

# 主題性住戶統計調查 第三十四號報告書 Thematic Household Survey Report No. 34

公眾對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度  
Public Awareness and Attitudes towards  
Developmental Disabilities in Children

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# 1 引言 Introduction

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## 背景

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

1.2 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均是獨立及涵蓋全港的統計調查，並且委託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，以確保承辦商的工作及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 政府統計處在二零零七年四月至六月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關公眾對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度的資料。本報告書列載有關上述統計調查的主要結果。

## 統計調查方法簡述

1.4 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 8 100 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 76%。

1.5 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員採用隨機抽樣方法，抽選一名十八歲或以上的人士，問及有關對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度資料。

1.6 根據從受訪住戶所搜集的資料，可推論全香港住戶及人口的有關情況(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)。

## Background

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

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

## Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during April - June 2007 to collect information relating to public awareness and attitudes towards developmental disabilities in children. Major findings of the survey are set out in this report.

## Brief description of survey method

1.4 Some 8 100 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 76%.

1.5 From each enumerated household, a person aged 18 or over was randomly selected and was asked about the awareness and attitudes towards developmental disabilities in children.

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

## 數字進位

1.7 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。統計表內有關百分比分布的數字則乃根據未經進位的實際數字計算。

## 代號

1.8 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。

## Rounding of figures

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

## Symbol

1.8 The symbols in the tables of this report are 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

### 公眾對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度

### Public awareness and attitudes towards developmental disabilities in children

#### 對各類兒童發展障礙的認識

#### Awareness of different types of childhood developmental disability

- ◆ 統計調查結果顯示 94.7% 十八歲及以上人士曾聽過一些/所有統計調查涵蓋的兒童發展障礙類別。

- ◆ Some 94.7% of persons aged 18 and over had heard of some/all types of childhood developmental disability covered by the survey.

#### 對選定兒童發展障礙類別的觀點的認識

#### Knowledge on aspects regarding selected types of childhood developmental disability

- ◆ 正確回答自閉症相關陳述的人士的百分比由 28.7% 至 74.2% 不等。
- ◆ 正確回答智力障礙相關陳述的人士的百分比由 23.6% 至 93.1% 不等。
- ◆ 正確回答專注力失調/過度活躍症相關陳述的人士的百分比由 60.7% 至 85.5% 不等。
- ◆ 正確回答讀寫障礙相關陳述的人士的百分比由 47.7% 至 86.9% 不等。

- ◆ The percentages of persons giving correct answers to the statements on autistic spectrum disorder ranged from 28.7% to 74.2%.
- ◆ The percentages of persons giving correct answers to the statements on mental retardation ranged from 23.6% to 93.1%.
- ◆ The percentages of persons giving correct answers to the statements on attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD) ranged from 60.7% to 85.5%.
- ◆ The percentages of persons giving correct answers to the statements on dyslexia ranged from 47.7% to 86.9%.

#### 對有發展障礙的兒童的態度

#### Attitudes towards children with developmental disabilities

- ◆ 在所有曾聽過有關障礙的十八歲及以上人士中，94.0% 接受有讀寫障礙的兒童為鄰居，接受有自閉症的兒童為鄰居的為 90.3%，接受有智力障礙的兒童為鄰居的為 89.6% 及接受有專注力失調/過度活躍症的兒童為鄰居的為 79.5%。
- ◆ 在所有曾聽過智力障礙的十八歲及以上人士中，28.4% 同意有這項障礙的兒童適宜在主流學校讀書，而有關自閉症、讀寫障礙及專注力失調/過度活躍症的相應數字則均分別約為接近 50%。
- ◆ 在所有曾聽過有關障礙的十八歲及以上人

- ◆ Among all persons aged 18 and over who had heard of the respective disability, 94.0% accepted a child with dyslexia as neighbour, 90.3% for a child with autistic spectrum disorder as neighbour, 89.6% for a child with mental retardation as neighbour and 79.5% for a child with AD/HD as neighbour.
- ◆ 28.4% of all persons aged 18 and over who had heard of mental retardation agreed that children with the disability were suitable for attending mainstream primary schools. The corresponding percentages for autistic spectrum disorder, dyslexia and AD/HD were around 50%.
- ◆ Among all persons aged 18 and over who had

士中，87.0%接受子女有有讀寫障礙的同學，接受那些有自閉症的為82.7%，有智力障礙的為80.3%及有專注力失調/過度活躍的為74.2%。

heard of the respective disability, 87.0% accepted their children had classmates with dyslexia, 82.7% accepted those with autistic spectrum disorder, 80.3% accepted those with mental retardation and 74.2% accepted those with AD/HD.

#### 當懷疑一個兒童有發展障礙時的求助的途徑

#### *Ways of seeking help when suspecting a child to have developmental disability*

- ◆ 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，48.8%表示當懷疑一個兒童有發展障礙時會向「家庭醫生」求助，其次是「社工」（42.4%）。

- ◆ Of all persons aged 18 and over, 48.8% would seek help from “family doctor” when they suspected their children to have developmental disability, followed by “social worker” (42.4%).

#### 對有提供協助給予有發展障礙的兒童的政府部門/組織的認識

#### *Awareness of Government department / organisations which provided assistance to children with developmental disabilities*

- ◆ 大部分(84.3%)十八歲及以上人士認識「社會福利署」有提供協助予有發展障礙的兒童。其次為「慈善機構」（79.2%）。

- ◆ Most (84.3%) of the persons aged 18 and over recognised that “Social Welfare Department” provided assistance to children with developmental disabilities, followed by “charity organisation”(79.2%).

#### 對《殘疾歧視條例》的認識

#### *Awareness of the “Disability Discrimination Ordinance”*

- ◆ 約四分三(75.2%)十八歲及以上人士曾聽過《殘疾歧視條例》。在他們當中，少於半數(44.6%)知道該條例載有關於兒童的部分。

- ◆ Around three quarters (75.2%) of all the persons aged 18 and over had heard about the “Disability Discrimination Ordinance”. Among them, less than half (44.6%) knew that the Ordinance contains some sections related to children.

#### 接觸有關兒童發展障礙的資訊的渠道

#### *Access to information related to childhood developmental disabilities*

- ◆ 在統計前十二個月內曾接觸過有關兒童發展障礙的資訊的人士當中，74.3%經「電視」接觸有關兒童發展障礙的資訊，其次為「報章/雜誌」（37.0%）及「電台」（15.0%）。

- ◆ Among persons who had come across information related to childhood developmental disabilities during the twelve months before enumeration, 74.3% accessed information related to childhood developmental disabilities through “television”, followed by “newspaper / magazine” (37.0%), and “radio” (15.0%).

### 引言

3.1 統計員採用隨機抽樣方法，從每個受訪住戶中抽選一名十八歲或以上人士(不包括留宿外籍家庭傭工)進行有關對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度的統計調查。

3.2 在是項統計調查中，受訪者被問及有關他們對各類兒童發展障礙的認識。調查亦搜集受訪者對四類障礙，包括智力障礙、自閉症、專注力失調/過度活躍症及讀寫障礙的意見及態度。

### 概念及定義

3.3 就是項統計調查而言，兒童發展障礙是指兒童在體能、智力、情緒行為語言上有障礙，包括以下十個類別：

- 智力障礙；
- 自閉症；
- 專注力失調/過度活躍症；
- 讀寫障礙；
- 發展遲緩；
- 語言發展遲緩/障礙；
- 聽力障礙；
- 視力障礙；
- 腦麻痺；及
- 動作協調障礙。

### 統計調查的主要結果

#### 甲. 對兒童發展障礙的認識

3.4 統計調查結果顯示約 5 156 100 名十八歲及以上人士(佔所有十八歲及以上人士的 94.7%)曾聽過一些/所有統計調查涵蓋的兒童發展障礙類別。最為廣泛認識的發展障礙為自

### INTRODUCTION

3.1 Within each enumerated household, a person aged 18 or over (excluding live-in foreign domestic helpers) was randomly selected for interview in respect of the enquiry on awareness and attitudes towards developmental disabilities in children.

3.2 In this survey, the respondents were asked about their awareness of different types of childhood developmental disability. Further views on and attitudes towards four selected disabilities including mental retardation (or mental deficiency); autistic spectrum disorder (or autism); attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD) and dyslexia were also collected.

### CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

3.3 In the survey, childhood developmental disabilities referred to developmental disorders of children and included the ten categories listed below:

- mental retardation;
- autistic spectrum disorder;
- attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder;
- dyslexia;
- developmental delay;
- language delay or specific language impairment;
- hearing impairment (including deafness);
- visual impairment (including blindness);
- cerebral palsy; and
- developmental co-ordination disorder.

### MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

#### A. Awareness of childhood developmental disability

3.4 The survey results showed that some 5 156 100 persons aged 18 and over (or 94.7% of all persons aged 18 and over) had heard of some/all types of childhood developmental disability covered by the survey. Awareness was the highest for

閉症(91.1%)及智力障礙(89.8%)。  
(圖 3.1 及表 3.1)

autistic spectrum disorder (91.1%) and mental  
retardation (89.8%). (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.1)

## 乙. 對選定兒童發展障礙類別的觀點的 認識

## B. Knowledge on aspects regarding selected types of childhood developmental disability

3.5 所有曾聽過選定兒童發展障礙的十八歲及以上人士均被問及他們對有關障礙的一些方面的認識，其中一些陳述是正確的，一些是不正確的。那些對正確的陳述表示同意和對不正確的陳述表示不同意均被視為對這些障礙的那些方面有正確的認識。正確回答各項障礙的相關陳述的人士的百分比如下：

3.5 All persons aged 18 and over who had heard of selected childhood developmental disabilities were interviewed for their knowledge on some aspects of these disabilities concerned. While some of the statements were true, some were not. Those agreed to a true statement and disagreed to a false one are both regarded as having correct knowledge on those aspects of these disabilities. The percentages of persons giving correct answers to the corresponding statements on respective disabilities are given below:

*對有關自閉症的認識 (表 3.2)  
(正確回答相關陳述的人士的百分比)*

*Knowledge on autistic spectrum disorder (Table 3.2)  
(Percentages of persons giving correct answers to  
the statements concerned)*

認為正確的陳述是正確的：

Regarding true statement as true:

- 社交及語言溝通能力差屬於自閉症兒童的特徵(70.1%)；及
- 如哥哥/姐姐患有自閉症，弟弟/妹妹患有自閉症的機會比一般人高(28.7%)。

- weak ability in socialisation and communication is a characteristic of children with autistic spectrum disorder (70.1%); and
- if brothers / sisters are diagnosed as autistic children, the likelihood for their younger brothers/sisters to have the same disorder would be higher than others (28.7%).

認為不正確的陳述是不正確的：

Regarding false statement as false:

- 自閉症的主要成因是父母少與子女玩耍(74.2%)；
- 性格孤僻，喜歡獨處的兒童就是患有自閉症(58.1%)；及
- 大部分自閉症兒童有超卓的記憶力(56.3%)。

- lack of parent-child interaction through play is the major cause of autistic spectrum disorder (74.2%);
- children who are unsociable and prefer to be alone are suffering from autistic spectrum disorder (58.1%); and
- the majority of autistic children have a superior memory (56.3%).

*對有關智力障礙的認識 (表 3.3)  
(正確回答相關陳述的人士的百分比)*

*Knowledge on mental retardation (Table 3.3)  
(Percentages of persons giving correct answers to  
the statements concerned)*

認為正確的陳述是正確的：

Regarding true statement as true:

- 智力障礙有不同程度的分別(93.1%)。

- mental retardation has different levels of severity (93.1%).

認為不正確的陳述是不正確的：

Regarding false statement as false:

- 智力障礙的兒童發展較慢，但長大後會漸漸康復(77.5%)；
- 智力障礙的兒童有暴力傾向(66.3%)；
- 智力障礙一般都有遺傳性(41.0%)；及
- 有智力障礙的兒童在樣貌有別於一般同齡兒童(23.6%)。

- the development of children with mental retardation would be slower during their childhood but such children would “recover” when they grow up (77.5%);
- children with mental retardation have a tendency towards violence (66.3%);
- mental retardation is often hereditary in nature (41.0%); and
- the appearance of children with mental retardation is different from that of ordinary children at similar age (23.6%).

對有關專注力失調/過度活躍症的認識 (表 3.4)  
(正確回答相關陳述的人士的百分比)

Knowledge on AD/HD (Table 3.4)  
(Percentages of persons giving correct answers to the statements concerned)

認為不正確的陳述是不正確的：

Regarding false statement as false:

- 專注力失調/過度活躍症的主要成因是父母管教不善(85.5%)；
- 兒童在玩遊戲機時可坐定及集中注意力即沒有專注力失調/過度活躍症(70.6%)；
- 專注力失調/過度活躍症兒童比較好動或不專心，長大後這情況便會消失(63.9%)；
- 過度活躍症的兒童其實是資優，他們對一般上課沒有興趣，亦不能安靜地坐下來，因此上堂沒有心機，坐不定(60.8%)；及
- 專注力失調/過度活躍症只會在兒童身上出現(60.7%)。

- lack of parental discipline is the major cause of AD/HD in children (85.5%);
- children who can sit down properly and focus their attention during TV game playing will not have the problem of AD/HD (70.6%);
- children with AD/HD are only more active or less attentive than others. These features will disappear when they grow up (63.9%);
- children with AD/HD are actually gifted, and this explains for their lack of desire to attend ordinary class and inability to sit properly in class (60.8%); and
- AD/HD can only be found in children (60.7%).

對有關讀寫障礙的認識 (表 3.5)  
(正確回答相關陳述的人士的百分比)

Knowledge on dyslexia (Table 3.5)  
(Percentages of persons giving correct answers to the statements concerned)

認為正確的陳述是正確的：

Regarding true statement as true:

- 有讀寫障礙的兒童亦可能同時有專注力不足(59.5%)。

- children with dyslexia can also have problem in attention control (59.5%).

認為不正確的陳述是不正確的：

Regarding false statement as false:

公眾對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度

- 學校成績不及格就是有讀寫障礙(86.9%) ;
  - 讀寫障礙在長大後會「康復」(57.7%) ;
  - 有讀寫障礙的兒童智力較同齡兒童低(56.4%) ; 及
  - 寫字倒轉的兒童就是有讀寫障礙(47.7%)。
- failure in school tests or examinations means dyslexia (86.9%);
  - children with dyslexia will “recover” when they grow up (57.7%);
  - children with dyslexia have lower intelligence than other children of the same age (56.4%); and
  - children who show reversals in writing have dyslexia (47.7%).

丙. 對有發展障礙的兒童的態度

*對有智力障礙、自閉症、專注力失調/過度活躍症或讀寫障礙的兒童為鄰居的接受情況*

3.6 在所有曾聽過有關障礙的十八歲及以上人士中，94.0%接受有讀寫障礙的兒童為鄰居，接受有自閉症的兒童為鄰居的為 90.3%，接受有智力障礙的兒童為鄰居的為 89.6%及接受有專注力失調/過度活躍症的兒童為鄰居的為 79.5%。（圖 3.2 及表 3.6a）

*對有智力障礙、自閉症、專注力失調/過度活躍症或讀寫障礙的兒童適宜在主流學校讀書的意見*

3.7 在所有曾聽過智力障礙的十八歲及以上人士中，28.4%同意有這項障礙的兒童適宜在主流學校讀書，而有關自閉症、讀寫障礙及專注力失調/過度活躍症的相應數字則均分別約為接近 50%。（圖 3.3 及表 3.6b）

*對子女有有智力障礙、自閉症、專注力失調/過度活躍症或讀寫障礙的同學的接受情況*

3.8 在所有曾聽過有關障礙的十八歲及以上人士中，87.0%接受子女有有讀寫障礙的同學，接受那些有自閉症的為 82.7%，有智力障礙的為 80.3%及有專注力失調/過度活躍的為 74.2%。（圖 3.4 及表 3.6c）

C. Attitudes towards children with developmental disabilities

*Acceptance of a child/children with mental retardation, autistic spectrum disorder, AD/HD or dyslexia as neighbour*

3.6 Among all persons aged 18 and over who had heard of the respective disability, 94.0% accepted a child with dyslexia as neighbour, 90.3% for a child with autistic spectrum disorder as neighbour, 89.6% for a child with mental retardation as neighbour and 79.5% for a child with AD/HD as neighbour. (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.6a)

*Views on children with mental retardation, autistic spectrum disorder, AD/HD or dyslexia are suitable for attending mainstream primary schools*

3.7 28.4% of all persons aged 18 and over who had heard of mental retardation agreed that children with the disability were suitable for attending mainstream primary schools. The corresponding percentages for autistic spectrum disorder, dyslexia and AD/HD were around 50%. (Chart 3.3 and Table 3.6b)

*Acceptance of their children having classmates with mental retardation, autistic spectrum disorder, AD/HD or dyslexia*

3.8 Among all persons aged 18 and over who had heard of the respective disability, 87.0% accepted their children had classmates with dyslexia, 82.7% accepted those with autistic spectrum disorder, 80.3% accepted those with mental retardation and 74.2% accepted those with AD/HD. (Chart 3.4 and Table 3.6c)

如子女患有智力障礙、自閉症、專注力失調/過度活躍症或讀寫障礙，是否同意可以讓親戚朋友知道

3.9 大部分(約 95%)曾聽過各項選定發展障礙的十八歲及以上人士表示如他們的子女患有該項障礙時會同意可以讓親戚朋友知道。(表 3.6d)

#### 丁. 對兒童發展障礙的支援及資訊的認識

*當懷疑一個兒童有發展障礙時的求助的途徑*

3.10 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，48.8%表示當懷疑一個兒童有發展障礙時會向「家庭醫生」求助，其次是「社工」(42.4%)。約一成人士會向「老師」(12.7%)及「母嬰健康院」(11.7%)求助。(圖 3.5 及表 3.7a)

*對有提供協助給予有發展障礙的兒童的政府部門/組織的認識*

3.11 大部分(84.3%)十八歲及以上人士認識「社會福利署」有提供協助予有發展障礙的兒童。其次為「慈善機構」(79.2%)。(圖 3.6 及表 3.7b)

*對選定的衛生署主要服務範圍的認知*

3.12 大部分十八歲及以上人士知悉選定的衛生署主要服務範圍。86.5%曾聽過「家庭健康服務(包括母嬰健康院)」。曾聽過「學生健康服務」的為 82.0%；而 72.7%人士聽過「兒童體能智力測驗服務」。(表 3.7c)

*對《殘疾歧視條例》的認識*

*Whether would agree to let relatives and friends know the condition of their children if their children were mental retardation, autistic spectrum disorder, AD/HD or dyslexia*

3.9 Most (around 95%) of persons aged 18 and over who had heard of respective types of selected developmental disabilities would agree to let relatives and friends know the condition of their children if their children had that disability. (Table 3.6d)

#### D. Awareness of support and information relating to childhood developmental disabilities

*Ways of seeking help when suspecting a child to have developmental disability*

3.10 Of all persons aged 18 and over, 48.8% would seek help from “family doctor” when they suspected their children to have developmental disability, followed by “social worker” (42.4%). Around 10% of the persons would seek help from “teacher” (12.7) and “maternal and child health centre” (11.7%). (Chart 3.5 and Table 3.7a)

*Awareness of Government department / organisations which provided assistance to children with developmental disabilities*

3.11 Most (84.3%) of the persons aged 18 and over recognised that “Social Welfare Department” provided assistance to children with developmental disabilities, followed by “charity organisation”(79.2%). (Chart 3.6 and Table 3.7b)

*Awareness of the selected main service areas of the Department of Health*

3.12 Most of the persons aged 18 and over were aware of the selected main service areas of the Department of Health. 86.5% had heard of “Family Health Service (including Maternal and Child Health Centres)”; 82.0% had heard of “Student Health Service”; and 72.7% had heard of “Child Assessment Service”. (Table 3.7c)

*Awareness of the “Disability Discrimination Ordinance”*

3.13 約四分之三(75.2%)十八歲及以上人士曾聽過《殘疾歧視條例》。在他們當中，少於半數(44.6%)知道該條例載有關於兒童的部分。(圖 3.7 及表 3.7d)

*對《殘疾歧視條例》在關於兒童的部分是否足夠保障有發展障礙兒童的權益的意見*

3.14 知道《殘疾歧視條例》載有關於兒童的部分的十八歲及以上人士當中，近半數(48.2%)表示該條例在關於兒童的部分對保障有發展障礙兒童的權益並不足夠。多於四分之一(27%)人士表示「不知道」。(圖 3.7 及表 3.8)

*與有發展障礙的兒童或其家人的交往*

3.15 約 1 068 800 人在統計前十二個月內曾與有發展障礙的兒童或其家人來往，佔所有十八歲及以上人士的 19.6%，在這些人當中，其中 44.2%人士，與他們有來往的有發展障礙的兒童或其家人是他們的朋友，20.6%是他們的親戚及 17.5%是他們的顧客。(表 3.9)

*接觸有關兒童發展障礙的資訊的渠道*

3.16 約 1 584 300 人在統計前十二個月內曾接觸過有關兒童發展障礙的資訊，佔所有十八歲及以上人士的 29.1%。當中 74.3%經「電視」接觸有關兒童發展障礙的資訊，其次為「報章/雜誌」(37.0%)及「電台」(15.0%)。(圖 3.8 及表 3.10)

3.13 Around three quarters (75.2%) of all the persons aged 18 and over had heard about the “Disability Discrimination Ordinance”. Among them, less than half (44.6%) knew that the Ordinance contains some sections related to children. (Chart 3.7 and Table 3.7d)

*Views on the adequacy of the sections related to children in the "Disability Discrimination Ordinance" in protecting the rights of children with developmental disabilities*

3.14 Among all persons aged 18 and over who knew that the “Disability Discrimination Ordinance” contains some sections related to children, nearly half (48.2%) found the sections related to children in the Ordinance inadequate in protecting the rights of children with developmental disabilities. More than one quarter (27.0%) of the persons responded as ‘Don’t know’. (Chart 3.7 and Table 3.8)

*Interaction with a child having developmental disability or with their family member*

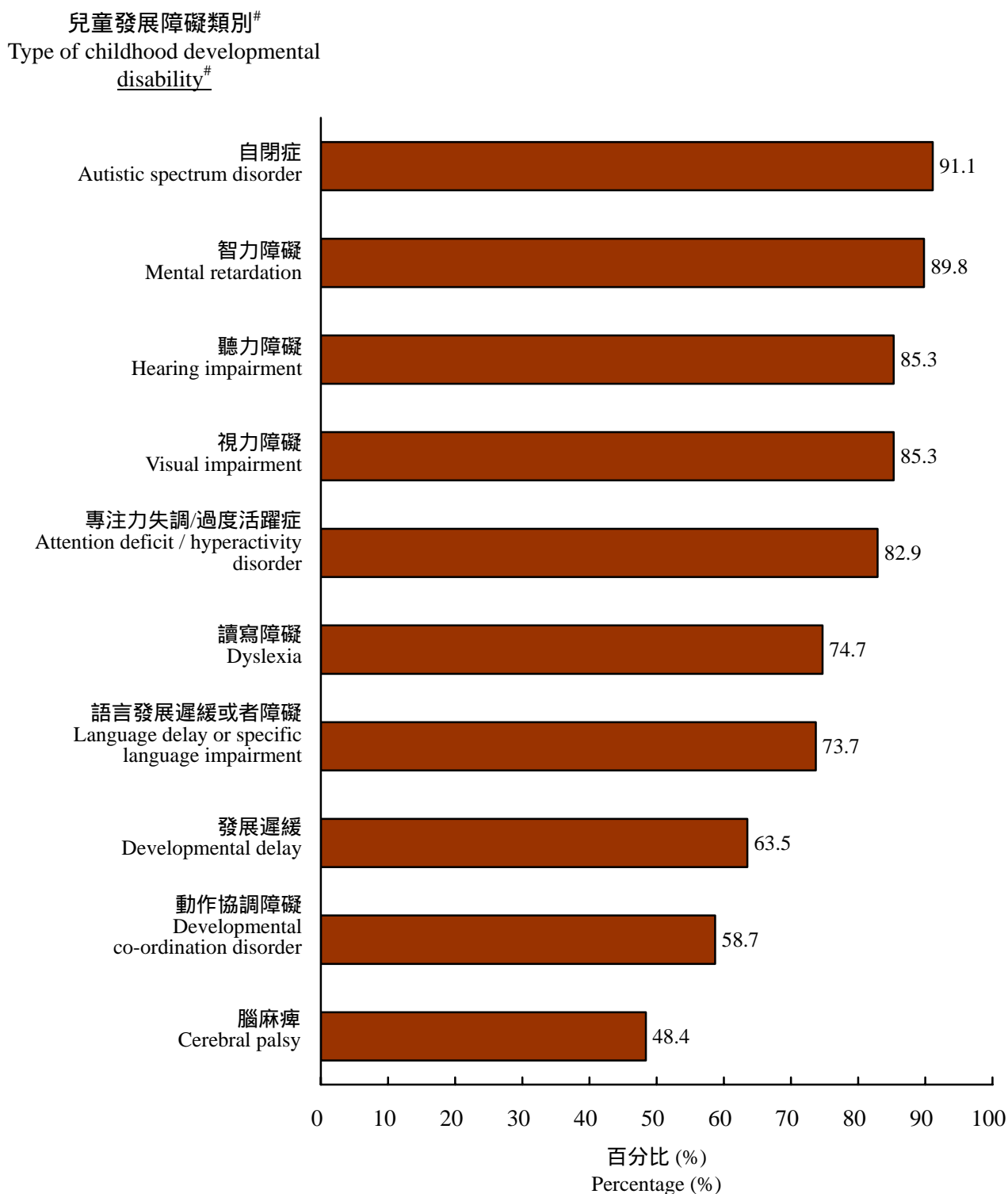
3.15 Some 1 068 800 persons had interaction with a child with developmental disability or with his/her family member during the twelve months before enumeration, constituting 19.6% of all persons aged 18 and over. Among these persons, for 44.2% of them, children/family with whom they interacted were friends, 20.6% were relatives and 17.5% were clients. (Table 3.9)

*Access to information related to childhood developmental disabilities*

3.16 Some 1 584 300 persons had come across information related to childhood developmental disabilities during the twelve months before enumeration, constituting 29.1% of all persons aged 18 and over. Among them, 74.3% accessed information related to childhood developmental disabilities through “television”, followed by “newspaper / magazine” (37.0%), and “radio” (15.0%) (Chart 3.8 and Table 3.10)



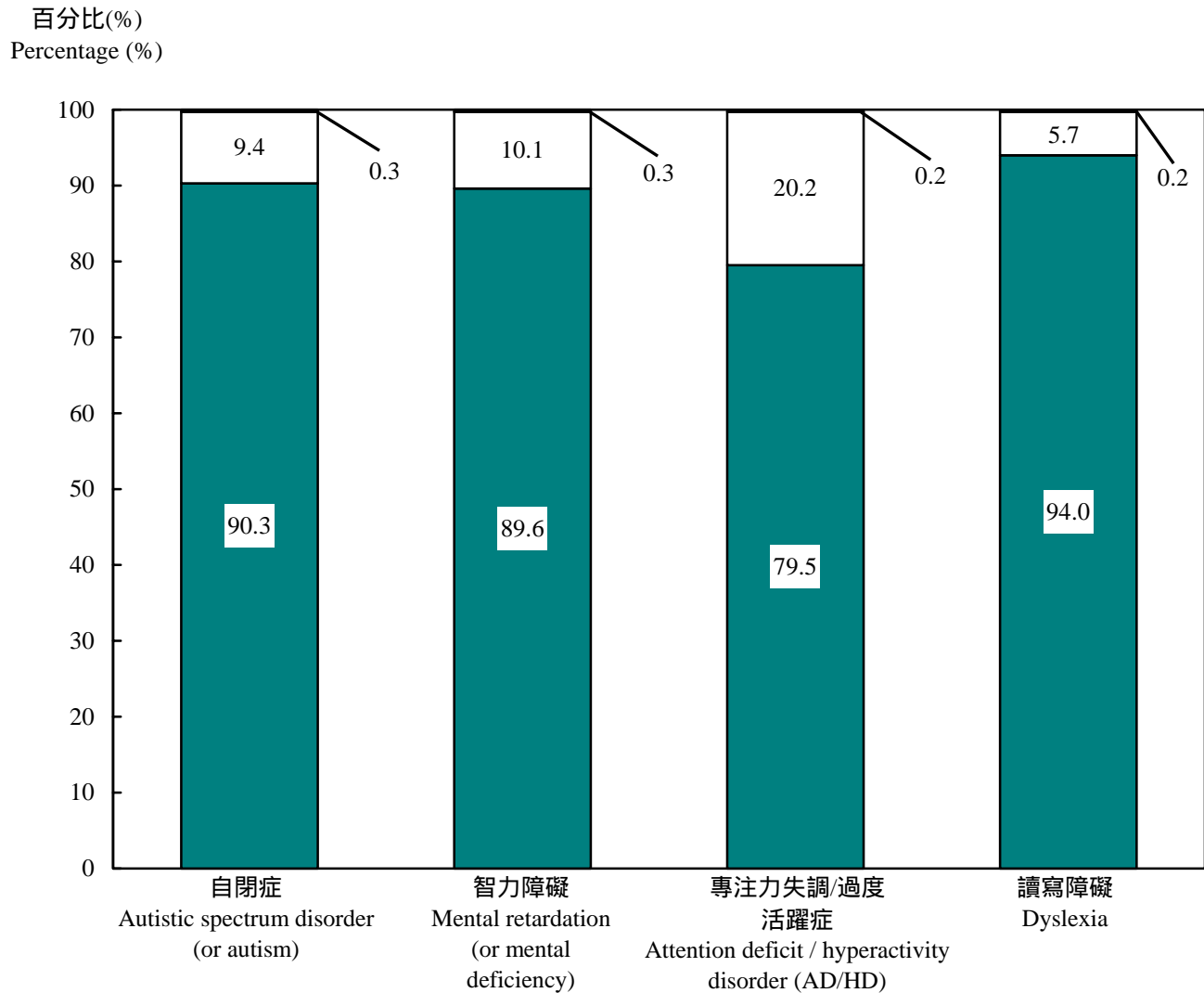
**圖3.1 按曾聽過各類兒童發展障礙類別劃分的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布**  
**Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over having heard of different types of childhood developmental disability**



註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

**圖 3.2 按各類兒童發展障礙類別及是否接受有有關障礙的兒童為鄰居劃分曾聽過各類選定兒童發展障礙的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布**  
**Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over who had heard of selected childhood developmental disabilities by type of childhood developmental disability and whether accepted the children with that disability as neighbours**

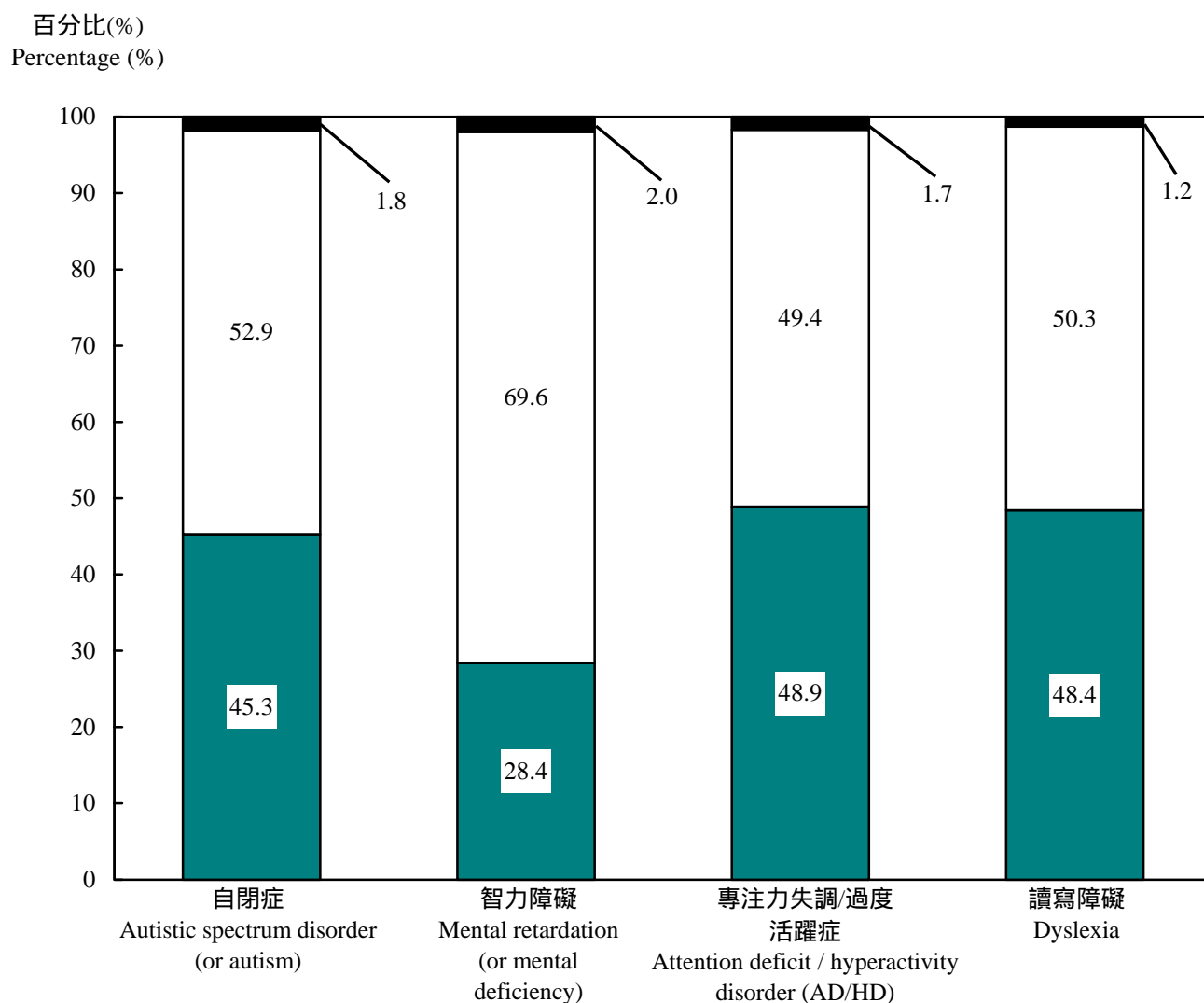


是否接受有有關障礙的兒童為鄰居：

Whether accepted the children with that disability as neighbours :

- 接受 Accepted
- 不accept Not accepted
- 不知道 Don't know

**圖 3.3** 按各類兒童發展障礙類別及是否同意有有關障礙的兒童適宜在主流學校讀書劃分曾聽過各類選定兒童發展障礙的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布  
**Chart 3.3** Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over who had heard of selected childhood developmental disabilities by type of childhood developmental disability and whether agreed that children with that disability was suitable for attending mainstream primary schools

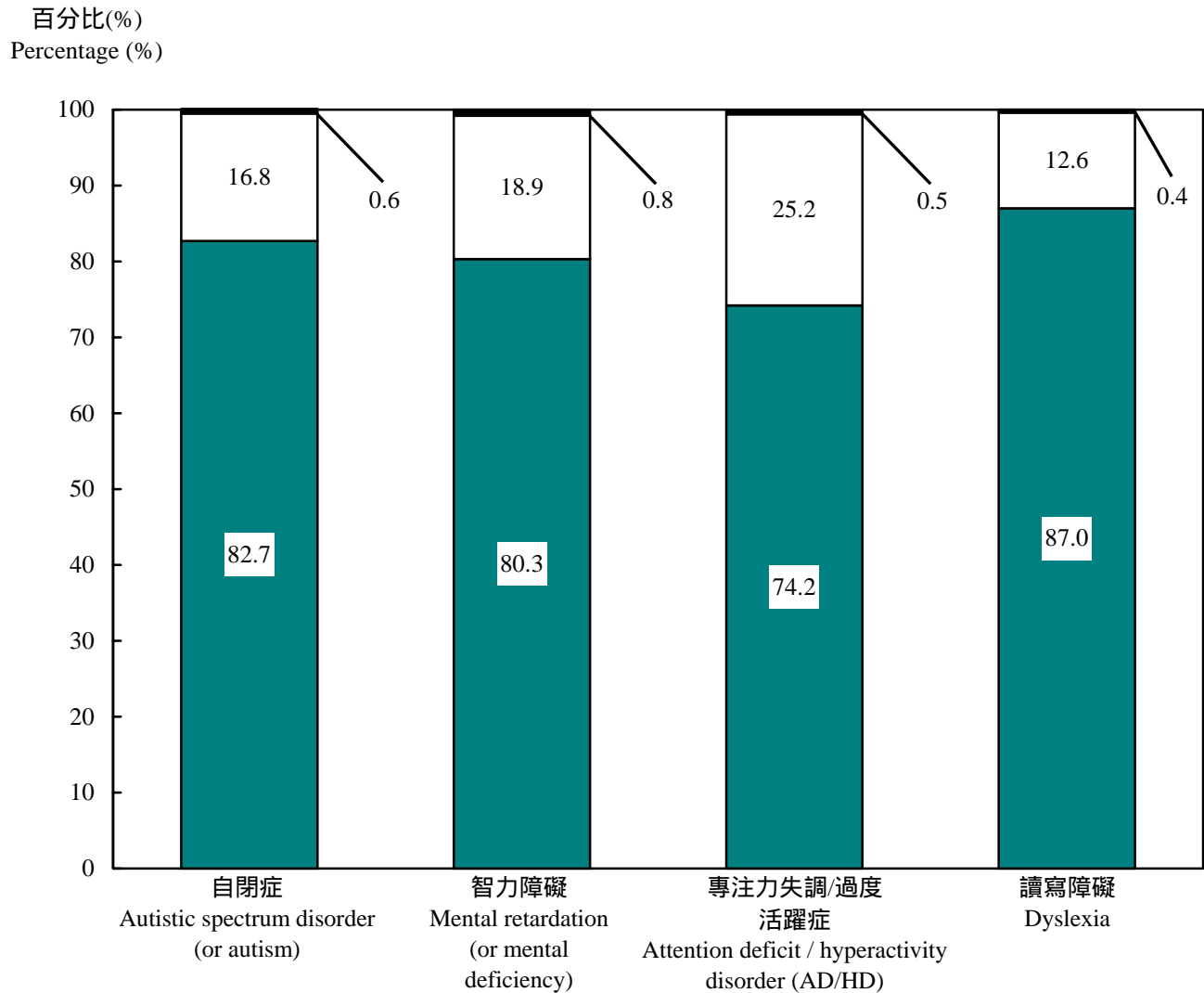


是否同意有有關障礙的兒童適宜在主流學校讀書：

Whether agreed that children with that disability was suitable for attending mainstream primary schools:

- 同意 Agreed
- 不同意 Disagreed
- 不知道 Don't know

**圖 3.4 按各類兒童發展障礙類別及是否接受子女有有關障礙的同學劃分曾聽過各類選定兒童發展障礙的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布**  
**Chart 3.4 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over who had heard of selected childhood developmental disabilities by type of childhood developmental disability and whether accepted their children had classmates with that disability**



是否接受子女有有關障礙的同學：

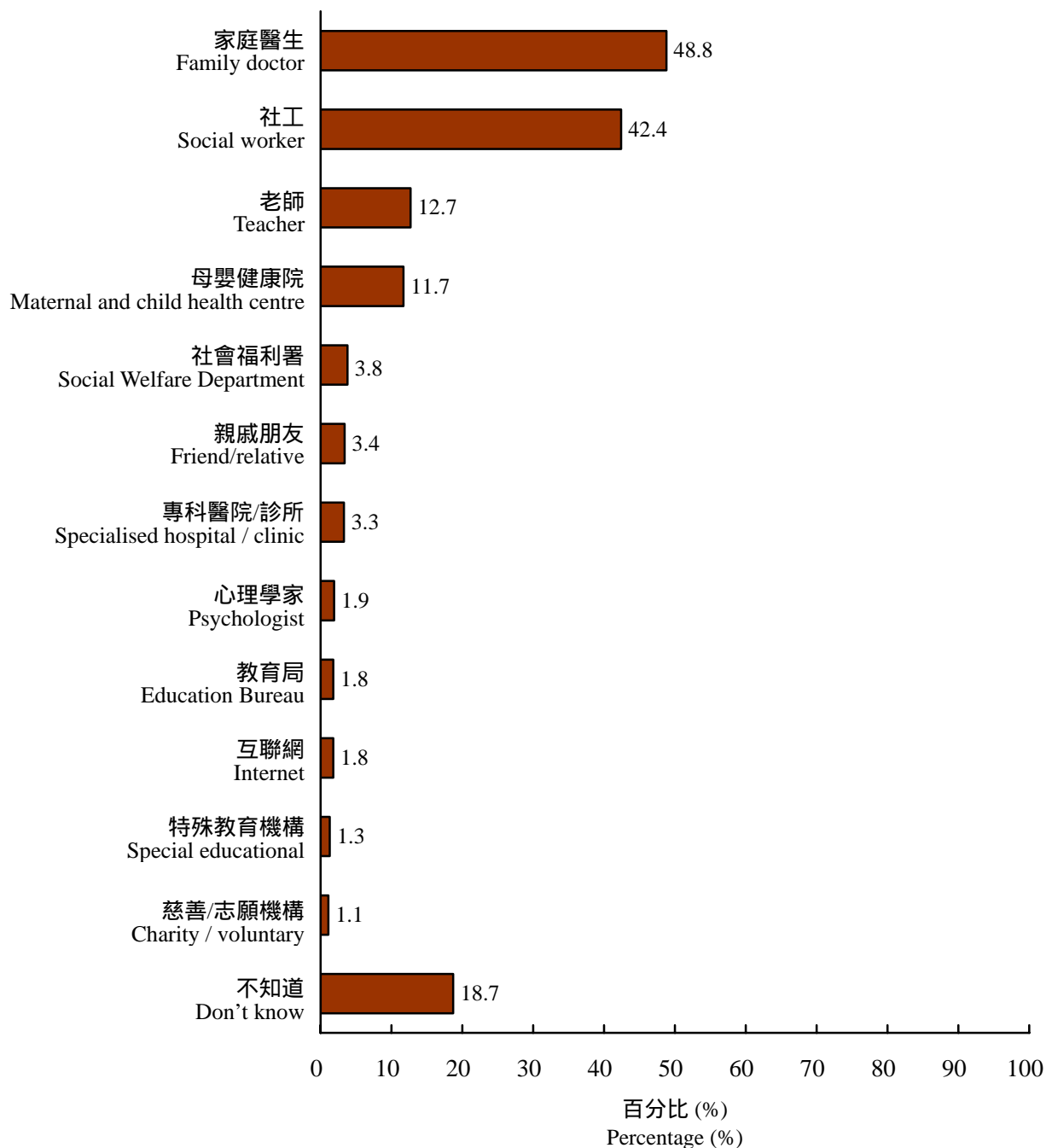
Whether accepted their children had classmates with the disability：

- 接受 Accepted
- 不accept Not accepted
- 不知道 Don't know

**圖3.5 按當懷疑一個兒童有發展障礙時的求助的途徑劃分的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布**  
**Chart 3.5 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over by ways of seeking help when suspecting a child to have developmental disability**

當懷疑一個兒童有發展障礙時的求助的途徑#

Ways of seeking help when suspecting a child to have developmental disability #

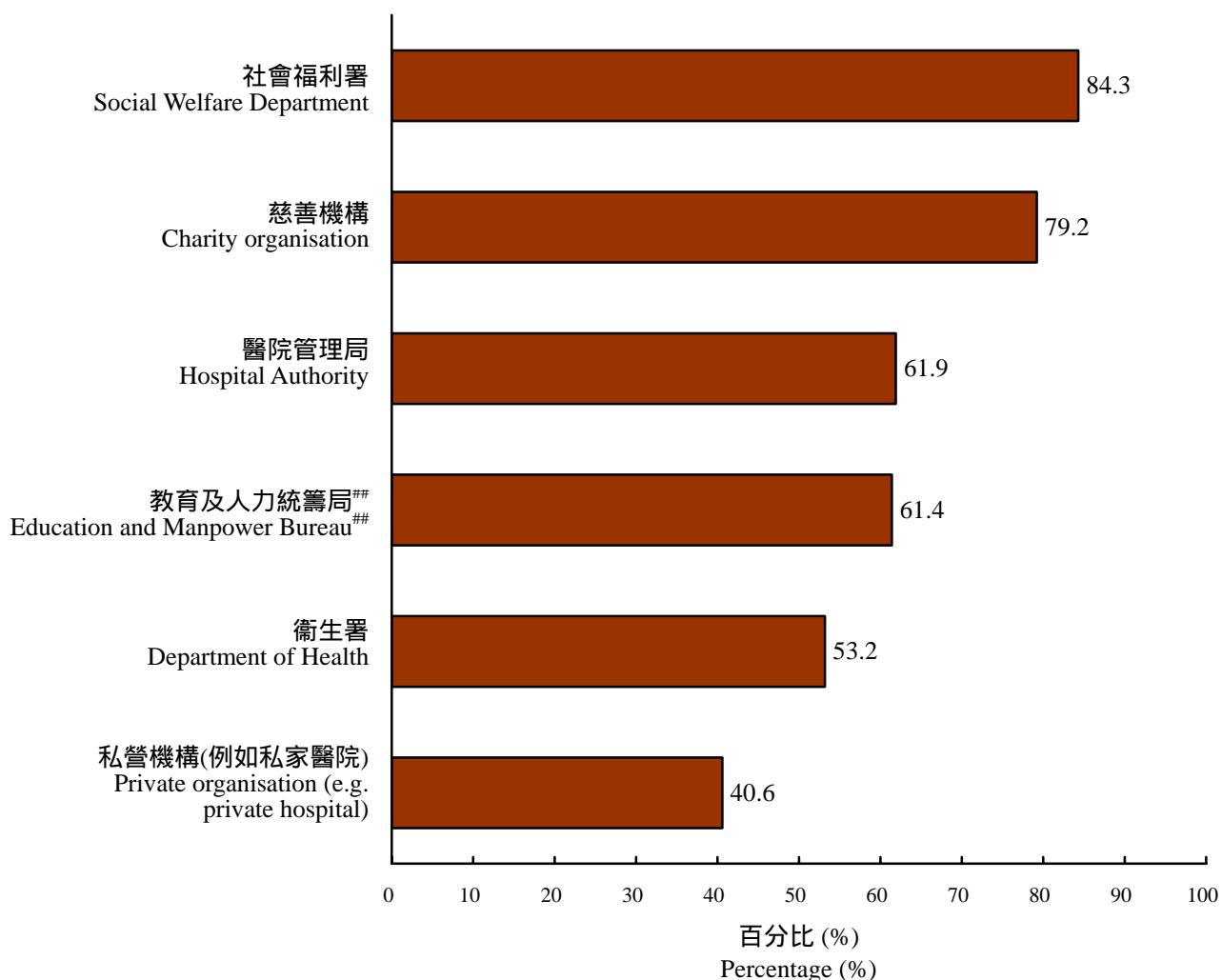


註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

**圖3.6 按所認識會提供協助給予有發展障礙的兒童的政府部門/組織劃分的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布**  
**Chart 3.6 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over by recognised Government department / organisations that provided assistance to children with developmental disabilities**

所認識會提供協助給予有發展障礙的兒童的政府部門/組織#  
 Recognised Government department / organisations that provided assistance to children with developmental disabilities #



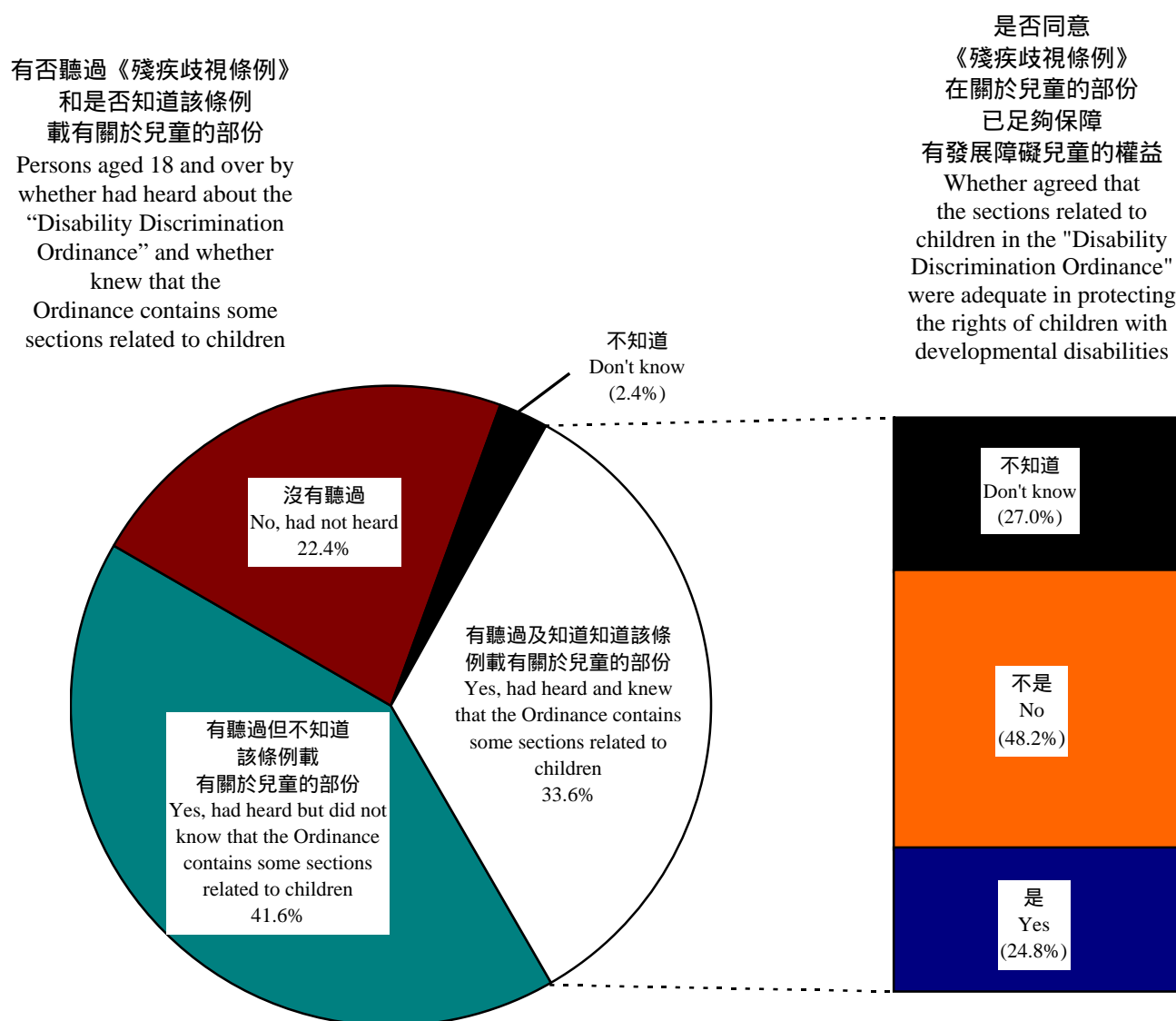
註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

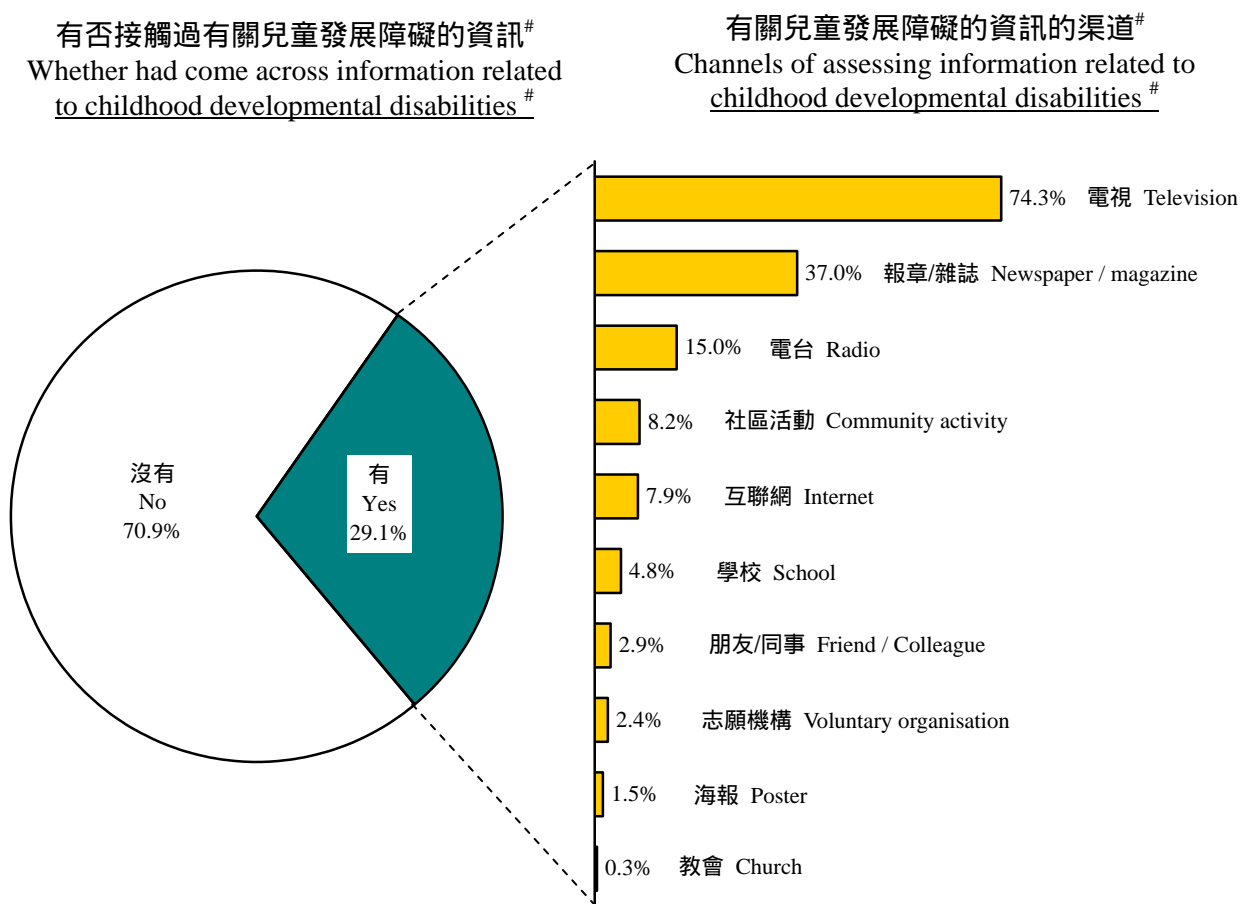
## 由2007年7月1日起，教育及人力統籌局已改稱教育局。在人力方面的工作則已轉交新設的勞工及福利局負責。

## With effect from 1 July 2007, the Education and Manpower Bureau (EMB) was renamed as Education Bureau and the policy responsibility relating to manpower was transferred from EMB to the new Labour and Welfare Bureau .

**圖 3.7** 按有否聽過《殘疾歧視條例》和是否知道該條例載有關於兒童的部分及是否同意《殘疾歧視條例》在關於兒童的部分已足夠保障有發展障礙兒童的權益劃分的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布  
**Chart 3.7** Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over by whether had heard about the “Disability Discrimination Ordinance” and whether knew that the Ordinance contains some sections related to children and whether agreed that the sections related to children in the "Disability Discrimination Ordinance" were adequate in protecting the rights of children with developmental disabilities



**圖3.8** 按有否在統計前十二個月內接觸過有關兒童發展障礙的資訊和接觸有關兒童發展障礙的資訊的渠道劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目的百分比分布  
**Chart 3.8** Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over by whether had come across information related to childhood developmental disabilities during the twelve months before enumeration and channels of assessing information related to childhood developmental disabilities



註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.



**表 3.1 按曾否聽過各類兒童發展障礙劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.1 Persons aged 18 and over by whether had heard of different types of childhood developmental disability**

曾否聽過各類兒童發展障礙 <sup>#</sup> Whether had heard of different types of childhood developmental disability <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	5 156.1	94.7
自閉症 Autistic spectrum disorder (or autism)	4 958.5	91.1
智力障礙 Mental retardation (or mental deficiency)	4 888.7	89.8
聽力障礙 Hearing impairment (including deafness)	4 646.4	85.3
視力障礙 Visual impairment (including blindness)	4 642.8	85.3
專注力失調/過度活躍症 Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD)	4 515.4	82.9
讀寫障礙 Dyslexia	4 065.7	74.7
語言發展遲緩或者障礙 Language delay or specific language impairment	4 014.3	73.7
發展遲緩 Developmental delay	3 459.4	63.5
動作協調障礙 Developmental co-ordination disorder	3 196.3	58.7
腦麻痺 Cerebral palsy	2 636.4	48.4
沒有 No	288.1	5.3
總計 Total	5 444.2	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.2 按是否正確回應有關自閉症的陳述劃分的曾聽過自閉症的十八歲及以上人士數目  
 Table 3.2 Persons aged 18 and over who had heard of autistic spectrum disorder (or autism) by whether had correct response on the statements regarding autistic spectrum disorder

	回應*			總計 Total
	正確 Correct	不正確 Incorrect	不知道 Don't know	
有關自閉症的陳述 Statements regarding autistic spectrum disorder	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
<b>正確的陳述 True statement</b>				
社交及語言溝通能力差屬於自閉症兒童的特徵 Weak ability in socialisation and communication is a characteristic of children with autistic spectrum disorder	3 475.6 (70.1%)	1 337.9 (27.0%)	144.9 (2.9%)	4 958.5 (100.0%)
如哥哥/姐姐患有自閉症，弟弟/妹妹患有自閉症的機會比一般人高 If brothers / sisters are diagnosed as autistic children, the likelihood for their younger brothers/sisters to have the same disorder would be higher than others	1 422.6 (28.7%)	3 224.6 (65.0%)	311.3 (6.3%)	4 958.5 (100.0%)
<b>不正確的陳述 False statement</b>				
自閉症的主要成因是父母少與子女玩耍 Lack of parent-child interaction through play is the major cause of autistic spectrum disorder	3 679.1 (74.2%)	1 162.1 (23.4%)	117.2 (2.4%)	4 958.5 (100.0%)
性格孤僻，喜歡獨處的兒童就是患有自閉症 Children who are unsociable and prefer to be alone are suffering from autistic spectrum disorder	2 881.4 (58.1%)	1 977.0 (39.9%)	100.1 (2.0%)	4 958.5 (100.0%)
大部分自閉症兒童有超卓的記憶力 The majority of autistic children have a superior memory	2 789.3 (56.3%)	1 466.4 (29.6%)	702.7 (14.2%)	4 958.5 (100.0%)

註釋：\* 那些對正確的陳述表示同意和對不正確的陳述表示不同意均被視為對是項陳述有正確的回應。

Note: \* Those agreed to a true statement and disagreed to a false one are both regarded as having correct response on that aspect.

**表 3.3 按是否正確回應有關智力障礙的陳述劃分的曾聽過智力障礙的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.3 Persons aged 18 and over who had heard of mental retardation (or mental deficiency) by whether had correct response on the statements regarding mental retardation**

	回應*			總計 Total
	正確 Correct	不正確 Incorrect	不知道 Don't know	
有關智力障礙的陳述 Statements regarding mental retardation	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
<u>正確的陳述 True statement</u>				
智力障礙有不同程度的分別 Mental retardation has different levels of severity	4 549.1 (93.1%)	251.7 (5.1%)	88.0 (1.8%)	4 888.7 (100.0%)
<u>不正確的陳述 False statement</u>				
智力障礙的兒童發展較慢，但長大後會漸漸康復 The development of children with mental retardation would be slower during their childhood but such children would “recover” when they grow up	3 787.5 (77.5%)	848.8 (17.4%)	252.5 (5.2%)	4 888.7 (100.0%)
智力障礙的兒童有暴力傾向 Children with mental retardation have a tendency towards violence	3 239.3 (66.3%)	1 404.7 (28.7%)	244.7 (5.0%)	4 888.7 (100.0%)
智力障礙一般都有遺傳性 Mental retardation is often hereditary in nature	2 006.4 (41.0%)	2 585.7 (52.9%)	296.6 (6.1%)	4 888.7 (100.0%)
有智力障礙的兒童樣貌有別於一般同齡兒童 The appearance of children with mental retardation is different from that of ordinary children at similar age	1 156.2 (23.6%)	3 658.1 (74.8%)	74.5 (1.5%)	4 888.7 (100.0%)

註釋：\* 那些對正確的陳述表示同意和對不正確的陳述表示不同意均被視為對是項陳述有正確的回應。

Note: \* Those agreed to a true statement and disagreed to a false one are both regarded as having correct response on that aspect.

表 3.4 按是否正確回應有關專注力失調/過度活躍症的陳述劃分的曾聽過專注力失調/過度活躍症的十八歲及以上人士數目  
 Table 3.4 Persons aged 18 and over who had heard of attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD) by whether had correct response on the statements regarding AD/HD

	回應*			總計 Total
	正確 Correct	不正確 Incorrect	不知道 Don't know	
有關專注力失調/過度活躍症的陳述 Statements regarding AD/HD	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
<b>不正確的陳述 False statement</b>				
專注力失調/過度活躍症的主要成因是父母管教不善 Lack of parental discipline is the major cause of AD/HD in children	3 858.5 (85.5%)	587.0 (13.0%)	69.9 (1.5%)	4 515.4 (100.0%)
兒童在玩遊戲機時可坐定及集中注意力即沒有專注力失調/過度活躍症 Children who can sit down properly and focus their attention during TV game playing will not have the problem of AD/HD	3 190.1 (70.6%)	1 045.0 (23.1%)	280.3 (6.2%)	4 515.4 (100.0%)
專注力失調/過度活躍症兒童比較好動或不專心，長大後這情況便會消失 Children with AD/HD are only more active or less attentive than others. These features will disappear when they grow up	2 886.9 (63.9%)	1 308.4 (29.0%)	320.2 (7.1%)	4 515.4 (100.0%)
過度活躍症的兒童其實是資優，他們對一般上課沒有興趣，亦不能安靜地坐下來，因此上堂沒有心機，坐不定 Children with AD/HD are actually gifted, and this explains for their lack of desire to attend ordinary class and inability to sit properly in class	2 745.0 (60.8%)	1 496.9 (33.2%)	273.5 (6.1%)	4 515.4 (100.0%)
專注力失調/過度活躍症只會在兒童身上出現 AD/HD can only be found in children	2 741.4 (60.7%)	1 499.2 (33.2%)	274.8 (6.1%)	4 515.4 (100.0%)

註釋：\* 那些對正確的陳述表示同意和對不正確的陳述表示不同意均被視為對是項陳述有正確的回應。

Note: \* Those agreed to a true statement and disagreed to a false one are both regarded as having correct response on that aspect.

**表 3.5 按是否正確回應有關讀寫障礙的陳述劃分的曾聽過讀寫障礙的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.5 Persons aged 18 and over who had heard of dyslexia by whether had correct response on the statements regarding dyslexia**

	回應*			總計 Total
	正確 Correct	不正確 Incorrect	不知道 Don't know	
有關讀寫障礙的陳述 Statements regarding dyslexia	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
<b>正確的陳述 True statement</b>				
有讀寫障礙的兒童亦可能同時有專注力不足 Children with dyslexia can also have problem in attention control	2 417.8 (59.5 %)	1 409.3 (34.7 %)	238.5 (5.9 %)	4 065.7 (100.0%)
<b>不正確的陳述 False statement</b>				
學校成績不及格就是有讀寫障礙 Failure in school tests or examinations means dyslexia	3 535.0 (86.9%)	496.1 (12.2%)	34.5 (0.8%)	4 065.7 (100.0%)
讀寫障礙在長大後會「康復」 Children with dyslexia will “recover” when they grow up	2 346.7 (57.7%)	1 431.8 (35.2%)	287.2 (7.1%)	4 065.7 (100.0%)
有讀寫障礙的兒童智力較同齡兒童低 Children with dyslexia have lower intelligence than other children of the same age	2 291.5 (56.4%)	1 645.2 (40.5%)	129.0 (3.2%)	4 065.7 (100.0%)
寫字倒轉的兒童就是有讀寫障礙 Children who show reversals in writing have dyslexia	1 937.6 (47.7%)	1 881.8 (46.3%)	246.2 (6.1%)	4 065.7 (100.0%)

註釋：\* 那些對正確的陳述表示同意和對不正確的陳述表示不同意均被視為對是項陳述有正確的回應。

Note: \* Those agreed to a true statement and disagreed to a false one are both regarded as having correct response on that aspect.

**表 3.6a 按各類兒童發展障礙類別及是否接受有有關障礙的兒童為鄰居劃分曾聽過各類選定兒童發展障礙的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.6a Persons aged 18 and over who had heard of selected childhood developmental disabilities by type of childhood developmental disability and whether accepted the children with that disability as neighbours**

兒童發展障礙類別 Type of childhood developmental disability	是否接受有有關障礙的兒童為鄰居 Whether accepted the children with that disability as neighbours							
	接受 Accepted		不接受 Not accepted		不知道 Don't know		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 %
自閉症 Autistic spectrum disorder (or autism)	4 478.6	90.3	466.1	9.4	13.8	0.3	4 958.5	100.0
智力障礙 Mental retardation (or mental deficiency)	4 378.5	89.6	495.0	10.1	15.2	0.3	4 888.7	100.0
專注力失調/過度活躍症 Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD)	3 591.0	79.5	913.8	20.2	10.6	0.2	4 515.4	100.0
讀寫障礙 Dyslexia	3 823.6	94.0	233.2	5.7	8.9	0.2	4 065.7	100.0

**表 3.6b 按各類兒童發展障礙類別及是否同意有有關障礙的兒童適宜在主流學校讀書劃分曾聽過各類選定兒童發展障礙的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.6b Persons aged 18 and over who had heard of selected childhood developmental disabilities by type of childhood developmental disability and whether agreed that children with that disability was suitable for attending mainstream primary schools**

兒童發展障礙類別 Type of childhood developmental disability	是否同意有有關障礙的兒童適宜在主流學校讀書 Whether agreed that children with that disability was suitable for attending mainstream primary schools							
	同意 Agreed		不同意 Disagreed		不知道 Don't know		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 %
自閉症 Autistic spectrum disorder (or autism)	2 244.6	45.3	2 622.5	52.9	91.4	1.8	4 958.5	100.0
智力障礙 Mental retardation (or mental deficiency)	1 388.9	28.4	3 400.6	69.6	99.2	2.0	4 888.7	100.0
專注力失調/過度活躍症 Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD)	2 209.0	48.9	2 230.7	49.4	75.7	1.7	4 515.4	100.0
讀寫障礙 Dyslexia	1 969.4	48.4	2 046.7	50.3	49.6	1.2	4 065.7	100.0

**表 3.6c 按各類兒童發展障礙類別及是否接受子女有有關障礙的同學劃分曾聽過各類選定兒童發展障礙的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.6c Persons aged 18 and over who had heard of selected childhood developmental disabilities by type of childhood developmental disability and whether accepted their children had classmates with that disability**

兒童發展障礙類別 Type of childhood developmental disability	是否接受子女有有關障礙的同學 Whether accepted their children had classmates with the disability							
	接受 Accepted		不接受 Not accepted		不知道 Don't know		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 %
自閉症 Autistic spectrum disorder (or autism)	4 098.2	82.7	830.9	16.8	29.4	0.6	4 958.5	100.0
智力障礙 Mental retardation (or mental deficiency)	3 926.1	80.3	924.7	18.9	37.8	0.8	4 888.7	100.0
專注力失調/過度 活躍症 Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD)	3 352.7	74.2	1 139.6	25.2	23.1	0.5	4 515.4	100.0
讀寫障礙 Dyslexia	3 537.1	87.0	511.9	12.6	16.7	0.4	4 065.7	100.0



**表 3.6d 按各類兒童發展障礙類別及如子女患有有關障礙時是否同意可以讓親戚朋友知道劃分曾聽過各類選定兒童發展障礙的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.6d Persons aged 18 and over who had heard of selected childhood developmental disabilities by type of childhood developmental disability and whether would agree to let relatives and friends know the condition of their children if their children were with that disability**

兒童發展障礙類別 Type of childhood developmental disability	如子女患有有關障礙，是否同意可以讓親戚朋友知道 Whether would agree to let relatives and friends know the condition of their children if their children were with that disability							
	同意 Agreed		不同意 Disagreed		不知道 Don't know		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 %
自閉症 Autistic spectrum disorder (or autism)	4 675.0	94.3	261.0	5.3	22.5	0.5	4 958.5	100.0
智力障礙 Mental retardation (or mental deficiency)	4 603.2	94.2	255.9	5.2	29.5	0.6	4 888.7	100.0
專注力失調/過度活躍症 Attention deficit / hyperactivity disorder (AD/HD)	4 289.9	95.0	206.0	4.6	19.5	0.4	4 515.4	100.0
讀寫障礙 Dyslexia	3 862.0	95.0	191.0	4.7	12.8	0.3	4 065.7	100.0

**表 3.7a 按當懷疑一個兒童有發展障礙時的求助的途徑劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.7a Persons aged 18 and over by ways of seeking help when suspecting a child to have developmental disability**

當懷疑一個兒童有發展障礙時的求助的途徑 <sup>#</sup> Ways of seeking help when suspecting a child to have developmental disability <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
家庭醫生 Family doctor	2 655.8	48.8
社工 Social worker	2 308.1	42.4
老師 Teacher	693.3	12.7
母嬰健康院 Maternal and child health centre	637.3	11.7
社會福利署 Social Welfare Department	206.8	3.8
親戚朋友 Friend/relative	182.5	3.4
專科醫院/診所 Specialised hospital / clinic	181.1	3.3
心理學家 Psychologist	104.9	1.9
教育局 Education Bureau	98.9	1.8
互聯網 Internet	97.5	1.8
特殊教育機構 Special educational institution	70.9	1.3
慈善/志願機構 Charity / voluntary organisation	59.3	1.1
不知道 Don't know	1 018.2	18.7
合計 Overall	5 444.2	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 3.7b 按所認識會提供協助給予有發展障礙的兒童的政府部門/組織劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.7b Persons aged 18 and over by recognised Government department / organisations that provided assistance to children with developmental disabilities**

所認識會提供協助給予有發展障礙的兒童的政府部門/組織 <sup>#</sup> Recognised Government department / organisations that provided assistance to children with developmental disabilities <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
社會福利署 Social Welfare Department	4 590.4	84.3
慈善機構 Charity organisation	4 312.7	79.2
醫院管理局 Hospital Authority	3 370.3	61.9
教育及人力統籌局 <sup>##</sup> Education and Manpower Bureau <sup>##</sup>	3 345.0	61.4
衛生署 Department of Health	2 894.5	53.2
私營機構(例如私家醫院) Private organisation (e.g. private hospital)	2 209.0	40.6
合計 Overall	5 444.2	

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：<sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.

<sup>##</sup> 由 2007 年 7 月 1 日起，教育及人力統籌局已改稱教育局。在人力方面的工作則已轉交新設的勞工及福利局負責。

<sup>##</sup> With effect from 1 July 2007, the Education and Manpower Bureau (EMB) was renamed as Education Bureau and the policy responsibility relating to manpower was transferred from EMB to the new Labour and Welfare Bureau .

**表 3.7c 按有聽過的選定衛生署主要服務範圍劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.7c Persons aged 18 and over by selected main service area of the Department of Health that had been heard of**

有聽過的選定衛生署主要服務範圍 <sup>#</sup> Selected main service area of the Department of Health that had been heard of <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
家庭健康服務(包括母嬰健康院) Family Health Service (including Maternal and Child Health Centres)	4 706.8	86.5
學生健康服務 Student Health Service	4 466.7	82.0
兒童體能智力測驗服務 Child Assessment Service	3 959.1	72.7
合計 Overall	5 444.2	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 3.7d 按有否聽過《殘疾歧視條例》和是否知道該條例載有關於兒童的部分劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.7d Persons aged 18 and over by whether had heard about the “Disability Discrimination Ordinance” and whether knew that the Ordinance contains some sections related to children**

有否聽過《殘疾歧視條例》和是否知道該條例載有關於兒童的部分 Whether had heard about the “Disability Discrimination Ordinance” and whether knew that the Ordinance contains some sections related to children	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有聽過 Yes, had heard	4 091.9	75.2
知道 Knew	1 826.8	(44.6)
不知道 Did not know	2 265.0	(55.4)
沒有聽過 No, had not heard	1 221.2	22.4
不知道 Don't know	131.2	2.4
總計 Total	5 444.2	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有聽過《殘疾歧視條例》的人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: \* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had heard about “Disability Discrimination Ordinance”.

表 3.8 按是否同意《殘疾歧視條例》在關於兒童的部分已足夠保障有發展障礙兒童的權益劃分的知道《殘疾歧視條例》載有關於兒童的部分的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.8 Persons aged 18 and over who knew that the "Disability Discrimination Ordinance" contains some sections related to children by whether agreed that the sections related to children in the "Disability Discrimination Ordinance" were adequate in protecting the rights of children with developmental disabilities

是否同意《殘疾歧視條例》在關於兒童的部分  
已足夠保障有發展障礙兒童的權益

Whether agreed that the sections related to  
children in the "Disability Discrimination  
Ordinance" were adequate in protecting the  
rights of children with developmental  
disabilities

	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	453.1	24.8
不是 No	880.1	48.2
不知道 Don't know	493.6	27.0
總計 Total	1 826.8	100.0

**表 3.9 按有否在統計前十二個月內與有發展障礙的兒童或其家人來往和與有發展障礙的兒童或其家人的關係劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.9 Persons aged 18 and over by whether had interaction with a child having developmental disability or with the child's family member during the twelve months before enumeration and relationship with the child having developmental disability or their family**

有否在統計前十二個月內與有發展障礙的兒童或其家人來往和與有發展障礙的兒童或其家人的關係 <sup>#</sup> Whether had interaction with a child having developmental disability or with the child's family member during the twelve months before enumeration and relationship with the child having developmental disability or their family <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	1 068.8	19.6
朋友/朋友的子女 Friend / son or daughter of friend	472.1	(44.2)
親戚 Relative	220.5	(20.6)
顧客 Client	187.3	(17.5)
鄰居 Neighbour	101.6	(9.5)
家人 Family member	65.5	(6.1)
子女的同學或朋友 Classmate / friend of son/daughter	60.0	(5.6)
志願服務的對象 Target of voluntary service	27.1	(2.5)
同事或其子女 Colleague or their children	16.4	(1.5)
其他 Other	7.3	(0.7)
沒有 No	4 375.4	80.4
總計 Total	5 444.2	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有統計前十二個月內與有發展障礙的兒童或其家人來往和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 interaction with a child having developmental disability or with the child's family member during the twelve months before enumeration.

**表 3.10 按有否在統計前十二個月內接觸過有關兒童發展障礙的資訊和接觸有關兒童發展障礙的資訊的渠道劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目**  
**Table 3.10 Persons aged 18 and over by whether had come across information related to childhood developmental disabilities during the twelve months before enumeration and channels of assessing information related to childhood developmental disabilities**

有否在統計前十二個月內接觸過有關兒童發展障礙的資訊和接觸有關兒童發展障礙的資訊的渠道 <sup>#</sup> Whether had come across information related to childhood developmental disabilities during the twelve months before enumeration and <i>channels of assessing information related to childhood developmental disabilities</i> <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	1 584.3	29.1
電視 Television	1 177.0	(74.3)
報章/雜誌 Newspaper / magazine	586.9	(37.0)
電台 Radio	237.3	(15.0)
社區活動 Community activity	130.0	(8.2)
互聯網 Internet	125.3	(7.9)
學校 School	76.7	(4.8)
朋友/同事 Friend / Colleague	46.4	(2.9)
志願機構 Voluntary organisation	38.7	(2.4)
海報 Poster	24.1	(1.5)
教會 Church	5.3	(0.3)
沒有 No	3 859.9	70.9
總計 Total	5 444.2	100.0

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有統計前十二個月內接觸過有關兒童發展障礙的資訊的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: <sup>#</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.

\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had come across information related to childhood developmental disabilities during the twelve months before enumeration.



# 附錄一：統計調查方法

## Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

### 統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

1. 主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民<sup>1</sup>及流動居民<sup>2</sup>)的99%。

2. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從全港所有供居住用途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。

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

<sup>1</sup> 「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之香港永久性居民，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。

<sup>2</sup> 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。

### Survey coverage and sample design

1. The Thematic Household Survey (THS) covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

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

This survey thus covers about 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents<sup>1</sup> and Mobile Residents<sup>2</sup>).

2. The THS is 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.

3. The THS makes 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.

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

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

4. 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的記錄，有關記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，以至未能個別識認，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。

4. 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.

**統計調查問卷**

**Survey questionnaire**

5. 問卷旨在搜集有關公眾對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度的資料。

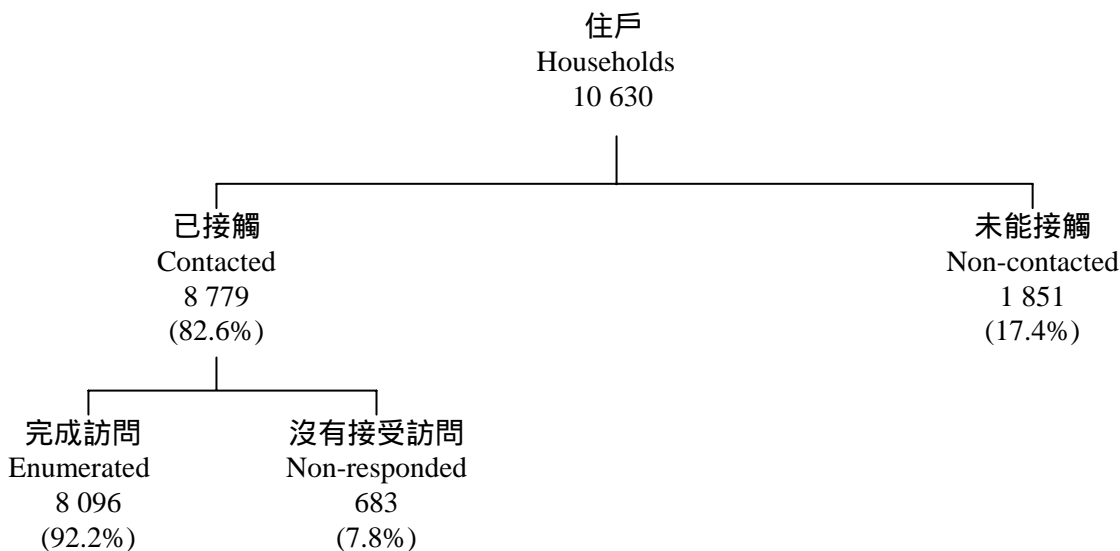
5. The questionnaire is designed to collect information relating to public awareness and attitudes towards developmental disabilities in children.

**訪問結果**

**Enumeration experience**

6. 在有人居住的 11 434 個屋宇單位中，共有 10 630 個住戶。於該 10 630 個住戶中，成功訪問了 8 096 個住戶，回應率為 76%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：

6. A total of 10 630 households were found in the sample of 11 434 occupied quarters. Among those 10 630 households, 8 096 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 76%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :-



**估計的可靠性**

**Reliability of the estimates**

7. 主題性住戶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

7. Results of the THS are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on information obtained from a particular sample,

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。

8. 由於本報告書所載列的估計有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，而並非是零。這些估計須謹慎闡釋。

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

10. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 $\frac{CV}{(\%)}$
曾聽過一些/所有統計調查涵蓋的兒童發展障礙類別的十八歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 18 and over who had heard of some/all types of childhood developmental disability covered by the survey	94.7%	0.3

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.

8. It should be noted that since all estimates contained in this report are subject to sampling error, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

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

10. The CV of the estimate of the selected variable presented in this report is given below :

## 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

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#### 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  
(售罄。請參考 2007 年香港統計月刊專題文章)  
(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  
(Out of stock. Please refer to the Feature Articles  
of Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics 2007)  
(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having  
resided / having stayed substantially in the  
Mainland

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 29**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$100, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2005-3/2006 and 6/2006-8/2006)

- Public views on education reform
- Enforcement of maintenance order

**主題性住戶統計調查第三十號報告書**

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- 香港居民的健康狀況
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- 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. 30**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$205, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2005-3/2006)

- 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三十一號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣八十二元，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 1/2006-5/2006)

- 二零零五年在香港發生的罪案及罪案事主

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 31**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$82, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 1/2006-5/2006)

Crime and Its Victims in Hong Kong in 2005

**主題性住戶統計調查第三十二號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣一百六十元，下載版：免費

(統計期間： 7/2007-9/2007)

- 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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 32**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$160, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 7/2007-9/2007)

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第三十三號報告書**

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- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的工作的認識及看法

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 33**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$97, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 4/2007-6/2007)

Pattern of using non-franchised bus services  
Public awareness of and perception on the work  
of the Office of The Ombudsman

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