

主題性住戶統計調查 第三十號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 30

香港居民的健康狀況
Health Status of Hong Kong Residents

就醫情況
Doctor Consultation

入住醫院情況
Hospitalization

接受牙醫診治情況
Dental Consultation

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
Provision of Medical Benefits by Employers / Companies
and Coverage of Medical Insurance Purchased by Individuals

居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況
Health Status of Institutional Residents and their Utilization of Medical Services

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1 引言 Introduction

背景

1.1 為了應付政府各決策局及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部門就其所需各類社會專題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 政府統計處在二零零五年十一月至二零零六年三月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，當中包括一項住戶統計調查及一項院舍統計調查，搜集有關香港居民(包括在家庭住戶的居民及在提供住宿服務的院舍的居民)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等資料。

1.4 本報告書內第三至七章的統計數據乃根據居住於家庭住戶及院舍的香港居民(不包括外籍家庭傭工)合併計算；而第八章則只包括居於院舍的人士。

Background

1.1 In order to meet the requests from Government policy bureaux and departments for statistical data on various 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 are 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 a household survey and an institutions survey conducted separately, was carried out during Nov 2005 to Mar 2006. The THS collected information on the health status of the Hong Kong residents (including residents in domestic households and residents in institutions with residential services), and their patterns with respect to doctor consultation, hospitalization, dental consultation, the provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and the coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals.

1.4 Statistics presented in Chapters 3 to 7 of this report are compiled for Hong Kong residents living in domestic households and institutions (excluding foreign domestic helpers) as a whole, while those in chapter 8 refer to institutional residents only.

1.5 類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾分別於二零零一年一月至五月及二零零二年五月至七月進行。然而，讀者請注意二零零一年的統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍*及有關「就醫情況」、「入住醫院情況」與「接受牙醫診治情況」的定義所涉及的統計期間與這次統計調查及二零零二年統計調查有所不同。所以，二零零一年的統計調查的結果不能直接與這次統計調查及二零零二年統計調查比較。

統計調查方法簡述

住戶統計調查

1.6 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 79%。

1.7 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有住戶成員(不包括外籍家庭傭工)均被問及其健康狀況、在統計前三十天內的就醫情況，在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院情況，以及在統計前十二個月內的接受牙醫診治情況。然後，所有住戶成員均被問及他們是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲個人購買的醫療保險保障。

院舍統計調查

1.8 統計員亦同時向被抽選的院舍內的住院人士搜集類似的資料。該些院舍包括老人院、弱智人士院舍及精神病康復者中途宿舍等。在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 3 500 名居於院舍人士接受了訪問，回應率為 87%。

* 二零零一年的統計調查不包括公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士。

1.5 A similar THS was conducted during January to May 2001 and May to July 2002 in the THS series. However, readers are reminded that the population coverage* and the reference periods used in defining “doctor consultation”, “hospitalization” and “dental consultation” in the 2001 survey were different from those of the present survey and the 2002 survey. Therefore, the findings of the 2001 survey are not strictly comparable with the present survey and 2002 survey.

Brief description of survey method

Household survey

1.6 Some 10 000 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 79%.

1.7 In each enumerated household, all household members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were asked about their health status; their pattern of doctor consultation during the thirty days before enumeration; their pattern of hospitalization during the twelve months before enumeration; and their utilization of dental services during the twelve months before enumeration. Then, all household members were asked whether they were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether they were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

Institutions survey

1.8 Similar information was also collected from the selected inmates of institutions concurrently. Such institutions included, for example, elderly homes, hostels for mentally handicapped persons and half-way houses for ex-mentally ill persons. Some 3 500 institutional residents within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 87%.

* 2001 survey excluded inmates of institutions.

1.9 根據從受訪住戶及居於院舍人士所搜集的資料，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

1.10 由於進位關係，統計表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

代號

1.11 本報告書的統計表內的代號應用如下：

- § 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目少於 1 000 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比、比率和中位數)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

1.9 Based on information collected from the interviewed households and inmates of 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

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

Symbol

1.11 The symbol in the tables of this report is applied as follows:

- § Estimates less than 1 000 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages, rates and median) are not released in the tables of this report due to very large sampling errors.

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

香港居民的健康狀況

Health status of Hong Kong residents

比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估

Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age

- ◆ 20.9%的十五歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多。
- ◆ 64.3%認為自己的健康狀況與其他同齡人士差不多。
- ◆ 14.0%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多。

- ◆ 20.9% of persons aged 15 and over considered their health condition better or much better than people of their age.
- ◆ 64.3% thought that their health condition was more or less the same as people of their age.
- ◆ 14.0% considered their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age.

比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估

Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago

- ◆ 8.9%的十五歲及以上人士認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前好或好許多。
- ◆ 71.7%認為自己目前的健康狀況與十二個月前差不多。
- ◆ 18.5%認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。

- ◆ 8.9% of persons aged 15 and over considered their present health condition better or much better than that twelve months ago.
- ◆ 71.7% thought that their present health condition was more or less the same as that twelve months ago.
- ◆ 18.5% considered their present health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago.

整體健康狀況的自我評估

Self-perceived general health condition

- ◆ 12.7%的十五歲及以上人士認為自己的整體健康狀況很好或極好。
- ◆ 47.8%認為自己的整體健康狀況好。
- ◆ 31.6%認為自己的整體健康狀況一般。
- ◆ 7.1%認為自己的整體健康狀況差。

- ◆ 12.7% of persons aged 15 and over considered their general health condition as very good or excellent.
- ◆ 47.8% thought that their general health condition was good.
- ◆ 31.6% considered their general health condition as fair.
- ◆ 7.1% thought that their general health condition was poor.

是否患有需要長期覆診的疾病

Whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

- ◆ 1 343 700 人患有需要長期覆診的疾病，佔人口的 20.2%。

- ◆ 1 343 700 persons had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, representing 20.2% of the population.

- ◆ 較普遍提及的需要長期覆診的疾病為心臟或循環系統疾病(在該 1 343 700 人中佔 47.9%提及此疾病);內分泌及新陳代謝疾病(22.4%);骨骼肌肉疾病(13.5%)及肺病(8.3%)。

就醫情況

在統計前三十天內的就醫情況

- ◆ 該 1 507 400 人在統計前三十天內的總就醫次數為 2 227 800。
- ◆ 在該 2 227 800 次就醫次數中，私家西醫佔 55.8%；醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生佔 25.6%，而中醫佔 15.4%。
- ◆ 向私家醫生求診的每次診金淨額的中位數為\$150。

入住醫院情況

- ◆ 417 000 人在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院，佔人口的 6.3%。
- ◆ 在該 417 000 名住院病人中，336 200 人(80.6%)是入住醫院管理局轄下的醫院，而 85 300 人(20.5%)則是入住私家醫院。由於一名人士可在統計前十二個月內曾經入住醫管局轄下醫院及私家醫院，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。
- ◆ 在該 417 000 名住院病人中，82.6%在統計前十二個月內曾入院一次；11.3%曾入院兩次；3.5%曾入院三次；及 2.6%曾入院四次及以上。

- ◆ The more commonly cited diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors were disease of the heart or circulatory system (cited by 47.9% of those 1 343 700 persons); endocrine and metabolic disease (22.4%); musculoskeletal disease (13.5%) and lung disease (8.3%).

Doctor consultation

Doctor consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration

- ◆ The total number of consultations recorded for those 1 507 400 persons during the thirty days before enumeration was 2 227 800.
- ◆ 55.8% of those 2 227 800 doctor consultations were attributed to private practitioners of Western medicine; doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority for 25.6%, while practitioners of Chinese medicine accounted for 15.4%.
- ◆ The median net consultation fee per consultation made with a private medical practitioner was \$150.

Hospitalization

- ◆ 417 000 persons had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, representing 6.3% of the population.
- ◆ Of those 417 000 in-patients, 336 200 (80.6%) were admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority (HA) while 85 300 persons (20.5%) were admitted into private hospitals. These percentages do not sum to 100 as a person might have been admitted into both HA hospital and private hospital during the twelve months before enumeration.
- ◆ 82.6% of those 417 000 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals once; 11.3%, twice; 3.5%, thrice; and 2.6%, four times and more during the twelve months before enumeration.

- ◆ 包括最近三次的入住醫院次數，該 417 000 名在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士的總入住醫院次數為 514 700。
- ◆ 在該 514 700 次入住醫院次數中，住院病人入住醫院的住院期間中位數為四日。
- ◆ 在 92 400 次入住私家醫院的次數中，病人所支付的住院費用中位數為\$17,000。
- ◆ 在 417 600 次需要住院病人支付住院費用的入住醫院次數中，住院費用獲醫療保險或獲僱主部分或全費補貼/津貼的入住醫院次數佔 18.0%。
- ◆ Including the latest three hospital admissions, the total number of hospital admissions recorded for the 417 000 persons who had been admitted into hospital during the twelve months before enumeration was 514 700.
- ◆ Their median duration of stay of in-patients in the hospital for those 514 700 admission was 4 days.
- ◆ For 92 400 admissions into private hospitals, the median amount of hospital charges paid by in-patients was \$17,000.
- ◆ For 18.0% of those 417 600 hospital admissions that required the in-patients to pay for the hospital charges, part or all of the hospital charges paid by the in-patients were covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer.

接受牙醫診治情況

- ◆ 1 495 700 人有定期接受牙齒檢查，佔人口的 22.5%。
- ◆ 1 811 300 人在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治，佔人口的 27.2%。
- ◆ 在該 1 811 300 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士中，82.0%在該期間只接受一次牙醫診治。他們接受牙醫診治的平均次數為 1.4。
- ◆ 在該 1 811 300 人的上次接受牙醫診治中，私家牙科診所佔 60.1%。另外，政府牙科診所佔 35.6%及其他類別的診所佔 4.3%。
- ◆ 在該 1 811 300 人的上次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔 62.3%；「洗牙」佔 58.4%；「補牙」佔 14.6%及「脫牙」佔 7.7%。

Dental consultation

- ◆ 1 495 700 persons had regular teeth check-up, representing 22.5% of the population.
- ◆ 1 811 300 persons had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, representing 27.2% of the population.
- ◆ 82.0% of the 1 811 300 persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration had made only one consultation during that period. Their average number of dental consultations was 1.4.
- ◆ 60.1% of the last dental consultations for those 1 811 300 persons were made in private dental clinics. Another 35.6% were made in Government dental clinics and 4.3% in other types of dental clinics.
- ◆ Of all the last dental consultations made by those 1 811 300 persons, 62.3% were for “teeth check-up”; 58.4% for “scaling and polishing”; 14.6% for “filling” and 7.7% for “extraction of teeth”.

- ◆ 在非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的每次診金淨額的中位數為\$300。

- ◆ The median net consultation fee per dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics was \$300.

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

Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

享有僱主或機構提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況

Entitlement to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

- ◆ 2 561 100 人在統計時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利或獲個人購買的醫療保險保障或兩者兼備，佔人口的 38.5%。
- ◆ 在該 2 561 100 人中，47.4%只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利；28.9%只獲醫療保險保障；而 23.7%則同時享有兩方面的醫療保障。
- ◆ 在該 2 561 100 人中，74.6%享有入住醫院保障；54.5%享有西醫診治保障；及 15.2%享有中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治保障。

- ◆ 2 561 100 persons were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals or had both kinds of medical protection at the time of enumeration, representing 38.5% of the population.
- ◆ 47.4% of those 2 561 100 persons were entitled to medical benefits from employers / companies only; 28.9% were covered by medical insurance only; and 23.7% had both kinds of medical protection.
- ◆ 74.6% of those 2 561 100 persons had the coverage of hospitalization; 54.5%, consultation with Western medicine practitioner; and 15.2%, consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist.

享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的情況

Entitlement to medical benefits provided by employers / companies

- ◆ 1 820 200 人享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利，佔人口的 27.4%。
- ◆ 在該 1 820 200 人中，69.9%享有西醫診治保障；47.1%享有入住醫院保障；及 17.7%享有牙醫診治保障。
- ◆ 在該 1 820 200 名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，約 77.9%人士的醫療福利是由私營機構的僱主或私營機構提供。另外 22.5%人士的醫療福利是由政府提供。

- ◆ 1 820 200 persons were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, representing 27.4% of the population.
- ◆ 69.9% of those 1 820 200 persons had the coverage of consultation with Western medicine practitioner; 47.1%, hospitalization; and 17.7%, dental consultation.
- ◆ Of all 1 820 200 persons with medical benefits provided by employers / companies, about 77.9% had their medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector. Another 22.5% had their medical benefits provided by the Government.

受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況

- ◆ 1 346 900 人獲個人購買的醫療保險保障，佔人口的 20.3%。
- ◆ 在該 1 346 900 人中，98.3%享有入住醫院保障；13.3%享有西醫診治保障；及 7.7%享有中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫保障。

未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的人士

- ◆ 4 088 200 人(即佔人口的61.5%)未享有任何由僱主或機構提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況*健康狀況的自我評估*

- ◆ 3.7%的居於院舍人士認為自己的整體健康狀況極好/很好；15.1%，好；15.9%，一般；3.8%，差；及餘下的 61.5%為不知道。
- ◆ 5.3%的居於院舍人士認為自己目前的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多；23.2%，與其他同齡人士差不多；及 9.6%，較其他同齡人士差。
- ◆ 5.7%的居於院舍人士認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前好或好許多；21.7%，與十二個月前差不多；及 10.3%，較十二個月前差。
- ◆ 71 400 名居於院舍人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 92.0%。

Coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

- ◆ 1 346 900 persons were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, representing 20.3% of the population.
- ◆ 98.3% of those 1 346 900 persons had the coverage of hospitalization; 13.3%, consultation with Western medicine practitioner; and 7.7%, consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist.

Persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance

- ◆ 4 088 200 persons or 61.5% of the population were not entitled to any medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

Health status of institutional residents and their utilization of medical services*Self-perceived health condition*

- ◆ 3.7% of the institutional residents considered their general health condition as excellent / very good; 15.1%, good; 15.9%, fair; 3.8%, poor and the remaining 61.5% were unknown.
- ◆ 5.3% of the institutional residents considered their present health condition better or much better than people of their age; 23.2%, more or less the same as people of their age; and 9.6%, worse than people of their age.
- ◆ 5.7% of the institutional residents considered their present health condition better or much better than that twelve months ago; 21.7%, more or less the same as that twelve months ago; and 10.3%, worse than that twelve months ago.
- ◆ 71 400 institutional residents had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, representing 92.0% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.

就醫情況

- ◆ 39 800 名居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內曾就醫，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 51.3%。
- ◆ 該 39 800 名居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內的總就醫次數為 50 800。
- ◆ 在該 50 800 次就醫次數中，醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生佔 75.2%；私家西醫佔 17.7%。

入住醫院情況

- ◆ 26 100 名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 33.6%。
- ◆ 該 26 100 名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內的總入住醫院次數為 39 900。
- ◆ 在該 39 900 次入住醫院次數中，居於院舍人士入住醫院期間的中位數為五日。

接受牙醫診治情況

- ◆ 2 100 名居於院舍人士有定期接受牙齒檢查，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 2.8%。
- ◆ 6 700 名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 8.6%。
- ◆ 在該 6 700 名居於院舍人士的上次接受牙醫診治中，私家牙科診所佔 55.0%。另外，政府牙科診所佔 20.3%。

Doctor consultation

- ◆ 39 800 institutional residents had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration, representing 51.3% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.
- ◆ The total number of consultations recorded for those 39 800 institutional residents during the thirty days before enumeration was 50 800.
- ◆ 75.2% of those 50 800 doctor consultations were attributed to doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority while private practitioners of Western medicine accounted for another 17.7%.

Hospitalization

- ◆ 26 100 institutional residents had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, representing 33.6% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.
- ◆ The total number of admissions for those 26 100 institutional residents during the twelve months before enumeration was 39 900.
- ◆ The median duration of stay of institutional residents in the hospital for those 39 900 admissions was 5 days.

Dental consultation

- ◆ 2 100 institutional residents had regular teeth check-up, representing 2.8% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.
- ◆ 6 700 institutional residents had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, representing 8.6% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.
- ◆ 55.0% of the last dental consultations for those 6 700 institutional residents were made in private dental clinics. Another 20.3% were made in Government dental clinics.

3 香港居民的健康狀況 Health status of Hong Kong residents

有關十五歲及以上人士的生活模式

3.1 根據是項統計調查結果，在統計時全香港 5 700 000 名十五歲及以上人士中，約 949 300 人(16.7%)現時有吸煙的習慣。而 608 400 人(10.7%)則現時有飲酒的習慣。(表 3.1a)

3.2 約 5 629 000 名十五歲及以上人士(98.8%)有定期進行體力活動(包括步行，做家务及做運動)。他們大部分(63.7%)表示每星期進行體力活動的時間多於十二小時。(表 3.1b)

3.3 在該 5 700 000 名十五歲及以上人士中，約 56.7%為就業人士。他們當中，45.5%表示需要長時間坐著工作，無需體力勞動；另外 34.4%表示其工作需要長時間站立或四處走動。(表 3.1c)

比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估

3.4 約三分之二(64.3%)的十五歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況與其他同齡人士差不多。另 20.9%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多，而 14.0%則持相反意見。(表 3.2a)

年齡及性別

3.5 長者中有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多。在六十五歲及以上的人士中，有 24.2%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多，但在二十五歲以下的人士中，相應的百分比則少於 10%。按性別分析，相對男性而言(13.2%)，有較多女性(14.8%)認為自己的健康狀況較同齡人士差或差許多。(圖 3.1 及表 3.2a 和 3.2b)

Life style of persons aged 15 and over

3.1 It was estimated from the survey that of the 5 700 000 persons aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration, some 949 300 persons (16.7%) were current cigarette smokers. Also, some 608 400 persons (10.7%) were current alcoholic drinkers. (Table 3.1a)

3.2 Some 5 629 000 persons (98.8%) aged 15 and over had a habit of undertaking physical activities (including walking, doing housework and doing exercise) regularly and most of them (63.7%) claimed that they spent more than 12 hours per week in undertaking physical activities. (Table 3.1b)

3.3 Of those 5 700 000 persons aged 15 and over, some 56.7% were employed persons. Among them, 45.5% claimed that their jobs required sitting for long period of time and no physical work was needed. Another 34.4% claimed that their jobs required standing for long period of time or needed to walk around. (Table 3.1c)

Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age

3.4 About two-thirds (64.3%) of persons aged 15 and over thought that their health condition was more or less the same as people of their age. Another 20.9% considered their health condition better or much better than people of their age while 14.0% said the opposite. (Table 3.2a)

Age and sex

3.5 A larger proportion of older persons perceived their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. Such proportion was 24.2% for those aged 65 and over, but less than 10% for those aged below 25. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of females (14.8%) than males (13.2%) considered their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. (Chart 3.1 and Tables 3.2a and 3.2b)

有否吸煙習慣

3.6 按吸煙習慣分析,以前有吸煙習慣的人士中有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多,所佔的百分比為 23.3%。而從未有吸煙習慣的人士及現時有吸煙習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 13.2% 及 15.5%。(表 3.2c)

3.7 在所有年齡組別中,以前有吸煙習慣的人士中均有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多。以前有吸煙習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士中認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多的百分比分別為 18.1%、17.0% 及 28.7%。(表 3.2c)

有否飲酒習慣

3.8 按飲酒習慣分析,以前有飲酒習慣的人士中有顯著較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多,所佔的百分比為 22.4%。現時有飲酒習慣的人士的相應百分比為 12.1%,而從未有飲酒習慣的人士的相應百分比則為 13.8%。(表 3.2d)

3.9 在所有年齡組別中,以前有飲酒習慣的人士中均有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多。以前有飲酒習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多的百分比分別為 17.2%、18.2% 及 26.1%。(表 3.2d)

有否定期做運動習慣

3.10 按有否定期做運動習慣分析,有定期做運動習慣的人士有顯著較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士較好/好許多,所佔的百分比為 24.3%。沒有定期做運動習慣的人士的相應百分比為 17.1%。(表 3.2e)

Whether had a cigarette smoking habit

3.6 Analysed by cigarette smoking habit, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit had a larger proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age, at 23.3%. The corresponding percentages for persons who never had a cigarette smoking habit and those who currently had a cigarette smoking habit were 13.2% and 15.5% respectively. (Table 3.2c)

3.7 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit also had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 18.1%, 17.0% and 28.7%. (Table 3.2c)

Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

3.8 Analysed by drinking habit, the proportion of persons perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age was significantly higher for persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, at 22.4%, as against 12.1% for those persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and 13.8% for those who never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks. (Table 3.2d)

3.9 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks also had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 17.2%, 18.2% and 26.1%. (Table 3.2d)

Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

3.10 Analysed by whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly, the proportion of persons perceiving their health condition better or much better than people of their age was significantly higher for persons who had a habit of doing exercise regularly, at 24.3%, as against 17.1% for those persons who did not have a habit of doing exercise regularly. (Table 3.2e)

3.11 在所有年齡組別中,有定期做運動習慣的人士有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多。有定期做運動習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多的百分比分別為 24.8%、26.9% 及 19.8%。(表 3.2e)

比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估

3.12 大部分(71.7%)的十五歲及以上人士認為自己目前的健康狀況與十二個月前差不多,約 8.9%認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前好或好許多,而 18.5%則持相反意見。(表 3.2f)

年齡及性別

3.13 認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多的人士,在長者中佔較大比例。在六十五歲及以上的人士中,有 31.5%認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多,而在五十五歲以下的人士中,則只有少於 20%。按性別分析,相對男性而言(17.8%),有較多女性(19.2%)認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。(圖 3.2 及表 3.2f 和 3.2g)

有否吸煙習慣

3.14 按吸煙習慣分析,以前有吸煙習慣的人士中有較高比例認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多,所佔的百分比為 29.4%。而現時有吸煙習慣的人士及從未有吸煙習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 19.9% 及 17.6%。(表 3.2h)

3.15 在所有年齡組別中,以前有吸煙習慣的人士中均有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。以前有吸煙習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士中認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多的百分比分別為 17.6%、24.9% 及 34.9%。(表 3.2h)

3.11 Among persons in all age groups, persons who had a habit of doing exercise regularly had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition better or much better than people of their age. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 24.8%, 26.9% and 19.8%. (Table 3.2e)

Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago

3.12 The majority (71.7%) of persons aged 15 and over thought that their present health condition was more or less the same as that twelve months ago. Some 8.9% considered their health condition better or much better than that twelve months ago while 18.5% said the opposite. (Table 3.2f)

Age and sex

3.13 A higher proportion of older persons perceived that their present health condition was worse or much worse than that twelve months ago, being 31.5% for those aged 65 and over but less than 20% for those aged below 55. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of females (19.2%) than males (17.8%) considered their present health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago. (Chart 3.2 and Tables 3.2f and 3.2g)

Whether had a cigarette smoking habit

3.14 Analysed by cigarette smoking habit, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago, at 29.4%. The corresponding percentages for persons who currently had a cigarette smoking habit and those who never had a cigarette smoking habit were 19.9% and 17.6% respectively. (Table 3.2h)

3.15 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit also had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 17.6%, 24.9% and 34.9%. (Table 3.2h)

有否飲酒習慣

3.16 按飲酒習慣分析,以前有飲酒習慣的人士中有較高比例(29.0%)認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。而現時有飲酒習慣的人士及從未有飲酒習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 17.7%及 18.0%。(表 3.2i)

3.17 在所有年齡組別中,以前有飲酒習慣的人士中均有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。以前有飲酒習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多的百分比分別為 21.1%、19.1%及 36.5%。(表 3.2i)

有否定期做運動習慣

3.18 按有否定期做運動習慣分析,有定期做運動習慣的人士有顯著較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士較好/好許多,所佔的百分比為 11.8%。沒有定期做運動習慣的人士的相應百分比為 5.9%。(表 3.2j)

3.19 在所有年齡組別中,有定期做運動習慣的人士有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多。有定期做運動習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多的百分比分別為 13.5%、13.3%及 7.0%。(表 3.2j)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

3.20 總括而言,12.7%的十五歲及以上人士認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好;認為是好的有 47.8%;認為是一般的有 31.6%;及認為是差的有 7.1%。(表 3.2k)

Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

3.16 Analysed by drinking habit, the proportion of persons perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago was higher for persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, at 29.0%, as against 17.7% for those persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and 18.0% for those who never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks. (Table 3.2i)

3.17 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks also had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 21.1%, 19.1% and 36.5%. (Table 3.2i)

Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

3.18 Analysed by whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly, the proportion of persons perceiving their health condition better or much better than people of their age was significantly higher for persons who had a habit of doing exercise regularly, at 11.8%, as against 5.9% for those persons who did not have a habit of doing exercise regularly. (Table 3.2j)

3.19 Among persons in all age groups, persons who had a habit of doing exercise regularly had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition better or much better than people of their age. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 13.5%, 13.3% and 7.0%. (Table 3.2j)

Self-perceived general health condition

3.20 Overall speaking, 12.7% of persons aged 15 and over considered their general health condition as excellent or very good; 47.8%, good; 31.6%, fair; and 7.1%, poor. (Table 3.2k)

*年齡及性別**Age and sex*

3.21 認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好的人士，在年青人士中佔較大比例。在十五至二十四歲的人士中，有 16.8% 認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好，而在六十五歲及以上的人士中，則只有少於 7%。按性別分析，相對女性而言(12.0%)，有較多男性(13.3%)認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好。(表 3.2k 及 3.2l)

3.21 A higher proportion of younger persons perceived that their general health condition was excellent or very good, being 16.8% for those aged 15-24 but less than 7% for those aged 65 and over. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of males (13.3%) than females (12.0%) considered their general health condition as excellent or very good. (Tables 3.2k and 3.2l)

*有否吸煙習慣**Whether had a cigarette smoking habit*

3.22 按吸煙習慣分析，以前有吸煙習慣的人士中有較高比例(12.2%)認為自己的整體健康狀況差。而從未有吸煙習慣的人士及現時有吸煙習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 6.6% 及 8.4%。(表 3.2m)

3.22 Analysed by cigarette smoking habit, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit had a higher proportion perceiving their general health condition as poor, at 12.2%. The corresponding percentages for persons who never had a cigarette smoking habit and those who currently had a cigarette smoking habit were 6.6% and 8.4% respectively. (Table 3.2m)

3.23 在所有年齡組別中，以前有吸煙習慣的人士中均有較大比例認為自己的整體健康狀況差。以前有吸煙習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士中認為自己的整體健康狀況差的百分比分別為 7.7%、8.7% 及 15.5%。(表 3.2m)

3.23 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit also had a higher proportion perceiving their general health condition as poor. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 7.7%, 8.7% and 15.5%. (Table 3.2m)

*有否飲酒習慣**Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks*

3.24 按飲酒習慣分析，以前有飲酒習慣的人士中有顯著較高比例(12.2%)認為自己的整體健康狀況差。而現時有飲酒習慣的人士及從未有飲酒習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 6.1% 及 7.0%。(表 3.2n)

3.24 Analysed by drinking habit, the proportion of persons perceiving their general health condition as poor was significantly higher for persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, at 12.2%, as against 6.1% for those persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and 7.0% for those who never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks. (Table 3.2n)

3.25 在所有年齡組別中，以前有飲酒習慣的人士中均有較大比例認為自己的整體健康狀況差。以前有飲酒習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士認為自己整體健康狀況差的百分比分別為 8.1%、8.3% 及 15.5%。(表 3.2n)

3.25 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks also had a higher proportion perceiving their general health condition as poor. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 8.1%, 8.3% and 15.5%. (Table 3.2n)

有否定期做運動習慣

3.26 按有否定期做運動習慣分析,有定期做運動習慣的人士有顯著較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士較好/好許多,所佔的百分比為 15.0%。沒有定期做運動習慣的人士的相應百分比為 10.0%。(表 3.2o)

3.27 在所有年齡組別中,有定期做運動習慣的人士有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多。有定期做運動習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多的百分比分別為 18.6%、15.7%及 9.0%。(表 3.2o)

患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士

3.28 在全香港所有人口中(包括十五歲以下人士),約 1 343 700 人(20.2%)表示患有需要長期覆診的疾病。(表 3.3a)

年齡及性別

3.29 在該 1 343 700 名患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中,43.5%年齡在六十五歲及以上,另 16.5%年齡介乎五十五至六十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為六十歲。按性別分析,女性佔 54.8%,而男性則佔 45.2%。(表 3.3a)

3.30 長者中患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士的比率,較其他年齡組別的人士顯著為高。在三十五歲以下的人士中,患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士的比率低於 7.5%。年齡在三十五歲及以上的人士中,有關比率隨年齡增長而上升,由三十五至四十四歲人士的 13.2%,上升至六十五歲及以上人士的 66.6%。(表 3.3a)

3.31 按性別分析,除了二十五歲以下人士之外,女性患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較男性為高,尤以較高年齡組別人士為甚。女性整體比率為 21.8%,而男性則為 18.6%。(表 3.3a)

Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

3.26 Analysed by whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly, the proportion of persons perceiving their health condition better or much better than people of their age was significantly higher for persons who had a habit of doing exercise regularly, at 15.0%, as against 10.0% for those persons who did not have a habit of doing exercise regularly. (Table 3.2o)

3.27 Among persons in all age groups, persons who had a habit of doing exercise regularly had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition better or much better than people of their age. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 18.6%, 15.7% and 9.0%. (Table 3.2o)

Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

3.28 Among all population in Hong Kong (including those aged below 15), some 1 343 700 persons (20.2%) reported to have diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors. (Table 3.3a)

Age and sex

3.29 Of those 1 343 700 persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 43.5% were aged 65 and over and another 16.5% were aged 55-64. Their median age was 60. Analysed by sex, 54.8% were females and 45.2% were males. (Table 3.3a)

3.30 Older persons had a much higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors than persons in other age groups. The rate was 7.5% for those aged below 35. For those aged 35 and over, the rate increased with age of persons, rising from 13.2% for those aged 35-44 to 66.6% for those aged 65 and over. (Table 3.3a)

3.31 Analysed by sex, except for persons aged below 25, females had higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors than males, especially those in higher age groups. The overall rate was 21.8% for females and 18.6% for males. (Table 3.3a)

經濟活動身分

3.32 在該 1 343 700 人中，約 66.3%是非從事經濟活動人士，而其餘 33.7%則為從事經濟活動人士。非從事經濟活動者患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較高，可能是由於該組別包括較多長者。（表 3.3b）

Economic activity status

3.32 Some 66.3% of those 1 343 700 persons were economically inactive while the remaining 33.7% were economically active. Economically inactive persons had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, probably because they comprised more older persons. (Table 3.3b)

需要長期覆診的疾病類別

3.33 在該 1 343 700 名需要長期覆診的人士中，47.9%患有心臟或循環系統疾病(例如：高血壓)；22.4%患有內分泌及新陳代謝疾病(例如：甲狀腺病、糖尿病及高膽固醇)；13.5%患有骨骼肌肉疾病(例如：關節炎、風濕及骨質疏鬆)；及 8.3%患有肺病。（表 3.3c）

Type of diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

3.33 Of those 1 343 700 persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 47.9% suffered from disease of the heart or circulatory system (e.g. high blood pressure); 22.4%, endocrine and metabolic disease (e.g. thyroid disease, diabetes mellitus and high cholesterol); 13.5%, musculoskeletal disease (e.g. arthritis, rheumatism and osteoporosis); and 8.3%, Lung disease. (Table 3.3c)

3.34 按年齡分析，相對其他年齡組別人士，有較大比例的四十五歲及以上人士患有心臟或循環系統疾病。另一方面，約 20%的二十五歲以下人士患有耳鼻喉疾病，較其他年齡組別人士的相應比率為高。（表 3.3c）

3.34 Further analysed by age, the proportion of those aged 45 and over who suffered from disease of the heart or circulatory system was much higher than the corresponding proportions in other age groups. On the other hand, about 20% of persons aged below 25 suffered from disease of the ear / nose / throat, much higher than those in other age groups. (Table 3.3c)

定期服用的藥物類別

3.35 在該 1 343 700 名需要長期覆診的人士中，約 77.1%在統計前六個月內只定時服用醫生處方的西藥，極小比例只服用中藥(1.9%)或同時服用西藥及中藥(3.4%)。此外，他們當中有 17.6%並沒有定期服用藥物。（表 3.3d）

Type of medicine regularly consumed

3.35 Some 77.1% of those 1 343 700 persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors only took Western medicine prescribed by doctors regularly during the six months before enumeration. A very small proportion of them only took Chinese medicine (1.9%) or took both Western and Chinese medicine (3.4%). 17.6% of them did not take any medicine regularly. (Table 3.3d)

有否吸煙習慣

3.36 按吸煙習慣分析，以前有吸煙習慣的十五歲及以上人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較高(43.0%)。現時有吸煙習慣的人士的相應比率為 18.8%，而從未有吸煙習慣的人士的相應比率則為 22.2%。（表 3.4a）

Whether had a cigarette smoking habit

3.36 Analysed by cigarette smoking habit, persons aged 15 and over who previously had a smoking habit had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors (43.0%). The corresponding rate was 18.8% for those persons who currently had a smoking habit and 22.2% for those who never had a smoking habit. (Table 3.4a)

3.37 在所有年齡組別中,以前有吸煙習慣的人士患有需長期覆診的疾病的比率均較高。十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上以前有吸煙習慣的人士的有關比率分別為13.6%、19.1%及65.2%。(表3.4a)

3.38 相對現時有或從未有吸煙習慣的人士而言,以前有吸煙習慣的人士中有較大比例患有心臟或循環系統疾病、眼病、肺病及癌病。(表3.4b)

有否飲酒習慣

3.39 按飲酒習慣分析,以前有飲酒習慣的十五歲及以上人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較高(44.8%)。現時有飲酒習慣的人士的相應比率為18.8%,而從未有飲酒習慣的人士的相應比率則為21.7%。(表3.4c)

3.40 按年齡組別分析,在三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士中,以前有飲酒習慣的人士患有需長期覆診的疾病的比率均較高,分別為20.9%及67.0%。(表3.4c)

3.41 相對現時有或從未有飲酒習慣的人士而言,以前有飲酒習慣的人士中有較高比例患有心臟或循環系統疾病、骨骼肌肉疾病、肺病及癌病。(表3.4d)

有否定期做運動習慣

3.42 按有否定期做運動習慣分析,有定期做運動習慣的十五歲及以上人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較低(20.9%)。沒有定期做運動習慣的人士的相應比率為24.3%。(表3.4e)

3.37 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a smoking habit also had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors. The respective rates for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over who previously had a smoking habit were 13.6%, 19.1% and 65.2%. (Table 3.4a)

3.38 As compared to persons who currently had or never had a cigarette smoking habit, persons who previously had a smoking habit had relatively higher proportions suffering from disease of the heart or circulatory system, disease of the eye, lung disease and cancer. (Table 3.4b)

Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

3.39 Analysed by drinking habit, persons aged 15 and over who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors (44.8%). The corresponding rate was 18.8% for those persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and 21.7% for those who never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks. (Table 3.4c)

3.40 Further analysed by aged group, among persons aged 35-54 and those aged 55 and over, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks also had a higher rate of having health-related problems, at 20.9% and 67.0% respectively. (Table 3.4c)

3.41 As compared to persons who currently had or never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks had relatively higher proportions suffering from disease of the heart or circulatory system, musculoskeletal disease, lung disease and cancer. (Table 3.4d)

Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

3.42 Analysed by whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly, persons aged 15 and over who had a habit of doing exercise regularly had a lower rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors (20.9%). The corresponding rate was 24.3% for those persons who did not have a habit of doing exercise regularly. (Table 3.4e)

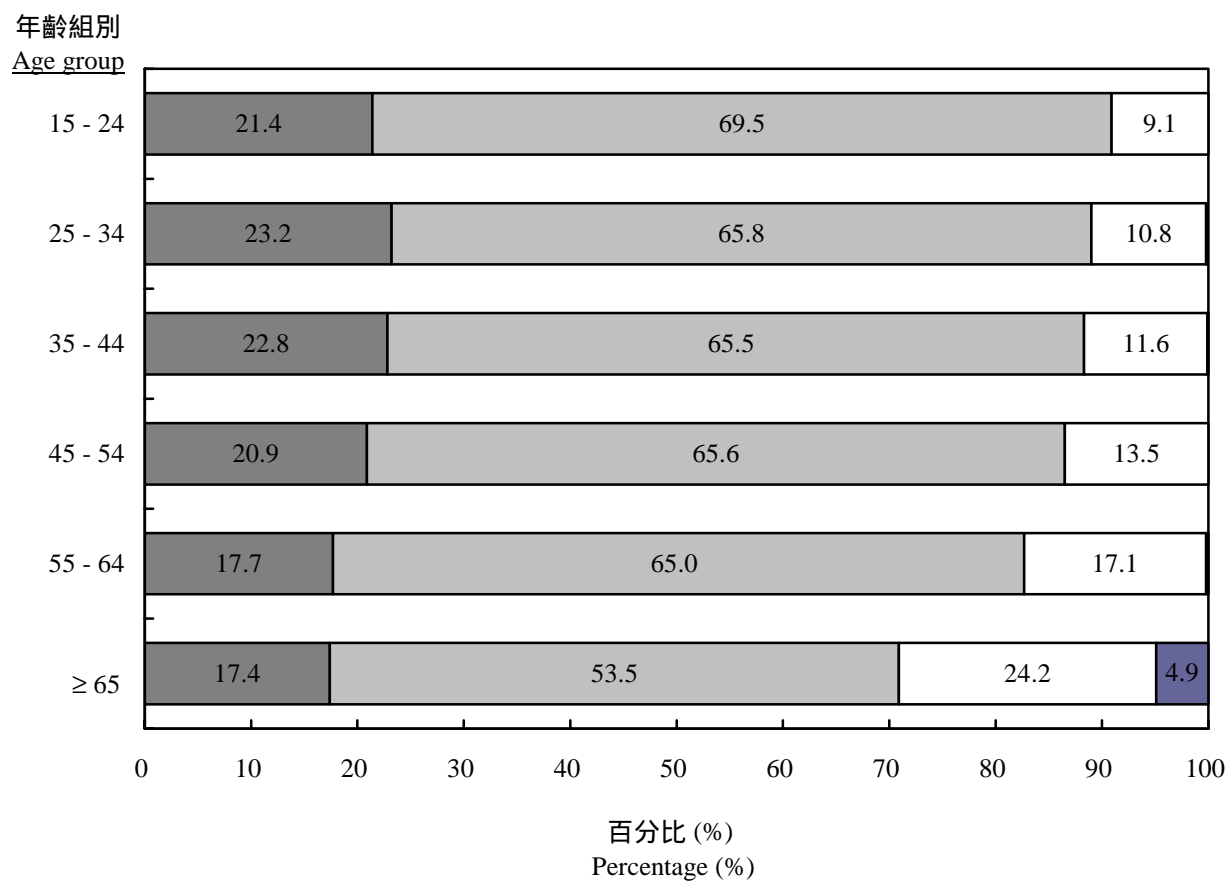
3.43 按年齡組別分析,在五十五歲及以上人士中,有定期做運動習慣的人士患有需長期覆診的疾病的比率較低(49.9%)。 (表 3.4e)

3.44 相對沒有定期做運動習慣的人士而言,有定期做運動習慣的人士中有較低比例患有心臟或循環系統疾病、內分泌及新陳代謝疾病、骨骼肌肉疾病、精神病及肺病。 (表 3.4f)

3.43 Further analysed by aged group, among persons aged 55 and over, persons who had a habit of doing exercise regularly had a lower rate of having health-related problems (49.9%). (Table 3.4e)

3.44 As compared to persons who did not have a habit of doing exercise regularly, persons who had a habit of doing exercise regularly had relatively lower proportions of being suffered from disease of the heart or circulatory system, endocrine and metabolic disease, musculoskeletal disease, mental disorder and lung disease. (Table 3.4f)

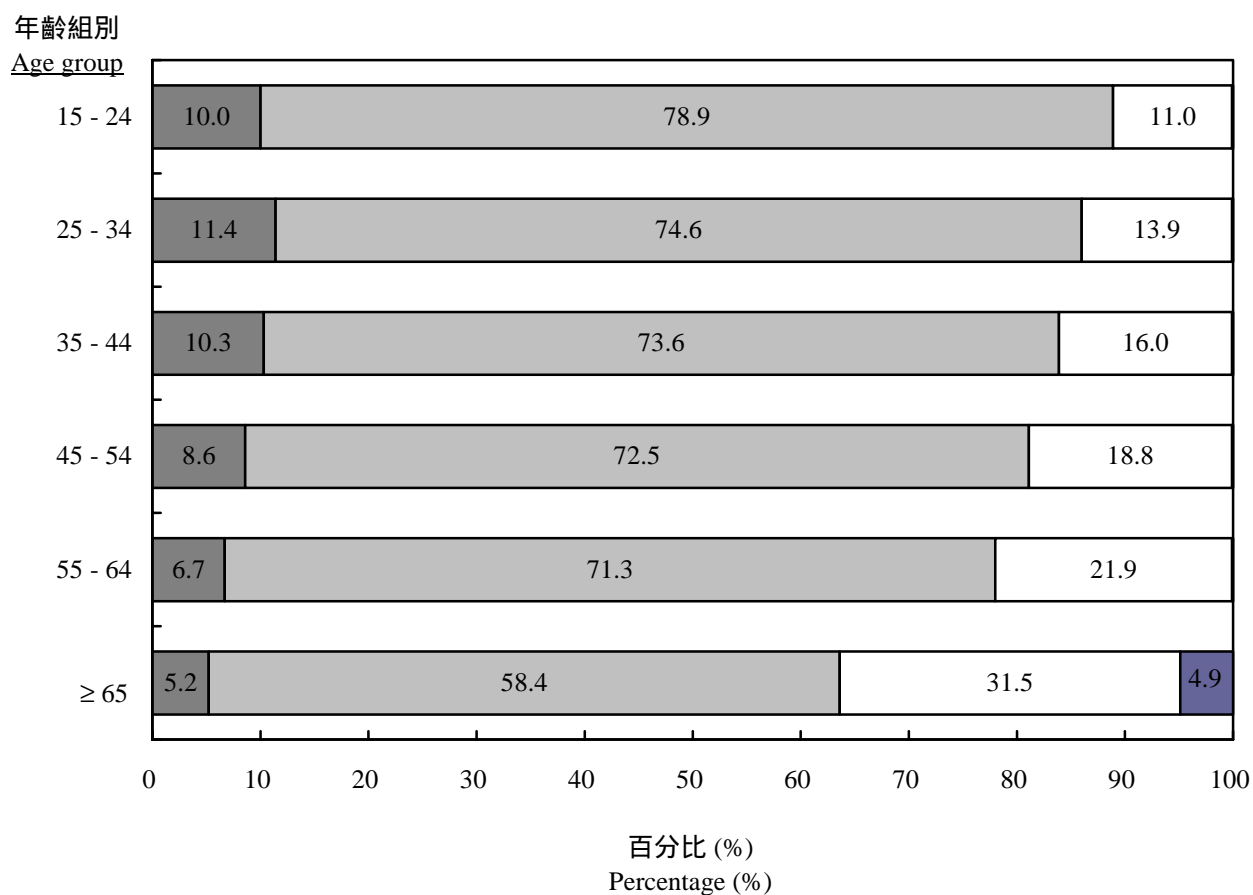
圖3.1 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and age



比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估：
 Self-perceived health condition as compared
 with people of same age :



圖3.2 按比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and age



比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估：
Self-perceived health condition as compared
with that twelve months ago :

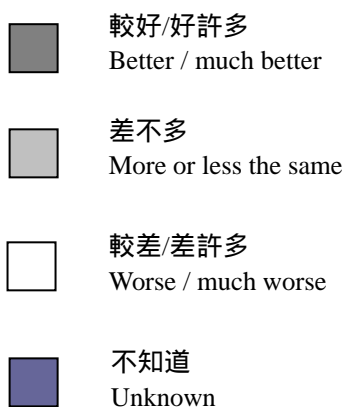


表 3.1a 按有否吸煙習慣/飲酒習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1a Persons aged 15 and over by whether had a cigarette smoking habit / had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

有否吸煙習慣/飲酒習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit / had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit		
現時有 [@] Currently had [@]	949.3	16.7
以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺	252.1	4.4
從未有 Never had	4 498.6	78.9
有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks		
現時有 [#] Currently had [#]	608.4	10.7
以前有 [^] Previously had [^]	278.8	4.9
從未有 Never had	4 812.8	84.4
總計 Total	5 700.0	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

⁺ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

[#] 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

[^] 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

[#] “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

[^] “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.1b 按有否定期進行體力活動/每星期進行體力活動的時間及定期進行的體力活動類型劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1b Persons aged 15 and over by whether had a habit of undertaking physical activities regularly / time spent in undertaking physical activities per week and type of physical activities undertaken regularly

有否進行體力活動/ 每星期進行體力活動的時間(小時) Whether had a habit of undertaking physical activities / time spent in undertaking physical activities per week (hour)	定期進行的體力活動類型 [#] Type of physical activities undertaken regularly [#]							
	步行 Walking		做家务 Doing housework		做運動 Doing exercise		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)		人數 No. of persons ('000)		人數 No. of persons ('000)		人數 No. of persons ('000)	
	百分比 %		百分比 %		百分比 %		百分比 %	
有 Yes	5 551.3	97.4	3 950.0	69.3	2 964.0	52.0	5 629.1	98.8
≤ 3	718.4	12.6	1 256.0	22.0	1 740.8	30.5	209.7	3.7
> 3 - 6	996.2	17.5	591.9	10.4	653.3	11.5	469.7	8.2
> 6 - 9	1 218.7	21.4	597.1	10.5	338.4	5.9	684.6	12.0
> 9 - 12	767.9	13.5	345.4	6.1	132.9	2.3	635.6	11.2
> 12	1 850.2	32.5	1 159.6	20.3	98.5	1.7	3 629.5	63.7
平均* Average*	11.1		9.6		4.0		19.8	
否 No	148.7	2.6	1 749.9	30.7	2 736.0	48.0	70.9	1.2
總計 Total	5 700.0	100.0	5 700.0	100.0	5 700.0	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

* 不包括沒有進行有關活動的人士。

Notes：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

* Excluding those persons who did not undertake the activity concerned.

表 3.1c 按是否就業/現職工作需要的體力勞動類型劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1c Persons aged 15 and over by whether being employed / type of physical work required in the present job

是否就業/現職工作需要的體力勞動類型 Whether being employed / type of physical work required in the present job	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	3 232.3	56.7
長時間坐著工作，無需體力勞動 Sitting for long period of time and no physical work was needed	1 471.3	(45.5)
長時間站立或四處走動 Standing for long period of time or needed to walk around	1 110.5	(34.4)
需要體力勞動，包括操作工具或處理重的物件 Some physical work was needed, including assembling of tools or handling heavy objects	514.0	(15.9)
需要大量體力勞動，包括處理非常重的物件 Physical work was highly demanded, including handling very heavy objects	136.6	(4.2)
否 No	1 471.3	43.3
總計 Total	5 700.0	100.0

註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有就業人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons.

表 3.2a 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2a Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and sex

比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	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 %
好許多 Much better	25.0	0.9	25.6	0.9	50.6	0.9
較好 Better	571.0	20.6	568.0	19.4	1 139.0	20.0
差不多 More or less the same	1 798.7	64.8	1 865.3	63.8	3 664.0	64.3
較差 Worse	328.0	11.8	394.4	13.5	722.4	12.7
差許多 Much worse	38.0	1.4	38.7	1.3	76.7	1.3
不知道 Unknown	16.6	0.6	30.6	1.0	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	2 777.3	100.0	2 922.6	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

表 3.2b 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2b Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and age

比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	年齡組別 Age group						合計 Overall
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
好許多 Much better	7.3 (0.8%)	5.0 (0.5%)	11.3 (0.9%)	12.2 (1.1%)	6.4 (1.0%)	8.4 (1.0%)	50.6 (0.9%)
較好 Better	179.8 (20.6%)	215.4 (22.7%)	262.5 (21.9%)	229.4 (19.8%)	107.8 (16.7%)	144.1 (16.4%)	1 139.0 (20.0%)
差不多 More or less the same	607.7 (69.5%)	623.7 (65.8%)	784.4 (65.5%)	759.3 (65.6%)	418.6 (65.0%)	470.2 (53.5%)	3 664.0 (64.3%)
較差 Worse	74.2 (8.5%)	92.9 (9.8%)	122.1 (10.2%)	141.1 (12.2%)	98.0 (15.2%)	194.1 (22.1%)	722.4 (12.7%)
差許多 Much worse	5.0 (0.6%)	9.7 (1.0%)	16.5 (1.4%)	15.0 (1.3%)	11.9 (1.9%)	18.6 (2.1%)	76.7 (1.3%)
不知道 Unknown	§	§	1.1 (0.1%)	§	1.4 (0.2%)	42.7 (4.9%)	47.3 (0.8%)
總計 Total	874.3 (100.0%)	947.6 (100.0%)	1 197.9 (100.0%)	1 157.8 (100.0%)	644.1 (100.0%)	878.2 (100.0%)	5 700.0 (100.0%)

表 3.2c 按年齡 比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2c Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

年齡組別/比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	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 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
15-34								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	57.2	21.1	9.0	31.5	341.3	22.4	407.5	22.4
差不多 More or less the same	176.8	65.2	14.5	50.4	1 040.2	68.3	1 231.4	67.6
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	37.1	13.7	5.2	18.1	139.5	9.2	181.8	10.0
不知道 Unknown	\$	\$	\$	\$	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.1
小計 Sub-total	271.1	100.0	28.7	100.0	1 522.1	100.0	1 821.9	100.0
35-54								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	109.5	24.7	21.7	24.2	384.2	21.1	515.4	21.9
差不多 More or less the same	271.6	61.2	52.6	58.8	1 219.5	66.9	1 543.7	65.5
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	62.4	14.1	15.2	17.0	217.0	11.9	294.7	12.5
不知道 Unknown	\$	\$	\$	\$	1.9	0.1	2.0	0.1
小計 Sub-total	443.7	100.0	89.6	100.0	1 822.5	100.0	2 355.8	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

⁺ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

Notes: [@] "Persons who currently had a smoking habit" referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

⁺ "Persons who previously had a smoking habit" referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.2c(續) 按年齡、比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2c (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

年齡組別/比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估 (續) Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age (Cont'd)	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
≥ 55								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	48.4	20.6	19.0	14.2	199.3	17.3	266.7	17.5
差不多 More or less the same	135.7	57.9	72.4	54.1	680.7	59.0	888.8	58.4
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	47.5	20.3	38.4	28.7	236.8	20.5	322.7	21.2
不知道 Unknown	2.9	1.2	4.0	3.0	37.2	3.2	44.1	2.9
小計 Sub-total	234.5	100.0	133.8	100.0	1 154.0	100.0	1 522.3	100.0
合計 Overall								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	215.1	22.7	49.8	19.7	924.8	20.6	1 189.6	20.9
差不多 More or less the same	584.1	61.5	139.5	55.3	2 940.4	65.4	3 664.0	64.3
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	147.0	15.5	58.8	23.3	593.3	13.2	799.1	14.0
不知道 Unknown	3.1	0.3	4.1	1.6	40.1	0.9	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	949.3	100.0	252.1	100.0	4 498.6	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

⁺ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.2d 按年齡 比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及有否飲酒習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2d Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別/比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons	
	(‘000)	百分比 %	(‘000)	百分比 %	(‘000)	百分比 %	(‘000)	百分比 %
15-34								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	38.0	26.8	14.0	35.5	355.4	21.7	407.5	22.4
差不多 More or less the same	86.5	60.8	18.6	47.2	1 126.4	68.7	1 231.4	67.6
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	17.6	12.4	6.8	17.2	157.4	9.6	181.8	10.0
不知道 Unknown	\$	\$	\$	\$	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.1
小計 Sub-total	142.2	100.0	39.4	100.0	1 640.3	100.0	1 821.9	100.0
35-54								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	80.5	26.5	25.1	29.4	409.9	20.8	515.4	21.9
差不多 More or less the same	195.3	64.2	44.6	52.3	1 303.9	66.3	1 543.7	65.5
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	28.2	9.3	15.5	18.2	250.9	12.8	294.7	12.5
不知道 Unknown	\$	\$	\$	\$	1.8	0.1	2.0	0.1
小計 Sub-total	304.1	100.0	85.3	100.0	1 966.4	100.0	2 355.8	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

⁺ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 3.2d(續) 按年齡 比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及有否飲酒習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2d Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別/比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估 (續) Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age (Cont'd)	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
≥ 55								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	34.3	21.1	21.4	13.9	211.1	17.5	266.7	17.5
差不多 More or less the same	98.5	60.8	86.9	56.4	703.4	58.3	888.8	58.4
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	27.5	17.0	40.2	26.1	255.0	21.1	322.7	21.2
不知道 Unknown	1.8	1.1	5.7	3.7	36.6	3.0	44.1	2.9
小計 Sub-total	162.1	100.0	154.1	100.0	1 206.1	100.0	1 522.3	100.0
合計 Overall								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	152.8	25.1	60.4	21.7	976.4	20.3	1 189.6	20.9
差不多 More or less the same	380.2	62.5	150.1	53.8	3 133.6	65.1	3 664.0	64.3
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	73.4	12.1	62.5	22.4	663.3	13.8	799.1	14.0
不知道 Unknown	1.9	0.3	5.8	2.1	39.6	0.8	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	608.4	100.0	278.8	100.0	4 812.8	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

⁺ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

Notes：[@] “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.2e 按年齡 比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及有否定期做運動的習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2e Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

年齡組別/比對同齡人士 的健康狀況自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	有否定期做運動的習慣 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	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 %
15-34						
較好/好許多 Better / much better	271.2	24.8	136.2	18.7	407.5	22.4
差不多 More or less the same	703.8	64.4	527.6	72.4	1 231.4	67.6
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	117.1	10.7	64.7	8.9	181.8	10.0
不知道 Unknown	§	§	§	§	1.2	0.1
小計 Sub-total	1 092.9	100.0	728.9	100.0	1 821.9	100.0
35-54						
較好/好許多 Better / much better	298.9	26.9	216.5	17.4	515.4	21.9
差不多 More or less the same	661.7	59.6	882.0	70.8	1 543.7	65.5
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	148.5	13.4	146.1	11.7	294.7	12.5
不知道 Unknown	1.2	0.1	§	§	2.0	0.1
小計 Sub-total	1 110.4	100.0	1 245.4	100.0	2 355.8	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 3.2e(續) 按年齡 比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及有否定期做運動的習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2e Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

年齡組別/比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估 (續) Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age (Cont'd)	有否定期做運動的習慣 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	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 %
≥ 55						
較好/好許多 Better / much better	150.5	19.8	116.3	15.3	266.7	17.5
差不多 More or less the same	441.7	58.1	447.2	58.7	888.8	58.4
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	152.8	20.1	169.9	22.3	322.7	21.2
不知道 Unknown	15.7	2.1	28.4	3.7	44.1	2.9
小計 Sub-total	760.7	100.0	761.6	100.0	1 522.3	100.0
合計 Overall						
較好/好許多 Better / much better	720.6	24.3	469.0	17.1	1 189.6	20.9
差不多 More or less the same	1 807.2	61.0	1 856.8	67.9	3 664.0	64.3
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	418.4	14.1	380.7	13.9	799.1	14.0
不知道 Unknown	17.8	0.6	29.5	1.1	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	2 964.0	100.0	2 736.0	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

表 3.2f 按比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2f Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and sex

比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	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 %
好許多 Much better	7.7	0.3	6.1	0.2	13.8	0.2
較好 Better	246.2	8.9	248.9	8.5	495.1	8.7
差不多 More or less the same	2 014.1	72.5	2 074.4	71.0	4 088.5	71.7
較差 Worse	479.1	17.3	544.9	18.6	1 024.1	18.0
差許多 Much worse	13.6	0.5	17.6	0.6	31.2	0.5
不知道 Unknown	16.6	0.6	30.6	1.0	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	2 777.3	100.0	2 922.6	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

表 3.2g 按比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2g Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and age

比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	年齡組別 Age group						合計 Overall
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
好許多 Much better	2.2 (0.2%)	2.1 (0.2%)	4.8 (0.4%)	2.5 (0.2%)	1.1 (0.2%)	1.0 (0.1%)	13.8 (0.2%)
較好 Better	85.8 (9.8%)	106.3 (11.2%)	119.0 (9.9%)	97.4 (8.4%)	41.7 (6.5%)	44.9 (5.1%)	495.1 (8.7%)
差不多 More or less the same	689.8 (78.9%)	706.8 (74.6%)	881.1 (73.6%)	838.9 (72.5%)	459.1 (71.3%)	512.8 (58.4%)	4 088.5 (71.7%)
較差 Worse	94.7 (10.8%)	129.0 (13.6%)	190.3 (15.9%)	211.1 (18.2%)	135.7 (21.1%)	263.2 (30.0%)	1 024.1 (18.0%)
差許多 Much worse	1.6 (0.2%)	2.4 (0.3%)	1.6 (0.1%)	7.0 (0.6%)	5.1 (0.8%)	13.5 (1.5%)	31.2 (0.5%)
不知道 Unknown	§	§	1.1 (0.1%)	§	1.4 (0.2%)	42.7 (4.9%)	47.3 (0.8%)
總計 Total	874.3 (100.0%)	947.6 (100.0%)	1 197.9 (100.0%)	1 157.8 (100.0%)	644.1 (100.0%)	878.2 (100.0%)	5 700.0 (100.0%)

表 3.2h 按年齡、比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2h Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

年齡組別/比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
15-34								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	32.7	12.1	4.6	16.0	159.1	10.5	196.4	10.8
差不多 More or less the same	197.9	73.0	19.0	66.4	1 179.7	77.5	1 396.6	76.7
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	40.4	14.9	5.0	17.6	182.2	12.0	227.6	12.5
不知道 Unknown	\$	\$	\$	\$	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.1
小計 Sub-total	271.0	100.0	28.7	100.0	1 522.1	100.0	1 821.9	100.0
35-54								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	48.6	11.0	8.2	9.1	167.0	9.2	223.8	9.5
差不多 More or less the same	307.0	69.2	59.1	66.0	1 353.9	74.3	1 720.0	73.0
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	88.0	19.8	22.3	24.9	299.8	16.4	410.0	17.4
不知道 Unknown	\$	\$	\$	\$	1.9	0.1	2.0	0.1
小計 Sub-total	443.7	100.0	89.6	100.0	1 822.5	100.0	2 355.8	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

⁺ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.2h(續) 按年齡、比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2h Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

年齡組別/比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估 (續) Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago (Cont'd)	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons	
	('000)	百分比 %	('000)	百分比 %	('000)	百分比 %	('000)	百分比 %
≥ 55								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	14.9	6.4	7.6	5.7	66.3	5.7	88.7	5.8
差不多 More or less the same	156.1	66.6	75.5	56.4	740.3	64.2	971.9	63.8
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	60.6	25.8	46.7	34.9	310.2	26.9	417.6	27.4
不知道 Unknown	2.9	1.2	4.0	3.0	37.2	3.2	44.1	2.9
小計 Sub-total	234.5	100.0	133.8	100.0	1 154.0	100.0	1 522.3	100.0
合計 Overall								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	96.3	10.1	20.3	8.1	392.3	8.7	508.9	8.9
差不多 More or less the same	660.9	69.6	153.6	60.9	3 274.0	72.8	4 088.5	71.7
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	189.0	19.9	74.1	29.4	792.2	17.6	1 055.3	18.5
不知道 Unknown	3.1	0.3	4.1	1.6	40.1	0.9	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	949.3	100.0	252.1	100.0	4 498.6	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

⁺ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

Notes：[@] “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.2i 按年齡、比對十二個月前的的健康狀況自我評估及有否飲酒習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2i Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別/比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons	
	(‘000)	百分比 %	(‘000)	百分比 %	(‘000)	百分比 %	(‘000)	百分比 %
15-34								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	22.5	15.8	11.2	28.4	162.8	9.9	196.4	10.8
差不多 More or less the same	100.1	70.4	19.9	50.5	1 276.6	77.8	1 396.6	76.7
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	19.6	13.8	8.3	21.1	199.8	12.2	227.6	12.5
不知道 Unknown	§	§	§	§	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.1
小計 Sub-total	142.2	100.0	39.4	100.0	1 640.3	100.0	1 821.9	100.0
35-54								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	36.7	12.1	17.5	20.6	169.5	8.6	223.8	9.5
差不多 More or less the same	217.3	71.5	51.3	60.2	1 451.4	73.8	1 720.0	73.0
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	50.0	16.4	16.3	19.1	343.7	17.5	410.0	17.4
不知道 Unknown	§	§	§	§	1.8	0.1	2.0	0.1
小計 Sub-total	304.1	100.0	85.3	100.0	1 966.4	100.0	2 355.8	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

⁺ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 3.2i(續) 按年齡、比對十二個月前的的健康狀況自我評估及有否飲酒習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2i (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別/比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估 (續) Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago (Cont'd)	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons	
	百分比 (%)	百分比 (%)	百分比 (%)	百分比 (%)	百分比 (%)	百分比 (%)	百分比 (%)	百分比 (%)
≥ 55								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	10.5	6.5	9.8	6.4	68.4	5.7	88.7	5.8
差不多 More or less the same	111.5	68.8	82.4	53.5	777.9	64.5	971.9	63.8
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	38.2	23.6	56.2	36.5	323.1	26.8	417.6	27.4
不知道 Unknown	1.8	1.1	5.7	3.7	36.6	3.0	44.1	2.9
小計 Sub-total	162.1	100.0	154.1	100.0	1 206.1	100.0	1 522.3	100.0
合計 Overall								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	69.7	11.5	38.5	13.8	400.7	8.3	508.9	8.9
差不多 More or less the same	428.9	70.5	153.6	55.1	3 506.0	72.8	4 088.5	71.7
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	107.8	17.7	80.8	29.0	866.6	18.0	1 055.3	18.5
不知道 Unknown	1.9	0.3	5.8	2.1	39.6	0.8	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	608.4	100.0	278.8	100.0	4 812.8	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

⁺ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

Notes: [@] "Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks" referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

⁺ "Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks" referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

**表 3.2j 按年齡 比對十二個月前的的健康狀況自我評估及有否定期做運動的習慣
劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目**
Table 3.2j Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

年齡組別/比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	有否定期做運動的習慣 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	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 %
15-34						
較好/好許多 Better / much better	147.3	13.5	49.1	6.7	196.4	10.8
差不多 More or less the same	801.0	73.3	595.6	81.7	1 396.6	76.7
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	143.8	13.2	83.9	11.5	227.6	12.5
不知道 Unknown	§	§	§	§	1.2	0.1
小計 Sub-total	1 092.9	100.0	728.9	100.0	1 821.9	100.0
35-54						
較好/好許多 Better / much better	148.0	13.3	75.8	6.1	223.8	9.5
差不多 More or less the same	760.0	68.5	960.0	77.1	1 720.0	73.0
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	201.1	18.1	208.9	16.8	410.0	17.4
不知道 Unknown	1.2	0.1	§	§	2.0	0.1
小計 Sub-total	1 110.4	100.0	1 245.4	100.0	2 355.8	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.2j(續) 按年齡 比對十二個月前的的健康狀況自我評估及有否定期做運動的習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2j (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

年齡組別/比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估 (續) Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago (Cont'd)	有否定期做運動的習慣 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	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 %
≥ 55						
較好/好許多 Better / much better	53.0	7.0	35.8	4.7	88.7	5.8
差不多 More or less the same	483.5	63.6	488.4	64.1	971.9	63.8
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	208.5	27.4	209.1	27.5	417.6	27.4
不知道 Unknown	15.7	2.1	28.4	3.7	44.1	2.9
小計 Sub-total	760.7	100.0	761.6	100.0	1 522.3	100.0
合計 Overall						
較好/好許多 Better / much better	348.3	11.8	160.6	5.9	508.9	8.9
差不多 More or less the same	2 044.5	69.0	2 044.0	74.7	4 088.5	71.7
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	553.4	18.7	501.9	18.3	1 055.3	18.5
不知道 Unknown	17.8	0.6	29.5	1.1	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	2 964.0	100.0	2 736.0	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

表 3.2k 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2k Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived general health condition and sex

整體健康狀況的自我評估 Self-perceived general health condition	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 %
極好 Excellent	17.2	0.6	15.1	0.5	32.4	0.6
很好 Very good	351.4	12.7	335.5	11.5	686.9	12.1
好 Good	1 368.4	49.3	1 358.5	46.5	2 726.9	47.8
一般 Fair	835.0	30.1	965.3	33.0	1 800.3	31.6
差 Poor	188.7	6.8	217.6	7.4	406.3	7.1
不知道 Unknown	16.6	0.6	30.6	1.0	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	2 777.3	100.0	2 922.6	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

表 3.2/ 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2/ Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived general health condition and age

整體健康狀況的自我評估 Self-perceived general health condition	年齡組別 Age group						合計 Overall
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
極好 Excellent	5.9 (0.7%)	6.3 (0.7%)	6.0 (0.5%)	7.9 (0.7%)	3.2 (0.5%)	3.0 (0.3%)	32.4 (0.6%)
很好 Very good	140.9 (16.1%)	147.6 (15.6%)	156.9 (13.1%)	133.0 (11.5%)	52.2 (8.1%)	56.2 (6.4%)	686.9 (12.1%)
好 Good	491.1 (56.2%)	494.7 (52.2%)	612.6 (51.1%)	572.9 (49.5%)	283.8 (44.1%)	271.7 (30.9%)	2 726.9 (47.8%)
一般 Fair	197.2 (22.6%)	248.5 (26.2%)	360.6 (30.1%)	365.9 (31.6%)	248.7 (38.6%)	379.4 (43.2%)	1 800.3 (31.6%)
差 Poor	38.8 (4.4%)	49.4 (5.2%)	60.8 (5.1%)	77.2 (6.7%)	54.8 (8.5%)	125.2 (14.3%)	406.3 (7.1%)
不知道 Unknown	§	§	1.1 (0.1%)	§	1.4 (0.2%)	42.7 (4.9%)	47.3 (0.8%)
總計 Total	874.3 (100.0%)	947.6 (100.0%)	1 197.9 (100.0%)	1 157.8 (100.0%)	644.1 (100.0%)	878.2 (100.0%)	5 700.0 (100.0%)

表 3.2m 按年齡 整體健康狀況的自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2m Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived general health condition and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

年齡組別/整體健康狀況 的自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived general health condition	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
15-34								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	42.4	15.7	5.7	19.7	252.7	16.6	300.8	16.5
好 Good	135.6	50.0	10.3	35.9	839.9	55.2	985.9	54.1
一般 Fair	72.9	26.9	10.5	36.6	362.4	23.8	445.8	24.5
差 Poor	20.0	7.4	2.2	7.7	66.0	4.3	88.3	4.8
不知道 Unknown	§	§	§	§	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.1
小計 Sub-total	271.1	100.0	28.7	100.0	1 522.1	100.0	1 821.9	100.0
35-54								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	66.5	15.0	13.4	15.0	223.9	12.3	303.8	12.9
好 Good	210.5	47.4	37.4	41.8	937.6	51.4	1 185.5	50.3
一般 Fair	135.4	30.5	30.9	34.5	560.2	30.7	726.5	30.8
差 Poor	31.2	7.0	7.8	8.7	99.0	5.4	138.0	5.9
不知道 Unknown	§	§	§	§	1.9	0.1	2.0	0.1
小計 Sub-total	443.7	100.0	89.6	100.0	1 822.5	100.0	2 355.8	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

⁺ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 3.2m(續) 按年齡、整體健康狀況的自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.2m Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived general health condition (Cont'd) and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

年齡組別/整體健康狀況 的自我評估(續) Age group / Self-perceived general health condition (Cont'd)	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons	
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
≥ 55								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	23.2	9.9	7.0	5.2	84.5	7.3	114.6	7.5
好 Good	90.3	38.5	39.9	29.8	425.3	36.9	555.5	36.5
一般 Fair	89.4	38.1	62.1	46.4	476.6	41.3	628.1	41.3
差 Poor	28.7	12.2	20.8	15.5	130.5	11.3	180.0	11.8
不知道 Unknown	2.9	1.2	4.0	3.0	37.2	3.2	44.1	2.9
小計 Sub-total	234.5	100.0	133.8	100.0	1 154.0	100.0	1 522.3	100.0
合計 Overall								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	132.1	13.9	26.1	10.4	561.1	12.5	719.2	12.6
好 Good	436.5	46.0	87.6	34.8	2 202.8	49.0	2 726.9	47.8
一般 Fair	297.7	31.4	103.5	41.1	1 399.1	31.1	1 800.3	31.6
差 Poor	80.0	8.4	30.8	12.2	295.5	6.6	406.3	7.1
不知道 Unknown	3.1	0.3	4.1	1.6	40.1	0.9	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	949.3	100.0	252.1	100.0	4 498.6	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

⁺ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

Notes: [@] "Persons who currently had a smoking habit" referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

⁺ "Persons who previously had a smoking habit" referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.2n 按年齡、整體健康狀況的自我評估及有否飲酒習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2n Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived general health condition and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別/整體健康狀況 的自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived general health condition	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
15-34								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	29.0	20.4	11.3	28.6	260.5	15.9	300.8	16.5
好 Good	69.2	48.7	16.6	42.2	900.0	54.9	985.9	54.1
一般 Fair	36.1	25.4	8.3	21.0	401.4	24.5	445.8	24.5
差 Poor	7.8	5.5	3.2	8.1	77.3	4.7	88.3	4.8
不知道 Unknown	§	§	§	§	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.1
小計 Sub-total	142.2	100.0	39.4	100.0	1 640.3	100.0	1 821.9	100.0
35-54								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	46.5	15.3	20.2	23.7	237.1	12.1	303.8	12.9
好 Good	163.2	53.7	31.9	37.4	990.5	50.4	1 185.5	50.3
一般 Fair	81.9	26.9	26.1	30.6	618.5	31.5	726.5	30.8
差 Poor	12.4	4.1	7.0	8.3	118.6	6.0	138.0	5.9
不知道 Unknown	§	§	§	§	1.8	0.1	2.0	0.1
小計 Sub-total	304.1	100.0	85.3	100.0	1 966.4	100.0	2 355.8	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

⁺ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 3.2n(續) 按年齡、整體健康狀況的自我評估及有否飲酒習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.2n (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived general health condition and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別/整體健康狀況 的自我評估(續) Age group / Self-perceived general health condition (Cont'd)	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
≥ 55								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	15.7	9.7	8.6	5.6	90.4	7.5	114.6	7.5
好 Good	64.0	39.5	43.6	28.3	447.9	37.1	555.5	36.5
一般 Fair	63.6	39.2	72.4	47.0	492.1	40.8	628.1	41.3
差 Poor	17.0	10.5	23.9	15.5	139.1	11.5	180.0	11.8
不知道 Unknown	1.8	1.1	5.7	3.7	36.6	3.0	44.1	2.9
小計 Sub-total	162.1	100.0	154.1	100.0	1 206.1	100.0	1 522.3	100.0
合計 Overall								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	91.2	15.0	40.1	14.4	588.0	12.2	719.2	12.6
好 Good	296.4	48.7	92.0	33.0	2 338.4	48.6	2 726.9	47.8
一般 Fair	181.7	29.9	106.8	38.3	1 511.9	31.4	1 800.3	31.6
差 Poor	37.2	6.1	34.1	12.2	335.0	7.0	406.3	7.1
不知道 Unknown	1.9	0.3	5.8	2.1	39.6	0.8	47.3	0.8
總計 Total	608.4	100.0	278.8	100.0	4 812.8	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

註釋：[@] 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

⁺ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.2o 按年齡、整體健康狀況的自我評估及有否定期做運動的習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2o Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived general health condition and whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

年齡組別/整體健康狀況 的自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived general health condition	有否定期做運動的習慣 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	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 %
15-34						
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	203.0	18.6	97.8	13.4	300.8	16.5
好 Good	561.9	51.4	423.9	58.2	985.9	54.1
一般 Fair	266.6	24.4	179.2	24.6	445.8	24.5
差 Poor	60.6	5.5	27.7	3.8	88.3	4.8
不知道 Unknown	§	§	§	§	1.2	0.1
小計 Sub-total	1 092.9	100.0	728.9	100.0	1 821.9	100.0
35-54						
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	174.6	15.7	129.2	10.4	303.8	12.9
好 Good	514.3	46.3	671.2	53.9	1 185.5	50.3
一般 Fair	351.4	31.6	375.1	30.1	726.5	30.8
差 Poor	69.0	6.2	69.1	5.5	138.0	5.9
不知道 Unknown	1.2	0.1	§	§	2.0	0.1
小計 Sub-total	1 110.4	100.0	1 245.4	100.0	2 355.8	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.2o(續) 按年齡、整體健康狀況的自我評估及有否定期做運動的習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.2o Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived general health condition and whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly
 (Cont'd)

年齡組別/整體健康狀況 的自我評估(續) Age group / Self-perceived general health condition (Cont'd)	有否定期做運動的習慣 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	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 %
≥ 55						
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	68.4	9.0	46.2	6.1	114.6	7.5
好 Good	281.1	37.0	274.4	36.0	555.5	36.5
一般 Fair	318.0	41.8	310.1	40.7	628.1	41.3
差 Poor	77.4	10.2	102.5	13.5	180.0	11.8
不知道 Unknown	15.7	2.1	28.4	3.7	44.1	2.9
小計 Sub-total	760.7	100.0	761.6	100.0	1 522.3	100.0
合計 Overall						
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	445.9	15.0	273.3	10.0	719.2	12.6
好 Good	1 357.3	45.8	1 369.6	50.1	2 726.9	47.8
一般 Fair	936.0	31.6	864.4	31.6	1 800.3	31.6
差 Poor	207.0	7.0	199.3	7.3	406.3	7.1
不知道 Unknown	17.8	0.6	29.5	1.1	47.3	0.8
小計 Sub-total	2 964.0	100.0	2 736.0	100.0	5 700.0	100.0

表 3.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.3a Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors 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 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 15	30.1	5.0	6.2	28.4	3.9	6.2	58.5	4.4	6.2
15 - 24	28.7	4.7	6.4	21.9	3.0	5.1	50.6	3.8	5.8
25 - 34	31.5	5.2	6.9	35.4	4.8	7.2	67.0	5.0	7.1
35 - 44	63.8	10.5	11.4	94.3	12.8	14.7	158.1	11.8	13.2
45 - 54	97.3	16.0	16.8	106.6	14.5	18.4	203.9	15.2	17.6
55 - 64	95.8	15.8	28.7	125.3	17.0	40.3	221.0	16.5	34.3
≥ 65	260.0	42.8	64.6	324.6	44.1	68.2	584.6	43.5	66.6
合計# Overall#	607.2	100.0 (45.2)	18.6	736.5	100.0 (54.8)	21.8	1 343.7	100.0 (100.0)	20.2
中位數(歲) Median (years)	60			60			60		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十五歲以下的男性為例，6.2%患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

括號內的數字顯示在所有患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 6.2% had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

表 3.3b 按經濟活動身分劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.3b Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 [#] Economically active [#]	452.9	33.7	13.2
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	890.8	66.3	27.6
退休人士 Retired persons	458.6	34.1	63.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	271.7	20.2	29.2
學生 Students	84.7	6.3	6.2
其他 Others	75.8	5.6	38.7
合計 Overall	1 343.7	100.0	20.2

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，13.2%患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 13.2% had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

[#] Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 3.3c 按疾病類別及年齡劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.3c Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and age

疾病類別 [#] Type of diseases [#]	年齡組別 Age group							合計
	< 15	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	Overall
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
心臟或循環系統疾病 Disease of the heart or circulatory system	2.4 (4.2%)	5.0 (9.9%)	11.8 (17.7%)	31.7 (20.0%)	87.1 (42.7%)	126.4 (57.2%)	379.6 (64.9%)	644.1 (47.9%)
內分泌及新陳代謝疾病 Endocrine and metabolic disease	2.0 (3.4%)	4.7 (9.3%)	8.7 (13.0%)	29.5 (18.7%)	42.4 (20.8%)	62.3 (28.2%)	151.3 (25.9%)	300.8 (22.4%)
骨骼肌肉疾病 Musculoskeletal disease	§	2.8 (5.5%)	2.7 (4.0%)	12.1 (7.7%)	27.1 (13.3%)	29.0 (13.1%)	106.8 (18.3%)	181.2 (13.5%)
肺病 Lung disease	26.4 (45.2%)	9.2 (18.1%)	7.2 (10.7%)	11.2 (7.1%)	6.8 (3.4%)	7.8 (3.5%)	42.3 (7.2%)	110.9 (8.3%)
眼病 Disease of the eye	2.3 (3.9%)	1.2 (2.5%)	1.2 (1.8%)	5.3 (3.4%)	8.7 (4.3%)	12.2 (5.5%)	76.5 (13.1%)	107.5 (8.0%)
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Disease of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	10.6 (18.1%)	10.5 (20.7%)	9.0 (13.4%)	16.2 (10.2%)	16.3 (8.0%)	8.6 (3.9%)	21.7 (3.7%)	92.8 (6.9%)
精神病 Mental disorder	3.4 (5.9%)	4.2 (8.4%)	8.5 (12.8%)	24.7 (15.6%)	11.8 (5.8%)	10.4 (4.7%)	27.3 (4.7%)	90.3 (6.7%)
癌病 Cancer	§	1.7 (3.4%)	1.6 (2.4%)	6.2 (3.9%)	7.0 (3.4%)	10.0 (4.5%)	13.6 (2.3%)	40.6 (3.0%)
腸胃病 Stomach and intestinal disease	1.1 (1.9%)	1.5 (3.0%)	3.3 (4.9%)	2.9 (1.9%)	8.0 (3.9%)	4.9 (2.2%)	14.4 (2.5%)	36.0 (2.7%)
皮膚病 Skin disease	5.9 (10.1%)	5.4 (10.6%)	3.9 (5.8%)	4.4 (2.8%)	4.4 (2.2%)	2.4 (1.1%)	8.7 (1.5%)	35.0 (2.6%)

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別內所有患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors in the respective age groups.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.3c(續) 按疾病類別及年齡劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.3c Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by
(Cont'd) type of diseases and age

疾病類別 [#] (續) Type of diseases [#] (Cont'd)	年齡組別 Age group							合計
	< 15	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	Overall
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
神經系統疾病 Disease of the nervous system	§	4.5 (8.9%)	2.4 (3.6%)	1.8 (1.1%)	1.3 (0.6%)	1.1 (0.5%)	21.2 (3.6%)	32.4 (2.4%)
肝病 Liver disease	§	1.6 (3.3%)	5.3 (7.9%)	9.6 (6.1%)	7.9 (3.9%)	4.9 (2.2%)	2.9 (0.5%)	32.3 (2.4%)
腎病 Kidney disease	3.6 (6.1%)	§	2.4 (3.6%)	3.5 (2.2%)	3.0 (1.5%)	3.9 (1.8%)	6.3 (1.1%)	22.7 (1.7%)
免疫系統疾病 Immune disease	§	§	§	1.4 (0.9%)	2.9 (1.4%)	3.6 (1.6%)	2.0 (0.3%)	10.7 (0.8%)
血病或血科疾病 Disease of the blood	§	§	§	2.4 (1.5%)	2.5 (1.2%)	§	2.4 (0.4%)	8.5 (0.6%)
生殖系統疾病 Genital disease	1.4 (2.4%)	§	§	1.6 (1.0%)	§	1.1 (0.5%)	§	5.9 (0.4%)
舊患後遺症 Complications of previous injury	§	§	§	§	§	§	1.3 (0.2%)	3.3 (0.2%)
其他 Other diseases	1.4 (2.4%)	1.3 (2.5%)	2.0 (3.0%)	9.2 (5.8%)	5.8 (2.9%)	6.2 (2.8%)	11.8 (2.0%)	37.7 (2.8%)
合計 Overall	58.5	50.6	67.0	158.1	203.9	221.0	584.6	1 343.7

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別內所有患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors in the respective age groups.

表 3.3d 按在統計前六個月內定期服用的藥物類別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.3d Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of medicine regularly consumed during the six months before enumeration

在統計前六個月內定期服用的藥物類別 Type of medicine regularly consumed during the six months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
沒有定期服用藥物 Did not consume any medicine regularly	237.1	17.6
只服用西藥 Western medicine only	1 035.4	77.1
只服用中藥 Chinese medicine only	25.7	1.9
同時服用西藥及中藥 Both Western and Chinese medicine	45.4	3.4
總計 Total	1 343.7	100.0

表 3.4a 按年齡及有否吸煙習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4a Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by age and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

年齡組別 Age group	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit											
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]			以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺			從未有 Never had			總計 Total		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 34	21.8	12.2	8.0	3.9	3.6	13.6	91.9	9.2	6.0	117.6	9.1	6.5
35 - 54	58.4	32.7	13.2	17.1	15.8	19.1	286.5	28.7	15.7	362.0	28.2	15.4
≥ 55	98.3	55.1	41.9	87.3	80.6	65.2	620.1	62.1	53.7	805.6	62.7	52.9
合計 Overall	178.4	100.0	18.8	108.3	100.0	43.0	998.4	100.0	22.2	1 285.2	100.0	22.5

註釋：[@] 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

⁺ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以十五至三十四歲現時有吸煙習慣的人士為例，8.0%患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons aged 15-34 who currently had a cigarette smoking habit, 8.0% had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

表 3.4b 按疾病類別及有否吸煙習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4b Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

疾病類別 [#] Type of diseases [#]	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
心臟或循環系統疾病 Disease of the heart or circulatory system	73.0	40.9	60.2	55.6	508.4	50.9	641.6	49.9
內分泌及新陳代謝疾病 Endocrine and metabolic disease	37.1	20.8	24.8	22.9	236.9	23.7	298.9	23.3
骨骼肌肉疾病 Musculoskeletal disease	28.2	15.8	15.4	14.2	137.0	13.7	180.5	14.0
眼病 Disease of the eye	12.5	7.0	12.8	11.9	79.9	8.0	105.2	8.2
精神病 Mental disorder	15.7	8.8	6.0	5.5	65.1	6.5	86.9	6.8
肺病 Lung disease	15.9	8.9	15.4	14.2	53.2	5.3	84.5	6.6
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Disease of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	11.6	6.5	7.2	6.7	63.4	6.4	82.2	6.4
癌病 Cancer	6.1	3.4	5.5	5.1	28.6	2.9	40.2	3.1
腸胃病 Stomach and intestinal disease	6.2	3.5	1.8	1.7	26.9	2.7	34.9	2.7

註釋：[@] 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

⁺ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 3.4b(續) 按疾病類別及有否吸煙習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.4b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

疾病類別 [#] (續) Type of diseases [#] (Cont'd)	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
神經系統疾病 Disease of the nervous system	5.0	2.8	2.7	2.5	24.6	2.5	32.4	2.5
肝病 Liver disease	3.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	26.6	2.7	32.3	2.5
皮膚病 Skin disease	3.6	2.0	3.7	3.4	21.8	2.2	29.1	2.3
腎病 Kidney disease	3.5	1.9	1.0	0.9	14.7	1.5	19.1	1.5
免疫系統疾病 Immune disease	1.6	0.9	§	§	9.1	0.9	10.7	0.8
血病或血科疾病 Disease of the blood	§	§	§	§	7.3	0.7	8.1	0.6
生殖系統疾病 Genital disease	§	§	§	§	4.1	0.4	4.5	0.3
舊患後遺症 Complications of previous injury	§	§	§	§	2.3	0.2	3.3	0.3
其他 Other diseases	6.0	3.4	3.2	2.9	27.2	2.7	36.3	2.8
合計 Overall	178.4		108.3		998.4		1 285.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4c 按年齡及有否飲酒習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4c Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by age and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別 Age group	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks											
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]			以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺			從未有 Never had			總計 Total		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 34	13.3	11.6	9.4	3.7	3.0	9.5	100.5	9.6	6.1	117.6	9.1	6.5
35 - 54	39.8	34.7	13.1	17.8	14.3	20.9	304.3	29.1	15.5	362.0	28.2	15.4
≥ 55	61.5	53.7	38.0	103.2	82.7	67.0	640.9	61.3	53.1	805.6	62.7	52.9
合計 Overall	114.6	100.0	18.8	124.8	100.0	44.8	1 045.8	100.0	21.7	1 285.2	100.0	22.5

註釋：[@] 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

⁺ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以十五至三十四歲現時有飲酒習慣的人士為例，9.4%患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

Notes: [@] “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons aged 15-34 who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, 9.4% had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

表 3.4d 按疾病類別及有否飲酒習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4d Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

疾病類別 [#] Type of diseases [#]	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
心臟或循環系統疾病 Disease of the heart or circulatory system	50.8	44.3	69.3	55.5	521.6	49.9	641.6	49.9
內分泌及新陳代謝疾病 Endocrine and metabolic disease	21.9	19.1	28.7	23.0	248.3	23.7	298.9	23.3
骨骼肌肉疾病 Musculoskeletal disease	16.9	14.7	21.6	17.3	142.0	13.6	180.5	14.0
眼病 Disease of the eye	10.0	8.7	9.5	7.6	85.8	8.2	105.2	8.2
精神病 Mental disorder	5.4	4.7	7.5	6.0	73.9	7.1	86.9	6.8
肺病 Lung disease	8.9	7.8	13.1	10.5	62.5	6.0	84.5	6.6
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Disease of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	8.4	7.3	5.8	4.7	68.0	6.5	82.2	6.4
癌病 Cancer	4.3	3.7	6.3	5.0	29.6	2.8	40.2	3.1
腸胃病 Stomach and intestinal disease	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.3	30.1	2.9	34.9	2.7

註釋：[@] 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

⁺ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[@] “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

⁺ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.4d(續) 按疾病類別及有否飲酒習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.4d (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

疾病類別#(續) Type of diseases# (Cont'd)	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有 [@] Currently had [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
神經系統疾病 Disease of the nervous system	3.1	2.7	3.4	2.7	25.9	2.5	32.4	2.5
肝病 Liver disease	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.6	25.5	2.4	32.3	2.5
皮膚病 Skin disease	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.0	24.4	2.3	29.1	2.3
腎病 Kidney disease	1.1	1.0	2.5	2.0	15.5	1.5	19.1	1.5
免疫系統疾病 Immune disease	1.3	1.1	§	§	8.7	0.8	10.7	0.8
血病或血科疾病 Disease of the blood	§	§	§	§	7.1	0.7	8.1	0.6
生殖系統疾病 Genital disease	§	§	1.1	0.9	2.7	0.3	4.5	0.3
舊患後遺症 Complications of previous injury	1.2	1.0	§	§	1.3	0.1	3.3	0.3
其他 Other diseases	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.3	30.3	2.9	36.3	2.8
合計 Overall	114.6		124.8		1 045.8		1 285.2	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4e 按年齡及有否定期做運動的習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4e Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by age and whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

年齡組別 Age group	有否定期做運動的習慣 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly								
	有 Yes			沒有 No			總計 Total		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 34	66.1	10.6	6.0	51.5	7.7	7.1	117.6	9.1	6.5
35 - 54	175.2	28.2	15.8	186.7	28.1	15.0	362.0	28.2	15.4
≥ 55	379.4	61.1	49.9	426.3	64.2	56.0	805.6	62.7	52.9
合計 Overall	620.7	100.0	20.9	664.5	100.0	24.3	1 285.2	100.0	22.5

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以十五至三十四歲現時有定期做運動的習慣的人士為例，6.0%患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons aged 15-34 who had a habit of doing exercise regularly, 6.0% had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

表 3.4f 按疾病類別及有否定期做運動的習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4f Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

疾病類別 [#] Type of diseases [#]	有否定期做運動的習慣 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	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 %
心臟或循環系統疾病 Disease of the heart or circulatory system	306.2	49.3	335.5	50.5	641.6	49.9
內分泌及新陳代謝疾病 Endocrine and metabolic disease	137.1	22.1	161.8	24.3	298.9	23.3
骨骼肌肉疾病 Musculoskeletal disease	86.0	13.9	94.6	14.2	180.5	14.0
眼病 Disease of the eye	51.4	8.3	53.8	8.1	105.2	8.2
精神病 Mental disorder	36.5	5.9	50.4	7.6	86.9	6.8
肺病 Lung disease	36.7	5.9	47.8	7.2	84.5	6.6
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Disease of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	46.1	7.4	36.2	5.4	82.2	6.4
癌病 Cancer	20.7	3.3	19.5	2.9	40.2	3.1
腸胃病 Stomach and intestinal disease	12.1	2.0	22.8	3.4	34.9	2.7

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.4f(續) 按疾病類別及有否定期做運動的習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4f (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly

疾病類別 [#] (續) Type of diseases [#] (Cont'd)	有否定期做運動的習慣 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	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 %
神經系統疾病 Disease of the nervous system	20.2	3.3	12.2	1.8	32.4	2.5
肝病 Liver disease	15.0	2.4	17.3	2.6	32.3	2.5
皮膚病 Skin disease	14.1	2.3	15.0	2.3	29.1	2.3
腎病 Kidney disease	7.4	1.2	11.7	1.8	19.1	1.5
免疫系統疾病 Immune disease	3.9	0.6	6.7	1.0	10.7	0.8
血病或血科疾病 Disease of the blood	4.1	0.7	4.0	0.6	8.1	0.6
生殖系統疾病 Genital disease	3.4	0.5	1.1	0.2	4.5	0.3
舊患後遺症 Complications of previous injury	§	§	2.9	0.4	3.3	0.3
其他 Other diseases	17.9	2.9	18.5	2.8	36.3	2.8
合計 Overall	620.7		664.5		1 285.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

4 就醫情況 Doctor consultation

在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士

4.1 當被問及有否在統計前三十天內就醫，約 1 507 400 人(22.7%)表示有。(表 4.1a)

4.2 「就醫」是指向醫生求診，但不包括下列情況：

- (a) 住院病人在留院期間接受醫生診治；
- (b) 只到診所取藥或接受藥物注射而沒有見醫生；及
- (c) 向牙醫求診。

但是，由醫生進行的檢查及在醫院的門診部及急症室的診症，無論有關人士隨後有否入院，均計算在內。

年齡及性別

4.3 在該 1 507 400 人中，21.9%在年齡六十五歲及以上。另 17.4%在年齡四十五至五十四歲和 14.8%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為四十五歲。(表 4.1a)

4.4 六十五歲及以上人士的就醫比率最高(37.5%)。其次是五歲以下的兒童，其比率為 34.7%。至於年齡介乎十五至六十四歲的人士，就醫比率大致上隨年齡增長而上升，由十五至二十四歲人士的 14.2%，上升至五十五至六十四歲人士的 26.0%。(圖 4.1 及表 4.1a)

4.5 按性別分析，在該 1 507 400 人中，56.8%為女性，而 43.2%為男性。男性及女性的年齡中位數分別為四十三歲和四十五歲。女性的就醫比率較高(25.3%)，男性的就醫比率則為 19.9%。(表 4.1a)

Persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration

4.1 When asked about whether they had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration, some 1 507 400 persons (22.7%) gave an affirmative answer. (Table 4.1a)

4.2 'Doctor consultation' referred to an occasion on which a person consulted a doctor but excluded the following:

- (a) doctor consultations by in-patients during their stay in hospitals;
- (b) attendance in clinics to get medicine or to have injections without seeing a doctor; and
- (c) dental consultations.

However, check-ups conducted by a doctor and consultations which occurred in out-patient departments and Accident and Emergency departments of hospitals, whether or not the person concerned was subsequently admitted into hospital, were included.

Age and sex

4.3 Of those 1 507 400 persons, 21.9% were aged 65 and over, while 17.4% were aged 45-54 and 14.8% were aged 35-44. Their median age was 45. (Table 4.1a)

4.4 Older persons aged 65 and over had the highest doctor consultation rate of 37.5%, followed by Children aged below 5, with a rate of 34.7%. For those aged 15-64, the rate generally increased with age of persons, rising from 14.2% for those aged 15-24 to 26.0% for those aged 55-64. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.1a)

4.5 Analysed by sex, 56.8% of those 1 507 400 persons were females and 43.2% were males. Both males and females had a median age of 43 and 45 respectively. Females had a higher doctor consultation rate of 25.3%, as compared to 19.9%. (Table 4.1a)

經濟活動身分

4.6 按經濟活動身分分析，在該 1 507 400 名在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士中，約 56.4% 是非從事經濟活動人士，而 43.6% 則為從事經濟活動人士。非從事經濟活動人士的就醫比率較高(26.3%)；而從事經濟活動人士的就醫比率則為 19.2%。他們之間的差異可能是由於兩者不同的年齡分布，因有相當比例的非從事經濟活動人士為兒童及長者。(表 4.1b)

Economic activity status

4.6 Analysed by economic activity status, 56.4% of the 1 507 400 persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration were economically inactive and 43.6% were economically active. Economically inactive persons had a higher doctor consultation rate (26.3%) as compared to economically active persons (with a rate of 19.2%). This difference was probably due to the different age distribution of persons in the two economic activity status groups, as a significant share of the economically inactive persons were children and older persons. (Table 4.1b)

有否醫療福利及醫療保險

4.7 在該 1 507 400 人中，20.9% 只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利；11.7% 只獲醫療保險保障；11.7% 同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及獲醫療保險保障；及 55.7% 兩樣皆沒有。同時享有兩方面醫療保障的人士的就醫比率最高，為 29.0%。(表 4.1c)

Whether had medical benefits and medical insurance

4.7 Among those 1 507 400 persons, 20.9% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies; 11.7%, only covered by medical insurance; 11.7%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently; and 55.7%, neither of them. Persons who had both kinds of medical protection had the highest doctor consultation rate, at 29.0%. (Table 4.1c)

有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病

4.8 在該 1 507 400 人中，約 40.9% 患有需要長期覆診的疾病，而其餘的 59.1% 則沒有。患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士的就醫比率較高，為 45.9%，而沒有長期病患的人士的就醫比率則為 16.8%。(表 4.1d)

Whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

4.8 Some 40.9% of those 1 507 400 persons had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors while the remaining 59.1% did not have such diseases. Persons having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctor had a higher doctor consultation rate of 45.9%, as compared to 16.8% for persons without chronic diseases. (Table 4.1d)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

4.9 就該些在統計前三十天內曾就醫的 1 267 000 名十五歲及以上人士而言，約 9.7% 認為自己的整體健康狀況極好/很好；40.4%，好；36.8%，一般；及 11.2%，差。認為自己的整體健康狀況差的人士的就醫比率最高，為 34.8%。(表 4.2)

Self-perceived general health condition

4.9 Of those 1 267 000 persons aged 15 and over who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration, some 9.7% perceived their general health condition as excellent / very good; 40.4%, good; 36.8%, fair; and 11.2%, poor. Persons who considered their general health condition as poor had the highest doctor consultation rate, at 34.8%. (Table 4.2)

*診症醫生類別**Type of medical practitioners consulted*

4.10 在該 1 507 400 名在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士中,約 1 376 800 名(91.3%)曾向西醫求診。西醫包括註冊或非註冊私家西醫及在醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部、私家醫院門診部、衛生署轄下診所、衛生署轄下診所或醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室、社團診療所、慈善團體診療所與豁免登記診療所診症的醫生。(表 4.3a)

4.10 Of those 1 507 400 persons who had consulted medical practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, some 1 376 800 persons (91.3%) had consulted Western medicine practitioners during that period. Western medicine practitioners included private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, and doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority, out-patient departments of private hospitals, clinics under the Department of Health, Accident and Emergency departments of clinics under the Department of Health and of hospitals under the Hospital Authority, clinics of institutions and charitable organizations and exempted clinics. (Table 4.3a)

4.11 約 199 300 人(13.2%)在統計前三十天內曾向中醫求診,包括內科/普通科中醫、針灸中醫及骨傷中醫。(表 4.3a)

4.11 About 199 300 persons (13.2%) had consulted Chinese medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, including herbalists, acupuncturists and bone-setters. (Table 4.3a)

在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診的人士**Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the thirty days before enumeration***年齡/性別**Age / sex*

4.12 在該 1 376 800 名在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診的人士中,22.9%年齡在六十五歲及以上。另 16.1%年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲和 14.1%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為四十五歲。六十五歲及以上的長者曾向西醫求診的比率最高,為 35.9%。其次是五歲以下兒童,其比率為 34.0%。(表 4.3a)

4.12 Of those 1 376 800 persons who had consulted Western medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, 22.9% were aged 65 and over. Another 16.1% were aged 45-54 and 14.1% were aged 35-44. Their median age was 45. Older persons aged 65 and over had the highest rate of having consulted Western medicine practitioners, at 35.9%. This was followed by children aged below 5, with a rate of 34.0%. (Table 4.3a)

4.13 按性別分析,44.0%是男性,而 56.0%是女性。女性曾向西醫求診的比率較高,為 22.8%,男性曾向西醫求診的比率則為 18.5%。(表 4.3a)

4.13 Analysed by sex, 44.0% were males and 56.0% were females. Females had a higher rate of having consulted Western medicine practitioners (22.8%), as compared to 18.5% for males. (Table 4.3a)

*就醫次數**Number of consultations*

4.14 在該 1 376 800 名在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診的人士中,70.6%於該期間內曾向西

4.14 Of those 1 376 800 persons who had consulted Western medicine practitioners during

醫求診一次；18.3%曾求診兩次；另 11.2%曾求診三次及以上。他們在統計前三十天內的平均就醫次數為 1.5。 (表 4.3b)

在統計前三十天內曾向中醫求診的人士

年齡/性別

4.15 在該 199 300 名在統計前三十天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，27.9%年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲，而 20.0%介乎三十五至四十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為四十六歲，較曾向西醫求診的人士的年齡中位數（四十五歲）為高。年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲人士曾向中醫求診的比率最高，為 4.8%。其次是年齡介乎五十五至六十四歲人士，比率為 4.2%。 (表 4.3a)

4.16 按性別分析，32.9%是男性，而 67.1%是女性。與曾向西醫求診的人士比較，女性似乎較傾向於向中醫求診。女性曾向中醫求診的比率亦較高，為 4.0%，男性曾向中醫求診的比率則為 2.0%。 (表 4.3a)

就醫次數

4.17 在該 199 300 名在統計前三十天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，39.3%在該期間內曾向中醫求診一次；22.5%曾求診兩次；另 38.3%曾求診三次及以上。他們在統計前三十天內的平均就醫次數為 2.9，遠較在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診的人士的平均就醫次數(1.5)為高。 (表 4.3b)

the thirty days before enumeration, 70.6% had consulted Western medicine practitioners once during that period, 18.3% twice and 11.2% three times and more. Their average number of consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration was 1.5. (Table 4.3b)

Persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the thirty days before enumeration

Age / sex

4.15 Of those 199 300 persons who had consulted Chinese medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, 27.9% were aged 45-54 and 20.0% were aged 35-44. Their median age was 46, higher than the median age (45) of those who had consulted Western medicine practitioners. The rate of having consulted Chinese medicine practitioners was the highest for persons aged 45-54, at 4.8%. This was followed by those aged 55-64, at 4.2%. (Table 4.3a)

4.16 Analysed by sex, 32.9% were males and 67.1% were females. As compared to those who had consulted Western medicine practitioners, females seemed to be more inclined to consult Chinese medicine practitioners. Females also had a higher rate of having consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine (4.0%), as compared to 2.0% for males. (Table 4.3a)

Number of consultations

4.17 Of those 199 300 persons who had consulted Chinese medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, 39.3% had consulted Chinese medicine practitioners once during that period, 22.5% twice and 38.3% three times and more. Their average number of consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration was 2.9, which was significantly higher than the average number of consultations (1.5) for persons who had consulted Western medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration. (Table 4.3b)

在統計前三十天內的就醫情況

4.18 統計調查亦有搜集該 1 507 400 人在統計前三十天內的每次就醫情況的資料。他們在該期間內的總就醫次數為 2 227 800。 (表 4.4)

診症醫生類別

4.19 私家西醫是最普遍的診症醫生類別。在該 2 227 800 次就醫次數中，私家西醫佔 55.8%。其次是醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生(25.6%)；中醫(15.4%)及衛生署轄下診所或醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室醫生(2.1%)。 (圖 4.2 及表 4.4)

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

4.20 在 1 584 500 次向私家醫生(包括中醫)求診的就醫次數中，22.3%的就醫次數的診金是全部或部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼。(表 4.5a)

診金淨額

4.21 扣除僱主及/或保險公司所支付的補償金額及撇除那些不知診金款額的就醫次數，向私家醫生求診的每次診金淨額(包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支)的中位數為\$150。 (表 4.5b)

Doctor consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration

4.18 Information on each episode of doctor consultation made during the thirty days before enumeration was also collected in the survey. The total number of consultations recorded for those 1 507 400 persons who had consulted a doctor during that period was 2 227 800. (Table 4.4)

Type of medical practitioners consulted

4.19 Private Western medicine practitioners turned out to be the most common type of medical practitioner consulted. Some 55.8% of those 2 227 800 consultations were attributed to them, followed by doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority (25.6%), Chinese medicine practitioners (15.4%), and doctors in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics under Department of Health and of hospitals under Hospital Authority (2.1%). (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.4)

Whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer

4.20 Of the 1 584 500 consultations made with private medical practitioners (including Chinese medicine practitioners), the consultation fee for 22.3% of such consultations was fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. (Table 4.5a)

Net consultation fee

4.21 After deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company and excluding consultations of which the consultation fees were unknown, the median net consultation fee per consultation made with a private medical practitioner (covering expenses such as fees for prescription, X-ray and laboratory test) was \$150. (Table 4.5b)

圖4.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士的比率
Chart 4.1 Rate of persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration by age

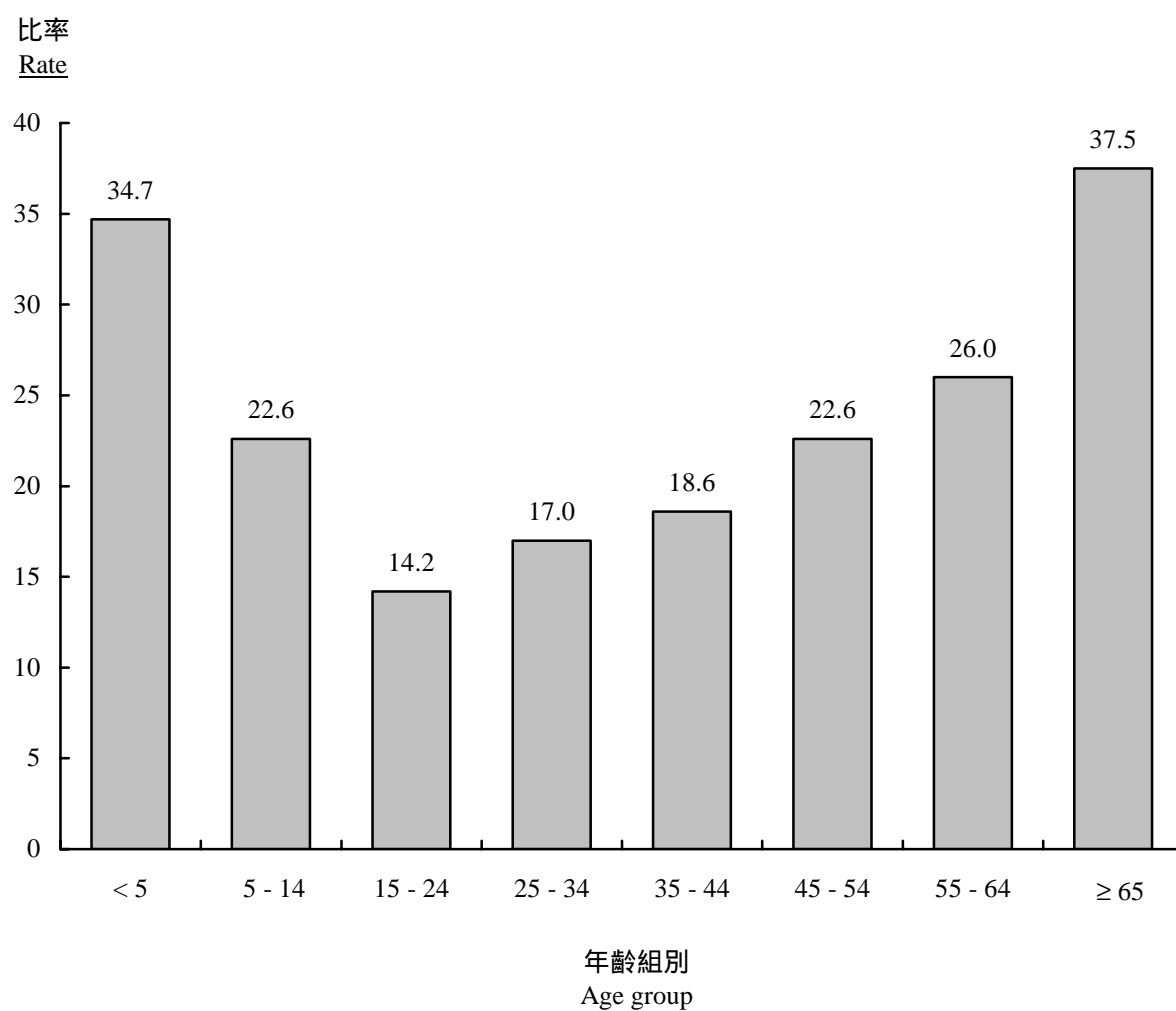
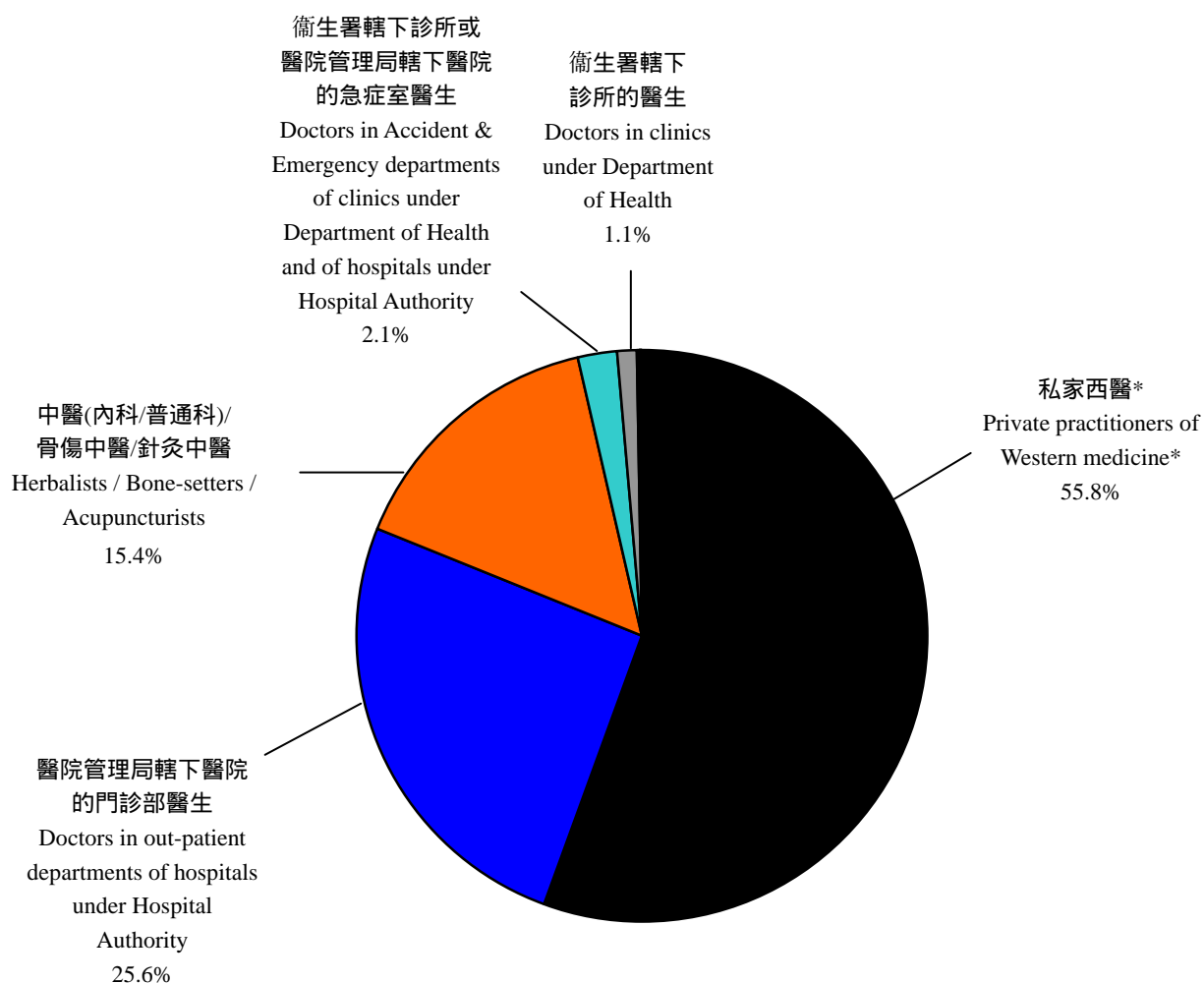


圖4.2 按診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前三十天內的就醫次數的百分比分布
Chart 4.2 Percentage distribution of consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted



註釋：* 包括註冊或非註冊私家西醫，以及在私家醫院門診部、豁免登記診療所、社團及慈善團體診療所診症的醫生。

Note：* Including private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, and doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals, exempted clinics and clinics of institutions and charitable organizations.

表 4.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1a Persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration 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 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	40.4	6.2	36.5	33.9	4.0	32.8	74.4	4.9	34.7
5 - 14	86.7	13.3	22.9	79.4	9.3	22.2	166.1	11.0	22.6
15 - 24	56.7	8.7	12.7	67.2	7.9	15.7	123.9	8.2	14.2
25 - 34	64.9	10.0	14.2	96.5	11.3	19.7	161.5	10.7	17.0
35 - 44	84.9	13.0	15.2	137.6	16.1	21.5	222.5	14.8	18.6
45 - 54	108.8	16.7	18.8	152.9	17.9	26.4	261.7	17.4	22.6
55 - 64	75.2	11.5	22.6	92.6	10.8	29.8	167.7	11.1	26.0
≥ 65	134.0	20.6	33.3	195.7	22.9	41.1	329.7	21.9	37.5
合計 [#] Overall [#]	651.5	100.0 (43.2)	19.9	855.9	100.0 (56.8)	25.3	1 507.4	100.0 (100.0)	22.7
中位數(歲) Median (years)	43			45			45		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以五歲以下的男性為例，36.5%在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 36.5% had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.1b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1b Persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 [#] Economically active [#]	656.9	43.6	19.2
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	850.6	56.4	26.3
學生 Students	281.5	18.7	20.5
退休人士 Retired persons	260.4	17.3	35.7
料理家務者 Home-makers	230.3	15.3	24.7
其他 Others	78.4	5.2	40.1
合計 Overall	1 507.4	100.0	22.7

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以從事經濟活動人士為例，19.2%在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 19.2% had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

[#] Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 4.1c 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1c Persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance

是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	315.8	20.9	26.0
只獲醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance	176.2	11.7	23.8
同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及獲醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently	175.7	11.7	29.0
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two	839.8	55.7	20.5
合計 Overall	1 507.4	100.0	22.7

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，26.0%在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 26.0% had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.1d 按有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1d Persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration by whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病 Whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	617.3	40.9	45.9
沒有 No	890.2	59.1	16.8
合計 Overall	1 507.4	100.0	22.7

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士為例，45.9%在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 45.9% had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.2 按整體健康狀況的自我評估劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.2 Persons aged 15 and over who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration by self-perceived general health condition

整體健康狀況的自我評估 Self-perceived general health condition	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
極好 Excellent	6.3	0.5	19.4
很好 Very good	116.3	9.2	16.9
好 Good	512.1	40.4	18.8
一般 Fair	466.4	36.8	25.9
差 Poor	141.3	11.2	34.8
不知道 Unknown	24.7	2.0	52.3
合計 Overall	1 267.0	100.0	22.2

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以認為自己的整體健康狀況極好的人士為例，19.4%在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who perceived their general health condition as excellent, 19.4% had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.3a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前三十天內曾向西醫/中醫求診的人士數目
Table 4.3a Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the thirty days before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	曾向西醫求診 Having consulted practitioner of Western medicine			曾向中醫求診 Having consulted practitioner of Chinese medicine		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group						
< 5	72.8	5.3	34.0	2.6	1.3	1.2
5 - 14	157.2	11.4	21.4	15.3	7.7	2.1
15 - 24	116.5	8.5	13.3	11.5	5.8	1.3
25 - 34	147.7	10.7	15.6	21.6	10.8	2.3
35 - 44	194.3	14.1	16.2	39.8	20.0	3.3
45 - 54	222.2	16.1	19.2	55.6	27.9	4.8
55 - 64	150.9	11.0	23.4	27.0	13.6	4.2
≥ 65	315.3	22.9	35.9	25.9	13.0	2.9
性別 Sex						
男 Male	605.5	44.0	18.5	65.6	32.9	2.0
女 Female	771.3	56.0	22.8	133.7	67.1	4.0
合計# Overall#	1 376.8	100.0 (91.3)	20.7	199.3	100.0 (13.2)	3.0
中位數(歲) Median (years)		45			46	

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以五歲以下的人士為例，34.0%在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among persons aged below 5, 34.0% had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the thirty days before enumeration.

括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在統計前三十天內同時向西醫及中醫求診，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration. These percentages do not sum to 100 as a person might have consulted both a practitioner of Western medicine and a practitioner of Chinese medicine during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.3b 按在統計前三十天內的就醫次數劃分的在統計前三十天內曾向西醫/中醫求診的人士數目
Table 4.3b Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the thirty days before enumeration by number of consultations during the thirty days before enumeration

在統計前三十天內的就醫次數 Number of consultations during the thirty days before enumeration	曾向西醫求診 Having consulted practitioner of Western medicine		曾向中醫求診 Having consulted practitioner of Chinese medicine	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	971.5	70.6	78.3	39.3
2	251.9	18.3	44.9	22.5
3 - 4	119.1	8.7	46.9	23.6
≥ 5	34.3	2.5	29.2	14.7
總計* Total*	1 376.8	100.0 (91.3)	199.3	100.0 (13.2)
平均就醫次數 Average number of consultations	1.5		2.9	

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在統計前三十天內同時向西醫及中醫求診，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

Note：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration. These percentages do not sum to 100 as a person might have consulted both a practitioner of Western medicine and a practitioner of Chinese medicine during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.4 按診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前三十天內的就醫次數⁺
Table 4.4 Consultations⁺ made during the thirty days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted

診症醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners consulted	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
私家西醫* Private practitioners of Western medicine*	1 242.7	55.8
醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生 Doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority	570.5	25.6
中醫(內科/普通科)/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫 Herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists	343.0	15.4
衛生署轄下診所或醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室醫生 Doctors in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics under Department of Health and of hospitals under Hospital Authority	46.2	2.1
衛生署轄下診所的醫生(不包括診所的急症室醫生) Doctors in clinics under Department of Health (other than those in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics)	25.4	1.1
總計 Total	2 227.8	100.0

註釋：* 包括註冊或非註冊私家西醫，以及在私家醫院門診部、豁免登記診療所、社團及慈善團體診療所診症的醫生。

⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前三十天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

Notes : * Including private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, and doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals, exempted clinics and clinics of institutions and charitable organizations.

⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.5a 按診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼劃分的在統計前三十天內向私家醫生求診的就醫次數⁺
Table 4.5a Consultations⁺ made with private medical practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration by whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 Whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	353.1	22.3
全部由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Fully covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer</i>	193.1	12.2
部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Partly covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer</i>	160.0	10.1
否 No	1 142.9	72.1
不知道 Don’t know	57.9	3.7
不適用(免診金) Not applicable (free of charge)	30.6	1.9
總計 Total	1 584.5	100.0

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前三十天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

Note: ⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.5b 按診金淨額*劃分的在統計前三十天內向私家醫生求診的就醫次數⁺
Table 4.5b Consultations⁺ made with private medical practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration by net consultation fee*

診金淨額* (港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 [#] % [#]
已知 Known	1 526.6	96.3
0	223.7	(14.7)
1 - < 100	183.4	(12.0)
100 - < 200	652.1	(42.7)
200 - < 300	310.9	(20.4)
300 - < 500	96.2	(6.3)
≥ 500	60.3	(4.0)
不知 Unknown	57.9	3.7
總計 Total	1 584.5	100.0
中位數 [@] (港元) Median [@] (HK\$)	150	

註釋：* 指一名病人支付予診症私家醫生的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用，包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支。

⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前三十天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有已知診金淨額的就醫次數中所佔的百分比。

[@] 撇除那些不知診金淨額的就醫次數。

Notes：* Referred to the net payment made by a patient to the private medical practitioner consulted, including expenses such as fees for prescription, X-ray and laboratory test after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company.

⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the thirty days before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all consultations of which the net consultation fees were known.

[@] Excluding consultations of which the net consultation fees were unknown.

5 入住醫院情況 Hospitalization

在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士

5.1 據估計，約有 417 000 人(6.3%)在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院。(表 5.1a)

5.2 「住院病人」乃指在統計前十二個月內曾入院但在訪問時已出院的人士。至於在統計前十二個月內在醫院出生的嬰兒，若他們於母親離院前出院或跟隨母親同日出院，將不會被視為住院病人(但他們的母親會被視為曾住院的人士)；但若嬰兒於母親離院後仍獨自留院，則會計算為住院病人。

年齡及性別

5.3 在該 417 000 名住院病人中，女性佔 54.0%，男性佔 46.0%。按年齡分析，六十五歲及以上人士佔 31.6%，年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲的人士佔 21.3%，而年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲的人士則佔 13.4%。(表 5.1a)

5.4 長者與幼童住院的比率較其他年齡組別的人士為高。以住院率而論，六十五歲及以上人士的比率最高(15.0%)。其次為五歲以下兒童(9.1%)。(圖 5.1 及表 5.1a)

5.5 按性別分析，女性的整體住院率為 6.7%，男性則為 5.9%。這差距在二十五至三十四歲的年齡組別尤為顯著，該年齡組別中的女性有 7.0%曾住院，而男性則有 3.8%曾住院，這主要是由於該年齡組別中的女性有較高機會因生育而住院。(表 5.1a)

經濟活動身分

5.6 在該 417 000 名住院病人中，從事經濟活動人士佔 41.7%；退休人士佔 23.6%；料理家務者佔 17.6%及學生佔 8.6%。退休人士的住院

Persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration

5.1 It was estimated that some 417 000 persons (6.3%) had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration. (Table 5.1a)

5.2 'In-patients' referred to persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration but had already been discharged at the time of enumeration. For babies born in hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, they were not counted if they left the hospital earlier than or on the same day as their mothers (but their mothers would be included as having been hospitalized). However, these babies would be considered as in-patients if they stayed behind after their mothers had been discharged.

Age and sex

5.3 Of those 417 000 in-patients, 54.0% were females and 46.0% were males. Analysed by age, 31.6% were aged 65 and over, 21.3% were aged 35-44 and 13.4% were aged 25-34. (Table 5.1a)

5.4 Older persons and young children had higher rates of hospitalization than persons in other age groups. The hospitalization rate of those aged 65 and over was the highest (15.0%). It was followed by those aged below 5 (9.1%). (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.1a)

5.5 Analysed by sex, the overall hospitalization rate was 6.7% for females as against 5.9% for males. The difference was more pronounced in the age group of 25-34, with females in that age group having a rate of 7.0% as against 3.8% for males. This was mainly because females in that age group had a higher chance of hospitalization owing to child-bearing. (Table 5.1a)

Economic activity status

5.6 Of those 417 000 in-patients, 41.7% were economically active persons, 23.6% were retired persons, 17.6% were home-makers and

率最高，為 13.5%。（表 5.1b）

8.6% were students. Retired persons had the highest hospitalization rate of 13.5%. (Table 5.1b)

曾入住的醫院所屬類別

Type of hospital admitted

5.7 按曾入住的醫院所屬類別分析，在該 417 000 名住院病人中，約 336 200 人(80.6%)曾入住醫院管理局（醫管局）轄下的醫院，而 85 300 人(20.5%)則曾入住私家醫院。（表 5.1b）

5.7 Analysed by type of hospital admitted, some 336 200 persons (80.6%) of those 417 000 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority (HA), while 85 300 persons (20.5%) had been admitted into private hospitals. (Table 5.1b)

5.8 在入住醫管局轄下醫院的病人中，從事經濟活動人士(36.5%)及退休人士(27.6%)所佔的百分比比較高。另一方面，在入住私家醫院的病人中，從事經濟活動人士所佔的百分比更高，達 62.5%，而退休人士則佔 8.2%。（表 5.1b）

5.8 Among in-patients in HA hospitals, economically active persons (36.5%) and retired persons (27.6%) had relatively larger shares. On the other hand, the percentage of economically active persons among in-patients in private hospitals was much higher, at 62.5%, whereas that of retired persons was 8.2%. (Table 5.1b)

住戶每月入息

Monthly household income

5.9 整體住院病人的住戶每月入息中位數為\$19,400。入住私家醫院的病人所屬住戶的每月入息中位數(\$31,200)，較入住醫管局轄下醫院的病人所屬住戶的每月入息中位數(\$17,000)為高。（表 5.1c）

5.9 The median monthly household income of all in-patients was \$19,400. In-patients admitted to private hospitals had a higher median monthly household income (\$31,200) than those admitted to HA hospitals (\$17,000). (Table 5.1c)

5.10 屬於住戶每月入息少於\$5,000 的人士的住院率最高(10.6%)。在入住醫管局轄下醫院的病人中，住戶入息較低的人士的住院率較高，而入住私家醫院的病入的情況則剛相反，住戶入息較低的人士的住院率較低。（表 5.1c）

5.10 Persons from households with monthly income under \$5,000 had the highest hospitalization rate (10.6%). Among in-patients in HA hospitals, the hospitalization rates were higher for persons from lower income households, whereas for in-patients in private hospitals, the situation was reversed, i.e. the rates were lower for persons from lower income households. (Table 5.1c)

每月就業收入

Monthly employment earnings

5.11 在 163 800 名屬於就業人士的住院病人中，每月就業收入為\$30,000 及以上的人士的住院率最高(7.1%)。其次為每月就業收入介乎\$20,000-\$29,999 的人士(6.1%)及每月就業收入介乎\$15,000-\$19,999 的人士(5.7%)。（表 5.3a）

5.11 Of those 163 800 in-patients who were employed persons, those with monthly employment earnings with \$30,000 and over had the highest hospitalization rate (7.1%), followed by those with \$20,000-\$29,999 (6.1%) and those of \$15,000-\$19,999 (5.7%). (Table 5.3a)

5.12 按曾入住的醫院所屬類別分析，在該 163 800 名就業的住院病人中，約 114 300 人(69.8%)曾入住醫管局轄下的醫院，而 51 100 人(31.2%)則入住私家醫院。所有屬於就業人士的住院病人的每月就業收入中位數為\$12,500，而曾入住醫管局轄下醫院的就業人士的每月就業

5.12 Analysed by type of hospital admitted, of those 163 800 employed in-patients, some 114 300 (69.8%) had been admitted into HA hospitals while 51 100 (31.2%) had been admitted into private hospitals. The median monthly employment earnings of all employed in-patients

收入中位數則為\$11,700，至於曾入住私家醫院的就業人士的每月就業收入中位數則較高，為\$15,800。（表 5.3a）

and those who had been admitted to HA hospitals were \$12,500 and \$11,700 respectively. Employed in-patients admitted into private hospitals had higher median monthly employment earnings of \$15,800. (Table 5.3a)

行業類別及職業組別

Industry sector and occupation category

5.13 約 26.4%的就業住院病人從事社區、社會及個人服務業。另 24.8%從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業。（表 5.3b）

5.13 About 26.4% of the employed in-patients were in the community, social and personal services sector. Another 24.8% were in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. (Table 5.3b)

5.14 按職業組別分析，約 28.5%的就業住院病人為專業及輔助專業人員，而 17.4%為非技術工人。專業及輔助專業人員的住院率最高，(6.2%)。其次是經理及行政級人員，其比率為 5.7%。（表 5.3c）

5.14 Analysed by occupation category, about 28.5% of the employed in-patients were professionals and associate professionals and 17.4% were elementary occupations. Professionals and associate professionals had the highest hospitalization rate (6.2%), followed by managers and administrators, with a rate of 5.7 %. (Table 5.3c)

入院次數

Number of admissions

5.15 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前十二個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。一位住院病人可能因同一事件連續入住多於一間醫院。例如，某人在一間醫院接受手術，而於兩星期後，轉往另外一間醫院接受治療三星期後才出院。每一次入住不同醫院都計算在入院次數內。

5.15 'Number of admissions' referred to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals. An in-patient might stay in more than one hospital in the same episode. For example, a person received operation in a hospital and after two weeks, that person was transferred to another hospital and stayed there and received treatment for three weeks before discharge. Admission to each and every different hospital was counted as one admission.

5.16 在該 417 000 名住院病人中，約 82.6%在統計前十二個月內曾入院一次；11.3%曾入院兩次；3.5%曾入院三次；及 2.6%曾入院四次及以上。（表 5.1d）

5.16 Some 82.6% of those 417 000 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals once during the twelve months before enumeration; 11.3%, twice; 3.5%, thrice; and 2.6%, four times and more. (Table 5.1d)

5.17 按年齡進一步分析，在統計前十二個月內曾入院一次的住院病人較年輕，他們的年齡中位數為四十四歲，而在該期間內曾入院兩次及以上人士的年齡中位數則為六十七歲。（表 5.1e）

5.17 Further analysed by age, in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals once during the twelve months before enumeration had a much younger age profile, with a median age of 44. The median age of those who had been admitted into hospitals twice and more during that period was 67. (Table 5.1e)

有否醫療福利及醫療保險

Whether had medical benefits and medical insurance

5.18 在該 417 000 名住院病人中，16.3% 只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利；11.7% 同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及獲醫療保險保障；10.6% 只獲醫療保險保障；及 61.3% 兩樣皆沒有。只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的住院率最低(5.6%)。 (表 5.1f)

5.18 Among those 417 000 in-patients, 16.3% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies; 11.7%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently; 10.6%, only covered by medical insurance; and 61.3%, neither of them. Persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies had the lowest hospitalization rate (5.6%). (Table 5.1f)

有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病

Whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

5.19 在該 417 000 名住院病人中，約 66.3% 患有需要長期覆診的疾病，而其餘的 33.7% 則沒有該些疾病。需要長期覆診的人士的住院率較高(20.6%)，而不需要長期覆診的人士的住院率則為 2.6%。 (表 5.1g)

5.19 About 66.3% of those 417 000 in-patients had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors while the remaining 33.7% did not have such diseases. The former group of persons had a higher hospitalization rate (20.6%), as compared to 2.6% for the latter group. (Table 5.1g)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

Self-perceived general health condition

5.20 就該些十五歲及以上的住院病人而言，約 9.7% 認為自己的整體健康狀況極好/很好；29.7%，好；38.9%，一般；及 17.0%，差。認為自己的健康狀況差的人士的住院率最高，為 15.8%。 (表 5.2)

5.20 For those in-patients aged 15 and over, some 9.7% perceived their general health condition as excellent / very good; 29.7%, good; 38.9%, fair; and 17.0%, poor. Persons who considered their health condition as poor had the highest hospitalization rate, at 15.8%. (Table 5.2)

在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院情況

Admissions during the twelve months before enumeration

5.21 統計調查亦有搜集該 417 000 名住院病人在統計前十二個月內每次入住醫院的情況的資料。他們在該期間內的總入住醫院次數為 514 700。 (表 5.4a)

5.21 Information on each admission into hospital during the twelve months before enumeration was also collected from those 417 000 in-patients in the survey. Their total number of admissions during that period was 514 700. (Table 5.4a)

入住的醫院所屬類別

Type of hospital admitted

5.22 在該 514 700 次入住醫院次數中，醫院管理局轄下的醫院佔 82.1%，而私家醫院則佔 17.9%。 (圖 5.2 及表 5.4a)

5.22 Of those 514 700 admissions, 82.1% were related to HA hospitals while 17.9% were related to private hospitals. (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.4a)

入住的醫院病房類別

5.23 在該 514 700 次入住醫院次數中，入住普通病房的佔很大部分(94.9%)。按曾入住的醫院所屬類別分析，在 422 300 次入住醫管局轄下的醫院的次數中，入住普通病房的佔 97.6%。而在 92 400 次入住私家醫院的次數中，入住普通病房的佔 82.5%。 (表 5.4a)

住院期間

5.24 「住院期間」是指因同一事件逗留於各間醫院的整段期間。在該 514 700 次入院次數中，病人住院期間少於四日的佔 43.5%，而住院期間為一星期及以上的佔 23.1%。整體而言，病人入住醫院期間的中位數為四日。 (表 5.4b)

5.25 在 134 700 次住院病人曾在手術室接受手術的入院次數中，留院期間少於四日的入院次數佔 42.8%，而留院期間為一星期及以上的入院次數則佔 29.0%。就入住醫院而住院病人有接受手術的入院次數而言，住院期間的中位數為四日。 (表 5.4b)

住院病人所支付的住院費用

5.26 住院病人所支付的住院費用是指所有支付給有關的醫院及醫生的金額，包括醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼的金額。在該 92 400 次入住私家醫院的次數中，病人所支付的住院費用中位數為\$17,000。至於病人曾在手術室接受手術的 43 600 次住院次數中，住院費用中位數為\$22,000，較住院病人沒有在醫院手術室接受手術的住院次數的住院費用中位數\$13,000 為高。(表 5.5)

住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

5.27 在 417 600 次需要住院病人支付住院費用的入住醫院次數中(包括入住醫管局轄下的醫院及私家醫院)，住院費用獲醫療保險或獲僱主部分或全部補貼/津貼的入住醫院次數佔 18.0%

Type of ward admitted

5.23 Of those 514 700 admissions, general class ward accounted for a very large proportion (94.9%). Analysed by type of hospital admitted, of the 422 300 admissions into HA hospitals, general class ward accounted for 97.6%. Among the 92 400 admissions into private hospitals, general class ward accounted for 82.5%. (Table 5.4a)

Duration of stay in hospital

5.24 'Duration of stay in hospital' referred to the total duration of stay in all hospitals in the same episode. Of those 514 700 admissions, 43.5% were those in which the in-patients stayed less than 4 days while 23.1%, a duration of stay of one week and over. The overall median duration of stay in hospital was 4 days. (Table 5.4b)

5.25 For those 134 700 admissions during which the in-patients had received operation in operating theatre, 42.8% had a duration of stay of less than 4 days while 29.0% had a duration of stay of one week and over. The median duration of stay for admissions in respect of in-patients with operation performed was 4 days. (Table 5.4b)

Hospital charges paid by in-patients

5.26 Hospital charges paid by an in-patient referred to the total amount paid to the hospital and the doctor concerned, including the amount covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. Of those 92 400 admissions into private hospitals, the overall median amount of hospital charges paid by in-patients was \$17,000. Of the 43 600 admissions during which the in-patients had performed operation in operating theatre, the median amount of hospital charges was \$22,000, higher than that of \$13,000 paid by those in-patients who had not performed operation in the hospitals. (Table 5.5)

Whether hospital charges were covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer

5.27 Of the 417 600 admissions of which the in-patients had to pay for the hospital charges (including admissions into HA hospitals and private hospitals), 18.0% or 75 200 admissions

(即 75 200 次)。在入住私家醫院次數中，相應的百分比更高，達 62.1%。至於補貼或津貼金額佔總住院費用的百分比，在該 75 200 次入院次數中，53.1% 獲補貼或津貼全部住院費用。（表 5.6）

were partly or fully covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. The corresponding percentage for those admissions into private hospitals was much higher, at 62.1%. Regarding the percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidized, 53.1% of those 75 200 admissions were fully covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. (Table 5.6)

圖5.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士的比率
Chart 5.1 Rate of persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration by age

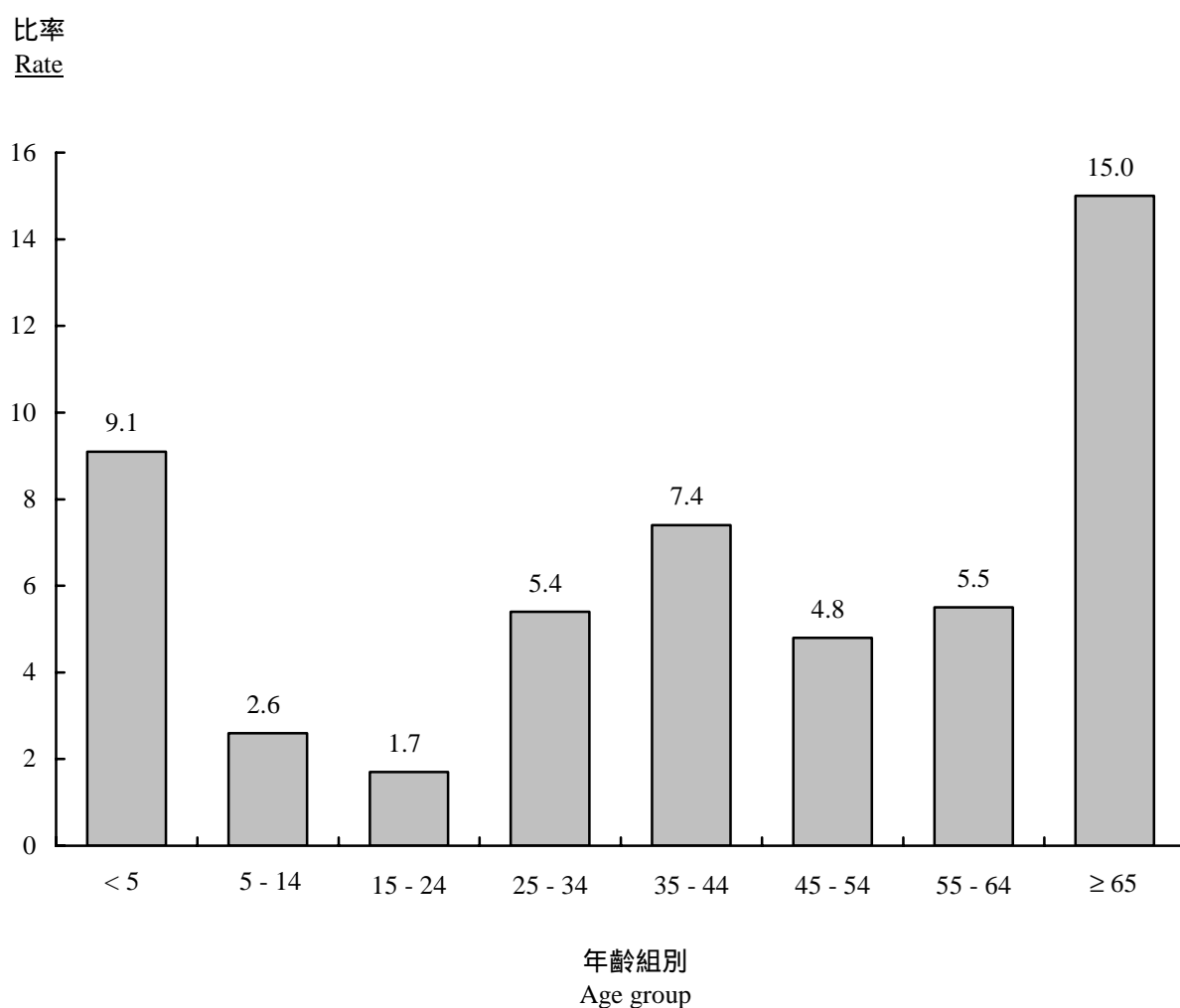


圖5.2 按入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院次數的百分比分布
Chart 5.2 Percentage distribution of hospital admissions during the twelve months before enumeration by type of hospital admitted

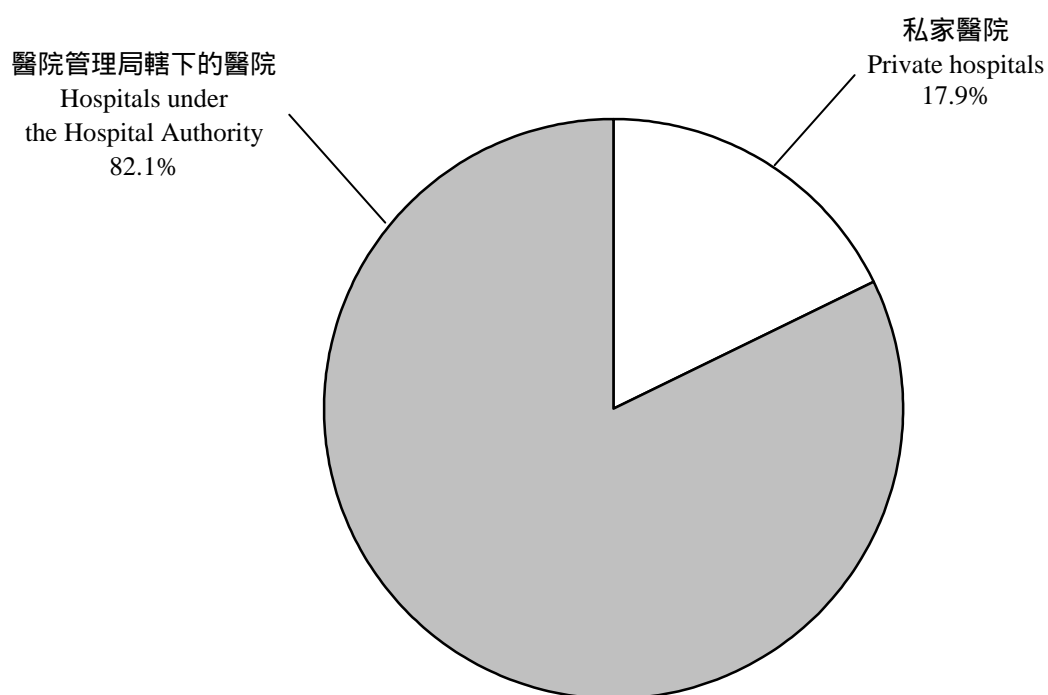


表 5.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.1a In-patients by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	11.5	6.0	10.4	8.1	3.6	7.8	19.6	4.7	9.1
5 - 14	11.6	6.1	3.1	7.6	3.4	2.1	19.2	4.6	2.6
15 - 24	7.9	4.1	1.8	6.8	3.0	1.6	14.7	3.5	1.7
25 - 34	17.3	9.0	3.8	34.3	15.2	7.0	51.6	12.4	5.4
35 - 44	35.6	18.6	6.4	53.1	23.6	8.3	88.7	21.3	7.4
45 - 54	30.8	16.0	5.3	25.0	11.1	4.3	55.8	13.4	4.8
55 - 64	16.7	8.7	5.0	19.0	8.4	6.1	35.6	8.5	5.5
≥ 65	60.4	31.5	15.0	71.4	31.7	15.0	131.8	31.6	15.0
合計# Overall#	191.8	100.0 (46.0)	5.9	225.2	100.0 (54.0)	6.7	417.0	100.0 (100.0)	6.3
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	48			45			47		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有五歲以下的男性為例，10.4%為住院病人。

括號內的數字顯示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 10.4% were in-patients.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all In-patients.

表 5.1b 按經濟活動身分及在統計前十二個月內曾入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.1b In-patients by economic activity status and type of hospital admitted during the twelve months before enumeration

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	在統計前十二個月內曾入住的醫院所屬類別 [#] Type of hospital admitted during the twelve months before enumeration [#]						
	醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority		私家醫院 Private hospitals		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 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	122.6	36.5	53.3	62.5	174.0	41.7	5.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	213.6	63.5	32.0	37.5	243.0	58.3	7.5
學生 Students	26.4	7.9	10.0	11.8	35.7	8.6	2.6
退休人士 Retired persons	92.8	27.6	7.0	8.2	98.4	23.6	13.5
料理家務者 Home-makers	61.5	18.3	12.3	14.4	73.5	17.6	7.9
其他 Others	32.9	9.8	2.7	3.2	35.3	8.5	18.0
合計 [^] Overall [^]	336.2	100.0 (80.6)	85.3	100.0 (20.5)	417.0	100.0	6.3

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，5.1%為住院病人。

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

[^] 括號內的數字顯示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在統計前十二個月內曾經入住醫管局轄下的醫院及私家醫院，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 5.1% were in-patients.

⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

[^] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients. These percentages do not sum to 100 as a person might have been admitted into both HA hospital and private hospital during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 5.1c 按住戶每月入息及在統計前十二個月內曾入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.1c In-patients by monthly household income and type of hospital admitted during the twelve months before enumeration

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	在統計前十二個月內曾入住的醫院所屬類別 [#] Type of hospital admitted during the twelve months before enumeration [#]								
	醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority			私家醫院 Private hospitals			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	27.8	8.3	10.2	1.1	1.3	0.4	28.9	6.9	10.6
5,000 - 9,999	57.9	17.2	6.6	6.6	7.8	0.8	62.9	15.1	7.2
10,000 - 14,999	52.6	15.6	4.8	6.6	7.7	0.6	58.3	14.0	5.3
15,000 - 19,999	41.7	12.4	4.3	9.4	11.0	1.0	50.9	12.2	5.3
20,000 - 24,999	33.8	10.1	4.2	8.5	10.0	1.1	42.0	10.1	5.2
25,000 - 29,999	24.4	7.2	3.7	8.5	10.0	1.3	32.9	7.9	5.0
30,000 - 39,999	31.2	9.3	3.8	16.4	19.3	2.0	47.3	11.3	5.7
≥ 40,000	40.7	12.1	3.8	28.1	32.9	2.6	67.6	16.2	6.3
不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	26.1	7.8	33.6	§	§	§	26.1	6.3	33.6
合計 [^] Overall [^]	336.2	100.0 (80.6)	51	85.3	100.0 (20.5)	13	417.0	100.0	63
住戶每月入息中位數 [~] (港元) Median monthly household income [~] (HK\$)		17,000			31,200			19,400	

註釋 :	#	可選擇多項答案。	Notes :	#	Multiple answers were allowed.
	*	在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有來自每月入息少於五千元之住戶的人士為例，10.6%為住院病人。		*	As a percentage of all persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income less than \$5,000, 10.6% were in-patients.
	+	不適用於居於院舍的人士。		+	Not applicable for inmates of institutions.
	^	括號內的數字顯示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在統計前十二個月內曾經入住醫管局轄下的醫院及私家醫院，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。		^	Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients. These percentages do not sum to 100 as a person might have been admitted into both HA hospital and private hospital during the twelve months before enumeration.
	~	撇除那些居於院舍的人士。		~	Excluding those who were inmates of institutions.

表 5.1d 按在統計前十二個月內的入院次數劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.1d In-patients by number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內的入院次數 Number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	344.6	82.6
2	47.1	11.3
3	14.6	3.5
≥ 4	10.7	2.6
總計 Total	417.0	100.0

註釋：「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前十二個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

Note: ‘Number of admissions’ referred to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.

表 5.1e 按年齡及在統計前十二個月內的入院次數劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.1e In-patients by age and number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration

年齡組別 Age group	在統計前十二個月內的入院次數 Number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration					
	一次 Once		兩次及以上 Twice and more		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 %
< 5	17.0	4.9	2.6	3.6	19.6	4.7
5 - 14	16.4	4.8	2.8	3.9	19.2	4.6
15 - 24	12.0	3.5	2.6	3.7	14.7	3.5
25 - 34	46.0	13.4	5.5	7.7	51.6	12.4
35 - 44	83.2	24.2	5.5	7.6	88.7	21.3
45 - 54	48.1	14.0	7.6	10.5	55.8	13.4
55 - 64	28.8	8.4	6.8	9.4	35.6	8.5
≥ 65	92.9	27.0	38.9	53.7	131.8	31.6
總計 Total	344.6	100.0 (82.6)	72.4	100.0 (17.4)	417.0	100.0 (100.0)
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	44		67		47	

註釋： 「入院次數」是指住院病人在訪問前十二個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

Note: ‘Number of admissions’ referred to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.

表 5.1f 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.1f In-patients by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance

是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	68.2	16.3	5.6
只獲醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance	44.3	10.6	6.0
同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及獲醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently	48.9	11.7	8.1
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two	255.6	61.3	6.3
合計 Overall	417.0	100.0	6.3

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，5.6%為住院病人。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 5.6% were in-patients.

表 5.1g 按有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.1g In-patients by whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病 Whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	276.5	66.3	20.6
沒有 No	140.5	33.7	2.6
合計 Overall	417.0	100.0	6.3

註釋：* 在個組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士為例，20.6%為住院病人。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 20.6% were in-patients.

表 5.2 按整體健康狀況的自我評估劃分的十五歲及以上住院病人數目
Table 5.2 In-patients aged 15 and over by self-perceived general health condition

整體健康狀況的自我評估 Self-perceived general health condition	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
極好 Excellent	1.3	0.3	4.1
很好 Very good	35.5	9.4	5.2
好 Good	112.5	29.7	4.1
一般 Fair	147.1	38.9	8.2
差 Poor	64.2	17.0	15.8
不知道 Unknown	17.5	4.6	37.1
合計 Overall	378.1	100.0	6.6

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有認為自己的整體健康狀況極好的十五歲及以上人士為例，4.1%為住院病人。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 and over who perceived their general health condition as excellent, 4.1% were in-patients.

表 5.3a 按每月就業收入及在統計前十二個月內曾入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的就業住院病人數目
Table 5.3a Employed in-patients by monthly employment earnings and type of hospital admitted during the twelve months before enumeration

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	在統計前十二個月內曾入住的醫院所屬類別 [#] Type of hospital admitted during the twelve months before enumeration [#]						
	醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority		私家醫院 Private hospitals		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 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	7.9	6.9	2.2	4.2	10.1	6.2	4.9
5,000 - 9,999	36.6	32.0	9.3	18.2	45.4	27.7	4.1
10,000 - 14,999	28.3	24.7	12.8	25.1	40.8	24.9	4.8
15,000 - 19,999	13.7	12.0	7.6	14.9	20.9	12.8	5.7
20,000 - 29,999	14.8	13.0	9.0	17.5	23.2	14.2	6.1
≥ 30,000	13.0	11.4	10.2	20.1	23.3	14.2	7.1
合計 ⁺ Overall ⁺	114.3	100.0 (69.8)	51.1	100.0 (31.2)	163.8	100.0	5.1
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	11,700		15,800		12,500		

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

* 在個別每月就業收入組別中佔所有就業人士的百分比。以所有每月就業收入少於五千元就業人士為例，4.9%為住院病人。

⁺ 括號內的數字顯示在所有就業的住院病人中所佔的百分比。由於一名就業人士可在統計前十二個月內曾經入住醫管局轄下的醫院及私家醫院，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

Notes：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective monthly employment earnings groups. For example, among all employed persons with monthly employment earnings less than \$5,000, 4.9% were in-patients.

⁺ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed in-patients. These percentages do not sum to 100 as an employed person might have been admitted into both HA hospital and private hospital during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 5.3b 按行業類別劃分的就業住院病人數目
Table 5.3b Employed in-patients by industry sector

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造業 Manufacturing	15.0	9.2	5.1
建造業 Construction	13.5	8.3	4.7
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	40.6	24.8	4.3
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	21.1	12.9	5.3
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	28.4	17.4	5.6
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	43.2	26.4	5.7
其他 Others	1.9	1.2	5.0
合計 Overall	163.8	100.0	5.1

註釋： * 在個別行業類別中佔所就業人士的百分比。以製造業的就業人士為例，5.1%為住院病人。

Note : * As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective educational industry sectors. For example, among all employed persons in the manufacturing sector, 5.1% were in-patients.

表 5.3c 按職業組別劃分的就業住院病人數目
Table 5.3c Employed in-patients by occupation category

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	23.2	14.2	5.7
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	46.7	28.5	6.2
文員 Clerks	26.2	16.0	5.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	21.1	12.9	4.1
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	7.3	4.5	2.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	10.6	6.4	4.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	28.6	17.4	5.2
合計 Overall	163.8	100.0	5.1

註釋：* 在個別職業組組別中佔所有就業人士人士的百分比。以所有經理及行政級人員為例，5.7%為住院病人。

Note：* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all managers and administrators, 5.7% were in-patients.

表 5.4a 按入住的醫院病房類別及入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院次數⁺
Table 5.4a Admissions⁺ into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration by type of ward admitted and type of hospital admitted

入住的醫院病房類別 Type of ward admitted	入住的醫院所屬類別 Type of hospital admitted					
	醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority		私家醫院 Private hospitals		合計 Overall	
	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
頭等 First	§	§	§	§	1.1	0.2
二等 Second	7.6	1.8	15.3	16.5	22.9	4.4
普通 General	412.0	97.6	76.2	82.5	488.2	94.9
其他* Others*	2.5	0.6	§	§	2.5	0.5
總計 Total	422.3	100.0 (82.1)	92.4	100.0 (17.9)	514.7	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 其他包括半私家病房及深切治療部。

Notes：* Others include semi-private ward and intensive care unit.

⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前十二個月內最近一次至最近三次入住醫院的資料。

⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three admissions into hospitals by the persons concerned during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 5.4b 按住院期間及住院病人曾否在手術室接受手術劃分的在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院次數⁺
Table 5.4b Admissions⁺ into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration by duration of stay in hospital and whether in-patients had operation performed in operating theatre

住院期間(日數) Duration of stay in hospital (days)	住院病人曾否在手術室接受手術 Whether in-patients had operation performed in operating theatre					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		合計 Overall	
	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
1	10.0	7.4	29.1	7.7	39.1	7.6
2	27.9	20.7	76.9	20.2	104.8	20.4
3	19.7	14.7	59.8	15.7	79.6	15.5
4	19.1	14.1	72.6	19.1	91.7	17.8
5	9.4	7.0	35.3	9.3	44.7	8.7
6	9.6	7.1	26.5	7.0	36.1	7.0
7 - 13	22.6	16.8	54.2	14.3	76.8	14.9
≥ 14	16.4	12.2	25.5	6.7	42.0	8.2
總計 Total	134.7	100.0	380.0	100.0	514.7	100.0
住院期間中位數(整日) Median duration (complete days)	4		4		4	

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前十二個月內最近一次至最近三次入住醫院的資料。

「住院期間」是指因同一事件逗留於各間醫院的整段期間。

Notes：⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three admissions into hospitals by the persons concerned during the twelve months before enumeration.

‘Duration of stay in hospital’ referred to the total duration of stay in all hospitals in the same episode.

表 5.5 按住院病人所支付的住院費用及住院病人曾否在手術室接受手術劃分的在統計前十二個月內入住私家醫院的次數⁺
Table 5.5 Admissions⁺ into private hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration by amount of hospital charges paid by in-patients and whether in-patients had operation performed in operating theatre

住院病人所支付的住院費用 [@] (港元) Hospital charges paid by in-patients [@] (HK\$)	住院病人曾否在手術室接受手術 Whether in-patients had operation performed in operating theatre					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		合計 Overall	
	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
已知 Known	40.6	93.1	43.0	88.2	83.6	90.5
< 5,000	\$	\$	3.1	6.5	4.1	4.5
5,000 - 9,999	2.0	4.7	9.6	19.7	11.6	12.6
10,000 - 19,999	11.7	26.9	18.5	37.9	30.2	32.7
20,000 - 29,999	11.1	25.5	5.5	11.3	16.6	18.0
≥ 30,000	14.8	33.8	6.3	12.9	21.0	22.8
不知 Unknown	3.0	6.9	5.7	11.8	8.7	9.5
總計* Total*	43.6	100.0 (47.2)	48.7	100.0 (52.8)	92.4	100.0 (100.0)
住院費用中位數 [#] (港元) Median amount of hospital charges [#] (HK\$)	22,000		13,000		17,000	

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前十二個月內最近一次至最近三次入住醫院的資料。

Notes: ⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three admissions into hospitals by the persons concerned during the twelve months before enumeration.

[@] 包括由醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼的金額。

[@] Including the amount covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer.

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前十二個月內入住私家醫院的次數中所佔的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all admissions into private hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration.

[#] 撇除那些不知所支付住院費用的住院次數。

[#] Excluding admissions of which the hospital charges were unknown.

表 5.6 按住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼/該些補貼或津貼佔住院費用的百分比及入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內需要支付住院費用的入住醫院次數⁺

Table 5.6 Admissions⁺ into hospitals with hospital charges during the twelve months before enumeration by whether hospital charges were covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer / percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidized and type of hospital admitted

住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼/該些補貼或津貼佔住院費用的百分比 Whether hospital charges were covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer / percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidized	入住的醫院所屬類別 Type of hospital admitted					
	醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority		私家醫院 Private hospitals		合計 Overall	
	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比* %*	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比* %*	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比* %*
是 Yes	17.9	5.5	57.3	62.1	75.2	18.0
< 50%	1.1	(6.3)	10.5	(18.2)	11.6	(15.4)
50% - 99%	§	(§)	11.5	(20.0)	11.9	(15.8)
100%	10.9	(60.8)	29.1	(50.7)	39.9	(53.1)
不清楚 Unknown	5.5	(30.7)	6.3	(11.0)	11.8	(15.7)
否 No	307.3	94.5	35.1	37.9	342.4	82.0
總計 Total	325.2	100.0	92.4	100.0	417.6	100.0

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前十二個月內最近一次至最近三次入住醫院的資料。

Notes：⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three admissions into hospitals by the persons concerned during the twelve months before enumeration.

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有獲得醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼住院費用的入住醫院次數中所佔的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all admissions with hospital charges covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer.

6 接受牙醫診治情況 Dental consultation

6.1 所有人士被問及有否定期接受牙齒檢查及在統計前十二個月內使用牙醫服務的情況。

有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士

6.2 根據統計調查的結果，1 495 700 人 (22.5%) 有定期接受牙齒檢查。(表 6.1a)

6.3 在該 1 495 700 人中，51.3% 每隔六個月至少於一年檢查牙齒一次；40.2% 每隔一年至少於兩年檢查牙齒一次；及 6.1% 每隔少於六個月檢查牙齒一次。(表 6.1b)

年齡及性別

6.4 在該 1 495 700 名有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中，30.4% 年齡為十五歲以下；17.8% 年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲及 17.5% 年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲。有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的比率在十五歲以下的兒童中最高(47.9%)，可能由於他們大部分都享有學童牙科保健服務。其次是四十五至五十四歲的人士，為 22.7%。(圖 6.1 及表 6.1a)

6.5 在該 1 495 700 人中，53.4% 為女性及 46.6% 為男性。女性有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率為 23.6%，而男性的比率則為 21.3%。(表 6.1a)

經濟活動身分

6.6 按經濟活動身分分析，在該 1 495 700 人中，48.0% 為從事經濟活動人士，而 52.0% 為非從事經濟活動人士。學生有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率最高，為 41.1%。(表 6.1c)

住戶每月入息

6.7 在該 1 495 700 名有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中，26.9% 來自每月入息為 \$40,000 及以上的住戶。有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的比率隨其住戶每月入息增加而上升。住戶每月入

6.1 All persons were asked whether they had regular teeth check-up and their utilization of dental services during the twelve months before enumeration.

Persons who had regular teeth check-up

6.2 It was estimated that 1 495 700 persons (22.5%) had their teeth regularly checked up. (Table 6.1a)

6.3 Of those 1 495 700 persons, 51.3% had their teeth checked up once every six months to less than a year; 40.2% once a year to less than two years; and 6.1% more often than once every six months. (Table 6.1b)

Age and sex

6.4 Of the 1 495 700 persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 30.4% were aged below 15; 17.8% were aged 35-44 and 17.5% were aged 45-54. The rate of persons having their teeth regularly checked up was the highest for children aged below 15 (47.9%), probably because a substantial proportion of them were eligible for the School Dental Care Service. This was followed by persons aged 45-54, at 22.7%. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1a)

6.5 53.4% of those 1 495 700 persons were females and 46.6% were males. The rate of females having their teeth regularly checked up was 23.6%, as against 21.3% for males. (Table 6.1a)

Economic activity status

6.6 Analysed by economic activity status, 48.0% of those 1 495 700 persons were economically active and 52.0% were economically inactive. Students who had the highest rate of having their teeth regularly checked up, at 41.1%. (Table 6.1c)

Monthly household income

6.7 Of the 1 495 700 persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 26.9% were from households with a monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. The rate of persons having

息少於\$5,000 的人士的比率為 4.7%，而住戶每月入息為\$40,000 及以上的人士的相應比率則為 37.6%。 (表 6.1d)

在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士

6.8 約 1 811 300 名人士在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙齒檢查或診治(27.2%)。 (表 6.2a)

有否定期檢查牙齒

6.9 在該 1 811 300 人中，1 349 400 人(74.5%)有定期接受牙齒檢查。有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士接受牙醫診治的比率(90.2%)較沒有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的相應比率(9.0%)高出很多。 (表 6.2a)

年齡及性別

6.10 在該 1 811 300 人中，26.0%年齡為十五歲以下；17.9%年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲及 17.0%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲。十五歲以下的兒童接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 49.7%。其次是年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲的人士(28.0%)及年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲的人士(25.7%)。(圖 6.2 及表 6.2b)

6.11 在該 1 811 300 人中，53.2%為女性及 46.8%為男性。大致上，女性接受牙醫診治的比率較男性為高。女性接受牙醫診治的比率為 28.5%，而男性則為 25.9%。 (表 6.2b)

經濟活動身分

6.12 在該 1 811 300 人中，約 48.9%為從事經濟活動人士。其餘 51.1%為非從事經濟活動人士，包括 32.4%為學生，10.9%為料理家務者及 7.0%為退休人士。學生接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 42.6%，其次為從事經濟活動人士(25.9%)。 (表 6.2c)

their teeth regularly checked up increased with their monthly household income, being 4.7% for those with monthly household income less than \$5,000, and 37.6% for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. (Table 6.1d)

Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration

6.8 Some 1 811 300 persons had their teeth checked or treated during the twelve months before enumeration (27.2%). (Table 6.2a)

Whether had regular teeth check-up

6.9 Of those 1 811 300 persons, 1 349 400 persons (74.5%) had their teeth regularly checked up. The dental consultation rate for those who had their teeth regularly checked up (90.2%) was much higher than the rate for those who did not have their teeth regularly checked up (9.0%). (Table 6.2a)

Age and sex

6.10 Of those 1 811 300 persons, 26.0% were aged below 15, 17.9% were aged 45-54 and 17.0% were aged 35-44. Children aged below 15 had the highest dental consultation rate of 49.7%, followed by persons aged 45-54 (28.0%) and persons aged 35-44 (25.7%). (Chart 6.2 and Table 6.2b)

6.11 53.2% of those 1 811 300 persons were females and 46.8% were males. Generally speaking, females had higher dental consultation rate than males. The overall dental consultation rate for females was 28.5%, as against 25.9% for males. (Table 6.2b)

Economic activity status

6.12 Some 48.9% of those 1 811 300 persons were economically active. The remaining 51.1% were economically inactive, with 32.4% being students, 10.9% home-makers and 7.0% retired persons. The dental consultation rate was the highest for students, at 42.6%, followed by economically active persons (25.9%). (Table 6.2c)

住戶每月入息

6.13 在該 1 811 300 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士中，24.1%來自每月入息為\$40,000 及以上的住戶。接受牙醫診治的人士的比率隨着其住戶每月入息增加而上升。住戶每月入息少於\$5,000 的人士接受牙醫診治的比率為 13.6%，此比率上升至住戶每月入息在\$40,000 及以上的人士的 40.9%。（表 6.2d）

接受牙醫診治次數

6.14 在該 1 811 300 人中，大部分(82.0%)在統計前十二個月內曾接受一次牙醫診治。另 10.6%曾接受兩次牙醫診治及 7.3%曾接受三次及以上牙醫診治。他們在統計前十二個月內接受牙醫診治的平均次數為 1.4。（表 6.2e）

有否醫療福利及醫療保險

6.15 在該 1 811 300 人中，28.4%只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利；14.6%只獲醫療保險保障；15.3%同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及獲醫療保險保障；及 41.7%兩樣皆沒有。同時享有兩方面的醫療保障人士接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 45.8%。（表 6.2f）

上次接受牙醫診治的情況

6.16 統計調查亦搜集了該 1 811 300 人在統計前十二個月內最後一次接受牙醫診治情況的資料。

所求診的牙科診所類別

6.17 在上次接受牙醫診治中，私家牙科診所佔 60.1%。另外，政府牙科診所佔 35.6%及其他類別的診所佔 4.3%。政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所，而其他牙科診所則包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。（圖 6.3 及表 6.2g）

Monthly household income

6.13 Of the 1 811 300 persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, 24.1% were from households with a monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. The dental consultation rate of persons increased with their monthly household income. The dental consultation rate was 13.6% for those with monthly household income less than \$5,000, and it increased to 40.9% for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. (Table 6.2d)

Number of dental consultations

6.14 The majority (82.0%) of those 1 811 300 persons had made one dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, while 10.6% had two and 7.3% had three and more. The average number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration was 1.4. (Table 6.2e)

Whether had medical benefits and medical insurance

6.15 Among those 1 811 300 persons, 28.4% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies; 14.6%, only covered by medical insurance; 15.3%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently; and 41.7%, neither of them. Persons who had both kinds of medical protection had the highest dental consultation rate, at 45.8%. (Table 6.2f)

The last dental consultation

6.16 Information on the last dental consultation made during the twelve months before enumeration by those 1 811 300 persons was also collected in the survey.

Type of dental clinic attended

6.17 Some 60.1% of the last dental consultations were made in private dental clinics. Another 35.6% were made in Government dental clinics and 4.3% in other types of dental clinics. Government dental clinics referred to clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital

6.18 再按經濟活動身分分析，大部分(72.7%)學生上次接受牙醫診治都是向政府牙科診所求診，尤其是衛生署轄下的學童牙科診所。至於從事經濟活動人士，在上次接受牙醫診治中，約79.8%是向私家牙科診所求診。(表6.2g)

所接受的主要牙科診療類別

6.19 就該1 811 300名在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士而言，他們在上次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔62.3%；「洗牙」佔58.4%；「補牙」佔14.6%及「脫牙」佔7.7%。(表6.2h)

6.20 再按年齡組別分析，在十五歲以下的兒童的上次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔很大比例(87.7%)。「洗牙」則相對地在年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的人士(佔上次接受牙醫診治的74.0%)及三十五至四十四歲的人士(72.0%)中較普遍。至於年齡在六十五歲及以上的長者，他們所接受的牙科診療類別普遍為「牙齒檢查」(33.8%)及「洗牙」(30.7%)。(表6.2h)

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

6.21 在1 167 000次向非政府牙科診所求診的上次接受牙醫診治中，9.8%的就醫次數的診金是全部或部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼。(表6.3a)

診金淨額

6.22 「診金淨額」是指支付予非政府牙科診所的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用。在1 167 000次向非政府牙科診所求診的上次接受牙醫診治中，36.4%的診金介乎\$200與\$399。撇除那些不知道診金款額的接受牙醫診治次數，在非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的每次診金淨額的中位數為

Authority while other dental clinics included Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions. (Chart 6.3 and Table 6.2g)

6.18 Further analysed by economic activity status, the majority (72.7%) of students had their last dental consultation made in Government dental clinics, in particular the Student Dental Clinics under the Department of Health. For economically active persons, 79.8% had their last consultation made in private dental clinics. (Table 6.2g)

Major type of dental treatment received

6.19 Of all the last consultations made by the 1 811 300 persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, 62.3% were for “teeth check-up”; 58.4% for “scaling and polishing”; 14.6% for “filling” and 7.7% for “extraction of teeth”. (Table 6.2h)

6.20 Further analysed by age group, a large proportion (87.7%) of children aged below 15 had “teeth check-up” in their last dental consultation. “Scaling and polishing” was relatively more common for persons aged 25-34 (74.0% of the last consultation) and those aged 35-44 (72.0%). For older persons aged 65 and over, the common types of dental treatment were “teeth check-up” (33.8%) and “scaling and polishing” (30.7%). (Table 6.2h)

Whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer

6.21 Of the 1 167 000 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics, some 9.8% had the consultation fee fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. (Table 6.3a)

Net consultation fee

6.22 “Net consultation fee” referred to the net payment in respect of the last dental consultation made in a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company. Of the 1 167 000 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics, 36.4% were with a consultation fee

\$300。 (表 6.3b)

ranging between \$200 and \$399. Excluding consultations of which the fee was unknown, the median net consultation fee per dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics was \$300. (Table 6.3b)

圖6.1 按年齡劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的比率
Chart 6.1 Rate of persons who had their teeth regularly checked up by age

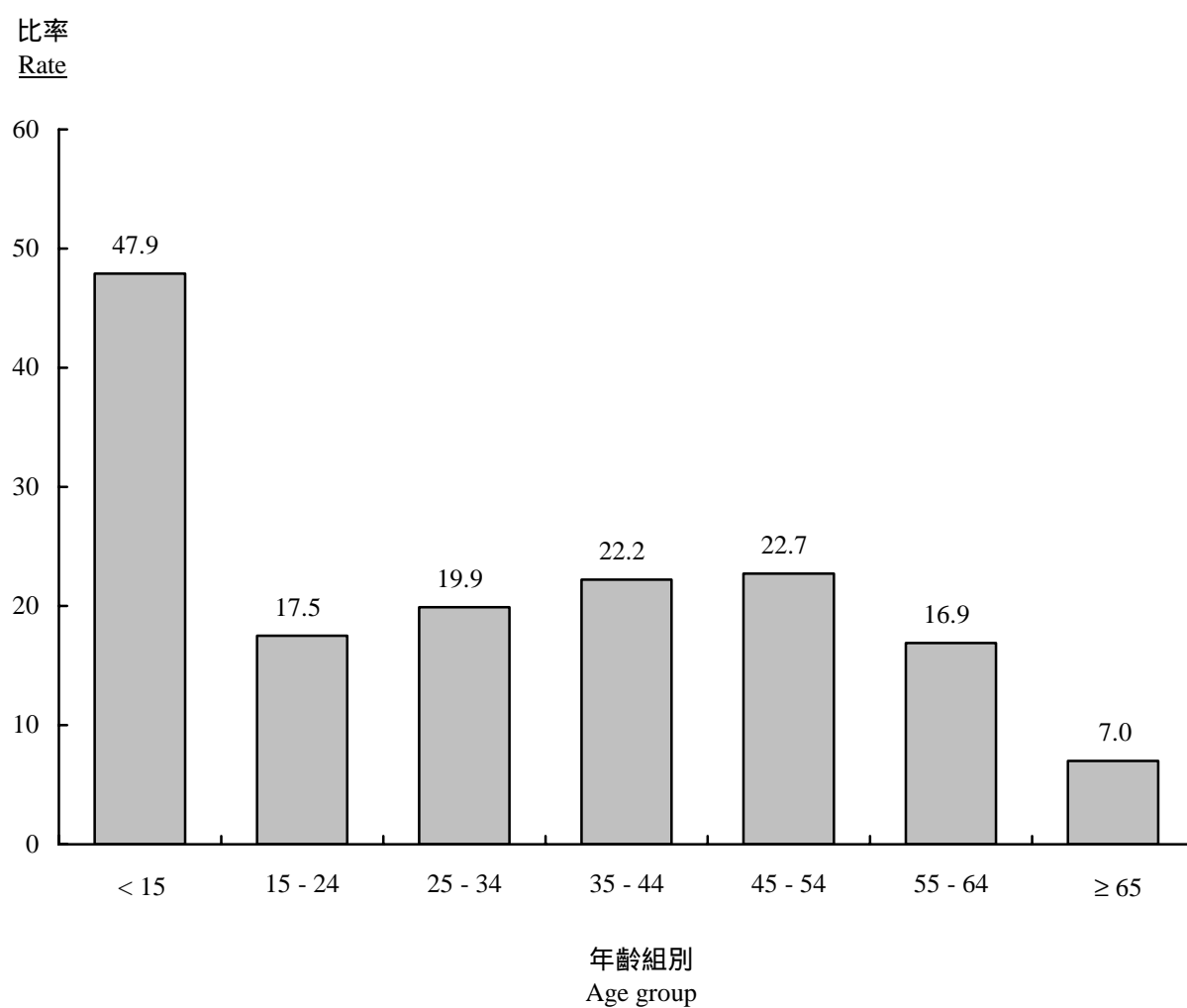


圖6.2 按年齡劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士的比率
Chart 6.2 Rate of persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by age

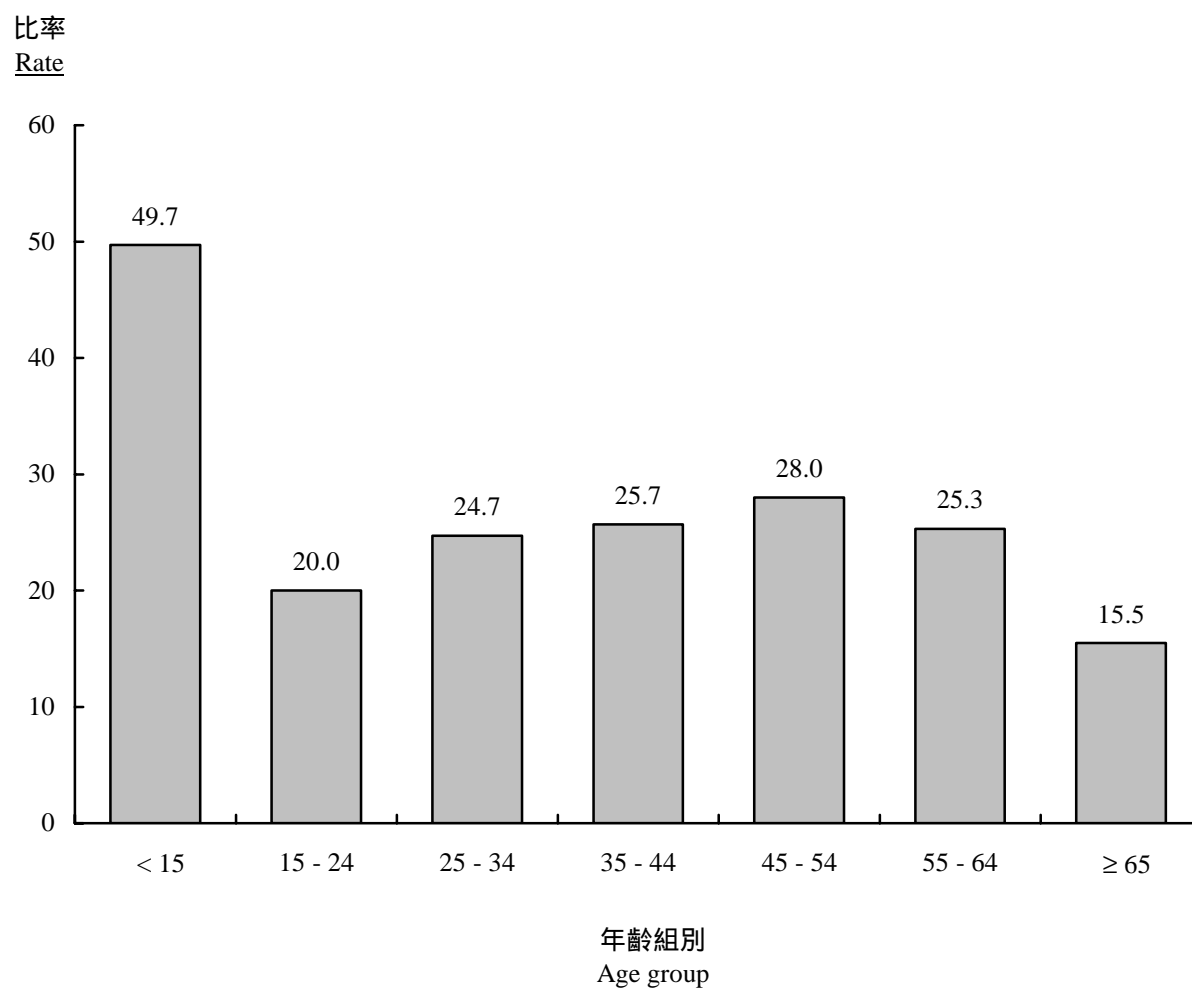
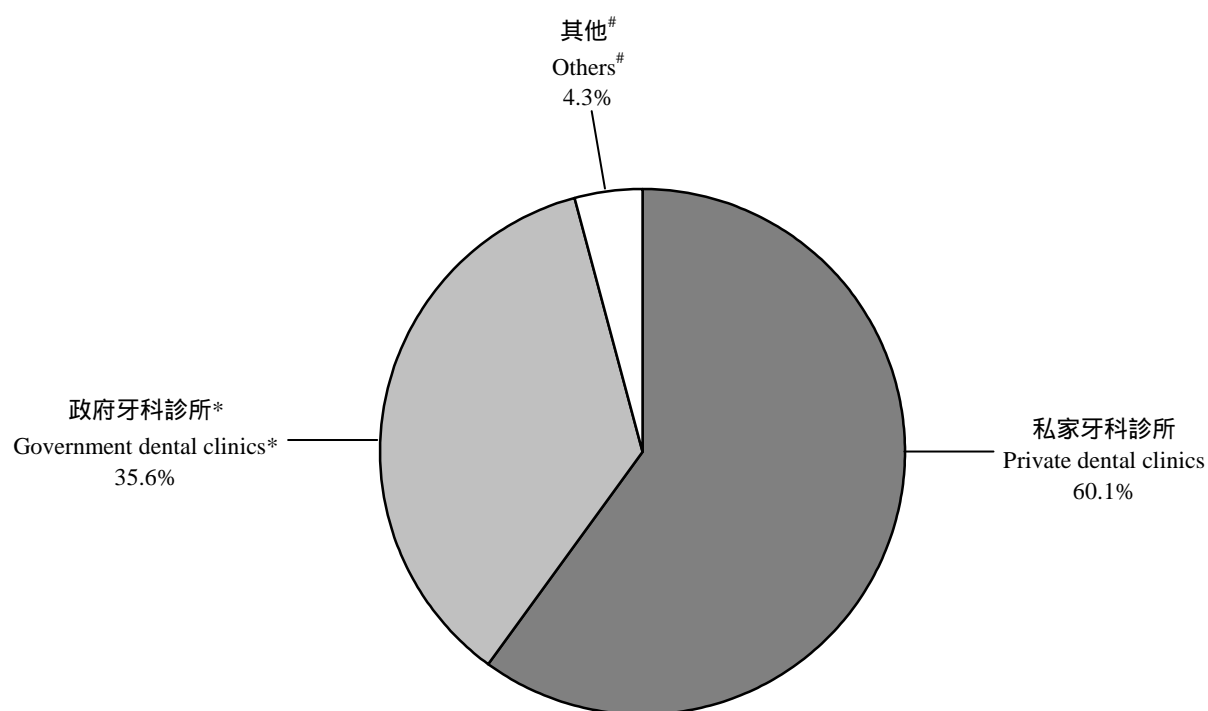


圖6.3 按上次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士的百分比分布

Chart 6.3 Percentage distribution of persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation



註釋：* 政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所。

其他牙科診所包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。

Notes：* Government dental clinics referred to dental clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority.

Other dental clinics include Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions.

表 6.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士數目
Table 6.1a Persons who had their teeth regularly checked up 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 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 15	227.4	32.6	46.5	227.8	28.5	49.5	455.2	30.4	47.9
15 - 24	70.3	10.1	15.8	82.3	10.3	19.2	152.6	10.2	17.5
25 - 34	72.0	10.3	15.7	116.5	14.6	23.8	188.6	12.6	19.9
35 - 44	115.4	16.5	20.7	151.1	18.9	23.6	266.4	17.8	22.2
45 - 54	128.8	18.5	22.2	133.6	16.7	23.1	262.4	17.5	22.7
55 - 64	52.9	7.6	15.9	56.2	7.0	18.1	109.1	7.3	16.9
≥ 65	30.3	4.3	7.5	31.1	3.9	6.5	61.4	4.1	7.0
合計# Overall#	697.2	100.0 (46.6)	21.3	798.5	100.0 (53.4)	23.6	1 495.7	100.0 (100.0)	22.5

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十五歲以下的男性為例，46.5%有定期接受牙齒檢查。

括號內的數字顯示在所有有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 46.5% had their teeth regularly checked up.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had their teeth regularly checked up.

表 6.1b 按定期接受牙齒檢查的相距時間劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士數目
Table 6.1b Persons who had their teeth regularly checked up by time interval of regular teeth check-up

定期接受牙齒檢查的相距時間 Time interval of regular teeth check-up	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
兩年及以上 Two years and over	36.7	2.5
一年至少於兩年 One year to less than two years	600.7	40.2
六個月至少於一年 Six months to less than one year	767.2	51.3
少於六個月 Less than six months	91.1	6.1
總計 Total	1 495.7	100.0

表 6.1c 按經濟活動身分劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士數目
Table 6.1c Persons who had their teeth regularly checked up by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 [#] Economically active [#]	717.7	48.0	21.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	777.9	52.0	24.1
學生 Students	565.5	37.8	41.1
料理家務者 Home-makers	141.3	9.4	15.2
退休人士 Retired persons	63.0	4.2	8.7
其他 Others	8.1	0.5	4.1
合計 Overall	1 495.7	100.0	22.5

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，21.0%有定期接受牙齒檢查。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 21.0% had their teeth regularly checked up.

[#] Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 6.1d 按住戶每月入息劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士數目
Table 6.1d Persons who had their teeth regularly checked up by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	13.0	0.9	4.7
5,000 - 9,999	132.3	8.8	15.1
10,000 - 14,999	203.3	13.6	18.5
15,000 - 19,999	192.2	12.8	20.0
20,000 - 24,999	168.9	11.3	21.0
25,000 - 29,999	147.0	9.8	22.3
30,000 - 39,999	235.1	15.7	28.6
≥ 40,000	401.7	26.9	37.6
不適用# Not applicable#	2.2	0.1	2.7
合計 Overall	1 495.7	100.0	22.5
住戶每月入息中位數@ (港元) Median monthly household income@ (HK\$)		26,300	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有來自每月入息少於\$5,000的住戶的人士為例，4.7%有定期接受牙齒檢查。

不適用於居於院舍的人士。

@ 撇除那些居於院舍的人士。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons from households with monthly household income less than \$5,000, 4.7% had their teeth regularly checked up.

Not applicable for inmates of institutions.

@ Excluding those who were inmates of institutions.

表 6.2a 按是否有定期接受牙齒檢查劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2a Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by whether had their teeth regularly checked up

是否有定期接受牙齒檢查 Whether had teeth regularly checked up	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
是 Yes	1 349.4	74.5	90.2
否 No	461.9	25.5	9.0
合計 Overall	1 811.3	100.0	27.2

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士為例，90.2%在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 90.2% had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 6.2b 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2b Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration 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 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 15	235.4	27.8	48.2	236.2	24.5	51.3	471.6	26.0	49.7
15 - 24	80.1	9.4	18.0	95.0	9.9	22.2	175.1	9.7	20.0
25 - 34	95.3	11.2	20.8	138.3	14.3	28.3	233.6	12.9	24.7
35 - 44	134.7	15.9	24.1	173.6	18.0	27.1	308.3	17.0	25.7
45 - 54	159.3	18.8	27.5	164.7	17.1	28.5	324.0	17.9	28.0
55 - 64	74.3	8.8	22.3	88.7	9.2	28.5	163.0	9.0	25.3
≥ 65	68.4	8.1	17.0	67.3	7.0	14.1	135.7	7.5	15.5
合計 [#] Overall [#]	847.6	100.0	25.9	963.7	100.0	28.5	1 811.3	100.0	27.2
		(46.8)			(53.2)			(100.0)	

註釋：* 在個年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十五歲以下的男性為例，48.2%在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 48.2% had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 6.2c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2c Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 [#] Economically active [#]	886.6	48.9	25.9
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	924.7	51.1	28.6
學生 Students	586.1	32.4	42.6
料理家務者 Home-makers	196.7	10.9	21.1
退休人士 Retired persons	126.3	7.0	17.3
其他 Others	15.6	0.9	8.0
合計 Overall	1 811.3	100.0	27.2

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，25.9%在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 25.9% had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

[#] Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 6.2d 按住戶每月入息劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2d Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	37.2	2.1	13.6
5,000 - 9,999	186.9	10.3	21.3
10,000 - 14,999	250.9	13.8	22.8
15,000 - 19,999	241.1	13.3	25.1
20,000 - 24,999	211.5	11.7	26.3
25,000 - 29,999	176.7	9.8	26.8
30,000 - 39,999	263.4	14.5	32.0
≥ 40,000	437.0	24.1	40.9
不適用# Not applicable#	6.7	0.4	8.5
合計 Overall	1 811.3	100.0	27.2
住戶每月入息中位數^ (港元) Median monthly household income^ (HK\$)		24,400	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有來自每月入息少於\$5,000的住戶的人士為例，13.6%在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

不適用於居於院舍的人士。

^ 撇除那些居於院舍的人士。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income less than \$5,000, 13.6% had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

Not applicable for inmates of institutions.

^ Excluding those who were inmates of institutions.

表 6.2e 按在統計前十二個月內的接受牙醫診治次數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2e Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內的接受牙醫診治次數 Number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	1 485.5	82.0
2	192.8	10.6
≥ 3	133.0	7.3
總計 Total	1 811.3	100.0
接受牙醫診治的平均次數 Average number of dental consultations	1.4	

表 6.2f 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2f Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance

是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及 是否獲醫療保險保障 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	514.9	28.4	42.4
只獲醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance	264.1	14.6	35.6
同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及 獲醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently	277.4	15.3	45.8
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two	754.9	41.7	18.5
合計 Overall	1 811.3	100.0	27.2

註釋：* 在個組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，42.4%在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 42.4% had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 6.2g 按經濟活動身分及上次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
 Table 6.2g Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by economic activity status and type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation

	上次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別 Type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation							
	政府牙科診所* Government dental clinics*		私家牙科診所 Private dental clinics		其他^ Others^		總計 Total	
	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 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
經濟活動身分 Economic activity status								
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	142.4	16.1	707.8	79.8	36.4	4.1	886.6	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	501.9	54.3	380.8	41.2	42.0	4.5	924.7	100.0
學生 Students	425.9	72.7	139.3	23.8	20.9	3.6	586.1	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	32.7	25.9	84.0	66.5	9.6	7.6	126.3	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	39.2	19.9	147.5	75.0	10.0	5.1	196.7	100.0
其他 Others	4.1	25.9	10.0	63.9	1.6	10.2	15.6	100.0
合計 Overall	644.4	35.6	1 088.6	60.1	78.4	4.3	1 811.3	100.0

註釋：* 政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所。

^ 包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes：* Government dental clinics referred to dental clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority.

^ Including Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions.

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 6.2h 按上次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙科診療類別及年齡劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目

Table 6.2h Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation and age

上次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙科診療類別 [#]	年齡組別 Age group							合計 Overall
	< 15	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
牙齒檢查 Teeth check-up	413.6 (87.7%)	101.5 (58.0%)	129.2 (55.3%)	188.5 (61.1%)	177.8 (54.9%)	72.9 (44.7%)	45.9 (33.8%)	1 129.3 (62.3%)
洗牙 Scaling and polishing	203.9 (43.2%)	112.3 (64.1%)	173.0 (74.0%)	222.2 (72.0%)	216.4 (66.8%)	89.1 (54.6%)	41.6 (30.7%)	1 058.4 (58.4%)
補牙 Filling	41.1 (8.7%)	20.4 (11.6%)	32.3 (13.8%)	44.1 (14.3%)	61.7 (19.0%)	35.7 (21.9%)	28.7 (21.1%)	263.9 (14.6%)
脫牙 Extraction of teeth	18.3 (3.9%)	9.0 (5.1%)	15.6 (6.7%)	16.1 (5.2%)	25.8 (8.0%)	23.3 (14.3%)	31.2 (23.0%)	139.1 (7.7%)
鑲牙 Prosthesis treatment	§	1.3 (0.7%)	4.0 (1.7%)	6.3 (2.1%)	17.6 (5.4%)	18.5 (11.4%)	35.7 (26.3%)	83.9 (4.6%)
杜牙根 Root canal treatment	2.1 (0.4%)	2.1 (1.2%)	5.6 (2.4%)	7.5 (2.4%)	11.7 (3.6%)	5.9 (3.6%)	6.2 (4.6%)	41.1 (2.3%)
箍牙 Orthodontic treatment	5.5 (1.2%)	9.1 (5.2%)	1.2 (0.5%)	1.4 (0.4%)	1.3 (0.4)	§	§	19.3 (1.1%)
合計 Overall	471.6	175.1	233.6	308.3	324.0	163.0	135.7	1 811.3

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別中佔所有在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治人士的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration in the respective age groups.

表 6.3a 按診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼劃分的在統計前十二個月內的上次接受非政府牙科診所牙醫診治的次數

Table 6.3a Last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics during the twelve months before enumeration by whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼		
Whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	114.7	9.8
全部由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Fully covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer</i>	88.2	7.6
部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Partly covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer</i>	26.5	2.3
否 No	888.1	76.1
不適用(免診金) Not applicable (free of charge)	58.9	5.0
不知道 Didn’t know	105.2	9.0
總計 Total	1 167.0	100.0

表 6.3b 按診金淨額劃分的在統計前十二個月內的上次接受非政府牙科診所牙醫診治的次數
Table 6.3b Last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics during the twelve months before enumeration by net consultation fee

診金淨額*(港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
0	147.1	12.6
1 - 99	25.6	2.2
100 - 199	83.2	7.1
200 - 299	200.1	17.1
300 - 399	225.0	19.3
400 - 499	80.6	6.9
500 - 599	74.0	6.3
600 - 999	76.7	6.6
1,000 - 1,999	66.2	5.7
2,000 - 2,999	31.1	2.7
3,000 - 4,999	26.8	2.3
≥ 5,000	25.4	2.2
不知道 Unknown	105.2	9.0
總計 Total	1 167.0	100.0
診金淨額中位數# (港元) Median net consultation fee# (HK\$)	300	

註釋：* 指支付予非政府牙科診所的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用。

撇除那些不知診金款額的診治次數。

Notes：* Referred to the net payment made to a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company.

Excluding consultations of which the fee was unknown.

7 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

Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

7.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有受訪者被問及一系列的問題，以界定他們是否享有私營機構的僱主/私營機構或政府給予僱員及其家屬的醫療福利，而福利提供者與他們的關係是屬於他們現時的僱主、家屬現時的僱主、他們以前的僱主抑或是家屬以前的僱主等。享有醫療福利的受訪者再被問及該些福利涵蓋的範圍，即他們是否獲西醫(包括普通科及專科西醫)診治、入住醫院、牙醫診治、中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治及每年身體檢查的保障。十五歲及以上的女性則再被問及是否享有產科醫療福利。此外，所有人士均被問及有否獲個人購買的醫療保險保障；若有，再問其所享有的醫療保障類別。

7.2 統計員亦同時向被抽選的院舍內的住院人士搜集類似的資料。

概念及定義

7.3 就是項統計調查而言，「僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利」是指由私營機構的僱主/私營機構或政府，以任何形式提供予僱員及其合資格的家屬的醫療福利，不論該些僱員是現職或已退休。例如，醫療福利的形式可以是現金資助/就診後向僱主索回已繳付的費用；直接提供醫療服務或透過醫療保險計劃間接提供醫療福利。

7.4 至於有關「享有醫療福利的僱員」的定義，一名在自己公司擔任某職位工作的東主/僱主，若他/她亦同時享有其公司提供予僱員的醫療福利，該名東主/僱主亦被視為「享有醫療福利的僱員」。

7.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons were asked a series of questions to identify those entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector or by the Government to their employees and their dependants, classified by whether the benefit provider was one's own current employer, family member's current employer, one's previous employer or family member's previous employer. Respondents entitled to such benefits were further asked about the coverage of the benefits, i.e. whether consultation with Western medicine practitioner (including general practitioner and specialist), hospitalization, dental consultation, consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist and annual body check-up were covered. Females aged 15 and over were further asked whether they were entitled to the medical benefit of maternity. In addition, all persons were asked whether they were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals and if so, the type of medical protection covered.

7.2 Similar information was also collected from inmates of selected institutions concurrently.

Concepts and definitions

7.3 For the purpose of the survey, "medical benefits provided by employers / companies" referred to medical benefits provided to employees, irrespective of whether they were currently employed or retired, and their eligible dependants by their employers / companies in the private sector or by the Government in whatever form. For instance, medical benefits may be in the form of granting cash subsidies / reimbursements, providing direct medical services or providing medical benefits indirectly through medical insurance scheme.

7.4 Regarding the definition of "employees entitled to medical benefits", the owner / employer of a company who assumed a post in the company and was also entitled to the medical benefits provided to employees in his / her own company would also be treated as "employees entitled to medical benefits".

7.5 對於有多於一份工作的僱員，只會考慮他/她的**主業**，即在訪問時佔他/她**最大部分工作時間的工作**。而他/她其他的工作則被視為兼職，並不包括在本統計調查內。

7.6 至於「醫療保險」方面，是指**個人購買的任何醫療保險保單組合**，涵蓋任何組合的醫療保障（例如西醫診治、入住醫院、牙醫診治、中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治、每年身體檢查、產科、子宮頸抹片檢查或乳房造影檢查），作為一般健康保障或特定疾病的保障；而一些與其他種類的保險（如人壽及意外保險）**合併的保險組合**亦包括在內。

有關僱員享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況的整體分析

7.7 在統計期間，全香港大約有2 561 100人享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利或獲個人購買的醫療保險保障或兩者兼備，佔人口的38.5%。（圖7.1及表7.1）

7.8 在該 2 561 100 人中，1 214 200 人（47.4%）只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利，740 900 人（28.9%）只獲醫療保險保障，其餘 606 000 人（23.7%）則同時享有兩方面的醫療保障。（表 7.1）

年齡及性別

7.9 該 2 561 100 人的年齡中位數為三十七歲，其中約 65.5% 的人士年齡介乎二十五至五十四歲。男性佔 51.3%，而女性則佔 48.7%。以在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比計算，享有上述醫療保障人士的比率介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 8.2% 與二十五至三十四歲人士的 56.0%。（圖 7.2 及表 7.2a）

7.5 For an employee with more than one job, his / her *main employment*, i.e. the job which he / she spent most of his / her time at the time of enumeration, would be referred to. His / her other jobs were regarded as secondary employment and were not covered in this survey.

7.6 Regarding “medical insurance”, it referred to *any package of medical insurance policies purchased by individuals covering any combinations of medical benefits* (such as consultation with Western medicine practitioner, hospitalization, dental consultation, consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist, annual body check-up, maternity, Pap smear or mammography) for general health care or a specific disease, including those packaged in combination with other types of insurance (such as life and accident insurance).

Overall analysis on entitlement of employees to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

7.7 At the time of enumeration, some 2 561 100 persons or 38.5% of the population of Hong Kong were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals or had both kinds of medical protection. (Chart 7.1 and Table 7.1)

7.8 Among those 2 561 100 persons, 1 214 200 (47.4%) were entitled to medical benefits from employers / companies only, 740 900 (28.9%) were covered by medical insurance only, and the remaining 606 000 (23.7%) had both kinds of medical protection. (Table 7.1)

Age and sex

7.9 Those 2 561 100 persons had a median age of 37. Some 65.5% of them were aged 25-54. 51.3% were males and 48.7% were females. Expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective age groups, the rate of persons having the aforesaid medical protection ranged from 8.2% for persons aged 65 and over to 56.0% for those aged 25-34. (Chart 7.2 and Table 7.2a)

所享有的醫療保障類別

*Type of medical protection entitled /
covered*

7.10 在該 2 561 100 人中，他們最普遍提及所享有的醫療保障類別為入住醫院(74.6%)。其次為西醫診治(54.5%)、中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治(15.2%)及牙醫診治(13.6%)。(表 7.2b)

7.10 For those 2 561 100 persons, the most commonly cited type of medical protection which they had was hospitalization (74.6%), followed by consultation with Western medicine practitioner (54.5%), consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist (15.2%) and dental consultation (13.6%). (Table 7.2b)

有關享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的分析

**Analysis on persons entitled to medical
benefits provided by employers /
companies**

(a) 享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士

**(a) Persons entitled to medical benefits
provided by employers / companies**

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.11 在該 2 561 100 人中，1 820 200 人享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。他們的年齡及性別分布與上述 2 561 100 人士的分布頗相似。享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利人士的比率，介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 6.1%與二十五至三十四歲人士的 44.6%。(表 7.2a 及 7.3a)

7.11 Of those 2 561 100 persons, 1 820 200 persons were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies. Their age and sex profiles were quite close to those of the 2 561 100 persons as a whole. The rate of persons entitled to medical benefits from employers / companies ranged from 6.1% for persons aged 65 and over to 44.6% for those aged 25-34. (Tables 7.2a and 7.3a)

所享有的醫療福利類別

Type of medical benefits entitled

7.12 在該 1 820 200 人中，大部分(69.9%)均享有西醫診治的醫療福利；47.1%享有入住醫院福利；及 17.7%享有牙醫診治福利。(表 7.3b)

7.12 Among those 1 820 200 persons, the majority (69.9%) were entitled to the medical benefit of consultation with Western medicine practitioner; 47.1%, hospitalization; and 17.7%, dental consultation. (Table 7.3b)

所享有的醫療福利的來源

Source of medical benefits entitled

7.13 在該 1 820 200 名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，約 77.9%(即 1 418 100 人)的醫療福利是由私營機構的僱主或私營機構提供。另外 22.5%(即 409 300 人)的醫療福利是由政府提供。在該 1 418 100 名享有私營機構僱主或私營機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，大部分(84.2%)為現職僱員。而在 409 300 名享有政府所提供的醫療福利的人士中，53.8%為公務員(包括現職/退休公務員)的家屬，其次為現職公務員(38.9%)及退休公務員(13.1%)。(表 7.3c)

7.13 Of all 1 820 200 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, about 77.9% (or 1 418 100 persons) had their medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector. Another 22.5% (or 409 300 persons) had their medical benefits provided by the Government. Among the 1 418 100 persons entitled to medical benefits from employers / companies in the private sector, the majority (84.2%) were serving employees. As for the 409 300 persons entitled to medical benefits from the Government, 53.8% were

dependants of civil servants (including serving / retired civil servants), followed by serving civil servants (38.9%) and retired civil servants (13.1%). (Table 7.3c)

(b) 享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員

(b) Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.14 在 1 820 200 名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，1 194 200 人為享有自己現職僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員(佔該 1 820 200 人中的 65.6%)。在該 1 194 200 名僱員中，男性僱員佔 54.9%，而女性僱員則佔 45.1%。約有 30.9% 年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲，另 30.2% 介乎三十五至四十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為三十八歲。男性的年齡中位數(四十歲)較女性的(三十六歲)為高。私營機構僱員享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的整體比率為 18.0%。但在不同年齡組別中的僱員的比率卻各有不同。二十五至三十四歲僱員的比率最高，達 38.9%，而六十五歲及以上的僱員的比率則最低(0.7%)。(表 7.4a)

7.14 Among the 1 820 200 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 1 194 200 persons were employees in the private sector with medical benefits provided by *their own current* employers / companies (accounting for 65.6% of those 1 820 200 persons). Of those 1 194 200 employees, 54.9% were males and 45.1% were females. Some 30.9% were aged 25-34, and 30.2% were aged 35-44. Their median age was 38. Males had a higher median age (40) than females (36). The overall rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits from their own employers / companies was 18.0%. The rate, however, varied among employees in different age groups. It was the highest for those aged 25-34, at 38.9%, and the lowest for those aged 65 and over, at 0.7%. (Table 7.4a)

所享有的醫療福利類別

Type of medical benefits entitled

7.15 在該 1 194 200 名私營機構僱員中，絕大部分(89.6%)享有西醫診治保障。其次為入住醫院保障(59.1%)、牙醫診治保障(21.3%)及中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治保障(18.5%)。(表 7.4b)

7.15 Among those 1 194 200 private sector employees, the great majority (89.6%) were entitled to consultation with Western medicine practitioner, followed by hospitalization (59.1%), dental consultation (21.3%) and consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist (18.5%). (Table 7.4b)

7.16 私營機構僱員享有西醫診治保障的比率介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 13.9% 與二十五至三十四歲人士的 43.7%。他們享有入住醫院保障的比率介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 8.8% 與二十五至三十四歲人士的 27.4%。他們享有牙醫診治保障的比率則介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 3.3% 與二十五至三十四歲人士的 10.8%。另一方面，私營機構僱員享有中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治、每年身體檢查及產科保障的整體比率較低，分別為 6.9%、2.9% 及 1.7%。(表 7.4c)

7.16 The rate of private sector employees entitled to the benefit of consultation with Western medicine practitioner ranged from 13.9% for those aged 65 and over to 43.7% for those aged 25-34. The corresponding rate in respect of hospitalization ranged from 8.8% for those aged 65 and over to 27.4% for those aged 25-34, while that in respect of dental consultation ranged from 3.3% for those aged 65 and over to 10.8% for those aged 25-34. On the other hand, the overall rates of private sector employees entitled to the benefits of consultation with herbalist / bone-setter

/ acupuncturist, annual body check-up and maternity were lower, at 6.9%, 2.9% and 1.7% respectively. (Table 7.4c)

每月就業收入

7.17 該 1 194 200 名享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員的每月就業收入中位數為\$14,100。每月就業收入較高的私營機構僱員，享有僱主或機構提供的醫療福利的比率似乎較高。有關比率介乎每月就業收入少於\$5,000的僱員的9.6%與收入為\$30,000及以上的僱員的66.1%。(表 7.4d)

Monthly employment earnings

7.17 The median monthly employment earnings of those 1 194 200 private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies was \$14,100. The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies appeared to be higher for those with higher monthly employment earnings, ranging from 9.6% for employees having earnings less than \$5,000 to 66.1% for those having earnings of \$30,000 and over. (Table 7.4d)

行業類別

7.18 按行業類別分析，在該 1 194 200 名僱員中，27.5%從事批發、零售、進出口貿易；另23.6%從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業、飲食及酒店業；而20.6%從事社區、社會及個人服務業。從事不同行業類別的僱員，享有醫療福利的比率各不相同。從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業的僱員享有醫療福利的比率最高(55.5%)，而從事建造業的僱員的比率則最低(21.5%)。(表 7.4e)

Industry sector

7.18 Analysed by industry sector, 27.5% of those 1 194 200 employees were engaged in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector; another 23.6%, the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector; and 20.6%, the community, social and personal services sector. The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits varied greatly among different industry sectors. It was the highest for those in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector (55.5%) and the lowest for those in the construction sector (21.5%). (Table 7.4e)

職業組別

7.19 按職業組別分析，在該 1 194 200 名僱員中，專業及輔助專業人員佔最大部分(33.1%)，其次為文員(18.3%)和服務工作及商店銷售人員(15.8%)。任職不同職業組別的私營機構僱員，享有醫療福利的比率各不相同。專業及輔助專業人員(57.0%)、文員(43.7%)與經理及行政級人員(43.5%)享有醫療福利的比率較高，而非技術工人的比率則最低(18.0%)。(表 7.4f)

Occupation category

7.19 Analysed by occupation category, the greatest proportion of those 1 194 200 employees were professionals and associate professionals (33.1%), followed by clerks (18.3%) and Service workers and shop sales workers (15.8%). The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits varied greatly among different occupation categories. It was relatively higher for professionals and associate professionals (57.0%), clerks (43.7%) and managers and administrators (43.5%), and the lowest for workers in elementary occupations (18.0%). (Table 7.4f)

有關醫療保險的受保人士的分析

Analysis on persons covered by medical insurance

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.20 約 1 346 900 人(即佔人口的 20.3%)獲個人購買的醫療保險保障。他們中男性佔 49.0%，而女性則佔 51.0%。他們的年齡中位數為三十六歲。不同年齡組別的人士，獲醫療保險保障的比率各有不同。有關比率介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 2.5%與二十五至三十四歲人士的 31.1%。(表 7.5a)

7.20 Some 1 346 900 persons or 20.3% of the population were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. About 49.0% were males and 51.0% were females. Their median age was 36. The rate of persons covered by medical insurance varied among different age groups, ranging from 2.5% for persons aged 65 and over to 31.1% for those aged 25-34. (Table 7.5a)

所享有的醫療保障類別

Type of medical protection covered

7.21 在該 1 346 900 人中，絕大部分(98.3%)享有入住醫院保障。其次為西醫診治保障(13.3%)及中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治保障(7.7%)。(表 7.5b)

7.21 Among those 1 346 900 persons, the great majority (98.3%) had the coverage of hospitalization, followed by consultation with Western medicine practitioner (13.3%) and consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist (7.7%). (Table 7.5b)

7.22 享有入住醫院保障的人士的比率介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 3.2%與二十五至三十四歲人士的 32.9%。享有西醫診治保障的人士的整體比率為 3.0%。享有中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治保障的人士的整體比率為 1.8%。另一方面，享有牙醫診治保障、每年身體檢查的醫療保障的人士的比率均很低。(表 7.5c)

7.22 The rate of persons having the coverage of hospitalization ranged from 3.2% for those aged 65 and over to 32.9% for those aged 25-34. The overall rate in respect of consultation with Western medicine practitioner was 3.0% and that in respect of consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist was 1.8%. On the other hand, the rates of persons having the coverage of dental consultation, annual body check-up were very small. (Table 7.5c)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

7.23 在該 1 346 900 名獲醫療保險保障的人士中，66.4%為從事經濟活動人士，10.6%為料理家務者，而 19.0%為學生。從事經濟活動的人士獲醫療保險保障的比率最高，達 26.2%，而退休人士的比率則最低，為 4.0%。(表 7.5d)

7.23 Of those 1 346 900 persons covered by medical insurance, 66.4% were economically active persons, 10.6% were home-makers and 19.0% were students. The rate of persons covered by medical insurance was the highest for economically active persons, at 26.2%, and the lowest for retired persons, at 4.0%. (Table 7.5d)

有關未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利
及未獲醫療保險保障的人士的分析

Analysis on persons not entitled to medical
benefits provided by employers /
companies and not covered by medical
insurance

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.24 在統計期間，約有 4 088 200 人(即佔人口的 61.5%)未享有任何由僱主或機構提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。他們的年齡中位數為四十一歲。一般而言，他們較該 2 561 100 名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障的人士年長(後者的年齡中位數為三十七歲)。(表 7.2a 及 7.6a)

7.24 At the time of enumeration, some 4 088 200 persons or 61.5% of the population were not entitled to any medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance. Their median age was 41. They were generally older than those 2 561 100 persons with medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance (the latter with a median age of 37). (Tables 7.2a and 7.6a)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

7.25 在該 4 088 200 名未享有醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的人士中，39.6%為從事經濟活動人士、23.4%為學生、17.5%為料理家務者及 15.9%為退休人士。非從事經濟活動人士享有醫療福利或醫療保險保障的比率，較從事經濟活動人士的為低。在非從事經濟活動人士中，退休人士享有該些醫療福利或醫療保險保障的比率最低。(表 7.6b)

7.25 Of those 4 088 200 persons not entitled to medical benefits and not covered by medical insurance, 39.6% were economically active persons, 23.4% were students, 17.5% were home-makers and 15.9% were retired persons. Economically inactive persons were less likely than economically active persons to be entitled to medical benefits or covered by medical insurance. Among the economically inactive persons, retired persons were least likely to have such entitlement or coverage. (Table 7.6b)

行業類別

Industry sector

7.26 按行業類別分析，在所有未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員中，從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的人士佔最大比例(33.7%)。其次是從事社區、社會及個人服務業的人士(18.8%)及運輸、倉庫及通訊業的人士(13.1%)。與從事其他行業類別的私營機構僱員比較，從事建造業的私營機構僱員享有醫療福利或醫療保險保障的比率最低。(表 7.7a)

7.26 Analysed by industry sector, of all employees in the private sector without medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance, the largest proportion (33.7%) were engaged in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, followed by those in the community, social and personal services sector (18.8%) and the transport, storage and communications sector (13.1%). Private sector employees in the construction sector were least likely to be entitled to medical benefits or covered by medical insurance, when compared with those in other industry sectors. (Table 7.7a)

職業組別

Occupation category

7.27 按職業組別分析，在所有未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的

7.27 Analysed by occupation category, of all employees in the private sector without medical

**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**

**Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and
coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals**

私營機構僱員中，25.1%為非技術工人。其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(18.5%)和專業及輔助專業人員(14.6%)。與任職其他職業組別的私營機構僱員比較，非技術工人享有醫療福利或醫療保險保障的比率最低。(表 7.7b)

benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance, 25.1% were workers in elementary occupations, followed by service workers and shop sales workers (18.5%) and professionals and associate professionals (14.6%). Workers in elementary occupations were least likely to be entitled to medical benefits or covered by medical insurance, when compared with those in other occupation categories. (Table 7.7b)

圖 7.1 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障劃分的人士的百分比分布
Chart 7.1 Percentage distribution of persons by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance

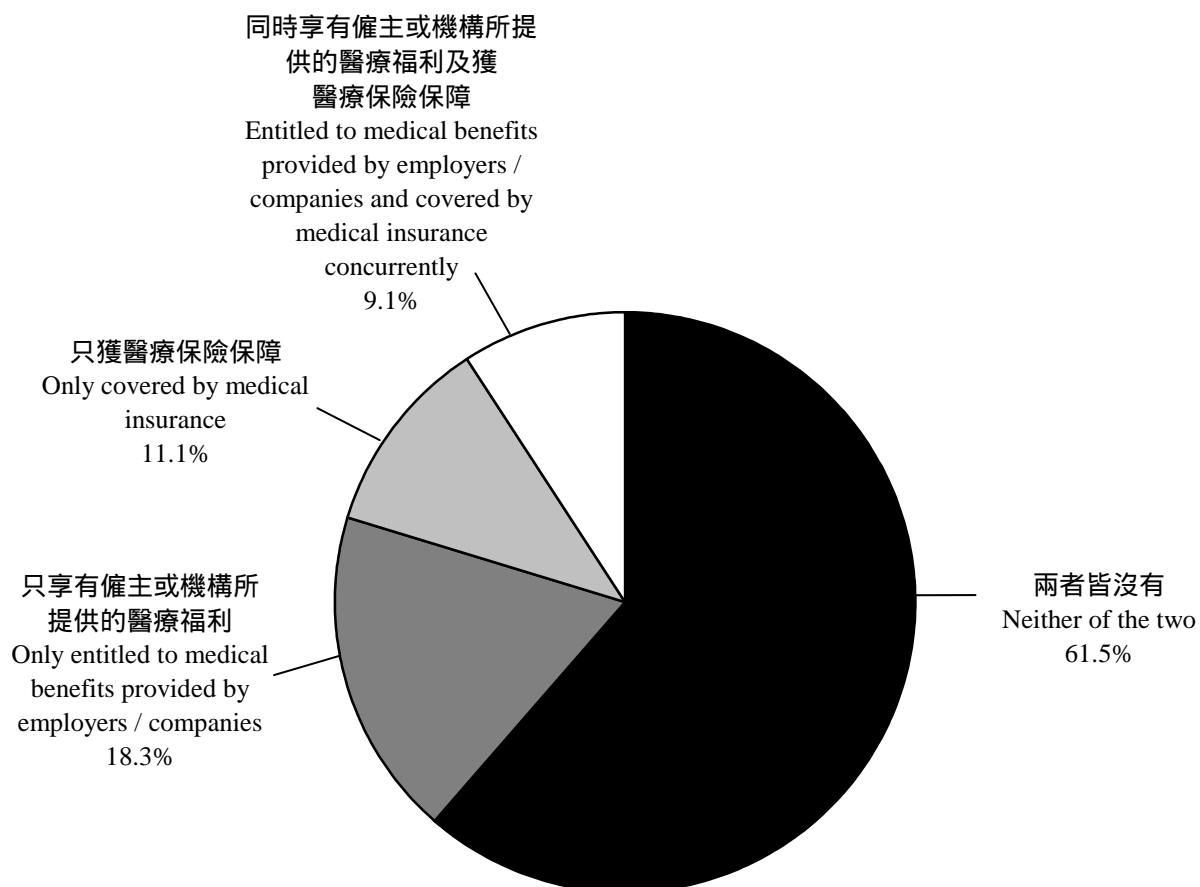
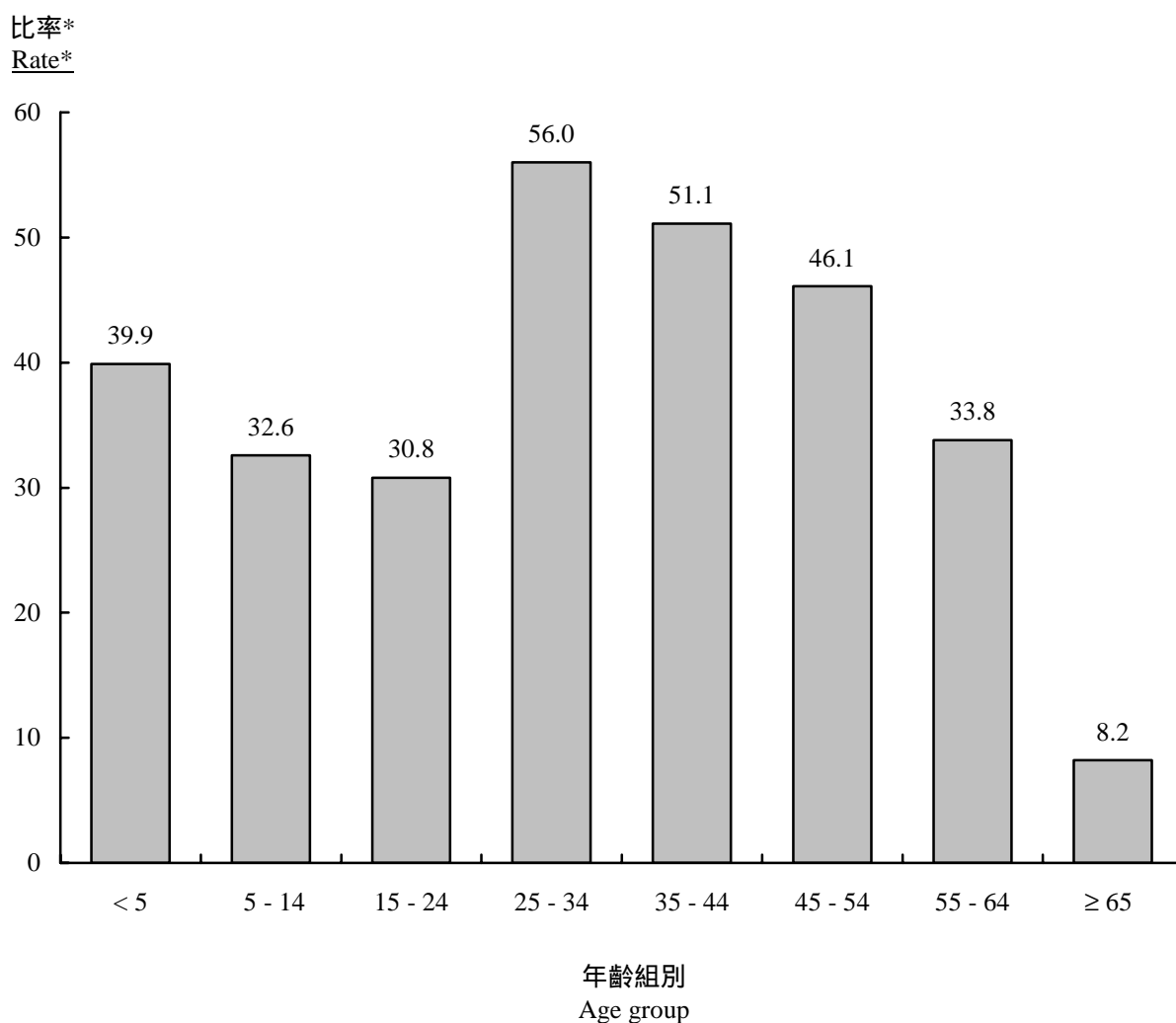


圖7.2 按年齡劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障的人士的比率
Chart 7.2 Rate of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance by age



註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups.

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

Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and
coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

表 7.1 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障劃分的人士數目
Table 7.1 Persons by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance

是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲 醫療保險保障 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔總人口的 百分比 As % of total population
只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	1 214.2	18.3
只獲醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance	740.9	11.1
同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及獲醫療 保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently	606.0	9.1
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two	4 088.2	61.5
總計 Total	6 649.3	100.0

表 7.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.2a Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance 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 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	48.6	3.7	43.9	36.8	2.9	35.6	85.4	3.3	39.9
5 - 14	123.6	9.4	32.7	116.3	9.3	32.6	239.9	9.4	32.6
15 - 24	129.8	9.9	29.1	139.3	11.2	32.5	269.2	10.5	30.8
25 - 34	252.2	19.2	55.0	278.5	22.3	57.0	530.7	20.7	56.0
35 - 44	298.7	22.7	53.5	313.5	25.1	49.0	612.2	23.9	51.1
45 - 54	289.4	22.0	50.0	244.1	19.6	42.2	533.5	20.8	46.1
55 - 64	131.1	10.0	39.4	86.8	7.0	27.9	218.0	8.5	33.8
≥ 65	39.7	3.0	9.9	32.5	2.6	6.8	72.2	2.8	8.2
合計 Overall	1 313.2	100.0 (51.3)	40.2	1 247.9	100.0 (48.7)	36.9	2 561.1	100.0 (100.0)	38.5
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	38			36			37		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有五歲以下的男性為例，43.9% 享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 43.9% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance.

表 7.2b 按所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.2b Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance by type of medical protection entitled / covered

所享有的醫療保障類別 [#] Type of medical protection entitled / covered [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
入住醫院 Hospitalization	1 910.3	74.6
西醫診治 Consultation with Western medicine Practitioner	1 394.6	54.5
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	1 379.1	53.8
專科醫生 Specialist	752.2	29.4
中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist	389.1	15.2
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	347.6	13.6
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	145.7	5.7
產科 Maternity	69.4	2.7
乳房造影檢查 Mammography	26.7	1.0
子宮頸抹片檢查 Pap smear	18.3	0.7
合計 Overall	2 561.1	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 7.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目
Table 7.3a Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies 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 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	26.8	2.8	24.2	23.7	2.7	22.9	50.5	2.8	23.6
5 - 14	62.1	6.5	16.4	62.9	7.3	17.6	125.0	6.9	17.0
15 - 24	78.9	8.3	17.7	89.9	10.4	21.0	168.8	9.3	19.3
25 - 34	202.8	21.3	44.2	219.5	25.3	44.9	422.3	23.2	44.6
35 - 44	235.3	24.7	42.2	225.4	26.0	35.2	460.7	25.3	38.5
45 - 54	219.7	23.0	37.9	168.7	19.5	29.2	388.4	21.3	33.5
55 - 64	97.2	10.2	29.2	54.1	6.3	17.4	151.3	8.3	23.5
≥ 65	31.5	3.3	7.8	21.7	2.5	4.6	53.2	2.9	6.1
合計 Overall	954.3	100.0 (52.4)	29.2	865.9	100.0 (47.6)	25.6	1 820.2	100.0 (100.0)	27.4
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	39			36			38		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有五歲以下的男性為例，24.2% 享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 24.2% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies.

表 7.3b 按所享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目
Table 7.3b Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies by type of medical benefits entitled

所享有的醫療福利類別 [#] Type of medical benefits entitled [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
西醫診治 Consultation with Western medicine practitioner	1 273.0	69.9
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	1 271.6	69.9
專科醫生 Specialist	672.1	36.9
入住醫院 Hospitalization	857.6	47.1
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	322.9	17.7
中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist	289.5	15.9
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	113.7	6.2
產科 Maternity	60.9	3.3
合計 Overall	1 820.2	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 7.3c 按所享有的醫療福利的來源及與福利提供者的關係劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目
Table 7.3c Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies by source of medical benefits entitled and relationship with the benefit provider

所享有的醫療福利的來源及與福利提供者的關係 [#] Source of medical benefits entitled and relationship with the benefit provider [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
由私營機構的僱主或私營機構提供 From employers / companies in the private sector	1 418.1	77.9
現職僱員 [@] <i>Serving employees[@]</i>	1 194.2	(84.2)
現職僱員/離職僱員的家屬 <i>Dependants of serving employees / previous employees</i>	309.3	(21.8)
離職僱員 <i>Previous employees</i>	25.1	(1.8)
由政府提供 From the Government	409.3	22.5
現職公務員 <i>Serving civil servants</i>	159.0	(38.9)
退休公務員 <i>Retired civil servants</i>	53.8	(13.1)
現職公務員/退休公務員的家屬 <i>Dependants of serving civil servants / retired civil servants</i>	220.0	(53.8)
合計 Overall	1 820.2	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

@ 包括在自己公司擔任某職位工作的東主/僱主。

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有透過個別醫療福利的來源而享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

@ Including owners / employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies concerned.

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the respective sources of medical benefits.

表 7.4a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 7.4a Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies 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 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	39.7	6.1	8.9	53.7	10.0	12.5	93.4	7.8	10.7
25 - 34	182.9	27.9	39.9	185.9	34.5	38.0	368.8	30.9	38.9
35 - 44	193.7	29.5	34.7	166.7	31.0	26.0	360.4	30.2	30.1
45 - 54	166.1	25.3	28.7	101.1	18.8	17.5	267.2	22.4	23.1
55 - 64	69.3	10.6	20.8	29.0	5.4	9.3	98.3	8.2	15.3
≥ 65	4.5	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.3	0.3	6.1	0.5	0.7
合計 Overall	656.2	100.0 (54.9)	20.1	538.0	100.0 (45.1)	15.9	1 194.2	100.0 (100.0)	18.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		40			36			38	

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有十五至二十四歲的私營機構男性僱員為例，8.9%享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

Note：* As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees in the private sector aged 15-24, 8.9% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

表 7.4b 按所享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 7.4b Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies by type of medical benefits entitled

所享有的醫療福利類別 [#] Type of medical benefits entitled [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
西醫診治 Consultation with Western medicine practitioner	1 070.1	89.6
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	1 069.1	89.5
專科醫生 Specialist	545.3	45.7
入住醫院 Hospitalization	705.8	59.1
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	254.1	21.3
中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist	221.1	18.5
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	92.2	7.7
產科 Maternity	51.9	4.3
合計 Overall	1 194.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 7.4c 按年齡及所享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 7.4c Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies by age and type of medical benefits entitled

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療福利類別 [#] Type of medical benefits entitled [#]								
	西醫診治 Consultation with Western medicine practitioner			入住醫院 Hospitalization			牙醫診治 Dental consultation		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	84.5	7.9	29.6	42.1	6.0	14.8	14.8	6.0	5.2
25 - 34	335.2	31.3	43.7	210.4	30.1	27.4	82.6	33.7	10.8
35 - 44	318.3	29.8	37.2	232.4	33.2	27.1	77.3	31.6	9.0
45 - 54	238.3	22.3	30.8	160.6	23.0	20.8	51.2	20.9	6.6
55 - 64	87.3	8.2	24.9	50.4	7.2	14.4	17.7	7.2	5.0
≥ 65	5.7	0.5	13.9	3.6	0.5	8.8	1.4	0.6	3.3
合計 Overall	1 069.2	100.0	34.8	699.5	100.0	22.8	244.9	100.0	8.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	38			39			37		

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes： # Multiple answers were allowed.

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有十五至二十四歲的私營機構僱員為例，29.6%享有自己僱主或機構所提供的西醫診治福利。

* As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective age groups. For example, among all employees in the private sector aged 15-24, 29.6% were entitled to the medical benefit of consultation with Western medicine practitioner provided by their own employers / companies.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 7.4c(續) 按年齡及所享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 7.4c (Cont'd) Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies by age and type of medical benefits entitled

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療福利類別 [#] (續) Type of medical benefits entitled [#] (Cont'd)								
	中醫/骨傷中醫/ 針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist			每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up			產科 Maternity		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	7.5	3.5	2.6	4.9	5.4	1.7	3.5	7.0	1.2
25 - 34	68.4	32.0	8.9	23.2	26.0	3.0	19.9	39.1	2.6
35 - 44	80.3	37.6	9.4	31.0	34.7	3.6	16.4	32.3	1.9
45 - 54	46.3	21.7	6.0	23.7	26.5	3.1	10.1	19.8	1.3
55 - 64	10.4	4.9	3.0	6.2	7.0	1.8	\$	\$	\$
≥ 65	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
合計 Overall	213.6	100.0	6.9	89.1	100.0	2.9	50.9	100.0	1.7
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		38			40			35	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有十五至二十四歲的私營機構僱員為例，29.6%享有自己僱主或機構所提供的西醫診治福利。

* As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective age groups. For example, among all employees in the private sector aged 15-24, 29.6% were entitled to the medical benefit of consultation with Western medicine practitioner provided by their own employers / companies.

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

Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and
coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

表 7.4d 按每月就業收入劃分的享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目

Table 7.4d Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies by monthly employment earnings

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	19.6	1.6	9.6
5,000 - 9,999	285.6	23.9	26.3
10,000 - 14,999	337.1	28.2	41.8
15,000 - 19,999	164.9	13.8	50.0
20,000 - 29,999	196.0	16.4	58.9
≥ 30,000	191.0	16.0	66.1
合計 Overall	1 194.2	100.0	39.2
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)		14,100	

註釋：* 在個別每月就業收入組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有每月就業收入少於\$5,000 的私營機構僱員為例，9.6% 享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

Note : * As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective monthly employment earnings groups. For example, among all employees in the private sector with monthly employment earnings less than \$5,000, 9.6% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

表 7.4e 按行業類別劃分的享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 7.4e Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies by industry sector

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造業 Manufacturing	106.7	8.9	36.3
建造業 Construction	62.1	5.2	21.5
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	328.1	27.5	34.9
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	153.0	12.8	38.4
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	282.0	23.6	55.5
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	245.8	20.6	40.4
其他 Others	16.5	1.4	46.8
合計 Overall	1 194.2	100.0	38.9

註釋：* 在個別行業類別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有從事製造業的私營機構僱員為例，36.3% 享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

Note：* As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all private sector employees in the manufacturing sector, 36.3% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

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

Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and
coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

表 7.4f 按職業組別劃分的享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目
Table 7.4f Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies by occupation category

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	175.0	14.7	43.5
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	395.0	33.1	57.0
文員 Clerks	218.6	18.3	43.7
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	189.1	15.8	38.9
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	68.8	5.8	28.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	52.2	4.4	23.8
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	95.4	8.0	18.0
合計 Overall	1 194.2	100.0	38.9

註釋：* 在個別職業組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有身為經理及行政級人員的私營機構僱員為例，43.5%享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

Note：* As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all employees working as managers and administrators in the private sector, 43.5% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

表 7.5a 按年齡及性別劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 7.5a Persons covered by medical insurance 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 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	29.1	4.4	26.3	21.4	3.1	20.7	50.5	3.7	23.6
5 - 14	73.6	11.2	19.5	70.8	10.3	19.8	144.4	10.7	19.6
15 - 24	70.9	10.7	15.9	73.2	10.7	17.1	144.1	10.7	16.5
25 - 34	134.9	20.4	29.4	159.6	23.2	32.7	294.5	21.9	31.1
35 - 44	149.2	22.6	26.7	172.4	25.1	26.9	321.6	23.9	26.8
45 - 54	138.2	20.9	23.9	130.6	19.0	22.6	268.8	20.0	23.2
55 - 64	53.8	8.2	16.2	46.8	6.8	15.1	100.6	7.5	15.6
≥ 65	10.2	1.5	2.5	12.1	1.8	2.6	22.3	1.7	2.5
合計 Overall	659.9	100.0 (49.0)	20.2	687.0	100.0 (51.0)	20.3	1 346.9	100.0 (100.0)	20.3
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	36			36			36		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有五歲以下的男性為例，26.3%為醫療保險的受保人士。

Note：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 26.3% were covered by medical insurance.

表 7.5b 按所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 7.5b Persons covered by medical insurance by type of medical protection covered

所享有的醫療保障類別 [#] Type of medical protection covered [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
入住醫院 Hospitalization	1 323.5	98.3
西醫診治 Consultation with Western medicine Practitioner	179.7	13.3
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	156.3	11.6
專科醫生 Specialist	97.8	7.3
中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist	103.6	7.7
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	31.2	2.3
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	27.6	2.1
子宮頸抹片檢查 Pap smear	13.1	1.0
乳房造影檢查 Mammography	11.7	0.9
產科 Maternity	8.3	0.6
合計 Overall	1 346.9	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 7.5c 按年齡及所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 7.5c Persons covered by medical insurance by age and type of medical protection covered

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療保障類別 [#] Type of medical protection covered [#]								
	入住醫院 Hospitalization			西醫診治 Consultation with Western medicine practitioner			中醫/骨傷中醫/ 針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	54.2	3.7	25.3	6.7	3.3	3.1	4.4	3.6	2.1
5 - 14	158.3	10.9	21.5	22.5	11.3	3.1	15.2	12.4	2.1
15 - 24	154.1	10.6	17.6	23.6	11.8	2.7	12.9	10.5	1.5
25 - 34	312.0	21.4	32.9	47.4	23.7	5.0	27.9	22.7	2.9
35 - 44	349.0	24.0	29.1	47.2	23.7	3.9	33.2	27.1	2.8
45 - 54	290.9	20.0	25.1	37.2	18.6	3.2	21.3	17.4	1.8
55 - 64	109.0	7.5	16.9	9.7	4.8	1.5	6.0	4.9	0.9
≥ 65	28.5	2.0	3.2	5.4	2.7	0.6	1.7	1.4	0.2
合計 Overall	1 455.9	100.0	21.9	199.4	100.0	3.0	122.5	100.0	1.8
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	36			34			35		

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有五歲以下的人士為例，25.3%為享有入住醫院的醫療保障的受保人士。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 25.3% were covered by medical protection with respect to hospitalization.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 7.5c(續) 按年齡及所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 7.5c Persons covered by medical insurance by age and type of medical
(Cont'd) protection covered

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療保障類別 [#] (續) Type of medical protection covered [#] (Cont'd)								
	每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up			牙醫診治 Dental consultation			其他 [@] Others [@]		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	1.1	2.9	0.5	1.4	4.7	0.7	6.9	2.0	3.2
5 - 14	2.9	7.6	0.4	3.1	10.2	0.4	20.7	6.1	2.8
15 - 24	2.9	7.8	0.3	3.5	11.8	0.4	32.6	9.6	3.7
25 - 34	10.0	26.5	1.1	7.3	24.5	0.8	86.5	25.5	9.1
35 - 44	9.3	24.7	0.8	7.5	24.9	0.6	96.9	28.6	8.1
45 - 54	7.0	18.7	0.6	5.3	17.8	0.5	69.9	20.6	6.0
55 - 64	3.1	8.3	0.5	1.6	5.2	0.2	23.5	6.9	3.7
≥ 65	1.3	3.6	0.2	§	§	§	1.8	0.5	0.2
合計 Overall	37.6	100.0	0.6	30.0	100.0	0.5	338.9	100.0	5.1
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	37			33			36		

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes： # Multiple answers were allowed.

[@] 包括產科、子宮頸抹片檢查及乳房造影檢查。

[@] Including maternity, Pap smear and mammography.

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有五歲以下的人士為例，25.3%為享有入住醫院的醫療保障的受保人士。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 25.3% were covered by medical protection with respect to hospitalization.

表 7.5d 按經濟活動身分劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 7.5d Persons covered by medical insurance by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 [#] Economically active [#]	894.3	66.4	26.2
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	452.5	33.6	14.0
學生 Students	256.2	19.0	18.6
料理家務者 Home-makers	142.3	10.6	15.3
退休人士 Retired persons	29.2	2.2	4.0
其他 Others	24.8	1.8	12.7
合計 Overall	1 346.9	100.0	20.3

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，26.2%為醫療保險的受保人士。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 26.2% were covered by medical insurance.

[#] Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 7.6a 按年齡及性別劃分的未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的人士數目

Table 7.6a Persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance 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 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	62.1	3.2	56.1	66.6	3.1	64.4	128.7	3.1	60.1
5 - 14	254.6	13.0	67.3	240.7	11.3	67.4	495.3	12.1	67.4
15 - 24	316.0	16.2	70.9	289.1	13.5	67.5	605.1	14.8	69.2
25 - 34	206.5	10.6	45.0	210.3	9.9	43.0	416.9	10.2	44.0
35 - 44	259.2	13.3	46.5	326.5	15.3	51.0	585.7	14.3	48.9
45 - 54	289.9	14.8	50.0	334.5	15.7	57.8	624.4	15.3	53.9
55 - 64	202.1	10.3	60.6	224.1	10.5	72.1	426.2	10.4	66.2
≥ 65	362.6	18.6	90.1	443.4	20.8	93.2	806.0	19.7	91.8
合計 Overall	1 953.1 (47.8)	100.0	59.8	2 135.2 (52.2)	100.0	63.1	4 088.2 (100.0)	100.0	61.5
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	40			42			41		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有五歲以下的男性為例，56.1%未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 56.1% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

表 7.6b 按經濟活動身分劃分的未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.6b Persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 [#] Economically active [#]	1 616.9	39.6	47.3
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2 471.3	60.4	76.5
退休人士 Retired persons	651.9	15.9	89.5
料理家務者 Home-makers	713.8	17.5	76.7
學生 Students	956.8	23.4	69.5
其他 Others	148.7	3.6	76.0
合計 Overall	4 088.2	100.0	61.5

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，47.3% 未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 47.3% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

[#] Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

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

Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and
coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

表 7.7a 按行業類別劃分的未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員數目
Table 7.7a Employees in the private sector not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance by industry sector

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造業 Manufacturing	133.2	9.1	45.3
建造業 Construction	180.2	12.4	62.5
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	491.1	33.7	52.2
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	190.4	13.1	47.8
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	173.1	11.9	34.0
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	274.8	18.8	36.0
其他 Others	15.9	1.1	41.0
合計 Overall	1 458.7	100.0	45.1

註釋：* 在個別行業類別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有從事製造業的私營機構僱員為例，45.3%未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

Note：* As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all private sector employees in the manufacturing sector, 45.3% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

表 7.7b 按職業組別劃分的未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員數目
Table 7.7b Employees in the private sector not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance by occupation category

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	145.8	10.0	35.8
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	213.1	14.6	28.1
文員 Clerks	205.5	14.1	39.0
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	270.4	18.5	52.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	130.3	8.9	51.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	127.8	8.8	57.4
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	365.9	25.1	67.0
合計 Overall	1 458.7	100.0	45.1

註釋：* 在個別職業組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有身為經理及行政級人員的私營機構僱員為例，35.8%未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

Note：* As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all employees working as managers and administrators in the private sector, 35.8% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

8 居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況

Health status of institutional residents and their utilization of medical services

健康狀況

(a) 整體健康狀況的自我評估

8.1 在是項統計調查中，所有被抽選中的居於院舍人士均被邀就自己目前的整體健康狀況作出評估。統計調查結果發現，在 76 900 名居於院舍人士中，大部分(61.5%)不知道自己目前的整體健康狀況；3.7%認為自己的整體健康狀況極好/很好；15.1%，好；15.9%，一般；及 3.8%，差。按性別分析，相對女性而言(3.4%)，有較多男性 (4.6%)認為自己的整體健康狀況差。(表 8.1a)

(b) 比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估

8.2 23.2%的居於院舍人士認為自己目前的健康狀況與其他同齡人士差不多。另 9.6%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差，而 5.3%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多。按性別分析，相對男性而言(9.3%)，有較多女性(9.7%)認為自己的健康狀況較同齡人士差。(表 8.1b)

(c) 比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估

8.3 21.7%的居於院舍人士認為自己目前的健康狀況與十二個月前差不多。另 10.3%認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差，而 5.7%認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前好或好許多。按性別分析，相對男性而言(9.5%)，有較多女性(10.8%)認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差。(表 8.1c)

Health status

(a) Self-perceived general health condition

8.1 In this survey, all sampled institutional residents were asked to evaluate their present health condition. The survey results showed that the majority (61.5%) did not know their present health condition; 3.7% of the 76 900 institutional residents considered their general health condition as excellent / very good; 15.1%, good; 15.9%, fair; and 3.8%, poor. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of males (4.6%) than females (3.4%) considered their general health condition as poor. (Table 8.1a)

(b) Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age

8.2 23.2% of the institutional residents thought that their present health condition was more or less the same as people of their age. Another 9.6% considered their health condition worse than people of their age while 5.3% considered their health condition better / much better than people of their age. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of females (9.7%) than males (9.3%) considered their health condition worse than people of their age. (Table 8.1b)

(c) Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago

8.3 21.7% of the institutional residents thought that their present health condition was more or less the same as that twelve months ago. Another 10.3% considered their health condition worse than that twelve months ago while 5.7% considered their health condition better / much better than that twelve months ago. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of females (10.8%) than males (9.5%) considered their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago. (Table 8.1c)

(d) 患有需要長期覆診的疾病的居於院舍人士

8.4 約 71 400 人(92.0%)表示患有需要長期覆診的疾病。(表 8.2a)

年齡/性別

8.5 在該 71 400 名患有需要長期覆診的疾病的居於院舍人士中, 89.4%年齡在六十五歲及以上, 另 8.5%介乎三十五至六十四歲。按性別分析, 女性佔 64.3%, 而男性則佔 35.7%。(表 8.2a)

8.6 年長的居於院舍人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率, 較其他年齡組別的居於院舍人士為高。在六十五歲及以上的居於院舍人士中, 患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率為 95.5%。三十五至六十四歲居於院舍人士的比率為 85.2%, 而三十五歲以下居於院舍人士的比率則為 40.2%。(表 8.2a)

8.7 按性別分析, 女性居於院舍人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較男性稍高。女性的比率為 92.9%, 而男性則為 90.3%。(表 8.2a)

需要長期覆診的疾病類別

8.8 在該 71 400 名需要長期覆診的居於院舍人士中, 61.9%患有心臟或循環系統疾病(例如: 高血壓); 29.5%患有精神病(例如: 癡呆症、精神分裂症及抑鬱症); 18.9%患有眼病; 16.7%患有內分泌及新陳代謝疾病(例如: 甲狀腺病、糖尿病及高膽固醇); 16.0%患有骨骼肌肉疾病(例如: 關節炎、風濕及骨質疏鬆); 及 8.4%患有肺病。(表 8.2b)

定期服用的藥物類別

8.9 在該 71 400 名需要長期覆診的居於院舍人士中, 大部分(93.5%)在統計前六個月內只定時服用醫生處方的西藥, 而 5.6%並沒有定期服用藥物。(表 8.2c)

(d) Institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

8.4 Some 71 400 institutional residents (92.0%) reported to have diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors. (Table 8.2a)

Age / sex

8.5 Of the 71 400 institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 89.4% were aged 65 and over and another 8.5% were aged 35-64. Analysed by sex, 64.3% were females and 35.7% were males. (Table 8.2a)

8.6 Older institutional residents aged below 35 had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors than institutional residents in other age groups. The rate was 95.5% for those aged 65 and over. The rate for those aged 35-64 was 85.2% and that for those aged below 35 was 40.2%. (Table 8.2a)

8.7 Analysed by sex, female institutional residents had a slightly higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors than males. The rate was 92.9% for females and 90.3% for males. (Table 8.2a)

Type of diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

8.8 Of those 71 400 institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 61.9% suffered from disease of the heart or circulatory system (e.g. high blood pressure); 29.5%, mental disorder (e.g. dementia, schizophrenia and depression); 18.9%, disease of the eye; 16.7%, endocrine and metabolic disease (e.g. thyroid disease, diabetes mellitus and high cholesterol); 16.0%, musculoskeletal disease (e.g. arthritis, rheumatism and osteoporosis); and 8.4%, lung disease. (Table 8.2b)

Type of medicine regularly consumed

8.9 The majority (93.5%) of those 71 400 institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors took only Western medicine prescribed by doctors regularly

during the six months before enumeration. Some 5.6% did not take any medicine regularly. (Table 8.2c)

就醫情況

(a) 在統計前三十天內曾就醫的居於院舍人士

8.10 當被問及有否在統計前三十天內曾就醫，約 39 800(51.3%)名居於院舍人士表示有。(表 8.3a)

年齡/性別

8.11 在該 39 800 名居於院舍人士中，86.7 % 年齡在六十五歲及以上。另 9.7%年齡介乎三十五至六十四歲和 3.6%年齡在三十五歲以下。三十五至六十四歲的居於院舍人士的就醫比率最高(54.1%)。其次是六十五歲及以上的居於院舍人士，其比率為 51.7%。(表 8.3a)

8.12 按性別分析，在該 39 800 名居於院舍人士中，65.2%為女性，而 34.8%為男性。女性的就醫比率較高(52.6%)，男性的就醫比率則為 49.1%。(表 8.3a)

就醫次數

8.13 就該 39 800 名在統計前三十天內曾就醫的居於院舍人士而言，78.9%曾求診一次；14.6%曾求診兩次，另 6.4%曾求診三次及以上。他們在統計前三十天內的平均就醫次數為 1.3。(表 8.3b)

(b) 在統計前三十天內的就醫情況

8.14 有關該 39 800 名居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內的每次就醫情況的資料亦有搜集。他們在該期間的總就醫次數為 50 800。(表 8.4)

Doctor consultation

(a) Institutional residents who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration

8.10 When asked about whether they had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration, some 39 800 (51.3%) institutional residents gave an affirmative answer. (Table 8.3a)

Age / sex

8.11 Of those 39 800 institutional residents, 86.7% were aged 65 and over, while 9.7% were aged 35-64 and 3.6% were aged below 35. Institutional residents aged 35-64 had the highest doctor consultation rate of 54.1%, followed by those aged 65 and over, with a rate of 51.7%. (Table 8.3a)

8.12 Analysed by sex, 65.2% of those 39 800 institutional residents were females and 34.8% were males. Females had a higher doctor consultation rate of 52.6%, as compared to 49.1% for males. (Table 8.3a)

Number of consultations

8.13 For those 39 800 institutional residents who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration, 78.9% had consulted doctor once, 14.6% twice and 6.4% three times and more. Their average number of consultations during the thirty days before enumeration was 1.3. (Table 8.3b)

(b) Doctor consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration

8.14 Information on each episode of doctor consultation during the thirty days before enumeration was also collected from those 39 800 institutional residents. Their total number of consultations during that period was 50 800. (Table 8.4)

診症醫生類別

8.15 醫院管理局轄下醫院門診部的醫生是最普遍的診症醫生類別。在該 50 800 次就醫次數中，醫院管理局轄下醫院門診部的醫生佔 75.2%，其次是私家西醫(17.7%)。(表 8.4)

診金淨額

8.16 撇除那些不知診金款額的就醫次數，向私家醫生求診的每次診金淨額(包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支)的中位數為\$110。(表 8.5)

入住醫院情況

(a) 在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍人士

8.17 據估計，約有 26 100(33.6%)名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內曾入院。(表 8.6a)

年齡/性別

8.18 在該 26 100 名曾入院的居於院舍人士中，女性佔 65.0%，而男性佔 35.0%。在年齡分布方面，六十五歲及以上的居於院舍人士佔 92.2%，年齡介乎三十五至六十四歲的居於院舍人士佔 6.0%。(表 8.6a)

8.19 年紀較大的居於院舍人士的住院比率較其他年齡組別的居於院舍人士為高。六十五歲及以上的居於院舍人士的住院比率為 36.0%；而三十五至六十四歲的居於院舍人士的比率為 21.8%。(表 8.6a)

8.20 按性別分析，男性的住院率為 32.3%，而女性的住院率則為 34.4%。(表 8.6a)

Type of medical practitioners consulted

8.15 Doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority represented the most common type of medical practitioners consulted. Some 75.2% of those 50 800 consultations were attributed to them, followed by private practitioners of Western medicine (17.7%). (Table 8.4)

Net consultation fee

8.16 Excluding consultations of which the fees were unknown, the median net consultation fee per consultation made with a private medical practitioner (covering expenses such as fees for prescription, X-ray and laboratory test) was \$110. (Table 8.5)

Hospitalization

(a) Institutional residents who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration

8.17 It was estimated that some 26 100 (33.6%) institutional residents had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration. (Table 8.6a)

Age / sex

8.18 Of those 26 100 institutional residents who had been admitted into hospitals, 65.0% were females and 35.0% were males. Regarding their age distribution, 92.2% were aged 65 and over and 6.0% were aged 35-64. (Table 8.6a)

8.19 Older institutional residents had a higher rate of hospitalization than institutional residents in other age groups. The hospitalization rate for those aged 65 and over was 36.0%; and those aged 35-64, 21.8%. (Table 8.6a)

8.20 Analysed by sex, the hospitalization rate was 32.3% for males, as against 34.4% for females. (Table 8.6a)

入院次數

Number of admissions

8.21 在該 26 100 名居於院舍人士中，約 64.0% 在統計前十二個月內曾入院一次；19.0% 曾入院兩次；9.2% 曾入院三次；而 7.9% 曾入院四次及以上。（表 8.6b）

8.21 Some 64.0% of those 26 100 institutional residents had been admitted into hospitals once; 19.0%, twice; 9.2%, thrice; and 7.9%, four times and more during the twelve months before enumeration. (Table 8.6b)

(b) 在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院情況

(b) Admissions during the twelve months before enumeration

8.22 統計調查亦有搜集該 26 100 名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內的每次入住醫院的情況的資料。他們在該期間內的總入住醫院次數為 39 900。（表 8.7）

8.22 Information on each admission into hospital during the twelve months before enumeration was also collected from those 26 100 institutional residents. Their total number of admissions during that period was 39 900. (Table 8.7)

入住的醫院所屬類別/入住的醫院病房類別

Type of hospital admitted / type of ward admitted

8.23 在該 39 900 次入住醫院次數中，絕大部分 (99.8%) 均涉及醫院管理局轄下的醫院，其中入住普通病房的次數佔大部分 (96.4%)。

8.23 Of those 39 900 admissions, the majority (99.8%) were related to hospitals under the Hospital Authority, of which admissions into general class ward accounted for a large proportion (96.4%).

住院期間

Duration of stay in hospital

8.24 在該 39 900 次入住醫院次數中，病人住院期間少於四日的佔 24.8%，而住院期間為一星期及以上的佔 41.2%。整體而言，病人入住醫院期間的中位數為五日。（表 8.7）

8.24 Among those 39 900 admissions, 24.8% were those in which the in-patients stayed less than 4 days while 41.2%, a duration of stay of one week and over. The overall median duration of stay in hospital was 5 days. (Table 8.7)

接受牙醫診治情況

Dental consultation

8.25 所有居於院舍人士被問及有否定期接受牙齒檢查及在統計前十二個月內向牙醫求診的情況。

8.25 All institutional residents were asked whether they had regular teeth check-up and their utilization of dental services during the twelve months before enumeration.

(a) 有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士

(a) Institutional residents who had regular teeth check-up

8.26 根據統計調查的結果，2 100 (2.8%) 名居於院舍人士有定期接受牙齒檢查。（表 8.8）

8.26 It was estimated that 2 100 (2.8%) institutional residents had their teeth regularly checked up. (Table 8.8)

年齡/性別

Age / sex

8.27 在該 2 100 名有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士中，57.7%年齡為六十五歲以下。有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士的比率在六十五歲以下的居於院舍人士中最高，為 11.5%。(表 8.8)

8.27 Of the 2 100 institutional residents who had their teeth regularly checked up, 57.7% were aged below 65. The rate of institutional residents having their teeth regularly checked up was the highest for institutional residents aged below 65, at 11.5%. (Table 8.8)

8.28 在該 2 100 名居於院舍人士中，55.4%為女性。女性有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率為 2.4%。(表 8.8)

8.28 55.4% of those 2 100 institutional residents were females. The rate of females having their teeth regularly checked up was 2.4%. (Table 8.8)

(b) 在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士

(b) Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration

8.29 約 6 700(8.6%)名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙齒檢查或診治。(表 8.9a)

8.29 Some 6 700 (8.6%) institutional residents had their teeth checked or treated during the twelve months before enumeration. (Table 8.9a)

年齡/性別

Age / sex

8.30 在該 6 700 名居於院舍人士中，61.5%年齡為六十五歲及以上及 24.0%年齡介乎三十五至六十四歲。三十五歲至六十四歲的居於院舍人士接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 22.4%。其次是年齡六十五歲及以上的居於院舍人士，為 6.1%。(表 8.9a)

8.30 Of those 6 700 institutional residents, 61.5% were aged 65 and over and 24.0% were aged 35-64. Institutional residents aged 35-64 had the highest dental consultation rate of 22.4%, followed by those aged 65 and over, 6.1%. (Table 8.9a)

8.31 在該 6 700 名居於院舍人士中，56.0%為女性及 44.0%為男性。大致上，男性接受牙醫診治的比率較女性為高，男性接受牙醫診治的比率為 10.4%，而女性則為 7.6%。(表 8.9a)

8.31 56.0% of those 6 700 institutional residents were females and 44.0% were males. Generally speaking, males had higher dental consultation rate than females. The dental consultation rate for males was 10.4%, as against 7.6% for females. (Table 8.9a)

有否定期檢查牙齒

Whether had regular teeth check-up

8.32 就該 6 700 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士而言，29.9%有定期接受牙齒檢查。有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士接受牙醫診治的比率(93.0%)較沒有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士的比率(6.2%)高出很多。(表 8.9b)

8.32 For those 6 700 institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, 29.9% had their teeth regularly checked up. The dental consultation rate for those who had their teeth regularly checked up (93.0%) was much higher than the rate for those who did not have their teeth regularly checked up (6.2%). (Table 8.9b)

接受牙醫診治次數

8.33 在該 6 700 名居於院舍人士中，大部分 (74.6%) 在統計前十二個月內曾接受一次牙醫診治，餘下的 25.4% 曾接受兩次及以上牙醫診治。他們在統計前十二個月內接受牙醫診治的平均次數為 1.6。 (表 8.9c)

Number of dental consultations

8.33 The majority (74.6%) of those 6 700 institutional residents had made one dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration while the remaining 25.4% had two consultations and more. The average number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration was 1.6. (Table 8.9c)

(c) 上次接受牙醫診治的情況

8.34 統計調查亦搜集了該 6 700 名居於院舍人士上次接受牙醫診治的情況的資料。這是指他們在統計前十二個月內最後一次接受牙醫診治的情況。

(c) The last dental consultation

8.34 Information on the last dental consultation was also collected from those 6 700 institutional residents. This referred to the last dental consultation made during the twelve months before enumeration.

牙科診所類別

8.35 在上次接受牙醫診治中，私家牙科診所佔 55.0%。另外，政府牙科診所佔 20.3%。政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所，而其他類別的牙科診所則包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。 (表 8.9d)

Type of dental clinic attended

8.35 55.0% of the last dental consultations were made in private dental clinics. Another 20.3% were made in Government dental clinics. Government dental clinics referred to clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority while other dental clinics included Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions. (Table 8.9d)

所接受的主要牙醫診療類別

8.36 在該 6 700 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士的上次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔 38.3%；「脫牙」佔 30.2%；「洗牙」佔 23.0%；及「鑲牙」佔 21.0%。 (表 8.9e)

Major type of dental treatment received

8.36 Of all the last consultations made by those 6 700 institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, 38.3% were for “teeth check-up”; 30.2% for “extraction of teeth”; 23.0% for “scaling and polishing”; and 21.0% for “prosthesis treatment”. (Table 8.9e)

診金淨額

8.37 「診金淨額」是指支付予非政府牙科診所的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用。在 5 200 次向非政府牙科診所求診的上次接受牙醫診治中，30.3% 的診金淨額介乎 \$1 與 \$399。撇除那些不知道診金款額的接受牙醫診治次數，在非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的每次診金淨額的中位數為 \$60。 (表 8.10)

Net consultation fee

8.37 “Net consultation fee” referred to the net payment in the last dental consultation made in a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company. Of the 5 200 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics, 30.3% had a net consultation fee of \$1-\$399. Excluding those consultations of which the fees were unknown, the median net consultation fee per dental consultation made in

non-government dental clinics was \$60. (Table 8.10)

表 8.1a 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及性別劃分的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.1a Institutional residents by self-perceived general health condition and sex

整體健康狀況的自我評估 Self-perceived general health condition	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 %
極好/很好 Excellent / Very good	1.2	4.2	1.7	3.4	2.8	3.7
好 Good	4.1	14.6	7.5	15.3	11.6	15.1
一般 Fair	4.6	16.7	7.6	15.5	12.2	15.9
差 Poor	1.3	4.6	1.7	3.4	2.9	3.8
不知道 Unknown	16.6	59.8	30.6	62.4	47.3	61.5
總計 Total	27.8	100.0	49.0	100.0	76.9	100.0

表 8.1b 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.1b Institutional residents by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and sex

比對同齡人士的健康狀況 自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	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 %
好許多/較好 Much better / better	1.6	5.6	2.5	5.1	4.1	5.3
差不多 More or less the same	6.9	24.7	11.0	22.3	17.8	23.2
較差 Worse	2.6	9.3	4.8	9.7	7.4	9.6
差許多 Much worse	§	§	§	§	§	§
不知道 Unknown	16.6	59.8	30.6	62.4	47.3	61.5
總計 Total	27.8	100.0	49.0	100.0	76.9	100.0

表 8.1c 按比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.1c Institutional residents by self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and sex

比對十二個月前的健康狀況 自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	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 %
好許多/較好 Much better / better	1.8	6.5	2.6	5.2	4.4	5.7
差不多 More or less the same	6.5	23.5	10.2	20.8	16.7	21.7
較差 Worse	2.6	9.5	5.3	10.8	7.9	10.3
差許多 Much worse	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
不知道 Unknown	16.6	59.8	30.6	62.4	47.3	61.5
總計 Total	27.8	100.0	49.0	100.0	76.9	100.0

表 8.2a 按年齡/性別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.2a Institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	1.5	2.1	40.2
35 - 64	6.1	8.5	85.2
≥ 65	63.9	89.4	95.5
性別 Sex			
男 Male	25.5	35.7	90.3
女 Female	45.9	64.3	92.9
合計 Overall	71.4	100.0	92.0

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有居於院舍人士的百分比。以三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士為例，40.2%患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

Note：* As a percentage of all institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all institutional residents aged below 35, 40.2% had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

表 8.2b 按疾病類別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.2b Institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases

疾病類別 [#] Type of diseases [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
心臟或循環系統疾病 Disease of the heart or circulatory system	44.2	61.9
精神病 Mental disorder	21.1	29.5
眼病 Disease of the eye	13.5	18.9
內分泌及新陳代謝疾病 Endocrine and metabolic disease	11.9	16.7
骨骼肌肉疾病 Musculoskeletal disease	11.4	16.0
肺病 Lung disease	6.0	8.4
神經系統疾病 Disease of the nervous system	4.4	6.1
癌病 Cancer	3.1	4.4
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Disease of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	3.0	4.2
腸胃病 Stomach and intestinal Disease	2.3	3.3
皮膚病 Skin disease	2.0	2.8
腎病 Kidney disease	1.2	1.7
其他 Other diseases	4.6	6.5
合計 Overall	71.4	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.2c 按在統計前六個月內定期服用的藥物類別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.2c Institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of medicine regularly consumed during the six months before enumeration

在統計前六個月內定期服用的藥物類別 Type of medicine regularly consumed during the six months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
沒有定期服用藥物 Did not consume any medicine regularly	4.0	5.6
只服用西藥 Western medicine only	66.7	93.5
只服用中藥/同時服用西藥及中藥 Chinese medicine only / both Western and Chinese medicine	§	§
總計 Total	71.4	100.0

表 8.3a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.3a Institutional residents who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	1.5	3.6	39.6
35 - 64	3.9	9.7	54.1
≥ 65	34.5	86.7	51.7
性別 Sex			
男 Male	13.9	34.8	49.1
女 Female	26.0	65.2	52.6
合計 Overall	39.8	100.0	51.3

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有居於院舍人士的百分比。以三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士為例，39.6%在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

Note：* As a percentage of all institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all institutional residents, 39.6% had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 8.3b 按在統計前三十天內的就醫次數劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.3b Institutional residents who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration by number of consultations during the thirty days before enumeration

在統計前三十天內的就醫次數 Number of consultations during the thirty days before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	31.5	78.9
2	5.8	14.6
≥ 3	2.6	6.4
總計 Total	39.8	100.0
平均就醫次數 Average number of consultations	1.3	

表 8.4 按診症醫生類別劃分的居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內的就醫次數
Table 8.4 Consultations made by institutional residents during the thirty days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted

診症醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners consulted	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生 Doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority	38.2	75.2
私家西醫* Private practitioners of Western medicine*	9.0	17.7
衛生署轄下診所或醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室 醫生 Doctors in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics under Department of Health and of hospitals under Hospital Authority	1.5	3.0
中醫(內科/普通科)/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫 Herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists	1.2	2.3
衛生署轄下診所的醫生(不包括診所的急症室醫生) Doctors in clinics under Department of Health (other than those in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics)	§	§
總計 Total	50.8	100.0

註釋：* 包括註冊或非註冊私家西醫，以及在私家醫院門診部、豁免登記診療所、社團診療所及慈善團體診療所診症的醫生。

Note : * Including private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, and doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals, exempted clinics and clinics of institutions and charitable organizations.

表 8.5 按診金淨額*劃分的居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內向私家醫生[#]求診的就醫次數
Table 8.5 Consultations made by institutional residents during the thirty days before enumeration with private medical practitioners[#] by net consultation fee*

診金淨額* (港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 [#] % [#]
已知 Known	9.4	93.5
0	1.6	(16.8)
1 - < 100	2.1	(22.8)
100 - < 200	5.1	(54.0)
≥ 200	\$	(\$)
不知 Unknown	\$	\$
總計 Total	10.1	100.0
診金淨額中位數 [@] (港元) Median net consultation fee [@] (HK\$)	110	

註釋：* 指一名病人支付予診症私家醫生的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用，包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支。

[#] 包括私家西醫和私家中醫。

[@] 撇除那些不知診金淨額的就醫次數。

括號內的數字顯示在所有已知診金淨額人士中佔所有的百分比。

Notes：* Referred to the net payment made by a patient to the private medical practitioner consulted, including expenses such as fees for prescription, X-ray and laboratory test after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company.

[#] Including private practitioners of Western medicine and private practitioners of Chinese medicine.

[@] Excluding consultations of which the net consultation fees were unknown.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons know net consultation fee.

表 8.6a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.6a Institutional residents who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	§	§	§
35 - 64	1.6	6.0	21.8
≥ 65	24.0	92.2	36.0
性別 Sex			
男 Male	9.1	35.0	32.3
女 Female	17.0	65.0	34.4
合計 Overall	26.1	100.0	33.6

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有居於院舍人士的百分比。以所有三十五歲至六十四歲的居於院舍人士為例，21.8%在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院。

Note：* As a percentage of all institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all institutional residents aged 35-64, 21.8% had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 8.6b 按入院次數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.6b Institutional residents who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration by number of admissions

入院次數 Number of admissions	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	16.7	64.0
2	5.0	19.0
3	2.4	9.2
≥ 4	2.0	7.9
總計 Total	26.1	100.0

註釋： 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前十二個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

Note : ‘Number of admissions’ referred to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.

表 8.7 按住院期間劃分的居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院次數
Table 8.7 Admissions into hospitals in respect of institutional residents during the twelve months before enumeration by duration of stay in hospital

住院期間(日數) Duration of stay in hospital (days)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
1	3.4	8.5
2	2.4	6.1
3	4.1	10.2
4	6.5	16.4
5	3.6	9.0
6	3.4	8.6
7 - 13	10.0	25.0
≥ 14	6.5	16.2
總計 Total	39.9	100.0
住院期間中位數(整日) Median duration of stay in hospital (complete days)	5	

註釋：「住院期間」是指因同一事件逗留於各間醫院的整段期間。

Note: ‘Duration of stay in hospital’ referred to the total duration of stay in all hospitals in the same episode.

表 8.8 按年齡/性別劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.8 Institutional residents who had their teeth regularly checked up by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	} 1.2	} 57.7	} 11.5
35 - 64			
≥ 65	§	§	§
性別 Sex			
男 Male	§	§	§
女 Female	1.2	55.4	2.4
合計 Overall	2.1	100.0	2.8

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有居於院舍人士的百分比。以所有居於院舍的女性為例，2.4%有定期接受牙齒檢查。

Note：* As a percentage of all institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all institutional female residents, 2.4% had their teeth regularly checked up.

表 8.9a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.9a Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	§	§	§
35 - 64	1.6	24.0	22.4
≥ 65	4.1	61.5	6.1
性別 Sex			
男 Male	2.9	44.0	10.4
女 Female	3.7	56.0	7.6
合計 Overall	6.7	100.0	8.6

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別中佔所有居於院舍人士的百分比。以所有三十五歲至六十四歲的居於院舍人士為例，22.4%在統計前十二個月內曾受牙醫診治。

Note：* As a percentage of all institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all institutional residents aged 35-64, 22.4% had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 8.9b 按是否有定期接受牙齒檢查劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.9b Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by whether had their teeth regularly checked up

是否有定期接受牙齒檢查 Whether had teeth regularly checked up	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
是 Yes	2.0	29.9	93.0
否 No	4.7	70.1	6.2
合計 Overall	6.7	100.0	8.6

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有居於院舍人士的百分比。以有定期接受牙醫檢查的居於院舍人士為例，93.0%在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Note : * As a percentage of all institutional residents in the respective groups. For example, among all institutional residents who had their teeth regularly checked up, 93.0% had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 8.9c 按在統計前十二個月內接受牙醫診治次數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.9c Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內接受牙醫診治次數 Number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	5.0	74.6
≥ 2	1.7	25.4
總計 Total	6.7	100.0
接受牙醫診治的平均次數 Average number of dental consultations	1.6	

表 8.9d 按上次接受牙醫診治的牙科診所類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.9d Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation

上次接受牙醫診治的牙科診所類別 Type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
政府牙科診所* Government dental clinics*	1.4	20.3
私家牙科診所 Private dental clinics	3.7	55.0
其他 [@] Others [@]	1.6	24.7
總計 Total	6.7	100.0

註釋：* 政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所。

[@] 包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。

Notes：* Government dental clinics referred to dental clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority.

[@] Including Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions.

表 8.9e 按上次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙醫診療類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.9e Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation

上次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙醫診療類別 [#] Major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
牙齒檢查 Teeth check-up	2.6	38.3
脫牙 Extraction of teeth	2.0	30.2
洗牙 Scaling and polishing	1.5	23.0
鑲牙 Prosthesis treatment	1.4	21.0
其他 Others	§	§
合計 Overall	6.7	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.10 按診金淨額劃分的居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內的上次接受非政府牙科診所牙醫診治的次數
Table 8.10 Last dental consultations made by institutional residents in non-government dental clinics during the twelve months before enumeration by net consultation fee

診金淨額*(港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
0	1.8	34.6
1 - 399	1.6	30.3
≥ 400	§	§
不知道 Unknown	1.2	23.3
總計 Total	5.2	100.0
診金淨額中位數# (港元) Median net consultation fee# (HK\$)	60	

註釋：* 指支付予非政府牙科診所的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用。

撇除那些不知診金款額的診治次數。

Notes：* Referred to the net payment made to a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company.

Excluding consultations of which the fees were unknown.

附錄一：統計調查方法

Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

這項有關香港居民的健康狀況及使用醫護服務情況的主題性住戶統計調查分兩部分進行。第一部分為住戶統計調查，搜集居住在家庭住戶內的人士的資料。第二部分為院舍統計調查，搜集居住在提供住宿服務的院舍內的人士的資料。(有關進行院舍統計調查的需要，請參閱下文第 8 段。)

住戶統計調查

統計調查的涵蓋範圍

2. 統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口，以下人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 居於院舍的人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

此外，由於外籍家庭傭工使用醫護服務的情況與一般本地居民有所不同，這項統計調查亦不包括外籍家庭傭工。因此，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 96%。

The Thematic Household Survey (THS) on Hong Kong residents' health status and utilization of medical services was organized into two parts. The first part was a household survey collecting data from persons who resided in domestic households. The second part was an institutions survey collecting data from persons who resided in institutions with residential services. (Please refer to paragraph 8 below regarding the need for the institutions survey.)

Household Survey

Survey coverage

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

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

In addition, as the pattern of utilization of medical services for foreign domestic helpers was quite different from that of local residents, this survey did not include foreign domestic helpers. The survey thus covered about 96% 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。

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。

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 the reference time-point 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 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 the reference time-point 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.

抽樣框

3. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從本港所有供居住用途及只部分作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。

4. 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(包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區)所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化紀錄。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。

5. 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

6. 問卷旨在搜集有關香港居民的健康狀況，以及他們的就醫情況、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等資料。

訪問結果

7. 在有人居住的 12 606 個屋宇單位中，共有 12 681 個住戶。於該 12 681 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 043 個住戶，回應率為 79%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：

Sampling frame

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

4. 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.

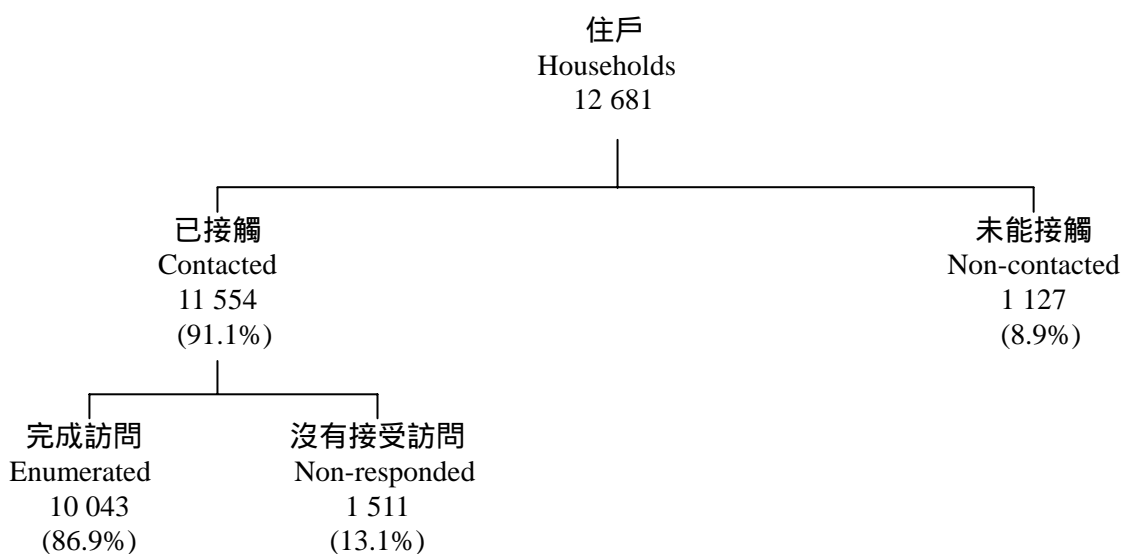
5. The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters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

Survey questionnaire

6. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on the health status of Hong Kong residents, and also their patterns of doctor consultation, hospitalization, dental consultation, provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals.

Enumeration experience

7. A total of 12 606 households were found in the sample of 12 681 occupied quarters. Among those 12 681 households, 10 043 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 79%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :



院舍統計調查

8. 如前文第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(例如老人院及弱智人士院舍)的人士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人士的資料。有見及此,在二零零六年一月至二月,另一項住院人士統計調查(簡稱為「院舍統計調查」)亦與住戶統計調查同時進行。

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及抽樣框

9. 是項院舍統計調查的訪問對象為居於社會福利機構院舍(例如老人院、弱智人士院舍及精神病康復者中途宿舍)及私營老人院的人士。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。

10. 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人士樣本。在第一階段中,由於住在不同類別院舍的人士的基本特徵各有不同,政府統計處從已

Institutions Survey

8. 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 persons who have long-stay in institutions (e.g. homes for the elderly and hostels for mentally handicapped persons) 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 residents (referred to as “institutions survey”) was separately conducted during January to February 2006 in parallel with the household survey.

Survey coverage and sampling frame

9. The institutions survey targeted at persons who resided in social welfare institutions (such as elderly homes, hostels for mentally handicapped persons and half-way houses for ex-mentally ill persons) and private elderly 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 contained a unique address of the institution such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

10. A two-stage stratified disproportionate sampling design was employed in the institutions survey to draw a representative sample of institutional residents. In the first stage, a

按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人士數目有系統地從每一院舍抽選住院人士作訪問。

訪問結果

11. 統計員會以面談方式訪問被抽選的居於院舍人士以取得所需資料。是項院舍統計調查所採用的問卷與住戶統計調查的問卷大致相同。由於在已抽選樣本中頗多受訪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 143 間院舍，成功訪問了約 3 500 名居於院舍人士，回應率約為 87%。

估計的可靠性

12. 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。

13. 在比較本報告書所載列各種變數估計的精確程度時，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。

random sample of institutions was drawn systematically from the sampling frame of institutions stratified by type of service, as the basic characteristics of institutional residents were somewhat different among different types of institutions. In the second stage, a pre-determined proportion of residents was selected systematically within each sampled institution.

Enumeration experience

11. Enumerators conducted face-to-face interviews with the selected residents to obtain the required information. The questionnaire for this institutions survey was broadly the same as the one used in the household survey. As many of the sampled respondents were not able to respond by themselves, arrangement was made with their carers to provide proxy answers where appropriate. Altogether some 143 institutions were sampled in the survey and around 3 500 residents therein were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of about 87%.

Reliability of the estimates

12. Results of the THS (including the household survey and the 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.

13. For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables contained 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.

14. 本報告書所載列的主要變數估計的離中系數如下：

14. The CV of the estimates of the main variables contained in this report are given below :

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration among all persons	22.7%	1.0
在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration among all persons	6.3%	2.1
在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration among all persons	27.2%	0.9
享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance among all persons	38.5%	0.7

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

印刷版：港幣六十元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$60, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣六十六元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$66, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣四十四元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$44, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣六十六元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$66, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣五十二元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$52, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣五十四元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$54, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣五十二元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$52, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣四十六元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$46, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣四十元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$40, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣五十四元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$54, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣三十六元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$36, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣七十五元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$75, Download version: Free

(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

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十二元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：7/2002-9/2002)

- 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
- 在內地進行與工作有關的業務的情況
- 對在內地工作的冀望
- 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

Print version: HK\$52, Download version: Free

(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

主題性住戶統計調查第十四號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣六十六元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：12/2001-2/2002)

- 運用時間的模式
- 參與無酬活動的情況
- 參與社交活動的情況
- 家務分擔的情況
- 對料理家務者的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$66, Download version: Free

(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

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣八十一元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2003-8/2003)

- 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
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 15

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$81, Download version: Free

(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

印刷版：港幣五十六元，下載版：免費

(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

Print version: HK\$56, Download version: Free

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

Understanding of the Basic Law
Pattern of outbound travel
Pattern of smoking

主題性住戶統計調查第十七號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十八元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：3/2003-5/2003)

- 公眾對香港的電力供應的意見
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的工作的認識及看法
- 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

Print version: HK\$58, Download version: Free

(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

主題性住戶統計調查第十八號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十六元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2003-8/2003)

- 在內地居住的情況
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的情況
- 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

Print version: HK\$56, Download version: Free

(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

主題性住戶統計調查第十九號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：9/2003-11/2003)

- 公眾對行人環境的意見
- 公眾對教育改革的意見
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 19

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$50, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 9/2003-11/2003)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第二十號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣六十八元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2004-8/2004)

- 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
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 20

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$68, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2004-8/2004)

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二十一號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣六十三元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2004-8/2004)

- 修讀高等教育的情況
- 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
- 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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 21

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$63, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2004-8/2004)

Pattern of study in higher education
Socio-demographic profile, health status and
long-term care needs of older persons
residing in domestic households
Socio-demographic profile, health status and
long-term care needs of older persons
residing in institutions

主題性住戶統計調查第二十二號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣四十一元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2004-1/2005)

- 居住或長期逗留在內地的香港居民的特徵

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 22

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$41, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having
resided / having stayed substantially in the
Mainland

主題性住戶統計調查第二十三號報告書
中英文對照版
印刷版：港幣九十五元，下載版：免費
(統計期間：5/2005-8/2005)

- 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
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安
- 玩電子遊戲的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 23
Bilingual version
Print version: HK\$95, Download version: Free
(Survey period: 5/2005-8/2005)

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 electronic Government services
Information technology security
Pattern of playing electronic games

主題性住戶統計調查第二十四號報告書
中英文對照版
印刷版：港幣四十二元，下載版：免費
(統計期間：11/2004-1/2005)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 對《基本法》的認識

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 24
Bilingual version
Print version: HK\$42, Download version: Free
(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
Understanding of the Basic Law

主題性住戶統計調查第二十五號報告書
中英文對照版
印刷版：港幣六十七元，下載版：免費
(統計期間：5/2005-7/2005)

- 在內地居住的情況
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的情況
- 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. 25
Bilingual version
Print version: HK\$67, Download version: Free
(Survey period: 5/2005-7/2005)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第二十六號報告書
中英文對照版
印刷版：港幣五十二元，下載版：免費
(統計期間：2/2005-5/2005)

- 服用健康產品的情況
- 住戶飼養寵物的情況
- 吸煙情況
- 接受脊醫診治的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 26
Bilingual version
Print version: HK\$52, Download version: Free
(Survey period: 2/2005-5/2005)

Pattern of using health supplements
Keeping of pets by households
Pattern of smoking
Chiropractor consultation

主題性住戶統計調查第二十七號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣一百一十四元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2006-8/2006)

- 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
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安
- 數碼娛樂

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 27

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$114, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2006-8/2006)

Penetration of personal computer and Internet
Usage of personal computer
Usage of Internet service
Usage of electronic business services
Usage of electronic Government services
Information technology security
Digital entertainment

主題性住戶統計調查第二十八號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣七十九元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：10/2005-12/2005)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 內地來港定居七年以下人士的需要
- 長者的認知能力

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 28

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$79, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 10/2005-12/2005)

Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
Needs of persons from the Mainland having
resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years
Cognitive function of older persons

主題性住戶統計調查第二十九號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣一百元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2005-3/2006 及 6/2006-8/2006)

- 公眾對教育改革的意見
- 執行贍養費命令的情況

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