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2000 年至 2019 年香港居民使用資訊科技及互聯網的情況

Usage of Information Technology and the Internet

by Hong Kong Residents, 2000 to 2019

# 2000 年至 2019 年 香港居民使用資訊科技及互聯網的情況 **Usage of Information Technology and the Internet by Hong Kong Residents, 2000 to 2019**

為持續了解資訊科技在社會上的最新發展情況，政府統計處自 2000 年起定期進行有關「資訊科技使用情況和普及程度」及「個人電腦和互聯網普及程度」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 2019 年使用資訊科技及互聯網的情況。

To keep track of the latest development of information technology (IT) in the community, the Census and Statistics Department has been conducting the Thematic Household Survey on “IT Usage and Penetration” and “Personal Computer and Internet Penetration” regularly since 2000. The survey results provide useful reference in formulating the strategy for the development of IT in Hong Kong.

This article describes the usage of IT and the Internet by the Hong Kong residents from 2000 to 2019.

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**2000 年至 2019 年**  
**香港居民使用資訊科技及互聯網的情況**  
**Usage of Information Technology and the Internet**  
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## 1. 引言

1.1 為持續了解資訊科技在社會上的最新發展情況，政府統計處自 2000 年起定期進行有關「資訊科技使用情況和普及程度」及「個人電腦和互聯網普及程度」的主題性住戶統計調查。本文描述香港居民在 2000 年至 2019 年使用資訊科技及互聯網的情況。

## 2. 互聯網及個人電腦的普及程度

2.1 在 2019 年，94.1% 的住戶家中有接駁互聯網，不論任何設備，包括個人電腦、智能手機及其他設備（如電視盒、智能電視等），較 2018 年的比率（92.3%）為高。（圖 1 和表 1）

2.2 在 2019 年，家中有個人電腦的住戶和家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶的百分比均為 77.6%，該數字比 2000 年的相應百分比（分別為 49.7% 及 36.4%）顯著較高，但略低於 2017 年的相應百分比（分別為 80.9% 及 80.2%）。近年數字的下跌或與更普遍使用智能手機上網有關。（圖 1）

## 1. Introduction

1.1 In order to keep track of the latest development of information technology (IT) in the community, the Census and Statistics Department has been conducting the Thematic Household Survey (THS) on “IT Usage and Penetration” and “Personal Computer and Internet Penetration” regularly since 2000. This article describes the usage of IT and the Internet by the Hong Kong residents from 2000 to 2019.

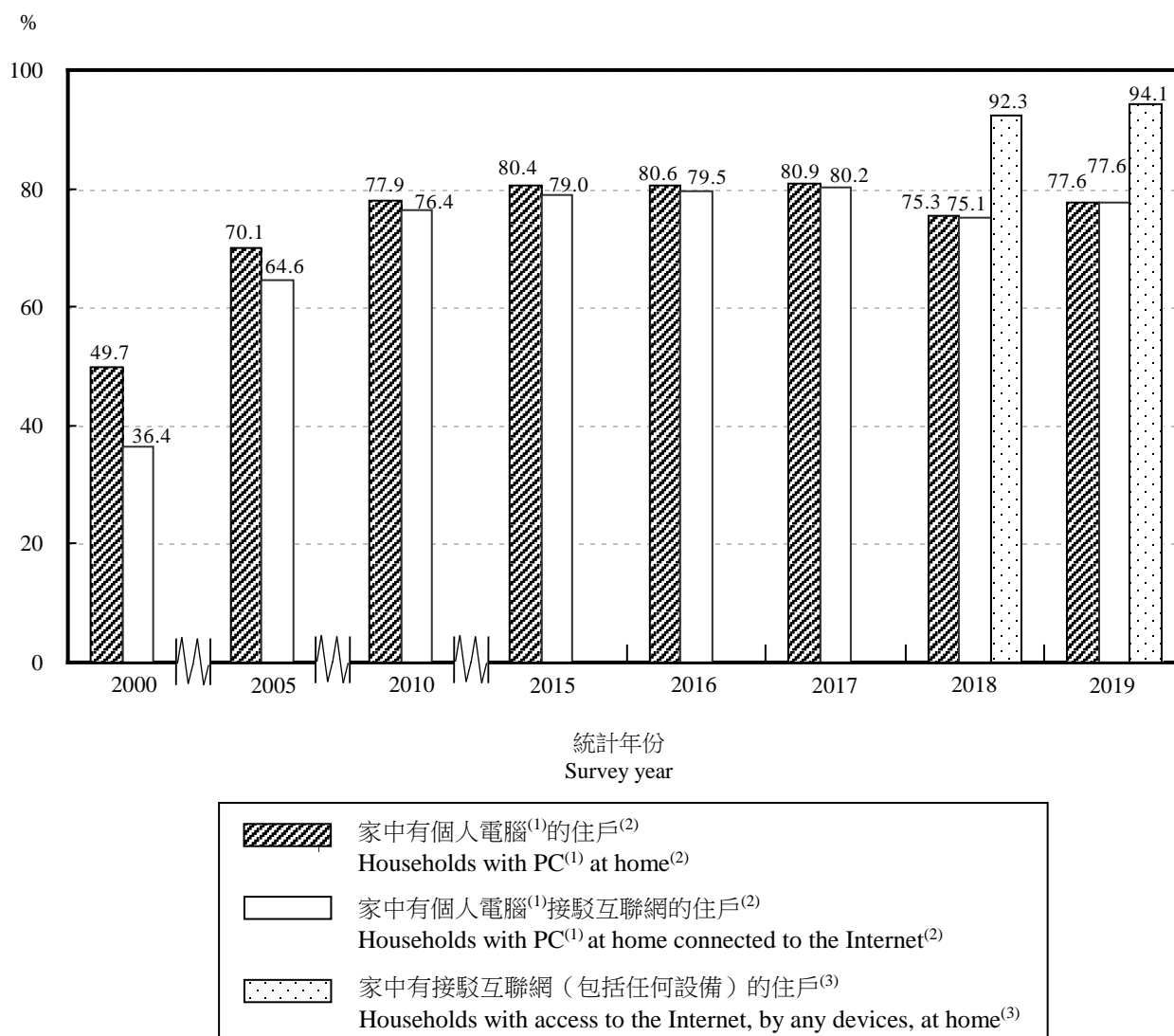
## 2. Internet and personal computer (PC) penetration

2.1 In 2019, 94.1% of households had access to the Internet at home, by any devices including PCs, smartphones and other devices (e.g. TV boxes, SmartTVs, etc.), higher than the rate in 2018 (92.3%). (Chart 1 and Table 1)

2.2 In 2019, the percentage of households with PCs at home and the percentage of households with PCs at home connected to the Internet were both 77.6%. The figures were markedly higher than the corresponding percentages in 2000 (at 49.7% and 36.4% respectively), but slightly lower than the corresponding percentages in 2017 (at 80.9% and 80.2% respectively). The recent fall of the figures may be related to the wider use of smartphone for accessing the Internet. (Chart 1)

圖 1 家中有個人電腦<sup>(1)</sup>的住戶、家中有個人電腦<sup>(1)</sup>接駁互聯網的住戶及家中有接駁互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比

Chart 1 Percentage of households with personal computer (PC)<sup>(1)</sup> at home, households with PC<sup>(1)</sup> at home connected to the Internet and households with access to the Internet at home among all households



註釋：(1) 2000 年的數字包括桌面電腦、筆記簿型電腦及掌上電腦。2005 年的數字包括桌面電腦、手提電腦／筆記簿型電腦／平板電腦及掌上電腦／個人數碼助理。2010 年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。2015 年至 2019 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 2000 年開始備有。本圖顯示 2000 年、2005 年、2010 年、以及最近 5 次統計期的數字。

(3) 數字自 2018 年開始備有。

Notes: (1) Figures for 2000 include desktop computer, notebook and palm top. Figures for 2005 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2010 include desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant. Figures for 2015 to 2019 include desktop computer, laptop and tablet only. Although the coverage of PC is slightly different across years, relevant statistics are broadly comparable.

(2) Figures are available from 2000 onwards. This chart shows figures for 2000, 2005, 2010, and the recent 5 survey periods.

(3) Figures are available from 2018 onwards.

**表 1 家中有接駁互聯網<sup>(1)</sup>的住戶數目**  
**Table 1 Households with access to the Internet<sup>(1)</sup> at home**

統計期間 <sup>(2)</sup> Survey period <sup>(2)</sup>	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	比率 <sup>(3)</sup> Rate <sup>(3)</sup>
2018年6月至9月 June – September 2018	2 389.1	92.3
2019年4月至7月 April – July 2019	2 475.1	94.1

註釋：(1) 數字是指家中有接駁互聯網（包括任何設備）的住戶。

(2) 數字自 2018 年開始備有。

(3) 在有關統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

Notes : (1) Figures refer to households with access to the Internet, by any devices, at home.

(2) Figures are available from 2018 onwards.

(3) As a percentage of all households in the respective survey periods.

### 3. 智能手機的普及程度

3.1 智能手機的使用在過去數年越趨普及。在 2019 年，有接近 600 萬名 10 歲及以上人士擁有智能手機，較 2012 年的人數多出約 260 萬人。智能手機的滲透率亦由 2012 年的 54.0% 上升至 2019 年的 91.5%。（表 2）

#### 年齡／性別

3.2 按年齡組別分析，在 2019 年，年齡介乎 15 至 64 歲人士擁有智能手機的比率較高，介乎 96.5% 至 99.9%。此外，長者使用智能手機的增長特別明顯。在 2019 年，大約每 3 名 65 歲及以上人士便有 2 名有智能手機，相比 2012 年約 100 名 65 歲及以上人士中只有 7 名有智能手機。（表 2）

3.3 按性別分析，男性擁有智能手機的比率持續較女性略高。在 2019 年，男性及女性的相應比率分別為 92.7% 和 90.5%。（表 2）

### 3. Smartphone penetration

3.1 The use of smartphone has become increasingly popular over the past few years. Nearly 6 million persons aged 10 and over had smartphone in 2019, around 2.6 million more than that in 2012. The smartphone penetration rate also rose from 54.0% in 2012 to 91.5% in 2019. (Table 2)

#### Age / sex

3.2 Analysed by age group, persons aged 15 to 64 had higher rates of having smartphone, ranging from 96.5% to 99.9% in 2019. Besides, there was particularly remarkable increase in the usage of smartphone among the elderly. About 2 in 3 persons aged 65 and over had smartphone in 2019, compared to only around 7 in 100 persons aged 65 and over in 2012. (Table 2)

3.3 Analysed by sex, the penetration rate of smartphone for males was persistently slightly higher than that of females. In 2019, the corresponding rates for males and females were 92.7% and 90.5% respectively. (Table 2)

表 2 按年齡／性別劃分的擁有智能手機<sup>(1)</sup>的 10 歲及以上人士數目  
Table 2 Persons aged 10 and over who had smartphone<sup>(1)</sup> by age / sex

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	統計期間 <sup>(2)</sup> Survey period <sup>(2)</sup>					人數 No. of persons (‘000)
	2012 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2012	2015 年 5 月至 8 月 May – Aug 2015	2017 年 6 月至 9 月 Jun – Sep 2017	2018 年 6 月至 9 月 Jun – Sep 2018	2019 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2019	
	年齡組別 Age group					
10 – 14	140.3 (46.1%)	201.1 (76.9%)	214.5 (81.3%)	220.3 (81.1%)	237.4 (81.3%)	
15 – 24	678.6 (80.3%)	760.5 (97.9%)	723.1 (99.5%)	698.2 (99.4%)	673.1 (99.6%)	
25 – 34	830.9 (87.0%)	951.4 (98.8%)	954.7 (99.8%)	935.5 (99.8%)	940.0 (99.9%)	
35 – 44	782.2 (74.5%)	1 002.4 (97.5%)	1 018.1 (99.4%)	1 031.1 (99.6%)	1 029.9 (99.7%)	
45 – 54	637.6 (51.1%)	1 110.3 (93.4%)	1 119.6 (97.8%)	1 108.2 (98.7%)	1 103.3 (99.3%)	
55 – 64	262.9 (27.4%)	871.1 (81.0%)	1 053.4 (92.5%)	1 122.0 (94.7%)	1 165.8 (96.5%)	
≥ 65	63.3 (6.9%)	373.9 (35.4%)	604.8 (52.1%)	696.2 (57.2%)	824.0 (65.1%)	
性別 Sex						
男性 Male	1 705.4 (56.4%)	2 560.6 (84.4%)	2 748.3 (90.1%)	2 794.1 (91.0%)	2 866.7 (92.7%)	
女性 Female	1 690.5 (51.8%)	2 710.2 (81.7%)	2 940.0 (87.3%)	3 017.5 (88.8%)	3 106.9 (90.5%)	
<b>合計 Overall</b>	<b>3 395.9 (54.0%)</b>	<b>5 270.8 (83.0%)</b>	<b>5 688.3 (88.6%)</b>	<b>5 811.6 (89.8%)</b>	<b>5 973.6 (91.5%)</b>	

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

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

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

(2) 數字自 2012 年開始備有。

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

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

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

(2) Figures are available from 2012 onwards.

## 4. 互聯網的使用情況

4.1 10歲及以上人士在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的數目由2001年的2 601 300人增加至2019年的5 988 000人。有關數目在2001年至2009年期間的增幅尤其明顯，平均每年增加6.5%，而在2009年至2019年期間的平均每年增長則為3.4%。10歲及以上人士在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的整體比率亦由2001年的43.3%顯著上升至2019年的91.7%。（表3）

### 年齡／性別

4.2 年紀較輕的人士使用互聯網的比率相對年長的人士為高。在最近數年，年齡介乎10至54歲人士在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的比率幾達100%。值得注意的是55歲及以上人士的有關比率亦在過去近20年間持續顯著增加。（表3）

4.3 按性別分析，女性曾使用互聯網的比率較男性為低。在2019年，女性及男性的相應比率分別為90.5%和93.2%。（表3）

### 每星期使用互聯網的時間

4.4 在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的10歲及以上人士中，大部分（介乎2001年的84.5%至2018年的99.3%）最少每星期使用一次互聯網。該些人士每星期用於互聯網的平均時間由2001年的約12小時上升至2018年的約30小時。（表4）

### 使用互聯網的主要目的

4.5 在2018年，在統計前12個月內曾使用互聯網的10歲及以上的人士中，最普遍提及使用互聯網的主要目的為「通訊／互動」，有關比率由2001年的63.3%增加至2018年的98.8%。值得注意的是「網上購物／處理

## 4. Usage of the Internet

4.1 The number of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration increased from 2 601 300 in 2001 to 5 988 000 in 2019. The increase was particularly remarkable during the period from 2001 to 2009, where the annual rate of increase on average was 6.5%, as compared with the average growth of 3.4% annually from 2009 to 2019. The overall rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration also surged from 43.3% in 2001 to 91.7% in 2019. (Table 3)

### Age / sex

4.2 The rates of having used the Internet were relatively higher among younger persons than older persons. In recent few years, the rates of having used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration for persons aged between 10 and 54 were close to 100%. It is worth noting that the corresponding rates for persons aged 55 and over continued to increase significantly in the past 2 decades or so. (Table 3)

4.3 Analysed by sex, the rate of having used the Internet among females was lower than that among males. In 2019, the corresponding rates for females and males were 90.5% and 93.2% respectively. (Table 3)

### Time spent in using the Internet per week

4.4 The majority of persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration (ranging from 84.5% in 2001 to 99.3% in 2018) had used the Internet at least once a week. Among those persons, the average time spent in using the Internet per week increased from about 12 hours in 2001 to about 30 hours in 2018. (Table 4)

### Major purpose of using the Internet

4.5 Among the persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration in 2018, the most commonly cited major purpose of using the Internet was “communication / interaction”. The corresponding rate increased from 63.3% in 2001 to 98.8% in 2018. It is worth noting

金融交易」及「網上娛樂」的增長尤其顯著，為該些主要目的而使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士在 2001 年至 2018 年間增加接近六倍。其他使用互聯網的主要目的包括「資訊查詢」及「辦公室／學校／個人事務及其他」。(表 5)

that the growth for “online shopping / finance transaction” and “online entertainment” were particularly significant, with around six times more persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet for these purposes in 2018 compared with 2001. Other major purposes of using the Internet included “information searching”, and “office / school / personal affairs and others”. (Table 5)

**表 3 按年齡／性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3 Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by age / sex**

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	統計期間 Survey period					人數 No. of persons (’000)
	2001 年 4 月至 6 月 Apr – Jun 2001	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2016	2019 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2019	
年齡組別 Age group						
10 – 14	341.2 (79.4%)	369.3 (98.8%)	267.7 (99.4%)	251.2 (99.7%)	292.2 (100.0%)	
15 – 24	743.0 (81.1%)	849.3 (99.1%)	801.7 (99.6%)	762.4 (99.8%)	675.4 (99.9%)	
25 – 34	717.1 (65.1%)	903.3 (95.2%)	951.2 (99.0%)	959.1 (99.6%)	940.3 (100.0%)	
35 – 44	574.0 (42.3%)	947.9 (85.6%)	994.0 (96.6%)	1 009.9 (99.5%)	1 030.9 (99.8%)	
45 – 54	189.8 (19.6%)	852.0 (67.5%)	1 066.9 (88.2%)	1 136.9 (97.3%)	1 103.7 (99.3%)	
55 – 64	29.8 (6.0%)	304.1 (37.9%)	728.7 (69.9%)	971.8 (87.7%)	1 158.8 (95.9%)	
≥ 65	6.2 (0.8%)	74.0 (8.8%)	242.2 (24.0%)	486.2 (44.0%)	786.7 (62.2%)	
性別 Sex						
男性 Male	1 311.8 (45.0%)	2 190.3 (72.9%)	2 480.7 (81.9%)	2 703.7 (88.8%)	2 881.9 (93.2%)	
女性 Female	1 289.5 (41.7%)	2 109.7 (66.1%)	2 571.8 (78.0%)	2 873.9 (86.3%)	3 106.0 (90.5%)	
<b>合計 Overall</b>	<b>2 601.3 (43.3%)</b>	<b>4 300.0 (69.4%)</b>	<b>5 052.5 (79.9%)</b>	<b>5 577.5 (87.5%)</b>	<b>5 988.0 (91.7%)</b>	

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

括號內的數字表示在個別統計期間及年齡／性別分組中佔所有屬該分組的人士的百分比。例如，在 2001 年，在所有 10 至 14 歲人士中，79.4% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網。

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

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective survey periods and age / sex sub-groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 to 14 in 2001, 79.4% had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration.



表 4 按每星期使用互聯網的時間劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網最少每星期一次的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 4 Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet at least once a week during the 12 months before enumeration by time spent in using the Internet per week

人數  
No. of persons  
(‘000)

每星期使用互聯網的時間 (小時) Time spent in using the Internet per week (hours)	統計期間 <sup>(1)</sup> Survey period <sup>(1)</sup>				
	2001 年 4 月至 6 月 Apr – Jun 2001	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2016	2018 年 6 月至 9 月 Jun – Sep 2018
< 10	1 285.0 (58.4%)	969.3 (24.6%)	977.2 (19.8%)	977.7 (17.9%)	938.3 (16.1%)
10 – < 20	460.4 (20.9%)	931.4 (23.7%)	963.2 (19.5%)	874.6 (16.0%)	951.4 (16.4%)
20 – < 30	203.1 (9.2%)	785.3 (20.0%)	906.9 (18.3%)	1 044.0 (19.1%)	1 181.6 (20.3%)
30 – < 40	97.9 (4.5%)	456.8 (11.6%)	616.7 (12.5%)	827.7 (15.2%)	1 194.4 (20.5%)
40 – < 50	76.5 (3.5%)	346.8 (8.8%)	505.5 (10.2%)	609.2 (11.2%)	797.4 (13.7%)
≥ 50	75.1 (3.4%)	446.2 (11.3%)	974.6 (19.7%)	1 130.0 (20.7%)	753.0 (12.9%)
<b>總計</b> <b>Total</b>	<b>2 198.8<sup>†</sup></b> <b>(100.0%)</b> <b>[84.5%]</b>	<b>3 935.9</b> <b>(100.0%)</b> <b>[91.5%]</b>	<b>4 944.0</b> <b>(100.0%)</b> <b>[97.9%]</b>	<b>5 463.3</b> <b>(100.0%)</b> <b>[98.0%]</b>	<b>5 816.2</b> <b>(100.0%)</b> <b>[99.3%]</b>
平均時間 (小時) Average duration (hours)	12.1	23.7	30.5	32.0	29.8

註釋：由於四捨五入關係，個別數字加起來可能與總數不符。

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

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

(1) 數字自 2001 年開始備有。本表載列 2001 年、2009 年以及最近 3 次有搜集相關資料的統計期的數字。

† 包括每星期使用互聯網的時間不定的人士。

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

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

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

(1) Figures are available from 2001 onwards. This table shows figures for 2001, 2009 and the recent 3 survey periods in which relevant information was collected.

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

表 5 按使用互聯網的主要目的劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 5 Persons aged 10 and over who had used the Internet during the 12 months before enumeration by major purpose of using the Internet

使用互聯網的主要目的 <sup>(1)</sup> Major purpose of using the Internet <sup>(1)</sup>	統計期間 <sup>(2)</sup> Survey period <sup>(2)</sup>				
	2001 年 4 月至 6 月 Apr – Jun 2001	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2016	2018 年 6 月至 9 月 Jun – Sep 2018
	No. of persons ('000)				
通訊／互動 <sup>(3)</sup> Communication / interaction <sup>(3)</sup>	1 647.8 (63.3%)	3 697.6 (86.0%)	4 680.5 (92.6%)	5 407.8 (97.0%)	5 787.3 (98.8%)
資訊查詢 <sup>(4)</sup> Information searching <sup>(4)</sup>	2 352.1 (90.4%)	4 128.3 (96.0%)	4 418.3 (87.4%)	5 066.5 (90.8%)	5 614.1 (95.9%)
網上娛樂 <sup>(5)</sup> Online entertainment <sup>(5)</sup>	755.2 (29.0%)	2 230.1 (51.9%)	4 190.6 (82.9%)	4 909.8 (88.0%)	5 282.2 (90.2%)
辦公室／學校／個人事務 及其他 Office / school / personal affairs and others	-	1 050.0 (24.4%)	2 125.0 (42.1%)	2 162.7 (38.8%)	3 084.8 (52.7%)
網上購物／處理金融交易 <sup>(6)</sup> Online shopping / finance transaction <sup>(6)</sup>	380.6 (14.6%)	1 561.7 (36.3%)	1 992.7 (39.4%)	2 106.9 (37.8%)	2 809.4 (48.0%)
<b>合計 Overall</b>	<b>2 601.3</b>	<b>4 300.0</b>	<b>5 052.5</b>	<b>5 577.5</b>	<b>5 856.1</b>

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

- (1) 可選擇多項答案。
  - (2) 數字自 2001 年開始備有。本表載列 2001 年、2009 年以及最近 3 次有搜集相關資料的統計期的數字。
  - (3) 例如「收發電子郵件」及「網上即時通訊」。
  - (4) 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」。
  - (5) 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」。
  - (6) 例如「網上銀行服務／繳付賬單／金融交易」及「網上購物」。
- 不適用。

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

- (1) Multiple answers were allowed.
  - (2) Figures are available from 2001 onwards. This table shows figures for 2001, 2009 and the recent 3 survey periods in which relevant information was collected.
  - (3) Such as "sending and receiving e-mail" and "instant online communication".
  - (4) Such as "online reading newspapers / news (current affairs, finance, entertainment, sports) / magazines" and "browsing Government webpages or using Government online services".
  - (5) 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".
  - (6) Such as "online banking service / bill payment / finance transaction" and "online shopping".
- Not applicable.

## 5. 網上購物

5.1 網上購物越趨流行。在過去近 20 年，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穩步上升，由 2002 年的 4.9% 增加至 2018 年的 35.8%。（表 6）

## 5. Online purchase

5.1 Online purchase has become more popular. Over the past 2 decades or so, the rate of persons aged 15 and over who had used online purchasing services for personal matters during the 12 months before enumeration increased steadily from 4.9% in 2002 to 35.8% in 2018. (Table 6)

**表 6 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 6 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 <sup>(1)</sup> Major type of products / services purchased online during the 6 months before enumeration <sup>(1)</sup>	統計期間 <sup>(2)</sup> Survey period <sup>(2)</sup>				
	2002 年 5 月至 7 月 May – Jul 2002	2009 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2009	2014 年 6 月至 8 月 Jun – Aug 2014	2016 年 4 月至 7 月 Apr – Jul 2016	2018 年 6 月至 9 月 Jun – Sep 2018
	人數（另有註明除外） No. of persons (unless otherwise specified) (’000)				
網上購買日用品、衣服鞋襪 Online purchase of daily necessities, clothes and footwear	41.1 (18.8%)	172.7 (19.9%)	756.2 (56.4%)	1 029.7 (65.0%)	1 645.8 (76.2%)
網上安排旅遊事宜 Online travel arrangement	25.1 (11.5%)	117.6 (13.6%)	358.1 (26.7%)	611.6 (38.6%)	1 022.7 (47.3%)
網上訂票 Online ticket reservation	107.1 (49.0%)	522.9 (60.3%)	340.4 (25.4%)	334.1 (21.1%)	399.7 (18.5%)
網上購買飾物及配件 Online purchase of accessories	-	29.9 (3.4%)	170.9 (12.8%)	122.5 (7.7%)	266.3 (12.3%)
網上購買餐廳優惠券 Online purchase of restaurant coupons	-	-	201.3 (15.0%)	121.8 (7.7%)	113.2 (5.2%)
<b>合計 Overall</b>	<b>218.3 [4.9%]</b>	<b>866.9 [15.9%]</b>	<b>1 340.0 [23.4%]</b>	<b>1 584.8 [27.8%]</b>	<b>2 160.8 [35.8%]</b>
開支總額中位數（港元） Median amount spent (HK\$)	600	300	1,500	2,100	4,000

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

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

- (1) 可選擇多項答案。
- (2) 數字自 2002 年開始備有。本表載列 2002 年、2009 年以及最近 3 次有搜集相關資料的統計期的數字。
- 不適用。

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

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

- (1) Multiple answers were allowed.
- (2) Figures are available from 2002 onwards. This table shows figures for 2002, 2009 and the recent 3 survey periods in which relevant information was collected.
- Not applicable.

5.2 在統計前 6 個月內曾為個人事務而使用網上購物服務的 15 歲及以上人士當中，「網上購買日用品、衣服鞋襪」為在 2018 年最普遍進行的活動，該些人士中有 76.2% 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」（47.3%）及「網上訂票」（18.5%）。該些人士在該 6 個月期間從網上購買商品／服務的開支總額中位數由 2002 年的 600 元上升至 2018 年的 4,000 元。（表 6）

## 6. 其他參考資料

6.1 在 2000 年至 2019 年進行的有關「資訊科技使用情況和普及程度」及「個人電腦和互聯網普及程度」的主題性住戶統計調查的詳細結果，分別刊載於政府統計處出版的第 2 號、第 6 號、第 10 號、第 15 號、第 20 號、第 23 號、第 27 號、第 32 號、第 37 號、第 43 號、第 48 號、第 50 號、第 52 號、第 53 號、第 54 號、第 59 號、第 62 號、第 64 號、第 67 號及第 69 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。

5.2 Among the persons aged 15 and over who had used online purchasing services for personal matters during the 6 months before enumeration, “online purchase of daily necessities, clothes and footwear” was the most commonly conducted activity in 2018, being cited by 76.2% of them. Other commonly cited online purchasing services included “online travel arrangement” (47.3%) and “online ticket reservation” (18.5%). Among those persons, the median amount spent in purchasing products / services online during the 6-months period increased from \$600 in 2002 to \$4,000 in 2018. (Table 6)

## 6. Further references

6.1 Detailed results of the THS on “IT Usage and Penetration” and “Personal Computer and Internet Penetration” conducted from 2000 to 2019 were released in the *THS Reports* No. 2, No. 6, No. 10, No. 15, No. 20, No. 23, No. 27, No. 32, No. 37, No. 43, No. 48, No. 50, No. 52, No. 53, No. 54, No. 59, No. 62, No. 64, No. 67 and No. 69 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201) published by the Census and Statistics Department respectively.