

主題性住戶統計調查 第二十一號報告書 Thematic Household Survey Report No. 21

修讀高等教育的情況
Pattern of study in higher education

長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要
Socio-demographic profile, health status and
long-term care needs of older persons

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1 引言 Introduction

背景

1.1 為了應付各決策局與政府部門對各類社會事項的統計數據的需求，政府統計處於一九九九年開始進行一系列的主題性住戶統計調查。統計處將各決策局及政府部門就其所需各類社會事項的統計資料而提議進行的專題訪問結集，組成不同的主題性住戶統計調查，然後外判予私營市場調查公司進行。

1.2 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均是獨立及涵蓋全港的統計調查，並且委托私營市場調查公司進行。統計處在這些統計調查中擔任協調及管理的角色，並負責監察承辦商的工作，以確保承辦商所提供的服務能夠符合統計標準。

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在二零零四年六月至八月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，當中主要包括一項住戶統計調查，以及一項分開進行的相關院舍統計調查，搜集有關住戶成員修讀高等教育的情況，以及長者(包括在家庭住戶的長者及在提供住宿服務的院舍的長者)的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要等資料。

統計調查方法簡述

住戶統計調查

1.4 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 10 000 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 75%。

1.5 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員向戶主及所有十五歲及以上住戶成員進行有關修讀高等教育的情況的統計調查。此外，再向住戶內所有六十歲及以上長者進行有關居於家庭住戶的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要的統計調查。

Background

1.1 In order to meet the requests from policy bureaux and government departments for statistical data on selected social issues, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) started a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) in 1999 such that certain enquiries for statistical information on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments would be packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted-out to private research firms.

1.2 Each round of THS is an independent, territory-wide survey commissioned to a private research firm. The C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the service delivered by the contractor in connection with the THS is statistically acceptable.

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS, comprising mainly a household survey as well as an associated institutions survey conducted separately, was carried out during June to August 2004. The survey collected information on the pattern of study in higher education in respect of household members, and the socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons (including older persons in domestic households and older persons in institutions with residential services).

Brief description of survey method

Household survey

1.4 Some 10 000 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 75%.

1.5 In each enumerated household, the household head and all household members aged 15 and over were interviewed in respect of the survey on the pattern of study in higher education. Separately, all older persons aged 60 and over in the household were interviewed in respect of the survey on socio-demographic profile, health status

院舍統計調查

1.6 統計員亦同時向所有被抽選的居於院舍長者進行有關居於院舍的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要的統計調查。該些院舍包括例如私營安老院、護理安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧護理安老院)、安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧安老院)、護養院及療養院等。在經科學方法抽選的院舍樣本內，約 4 100 名居於院舍的長者接受了訪問，回應率為 89%。

1.7 根據從受訪住戶及居於院舍的長者所搜集的資料，可推論全香港人口的有關情況(有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍及統計調查方法詳情，請參閱本報告書附錄一)。

數字進位

1.8 由於進位關係，統計圖表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

代號

1.9 ‘-’ 代表「零」。

and long-term care needs of older persons residing in domestic households.

Institutions survey

1.6 All selected older persons residing in institutions were also interviewed in respect on the survey on socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in institutions concurrently. Such institutions included, for example, private homes, care and attention homes (including subvented and self-financing care and attention homes), homes for the aged (including subvented and self-financing homes for the aged), nursing homes and infirmaries. Some 4 100 institutional residents within a scientifically selected sample of institutions were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 89%.

1.7 Based on information collected from the interviewed households and older persons in institutions, the situation related to the entire population of Hong Kong can be inferred (please see [Appendix 1](#) of this report for more detailed description of the survey coverage and methodology).

Rounding of figures

1.8 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables and charts.

Symbol

1.9 ‘-’ signifies nil.

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

修讀高等教育的情況

在香港修讀高等教育的情況

- ◆ 在統計時全香港 2 215 100 個家庭住戶中，約 163 900 個住戶(7.4%)有十五歲及以上住戶成員正在香港就讀高等教育。整體而言，在統計時約有 169 400 名十五歲及以上人士正在香港就讀高等教育。
- ◆ 約 355 700 個住戶(16.1%)有十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港完成高等教育。整體而言，在統計時約有 455 900 名十五歲及以上人士在香港完成高等教育，當中 109 000 人於最近三年在香港完成高等教育。

在香港以外地方修讀高等教育的情況

- ◆ 在統計時全香港 2 215 100 個家庭住戶中，約 65 200 個住戶(2.9%)有十五歲及以上住戶成員正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育。整體而言，在統計時約有 72 800 名十五歲及以上人士正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育。
- ◆ 約 212 400 個住戶(9.6%)有十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港以外地方完成高等教育。整體而言，在統計時約有 280 500 名十五歲及以上人士在香港以外地方完成高等教育，當中 38 500 人於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育。
- ◆ 就該些正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育/最

Pattern of study in higher education

Pattern of study in higher education in Hong Kong

- ◆ Of the 2 215 100 domestic households in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 163 900 households (7.4%) had household members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education in Hong Kong. Altogether, there were 169 400 persons aged 15 and over studying higher education in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration.
- ◆ Some 355 700 households (16.1%) had household members aged 15 and over who had completed higher education in Hong Kong. Altogether, there were 455 900 persons aged 15 and over who had completed higher education in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, of whom 109 000 persons had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years.

Pattern of study in higher education outside Hong Kong

- ◆ Of the 2 215 100 domestic households in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 65 200 households (2.9%) had household members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education outside Hong Kong. Altogether, there were 72 800 persons aged 15 and over studying higher education outside Hong Kong at the time of enumeration.
- ◆ Some 212 400 households (9.6%) had household members aged 15 and over who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong. Altogether, there were 280 500 persons aged 15 and over who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, of whom 38 500 persons had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years.
- ◆ For those who were studying higher

近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的人士而言，他們最普遍提及到外地就讀的地方為澳洲、英國、美國及加拿大；最普遍提及到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因為「學好英文」、「香港以外地方的學習氣氛較好」、「工作前途較佳」及「學習自立」。

education outside Hong Kong / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years, the most commonly cited places of study outside Hong Kong were Australia, the U.K., the U.S.A. and Canada. The most commonly cited reasons for studying higher education outside Hong Kong were “to improve English proficiency”, “better learning atmosphere outside Hong Kong”, “better job prospects” and “to learn to be independent”.

打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的情況

- ◆ 在統計時全香港 2 215 100 個家庭住戶中，約 43 600 個住戶(2.0%)有十五歲及以上住戶成員打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育。整體而言，在統計時約有 45 700 名十五歲及以上人士打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育。

Intention to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years

- ◆ Of the 2 215 100 domestic households in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 43 600 households (2.0%) had household members aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years. Altogether, at the time of enumeration, some 45 700 persons aged 15 and over intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years.

對香港高等教育的意見

- ◆ 在統計時全港 5 288 500 名十八歲及以上人士中，約 43.6%認為非常容易/容易在香港接受到高等教育，35.8%認為難度屬一般水平，而 20.6%則認為困難/非常困難。
- ◆ 34.0%十八歲及以上人士非常同意/同意大學教育資助委員會(教資會)資助的八間院校所提供的高等教育是物有所值。
- ◆ 52.4%十八歲及以上人士非常同意/同意教資會資助的八間院校可以幫助香港的發展。

Views on higher education in Hong Kong

- ◆ Of the 5 288 500 persons aged 18 and over in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 43.6% considered the level of access to higher education in Hong Kong very easy / easy, 35.8% average and 20.6% difficult / very difficult.
- ◆ 34.0% of persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that higher education offered by the eight University Grants Committee (UGC)-funded institutions was good value for money.
- ◆ 52.4% of persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that the eight UGC-funded institutions supported the development of Hong Kong.

居於家庭住戶的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要

Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons

- ◆ 在統計期間，撇除住在各類院舍的長者，估計共有 985 700 名六十歲及以上的長者居於家庭住戶，佔全港人口的 14.6%。
- ◆ 在該 985 700 名長者中，23.2%年齡介乎六十至六十四歲，24.0%介乎六十五至六十九歲，21.9%介乎七十至七十四歲及 30.9%在七十五歲及以上。
- ◆ 40.9%長者與配偶及子女同住，而 44.9%則與配偶或子女其中之一同住。約十分之一(10.7%)的長者獨居及 3.4%與配偶及子女以外的人士同住。
- ◆ 71.6%長者表示患有長期疾病(包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病)，包括 28.3%長者患有一種長期疾病；21.0%有兩種；11.6%有三種及 10.8%有四種及以上。
- ◆ 在該些患有長期疾病的長者中，55.6%患有高血壓；34.9%有關節炎；22.1%有糖尿病；21.8%有眼疾；17.1%膽固醇過高；及 14.8%有心臟病。
- ◆ 42.3%長者在過去一個月內曾就醫(身體檢查除外)。他們大部分是向政府醫生求診。
- ◆ 14.6%長者在過去十二個月內曾入住醫院。就這些人士而言，他們在過去十二個月內的平均入院次數為 1.9 次。
- ◆ 93.5%長者沒有自我照顧活動能力缺損的情況。
- ◆ 77.2%長者表示他們在日常生活中不需要別人協助。

residing in domestic households

- ◆ There were 985 700 older persons aged 60 and over residing in domestic households (i.e. excluding those living in various types of institutions) at the time of enumeration, constituting 14.6% of the population of Hong Kong.
- ◆ Of those 985 700 older persons, 23.2% were aged 60-64, 24.0% were aged 65-69, 21.9% were aged 70-74 and 30.9% were aged 75 and over.
- ◆ 40.9% of the older persons were living with spouses and children while 44.9% were living with either spouses or children. About one-tenth (10.7%) were living alone while 3.4% were living with persons other than spouses and children.
- ◆ 71.6% of the older persons reported to have chronic diseases (including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment). 28.3% of the older persons had one kind of chronic disease; 21.0% had two; 11.6% had three and 10.8% had four and more.
- ◆ 55.6% of the older persons who had chronic diseases suffered from hypertension; 34.9% had arthritis; 22.1% had diabetes; 21.8% had eye diseases; 17.1% had high cholesterol; and 14.8% had heart diseases.
- ◆ 42.3% of the older persons had doctor consultation (excluding medical check-up) in the last month. Most of them consulted government practitioners.
- ◆ 14.6% of the older persons had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months. For these persons, their average number of admissions in the last twelve months was 1.9.
- ◆ 93.5% of the older persons did not have impairment in Activities of Daily Living (ADL).
- ◆ 77.2% of the older persons indicated that they did not need assistance from others in their

- ◆ 2.8%長者現時有打算入住本地長者安老院，尤其是政府資助安老院。
- ◆ 91.4%長者皆有來自不同來源的個人入息。該些長者的個人每月入息中位數為\$3,000。
- ◆ 97.0%長者需要自己支付每月開支。他們的每月開支總額中位數為\$2,600。
- ◆ 14.3%長者享有現職僱主及/或前僱主為他們提供的退休保障。當中 61.5%享有「退休金/公積金」，其次為「長俸」(36.4%)及「強積金」(4.3%)。
- ◆ 為應付長者日後的經濟需要，「儲蓄」及「養育子女」是他們最普遍提及所作出的安排。另一方面，逾半的長者並沒有為應付日後的經濟需要作出任何安排。

居於院舍的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要

- ◆ 在統計時全香港有 56 300 名居於院舍的長者。他們當中，6.6%年齡介乎六十至六十九歲，26.9%介乎七十至七十九歲，47.1%介乎八十至八十九歲及 19.4%在九十歲及以上。
- ◆ 67.3%居於院舍的長者為女性，而 32.7%則為男性。
- ◆ 57.8%居於院舍的長者居住在私營安老院，23.6%居住在護理安老院及 13.7%居住在安老院。
- ◆ 30.5%居於院舍的長者表示他們每月住院開支少於\$2,000；17.9%，\$2,000-\$3,999；

daily living.

- ◆ 2.8% of the older persons had an intention to move into a local residential care home at present, notably a subvented residential care home.
- ◆ 91.4% of the older persons had personal income from various sources. The median monthly personal income of those older persons was \$3,000.
- ◆ 97.0% of the older persons had to pay for their own monthly expenditure. The median monthly expenditure paid by those older persons was \$2,600.
- ◆ 14.3% of the older persons had retirement protection provided by their present and / or previous employers. Among them, 61.5% had “retirement fund / provident fund”, followed by “pension” (36.4%) and “mandatory provident fund (MPF)” (4.3%).
- ◆ Among the older persons, “saving money” and “fostering children” were the most commonly cited types of arrangement which they had made to meet their future financial need. On the other hand, over half of the older persons had not made any arrangement to meet their future financial need.

Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in institutions

- ◆ There were 56 300 institutional elderly in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration. Among them, 6.6% were aged 60-69, 26.9% were aged 70-79, 47.1% were aged 80-89 and 19.4% were aged 90 and over.
- ◆ 67.3% of the institutional elderly were female and 32.7% were male.
- ◆ 57.8% of the institutional elderly resided in private homes, 23.6% in care and attention homes and 13.7% in homes for the aged.
- ◆ 30.5% of the institutional elderly reported that their monthly expenditure for residing in

- 38.7%，\$4,000-\$5,999；及 12.9%，\$6,000 及以上。他們的每月住院開支總額中位數為\$4,000。超過 80%的居於院舍長者表示這些開支主要透過政府的社會福利金支付。
- ◆ 95.7%居於院舍的長者表示患有長期疾病(包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病)，包括 16.7%患有一種長期疾病；24.4%有兩種；23.1%有三種及 31.4%有四種及以上。
 - ◆ 在該些患有長期疾病的居於院舍長者中，51.3%患有高血壓；32.1%有老人痴呆症；30.7%有中風；28.7%有眼疾；24.1%有心臟病；23.2%有關節炎；及 21.7%有糖尿病。
 - ◆ 66.3%居於院舍的長者在過去一個月內曾就醫(身體檢查除外)。他們大部分是向政府醫生求診。
 - ◆ 32.3%居於院舍的長者在過去十二個月內曾入住醫院。就這些長者而言，他們在過去十二個月內的平均入院次數為 1.8 次。
 - ◆ 75.1%居於院舍的長者出現自我照顧活動能力缺損的情況。
 - ◆ 40.4%居於院舍的長者有子女/家人/親友每週探訪最少一次，而 8.1%則沒有任何人探訪。
- institution was less than \$2,000; 17.9%, \$2,000-\$3,999; 38.7%, \$4,000-\$5,999; and 12.9%, \$6,000 and over. Their median amount of monthly expenditure for residing in institution was \$4,000. Over 80% of the institutional elderly indicated that such expenditure was supported by the Government's social welfare benefits.
- ◆ 95.7% of the institutional elderly reported to have chronic diseases (including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment). 16.7% had one kind of chronic disease; 24.4% had two; 23.1% had three and 31.4% had four and more.
 - ◆ 51.3% of those institutional elderly who had chronic diseases suffered from hypertension; 32.1% had senile dementia; 30.7% had apoplexy; 28.7% had eye diseases; 24.1% had heart diseases; 23.2% had arthritis and 21.7% had diabetes.
 - ◆ 66.3% of the institutional elderly had doctor consultation (excluding medical check-up) the last month. Most of them consulted government practitioners.
 - ◆ 32.3% of the institutional elderly had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months. For these elderly, their average number of admissions in the last twelve months was 1.8.
 - ◆ 75.1% of the institutional elderly had impairment in ADL.
 - ◆ 40.4% of the institutional elderly were visited by their children / family members / relatives / friends at least once a week. Some 8.1% were not visited by anybody.

3 修讀高等教育的情況

Pattern of study in higher education

引言

3.1 於二零零四年六月至八月期間，在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有十五歲及以上人士，進行有關修讀高等教育情況的統計調查。

3.2 在是項統計調查中，戶主首先被問及在其住戶中，在統計時有否十五歲及以上的住戶成員在香港以外地方(包括中國內地及澳門)就讀高等教育或於最近三年在香港/在香港以外地方完成高等教育並在統計時不在香港；若有，則被問及該些住戶成員的數目。就該些住戶成員而言，戶主再被問及那些住戶成員就讀高等教育的地方、就讀的級別/程度、修讀學科、修讀形式及到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因。此外，所有十五歲及以上人士被問及有否就讀或完成高等教育。至於該些正就讀或於最近三年完成高等教育的人士，他們亦會被問及與其就讀高等教育有關的類似資料及對其就讀/曾就讀院校的意見。

3.3 所有十五歲及以上人士再被問及有否打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育；若有，則被問及他們打算前往就讀高等教育的地方、打算入讀的級別/程度、打算修讀的學科及打算到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因。最後，在每個受訪住戶中，一名被隨機抽選的十八歲或以上人士再被問及有關其對香港高等教育的意見。

INTRODUCTION

3.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 15 and over were interviewed in respect of the survey on pattern of study in higher education conducted during June to August 2004.

3.2 In this survey, the household head was first asked whether there were household members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education outside Hong Kong (including the mainland of China and Macao) / had completed higher education in / outside Hong Kong in the recent three years and were not in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration and if so, the number of such household members. For such household members, information on their place of study, grade / level of study, field of study, mode of study and reason for studying higher education outside Hong Kong was sought from the household head. Moreover, all persons aged 15 and over were asked whether they were studying / had completed higher education. Regarding those persons who were studying / had completed higher education in the recent three years, similar information relating to their studies and their views on the education institutions which they were attending / had attended were also asked.

3.3 All persons aged 15 and over were then asked whether they intended to study outside Hong Kong in the next three years and if so, their intended place of study, intended grade / level to be attended, intended field of study and their reason for intending to study higher education outside Hong Kong. Finally, a randomly selected person aged 18 or over in each enumerated household was further asked about his / her views on higher education in Hong Kong.

概念及定義

3.4 就是項統計調查而言，「高等教育」是指為期一學年或以上的全日制(包括廠校交替制課程)及兼讀制的副學位課程¹(包括高級文憑、專業文憑及副學士課程)、學士學位課程、碩士學位課程及博士學位課程。在是項統計調查中，「十五歲及以上人士」是指在香港的住戶內的十五歲及以上成員，雖然他們在統計調查的特定時點未必屬於統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍內²(有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍的詳情，請參閱附錄一)。在外地出生而一直居住在外地的人士或已經移民到其他國家/地區定居的人士不包括在內。

3.5 在是項統計調查中，一位住戶成員可能擁有多過一個高等教育的身份。例如他/她於最近三年在香港以外地方已完成高等教育及現時又正在香港就讀高等教育(譬如正修讀不同學科或級別/程度)，就此事例而言，在分析正在香港就讀高等教育的人士(第 3.8-3.13 段)和於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的人士(第 3.30-3.37 段)時，他/她將會同時被包括在有關分析內。

¹ 就是項統計調查而言，副學位課程屬專上教育非學位課程的一部分，一般包括大學或其他專上院校提供的高級文憑、專業文憑及副學士課程。其他課程，例如大學或其他專上院校提供的文憑/證書課程，並不屬於本統計調查所指的高等教育的範圍內。

² 例如，在統計時正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的人士，若在統計調查時點之前及之後的六個月內，在港均逗留少於一個月，他們不屬於居港人口。

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.4 For the purpose of this survey, “higher education” referred to full-time (including sandwich) and part-time Sub-degree courses¹ (including higher diploma courses, professional diploma courses and associate degree courses), Undergraduate courses, Master’s degree courses and Doctor’s degree courses with duration of one academic year or over. In this survey, “persons aged 15 and over” referred to persons aged 15 and over who were members of households in Hong Kong, though they might fall outside the population coverage of the survey at the specific time of the survey² (please refer to [Appendix 1](#) for more detailed description of the survey coverage). Persons born and living outside Hong Kong, and those who had already emigrated from Hong Kong to other countries / territories and settled down there were excluded.

3.5 In this survey, a household member might have more than one higher education status if, for example, he / she had completed higher education outside Hong Kong within the recent three years and was currently studying higher education (say, in a different field of study or different grade / level) in Hong Kong. In that particular case, he / she would be included in both the analysis pertaining to persons currently studying higher education in Hong Kong (paragraphs 3.8-3.13) and also the analysis pertaining to persons who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years (paragraphs 3.30-3.37).

¹ For the purpose of this survey, sub-degree courses generally included higher diploma courses, professional diploma courses and associate degree courses offered by universities or other post-secondary institutions, which constitute part of tertiary non-degree courses. Other courses, including for example the diploma / certificate courses offered by universities or other post-secondary institutions, are outside the coverage of higher education in this survey.

² For example, persons who were studying higher education outside Hong Kong at the time of the survey might not belong to the Hong Kong Resident Population if they stayed in Hong Kong for less than one month during the six months before and after the reference time-point of the survey.

統計調查的主要結果

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

甲. 在香港修讀高等教育的情況A. Pattern of study in higher education in Hong Kong

3.6 根據是項統計調查的結果，在統計時全香港 2 215 100 個家庭住戶中，約 163 900 個住戶 (7.4%) 有十五歲及以上住戶成員正在香港就讀高等教育，當中包括 145 300 個住戶有一名住戶成員正在香港就讀高等教育及 18 600 個住戶有兩名及以上住戶成員正在香港就讀高等教育。整體而言，在統計時約有 169 400 名十五歲及以上人士正在香港就讀高等教育。(圖 3.1 及表 3.1 與表 3.2a)

3.6 It was estimated that of the 2 215 100 domestic households in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 163 900 households (7.4%) had household members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education in Hong Kong. Among them, 145 300 households had one household member studying higher education in Hong Kong and 18 600 households had two and more household members. Altogether, there were 169 400 persons aged 15 and over studying higher education in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration. (Chart 3.1 and Tables 3.1 and 3.2a)

3.7 另一方面，約 355 700 個住戶 (16.1%) 有十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港完成高等教育，當中包括 253 700 個住戶有一名住戶成員在香港完成高等教育及 102 000 個住戶有兩名及以上住戶成員在香港完成高等教育。整體而言，在統計時約有 455 900 名十五歲及以上人士在香港完成高等教育，當中 109 000 人於最近三年在香港完成高等教育。(表 3.1 及表 3.2a)

3.7 On the other hand, some 355 700 households (16.1%) had household members aged 15 and over who had completed higher education in Hong Kong. Among them, 253 700 households had one household member who had completed higher education in Hong Kong and 102 000 households had two and more household members. Altogether, there were 455 900 persons aged 15 and over who had completed higher education in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, of whom 109 000 persons had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years. (Tables 3.1 and 3.2a)

正在香港就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士Persons aged 15 and over studying higher education in Hong Kong*年齡及性別**Age and sex*

3.8 在 169 400 名正在香港就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士中，51.7% 年齡介乎二十至二十四歲，13.2% 年齡介乎二十五至二十九歲及 11.7% 年齡介乎三十至三十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為二十三歲。(表 3.2a)

3.8 Of the 169 400 persons aged 15 and over studying higher education in Hong Kong, 51.7% were aged 20-24, 13.2% were aged 25-29 and 11.7% were aged 30-34. Their median age was 23. (Table 3.2a)

3.9 按性別分析，他們中約 50.0% 為女性，而 50.0% 則為男性。(表 3.2a)

3.9 Analysed by sex, some 50.0% of them were females and 50.0% were males. (Table 3.2a)

*現正就讀的級別/程度**Current grade / level being attended*

3.10 就該 169 400 名正在香港就讀高等教育的人士而言，逾半(51.9%)正就讀學士學位課程。另外 29.2%正就讀副學位課程及 18.9%正就讀碩士/博士學位課程。(表 3.2b)

修讀學科

3.11 按所修讀學科分析，在該 169 400 人中，約三分之一(32.9%)選修「商科和管理科」。其次修讀「工程及科技科」(19.0%)、「理學科」(14.3%)、「文科及人文科學科」(11.5%)及「社會科學科」(9.8%)。(表 3.2c)

修讀形式

3.12 在該 169 400 人中，約 58.7%就讀全日制(包括廠校交替制)課程，而 41.3%則就讀兼讀制課程。(表 3.2d)

是否滿意院校所提供的支援

3.13 當他們被問及是否滿意其就讀院校所提供的支援(例如：院校設施、學術支援服務、職員服務、強化語文計劃、在各業界的實習、學生課外活動等)時，約 60.1%表示非常滿意/滿意院校所提供的支援，而 7.6%則持相反意見；約三分之一(32.3%)表示其就讀院校所提供的支援達一般水平。(表 3.2e)

於最近三年在香港完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士

年齡及性別

3.14 在 109 000 名於最近三年在香港完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士中，36.3%年齡介乎二十至二十四歲，32.9%年齡介乎二十五至二十九歲及 12.7%年齡介乎三十至三十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為二十五歲。(表 3.2a)

3.15 按性別分析，他們中約 50.4%為女性，

3.10 Of those 169 400 persons studying higher education in Hong Kong, over half (51.9%) were attending Undergraduate courses. Another 29.2% were attending Sub-degree courses and 18.9%, Master's degree courses / Doctor's degree courses. (Table 3.2b)

Field of study

3.11 Analysed by field of study, about one-third (32.9%) of those 169 400 persons were taking "Business and Management", followed by "Engineering and Technology" (19.0%), "Sciences" (14.3%), "Arts and Humanities" (11.5%) and "Social Sciences" (9.8%). (Table 3.2c)

Mode of study

3.12 Among those 169 400 persons, some 58.7% were studying full-time (including sandwich) courses while 41.3% were studying part-time courses. (Table 3.2d)

Whether satisfied with the support provided by education institutions

3.13 When asked whether they were satisfied with the support (e.g. campus facilities, academic supporting units, staff, language immersion programmes, industrial attachments, student life enrichment activities, etc.) provided by the education institutions which they were attending, some 60.1% indicated that they were very satisfied / satisfied with the support provided by the institutions while 7.6% held the opposite view. About one-third (32.3%) gave an average rating. (Table 3.2e)

Persons aged 15 and over who had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years

Age and sex

3.14 Of the 109 000 persons aged 15 and over who had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years, 36.3% were aged 20-24, 32.9% were aged 25-29 and 12.7% were aged 30-34. Their median age was 25. (Table 3.2a)

3.15 Analysed by sex, some 50.4% of them

而 49.6% 則為男性。 (表 3.2a)

were females and 49.6% were males. (Table 3.2a)

完成的級別/程度

Grade / level completed

3.16 就該 109 000 名於最近三年在香港完成高等教育的人士而言，約 62.8% 完成學士學位課程。另外 21.9% 完成副學位課程及 15.3% 完成碩士/博士學位課程。 (表 3.2b)

3.16 For those 109 000 persons who had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years, some 62.8% had completed Undergraduate courses. Another 21.9% had completed Sub-degree courses and 15.3%, Master's degree courses / Doctor's degree courses. (Table 3.2b)

修讀學科

Field of study

3.17 按所修讀學科分析，在該 109 000 人中，約三分之一(33.4%)曾選修「商科和管理科」。其次為「工程及科技科」(23.3%)、「理學科」(11.6%)、「社會科學科」(10.0%)及「文科及人文科學科」(8.6%)。 (表 3.2c)

3.17 Analysed by field of study, about one-third (33.4%) of those 109 000 persons had taken "Business and Management", followed by "Engineering and Technology" (23.3%), "Sciences" (11.6%), "Social Sciences" (10.0%) and "Arts and Humanities" (8.6%). (Table 3.2c)

修讀形式

Mode of study

3.18 在該 109 000 人中，約 63.4% 曾就讀全日制課程，而 36.6% 曾就讀兼讀制課程。 (表 3.2d)

3.18 Among those 109 000 persons, some 63.4% had attended full-time courses while 36.6% had attended part-time courses. (Table 3.2d)

是否滿意院校所提供的支援

Whether satisfied with the support provided by education institutions

3.19 當他們被問及是否滿意其曾就讀的院校所提供的支援(例如：院校設施、學術支援服務、職員服務、強化語文計劃、在各業界的實習、學生課外活動等)時，約 60.5% 表示非常滿意/滿意院校所提供的支援，而 5.1% 則持相反意見；約三分之一(34.3%)表示其曾就讀院校所提供的支援達一般水平。 (表 3.2e)

3.19 When asked whether they were satisfied with the support (e.g. campus facilities, academic supporting units, staff, language immersion programmes, industrial attachments, student life enrichment activities, etc.) provided by the education institutions which they had attended, some 60.5% indicated that they were very satisfied / satisfied with the support provided by the institutions while 5.1% held the opposite view. About one-third (34.3%) gave an average rating. (Table 3.2e)

對院校在訓練學生作就業準備方面表現的意見

Views on the performance of education institutions in preparing students for employment

3.20 在該 109 000 人中，45.4% 認為其曾就讀的院校在訓練學生作就業準備方面的表現非常好/好，48.1% 認為院校的表現達一般水平，而餘下的 6.6% 則認為院校的表現差/非常差。 (表 3.3)

3.20 Among those 109 000 persons, 45.4% considered the performance of the education institutions which they had attended very good / good in preparing students for employment, 48.1% considered the performance average while the remaining 6.6% considered the performance poor /

乙. 在香港以外地方修讀高等教育的情況

3.21 根據是項統計調查的結果，在統計時全香港 2 215 100 個家庭住戶中，約 65 200 個住戶 (2.9%) 有十五歲及以上住戶成員正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育，當中包括 56 000 個住戶有一名住戶成員正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育及 9 200 個住戶有兩名及以上住戶成員正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育。整體而言，在統計時約有 72 800 名十五歲及以上人士正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育。(圖 3.2 及表 3.4 與表 3.5a)

3.22 另一方面，約 212 400 個住戶 (9.6%) 有十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港以外地方完成高等教育，當中包括 148 500 個住戶有一名住戶成員在香港以外地方完成高等教育及 64 000 個住戶有兩名及以上住戶成員在香港以外地方完成高等教育。整體而言，在統計時約有 280 500 名十五歲及以上人士在香港以外地方完成高等教育，當中 38 500 人於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育。(表 3.4 及表 3.5a)

正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士*年齡及性別*

3.23 在 72 800 名正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士中，63.3% 年齡介乎二十至二十四歲，18.1% 年齡介乎二十五至二十九歲及 15.8% 年齡介乎十五至十九歲。他們的年齡中位數為二十二歲。(表 3.5a)

3.24 按性別分析，他們中約 56.2% 為男性，而 43.8% 則為女性。(表 3.5a)

現正就讀的地方

very poor. (Table 3.3)

B. Pattern of study in higher education outside Hong Kong

3.21 It was estimated that of the 2 215 100 domestic households in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 65 200 households (2.9%) had household members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education outside Hong Kong. Among them, 56 000 households had one household member studying higher education outside Hong Kong and 9 200 households had two and more household members. Altogether, there were 72 800 persons aged 15 and over studying higher education outside Hong Kong at the time of enumeration. (Chart 3.2 and Tables 3.4 and 3.5a)

3.22 On the other hand, some 212 400 households (9.6%) had household members aged 15 and over who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong. Among them, 148 500 households had one household member who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong and 64 000 households had two and more household members. Altogether, there were 280 500 persons aged 15 and over who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, of whom 38 500 persons had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years. (Tables 3.4 and 3.5a)

Persons aged 15 and over who were studying higher education outside Hong Kong*Age and sex*

3.23 Of the 72 800 persons aged 15 and over studying higher education outside Hong Kong, 63.3% were aged 20-24, 18.1% were aged 25-29 and 15.8% were aged 15-19. Their median age was 22. (Table 3.5a)

3.24 Analysed by sex, some 56.2% of them were males and 43.8% were females. (Table 3.5a)

Current place of study

3.25 在該 72 800 名正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的人士中，約 26.0%正在澳洲就讀。其次為英國(24.5%)、美國(18.4%)及加拿大(15.1%)。(圖 3.3 及表 3.5b)

現正就讀的級別/程度

3.26 就該 72 800 名正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的人士而言，約 75.4%正就讀學士學位課程 另外 15.8%正就讀碩士/博士學位課程及 8.9%正就讀副學位課程。(表 3.5c)

修讀學科

3.27 按所修讀學科分析，在該 72 800 人中，41.0%選修「商科和管理科」。其次修讀「工程及科技科」(18.9%)、「理學科」(13.3%)、「社會科學科」(11.4%)及「文科及人文科學科」(10.1%)。(表 3.5d)

修讀形式

3.28 在該 72 800 人中，絕大部分(97.0%)就讀全日制課程，而只有 3.0%就讀兼讀制課程。(表 3.5e)

到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因

3.29 在該 72 800 名正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的人士中，最普遍提及到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因為「學好英文」(該些人士中有 35.2%提及此原因)。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「香港以外地方的學習氣氛較好」(17.8%)、「工作前途較佳」(14.7%)及「學習自立」(14.0%)。(表 3.5f)

於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士

年齡及性別

3.30 在 38 500 名於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士中，54.2%年齡介乎二十五至二十九歲，28.4%年齡介乎二十

3.25 Among those 72 800 persons studying higher education outside Hong Kong, some 26.0% were studying in Australia, followed by the U.K. (24.5%), the U.S.A. (18.4%) and Canada (15.1%). (Chart 3.3 and Table 3.5b)

Current grade / level being attended

3.26 For those 72 800 persons studying higher education outside Hong Kong, some 75.4% were attending Undergraduate courses. Another 15.8% were attending Master's degree courses / Doctor's degree courses and 8.9%, Sub-degree courses. (Table 3.5c)

Field of study

3.27 Analysed by field of study, some 41.0% of those 72 800 persons were taking "Business and Management", followed by "Engineering and Technology" (18.9%), "Sciences" (13.3%), "Social Sciences" (11.4%) and "Arts and Humanities" (10.1%). (Table 3.5d)

Mode of study

3.28 Among those 72 800 persons, the great majority (97.0%) were studying full-time courses while only 3.0% were studying part-time courses. (Table 3.5e)

Reason for studying higher education outside Hong Kong

3.29 Of those 72 800 persons studying higher education outside Hong Kong, the most commonly cited reason for their studying higher education outside Hong Kong was "to improve English proficiency" (cited by 35.2% of those persons). Other commonly cited reasons were "better learning atmosphere outside Hong Kong" (17.8%), "better job prospects" (14.7%) and "to learn to be independent" (14.0%). (Table 3.5f)

Persons aged 15 and over who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years

Age and sex

3.30 Of the 38 500 persons aged 15 and over who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years, 54.2% were aged

至二十四歲及 8.1% 年齡介乎三十至三十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為二十六歲。(表 3.5a)

3.31 按性別分析，他們中約 60.7% 為男性，而 39.3% 則為女性。(表 3.5a)

就讀的地方

3.32 在該 38 500 人中，約 26.3% 於最近三年在澳洲完成高等教育；21.5% 在加拿大；20.9% 在英國及 20.2% 在美國。(表 3.5b)

完成的級別/程度

3.33 就該 38 500 名於最近三年在香港完成高等教育的人士而言，約 64.7% 完成學士學位課程。另外 30.6% 完成碩士/博士學位課程及 4.7% 完成副學位課程。(表 3.5c)

修讀學科

3.34 按所修讀學科分析，在該 38 500 人中，約 36.2% 曾選修「商科和管理科」。其次為「理學科」(21.4%)、「工程及科技科」(18.1%)、「社會科學科」(11.3%)及「文科及人文科學科」(8.9%)。(表 3.5d)

修讀形式

3.35 在該 38 500 人中，大部分(93.4%)曾就讀全日制課程，而 6.6% 曾就讀兼讀制課程。(表 3.5e)

到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因

3.36 在該 38 500 名於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的人士中，最普遍提及到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因為「學好英文」(該些人士中有 34.5% 提及此原因)。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「學習自立」(17.6%)、「工作前途較佳」(15.2%)及「香港以外地方的學習氣氛較好」(15.1%)。(表 3.5f)

25-29, 28.4% were aged 20-24 and 8.1% were aged 30-34. Their median age was 26. (Table 3.5a)

3.31 Analysed by sex, some 60.7% of them were males and 39.3% were females. (Table 3.5a)

Place of study

3.32 Some 26.3% of those 38 500 persons had completed higher education in Australia in the recent three years; 21.5%, Canada; 20.9%, the U.K. and 20.2%, the U.S.A.. (Table 3.5b)

Grade / level completed

3.33 For those 38 500 persons who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years, some 64.7% had completed Undergraduate courses. Another 30.6% had completed Master's degree courses / Doctor's degree courses and 4.7%, Sub-degree courses. (Table 3.5c)

Field of study

3.34 Analysed by field of study, some 36.2% of those 38 500 persons had taken "Business and Management", followed by "Sciences" (21.4%), "Engineering and Technology" (18.1%), "Social Sciences" (11.3%) and "Arts and Humanities" (8.9%). (Table 3.5d)

Mode of study

3.35 Among those 38 500 persons, the majority (93.4%) had attended full-time courses while 6.6% had attended part-time courses. (Table 3.5e)

Reason for studying higher education outside Hong Kong

3.36 Of those 38 500 persons who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years, the most commonly cited reason for studying higher education outside Hong Kong was "to improve English proficiency" (cited by 34.5% of those persons). Other commonly cited reasons were "to learn to be independent" (17.6%), "better job prospects" (15.2%) and "better learning atmosphere outside Hong Kong"

對院校在訓練學生作就業準備方面表現的意見

3.37 於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育而在統計時正在香港的 29 800 人(即不包括 8 700 名於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育但在統計時不在香港的人士)中, 61.6%認為其曾就讀的院校在訓練學生作就業準備方面的表現非常好/好, 35.9%認為院校的表現達一般水平, 而餘下的 2.4%則認為院校的表現差。(表 3.6)

丙. 打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的情況

3.38 根據是項統計調查的結果, 在統計時全香港 2 215 100 個家庭住戶中, 約 43 600 個住戶 (2.0%)有十五歲及以上住戶成員打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育, 當中包括 39 600 個住戶有一名住戶成員打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育及 4 000 個住戶有兩名及以上住戶成員有該打算。整體而言, 在統計時約有 45 700 名十五歲及以上人士打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育。(表 3.7 及表 3.8a)

打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士*年齡及性別*

3.39 在 45 700 名打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士中, 35.1%年齡介乎十五至十九歲, 25.1%年齡介乎二十至二十四歲, 14.9%年齡介乎二十五至二十九

(15.1%). (Table 3.5f)

Views on the performance of education institutions in preparing students for employment

3.37 Of some 29 800 persons who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years and were in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration (i.e. excluding 8 700 persons who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years but were not in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration), 61.6% considered the performance of the education institutions which they had attended very good / good in preparing students for employment, 35.9% considered the performance average while the remaining 2.4% considered the performance poor. (Table 3.6)

C. Intention to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years

3.38 It was estimated that of the 2 215 100 domestic households in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 43 600 households (2.0%) had household members aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years. Among them, 39 600 households had one household member intending to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years and 4 000 households had two and more household members having such intention. Altogether, at the time of enumeration, some 45 700 persons aged 15 and over intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years. (Tables 3.7 and 3.8a)

Persons aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years*Age and sex*

3.39 Of the 45 700 persons aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years, 35.1% were aged 15-19, 25.1% were aged 20-24, 14.9% were

歲及 10.1% 年齡介乎三十至三十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為二十二歲。 (表 3.8a)

3.40 按性別分析，他們中約 52.3% 為女性，而 47.7% 則為男性。 (表 3.8a)

打算前往就讀的地方

3.41 在該 45 700 名打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的人士中，約 32.4% 打算到英國讀書。其次為澳洲(23.1%)、加拿大(15.0%) 及美國(14.9%)。 (表 3.8b)

打算入讀的級別/程度

3.42 就該 45 700 名打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的人士而言，約 47.5% 打算入讀碩士/博士學位課程；43.6% 打算入讀學士學位課程；及 7.9% 打算入讀副學位課程。 (表 3.8c)

打算修讀的學科

3.43 按打算修讀的學科分析，在該 45 700 人中，約 36.4% 打算選修「商科和管理科」。其次為「文科及人文科學科」(21.6%)、「社會科學科」(20.5%)、「工程及科技科」(14.6%)及「理學科」(12.6%)。 (表 3.8d)

打算到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因

3.44 在該 45 700 名打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的人士中，最普遍提及打算到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因為「學好英文」(該些人士中有 36.9% 提及此原因)。其他普遍提及的原因包括「有更廣闊的學術視野」(22.6%)、「香港以外地方的學習氣氛較好」(21.0%)及「工作前途較佳」(20.5%)。 (表 3.8e)

丁. 對香港高等教育的意見

aged 25-29 and 10.1% were aged 30-34. Their median age was 22. (Table 3.8a)

3.40 Analysed by sex, some 52.3% of them were females and 47.7% were males. (Table 3.8a)

Intended place of study

3.41 Among those 45 700 persons who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years, some 32.4% intended to study in the U.K., followed by Australia (23.1%), Canada (15.0%) and the U.S.A. (14.9%). (Table 3.8b)

Intended grade / level to be attended

3.42 For those 45 700 persons who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years, some 47.5% intended to attend Master's degree courses / Doctor's degree courses; 43.6%, Undergraduate courses; and 7.9%, Sub-degree courses. (Table 3.8c)

Intended field of study

3.43 Analysed by intended field of study, some 36.4% of those 45 700 persons intended to take "Business and Management", followed by "Arts and Humanities" (21.6%), "Social Sciences" (20.5%), "Engineering and Technology" (14.6%) and "Sciences" (12.6%). (Table 3.8d)

Reason for intending to study higher education outside Hong Kong

3.44 Among those 45 700 persons who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years, the most commonly cited reason for being so was "to improve English proficiency" (cited by 36.9% of those persons). Other commonly cited reasons were "to achieve a wider academic exposure" (22.6%), "better learning atmosphere outside Hong Kong" (21.0%) and "better job prospects" (20.5%). (Table 3.8e)

D. Views on higher education in Hong Kong

*可接受到本地高等教育的難易程度的意見**Views on ease of access to local higher education*

3.45 統計調查結果顯示，在統計時全港 5 288 500 名十八歲及以上人士中，約 43.6%認為非常容易/容易在香港接受到高等教育，35.8%認為難度屬一般水平，而 20.6%則認為困難/非常困難。（表 3.9a）

3.45 The survey results showed that of the 5 288 500 persons aged 18 and over in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 43.6% considered the level of access to higher education in Hong Kong very easy / easy, 35.8% average and 20.6% difficult / very difficult. (Table 3.9a)

*是否同意大學教育資助委員會(教資會)資助的八間院校所提供的高等教育是物有所值**Whether agreed that higher education offered by the eight University Grants Committee (UGC) - funded institutions was good value for money*

3.46 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，約三分之一(34.0%)非常同意/同意教資會資助的八間院校所提供的高等教育是物有所值，而 17.7%則不同意/非常不同意；近半(48.2%)對該些院校所提供的高等教育的評價屬一般水平。（表 3.9b）

3.46 About one-third (34.0%) of all persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that higher education offered by the eight UGC-funded institutions was good value for money while 17.7% disagreed / strongly disagreed. Nearly half (48.2%) gave an average rating. (Table 3.9b)

*是否同意教資會資助的八間院校可以幫助香港的發展**Whether agreed that the eight UGC-funded institutions supported the development of Hong Kong*

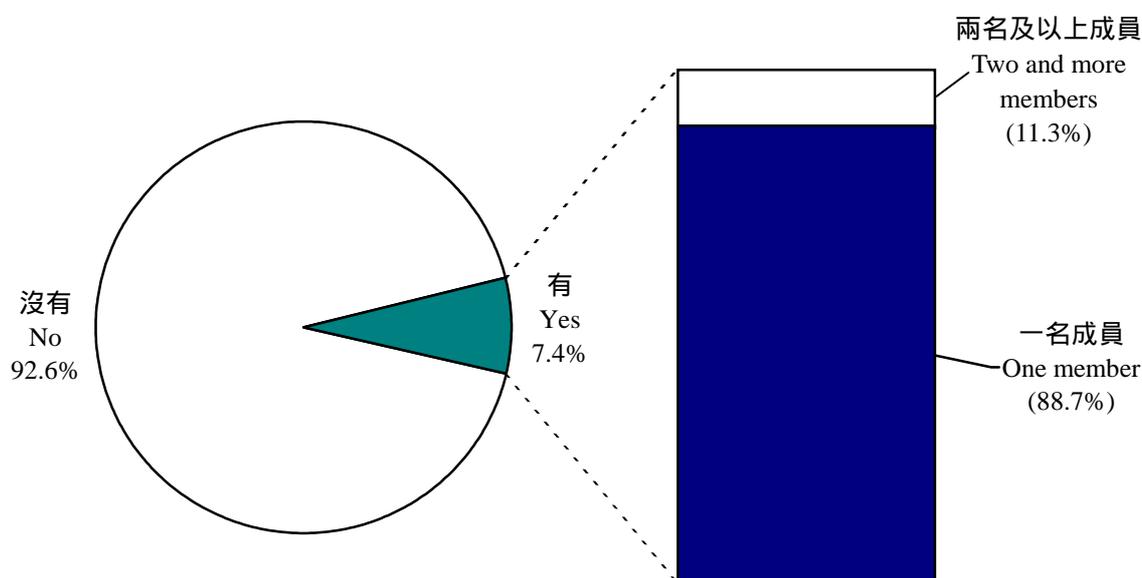
3.47 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，逾半(52.4%)非常同意/同意教資會資助的八間院校可以幫助香港的發展，而約十分之一(10.8%)則持相反意見；約 36.9%認為該些院校對香港發展的貢獻屬一般水平。（表 3.9c）

3.47 Of all persons aged 18 and over, over half (52.4%) strongly agreed / agreed that the eight UGC-funded institutions supported the development of Hong Kong while about one-tenth (10.8%) held the opposite view. Some 36.9% perceived an average rating in regard to the contribution of these education institutions to the development of Hong Kong. (Table 3.9c)

圖3.1 按有否十五歲及以上住戶成員正在香港就讀高等教育/正在香港就讀高等教育的住戶成員數目劃分的住戶的百分比分布
Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of households by whether had household members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education in Hong Kong / number of household members studying higher education in Hong Kong

有否十五歲及以上住戶成員
正在香港就讀高等教育
Whether had household members
aged 15 and over who were
studying higher education in Hong Kong

正在香港就讀高等教育的
住戶成員數目
Number of household members studying
higher education in Hong Kong



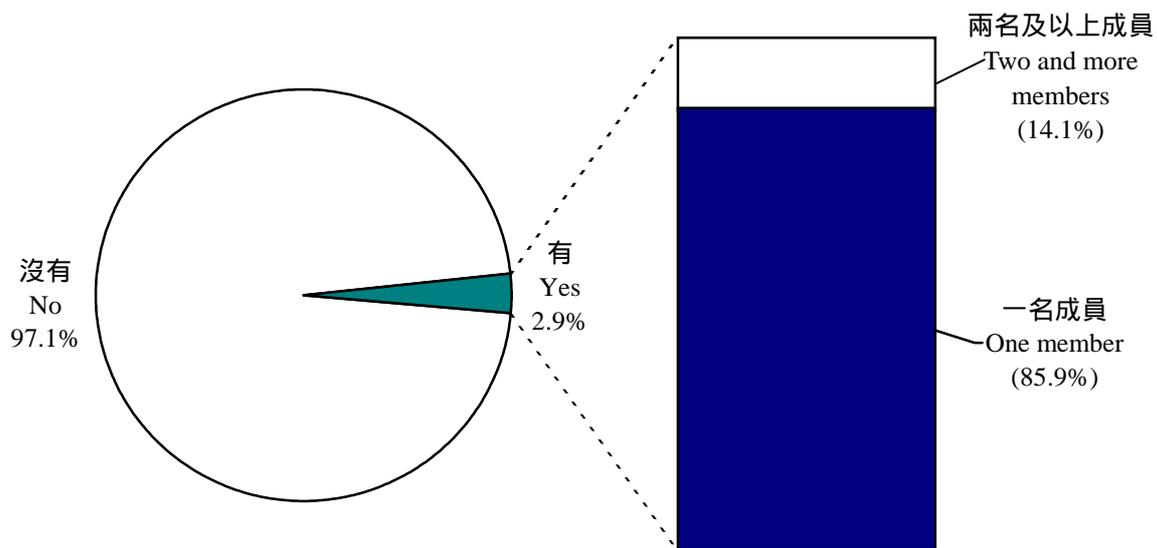
註釋： 括號內的數字顯示在所有有十五歲及以上住戶成員正在香港就讀高等教育的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note : Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which had household members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education in Hong Kong.

圖3.2 按有否十五歲及以上住戶成員正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育/正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的住戶成員數目劃分的住戶的百分比分布
Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of households by whether had household members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education outside Hong Kong / number of household members studying higher education outside Hong Kong

有否十五歲及以上住戶成員
正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育
Whether had household members aged 15
and over who were studying
higher education outside Hong Kong

正在香港以外地方就讀
高等教育的住戶成員數目
Number of household members studying
higher education outside Hong Kong



註釋： 括號內的數字顯示在所有有十五歲及以上住戶成員正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note : Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which had household members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education outside Hong Kong.

圖3.3 按現正就讀的地方劃分的正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.3 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over who were studying higher education outside Hong Kong by current place of study

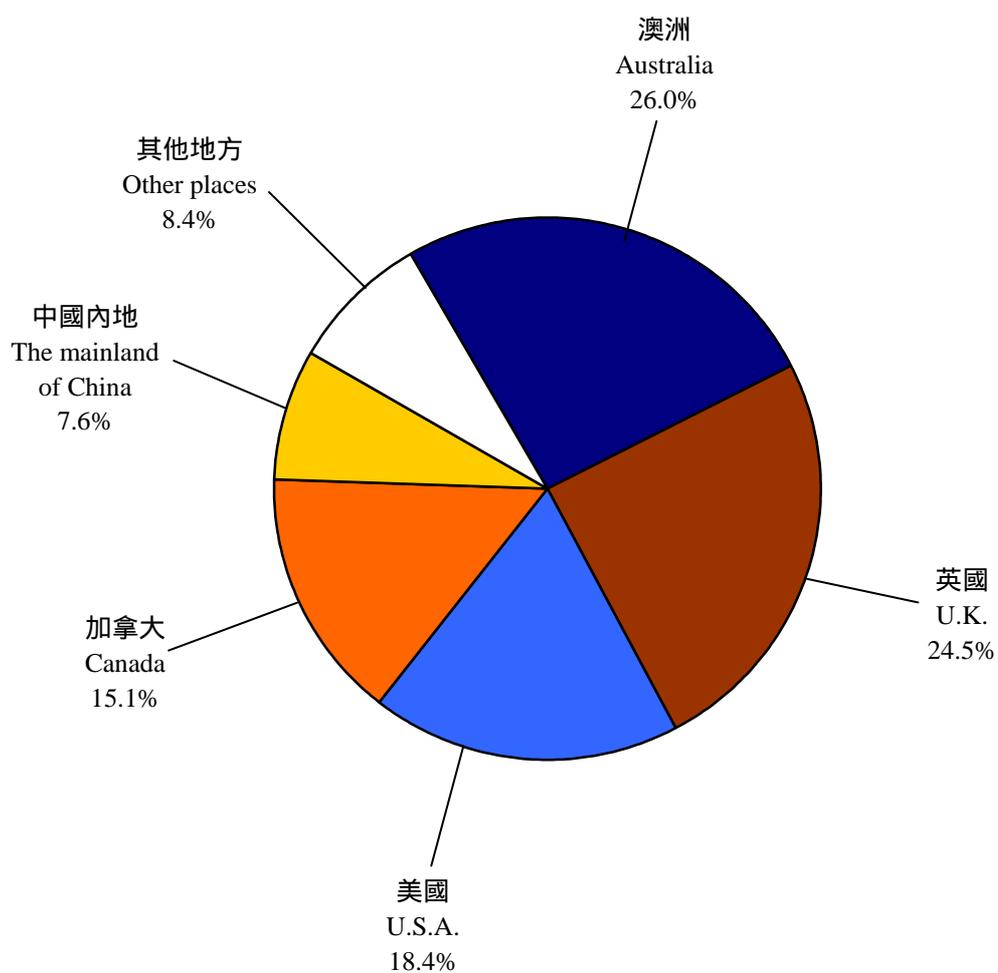


表 3.1 按有否十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港正就讀或已完成高等教育/有關的住戶成員數目劃分的住戶數目
 Table 3.1 Households by whether had household members aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education in Hong Kong / number of household members concerned

有否十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港正就讀或 已完成高等教育/有關的住戶成員數目 Whether had household members aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education in Hong Kong / number of household members concerned	正在香港就讀高等教育 Studying higher education in Hong Kong		在香港完成高等教育 Completed higher education in Hong Kong	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比* %*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	163.9	7.4	355.7	16.1
一名成員 One member	145.3	6.6 (88.7)	253.7	11.5 (71.3)
兩名及以上成員 Two and more members	18.6	0.8 (11.3)	102.0	4.6 (28.7)
沒有 No	2 051.2	92.6	1 859.4	83.9
總計 Total	2 215.1	100.0	2 215.1	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港正就讀或已完成高等教育的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which had household members aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education in Hong Kong.

表 3.2a 按年齡/性別劃分的正在香港就讀/於最近三年在香港完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.2a Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	正在香港就讀高等教育 Studying higher education in Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港 完成高等教育 Completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group				
15 - 19	11.5	6.8	0.4	0.3
20 - 24	87.5	51.7	39.5	36.3
25 - 29	22.4	13.2	35.9	32.9
30 - 34	19.8	11.7	13.8	12.7
35 - 39	15.4	9.1	10.1	9.2
≥ 40	12.8	7.6	9.3	8.5
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		23		25
性別 Sex				
男 Male	84.7	50.0	54.0	49.6
女 Female	84.7	50.0	54.9	50.4
總計 Total	169.4	100.0	109.0	100.0

註釋：部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note: Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 3.2b 按現正就讀/完成的級別/程度劃分的正在香港就讀/於最近三年在香港完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.2b Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years by grade / level being attended currently / completed

現正就讀/完成的級別/程度 Grade / level being attended currently / completed	正在香港就讀高等教育 Studying higher education in Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港 完成高等教育 Completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
副學位課程* Sub-degree course*	49.4	29.2	23.9	21.9
學士學位課程 Undergraduate course	87.9	51.9	68.4	62.8
碩士/博士學位課程 Master’s degree course / Doctor’s degree course	32.1	18.9	16.6	15.3
總計 Total	169.4	100.0	109.0	100.0

註釋：* 屬專上教育非學位課程的一部分，一般包括大學或其他專上院校提供的高級文憑、專業文憑及副學士課程。其他課程，例如大學或其他專上院校提供的文憑/證書課程，並不屬於本統計調查所指的高等教育的範圍內。

Note: * Generally including higher diploma courses, professional diploma courses and associate degree courses offered by universities or other post-secondary institutions as part of tertiary non-degree courses. Other courses, including for example the diploma / certificate courses offered by universities or other post-secondary institutions, are outside the coverage of higher education in this survey.

表 3.2c 按修讀學科劃分的正在香港就讀/於最近三年在香港完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.2c Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years by field of study

修讀學科 Field of study	正在香港就讀高等教育 Studying higher education in Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港 完成高等教育 Completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
商科和管理科 Business and Management	55.7	32.9	36.4	33.4
工程及科技科 Engineering and Technology	32.2	19.0	25.3	23.3
理學科 Sciences	24.3	14.3	12.7	11.6
文科及人文科學科 Arts and Humanities	19.5	11.5	9.4	8.6
社會科學科 Social Sciences	16.7	9.8	10.9	10.0
醫科、牙科及與衛生有關的學科 Medicine, Dentistry and Health related	11.3	6.7	5.9	5.4
教育科 Education	9.8	5.8	8.3	7.6
總計 Total	169.4	100.0	109.0	100.0

表 3.2d 按修讀形式劃分的正在香港就讀/於最近三年在香港完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.2d Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years by mode of study

修讀形式 Mode of study	正在香港就讀高等教育 Studying higher education in Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港 完成高等教育 Completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
全日制 Full-time	99.4	58.7	69.1	63.4
兼讀制 Part-time	70.0	41.3	39.8	36.6
總計 Total	169.4	100.0	109.0	100.0

表 3.2e 按是否滿意院校所提供的支援劃分的正在香港就讀/於最近三年在香港完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.2e Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years by whether satisfied with the support provided by education institutions

是否滿意院校所提供的支援 Whether satisfied with the support provided by education institutions	正在香港就讀高等教育 Studying higher education in Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港 完成高等教育 Completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
	非常滿意 Very satisfied	9.8	5.8	5.5
滿意 Satisfied	92.0	54.3	60.5	55.5
一般 Average	54.7	32.3	37.4	34.3
不滿意 Dissatisfied	10.7	6.3	4.8	4.4
非常不滿意 Very dissatisfied	2.2	1.3	0.8	0.7
總計 Total	169.4	100.0	109.0	100.0

表 3.3 按對院校在訓練學生作就業準備方面表現的意見劃分的於最近三年在香港完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.3 Persons aged 15 and over who had completed higher education in Hong Kong in the recent three years by view on the performance of education institutions in preparing students for employment

對院校在訓練學生作就業準備方面 表現的意見 View on the performance of education institutions in preparing students for employment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常好 Very good	2.6	2.4
好 Good	46.8	43.0
一般 Average	52.4	48.1
差 Poor	6.4	5.9
非常差 Very poor	0.8	0.7
總計 Total	109.0	100.0

表 3.4 按有否十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港以外地方正就讀或已完成高等教育/
有關的住戶成員數目劃分的住戶數目
Table 3.4 Households by whether had household members aged 15 and over who
were studying / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong /
number of household members concerned

有否十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港 以外地方正就讀或已完成高等 教育/有關的住戶成員數目 Whether had household members aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong / <i>number of household members concerned</i>	正在香港以外地方 就讀高等教育 Studying higher education outside Hong Kong		在香港以外地方 完成高等教育 Completed higher education outside Hong Kong	
	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比* %*	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	65.2	2.9	212.4	9.6
一名成員 <i>One member</i>	56.0	2.5 (85.9)	148.5	6.7 (69.9)
兩名及以上成員 <i>Two and more members</i>	9.2	0.4 (14.1)	64.0	2.9 (30.1)
沒有 No	2 149.9	97.1	2 002.7	90.4
總計 Total	2 215.1	100.0	2 215.1	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港以外地方正就讀或已完成高等教育的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which had household members aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong.

表 3.5a 按年齡/性別劃分的正在香港以外地方就讀/於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.5a Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	正在香港以外地方 就讀高等教育 Studying higher education outside Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港以外地方 完成高等教育 Completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group				
15 - 19	11.5	15.8	0.2	0.6
20 - 24	46.1	63.3	10.9	28.4
25 - 29	13.2	18.1	20.9	54.2
30 - 34	1.1	1.6	3.1	8.1
35 - 39	0.2	0.3	1.9	5.0
≥ 40	0.7	1.0	1.4	3.6
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		22		26
性別 Sex				
男 Male	40.9	56.2	23.3	60.7
女 Female	31.9	43.8	15.1	39.3
總計 Total	72.8	100.0	38.5	100.0

註釋：部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note: Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 3.5b 按就讀的地方劃分的正在香港以外地方就讀/於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.5b Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years by place of study

就讀的地方 Place of study	正在香港以外地方 就讀高等教育 Studying higher education outside Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港以外地方 完成高等教育 Completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
澳洲 Australia	19.0	26.0	10.1	26.3
英國 U.K.	17.8	24.5	8.0	20.9
美國 U.S.A.	13.4	18.4	7.8	20.2
加拿大 Canada	11.0	15.1	8.3	21.5
中國內地 The mainland of China	5.5	7.6	1.4	3.7
其他 Others	6.1	8.4	2.8	7.4
總計 Total	72.8	100.0	38.5	100.0

表 3.5c 按現正就讀/完成的級別/程度劃分的正在香港以外地方就讀/於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.5c Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years by grade / level being attended currently / completed

現正就讀/完成的級別/程度* Grade / level being attended currently / completed*	正在香港以外地方 就讀高等教育 Studying higher education outside Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港以外地方 完成高等教育 Completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	6.5	8.9	1.8	4.7
學士學位課程 Undergraduate course	54.9	75.4	24.9	64.7
碩士/博士學位課程 Master’s degree course / Doctor’s degree course	11.5	15.8	11.8	30.6
總計 Total	72.8	100.0	38.5	100.0

註釋：* 指相等於香港的級別/程度。

Note: * Referring to the equivalent grade / level in Hong Kong.

表 3.5d 按修讀學科劃分的正在香港以外地方就讀/於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.5d Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years by field of study

修讀學科 Field of study	正在香港以外地方 就讀高等教育 Studying higher education outside Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港以外地方 完成高等教育 Completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
商科和管理科 Business and Management	29.8	41.0	13.9	36.2
工程及科技科 Engineering and Technology	13.7	18.9	6.9	18.1
理學科 Sciences	9.7	13.3	8.2	21.4
社會科學科 Social Sciences	8.3	11.4	4.3	11.3
文科及人文科學科 Arts and Humanities	7.4	10.1	3.4	8.9
醫科、牙科及與衛生有關的學科 Medicine, Dentistry and Health related	3.1	4.2	1.0	2.5
教育科 Education	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.6
總計 Total	72.8	100.0	38.5	100.0

註釋：部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note: Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 3.5e 按修讀形式劃分的正在香港以外地方就讀/於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.5e Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years by mode of study

修讀形式 Mode of study	正在香港以外地方 就讀高等教育 Studying higher education outside Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港以外地方 完成高等教育 Completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
	全日制 Full-time	70.6	97.0	35.9
兼讀制 Part-time	2.2	3.0	2.5	6.6
總計 Total	72.8	100.0	38.5	100.0

表 3.5f 按到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因劃分的正在香港以外地方就讀/於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.5f Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years by reason for studying higher education outside Hong Kong

到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因 [#] Reason for studying higher education outside Hong Kong [#]	正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育 Studying higher education outside Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育 Completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
學好英文 To improve English proficiency	25.6	35.2	13.3	34.5
香港以外地方的學習氣氛較好 Better learning atmosphere outside Hong Kong	13.0	17.8	5.8	15.1
工作前途較佳 Better job prospects	10.7	14.7	5.9	15.2
學習自立 To learn to be independent	10.2	14.0	6.8	17.6
未能進入香港的院校 Unable to get a place in local education institutions	9.2	12.7	3.0	7.8
有更廣闊的學術視野 To achieve a wider academic exposure	8.8	12.1	5.6	14.5
在香港以外地方讀書壓力較小 Less pressure in studying outside Hong Kong	8.3	11.4	4.6	12.1
不滿意香港的教育制度 Dissatisfied with the education system in Hong Kong	8.2	11.2	3.0	7.7

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.5f(續) 按到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因劃分的正在香港以外地方就讀/於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.5f (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over who were studying / had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years by reason for studying higher education outside Hong Kong

到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因 [#] (續) Reason for studying higher education outside Hong Kong [#] (Cont'd)	正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育 Studying higher education outside Hong Kong		於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育 Completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有關的外地院校在所就讀學科上有較佳聲譽 The selected education institution outside Hong Kong had a higher reputation in the selected field of study	4.6	6.3	2.8	7.2
有親友在當地 Had relatives there	4.4	6.0	3.0	7.7
不滿意香港的教育改革 Dissatisfied with the education reform in Hong Kong	3.9	5.4	0.8	2.2
香港院校沒有開辦想就讀的課程 The selected programme of study was not offered in local education institutions	3.0	4.2	1.2	3.2
在新的教育及社會環境重新開始 To have a fresh start in a new educational and social environment	3.0	4.1	1.8	4.7
香港以外地方的學費較低 Lower school fees outside Hong Kong	2.2	3.0	0.8	2.0
學好普通話 To improve Putonghua proficiency	1.7	2.4	1.1	2.8
其他 Others	4.3	5.9	3.9	10.1
合計 Overall	72.8		38.5	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.6 按對院校在訓練學生作就業準備方面表現的意見劃分的於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目*
Table 3.6 Persons aged 15 and over who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years* by view on the performance of education institutions in preparing students for employment

對院校在訓練學生作就業準備方面 表現的意見 View on the performance of education institutions in preparing students for employment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常好 Very good	3.1	10.4
好 Good	15.3	51.2
一般 Average	10.7	35.9
差 Poor	0.7	2.4
非常差 Very poor	-	-
總計 Total	29.8*	100.0

註釋：* 不包括 8 700 名於最近三年在香港以外地方完成高等教育但在統計時不在香港的人士。

Note : * Excluding 8 700 persons who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong in the recent three years but were not in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration.

表 3.7 按有否十五歲及以上住戶成員打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育/打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的住戶成員數目劃分的住戶數目

Table 3.7 Households by whether had household members aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years / number of household members who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years

有否十五歲及以上住戶成員打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育/打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的住戶成員數目

Whether had household members aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years / number of household members who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years

	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	43.6	2.0
一名成員 One member	39.6	1.8 (90.8)
兩名及以上成員 Two and more members	4.0	0.2 (9.2)
沒有 No	2 171.4	98.0
總計 Total	2 215.1	100.0

註釋： * 括號內的數字顯示在所有有十五歲及以上住戶成員打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的住戶中所佔的百分比。

Note : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all households which had household members aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years.

表 3.8a 按年齡/性別劃分的打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.8a Persons aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group		
15 - 19	16.0	35.1
20 - 24	11.4	25.1
25 - 29	6.8	14.9
30 - 34	4.6	10.1
35 - 39	3.2	7.0
≥ 40	3.6	7.8
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		22
性別 Sex		
男 Male	21.8	47.7
女 Female	23.9	52.3
總計 Total	45.7	100.0

表 3.8b 按打算前往就讀的地方劃分的打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.8b Persons aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years by intended place of study

打算前往就讀的地方 Intended place of study	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
英國 U.K.	14.8	32.4
澳洲 Australia	10.5	23.1
加拿大 Canada	6.8	15.0
美國 U.S.A.	6.8	14.9
中國內地 The mainland of China	2.3	5.0
其他 Others	3.1	6.7
未決定 Not yet decided	1.3	2.9
總計 Total	45.7	100.0

表 3.8c 按打算入讀的級別/程度劃分的打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.8c Persons aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years by intended grade / level to be attended

打算入讀的級別/程度* Intended grade / level to be attended*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
副學位課程 Sub-degree course	3.6	7.9
學士學位課程 Undergraduate course	19.9	43.6
碩士/博士學位課程 Master's degree course / Doctor's degree course	21.7	47.5
未決定 Not yet decided	0.5	1.0
總計 Total	45.7	100.0

註釋：* 指相等於香港的級別/程度。

Note: * Referring to the equivalent grade / level in Hong Kong.

表 3.8d 按打算修讀的學科劃分的打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.8d Persons aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years by intended field of study

打算修讀的學科 [#] Intended field of study [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
商科和管理科 Business and Management	16.6	36.4
文科及人文科學科 Arts and Humanities	9.8	21.6
社會科學科 Social Sciences	9.4	20.5
工程及科技科 Engineering and Technology	6.6	14.6
理學科 Sciences	5.7	12.6
醫科、牙科及與衛生有關的學科 Medicine, Dentistry and Health related	2.9	6.4
教育科 Education	1.3	2.8
未決定 Not yet decided	0.9	2.0
合計 Overall	45.7	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.8e 按打算到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因劃分的打算在未來三年內到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.8e Persons aged 15 and over who intended to study higher education outside Hong Kong in the next three years by reason for intending to study higher education outside Hong Kong

打算到香港以外地方就讀高等教育的原因 [#] Reason for intending to study higher education outside Hong Kong [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
學好英文 To improve English proficiency	16.8	36.9
有更廣闊的學術視野 To achieve a wider academic exposure	10.3	22.6
香港以外地方的學習氣氛較好 Better learning atmosphere outside Hong Kong	9.6	21.0
工作前途較佳 Better job prospects	9.4	20.5
學習自立 To learn to be independent	6.1	13.4
不滿意香港的教育制度 Dissatisfied with the education system in Hong Kong	5.1	11.1
在香港以外地方讀書壓力較小 Less pressure in studying outside Hong Kong	4.9	10.7
在新的教育及社會環境重新開始 To have a fresh start in a new educational and social environment	3.4	7.5
未能進入香港的院校 Unable to get a place in local education institutions	3.2	7.0
有親友在當地 Had relatives there	2.9	6.4
不滿意香港的教育改革 Dissatisfied with the education reform in Hong Kong	2.3	5.1
有關的外地院校在所就讀學科上有較佳聲譽 The selected education institution outside Hong Kong had a higher reputation in the selected field of study	2.3	5.1
學好普通話 To improve Putonghua proficiency	1.7	3.8
其他 Others	5.4	11.9
合計 Overall	45.7	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.9a 按可接受到本地高等教育的難易程度的意見劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.9a Persons aged 18 and over by perception about the ease of access to local higher education

可接受到本地高等教育的難易程度的意見 Perception about the ease of access to local higher education	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常容易 Very easy	333.6	6.3
容易 Easy	1 971.1	37.3
一般 Average	1 892.3	35.8
困難 Difficult	969.3	18.3
非常困難 Very difficult	122.2	2.3
總計 Total	5 288.5	100.0

表 3.9b 按是否同意大學教育資助委員會(教資會)資助的八間院校*所提供的高等教育是物有所值劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.9b Persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that higher education offered by the eight University Grants Committee (UGC) – funded institutions* was good value for money

是否同意教資會資助的八間院校所提供的高等教育是物有所值 Whether agreed that higher education offered by the eight UGC-funded institutions was good value for money	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常同意 Strongly agreed	119.8	2.3
同意 Agreed	1 678.1	31.7
一般 Average	2 551.3	48.2
不同意 Disagreed	826.7	15.6
非常不同意 Strongly disagreed	112.6	2.1
總計 Total	5 288.5	100.0

註釋：* 教資會資助的八間院校包括香港城市大學、香港浸會大學、嶺南大學、香港中文大學、香港教育學院、香港理工大學、香港科技大學及香港大學。

Note: * Eight UGC-funded institutions included City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Institute of Education, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, and The University of Hong Kong.

表 3.9c 按是否同意大學教育資助委員會(教資會)資助的八間院校*可以幫助香港的發展劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.9c Persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that the eight UGC-funded institutions* supported the development of Hong Kong

是否同意教資會資助的八間院校可以幫助香港的發展 Whether agreed that the eight UGC-funded institutions supported the development of Hong Kong	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常同意 Strongly agreed	316.5	6.0
同意 Agreed	2 451.8	46.4
一般 Average	1 951.6	36.9
不同意 Disagreed	511.0	9.7
非常不同意 Strongly disagreed	57.7	1.1
總計 Total	5 288.5	100.0

註釋：* 教資會資助的八間院校包括香港城市大學、香港浸會大學、嶺南大學、香港中文大學、香港教育學院、香港理工大學、香港科技大學及香港大學。

Note: * Eight UGC-funded institutions included City University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Baptist University, Lingnan University, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, The Hong Kong Institute of Education, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, and The University of Hong Kong.

4

居於家庭住戶的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要 Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in domestic households

引言

4.1 於二零零四年六月至八月期間，在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有六十歲及以上人士，進行有關長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要的統計調查。

4.2 在經科學方法抽選的住戶樣本內，約10 000個住戶接受了訪問。在是項統計調查中，受訪者被問及有關以下各方面的問題：

- (a) 社會及經濟特徵；
- (b) 健康狀況；
- (c) 長期護理的需要；及
- (d) 財務狀況。

概念及定義

4.3 在本章中，「長者」是指居住在家庭住戶的六十歲及以上的人士。

4.4 在評估長者的活動能力衰退程度及其接受非正式照顧程度時，採用了以下的方法：

- (a) 自我照顧活動能力缺損程度

4.5 對於長者的自我照顧能力的評估，乃根據其未能獨立完成的自我照顧活動(包括上落床和坐立、行走、穿衣、飲食、上廁所及洗澡)的數目來釐定，並將其活動能力分為四個級別(分為一至四級)。

INTRODUCTION

4.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 60 and over were interviewed in respect of the survey on the socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons conducted during June to August 2004.

4.2 Some 10 000 households within a scientifically selected sample of households were successfully enumerated. In this survey, the respondents were asked a series of questions pertaining to the following aspects :

- (a) socio-economic characteristics;
- (b) health conditions;
- (c) long-term care needs; and
- (d) financial disposition.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

4.3 In this chapter, 'older persons' referred to those aged 60 and over who were residing in domestic households.

4.4 In assessing the level of physical impairment and informal care received by older persons, the following methods were used :

- (a) Activities of Daily Living (ADL) impairment

4.5 The ability of older persons in performing activities of daily living (ADL) (including transferring between a bed and a chair, mobility, dressing, eating, toileting and bathing) was assessed by counting the number of ADL which they could not perform independently and then classifying their physical condition into four levels (from level 1 to level 4).

長者的自我照顧活動能力缺損程度的級別
Activities of Daily Living (ADL) impairment level of older persons

自我照顧活動能力缺損程度 Level of ADL impairment	未能獨立完成的自我照顧活動數目 Number of ADL that could not be performed independently
第一級 Level 1	0
第二級 Level 2	1 - 2
第三級 Level 3	3 - 4
第四級 Level 4	5 - 6

(b) 接受非正式照顧的程度

4.6 若長者正接受其住戶成員、朋友、鄰居或家庭傭工的照顧，則被視作有接受非正式的照顧服務。表示需要他人協助日常生活的長者所得到的非正式照顧，可按其照顧者的就業身分及居住安排分級(分為一至五級)。級別愈高表示長者所獲得的非正式照顧服務愈少。

(b) Level of informal care

4.6 Older persons were considered as having informal care if they received care from their household members, friends, neighbours, or domestic helpers. The level of informal care received by those older persons who indicated that they needed assistance from others in their daily living was classified into five levels in accordance with the employment status and living arrangements of the caregivers (from level 1 to level 5). A higher care level implied that less informal care was received.

長者接受非正式照顧的程度
Level of informal care received by older persons

接受非正式照顧的程度 Level of informal care	闡析 Description
第一級 Level 1	提供非正式照顧服務予長者的照顧者與長者同住，而且沒有就業，或長者有接受留宿家庭傭工的非正式照顧服務。 An older person receiving informal care from a caregiver who was not an employed person and was living with him / her, or an older person who was receiving informal care from a live-in domestic helper.
第二級 Level 2	與第一級同，但照顧者有一份部分時間制工作。 Same as level 1 except that the caregiver had a part-time job.
第三級 Level 3	與第一級同，但照顧者有一份全職工作。 Same as level 1 except that the caregiver had a full-time job.
第四級 Level 4	提供非正式照顧服務予長者的照顧者(包括家庭傭工)並非與長者同住，或長者乃非獨居而沒有接受非正式照顧服務。 An older person receiving informal care from a caregiver (including domestic helper) who was not living with him / her, or an older person who was not receiving any informal care but was not living alone.
第五級 Level 5	長者乃獨居而沒有接受非正式照顧服務。 An older person not receiving any informal care and was living alone.

統計調查的主要結果

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

甲. 長者的社會及經濟特徵

A. Socio-economic characteristics of older persons

年齡及性別

Age and sex

4.7 在統計期間，撇除住在各類院舍的長者，估計共有 985 700 名六十歲及以上的長者居於家庭住戶，佔全港人口的 14.6%。在該 985 700 名長者中，23.2% 年齡介乎六十至六十四歲，24.0% 介乎六十五至六十九歲，21.9% 介乎七十至七十四歲及 30.9% 在七十五歲及以上。（表 4.1a）

4.7 At the time of enumeration, it was estimated that there were 985 700 older persons aged 60 and over who were residing in domestic households (i.e. excluding those living in various types of institutions), constituting 14.6% of the population of Hong Kong. Of those 985 700 older persons, 23.2% were aged 60-64, 24.0% were aged 65-69, 21.9% were aged 70-74 and 30.9% were aged 75 and over. (Table 4.1a)

4.8 按性別分析，女性長者所佔的百分比(51.2%)稍高於男性長者(48.8%)。（表 4.1a）

4.8 Analysed by sex, the proportion of female older persons (51.2%) was slightly higher than their male counterpart (48.8%). (Table 4.1a)

婚姻狀況

Marital status

4.9 逾三分之二(67.8%)的長者已婚，另外，27.0% 喪偶，2.7% 離婚/分居及 2.5% 從未結婚。（表 4.1b）

4.9 Over two-thirds (67.8%) of the older persons were married. Another 27.0% were widowed, 2.7% were divorced / separated, and 2.5% were never married. (Table 4.1b)

居於香港的子女數目

Number of children in Hong Kong

4.10 大部分(90.8%)的長者有子女居於香港。45.1% 有一或兩名子女在港，30.5% 有三或四名子女及 15.3% 有五名子女及以上。約 9.2% 的長者沒有子女在港。（表 4.1c）

4.10 Most (90.8%) of the older persons had children in Hong Kong, with 45.1% having one or two children in Hong Kong, 30.5% three or four children and 15.3% five children and more. Some 9.2% had none. (Table 4.1c)

教育程度

Educational attainment

4.11 在該 985 700 名長者中，約 36.8% 具小學教育程度，而 35.3% 則具幼稚園教育程度及以下。約 21.2% 具中學/預科教育程度及 6.7% 具專上教育程度。（表 4.1d）

4.11 Some 36.8% of those 985 700 older persons had attended primary education while 35.3% had attended kindergarten education and below. Some 21.2% had attended secondary / matriculation education and 6.7% had attended tertiary education. (Table 4.1d)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

4.12 按經濟活動身分分析，60.3%的長者已退休，而 13.1%則仍然從事經濟活動（表 4.1e）

4.13 約 101 500 名長者仍然就業中，大部分（86.5%）年齡介乎 60 至 69 歲。在 60 至 64 及 65 至 69 年齡組別中分別有 25.7%及 12.2%仍然就業。（表 4.2a）

4.14 在 101 500 名就業長者中，33.7%及 9.3%分別為非技術工人與機台及機器操作員及裝配員，而 24.0%則為經理及行政級人員，約 11.2%為專業及輔助專業人員。（表 4.2b）

乙. 長者的住戶特徵

住戶結構

4.15 在該 985 700 名長者中，40.9%與配偶及子女同住，而 44.9%則與配偶或子女其中之一同住。約十分之一（10.7%）的長者獨居及 3.4%與配偶及子女以外的人士同住。（表 4.3a）

房屋類別

4.16 約 46.4%的長者居住在私人永久性房屋，而 39.8%則居住在公營租住房屋（表 4.3b）

居處租住權

4.17 在該 985 700 名長者中，53.5%居住在業主自置單位的住戶，而 45.1%則居住在租住單位的住戶。另外，有小部分（1.2%）居住在免租單位。（表 4.3c）

丙. 長者的健康狀況及長期護理的需要

4.12 Analysed by economic activity status, 60.3% of the older persons were retired and 13.1% were still economically active. (Table 4.1e)

4.13 Some 101 500 older persons were still being employed. Most (86.5%) of employed older persons were aged between 60-69. Among those aged 60-64 and 65-69, 25.7% and 12.2% were being employed respectively. (Table 4.2a)

4.14 Among the 101 500 employed older persons, about 33.7% and 9.3% were engaged in elementary occupations and plant / machine operators / assemblers respectively while 24.0% were managers and administrators. Another 11.2% were professionals and associate professionals. (Table 4.2b)

B. Household characteristics of older persons

Household composition

4.15 Among those 985 700 older persons, 40.9% were living with spouses and children while 44.9% were living with either spouses or children. About one-tenth (10.7%) were living alone while 3.4% were living with persons other than spouses and children. (Table 4.3a)

Type of housing

4.16 Some 46.4% of the older persons resided in private permanent housing and 39.8% resided in public rental housing. (Table 4.3b)

Tenure of accommodation

4.17 Of those 985 700 older persons, 53.5% were in owner-occupied households and 45.1% were in tenant households. A small proportion of them were living in accommodation that was rent-free (1.2%). (Table 4.3c)

C. Health conditions and long-term care needs of older persons

自我評估的健康狀況

4.18 在該 985 700 名長者中，逾半(54.2%)認為自己的健康狀況與其他同齡人士差不多。另 32.7%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多，而 13.1%則持相反意見。(表 4.4a)

4.19 另一方面，約五分之三(59.6%)長者認為自己目前的健康狀況與一年前差不多，35.9%認為自己的健康狀況較一年前差或差許多，而 4.7%則持相反意見。(表 4.4b)

是否患有長期疾病

4.20 約 706 200 名長者(71.6%)表示患有長期疾病(包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病)。28.3%長者患有一種長期疾病；21.0%有兩種；11.6%有三種及10.8%有四種及以上。(圖 4.1 及表 4.4c)

長期疾病的類別

4.21 在該 706 200 名患有長期疾病的長者中，55.6%患有高血壓；34.9%有關節炎；22.1%有糖尿病；21.8%有眼疾；17.1%膽固醇過高；及 14.8%有心臟病。(表 4.5)

有否在過去三個月內跌倒及跌倒次數

4.22 在該 985 700 名長者中，約 4.3%曾經在過去三個月內跌倒，當中 70.8%曾跌倒一次，18.4%曾跌倒兩次，10.9%曾跌倒三次及以上。(表 4.6a)

是否需要長期接受藥物治療

Self-perceived health condition

4.18 Of those 985 700 older persons, over half (54.2%) considered that their health condition was more or less the same as people of their age. Another 32.7% considered that their health condition was better or much better than people of their age while 13.1% indicated the opposite. (Table 4.4a)

4.19 On the other hand, about three-fifths (59.6%) of older persons considered that their present health condition was more or less the same as that one year ago. Some 35.9% considered that their health condition was worse or much worse than that one year ago while 4.7% held the opposite view. (Table 4.4b)

Whether had chronic diseases

4.20 Some 706 200 older persons (71.6%) reported to have chronic diseases (including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment). 28.3% of the older persons had one kind of chronic disease; 21.0% had two; 11.6% had three and 10.8% had four and more. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.4c)

Type of chronic diseases

4.21 Some 55.6% of those 706 200 older persons who had chronic diseases suffered from hypertension; 34.9% had arthritis; 22.1% had diabetes; 21.8% had eye diseases; 17.1% had high cholesterol; and 14.8% had heart diseases. (Table 4.5)

Whether had fallen down and frequency of falling down in the last three months

4.22 Of those 985 700 older persons, about 4.3% had fallen down at least once in the last three months. Among them, 70.8% had fallen down once, 18.4% twice and 10.9% thrice and more. (Table 4.6a)

Whether needed to receive chronic pharmaceutical treatment

4.23 約 572 400 名長者需要長期接受藥物治療，佔所有居於家庭住戶長者的 58.1%。（表 4.6b）

生活模式 – 做運動、飲食習慣、吸煙及飲酒習慣

4.24 約 718 500 名長者(72.9%)有定期做運動的習慣，當中大部分(78.1%)表示每天都有做運動。（表 4.7a）

4.25 逾半數(56.8%)的長者平均每天最少吃一個水果。大部分的長者每天最少吃半碗蔬菜，包括 42.7%每天吃多過一碗蔬菜，41.9%每天吃半碗至一碗蔬菜。（表 4.7b 及 4.7c）

4.26 約 135 400 名長者(13.7%)現時有吸煙的習慣，當中大部分(89.7%)每天都有吸煙。約 132 500 名長者 (13.4%)曾經每天吸煙但現時已戒除吸煙的習慣。（表 4.7d）

4.27 約 128 200 名長者(13.0%)現時有飲酒的習慣，當中 31.7%每天都有飲酒。約 108 200 名長者(11.0%)曾經有飲酒習慣但現時已戒除。男性有飲酒習慣的比率較女性為高，這情況與吸煙習慣相同。（表 4.7e）

在過去一個月內曾否就醫

4.28 估計有 417 100 名長者在過去一個月內曾就醫(身體檢查除外)，佔所有居於家庭住戶長者的 42.3%。（表 4.8a）

診症醫生類別

4.29 在過去一個月內曾就醫的 417 100 名長者中，最普遍是向政府醫生求診(71.9%)。其次是向私家醫生(26.5%)及中醫(6.0%)求診。（表 4.8a）

4.23 Some 572 400 older persons needed to receive chronic pharmaceutical treatment, representing 58.1% of all older persons residing in domestic households. (Table 4.6b)

Life style – doing exercise, eating habit, smoking habit and drinking habit

4.24 718 500 older persons (72.9%) had a habit of doing exercise regularly and most of them (78.1%) claimed that they exercised every day. (Table 4.7a)

4.25 Over half (56.8%) of the older persons ate at least one fruit per day on average. Most of the older persons took at least half a bowl of vegetables every day. 42.7% took more than one bowl and 41.9% took half to one bowl. (Tables 4.7b and 4.7c)

4.26 135 400 older persons (13.7%) were current smokers and most of them (89.7%) were daily smokers. 132 500 older persons (13.4%) used to smoke every day but had quitted the smoking habit already. (Table 4.7d)

4.27 128 200 older persons (13.0%) were current alcohol drinkers and 31.7% of them drank every day. 108 200 older persons (11.0%) used to drink but had quitted the alcohol drinking habit already. Similar to the smoking habit, the habit of regular alcohol drinking was much more prevalent among men than women. (Table 4.7e)

Whether had doctor consultation in the last month

4.28 It was estimated that 417 100 older persons had doctor consultation (excluding medical check-up) in the last month, accounting for 42.3% of all older persons residing in domestic households. (Table 4.8a)

Type of doctor consulted

4.29 For those 417 100 older persons who had consulted doctors in the last month, Government practitioners (71.9%) were most commonly consulted, followed by private practitioners (26.5%) and Chinese medicine practitioners (6.0%). (Table 4.8a)

在過去十二個月內曾否入住醫院

*Whether had been admitted into hospitals in
the last twelve months*

4.30 約 143 700 名長者在過去十二個月內曾
入住醫院，佔所有居於家庭住戶長者的 14.6%。
(表 4.8b)

4.30 Some 143 700 older persons had been
admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months,
accounting for 14.6% of all older persons residing
in domestic households. (Table 4.8b)

入院次數

Number of admissions

4.31 在該 143 700 名在過去十二個月內曾入
住醫院的長者中，約 68.9%在過去十二個月內曾
入院一次，15.7%曾入院兩次，6.6%曾入院三次
及 8.9%曾入院四次及以上。他們在過去十二個
月內的平均入院次數為 1.9 次。(表 4.8b)

4.31 Among those 143 700 older persons who
had been admitted into hospitals in the last
twelve months, some 68.9% had been admitted
into hospitals once; 15.7% twice; 6.6% thrice; and
8.9% four times and more in the last twelve
months. Their average number of admissions in
the last twelve months was 1.9. (Table 4.8b)

在過去七天內有否需要醫療護理服務

*Whether needed medical care services in
the last seven days*

4.32 約 16 500 名長者在過去七天內需要醫
療護理服務，佔所有居於家庭住戶長者的 1.7%。
(表 4.8c)

4.32 Some 16 500 older persons needed
medical care services in the last seven days,
accounting for 1.7% of all older persons residing
in domestic households. (Table 4.8c)

所需醫療護理服務的類別

Type of medical care services needed

4.33 在該 16 500 名在過去七天內需要醫療
護理服務的長者中，逾三分之二(67.2%)需要物
理治療服務。其次為家居醫療護理服務(31.8%)
及職業治療服務(10.7%)。(表 4.8c)

4.33 Of those 16 500 older persons who
needed medical care services in the last seven
days, over two-thirds (67.2%) needed
physiotherapy services, followed by household
medical care services (31.8%) and occupational
therapy services (10.7%). (Table 4.8c)

自我照顧活動能力缺損程度

ADL impairment

4.34 在該 985 700 名長者中，大部分(93.5%)
沒有自我照顧活動能力缺損的情況(即第一
級)；而 3.7%的活動能力缺損程度達第二級及少
於 2%分別達第三級及第四級。(表 4.9a)

4.34 Most (93.5%) of the 985 700 older
persons did not have ADL impairment (i.e. level
1) while 3.7% were at impairment level 2, and less
than 2% were at levels 3 and 4 respectively.
(Table 4.9a)

4.35 雖然整體上只有 6.5%的長者出現自我
照顧活動能力缺損的情況，但在七十五歲及以
上的長者中，有較大比例(13.9%)出現自我照顧
活動能力缺損的情況。(表 4.9a)

4.35 While overall speaking only 6.5% of the
older persons had ADL impairment, the proportion
of persons having ADL impairment was much
higher (13.9%) among those aged 75 and over.
(Table 4.9a)

日常獨立活動能力缺損程度

*Instrumental Activities of Daily Living
(IADL) impairment*

4.36 日常獨立活動能力是用以評估長者獨立處理日常生活簡單的活動包括煮食、處理家務、處理錢銀、食藥、使用電話、購物及乘搭交通工具的能力。大部分(78.8%)的長者並沒有任何日常獨立活動能力的缺損,另 12.2%的長者有一至兩項日常獨立活動能力的缺損, 3.9%的長者有三至四項,而 5.1%的長者有五至七項日常獨立活動能力的缺損。(表 4.9b)

認知狀況 - 能否完全由自己決定日常的生活事務

4.37 在該 985 700 名長者中,大部分(96.9%)能夠完全由自己決定日常的生活事務。(表 4.9c)

認知狀況 - 能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情

4.38 在該 985 700 名長者中,大部分(88.2%)能記起五分鐘前所發生的事情,而約十分之一(11.1%)則不能記起五分鐘前所發生的事情。(表 4.9d)

接受非正式照顧的程度

4.39 在該 985 700 名長者中,約 77.2%表示他們在日常生活中不需要別人協助,而 9.8%及 8.5%所接受的照顧程度分別屬於第四級及第一級。(表 4.9e)

家庭及社會支援網絡

4.40 在日常生活需要別人協助的長者中, 54.7%有護老者提供協助。在該群有護老者照顧的長者中, 36.9%以子女為主要護老者, 26.7%則以配偶為主要護老者,另 23.2%則以家庭傭工或護士為主要護老者。(表 4.10)

有否打算入住本地長者安老院

4.36 The Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) was also deployed to assess the older persons' abilities to perform simple day-to-day tasks including meal preparation, ordinary house work, managing finance, managing medications, phone use, shopping and transportation. Most (78.8%) of the older persons had no IADL impairment while 12.2% had 1-2 IADL impairments, 3.9% had 3-4 IADL impairments and 5.1% had 5-7 IADL impairments. (Table 4.9b)

Cognitive status - Ability to make decision on general affairs in daily living completely

4.37 Among those 985 700 older persons, the majority (96.9%) were able to make decision on their own affairs in daily living completely. (Table 4.9c)

Cognitive status - Whether able to recall what had happened 5 minutes ago

4.38 Among those 985 700 older persons, the majority (88.2%) were able to recall what had happened five minutes ago while about one-tenth (11.1%) were unable to do so. (Table 4.9d)

Level of informal care

4.39 Some 77.2% of the 985 700 older persons indicated that they did not need assistance from others in their daily living while 9.8% and 8.5% were at care level 4 and level 1 respectively. (Table 4.9e)

Family and social support network

4.40 Among some 225 100 older persons who might need assistance from others in their daily living, 54.7% had caregivers. Of this group of older persons with caregivers, 36.9% had their children as the major caregiver, 26.7% had their spouses and 23.2% had domestic helpers/nurses as the major caregiver. (Table 4.10)

Whether intended to move into local residential care home for the elderly

4.41 約 27 400 名居於家庭住戶的長者(2.8%)現時有打算入住本地長者安老院,當中大部分(90.9%)打算入住政府資助安老院。(表 4.11)

4.42 在該些現時沒有打算入住長者安老院的長者中,80.9%表示假若日後身體健康狀況轉差時,希望仍然可以在自己家中生活而無需入住長者安老院。(表 4.12)

4.41 27 400 older persons in domestic households (2.8%) had an intention to move into a local residential care home at present and most (90.9%) of them intended to move into a subvented residential care home. (Table 4.11)

4.42 For those who did not have an intention to move into a residential care home at present, 80.9% preferred to live at home instead of moving into residential care homes for the elderly when their health condition deteriorated. (Table 4.12)

丁. 長者的財務狀況

D. Financial disposition of older persons

有否個人每月入息/個人每月入息總額

Whether had monthly personal income / amount of monthly personal income

4.43 大多數(91.4%)的長者皆有來自不同來源的個人入息。他們當中,18.0%的個人每月入息少於\$1,000;13.5%有\$1,000-\$1,999;18.7%有\$2,000-\$2,999;22.7%有\$3,000-\$4,999及27.2%有\$5,000及以上。該些長者的個人每月入息中位數為\$3,000。(表 4.13)

4.43 Most (91.4%) of the older persons had personal income from various sources. Among them, 18.0% had a personal income of less than \$1,000 a month; 13.5% had \$1,000-\$1,999; 18.7% had \$2,000-\$2,999; 22.7% had \$3,000-\$4,999; and 27.2% had \$5,000 and over. The median monthly personal income of those older persons was \$3,000. (Table 4.13)

個人每月入息來源

Source of monthly personal income

4.44 在該 901 200 名有個人每月入息的長者中,59.2%有「子女給予的生活費」;54.3%有「高齡津貼」;11.2%有「就業收入」及9.3%有「綜合社會保障援助金(綜援金)」。(表 4.14)

4.44 For those 901 200 older persons who had monthly personal income, 59.2% received “financial support from children”; 54.3% received “Old Age Allowance”; 11.2% had “employment earnings”; and 9.3% received “Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)”. (Table 4.14)

是否需要自己支付每月開支/每月開支總額

Whether had to pay for own monthly expenditure / amount of monthly expenditure paid

4.45 約 956 100 名長者(97.0%)需要自己每月支付一項或以上的支出項目。他們當中,15.1%每月支付少於\$1,000;21.4%支付\$1,000-\$1,999;24.5%支付\$2,000-\$2,999;23.0%支付\$3,000-\$4,999及16.0%支付\$5,000及以上。該些長者的每月開支總額中位數為\$2,600。(表 4.15)

4.45 Some 956 100 older persons (97.0%) had to pay for their own monthly expenditure on one or more items. Among them, 15.1% paid less than \$1,000 a month; 21.4% paid \$1,000-\$1,999; 24.5% paid \$2,000-\$2,999; 23.0% paid \$3,000-\$4,999; and 16.0% paid \$5,000 and over. The median monthly expenditure paid by those older persons was \$2,600. (Table 4.15)

所擁有資產類別

Type of assets owned

居於家庭住戶的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要 **Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in domestic households**

4.46 大多數(83.1%)的長者擁有「現金/儲蓄或定期存款」; 25.9%擁有「自住物業」及 6.7%擁有「股票/債券/基金」。約有 12.2%的長者表示他們沒擁有任何資產。 (表 4.16a)

4.46 Most (83.1%) of the older persons had “cash / savings or fixed deposits”; 25.9% had “self-occupied properties”; and 6.7% had “stocks / bonds / investment funds”. Some 12.2% of the older persons claimed that they had no assets. (Table 4.16a)

所擁有資產價值(不包括自住物業價值)

Value of assets owned (excluding the value of owner-occupied properties if any)

4.47 32.7%長者擁有少於\$10,000 資產, 20.7%長者擁有\$10,000或以上至少於\$50,000的資產, 13.0%擁有\$50,000或以上至少於\$250,000的資產, 3.8%擁有\$250,000 或以上至少於\$500,000的資產, 約 5.0%長者擁有\$500,000 或以上的資產。 (表 4.16b)

4.47 32.7% of older persons had assets less than \$10,000. 20.7% had assets \$10,000 or more but less than \$50,000. 13.0% had assets \$50,000 or more but less than \$250,000. 3.8% had assets \$250,000 or more but less than \$500,000. About 5.0% has assets \$500,000 or more. (Table 4.16b)

有否退休保障/退休保障類別

Whether had retirement protection / type of retirement protection

4.48 約 140 900 名長者(14.3%)享有現職僱主及/或前僱主為他們提供的退休保障。 (表 4.17a)

4.48 Some 140 900 older persons (14.3%) had retirement protection provided by their present and / or previous employers. (Table 4.17a)

4.49 在該些有退休保障的長者中,約 61.5%享有「退休金/公積金」,其次為「長俸」(36.4%)及「強積金」(4.3%)。 (表 4.17a)

4.49 Among those older persons who had retirement protection, some 61.5% had “retirement fund / provident fund”, followed by “pension” (36.4%) and “mandatory provident fund (MPF)” (4.3%). (Table 4.17a)

為應付日後的經濟需要而作出的安排

Type of arrangement made to meet future financial need

4.50 在該 985 700 名長者中,「儲蓄」(35.8%)及「養育子女」(15.3%)是他們為應付日後的經濟需要而作出的兩項最普遍提及的安排。其他較少提及的安排包括「投資」(5.2%)及「購買有儲蓄成份的保險」(1.1%)。然而,逾半(55.0%)的長者並沒有為應付日後的經濟需要作出任何安排。 (表 4.17b)

4.50 Of those 985 700 older persons, “saving money” (35.8%) and “fostering children” (15.3%) were the two most commonly cited types of arrangement which they had made to meet their future financial need. Other less common types of arrangement cited included “investment” (5.2%) and “holding insurance policy with savings element” (1.1%). However, over half (55.0%) of the older persons had not made any arrangement to meet their future financial need. (Table 4.17b)

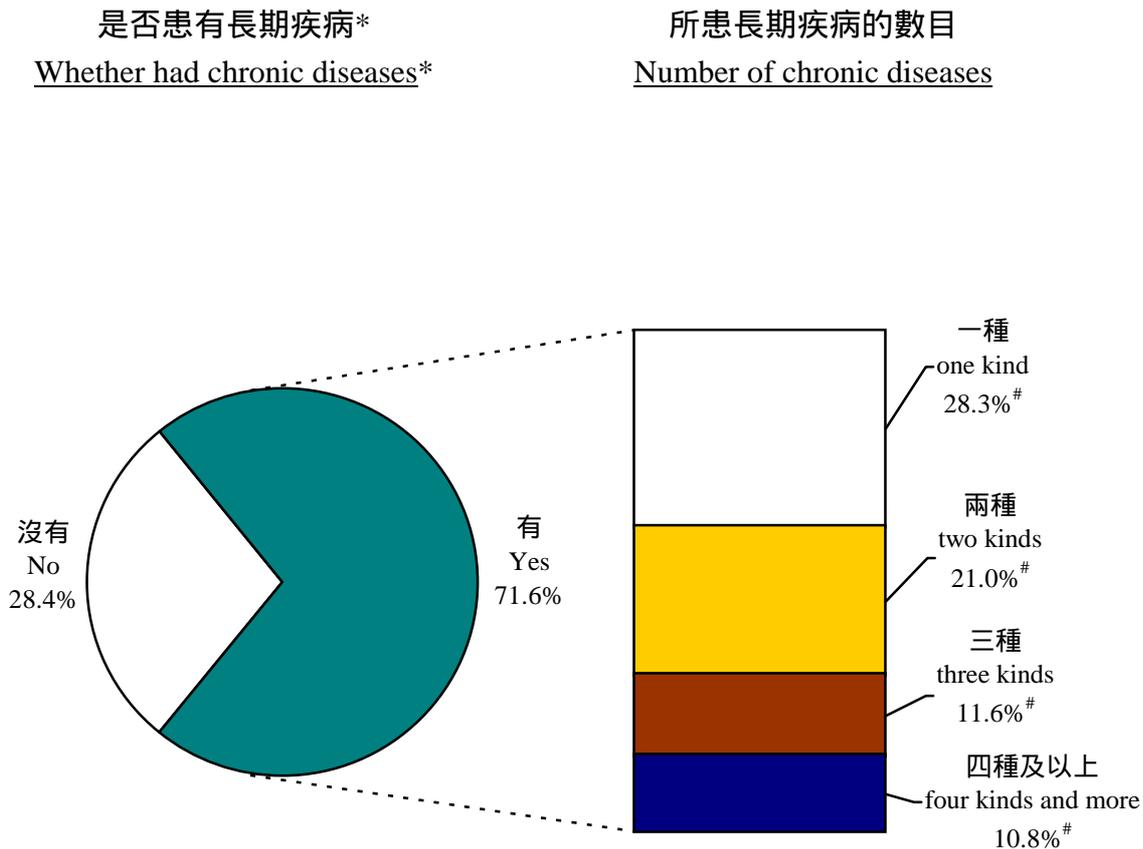
預計在退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源

Expected financial means to maintain daily living after retirement

4.51 在128 700名仍在從事經濟活動的長者中，最普遍提及在退休後預計維持其日常生活的經濟來源為「儲蓄及利息」(57.7%)。其次為「子女供養」(35.5%)及「政府福利金」(29.1%)。相對地較小比例(13.5%)的長者表示會依靠「公積金/退休金」。 (表 4.18)

4.51 For those 128 700 older persons who were still economically active, the most commonly cited financial means expected to maintain their daily living after retirement was “savings and interest” (57.7%), followed by “financial support from children” (35.5%) and “welfare funds provided by the Government” (29.1%). A comparatively smaller proportion (13.5%) of the older persons indicated that they would rely on “provident fund / retirement fund”. (Table 4.18)

圖 4.1 按是否患有長期疾病*/所患長期疾病的數目劃分的長者數目的百分比分布
Chart 4.1 Percentage distribution of older persons by whether had chronic diseases* /
number of chronic diseases



註釋：* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Notes：* Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.

[#] 在所有居於家庭住戶的長者中所佔的百分比。

[#] As a percentage of the total number of older persons residing in domestic households.

表 4.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.1a Older persons by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
60 - 64	122.2	25.4	106.1	21.0	228.3	23.2
65 - 69	120.2	25.0	116.9	23.1	237.0	24.0
70 - 74	107.1	22.3	108.6	21.5	215.7	21.9
≥ 75	131.3	27.3	173.4	34.3	304.7	30.9
總計* Total*	480.7	100.0 (48.8)	505.0	100.0 (51.2)	985.7	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有居於家庭住戶的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons residing in domestic households.

表 4.1b 按婚姻狀況劃分的長者數目
Table 4.1b Older persons by marital status

婚姻狀況 Marital status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
從未結婚 Never married	24.4	2.5
已婚 Currently married	668.7	67.8
喪偶 Widowed	266.4	27.0
離婚/分居 Divorced / separated	26.2	2.7
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.1c 按居於香港的子女數目劃分的長者數目
Table 4.1c Older persons by number of children in Hong Kong

居於香港的子女數目 Number of children in Hong Kong	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
0	90.4	9.2
1	184.3	18.7
2	260.4	26.4
3	172.0	17.5
4	128.2	13.0
≥ 5	150.3	15.3
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.1d 按教育程度劃分的長者數目
Table 4.1d Older persons by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling / kindergarten	348.4	35.3
小學 Primary	362.7	36.8
中學/預科 [#] Secondary / matriculation [#]	208.6	21.2
專上教育 Tertiary	66.0	6.7
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：[#] 具中學教育程度的人士包括具中一至中五教育程度的人士，而具預科教育程度的人士則包括具中六及中七教育程度的人士。

Note: [#] Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 educational attainment while persons with matriculation educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

表 4.1e 按經濟活動身分劃分的長者數目
Table 4.1e Older persons by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
從事經濟活動* Economically active*	128.7	13.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	857.0	86.9
退休人士 Retired persons	594.8	60.3
料理家務者 Home-makers	191.6	19.4
其他 Others	70.5	7.2
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Note: * Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 4.2a 按年齡組別劃分的就業長者數目
Table 4.2a Employed older persons by age

年齡組別 Age group	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rates*
60 - 64	58.7	57.9	25.7
65 - 69	29.0	28.6	12.2
70 - 74	11.1	10.9	5.1
≥ 75	2.7	2.7	0.9
總計 Total	101.5	100.0	10.3

註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比，以 60-64 歲長者為例，25.7% 仍就業。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 60-64, 25.7% were employed.

表 4.2b 按職業組別劃分的就業長者數目
Table 4.2b Employed older persons by occupation category

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	24.4	24.0
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	11.3	11.2
文員 Clerks	7.5	7.4
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	6.4	6.3
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	6.6	6.5
機台及機器操作及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	9.5	9.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	34.2	33.7
其他 Others	1.6	1.6
總計 Total	101.5	100.0

表 4.3a 按住戶結構劃分的長者數目
Table 4.3a Older persons by household composition

住戶結構 Household composition	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
獨居 Living alone	105.4	10.7
與配偶同住* Living with spouse*	223.5	22.7
與子女同住* Living with children*	219.3	22.2
與配偶及子女同住* Living with spouse and children*	403.5	40.9
與配偶及子女以外的人士同住 Living with persons other than spouse and children	33.9	3.4
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 包括該些與配偶/子女及其他人士同住的長者。

Note: * Including those older people living together with spouse / children and other persons.

表 4.3b 按房屋類別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.3b Older persons by type of housing

房屋類型 Type of housing	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	392.4	39.8
補助出售單位 [#] Subsidized sale flats [#]	133.3	13.5
私人永久性房屋 [@] Private permanent housing [@]	457.0	46.4
私人臨時房屋 Private temporary housing	2.9	0.3
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：[#] 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃及重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的屋宇單位不包括在內。

[@] 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及其他永久性房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

Notes: [#] Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme, Private Sector Participation Scheme, Buy or Rent Option Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Also includes flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. Flats that can be traded in the open market are excluded.

[@] Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas / bungalows / modern village houses, simple stone structures and other permanent housing. Subsidized sale flats that can be traded in the open market are also included.

表 4.3c 按居處租住權劃分的長者數目
Table 4.3c Older persons by tenure of accommodation

居處租住權 Tenure of accommodation	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
業主自置單位 Owner-occupied	527.8	53.5
租住單位 Rented	445.0	45.1
由僱主提供的單位 Provided by employer	0.9	0.1
免租單位 Rent free	12.0	1.2
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.4a 按比對同齡人士的自我評估健康狀況劃分的長者數目
Table 4.4a **Older persons by self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age**

比對同齡人士的自我評估健康狀況 Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
好許多 Much better	58.1	5.9
較好 Better	264.3	26.8
差不多 More or less the same	534.2	54.2
較差 Worse	113.2	11.5
差許多 Much worse	15.9	1.6
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.4b 按比對一年前的自我評估健康狀況劃分的長者數目
Table 4.4b Older persons by self-perceived health condition as compared with that one year ago

比對一年前的自我評估健康狀況 Self-perceived health condition as compared with that one year ago	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
好許多 Much better	3.5	0.4
較好 Better	41.9	4.3
差不多 More or less the same	587.1	59.6
較差 Worse	328.8	33.4
差許多 Much worse	24.4	2.5
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.4c 按是否患有長期疾病*/所患長期疾病的數目劃分的長者數目
Table 4.4c **Older persons by whether had chronic diseases* / number of chronic diseases**

是否患有長期疾病*/所患長期疾病的數目 Whether had chronic diseases* / number of chronic diseases	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	706.2	71.6
1	279.0	28.3
2	206.7	21.0
3	114.3	11.6
4	58.3	5.9
5	28.5	2.9
≥6	19.3	2.0
沒有 No	279.6	28.4
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Note: * Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.

表 4.5 按長期疾病的類別劃分的患有長期疾病*的長者數目
Table 4.5 Older persons who had chronic diseases* by type of chronic diseases

長期疾病的類別 [#] Type of chronic diseases [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
高血壓 Hypertension	392.4	55.6
關節炎 Arthritis	246.3	34.9
糖尿病 Diabetes	156.4	22.1
眼疾 Eye diseases	154.3	21.8
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	121.0	17.1
心臟病 Heart diseases	104.3	14.8
骨質疏鬆症 Osteoporosis	63.7	9.0
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Diseases of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	60.2	8.5
哮喘 Asthma	42.4	6.0
中風 Apoplexy	35.9	5.1
胃病 Gastric diseases	32.4	4.6
骨折 Fractures	23.0	3.3
腎病 Nephralgia	16.2	2.3
甲狀腺疾病 Thyroid gland diseases	15.5	2.2
癌病 Cancer	11.9	1.7
長期皮膚病 Chronic skin diseases	11.2	1.6
老人痴呆症 Senile dementia	11.2	1.6
肝病 Liver diseases	9.9	1.4
其他 Others	30.1	4.3
合計 Overall	706.2	

註釋：* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Notes : * Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.

可選擇多項答案。

Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.6a 按有否在過去三個月內跌倒/在過去三個月內跌倒次數及性別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.6a Older persons by whether had fallen down in the last three months / frequency of falling down in the last three months and sex

有否在過去三個月內跌倒/ 在過去三個月內跌倒次數 Whether had fallen down in the last three months / frequency of falling down in the last three months	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	15.7	3.3	26.8	5.3	42.5	4.3
一次 Once	11.9	(75.8)	18.2	(67.8)	30.1	(70.8)
兩次 Twice	2.4	(15.2)	5.4	(20.2)	7.8	(18.4)
三次及以上 Thrice and more	1.4	(9.0)	3.2	(12.0)	4.6	(10.9)
沒有 No	465.1	96.7	478.2	94.7	943.3	95.7
總計 Total	480.7	100.0	505.0	100.0	985.7	100.0

註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有於過去三個月內曾經跌倒的長者中所佔的百分比，例如在過去三個月內曾經跌倒的男性長者中，75.8%曾經跌倒一次。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of persons who had fallen down in the last three months. For example, among all males who had fallen down in the last three months, 75.8% had fallen down once.

表 4.6b 按有否需要長期接受藥物治療劃分的長者數目
Table 4.6b Older persons by whether needed to receive chronic pharmaceutical treatment

有否需要長期接受藥物治療 Whether needed to receive chronic pharmaceutical treatment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
需要 Yes	572.4	58.1
不需要 No	413.3	41.9
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.7a 按有否定期做運動的習慣/做運動的次數劃分的長者數目
Table 4.7a **Older persons by whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly / frequency of doing exercise**

有否定期做運動的習慣/做運動的次數 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly / frequency of doing exercise	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	718.5	72.9
每天 <i>Every day</i>	561.4	57.0 (78.1)
一星期三至六天 <i>Three to six days a week</i>	86.9	8.8 (12.1)
一星期一至二天 <i>One to two days a week</i>	60.7	6.2 (8.5)
少於一星期一天 <i>Less than one day a week</i>	9.5	1.0 (1.3)
沒有 No	267.2	27.1
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有定期做運動的習慣的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who had a habit of doing exercise regularly.

表 4.7b 按每星期進食水果數量劃分的長者數目
Table 4.7b Older persons by number of fruits taken in a week

每星期進食水果數量 Number of fruits taken in a week	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 1	37.0	3.8
1 - 2	92.0	9.3
3 - 4	168.9	17.1
5 - 6	127.7	13.0
≥ 7	560.0	56.8
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.7c 按每天進食蔬菜數量劃分的長者數目
Table 4.7c Older persons by amount of vegetables taken daily

每天進食蔬菜數量 Amount of vegetables taken daily	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
甚少 Seldom	20.7	2.1
少於半碗 Less than half a bowl	131.8	13.4
半碗至一碗 Half to one bowl	412.7	41.9
多過一碗 More than one bowl	420.5	42.7
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.7d 按有否吸煙習慣及性別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.7d Older persons by whether had a smoking habit and sex

有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
現時有 Currently had	120.4	25.0	15.1	3.0	135.4	13.7
每天 <i>Every day</i>	108.8	22.6	12.6	2.5	121.5	12.3 (89.7)
非每天 <i>Not every day</i>	11.5	2.4	2.4	0.5	14.0	1.4 (10.3)
曾經每天吸煙，但現時已戒除 Used to smoke every day, but had quitted already	114.0	23.7	18.5	3.7	132.5	13.4
曾經偶然吸煙，但現時已戒除 Used to smoke occasionally, but had quitted already	34.6	7.2	8.6	1.7	43.1	4.4
從未有 Never had	211.8	44.1	462.9	91.7	674.7	68.4
總計 Total	480.7	100.0	505.0	100.0	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有現時有吸煙習慣的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who currently had a smoking habit.

表 4.7e 按有否飲酒習慣及性別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.7e Older persons by whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and sex

有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
現時有 Currently had	109.1	22.7	19.1	3.8	128.2	13.0
每天 <i>Every day</i>	38.1	7.9	2.5	0.5	40.6	4.1 (31.7)
一星期四至六天 <i>Four to six days a week</i>	18.0	3.7	4.3	0.9	22.3	2.3 (17.4)
一星期一至三天 <i>One to three days a week</i>	27.2	5.7	4.6	0.9	31.8	3.2 (24.8)
少於一星期一天 <i>Less than one day a week</i>	25.8	5.4	7.7	1.5	33.4	3.4 (26.1)
只在特別場合飲酒 Only drank in some special functions	84.5	17.6	71.5	14.2	156.0	15.8
曾經有飲酒，但現時已戒除 Used to drink, but had quitted already	84.9	17.7	23.4	4.6	108.2	11.0
從未有 Never had	202.2	42.1	391.0	77.4	593.3	60.2
總計 Total	480.7	100.0	505.0	100.0	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有現時有飲酒習慣的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks.

表 4.8a 按在過去一個月內曾否就醫/診症醫生類別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.8a **Older persons by whether had doctor consultation in the last month / type of doctor consulted**

在過去一個月內曾否就醫/診症醫生類別 Whether had doctor consultation in the last month / type of doctor consulted [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 [#] Yes [#]	417.1	42.3
政府醫生(包括普通科及專科醫生，但不包括急症室醫生) Government practitioners (including general practitioners and specialists, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency units)	299.9	(71.9)
私家醫生(包括普通科及專科醫生，但不包括急症室醫生) Private practitioners (including general practitioners and specialists, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency units)	110.6	(26.5)
中醫(包括針灸中醫、內科/普通科中醫及骨傷中醫) Chinese medicine practitioners (including acupuncturists, herbalists and bone-setters)	25.0	(6.0)
急症室醫生 Practitioners in accident and emergency units	17.9	(4.3)
其他 Others	6.6	(1.6)
沒有 No	568.7	57.7
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在過去一個月內曾就醫的長者中所佔的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who had doctor consultation in the last month.

表 4.8b 按在過去十二個月內曾否入住醫院/在過去十二個月內的入院次數劃分的長者數目
Table 4.8b **Older persons by whether had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months / number of admissions in the last twelve months**

在過去十二個月內曾否入住醫院/在過去十二個月內的入院次數		
Whether had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months / <i>number of admissions in the last twelve months</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	143.7	14.6
1	99.0	10.0 (68.9)
2	22.5	2.3 (15.7)
3	9.4	1.0 (6.6)
≥4	12.7	1.3 (8.9)
平均入院次數 <i>Average number of admissions</i>		1.9
沒有 No	842.1	85.4
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在過去十二個月內曾入住醫院的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months.

表 4.8c 按在過去七天內有否需要醫療護理服務/所需醫療護理服務的類別劃分的
 長者數目
Table 4.8c **Older persons by whether needed medical care services in the last seven**
days/ type of medical care services needed

在過去七天內有否需要醫療護理服務/所需
 醫療護理服務的類別[#]

Whether needed medical care services in the last seven days / <i>type of medical care</i> <i>service needed</i> [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
需要 [#] Yes [#]	16.5	1.7
物理治療 <i>Physiotherapy</i>	11.1	1.1 (67.2)
家居醫療護理服務 <i>Household medical care services</i>	5.2	0.5 (31.8)
職業治療 <i>Occupational therapy</i>	1.8	0.2 (10.7)
不需要 No	969.2	98.3
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在過去七天內
 需要醫療護理服務的長者中所佔的百分
 比。

* Figures in brackets represent the
 percentages in respect of all older persons
 who needed medical care services in the
 last seven days.

表 4.9a 按自我照顧活動能力缺損程度及年齡劃分的長者數目
Table 4.9a Older persons by level of Activities of Daily Living (ADL) impairment and age

自我照顧活動能力缺損程度* Level of ADL impairment*	年齡組別 Age group									
	60 - 64		65 - 69		70 - 74		≥ 75		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %								
第一級 Level 1	224.9	98.5	230.4	97.2	204.1	94.6	262.3	86.1	921.8	93.5
第二級 Level 2	2.2	1.0	3.8	1.6	6.8	3.2	23.4	7.7	36.3	3.7
第三級 Level 3	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.6	1.3	0.6	7.0	2.3	10.0	1.0
第四級 Level 4	0.8	0.3	1.5	0.6	3.4	1.6	12.0	3.9	17.7	1.8
總計 Total	228.3	100.0	237.0	100.0	215.7	100.0	304.7	100.0	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 請參閱「概念及定義」第 4.5 段。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes : * Please refer to paragraph 4.5 under “Concepts and Definitions”.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 4.9b 按日常獨立活動能力缺損程度及年齡劃分的長者數目
Table 4.9b Older persons by Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) and age

日常獨立活動能力缺損程度 (未能獨立處理的活動數目) IADL impairment (Number of IADL that cannot be performed independently)	年齡組別 Age group									
	60 - 64		65 - 69		70 - 74		≥ 75		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %								
0	212.3	93.0	211.8	89.3	169.4	78.5	183.3	60.2	776.8	78.8
1 - 2	12.9	5.7	18.3	7.7	30.2	14.0	59.3	19.5	120.7	12.2
3 - 4	1.3	0.5	3.2	1.3	7.7	3.6	26.0	8.5	38.1	3.9
5 - 7	1.8	0.8	3.8	1.6	8.5	3.9	36.1	11.8	50.1	5.1
總計 Total	228.3	100.0	237.0	100.0	215.7	100.0	304.7	100.0	985.7	100.0

表 4.9c 按日常的生活事務是否完全由長者自己決定劃分的長者數目
Table 4.9c Older persons by whether general affairs in daily living were decided completely by themselves

日常的生活事務是否完全由長者自己決定 Whether general affairs in daily living were decided completely by older persons themselves	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
完全自己決定 Completely decided by themselves	955.5	96.9
不是完全自己決定 Not completely decided by themselves	30.2	3.1
只可以在熟悉環境下由自己決定 <i>Only in environment that they were familiar with</i>	16.8	1.7
經常不可以自己決定 <i>Always unable to decide by themselves</i>	8.8	0.9
從未/極少自己決定 <i>Never / seldom decided by themselves</i>	4.5	0.5
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.9d 按能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情劃分的長者數目
Table 4.9d **Older persons by whether able to recall what had happened five minutes ago**

能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情 Whether able to recall what had happened five minutes ago	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
能夠 Able	869.8	88.2
不能夠 Unable	109.0	11.1
因特殊身體狀況(例如中風或癱瘓)而未能作出評估 Could not be assessed due to special health condition (e.g. apoplexy or palsy)	7.0	0.7
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.9e 按接受非正式照顧程度及年齡劃分的長者數目
Table 4.9e Older persons by level of informal care and age

	年齡組別 Age group									
	60 - 64		65 - 69		70 - 74		≥ 75		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %								
接受非正式照顧 程度* Level of informal care *										
不需要照顧 No need for care	209.6	91.8	206.4	87.1	166.7	77.3	178.1	58.4	760.7	77.2
第一級 Level 1	5.0	2.2	8.6	3.6	18.2	8.4	51.8	17.0	83.6	8.5
第二級 Level 2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	1.3	0.4	2.0	0.2
第三級 Level 3	1.8	0.8	3.9	1.7	4.2	2.0	17.3	5.7	27.3	2.8
第四級 Level 4	11.0	4.8	16.2	6.8	23.6	10.9	46.3	15.2	97.1	9.8
第五級 Level 5	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.7	2.9	1.3	9.9	3.3	15.1	1.5
總計 Total	228.3	100.0	237.0	100.0	215.7	100.0	304.7	100.0	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 請參閱「概念及定義」第 4.6 段。

Notes : * Please refer to paragraph 4.6 under “Concepts and Definitions”.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎
闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 4.10 按有否護老者/主要護老者的類別劃分的需要別人幫助起居生活的長者數目
Table 4.10 **Older persons who needed assistance from others in their daily living by whether had caregiver and type of major caregiver**

有否護老者/主要護老者的類別 Whether had caregiver / type of major caregiver	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	123.2	54.7
子女 <i>Children</i>	45.4	20.2 (36.9)
配偶 <i>Spouses</i>	32.9	14.6 (26.7)
家務助理/護士 <i>Domestic helpers / nurses</i>	28.6	12.7 (23.2)
親戚/朋友/鄰居 <i>Relatives / friends / neighbors</i>	16.3	7.3 (13.2)
沒有 No	101.8	45.3
總計 Total	225.1	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有需要別人幫助起居生活並有護老者的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who needed assistance from others in their daily living and had caregivers.

表 4.11 按現時有否打算入住本地長者安老院/打算入住的本地長者安老院的類別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.11 Older persons by whether intended to move into local residential care home for the elderly at present / type of local residential care home which they intended to move in

現時有否打算入住本地長者安老院/打算入住的 本地長者安老院的類別	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	27.4	2.8
政府資助安老院 Subvented residential care home	24.9	2.5 (90.9)
私營/自負盈虧安老院 Private / Self-financing residential care home	2.5	0.3 (9.1)
沒有 No	958.4	97.2
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有現時有打算入住本地長者安老院的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who intended to move into local residential care home for the elderly at present.

表 4.12 按若日後身體狀況轉差而需要別人照顧時希望仍然在家中生活抑或入住
 長者安老院劃分的現時沒有打算入住長者安老院的長者數目
Table 4.12 **Older persons who did not have intention to move into a residential care**
home for the elderly at present by whether preferred to remain living at
home or to move into a residential care home for the elderly when their
health condition deteriorated and needed someone to take care in the
future

若日後身體狀況轉差而需要別人照顧時 希望仍然在家中生活抑或入住長者安老院 Whether preferred to remain living at home or to move into a residential care home for the elderly when health condition deteriorated and needed someone to take care in the future	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
希望仍然在家中生活 Preferred to remain living at home	775.4	80.9
希望入住長者安老院 Preferred to move into a residential care home for the elderly	183.0	19.1
總計 Total	958.4	100.0

表 4.13 按有否個人每月入息/個人每月入息總額劃分的長者數目
Table 4.13 Older persons by whether had monthly personal income / amount of monthly personal income

有否個人每月入息/個人每月入息總額(港元) Whether had monthly personal income / <i>amount of monthly personal income (HK\$)</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	901.2	91.4
< 1,000	162.1	(18.0)
1,000 - 1,999	121.4	(13.5)
2,000 - 2,999	168.7	(18.7)
3,000 - 4,999	204.1	(22.7)
5,000 - 9,999	164.7	(18.3)
10,000 - 19,999	51.9	(5.8)
≥ 20,000	28.4	(3.1)
中位數(港元) <i>Median (HK\$)</i>		3,000
沒有 No	84.5	8.6
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有個人每月入息的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who had monthly personal income.

表 4.14 按入息來源劃分的有個人每月入息的長者數目
Table 4.14 Older persons who had monthly personal income by source of income

入息來源 [#] Source of income [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
子女給予的生活費 Financial support from children	533.7	59.2
高齡津貼 Old Age Allowance	489.6	54.3
就業收入 Employment earnings	100.8	11.2
綜合社會保障援助金(綜援金) Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)	84.1	9.3
長俸 Pension	36.7	4.1
儲蓄/定期存款利息或股息 Interest from savings / fixed deposits or dividends from stocks	27.3	3.0
傷殘津貼 Disability Allowance	22.6	2.5
租金收入 Rental income	20.8	2.3
其他親戚給予的生活費 Financial support from other relatives	17.7	2.0
其他 Others	0.9	0.1
合計 Overall	901.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.15 按是否需要自己支付每月開支/每月開支總額劃分的長者數目
Table 4.15 Older persons by whether had to pay for own monthly expenditure / amount of monthly expenditure paid

是否需要自己支付每月開支/每月開支總額(港元) Whether had to pay for own monthly expenditure / amount of monthly expenditure paid (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
需要 Yes	956.1	97.0
1 - 999	144.7	(15.1)
1,000 - 1,999	204.3	(21.4)
2,000 - 2,999	233.9	(24.5)
3,000 - 4,999	220.3	(23.0)
5,000 - 9,999	116.9	(12.2)
≥ 10,000	36.0	(3.8)
中位數(港元) Median (HK\$)		2,600
不需要 No	29.6	3.0
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有需要支付其本人每月開支的長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who had to pay for their own monthly expenditure.

表 4.16a 按所擁有資產類別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.16a Older persons by type of assets owned

所擁有資產類別 [#] Type of assets owned [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
現金/儲蓄或定期存款 Cash / savings or fixed deposits	819.3	83.1
自住物業 Self-occupied properties	255.0	25.9
股票/債券/基金 Stocks / bonds / investment funds	66.2	6.7
非自住物業(例如：舖位及出租住宅單位) Non-self-occupied properties (e.g. shops and rented housing units)	27.4	2.8
其他 Others	1.1	0.1
沒擁有任何資產 Did not have any assets	120.3	12.2
沒有透露 Not disclosed	25.2	2.6
合計 Overall	985.7	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.16b 按所擁有資產價值(不包括自住物業價值)劃分的長者數目
Table 4.16b Older persons by value of assets owned (excluding value of owner-occupied properties)

所擁有資產價值(不包括自住物業價值)(港元) Value of assets owned (excluding value of owner-occupied properties) (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 10,000	322.0	32.7
10,000 - < 50,000	203.7	20.7
50,000 - < 250,000	128.6	13.0
250,000 - < 500,000	37.6	3.8
500,000 - < 1,000,000	24.0	2.4
≥ 1,000,000	26.0	2.6
沒有透露/不知道 Not disclosed / did not know	243.7	24.7
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

表 4.17a 按有否退休保障/退休保障類別劃分的長者數目
Table 4.17a Older persons by whether had retirement protection / type of retirement protection

有否退休保障/退休保障類別 [#] Whether had retirement protection / type of retirement protection [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 [#] Yes [#]	140.9	14.3
退休金/公積金 Retirement fund / provident fund	86.6	(61.5)
長俸 Pension	51.4	(36.4)
強積金 Mandatory provident fund (MPF)	6.0	(4.3)
沒有 No	844.8	85.7
總計 Total	985.7	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有退休保障的長者中所佔的百分比。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who had retirement protection.

表 4.17b 按為應付日後的經濟需要而作出的安排劃分的長者數目
Table 4.17b Older persons by type of arrangement made to meet future financial need

為應付日後的經濟需要而作出的安排 [#] Type of arrangement made to meet future financial need [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
儲蓄 Saving money	353.1	35.8
養育子女 Fostering children	150.4	15.3
投資(例如：買物業、股票、基金) Investment (e.g. buying property, stocks, fund)	51.4	5.2
購買有儲蓄成份的保險 Holding insurance policy with savings element	10.6	1.1
在有提供退休保障的公司工作 Working in companies that provide retirement protection	4.1	0.4
沒有 None	541.9	55.0
合計 Overall	985.7	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.18 按預計在退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源劃分的從事經濟活動長者數目
Table 4.18 Economically active older persons by expected financial means to maintain daily living after retirement

預計在退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源 [#] Expected financial means to maintain daily living after retirement [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
儲蓄及利息 Savings and interest	74.3	57.7
子女供養 Financial support from children	45.7	35.5
政府福利金 Welfare funds provided by the Government	37.5	29.1
公積金/退休金 Provident fund / retirement fund	17.4	13.5
合計 Overall	128.7	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

5

居於院舍的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要 Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in institutions

引言

5.1 於二零零四年八月至十月期間,在每個被抽選的院舍中,統計員訪問所有選定的居於院舍長者,進行有關長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要的統計調查。

5.2 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內,於 157 間安老院舍/療養院中約 4 100 名六十歲及以上人士接受了訪問,回應率為 87%。在是項統計調查中,受訪者被問及有關以下各方面的問題:

- (a) 社會及經濟特徵;
- (b) 健康狀況;及
- (c) 長期護理的需要。

概念及定義

5.3 就是項統計調查而言,「居於院舍長者」是指六十歲及以上而居住在安老院舍/療養院的長者。

5.4 對於居於院舍長者的自我照顧能力的評估,乃根據其未能獨立完成的自我照顧活動(包括上落床和坐立、行走、穿衣、飲食、上廁所及洗澡)的數目來釐定,並將其活動能力分為四個級別(分為一至四級)。

INTRODUCTION

5.1 Within each sampled institution, all selected residents were interviewed in respect of the survey on the socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons conducted during August to October 2004.

5.2 Some 4 100 persons aged 60 and over in 157 residential care homes for the elderly / infirmaries within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 87%. In this survey, the respondents were asked a series of questions pertaining to the following aspects :

- (a) socio-economic characteristics;
- (b) health conditions; and
- (c) long-term care needs.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

5.3 In the context of this survey, 'institutional elderly' referred to those persons aged 60 and over who were residing in residential care homes for the elderly / infirmaries.

5.4 The ability of institutional elderly in performing activities of daily living (ADL) was assessed by counting the number of ADL (including transferring between a bed and a chair, mobility, dressing, eating, toileting and bathing) which they could not perform independently and then classifying their physical condition into four levels (from level 1 to level 4).

居於院舍長者的自我照顧活動能力缺損程度的級別
Activities of Daily Living (ADL) impairment level of institutional elderly

自我照顧活動能力缺損程度 Level of ADL impairment	未能獨立完成的自我照顧活動數目 Number of ADL that could not be performed independently
第一級 Level 1	0
第二級 Level 2	1 - 2
第三級 Level 3	3 - 4
第四級 Level 4	5 - 6

統計調查的主要結果

MAJOR FINDINGS OF SURVEY

甲. 居於院舍長者的社會及經濟特徵

A. Socio-economic characteristics of institutional elderly

年齡及性別

Age and sex

5.5 統計調查結果顯示,在統計時全香港有 56 300 名居於院舍的長者。他們當中,6.6%年齡介乎六十至六十九歲,26.9%介乎七十至七十九歲,47.1%介乎八十至八十九歲及 19.4%在九十歲及以上。(表 5.1a)

5.5 The survey results showed that there were 56 300 institutional elderly in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration. Among them, 6.6% were aged 60-69, 26.9% were aged 70-79, 47.1% were aged 80-89 and 19.4% were aged 90 and over. (Table 5.1a)

5.6 按性別分析,居於院舍的女性長者所佔的百分比(67.3%)顯著高於男性(32.7%)。約有一半居於院舍的長者為八十歲及以上的女性長者。(表 5.1a)

5.6 Analysed by sex, the proportion of female institutional elderly (67.3%) was significantly higher than their male counterpart (32.7%). About half of the institutional elderly were women aged 80 and over. (Table 5.1a)

居於香港的子女數目

Number of children in Hong Kong

5.7 約 74.9%居於院舍的長者有子女居於香港。46.0%有一或兩名子女在港,19.2%有三或四名子女及 9.7%有五名子女及以上。約 25.1%居於院舍的長者沒有子女在港。在居於院舍的長者中沒有子女或只有一名子女在港的百分比居於家庭住戶的長者為高。(表 5.1b)

5.7 Some 74.9% of the institutional elderly had children in Hong Kong, with 46.0% having one or two children in Hong Kong, 19.2% three or four children, and 9.7% five children and more. Some 25.1% had none. The percentage of institutional elderly having no or just one child was higher than that of the older persons residing in domestic households. (Table 5.1b)

教育程度

Educational attainment

5.8 在該 56 300 名居於院舍的長者中,近半(49.2%)具幼稚園教育程度及以下,而 19.3%則具小學教育程度。約 1.2%具專上教育程度及 6.8%具中學/預科教育程度。(表 5.1c)

5.8 Nearly half (49.2%) of those 56 300 institutional elderly had attended kindergarten education and below while 19.3% had attended primary education. Some 1.2% had attended tertiary education and 6.8% had attended secondary / matriculation education. (Table 5.1c)

有否領取社會福利金

Whether receiving welfare benefits

5.9 在該 56 300 名居於院舍的長者中,大部分(96.7%)均有領取三種社會福利金其中一項。75.9%有領取綜合社會保障援助金(綜援金),包括 48.2%在入住安老院前已開始領取,而 27.7%則在入住安老院後才開始領取。另外有 12.2%領取高齡津貼及 8.7%領取傷殘津貼。(表 5.1d)

5.9 The majority (96.7%) of those 56 300 institutional elderly were receiving one of the three types of welfare benefits. 75.9% were receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA), comprising 48.2% who started receiving CSSA before moving into elderly care institutions and 27.7% who started receiving

CSSA only after residing in institutions. Another 12.2% were receiving Old Age Allowance and 8.7% were receiving Disability Allowance. (Table 5.1d)

乙. 居於院舍長者的住院資料

院舍類別

5.10 按院舍類別分析，約 57.8% 居於院舍的長者居住在私營安老院，23.6% 居住在護理安老院及 13.7% 居住在安老院。此外，居於護養院及療養院的分別佔 3.2% 及 1.6%。 (表 5.1e)

居於院舍的期間

5.11 在該 56 300 名居於院舍的長者中，約三分之一(32.1%) 已居於院舍少於三年；13.9%，三年至少於五年；15.3%，五年至少於十年；及 5.3%，十年及以上。撇除該些居於院舍期間不詳的個案，他們已居於院舍的平均期間為 3.8 年。 (表 5.1f)

每月住院開支總額

5.12 有關他們的每月住院開支(包括住院費及其他額外費用)，約 30.5% 表示他們每月支出少於 \$2,000；17.9%，\$2,000-\$3,999；38.7%，\$4,000-\$5,999；及 12.9%，\$6,000 及以上。他們的每月住院開支總額中位數為 \$4,000。 (表 5.1g)

5.13 不同種類的院舍的每月住院開支總額(包括住院費及其他額外費用)互有差別，其中療養院及護養院的每月開支總額中位數分別為 \$2,000 及 \$2,500，資助及自負盈虧護理安老院分別為 \$1,900 及 \$6,900，資助及自負盈虧安老院分別為 \$1,400 及 \$3,500，而私營安老院每月開支總額中位數為 \$5,000。 (表 5.1g)

B. Residential information of institutional elderly

Type of institution

5.10 Analysed by type of institution, some 57.8% of the institutional elderly resided in private homes, 23.6% in care and attention homes and 13.7% in homes for the aged. Another 3.2% and 1.6% were residing in nursing homes and infirmaries respectively. (Table 5.1e)

Duration of stay in institution

5.11 Among those 56 300 institutional elderly, about one-third (32.1%) had been residing in institutions for less than 3 years; 13.9%, 3 to less than 5 years; 15.3%, 5 to less than 10 years; and 5.3%, 10 years and over. Excluding those cases with unknown duration of stay, their average duration of stay in institution was 3.8 years. (Table 5.1f)

Amount of monthly expenditure for residing in institution

5.12 Regarding their monthly expenditure for residing in institution (including home fee and other additional fees), some 30.5% reported that their monthly expenditure was less than \$2,000; 17.9%, \$2,000-\$3,999; 38.7%, \$4,000-\$5,999; and 12.9%, \$6,000 and over. Their median amount of monthly expenditure for residing in institution was \$4,000. (Table 5.1g)

5.13 The median amount of monthly expenditure varied among different types of care homes, viz. \$2,000 for infirmaries, \$2,500 for nursing homes, \$1,900 and \$6,900 for subvented and self-financing care and attention homes respectively, \$1,400 and \$3,500 for subvented and self-financing homes for the aged respectively and \$5,000 for private homes. (Table 5.1g)

支付住院開支的人士/機構類別

*Type of person / organisation who paid for
the expenditure for residing in institution*

5.14 當被問及有關住院開支由誰負責支付時，大部分(81.8%)居於院舍的長者報稱有政府的社會福利金幫助，例如綜合社會保障援助金(綜援金)、傷殘津貼及高齡津貼，約 26.6%表示由其子女負責支付及 6.2%表示由他們自己或其配偶支付，當中有一部分長者有多於一項財政來源 支付有關住院開支。(表 5.1h)

5.14 When asked about who was responsible for paying the expenditure for their residing in institution, the majority (81.8%) of the institutional elderly reported that they were supported by the Government's social welfare benefits, such as Comprehensive Social Security Allowance (CSSA), Disability Allowance and Old Age Allowance. Some 26.6% indicated that the expenditure was paid by their children whereas 6.2% indicated that the expenditure was paid by themselves or their spouses. Some institutional elderly might have multiple sources of finance to support such expenditure. (Table 5.1h)

丙. 居於院舍長者的健康狀況及長期護理的需要

C. Health conditions and long-term care needs of institutional elderly

是否患有長期疾病

Whether had chronic diseases

5.15 約 53 900 名居於院舍長者(佔所有居於院舍長者的 95.7%)表示患有長期疾病(包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病)。16.7% 患有一種長期疾病；24.4% 有兩種；23.1% 有三種及 31.4% 有四種及以上。(圖 5.1 及表 5.2)

5.15 Some 53 900 institutional elderly (95.7% of all institutional elderly) reported to have chronic diseases (including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment). 16.7% of the institutional elderly had one kind of chronic disease; 24.4% had two; 23.1% had three and 31.4% had four and more. (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.2)

長期疾病的類別

Type of chronic diseases

5.16 在該 53 900 名患有長期疾病的居於院舍長者中，51.3% 患有高血壓；32.1% 有老人痴呆症；30.7% 有中風；28.7% 有眼疾；24.1% 有心臟病；23.2% 有關節炎；及 21.7% 有糖尿病。(表 5.3)

5.16 Some 51.3% of those 53 900 institutional elderly who had chronic diseases suffered from hypertension; 32.1% had senile dementia; 30.7% had apoplexy; 28.7% had eye diseases; 24.1% had heart diseases; 23.2% had arthritis and 21.7% had diabetes. (Table 5.3)

有否在過去三個月內跌倒及跌倒次數

*Whether had fallen down and frequency of
falling down in the last three months*

5.17 在該 56 300 名居於院舍的長者中，約 6.1% 曾經在過去三個月內跌倒，當中 82.7% 曾跌倒一次，8.0% 曾跌倒兩次，9.3% 曾跌倒三次及以上。(表 5.4a)

5.17 Among those 56 300 institutional elderly, about 6.1% had fallen down at least once in the last three months. 82.7% of them had fallen down once, 8.0% twice and 9.3% thrice and more. (Table 5.4a)

是否需要長期服用藥物

5.18 約 49 700 名居於院舍的長者需要長期服用藥物，佔所有居於院舍長者的 88.2%。當中 67.8% 需要長期服用一至四種藥物，32.2% 則需要長期服用五種藥物及以上。（表 5.4b）

Whether needed chronic pharmaceutical treatment

5.18 A total of 49 700 institutional elderly were receiving chronic pharmaceutical treatment, representing 88.2% of all institutional elderly. 67.8% of them needed 1-4 types of pharmaceutical treatment and 32.2% needed 5 types and more. (Table 5.4b)

在過去一個月內曾否就醫

5.19 估計有 37 400 名居於院舍的長者在過去一個月內曾就醫(身體檢查除外)，佔所有居於院舍長者的 66.3%。（表 5.5a）

Whether had doctor consultation in the last month

5.19 It was estimated that 37 400 institutional elderly had doctor consultation (excluding medical check-up) in the last month, accounting for 66.3% of all institutional elderly. (Table 5.5a)

診症醫生類別

5.20 在過去一個月內曾就醫的 37 400 名居於院舍的長者中，大部分是向政府醫生求診(77.7%)。其次是向院舍醫生(21.4%)及私家醫生(9.9%)求診。（表 5.5a）

Type of doctor consulted

5.20 For those 37 400 institutional elderly who had consulted doctors in the last month, Government practitioners (77.7%) were most commonly consulted, followed by practitioners in institutions (21.4%) and private practitioners (9.9%). (Table 5.5a)

在過去十二個月內曾否入住醫院

5.21 約 18 200 名居於院舍的長者在過去十二個月內曾入住醫院，佔所有居於院舍長者的 32.3%。（表 5.5b）

Whether had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months

5.21 Some 18 200 institutional elderly had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months, accounting for 32.3% of all institutional elderly. (Table 5.5b)

入院次數

5.22 在該 18 200 名在過去十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍長者中，約 62.9% 在統計前十二個月內曾入院一次，20.4% 曾入院兩次，8.0% 曾入院三次及 8.7% 曾入院四次及以上。他們在過去十二個月內的平均入院次數為 1.8 次。（表 5.5b）

Number of admissions

5.22 Among those 18 200 institutional elderly who had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months, some 62.9% had been admitted into hospitals once; 20.4% twice; 8.0% thrice; and 8.7% four times and more in the last twelve months. Their average number of admissions in the last twelve months was 1.8. (Table 5.5b)

在過去七天內有否需要醫療護理服務

5.23 約 16 100 名居於院舍的長者在過去七天內需要醫療護理服務，佔所有居於院舍長者的 28.7%。（表 5.5c）

Whether needed medical care services in the last seven days

5.23 Some 16 100 institutional elderly needed medical care services in the last seven days, accounting for 28.7% of all institutional elderly. (Table 5.5c)

所需醫療護理服務的類別

Type of medical care services needed

5.24 在該 16 100 名在過去七天內需要醫療護理服務的居於院舍長者中,約 76.4%需要物理治療服務。其次為家居醫療護理服務(33.0%)及職業治療服務(21.2%)。(表 5.5c)

5.24 Of those 16 100 institutional elderly who needed medical care services in the last seven days, some 76.4% needed physiotherapy services, followed by household medical care services (33.0%) and occupational therapy services (21.2%). (Table 5.5c)

自我照顧活動能力缺損程度

ADL impairment

5.25 在該 56 300 名居於院舍的長者中,大多數(75.1%)出現自我照顧活動能力缺損的情況,當中 23.5%的自我照顧活動能力缺損程度達第二級, 11.2%達第三級及 40.4%達第四級。約 24.9%沒有自我照顧活動能力缺損的情況(即第一級)。(表 5.6a)

5.25 Most (75.1%) of the 56 300 institutional elderly had Activities of Daily Living (ADL) impairment, with 23.5% at ADL impairment level 2, 11.2% at level 3 and 40.4% at level 4. Some 24.9% did not have ADL impairment (i.e. level 1). (Table 5.6a)

5.26 按年齡組別分析,年紀愈高的居於院舍長者中有愈高比率出現自我照顧活動能力缺損的情況,有關百分比由年齡介乎六十至六十九歲居於院舍長者的 69.2%,上升至九十歲及以上居於院舍長者的 83.4%。(表 5.6a)

5.26 Analysed by age group, the proportion of institutional elderly having ADL impairment increased with age, rising from 69.2% for those institutional elderly aged 60-69 to 83.4% for those aged 90 and over. (Table 5.6a)

有否出現小便失禁

Whether had urinary incontinence

5.27 在該 56 300 名居於院舍的長者中,一半 (50.4%)在過去一個星期內有出現小便失禁,而 35.1%是完全失禁。約 1.2%需要使用導尿管或其他造口裝置。(表 5.6b)

5.27 About half (50.4%) of the 56 300 institutional elderly had urinary incontinence in the last week, and 35.1% were having complete urinary incontinence. About 1.2% needed to use catheter or other ostomy device. (Table 5.6b)

有否出現大便失禁

Whether had fecal incontinence

5.28 在該 56 300 名居於院舍的長者中,47.2%在過去一個星期內有出現大便失禁,而 34.1%是完全失禁。(表 5.6c)

5.28 About 47.2% of the 56 300 institutional elderly had fecal incontinence in the last week, and 34.1% were having complete fecal incontinence. (Table 5.6c)

認知狀況 - 有否出現精神混亂

Cognitive status - Whether had mental confusion

5.29 在該 56 300 名居於院舍的長者中,約 10 400 (18.5%)在過去一個星期內有出現精神混亂,其中居於療養院及私營安老院舍的長者出現精神混亂的比率較高。(表 5.6d)

5.29 Among those 56 300 institutional elderly, 10 400 (18.5%) had mental confusion in his/her daily life in the last week. The percentage of institutional elderly having mental confusion was higher among those living in infirmaries and private care homes. (Table 5.6d)

認知狀況 - 能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情

5.30 在該 56 300 名居於院舍的長者中，約 53.8% 能記起五分鐘前所發生的事情，而 42.7% 則不能記起五分鐘前所發生的事情。(表 5.6d)

Cognitive status - Whether able to recall what had happened five minutes ago

5.30 Among those 56 300 institutional elderly, some 53.8% were able to recall what had happened five minutes ago while 42.7% were unable to do so. (Table 5.6d)

有否出現情緒問題及有問題行為徵狀

5.31 約有 9 700 名居於院舍的長者(17.2%) 出現情緒問題，例如感到抑鬱或哀傷、容易煩燥及經常不滿、擔心被遺棄、過度擔心身體狀況、持續抱怨及憂慮、反覆哭泣或退出曾有興趣的活動。(表 5.6e)

Whether had symptoms of negative emotion and behavioral symptoms

5.31 9 700 institutional elderly (17.2%) were reported to have negative emotions such as feeling depressed or over-distressed, got agitated easily and always discontent, worried about being forsaken, over-worried about self-health condition, complained / worried repetitively, cried recurrently and quitted from activities that they were interested before. (Table 5.6e)

5.32 約有 7 200 名居於院舍的長者(12.8%) 出現有問題行為徵狀，例如無目的地行來行去、尖叫/威脅或咒罵他人、打人/推人、自我虐待/在公眾場合寬衣/亂拋物品、拒絕食藥/打針/拒絕接受照顧、經常多疑/妄想或有幻覺。(表 5.6e)

5.32 7 200 institutional elderly (12.8%) were reported to have behavioral symptoms such as wandered around, yelled / threatened / cursed others, hit / pushed others, self-abusive acts / taken off clothes in public place / thrown away things, resisted to take medication / injection / assistance from institution staff and being suspicious / with delusion or hallucination. (Table 5.6e)

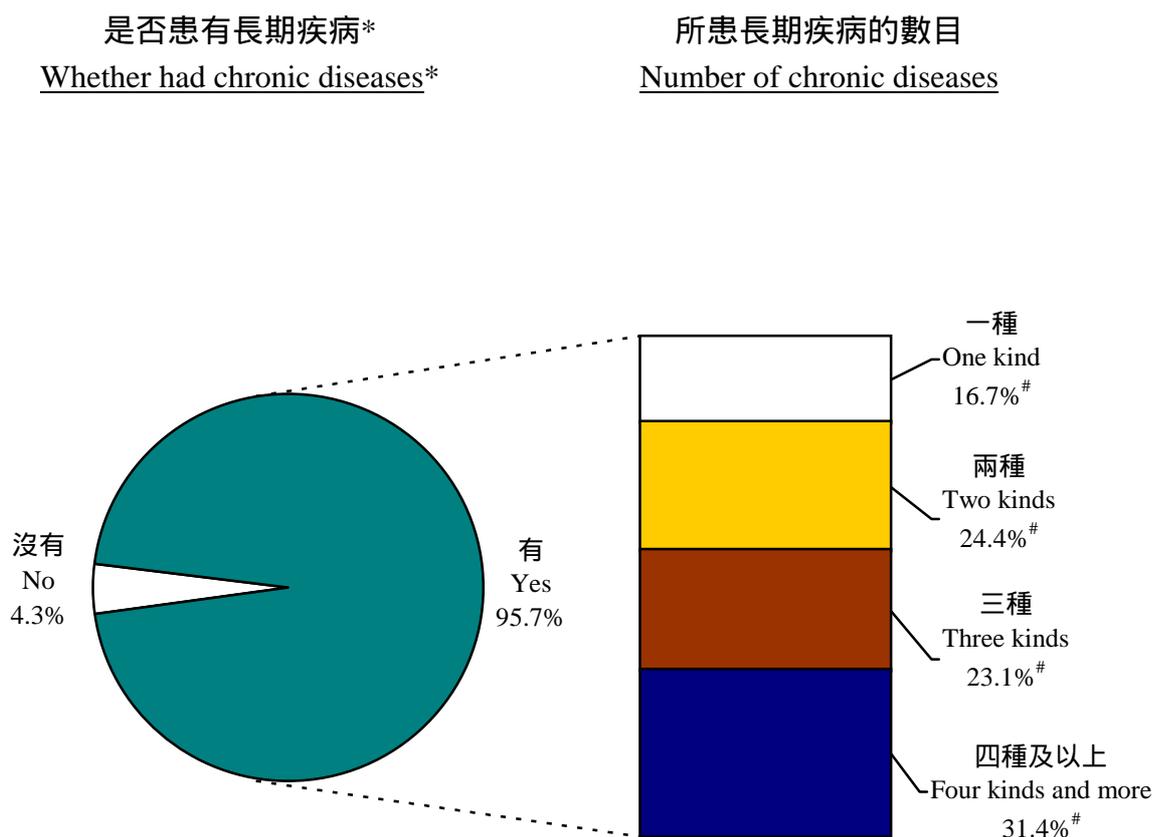
家庭及社會支援網絡

5.33 在該 56 300 名居於院舍的長者中，約 40.4% 有子女/家人/親友每週最少探訪一次，16.2% 則每週少於一次但每月多於一次被其子女/家人/親友探訪，另外 8.1% 沒有任何人探訪。(表 5.7)

Family and social support

5.33 Among those 56 300 institutional elderly, about 40.4% were visited by their children / family members / relatives / friends at least once a week. 16.2% were visited by their children / family members / relatives / friends less than once a week but more than once a month. Another 8.1% were not visited by anybody. (Table 5.7)

圖 5.1 按是否患有長期疾病*/所患長期疾病的數目劃分的居於院舍長者數目的百分比分布
Chart 5.1 Percentage distribution of institutional elderly by whether had chronic diseases* / number of chronic diseases



註釋：* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Notes：* Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.

[#] 在所有居於院舍的長者中所佔的百分比。

[#] As a percentage of the total number of institutional elderly.

表 5.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.1a Institutional elderly by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
60 - 69	2.5	13.4	1.2	3.3	3.7	6.6
70 - 79	7.0	38.1	8.2	21.5	15.2	26.9
80 - 89	7.2	39.3	19.3	50.9	26.5	47.1
≥ 90	1.7	9.3	9.2	24.3	10.9	19.4
總計* Total*	18.4	100.0 (32.7)	37.9	100.0 (67.3)	56.3	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有居於院舍長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all institutional elderly.

表 5.1b 按居於香港的子女數目劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.1b Institutional elderly by number of children in Hong Kong

居於香港的子女數目 Number of children in Hong Kong	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
0	14.2	25.1
1	14.1	25.1
2	11.8	20.9
3	6.7	12.0
4	4.1	7.2
≥ 5	5.5	9.7
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

表 5.1c 按教育程度劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.1c Institutional elderly by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園 No schooling / kindergarten	27.7	49.2
小學 Primary	10.9	19.3
中學/預科 Secondary / matriculation	3.8	6.8
專上教育 Tertiary	0.7	1.2
不詳 Unknown	13.3	23.5
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

表 5.1d 按有否領取社會福利金劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.1d Institutional elderly by whether receiving welfare benefits

有否領取社會福利金 Whether receiving welfare benefits	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	54.5	96.7
綜合社會保障援助金 (綜援金) <i>Comprehensive Social Security Assistance</i>	42.7	75.9
入住安老院前已開始領取 <i>Start receiving before moving into institutions</i>	27.2	48.2
入住安老院後才開始領取 <i>Start receiving after moving into institutions</i>	15.6	27.7
高齡津貼 <i>Old Age Allowance</i>	6.8	12.2
高齡高齡津貼 <i>Higher Old Age Allowance</i>	6.6	11.8
普通高齡津貼 <i>Normal Old Age Allowance</i>	0.2	0.4
傷殘津貼 <i>Disability Allowance</i>	4.9	8.7
沒有 No	1.8	3.3
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

表 5.1e 按安老院舍類別劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.1e Institutional elderly by type of residential care institution for elderly

安老院舍類別 Type of residential care institution for elderly	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
私營安老院 Private Home	32.6	57.8
護理安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧護理 安老院) Care and Attention Home (including Subvented and Self-financing Care and Attention Home)	13.3	23.6
安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧安老院) Home for the Aged (including Subvented and Self-financing Home for the Aged)	7.7	13.7
護養院 Nursing Home	1.8	3.2
療養院 Infirmary	0.9	1.6
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

註釋：私營安老院是指由私營機構以商業原則經營的院舍，包括參與政府「改善買位計劃」的院舍。它們為健康有問題、身體或認知有缺損的長者提供院舍住宿、飯餐、個人照顧服務及協助進行自我照顧活動，但只有有限度的護理服務。

護理安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧護理安老院)為健康有問題、身體或認知有缺損的長者提供院舍住宿、飲餐、個人照顧服務及協助進行自我照顧活動，但只有有限度的護理服務。

安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧安老院)為有能力自我照顧但不可以獨自在社區居住的長者提供院舍住宿、飯餐及有限度的自我照顧協助。

護養院為健康有問題、身體或認知有缺損的長者提供固定及基本醫療、護理及康復服務、社會支援及個人照顧服務。

療養院為身體或認知有缺損的長者提供醫療及醫院照顧。

Notes: Private homes are run by private operators on a commercial basis, and include those participating in the Enhanced Bought Place Scheme. They provide a wide range of residential care, meals, personal care and assistance in activities of daily living but limited nursing care to older persons who suffer from poor health or physical / mental impairments.

Care and Attention Homes (both subvented and self-financing) provide residential care, meals, personal care and assistance in activities of daily living but limited nursing care to older persons who suffer from poor health or physical / mental impairments.

Homes for the Aged (both subvented and self-financing) provide residential care, meals and limited assistance in activities of daily living for older persons who are capable to take personal care but unable to live independently in the community.

Nursing homes provide regular and basic medical, nursing and rehabilitative services, social support and personal care to older persons who suffer from poor health or physical / mental impairments.

Infirmarys provide medical / hospital care to older persons who suffer from physical / mental impairments.

表 5.1f 按居於院舍的期間*劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.1f Institutional elderly by duration of stay in institution*

居於院舍的期間*(年) Duration of stay in institution* (years)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 3	18.1	32.1
3 - < 5	7.8	13.9
5 - < 10	8.6	15.3
10 - < 15	2.4	4.2
≥ 15	0.6	1.1
居於院舍的平均期間(年) Average duration of stay in institution (years)		3.8
不詳 Unknown	18.8	33.4
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

註釋：* 包括以前居住在其他院舍的期間。

Note: * Including duration of stay in other institutions previously.

表 5.1g 按每月住院開支總額*劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.1g Institutional elderly by amount of monthly expenditure for residing in institution*

每月住院開支總額*(港元) Amount of monthly expenditure for residing in institution* (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 2,000	17.2	30.5
2,000 - 2,999	7.7	13.7
3,000 - 3,999	2.4	4.2
4,000 - 4,999	9.2	16.3
5,000 - 5,999	12.6	22.4
6,000 - 6,999	5.1	9.0
≥ 7,000	2.2	3.9
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

	每月住院開支總額中位數(港元) Median amount of monthly expenditure for residing in institution (HK\$)
所有院舍類別 All types	4,000
療養院 Infirmary	2,000
護養院 Nursing home	2,500
政府資助護理安老院 Subvented Care and Attention Home	1,900
自負盈虧護理安老院 Self-financing Care and Attention Home	6,900
政府資助安老院 Subvented Home for the Aged	1,400
自負盈虧安老院 Self-financing Home for the Aged	3,500
私營安老院 Private home	5,000

註釋：* 包括住院費及其他額外費用。

Note: * Including home fee and other additional fees.

表 5.1h 按支付住院開支的人士/機構類別劃分的居於院舍長者數目
**Table 5.1h Institutional elderly by type of person / organization who paid for the
expenditure for residing in institution**

支付住院開支的人士/機構類別 [#] Type of person / organization who paid for the expenditure for residing in institution [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
政府(綜援金/傷殘津貼/高齡津貼) The Government (CSSA / Disability Allowance / Old Age Allowance)	46.1	81.8
子女 Children	15.0	26.6
自己/配偶 Self / spouse	3.5	6.2
親戚/朋友 Relatives / friends	1.5	2.6
合計 Overall	56.3	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.2 按是否患有長期疾病[#]/所患長期疾病的數目劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.2 Institutional elderly by whether had chronic diseases[#] / number of chronic diseases

是否患有長期疾病 [#] /所患長期疾病的數目 Whether had chronic diseases [#] / number of chronic diseases	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	53.9	95.7
1	9.4	16.7
2	13.8	24.4
3	13.0	23.1
4	9.2	16.2
5	5.3	9.3
≥6	3.3	5.9
沒有 No	2.4	4.3
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

註釋：[#] 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Note: [#] Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.

表 5.3 按長期疾病的類別劃分的患有長期疾病*的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.3 Institutional elderly who had chronic diseases* by type of chronic diseases

長期疾病的類別 [#] Type of chronic diseases [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
高血壓 Hypertension	27.6	51.3
老人痴呆症 Senile dementia	17.3	32.1
中風 Apoplexy	16.6	30.7
眼疾 Eye diseases	15.5	28.7
心臟病 Heart diseases	13.0	24.1
關節炎 Arthritis	12.5	23.2
糖尿病 Diabetes	11.7	21.7
哮喘 Asthma	5.9	10.9
骨折 Fractures	5.6	10.3
骨質疏鬆症 Osteoporosis	4.5	8.3
胃病 Gastric diseases	3.6	6.7
帕金森氏病 Parkinson's diseases	3.0	5.6
老人抑鬱 Elderly depression	2.9	5.3
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Diseases of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	2.8	5.2
癌病 Cancer	2.7	5.0
腎病 Nephralgia	1.9	3.5
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	1.7	3.1
長期皮膚病 Chronic skin diseases	1.5	2.8
感染性疾病 Infective diseases	1.4	2.5
其他 Others	9.3	17.2
合計 Overall	53.9	

註釋：* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Notes : * Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.

可選擇多項答案。

Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.4a 按有否在過去三個月內跌倒/在過去三個月內跌倒次數及性別劃分的居於
院舍長者數目
Table 5.4a Institutional elderly by whether had fallen down in the last three months /
frequency of falling down in the last three months and sex

有否在過去三個月內跌倒/ 在過去三個月內跌倒次數 Whether had fallen down in the last three months / frequency of falling down in the last three months	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	1.0	5.3	2.5	6.5	3.4	6.1
一次 Once	0.8	(79.4)	2.1	(84.0)	2.8	(82.7)
兩次 Twice	0.1	(12.2)	0.2	(6.4)	0.3	(8.0)
三次及以上 Thrice and more	0.1	(8.4)	0.2	(9.7)	0.3	(9.3)
沒有 No	17.4	94.7	35.5	93.5	52.9	93.9
總計 Total	18.4	100.0	37.9	100.0	56.3	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在過去三個月內曾經跌倒的居於院舍長者中所佔的百分比，例如在過去三個月內曾經跌倒的居於院舍的男性長者中，79.4%曾經跌倒一次。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of institutional elderly who had fallen down in the last three months. For example, among all male institutional elderly who had fallen down in the last three months, 79.4% had fallen down once.

表 5.4b 按是否需要長期服用藥物/所需要長期服用藥物的數目劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.4b Institutional elderly by whether needed chronic pharmaceutical treatment / number of chronic pharmaceutical treatment needed

是否需要長期服用藥物/所需要長期服用藥物的數目 Whether needed chronic pharmaceutical treatment / number of chronic pharmaceutical treatment needed	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	49.7	88.2
一至四種 1 - 4 types	33.7	(67.8)
五種及以上 5 types and more	16.0	(32.2)
沒有 No	6.7	11.8
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有需要長期服用藥物的居於院舍長者中所佔的百分比。

Note : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all institutional elderly who needed chronic pharmaceutical treatment.

表 5.5a 按在過去一個月內曾否就醫/診症醫生類別劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.5a Institutional elderly by whether had doctor consultation in the last month / type of doctor consulted

在過去一個月內曾否就醫/診症醫生類別 [#] Whether had doctor consultation in the last month / type of doctor consulted [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 [#] Yes [#]	37.4	66.3
政府醫生(包括普通科及專科醫生，但不包括急症室醫生) Government practitioners (including general practitioners and specialists, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency units)	29.0	(77.7)
院舍醫生 Practitioners in institutions	8.0	(21.4)
私家醫生(包括普通科及專科醫生，但不包括急症室醫生) Private practitioners (including general practitioners and specialists, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency units)	3.7	(9.9)
急症室醫生 Practitioners in accident and emergency units	1.2	(3.1)
中醫(包括針灸中醫、內科/普通科中醫及骨傷中醫) Chinese medicine practitioners (including acupuncturists, herbalists and bone-setters)	0.1	(0.4)
其他 Others	0.4	(1.0)
沒有 No	19.0	33.7
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在過去一個月內曾就醫的居於院舍長者中所佔的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all institutional elderly who had doctor consultation in the last month.

表 5.5b 按在過去十二個月內曾否入住醫院/在過去十二個月內入院次數劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.5b Institutional elderly by whether had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months / number of admissions in the last twelve months

在過去十二個月內曾否入住醫院/在過去十二個月內入院次數 Whether had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months / number of admissions in the last twelve months	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	18.2	32.3
1	11.4	20.3 (62.9)
2	3.7	6.6 (20.4)
3	1.5	2.6 (8.0)
≥4	1.6	2.8 (8.7)
平均入院次數 Average number of admissions	1.8	
沒有 No	38.1	67.7
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在過去十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍長者中所佔的百分比。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all institutional elderly who had been admitted into hospitals in the last twelve months.

表 5.5c 按在過去七天內有否需要醫療護理服務/所需醫療護理服務的類別劃分的
居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.5c Institutional elderly by whether needed medical care services in the last
seven days / type of medical care services needed

在過去七天內有否需要醫療護理服務/所需 醫療護理服務的類別 [#]		
Whether needed medical care services in the last seven days / type of medical care service needed [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
需要 Yes	16.1	28.7
物理治療 Physiotherapy	12.3	21.9 (76.4)
家居醫療護理服務 Household medical care services	5.3	9.5 (33.0)
職業治療 Occupational therapy	3.4	6.1 (21.2)
不需要 No	40.2	71.3
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在過去七天內
需要醫療護理服務的居於院舍長者中所
佔的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the
percentages in respect of all institutional
elderly who needed medical care services
in the last seven days.

表 5.6a 按自我照顧活動能力缺損程度及年齡劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.6a Institutional elderly by level of Activities of Daily Living (ADL) impairment and age

自我照顧活動 能力缺損程度* Level of ADL impairment*	年齡組別 Age group									
	60 - 69		70 - 79		80 - 89		≥ 90		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %								
第一級 Level 1	1.1	30.8	4.3	28.1	6.8	25.6	1.8	16.6	14.0	24.9
第二級 Level 2	0.8	20.9	3.5	23.3	6.3	23.9	2.6	23.6	13.2	23.5
第三級 Level 3	0.5	12.4	1.5	10.1	3.1	11.6	1.2	11.4	6.3	11.2
第四級 Level 4	1.3	35.9	5.8	38.5	10.3	38.8	5.3	48.4	22.8	40.4
總計 Total	3.7	100.0	15.2	100.0	26.5	100.0	10.9	100.0	56.3	100.0

註釋：* 請參閱「概念及定義」第 5.4 段。

Note: * Please refer to paragraph 5.4 under
“Concepts and Definitions”.

表 5.6b 按在過去一個星期內有否出現小便失禁劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.6b Institutional elderly by whether had urinary incontinence in the last week

在過去一個星期內有否出現小便失禁 Whether had urinary incontinence in the last week	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
無小便失禁 No urinary incontinence	27.9	49.6
自我控制 <i>Self control</i>	27.3	48.4
使用導尿管或其他造口裝置後完全冇失禁 <i>No urinary incontinence with the use of catheter or other ostomy device</i>	0.7	1.2
有小便失禁 Had urinary incontinence	28.4	50.4
不經常出現 <i>Not very frequent</i>	2.3	4.1
間中 <i>Occasionally</i>	3.9	7.0
經常 <i>Always</i>	2.4	4.2
完全失禁 <i>Completely</i>	19.7	35.1
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

表 5.6c 按在過去一個星期內有否出現大便失禁劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.6c Institutional elderly by whether had fecal incontinence in the last week

在過去一個星期內有否出現大便失禁 Whether had fecal incontinence in the last week	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
無大便失禁 No fecal incontinence	29.8	52.8
自我控制 <i>Self control</i>	29.4	52.1
使用糞便不致洩漏的造口裝置後完全冇失禁 <i>No fecal incontinence with the use of ostomy device</i>	0.4	0.7
有大便失禁 Had fecal incontinence	26.6	47.2
不經常出現 <i>Not very frequent</i>	2.2	4.0
間中 <i>Occasionally</i>	3.0	5.4
經常 <i>Always</i>	2.1	3.7
完全失禁 <i>Completely</i>	19.2	34.1
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

表 5.6d 按在過去一個星期內有否出現精神混亂劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.6d Institutional elderly by whether had mental confusion in the last week

在過去一個星期內有否出現精神混亂 Whether had mental confusion in the last week	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	10.4	18.5
否 No	45.9	81.5
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

表 5.6e 按能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.6e Institutional elderly by whether able to recall what had happened five minutes ago

能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情 Whether able to recall what had happened five minutes ago	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
能夠 Able	30.3	53.8
不能夠 Unable	24.1	42.7
因特殊身體狀況(例如中風或癱瘓)而未能作出評估 Could not be assessed due to special health condition (e.g. apoplexy or palsy)	1.9	3.4
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

表 5.6f 按有否出現情緒問題及有問題行為徵狀劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.6f Institutional elderly by whether had symptoms of negative emotion and behavioral symptoms

有否出現情緒問題及有問題行為徵狀 [#] Whether had symptoms of negative emotion or behavioral symptoms [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有出現情緒問題 Had symptoms of negative emotion	9.7	17.2
有出現有問題行為徵狀 Had behavioral symptoms	7.2	12.8
無任何情緒問題/有問題行為徵狀 Without any symptoms of negative emotion / behavioral symptoms	43.4	77.1
合計 Overall	56.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 5.7 按子女/家人/親戚/朋友探訪次數劃分的居於院舍長者數目
Table 5.7 Institutional elderly by frequency of visits by children / family members / relatives / friends

子女/家人/親戚/朋友探訪次數 Frequency of visits by children / family members / relatives / friends	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
每週一次或以上 At least once a week	22.8	40.4
每週多過一次 <i>More than once a week</i>	12.8	22.7
每週一次 <i>Once a week</i>	10.0	17.7
每月2 - 3次 2 - 3 times a month	9.1	16.2
每月一次 Once a month	8.9	15.8
每月少過一次 Less than once a month	11.0	19.5
不適用(沒有家人/親戚/朋友) Not applicable (no family member / relative / friend)	4.5	8.1
總計 Total	56.3	100.0

附錄一：統計調查方法

Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

這項統計調查主要是從住戶搜集所需的資料，但同時部分的資料亦需從居住在提供住宿服務的院舍內的長者中搜集。雖然本統計調查的部分受訪者是居於院舍的人士，但為方便計，本統計調查仍可被視為一項主題性住戶統計調查。(有關進行院舍統計調查的需要，請參閱下文第9段。)

While the survey mainly involved the collection of the required information from households, it was also required to collect part of the information from older persons who resided in institutions with residential services. For simplicity, the survey was still regarded as a Thematic Household Survey (THS) despite that part of the survey respondents came from institutions. (Please refer to paragraph 9 below regarding the need for the institutions survey.)

住戶統計調查

Household Survey

統計調查的涵蓋範圍

Survey coverage

2. 統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

2. The survey covered the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people were excluded :

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

- (a) inmates of institutions; and
- (b) persons living on board vessels.

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民¹及流動居民²)的99%。

This survey thus covered about 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²).

¹ 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

¹ “Usual Residents” include two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

² 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

² As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

3. 就有關「修讀高等教育的情況」主題的統計調查而言，「十五歲及以上人士」是指在香港的住戶內的十五歲及以上成員，雖然他們在統計調查的特定時點未必屬於居港人口所涵蓋的範圍內。例如，在統計時正在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的人士，若在統計調查時點之前及之後的六個月內，在港均逗留少於一個月，他們不屬於居港人口。

抽樣框

4. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從全港所有供居住用途的永久性屋宇單位和小區內的屋宇單位中，以一個根據科學方法設計的抽樣系統選出。抽樣單位包括在已建設地區內的永久性屋宇單位及在非建設地區內的小區。

5. 主題性住戶統計調查採用政府統計處設立的屋宇單位框作為抽樣框，當中包括兩部分：(i) 屋宇單位檔案庫和(ii) 小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區內所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化紀錄，包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

6. 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以相對較永久和可辨認的標記(例如小徑和河流)來劃分。每個小區約有10個屋宇單位。由於在非建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識認，故此以小區作為在非建設地區內的抽樣單位的安排是有必要的。

統計調查問卷

7. 問卷旨在從住戶搜集有關其住戶成員修讀高等教育的情況，以及居於住戶中的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及醫療護理的需要的資料。

訪問結果

3. For the purpose of the survey on the topic “Pattern of study in higher education”, “persons aged 15 and over” referred to persons aged 15 and over who were members of households in Hong Kong, though they might fall outside the coverage of the Hong Kong Resident Population at the specific time of the survey. For example, persons who were studying higher education outside Hong Kong at the time of the survey might not belong to the Hong Kong Resident Population if they stayed in Hong Kong for less than one month during the six months before and after the reference time-point of the survey.

Sampling frame

4. The survey was based on a sample of quarters selected from all permanent quarters and quarters in segments which are for residential purposes in Hong Kong in accordance with a scientifically designed sampling scheme. The sampling units were permanent quarters in built-up areas and segments in non-built-up areas.

5. The survey made use of the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department as the sampling frame. The frame consists of two parts : (i) Register of Quarters (RQ) and (ii) Register of Segments (RS). The RQ contains computerized records of all addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas, including urban areas, new towns and other major developed areas. Each unit of quarters is identified by unique address with details such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

6. The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

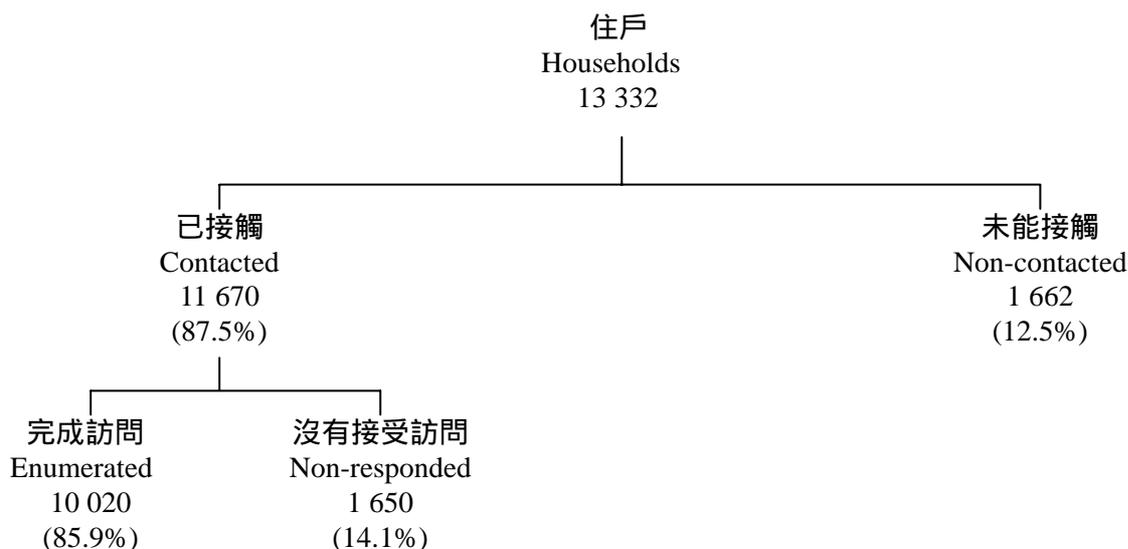
Survey questionnaire

7. The questionnaire was designed to collect information from households on the pattern of study in higher education of their household members, and the socio-demographic profile, health status and medical care needs of older persons residing in the households.

Enumeration experience

8. 在有人居住的 13 185 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 332 個住戶。於該 13 332 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 020 個住戶，回應率為 75%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：

8. A total of 13 332 households were found in the sample of 13 185 occupied quarters. Among those 13 332 households, 10 020 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 75%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :-



院舍統計調查

9. 如上文第 2 段所述，住戶統計調查只涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。換言之，是項統計調查未能涵蓋居住於院舍及其他特殊類別樓宇內的人士。由於長期居住在院舍內(例如私營安老院及護理安老院)的長者一般對醫護服務的需求很大，所以是項主題性住戶統計調查亦需搜集該些長者的資料。有見及此，在二零零四年八月至九月，另一項居於院舍長者的統計調查(簡稱為「院舍統計調查」)亦與住戶統計調查同時進行。

Institutions Survey

9. As mentioned in paragraph 2 above, the household survey covered only the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. In other words, persons residing in institutions and special classes buildings were not covered. As older persons who have long-stay in institutions (e.g. private homes and care and attention homes) generally have huge demand for medical services, information pertaining to these persons should be collected in this THS as well. In this connection, a sample survey of the institutional elderly (referred to as “institutions survey”) was separately conducted during August to September 2004 in parallel with the household survey.

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及抽樣框

10. 是項院舍統計調查的訪問對象為居於院舍(例如私營安老院及護理安老院)的長者。是項統計調查根據社會福利署的行政紀錄特別編製一份最新的院舍目錄表作為抽樣框。每一紀錄均載列院舍的地址，包括街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

Survey coverage and sampling frame

10. The institutions survey targeted at persons aged 60 and over who resided in institutions (such as private homes and care and attention homes). It made use of an up-to-date list of institutions specially compiled from the administrative records of the Social Welfare Department as the sampling frame. Each record

11. 是項院舍統計調查採用二階段分層非比例抽樣設計抽選出一個具代表性的住院長者樣本。在第一階段中，由於住在不同類別院舍的長者的基本特徵各有不同，政府統計處從已按院舍服務類別分層的抽樣框中有系統地隨機抽選一個院舍樣本。在第二階段中，在已抽選的院舍樣本內再按預先計算的所需住院長者數目有系統地從每一院舍抽選住院長者作訪問。

訪問結果

12. 統計員會以面談方式訪問被抽選的居於院舍長者以取得所需資料。是項院舍統計調查所採用的問卷與有關「長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要」主題的住戶統計調查的問卷大致相同。由於在已抽選樣本中頗多的居於院舍長者未能親自回答問題，故在合適的情況下會安排其照顧者代答有關的問題。是項院舍統計調查抽選了約 160 間院舍，成功訪問了約 4 100 名居於院舍長者，回應率約為 89%。

估計的可靠性

13. 主題性住戶統計調查(包括住戶統計調查及院舍統計調查)的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本報告書所載的估計是根據一個特定樣本所得的資料編製。以同樣的抽樣方式，可抽選出許多大小相同的可能樣本，而是項統計調查的樣本為眾多樣本的其中之一。由於每次抽選的樣本都會略有不同，因此不同樣本得出的估計亦互有差異。「抽樣誤差」正是計算這些差異的統計量數，可用以量度從一個特定樣本所得的估計，在估算總體數據方面的精確程度。

14. 由於本報告書所載列的估計有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，

contained a unique address of the institution such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

11. A two-stage stratified disproportionate sampling design was employed in the institutions survey to draw a representative sample of institutional elderly. In the first stage, a random sample of institutions was drawn systematically from the sampling frame of institutions stratified by type of service of institutions, as the basic characteristics of institutional elderly were somewhat different among different types of institutions. In the second stage, a pre-determined proportion of elderly was selected systematically within each sampled institution.

Enumeration experience

12. Enumerators conducted face-to-face interviews with the selected institutional elderly to obtain the required information. The questionnaire for this institutions survey was broadly the same as the one used in the household survey on the topic "Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons". As many of the sampled institutional elderly were not able to respond by themselves, arrangement was made with their carers to provide proxy answers where appropriate. Altogether some 160 institutions were sampled in the survey and around 4 100 residents therein were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of about 89%.

Reliability of the estimates

13. Results of the THS (including the households survey and institutions survey) are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on information obtained from a particular sample, which was one of a large number of possible samples that could be selected using the same sample design. By chance, estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The 'sampling error' is a measure of these variations and is thus a measure of the precision with which an estimate derived from a particular sample would approximate the population parameter to be measured.

14. It should be noted that since all estimates contained in this report are subject to sampling

而並非是零。這些估計須謹慎闡釋。

15. 在比較本報告書所載列各種變數的估計的精確程度時，可採用離中系數。離中系數的計算方法，是將標準誤差除以有關估計，再以百分比表示。標準誤差是根據統計原理所訂的公式計算。一般來說，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

16. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

error, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

15. For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables in this report, the *coefficient of variation* (CV) can be used. CV is obtained by expressing the *standard error* (SE) as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey.

16 The CV of the estimates of the selected variables presented in this report are given below :

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
有十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港就讀高等教育的住戶數目 Number of households which had family members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education in Hong Kong	163 900	3.6
有十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港完成高等教育的住戶數目 Number of households which had family members aged 15 and over who had completed higher education in Hong Kong	355 700	2.3
有十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港以外地方就讀高等教育的住戶數目 Number of households which had family members aged 15 and over who were studying higher education outside Hong Kong	65 200	5.9
有十五歲及以上住戶成員在香港以外地方完成高等教育的住戶數目 Number of households which had family members aged 15 and over who had completed higher education outside Hong Kong	212 400	3.2
患有長期疾病的六十歲及以上長者佔所有六十歲及以上長者的百分比	71.6%	0.9

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
Percentage of older persons aged 60 and over who had chronic diseases among all older persons aged 60 and over 在統計前一個月內曾就醫的六十歲及以上長者佔所有六十歲及以上長者的百分比 Percentage of older persons aged 60 and over who had consulted a doctor during the one month before enumeration among all older persons aged 60 and over	42.3%	1.7
在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的六十歲及以上長者佔所有六十歲及以上長者的百分比 Percentage of older persons aged 60 and over who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration among all older persons aged 60 and over	14.6%	3.5
患有長期疾病的居於院舍長者佔所有居於院舍長者的百分比 Percentage of institutional elderly who had chronic diseases among all institutional elderly	95.7%	0.4
在統計前一個月內曾就醫的居於院舍長者佔所有居於院舍長者的百分比 Percentage of institutional elderly who had consulted a doctor during the one month before enumeration among all institutional elderly	66.3%	1.3
在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍長者佔所有居於院舍長者的百分比 Percentage of institutional elderly who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration among all institutional elderly	32.3%	2.5

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

Appendix 2 : Previously released Thematic Household Survey Reports

主題性住戶統計調查第一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十元

(統計期間：4/2000-6/2000)

- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 現職情況
- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 對事業的冀望
- 對自己創業的冀望
- 曾參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 計劃參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 對政府在經濟轉型時期所擔當角色的期望

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 1

Bilingual version, HK\$60

(Survey period: 4/2000-6/2000)

- Concerns on employment opportunities – current situation
- Concerns on employment opportunities – career aspirations
- Aspirations for setting up own business
- Training / retraining courses attended
- Plan for attending training / retraining courses
- Expectations for the role of the Government under the economic transformation

主題性住戶統計調查第二號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：1/2000-3/2000)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 對中文輸入法的認識及使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 對「公共服務電子化計劃」的認識
- 對資訊科技發展的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 2

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 1/2000-3/2000)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Knowledge and usage of Chinese input methods
- Usage of electronic business services
- Awareness of Electronic Service Delivery scheme
- Views on the development of information technology

主題性住戶統計調查第三號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十四元

(統計期間：9/1999-11/1999)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 牙醫診治情況
- 使用中藥產品和食品情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3

Bilingual version, HK\$44

(Survey period: 9/1999-11/1999)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalization
- Dental consultation
- The usage of Chinese medical products and food

主題性住戶統計調查第四號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：10/1999-1/2000)

- 公眾對樓宇安全檢驗計劃的認識
- 公眾對緊急事故及天災的應變情況
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的認識
- 香港的少數族裔人士的特徵

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 4

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 10/1999-1/2000)

- Public awareness of the Building Safety Inspection Scheme
- The public's responses to emergency incidents and natural disasters
- Public awareness of the Office of The Ombudsman
- The characteristics of the ethnic minorities in Hong Kong

主題性住戶統計調查第五號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元

(統計期間：10/2000-11/2000)

- 吸煙情況
- 對《基本法》的認識
- 對聘請家庭傭工的意見
- 購買新鮮食品的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5

Bilingual version, HK\$52

(Survey period: 10/2000-11/2000)

- Pattern of cigarette smoking
- Understanding of the Basic Law
- Views on employment of domestic helpers
- Pattern of purchasing fresh food produce

主題性住戶統計調查第六號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元

(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 對「公共服務電子化計劃」的認識

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6

Bilingual version, HK\$54

(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Knowledge of using personal computer and Chinese input methods
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Awareness of Electronic Service Delivery scheme

主題性住戶統計調查第七號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元

(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 在中國內地居住的意向及情況
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7

Bilingual version, HK\$52

(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

- Aspiration and experience of taking up residence in the mainland of China
- Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

主題性住戶統計調查第八號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十六元

(統計期間：1/2001-5/2001)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及個人購買醫療保險的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 8

Bilingual version, HK\$46

(Survey period: 1/2001-5/2001)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalization
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and purchase of medical insurance by individuals

主題性住戶統計調查第九號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十元

(統計期間：3/2002-5/2002)

- 在香港以外地方就讀的香港學生
- 對家居廢物分類及回收的認識及參與的情況
- 長者的足部健康情況
- 對保險服務的需求及意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 9

Bilingual version, HK\$40

(Survey period: 3/2002-5/2002)

- Hong Kong students studying outside Hong Kong
- Knowledge of and participation in source separation and recycling of domestic wastes
- Foot health of older persons
- Insurance needs and opinions on insurance services

主題性住戶統計調查第十號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 10

Bilingual version, HK\$54

(Survey period: 5/2002-7/2002)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Knowledge of using personal computer and Chinese input methods
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of online Government services
- Information security

主題性住戶統計調查第十一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十六元

(統計期間：8/2001-10/2001)

- 受供養父母的特徵
- 對改善居所的冀望
- 居所按揭利息款項

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 11

Bilingual version, HK\$36

(Survey period: 8/2001-10/2001)

- Characteristics of dependent parents
- Aspiration for improvement in accommodation
- Home mortgage interest payment

主題性住戶統計調查第十二號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣七十五元

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 12

Bilingual version, HK\$75

(Survey period: 5/2002-7/2002)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalization
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals
- Health status of institutional residents and their utilization of medical services

主題性住戶統計調查第十三號報告書

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- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 現職情況
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- 曾參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 參加培訓/再培訓課程的計劃

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 13

Bilingual version, HK\$52

(Survey period: 7/2002-9/2002)

- Concerns on employment opportunities – current situation
- Concerns on employment opportunities – career aspiration
- Aspiration for setting up own business
- Engagement in job-related business activities in the Mainland
- Aspiration for working in the Mainland
- Training / retraining courses attended
- Plan for attending training / retraining courses

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- 參與無酬活動的情況
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- 家務分擔的情況
- 對料理家務者的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 12/2001-2/2002)

Time use pattern
Pattern of participation in unpaid activities
Pattern of participation in social activities
Sharing of housework
Views on home-makers

主題性住戶統計調查第十五號報告書

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- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 15

Bilingual version, HK\$81

(Survey period: 5/2003-8/2003)

Penetration of personal computer and Internet
Knowledge of using personal computer and
Chinese input methods
Usage of personal computer
Usage of Internet service
Usage of electronic business services
Usage of online Government services
Information technology security

主題性住戶統計調查第十六號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十六元

(統計期間：11/2002-2/2003)

- 對《基本法》的認識
- 出外旅遊的情況
- 吸煙情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 16

Bilingual version, HK\$56

(Survey period: 11/2002-2/2003)

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Pattern of outbound travel
Pattern of smoking

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- 內地來港定居三年及以下的人士的需要

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 17

Bilingual version, HK\$58

(Survey period: 3/2003-5/2003)

Public opinions on electricity supply in Hong
Kong
Public awareness of and perception on the work
of the Office of The Ombudsman
Needs of persons from the Mainland having
resided in Hong Kong for 3 years and less

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- 到內地居住的意向
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的意向

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 18
Bilingual version, HK\$56
(Survey period: 5/2003-8/2003)

- Experience of taking up residence in the Mainland
- Pattern of owning / renting residential properties in the Mainland
- Aspiration for taking up residence in the Mainland
- Aspiration for owning / renting residential properties in the Mainland

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- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 19
Bilingual version, HK\$50
(Survey period: 9/2003-11/2003)

- Public views on pedestrian environment
- Public views on education reform
- Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

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- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
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- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 20
Bilingual version, HK\$68
(Survey period: 6/2004-8/2004)

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- Usage of personal computer
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