

**Bills Committee on Smoking (Public Health) (Amendment) Bill 2019
(2020-2021 session)**

**List of follow-up actions required of the Administration
arising from the discussion at the meeting on 23 February 2021**

The Administration's response on the items raised by Members is set out as follows.

Comparison of the health risks between conventional tobacco products and heated tobacco products to their users and the bystanders

2. To date, there is no evidence that emissions of heated tobacco products (“HTPs”) carry smaller risks to users than the conventional cigarettes.¹ HTPs have only emerged for a relatively short period of time. The types, nature, and health effects of chemical substances that may be emitted from HTPs have yet to be determined comprehensively. Data on emissions of HTPs available to date mainly concern one brand and are produced by the tobacco product manufacturer, whilst emission data are scanty for other brands. A number of public health and/or regulatory authorities have publicised their conclusions from reviewing the scientific evidence in respect of the health risks caused by the HTPs, which are set out in the ensuing paragraphs.

3. In 2020, the World Health Organization (“WHO”) published an updated factsheet and a report on HTPs summarising the existing evidence on the ingredients, emissions and health effects of HTPs.² The report states that there is no available evidence to conclude whether HTP use is associated with any long-term clinical outcome, positive or negative, from exposure to the mainstream emission. There are very few independent studies reporting on the short-term effects of HTP uses, though they indicate some short-term physiopathological effects. There are concerns that while HTPs may expose users to lower levels of some toxicants than conventional cigarettes, they also expose users to higher level of other toxicants. The report also states that there is no available evidence to indicate whether HTP use is associated with any long-term clinical outcomes from exposure to the second-hand emission. HTPs nevertheless generate side-stream emission with ultrafine particles and a number of harmful toxicants, although at a lower level than in conventional cigarettes. Given that a number of public health organisations have deemed that no level of side-stream exposure is safe or acceptable, the findings are clearly concerning and merit further study.

¹ World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. Heated tobacco products: a brief. World Health Organization; 2020. <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/tobacco/publications/2020/heated-tobacco-products-a-brief-2020>

² World Health Organization Regional Office for Europe. Heated tobacco products: a brief. World Health Organization; 2020. <http://www.euro.who.int/en/health-topics/disease-prevention/tobacco/publications/2020/heated-tobacco-products-a-brief-2020>

4. In August 2020, the Therapeutic Goods Administration (“TGA”) of Australia made a final decision of not exempting nicotine contained in HTPs from the regulation of nicotine as dangerous poisons. The decision in effect prohibits the distribution and sale of HTPs as consumer products in Australia. TGA has considered, among other things, the following before reaching its decision: clinical data submitted and the claims made by the HTP manufacturer; advice and recommendations of the statutory advisory committee to TGA (“the Committee”) in respect of nicotine in HTPs including but not limited to the risks and benefits of the use of HTPs, the toxicity, and potential for abuse; the marketing authorisation of an HTP by the Food and Drug Administration (“FDA”) of the United States; and public submissions. The Committee has concluded that the available evidence does not support that HTPs are safer alternative to conventional tobacco products.³ There is insufficient evidence regarding the nature of any risk of long-term use. HTPs contain harmful and potentially harmful constituents. The Committee noted in vitro data which indicates that the response produced by HTP aerosol is similar to that produced by cigarette smoke with respect to the development of precancerous lesions such as hyperplasia and squamous metaplasia in the respiratory tract epithelium. The totality of evidence and submissions to TGA led to its conclusion that exempting nicotine in HTPs from regulation as dangerous poisons would “allow anyone, including previous or non-smokers, to access these products and potentially expose a new cohort to the health risks arising from the use of tobacco”. TGA considers that HTPs can expose users in the long term to a range of known and unknown toxicants, and it is not satisfied that there is a net public health benefit from wider availability of nicotine in the forms of HTPs.^{4,5}

5. In authorising the marketing of an HTP and issuing an exposure modification order, FDA concluded that the HTP manufacturer has not demonstrated that, as actually used by consumers, the products sold or distributed with the proposed modified risk information will significantly reduce harm and risk of tobacco-related disease to individual tobacco users. FDA found the claims made by the manufacturer that “scientific studies have shown that switching completely from conventional cigarettes to [the HTP] can reduce the risk of tobacco-related diseases” and “switching completely to [the HTP] presents less risk of harm than continuing to smoke cigarettes” not substantiated.⁶

6. In response to FDA’s issuance of an exposure modification order to an HTP, WHO issued a statement reminding Member States and the public that reducing exposure to harmful chemicals in HTPs does not render them harmless, nor does it translate to reduced risk to human health. Indeed, some toxins are present at higher levels in HTP aerosols than in

³ Notice of interim decisions on proposed amendments to the Poisons Standard - ACMS/ACCS/Joint ACMS-ACCS meetings, March 2020. <https://www.tga.gov.au/book-page/32-nicotine-heated-tobacco-products>

⁴ Notice of interim decisions on proposed amendments to the Poisons Standard - ACMS/ACCS/Joint ACMS-ACCS meetings, March 2020. <https://www.tga.gov.au/book-page/32-nicotine-heated-tobacco-products>

⁵ Public notice of final decisions - ACMS#29, ACCS#27, Joint ACMS-ACCS#24, March 2020. August 2020. <https://www.tga.gov.au/book-page/332-nicotine-heated-tobacco-products>

⁶ Modified Risk Orders: IQOS System Holder and Charger. July 2020. <https://www.fda.gov/media/139797/download>

conventional cigarette smoke, and there are some additional toxins present in HTP aerosols that are not present in conventional cigarette smoke. The health implications of exposure to these are unknown. WHO points out that given that health may be affected by exposure to additional toxins when using HTPs, claims that HTPs reduce exposure to harmful chemicals relative to conventional cigarettes may be misleading.⁷

7. In summary, there are very limited data on the health outcomes and risks caused by emissions from HTPs to their users and bystanders. It is the unanimous view across these major health and regulatory authorities that scientific evidence to date does not support the tobacco industry's claim that use of HTPs reduces risk of tobacco-related diseases in comparison to conventional cigarettes.

WHO advice on the introduction of novel tobacco products for places with low smoking prevalence

8. In the sixth session of the Conference of the Parties (“COP”) to the WHO Framework Convention on Tobacco Control (“FCTC”), WHO stated that “Governments should consider that if their country has already achieved a **very low prevalence of smoking** and that prevalence continues to decrease steadily, use of electronic nicotine delivery system (“ENDS”, i.e. nicotine-containing electronic cigarette) **will not significantly decrease smoking-attributable disease and mortality** even if the full theoretical risk reduction potential of ENDS were to be realised”.⁸ In this session, WHO invited Parties to consider prohibiting or regulating ENDS as tobacco products, medicinal products, consumer products, or other categories, as appropriate, taking into account a high level of protection for human health. While HTPs were just emerging at the time of the sixth session of COP, WHO pointed out that the potential impact of most novel tobacco products, e.g. “tobacco vaporisers” (i.e. HTPs), on public health was not clear, and the major concerns included: (1) potential unrecognised toxicity; (2) increased or sustained prevalence of tobacco use through recruitment of new users, relapse of ex-smokers, or maintenance of tobacco use in current smokers who might otherwise have quit; (3) dual use of a novel tobacco product and cigarettes; and (4) potential initiating with a novel product and eventual switching to cigarette smoking (i.e. gateway effect). WHO advised that “Parties **may consider banning** novel tobacco products for which there is no evidence that their harm is lower than existing combustible products on their markets”.⁹ As said, scientific evidence to date does not support the claim of risk reduction of HTPs.

⁷ WHO statement on heated tobacco products and the US FDA decision regarding IQOS. July 2020. <https://www.who.int/news/item/27-07-2020-who-statement-on-heated-tobacco-products-and-the-us-fda-decision-regarding-iqos>

⁸ https://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop6/FCTC_COP6_10Rev1-en.pdf

⁹ https://apps.who.int/gb/fctc/PDF/cop6/FCTC_COP6_14-ch.pdf

9. Even by the time of the eighth session of the COP to WHO FCTC, when Parties were urged to consider to restrict, **or prohibit**, as appropriate, the manufacture, importation, distribution, presentation, sale and use of novel and emerging tobacco products (such as HTPs and devices designed for consuming such products), **taking into account a high level of protection for human health**,¹⁰ the full features of HTPs being marketed today had not yet come to light. It had not been publicly disclosed then that HTPs contain toxicants that are not present in conventional tobacco products, and may thus expose users in the long term to a range of known and unknown toxicants. The potential implications of HTPs' electronic devices, with network connectivity that render them a completely new class of products different from conventional cigarettes, have not yet been considered or deliberated in the eight session of COP.¹¹

10. As mentioned in the Administration's earlier response, the electronic devices of HTPs carry functions that have been non-existent in conventional smoking products. They are electronic gadgets with the capability to collect data on users' preferences and use patterns, directly communicate with individual users to influence their smoking behaviours, and potentially exert control of device performance. Designed to appeal to the younger generation who are readily drawn to new technology, these devices would aid the tobacco industry to market their addictive products more effectively and undermine the existing tobacco control measures for regulating the content, sale and promotion of tobacco products. Heating devices with network connectivity now include features that tell users the nearby location where one can smoke or buy the products and collect data on smoking patterns as well as user feedbacks, among other things. The most alarming feature is the capability to directly control users' smoking behavior or addiction through these devices, as revealed by certain patent applications by tobacco companies. A patent application filed by a tobacco company for its devices describes the functionality of the device to communicate with an external processor (via a wireless communication link) that performs dosing control, meaning that a third party may control how nicotine is delivered through the electronic device by wireless communication.¹² An HTP manufacturer was granted a patent in 2019 for its HTP device, which the manufacturer described to contain a mouthpiece equipped with sensor for detecting the amount or concentration of certain substance (e.g. nicotine metabolite) in the user's saliva and breath, and such data could be used by the device to control the delivery of aerosol from the HTP.¹³ Another patent granted to the same manufacturer for its HTP also revealed that the internet-enabled device would have the capabilities to communicate user data to manufacturer, recommend brands/products to users, preload credit for product purchase, and automatic re-ordering, among other things.¹⁴ These are functional capabilities

¹⁰ [https://www.who.int/fctc/cop/sessions/cop8/FCTC__COP8\(22\).pdf?ua=1](https://www.who.int/fctc/cop/sessions/cop8/FCTC__COP8(22).pdf?ua=1)

¹¹ Tobacco Products Scientific Advisory Committee of FDA meeting transcript. January 2018, <https://www.fda.gov/media/111450/download>

¹² United States Patent Application No: 16/453110
<https://patents.google.com/patent/US20190387796A1/en?q=20190387796>

¹³ United States Patent No. US 10,517, 329 B2. <https://patents.google.com/patent/US10517329B2/en?q=10517329>

¹⁴ U.S. Patent No. US 8,851,081 B2.

<https://patentimages.storage.googleapis.com/62/e6/5a/20497e0773c0a4/US8851081.pdf>

that can be used to control the addictive potentials of HTPs, prompt or encourage smoking behaviors as well as to directly promote tobacco products.

11. In a technical report published by WHO in 2019, WHO observed that an HTP manufacturer was making modifications to the HTP device from the original product market launched in Japan in 2014, including better user interface, faster charging, Bluetooth connectivity and accompanying mobile application, among other things, and the manufacturer had used colors to increase the appeal of the device. WHO rightly pointed out that such a product may be a “moving target” after its introduction.¹⁵ The technological developments in these products will easily outpace the regulatory capacities of a country or region.

12. From the public health perspective, HTPs entail risks beyond those brought about by tobacco as we know them in the conventional products. They are highly addictive and toxic products coupled with digital technologies. In Hong Kong where there are no marketing approval mechanisms, introduction of a whole class of HTPs, with their unlimited technological potentials to promote use and increase addictiveness, can bring disastrous public health consequences.

Sales of cigarettes and the overall smoking prevalence in Japan since the introduction of HTPs

13. We note the study cited by a Member of the Bills Committee in respect of the sales of HTPs and cigarette consumption in Japan, which reported an accelerated decline in cigarette sales after introduction of HTPs.¹⁶ The study did not find any accelerated decline in the combined total sales volume of cigarettes and HTPs, and therefore there is no indication that the total consumption of tobacco products has declined faster than the pre-existing rate as a result of introduction of HTPs.

14. Another study conducted by the American Cancer Society also examined the sales data in Japan from 2014 to 2018. It found that cigarettes sales tended to decline in the months after the introduction of HTPs, but the combined sales volumes of cigarettes and HTPs remained unchanged.¹⁷

¹⁵ World Health Organization. WHO study group on tobacco product regulation: report on the scientific basis of tobacco product regulation: seventh report of a WHO study group. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2019. Report No.: 9241210249. <https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/329445>

¹⁶ Cummings KM, Nahhas GJ, Sweanor DT. What is accounting for the rapid decline in cigarette sales in Japan? International journal of environmental research and public health. 2020 Jan;17(10):3570.

¹⁷ Stoklosa M, Cahn Z, Liber A, et al. Effect of IQOS introduction on cigarette sales: evidence of decline and replacement. Tobacco Control 2020;29:381-387.

15. Both of the studies described above suggest that when HTPs were introduced into Japan, they displaced some of the sales of conventional products. However, overall consumption of tobacco products has not decreased as a result of HTPs' entry into market.

16. The mere displacement of sales of cigarettes by HTPs cannot be regarded as a gain for the population, because such notion could only be derived from the false assumption that HTPs pose less risk than cigarettes. There are also serious limitations in using tobacco sales data to assess the effect of HTPs' entry into market on the tobacco use in the population, which needs to be assessed by properly designed surveys on tobacco use at individual-level. Indeed, studies showed that the majority (63% to 72%) of HTP users in Japan continued to use cigarettes.^{18,19} These dual users of cigarettes and HTPs are exposed to the known and unknown toxicants from both products. There is also no evidence showing that substituting cigarettes by HTPs can reduce tobacco-related diseases and deaths even if the substitution is complete.

17. An independent study has reported that the prevalence of current cigarette smoking is on a downward trend in Japan from 25.3% in 2008 to 18.1% in 2017.²⁰ Data published by WHO showed that the prevalence of current cigarette smoking among adults in Japan had been decreasing from 20.1% in 2011 to 17.7% in 2017.²¹ Therefore, smoking prevalence in Japan was already on a downward trend before the introduction of HTPs. To date, there is no evidence showing that the introduction of HTPs into a market accelerates the decline of tobacco use.²²

Full report of the school-based survey on smoking among students in 2016-2017 conducted by the School of Public Health of the University of Hong Kong

18. The sampling and data collection methods, number of respondents and results of the school-based survey on smoking among students in 2016-2017 are published in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 64 by the Census and Statistics Department. The full report of the survey is extracted at **Annex**.

¹⁸ Tabuchi T, Gallus S, Shinozaki T, Nakaya T, Kunugita N, Colwell B. Heat-not-burn tobacco product use in Japan: its prevalence, predictors and perceived symptoms from exposure to secondhand heat-not-burn tobacco aerosol. *Tobacco Control*. 2017;27:e25-e33.

¹⁹ Sutanto E, Miller C, Smith DM, Borland R, Hyland A, Cummings KM, et al. Concurrent Daily and Non-Daily Use of Heated Tobacco Products with Combustible Cigarettes: Findings from the 2018 ITC Japan Survey. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. 2020;17(6):2098. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17062098>.

²⁰ Sternbach, N.; Annunziata, K.; Fukuda, T.; Yirong, C.; Stankus, A. Smoking Trends in Japan From 2008–2017: Results From The National Health and Wellness Survey. *Value Heal*. 2018, 21, S105.

²¹ World Health Organization. WHO report on the global tobacco epidemic 2019: offer help to quit tobacco use. <https://www.who.int/teams/health-promotion/tobacco-control/who-report-on-the-global-tobacco-epidemic-2019>

²² Sutanto E, Miller C, Smith DM, O'Connor RJ, Quah ACK, Cummings KM, et al. Prevalence, Use Behaviors, and Preferences among Users of Heated Tobacco Products: Findings from the 2018 ITC Japan Survey. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*. 2019;16(23):4630.

Food and Health Bureau
Department of Health
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附錄 3：2016/17 學年有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查
Appendix 3 : School-based survey on smoking
among students in 2016/17

食物及衛生局委託香港大學公共衛生學院於 2016 年 11 月至 2017 年 6 月期間進行了一項有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查，向學生搜集有關在學青少年吸煙比率、情況與趨勢的數據，以及吸煙學生的特徵。本文概述該統計調查的主要結果。

The Food and Health Bureau commissioned the School of Public Health of the University of Hong Kong to conduct a school-based survey on smoking among students during November 2016 to June 2017 to collect data on the prevalence, pattern and trend of smoking of youth smokers in schools and their profile. This note briefly reports the major findings from the survey.

如對本文有任何查詢，請致電食物及衛生局研究處（電話：3150 8930）。

If you have any enquiries on this article, please call Research Office, Food and Health Bureau (Tel. : 3150 8930).

引言

1. 食物及衛生局委託香港大學公共衛生學院於 2016 年 11 月至 2017 年 6 月期間進行了一項有關學生吸煙情況的學校統計調查，向學生搜集有關在學青少年吸煙比率、情況與趨勢的數據，以及吸煙學生的特徵。本文概述該統計調查的主要結果。

2. 是項統計調查的範圍包括所有學校（除特殊學校外）的小四至小六學生及中一至中六學生。統計調查以教育局提供的 2016/17 學年的學校名單作為抽樣框，採用比例分層隨機抽樣方法來抽選一個有代表性的學校樣本，以學校所在分區為分層變量，每區被抽選的中小學校數目乃按該區中小學校總數的比例得出。另採用不記名的自填問卷方式向學生搜集數據，學生被安排在課堂時於課室內填寫問卷。

3. 類似的統計調查曾分別於 2010 年 10 月至 2011 年 1 月、2012 年 10 月至 2013 年 4 月及 2014 年 10 月至 2015 年 4 月期間進行。請注意，自 2012/13 學年起進行的統計調查涵蓋新高中學制下的中六學生，而 2010/11 學年進行的統計調查則涵蓋舊學制的中六及中七學生。因此，2012/13 學年及其後的統計調查中有關中六學生的統計數字不能直接與 2010/11 學年的統計調查中有關中六及中七學生的統計數字相比。

Introduction

1. The Food and Health Bureau commissioned the School of Public Health of the University of Hong Kong to conduct a school-based survey on smoking among students during November 2016 to June 2017 to collect data on the prevalence, pattern and trend of smoking of youth smokers in schools and their profile. This note briefly reports the major findings from the survey.

2. The survey covered students from Primary 4 to 6 (P4-P6) and Secondary 1 to 6 (S1-S6) in all schools except special schools. School lists of the 2016/17 school year obtained from the Education Bureau were used as the sampling frame. Proportionate stratified random sampling was adopted to obtain a representative sample of schools, with district of school as the stratifying variable. The number of primary / secondary schools selected in each district is proportional to the total number of primary / secondary schools in that district. Self-administered anonymous questionnaires were used to collect data from students. The questionnaires were administered in classrooms during normal school hours.

3. Similar surveys were conducted during October 2010 to January 2011, October 2012 to April 2013 and October 2014 to April 2015. It should be noted that the surveys conducted since 2012/13 covered students from S6 under the New Senior Secondary academic structure while the 2010/11 survey covered students from S6 and S7 under the old academic structure. Hence, findings of the surveys conducted in 2012/13 and onwards relating to S6 students are not directly comparable to findings in the 2010/11 survey relating to S6 and S7 students.

4. 是項統計調查成功訪問了共 75 間小學及 84 間中學。約 17 000 名小四至小六學生及 27 000 名中一至中六學生完成了問卷。在學校層面，小學及中學的回應率分別為 13% 及 18%。而在學校內的學生，小四至小六學生及中一至中六學生的回應率分別為 94% 及 92%。

概念及定義

5. 是項學校統計調查中，**吸煙**是指吸食香煙，並不包括雪茄、手捲煙、水煙、用煙斗吸煙及電子煙。學生的吸煙狀況是根據兩條問題決定：(i) 學生自稱的吸煙情況及(ii) 在過去 30 日，有多少日吸過煙。**現時有吸煙**的學生是指在過去 30 日內有吸過煙，並自稱現在每日吸煙或現在有時吸煙的學生。**曾經吸煙**的學生則指所有吸過煙的學生，無論以前或現在吸食多少，包括只吸過一次或幾次煙、以前有時吸煙、以前每日吸煙、現在有時吸煙及現在每日吸煙的學生。

6. 學生吸電子煙的狀況也是根據兩條問題決定：(i) 學生自稱的吸電子煙情況及 (ii) 在過去 30 日，有多少日吸過電子煙。**現時有吸電子煙**的學生是指在過去 30 日內有吸過電子煙，並自稱現在每日吸電子煙或現在有時吸電子煙的學生。**曾經吸電子煙**的學生是指所有吸過電子煙的學生，無論以前或現在吸多少，包括只吸過一次或幾次電子煙、以前有時吸電子煙、以前每日吸電子煙、現在有時吸電子煙及現在每日吸電子煙的學生。

7. 是項學校統計調查有關「吸煙」的定義與主題性住戶統計調查所採用的定義有所不同。有關主題性住戶統計調查就「吸煙」所採用的定義，請參閱本報告書的第 3 章。

4. A total of 75 primary and 84 secondary schools were successfully enumerated in the survey. Some 17 000 students from P4-P6 and 27 000 students from S1-S6 completed the questionnaires. The response rates at school level for primary and secondary schools were 13% and 18%, respectively. The response rates at student level were 94% for P4-P6 students and 92% for S1-S6 students.

Concepts and definitions

5. In this school-based survey, **smoking** refers to the smoking of cigarette, not including cigar, hand rolled cigarette, water pipe, pipe-smoking and e-cigarette. Students' smoking status was identified using two questions: (i) the self-reported smoking status and (ii) the number of days smoked in the past 30 days. **Current smoking** was defined as any smoking in the past 30 days for those reported that they smoked daily or smoked occasionally. **Ever smoking** referred to any smoking in the past or at present, irrespective of frequency (including experimental, ex-occasional, ex-daily, occasional and daily smoking).

6. Students' e-cigarette use status was also identified using two questions: (i) the self-reported e-cigarette use status and (ii) the number of days used e-cigarettes in the past 30 days. **Current e-cigarette use** was defined as any e-cigarette use in the past 30 days for those reported that they used e-cigarette daily or occasionally. **Ever e-cigarette use** referred to any e-cigarette use in the past or at present, irrespective of frequency (including experimental, ex-occasional, ex-daily, occasional and daily use).

7. The definition of "smoking" in this school-based survey is different from the definition adopted in the Thematic Household Survey (THS). For the definition of "smoking" in the THS, please refer to Chapter 3 of this report.

數字進位

8. 由於進位關係，統計表內個別項目加起來的總和可能與總計略有出入。統計表內有關百分比的數字則是根據未經進位的實際數字計算。

統計調查的主要結果

吸煙情況

小四至小六學生

9. 曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的小四至小六學生分別佔 2.1% 和 0.1%。曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的男生比例皆較女生高。整體上，小四至小六學生曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的比率都很低。（表 1）

10. 與 2014/15 學年的統計調查結果比較，曾經吸煙的小四至小六學生比率略為下跌，而現時有吸煙的學生比率則變動不大。（表 2）

11. 按就讀級別分析，小四學生曾經吸煙的比率為 2.4%，而小五及小六學生曾經吸煙的比率皆為 2.0%。（表 3）

12. 在曾經吸煙的小四至小六學生中，51.0% 在 7 歲或以前已經第一次吸煙，另 31.9% 在 8 至 9 歲第一次吸煙。（表 4）

Rounding of figures

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

Major findings of the survey

Smoking status

Primary 4 to Primary 6 students

9. Among P4-P6 students, the prevalence rates of ever and current smoking were 2.1% and 0.1% respectively. Ever smoking and current smoking were more common in male students than female students. Overall, the prevalence rates of ever and current smoking among P4-P6 students were low. (Table 1)

10. Compared with results of the 2014/15 survey, the prevalence rate of ever smoking among P4-P6 students dropped slightly, while the prevalence rate of current smoking was relatively stable. (Table 2)

11. Analysed by grade, the prevalence rate of ever smoking among P4 students was 2.4%, while the prevalence rates of ever smoking among P5 and P6 students were both 2.0%. (Table 3)

12. Among ever smoking P4-P6 students, 51.0% smoked for the first time at or before 7 years old and another 31.9% at 8 to 9 years old. (Table 4)

中一至中六學生

Secondary 1 to Secondary 6 students

13. 曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的中一至中六學生分別佔 12.7%和 2.5%。男生(14.1%)比女生(11.3%)有較高比例曾經吸煙，現時有吸煙的男生比例(2.9%)亦較女生(2.0%)為高。（表 5）

13. Prevalence rates of ever and current smoking among S1-S6 students were 12.7% and 2.5% respectively. Ever smoking was more common in male students (14.1%) than female students (11.3%). Current smoking was also more common in male students (2.9%) than female students (2.0%). (Table 5)

14. 與 2014/15 學年的統計調查結果比較，曾經吸煙的和現時有吸煙的中學生比率變動不大。（表 6）

14. Compared with results of the 2014/15 survey, the prevalence rates of ever and current smoking among secondary students were relatively stable. (Table 6)

15. 曾經吸煙的學生比率由中一的 6.6%上升至中六的 22.6%。現時有吸煙學生的比率亦有相似的情況，由中一的 0.9%上升至中六的 5.4%。（表 7）

15. The prevalence rate of ever smoking increased from S1 (6.6%) to S6 (22.6%). A similar pattern was observed for current smoking. The prevalence rate of current smoking increased from S1 (0.9%) to S6 (5.4%). (Table 7)

16. 一般而言，曾經吸煙學生的比率隨着年齡增加而上升，由 12 歲及以下的 3.9%升至 18 歲及以上的 31.0%。雖然有較大比例的學生曾經嘗試吸煙，但現時仍然有吸煙的學生則不多。現時有吸煙學生的比率一般亦隨年齡增加而上升，由 12 歲及以下的 0.4%升至 18 歲及以上的 6.4%。（表 8）

16. The prevalence rate of ever smoking increased with age in general from 3.9% for those aged 12 and below to 31.0% for those aged 18 and over. Despite these large proportions who had ever tried smoking, much fewer remained as current smokers. The prevalence rate of current smoking generally increased with age from 0.4% for those aged 12 and below to 6.4% for those aged 18 and over. (Table 8)

17. 一般而言，曾經吸煙的中二至中三學生最普遍在 12 至 13 歲當他們剛升上中學時第一次吸煙。曾經吸煙的中六學生最普遍在 14 至 15 歲時第一次吸煙。（表 9）

17. Generally, S2 to S3 ever smokers most commonly first smoked at age 12-13 soon after the transition to secondary education. S6 ever smokers most commonly first smoked at age 14-15. (Table 9)

18. 接近一半現時有吸煙的學生(47.1%)在過去 30 天內，有 20 至 30 天有吸煙（男生 49.6%，女生 43.4%）。（表 10）

18. Nearly half of the current smokers (47.1%) smoked in 20-30 days over the past 30 days (49.6% in male students, 43.4% in female students). (Table 10)

19. 在現時有吸煙的學生中，約一半(53.1%)在有吸煙的日子，一日吸食少於 6 支煙。無論男生或女生，最普遍的是一日吸食 2 至 5 支煙。不過，男生比女生較為普遍有吸食量大至一日 6 支或以上的情況。在有吸煙的日子，每日吸煙支數的中位數是 5.2 支。
(表 11)

吸電子煙情況

小四至小六學生

20. 曾經吸電子煙的小四至小六學生比率很低，佔 1.4%。曾經吸電子煙的男生(1.7%)比例皆較女生(1.1%)高。(表 12)

21. 按就讀級別分析，曾經吸電子煙的小四學生比率為 1.3%，與小五及小六學生比率(分別為 1.5%及 1.4%)差不多。(表 13)

22. 按吸煙情況分析，曾經吸煙的學生比從不吸煙的學生有較高比例曾經吸電子煙(分別為 23.4%和 0.9%)。(表 14)

中一至中六學生

23. 曾經吸電子煙及現時有吸電子煙的中學生分別佔 8.7%和 0.8%。男生(9.2%)比女生(8.3%)有較高比例曾經吸電子煙，現時有吸電子煙的男生比例(1.2%)亦較女生(0.5%)高。
(表 15)

19. Among current smokers, about half (53.1%) consumed less than 6 cigarettes in a day that cigarette smoking occurred, and smoking 2 to 5 cigarettes a day was most common in both male students and female students. However, heavier smoking of 6 or more cigarettes a day was more common in male students than female students. The median number of cigarettes consumed in a day that cigarette smoking occurred was 5.2 sticks. (Table 11).

E-cigarette use status

Primary 4 to Primary 6 students

20. Among P4-P6 students, the prevalence rate of ever e-cigarette use was low at 1.4%. Ever e-cigarette use was more common in male students (1.7%) than female students (1.1%). (Table 12)

21. Analysed by grade, the prevalence rate of ever e-cigarette use among P4 students was 1.3%, which was similar to the corresponding prevalence rates among P5 and P6 students (1.5% and 1.4% respectively). (Table 13)

22. Analysed by smoking status, ever-e-cigarette use was more common in ever smoking students than never smoking students (23.4% and 0.9% respectively). (Table 14)

Secondary 1 to Secondary 6 students

23. The prevalence rates of ever and current e-cigarette use among secondary students were 8.7% and 0.8% respectively. Ever e-cigarette use was more common in male students (9.2%) than female students (8.3%). Current e-cigarette use was also more common in male students (1.2%) than female students (0.5%). (Table 15)

24. 按就讀級別分析，曾經吸電子煙的學生比率由中一的 4.6% 上升至中六的 12.7%。雖然有較大比例的學生曾經嘗試吸電子煙，但現時仍然有吸電子煙的學生則不多。現時有吸電子煙的學生在各級別的比率介乎 0.4% 至 1.3%。（表 16）

25. 相對於從不吸煙和曾經吸煙的學生，現時有吸煙的學生有較高比例現時亦有吸電子煙(20.7%)。（表 17）

24. Analysed by grade, the prevalence rate of ever e-cigarette use increased from 4.6% in S1 to 12.7% in S6. Despite these large proportions who had ever tried e-cigarette, much fewer remained as current e-cigarette users. The prevalence rate of current e-cigarette use in various grade subgroups ranged from 0.4% to 1.3%. (Table 16)

25. Compared with never and ever smoking students, current e-cigarette use was more common in current smoking students (20.7%). (Table 17)

表 1 按性別劃分的小學生（小四至小六）吸煙情況
Table 1 Smoking status among primary school students (P4-P6) by sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從不吸煙 Never	83 890	97.1	79 070	98.7	162 950	97.9
曾經吸煙 Ever	2 500	2.9	1 060	1.3	3 560	2.1
只吸過一次或幾次煙 <i>Experimental</i>	1 900	2.2	790	1.0	2 690	1.6
以前有時吸煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	280	0.3	120	0.2	400	0.2
以前每日吸煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	‡	‡	80	0.1	160	0.1
現在有時吸煙 <i>Occasional</i>	220	0.2	‡	‡	260	0.2
現在每日吸煙 <i>Daily</i>	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
現時有吸煙 [@] Current [@]	170	0.2	‡	‡	230	0.1

註釋：‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

@ 現時有吸煙的學生是指在過去 30 日內有吸過煙，並自稱現在每日吸煙或現在有時吸煙的學生。

Notes : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

@ Current smoking was defined as any smoking in the past 30 days for those reported that they smoked daily or smoked occasionally.

表 2 按性別劃分的曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的小學生（小四至小六）的比率*
Table 2 Rate* of ever and current smokers among primary school students (P4-P6) by sex

統計期間（學年） Survey period (school year)	曾經吸煙 Ever			現時有吸煙 Current		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
2010/11	3.7	1.6	2.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
2012/13	3.3	1.7	2.5	0.5	‡	0.3
2014/15	3.9	1.6	2.8	0.4	‡	0.2
2016/17	2.9	1.3	2.1	0.2	‡	0.1

註釋：* 在個別統計期間及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: * As a percentage of all students in the respective survey period and sex sub-groups.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 3 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目
Table 3 Ever smokers among primary school students (P4-P6) by grade and sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸煙 Ever	小四 P4	1 030	3.3	400	1.4	1 430	2.4
	小五 P5	750	2.6	330	1.2	1 080	2.0
	小六 P6	720	2.7	330	1.3	1 050	2.0
	合計 Overall	2 500	2.9	1 060	1.3	3 560	2.1

註釋：* 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀小四的男生為例，3.3%為曾經吸煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male P4 students, 3.3% were ever smokers.

表 4 按第一次吸煙的年齡、級別及性別劃分的曾經吸煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目
Table 4 Ever smokers among primary school students (P4-P6) by age of first smoking, grade and sex

級別 Grade	第一次吸煙 的年齡 Age of first smoking	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
小四 P4	≤ 7	590	57.2	160	38.4	740	51.9
	8 - 9	380	37.5	210	52.4	600	41.7
	≥ 10	‡	‡	‡	‡	90	6.5
	小計 Sub-total	1 030	100.0	400	100.0	1 430	100.0
小五 P5	≤ 7	360	47.4	200	61.0	560	51.6
	8 - 9	250	33.7	90	26.6	340	31.6
	≥ 10	140	18.8	‡	‡	180	16.8
	小計 Sub-total	750	100.0	330	100.0	1 080	100.0
小六 P6	≤ 7	350	48.9	160	49.5	520	49.1
	8 - 9	100	13.9	100	30.4	200	19.0
	≥ 10	270	37.2	‡	‡	340	31.9
	小計 Sub-total	720	100.0	330	100.0	1 050	100.0
合計 Overall	≤ 7	1 300	51.8	520	48.9	1 820	51.0
	8 - 9	740	29.5	400	37.6	1 140	31.9
	≥ 10	470	18.6	140	13.5	610	17.1
	總計 Total	2 500	100.0	1 060	100.0	3 560	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 5 按性別劃分的中學生（中一至中六）吸煙情況
Table 5 Smoking status among secondary school students (S1-S6) by sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從不吸煙 Never	148 600	85.9	144 620	88.7	293 230	87.3
曾經吸煙 Ever	24 310	14.1	18 350	11.3	42 660	12.7
只吸過一次或幾次煙 <i>Experimental</i>	13 470	7.8	10 890	6.7	24 360	7.3
以前有時吸煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	4 270	2.5	2 920	1.8	7 190	2.1
以前每日吸煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	1 190	0.7	880	0.5	2 070	0.6
現在有時吸煙 <i>Occasional</i>	3 800	2.2	2 980	1.8	6 780	2.0
現在每日吸煙 <i>Daily</i>	1 580	0.9	680	0.4	2 260	0.7
現時有吸煙 [@] Current [@]	5 040	2.9	3 340	2.0	8 380	2.5

註釋：@ 現時有吸煙的學生是指在過去 30 日內有吸過煙，並自稱現在每日吸煙或現在有時吸煙的學生。

Note: @ Current smoking was defined as any smoking in the past 30 days for those reported that they smoked daily or smoked occasionally.

表 6 按性別劃分的曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的中學生的比率*
Table 6 Rate* of ever and current smokers among secondary school students by sex

統計期間 [^] (學年) Survey period [^] (school year)	曾經吸煙 Ever			現時有吸煙 Current		
	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall	男 Male	女 Female	合計 Overall
2010/11	17.0	14.4	15.7	3.8	2.6	3.2
2012/13	16.0	13.9	15.0	3.7	2.9	3.3
2014/15	14.8	10.9	12.9	3.5	1.9	2.7
2016/17	14.1	11.3	12.7	2.9	2.0	2.5

註釋：* 在個別統計期間及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。

[^] 自 2012/13 學年起進行的統計調查涵蓋新高中學制下的中一至中六學生，而 2010/11 學年進行的統計調查則涵蓋舊學制的中一至中七學生。因此，2012/13 學年及其後的統計調查中有關中學生的統計數字不能直接與 2010/11 學年的統計調查中有關中學生的統計數字相比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all students in the respective survey period and sex sub-groups.

[^] The surveys conducted since 2012/13 covered students from S1-S6 under the New Senior Secondary academic structure while the 2010/11 survey covered students from S1-S7 under the old academic structure. Hence, findings of the surveys conducted in 2012/13 and onwards relating to secondary school students are not directly comparable to findings in the 2010/11 survey relating to secondary school students.

表 7 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的中學生數目
Table 7 Ever and current smokers among secondary school students by grade and sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸煙 Ever	中一 S1	2 280	8.0	1 290	5.0	3 570	6.6
	中二 S2	2 750	9.7	1 890	7.3	4 630	8.5
	中三 S3	3 450	11.9	3 000	11.1	6 450	11.5
	中四 S4	4 280	14.4	3 150	11.3	7 430	12.9
	中五 S5	4 710	16.0	3 410	11.8	8 120	13.9
	中六 S6	6 840	24.6	5 610	20.6	12 460	22.6
	合計 Overall	24 310	14.1	18 350	11.3	42 660	12.7
現時有吸煙 Current	中一 S1	270	1.0	190	0.7	460	0.9
	中二 S2	520	1.8	230	0.9	750	1.4
	中三 S3	790	2.7	540	2.0	1 330	2.4
	中四 S4	810	2.7	440	1.6	1 250	2.2
	中五 S5	1 090	3.7	540	1.9	1 630	2.8
	中六 S6	1 560	5.6	1 400	5.1	2 960	5.4
	合計 Overall	5 040	2.9	3 340	2.0	8 380	2.5

註釋：* 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀中一的男生為例，8.0%為曾經吸煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S1 students, 8.0% were ever smokers.

表 8 按年齡和性別劃分的曾經吸煙及現時有吸煙的中學生數目
Table 8 Ever and current smokers among secondary school students by age and sex

吸煙情況 Smoking status	年齡 Age	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸煙 Ever	≤ 12	770	4.4	580	3.3	1 350	3.9
	13	1 960	7.6	1 480	6.1	3 440	6.8
	14	2 660	9.8	2 210	8.5	4 870	9.2
	15	3 250	12.0	2 660	10.6	5 910	11.3
	16	4 260	13.6	3 350	11.4	7 610	12.5
	17	5 760	20.6	4 850	17.3	10 610	18.9
	≥ 18	5 640	35.2	3 220	25.6	8 860	31.0
	合計 Overall	24 310	14.1	18 350	11.3	42 660	12.7
現時有吸煙 Current	≤ 12	90	0.5	‡	‡	130	0.4
	13	210	0.8	190	0.8	400	0.8
	14	560	2.1	320	1.3	880	1.7
	15	590	2.2	390	1.5	980	1.9
	16	990	3.2	490	1.7	1 480	2.4
	17	1 180	4.2	1 500	5.4	2 690	4.8
	≥ 18	1 420	8.8	410	3.2	1 820	6.4
	合計 Overall	5 040	2.9	3 340	2.0	8 380	2.5

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有 12 歲及以下的男性中學生為例，4.4%為曾經吸煙的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: * As a percentage of all students in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male secondary school students aged 12 and below, 4.4% were ever smokers.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 9 按第一次吸煙的年齡、級別及性別劃分的曾經吸煙的中學生數目
Table 9 Ever smokers among secondary school students by age of first smoking, grade and sex

級別 Grade	第一次吸煙 的年齡 Age of first smoking	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
中一 S1	≤ 7	840	36.6	240	18.7	1 080	30.3
	8 - 9	320	14.0	240	19.0	560	15.8
	10 - 11	520	22.9	330	25.9	850	23.9
	12 - 13	480	21.2	430	33.6	910	25.6
	≥ 14	120	5.3	‡	‡	160	4.4
	小計 Sub-total		2 280	100.0	1 290	100.0	3 570
中二 S2	≤ 7	630	22.9	540	28.4	1 190	25.6
	8 - 9	430	15.8	150	7.8	550	11.9
	10 - 11	570	20.6	160	8.3	680	14.7
	12 - 13	740	27.1	960	50.6	1 780	38.4
	≥ 14	370	13.6	90	4.9	430	9.4
	小計 Sub-total		2 750	100.0	1 890	100.0	4 630
中三 S3	≤ 7	950	27.6	650	21.8	1 640	25.4
	8 - 9	630	18.1	350	11.8	1 010	15.7
	10 - 11	320	9.4	390	12.9	690	10.7
	12 - 13	990	28.7	900	30.0	1 880	29.2
	≥ 14	560	16.2	710	23.5	1 220	19.0
	小計 Sub-total		3 450	100.0	3 000	100.0	6 450

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Statistics are not released due to sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 9 (續) 按第一次吸煙的年齡、級別及性別劃分的曾經吸煙的中學生數目
Table 9 Ever smokers among secondary school students by age of first smoking,
(Cont'd) grade and sex

級別 Grade	第一次吸煙 的年齡 Age of first smoking	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
中四 S4	≤ 7	1 030	24.1	470	15.0	1 480	20.0
	8 - 9	580	13.6	180	5.9	750	10.1
	10 - 11	520	12.1	550	17.6	1 080	14.6
	12 - 13	790	18.4	950	30.2	1 770	23.8
	≥ 14	1 360	31.9	990	31.3	2 350	31.6
	小計 Sub-total		4 280	100.0	3 150	100.0	7 430
中五 S5	≤ 7	580	12.4	630	18.4	1 200	14.7
	8 - 9	610	12.9	250	7.3	870	10.8
	10 - 11	520	11.1	370	11.0	890	11.0
	12 - 13	1 050	22.3	870	25.6	1 920	23.6
	14 - 15	740	15.8	820	24.0	1 540	19.0
	≥ 16	1 200	25.4	470	13.8	1 690	20.9
小計 Sub-total		4 710	100.0	3 410	100.0	8 120	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 9 (續) 按第一次吸煙的年齡、級別及性別劃分的曾經吸煙的中學生數目
Table 9 Ever smokers among secondary school students by age of first smoking,
(Cont'd) grade and sex

級別 Grade	第一次吸煙 的年齡 Age of first smoking	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
中六 S6	≤ 7	1 580	23.1	210	3.7	1 630	13.1
	8 - 9	400	5.8	140	2.4	500	4.0
	10 - 11	1 080	15.7	960	17.1	2 050	16.4
	12 - 13	760	11.0	480	8.5	1 210	9.7
	14 - 15	1 420	20.7	2 990	53.2	4 670	37.5
	≥ 16	1 620	23.7	840	15.0	2 390	19.2
	小計 Sub-total		6 840	100.0	5 610	100.0	12 460
合計 Overall	≤ 7	5 620	23.1	2 580	14.1	8 150	19.1
	8 - 9	3 020	12.4	1 230	6.7	4 220	9.9
	10 - 11	3 430	14.1	2 810	15.3	6 250	14.6
	12 - 13	4 870	20.0	4 420	24.1	9 320	21.8
	14 - 15	4 230	17.4	5 680	30.9	9 980	23.4
	≥ 16	3 150	12.9	1 620	8.8	4 740	11.1
	總計 Total		24 310	100.0	18 350	100.0	42 660

表 10 按過去30日內有吸煙的日數及性別劃分的現時有吸煙的中學生數目
Table 10 Current smokers among secondary school students by days of smoking
in the 30 days before enumeration and sex

過去30日內有吸煙的日數 Days of smoking in the 30 days before enumeration	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
1 - 2	320	6.4	440	13.2	770	9.1
3 - 5	790	15.7	610	18.2	1 400	16.7
6 - 9	590	11.6	470	14.2	1 060	12.6
10 - 19	840	16.6	370	11.0	1 200	14.4
20 - 29	950	18.8	770	23.1	1 720	20.5
30	1 550	30.8	680	20.3	2 230	26.6
合計 Overall	5 040	100.0	3 340	100.0	8 380	100.0

表 11 按有吸煙的日子中每日吸煙支數及性別劃分的現時有吸煙的中學生數目
Table 11 Current smokers among secondary school students by number of cigarettes consumed in a day that cigarette smoking occurred and sex

有吸煙的日子中每日吸煙支數 Number of cigarettes consumed in a day that cigarette smoking occurred	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
< 1	450	8.9	180	5.5	630	7.5
1	220	4.4	420	12.5	640	7.6
2 - 5	1 660	32.9	1 520	45.5	3 180	37.9
6 - 10	1 060	21.1	580	17.5	1 640	19.6
11 - 20	930	18.4	370	11.1	1 300	15.5
≥ 21	720	14.3	270	8.0	990	11.8
合計 Overall	5 040	100.0	3 340	100.0	8 380	100.0
每日平均吸煙支數 Average daily consumption of cigarettes	9.0		6.9		8.1	
每日吸煙支數的中位數 Median daily consumption of cigarettes	6.4		4.3		5.2	

表 12 按性別劃分的小學生（小四至小六）吸電子煙情況
Table 12 E-cigarette use status among primary school students (P4-P6) by sex

吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從不吸電子煙 Never	84 910	98.3	79 260	98.9	164 180	98.6
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	1 470	1.7	860	1.1	2 340	1.4
只吸過一次或幾次電子煙 <i>Experimental</i>	1 030	1.2	570	0.7	1 600	1.0
以前有時吸電子煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	150	0.2	140	0.2	290	0.2
以前每日吸電子煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	‡	‡	80	0.1	150	0.1
現在有時吸電子煙 <i>Occasional</i>	200	0.2	‡	‡	260	0.2
現在每日吸電子煙 <i>Daily</i>	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 13 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目
Table 13 Ever e-cigarette users among primary school students (P4-P6) by grade and sex

		男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	級別 Grade	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	小四 P4	540	1.7	250	0.9	790	1.3
	小五 P5	530	1.8	280	1.1	810	1.5
	小六 P6	410	1.5	330	1.3	740	1.4

註釋：* 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀小四的男生為例，1.7%為曾經吸電子煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male P4 students, 1.7% were ever e-cigarette users.

表 14 按吸煙情況和性別劃分的曾經吸電子煙的小學生（小四至小六）數目
Table 14 Ever e-cigarette users among primary school students (P4-P6) by smoking status and sex

吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	從不吸煙 Never	920	1.1	580	0.7	1 500	0.9
	曾經吸煙 Ever	550	22.1	280	26.7	840	23.4

註釋：* 在個別吸煙情況及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有從不吸煙的男生為例，1.1%為曾經吸電子煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective smoking status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male never smoking students, 1.1% were ever e-cigarette users.

表 15 按性別劃分的中學生（中一至中六）吸電子煙情況
Table 15 E-cigarette use status among secondary school students (S1-S6) by sex

吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
從不吸電子煙 Never	157 030	90.8	149 480	91.7	306 510	91.3
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	15 890	9.2	13 490	8.3	29 380	8.7
只吸過一次或幾次電子煙 <i>Experimental</i>	9 440	5.5	9 450	5.8	18 890	5.6
以前有時吸電子煙 <i>Ex-occasional</i>	3 040	1.8	2 560	1.6	5 600	1.7
以前每日吸電子煙 <i>Ex-daily</i>	1 280	0.7	610	0.4	1 890	0.6
現在有時吸電子煙 <i>Occasional</i>	1 240	0.7	640	0.4	1 880	0.6
現在每日吸電子煙 <i>Daily</i>	880	0.5	240	0.1	1 120	0.3
現時有吸電子煙 [@] Current [@]	1 990	1.2	780	0.5	2 770	0.8

註釋：[@] 現時有吸電子煙的學生是指在过去 30 日內有吸過電子煙，並自稱現在每日吸電子煙或現在有時吸電子煙的學生。

Note: [@] Current e-cigarette use was defined as any e-cigarette use in the past 30 days for those reported that they used e-cigarette daily or occasionally.

表 16 按級別和性別劃分的曾經吸電子煙及現時有吸電子煙的中學生數目
Table 16 Ever and current e-cigarette users among secondary school students by grade and sex

吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	級別 Grade	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	中一 S1	1 530	5.4	970	3.7	2 510	4.6
	中二 S2	2 020	7.1	1 640	6.3	3 660	6.7
	中三 S3	2 600	8.9	2 510	9.3	5 110	9.1
	中四 S4	2 880	9.7	2 790	10.0	5 670	9.8
	中五 S5	3 000	10.2	2 460	8.5	5 460	9.4
	中六 S6	3 850	13.9	3 130	11.5	6 980	12.7
	合計 Overall	15 890	9.2	13 490	8.3	29 380	8.7
現時有吸電子 煙 Current	中一 S1	120	0.4	80	0.3	190	0.4
	中二 S2	160	0.6	80	0.3	240	0.4
	中三 S3	380	1.3	150	0.6	530	1.0
	中四 S4	350	1.2	150	0.5	500	0.9
	中五 S5	410	1.4	160	0.6	580	1.0
	中六 S6	570	2.0	150	0.6	720	1.3
	合計 Overall	1 990	1.2	780	0.5	2 770	0.8

註釋：* 在個別級別及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有就讀中一的男生為例，5.4%為曾經吸電子煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective grade and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male S1 students, 5.4% were ever e-cigarette users.

表 17 按吸煙情況和性別劃分的曾經吸電子煙及現時有吸電子煙的中學生數目
Table 17 Ever and current e-cigarette users among secondary school students by smoking status and sex

吸電子煙情況 E-cigarette use status	吸煙情況 Smoking status	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
		人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	比率* Rate*
曾經吸電子煙 Ever	從不吸煙 Never	5 510	3.7	4 850	3.4	10 350	3.5
	曾經吸煙 Ever	10 380	42.7	8 650	47.1	19 030	44.6
	現時有吸煙 Current	3 810	75.6	2 450	73.4	6 260	74.7
現時有吸電子 煙 Current	從不吸煙 Never	220	0.1	120	0.1	340	0.1
	曾經吸煙 Ever	1 770	7.3	650	3.6	2 430	5.7
	現時有吸煙 Current	1 330	26.3	410	12.3	1 740	20.7

註釋：* 在個別吸煙情況及性別分組中，佔所有學生的百分比。以所有從不吸煙的男生為例，3.7%為曾經吸電子煙的人士，0.1%為現時有吸電子煙的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all students in the respective smoking status and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male never smoking students, 3.7% were ever e-cigarette users, 0.1% was current e-cigarette users.