

**For discussion on
14 June 2024**

Legislative Council Panel on Health Services

**Outcome of the public consultation on tobacco control
strategies and way forward**

Purpose

This paper briefs Members on the major findings of the “Vibrant, Healthy and Tobacco-free Hong Kong” public consultation on tobacco control strategies conducted in the third quarter of last year and the Thematic Household Survey (THS) on smoking pattern, and outlines the Government’s next-phase tobacco control measures.

Background

2. Smoking is the most important and preventable risk factor leading to chronic diseases and deaths. Tobacco smoke contains more than 7 000 chemicals, including some 70 that can cause cancer, and can cause diseases in almost all organs and systems. To safeguard public health, the Government’s tobacco control policy seeks to discourage smoking, contain the proliferation of tobacco use and minimise the impact of second-hand smoke on the public.

3. Since the early 1980s, the Government has progressively tightened tobacco control measures through a multi-pronged approach, comprising legislation, enforcement, taxation, education and smoking cessation to strengthen and advance tobacco control. To continue fostering a smoke-free culture, the Government has made reference to the World Health Organization’s (WHO) target¹ in 2018 and is committed to

¹ The WHO has recommended that the smoking prevalence among persons aged 15 and above should be reduced by 30% by 2025 when compared with the baseline smoking prevalence in 2010.

reducing the smoking prevalence to 7.8% by 2025.

4. The Government since then resolutely banned the import, promotion, manufacture, sale or possession for commercial purposes of alternative smoking products (ASPs) in 2022, and increased tobacco duty in two consecutive years in 2023 and 2024, which effectively reduced the use of tobacco products.

Thematic Household Survey on Smoking Pattern

5. The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) conducts THS on smoking pattern regularly and the latest one was conducted from May to August 2023. About 10 100 households were successfully enumerated in the survey, with a sample size of about 23 400 and a response rate of 76%. The results are published in “THS Report No. 79”. The survey results show that the proportion of persons aged 15 and above with daily smoking habit in Hong Kong has further declined from 9.5% in 2021 to 9.1% in 2023, signifying that Hong Kong is a forerunner of tobacco control in the world. This is also the outcome of concerted community effort including from healthcare professionals and members of the public over the years.

6. In terms of age group, the highest smoking prevalence is found in the 40-49 (12.6%) and 50-59 (12.7%) age group, which together account for about 275 600 smokers, representing nearly half (47.7%) of the overall daily traditional cigarette smoker population. We have to be mindful that if this group of smokers continues to smoke, in the foreseeable future, smoking-induced diseases will pose a heavy burden on our healthcare system.

7. In terms of gender, although the male daily smoking rate has dropped to 16.4% (i.e. about 488 500 persons) in 2023, there is still a need to further reduce smoking prevalence among them. It is worth noting that although the female daily smoking rate is 2.7% (i.e. about 88 800 persons) in this survey, the rate has been hovering around the level of 3% to 4% in the past two decades.

8. Scientific evidence shows that flavoured cigarettes, such as menthol or fruit-flavored cigarettes reduce the awareness of the hazard of tobacco and in turn increase the chances of non-smokers (especially teenagers) starting smoking. The results of

this survey show that over 40% of current smokers smoke flavoured cigarettes; over 60% of female smokers smoke flavoured cigarettes; and over 60% of female smokers smoked flavoured cigarettes when they first smoked. The younger the age group, the higher the rate of smoking flavoured cigarettes (especially menthol cigarettes). In the 20-29 age group, over 70% of the smokers currently smoke flavoured cigarettes, while over half of the smokers aged below 50 of respective age groups currently smoke flavoured cigarettes.

9. Overall speaking, despite the decline in smoking prevalence in Hong Kong, survey results indicate that there are still about 580 000 people in Hong Kong who are daily smokers of traditional cigarettes, and the entire society and the healthcare system are forced to pay together with these smokers a heavy price for the smoking-induced diseases. The hazard brought about by tobacco to citizens remains a significant public health issue that needs to be reckoned with and we cannot turn a blind eye to the situation. To this end, we are obliged to introduce more active and targeted measures to combat smoking hazard.

Public Consultation on Tobacco Control Strategies

10. The Government conducted the “Vibrant, Healthy and Tobacco-free Hong Kong” public consultation on tobacco control strategies from 12 July 2023 to 30 September 2023. The consultation proposed four tobacco control strategies, namely, regulating supply and suppressing demand of tobacco products, reducing the attractiveness of tobacco products, protecting the public from the hazard of second-hand smoke and enhancing the provision of smoking cessation services. The Government consulted the public on the various measures proposed under the strategies through online and paper questionnaires. Considering that both the online and paper-based questionnaires are self-initiated surveys conducted by non-probability sampling such that the results may be biased by the strong preference of the respondents towards certain individual measures, the Government at the same time commissioned a market research company to conduct an objective and randomised telephone survey during the consultation period in order to ensure that the Government could gauge the views of the public from different backgrounds in a reliable and representative manner. The data obtained from the

randomised telephone survey were weighted according to the population estimates by gender and age so as to effectively represent the overall situation of the Hong Kong population. Respondents who have completed the telephone survey are invited to participate in focus group interviews to obtain a deeper understanding of public views.

11. During the consultation period, the Government received a total of 11 382 online questionnaires and 12 010 paper-based questionnaires. The telephone survey conducted from 7 August to 10 September successfully enumerated 1 040 Hong Kong residents, with a total of 12 focus group discussion conducted thereafter. About 92.6% and 84.4% of the respondents of the online questionnaire and the randomised telephone survey reported to be non-smokers or ex-smokers respectively, while about 41.1% of the individual respondents of the paper-based questionnaire reported to be current smokers. Nevertheless, over 90% of the respondents expressed support towards further reducing the smoking prevalence in Hong Kong, regardless whether the views were received through online or paper questionnaire or the randomised telephone survey, showcasing society-wide consensus in the promotion of a “smoke-free Hong Kong” –

Question	Response	Telephone survey respondents	Online questionnaire respondents	Paper-based questionnaire respondents
Whether to support further reducing smoking prevalence in Hong Kong	Support	91.1%	92.8%	93.8%
	Against	8.9%	7.2%	6.2%

12. The results of different surveys are summarised at Annex. According to the findings of the randomised telephone survey, many of the directions under the four major tobacco control strategies are supported by the majority of the public –

- Expanding no-smoking areas (NSAs) (90.7%) ;
- Implementing more effective measures to combat illicit cigarettes (89.6%) ;
- Banning persons under the age of 18 from accessing tobacco products (88.1%) ;
- Regulating the additives in tobacco products (87.7%) ;
- Increasing the tobacco duty to the 75% of retail price as recommended by the WHO (87.0%) ;
- Further stopping the circulation and use of ASPs in Hong Kong (84.0%) ; and
- Reducing the promotional effect by the packaging of tobacco products (82.9%).

13. We also noticed from the focus group discussions that some participants raised concerns about the hazard of second-hand smoke and the need to protect the vulnerable groups, as well as concerns that not only do flavoured (such as menthol and fruit) cigarettes make quitting of smoking more difficult, they also attract young people to smoke. Some participants also suggested that tobacco products should be provided with eye-catching duty stamp with security features, and the promotional effect of the tobacco product packaging should be completely abolished.

14. On the other hand, the Government also received about 4 500 responses to the questionnaires conducted by the Hong Kong Council on Smoking and Health (COSH), with more than 95% of respondents supporting various tobacco control measures. Also, 15 000 signatories from the public, charters signed by 38 schools (covering about 20 000 teachers and students), and over 400 submissions from major stakeholders including COSH, The Hong Kong University Primary Health Care Academy were received, showing support for the Government's next-phase tobacco control measures.

Next-phase Tobacco Control Measures

15. Having balanced factors such as outcome of the THS, views received from the public consultation, the effectiveness of tobacco control measures in reducing smoking prevalence and second-hand smoke, public receptiveness and the practicability of the measures, etc., we will take forward the overall tobacco control strategy in short, medium and long term, and implement multiple measures to further reduce the use of tobacco products and minimise the effect of second-hand smoke on the public. These measures are formulated around four directions under the tobacco control strategy, aiming to take forward the tobacco control process incrementally.

16. In order to combat illicit cigarettes in a more effective manner and protect non-smokers from tobacco hazards, the Government proposes to introduce 10 tobacco control measures in short term, and aims to introduce into the Legislative Council by the end of this year the proposed legislative amendments. The measures include –

Regulate Supply, Suppress Demand

- i. **To implement a duty stamp system** in order to differentiate duty-paid cigarettes from duty-not-paid ones, thus enhancing the enforcement effectiveness of law enforcement. As import permits are not bundled with the packaging of tobacco products under the existing mechanism, there are certain difficulties in enforcing and gathering evidence at the retail level. In this regard, the Government is currently conducting a consultancy study on the implementation logistics, including examining the operation of relevant overseas experiences, and will review how the duty stamp system can be implemented in the most effective manner, so as to enhance enforcement effectiveness. Moreover, the Government will also amend the Dutiable Commodities Ordinance (DCO) (Cap. 109) to require tobacco products being sold at a price lower than the tobacco duty need to be proved duty-paid, with the burden of proof rested on the sellers. This measure will help the Custom and Exercise Department

(C&ED) enhance its enforcement in combatting “cheap whites²”.

- ii. **To increase penalties for duty-not-paid cigarettes** by substantially raising the maximum penalty for dealing with, possession of, selling or buying illicit cigarettes from the existing \$1 million fine and two-year imprisonment on summary conviction to a \$2 million fine and seven-year imprisonment on indictment. In addition, the Government will increase the penalties for relevant offences compoundable under the DCO (i.e. imposing penalty instead of prosecution) and listing DCO offences in the Organized and Serious Crimes Ordinance (Cap. 455) to enable the C&ED to apply for freezing of illicit proceeds associated with illicit cigarette activities.
- iii. **To prohibit the possession of ASPs:** The ban on ASPs (i.e. no person shall import, promote, manufacture, sell, or possess for commercial purposes ASPs, including electronic cigarettes, heated tobacco products, and herbal cigarettes) has been in effect for more than two years since 30 April 2022. At present, there is no legal channel for any person to purchase ASPs in Hong Kong, and ASPs purchased for personal use before the ban came into effect should have been largely consumed after a period of time. The Government will go an extra mile by prohibiting the possession of ASPs in any form (including personal use) to achieve the goal of imposing a total ban on ASPs. There will be a buffer period and the Government will propose the effective date of the ban at the same time when introducing the legislative proposals.
- iv. **To prohibit provision of tobacco products to persons aged below 18:** Section 15A of the Smoking (Public Health) Ordinance (Cap. 371) stipulates that no person shall sell any tobacco product to any person under the

² There is no legal definition of “cheap whites”. In the industry, “cheap whites” generally refers to cigarette brands that are not popularly recognisable in the market. Their packaging is no different from ordinary duty-paid cigarettes, selling in the market with a low price.

age of 18. Underage persons can still have access to tobacco products under the existing legislation, and they may try smoking out of curiosity or under the influence of people around them. Therefore, the Government plans to prohibit the provision of tobacco products to persons under the age of 18, such that the provider is to be held liable. This measure aims to protect underage persons from accessing tobacco products.

- v. **To continuously review the effectiveness of increasing tobacco duty and the pace of future adjustments:** increasing the tobacco duty is recognised internationally as the most effective means of reducing tobacco use. The Government has increased tobacco duty over the past two years, and will continuously review the effect of tobacco control measures as a whole and the pace of adjusting tobacco duty in future.

Ban Promotion, Reduce Attractiveness

- vi. **To ban flavoured cigarettes:** In order to cover the harshness of tobacco smoke, tobacco companies add various flavouring additives to their products. This will reduce the risk perception to tobacco and induce youngsters to attempt smoking more easily, thus making the addiction stronger and harder for consumers to quit. As pointed out in paragraph 8 above, 60% of female smokers and 70% of young smokers in the 20-29 age group would choose to smoke flavoured cigarettes. The Government plans to ban flavoured cigarettes, including menthol and candy/fruit-flavoured tobacco products so as to counteract the intention of tobacco companies to use flavoured cigarettes to attract youngsters and women to smoke and to make smokers more vulnerable to getting into and continuing with smoking habit.
- vii. **To implement plain packaging:** it is a requirement for all tobacco products offered for sale to have a health warning covering at least 85% of the surface area of the display on the package in Hong Kong since 2017. To dampen the promotional effect of tobacco products, we

will require tobacco packages (including the shape, colour, fonts of product names, etc.) to be uniformly designed and displayed.

Expand No Smoking Areas, Mitigate Harm

The purpose of designating statutory NSAs is to gradually transform social norms, change smoking behavior and to promote a “say no to tobacco hazards” culture through legislation. For instance, in the past the Government has adopted this principle in extending indoor NSAs, and now the prohibition of smoking in indoor places is a well-understood social norm. The Government will adopt the same principle when extending the NSAs to cover more outdoor areas, and will introduce the following two new measures at the current stage. Meanwhile, we will adopt a multi-pronged approach including education, publicity and enforcement in creating a smoke-free atmosphere.

- viii. **To prohibit smoking while queuing:** considering the situation that people queuing in a line could not leave the queue and non-smokers will be forced to inhale the second-hand smoke produced by smokers in the queue, the Government will prohibit smoking while queuing through legislation. At this stage, the scope of the proposed ban covers queuing for public transport, and queuing for entering designated public premises, such as public healthcare facilities, public pleasure grounds, theme parks, places of public entertainment, etc.
- ix. **To extend statutory NSAs to the designated areas at entrances and exits of designated premises,** including child care centres, schools, residential care homes for the elderly and public healthcare facilities, for protection of the young and old. The areas within these premises are already statutory NSAs and the measure will extend the smoking ban to designated areas outside the entrances and exits of the premises. Besides, we are examining to empower the Government to designate extensive NSAs at designated locations with a view to further safeguarding the public from suffering from second-hand smoke hazards. In

addition, the Government will increase the fixed penalty for doing a smoking act in statutory NSAs from \$1,500 to \$3,000.

Enhance Education, Support Cessation

- x. **To strengthen smoking cessation services as well as publicity and education** through measures such as increasing the number of smoking cessation service points, enhancing smoking cessation services provided by Chinese medicine practitioners, providing smoking cessation services through District Health Centers under a case-management model, enhancing smoking cessation training for primary healthcare practitioners, using mobile applications to assist smoking cessation, and incorporating more elements related to smoking hazards into the regular curriculum of schools.

17. The Health Bureau (HHB) will review the effectiveness of the short-term measures in reducing smoking prevalence after the implementation of the measures, and subsequently formulate the plan for rolling out medium-term tobacco control measures. The medium-term measures to be explored by the Government include requiring tobacco products to be displayed out of the sight and reach by customers, strengthening measures to ensure retail outlets' compliance with various sales restrictions on tobacco products, prohibiting "smoking while walking", exploring the designation of large NSAs on a trial basis in districts for continuous expansion of NSAs, as well as imposing legal liabilities on the management of premises that condone illegal smoking.

18. In the long run, subject to the effectiveness of the short and medium-term measures, the HHB will further explore the implementation of other further tobacco control measures, including prohibition of the sale of tobacco products to persons born after a certain date, introduction of a tobacco duty adjustment mechanism linked to levels recommended by the WHO and/or inflation, as well as restrictions on the specifications of tobacco product (e.g. nicotine content, standardized design of cigarettes), to pave the way towards tobacco-free Hong Kong.

Advice sought

19. Members are invited to note the content of this paper and comment on the next-phase tobacco control measures.

**Health Bureau
Department of Health
Customs and Excise Department
June 2024**

策略 Strategy	方向及措施 Directions and measures	問卷問題摘要 Gist of Questions	來源 Source	隨機抽樣電話問卷 Telephone survey by random sampling		網上問卷 Online survey		紙本問卷 Hardcopy survey	
			選項 Options	回答數字 Responses	百分比^# Percentage^#	回答數字 Responses	百分比^ Percentage^	回答數字 Responses	百分比^ Percentage^
		你是否支持將香港吸煙率進一步降低？*	不 支持 Against	93	8.9%	824	7.2%	746	6.2%
		Do you support further reducing the smoking prevalence in Hong Kong?*	支 持 Support	947	91.1%	10558	92.8%	11264	93.8%
			總回答數字(N) Total Responses (N)	1040		11382		12010	
一、管供應、降需求 I. Regulate Supply, Suppress Demand	提高煙草稅率 Increase tobacco duty	1. 增加煙草稅至世衛建議零售價最少75%目標的步伐 [只可選一項]	支持增加煙草稅至世衛建議的零售價75%** Support increasing the tobacco duty to the 75% of retail price as recommended by the WHO	899	87.0%	9932	87.3%	8473	70.5%
			a) 一次過大幅增加 a) Increase at a spate	547	51.4%	7175	63.0%	1093	9.1%
			1. The pace to increase tobacco duty to the 75% of retail price as recommended by the WHO [Accept only one answer]	b) 每年逐步增加 b) Increase gradually on an annual basis	347	35.3%	2514	22.1%	6974
			其他意見 Other comments	53	4.4%	423	3.7%	2999	25.0%
		2. 如何定期增加煙草稅，確保煙草稅維持在世衛建議的目標 [可選多於一項]	支持引入調整機制以定期增加煙草稅** Support introducing a tobacco duty adjustment mechanism to increase tobacco duty regularly	903	87.5%	9697	85.2%	8211	68.4%
			a) 引入與世衛建議水平掛鈎的煙草稅調整機制 a) Introduce a tobacco duty adjustment mechanism pegged to the WHO recommended level	561	54.0%	6983	61.4%	1381	11.5%
	2. How to ensure tobacco duty remains at the target recommended by the WHO through regularly increasing tobacco duty [Accept more than one answer]		b) 引入與通脹幅度掛鈎的煙草稅調整機制 b) Introduce an inflation-linked tobacco duty adjustment mechanism	528	52.9%	5282	46.4%	6789	56.5%
		其他意見 Other comments	13	1.2%	209	1.8%	627	5.2%	
	限制向對指定年齡層人士出售及提供煙草產品 Restrict sale and provision of tobacco products to persons of a specific age	3. 除禁止出售外，如何禁止18歲以下人士獲得煙草產品 [可選多於一項]	認同應禁止18歲以下人士獲得煙草產品** Agree with banning persons under the age of 18 from accessing tobacco products	918	88.1%	10072	88.5%	10583	88.1%
			a) 禁止任何人向合法年齡以下人士提供（法律責任在提供者） a) Ban the provision of tobacco products to persons under the minimum legal age of purchase (legal liability on the provider)	816	78.1%	8211	72.1%	8278	68.9%
		3. Apart from prohibiting the sale of tobacco products, how to ban persons under the age of 18 from accessing tobacco products [Accept more than one answer]	b) 禁止任何合法年齡以下人士管有（法律責任在管有者） b) Ban the possession of tobacco products to persons under the minimum legal age of purchase (legal liability on the possessor)	776	74.6%	6962	61.2%	1323	11.0%
			其他意見 Other comments	24	2.7%	475	4.2%	1680	14.0%
	4. 應否禁止向某一日期後出生的人士售賣煙草產品 4. Whether we should prohibit the sale of tobacco products to persons born after a certain date	不贊成 Do not agree	164	17.7%	643	5.6%	8423	70.1%	
		無意見 No comment	87	8.2%	1463	12.9%	1210	10.1%	
		贊成（禁止任何人向某一日期後出生的人士售賣煙草產品） Agree (Prohibit the sale of tobacco products to persons born after a certain date)	696	65.2%	8452	74.3%	1631	13.6%	
	引入更有效的打擊未完稅煙（私煙）措施 Introduce more effective measures against illicit cigarettes	5. 如何加強打擊走私煙草活動 [可選多於一項]	同意應加強打擊走私煙草活動** Agree with stepping up the enforcement against illicit cigarette trading activities	932	89.6%	10125	89.0%	10660	88.8%
a) 要求煙草商採取措施區分已完稅和未完稅煙草產品 a) Require tobacco companies to take measures for distinguishing duty-paid and duty-not-paid tobacco products			483	48.0%	6273	55.1%	6446	53.7%	
5. How to step up the enforcement against illicit cigarette trading activities [Accept more than one answer]		b) 提高有關處理、管有、售賣或購買未完稅煙的罰則 b) Raise the penalty for handling, possessing, selling or purchasing duty-not-paid tobacco products	861	82.4%	8877	78.0%	7273	60.6%	
		其他意見 Other comments	26	2.3%	620	5.4%	1215	10.1%	
禁止管有另類吸煙產品 Prohibit the possession of alternative smoking products (ASPs)	6. 如何進一步堵截另類吸煙產品在本港的流通和使用 [可選多於一項]	贊成進一步堵截另類吸煙產品的流通和使用** Agree with further stopping the circulation and use of ASPs	884	84.0%	9930	87.2%	2976	24.8%	
		a) 禁止為任何目的而管有另類吸煙產品 a) Ban the possession of ASPs for any purpose	593	56.8%	7060	62.0%	765	6.4%	
	6. How to further stop the circulation and use of ASPs in Hong Kong [Accept more than one answer]	b) 禁止在公眾地方（包括非禁煙區）使用另類吸煙產品 b) Ban the use of ASPs in public areas (including all non-No Smoking Areas)	766	72.0%	8404	73.8%	753	6.3%	
		其他意見 Other comments	60	7.0%	338	3.0%	8645	72.0%	

策略 Strategy	方向及措施 Directions and measures	問卷問題摘要 Gist of Questions	來源 Source	隨機抽樣電話問卷 Telephone survey by random sampling		網上問卷 Online survey		紙本問卷 Hardcopy survey	
			選項 Options	回答數字 Responses	百分比^# Percentage^#	回答數字 Responses	百分比^ Percentage^	回答數字 Responses	百分比^ Percentage^
二、禁宣傳、減引誘 II. Ban Promotion, Reduce Attractiveness	規管煙草產品所含的添加劑成分 Regulate the additives in tobacco products	7. 如何規管煙草產品的添加劑 [可選多於一項] 7. How to regulate the additives in tobacco products [Accept more than one answer]	贊成規管煙草產品的添加劑** Agree with regulating the additives in tobacco products	912	87.7%	10058	88.4%	2372	19.8%
			a) 禁止銷售和進口所有帶非煙草味道的煙草產品 (例如薄荷、水果、糖果等口味) a) Ban the sale and import of all tobacco products with non-tobacco flavours (such as menthol, fruit and confectionery flavourings)	694	65.2%	7660	67.3%	554	4.6%
			b) 禁止銷售和進口所有含煙草以外添加劑的煙草產品 (例如減少煙草氣霧刺激成分的添加劑) b) Ban the sale and import of all tobacco products with non-tobacco additives (such as additives to reduce harshness of tobacco smoke on the throat)	600	57.6%	7278	63.9%	486	4.0%
			c) 限制煙草產品的尼古丁含量 c) Limit the nicotine content in tobacco products	579	58.5%	6963	61.2%	697	5.8%
			其他意見 Other comments	25	2.7%	78	0.7%	5301	44.1%
	要求煙草產品採用全煙害警示包裝 Impose plain packaging requirements	8. 如何減低煙草產品在包裝上的宣傳效果 [可選多於一項] 8. How to reduce the promotion effect from the packaging of tobacco products [Accept more than one answer]	同意減低煙草產品在包裝上的宣傳效果** Agree with reducing the promotion effect by the packaging of tobacco products	865	82.9%	9851	86.5%	1277	10.6%
			a) 進一步擴大健康忠告的面積 a) Further enlarge the coverage of graphic health warnings	689	66.2%	7643	67.1%	799	6.7%
			b) 規定煙草產品的包裝 (包括品牌名稱和產品名稱) 須以統一標準顏色、格式和字體顯示 b) Standardise the colour, design and fonts for all tobacco packaging (including brand and product names)	582	56.1%	6915	60.8%	504	4.2%
			c) 為捲煙煙支制定標準化外觀 (例如長度、直徑、煙支顏色及形狀) c) Standardise the design of cigarettes (such as length, diameter, colour and shape)	423	41.5%	5084	44.7%	450	3.7%
	減低煙草產品在零售點的曝光率 Reduce the exposure of tobacco products at retail points	9. 如何減低煙草產品在零售點的曝光率 [可選多於一項] 9. How to reduce the exposure of tobacco products at retail points [Accept more than one answer]	同意減低煙草產品在零售點的曝光率** Agree with reducing the exposure of tobacco products at retail points	892	86.4%	10108	88.8%	8224	68.5%
			a) 要求煙草產品必須存放在顧客無法看見和觸及的地方 a) Require tobacco products to be stored out of sight and reach by the customers	597	58.9%	7190	63.2%	1882	15.7%
			b) 加強措施以確保零售點遵守各項煙草產品的銷售限制 b) Strengthen measures to ensure compliance with various sales restrictions by tobacco retail points	687	66.3%	8116	71.3%	6793	56.6%
三、擴禁區、免煙害 III. Expand NSAs, Mitigate Harm	擴大法定禁煙區範圍 Expand statutory no smoking areas (NSAs)	10. 禁煙區範圍擴大至哪類公共地方 [可選多於一項] 10. The public places to which NSAs should be expanded [Accept more than one answer]	支持擴大法定禁煙區** Support the expansion of statutory NSAs	942	90.7%	10333	90.8%	10136	84.4%
			a) 人流高或暴露時間長、並且無法避開二手煙霧的地方，例如行人天橋和公共交通候車區 a) Areas with high pedestrian traffic or prolonged exposure, and where it is difficult for individuals to evade second-hand smoke, such as footbridges and waiting areas of public transport facilities	668	64.7%	8181	71.9%	6580	54.8%
			b) 公眾經常出入的公共或社區設施附近的指定範圍，例如學校和醫院附近的指定範圍 b) Specific areas near public or communal facilities frequently visited by the public, such as hospitals and schools	670	64.3%	7699	67.6%	6504	54.2%
			c) 大幅度擴展到絕大部分公眾地方 c) Substantially expand NSAs to most of the public areas in Hong Kong	732	69.3%	8336	73.2%	1305	10.9%
			其他意見 Other comments	29	3.1%	2314	20.3%	1206	10.0%
	加強對無煙場所的管理 Strengthen the management on tobacco-free premises	11. 儘管減少接觸二手煙效用有限，應否禁止「火車頭」 11. Whether to ban "smoking while walking" despite that it may only have limited effect on reducing public's exposure to second-hand smoke	不贊成 Do not agree	39	3.5%	175	1.5%	2744	22.8%
			無意見 No comment	31	2.7%	571	5.0%	1690	14.1%
			贊成 (禁止「火車頭」的行為) Agree (Banning "smoking while walking")	877	84.9%	9812	86.2%	6830	56.9%
	提高《定額罰款 (吸煙罪行) 條例》下的罰款 Increase penalties under the Fixed Penalty (Smoking Offences) Ordinance	12. 應否對縱容違例吸煙場所管理人施加法律責任 12. Whether to impose legal liability on the venue managers that condone illegal smoking	贊成 (加強對無煙場所的管理) Agree (Strengthen the management on tobacco-free premises)	848	82.1%	9834	86.4%	6949	57.9%
			不贊成 Do not agree	24	2.5%	69	0.6%	2140	17.8%
		13. 違例吸煙定額罰款金額需要提高至甚麼水平 13. The level of fixed penalty for illegal smoking that should be raised	無意見 No comment	75	6.5%	655	5.8%	2175	18.1%
支持提高違例吸煙罰款的金額** Support increasing the level of penalties for illegal smoking			775	76.0%	10129	89.0%	10874	90.5%	
a) 3000			508	50.2%	1191	10.5%	7919	65.9%	
	b) 5000	148	14.5%	6052	53.2%	2768	23.0%		
	其他意見 Other comments	291	26.3%	2959	26.0%	359	3.0%		

策略 Strategy	方向及措施 Directions and measures	問卷問題摘要 Gist of Questions	來源 Source	隨機抽樣電話問卷 Telephone survey by random sampling		網上問卷 Online survey		紙本問卷 Hardcopy survey	
			選項 Options	回答數字 Responses	百分比^# Percentage^#	回答數字 Responses	百分比^ Percentage^	回答數字 Responses	百分比^ Percentage^
四、重教育、助戒煙 IV. Enhance Education, Support Cessation	通過基層醫療系統加強戒煙服務 Enhance smoking cessation services in the primary healthcare system	14. 如何加強統籌區內的戒煙服務 [可選多於一項] (註:受時間所限, 因此電話問卷不包括這條題目) 14. How to enhance the smoking cessation services in the community [Accept more than one answer] (Note: This question is not included in the telephone survey in view of time constraint)	支持加強統籌區內的戒煙服務** Support enhancing the collaboration of smoking cessation services in the community	/	/	10145	89.1%	10052	83.7%
			a) 增加戒煙服務點 a) Increase cessation service points	/	/	7679	67.5%	6545	54.5%
			b) 透過地區康健中心以個案管理模式提供戒煙服務 b) Provide cessation services in District Health Centres with case management approach	/	/	8001	70.3%	6079	50.6%
			其他意見 Other comments	/	/	1569	13.8%	1413	11.8%
	加強基層醫療人員戒煙培訓 Strengthen smoking cessation training for primary healthcare practitioners	15. 如何加強基層醫療專業人員的戒煙培訓 [可選多於一項] (註:受時間所限, 因此電話問卷不包括這條題目) 15. How to enhance smoking cessation trainings for primary healthcare professionals [Accept more than one answer] (Note: This question is not included in the telephone survey in view of time constraint)	支持加強基層醫療專業人員的戒煙培訓** Support strengthening smoking cessation training for primary healthcare practitioners	/	/	9763	85.8%	9729	81.0%
			將戒煙培訓納入所有基層醫療專業人員的持續醫療培訓課程 To include cessation trainings in all continuous healthcare training courses for primary healthcare professionals 其他意見 Other comments	/	/	9679	85.0%	8836	73.6%
	以流動程式協助戒煙 Support smoking cessation through mobile applications	16. 應否透過流動應用程式推廣個人化戒煙服務及信息 16. Whether more tailor-made and personalised smoking cessation services and messages through mobile applications should be promoted	不贊成 Do not agree	62	6.1%	607	5.3%	2039	17.0%
			無意見 No comment	54	4.8%	2446	21.5%	2308	19.2%
	加強針對學生的煙害教育 Strengthen tobacco prevention education for students	17. 如何加強與教育界合作 [可選多於一項] (註:受時間所限, 因此電話問卷不包括這條題目) 17. How to enhance collaboration with the education sector [Accept more than one answer] (Note: This question is not included in the telephone survey in view of time constraint)	贊成(以流動應用程式協助戒煙) Agree (smoking cessation through mobile applications)	831	80.2%	7505	65.9%	6917	57.6%
			支持加強與教育界合作, 強化健康教育的方式** Support enhancing the collaboration with the education sector to strengthen health education	/	/	10094	88.7%	9519	79.3%
在恆常課程中加入更多有關煙害的元素 To increase the content related to tobacco hazards in regular curriculums			/	/	9910	87.1%	8197	68.3%	
其他意見 Other comments			/	/	1130	9.9%	2215	18.4%	

* 由於諮詢的措施旨在減低煙草使用並降低吸煙率, 受訪者如在第一條問題已表明不支持進一步降低吸煙率, 會假設受訪者不支持問卷內所有措施。

* As the consultation measures aim to reduce the use of tobacco and lower smoking prevalence, if a respondent does not support further reducing smoking prevalence as set out in the initial question, it will be presumed that they do not support all the measures in the questionnaire.

** 為了更準確地全盤分析不同控煙方向的支持度, 受訪者如在回答個別問題時選擇了支持一項或多於一項的控煙措施, 或在“其它意見”一欄表達對相關控煙方向的支持, 會被歸納和計算在該主要方向的整體支持度(以螢光顏色顯示)。

** In order to more accurately and holistically analyse the level of support for different tobacco control directions, if a respondent chooses to support one or more tobacco control measures when answering the question, or expresses his/her support for the relevant tobacco control direction in the "other comments" column, this will be incorporated in the calculation of the overall level of support for the major direction (as shown in fluorescent highlight).

^部分題目百分比有可能超出100%, 因為受訪者可以選擇多於一個答案。

^Percentages may exceed 100% for some questions because respondents could choose more than one answer.

#調查所得的數據按總體各抽樣層性別及年齡的分佈作加權處理。

#The data obtained from the survey were weighted to population on the distribution with respect to gender and age.

		隨機抽樣電話問卷 (經統計學調整)# Telephone survey by random sampling (after statistical adjustment)#		網上問卷 Online Survey		紙本問卷 Hardcopy Survey	
諮詢期 Consultation Period		7/8/2023 - 10/9/2023		12/7/2023 - 30/9/2023			
身份代表 Identity	專業團體/學術機構 Professional bodies / academic institutions	/	/	168	1.48%	4	0.03%
	公營機構 Public sector	/	/	309	2.71%	3	0.02%
	業界協會 Industry association	/	/	17	0.15%	3	0.02%
	公司 Companies	/	/	379	3.33%	819	6.82%
	個人& Individuals&	1040	100.00%	10191	89.54%	10927	90.98%
	其他 Others	/	/	318	2.79%	254	2.11%
總和 Total		1040		11382		12010	
性別 Gender	男 Male	474	45.61%	5500	53.97%	5460	49.97%
	女 Female	566	54.39%	4691	46.03%	5350	48.96%
	不提供 Unavailable	/	/	/	/	117	1.07%
	總和 Total	1040		10191		10927	
年齡 Age	19歲或以下 19 years old or below	146	14.03%	357	3.50%	1693	15.49%
	20-39歲 20-39 years old	252	24.22%	3519	34.53%	4785	43.79%
	40-59歲 40-59 years old	325	31.30%	4498	44.14%	2844	26.03%
	60歲或以上 60 years old or above	317	30.45%	1817	17.83%	1499	13.72%
	不提供 Unavailable	/	/	/	/	106	0.97%
	總和 Total	1040		10191		10927	
吸煙歷史 Smoking History	現時有吸煙習慣人士 Current smoker	163	15.65%	755	7.41%	4489	41.08%
	以前有吸煙習慣人士 Ex-smoker	115	11.07%	921	9.04%	3371	30.85%
	非吸煙人士 Never Smoker	762	73.28%	8515	83.55%	2935	26.86%
	不提供 Unavailable	/	/	/	/	132	1.21%
	總和 Total	1040		10191		10927	
樣本量 Sample Size		1219		11382		12010	
合作率 Cooperation Rate		85.3%		100%		100%	

&只有以個人身份填寫問卷需要提供性別、年齡和吸煙歷史等資料
&Only those filling out the survey as individuals are required to provide information such as gender, age and smoking history.

#調查所得的數據按總體各抽樣層性別及年齡的分佈作加權處理。
#The data obtained from the survey were weighted to population on the distribution with respect to gender and age.