

# 成年人的調查結果

## ADULT FINDINGS

### 參與積極程度 PARTICIPATION LEVELS

#### 一般趨勢

#### General Trends

調查結果顯示，平均有48%的香港成年人(15歲或以上)，即約有272萬人，曾於二零零一年<sup>1</sup>參與最少一項體育活動(請參閱圖表二)。這數字比一九九六年多出約60萬人，升幅為28%(請參閱圖表三)。

這升幅是參與率增加及整體人口上升的綜合影響。所有人口組別的體育參與率均錄得上升，當中以老年人、高收入人士，以及未受教育或低教育程度人士的升幅最大。

繼連續兩年錄得下跌後，體育參與率從二零零零年的44%略為回升。再加上1%的成年人口升幅，香港的總運動人口在這一年間上升了約9%。與去年同期比較老年人、未受教育人士、文職或服務業及製造業人士中的升幅最為顯著。

但由於專業人士、55至64歲的人士及高收入人士的參與率同時下滑，整體累積升幅因而放緩。

這些現象和下列其他趨勢將於本報告的最後部分再作討論。

An average of 48% of the adult (15 years and older) population of Hong Kong participated in at least one sporting activity during the year 2001<sup>1</sup> (see Exhibit 2). The estimated number of adult participants was some 2.72 million, a substantial increase of 28%, or about 600,000 persons, since 1996 (see Exhibit 3).

This increase was due to concurrent rises in participation rates and population size. The participation rates of all demographic groups increased to one degree or other. The groups showing the greatest increases were the older age brackets, those with higher incomes, and those with no or low levels of education.

The participation rate increased from a level of 44% in 2000, after having declined for two consecutive years. Factoring in a 1% population growth rate, we estimate that the sporting population increased by 9% since our 2000 survey. This year-on-year increase was most pronounced among the elderly, the uneducated, and those employed as clerical, service, and production workers.

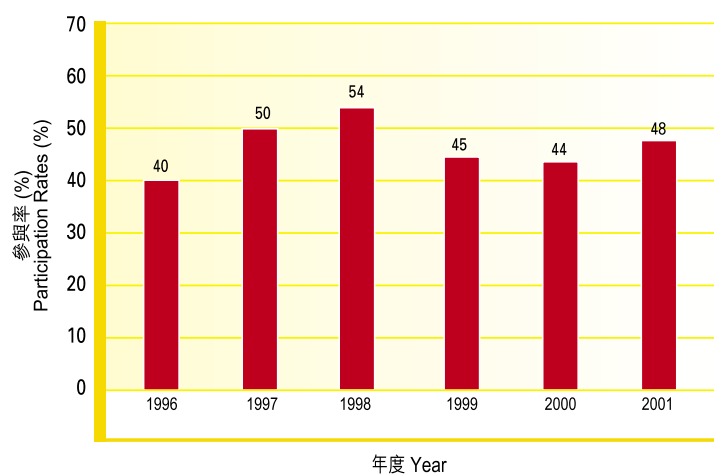
The overall increases were tempered, however, by decreases in participation among professionals, people aged 55 to 64, and those in the higher income brackets.

The likely reasons for these trends, as well as for others noted in subsequent sections of this report, are discussed in the *Conclusions* section.

<sup>1</sup> 二零零一年的調查是指二零零一年三月至二零零二年二月之間所作的調查

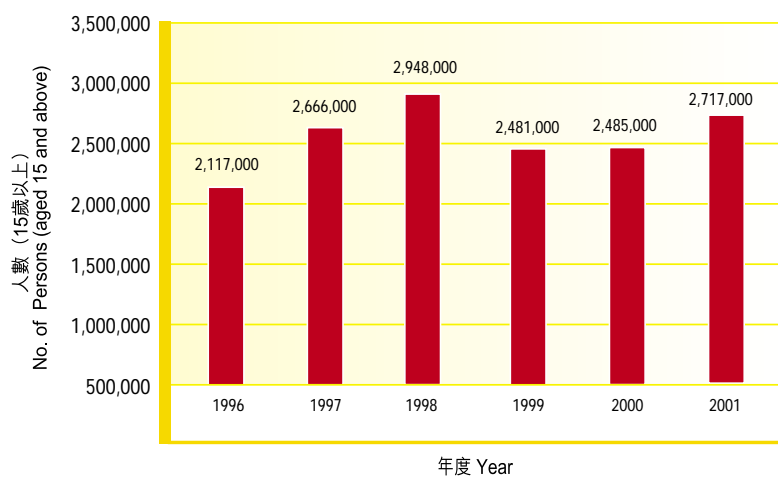
<sup>1</sup> The 2001 survey comprised the 12 months from March 2001 to February 2002, inclusive.

圖表二 一九九六至二零零一年度體育參與率  
 Exhibit 2 Sports Participation Rates 1996-2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的受訪者  
 Base: All respondents aged 15 and above

圖表三 一九九六至二零零一年度估計成年運動人口  
 Exhibit 3 Estimated Adult Sports Population 1996-2001



## 各人口組別情況 Demographic Profiles

### 性別

男性在二零零一年度的體育參與率(53%)明顯比女性(43%)為高，事實上男性全年四季皆比女性活躍(請參閱圖表四)。

兩性參與率的差別從一九九七年四個百分點的低點擴闊至二零零一年的十個百分點。

另一方面，在一九九六年至二零零一年間，當計入自一九九六年起女性人口的相對增幅，女性參與人數的升幅(29%)略高於男性(26%)。

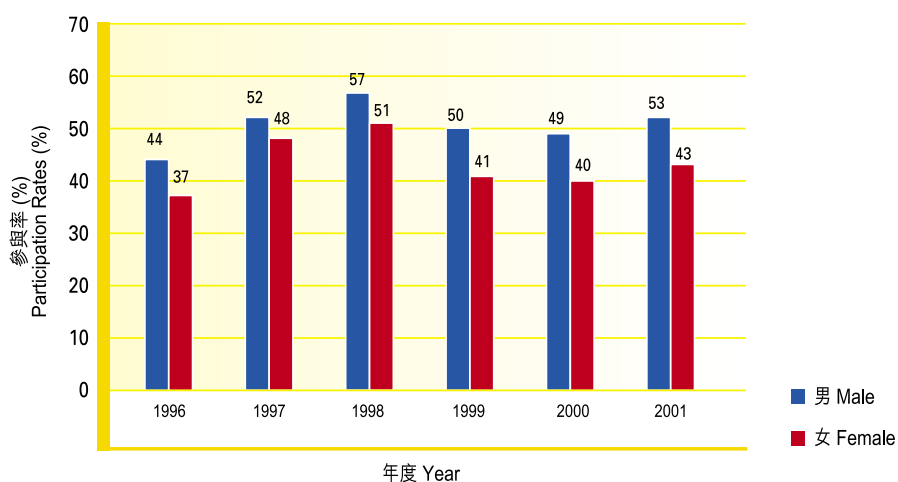
### Gender

Men's rate of participation (53%) was significantly higher than that of women (43%) in 2001, with males being more active than females throughout the year (see Exhibit 4).

The gap between male and female participation widened over the six-year survey period from a low of 4 percentage points in 1997 to 10 in 2001.

On the other hand, when factoring in the relative increases in the female population since 1996, it appears that the increase in the number of females participating in sport (29%) was somewhat greater than that of males (26%).

圖表四 一九九六至二零零一年度按性別劃分的體育參與率  
Exhibit 4 Sports Participation Rates by Gender 1996-2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

## 年齡

一般而言，市民年紀越大，便越少參與體育活動。在二零零一年度，15至24歲的成年人最熱衷參與體育活動(65%)，55至64歲的市民的參與率為最低(31%) (請參閱圖表五)。

然而，65歲或以上的市民的參與率(49%)卻比總體平均參與率略高(48%)。這個組別的體育參與人數自一九九六年起至今錄得約八成的增長。

這六年間升幅最顯著的年齡組別是45至54歲的人士，參與人數上升一倍，由一九九六年的188,000人增至376,000人。

所有年齡組別均在這六年間錄得某程度上的升幅。15至24歲的人士(最活躍組別)的升幅為最小(4%)。其次是55至64歲的人士(最不活躍組別)，升幅為11%。事實上，在二零零一年，55至64歲的人士的參與率只有31%，是唯一在這一間參與率錄得下跌的年齡組別，並且已連續四年下跌。

## Age

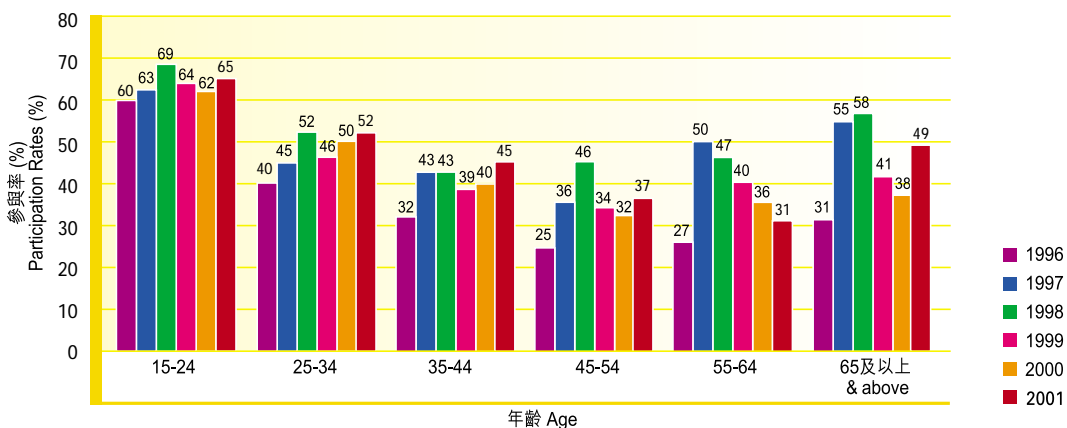
Between 1996 and 2001, age and physical activity levels tended to have a negative correlation, meaning that as people became older, they became progressively less active. In 2001, adults aged 15-24 had the highest level of participation (65%), while those aged 55-64 had the lowest (31%) (see Exhibit 5).

The exception to this correlation involved people aged 65 and above, whose participation level of 49% made them slightly more active than the adult population average (48%). This group experienced an estimated increase of 80% in the number of participants since 1996.

The group that experienced the most significant multiyear growth, however, was the 45-54 age group, whose number of participants doubled during the six-year survey period, growing from 188,000 to 376,000.

All age groups experienced some degree of growth in the number of sports participants between 1996 and 2001. The least amount of growth (4%) occurred among the most active group (15-24 year olds). The next lowest (11%) involved the least active group (55-64 year olds). In fact, the latter group, whose participation rate in 2001 was only 31%, experienced decline for four consecutive years and was the only age group not to experience growth between 2000 and 2001.

圖表五 一九九六至二零零一年度按年齡劃分的體育參與率  
Exhibit 5 Sports Participation Rates by Age 1996-2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

## 教育程度

一九九六至二零零一年的結果顯示，教育程度與體育參與率有正面的關係。一般而言，市民的教育程度越高，便越積極參與體育活動。然而，一個特別的現象是，未接受教育人士的參與率跟初中程度人士的相近（請參閱圖表六）。

若與往年的模式比較，二零零一年的結果沒有太大差別。大專或以上程度的受訪者是最活躍的一群，參與率為66%，而最不積極做運動的是小學程度的受訪者（28%）。未受教育人士的活躍程度（42%）則稍勝初中程度人士（39%）。

另一方面，歷年的結果顯示，參與率的升幅與教育程度呈現背道而馳的關係。未受教育人士的參與率有最大的升幅（20個百分點），大專或以上程度的人士則錄得最小的升幅（三個百分點）。

二零零零年至零一年的結果與這趨勢非常吻合。未受教育人士的參與率錄得最顯著的續年增長（六個百分點），大專或以上程度的組別則錄得次低的升幅（兩個百分點）。

## Education Attainment

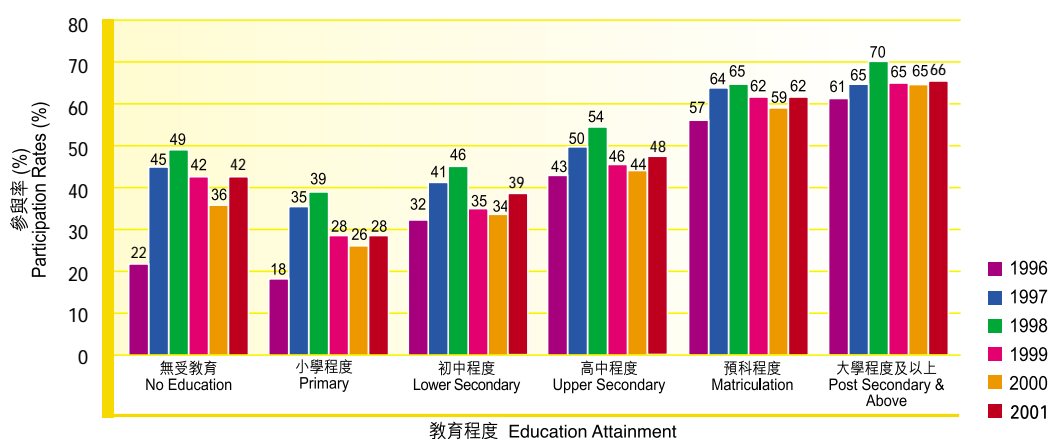
Between 1996 and 2001, education attainment consistently had a positive relationship with rates of sports participation. Generally speaking, rates became progressively higher as the levels of education increased. The only exception was the grouping with no education, which tended to participate at about the same level as those with a lower secondary education (see Exhibit 6).

The 2001 data was very much in line with this general pattern. Those with a post-secondary education and above had the highest participation rate (66%), while those with solely a primary-level education were the least active (28%). Those with no education had a slightly higher level of participation than those with a lower secondary education, at 42% and 39%, respectively.

Conversely, an analysis of multiyear trends shows a negative correlation between growth in participation rates and education levels. The largest increase in participation rates occurred among those with no education (20 percentage points), and the smallest increase was registered by those with a post-secondary education and above (3 percentage points).

The shifts between 2000 and 2001 were very much in line with these trends. Rates of participation increased among all education groups. Those having no education registered the largest year-on-year growth (6 percentage points), and those with a post secondary education and above registered the second smallest (2 percentage points).

圖表六 一九九六至二零零一年度按教育程度劃分的體育參與率  
Exhibit 6 Sports Participation Rates by Education Attainment 1996-2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者

Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

## 職業

近年間，體育參與率與職業的相互關係都大致相同。學生與專業人士最為活躍，家庭主婦和藍領人士則最不積極做運動。

在二零零一年度，約70%的學生及60%的專業人士是體育參與者。相比之下，只有37%的家庭主婦以及33%的藍領人士有參與體育活動。與此同時，45%的文職或服務業人士及47%的其他受訪者（主要包括退休或失業人士）是體育參與者（請參閱圖表七）。

這六年間，所有職業組別的參與率均錄得上升，當中以「其他」組別的17個百分點的升幅最顯著。專業人士、家庭主婦及文職或服務業人士錄得八至九個百分點的升幅，學生及製造業人士則錄得約五個百分點的升幅。

就二零零零至零一年而言，在各個職業組別中，只有專業人士的參與率沒有上升，跌幅達五個百分點。相比之下，文職或服務業、製造業及「其他」組別均錄得六至七個百分點的升幅，是較為理想的成績。

## Occupation

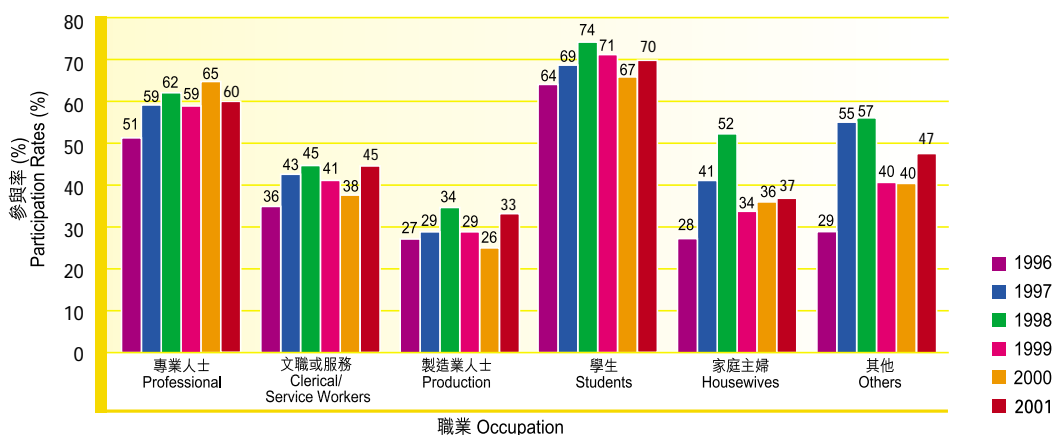
Participation levels as a function of occupation have also been quite consistent in recent years. Students and professionals tended to be the most active, while housewives and production workers were the least active in sport.

In 2001, some 70% of students and 60% of professionals were sports participants. In comparison, significantly fewer housewives (37%) and production workers (33%) were active. Meanwhile, 45% of clerical/service workers, and 47% of "others" (mostly retired or unemployed) participated in sport (see Exhibit 7).

Over the six-year survey period, all occupation groupings experienced growth in participation levels. The "others" group led the field with growth of 17 percentage points. Professionals, housewives, and clerical/service workers registered growth of 8 to 9 percentage points. Students and production workers registered growth of around 5 percentage points.

Among the various occupation groups, the only group that did not experience growth in participation levels between 2000 and 2001 was the professional category. Its 5-percentage point decline was in contrast to healthy growth figures of around 6 to 7 percentage points among clerical/service and production workers and those in the "others" category.

圖表七 一九九六至二零零一年度按職業劃分的體育參與率  
Exhibit 7 Sports Participation Rates by Occupation 1996-2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

## 收入

與教育程度的情況一樣，收入與體育參與率是成正比的。這六年的調查發現，市民的個人收入越高，便越積極參與體育活動。唯一的例外是個人每月收入\$5,000或以下的組別，該組別的人士一直維持著中等程度的參與率；與此同時，個人每月收入\$5,000或以下及\$30,000以上的組別在這六年間的增幅最為顯著，其參與率分別增加17及27個百分點（請參閱圖表八）。

二零零一年的參與情況與過往五年的相近，個人收入從\$5,001起，參與率隨著個人收入的增加而上升。收入\$30,000以上的組別是最活躍的一群（67%），而個人收入介乎\$5,001至\$10,000則最不活躍（36%）。

由一九九六年起，所有收入組別的參與率均錄得上升，但兩組最高的收入組別（月入\$20,001或以上的人士）都在二零零一年間減少了運動，參與率比二零零零年下降了二至四個百分點。

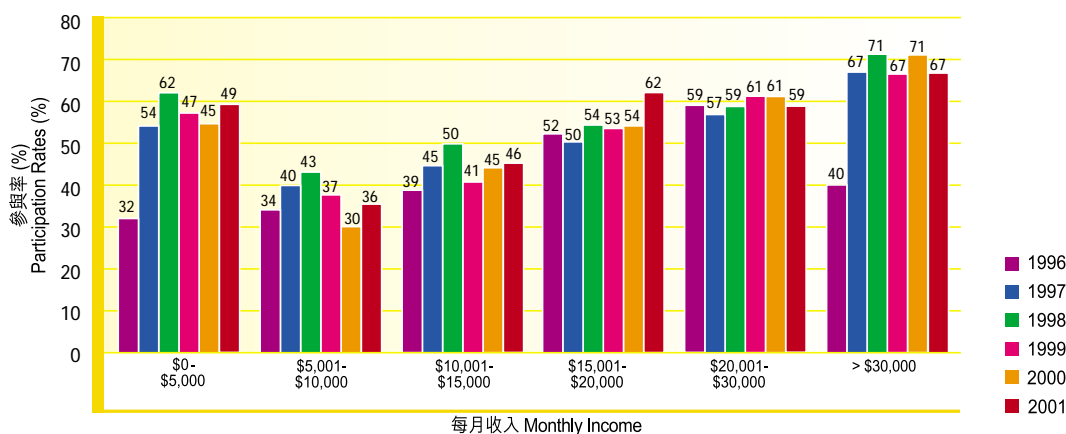
## Income

As with education, income levels also consistently had a positive relationship with sports participation rates during the six-year survey period. Rates became progressively higher as the levels of income increased, with one exception - the \$5,000 and below category, which maintained moderate levels of participation. Moreover, those with monthly incomes of \$5,000 and below and those with more than \$30,000 had the highest growth in participation rates since 1996, of 17 and 27 percentage points, respectively (see Exhibit 8).

As in the previous five years, the participation rates in 2001 increased with monthly personal income levels from \$5,001 upwards. The income group earning more than \$30,000 was the most active in sport (67%), while respondents with personal incomes of \$5,001-\$10,000 were the least active (36%).

Although all income groups experienced growth in participation since 1996, the two highest income groups, comprising people with monthly incomes of over \$20,000, experienced declines in participation of 2 to 4 percentage points between 2000 and 2001.

圖表八 一九九六至二零零一年度按個人收入劃分的體育參與率  
Exhibit 8 Sports Participation Rates by Personal Income 1996-2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
Base: All respondents aged 15 and above

## 居住地區

在二零零一年度，居住港島區的人士最為活躍 (52%)，其次是新界區 (48%) 及九龍區 (46%) 的居民。自一九九六年起，港島區的市民一直是最積極參與體育活動的一群 (請參閱圖表九)。

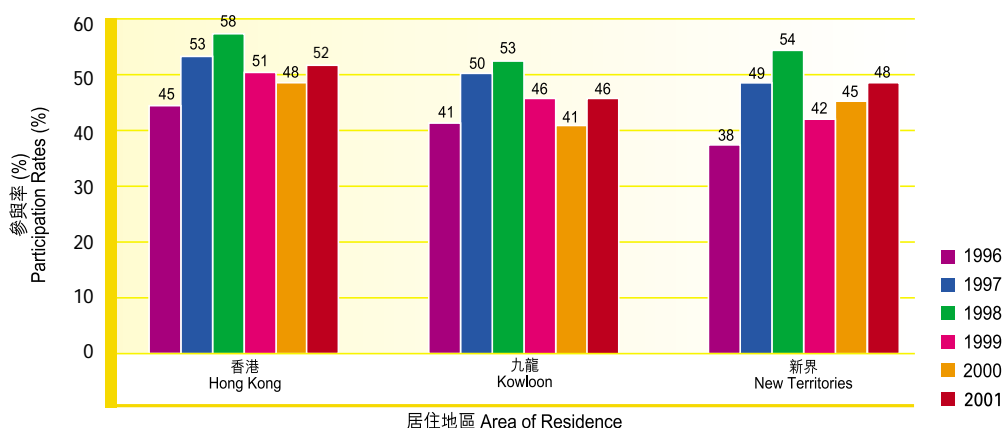
另一方面，由於新界區的居民的參與率於這六年間上升了十個百分點，港島區及新界區的差距因而收窄。相比之下，港島區及九龍區於同期間的增幅略遜一籌，前者錄得八個百分點的增幅，後者則只有五個百分點。

## Area of Residence

In 2001, adults living on Hong Kong Island had the highest participation rate (52%), followed by those living in the New Territories (48%) and Kowloon (46%). Hong Kong Island had the highest participation level every year during the six-year survey period (see Exhibit 9).

On the other hand, the gap in the participation rates between Hong Kong Island and the New Territories narrowed somewhat, due to the latter's increase of 10 percentage points during the same period. In comparison, the participation rate for Hong Kong Island and Kowloon increased 8 and 5 percentage points, respectively.

圖表九 一九九六至二零零一年度按居住地區劃分的體育參與率  
Exhibit 9 Sports Participation Rates by Area of Residence 1996-2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above



### 一般趨勢

#### General Trends

一九九六至二零零零年間，游泳、羽毛球及籃球是最受成年人歡迎的體育項目。在二零零一年度，游泳、羽毛球及緩步跑則最受歡迎。與其他體育項目比較，緩步跑及遠足在二零零一年的受歡迎程度皆比往年優勝(請參閱圖表十)。

游泳在最近的三年都穩守第一位。在二零零一年度，8%的受訪者曾經參與游泳活動，即接近48萬的運動人口。同樣地，羽毛球在這三年間都穩佔第二位，平均參與率為6%，即大約35萬的運動人口。緩步跑則取代了籃球的位置，在二零零一年裡排行第三，參與率為5%，即30萬的運動人口。

二零零一年的調查顯示籃球是第四項最受成年人歡迎的體育項目，平均參與率為5%，即大約29萬的運動人口。排名第五至八的分別是足球、遠足、漫步及柔軟體操<sup>1</sup>，平均參與率為3%至4%不等，折算人數為19至23萬人。此外，健身及武術分別有15萬(3%)和12萬(2%)的參與者。

Between 1996 and 2000, swimming, badminton, and basketball were the three most popular sports among adult participants in Hong Kong. In 2001, swimming, badminton, and jogging were the most popular. Both jogging and hiking were more popular in 2001 than in any previous year relative to other sports (see Exhibit 10).

Swimming, which ranked first in both 1999 and 2000, was again the most popular sport in 2001. In 2001, the average participation rate for swimming was 8%, representing a sporting population of close to 0.48 million persons. Badminton was the second most popular for the third straight year. In 2001, its average participation rate was 6%, representing a sporting population of slightly over a third of a million. Jogging replaced basketball as the third most popular with 5% of the sporting population, or 0.30 million persons, jogging.

The 2001 survey showed that basketball ranked fourth, with some 5% of the sporting population, or 0.29 million persons, playing the sport. Soccer, hiking, walking and *exercise*<sup>1</sup> ranked fifth to eighth, respectively. The average participation rates for these sports ranged from 3% to 4%, indicating that the number of people playing these sports ranged from 0.19 to 0.23 million. Meanwhile, weight training and wushu had 3% and 2% participation rates and sporting populations of 0.15 and 0.12 million, respectively.

圖表十 二零零一年度成年人參與的體育項目  
Exhibit 10 Sports That Adults Participated in Most In 2001

體育項目 Sports	排名 Ranking	參與率 Participation Rate	估計運動人口(以千計) Estimated Sporting Population (in thousands)	季度排名 Ranking by Quarter			
				季度一 1st	季度二 2nd	季度三 3rd	季度四 4th
游泳 Swimming	1	8.4	474	1	1	3	9
羽毛球 Badminton	2	6.1	345	2	4	1	2
緩步跑 Jogging	3	5.2	297	5	2	2	3
籃球 Basketball	4	5.1	289	3	6	4	1
足球 Soccer	5	4.0	229	4	8	6	4
遠足 Hiking	6	3.4	194	6	8	5	5
漫步 Walking	7	3.4	192	12	3	7	10
柔軟體操 Exercise	8	3.3	189	7	5	9	7
健身 Weight training	9	2.6	145	9	11	8	6
武術 Wushu	10	2.2	126	19	7	11	8
單車 Cycling	11	2.0	113	7	10	10	15
網球 Tennis	12	1.7	98	10	12	13	11
乒乓球 Table tennis	13	1.6	90	10	14	12	12
壁球 Squash	14	1.1	61	13	18	16	14
排球 Volleyball	15	1.0	58	15	16	15	13
高爾夫球 Golf	16	0.9	52	14	21	14	16
體操 Gymnastics	17	0.8	47	20	12	17	20
舞蹈 Dancing	18	0.8	44	16	15	24	17
田徑 Athletics	19	0.5	31	17	23	21	19
桌球 Snooker/Billiards	20	0.5	26	23	24	19	18
健身舞 Aerobics	20	0.5	26	21	22	18	22

基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
Base: All respondents aged 15 and above

### 季度性最受歡迎的體育項目 "Most Popular" Season

以上每項體育項目的參與率，反映二零零一年四個季度調查的平均數，但事實上，不同季節對體育參與情況有不同程度的影響，因此上述數據並不能反映較受季節影響的運動受歡迎程度。

季度性結果顯示，在第二個季度中，游泳明顯比其他體育項目受歡迎，共有18%的運動人口參與，其次為緩步跑(7%)及漫步(7%)。這些項目與游泳一樣，同樣是夏季最受歡迎的運動(請參閱圖表十一)。

Sport tends to be seasonal, and participation in sport thus tends to fluctuate depending upon the season of the year. Yearly participation rates, which average the rates for each of the four quarters, reflect the overall popularity of each sport in the respective year. However, they do not accurately reflect the popularity of seasonal sports.

A review of sports participation in 2001 by each sport's most popular quarter shows that swimming was significantly more popular than any other sport, with some 18% of the sporting population swimming during the second quarter. The next most popular sports were jogging and walking, both of which registered rates of participation of about 7%. Like swimming, they were most popular in the second quarter, that is, during the summer (see Exhibit 11).

圖表十一 二零零一年度體育項目在最受歡迎季度的參與率  
 Exhibit 11 Participation Rates in the Most Popular Quarter in 2001

體育項目 Sports	排名 Ranking	最受歡迎季度 Most Popular Quarter	參與率 Participation Rate (%)	估計運動人口(以千計) Estimated Quarterly Sporting Population (in thousands)
游泳 Swimming	1	2nd	18.0	1,019
緩步跑 Jogging	2	2nd	7.2	408
漫步 Walking	3	2nd	7.0	396
羽毛球 Badminton	4	1st	6.7	379
籃球 Basketball	5	4th	6.6	374
足球 Soccer	6	4th	5.6	317
柔軟體操 Exercise	7	2nd	5.6	317
遠足 Hiking	8	4th	4.3	243
健身 Weight training	9	4th	3.8	215
武術 Wushu	10	2nd	3.7	209

基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
 Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

## 各人口組別情況 Demographic Profiles

有別於過去的數年，男性和女性在二零零一年喜歡參與的體育項目頗為相近。游泳在最受男性及女性歡迎的體育項目中，同樣名列前茅。除此之外，緩步跑、遠足及單車亦在兩性的最受歡迎項目中有相等的排名。另一方面，兩性在選擇其他項目上卻有顯著分別。一如過往的數年，籃球和足球明顯較受男性歡迎，柔軟體操則特別受女性歡迎（請參閱圖表十二）。

在二零零一年度，籃球是最受15至24歲青年人歡迎的項目，此現象在學生當中尤為明顯。另一方面，54歲以上的市民喜歡參與較溫和的體育項目，如柔軟體操和武術等。而其他年齡組別傾向選擇游泳、羽毛球及緩步跑，顯示了這是大部份市民喜愛的體育項目。

除了籃球，在低收入組別（即港幣\$5,000

In 2001, preferences for sport types among male and female participants were more similar than in any previous survey year. For the first time, swimming was the most popular sport among both men and women, while jogging, hiking, and cycling all had identical rankings relative to other sports. On the other hand, significant differences in preferences remained. As in past years, basketball and soccer were significantly more popular among men, while *exercise* was significantly more popular among women (see Exhibit 12).

In 2001, basketball was the most popular sport among teenagers and young adults aged 15-24, especially students. On the other hand, less vigorous activities such as walking, *exercise*, and wushu were more popular among those over 54 years old. In the intervening age groups, swimming, badminton, and jogging tended to be the sporting activities of choice, reflecting the preferences of the overall population.

Swimming was the most popular sport among all monthly personal income groups except the lowest (\$5,000 and below), for which

及以下)最受歡迎之外,其餘收入組別則以游泳雄踞首位;足球及網球分別於\$10,001至\$15,000及\$30,000以上組別排行第二,而羽毛球及緩步跑則於各個組別都廣受歡迎。

就教育程度而言,中學程度跟大專或以上程度人士的運動取向相類似。與此同時,未受教育人士及小學程度人士的參與模式亦跟較年長人士的相若。

與大部分人口組別一樣,專業人士及文職或服務業人士同樣較喜歡游泳、羽毛球及緩步跑等活動。雖然製造業人士也熱衷於游泳和緩步跑,但較少參與羽毛球活動。

在其他職業組別之中,家庭主婦比較熱衷於游泳、羽毛球、漫步及柔軟體操等體育活動。而主要包括退休人士的「其他」職業組別,則與未受教育人士及65歲或以上人士的參與模式相若(請參閱圖表十三)。

圖表十二 二零零一年度男女十大參與項目比較  
Exhibit 12 Top Ten Sports for Men and Women in 2001

體育項目 Sports	男 Men	女 Women
游泳 Swimming	1	1
籃球 Basketball	2	10
足球 Soccer	3	-
緩步跑 Jogging	4	4
羽毛球 Badminton	5	2
遠足 Hiking	6	6
漫步 Walking	7	5
健身 Weight training	8	7
單車 Cycling	9	9
網球 Tennis	10	-
柔軟體操 Exercise	-	3
武術 Wushu	-	8

基數: 所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

basketball was the most popular. While soccer and tennis were the second most popular sport among those with incomes of \$10,001-\$15,000 and over \$30,000, respectively, badminton and jogging were highly popular among all income groups.

In terms of educational attainment, those with a secondary education and those with a post-secondary education and above had fairly similar sporting preferences. Meanwhile, people with no education or solely a primary education had participation patterns that mirrored those of the older age groups.

Professionals and clerical/service workers also tended to follow patterns of participation similar to the overall population, favouring swimming, badminton, and jogging. Production workers preferred swimming and jogging but were less likely to play badminton.

Housewives inclined to engage in swimming, badminton, walking and exercise. Meanwhile, the "others" occupation group, which mostly comprised the retired, had patterns similar to those people with no schooling and those aged 65 and above (see Exhibit 13).

圖表十三 二零零一年度不同社會經濟背景人士所參與的體育項目  
 Exhibit 13 Sports Participation by Socioeconomic Groups in 2001

社會經濟組別 Socioeconomic Groups	參與率 Participation Rates %									
	游泳 SWM	羽毛球 BAD	緩步跑 JOG	籃球 BBL	足球 SOC	遠足 HIK	漫步 WLK	柔軟體操 EXE	健身 WTR	武術 WUS
年齡 Age										
15-24	12	10	7	20	10	2	0	1	3	1
25-34	10	9	5	4	5	2	1	2	4	0
35-44	10	7	6	2	4	4	2	3	3	1
45-54	6	3	6	2	1	5	1	3	2	3
55-64	3	2	4	0	1	4	4	6	1	6
65 及以上 & above	4	0	3	0	0	5	17	10	1	8
每月收入 Monthly Income										
\$5,000 及以下 & below	7	6	4	7	3	4	6	5	1	4
\$5,001 - \$10,000	7	4	4	3	2	3	0	2	2	1
\$10,001 - \$15,000	9	6	4	4	7	2	1	2	5	0
\$15,001 - \$20,000	13	9	8	5	6	2	0	3	6	1
\$20,001 - \$30,000	12	12	10	6	7	4	1	1	7	2
\$30,001 及以上 & above	14	9	9	3	4	4	3	1	4	1
教育程度 Education										
無受教育 No education	2	0	3	0	0	5	13	9	1	7
小學程度 Primary	4	1	3	0	1	3	6	5	1	4
初中程度 Lower Secondary	8	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	1	1
高中程度 Upper Secondary	10	8	6	6	5	3	1	2	3	1
預科程度 Matriculation	11	10	6	13	7	5	3	3	2	1
大專程度及以上 Post Secondary & above	11	9	8	7	6	4	2	2	6	3
職業 Occupation										
專業人士 Professionals	11	10	7	5	7	3	2	2	5	1
文職 / 服務 Clerical / Service	10	7	6	3	4	3	1	2	4	0
藍領 Production	6	2	5	2	5	4	1	2	1	1
學生 Students	11	12	8	25	10	2	0	1	2	1
家庭主婦 Housewives	7	5	4	0	0	4	5	5	1	2
其他 Others	5	1	4	1	1	5	12	8	1	8

基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者

Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

## 參與模式 PARTICIPATION PATTERNS

### 季度性差別 Quarterly Variances

在二零零一年度，體育參與率最高的季度是第二季（56%），其次為第四季（50%）及第一季（45%），最低的是第三季（41%）。事實上第二季的高參與率是與過往的調查相類似的（請參閱圖表十四）。

一如過往的兩年，男性參與體育的季度性差別比女性為低。於二零零一年，男性四季間參與率的差別為13個百分點，而女性則達16個百分點。

各季度性調查的時期劃分如下：

第一季：二零零一年三月至二零零一年五月

第二季：二零零一年六月至二零零一年八月

第三季：二零零一年九月至二零零一年十一月

第四季：二零零一年十二月至二零零二年二月

In 2001, the participation rate during the second quarter (56%) was the highest, followed by the fourth quarter (50%), the first quarter (45%), and the third quarter (41%). The relatively high participation levels in the second quarter are consistent with the patterns in most of the past surveys (see Exhibit 14).

As in 1999 and 2000, the quarterly variation in the participation rate for males in 2001 was less than that of females. For males, the difference between the lowest and highest quarterly participation rates is 13 percentage points while that for females is 16.

The quarters used in this survey are as follows:

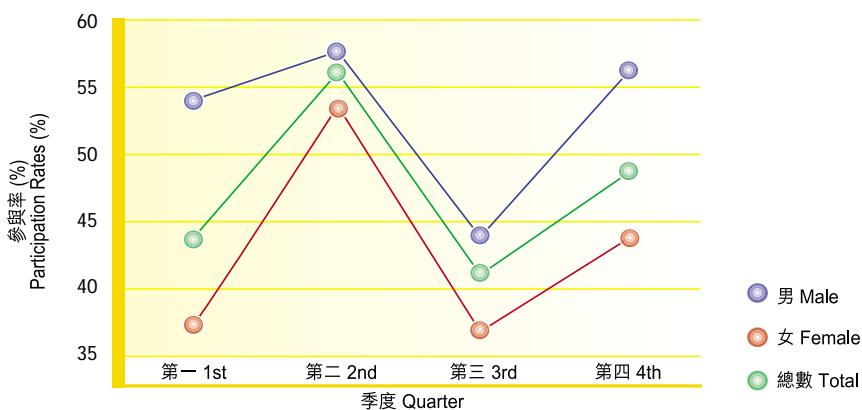
First quarter: March 2001 - May 2001

Second quarter: June 2001 - August 2001

Third quarter: September 2001 - November 2001

Fourth quarter: December 2001 - February 2002

圖表十四 二零零一年度按性別劃分的季度體育參與率  
Exhibit 14 Quarterly Sports Participation Rates by Gender in 2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

## 參與次數 Frequency

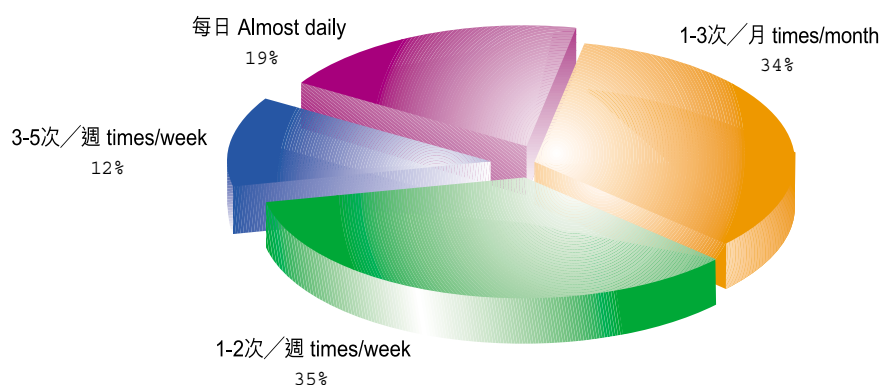
這六年間，參與體育活動的次數比率都大同小異。在二零零一年度，於受訪前四星期內曾參與最少一項體育活動的受訪者中，約19%差不多每天都做運動，另有12%平均每星期做三至五次運動，其餘69%的參與者則一個月參與一次至每星期做少於兩次運動（請參閱圖表十五）。

根據市民每月參與次數的估計，漫步、武術及柔軟體操是市民最頻密參與的項目，其次為田徑、緩步跑、遠足、單車及體操，但次數明顯比上述三項活動少（請參閱圖表十六）。

The frequency of sports participation remained relatively constant in Hong Kong over the six-year survey period. In 2001, among those who participated in at least one sports activity in the four weeks prior to the survey, about 19% played sport almost every day, and 12% participated in sport 3-5 times per week. Some 69% of the participants took part in sport less than three times per week (see Exhibit 15).

Walking, wushu, and *exercise* were the most frequently practised activities, based on the estimated average number of times people engaged in sport per month. Athletics, jogging, hiking, cycling, and gymnastics were the other most frequently practised activities, but with significantly lower frequency levels (see Exhibit 16).

圖表十五 二零零一年度成人體育參與次數  
Exhibit 15 Frequency of Participation by Adults in 2001



基數：15歲或以上受訪者的數目與其在受訪前四星期內參與的體育項目數目的倍數。

Base: A multiple of the total number of respondents aged 15 and above who engaged in at least one sporting activity in the four weeks prior to the survey and the number of sporting activities they engaged in.

圖表十六 二零零一年度參與各體育項目的次數  
Exhibit 16 Sports Participated in by Frequency in 2001

體育項目 Sports	頻率 Frequency (%)				估計平均每月 參與次數 Estimated Average times/month
	1-3 次 / 月 times/month	1-2 次 / 週 times/week	3-5 次 / 週 times/week	差不多每天 Almost daily	
游泳 Swimming	43	38	11	9	7
羽毛球 Badminton	48	41	9	2	5
緩步跑 Jogging	31	34	16	19	10
籃球 Basketball	44	39	11	6	7
足球 Soccer	45	38	13	5	7
遠足 Hiking	47	20	13	20	9
漫步 Walking	11	18	6	66	19
柔軟體操 Exercise	12	21	22	46	17
健身 Weight training	26	50	15	9	8
武術 Wushu	6	25	12	58	19
單車 Cycling	43	26	10	21	9
網球 Tennis	37	50	11	2	6
乒乓球 Table tennis	42	46	8	4	6
壁球 Squash	57	41	3	0	4
排球 Volleyball	43	40	14	3	6
高爾夫球 Golf	42	43	11	4	6
體操 Gymnastics	32	34	21	13	9
舞蹈 Dancing	21	50	24	5	9
田徑 Athletics	32	31	18	18	10
桌球 Snooker/Billiards	60	30	8	2	5
健身舞 Aerobics	25	44	29	3	9

基數：所有曾在受訪前四星期內參與個別體育項目的15歲或以上受訪者。

Base: All respondents aged 15 and above who took part in the respective activity in the 4 weeks prior to the survey

### 每次參與時間 Duration

在最近的六年，參與體育活動的時間長短亦相當穩定。在二零零一年度，於受訪前四星期內曾參與最少一項體育活動的受訪者中，超過一半 (54%) 平均每次運動一小時以上。與去年相若，約四分之一 (28%) 平均每次做半小時至一小時的運動，18% 則花三十分鐘或以下的時間 (請參閱圖表十七)。

大多數高爾夫球、足球、遠足、排球、籃球及桌球的參與者 (71 至 80% 不等) 每次花超過一小時參與這些項目，而有做柔軟體操的受訪者中，63% 表示每次運

Duration of activity in sport also remained fairly stable over the six-year survey period. In 2001, among those who participated in at least one sporting activity in the four weeks prior to the survey, more than half (54%) spent over an hour in an average sporting session, similar to the previous year. Slightly over a quarter (28%) spent between about half an hour and an hour, on average, and 18% spent half an hour or less (see Exhibit 17).

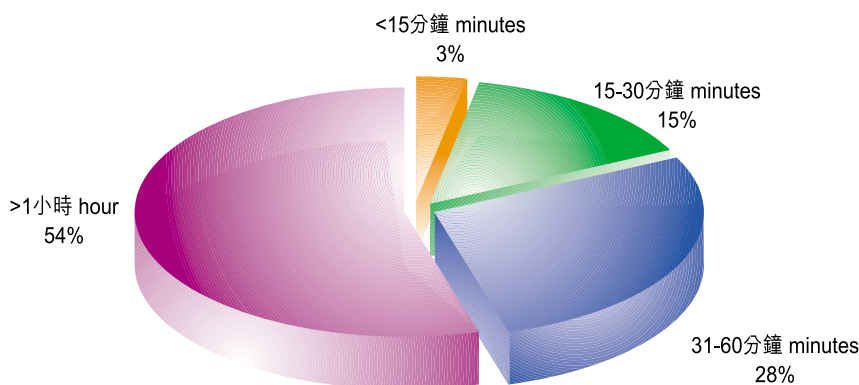
Most participants (ranging from 71% to 80%) in golf, soccer, hiking, basketball, volleyball, and snooker spent over an hour in a typical session, while 63% of those who engaged in *exercise* spent less than half an hour on average per session. Other sports with relatively low levels of duration were jogging, gymnastics, wushu, and cycling,



動的時間少於半小時。另外，在緩步跑、體操、武術及單車的參與者中，23至35%表示每次運動的時間亦少於半小時 (請參閱圖表十八)。

with some 23-35% of their participants engaging in these activities for less than half an hour (see Exhibit 18).

圖表十七 二零零一年度成人體育參與時間  
Exhibit 17 Duration of Participation of Adults in 2001



基數：15歲或以上受訪者的數目與其在受訪前四星期內參與的體育項目數目的倍數。  
Base: A multiple of the total number of respondents aged 15 and above who engaged in at least one sporting activity in the four weeks prior to the survey and the number of sporting activities they engaged in.

圖表十八 二零零一年度參與各體育項目的時間  
Exhibit 18 Sports Participated in by Duration in 2001

體育項目 Sports	時間 Duration (%)			
	<15 分鐘 mins	15-30 分鐘 mins	31-60 分鐘 mins	>1 小時 hour
游泳 Swimming	1	10	26	63
羽毛球 Badminton	1	7	37	56
緩步跑 Jogging	4	31	33	32
籃球 Basketball	1	6	18	74
足球 Soccer	0	6	18	76
遠足 Hiking	0	9	16	75
漫步 Walking	4	18	44	34
柔軟體操 Exercise	20	43	22	16
健身 Weight training	4	13	29	55
武術 Wushu	4	19	39	39
單車 Cycling	1	21	15	63
網球 Tennis	1	5	35	59
乒乓球 Table tennis	1	12	34	54
壁球 Squash	0	10	44	46
排球 Volleyball	0	4	25	71
高爾夫球 Golf	0	9	11	80
體操 Gymnastics	0	30	36	33
舞蹈 Dancing	2	10	25	62
田徑 Athletics	0	18	36	47
桌球 Snooker/Billiards	0	7	22	71
健身舞 Aerobics	3	6	64	27

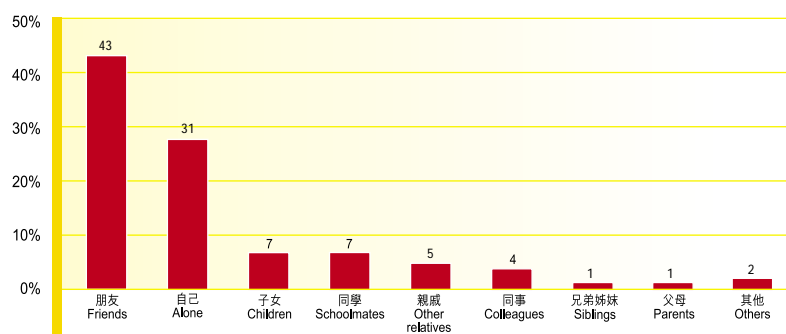
基數：所有曾在受訪前四星期內參與個別體育項目的15歲或以上受訪者。  
Base: All respondents aged 15 and above who took part in the respective activity in the 4 weeks prior to the survey

## 運動伙伴 Companions

一如以往的調查，多數體育參與者與朋友(43%)或獨自做運動(31%)，選擇跟子女或同學一起做運動的則各佔7%(請參閱圖表十九)。

As in past surveys, participants mostly engaged in sports activities either with friends (43%) or alone (31%). Some 7% played with their children and another 7% with their schoolmates (see Exhibit 19).

圖表十九 運動伙伴 - 二零零一年度  
Exhibit 19 Companions for Sports Participation 2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的體育參與者  
Base: All participants aged 15 and above

## 使用的設施 Facilities Used

在二零零一年度，大部分的參與者(59%)使用康樂及文化事務署轄下的體育設施，16%選擇使用私人會所，9%選擇在家裡，6%在漁農自然護理署轄下的設施，3%則選擇在學校做運動(請參閱圖表二十)。

In 2001, the majority of the participants (59%) played sport in facilities managed by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department, 16% used the facilities at private clubs, 9% exercised at home, 6% used facilities managed by the Agricultural, Fisheries and Conservation Department, and 3% exercised at school (see Exhibit 20).

儘管使用私人會所設施的比率，由一九九六年的10%上升至二零零一年的16%，而使用學校設施的則由7%下跌至3%，但這六年間其他設施的使用模式並沒有太大差異。

The percentage of people using private clubs progressively increased from 10% in 1996 to 16% in 2001, and the use of school facilities declined from 7% to 3%, while the relative usage patterns of other facilities remained fairly constant over the six-year survey period.

圖表二十 一九九六至二零零一年度運動設施的使用  
Exhibit 20 Facilities Used by Participants in 1996-2001

設施管理 Facilities Managed by:	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
康樂及文化事務署 LCSD*	64	55	56	62	62	59
私人會所 Private Clubs	10	10	10	14	15	16
住所 Home	7	13	13	7	7	9
漁農自然護理署 AFCD**	4	8	5	5	5	6
學校 Schools	7	5	7	3	4	3
社區會堂 Community Halls	2	1	1	2	1	2
志願團體 Voluntary Organisations	3	1	1	3	2	1
公司 Company	1	1	1	1	1	1

\*Leisure and Cultural Services Department

\*\*Agriculture, Fisheries and Conservation Department

基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者

Base: All respondents aged 15 and above

## 驅動參與體育活動的因素 MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS

### 不參與的原因

#### Reasons for Non-Participation

在二零零一年度，沒有參與體育的受訪者表示他們不參與的主要原因是「無時間」(61%)，其次是「工作」(22%) 和「無興趣」(12%)，另有8%則表示是基於身體差的緣故(請參閱圖表二十一)。

正當越來越多被訪者以身體差為不參與的原因，以家務繁重及讀書為理由的被訪者卻漸次減少，其餘因素於這六年之間的百分率維持穩定。

In 2001, the main reasons that non-participants gave for not engaging in sport were 'lack of time' (61%), 'work' (22%), and 'no interest in sport' (12%). Some 8% indicated that they did not participate due to 'poor health' (see Exhibit 21).

While the main reasons for non-participation remained fairly constant during the six-year period, progressively fewer respondents cited domestic chores and study as reasons for non-participation and progressively more respondents cited poor health.

圖表二十一 一九九六至二零零一年度不參與的原因  
Exhibit 21 Reasons for Non-participation 1996-2001

原因 Reasons	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
無時間 Lack of time	64	69	65	61	58	61
工作 Work	24	19	20	23	21	22
無興趣 No interest in sport	11	12	13	12	10	12
身體差 Poor health	6	4	5	7	8	8
家務 Domestic chores	7	6	5	5	5	3
無同伴 No companion	2	2	2	2	2	2
讀書 Study	3	2	1	2	1	1
訂場地困難 Hard to book facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1

基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的非體育參與者

Base: All non-participants aged 15 and above

## 未來意向

### Future Inclination

在那些沒有運動或最近停止了運動的受訪者中，半數人表示會考慮將來參與體育活動。這數字在這六年間都沒有太大變動。

年齡及學歷因素對將來參與體育活動的意向有一定的影響。年紀越大，嘗試做運動或重新做運動的意欲便越低（請參閱圖表二十二及二十三）。沒有運動習慣的老年人一般不願意嘗試參與。另一方面，學歷較高的會考慮參與體育活動的機會比其他組別為高。

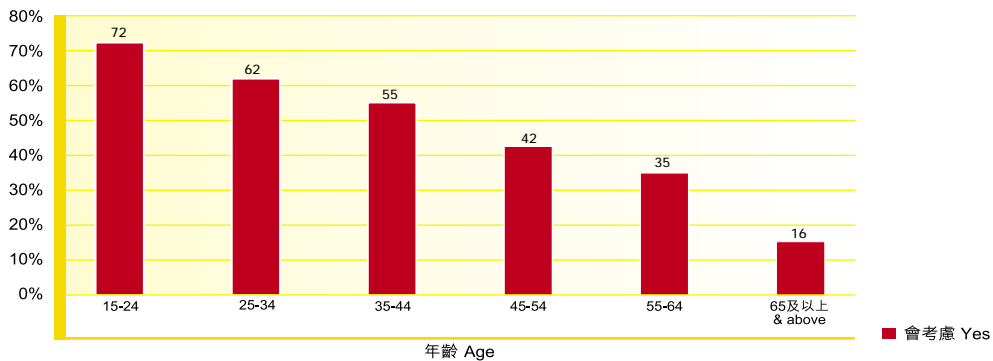
在非參與者中，他們最願意嘗試參與的體育活動依次序為羽毛球(29%)、游泳(27%)、緩步跑(11%)、籃球(10%)及遠足(8%)（請參閱圖表二十四）。

Of those respondents who had not participated in any sports activities or who had stopped playing recently, half (50%) indicated the possibility of taking part in sport in the future. This figure remained relatively constant over the six-year survey period.

Willingness for non-participants to participate in sport in the future progressively decreased with age and increased with education (see Exhibits 22 and 23). Older non-participants were more reluctant to take up sport, while non-participants with higher educational levels were more inclined to participate in sport in the future.

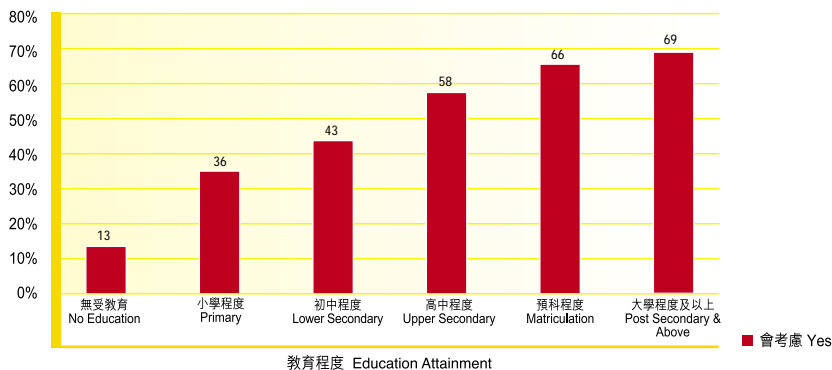
The sports activities that most non-participants would consider taking up were badminton (29%), swimming (27%), jogging (11%), basketball (10%), and hiking (8%) (see Exhibit 24).

圖表二十二 二零零一年度按年齡劃分的未來意向  
Exhibit 22 Future Inclination by Age in 2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別非體育參與者  
Base: All respective non-participants aged 15 and above

圖表二十三 二零零一年度按教育程度劃分的未來意向  
Exhibit 23 Future Inclination by Education Attainment in 2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別非體育參與者  
Base: All respective non-participants aged 15 and above

圖表二十四 二零零一年度十大非體育參與者考慮嘗試的體育項目  
 Exhibit 24 Top 10 Sports Considered by Non-Participants in 2001

體育項目 Sports	考慮人數 (%) Consideration Rate (%)
羽毛球 Badminton	29
游泳 Swimming	27
緩步跑 Jogging	11
籃球 Basketball	10
遠足 Hiking	8
足球 Soccer	7
乒乓球 Table tennis	6
壁球 Squash	5
網球 Tennis	5
健身 Weight training	4

基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別非體育參與者  
 Base: All respective non-participants aged 15 and above

## 運動的好處 Benefits of Sport

無論是體育參與者或非參與者，絕大多數人都認為促進身體健康及增強體能是運動的最大益處，而市民也越來越意識到這些益處。於二零零一年，78%的受訪者認為做運動對健康有益，同一答案於一九九六年錄得72%。超過三分之一(39%)的受訪者則表示做運動可增強體能，一九九六年則只有28%。此外，比較有趣的是只有7%的受訪者認為娛樂是益處之一，此答案在一九九六年錄得10% (請參閱圖表二十五)。

Most people, participants and non-participants alike, considered good health and physical fitness to be the primary benefits of sport. People also appeared to be increasingly aware of these benefits. In 2001, 78% of respondents thought that sports participation would contribute to good health, compared to 72% in 1996. More than a third (39%) cited good physical fitness as a benefit, compared to only 28% in 1996. Interestingly, only 7% of respondents mentioned enjoyment as a benefit, compared to 10% in 1996 (see Exhibit 25).

圖表二十五 運動的好處 - 一九九六至二零零一年度  
 Exhibit 25 Benefits of Sport 1996-2001

好處 Benefits	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
身體健康 Good health	72	74	75	76	81	78
增強體能 Good physical fitness	28	31	32	38	32	39
身手靈活 Body flexibility	10	9	9	10	8	11
紓緩工作壓力 Release work pressure	8	6	5	6	6	8
娛樂 Enjoyment	10	7	9	7	7	7

基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
 Base: All respondents aged 15 and above

## 自我評估 SELF-ASSESSMENT

### 體能狀況

#### Physical Fitness

大部分受訪者在與其他同年紀及同性別的人比較時，都認為自己的體能狀況屬於一般 (53%) 或更好 (33%) (請參閱圖表二十六)。另一方面，約14%的受訪者認為自己的體能屬較差或非常差。這二零零一年度的結果跟往年的相若。

市民對體能狀況的自我評估與他們參與體育的程度有很大關係。相比起非參與者，曾於受訪前三個月內參與體育活動的人士，一般都有較高自我的評分。在二零零一年度，42%的參與者認為自己的體能狀況良好或非常好，非參與者中作相若評價的則只有25%。

When the respondents were asked to assess their own physical fitness levels compared with others of their age and sex, the vast majority rated themselves as average (53%) or above (33%) (see Exhibit 26). On the other hand, about 14% thought that their physical fitness was quite poor or even very poor. These 2001 findings were consistent with previous findings.

People's assessment of their physical fitness was strongly related to the extent of their sports participation. People who had participated in sport in the three months prior to the survey generally rated themselves much fitter than non-participants. In 2001, some 42% of participants considered their fitness level to be quite good or excellent, compared to only 25% of non-participants.

圖表二十六 體能狀況自我評估 - 二零零一年度

Exhibit 26 Self-assessment of Physical Fitness in 2001

體能狀況 Condition	參與者 Participants (%)	非參與者 Non-Participants (%)	總數 Overall (%)
非常好 Excellent	5	4	5
良好 Quite good	37	21	28
一般 Average	48	57	53
頗差 Quite poor	9	17	13
非常差 Very poor	<1	2	1

基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者

Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

## 健康狀況 Health Condition

約一半 (52%) 的受訪者在與其他同年紀及同性別的人比較時，都認為自己的健康狀況屬於一般，另有39%認為良好或非常好。這些結果跟過去數年的相若 (請參閱圖表二十七)。

與體能狀況一樣，市民對健康狀況的自我評估與他們參與體育的程度有很大關係。相比起非參與者，曾於受訪前三個月內參與體育活動的人士，一般都有較高的自我評分。在二零零一年度，47%的參與者認為自己的健康狀況良好或非常好，非參與者中作相若評價的則只有31%。

About half (52%) of the respondents considered themselves to have average health compared with people of their age and sex, while 39% of them felt that their health condition was quite good or excellent. People's assessment of their own fitness and health was similar to previous years (see Exhibit 27).

As with physical fitness, people's assessment of their own physical health condition was strongly related to the extent of their sports participation. People who had participated in sport in the three months prior to the survey generally rated themselves much healthier than non-participants. In 2001, some 47% of participants considered their health condition to be quite good or excellent, compared to only 31% of non-participants.

圖表二十七 健康狀況自我評估 - 二零零一年度  
Exhibit 27 Self-assessment of Health Condition in 2001

健康狀況 Health Condition	參與者 Participants (%)	非參與者 Non-Participants (%)	總數 Overall (%)
非常好 Excellent	5	4	5
良好 Quite good	42	27	34
一般 Average	47	57	52
頗差 Quite poor	6	12	9
非常差 Very poor	<1	1	1

基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者

Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

## 在體育方面的開支 SPENDING ON SPORT

接近一半(46%)的受訪者，曾於受訪前十二個月內有消費在體育用品或服務上，每人平均每年用在體育方面的開支約為\$3,393(請參閱圖表二十八)。以260萬的消費人口計算，估計港人在二零零一年度的整體體育消費金額為88億元(請參閱圖表二十九及三十)。

於一九九六至二零零一年間，消費的人口雖然下降了8%，但由於人均體育消費上升了18%，因此整體體育消費仍然上升了9%(折算為七億元)。儘管在這六年間整體體育消費有所上升，但體育消費自一九九九年的高峰後(114億)，一直下跌。這是因為人均消費自一九九九下降了26%，香港的消費人口雖然在同期上升了4%，但卻無助於挽回整體體育消費在這三年間共下跌23%的頹勢。單與二零零零年比較，二零零一年的人均消費減少了約\$550(由\$3,944降至\$3,393)，因此整體體育消費由二零零零年的103億元下降至二零零一年的88億元。

一般而言，市民的收入及學歷越高，越多在體育方面消費(請參閱表三十一及三十二)。隨年齡增加，市民便較少在體育方面消費(請參閱表三十三)。

- 在個人每月收入達\$30,001或以上的成年人中，77%有在運動方面消費，低收入人士(\$5,001以下)當中則只有36%。
- 具大專或以上程度的人士中，70%有在運動方面消費，未受教育人士中則只有9%。
- 在15-24歲的人士中，68%有在運動方面消費，65歲或以上的人士中只有8%(請參閱表三十三)。

In 2001, almost half (46%) of the respondents spent money on sports-related goods or services in the 12 months prior to the survey, with average annual spending of \$3,393 per capita (see Exhibit 28). Projecting these statistics over the Hong Kong population, we estimate that some 2.6 million persons in Hong Kong spent money on sports-related goods and services, with total expenditure amounting to \$8.8 billion (see Exhibits 29 and 30).

Sports expenditure increased 9%, or \$0.7 billion, between 1996 and 2001, due to an 18% increase in spending per person, which offset an 8% decline in the overall spending population. Despite increases in overall sports spending over the six-year period, spending fell 23% since 1999, when estimates for total expenditure peaked at \$11.4 billion. This decline was due to a big drop (26%) in spending per capita, which was tempered by a 4% increase in the number of persons spending during the same period. Between 2000 and 2001 alone, the average spending per capita decreased by \$550 (from \$3,944 to \$3,393). This resulted in a decrease in total spending on sports goods and services, from \$10.3 billion in 2000 to \$8.8 billion in 2001.

In general, as adults' income and education levels progressively increased, they were more inclined to spend on sport (see Exhibits 31 and 32). As they became older, they were progressively less inclined to spend on sport (see Exhibit 33).

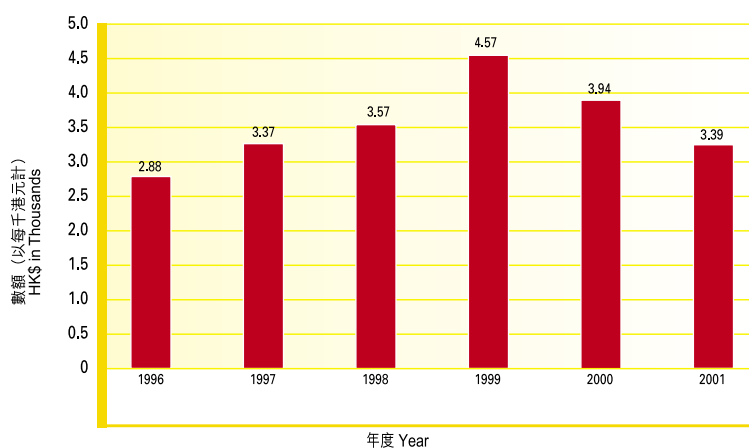
- 77% of adults with monthly incomes of \$30,001 and above spent on sport, compared to 36% for those with monthly incomes under \$5,001.
- 70% of people with a post-secondary education or above spent on sport, compared to 9% of those with no education.
- 68% of persons aged 15-24 spent on sport, compared to only 8% of those aged 65 and above (see Exhibit 33).



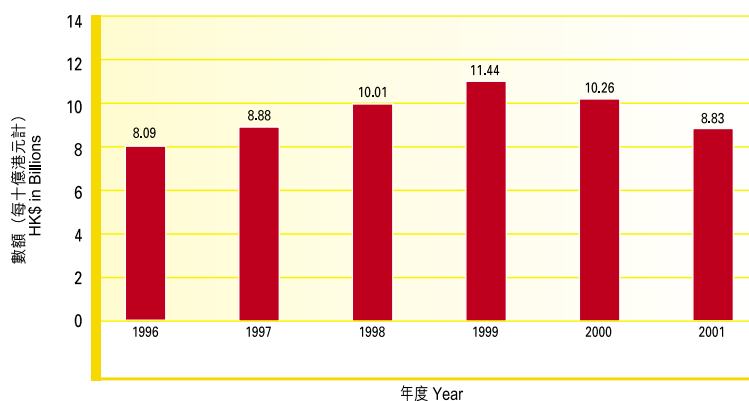
在二零零一年度，45%的成年人每月花\$100以下在體育用品或服務上，另有20%則消費\$101至\$250不等（請參閱圖表三十四）。受訪者消費最多的項目是運動服裝（55%），其次是運動器材（45%）、會員費（28%）及場租（26%）。就升幅而論，市民消費在會員費的比率上升最為明顯，由一九九六年的11%遞增至二零零一年的28%（請參閱圖表三十五）。

In 2001, 45% of adults spent at most \$100 per month on sport, and another 20% spent \$101-\$250 per month (see Exhibit 34). The items that most respondents spent money on were sports clothing (55%), followed by equipment (45%), membership (28%), and venue charges (26%). The percentage of persons spending on membership fees experienced the most significant growth, progressively increasing from 11% in 1996 to 28% in 2001 (see Exhibit 35).

圖表二十八 一九九六至二零零一年度人均每年體育消費  
Exhibit 28 Adult Per Capita Annual Spending 1996-2001

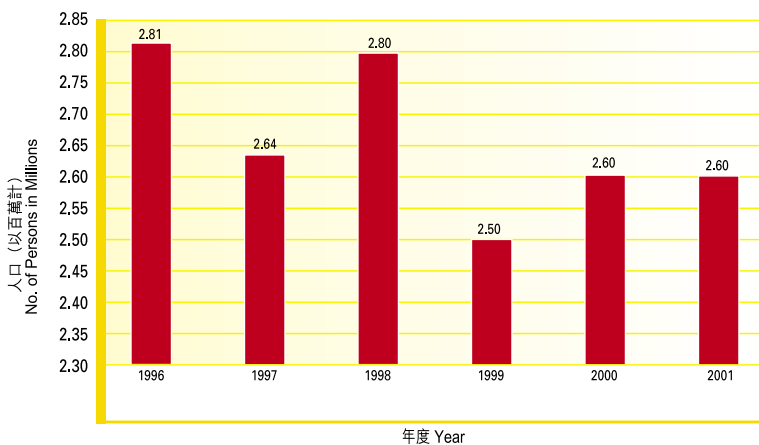


圖表二十九 一九九六至二零零一年度成人總體育消費  
Exhibit 29 Total Adult Annual Spending 1996-2001

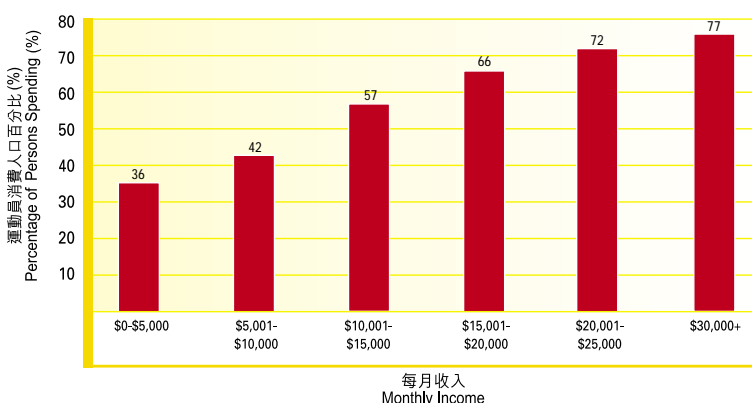


基數：所有年滿15歲或以上曾消費在體育用品或服務上的受訪者  
Base: All respondents aged 15 and above who spent on sports goods or related services

圖表三十 一九九六至二零零一年度估計運動消費人口  
 Exhibit 30 Estimated Adult Spending Population 1996-2001

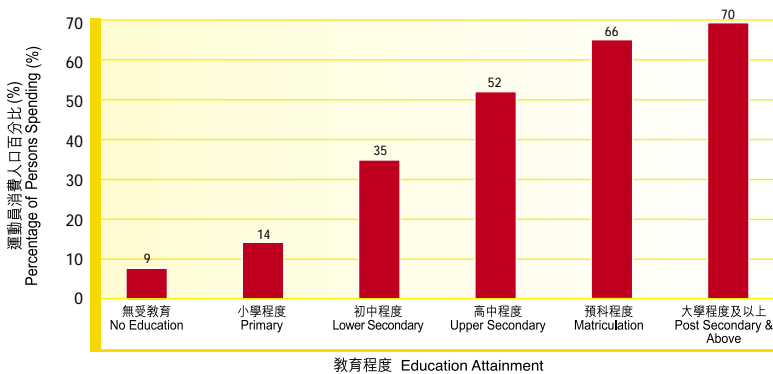


圖表三十一 二零零一年度按個人收入劃分的運動消費人口百分比  
 Exhibit 31 Adult Spending on Sport by Personal Income in 2001



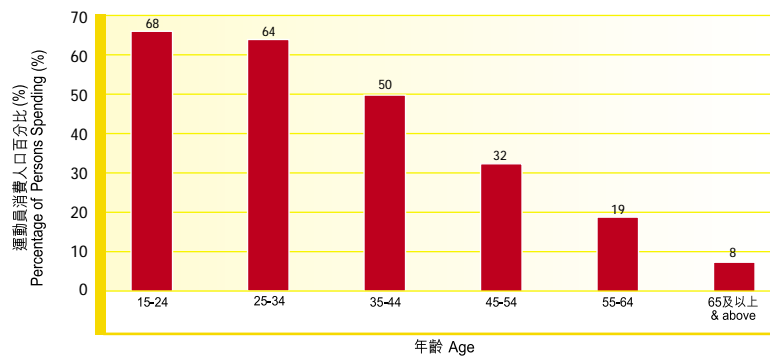
基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
 Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

圖表三十二 二零零一年度按教育程度劃分的運動消費人口百分比  
 Exhibit 32 Adult Spending on Sport by Education Attainment in 2001



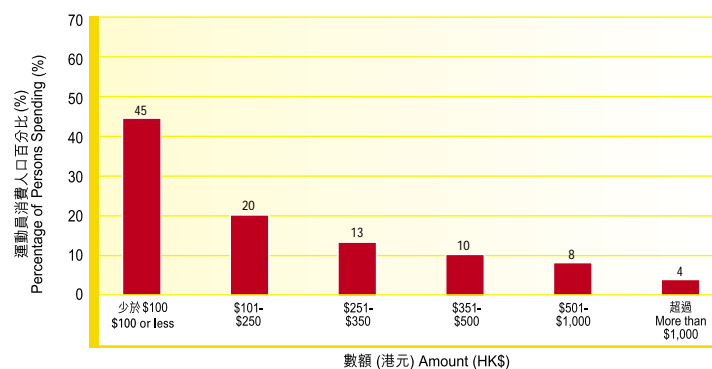
基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
 Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

圖表三十三 二零零一年度按年齡劃分的運動消費人口百分比  
Exhibit 33 Adult Spending on Sport by Age in 2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

圖表三十四 二零零一年度個人每月平均消費  
Exhibit 34 Average Monthly Spending Per Person in 2001



基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的個別受訪者  
Base: All respective respondents aged 15 and above

圖表三十五 一九九六至二零零一年度在運動方面的開支  
Exhibit 35 Spending on Sport by Category in 1996-2001

開支 Spending	1996 (%)	1997 (%)	1998 (%)	1999 (%)	2000 (%)	2001 (%)
運動服裝 Sports clothing	61	56	56	53	56	55
運動器材 Equipment	53	63	63	51	49	45
會員費 Membership fees	11	21	24	27	25	28
場租 Venue charges	27	32	28	29	27	26
訓練班費用 Training fees	3	6	5	5	5	5

基數：所有年滿15歲或以上的受訪者  
Base: All respondents aged 15 and above