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2000 年至 2014 年
香港居民使用個人電腦及互聯網服務的情況
Usage of Personal Computers and Internet Service
by Hong Kong Residents, 2000 to 2014

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

本文描述香港居民在 2000 年至 2014 年使用個人電腦及互聯網服務的情況。

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

This article describes the usage of personal computers and Internet service by the Hong Kong residents from 2000 to 2014.

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2000 年至 2014 年 香港居民使用個人電腦及互聯網服務的情況 Usage of Personal Computers and Internet Service by Hong Kong Residents, 2000 to 2014

1. 引言

1.1 在這資訊年代，資訊科技的急速發展對社會有很大影響。為進一步了解資訊科技在社會上的最新發展情況，政府統計處自 2000 年起定期進行「資訊科技的使用情況和普及程度的主題性住戶統計調查」。本文描述香港居民在 2000 年至 2014 年使用個人電腦及互聯網服務的情況。

2. 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度

2.1 在過去十多年間，個人電腦在住戶間變得愈來愈普及。家中有個人電腦的住戶數目由 2000 年的 1 051 100 戶上升至 2014 年的 1 992 700 戶，在該段期間的增幅達 90%，即平均每年增加 4.7%。家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比亦由 2000 年的 49.7% 大幅上升至 2013 年的 81.9%，隨後稍微下降至 2014 年的 81.3%。（表 1 和圖 1）

2.2 在同期間，家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶數目增幅更大，由 2000 年的 770 200 戶上升至 2014 年的 1 929 300 戶，增幅達 150%，即平均每年增加 6.8%。家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶百分比亦由 2000 年的 36.4% 大幅上升至 2013 年的 79.9%，而於 2014 年稍微下降至 78.7%。這或與使用智能手機上網人數有所增加有關。（表 1 和圖 1）

1. Introduction

1.1 The rapid development of information technology (IT) has been impacting the community at large in this information age. In order to have a better understanding of the latest development of IT in the community, the Census and Statistics Department has been conducting the Thematic Household Survey (THS) on IT Usage and Penetration regularly since 2000. This article describes the usage of personal computers (PCs) and Internet service by the Hong Kong residents from 2000 to 2014.

2. Penetration of PCs and Internet

2.1 In the past decade or so, PCs were getting popular among households. The number of households with PCs at home increased from 1 051 100 in 2000 to 1 992 700 in 2014, representing an increase of 90% over the period or an annual rate of increase of 4.7% on average. The percentage of households with PCs at home also increased significantly from 49.7% in 2000 to 81.9% in 2013, and then dropped slightly to 81.3% in 2014. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

2.2 During the same period, the number of households with their PCs at home connected to the Internet increased at a faster pace, from 770 200 in 2000 to 1 929 300 in 2014, representing an increase of 150% or an annual rate of increase of 6.8% on average. The percentage of households with their PCs at home connected to the Internet also increased significantly from 36.4% in 2000 to 79.9% in 2013, and then dropped slightly to 78.7% in 2014. This may be related to increase in the use of smartphone for the Internet access. (Table 1 and Chart 1)

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

家中有否個人電腦 ⁽¹⁾ ／家中 個人電腦有否接駁互 聯網	統計期間 ⁽²⁾ Survey period ⁽²⁾				
	2000年 1月至3月 Jan – Mar 2000	2010年 10月至12月 ⁽³⁾ Oct – Dec 2010 ⁽³⁾	2012年 6月至8月 ⁽⁴⁾ Jun – Aug 2012 ⁽⁴⁾	2013年 1月至4月 ⁽⁴⁾ Jan – Apr 2013 ⁽⁴⁾	2014年 6月至8月 ⁽⁴⁾ Jun – Aug 2014 ⁽⁴⁾
Whether had PCs ⁽¹⁾ at home/whether had PCs at home connected to the Internet	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)
有 Yes	1 051.1 (49.7%)	1 832.2 (77.9%)	1 921.0 (80.0%)	1 968.7 (81.9%)	1 992.7 (81.3%)
家中個人電腦有否接駁互 聯網 Whether had PCs at home connected to the Internet					
有 Yes	770.2 (36.4%)	1 795.4 (76.4%)	1 871.2 (77.9%)	1 920.5 (79.9%)	1 929.3 (78.7%)
沒有 No	279.0 (13.2%)	32.9 (1.4%)	49.3 (2.1%)	46.8 (1.9%)	63.4 (2.6%)
不適用 ⁽⁵⁾ Not applicable ⁽⁵⁾	1.9 (0.1%)	3.8 (0.2%)	‡ (‡)	1.3 (0.1%)	-
沒有 No	1 063.5 (50.3%)	518.6 (22.1%)	480.2 (20.0%)	436.0 (18.1%)	458.9 (18.7%)
總計 Total	2 114.6 (100.0%)	2 350.8 (100.0%)	2 401.3 (100.0%)	2 404.7 (100.0%)	2 451.6 (100.0%)

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

括號內的數字顯示在個別統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

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

(2) 在2011年沒有進行有關的統計調查。

(3) 有關數據乃基於以「2006年中期人口統計」結果為基準的人口估計數列而編製，與其他年份的相應統計數字可作概括比較。

(4) 有關數據乃基於以「2011年人口普查」結果為基準的人口估計數列而編製，與其他年份的相應統計數字可作概括比較。

(5) 「不適用」是指家中只有掌上電腦或個人數碼助理的住戶。

‡ 數字是根據非常少的樣本個案所編製。由於抽樣誤差甚大，故此不予公布。

- 不適用。

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

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

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

(2) Relevant survey was not conducted in 2011.

(3) The statistics are compiled based on the population estimates which used the results of the 2006 Population By-census as the basis. These statistics are broadly comparable with those of other years.

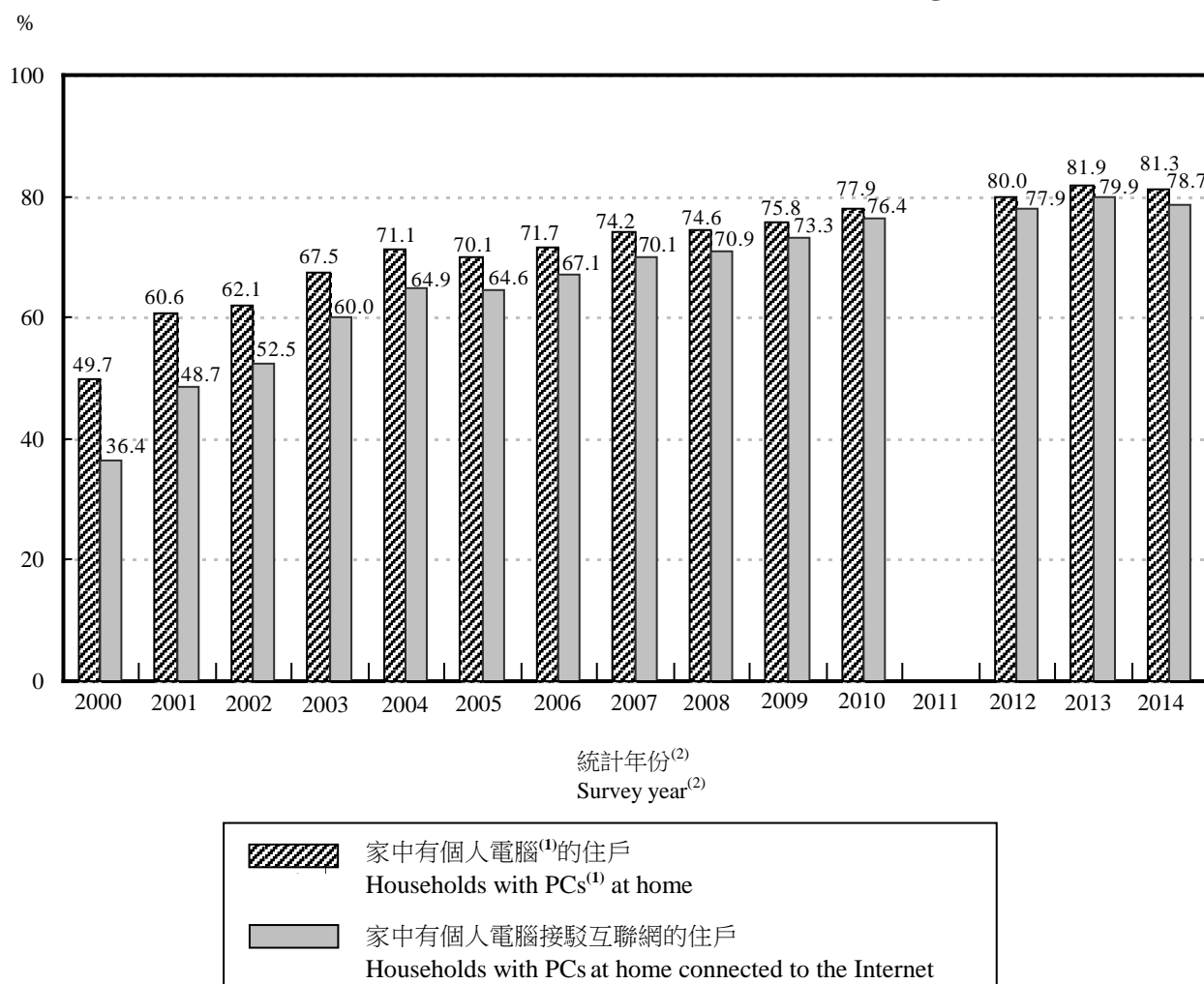
(4) The statistics are compiled based on the population estimates which used the results of the 2011 Population Census as the basis. These statistics are broadly comparable with those of other years.

(5) “Not applicable” refers to households with only palm tops or Personal Digital Assistants at home.

‡ Figures are compiled based on a very small number of sampled cases and are not released due to very large sampling errors.

- Not applicable.

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



註釋：(1) 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2001 年及 2002 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦及個人數碼助理。2003 年至 2008 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2009 年、2010 年、2012 年及 2013 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。

(2) 在 2011 年沒有進行有關的統計調查。

Notes: (1) Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2001 and 2002 include desktop computer, laptop/notebook computer and Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2003 to 2008 include desktop computer, laptop/notebook/tablet and palm top/Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009, 2010, 2012 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop/notebook/netbook/tablet and palm top/Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

(2) Relevant survey was not conducted in 2011.

3. 個人電腦的使用情況

3.1 10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的數目由 2000 年的 2 639 700 人上升至 2014 年的 4 651 600 人，在該段期間增幅達 76%，即平均每年增加 4.1%。10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的整體比率亦由 2000 年的 43.1% 顯著上升至 2014 年的 73.5%。

(表 2)

年齡及性別

3.2 10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率隨年齡增長而下降。年紀較輕的人士使用個人電腦的比率相對年長人士為高。在 2014 年，年齡介乎 10 至 44 歲人士的有關比率均超越 90%，惟有關比率較 2013 年輕微下跌，這或與使用智能手機有所增加有關。45 至 55 歲人士的有關比率近年保持平穩，稍低於 80%。另一方面，55 歲及以上人士的有關比率持續上升。儘管 65 歲及以上人士的有關比率在 2014 年只有約 20%，其升幅在過去十多年間尤為突出，在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的人數在 2014 年約有 20 萬人，差不多是 2000 年的 50 倍。

(表 2)

3.3 按性別分析，在過去十多年間，男性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率稍高於女性。(表 2)

每星期使用個人電腦的時間

3.4 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中，大部分(介乎 2001 年的 88.8% 至 2014 年的 91.2% 之間)最少每星期使用一次個人電腦。該些人士近年每星期用於個人電腦的平均時間約為 30 小時。

(表 3)

3. Usage of PCs

3.1 The number of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs during the 12 months before enumeration increased from 2 639 700 in 2000 to 4 651 600 in 2014, representing an increase of 76% over the period or an annual rate of increase of 4.1% on average. The overall rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs during the 12 months before enumeration also surged from 43.1% in 2000 to 73.5% in 2014. (Table 2)

Age and sex

3.2 The rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs during the 12 months before enumeration decreased with age. The rates of having used PCs were relatively higher among younger persons than older persons. The corresponding rates for persons aged between 10 and 44 exceeded 90% in 2014, albeit recording slight drops when compared with 2013. This may be related to the increase in the use of smartphone. The corresponding rate for persons aged 45 to 55 remained stable in recent years, at slightly lower than 80%. On the other hand, the corresponding rates for persons aged 55 and over continued to increase. While the corresponding rate for persons aged 65 and over was only around 20%, its increase was particularly impressive in the past decade or so. In 2014, the number of persons aged 65 and over who had used PCs during the 12 months before enumeration was about 200 000, almost 50 times that of 2000. (Table 2)

3.3 Analysed by sex, the rate of having used PCs during the 12 months before enumeration was slightly higher for males than females in the past decade or so. (Table 2)

Time spent in using PCs per week

3.4 The majority of persons aged 10 and over who had used PCs during the 12 months before enumeration (ranging from 88.8% in 2001 to 91.2% in 2014) had used PCs at least once a week. Among those persons, the average time spent in using PCs was about 30 hours per week in recent years. (Table 3)

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

年齡組別／性別 Age group/Sex	統計期間 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Survey period ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾				
	2000 年 1 月至 3 月 Jan – Mar 2000	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2013 年 1 月至 4 月 Jan – Apr 2013	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
年齡組別 Age group					
10 – 14	303.6 (72.8%)	371.4 (99.4%)	304.1 (99.9%)	286.7 (99.5%)	265.5 (98.6%)
15 – 24	713.9 (78.9%)	851.5 (99.4%)	839.5 (99.3%)	833.5 (99.5%)	787.4 (97.8%)
25 – 34	755.3 (65.0%)	906.9 (95.6%)	932.7 (97.7%)	933.8 (98.5%)	920.3 (95.8%)
35 – 44	633.0 (44.5%)	958.9 (86.6%)	957.5 (91.2%)	972.7 (93.3%)	936.9 (91.0%)
45 – 54	194.4 (20.2%)	867.5 (68.7%)	945.6 (75.8%)	971.5 (78.6%)	951.3 (78.6%)
55 – 64	35.0 (6.6%)	313.6 (39.0%)	472.4 (49.1%)	541.1 (54.5%)	590.1 (56.6%)
≥ 65	4.4 (0.6%)	79.6 (9.4%)	126.1 (13.7%)	175.1 (18.4%)	200.0 (19.8%)
性別 Sex					
男性 Male	1 347.3 (44.1%)	2 211.5 (73.6%)	2 284.4 (75.6%)	2 350.3 (77.6%)	2 311.5 (76.3%)
女性 Female	1 292.4 (42.0%)	2 137.9 (67.0%)	2 293.4 (70.3%)	2 364.0 (72.3%)	2 340.1 (71.0%)
合計 Overall	2 639.7 (43.1%)	4 349.4 (70.2%)	4 577.8 (72.8%)	4 714.3 (74.9%)	4 651.6 (73.5%)

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

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

- (1) 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2009 年、2012 年及 2013 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。
- (2) 在 2010 年的統計調查中沒有搜集相關的資料。
- (3) 在 2011 年沒有進行有關的統計調查。

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

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

- (1) Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2009, 2012 and 2013 include desktop computer, laptop/notebook/netbook/tablet and palm top/Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.
- (2) Relevant information was not collected in the 2010 round of survey.
- (3) Relevant survey was not conducted in 2011.

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

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

每星期用於個人電腦 ⁽¹⁾ 的時間 (小時) Time spent in using PCs ⁽¹⁾ per week (hours)	統計期間 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Survey period ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾				
	2001 年 4 月至 6 月 Apr – Jun 2001	2008 年 7 月至 9 月 Jul – Sep 2008	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014
	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)
< 10	914.4 (34.1%)	777.2 (20.0%)	773.6 (19.4%)	740.5 (17.0%)	977.5 (23.1%)
10 – < 20	494.9 (18.5%)	731.3 (18.8%)	717.0 (18.0%)	778.3 (17.9%)	714.5 (16.8%)
20 – < 30	345.2 (12.9%)	633.1 (16.3%)	670.8 (16.8%)	819.8 (18.9%)	716.2 (16.9%)
30 – < 40	268.6 (10.0%)	422.7 (10.9%)	447.7 (11.2%)	589.6 (13.6%)	540.3 (12.7%)
40 – < 50	324.3 (12.1%)	492.4 (12.6%)	506.4 (12.7%)	598.3 (13.8%)	526.2 (12.4%)
≥ 50	333.7 (12.4%)	837.1 (21.5%)	877.7 (22.0%)	820.5 (18.9%)	766.1 (18.1%)
總計 Total	2 681.1 (100.0%)	3 893.8 (100.0%)	3 993.1 (100.0%)	4 347.0 (100.0%)	4 240.7 (100.0%)
平均時間 (小時) Average duration (hours)	23.1	29.7	30.2	30.0	29.5

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

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

- (1) 2001 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦及個人數碼助理。2008 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2009 年及 2012 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。
- (2) 數字自 2001 年開始備有。在 2011 年沒有進行有關的統計調查。
- (3) 在 2010 年及 2013 年的統計調查中沒有搜集相關的資料。

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

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

- (1) Figures for 2001 include desktop computer, laptop/notebook computer and Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2008 include desktop computer, laptop/notebook/tablet and palm top/Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009 and 2012 include desktop computer, laptop/notebook/netbook/tablet and palm top/Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.
- (2) Figures are available from 2001 onwards. Relevant survey was not conducted in 2011.
- (3) Relevant information was not collected in the 2010 and 2013 rounds of survey.

4. 互聯網服務的使用情況

4.1 10歲及以上人士在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網服務的數目由2000年的1 855 200人上升至2014年的5 052 500人，在該段期間的增幅達172%，即平均每年增加7.4%。10歲及以上人士在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網服務的整體比率亦由2000年的30.3%顯著上升至2014年的79.9%。（表4）

年齡及性別

4.2 與個人電腦的使用情況相若，年紀較輕的人士使用互聯網服務的比率相對年長的人士為高。各年齡組別人士在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網服務的比率在過去十多年間顯著增加，而年齡介乎10至34歲人士的有關比率幾達100%。2014年與2013年相比，45歲及以上人士的有關比率持續顯著增加。（表4）

4.3 按性別分析，女性曾使用互聯網服務的比率較男性為低。在2014年，女性及男性的相應比率分別為78.0%和81.9%。（表4）

曾使用的上網設備類別

4.4 使用智能手機上網的情況日趨普及。2014年使用智能手機接駁互聯網的10歲及以上人士達94.7%。而在2012年使用手提電話／智能手機接駁互聯網的相應百分比為68.9%。同時，曾使用個人電腦接駁互聯網的10歲及以上人士的百分比由2012年的99.0%顯著下降至2014年的84.2%。（表5）

4. Usage of Internet service

4.1 The number of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration increased from 1 855 200 in 2000 to 5 052 500 in 2014, representing an increase of 172% over the period or an annual rate of increase of 7.4% on average. The overall rate of persons who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration also surged from 30.3% in 2000 to 79.9% in 2014. (Table 4)

Age and sex

4.2 Similar to the situation of the usage of PCs, the rates of having used Internet service were relatively higher among younger persons than older persons. For all age groups, the rates of persons having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration had increased remarkably during the past decade or so, with those for persons aged between 10 and 34 almost reaching 100%. Comparing 2014 with 2013, the corresponding rates for persons aged 45 and over continued to increase significantly. (Table 4)

4.3 Analysed by sex, the rate of having used Internet service among females was lower than that among males. In 2014, the corresponding rates for females and males were 78.0% and 81.9% respectively. (Table 4)

Type of web device used for connection to the Internet

4.4 Access to the Internet using smartphone had become more popular. The percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used smartphone for connection to the Internet reached 94.7% in 2014. The corresponding percentage for using mobile phone/smartphone for connection to the Internet was 68.9% in 2012. At the same time, the percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC for connection to the Internet dropped markedly from 99.0% in 2012 to 84.2% in 2014. (Table 5)

表 4 按年齡組別／性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 4 Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration by age group/sex

	統計期間 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Survey period ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾				
	2000 年 1 月至 3 月 Jan – Mar 2000	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2013 年 1 月至 4 月 Jan – Apr 2013	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014
年齡組別／性別 Age group/Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
年齡組別 Age group					
10 – 14	179.9 (43.1%)	369.3 (98.8%)	302.7 (99.4%)	270.2 (93.8%)	267.7 (99.4%)
15 – 24	583.4 (64.5%)	849.3 (99.1%)	840.7 (99.5%)	823.0 (98.2%)	801.7 (99.6%)
25 – 34	559.7 (48.1%)	903.3 (95.2%)	937.2 (98.2%)	926.3 (97.7%)	951.2 (99.0%)
35 – 44	402.4 (28.3%)	947.9 (85.6%)	961.6 (91.6%)	961.9 (92.2%)	994.0 (96.6%)
45 – 54	111.1 (11.5%)	852.0 (67.5%)	946.8 (75.9%)	973.7 (78.8%)	1 066.9 (88.2%)
55 – 64	17.1 (3.2%)	304.1 (37.9%)	470.2 (48.9%)	545.6 (55.0%)	728.7 (69.9%)
≥ 65	1.7 (0.2%)	74.0 (8.8%)	120.9 (13.1%)	171.0 (18.0%)	242.2 (24.0%)
性別 Sex					
男性 Male	978.5 (32.0%)	2 190.3 (72.9%)	2 291.3 (75.8%)	2 328.0 (76.9%)	2 480.7 (81.9%)
女性 Female	876.7 (28.5%)	2 109.7 (66.1%)	2 288.8 (70.2%)	2 343.8 (71.7%)	2 571.8 (78.0%)
合計 Overall	1 855.2 (30.3%)	4 300.0 (69.4%)	4 580.1 (72.9%)	4 671.8 (74.2%)	5 052.5 (79.9%)

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

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

(1) 在 2010 年的統計調查中沒有搜集相關的資料。

(2) 在 2011 年沒有進行有關的統計調查。

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

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

(1) Relevant information was not collected in the 2010 round of survey.

(2) Relevant survey was not conducted in 2011.

表 5 按曾使用的上網設備類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 5 Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration by type of web device used for connection to the Internet

曾使用的上網設備類別 ⁽¹⁾	統計期間 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾ Survey period ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾				
	2001 年 4 月至 6 月 Apr – Jun 2001	2008 年 7 月至 9 月 Jul – Sep 2008	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014
Type of web device used for connection to the Internet ⁽¹⁾	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)
個人電腦 ⁽⁴⁾ Personal computer ⁽⁴⁾	2 592.2 (99.7%)	4 118.2 (99.9%)	4 298.4 (100.0%)	4 535.0 (99.0%)	4 256.5 (84.2%)
手提電話／智能手機 ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾ Mobile phone/ smartphone ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	122.3 (4.7%)	199.2 (4.8%)	249.8 (5.8%)	3 157.9 (68.9%)	4 782.8 (94.7%)
合計 Overall	2 601.3	4 123.9	4 300.0	4 580.1	5 052.5

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

- (1) 可選擇多項答案。
- (2) 數字自 2001 年開始備有。在 2011 年沒有進行有關的統計調查。
- (3) 在 2010 年及 2013 年的統計調查中沒有搜集相關的資料。
- (4) 2001 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦及個人數碼助理。2008 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2009 年及 2012 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／小筆電／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2014 年的數字只包括桌面電腦、手提電腦及平板電腦。儘管各年份個人電腦的涵蓋範圍有些微差異，有關統計數字大致上亦可互作比較。
- (5) 2001 年、2008 年及 2009 年的數字包括可支援無線應用規約的流動電話。2012 年的數字包括手提電話及智能手機。2014 年的數字只包括智能手機。
- (6) 智能手機較傳統只能打電話、發送短訊和拍照的手提電話更為先進。智能手機的功能包括：輕觸式屏幕輸入、透過流動網絡（如 Wi-Fi 網絡、4G LTE 網絡）上網、便攜式媒體播放器、影片攝錄、GPS（全球定位系統）導航、收發電子郵件及瀏覽網頁等。智能手機也可通過安裝流動應用程式（如 WhatsApp、Facebook 及 YouTube）來擴充手機功能。

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

- (1) Multiple answers were allowed.
- (2) Figures are available from 2001 onwards. Relevant survey was not conducted in 2011.
- (3) Relevant information was not collected in the 2010 and 2013 rounds of survey.
- (4) Figures for 2001 include desktop computer, laptop/notebook computer and Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2008 include desktop computer, laptop/notebook/tablet and palm top/Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2009 and 2012 include desktop computer, laptop/notebook/netbook/tablet and palm top/Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2014 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PCs is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.
- (5) Figures for 2001, 2008 and 2009 refer to Wireless Application Protocol-enabled (WAP-enabled) mobile phone. Figures for 2012 include mobile phone and smartphone. Figures for 2014 include smartphone only.
- (6) Smartphone refers to a mobile phone offering more advanced features than a cell phone which is mainly for making phone call, sending SMS and taking picture. Some advanced features/functions found in smartphone include touchscreen interface, Internet access via mobile networks (such as Wi-Fi network, 4G LTE network), portable media player, video recording, GPS (Global Positioning System) navigation, sending and receiving e-mail and web browsing. New features can also be added to smartphone by installing third-party mobile apps (such as WhatsApp, Facebook and YouTube).

使用互聯網服務的主要目的

4.5 在 2014 年，5 052 500 名在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上的人士中，最普遍提及使用互聯網服務的主要目的為「通訊／互動」，有關比率由 2001 年的 63.2% 增加至 2014 年的 92.6%。其他使用互聯網服務的主要目的包括「資訊查詢」、「網上娛樂」、「辦公室／學校／個人事務及其他」及「網上購物／處理金融交易」。

(表 6)

每星期使用互聯網服務的時間

4.6 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士中，大部分（介乎 2001 年的 84.5% 至 2014 年的 97.9% 之間）最少每星期使用一次互聯網服務。該些人士每星期用於互聯網服務的平均時間由 2001 年的約 12 小時上升至 2014 年的約 31 小時。

(表 7)

Major purposes of using Internet service

4.5 Among the 5 052 500 persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration in 2014, the most commonly cited major purpose of using Internet service was “communication/interaction”. The corresponding rate increased from 63.2% in 2001 to 92.6% in 2014. Other major purposes of using Internet service included “information searching”, “online entertainment”, “office/school/personal affairs and others” and “online shopping/finance transaction”. (Table 6)

Time spent in using Internet service per week

4.6 The majority of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration (ranging from 84.5% in 2001 to 97.9% in 2014) had used Internet service at least once a week. Among those persons, the average time spent in using Internet service per week increased from about 12 hours in 2001 to about 31 hours in 2014. (Table 7)

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

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

	統計期間 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾ Survey period ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾				
	2001 年 4 月至 6 月 Apr – Jun 2001	2008 年 7 月至 9 月 Jul – Sep 2008	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014
使用互聯網服務的主要目的 ⁽¹⁾ Major purpose of using Internet service ⁽¹⁾	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)
通訊／互動 ⁽⁵⁾ Communication/interaction ⁽⁵⁾	1 640.1 (63.2%)	3 397.6 (85.2%)	3 441.6 (85.3%)	4 128.1 (90.1%)	4 680.5 (92.6%)
資訊查詢 ⁽⁶⁾ Information searching ⁽⁶⁾	2 340.9 (90.3%)	3 454.5 (86.6%)	3 850.7 (95.5%)	4 381.2 (95.7%)	4 418.3 (87.4%)
網上娛樂 ⁽⁷⁾ Online entertainment ⁽⁷⁾	729.9 (28.1%)	1 479.2 (37.1%)	1 968.3 (48.8%)	3 025.8 (66.1%)	4 190.6 (82.9%)
辦公室／學校／個人事務 及其他 Office/school/personal affairs and others	-	608.8 (15.3%)	978.3 (24.3%)	1 513.2 (33.0%)	2 125.0 (42.1%)
網上購物／處理金融交易 ⁽⁸⁾ Online shopping/finance transaction ⁽⁸⁾	374.7 (14.5%)	1 376.5 (34.5%)	1 391.7 (34.5%)	2 040.4 (44.5%)	1 992.7 (39.4%)
合計 Overall	2 593.1	3 988.0	4 033.2	4 580.1	5 052.5

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

- (1) 可選擇多項答案。
- (2) 數字自 2001 年開始備有。在 2011 年沒有進行有關的統計調查。
- (3) 在 2010 年及 2013 年的統計調查中沒有搜集相關的資料。
- (4) 2012 年及 2014 年的數字包括透過固定及流動上網設備使用互聯網服務，而其他參考年份則只包括透過固定上網設備使用互聯網服務。儘管如此，2012 年及 2014 年的統計數字可以和其他參考年份作概括比較。
- (5) 例如「收發電子郵件」及「網上即時通訊」。
- (6) 例如「上網閱讀報章／新聞（時事、財經、娛樂、體育）／雜誌」及「瀏覽政府網頁或使用政府網上服務」。
- (7) 例如「上網聽歌／收聽電台節目／觀看影視節目」、「玩網上遊戲、下載遊戲檔案／遊戲軟件」及「上網看書／小說／漫畫」。
- (8) 例如「網上銀行服務／繳付賬單／金融交易」及「網上購物」。
- 不適用。

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

- (1) Multiple answers were allowed.
- (2) Figures are available from 2001 onwards. Relevant survey was not conducted in 2011.
- (3) Relevant information was not collected in the 2010 and 2013 rounds of survey.
- (4) Figures for 2012 and 2014 include Internet service using mobile and non-mobile web device while figures for other reference years include Internet service using non-mobile web device only. Nevertheless, the 2012 and 2014 statistics are broadly comparable with those of other reference years.
- (5) Such as “sending and receiving e-mail” and “instant online communication”.
- (6) Such as “reading newspapers/news (current affairs, finance, entertainment, sports)/magazines online” and “browsing Government webpages or using Government online service”.
- (7) Such as “listening to online music/radio programmes/watching online video programmes”, “playing online games, downloading game files/software for games” and “online reading books/fiction/comic”.
- (8) Such as “online banking service/bill payment/finance transaction” and “online shopping”.
- Not applicable.

表 7 按每星期使用互聯網服務的時間劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務最少每星期一次的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 7 Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service at least once a week during the 12 months before enumeration by time spent in using Internet service per week

每星期使用互聯網服務的時間 (小時)	統計期間 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Survey period ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾				
	2001 年 4 月至 6 月 Apr – Jun 2001	2008 年 7 月至 9 月 Jul – Sep 2008	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014
Time spent in using Internet service per week (hours)	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)
< 10	1 285.0 (58.4%)	997.9 (26.1%)	969.3 (24.6%)	766.2 (17.4%)	977.2 (19.8%)
10 – < 20	460.4 (20.9%)	865.0 (22.6%)	931.4 (23.7%)	903.9 (20.6%)	963.2 (19.5%)
20 – < 30	203.1 (9.2%)	687.7 (18.0%)	785.3 (20.0%)	873.8 (19.9%)	906.9 (18.3%)
30 – < 40	97.9 (4.5%)	424.6 (11.1%)	456.8 (11.6%)	665.8 (15.2%)	616.7 (12.5%)
40 – < 50	76.5 (3.5%)	409.3 (10.7%)	346.8 (8.8%)	485.3 (11.1%)	505.5 (10.2%)
≥ 50	75.1 (3.4%)	439.4 (11.5%)	446.2 (11.3%)	696.2 (15.9%)	974.6 (19.7%)
總計 Total	2 198.8 (100.0%)	3 824.0 (100.0%)	3 935.9 (100.0%)	4 391.1 (100.0%)	4 944.0 (100.0%)
平均時間 (小時) Average duration (hours)	12.1	24.1	23.7	28.7	30.5

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

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

- (1) 數字自 2001 年開始備有。在 2011 年沒有進行有關的統計調查。
- (2) 在 2010 年及 2013 年的統計調查中沒有搜集相關的資料。

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

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

- (1) Figures are available from 2001 onwards. Relevant survey was not conducted in 2011.
- (2) Relevant information was not collected in the 2010 and 2013 rounds of survey.

網上購物服務

4.7 儘管使用網上購物服務的情況未算普遍，15 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾為個人事務而使用網上購物服務的比率在過去十多年穩步上升。有關比率由 2002 年的 4.9% 增加至 2014 年的 23.4%。

Online purchasing services

4.7 Although the usage of online purchasing services was not too popular, the rate of persons aged 15 and over who had used online purchasing service for personal matters during the 12 months before enumeration increased steadily over the past decade or so. The corresponding rate increased from 4.9% in 2002 to 23.4% in 2014.

4.8 在 2014 年，在統計前 6 個月內曾為個人事務而在網上購買商品／服務的 15 歲及以上人士中，他們最普遍使用的網上購物服務為「網上購買日用品、衣服鞋襪」（該些人士中有 56.4% 提及此服務）。其他較普遍提及的網上購物服務包括「網上安排旅遊事宜」（26.7%）及「網上訂票」（25.4%）。（表 8）

4.8 In 2014, “Online purchase of daily necessities, clothes and footwear” was the most commonly used online purchasing services by persons aged 15 and over who had made online purchases of products/services for personal matters during the 6 months before enumeration (as cited by 56.4% of those persons). Other commonly cited online purchasing services included “online travel arrangement” (26.7%) and “online ticket reservation” (25.4%). (Table 8)

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

在統計前 6 個月內曾在網上購買的主要商品／服務類別 ⁽¹⁾	統計期間 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾				
	2002 年 5 月至 7 月 May – Jul 2002	2008 年 7 月至 9 月 Jul – Sep 2008	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014
Major type of products/services purchased online during the 6 months before enumeration ⁽¹⁾	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)
網上購買日用品、衣服鞋襪 Online purchase of daily necessities, clothes and footwear	41.1 (18.8%)	117.9 (20.2%)	172.7 (19.9%)	489.8 (35.4%)	756.2 (56.4%)
網上安排旅遊事宜 Online travel arrangement	25.1 (11.5%)	96.2 (16.5%)	117.6 (13.6%)	214.0 (15.5%)	358.1 (26.7%)
網上訂票 Online ticket reservation	107.1 (49.0%)	361.0 (62.0%)	522.9 (60.3%)	462.6 (33.5%)	340.4 (25.4%)
網上購買餐廳優惠券 Online purchase of restaurant coupons	-	-	-	134.7 (9.7%)	201.3 (15.0%)
網上購買飾物及配件 Online purchase of accessories	-	21.7 (3.7%)	29.9 (3.4%)	79.8 (5.8%)	170.9 (12.8%)
合計 Overall	218.3	582.3	866.9	1 382.9	1 340.0

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

- (1) 可選擇多項答案。
- (2) 數字自 2002 年開始備有。在 2011 年沒有進行有關的統計調查。
- (3) 在 2010 年及 2013 年的統計調查中沒有搜集相關的資料。
- 不適用。

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

- (1) Multiple answers were allowed.
- (2) Figures are available from 2002 onwards. Relevant survey was not conducted in 2011.
- (3) Relevant information was not collected in the 2010 and 2013 rounds of survey.
- Not applicable.

5. 結語

5.1 「資訊科技的使用情況和普及程度的主題性住戶統計調查」的結果顯示，香港正逐步發展成為一個數碼共融的社會，個人電腦及接駁互聯網在住戶間十分普及，10歲及以上人士使用個人電腦、手提電話（包括智能手機）及互聯網服務的情況亦十分普遍。

6. 其他參考資料

6.1 在2000年至2014年進行的有關「資訊科技的使用情況和普及程度的主題性住戶統計調查」的詳細結果，分別刊載於政府統計處出版的第2號、第6號、第10號、第15號、第20號、第23號、第27號、第32號、第37號、第43號、第48號、第50號、第52號、第53號及第54號《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》(www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201)內。

5. Concluding remarks

5.1 The results of the THS on IT Usage and Penetration revealed that Hong Kong was becoming a digitally inclusive society. PCs and Internet connections were very common in households. The usage of PCs, mobile phones (including smartphones) and Internet service was also prevalent among persons aged 10 and over in Hong Kong.

6. Further references

6.1 Detailed results of the THS on IT Usage and Penetration conducted from 2000 to 2014 were released in the *THS Reports* No. 2, No. 6, No. 10, No. 15, No. 20, No. 23, No. 27, No. 32, No. 37, No. 43, No. 48, No. 50, No. 52, No. 53 and No. 54 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201) published by the Census and Statistics Department respectively.