

主題性住戶統計調查 第 63 號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 63

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
Hospitalisation

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

對器官捐贈的意見
Views on organ donation



香港特別行政區 政府統計處
Census and Statistics Department
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region



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1 引言 Introduction

背景

1.1 因應各政策局與政府部門對各類社會事項的統計數據的需求增加，政府統計處於1999年開始進行一系列的主題性住戶統計調查。政府統計處將各政策局及政府部門就搜集所需社會事項的統計數據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，並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。政府統計處在該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，以確保他們的服務質素能夠符合要求的標準。

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在2016年10月至2017年1月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關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，以及對器官捐贈的意見等資料。本報告書載列了一些有關是項統計調查的主要結果。

1.4 有關器官捐贈意見的資料是首次透過主題性住戶統計調查搜集。而對其他與健康有關的專題，類似的主題性住戶統計調查則曾於1999年9月至11月（沒有涵蓋有關醫療福利及醫療保險的課題）、2001年1月至5月、2002年5月至7月、2005年11月至2006年3月、2008年2月至5月、2009年11月至2010年2月、2011年10月至2012年1月及2014年3月至8月期間進行¹。然而，數據使用者須注意，1999年及2001年的統計調查所涵蓋有關「就醫情況」、「入住醫院情況」、和「接受牙醫診治情

¹ 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第3、8、12、30、41、45、50及58號（www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp14_0_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201）。

Background

1.1 To meet the growing demand for statistical data on selected social issues by policy bureaux and government departments, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has been conducting a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) since 1999. Enquiries for collecting the required statistical data 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. 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 required standards of quality of their services are met.

Topic included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during October 2016 to January 2017 to collect information on the health status of Hong Kong residents; their patterns with respect to doctor consultation; hospitalisation; dental consultation; provision of medical benefits by employers/companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals; and their views on organ donation. Some major findings of the survey are set out in this report.

1.4 This is the first time that information related to views on organ donation was collected in the THS. As regards other health-related topics, similar enquiries were conducted during September to November 1999 (not covering the topic relating to medical benefits and medical insurance), January to May 2001, May to July 2002, November 2005 to March 2006, February to May 2008, November 2009 to February 2010, October 2011 to January 2012 and March to August 2014 in the THS series¹. However, data users are reminded that the lengths of the

¹ Major findings of the surveys were presented in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3, 8, 12, 30, 41, 45, 50 and 58 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201).

況」的定義所涉及的統計參照期的長度，與 2002 年及其後進行的統計調查有所不同。此外，2002 年及 2005/06 年進行的統計調查的人口範圍均包括提供住宿服務的院舍的住院人士，而在 1999 年、2001 年及自 2008 年起所進行的統計調查則沒有。

1.5 再者，上述統計調查進行訪問的月份亦有所不同，而某些統計數字（如與健康狀況、就醫情況、入住醫院情況有關的統計數字）亦會受當時流行的類似流感或相關疾病的影響而可能存在季節性波動。因此，這系列與健康有關的主題性統計調查結果嚴格上並不能互相比較。在需要作比較時，必須極其小心考慮各項數據限制。

統計調查方法簡述

1.6 是項統計調查在經科學方法抽選的住戶樣本內，成功訪問了約 10 100 個住戶，回應率為 76%。

1.7 受訪住戶內所有有關人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）均被抽選作個別訪問。受訪者被問及他們的健康狀況、在統計前 30 日內的就醫情況、在統計前 12 個月內的入住醫院情況，以及在統計前 12 個月內的接受牙醫診治情況。該些住戶成員亦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受個人購買的醫療保險保障。最後，18-64 歲的人士再被問及其對器官捐贈的意見。

1.8 有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍及統計調查方法詳情，請參閱本報告書的附錄 1。至於有關人口的社會經濟特徵的常用用語及定義，請參閱本報告書的附錄 2。

reference periods used in defining “doctor consultation”, “hospitalisation” and “dental consultation” in the 1999 and 2001 surveys were different from those conducted in 2002 and onwards. Moreover, the population coverage of the surveys conducted in 2002 and 2005/06 covered inmates of institutions with residential services while the ones conducted in 1999, 2001 and since 2008 did not.

1.5 Furthermore, the months of the fieldwork periods for the surveys mentioned above also vary and some statistics, such as those relating to health status, doctor consultation and hospitalisation, may be subject to seasonal variations as affected by prevailing influenza-like or related illnesses. Therefore, the findings of the surveys on the health-related topics are not strictly comparable over the series. Great caution must be taken in regard to various data limitations when making comparison, where necessary.

Brief description of survey method

1.6 In this survey, some 10 100 households within a scientifically selected sample of households were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 76%.

1.7 Within each enumerated household, all relevant persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were selected for interview. The respondents were asked about information on their health status; their pattern of doctor consultation during the 30 days before enumeration; their pattern of hospitalisation during the 12 months before enumeration; and their utilisation of dental services during the 12 months before enumeration. They were also asked whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. Finally, persons aged 18-64 were further asked about their views on organ donation.

1.8 More detailed descriptions of the population coverage and methodology of the survey are given in [Appendix 1](#). Some common terms and definitions of the socio-economic characteristics of the population are provided in [Appendix 2](#).

資料的局限

1.9 根據是項統計調查的樣本設計，在統計調查期間，只能搜集已抽選的住戶內有關成員的資料。就住院情況這課題而言，在訪問期間實在難以接觸當時正入住醫院的受訪者。因此，「住院病人」在是項統計調查被定義為在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院但在訪問時已出院的人士。儘管如此，這系列統計調查的經驗顯示，與行政記錄得出的類似統計數字相比，從統計調查所得的住院病人的數目及入院次數存在相當的低估情況。須強調的是，就住院情況而言，這系列的統計調查的目的是搜集有關統計期內曾入住醫院的人士的社會經濟特徵、開支模式、享有醫療福利的情況及受醫療保險保障的情況等資料，而非估計該期間住院病人的總數及其總入院次數。因此，數據使用者對相關數字須小心闡析。

1.10 就器官捐贈的課題而言，有相當數目的受訪者可能由於有關課題敏感而拒絕提供相關資料。本報告載列的有關統計數字（如適用）已撇除那些拒絕就器官捐贈這課題提供意見的人士。

數字進位

1.11 由於進位關係，統計圖表內個別項目加起來的總和可能與總計略有出入。統計圖表內有關百分比分布的數字則是根據未經進位的實際數字計算。

Limitations

1.9 According to the sample design of the survey, information could only be collected from members that could be identified in the sampled households during the fieldwork period. Regarding the topic on hospitalisation, there were inherent difficulties to contact respondents who were staying in hospitals during the fieldwork period. In light of this, “in-patients” in this survey refer to persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration but had already been discharged at the time of enumeration. Notwithstanding this, experience of this series of surveys conducted so far revealed that there existed rather significant under-reporting in the number of in-patients and hospital admissions in the surveys when compared with similar statistics derived from administrative records. It should be emphasised that with respect to hospitalisation, the objective of this series of surveys was to collect information on the socio-economic characteristics, the expenditure profile and the entitlement to medical benefits and coverage of medical insurance of those persons ever admitted into hospitals during the reference period before enumeration rather than to estimate the total number of in-patients and hospital admissions during the same reference period. Data users are reminded to interpret the related figures with care.

1.10 For the topic on organ donation, a considerable number of respondents refused to provide related information probably due to the sensitive nature of the topic. Relevant statistics (where applicable) presented in this report are compiled by excluding persons who refused to provide views on the topic of organ donation.

Rounding of figures

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

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

第一部分 Part 1

2016/17 年統計調查的主要結果 Key survey findings for 2016/17

主要指標	Key indicators	2016/17 年統計調查結果 2016/17 Survey findings
香港居民的健康狀況	Health status of Hong Kong residents	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">按整體健康狀況的自我評估劃分的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比<ul style="list-style-type: none">極好或很好好一般或差按比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估劃分的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比<ul style="list-style-type: none">目前較好或好許多目前差不多目前較差或差許多按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估劃分的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比<ul style="list-style-type: none">較其他同齡人士好或好許多與其他同齡人士差不多較其他同齡人士差或差許多患有慢性疾病的人士數目患有慢性疾病的人士佔所有人士的百分比	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Percentage of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived general health condition<ul style="list-style-type: none">Excellent or very goodGoodFair or poorPercentage of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition as compared with that 12 months before enumeration<ul style="list-style-type: none">Better or much better at presentMore or less the same as presentWorse or much worse at presentPercentage of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition as compared with people of their age<ul style="list-style-type: none">Better or much better than people of their ageMore or less the same as people of their ageWorse or much worse than people of their ageNumber of persons who had chronic health conditionsPercentage of persons who had chronic health conditions among all persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none">12.4%52.8%34.8%2.9%88.4%8.7%10.3%84.0%5.7%1 983 20028.4%

主要指標	Key indicators	2016/17 年統計調查結果 2016/17 Survey findings
就醫情況	Doctor consultation	
• 在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士數目	• Number of persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration	1 529 100
• 在統計前 30 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 30 days before enumeration among all persons	21.9%
• 在統計前 30 天內的總就醫次數 [®]	• Total number of doctor consultations [®] made during the 30 days before enumeration	2 203 400
• 按診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前 30 天內的就醫次數 [®] 的百分比	• Percentage of doctor consultations [®] made during the 30 days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted	
- 香港私家西醫 [^]	- Private practitioners of Western medicine in Hong Kong [^]	49.5%
- 醫院管理局／衛生署轄下西醫診所／中心西醫	- Practitioners of Western medicine in Western medicine clinics/ centres under Hospital Authority/ Department of Health	29.2%
- 香港私家中醫 [#]	- Private practitioners of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong [#]	18.1%

註釋：[®] 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

Notes：[®] Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 days before enumeration.

[^] 包括私家西醫，以及在私家醫院門診部、社團診療所、慈善團體診療所及豁免登記診療所診症的西醫。

[^] Including private practitioners of Western medicine, and practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of private hospitals, clinics of institutions and charitable organisations and exempted clinics.

[#] 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

[#] Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/ acupuncturists.

主要指標	Key indicators	2016/17 年統計調查結果 2016/17 Survey findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按有否通常求診的醫生⁺及該醫生是西醫或中醫劃分的人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons by whether had a usually visited doctor⁺ and whether that doctor was a practitioner of Western medicine or Chinese medicine 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 有 - 只有西醫 - 只有中醫 - 西醫及中醫 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes - Practitioner of Western medicine only - Practitioner of Chinese medicine only - Both practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42.1% [88.3%]^{@@} [4.0%]^{@@} [7.7%]^{@@}
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 否 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 57.9%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 向香港私家醫生求診的每次診金淨額中位數[@] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median net consultation fee[@] per consultation made with a private medical practitioner in Hong Kong 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$250

入住醫院情況

Hospitalisation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 648 100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士佔所有人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 9.3%

註釋：⁺ 「通常求診的醫生」是指當有病（包括傷風／感冒）或需要預防性醫療服務的時候，第一個會去求診的醫生。

Notes: ⁺ The doctor whom a person would first consult when he/ she was sick (include getting cold/ influenza) or need preventive health care services.

^{@@} 方括號內的數字表示在所有有通常求診的醫生的人士中所佔的百分比。

^{@@} Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had a usually visited doctor.

[@] 撇除診金淨額不詳的就醫次數。

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

主要指標	Key indicators	2016/17 年統計調查結果* 2016/17 Survey findings*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院所屬類別⁺劃分的住院病人的百分比 - 醫院管理局轄下的醫院 - 私家醫院[#] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of in-patients by type of hospitals admitted⁺ during the 12 months before enumeration - Hospitals under Hospital Authority - Private hospitals[#] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 70.9% 30.7%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內最後一次入住香港私家醫院的住院病人所支付的住院費用中位數[^] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median amount of hospital charges[^] paid by in-patients of last admissions into private hospitals in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$30,000

接受牙醫診治情況

Dental consultation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 定期接受牙齒檢查的人士數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who had regular teeth check-up 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 139 600 (1 861 200)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 定期接受牙齒檢查的人士佔所有人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who had regular teeth check-up among all persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 30.7% (27.2%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2 723 300 (2 403 700)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士佔所有人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 39.0% (35.1%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的平均次數 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average number of dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.3 (1.4)

註釋：* 括號內的數字為 2014 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

Notes：* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2014.

⁺ 可選擇多項答案。

⁺ Multiple answers were allowed.

[#] 包括香港以外地區的醫院。

[#] Including hospitals outside Hong Kong.

[^] 撇除住院費用不詳的住院次數。

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

主要指標	Key indicators	2016/17 年統計調查結果* 2016/17 Survey findings*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按在統計前最後一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 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who had dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration by type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 私家牙醫診所 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private dental clinics 	72.1% (70.3%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 政府牙醫診所 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government dental clinics 	23.9% (25.0%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 其他類別的牙醫診所 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Other types of dental clinics 	4.0% (4.7%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙科診療類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who had dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation⁺ before enumeration 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 牙齒檢查 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Teeth check-up 	83.7% (64.0%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 洗牙 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scaling and polishing 	76.4% (72.5%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 補牙 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Filling 	13.1% (14.2%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內最後一次在香港非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的診金淨額中位數[®] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median net consultation fee[®] of the last dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration 	\$450 (\$400)

僱主／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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals 	3 564 300 (3 336 500)
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註釋：* 括號內的數字為 2014 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

Notes：* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2014.

+ 可選擇多項答案。

+ Multiple answers were allowed.

® 撇除診金淨額不詳的診治次數。

® Excluding consultations of which the net consultation fees were unknown.

主要指標	Key indicators	2016/17 年統計調查結果* 2016/17 Survey findings*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士佔所有人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals among all persons 	51.1% (48.7%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利 只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies Only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently 	32.7% (33.4%) 35.5% (37.4%) 31.8% (29.2%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按最普遍所享有的醫療保障類別⁺劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 入住醫院 西醫診治 牙醫診治 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by type of medical protection most commonly entitled/ covered⁺ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitalisation Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine Dental consultation 	90.6% (90.3%) 65.6% (64.5%) 32.0% (31.3%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies 	2 297 900 (2 087 600)

註釋：* 括號內的數字為 2014 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

+ 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : * Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2014.

+ Multiple answers were allowed.

主要指標	Key indicators	2016/17 年統計調查結果* 2016/17 Survey findings*
• 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies among all persons	32.9% (30.5%)
• 按最普遍享有的醫療福利類別 ⁺ 劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies by type of medical benefits most commonly entitled ⁺	
- 西醫診治	- Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	97.8% (96.1%)
- 入住醫院	- Hospitalisation	75.2% (74.3%)
- 牙醫診治	- Dental consultation	48.4% (48.5%)
- 中醫診治 [#]	- Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine [#]	32.5% (26.5%)
• 按所享有的醫療福利的來源 ⁺ 劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies by source of medical benefits entitled ⁺	
- 由私營機構的僱主／私營機構提供	- From employers/ companies in the private sector	77.3% (75.4%)
- 由政府提供	- From the Government	20.0% (21.6%)
• 受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目	• Number of persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals	2 398 900 (2 221 600)
• 受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals among all persons	34.4% (32.4%)

註釋：* 括號內的數字為 2014 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

+ 可選擇多項答案。

包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

Notes : * Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2014.

+ Multiple answers were allowed.

Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/ acupuncturists.

主要指標	Key indicators	2016/17 年統計調查結果* 2016/17 Survey findings*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按最普遍享有的醫療保障類別⁺劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by type of medical protection most commonly covered⁺ 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 入住醫院 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hospitalisation 	98.6% (98.5%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 西醫診治 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine 	7.4% (12.9%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 中醫診治[#] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine[#] 	3.5% (5.9%)

對器官捐贈的意見

Views on Organ Donation

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按在離世後捐出器官的意願劃分的 18-64 歲人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons aged 18-64 by their willingness to donate their organs after death 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 願意 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Willing 	32.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 不願意 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not willing 	9.8%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 未作決定／未作考慮／拒絕回答 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not yet decided/ not yet considered/ refused to answer 	57.7%

註釋：* 括號內的數字為 2014 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

Notes：* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2014.

⁺ 可選擇多項答案。

⁺ Multiple answers were allowed.

[#] 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

[#] Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/ acupuncturists.

第二部分 Part 2

主要觀察 - 與 2014 年統計調查結果比較

由於每次進行與健康有關的主題性住戶統計調查的月份有所不同（如 2014 年的統計調查是在 3 月至 8 月期間進行，而 2016/17 年的統計調查是在 2016 年 10 月至 2017 年 1 月期間進行），而與健康狀況、就醫情況及入住醫院情況有關的統計數字亦會受當時流行的類似流感或相關疾病的影響而可能存在季節性波動，因此，各輪統計調查的有關數字嚴格上並不能互相比較。

以下陳述 2016/17 年與 2014 年統計調查其他主要結果的變化：

曾接受牙醫診治人士的比率有所上升

- 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治人士的比率，由 2014 年的 35.1% 上升至 2016/17 年的 39.0%。25-34 歲人士及 55-64 歲人士的相應比率分別由 31.9% 上升至 38.0% 及由 34.8% 上升至 40.1%。

向香港非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的診金淨額中位數有所上升

- 在統計前 12 個月內最後一次在香港非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的診金淨額中位數，由 2014 年的 400 元上升至 2016/17 年的 450 元。

Key observations as compared to 2014

The months of conducting the THS on the health-related topics vary across rounds (e.g. the 2014 Survey was conducted during March to August while the 2016/17 Survey was conducted during October 2016 to January 2017) and the statistics relating to health status, doctor consultation and hospitalisation may be subject to seasonal variations as affected by prevailing influenza-like or related illnesses. Therefore, the findings on these topics across different rounds of surveys are not strictly comparable.

Changes in other key findings of the 2016/17 round of the survey as compared to the 2014 round are given below:

Increase in rate of persons who had dental consultation

- The rate of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration was 39.0% in 2016/17, up from 35.1% in 2014. The corresponding rate of persons aged 25-34 and persons aged 55-64 rose from 31.9% to 38.0% and from 34.8% to 40.1% respectively.

Increase in the median net consultation fee made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong

- The median net consultation fee of the last dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration increased from \$400 in 2014 to \$450 in 2016/17.

**主要觀察 - 與 2014 年統計調查結果比較
(續)**

享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障人士的比例有所上升

- 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障人士的百分比，由 2014 年的 48.7% 上升至 2016/17 年的 51.1%。當中，同時享有兩方面醫療保障的人士所佔的百分比，由 2014 年的 29.2% 上升至 2016/17 年的 31.8%。
- 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利人士的百分比，由 2014 年的 30.5% 上升至 2016/17 年的 32.9%。
- 受個人購買的醫療保險保障人士的百分比，由 2014 年的 32.4% 上升至 2016/17 年的 34.4%。

**Key observations as compared to 2014
(Cont'd)**

Increase in proportion of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals

- The percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals was 51.1% in 2016/17, up from 48.7% in 2014. Of which, the percentage of persons who had both kinds of medical protection accounted for 31.8% in 2016/17, up from 29.2% in 2014.
- The percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies increased from 30.5% in 2014 to 32.9% in 2016/17.
- The percentage of persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals increased from 32.4% in 2014 to 34.4% in 2016/17.

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

整體健康狀況的自我評估

3.1 在是項統計調查中，所有 15 歲及以上的受訪者均被問及他們的整體健康狀況的自我評估。

年齡／性別

3.2 總括而言，12.4%的 15 歲及以上人士認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好，認為是好的佔 52.8%，認為是一般的佔 32.0%，而認為是差的則佔 2.8%。按性別分析，男性（13.0%）認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好的比例較女性（11.8%）為高。（表 3.1a）

3.3 按年齡分析，認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好人士的比例，在年青及中年人士中較高。在 15-44 歲人士中，有多於 15%認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好，而在 65 歲及以上人士中，則只有少於 6%。（圖 3.1 及表 3.1b）

比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估

年齡／性別

3.4 大部分（88.4%）15 歲及以上人士認為自己在統計時的健康狀況與統計前 12 個月差不多，約 2.9%認為自己在統計時的健康狀況比以前較好或好許多，而 8.7%則持相反意見。按性別分析，男性及女性認為自己的健康狀況比統計前 12 個月的健康狀況較好或好許多的比例大致相若，分別為 3.1%和 2.8%。（表 3.1c）

3.5 按年齡分析，15 歲及以上人士認為自己在統計時的健康狀況比統計前 12 個月較差或差許多的比例隨着年齡增長而上升。有關比例由 15-24 歲人士的 1.7%，上升至 65 歲及以上人士的 23.2%。（圖 3.2 及表 3.1d）

Self-perceived general health condition

3.1 In this survey, all respondents aged 15 and over were asked about their self-perceived general health condition.

Age/sex

3.2 Overall speaking, 12.4% of persons aged 15 and over considered their general health condition as excellent or very good; 52.8% good; 32.0% fair; and 2.8% poor. Analysed by sex, a higher proportion of males (13.0%) than females (11.8%) considered their general health condition as excellent or very good. (Table 3.1a)

3.3 Analysed by age, a higher proportion of young and middle-aged persons perceived that their general health condition was excellent or very good, being more than 15% for those aged 15-44 but only less than 6% for those aged 65 and over. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.1b)

Self-perceived health condition as compared with 12 months before enumeration

Age/sex

3.4 The majority (88.4%) of persons aged 15 and over thought that their health condition at the time of enumeration was more or less the same as 12 months before enumeration. Some 2.9% considered their health condition at the time of enumeration as better or much better than before, while 8.7% indicated the opposite. Analysed by sex, similar proportions of males (3.1%) and females (2.8%) considered their health condition as better or much better than 12 months before enumeration. (Table 3.1c)

3.5 Analysed by age, the proportion of persons aged 15 and over who perceived that their health condition at the time of enumeration was worse or much worse than 12 months before enumeration increased with the age of persons. The percentage increased from 1.7% for those aged 15-24 to 23.2% for those aged 65 and over. (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.1d)

比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估

年齡／性別

3.6 大部分(84.0%) 15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10.3%認為自己的健康狀況比其他同齡人士較好或好許多，而5.7%則持相反意見。按性別分析，男性認為自己的健康狀況比其他同齡人士的健康狀況較好或好許多的比例(10.8%)較女性(9.9%)略高。(表3.1e)

3.7 按年齡分析，15歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況比其他同齡人士較差或差許多的比例隨着年齡增長而上升。有關比例由15-24歲人士的1.6%，上升至65歲及以上人士的15.0%。(圖3.3及表3.1f)

患有慢性疾病的人士

3.8 在這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口中(包括15歲以下人士)，估計約1 983 200人(28.4%)患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病。當中約1 357 500人(19.5%)患有經西醫診斷的選定慢性疾病，包括高血壓、膽固醇過高、糖尿病、心臟病、癌病、哮喘及中風。(表3.2a及3.2c)

年齡及性別

3.9 在該1 983 200名患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中，42.1%的年齡為65歲及以上，另25.0%年齡為55-64歲。他們的年齡中位數為61歲。按性別分析，女性佔52.4%，而男性則佔47.6%。(表3.2a)

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

Age/sex

3.6 The majority (84.0%) of persons aged 15 and over thought that their health condition was more or less the same as people of their age. Another 10.3% considered their health condition as better or much better than people of their age while 5.7% indicated the opposite. Analysed by sex, the proportion of males who considered their health condition as better or much better than people of their age (10.8%) was slightly higher than females (9.9%). (Table 3.1e)

3.7 Analysed by age, the proportion of persons aged 15 and over who perceived that their health condition was worse or much worse than people of their age increased with the age of persons. The percentage increased from 1.6% for those aged 15-24 to 15.0% for those aged 65 and over. (Chart 3.3 and Table 3.1f)

Persons who had chronic health conditions

3.8 Among the total population covered in the survey (including those aged below 15), it was estimated that some 1 983 200 persons (28.4%) had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine. In particular, some 1 357 500 persons (19.5%) had selected chronic health conditions, including hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, heart diseases, cancer, asthma and stroke. (Tables 3.2a and 3.2c)

Age and sex

3.9 Of those 1 983 200 persons who had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, 42.1% were aged 65 and over and another 25.0% were aged 55-64. Their median age was 61. Analysed by sex, 52.4% were females and 47.6% were males. (Table 3.2a)

3.10 患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士的比率隨着年齡增長而上升。有關比率由 15 歲以下人士的 7.3% 逐漸上升至 35-44 歲人士的 12.5%，再顯著上升至 45-54 歲人士的 26.0%。有關比率隨後急升至 65 歲及以上人士的 74.3%。按性別分析，女性整體患有慢性疾病的比率為 28.6%，而男性則為 28.2%。（表 3.2a）

經濟活動身分

3.11 在該 1 983 200 人中，63.0% 為非從事經濟活動人士，而其餘 37.0% 則為從事經濟活動人士。非從事經濟活動者患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的比率一般較高（38.1%），可能是由於該組別包括較多長者。從事經濟活動人士的相應比率則為 19.9%。（表 3.2b）

慢性疾病的類別

3.12 在選定慢性疾病中，香港居民患有高血壓的比率最高（13.7%），其次為膽固醇過高（7.2%）及糖尿病（5.8%）。（表 3.2c）

3.13 按年齡分析，除哮喘外，患有個別選定慢性疾病人士的比率均隨着年齡增長而上升。在 45 歲以下人士中，患有高血壓的人士的比率低於 3%。有關比率上升至 45-54 歲人士的 9.2%，並隨後急升至 65 歲及以上人士的 50.5%。患有膽固醇過高的人士在 45 歲以下人士中的比率低於 1%，有關比率上升至 45-54 歲人士的 5.3%，55-59 歲人士的 11.2%，60-64 歲人士的 15.7% 及 65 歲及以上人士的 25.2%。此外，患有糖尿病的人士在 45 歲以下人士中的比率低於 1%，有關比率上升至 45-54 歲人士的 3.7%，55-59 歲人士的 7.7%，60-64 歲人士的 10.4% 及 65 歲及以上人士的 22.2%。（表 3.2c）

3.10 The rate of having chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine increased with the age of persons. The rate increased gradually from 7.3% for those aged below 15 to 12.5% for those aged 35-44, and then increased significantly to 26.0% for those aged 45-54. The rate further surged to 74.3% for those aged 65 and over. Analysed by sex, the overall rate of having chronic health conditions was 28.6% for females and 28.2% for males. (Table 3.2a)

Economic activity status

3.11 63.0% of those 1 983 200 persons were economically inactive while the remaining 37.0% were economically active. Economically inactive persons generally had a higher rate (38.1%) of having chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, probably because they comprised more older persons. The corresponding rate for economically active persons was 19.9%. (Table 3.2b)

Type of chronic health conditions

3.12 Among the selected chronic health conditions, the rate of Hong Kong residents suffering from hypertension was the highest (13.7%), followed by high cholesterol (7.2%) and diabetes mellitus (5.8%). (Table 3.2c)

3.13 Analysed by age, with the exception of asthma, the rate of having individual selected chronic health conditions increased with the age of persons. The rate of suffering from hypertension was less than 3% for those aged below 45. It increased to 9.2% for those aged 45-54, and then further accelerated to 50.5% for those aged 65 and over. The rate of suffering from high cholesterol was less than 1% for those aged below 45, and it increased to 5.3% for those aged 45-54, 11.2% for those aged 55-59, 15.7% for those aged 60-64, and 25.2% for those aged 65 and over. Also, the rate of suffering from diabetes mellitus was less than 1% for those aged below 45, and it increased to 3.7% for those aged 45-54, 7.7% for those aged 55-59, 10.4% for those aged 60-64, and 22.2% for those aged 65 and over. (Table 3.2c)

定期服用的藥物類別

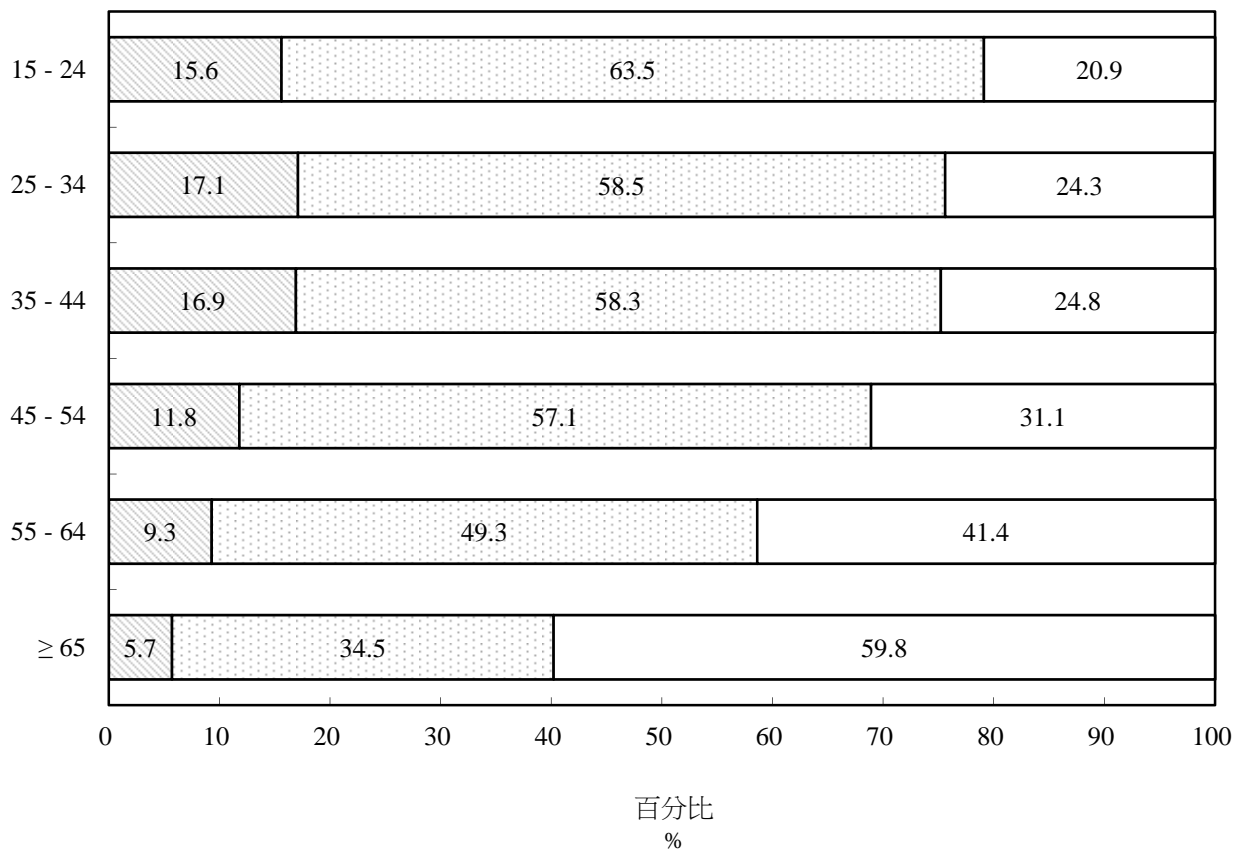
3.14 在 1 983 200 名患有慢性疾病的人士中，68.8%在統計前 6 個月內只定期服用醫生處方的西藥，0.8%只服用中藥，2.2%則同時服用西藥和中藥，其餘 28.2%並沒有定期服用藥物。（表 3.2d）

Type of medicine regularly taken

3.14 68.8% of those 1 983 200 persons who had chronic health conditions took only Western medicine prescribed by doctors regularly during the 6 months before enumeration. 0.8% of them took only Chinese medicine regularly. 2.2% took both Western and Chinese medicine regularly. The remaining 28.2% of them did not take any medicine regularly. (Table 3.2d)

圖 3.1 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及年齡劃分的 15 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 general health condition and age

年齡組別
Age group



整體健康狀況的自我評估：

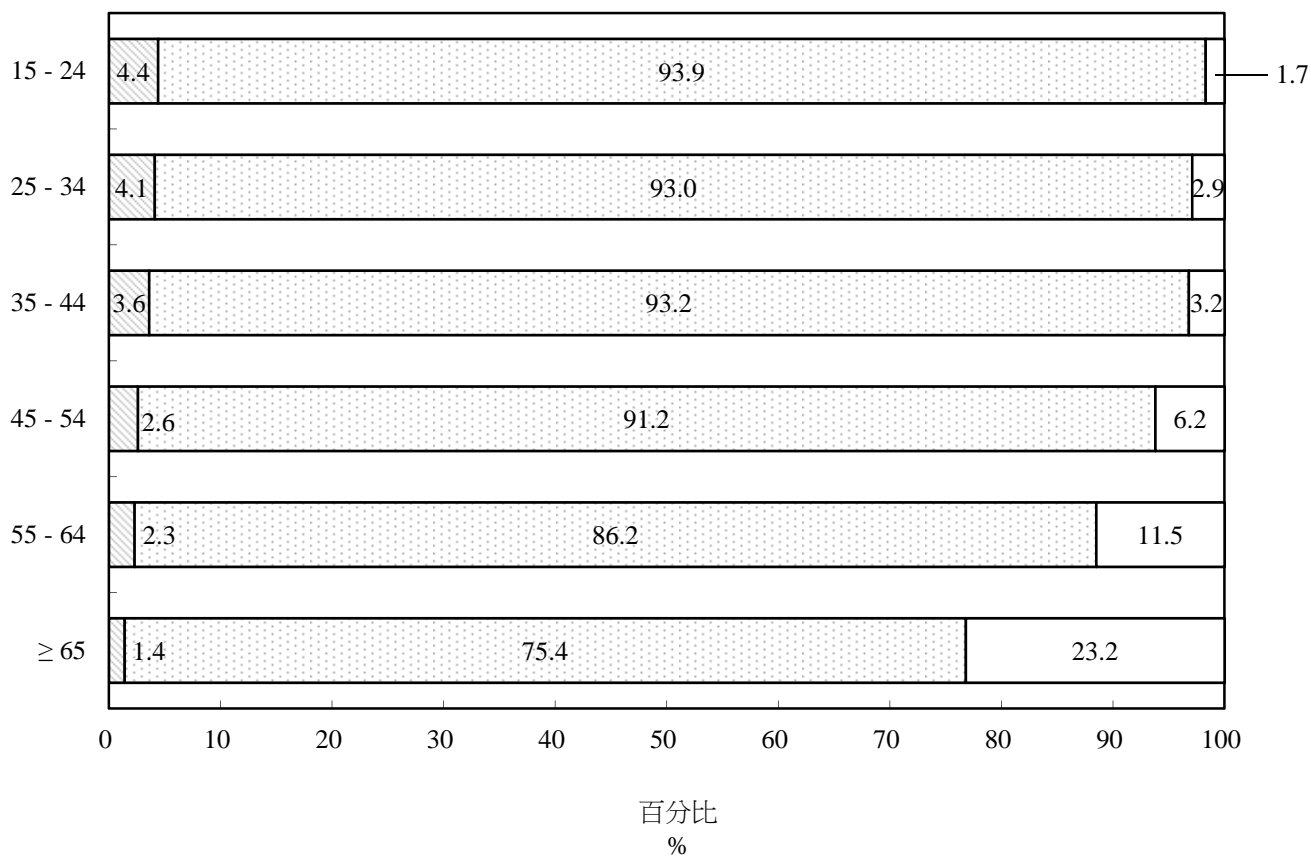
Self-perceived general health condition:

-  極好/很好
Excellent/ very good
-  好
Good
-  一般/差
Fair/ poor

圖 3.2 按比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的 15 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 12 months before enumeration) and age

年齡組別
Age group



比對統計前12個月的健康狀況自我評估：
Self-perceived health condition as compared
with 12 months before enumeration :




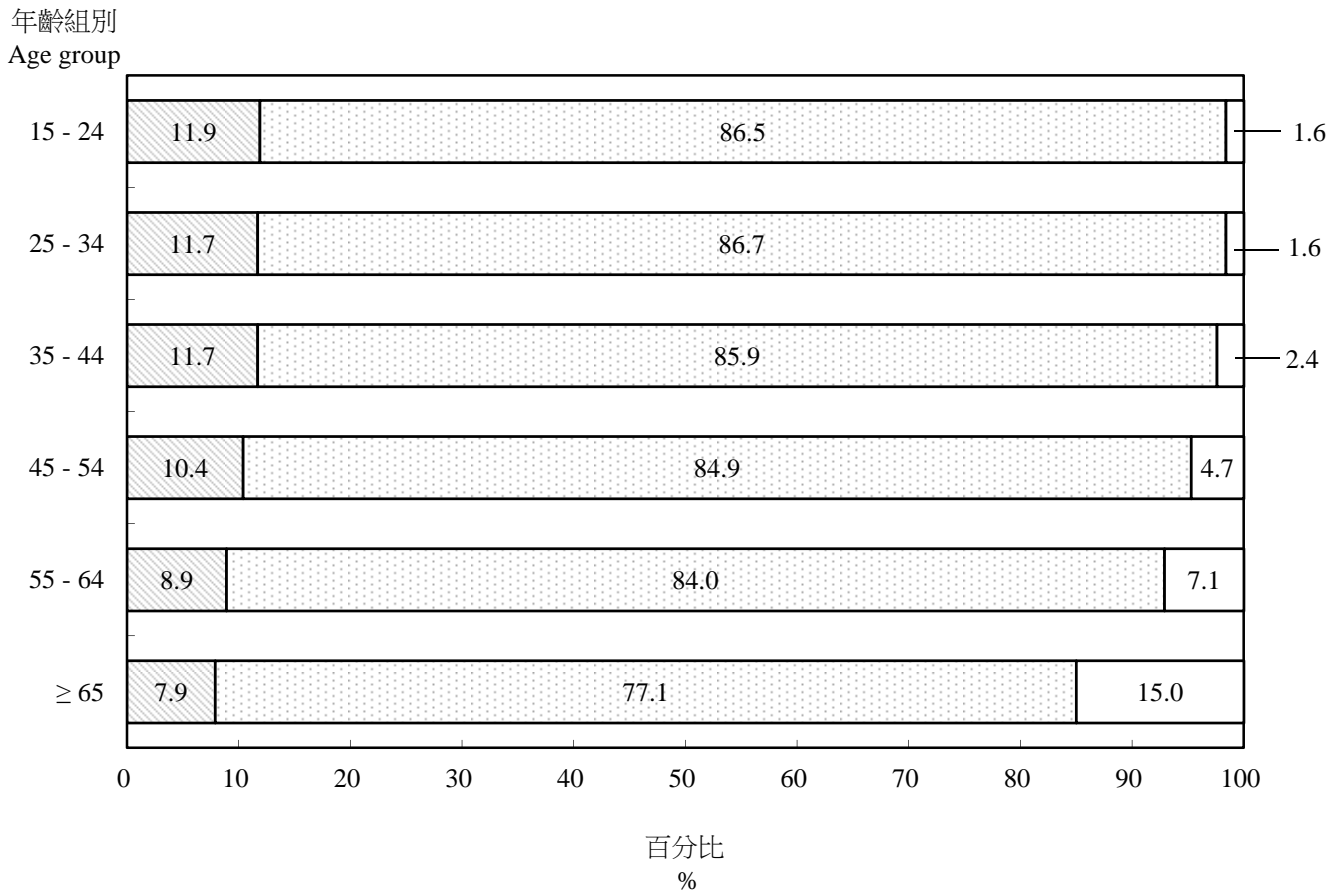
-  較好/好許多
Better/ much better
-  差不多
More or less the same
-  較差/差許多
Worse/ much worse

圖 3.3 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比分布

Chart 3.3 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of their 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 their age :




-  較好/好許多
Better/ much better
-  差不多
More or less the same
-  較差/差許多
Worse/ much worse

表 3.1a 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1a 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	23.7	0.8	19.5	0.6	43.2	0.7
很好 Very good	356.1	12.2	362.1	11.2	718.3	11.7
好 Good	1 557.0	53.4	1 688.2	52.2	3 245.2	52.8
一般 Fair	902.0	30.9	1 066.3	33.0	1 968.3	32.0
差 Poor	78.0	2.7	96.0	3.0	174.0	2.8
總計 Total	2 916.9	100.0	3 232.2	100.0	6 149.0	100.0

表 3.1b 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1b Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived general health condition and age

	年齡組別 [#] Age group [#]						合計 Overall
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	
整體健康狀況的自我 評估 Self-perceived general health condition	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	8.4 (1.1%)	14.7 (1.5%)	10.6 (1.0%)	4.6 (0.4%)	2.9 (0.3%)	2.1 (0.2%)	43.2 (0.7%)
很好 Very good	111.6 (14.5%)	149.8 (15.6%)	161.6 (15.8%)	132.6 (11.4%)	100.6 (9.0%)	62.1 (5.5%)	718.3 (11.7%)
好 Good	487.2 (63.5%)	562.9 (58.5%)	594.7 (58.3%)	662.8 (57.1%)	549.9 (49.3%)	387.8 (34.5%)	3 245.2 (52.8%)
一般 Fair	158.9 (20.7%)	228.1 (23.7%)	243.5 (23.9%)	341.4 (29.4%)	426.0 (38.2%)	570.4 (50.8%)	1 968.3 (32.0%)
差 Poor	1.2 (0.2%)	6.0 (0.6%)	9.4 (0.9%)	19.6 (1.7%)	36.4 (3.3%)	101.3 (9.0%)	174.0 (2.8%)
總計 Total	767.3 (100.0%)	961.5 (100.0%)	1 019.8 (100.0%)	1 161.0 (100.0%)	1 115.7 (100.0%)	1 123.7 (100.0%)	6 149.0 (100.0%)

註釋：[#] 括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別內所有人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: [#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.

表 3.1c 按比對統計前12個月的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.1c Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with 12 months before enumeration) and sex

比對統計前12個月的健康狀況 自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with 12 months before enumeration	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	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)	
好許多 Much better	2.1	0.1	4.1	0.1	6.2	0.1
較好 Better	89.5	3.1	85.3	2.6	174.8	2.8
差不多 More or less the same	2 581.5	88.5	2 851.8	88.2	5 433.3	88.4
較差 Worse	231.6	7.9	279.0	8.6	510.5	8.3
差許多 Much worse	12.2	0.4	12.0	0.4	24.2	0.4
總計 Total	2 916.9	100.0	3 232.2	100.0	6 149.0	100.0

表 3.1d 按比對統計前12個月的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.1d Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with 12 months before enumeration) and age

比對統計前12個月的 健康狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with 12 months before enumeration	年齡組別 [#] Age group [#]						合計
	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)
好許多 Much better	‡ (‡)	1.7 (0.2%)	‡ (‡)	1.7 (0.1%)	1.0 (0.1%)	‡ (‡)	6.2 (0.1%)
較好 Better	33.0 (4.3%)	37.5 (3.9%)	35.7 (3.5%)	28.6 (2.5%)	24.3 (2.2%)	15.6 (1.4%)	174.8 (2.8%)
差不多 More or less the same	720.8 (93.9%)	894.3 (93.0%)	950.6 (93.2%)	1 059.0 (91.2%)	961.9 (86.2%)	846.7 (75.4%)	5 433.3 (88.4%)
較差 Worse	13.1 (1.7%)	27.3 (2.8%)	31.8 (3.1%)	69.3 (6.0%)	122.8 (11.0%)	246.3 (21.9%)	510.5 (8.3%)
差許多 Much worse	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	2.5 (0.2%)	5.6 (0.5%)	14.6 (1.3%)	24.2 (0.4%)
總計 Total	767.3 (100.0%)	961.5 (100.0%)	1 019.8 (100.0%)	1 161.0 (100.0%)	1 115.7 (100.0%)	1 123.7 (100.0%)	6 149.0 (100.0%)

註釋：[#] 括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別內所有人士中所佔的百分比。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 3.1e 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.1e Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of their 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 their 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	14.2	0.5	16.6	0.5	30.8	0.5
較好 Better	300.2	10.3	302.1	9.3	602.3	9.8
差不多 More or less the same	2 442.5	83.7	2 720.0	84.2	5 162.5	84.0
較差 Worse	147.9	5.1	180.9	5.6	328.8	5.3
差許多 Much worse	12.2	0.4	12.5	0.4	24.7	0.4
總計 Total	2 916.9	100.0	3 232.2	100.0	6 149.0	100.0

表 3.1f 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.1f Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of their 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 their 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	1.7 (0.2%)	5.2 (0.5%)	4.6 (0.5%)	5.6 (0.5%)	8.6 (0.8%)	5.2 (0.5%)	30.8 (0.5%)
較好 Better	89.8 (11.7%)	107.6 (11.2%)	115.1 (11.3%)	115.2 (9.9%)	90.7 (8.1%)	83.8 (7.5%)	602.3 (9.8%)
差不多 More or less the same	663.9 (86.5%)	833.7 (86.7%)	875.9 (85.9%)	986.1 (84.9%)	937.0 (84.0%)	866.0 (77.1%)	5 162.5 (84.0%)
較差 Worse	11.7 (1.5%)	13.6 (1.4%)	21.8 (2.1%)	50.3 (4.3%)	74.9 (6.7%)	156.4 (13.9%)	328.8 (5.3%)
差許多 Much worse	‡ (‡)	1.3 (0.1%)	2.3 (0.2%)	3.9 (0.3%)	4.6 (0.4%)	12.3 (1.1%)	24.7 (0.4%)
總計 Total	767.3 (100.0%)	961.5 (100.0%)	1 019.8 (100.0%)	1 161.0 (100.0%)	1 115.7 (100.0%)	1 123.7 (100.0%)	6 149.0 (100.0%)

註釋：[#] 括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別內所有人士中所佔的百分比。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 3.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
Table 3.2a Persons who had chronic health conditions 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	36.6	3.9	8.5	23.2	2.2	5.9	59.8	3.0	7.3
15 - 24	39.1	4.1	10.1	31.2	3.0	8.2	70.3	3.5	9.2
25 - 34	41.9	4.4	9.2	50.4	4.9	10.0	92.3	4.7	9.6
35 - 44	59.6	6.3	12.9	68.1	6.6	12.2	127.7	6.4	12.5
45 - 54	138.1	14.6	26.2	163.8	15.8	25.8	301.9	15.2	26.0
55 - 64	242.7	25.7	43.9	253.3	24.4	45.0	495.9	25.0	44.5
≥ 65	386.9	40.9	72.8	448.3	43.2	75.7	835.2	42.1	74.3
合計# Overall#	944.9	100.0 (47.6)	28.2	1 038.3	100.0 (52.4)	28.6	1 983.2	100.0 (100.0)	28.4
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		61			61			61	

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 15 歲以下的男性為例，8.5% 患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病。

括號內的數字表示在所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性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, 8.5% had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine.

表 3.2b 按經濟活動身分劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
Table 3.2b Persons who had chronic health conditions 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 [#]	734.1	37.0	19.9
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 249.1	63.0	38.1
退休人士 Retired persons	834.4	42.1	70.6
料理家務者 Home-makers	256.4	12.9	35.1
學生 Students	101.8	5.1	8.8
其他 Others	56.6	2.9	26.2
合計 Overall	1 983.2	100.0	28.4

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，19.9%患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病。

[#] 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, 19.9% had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine.

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

表 3.2c 按慢性疾病類別及年齡劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
Table 3.2c Persons who had chronic health conditions by type of chronic health conditions and age

慢性疾病類別 [^] Type of chronic health conditions [^]	年齡組別 Age group								
	< 25			25 - 34			35 - 44		
	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*
選定慢性疾病 Selected chronic health conditions	15.8	12.1	1.0	12.0	12.9	1.2	48.2	37.7	4.7
高血壓 Hypertension	1.1	0.8 (6.7)	0.1	1.6	1.7 (13.2)	0.2	21.9	17.2 (45.5)	2.2
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	‡	‡ (‡)	‡	2.1	2.3 (17.5)	0.2	9.4	7.3 (19.4)	0.9
糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	‡	‡ (‡)	‡	1.9	2.0 (15.8)	0.2	8.3	6.5 (17.2)	0.8
心臟病 Heart diseases	1.9	1.5 (12.2)	0.1	1.7	1.8 (14.2)	0.2	3.3	2.6 (6.8)	0.3
癌病 ⁺⁺ Cancer ⁺⁺	‡	‡ (‡)	‡	‡	‡ (‡)	‡	6.3	4.9 (13.0)	0.6
哮喘 Asthma	11.1	8.5 (70.3)	0.7	4.9	5.3 (40.7)	0.5	7.2	5.6 (14.8)	0.7
中風 Stroke	‡	‡ (‡)	‡	‡	‡ (‡)	‡	2.2	1.8 (4.7)	0.2
其他 [@] Others [@]	118.3	90.9	7.4	83.9	90.8	8.7	91.7	71.8	9.0
合計 Overall	130.1		8.2	92.3		9.6	127.7		12.5

註釋：[^] 可選擇多項答案。

[#] 數字表示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則表示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的選定慢性疾病的人士中所佔的相應百分比。以 25 歲以下的人士為例，患有高血壓人士佔此年齡組別所有患有慢性疾病人士的 0.8%；而患有高血壓人士佔此組別患有「選定」慢性疾病人士的比例則為 6.7%。

* 在個別年齡分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 25 歲以下的人士為例，0.1% 患有經西醫診斷的高血壓。

⁺⁺ 指原發的癌症，而不是繼發性的癌症。

[@] 包括骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [^] Multiple answers were allowed.

[#] Figures represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age groups, while figures in brackets represent the corresponding percentages in respect of all persons who had selected chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 25 who had chronic health conditions, 0.8% had hypertension; while among those who had "selected" chronic health conditions in this age group, 6.7% had hypertension.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 25, 0.1% had hypertension as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine.

⁺⁺ Referring to primary cancers but not secondary metastases.

[@] Including musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/nose/throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

(待續)

(To be cont'd)

表 3.2c 按慢性疾病類別及年齡劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
(續)

Table 3.2c Persons who had chronic health conditions by type of chronic health conditions and age
(Cont'd)

慢性疾病類別 [^] Type of chronic health conditions [^]	年齡組別 Age group								
	45-54			55-59			60-64		
	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*
選定慢性疾病 Selected chronic health conditions	183.1	60.6	15.8	185.5	75.8	30.2	194.0	77.3	38.7
高血壓 Hypertension	106.4	35.2 (58.1)	9.2	123.0	50.2 (66.3)	20.0	132.3	52.7 (68.2)	26.4
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	61.7	20.4 (33.7)	5.3	68.9	28.1 (37.2)	11.2	78.5	31.3 (40.4)	15.7
糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	42.6	14.1 (23.3)	3.7	47.6	19.4 (25.7)	7.7	52.1	20.8 (26.9)	10.4
心臟病 Heart diseases	9.5	3.2 (5.2)	0.8	15.5	6.3 (8.3)	2.5	21.4	8.5 (11.0)	4.3
癌病 ⁺⁺ Cancer ⁺⁺	16.3	5.4 (8.9)	1.4	12.2	5.0 (6.6)	2.0	12.6	5.0 (6.5)	2.5
哮喘 Asthma	7.6	2.5 (4.2)	0.7	1.6	0.6 (0.8)	0.3	3.8	1.5 (1.9)	0.8
中風 Stroke	4.5	1.5 (2.4)	0.4	3.5	1.4 (1.9)	0.6	4.0	1.6 (2.1)	0.8
其他 [@] Others [@]	156.2	51.7	13.5	105.6	43.1	17.2	107.8	42.9	21.5
合計 Overall	301.9		26.0	244.9		39.8	251.1		50.1

註釋：[^] 可選擇多項答案。
[#] 數字表示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則表示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的選定慢性疾病的人士中所佔的相應百分比。以 45-54 歲的人士為例，患有高血壓人士佔此年齡組別所有患有慢性疾病人士的 35.2%；而患有高血壓人士佔此組別患有「選定」慢性疾病人士的比例則為 58.1%。

* 在個別年齡分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 45-54 歲的人士為例，9.2% 患有經西醫診斷的高血壓。

⁺⁺ 指原發的癌症，而不是繼發性的癌症。

[@] 包括骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。

Notes: [^] Multiple answers were allowed.
[#] Figures represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age groups, while figures in brackets represent the corresponding percentages in respect of all persons who had selected chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 45-54 who had chronic health conditions, 35.2% had hypertension; while among those who had "selected" chronic health conditions in this age group, 58.1% had hypertension.
* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 45-54, 9.2% had hypertension as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine.
⁺⁺ Referring to primary cancers but not secondary metastases.
[@] Including musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/ nose/ throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.2c 按慢性疾病類別及年齡劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
(續)Table 3.2c Persons who had chronic health conditions by type of chronic health conditions and age
(Cont'd)

慢性疾病類別 [^] Type of chronic health conditions [^]	年齡組別 Age group					
	≥ 65			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*
選定慢性疾病 Selected chronic health conditions	719.0	86.1	64.0	1 357.5	68.5	19.5
高血壓 Hypertension	567.3	67.9 (78.9)	50.5	953.5	48.1 (70.2)	13.7
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	283.6	34.0 (39.4)	25.2	504.3	25.4 (37.2)	7.2
糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	249.0	29.8 (34.6)	22.2	402.2	20.3 (29.6)	5.8
心臟病 Heart diseases	92.6	11.1 (12.9)	8.2	145.9	7.4 (10.7)	2.1
癌病 ⁺⁺ Cancer ⁺⁺	37.9	4.5 (5.3)	3.4	86.9	4.4 (6.4)	1.2
哮喘 Asthma	15.2	1.8 (2.1)	1.4	51.3	2.6 (3.8)	0.7
中風 Stroke	35.8	4.3 (5.0)	3.2	50.0	2.5 (3.7)	0.7
其他 [@] Others [@]	421.5	50.5	37.5	1 084.9	54.7	15.6
合計 Overall	835.2		74.3	1 983.2		28.4

註釋：[^] 可選擇多項答案。
[#] 數字表示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則表示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的選定慢性疾病的人士中所佔的相應百分比。以 65 歲及以上的人士為例，患有高血壓人士佔此年齡組別所有患有慢性疾人士士的 67.9%；而患有高血壓人士佔此組別患有「選定」慢性疾人士士的比例則為 78.9%。

* 在個別年齡分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 65 歲及以上的人士為例，50.5% 患有經西醫診斷的高血壓。

⁺⁺ 指原發的癌症，而不是繼發性的癌症。

[@] 包括骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。

Notes: [^] Multiple answers were allowed.
[#] Figures represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age groups, while figures in brackets represent the corresponding percentages in respect of all persons who had selected chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 65 and over who had chronic health conditions, 67.9% had hypertension; while among those who had "selected" chronic health conditions in this age group, 78.9% had hypertension.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 65 and over, 50.5% had hypertension as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine.

⁺⁺ Referring to primary cancers but not secondary metastases.

[@] Including musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/ nose/ throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc.

表 3.2d 按在統計前6個月內定期服用的藥物類別劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目

Table 3.2d Persons who had chronic health conditions by type of medicine regularly taken during the 6 months before enumeration

在統計前6個月內定期服用的藥物類別 Type of medicine regularly taken during the 6 months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
沒有定期服用藥物 Did not take any medicine regularly	558.5	28.2
只服用西藥 Western medicine only	1 364.1	68.8
只服用中藥 Chinese medicine only	16.8	0.8
同時服用西藥及中藥 Both Western and Chinese medicine	43.8	2.2
總計 Total	1 983.2	100.0

4 就醫情況 Doctor consultation

4.1 「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) 只到診所取藥而沒有向醫生求診；
- (c) 透過電話／互聯網尋求醫療上的意見；及
- (d) 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。

在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士

4.2 在這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口中（包括所有年齡的人士），估計約 1 529 100 人（21.9%）在統計前 30 天內曾就醫。（表 4.1a）

年齡及性別

4.3 在該 1 529 100 名人士中，26.3% 年齡為 65 歲及以上。另 17.5% 年齡為 55-64 歲和 15.4% 年齡為 45-54 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 50 歲。（表 4.1a）

4.4 65 歲及以上人士和 5 歲以下的兒童的就醫比率最高，分別為 35.8% 和 34.2%。至於年齡介乎 15 歲至 64 歲人士，就醫比率普遍隨着年齡增長而上升，由 15-24 歲人士的 13.7%，上升至 55-64 歲人士的 24.0%。（圖 4.1 及表 4.1a）

4.5 按性別分析，在該 1 529 100 名人士中，56.1% 為女性，而 43.9% 為男性。那些男性及女性的年齡中位數分別為 51 歲及 50 歲。女性的就醫比率（23.6%）較男性（20.1%）為高。（表 4.1a）

4.1 “Doctor consultation” refers 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 without consulting a doctor;
- (c) seeking medical advice by telephone/Internet; and
- (d) 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 hospitals, were included.

Persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration

4.2 Among the total population covered in the survey (including persons of all ages), it was estimated that some 1 529 100 persons (21.9%) had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration. (Table 4.1a)

Age and sex

4.3 Of those 1 529 100 persons, 26.3% were aged 65 and over, while 17.5% were aged 55-64 and 15.4% were aged 45-54. Their median age was 50. (Table 4.1a)

4.4 Persons aged 65 and over and children aged below 5 had the highest doctor consultation rates, at 35.8% and 34.2% respectively. For those aged between 15 and 64, the rate generally increased with the age of persons, rising from 13.7% for those aged 15-24 to 24.0% for those aged 55-64. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.1a)

4.5 Analysed by sex, 56.1% of those 1 529 100 persons were females and 43.9% were males. The median ages of those males and females were 51 and 50 respectively. Females had a higher doctor consultation rate (23.6%) than males (20.1%). (Table 4.1a)

經濟活動身分

4.6 按經濟活動身分分析，在該 1 529 100 名人士中，57.1% 為非從事經濟活動人士，而 42.9% 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，為 26.6%；而從事經濟活動人士的就醫比率則為 17.8%。兩者的差異可能是由於這兩類人士的年齡分布有別，尤其是有顯著比例的非從事經濟活動人士為兒童及長者。（表 4.1b）

有否僱主提供的醫療福利及／或個人購買的醫療保險

4.7 在該 1 529 100 名人士中，17.5% 只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利；16.1% 只受個人購買的醫療保險保障；18.9% 同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障；而餘下 47.5% 則兩者皆沒有。同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士就醫比率最高，為 25.5%。（表 4.1c）

是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病

4.8 在該 1 529 100 名人士中，52.2% 患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病，而其餘的 47.8% 則沒有。患有慢性疾病的人士的就醫比率頗高，為 40.3%，而沒有慢性疾病的人士的就醫比率則為 14.6%。（表 4.1d）

Economic activity status

4.6 Analysed by economic activity status, 57.1% of those 1 529 100 persons were economically inactive and 42.9% were economically active. Economically inactive persons had a higher doctor consultation rate of 26.6%, while economically active persons had a rate of 17.8%. This difference was probably due to the different age distributions 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)

Whether had employer-provided medical benefits and/ or individually purchased medical insurance

4.7 Of those 1 529 100 persons, 17.5% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies; 16.1%, only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals; 18.9%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently; and the remaining 47.5%, neither of the two conditions. Persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently had the highest doctor consultation rate, at 25.5%. (Table 4.1c)

Whether had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine

4.8 Of those 1 529 100 persons, 52.2% had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, while the remaining 47.8% did not have. Persons having chronic health conditions had a rather high doctor consultation rate of 40.3%, as compared to 14.6% for persons without chronic health conditions. (Table 4.1d)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

4.9 在是項統計調查中，所有在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的 15 歲及以上人士會被問及他們整體健康情況的自我評估。在該 1 326 900 名 15 歲及以上人士中，認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好的佔 8.1%；認為是好的佔 43.6%；認為是一般的佔 40.6%；而認為是差的則佔 7.8%。認為自己的整體健康狀況差的人士的就醫比率最高，達 59.3%。（表 4.2）

診症醫生類別

4.10 在該 1 529 100 名在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士中，約 1 355 000 名（88.6%）曾向西醫求診。西醫包括私家西醫及私家醫院門診部、醫院管理局／衛生署轄下西醫診所、醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室、社團診療所、慈善團體診療所和豁免登記診療所診症的西醫。（表 4.3a）

4.11 另一方面，約 255 500 人（16.7%）在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診（包括中醫（全科）、骨傷科（跌打）中醫及針灸中醫）。（表 4.3a）

Self-perceived general health condition

4.9 In this survey, all persons aged 15 and over who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration were asked about their self-perceived general health condition. Of those 1 326 900 persons aged 15 and over, 8.1% perceived that their general health condition was excellent or very good; 43.6% good; 40.6% fair; and 7.8% poor. Persons who considered their general health condition as poor had the highest doctor consultation rate, at 59.3%. (Table 4.2)

Type of medical practitioners consulted

4.10 Of those 1 529 100 persons who had consulted doctors during the 30 days before enumeration, some 1 355 000 persons (88.6%) had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during that period. Practitioners of Western medicine included private practitioners of Western medicine, and practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of private hospitals, clinics under the Hospital Authority/ Department of Health, Accident and Emergency departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority, clinics of institutions and charitable organisations and exempted clinics. (Table 4.3a)

4.11 On the other hand, some 255 500 persons (16.7%) had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice), bone-setters and acupuncturists. (Table 4.3a)

(a) 在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的人士

年齡／性別

4.12 在該 1 355 000 名在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，27.3% 年齡為 65 歲及以上。另 17.6% 年齡為 55-64 歲和 14.6% 年齡為 45-54 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 51 歲。65 歲及以上的長者和 5 歲以下的兒童曾向西醫求診的比率最高，同達該年齡組別人士的三分之一左右。其次為 55-64 歲人士，其比率為 21.3%。
(表 4.3a)

4.13 按性別分析，在該 1 355 000 人中，54.9% 為女性，而 45.1% 為男性。女性曾向西醫求診的比率較高，為 20.5%，而男性的比率則為 18.2%。
(表 4.3a)

就醫次數

4.14 在該 1 355 000 名在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，74.9% 於該段期間內曾向西醫求診一次；16.4% 曾求診兩次；另 8.7% 曾求診三次或以上。他們的平均就醫次數為 1.4 次。
(表 4.3b)

(b) 在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診的人士

年齡／性別

4.15 在該 255 500 名在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，21.2% 年齡為 45-54 歲，而 20.1% 為 65 歲及以上。他們的年齡中位數為 49 歲。年齡為 45-54 歲人士曾向中醫求診的比率最高，為 4.7%。其次為 65 歲及以上的人士，比率為 4.6%。
(表 4.3a)

(a) Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration

Age/sex

4.12 Of those 1 355 000 persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 27.3% were aged 65 and over. Another 17.6% were aged 55-64 and 14.6% were aged 45-54. Their median age was 51. Older persons aged 65 and over and children aged below 5 had the highest rates of having consulted practitioners of Western medicine, both at around one-third of the persons in the respective age groups. This was followed by those aged 55-64, with a rate of 21.3%.
(Table 4.3a)

4.13 Analysed by sex, 54.9% of those 1 355 000 persons were females and 45.1% were males. Females had a higher rate of having consulted practitioners of Western medicine (20.5%), as compared to males (18.2%).
(Table 4.3a)

Number of consultations

4.14 Of those 1 355 000 persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 74.9% had consulted practitioners of Western medicine once during that period; 16.4%, twice; and 8.7%, thrice or more. Their average number of consultations made was 1.4.
(Table 4.3b)

(b) Persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration

Age/sex

4.15 Of those 255 500 persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 21.2% were aged 45-54 and 20.1% were aged 65 and over. Their median age was 49. The rate of having consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine was the highest for persons aged 45-54, at 4.7%. This was followed by those aged 65 and over, at 4.6%.
(Table 4.3a)

4.16 按性別分析，在該 255 500 人中，大部分為女性（66.2%），另外的 33.8% 為男性。兩者比例之間的差距，明顯較向西醫求診人士的相關比例的差距為大。女性曾向中醫求診的比率（4.7%）亦較男性（2.6%）為高。（表 4.3a）

就醫次數

4.17 在該 255 500 名在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，50.8% 在該段期間內曾向中醫求診一次；22.0% 曾求診兩次；另 27.3% 曾求診三次或以上。他們的平均就醫次數為 2.2 次，較曾向西醫求診的人士的平均就醫次數（1.4）為高。（表 4.3b）

在統計前 30 天內的就醫情況

4.18 這統計調查亦有搜集該 1 529 100 名人士在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次的每次就醫情況的資料。他們在該段期間內的總就醫次數為 2 203 400 次。（表 4.4a）

診症醫生類別

4.19 香港私家西醫是最常被求診的診症醫生類別。在該 2 203 400 就醫次數中，香港私家西醫佔 49.5%。其次為醫院管理局／衛生署轄下的西醫診所／中心西醫（29.2%）及香港私家中醫（18.1%）。（圖 4.2 及表 4.4a）

4.16 Analysed by sex, the majority (66.2%) of those 255 500 persons were females, while 33.8% were males. The difference between the two proportions was more distinct as compared to the corresponding proportions of those who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine. Females also had a higher rate of having consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine (4.7%), as compared to males (2.6%). (Table 4.3a)

Number of consultations

4.17 Of those 255 500 persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 50.8% had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine once during that period; 22.0%, twice; and 27.3%, thrice or more. Their average number of consultations made was 2.2, which was higher than the average number of consultations (1.4) for persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine. (Table 4.3b)

Doctor consultations made during the 30 days before enumeration

4.18 Information on each episode of the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by those 1 529 100 persons during the 30 days before enumeration was also collected in the survey. The total number of consultations recorded for those persons who had consulted a doctor during that period was 2 203 400. (Table 4.4a)

Type of medical practitioners consulted

4.19 Private practitioners of Western medicine in Hong Kong turned out to be the most common type of medical practitioners consulted. 49.5% of those 2 203 400 consultations were attributed to them, followed by practitioners of Western medicine in Western medicine clinics/centres under the Hospital Authority/ Department of Health (29.2%), and private practitioners of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong (18.1%). (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.4a)

就醫原因

4.20 按就醫原因分析，在該 2 203 400 就醫次數中，以「感到不適、生病、受傷或有病徵」為就醫原因的佔 75.0%，而「長期病患的定期覆診」則佔 22.6%。（表 4.4b）

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

4.21 在 1 490 300 次向香港私家醫生（包括西醫及中醫）求診的就醫次數中，29.3% 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

4.22 在扣除僱主及／或保險公司所支付的補償金額、長者醫療券所支付的費用及撇除診金款額不詳的就醫次數後，每次向香港私家醫生求診的診金淨額（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 250 元。（表 4.5b）

選擇醫生的習慣*通常求診的醫生類別*

4.23 所有受訪者均被問及有否通常求診的醫生，以及該醫生是中醫或西醫。「通常求診的醫生」是指當有病（包括傷風／感冒）或需要預防性醫療服務的時候，第一個會去求診的醫生。

Reasons of making consultation

4.20 Analysed by reason of making consultation, 75.0% of those 2 203 400 consultations were made because of “experiencing discomfort, illness, injury or symptoms”. Another 22.6% of consultations were made because of “routine follow-up for a chronic condition”. (Table 4.4b)

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

4.21 Of those 1 490 300 consultations made with private medical practitioners (including practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine) in Hong Kong, the consultation fees for 29.3% of such consultations were fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employers. (Table 4.5a)

Net consultation fee

4.22 After deducting the amount reimbursed by employers and/ or insurance companies and the amount paid by Elderly Health Care Voucher, and excluding consultations with unknown consultation fees, the median net consultation fee per consultation made with a private medical practitioner in Hong Kong (covering expenses such as fees for prescription, taking X-ray and performing laboratory test) was \$250. (Table 4.5b)

Practice in choosing doctors*Type of usually visited medical practitioners*

4.23 All respondents were asked whether they had a usually visited doctor and whether the doctor was a practitioner of Western medicine or Chinese medicine. “Usually visited doctor” refers to the doctor whom a person would firstly consult when he/ she was sick (include getting cold/ influenza) or need preventive health care services.

4.24 約 2 934 700 人 (42.1%) 在統計時有通常求診的醫生，當中大部分 (88.3%) 只以西醫作為通常求診的醫生，其次為同時有通常求診的西醫及中醫 (7.7%)。另有 4.0% 只以中醫作為通常求診的醫生。(表 4.6)

通常求診的西醫是否家庭醫生

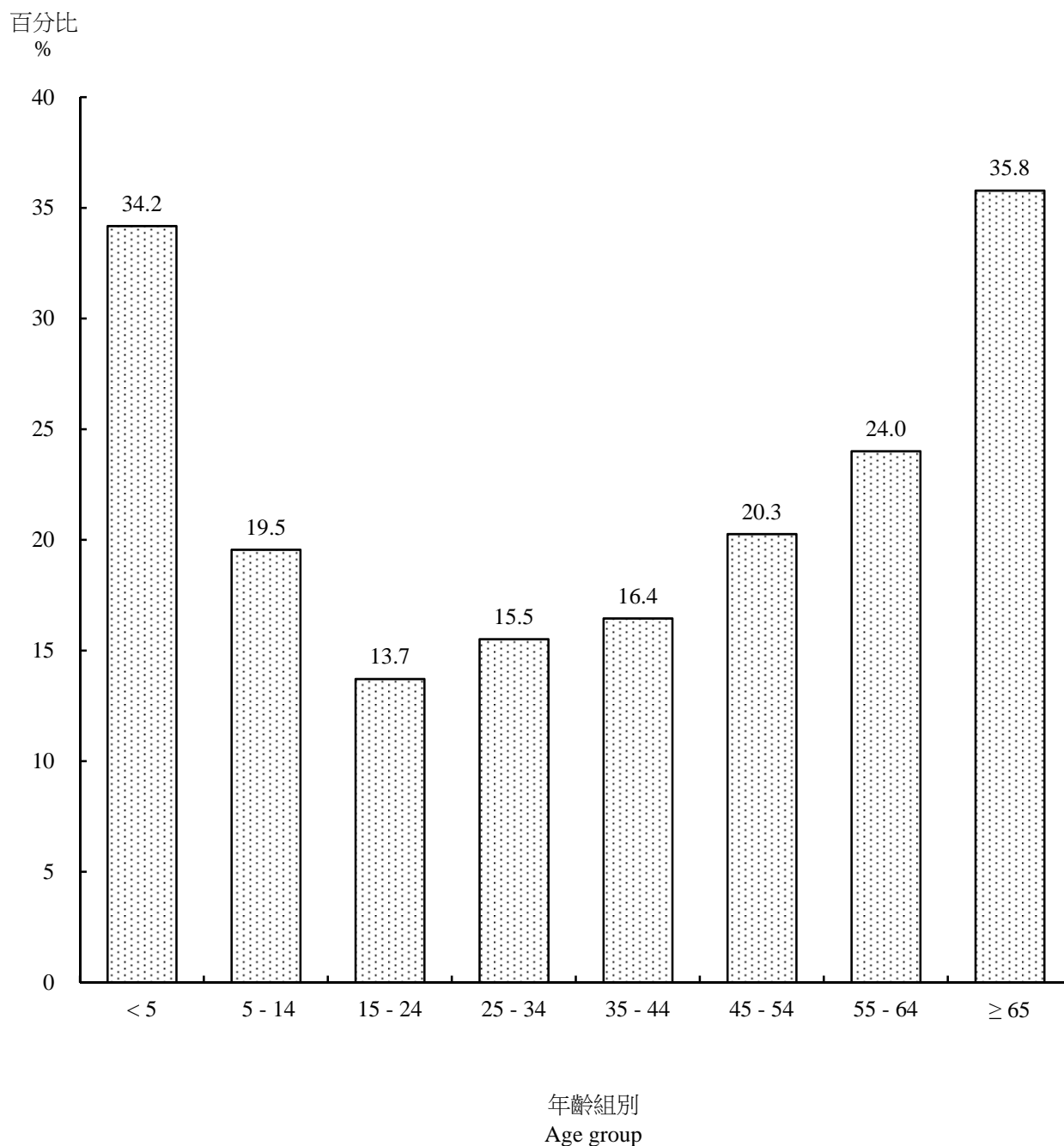
4.25 在 2 818 100 名有通常求診的西醫的人士中，70.5% 表示其通常求診的西醫是他們的家庭醫生。「家庭醫生」是指一個人遇上的所有健康問題都會向他／她求診的醫生。家庭醫生可以為病人提供全面及持續的健康護理，包括生理、心理方面的治療及輔導。本報告書的「家庭醫生」並非單指擁有香港醫學專科學院 (家庭醫學) 會員資格的醫生。(表 4.7)

4.24 At the time of enumeration, some 2 934 700 persons (42.1%) had a usually visited doctor. The majority (88.3%) only had a practitioner of Western medicine as their usually visited doctor, followed by having both practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine as usually visited doctor (7.7%). Another 4.0% only had a practitioner of Chinese medicine as their usually visited doctor. (Table 4.6)

Whether the usually visited practitioner of Western medicine was a family doctor

4.25 Of those 2 818 100 persons with a usually visited practitioner of Western medicine, 70.5% indicated that the doctors were their family doctors. A “family doctor” is a doctor whom a person would consult for all types of health problems. Family doctors can provide patients with comprehensive and continuing health care, including physical, psychological therapy and counselling. In this report, “family doctors” do not necessarily mean family physicians with the qualification of being a fellow of Hong Kong Academy of Medicine (family medicine). (Table 4.7)

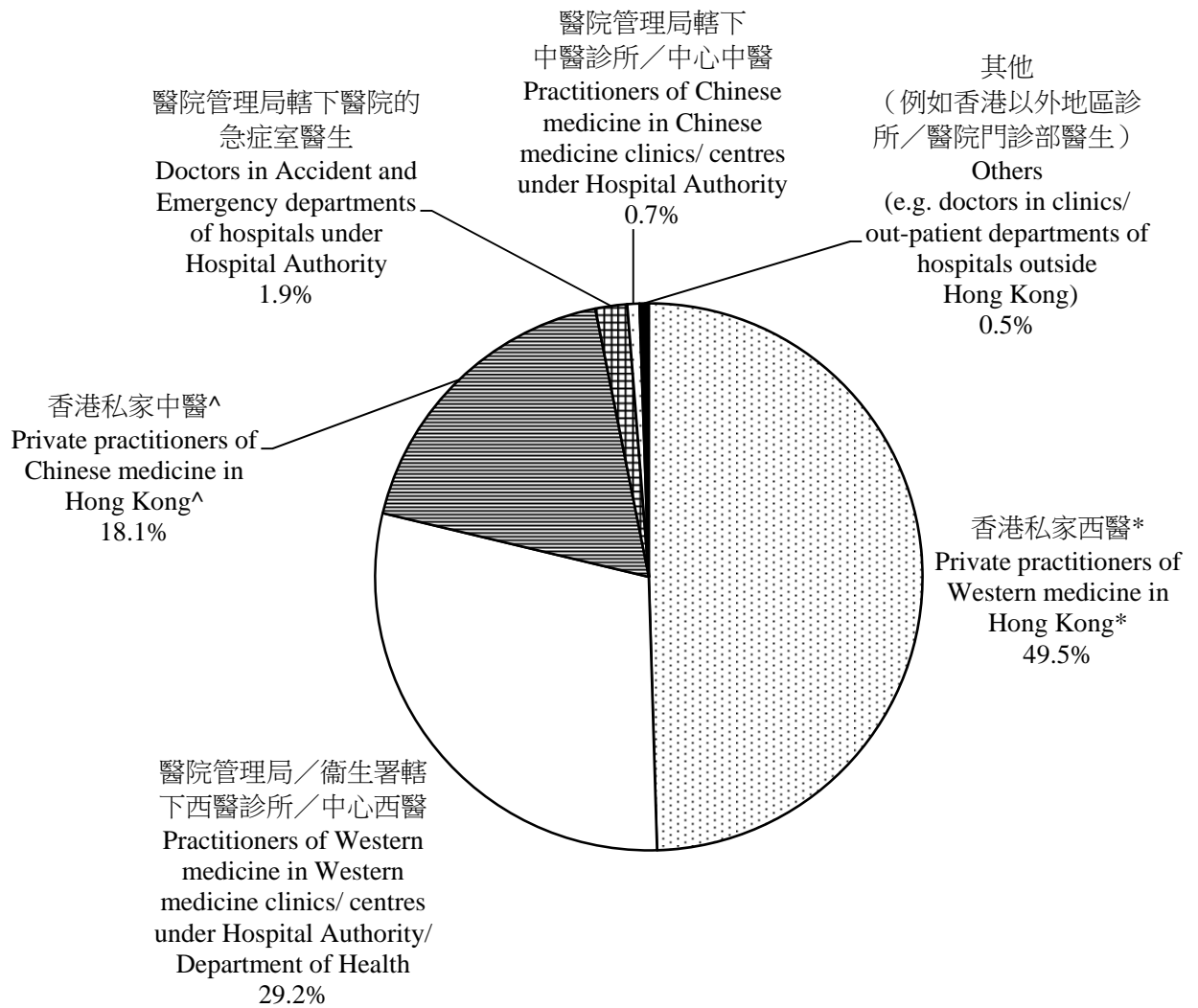
圖 4.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士的比率*
Chart 4.1 Rate* of persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration by age



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.

圖 4.2 按診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前 30 天內的就醫次數⁺的百分比分布
Chart 4.2 Percentage distribution of consultations⁺ made during the 30 days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted



註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

Notes: ⁺ Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 days before enumeration.

* 包括私家西醫，以及在私家醫院門診部、社團診療所、慈善團體診療所及豁免登記診療所診症的西醫。

* Including private practitioners of Western medicine and practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of private hospitals, clinics of institutions and charitable organisations and exempted clinics.

[^] 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

[^] Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/acupuncturists.

表 4.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前30天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1a Persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 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	50.6	7.5	34.8	45.1	5.3	33.5	95.7	6.3	34.2
5 - 14	57.6	8.6	20.3	48.9	5.7	18.7	106.5	7.0	19.5
15 - 24	49.2	7.3	12.7	56.0	6.5	14.8	105.2	6.9	13.7
25 - 34	54.8	8.2	12.0	94.3	11.0	18.7	149.1	9.8	15.5
35 - 44	64.8	9.7	14.1	102.9	12.0	18.4	167.7	11.0	16.4
45 - 54	93.4	13.9	17.7	141.7	16.5	22.3	235.1	15.4	20.3
55 - 64	116.1	17.3	21.0	151.7	17.7	26.9	267.8	17.5	24.0
≥ 65	185.0	27.6	34.8	217.0	25.3	36.6	402.0	26.3	35.8
合計# Overall#	671.5	100.0	20.1	857.6	100.0	23.6	1 529.1	100.0	21.9
		(43.9)			(56.1)			(100.0)	
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		51			50			50	

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 5 歲以下的男性為例，34.8%在統計前 30 天內曾就醫。

括號內的數字表示所有在統計前 30 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, 34.8% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

表 4.1b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前30天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1b Persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 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 [#]	655.8	42.9	17.8
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	873.3	57.1	26.6
退休人士 Retired persons	412.9	27.0	34.9
學生 Students	216.4	14.2	18.8
料理家務者 Home-makers	168.9	11.0	23.1
其他 Others	75.1	4.9	34.7
合計 Overall	1 529.1	100.0	21.9

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的人士為例，17.8%在統計前30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, 17.8% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

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

表 4.1c 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障^⑥劃分的在統計前30天內曾就醫的人士數目

Table 4.1c Persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals^⑥

是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障^⑥

Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals^⑥

	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies	267.8	17.5	23.0
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals	246.0	16.1	19.4
同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently	288.5	18.9	25.5
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two conditions	726.9	47.5	21.3
合計 Overall	1 529.1	100.0	21.9

註釋：^⑥ 上表的分析並沒有考慮僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及個人購買的醫療保險中所享有的醫療保障的類型。

* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，23.0%在統計前 30 天內曾就醫。

Notes: ^⑥ Analysis in the above table is irrespective of the types of medical protection entitled/ covered in the medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and medical insurance purchased by individuals.

* 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, 23.0% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

表 4.1d 按是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病劃分的在統計前30天內曾就醫的人士數目

Table 4.1d Persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration by whether had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine

是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病 Whether had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	798.9	52.2	40.3
沒有 No	730.2	47.8	14.6
合計 Overall	1 529.1	100.0	21.9

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有患有慢性疾病的人士為例，40.3%在統計前30天內曾就醫。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had chronic health conditions, 40.3% had consulted a doctor during the 30 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30天內曾就醫的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.2 Persons aged 15 and over who had consulted a doctor during the 30 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	4.4	0.3	10.1
很好 Very good	103.2	7.8	14.4
好 Good	578.0	43.6	17.8
一般 Fair	538.1	40.6	27.3
差 Poor	103.3	7.8	59.3
合計 Overall	1 326.9	100.0	21.9

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人士為例，10.1%在統計前30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, 10.1% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

表 4.3a 按年齡／性別劃分的在統計前30天內曾向西醫或中醫求診的人士數目
Table 4.3a Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine or Chinese medicine during the 30 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	91.6	6.8	32.7	7.4	2.9	2.6
5 - 14	99.9	7.4	18.3	12.0	4.7	2.2
15 - 24	91.3	6.7	11.9	16.9	6.6	2.2
25 - 34	125.7	9.3	13.1	31.1	12.2	3.2
35 - 44	141.7	10.5	13.9	36.5	14.3	3.6
45 - 54	197.5	14.6	17.0	54.0	21.2	4.7
55 - 64	237.9	17.6	21.3	46.1	18.0	4.1
≥ 65	369.4	27.3	32.9	51.4	20.1	4.6
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		51			49	
性別 Sex						
男 Male	610.4	45.1	18.2	86.4	33.8	2.6
女 Female	744.5	54.9	20.5	169.1	66.2	4.7
合計 [#] Overall [#]	1 355.0	100.0 (88.6)	19.4	255.5	100.0 (16.7)	3.7

註釋：[^] 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

* 在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的人士為例，32.7%在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診。

[#] 括號內的數字表示所有曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在統計前 30 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。

Notes: [^] Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/acupuncturists.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/ sex groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 32.7% had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had consulted a doctor. These percentages do not add up to 100 as a person might have consulted both a practitioner of Western medicine and a practitioner of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration.

表 4.3b 按就醫次數劃分的在統計前30天內曾向西醫或中醫求診的人士數目
Table 4.3b Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine or Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration by number of consultations

就醫次數 Number of consultations	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	1 014.7	74.9	129.7	50.8
2	222.1	16.4	56.1	22.0
3 - 4	95.1	7.0	50.0	19.6
≥ 5	23.0	1.7	19.7	7.7
總計* Total*	1 355.0	100.0 (88.6)	255.5	100.0 (16.7)
平均就醫次數 Average number of consultations	1.4		2.2	

註釋：[^] 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

* 括號內的數字表示所有曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在統計前30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。

Notes: [^] Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/acupuncturists.

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had consulted a doctor. These percentages do not add up to 100 as a person might have consulted both a practitioner of Western medicine and a practitioner of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration.

表 4.4a 按診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前30天內的就醫次數⁺
Table 4.4a Consultations⁺ made during the 30 days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted

診症醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners consulted	就醫次數 ⁺ No. of consultations ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 %
香港私家西醫* Private practitioners of Western medicine in Hong Kong*	1 091.1	49.5
醫院管理局／衛生署轄下西醫診所／中心西醫 Practitioners of Western medicine in Western medicine clinics/ centres under Hospital Authority/ Department of Health	644.0	29.2
香港私家中醫 [^] Private practitioners of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong [^]	399.2	18.1
醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室醫生 Doctors in Accident and Emergency departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority	41.3	1.9
醫院管理局轄下中醫診所／中心中醫 Practitioners of Chinese medicine in Chinese medicine clinics/ centres under Hospital Authority	15.9	0.7
其他（例如香港以外地區診所／醫院門診部醫生） Others (e.g. doctors in clinics/ out-patient departments of hospitals outside Hong Kong)	11.9	0.5
總計 Total	2 203.4	100.0

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

* 包括私家西醫，以及在私家醫院門診部、社團診療所、慈善團體診療所及豁免登記診療所診症的西醫。

[^] 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

Notes: ⁺ Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 days before enumeration.

* Including private practitioners of Western medicine, and practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of private hospitals, clinics of institutions and charitable organisations and exempted clinics.

[^] Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/acupuncturists.

表 4.4b 按就醫原因劃分的在統計前30天內的就醫次數⁺
Table 4.4b Consultations⁺ made during the 30 days before enumeration by reason of making consultation

就醫原因 Reason of making consultation	就醫次數 ⁺ No. of consultations ⁺ ('000)	百分比 %
感到不適、生病、受傷或有病徵 Experiencing discomfort, illness, injury or symptoms	1 652.2	75.0
長期病患的定期覆診 Routine follow-up for a chronic condition	497.4	22.6
產後護理及嬰兒檢查 Postnatal care / well baby visit	15.5	0.7
例行身體檢查 Routine medical check-up	12.5	0.6
診斷性測試／檢查 Diagnostic test	9.0	0.4
產前護理 Prenatal care	7.0	0.3
非手術性癌症治療 Non-surgical cancer treatment	3.6	0.2
其他 Others	6.2	0.3
總計 Total	2 203.4	100.0

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 30 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 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 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30天內向香港私家醫生求診的就醫次數⁺

Table 4.5a Consultations⁺ made with private medical practitioners in Hong Kong during the 30 days before enumeration by whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised 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 subsidised by employer	就醫次數 ⁺ No. of consultations ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 [#] % [#]
是 Yes	436.3	29.3
全部由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Fully covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	204.3	(46.8)
部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	231.9	(53.2)
否 No	1 013.3	68.0
不知道 Did not know	36.5	2.5
不適用（免診金） Not applicable (free of charge)	4.3	0.3
總計 Total	1 490.3	100.0

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

[#] 括號內的數字表示在所有診金由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼的就醫次數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ⁺ Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 days before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all consultations of which the consultation fees were covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer.

表 4.5b 按診金淨額*劃分的在統計前30天內向香港私家醫生求診的就醫次數⁺
Table 4.5b Consultations⁺ made with private medical practitioners in Hong Kong during the 30 days before enumeration by net consultation fee^{*}

診金淨額* (港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	就醫次數 ⁺ No. of consultations ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 [#] % [#]
已知 Known	1 453.8	97.5
0	276.9	(19.0)
1 - < 100	139.1	(9.6)
100 - < 200	165.3	(11.4)
200 - < 300	329.7	(22.7)
300 - < 500	339.5	(23.4)
≥ 500	203.4	(14.0)
不詳 Unknown	36.5	2.5
總計 Total	1 490.3	100.0
診金淨額中位數 [@] (港元) Median net consultation fee [@] (HK\$)	250	

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／或保險公司所支付的補償金額後等的費用，包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支。以長者醫療券所支付的費用亦不包括在內。

⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

[#] 括號內的數字表示在所有已知診金淨額的就醫次數中所佔的百分比。

[@] 撇除診金淨額不詳的就醫次數。

Notes: * Referring to the net payment made by a patient to the private medical practitioner consulted, including expenses such as fees for prescription, taking X-ray and performing laboratory test after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and/ or insurance company, etc. The amount paid by Elderly Health Care Voucher was also excluded.

⁺ Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 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.

表 4.6 按有否通常求診的醫生及該醫生是西醫或中醫劃分的人士數目
Table 4.6 Persons by whether had a usually visited doctor and whether that doctor was a practitioner of Western medicine or Chinese medicine

有否通常求診的醫生 [#] 及該醫生是西醫或中醫 Whether had a usually visited doctor [#] and whether that doctor was a practitioner of Western medicine or Chinese medicine	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 [^] %^
有 Yes	2 934.7	42.1
只有西醫 <i>Practitioner of Western medicine only</i>	2 591.9	(88.3)
只有中醫 <i>Practitioner of Chinese medicine only</i>	116.6	(4.0)
西醫及中醫 <i>Both practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine</i>	226.2	(7.7)
否 No	4 039.1	57.9
總計 Total	6 973.9	100.0

註釋：[#] 「通常求診的醫生」是指當有病（包括傷風／感冒）或需要預防性醫療服務的時候，第一個會去求診的醫生。

[^] 括號內的數字表示在所有有通常求診的醫生的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [#] The doctor whom a person would first consult when he/ she was sick (include getting cold/ influenza) or need preventive health care services.

[^] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had a usually visited doctor.

表 4.7 按該西醫是否家庭醫生劃分的有通常求診的西醫的人士數目
Table 4.7 Persons with usually visited doctors being a practitioner of Western medicine by whether the doctor was a family doctor

通常求診的西醫是否家庭醫生 [#] Whether the usually visited practitioner of Western medicine was a family doctor [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	1 986.4	70.5
否 No	831.7	29.5
總計 Total	2 818.1	100.0

註釋：[#] 「家庭醫生」是指一個人遇上的所有健康問題都會向他／她求診的醫生。家庭醫生可以為病人提供全面及持續的健康護理，包括生理、心理方面的治療及輔導。本報告書的「家庭醫生」並非單指擁有香港醫學專科學院（家庭醫學）會員資格的醫生。

Note: [#] A “family doctor” is a doctor whom a person would consult for all types of health problems. Family doctors can provide patients with comprehensive and continuing health care, including physical, psychological therapy and counselling. In this report, “family doctors” do not necessarily mean family physicians with the qualification of being a fellow of Hong Kong Academy of Medicine (family medicine).

5 入住醫院情況 Hospitalisation

在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士

5.1 在這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口中(包括所有年齡的人士)，估計約有 648 100 人(9.3%) 在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院。(表 5.1a)

5.2 「住院病人」是指在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院但在訪問時已出院的人士。至於在統計前 12 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 648 100 名住院病人中，女性佔 53.5%，男性佔 46.5%。按年齡分析，65 歲及以上人士佔 31.2%，而年齡為 55-64 歲人士則佔 17.4%。(表 5.1a)

5.4 長者與兒童的住院比率較其他年齡組別的人士為高。65 歲及以上人士的住院率最高(18.0%)，其次為 5 歲以下的兒童(12.2%)。(圖 5.1 及表 5.1a)

5.5 按性別分析，女性的整體住院率為 9.6%，男性則為 9.0%。這差距在 25-34 歲的年齡組別尤為顯著。25-34 歲女性有 10.6% 曾住院，而男性則只有 3.9%。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)

Persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration

5.1 Among the total population covered in the survey (including persons of all ages), it was estimated that some 648 100 persons (9.3%) had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration. (Table 5.1a)

5.2 “In-patients” refer to persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration but had already been discharged at the time of enumeration. For babies born in hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, they were not counted if they left the hospitals earlier than or on the same day as their mothers (but their mothers would be included as having been hospitalised). 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 648 100 in-patients, 53.5% were females and 46.5% were males. Analysed by age, 31.2% were aged 65 and over and 17.4% were aged 55-64. (Table 5.1a)

5.4 Older persons and children had higher rates of hospitalisation than persons in other age groups. The hospitalisation rate was the highest (18.0%) for persons aged 65 and over. It was followed by children aged below 5 (12.2%). (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.1a)

5.5 Analysed by sex, the overall hospitalisation rate was 9.6% for females and 9.0% for males. The difference was more significant in the age group of 25-34. Females aged 25-34 had a rate of 10.6% as against 3.9% for males. This was mainly because females in this age group had a higher chance of hospitalisation owing to child-bearing. (Table 5.1a)

經濟活動身分

5.6 在該 648 100 名住院病人中，從事經濟活動人士佔 40.2%，退休人士佔 31.7%，料理家務者佔 13.2% 及學生佔 9.0%。而就住院率而言，非從事經濟活動人士的比率（11.8%）較從事經濟活動人士（7.1%）為高，當中退休人士的比率為 17.4%。（表 5.1b）

Economic activity status

5.6 Of those 648 100 in-patients, 40.2% were economically active persons, 31.7% were retired persons, 13.2% were home-makers and 9.0% were students. As regards the hospitalisation rate, economically inactive persons recorded a higher rate (11.8%) than the economically active persons (7.1%). In particular, the rate for retired persons was 17.4%. (Table 5.1b)

入住醫院所屬類別

5.7 按入住醫院所屬類別分析，在該 648 100 名住院病人中，約 459 500 人（70.9%）曾入住醫院管理局（醫管局）轄下的醫院，而 199 100 人（30.7%）曾入住私家醫院。（表 5.1b）

Type of hospitals admitted

5.7 Analysed by type of hospitals admitted, of those 648 100 in-patients, some 459 500 persons (70.9%) had been admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority (HA), while 199 100 persons (30.7%) 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，退休人士（39.5%）所佔的百分比比較從事經濟活動人士（32.2%）為高。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（58.8%）明顯較退休人士（14.0%）為高。（表 5.1b）

5.8 Among those in-patients in hospitals under HA, retired persons (39.5%) constituted a relatively larger proportion than economically active persons (32.2%). On the other hand, among in-patients in private hospitals, the proportion of economically active persons (58.8%) was much higher than that of retired persons (14.0%). (Table 5.1b)

住戶每月入息

5.9 整體住院病人所屬住戶的每月入息中位數為 26,900 元。入住私家醫院的病人所屬住戶的每月入息中位數（41,900 元）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（22,800 元）為高。（表 5.1c）

Monthly household income

5.9 The median monthly household income of all in-patients was \$26,900. In-patients admitted into private hospitals had a higher median monthly household income (\$41,900) than those admitted into hospitals under HA (\$22,800). (Table 5.1c)

5.10 屬於住戶每月入息少於 5,000 元的人士的住院率最高（16.6%）。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相反，住戶入息較高的人士的住院率一般較高。（表 5.1c）

5.10 Persons from households with monthly household income less than \$5,000 had the highest hospitalisation rate (16.6%). Among those in-patients in hospitals under HA, the hospitalisation 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 generally higher for persons from higher income households. (Table 5.1c)

入院次數

5.11 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前 12 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三星期的治療後才出院。每一次入住不同醫院都會算作一次入院次數內。

5.12 在該 648 100 名住院病人中，81.5%在統計前 12 個月內曾入院一次；11.4%曾入院兩次；3.4%曾入院三次；及 3.8%曾入院四次或以上。（表 5.1d）

5.13 再按年齡分析，在統計前 12 個月內曾入院一次的住院病人相對較年輕，他們的年齡中位數為 52 歲，而曾入院兩次或以上人士的年齡中位數則為 63 歲。（表 5.1e）

是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障

5.14 在該 648 100 名住院病人中，13.8%只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利；19.9%只受個人購買的醫療保險保障；17.8%同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障；而 48.5%則兩者皆沒有。只受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士及同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士的住院率相對較高，為 10.2%。（表 5.1f）

Number of admissions into hospitals

5.11 “Number of admissions” refers to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 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 2 weeks, that person was transferred to another hospital and stayed there and received treatment for 3 weeks before discharge. Each admission into every different hospital was counted as one admission.

5.12 Of those 648 100 in-patients, 81.5% had been admitted into hospitals once during the 12 months before enumeration; 11.4%, twice; 3.4%, thrice; and 3.8%, four times or more. (Table 5.1d)

5.13 Further analysed by age, in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals once during the 12 months before enumeration had a relatively younger age profile, with a median age of 52. The median age of those who had been admitted into hospitals twice or more was 63. (Table 5.1e)

Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals

5.14 Of those 648 100 in-patients, 13.8% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies; 19.9%, only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals; 17.8%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently; and 48.5%, neither of the two conditions. Persons who only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals and persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently had relatively higher hospitalisation rate, at 10.2%. (Table 5.1f)

是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病

5.15 在該 648 100 名住院病人中，55.1%患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病，而其餘的 44.9%則沒有該些疾病。患有慢性疾病人士的住院率明顯較高，達 18.0%。沒有該些疾病人士的住院率只為 5.8%。（表 5.1g）

整體健康狀況的自我評估

5.16 就 15 歲及以上的曾住院病人而言，0.4%認為自己的整體健康狀況極好；很好的佔 5.9%；好的佔 37.9%；一般的佔 43.4%；而差的則佔 12.3%。認為自己的健康狀況差的人士的住院率最高，達 41.1%。（表 5.2）

行業類別及職業組別

5.17 在 252 100 名曾住院的就業人士中，22.1%從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業。另 20.9%從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業及 15.7%從事製造、進出口貿易及批發業。就住院率而言，從事零售、住宿及膳食服務的人士的比率最低，為 5.6%，而從事其他行業的人士的比率則介乎 6.3%與 8.1%之間。（表 5.3a）

5.18 按職業組別分析，25.1%曾住院的就業人士為專業及輔助專業人員。另 19.0%為文書支援人員；15.8%為服務工作及銷售人員；及 14.6%為經理及行政級人員。就住院率而言，經理及行政級人員以及機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比率較高，分別為 10.0%及 8.0%；而服務工作及銷售人員的比率則較低，為 5.7%。（表 5.3b）

Whether had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine

5.15 Of those 648 100 in-patients, 55.1% had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, while the remaining 44.9% did not have. Those having chronic health conditions had a much higher hospitalisation rate, at 18.0%. The corresponding rate for those not having such health conditions was only 5.8%. (Table 5.1g)

Self-perceived general health condition

5.16 For those in-patients aged 15 and over, 0.4% perceived their general health condition as excellent; 5.9% very good; 37.9% good; 43.4% fair; and 12.3% poor. Persons who perceived their health condition as poor had the highest hospitalisation rate, at 41.1%. (Table 5.2)

Industry sector and occupation category

5.17 22.1% of those 252 100 employed persons who had been hospitalised were engaged in the financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors. Another 20.9% were engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sectors, 15.7% were engaged in the manufacturing, import/ export trade and wholesale sectors. As regards the hospitalisation rate, the lowest rate was recorded for persons engaging in the retail, accommodation and food services sector, at 5.6%, whereas the rates for persons engaging in other sectors ranged from 6.3% to 8.1%. (Table 5.3a)

5.18 Analysed by occupation category, 25.1% of those employed persons who had been hospitalised were professionals and associate professionals. Another 19.0% were clerical support workers; 15.8% were service and sales workers; and 14.6% were managers and administrators. As regards the hospitalisation rate, managers and administrators and plant and machine operators and assemblers had higher rates, at 10.0% and 8.0% respectively, while service and sales workers had a lower rate, at 5.7%. (Table 5.3b)

統計前最後一次入住醫院的情況

5.19 統計調查亦有搜集該 648 100 名住院病人在統計前 12 個月內最後一次入住醫院的資料。

入住的醫院所屬類別

5.20 就該 648 100 次在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士而言，他們在最後一次住院中，入住醫管局轄下醫院的佔 69.9%，而入住私家醫院的則佔 30.1%。（圖 5.2 及表 5.4）

入住的醫院病房類別

5.21 在該 648 100 次入住醫院中，入住普通病房的佔很大部分（92.2%）。按入住醫院所屬類別分析，在 453 200 次入住醫管局轄下醫院中，入住普通病房的佔 97.5%。而在 194 900 次入住私家醫院中，入住普通病房的佔 79.8%。（表 5.4）

住院病人所支付的住院費用

5.22 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 188 900 次入住香港私家醫院中，病人所支付的住院費用中位數為 30,000 元。（表 5.5）

The last admissions into hospitals before enumeration

5.19 Information of the last admissions into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration was also collected from those 648 100 in-patients in the survey.

Type of hospitals admitted

5.20 Of the last admissions made by the 648 100 persons who had been hospitalised during the 12 months before enumeration, 69.9% were pertaining to hospitals under HA, while 30.1% to private hospitals. (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.4)

Type of wards admitted

5.21 Of those 648 100 hospital admissions, general ward accounted for a very large proportion (92.2%). Analysed by type of hospitals admitted, of the 453 200 admissions into hospitals under HA, general ward accounted for 97.5%. Among the 194 900 admissions into private hospitals, general ward accounted for 79.8%. (Table 5.4)

Hospital charges paid by in-patients

5.22 Hospital charges paid by an in-patient refer to the total amount paid to the hospitals and the doctor concerned, including the amount covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer. Of the 188 900 admissions into private hospitals in Hong Kong, the overall median amount of hospital charges paid by in-patients was \$30,000. (Table 5.5)

住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

5.23 在 648 100 次入住醫院而需要住院病人支付住院費用的次數中（包括入住醫管局轄下的醫院及私家醫院），32.7%獲醫療保險或獲僱主全部或部分補貼／津貼住院費用。按入住醫院所屬類別分析，入住私家醫院的相應百分比比較高，達 78.9%。在 153 800 次住院費用由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼的入住私家醫院次數中，47.8%獲全部補貼／津貼。（表 5.6）

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

5.23 Of the 648 100 admissions of which the in-patients had to pay for the hospital charges (including admissions into hospitals under HA and private hospitals), 32.7% were fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employers. Analysed by type of hospitals admitted, the corresponding percentage for those admissions into private hospitals was higher, at 78.9%. For those 153 800 admissions into private hospitals of which the hospital charges were covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer, 47.8% were fully covered or subsidised. (Table 5.6)

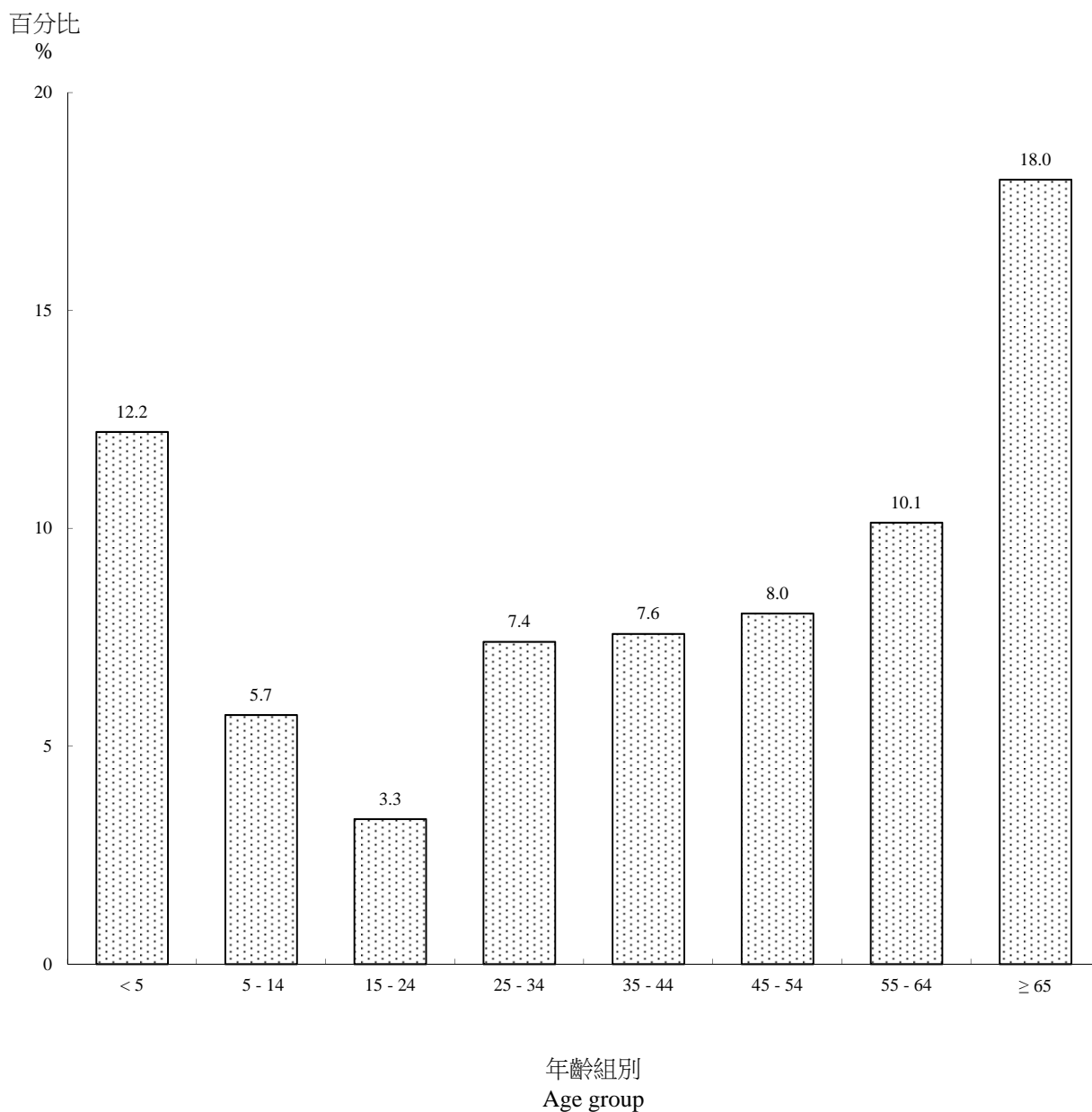
入住醫院所屬類別及住院病人有否受私人醫療保險保障

5.24 在 642 100 次入住本地醫院中，有 302 800 次的住院病人有受私人醫療保險保障（包括私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或個人購買的醫療保險）。其中 55.6%曾入住香港私家醫院，44.4%則曾入住醫管局轄下的醫院。（表 5.7）

Type of hospitals admitted and whether in-patients were covered by private health insurance

5.24 Of the 642 100 admissions into local hospitals, 302 800 were pertaining to in-patients who were covered by private health insurance (including medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector and/ or medical insurance purchased by individuals). Among them, 55.6% had been admitted into private hospitals in Hong Kong, while 44.4% had been admitted into hospitals under HA. (Table 5.7)

圖 5.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士的比率*
 Chart 5.1 Rate* of persons admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by age

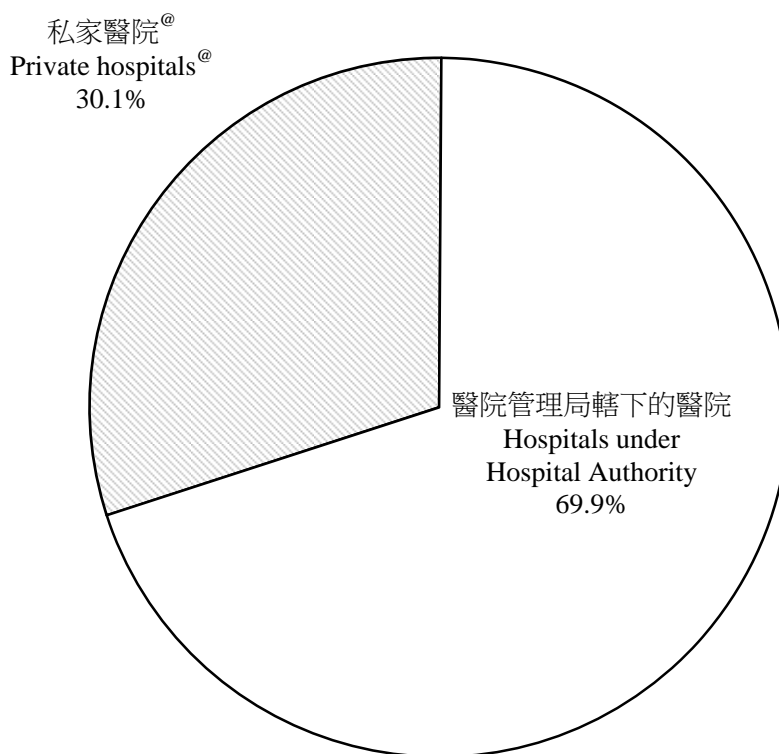


註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

圖 5.2 按入住醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內最後一次入住醫院次數的百分比分布

Chart 5.2 Percentage distribution of last admissions into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by type of hospitals admitted



註釋：[@] 包括在最後一次中約 6 000 次入住香港以外地區醫院的次數。

Note: [@] Including around 6 000 last admissions into hospitals outside Hong Kong

表 5.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目
Table 5.1a In-patients admitted into hospitals during the 12 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*
< 5	19.0	6.3	13.1	15.2	4.4	11.3	34.2	5.3	12.2
5 - 14	17.5	5.8	6.2	13.7	3.9	5.2	31.1	4.8	5.7
15 - 24	11.9	3.9	3.1	13.7	3.9	3.6	25.6	3.9	3.3
25 - 34	17.9	5.9	3.9	53.3	15.4	10.6	71.1	11.0	7.4
35 - 44	30.0	10.0	6.5	47.3	13.6	8.5	77.3	11.9	7.6
45 - 54	41.1	13.6	7.8	52.4	15.1	8.3	93.4	14.4	8.0
55 - 64	57.8	19.2	10.5	55.2	15.9	9.8	113.0	17.4	10.1
≥ 65	106.4	35.3	20.0	95.9	27.7	16.2	202.3	31.2	18.0
合計 [^] Overall [^]	301.5 (46.5)	100.0	9.0	346.6 (53.5)	100.0	9.6	648.1 (100.0)	100.0	9.3
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	56			50			54		

註釋：[@] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約 6 400 人）。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的男性為例，13.1% 曾為住院病人。

[^] 括號內的數字表示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [@] Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 400 persons).

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 13.1% 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12個月內入住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 hospitals admitted during the 12 months before enumeration

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	在統計前12個月內入住醫院所屬類別 [#] Type of hospitals admitted during the 12 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 ⁺	147.9	32.2	117.1	58.8	260.8	40.2	7.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	311.7	67.8	82.0	41.2	387.3	59.8	11.8
退休人士 Retired persons	181.5	39.5	27.9	14.0	205.3	31.7	17.4
料理家務者 Home-makers	63.3	13.8	23.0	11.5	85.6	13.2	11.7
學生 Students	37.3	8.1	21.8	11.0	58.2	9.0	5.1
其他 Others	29.6	6.4	9.2	4.6	38.3	5.9	17.7
合計 [^] Overall [^]	459.5	100.0	199.1	100.0	648.1	100.0	9.3
		(70.9)		(30.7)			

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

[@] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約 6 400 人）。

[@] Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 400 persons).

* 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，7.1%曾為住院病人。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 7.1% were in-patients.

⁺ 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.

[^] 括號內的數字表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 12 個月內曾經入住醫院管理局轄下的醫院、香港私家醫院及香港以外地區的醫院，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 add up to 100 as a person might have been admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority, private hospitals in Hong Kong and hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 5.1c 按住戶每月入息及在統計前12個月內入住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 hospitals admitted during the 12 months before enumeration

住戶每月入息 (港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	在統計前12個月內入住醫院所屬類別 [#]								
	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	62.4	13.6	14.7	9.5	4.8	2.2	70.4	10.9	16.6
5,000 - 9,999	46.7	10.2	12.4	6.9	3.5	1.8	52.9	8.2	14.1
10,000 - 14,999	46.7	10.2	9.3	10.8	5.4	2.1	56.6	8.7	11.2
15,000 - 19,999	43.5	9.5	6.7	12.8	6.4	2.0	55.5	8.6	8.6
20,000 - 24,999	54.5	11.9	7.4	14.4	7.3	2.0	68.2	10.5	9.3
25,000 - 29,999	40.1	8.7	5.9	14.5	7.3	2.1	53.0	8.2	7.8
30,000 - 39,999	62.1	13.5	5.5	25.8	13.0	2.3	87.1	13.4	7.7
40,000 - 49,999	39.7	8.6	4.8	25.4	12.8	3.1	63.7	9.8	7.8
≥ 50,000	63.8	13.9	3.9	79.0	39.7	4.8	140.6	21.7	8.5
合計 [^] Overall [^]	459.5	100.0	6.6	199.1	100.0	2.9	648.1	100.0	9.3
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		22,800			41,900			26,900	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes： # Multiple answers were allowed.

@ 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約 6 400 人）。

@ Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 400 persons).

* 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 元的住戶的人士為例，16.6% 曾為住院病人。

* 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, 16.6% were in-patients.

^ 括號內的數字表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 12 個月內曾經入住醫院管理局轄下的醫院、香港私家醫院及香港以外地區的醫院，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 add up to 100 as a person might have been admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority, private hospitals in Hong Kong and hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 5.1d 按在統計前12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 12 months before enumeration

在統計前12個月內的入院次數* Number of admissions* during the 12 months before enumeration	人數 [@] No. of persons [@] (’000)	百分比 %
1	528.0	81.5
2	73.7	11.4
3	22.1	3.4
≥ 4	24.3	3.8
總計 Total	648.1	100.0

註釋：* 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

[@] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約 6 400 人）。

Notes: * “Number of admissions” refers to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.

[@] Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 400 persons).

表 5.1e 按年齡及在統計前12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 12 months before enumeration

年齡組別 Age group	在統計前12個月內的入院次數*					
	Number of admissions* during the 12 months before enumeration					
	一次 Once		兩次或以上 Twice or 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	26.2	5.0	8.0	6.7	34.2	5.3
5 - 14	27.8	5.3	3.3	2.8	31.1	4.8
15 - 24	22.2	4.2	3.3	2.8	25.6	3.9
25 - 34	63.8	12.1	7.4	6.1	71.1	11.0
35 - 44	68.8	13.0	8.5	7.0	77.3	11.9
45 - 54	80.4	15.2	13.1	10.9	93.4	14.4
55 - 64	93.7	17.8	19.3	16.1	113.0	17.4
≥ 65	145.0	27.5	57.2	47.7	202.3	31.2
總計 [^] Total [^]	528.0	100.0 (81.5)	120.1	100.0 (18.5)	648.1	100.0 (100.0)
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	52		63		54	

註釋： * 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

[®] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約 6 400 人）。

[^] 括號內的數字表示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * “Number of admissions” refers to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.

[®] Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 400 persons).

[^] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients.

表 5.1f 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障[#]劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目

Table 5.1f In-patients admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals[#]

是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障 [#] Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals [#]	人數 [@] No. of persons [@] (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies	89.4	13.8	7.7
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals	129.2	19.9	10.2
同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently	115.1	17.8	10.2
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two conditions	314.3	48.5	9.2
合計 Overall	648.1	100.0	9.3

註釋：[#] 上表的分析並沒有考慮僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及個人購買的醫療保險中所享有的醫療保障的類型。

[@] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約 6 400 人）。

* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，7.7% 曾為住院病人。

Notes: [#] Analysis in the above table is irrespective of the types of medical protection entitled/ covered in the medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and medical insurance purchased by individuals.

[@] Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 400 persons).

* 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, 7.7% were in-patients.

表 5.1g 按有否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目

Table 5.1g In-patients admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by whether had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine

有否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病 Whether had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine	人數 [®] No. of persons [®] (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	357.4	55.1	18.0
沒有 No	290.7	44.9	5.8
合計 Overall	648.1	100.0	9.3

註釋：[®] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約 6 400 人）。

* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士為例，18.0% 曾為住院病人。

Notes: [®] Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 400 persons).

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, 18.0% were in-patients.

表 5.2 按整體健康狀況的自我評估劃分的15歲及以上在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目

Table 5.2 In-patients aged 15 and over admitted into hospitals during the 12 months 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	2.5	0.4	5.8
很好 Very good	34.7	5.9	4.8
好 Good	221.1	37.9	6.8
一般 Fair	253.0	43.4	12.9
差 Poor	71.5	12.3	41.1
合計 Overall	582.7	100.0	9.5

註釋：[@] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的 15 歲及以上住院病人（約 6 400 人）。

* 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 15 歲及以上人士為例，5.8% 曾為住院病人。

Notes: [@] Including in-patients aged 15 and over who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 400 persons).

* 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, 5.8% were in-patients.

表 5.3a 按行業類別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾住院的就業人士數目
Table 5.3a Employed persons who had been hospitalised during the 12 months before enumeration by industry sector

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 [®] No. of persons [®] (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造、進出口貿易及批發 Manufacturing, import/ export trade and wholesale	39.7	15.7	7.5
建造 Construction	26.7	10.6	6.5
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	38.4	15.2	5.6
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	37.9	15.0	7.3
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	55.7	22.1	7.7
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	52.7	20.9	8.1
其他 Others	1.1	0.4	6.3
合計 Overall	252.1	100.0	7.1

註釋：[®] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的就業人士（約 3 500 人）。

* 在個別行業類別中佔所有就業人士的百分比。以所有從事製造、進出口貿易及批發業的就業人士為例，7.5%曾住院。

Notes: [®] Including employed persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 3 500 persons).

* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all employed persons engaged in the manufacturing, import/ export trade and wholesale sectors, 7.5% had been hospitalised.

表 5.3b 按職業組別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾住院的就業人士數目
Table 5.3b Employed persons who had been hospitalised during the 12 months before enumeration 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	36.9	14.6	10.0
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	63.3	25.1	7.4
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	48.0	19.0	6.5
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	39.8	15.8	5.7
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	17.9	7.1	7.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	16.2	6.4	8.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	30.1	11.9	7.2
其他 Others	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	252.1	100.0	7.1

註釋：[@] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的就業人士（約 3 500 人）。

* 在個別職業組別中佔所有就業人士的百分比。以所有身為經理及行政級人員的就業人士為例，10.0%曾住院。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [@] Including employed persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 3 500 persons).

* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all employed persons working as managers and administrators, 10.0% had been hospitalised.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 5.4 按入住的醫院病房類別及入住醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前12個月內最後一次入住醫院的次數

Table 5.4 Last admissions into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by type of wards admitted and type of hospitals admitted

入住的醫院病房類別 Type of wards admitted	入住醫院所屬類別 Type of hospitals 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 %
頭等病房／私家病房 First class/ Private ward	‡	‡	9.6	4.9	10.5	1.6
二等病房／半私家病房 Second class/ Semi-private ward	3.5	0.8	26.3	13.5	29.8	4.6
普通病房 General class	442.1	97.5	155.5	79.8	597.6	92.2
日間病房 Day ward	6.5	1.4	3.4	1.8	9.9	1.5
其他* Others*	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
總計 [^] Total [^]	453.2	100.0 (69.9)	194.9	100.0 (30.1)	648.1	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：[@] 包括在最後一次中約 6 000 次入住香港以外地區的醫院的次數。

Notes: [@] Including around 6 000 last admissions into hospitals outside Hong Kong.

* 其他包括隔離病房。

* Others include isolation ward.

[^] 括號內的數字表示在所有最後一次入住醫院的次數中所佔的百分比。

[^] Figures in brackets represent the percentage in respect of all last admissions into hospitals.

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 5.5 按住院病人所支付的住院費用劃分的在統計前12個月內最後一次入住香港私家醫院的次數

Table 5.5 Last admissions into private hospitals in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration by amount of hospital charges paid by in-patients

住院病人所支付的住院費用 [@] (港元) Hospital charges paid by in-patients [@] (HK\$)	次數* No.* (‘000)	百分比 %
已知 Known	167.6	88.8
< 5,000	3.7	1.9
5,000 - 9,999	6.1	3.3
10,000 - 19,999	35.9	19.0
20,000 - 29,999	38.0	20.1
30,000 - 39,999	26.7	14.1
≥ 40,000	57.2	30.3
不詳 Unknown	21.2	11.2
總計 Total	188.9	100.0
住院費用中位數 [#] (港元) Median amount of hospital charges [#] (HK\$)	30,000	

註釋：[@] 包括由醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼的金額。

* 不包括入住香港以外地區的醫院的次數。

撇除住院費用不詳的住院次數。

Notes: [@] Including the amount covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer.

* Excluding admissions into hospital outside Hong Kong.

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醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前12個月內最後一次入住醫院而且需要支付住院費用的次數

Table 5.6 Last admissions into hospitals with hospital charges during the 12 months before enumeration by whether hospital charges were covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer/ percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidised and type of hospitals 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 subsidised by employer/ percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidised	入住醫院所屬類別 Type of hospitals 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	57.9	12.8	153.8	78.9	211.7	32.7
< 50%	1.2	(2.0)	4.9	(3.2)	6.1	(2.9)
50% - < 100%	10.7	(18.5)	64.4	(41.9)	75.1	(35.5)
100%	43.1	(74.5)	73.5	(47.8)	116.6	(55.1)
不詳 Unknown	2.9	(5.1)	10.9	(7.1)	13.8	(6.5)
否 No	395.4	87.2	41.1	21.1	436.4	67.3
總計 Total	453.2	100.0	194.9	100.0	648.1	100.0

註釋：[®] 包括在最後一次中約 6 000 次入住香港以外地區的醫院的次數。

[^] 括號內的數字表示在個別最後一次入住的醫院所屬類別中，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。

Notes: [®] Including around 6 000 last admissions into hospitals outside Hong Kong.

[^] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all last admissions with hospital charges covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer in the respective type of hospitals admitted.

表 5.7 按入住醫院所屬類別及住院病人有否受私人醫療保險保障^{#@}劃分的在統計前12個月內最後一次入住香港醫院次數
Table 5.7 Last admissions into hospitals in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration by type of hospitals admitted and whether in-patients were covered by private health insurance^{#@}

入住醫院所屬類別 Type of hospitals admitted	住院病人有否受私人醫療保險保障 ^{#@} Whether in-patients were covered by private health insurance ^{#@}					
	有 Yes		否 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 %
醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority	134.5	44.4	318.7	93.9	453.2	70.6
私家醫院 [^] Private hospitals [^]	168.2	55.6	20.6	6.1	188.9	29.4
總計 Total	302.8	100.0	339.3	100.0	642.1	100.0

註釋：[#] 指那些正在享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士，不論他們是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。但那些只享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利的人士則不包括在內。

[@] 上表的分析並沒有考慮僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及個人購買的醫療保險中所享有的醫療保障的類型。

[^] 不包括入住香港以外地區的醫院的次數。

Notes: [#] Referring to persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, irrespective of whether they were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority. However, persons entitled to medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority only were not included.

[@] Analysis in the above table is irrespective of the types of medical protection entitled/ covered in the medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and medical insurance purchased by individuals.

[^] Excluding admissions into hospitals outside Hong Kong.

6 接受牙醫診治情況 Dental consultation

6.1 在是項統計調查中，所有年齡的受訪者均被問及有否定期檢查牙齒及在統計前 12 個月內使用牙醫服務的情況，包括在香港及以外地區牙科診所接受的牙醫檢查及／或診治。

有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士

6.2 根據統計調查的結果，估計約 2 139 600 人有定期接受牙齒檢查，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 30.7%。（表 6.1a）

6.3 在該 2 139 600 名人士中，51.2%每隔 1 年至少於 2 年檢查牙齒一次，而 43.5%則每隔 6 個月至少於 1 年檢查牙齒一次。（表 6.1b）

年齡及性別

6.4 在該 2 139 600 名人士中，19.3%年齡為 15 歲以下，17.8%年齡為 45-54 歲及 15.8%年齡為 35-44 歲。15 歲以下的兒童有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率最高，為 50.0%，這可能是由於就讀小學的學生享有學童牙科保健服務。其次為 35-44 歲人士(33.2%)及 45-54 歲人士(32.9%)。（圖 6.1 及表 6.1a）

6.5 在該 2 139 600 名人士中，52.6%為女性及 47.4%為男性。女性有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率為 31.0%，而男性的比率則為 30.3%。（表 6.1a）

經濟活動身分

6.6 在該 2 139 600 名人士中，54.6%為從事經濟活動人士，而 45.4%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 47.9%。（表 6.1c）

6.1 In this survey, respondents of all ages were asked whether they had regular teeth check-up and their utilisation of dental services during the 12 months before enumeration, including teeth check-up and/ or dental consultations made at dental clinics both in and outside Hong Kong.

Persons who had regular teeth check-up

6.2 According to the survey findings, it was estimated that some 2 139 600 persons had their teeth regularly checked up, constituting 30.7% of the total population covered in the survey. (Table 6.1a)

6.3 Of those 2 139 600 persons, 51.2% had their teeth checked up once a year to less than 2 years and 43.5%, once every 6 months to less than a year. (Table 6.1b)

Age and sex

6.4 Of those 2 139 600 persons, 19.3% were aged below 15, 17.8% were aged 45-54 and 15.8% were aged 35-44. The rate of persons having their teeth regularly checked up was the highest for children aged below 15, at 50.0%, probably because students studying in primary schools were eligible for the School Dental Care Service. This was followed by persons aged 35-44 (33.2%) and those aged 45-54 (32.9%). (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1a)

6.5 Of those 2 139 600 persons, 52.6% were females and 47.4% were males. The rate of females having their teeth regularly checked up was 31.0%, as against 30.3% for males. (Table 6.1a)

Economic activity status

6.6 Of those 2 139 600 persons, 54.6% were economically active and 45.4% were economically inactive. Students had the highest rate of having their teeth regularly checked up, at 47.9%. (Table 6.1c)

住戶每月入息

6.7 在該 2 139 600 名人士中，37.0%來自每月入息為 50,000 元及以上的住戶。除了來自住戶每月入息少於 5,000 元的人士外，有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的比率隨着其住戶每月入息增加而上升，由來自住戶每月入息 5,000 元至 9,999 元的人士的 14.7%，上升至來自住戶每月入息為 50,000 元及以上人士的 47.8%。
(表 6.1d)

在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士

6.8 約 2 723 300 名人士在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙齒檢查或診治，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 39.0%。
(表 6.2a)

有否定期檢查牙齒

6.9 在該 2 723 300 名人士中，約 1 980 000 人 (72.7%) 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 (92.5%) 較沒有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士 (15.4%) 明顯為高。
(表 6.2a)

年齡及性別

6.10 在該 2 723 300 名人士中，17.3%年齡為 45-54 歲，16.4%年齡為 55-64 歲，及 15.7%年齡為 15 歲以下。15 歲以下的兒童接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 51.8%。其次是年齡為 45-54 歲及 35-44 歲人士，相應比率分別為 40.6%和 40.4%。
(圖 6.2 及表 6.2b)

6.11 在該 2 723 300 名人士中，53.0%為女性及 47.0%為男性。女性接受牙醫診治的比率較男性略高。女性接受牙醫診治的整體比率為 39.8%，而男性則為 38.3%。
(表 6.2b)

Monthly household income

6.7 Of those 2 139 600 persons, 37.0% were from households with a monthly household income of \$50,000 and over. Except for those with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, the rate of persons having their teeth regularly checked up increased with their monthly household income, from 14.7% for those with monthly household income of \$5,000-\$9,999, to 47.8% for those with monthly household income of \$50,000 and over. (Table 6.1d)

Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration

6.8 Some 2 723 300 persons had their teeth checked or treated during the 12 months before enumeration, constituting 39.0% of the total population covered in the survey. (Table 6.2a)

Whether had regular teeth check-up

6.9 Of those 2 723 300 persons, some 1 980 000 persons (72.7%) had regular teeth check-up. The dental consultation rate for those who had their teeth regularly checked up (92.5%) was much higher than those who did not have their teeth regularly checked up (15.4%). (Table 6.2a)

Age and sex

6.10 Of those 2 723 300 persons, 17.3% were aged 45-54, 16.4% were aged 55-64, and 15.7% were aged below 15. Children aged below 15 had the highest dental consultation rate, at 51.8%, followed by persons aged 45-54 and aged 35-44, at 40.6% and 40.4% respectively. (Chart 6.2 and Table 6.2b)

6.11 Of those 2 723 300 persons, 53.0% were females and 47.0% were males. Females had a slightly higher dental consultation rate than males. The overall dental consultation rate for females was 39.8%, as against 38.3% for males. (Table 6.2b)

經濟活動身分

6.12 在該 2 723 300 名人士中，53.5%為從事經濟活動人士；其餘 46.5%為非從事經濟活動人士，包括 21.9%為學生、14.6%為退休人士及 9.4%為料理家務者。學生接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 51.8%。其次為從事經濟活動人士（39.4%）。（表 6.2c）

住戶每月入息

6.13 在該 2 723 300 名人士中，32.5%來自每月入息為 50,000 元及以上的住戶。除了來自住戶每月入息少於 5,000 元的人士外，接受牙醫診治的人士的比率一般隨着其住戶每月入息增加而上升。住戶每月入息為 5,000 元至 9,999 元的人士接受牙醫診治的比率為 26.7%，此比率上升至住戶每月入息為 50,000 元及以上的人士的 53.4%。（表 6.2d）

接受牙醫診治次數

6.14 在該 2 723 300 名人士中，大部分（84.7%）在統計前 12 個月內曾接受一次牙醫診治。另 9.4%曾接受兩次牙醫診治及 5.8%曾接受三次或以上牙醫診治。他們在統計前 12 個月內接受牙醫診治的平均次數為 1.3 次。（表 6.2e）

有否醫療福利及醫療保險

6.15 在該 2 723 300 名人士中，21.7%只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利；20.4%只受個人購買的醫療保險保障；25.3%同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障；而 32.6%則兩者皆沒有。同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士接受牙醫診治的比率最高，達 60.8%。（表 6.2f）

Economic activity status

6.12 Of those 2 723 300 persons, 53.5% were economically active. The remaining 46.5% were economically inactive persons, with 21.9% being students; 14.6%, retired persons; and 9.4%, home-makers. The dental consultation rate was the highest for students, at 51.8%, followed by economically active persons (39.4%). (Table 6.2c)

Monthly household income

6.13 Of those 2 723 300 persons, 32.5% were from households with a monthly household income of \$50,000 and over. Except for those with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, the dental consultation rate of persons generally increased with their monthly household income. The dental consultation rate was 26.7% for those with monthly household income of \$5,000-\$9,999, which increased to 53.4% for those with monthly household income of \$50,000 and over. (Table 6.2d)

Number of dental consultations

6.14 Of those 2 723 300 persons, the majority (84.7%) had made dental consultation once during the 12 months before enumeration, 9.4% had made dental consultations twice, and 5.8% had made dental consultations thrice or more. The average number of dental consultations made by those persons during the 12 months before enumeration was 1.3. (Table 6.2e)

Whether had medical benefits and medical insurance

6.15 Of those 2 723 300 persons, 21.7% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies; 20.4%, only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals; 25.3%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently; and 32.6%, neither of the two conditions. Persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently had the highest dental consultation rate, at 60.8%. (Table 6.2f)

統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治的情況

6.16 統計調查亦搜集了該 2 723 300 名人士在統計前 12 個月內最後一次接受牙醫診治的情況的資料。

所求診的牙科診所類別

6.17 就該 2 723 300 名在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士而言，他們在最後一次接受牙醫診治中，到香港私家牙科診所求診的佔 72.1%，政府牙科診所佔 23.9%，而其他類別的牙科診所則佔 4.0%。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在香港以外地區的牙科診所。（圖 6.3 及表 6.2g）

6.18 再按經濟活動身分分析，超過一半（59.8%）的學生是在政府牙科診所接受最後一次牙醫診治，主要為衛生署轄下的學童牙科診所。至於從事經濟活動人士，其最後一次接受牙醫診治，大部分（85.8%）是向香港私家牙科診所求診。（表 6.2g）

所接受的主要牙科診療類別

6.19 就該 2 723 300 名在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士而言，他們在最後一次接受牙醫診治中，有 83.7% 接受「牙齒檢查」；76.4%「洗牙」；及 13.1%「補牙」。（表 6.2h）

6.20 再按年齡組別分析，就 15 歲以下的兒童而言，他們在最後一次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔很大比例，達 98.1%。「洗牙」則相對地在年齡介乎 25 歲至 44 歲人士中較普遍，有關比例達 87.0%。至於年齡在 65 歲及以上人士，他們所接受的牙科診療類別普遍亦為「牙齒檢查」（68.0%）及「洗牙」（50.2%），但接受「脫牙」及「鑲牙」的比例較其他年齡組別相對為高。（表 6.2h）

The last dental consultation made before enumeration

6.16 Information on the last dental consultation made during the 12 months before enumeration by those 2 723 300 persons was also collected in the survey.

Type of dental clinics attended

6.17 Of the last dental consultations made by the 2 723 300 persons who had dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration, 72.1% were made in private dental clinics in Hong Kong, 23.9% were made in Government dental clinics while 4.0% in other types of dental clinics. Government dental clinics refer to dental clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority, while other dental clinics include Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics outside Hong Kong. (Chart 6.3 and Table 6.2g)

6.18 Further analysed by economic activity status, over one-half (59.8%) of students had their last dental consultations made in Government dental clinics, largely the Student Dental Clinics under the Department of Health. For economically active persons, the majority (85.8%) had their last consultations made in private dental clinics in Hong Kong. (Table 6.2g)

Major type of dental treatment received

6.19 Of the last consultations made by the 2 723 300 persons who had dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration, 83.7% were for “teeth check-up”; 76.4% for “scaling and polishing”; and 13.1% for “filling”. (Table 6.2h)

6.20 Further analysed by age group, for children aged below 15, a large proportion (98.1%) had “teeth check-up” in their last dental consultations. “Scaling and polishing” was relatively more common for persons aged between 25 and 44, with a proportion of 87.0%. For persons aged 65 and over, the common types of dental treatment were also “teeth check-up” (68.0%) and “scaling and polishing” (50.2%), but “extraction of teeth” and “prosthesis treatment” comprised relatively larger proportions compared to other age groups. (Table 6.2h)

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

6.21 在 1 974 900 次向香港非政府牙科診所求診的在統計前 12 個月內最後一次接受牙醫診治中，16.8% 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」是指支付給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 1 974 900 次向香港非政府牙科診所求診的最後一次接受牙醫診治中，15.8% 的診金淨額為 500 元至 599 元，及 15.5% 的診金淨額為 400 元至 499 元。撇除診金款額不詳的接受牙醫診治次數，在香港非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的每次診金淨額中位數為 450 元。（表 6.3b）

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

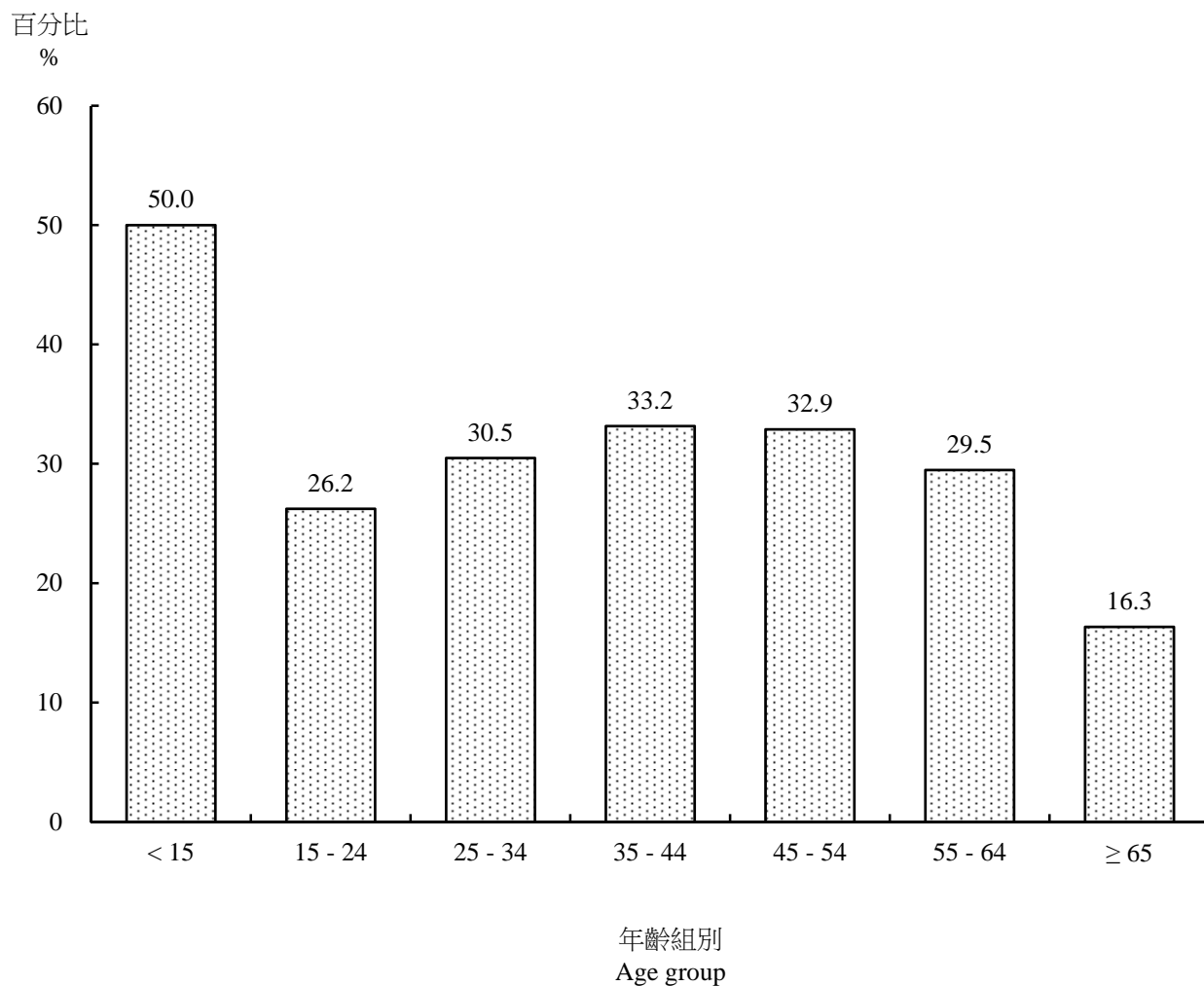
6.21 Of the 1 974 900 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration, the consultation fees for 16.8% of such consultations were fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer. (Table 6.3a)

Net consultation fee

6.22 “Net consultation fee” refers to the net payment in respect of the last dental consultation made to a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and/ or insurance company. Of the 1 974 900 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong, 15.8% were with a net consultation fee of \$500-\$599, and 15.5% were with a net consultation fee of \$400-\$499. Excluding consultations of which the fee was unknown, the median net consultation fee per dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong was \$450. (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*

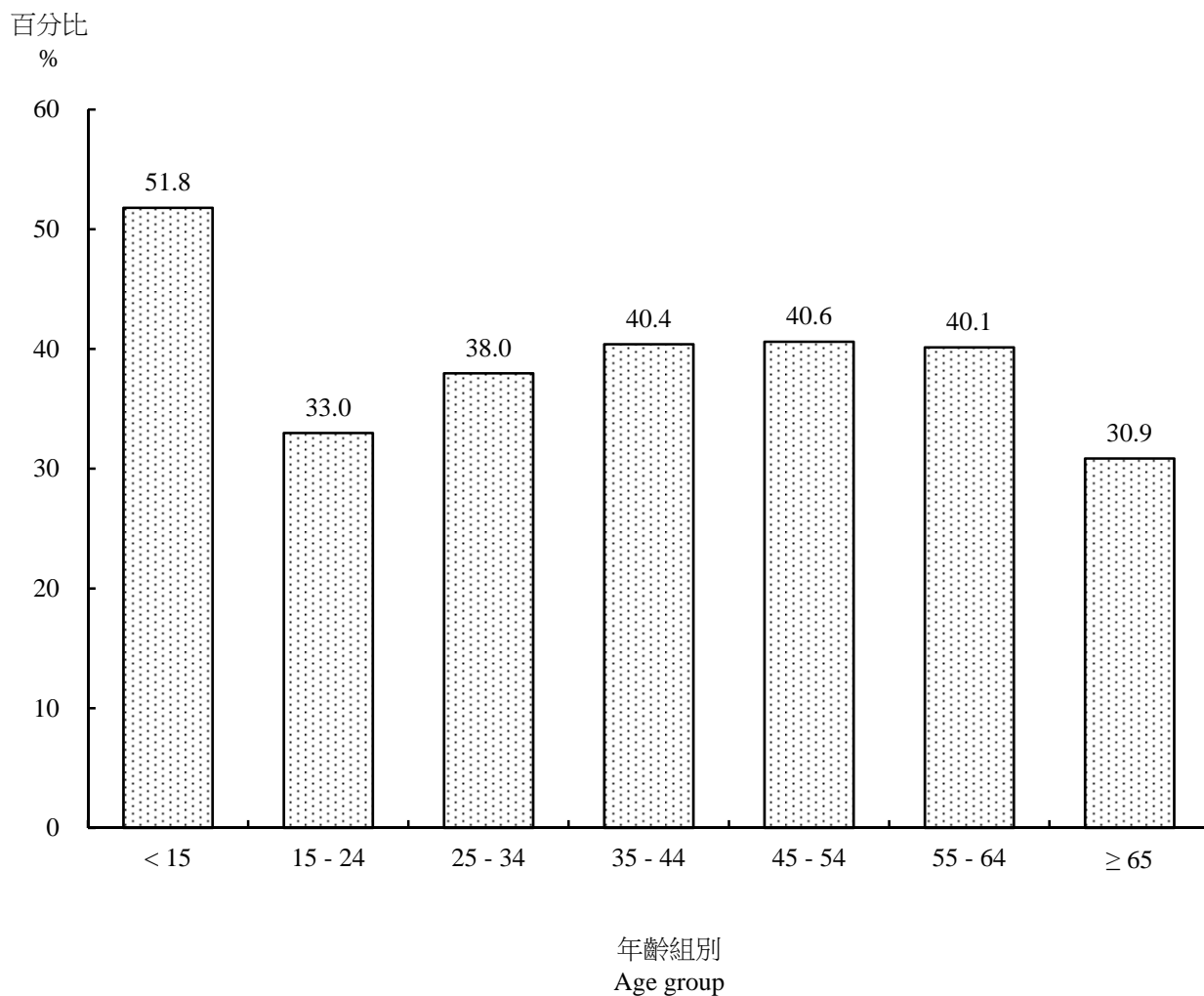
Chart 6.1 Rate* of persons who had their teeth regularly checked up by age



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.

圖 6.2 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 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 12 months before enumeration by age

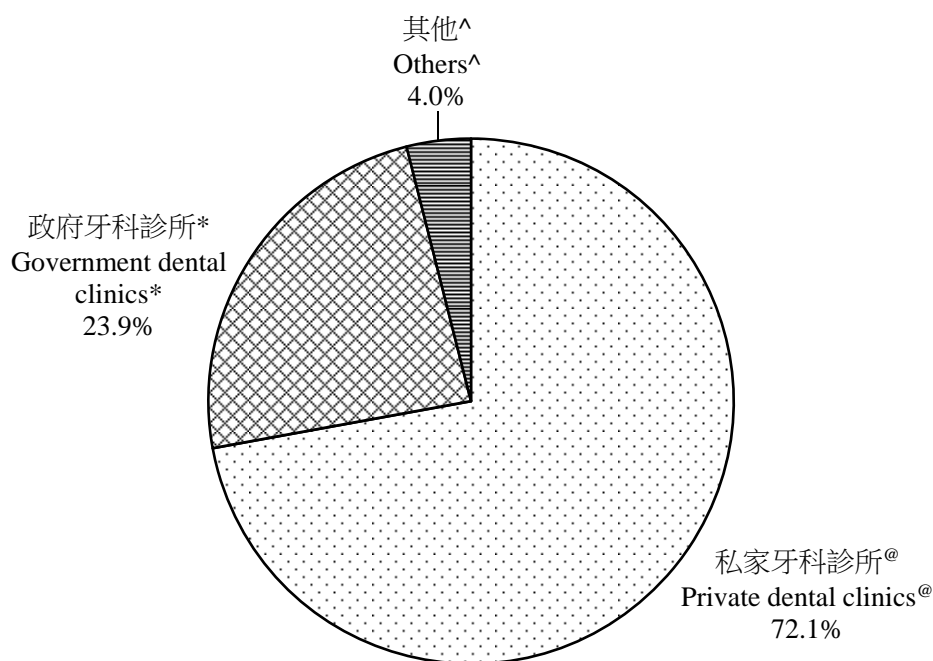


註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

圖 6.3 按統計前最後一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 12 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 12 months before enumeration by type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration



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。

@ 包括在香港的慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所接受牙醫診治的人士（約 85 300 人）。

^ 包括在菲臘親王牙科醫院（約 10 500 人）及在香港以外地區的牙科診所（約 97 100 人）接受牙醫診治的人士。

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

@ Including persons who had dental consultation at dental clinics of charitable organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong (around 85 300 persons).

^ Including persons who had dental consultation at Prince Philip Dental Hospital (around 10 500 persons) and dental clinics outside Hong Kong (around 97 100 persons).

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	218.1	21.5	50.8	194.4	17.3	49.1	412.5	19.3	50.0
15 - 24	99.9	9.9	25.7	101.4	9.0	26.8	201.3	9.4	26.2
25 - 34	124.7	12.3	27.3	168.4	15.0	33.4	293.2	13.7	30.5
35 - 44	150.2	14.8	32.6	188.0	16.7	33.7	338.1	15.8	33.2
45 - 54	169.0	16.7	32.1	212.9	18.9	33.6	381.9	17.8	32.9
55 - 64	160.6	15.8	29.1	168.4	15.0	29.9	329.0	15.4	29.5
≥ 65	91.2	9.0	17.2	92.4	8.2	15.6	183.6	8.6	16.3
合計 [#] Overall [#]	1 013.7	100.0	30.3	1 125.9	100.0	31.0	2 139.6	100.0	30.7
		(47.4)			(52.6)			(100.0)	

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 15 歲以下的男性為例，50.8% 有定期接受牙齒檢查。

括號內的數字表示在所有有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ⁺ Including persons who had their teeth checked up regularly outside Hong Kong.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 50.8% 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 %
少於6個月 Less than 6 months	56.2	2.6
6個月至少於1年 6 months to less than 1 year	930.0	43.5
1年至少於2年 1 year to less than 2 years	1 094.8	51.2
2年及以上 2 years and over	58.6	2.7
總計 Total	2 139.6	100.0

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士。

Note: ⁺ Including persons who had their teeth checked up regularly outside Hong Kong.

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 [#]	1 168.0	54.6	31.6
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	971.6	45.4	29.6
學生 Students	551.1	25.8	47.9
退休人士 Retired persons	231.2	10.8	19.6
料理家務者 Home-makers	178.4	8.3	24.4
其他 Others	11.1	0.5	5.1
合計 Overall	2 139.6	100.0	30.7

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士。

* 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，31.6%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: ⁺ Including persons who had their teeth checked up regularly outside Hong Kong.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 31.6% 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	73.8	3.4	17.4
5,000 - 9,999	55.2	2.6	14.7
10,000 - 14,999	102.9	4.8	20.4
15,000 - 19,999	140.8	6.6	21.7
20,000 - 24,999	178.0	8.3	24.3
25,000 - 29,999	187.6	8.8	27.6
30,000 - 39,999	334.8	15.6	29.5
40,000 - 49,999	275.8	12.9	33.6
≥ 50,000	790.7	37.0	47.8
合計 Overall	2 139.6	100.0	30.7
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		39,900	

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士。

* 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 元的住戶的人士為例，17.4% 有定期接受牙齒檢查。

Notes: ⁺ Including persons who had their teeth checked up regularly outside Hong Kong.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons from households with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, 17.4% had their teeth regularly checked up.

表 6.2a 按是否有定期接受牙齒檢查劃分的在統計前12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 12 months before enumeration by whether had their teeth regularly checked up

是否有定期接受牙齒檢查 Whether had their teeth regularly checked up	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
是 Yes	1 980.0	72.7	92.5
否 No	743.2	27.3	15.4
合計 Overall	2 723.3	100.0	39.0

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 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，92.5%在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Notes: ⁺ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 92.5% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 6.2b 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12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 12 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	223.2	17.4	52.0	204.0	14.1	51.5	427.2	15.7	51.8
15 - 24	119.6	9.3	30.8	133.5	9.3	35.2	253.1	9.3	33.0
25 - 34	160.5	12.5	35.1	204.6	14.2	40.5	365.1	13.4	38.0
35 - 44	185.8	14.5	40.3	226.1	15.7	40.5	411.9	15.1	40.4
45 - 54	204.0	15.9	38.7	267.5	18.5	42.2	471.5	17.3	40.6
55 - 64	219.4	17.1	39.7	228.4	15.8	40.5	447.8	16.4	40.1
≥ 65	168.3	13.1	31.7	178.4	12.4	30.1	346.7	12.7	30.9
合計 [#] Overall [#]	1 280.8	100.0	38.3	1 442.5	100.0	39.8	2 723.3	100.0	39.0
		(47.0)			(53.0)			(100.0)	

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 15 歲以下的男性為例，52.0%在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

括號內的數字表示在所有曾接受牙醫診治的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ⁺ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 52.0% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had dental consultation.

表 6.2c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前12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 12 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 [#]	1 456.0	53.5	39.4
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 267.3	46.5	38.6
學生 Students	596.4	21.9	51.8
退休人士 Retired persons	397.3	14.6	33.6
料理家務者 Home-makers	255.7	9.4	35.0
其他 Others	17.9	0.7	8.3
合計 Overall	2 723.3	100.0	39.0

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 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，39.4%在統計前 12 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: ⁺ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 39.4% had dental consultation during the 12 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12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 12 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	137.2	5.0	32.4
5,000 - 9,999	100.5	3.7	26.7
10,000 - 14,999	154.0	5.7	30.6
15,000 - 19,999	196.6	7.2	30.4
20,000 - 24,999	247.4	9.1	33.7
25,000 - 29,999	245.6	9.0	36.2
30,000 - 39,999	425.6	15.6	37.4
40,000 - 49,999	331.9	12.2	40.5
≥ 50,000	884.5	32.5	53.4
合計 Overall	2 723.3	100.0	39.0
住戶每月入息中位數（港元） Median monthly household income (HK\$)		36,600	

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 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 元的住戶的人士為例，32.4%在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Notes: ⁺ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, 32.4% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 6.2e 按在統計前12個月內的接受牙醫診治次數劃分的在統計前12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 12 months before enumeration by number of dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration

在統計前12個月內的接受牙醫診治次數 Number of dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 %
1	2 307.7	84.7
2	256.6	9.4
≥ 3	159.0	5.8
總計 Total	2 723.3	100.0
接受牙醫診治的平均次數 Average number of dental consultations		1.3

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

Note: ⁺ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong.

表 6.2f 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障^⑥劃分的在統計前12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 12 months before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals^⑥

是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及 是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障 ^⑥ Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals ^⑥	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies	590.5	21.7	50.7
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals	555.8	20.4	43.9
同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受 個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently	688.8	25.3	60.8
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two conditions	888.1	32.6	26.0
合計 Overall	2 723.3	100.0	39.0

註釋：^⑥ 上表的分析並沒有考慮僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及個人購買的醫療保險中所享有的醫療保障的類型。

⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

^{*} 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，50.7%在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Notes: ^⑥ Analysis in the above table is irrespective of the types of medical protection entitled/covered in the medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and medical insurance purchased by individuals.

⁺ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong.

^{*} 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, 50.7% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 6.2g 按經濟活動身分及統計前最後一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12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 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status and type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別 Type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration							
	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	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)	%
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	153.9	10.6	1 249.5	85.8	52.5	3.6	1 456.0	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	497.3	39.2	714.9	56.4	55.1	4.3	1 267.3	100.0
學生 Students	356.8	59.8	224.8	37.7	14.8	2.5	596.4	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	98.3	24.8	273.6	68.9	25.4	6.4	397.3	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	38.3	15.0	203.0	79.4	14.4	5.6	255.7	100.0
其他 Others	3.9	21.8	13.5	75.2	‡	‡	17.9	100.0
合計 Overall	651.2	23.9	1 964.4	72.1	107.6	4.0	2 723.3	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。

® 包括在香港的慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所接受牙醫診治的人士（約 85 300 人）。

^ 包括在菲臘親王牙科醫院（約 10 500 人）及在香港以外地區的牙科診所（約 97 100 人）接受牙醫診治的人士。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

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

® Including persons who had dental consultation at dental clinics of charitable organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong (around 85 300 persons).

^ Including persons who had dental consultation at Prince Philip Dental Hospital (around 10 500 persons) and dental clinics outside Hong Kong (around 97 100 persons).

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 6.2h 按統計前最後一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12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 12 months before enumeration by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation before enumeration and age

在統計前最後一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	
Major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation*	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	419.2 (98.1%)	212.7 (84.0%)	309.2 (84.7%)	353.2 (85.7%)	393.4 (83.4%)	355.0 (79.3%)	235.8 (68.0%)	2 278.3 (83.7%)
洗牙 Scaling and polishing	305.2 (71.4%)	207.9 (82.1%)	317.9 (87.1%)	357.9 (86.9%)	384.6 (81.6%)	332.6 (74.3%)	174.2 (50.2%)	2 080.1 (76.4%)
補牙 Filling	63.6 (14.9%)	24.4 (9.6%)	35.7 (9.8%)	46.2 (11.2%)	67.2 (14.3%)	74.6 (16.7%)	46.3 (13.4%)	357.9 (13.1%)
脫牙 Extraction of teeth	12.6 (3.0%)	8.8 (3.5%)	21.1 (5.8%)	18.4 (4.5%)	29.8 (6.3%)	40.8 (9.1%)	49.8 (14.4%)	181.3 (6.7%)
鑲牙 Prosthesis treatment	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	2.3 (0.5%)	8.0 (1.7%)	23.5 (5.2%)	41.1 (11.9%)	76.7 (2.8%)
其他 Others	8.9 (2.1%)	25.7 (10.2%)	17.3 (4.7%)	15.3 (3.7%)	32.9 (7.0%)	40.8 (9.1%)	68.2 (19.7%)	209.1 (7.7%)
合計 Overall	427.2	253.1	365.1	411.9	471.5	447.8	346.7	2 723.3

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 in the respective age groups.

⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士（約 97 100 人）。

⁺ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong (around 97 100 persons).

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

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12個月內最後一次在香港非政府牙科診所[®]接受牙醫診治的次數

Table 6.3a Last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong[®] during the 12 months before enumeration by whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised 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 subsidised by employer	牙醫診治次數 No. of dental consultations (‘000)	百分比 [#] % [#]
是 Yes	331.7	16.8
全部由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Fully covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	232.7	(70.2)
部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	99.0	(29.8)
否 No	1 484.5	75.2
不適用（免診金） Not applicable (free of charge)	19.4	1.0
不知道 Did not know	139.2	7.0
總計 Total	1 974.9	100.0

註釋：[®] 包括菲臘親王牙科醫院（約 10 500 次牙醫診治）及慈善團體或大專院校在香港的牙科診所（約 85 300 次牙醫診治）。

[#] 括號內的數字表示在所有診金由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼的就醫次數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [®] Including Prince Philip Dental Hospital (around 10 500 dental consultations) and dental clinics of charitable organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong (around 85 300 dental consultations).

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all consultations of which the consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer.

表 6.3b 按診金淨額劃分的在統計前12個月內最後一次在香港非政府牙科診所[@]接受牙醫診治的次數

Table 6.3b Last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong[@] during the 12 months before enumeration by net consultation fee

診金淨額* (港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	牙醫診治次數 No. of dental consultations (‘000)	百分比 %
0	281.4	14.2
1 - 199	82.8	4.2
200 - 299	66.1	3.3
300 - 399	211.8	10.7
400 - 499	305.2	15.5
500 - 599	313.0	15.8
600 - 999	210.7	10.7
1,000 - 1,999	177.0	9.0
≥ 2,000	187.8	9.5
不詳 Unknown	139.2	7.0
總計 Total	1 974.9	100.0
診金淨額中位數 [#] (港元) Median net consultation fee [#] (HK\$)	450	

註釋：[@] 包括菲臘親王牙科醫院（約 10 500 次牙醫診治）及慈善團體或大專院校在香港的牙科診所（約 85 300 次牙醫診治）。

* 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等所支付的費用。以長者醫療券所支付的費用亦不包括在內。

撇除診金淨額不詳的診治次數。

Notes : [@] Including Prince Philip Dental Hospital (around 10 500 dental consultations) and dental clinics of charitable organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong (around 85 300 dental consultations).

* Referring to the net payment made to a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and/ or insurance company, etc. The amount paid by Elderly Health Care Voucher was also excluded.

Excluding consultations of which the net consultation fee was unknown.

7 僱主／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，並劃分福利提供者與他們的關係是屬於他們現時的僱主、以前的僱主抑或是家屬現時／以前的僱主。享有該些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、中醫診治（包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫）、身體檢查、分娩等保障。此外，所有人士均被問及有否受個人購買的醫療保險所保障；若有，再問及其享有的醫療保障類別。

概念及定義

7.2 就是項統計調查而言，「僱主／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僱員或已退休。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；直接提供醫療的服務或透過醫療保險計劃間接提供的醫療福利。

7.3 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 respondents 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, previous employer or family member's current/previous employer. Respondents entitled to such benefits were further asked about the coverage of the benefits, i.e. whether consultation with practitioner of Western medicine (including general practitioners and specialists), hospitalisation, dental consultation, consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine (including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/ acupuncturists), medical check-up, maternity, etc. were covered. 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.

Concepts and definitions

7.2 For the purpose of the survey, “medical benefits provided by employers/ companies” refer 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.

7.3 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 medical benefits provided to employees in his/ her own company would also be treated as “employees entitled to medical benefits”.

7.4 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。

7.5 「醫療保險」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、中醫診治（包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫）、身體檢查、分娩等），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）**合併的醫療保險附加契約**亦包括在內。

7.6 「受私人醫療保險保障的人士」是指享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士，不論他／她是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。不過，只享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利的人士則不包括在內。

有關享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士的整體分析

7.7 在統計時，約3 564 300人享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利或受個人購買的醫療保險保障或兩者兼備，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的51.1%。（圖7.1及表7.1a）

7.4 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.

7.5 “Medical insurance” refers to **any package of medical insurance policies purchased by individuals covering any combinations of medical benefits** (such as consultation with practitioner of Western medicine, hospitalisation, dental consultation, consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/ acupuncturists, medical check-up, maternity, etc.) for general health care or a specific disease, including medical insurance rider packaged **in combination with other types of insurance** (such as life and accident insurance).

7.6 “Person covered by private health insurance” refers to a person entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, irrespective of whether he/ she was covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority. However, person entitled to medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority only was not included.

Overall analysis on persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

7.7 At the time of enumeration, some 3 564 300 persons or 51.1% of the total population covered in the survey 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 7.1a)

7.8 在該 3 564 300 人中，1 165 400 人 (32.7%) 只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利，包括 308 400 人 (8.7%) 只享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。另有 1 266 400 人 (35.5%) 只受個人購買的醫療保險保障，而其餘 1 132 500 人 (31.8%) 同時享有兩方面的醫療保障。在該 3 564 300 人中，3 255 900 人 (91.3%) 受私人醫療保險保障 (包括私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或個人購買的醫療保險)，不論他們是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。(圖 7.1、表 7.1a 及 7.1b)

7.8 Of those 3 564 300 persons, 1 165 400 (32.7%) were entitled to medical benefits from employers/ companies only, including 308 400 persons (8.7%) entitled to medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority only. While another 1 266 400 persons (35.5%) were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals only, the remaining 1 132 500 (31.8%) had both kinds of medical protection. Of those 3 564 300 persons, 3 255 900 persons (91.3%) were covered by private health insurance (including medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector and/ or medical insurance purchased by individuals), irrespective of whether they were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority. (Chart 7.1, Tables 7.1a and 7.1b)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.9 該 3 564 300 人的年齡中位數為 40 歲，其中 57.8% 的人士年齡介乎 25 至 54 歲。按性別分析，男性佔 48.5%，而女性則佔 51.5%。以佔個別年齡組別中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 65 歲及以上人士的 18.6% 與 35-44 歲人士的 68.3% 之間。(圖 7.2 及表 7.2a)

7.9 Those 3 564 300 persons had a median age of 40. 57.8% of them were aged between 25 and 54. Analysed by sex, 48.5% were males and 51.5% 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 18.6% for persons aged 65 and over to 68.3% for those aged 35-44. (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 3 564 300 人中，他們最普遍提及所享有的醫療保障類別為入住醫院 (90.6%)。其次為西醫診治 (65.6%)、牙醫診治 (32.0%)、中醫診治 (22.7%) 及身體檢查 (10.1%)。(表 7.2b)

7.10 For those 3 564 300 persons, the most commonly cited type of medical protection which they had was hospitalisation (90.6%), followed by consultation with practitioner of Western medicine (65.6%), dental consultation (32.0%), consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine (22.7%) and medical check-up (10.1%). (Table 7.2b)

有關享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的分析

(a) 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士

年齡及性別

7.11 在該 3 564 300 人中，2 297 900 人 (64.5%) 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利。他們的年齡分布與上述 3 564 300 人士的分布頗相似。不同年齡組別中享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利人士的比率，介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 9.8% 與 25-34 歲人士的 52.9% 之間。(表 7.1a、7.2a 及 7.3a)

所享有的醫療福利類別

7.12 在該 2 297 900 人中，大部分 (97.8%) 享有西醫診治的醫療福利；75.2% 享有入住醫院福利；48.4% 享有牙醫診治福利及 32.5% 享有中醫診治福利。(表 7.3b)

所享有的醫療福利的來源

7.13 在該 2 297 900 名享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，77.3% (即 1 775 600 人) 享有由私營機構的僱主／私營機構提供的醫療福利。20.0% (即 458 700 人) 享有由政府提供的醫療福利，而 6.1% (即 140 700 人) 享有由醫院管理局提供的醫療福利。(表 7.3c)

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

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

Age and sex

7.11 Of those 3 564 300 persons, 2 297 900 persons (64.5%) were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies. Their age distribution was quite close to that of the 3 564 300 persons as a whole. The rate of persons entitled to medical benefits from employers/ companies in different age groups ranged from 9.8% for persons aged 65 and over to 52.9% for persons aged 25-34. (Tables 7.1a, 7.2a and 7.3a)

Type of medical benefits entitled

7.12 Among those 2 297 900 persons, the majority (97.8%) were entitled to medical benefit of consultation with practitioner of Western medicine; 75.2%, hospitalisation; 48.4%, dental consultation; and 32.5%, consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine. (Table 7.3b)

Source of medical benefits entitled

7.13 Of those 2 297 900 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies, 77.3% (or 1 775 600 persons) had their medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector. 20.0% (or 458 700 persons) had their medical benefits provided by the Government and 6.1% (or 140 700 persons) had their medical benefits provided by the Hospital Authority. (Table 7.3c)

7.14 在該 1 775 600 名享有私營機構僱主／私營機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，大部分（81.3%）為現職僱員，而 24.2% 為現職僱員／離職僱員的家屬。而在 458 700 名享有政府所提供的醫療福利的人士中，53.9% 為公務員（包括現職／退休公務員）的家屬，其次為現職公務員（33.6%）及退休公務員（18.8%）。至於 140 700 名享有醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利的人士中，56.9% 為離職醫院管理局員工及現職／離職醫院管理局員工的家屬，而 48.2% 為現職僱員。（表 7.3c）

(b) 享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員

年齡及性別

7.15 在 2 297 900 名享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，1 442 800 人（62.8%）為享有在統計時自己的僱主／任職機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員。在該 1 442 800 名僱員中，男性僱員佔 51.7%，而女性僱員則佔 48.3%。29.6% 年齡為 25-34 歲，另 27.4% 為 35-44 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 39 歲。男性的年齡中位數（40 歲）較女性的（38 歲）為高。私營機構僱員享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的整體比率為 43.5%。在不同年齡組別中的僱員比率各有不同。25-34 歲僱員的比率最高，達 55.6%，而 65 歲及以上的僱員的比率則最低（15.2%）。（表 7.3c 及 7.4a）

所享有的醫療福利類別

7.16 在該 1 442 800 名私營機構僱員中，絕大部分（97.2%）享有西醫診治保障。其次為入住醫院保障（63.8%）、中醫診治保障（37.7%）及牙醫診治保障（31.7%）。（表 7.4b）

7.14 Among the 1 775 600 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector, the majority (81.3%) were serving employees, while 24.2% were dependants of serving employees/ previous employees. As for the 458 700 persons entitled to medical benefits from the Government, 53.9% were dependants of civil servants (including serving/ retired civil servants), followed by serving civil servants (33.6%) and retired civil servants (18.8%). As for the 140 700 persons entitled to medical benefits from the Hospital Authority, 56.9% were previous Hospital Authority staff members and dependants of serving/ previous Hospital Authority staff members, and 48.2% were serving employees. (Table 7.3c)

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

Age and sex

7.15 Among the 2 297 900 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies, 1 442 800 persons (62.8%) were employees in the private sector with medical benefits provided by their own employers/ companies at the time of enumeration. Of those 1 442 800 employees, 51.7% were males and 48.3% were females. 29.6% were aged 25-34, and another 27.4% were aged 35-44. Their median age was 39. Males had a higher median age (40) than females (38). The overall rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits from their own employers/ companies was 43.5%. The rate, however, varied among employees in different age groups. It was the highest for those employees aged 25-34, at 55.6%, and the lowest for those aged 65 and over, at 15.2%. (Tables 7.3c and 7.4a)

Type of medical benefits entitled

7.16 Among those 1 442 800 private sector employees, the majority (97.2%) were entitled to consultation with practitioner of Western medicine, followed by hospitalisation (63.8%), consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine (37.7%) and dental consultation (31.7%). (Table 7.4b)

7.17 私營機構僱員享有自己僱主／機構所提供的西醫診治保障的比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 14.6% 與 25-34 歲人士的 54.3% 之間。他們享有入住醫院保障的比率則介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 6.3% 與 25-34 歲人士的 33.6% 之間。另一方面，私營機構僱員享有中醫診治、牙醫診治及身體檢查保障的整體比率較低，分別為 16.4%、13.8% 及 6.8%。（表 7.4c）

7.17 The rate of private sector employees entitled to the benefit of consultation with practitioners of Western medicine provided by their own employers/ companies ranged from 14.6% for those aged 65 and over to 54.3% for those aged 25-34. The corresponding rate in respect of hospitalisation ranged from 6.3% for those aged 65 and over to 33.6% for those aged 25-34. On the other hand, the overall rates of private sector employees entitled to the benefits of consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine, dental consultation and medical check-up were lower, at 16.4%, 13.8% and 6.8% respectively. (Table 7.4c)

行業類別

Industry sector

7.18 按行業類別分析，在該 1 442 800 名僱員中，27.3% 從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業；另 17.8% 從事製造、進出口貿易及批發業；17.6% 從事運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊業；而 14.5% 則從事零售、住宿及膳食服務業。從事不同行業類別的僱員，享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的比率各不相同。從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業的僱員享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的比率最高（56.7%），而從事建造業的僱員的比率則最低（30.0%）。（表 7.4d）

7.18 Analysed by industry sector, 27.3% of those 1 442 800 employees were engaged in the financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors; another 17.8% in the manufacturing, import/ export trade and wholesale sectors; 17.6% in the transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications sectors; and 14.5% in the retail, accommodation and food services sectors. The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies varied greatly among different major industry sectors. It was the highest for those in the financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sectors (56.7%) and the lowest for those in the construction sector (30.0%). (Table 7.4d)

職業組別

7.19 按職業組別分析，在該 1 442 800 名僱員中，專業及輔助專業人員佔最大部分（31.0%），其次為文書支援人員（28.1%）和經理及行政級人員（16.0%）。任職不同職業組別的私營機構僱員，享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的比率各不相同。經理及行政級人員（63.3%）、文書支援人員（58.8%）及專業及輔助專業人員（58.5%）享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的比率較高，機台及機器操作員及裝配員、工藝及有關人員和非技術工人的相應比率則分別為 25.9%、23.6% 和 18.9%。
（表 7.4e）

Occupation category

7.19 Analysed by occupation category, the largest proportion of those 1 442 800 employees were professionals and associate professionals (31.0%), followed by clerical support workers (28.1%) and managers and administrators (16.0%). The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies varied greatly among different occupation categories. It was relatively higher for managers and administrators (63.3%), clerical support workers (58.8%) and professionals and associate professionals (58.5%), as against plant and machine operators and assemblers (25.9%), craft and related workers (23.6%) and workers in elementary occupations (18.9%).
(Table 7.4e)

有關個人購買醫療保險的受保人士的分析

Analysis on persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.20 在統計時，約 2 398 900 人受個人購買的醫療保險保障，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 34.4%。當中男性佔 47.2%，而女性則佔 52.8%。他們的整體年齡中位數為 40 歲。不同年齡組別的人士，受醫療保險保障的比率各有不同。有關比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 10.4% 至 35-44 歲人士的 49.5% 之間。
（表 7.5a）

7.20 At the time of enumeration, some 2 398 900 persons, or 34.4% of the total population covered in the survey, were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. 47.2% were males and 52.8% were females. Their overall median age was 40. The rate of persons covered by medical insurance varied among different age groups, ranging from 10.4% for persons aged 65 and over to 49.5% for those aged 35-44. (Table 7.5a)

所享有的醫療保障類別

Type of medical protection covered

7.21 在該 2 398 900 人中，絕大部分（98.6%）享有入住醫院保障。其次為西醫診治保障（7.4%）及中醫診治（3.5%）。
（表 7.5b）

7.21 Among those 2 398 900 persons, the vast majority (98.6%) had the coverage of hospitalisation, followed by consultation with practitioner of Western medicine (7.4%) and consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine (3.5%). (Table 7.5b)

7.22 享有入住醫院保障的人士的比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 10.1% 至 35-44 歲人士的 49.2% 之間；整體比率為 33.9%。另一方面，享有西醫診治保障的人士的整體比率為 2.6%，而享有中醫診治保障的人士的整體比率則為 1.2%。（表 7.5c）

7.22 The rate of persons having the coverage of hospitalisation ranged from 10.1% for those aged 65 and over to 49.2% for those aged 35-44. The overall rate was 33.9%. On the other hand, the overall rate in respect of consultation with practitioner of Western medicine was 2.6% and that in respect of consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine was 1.2%. (Table 7.5c)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

7.23 在該 2 398 900 名受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中，64.4% 為從事經濟活動人士，17.5% 為學生，9.0% 為料理家務者及 6.6% 為退休人士。從事經濟活動的人士受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率最高，達 41.8%，而退休人士的比率則最低，為 13.4%。（表 7.5d）

7.23 Of those 2 398 900 persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, 64.4% were economically active persons, 17.5% were students, 9.0% were home-makers and 6.6% were retired persons. The rate of persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals was the highest for economically active persons, at 41.8%, and the lowest for retired persons, at 13.4%. (Table 7.5d)

有關未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的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 purchased by individuals

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.24 在統計時，約 3 409 600 人未享有任何由僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 48.9%。他們的年齡中位數為 50 歲。一般而言，他們較該 3 564 300 名享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士年長（後者的年齡中位數為 40 歲）。（表 7.2a 及 7.6a）

7.24 At the time of enumeration, some 3 409 600 persons or 48.9% of the total population covered in the survey were not entitled to any medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. Their median age was 50. They were generally older than those 3 564 300 persons with medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals (the latter with a median age of 40). (Tables 7.2a and 7.6a)

經濟活動身分

7.25 在該 3 409 600 名未享有醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中，38.4%為從事經濟活動人士，27.0%為退休人士，17.7%為學生及 13.2%為料理家務者。非從事經濟活動人士未享有僱主／機構所提供醫療福利或未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率（64.0%），較從事經濟活動人士的（35.5%）為高。在非從事經濟活動人士中，退休人士未享有該些醫療福利或醫療保險保障的比率最高（78.0%）。（表 7.6b）

Economic activity status

7.25 Of those 3 409 600 persons not entitled to any medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, 38.4% were economically active persons, 27.0% were retired persons, 17.7% were students and 13.2% were home-makers. Economically inactive persons registered a higher rate (64.0%) of not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals than economically active persons (35.5%). Among the economically inactive persons, retired persons registered the highest rate (78.0%) of not having such entitlement or coverage. (Table 7.6b)

行業類別

7.26 約 1 201 900 名私營機構僱員未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。按行業類別分析，從事零售、住宿及膳食服務業的人士佔最大比例（27.4%）。另一方面，與從事其他主要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未享有僱主／機構所提供醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率最高（49.8%）。（表 7.7a）

Industry sector

7.26 Some 1 201 900 employees in the private sector were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. Analysed by industry sector, the largest proportion (27.4%) were engaged in the retail, accommodation and food services sectors. On the other hand, the rate of private sector employees not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals was the highest for those of the construction sector, when compared with those in other major industry sectors (49.8%). (Table 7.7a)

職業組別

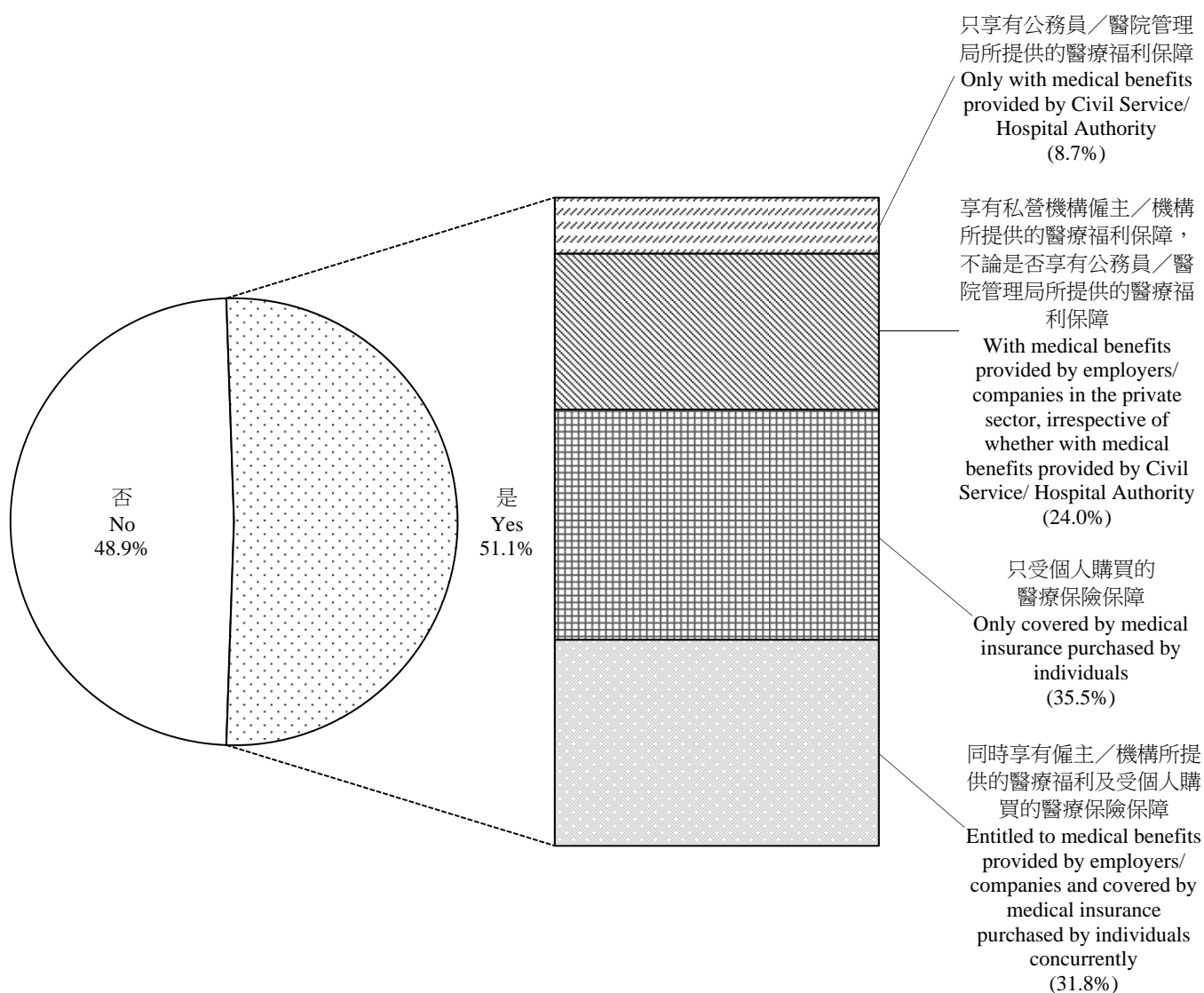
7.27 按職業組別分析，在 1 201 900 名未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員中，27.5%為服務工作及銷售人員，其次為非技術工人（22.3%）。另一方面，與任職其他職業組別的私營機構僱員比較，非技術工人未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率較高（66.1%）。（表 7.7b）

Occupation category

7.27 Analysed by occupation category, of the 1 201 900 employees in the private sector without medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, 27.5% were service and sales workers, followed by workers in elementary occupations (22.3%). On the other hand, the rate of persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and not covered by medical insurance was relatively higher for workers in elementary occupations, when compared with those in other occupation categories in the private sector (66.1%). (Table 7.7b)

圖 7.1 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障劃分的人士的百分比分布

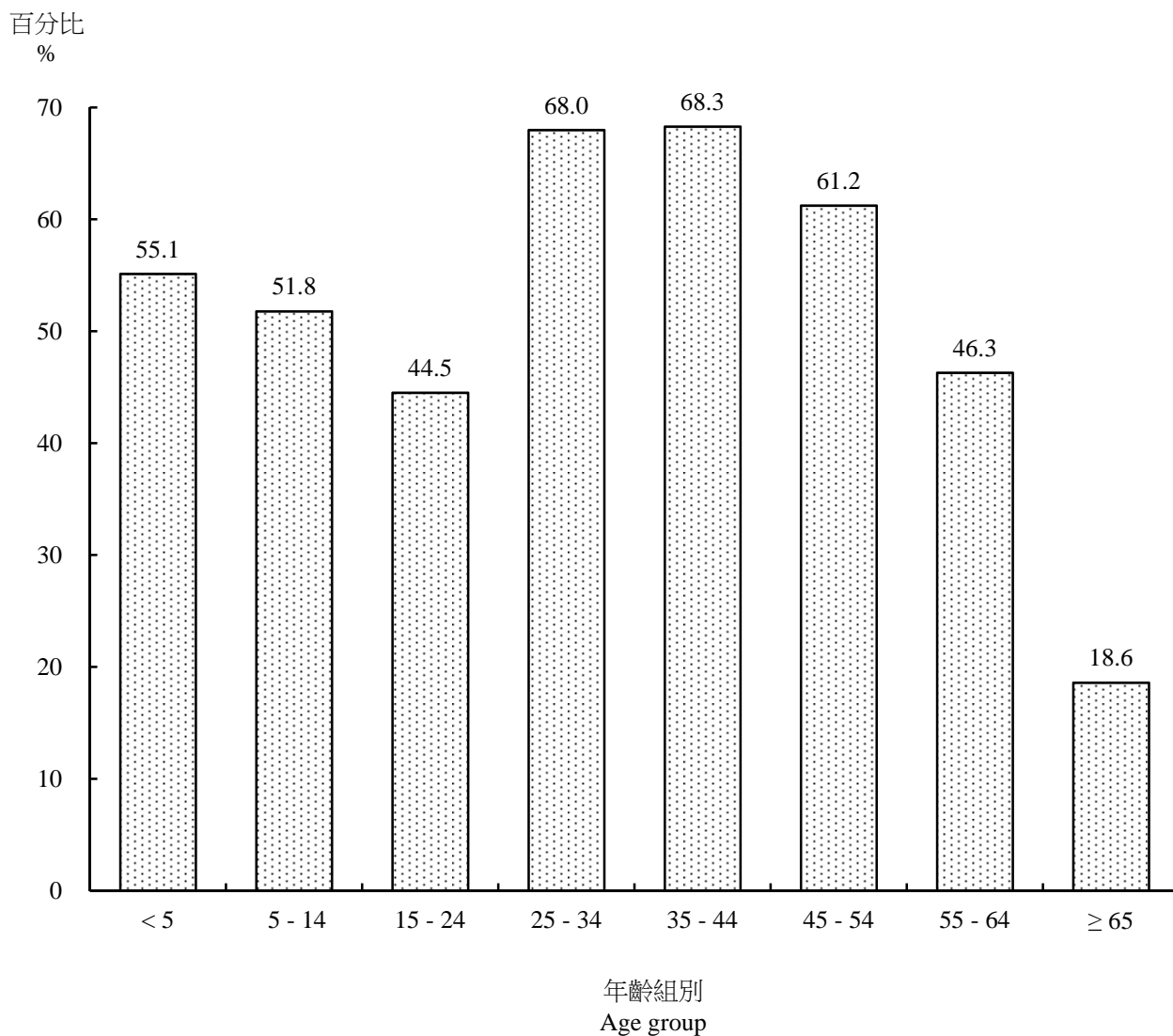
Chart 7.1 Percentage distribution of persons by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals



註釋：括號內的數字表示在所有享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

圖 7.2 按年齡劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的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 purchased by individuals 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.

表 7.1a 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障劃分的人士數目

Table 7.1a Persons by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals

是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障	人數	百分比*
Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals	No. of persons ('000)	%*
是 Yes	3 564.3	51.1
只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies	1 165.4	16.7 (32.7)
其中： Of which:		
只享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障 With medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority only	308.4	4.4 (8.7)
享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利保障，不論是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障 With medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector, irrespective of whether with medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority	857.0	12.3 (24.0)
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障** Only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals**	1 266.4	18.2 (35.5)
同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently	1 132.5	16.2 (31.8)
否 No	3 409.6	48.9
總計 Total	6 973.9	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字表示在所有享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中所佔的百分比。

** 指那些受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的人士，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合併的醫療保險附加契約亦包括在內。

Notes: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

** Referring to persons entitled to medical benefits covered by medical insurance policies purchased by individuals covering any combinations of medical benefits for general health care or specific disease, including medical insurance riders packaged in combination with other types of insurance.

表 7.1b 按類別劃分的受私人醫療保險保障的人士[#] 數目
Table 7.1b Persons covered by private health insurance[#] by type

類別 Type	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 ⁺ % ⁺
只受個人購買的私人醫療保險保障* Covered by individually purchased private health insurance only*	1 480.3	45.5 (21.2)
只享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利保障 [@] Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector only [@]	857.0	26.3 (12.3)
同時受個人購買的私人醫療保險保障及享有私營機構僱主／ 機構所提供的醫療福利 [^] Covered by individually purchased private health insurance and entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector concurrently [^]	918.6	28.2 (13.2)
總計 Total	3 255.9	100.0

註釋：[#] 指那些享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士，不論他們是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。但那些只享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利的人士則不包括在內。

+ 數字表示在受私人醫療保險保障人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則表示在這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口中所佔的百分比。

* 不論那些人士是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障，但他們並不享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利。

[@] 不論那些人士是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障，但他們並不受個人購買的私人醫療保險保障。

[^] 不論那些人士是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。

Notes: [#] Referring to persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, irrespective of whether they were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority. However, persons entitled to medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority only were not included.

+ Figures represent the percentages in respect of persons who were covered by private health insurance while figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total population covered in the survey.

* Irrespective of whether the persons were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority, but were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies in the private sector.

[@] Irrespective of whether the persons were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority, but were not covered by individually purchased private health insurance.

[^] Irrespective of whether the persons were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service/ Hospital Authority.

表 7.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人
購買的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 purchased by individuals 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	79.3	4.6	54.6	75.1	4.1	55.7	154.4	4.3	55.1
5 - 14	143.8	8.3	50.7	138.3	7.5	53.0	282.1	7.9	51.8
15 - 24	171.0	9.9	44.0	170.5	9.3	45.0	341.5	9.6	44.5
25 - 34	300.3	17.4	65.8	353.3	19.3	70.0	653.6	18.3	68.0
35 - 44	321.6	18.6	69.7	374.8	20.4	67.1	696.4	19.5	68.3
45 - 54	331.9	19.2	63.0	379.0	20.7	59.8	710.9	19.9	61.2
55 - 64	271.5	15.7	49.1	245.1	13.4	43.5	516.5	14.5	46.3
≥ 65	110.1	6.4	20.7	98.9	5.4	16.7	208.9	5.9	18.6
合計# Overall#	1 729.3 (48.5)	100.0	51.7	1 835.0 (51.5)	100.0	50.6	3 564.3 (100.0)	100.0	51.1
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	40			39			40		

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 5 歲以下的男性為例，54.6% 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

括號內的數字表示在所有享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障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, 54.6% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and/ or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

表 7.2b 按所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的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 purchased by individuals 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 Hospitalisation	3 229.3	90.6
西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	2 339.8	65.6
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	2 325.8	65.3
專科醫生 Specialist	1 792.2	50.3
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	1 139.1	32.0
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	810.8	22.7
身體檢查 Medical check-up	358.7	10.1
其他 [@] Others [@]	41.7	1.2
合計 [^] Overall [^]	3 564.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

* 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫
／針灸中醫。

@ 包括分娩。

^ 在該 3 564 300 名享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利或受個人購買的醫療保險保障或兩者兼備的人士中，26.9%（約 960 200 人）除以上的一些醫療保障類別外，亦同時享有危疾定額保障。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

* Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/ acupuncturists.

@ Including maternity.

^ Of those 3 564 300 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals or had both kinds of medical protection, 26.9% (some 960 200 persons) were also entitled to fixed amount of cash benefit for critical illnesses in addition to some of the above types of medical protection.

表 7.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主／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	42.7	3.7	29.4	37.0	3.2	27.4	79.6	3.5	28.4
5 - 14	67.1	5.9	23.7	66.1	5.7	25.3	133.2	5.8	24.5
15 - 24	94.8	8.3	24.4	95.0	8.2	25.1	189.8	8.3	24.7
25 - 34	237.3	20.8	52.0	271.4	23.5	53.7	508.6	22.1	52.9
35 - 44	232.7	20.4	50.4	270.0	23.3	48.3	502.7	21.9	49.3
45 - 54	235.5	20.6	44.7	242.3	20.9	38.2	477.7	20.8	41.1
55 - 64	168.9	14.8	30.6	126.9	11.0	22.5	295.9	12.9	26.5
≥ 65	62.2	5.4	11.7	48.0	4.2	8.1	110.2	4.8	9.8
合計 [@] Overall [@]	1 141.2 (49.7)	100.0	34.1	1 156.6 (50.3)	100.0	31.9	2 297.9 (100.0)	100.0	32.9
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	40			38			39		

註釋：[#] 請參照本章第 7.2 至 7.4 段的定義。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的男性為例，29.4%（作為合資格的家屬）享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利。

[@] 括號內的數字表示在所有享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [#] Please refer to paragraphs 7.2 to 7.4 of this chapter for definitions.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 29.4% (as eligible dependants of employees) were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies.

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who 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／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 [#]	人數	百分比
Type of medical benefits entitled [#]	No. of persons ('000)	%
西醫診治	2 248.1	97.8
Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine		
普通科醫生	2 245.8	97.7
<i>General medical practitioner</i>		
專科醫生	1 720.2	74.9
<i>Specialist</i>		
入住醫院	1 728.3	75.2
Hospitalisation		
牙醫診治	1 111.1	48.4
Dental consultation		
中醫診治*	746.3	32.5
Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*		
身體檢查	312.2	13.6
Medical check-up		
其他 [@]	38.9	1.7
Others [@]		
合計 [^]	2 297.9	
Overall [^]		

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

* 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫
／針灸中醫。

@ 包括分娩及物理治療。

^ 在該 2 297 900 名享有僱主／機構所提供的
醫療福利的人士中，0.9%（約 21 400
人）除以上的一些醫療保障類別外，亦同
時享有危疾定額保障。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

* Including practitioners of Chinese medicine
(general practice)/ bone-setters/
acupuncturists.

@ Including maternity and physiotherapy.

^ Of those 2 297 900 persons entitled to
medical benefits provided by employers/
companies, 0.9% (some 21 400 persons)
were also entitled to fixed amount of cash
benefit for critical illnesses in addition to
some of the above types of medical
protection.

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／
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／私營機構提供 From employers/ companies in the private sector	1 775.6	77.3
現職僱員 [@] <i>Serving employees[@]</i>	1 442.8	(81.3)
離職僱員 <i>Previous employees</i>	6.2	(0.3)
現職／離職僱員的家屬 <i>Dependants of serving/ previous employees</i>	430.5	(24.2)
由政府提供 From the Government	458.7	20.0
現職公務員 <i>Serving civil servants</i>	154.3	(33.6)
退休公務員 <i>Retired civil servants</i>	86.3	(18.8)
現職／退休公務員的家屬 <i>Dependants of serving/ retired civil servants</i>	247.3	(53.9)
由醫院管理局提供 From Hospital Authority	140.7	6.1
現職醫院管理局員工 <i>Hospital Authority staff members</i>	67.8	(48.2)
離職醫院管理局員工及現職／離職醫院 管理局員工的家屬 <i>Previous Hospital Authority staff members and dependants of serving/ previous Hospital Authority staff members</i>	80.0	(56.9)
合計 Overall	2 297.9	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

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

[@] 包括在自己公司擔任某職位工作的東主／僱主。

Notes : [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

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

[@] Including owners/ employers of their own companies assuming a post in the companies

表 7.4a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有自己僱主／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	47.9	6.4	37.9	45.5	6.5	39.8	93.4	6.5	38.8
25 - 34	204.7	27.4	52.2	222.0	31.9	59.1	426.7	29.6	55.6
35 - 44	192.0	25.7	46.1	203.8	29.3	54.4	395.9	27.4	50.0
45 - 54	182.3	24.4	40.8	160.6	23.0	41.1	342.8	23.8	40.9
55 - 64	109.1	14.6	29.3	59.6	8.6	28.5	168.8	11.7	29.0
≥ 65	10.0	1.3	13.8	5.2	0.7	19.0	15.2	1.1	15.2
合計 ^① Overall ^①	746.0	100.0	40.8	696.8	100.0	46.7	1 442.8	100.0	43.5
		(51.7)			(48.3)			(100.0)	
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		40			38			39	

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 15-24 歲的私營機構男性僱員為例，37.9% 享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利。

① 括號內的數字表示在所有享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * 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, 37.9% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers/ companies.

① Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employees in the private sector who 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／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 practitioner of Western medicine	1 402.0	97.2
普通科醫生 <i>General medical practitioner</i>	1 399.9	97.0
專科醫生 <i>Specialist</i>	911.8	63.2
入住醫院 Hospitalisation	920.4	63.8
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	544.4	37.7
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	457.0	31.7
身體檢查 Medical check-up	225.1	15.6
分娩 Maternity	31.1	2.2
合計 [^] Overall [^]	1 442.8	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

* 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫
／針灸中醫。

^ 在該 1 442 800 名享有自己僱主／私營機
構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，1.2%（約
16 900 人）除以上的一些醫療保障類別
外，亦同時享有危疾定額保障。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

* Including practitioners of Chinese medicine
(general practice)/ bone-setters/
acupuncturists.

^ Of those 1 442 800 persons entitled to
medical benefits provided by their own
employers/ companies in private sectors,
1.2% (some 16 900 persons) were also
entitled to fixed amount of cash benefit for
critical illnesses in addition to some of the
above types of medical protection.

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／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 practitioner of Western medicine			入住醫院 Hospitalisation			中醫診治 [@] Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine [@]		
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
	('000)			('000)			('000)		
15 - 24	90.2	6.4	37.4	44.8	4.9	18.6	21.6	4.0	9.0
25 - 34	417.2	29.8	54.3	258.2	28.0	33.6	152.8	28.1	19.9
35 - 44	384.4	27.4	48.6	265.4	28.8	33.5	170.4	31.3	21.5
45 - 54	332.6	23.7	39.7	236.9	25.7	28.3	140.6	25.8	16.8
55 - 64	163.2	11.6	28.0	108.9	11.8	18.7	56.3	10.3	9.7
≥ 65	14.5	1.0	14.6	6.2	0.7	6.3	2.8	0.5	2.8
合計 Overall	1 402.0	100.0	42.2	920.4	100.0	27.7	544.4	100.0	16.4
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	39			40			40		

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: # Multiple answers were allowed.

@ 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫
／針灸中醫。

@ Including practitioners of Chinese medicine
(general practice)/ bone-setters/
acupuncturists.

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的
百分比。以所有 15-24 歲的私營機構僱員
為例，37.4% 享有自己僱主／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, 37.4% were
entitled to the medical benefit of consultation
with practitioners of Western medicine
provided by their own employers/
companies.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

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／機構所提供的醫
(續) 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
(Cont'd) 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)								
	牙醫診治 Dental consultation			身體檢查 Medical check-up			其他 ⁺ Others ⁺		
	人數 No. of persons			人數 No. of persons			人數 No. of persons		
	(’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	(’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	(’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	17.6	3.8	7.3	9.2	4.1	3.8	‡	‡	‡
25 - 34	141.7	31.0	18.5	62.6	27.8	8.1	9.9	31.8	1.3
35 - 44	144.2	31.5	18.2	66.5	29.6	8.4	10.0	32.3	1.3
45 - 54	108.2	23.7	12.9	60.7	27.0	7.2	10.3	33.1	1.2
55 - 64	43.6	9.5	7.5	25.7	11.4	4.4	‡	‡	‡
≥ 65	1.8	0.4	1.8	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	457.0	100.0	13.8	225.1	100.0	6.8	31.1	100.0	0.9
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	39			40			39		

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。⁺ 包括分娩。^{*} 在個別年齡組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有 15-24 歲的私營機構僱員為例，7.3% 享有自己僱主／機構所提供的牙醫診治福利。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.⁺ Including maternity.^{*} 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, 7.3% were entitled to the medical benefit of dental consultation provided by their own employers/ companies.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 7.4d 按行業類別劃分的享有自己僱主／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 industry sector

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造、進出口貿易及批發 Manufacturing, import/ export trade and wholesale	256.8	17.8	49.0
建造 Construction	122.6	8.5	30.0
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	209.8	14.5	30.8
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	253.4	17.6	49.4
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	394.2	27.3	56.7
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	200.7	13.9	41.4
其他 Others	5.1	0.4	39.4
合計 Overall	1 442.8	100.0	43.5

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、進出口貿易及批發業的私營機構僱員為例，49.0%享有自己僱主／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 engaged in the manufacturing, import/ export trade and wholesale sectors, 49.0% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers/ companies.

表 7.4e 按職業組別劃分的享有自己僱主／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 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	230.8	16.0	63.3
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	447.2	31.0	58.5
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	405.4	28.1	58.8
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	171.4	11.9	26.7
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	58.5	4.1	23.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	51.7	3.6	25.9
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	76.5	5.3	18.9
其他 Others	1.2	0.1	19.2
合計 Overall	1 442.8	100.0	43.5

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，63.3%享有自己僱主／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, 63.3% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers/ companies.

表 7.5a 按年齡及性別劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.5a Persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals 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	54.2	4.8	37.3	53.9	4.3	40.0	108.2	4.5	38.6
5 - 14	109.6	9.7	38.6	106.1	8.4	40.7	215.8	9.0	39.6
15 - 24	114.6	10.1	29.5	111.5	8.8	29.4	226.1	9.4	29.5
25 - 34	175.4	15.5	38.4	223.5	17.7	44.3	398.8	16.6	41.5
35 - 44	229.5	20.3	49.7	275.6	21.8	49.3	505.1	21.1	49.5
45 - 54	223.2	19.7	42.4	264.1	20.9	41.6	487.3	20.3	42.0
55 - 64	169.0	14.9	30.6	171.8	13.6	30.5	340.8	14.2	30.5
≥ 65	57.4	5.1	10.8	59.5	4.7	10.0	116.9	4.9	10.4
合計 [@] Overall [@]	1 132.9	100.0 (47.2)	33.9	1 266.0	100.0 (52.8)	34.9	2 398.9	100.0 (100.0)	34.4
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		39			40			40	

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 5 歲以下的男性為例，37.3% 為受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士。

[@] 括號內的數字表示在所有受個人購買的醫療保險保障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, 37.3% were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

表 7.5b 按所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士
數目Table 7.5b Persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals 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 Hospitalisation	2 366.2	98.6
西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	178.5	7.4
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	158.2	6.6
專科醫生 Specialist	126.0	5.3
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	84.2	3.5
身體檢查 Medical check-up	56.6	2.4
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	46.0	1.9
其他 [@] Others [@]	4.0	0.2
合計 [^] Overall [^]	2 398.9	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

* 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫
／針灸中醫。

@ 包括分娩。

^ 在該 2 398 900 名享有個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中，39.5%（約 946 600 人）除以上的一些醫療保障類別外，亦同時享有危疾定額保障。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

* Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/ acupuncturists.

@ Including maternity.

^ Of those 2 398 900 persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, 39.5% (some 946 600 persons) were also entitled to fixed amount of cash benefit for critical illnesses in addition to some of the above types of medical protection.

表 7.5c 按年齡及所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目

Table 7.5c Persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by age and type of medical protection covered

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療福利類別 [#] Type of medical protection covered [#]								
	入住醫院 Hospitalisation			西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine			中醫診治 ⁺ Consultation with 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*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	107.5	4.5	38.4	13.4	7.5	4.8	5.3	6.3	1.9
5 - 14	213.3	9.0	39.2	15.9	8.9	2.9	9.4	11.2	1.7
15 - 24	221.6	9.4	28.9	16.2	9.1	2.1	7.0	8.4	0.9
25 - 34	391.8	16.6	40.8	29.8	16.7	3.1	12.6	15.0	1.3
35 - 44	501.4	21.2	49.2	43.4	24.3	4.3	19.8	23.5	1.9
45 - 54	481.1	20.3	41.4	32.2	18.0	2.8	14.4	17.1	1.2
55 - 64	335.6	14.2	30.1	19.3	10.8	1.7	12.0	14.2	1.1
≥ 65	113.8	4.8	10.1	8.3	4.6	0.7	3.6	4.3	0.3
合計 Overall	2 366.2	100.0	33.9	178.5	100.0	2.6	84.2	100.0	1.2
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		40			37			38	

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 5 歲以下的人士為例，38.4% 為在個人購買的醫療保險中享有入住醫院的醫療保障的人士。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 38.4% were covered by medical protection with respect to hospitalisation in the medical insurance purchased by individuals.

+ 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

+ Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice)/ bone-setters/acupuncturists.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 7.5c 按年齡及所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人
(續) 士數目Table 7.5c Persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by age
(Cont'd) and type of medical protection covered

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療福利類別 [#] (續)								
	Type of medical protection covered [#] (Cont'd)								
	身體檢查			牙醫診治			其他 [@]		
	Medical check-up			Dental consultation			Others [@]		
	人數	百分比	比率*	人數	百分比	比率*	人數	百分比	比率*
	No. of persons (‘000)	%	Rate*	No. of persons (‘000)	%	Rate*	No. of persons (‘000)	%	Rate*
< 5	3.4	5.9	1.2	3.4	7.3	1.2	‡	‡	‡
5 - 14	4.4	7.8	0.8	5.3	11.6	1.0	‡	‡	‡
15 - 24	3.9	6.9	0.5	3.8	8.3	0.5	‡	‡	‡
25 - 34	11.5	20.2	1.2	6.6	14.4	0.7	1.1	27.3	0.1
35 - 44	12.8	22.7	1.3	11.1	24.1	1.1	2.3	57.7	0.2
45 - 54	9.3	16.5	0.8	8.3	18.1	0.7	‡	‡	‡
55 - 64	8.5	15.0	0.8	5.9	12.8	0.5	‡	‡	‡
≥ 65	2.8	5.0	0.3	1.5	3.3	0.1	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	56.6	100.0	0.8	46.0	100.0	0.7	4.0	100.0	0.1
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	37			37			36		

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

[@] 包括分娩。

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的人士為例，1.2% 為在個人購買的醫療保險中享有身體檢查的醫療保障的人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差大，有關統計數字不予公布。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

[@] Including maternity.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 1.2% were covered by medical protection with respect to medical check-up in the medical insurance purchased by individuals.

‡ Statistics are not released due to large sampling error.

表 7.5d 按經濟活動身分劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.5d Persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals 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 [#]	1 544.5	64.4	41.8
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	854.4	35.6	26.1
學生 Students	418.8	17.5	36.4
料理家務者 Home-makers	216.9	9.0	29.7
退休人士 Retired persons	158.1	6.6	13.4
其他 Others	60.6	2.5	28.0
合計 Overall	2 398.9	100.0	34.4

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，41.8%為受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士。

[#] 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, 41.8% were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

[#] 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／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人
購買的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 purchased by
individuals 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	66.0	4.1	45.4	59.7	3.3	44.3	125.7	3.7	44.9
5 - 14	140.0	8.7	49.3	122.7	6.8	47.0	262.7	7.7	48.2
15 - 24	217.4	13.4	56.0	208.4	11.6	55.0	425.8	12.5	55.5
25 - 34	156.3	9.7	34.2	151.6	8.5	30.0	307.9	9.0	32.0
35 - 44	139.7	8.6	30.3	183.7	10.2	32.9	323.3	9.5	31.7
45 - 54	194.9	12.1	37.0	255.2	14.2	40.2	450.2	13.2	38.8
55 - 64	280.9	17.4	50.9	318.3	17.8	56.5	599.2	17.6	53.7
≥ 65	421.4	26.1	79.3	493.3	27.5	83.3	914.7	26.8	81.4
合計 [@] Overall [@]	1 616.7	100.0	48.3	1 792.9	100.0	49.4	3 409.6	100.0	48.9
		(47.4)			(52.6)			(100.0)	
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		50			51			50	

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 5 歲以下的男性為例，45.4% 未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

[@] 括號內的數字表示在所有未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障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, 45.4% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

表 7.6b 按經濟活動身分劃分的未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的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 purchased by individuals 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 [#]	1 310.0	38.4	35.5
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2 099.6	61.6	64.0
退休人士 Retired persons	921.7	27.0	78.0
學生 Students	603.4	17.7	52.4
料理家務者 Home-makers	449.3	13.2	61.5
其他 Others	125.3	3.7	58.0
合計 Overall	3 409.6	100.0	48.9

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，35.5%未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

[#] 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, 35.5% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

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

表 7.7a 按行業類別劃分的未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的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 purchased by individuals by industry sector

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造、進出口貿易及批發 Manufacturing, import/ export trade and wholesale	146.0	12.1	27.9
建造 Construction	203.3	16.9	49.8
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	328.9	27.4	48.2
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	171.2	14.2	33.4
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	191.6	15.9	27.6
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	155.1	12.9	32.0
其他 Others	5.7	0.5	43.8
合計 Overall	1 201.9	100.0	36.2

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、進出口貿易及批發業的私營機構僱員為例，27.9%未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

Note: * As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all private sector employees engaged in the manufacturing, import/ export trade and wholesale sectors, 27.9% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

表 7.7b 按職業組別劃分的未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的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 purchased by individuals 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	53.0	4.4	14.6
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	146.8	12.2	19.2
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	164.9	13.7	23.9
服務工作及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	330.1	27.5	51.5
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	133.7	11.1	53.8
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	100.9	8.4	50.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	268.3	22.3	66.1
其他 Others	4.3	0.4	70.0
合計 Overall	1 201.9	100.0	36.2

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，14.6%未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

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, 14.6% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/ companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

8 對器官捐贈的意見 Views on organ donation

在離世後捐出器官的意願

8.1 在這統計調查所涵蓋約 4 842 600 名 18-64 歲人士中，約 1 572 000 人 (32.5%) 願意在離世後捐出器官，而約十分之一人士 (9.8%) 則不願意；及超過一半人士 (57.7%) 未作決定／未作考慮／拒絕回答有關器官捐贈的問題。(圖 8.1 及表 8.1a)

願意在離世後捐出器官的人士

年齡及性別

8.2 在該 1 572 000 名願意在離世後捐出器官的人士中，53.5% 為女性及 46.5% 為男性。按年齡分析，24.3% 年齡為 35-44 歲，23.7% 年齡為 45-54 歲及 20.9% 年齡為 25-34 歲。(表 8.1b)

8.3 青年及中年人士願意在離世後捐出器官的比率較其他年齡組別高。35-44 歲人士的比率最高 (37.4%)。其次為 25-34 歲人士 (34.2%) 及 18-24 歲人士 (32.5%)。(表 8.1b)

8.4 按性別分析，女性願意在離世後捐出器官的整體比率為 33.0%，而男性則為 31.9%。(表 8.1b)

是否認為器官捐贈者的家人可以否決捐贈者生前的意願

8.5 在現行器官捐贈機制下，有意捐贈器官的人士可在衛生署設立的中央器官捐贈登記名冊上登記；或攜帶已簽署的器官捐贈證，以表達其捐贈器官的意願。這些方法均視為「已登記」器官捐贈的意願。在有關人士離世後，醫護人員可以在有關部門得悉他們捐贈器官的意願。

Willingness to donate their organs after death

8.1 Among some 4 842 600 persons aged 18-64 covered in this part of the survey, some 1 572 000 persons (32.5%) were willing to donate their organs after death whereas about one-tenth (9.8%) were not willing; and over half (57.7%) of them had not yet decided/ considered or refused to answer for organ donation. (Chart 8.1 and Table 8.1a)

Persons who were willing to donate their organs after death

Age and sex

8.2 Of those 1 572 000 persons who were willing to donate their organs after death, 53.5% were females and 46.5% were males. Analysed by age, 24.3% were aged 35-44, 23.7% were aged 45-54 and 20.9% were aged 25-34. (Table 8.1b)

8.3 Young and middle-aged persons were more willing to donate their organs after death than persons in other age groups. Persons aged 35-44 saw the highest rate of willing to donate organs after death (37.4%), followed by persons aged 25-34 (34.2%) and aged 18-24 (32.5%). (Table 8.1b)

8.4 Analysed by sex, 33.0% of females and 31.9% of males were willing to donate organs after death. (Table 8.1b)

Whether the family member(s) of a donor, upon the donor's death, could overturn the wish of the donor

8.5 Under the current system of organ donation, prospective donors could register their wish of organ donation by registering at the Centralised Organ Donation Register set up by the Department of Health or carrying a signed organ donation card. They would be considered as "having registered" and their wish of organ donation will be known by the relevant authority after death.

8.6 43.6%有就器官捐贈這課題提供意見的人士認為，家人在器官捐贈者離世後不可以否決已登記捐贈者生前的意願。另一方面，38.1%認為器官捐贈者的意願可以被否決，而18.3%並沒有意見。（表8.2a）

年齡／性別

8.7 按年齡分析，認為器官捐贈者的意願可以被否決的人士的比率一般隨着年齡增長而上升，由18-24歲人士的34.8%上升至55-64歲人士的41.5%。在認為器官捐贈者的意願不可以被否決的人士中，18-24歲人士佔最大部分（47.3%），其次為35-44歲人士（46.9%）。男性和女性的看法大致相似。（表8.2a及8.2b）

是否支持推行器官捐贈預設默許機制

8.8 有就器官捐贈這課題提供意見的18-64歲人士被問及是否支持器官捐贈預設默許機制於香港推行。在預設默許機制下，除非該人士在生前提出反對，否則假設所有人士均同意在離世後捐出器官。

8.9 在該4 182 800名18-64歲有提供意見的人士中，約三分之一（33.8%）支持預設默許機制於香港推行。另一方面，35.9%不支持推行，而其餘的人士（30.3%）對預設默許機制則表示中立或沒有意見。（表8.3a）

8.6 43.6% of persons who provided their views on the topic of organ donation considered the family member(s) of a donor, upon the donor's death, could not overturn the wish of the registrant. On the other hand, 38.1% of them considered the wish of the registrant could be overturned, while 18.3% did not specify their views. (Table 8.2a)

Age/sex

8.7 Analysed by age, the rate of persons who considered the wish of the registrant could be overturned generally increased with age, rising from 34.8% for persons aged 18-24 to 41.5% for persons aged 55-64. The rate of persons who considered the wish could not be overturned was the highest for persons aged 18-24 (47.3%), followed by persons aged 35-44 (46.9%). The views shared by males and females were broadly similar. (Tables 8.2a and 8.2b)

Whether supported the implementation of the opt-out system for organ donation

8.8 Persons aged 18-64 who provided their views on the topic of organ donation were asked whether they supported the implementation of the opt-out system for organ donation. Under the opt-out system, all individuals are presumed to agree to donate their organs after death unless they have opted-out.

8.9 Of those 4 182 800 persons aged 18-64 who had provided their views, about one-third (33.8%) supported the implementation of the opt-out system in Hong Kong. On the other hand, 35.9% of them did not support the implementation and the remaining (30.3%) were either neutral or did not specify their views towards the implementation. (Table 8.3a)

年齡／性別

8.10 按年齡分析，25-34 歲人士支持預設默許機制的比率（35.0%）較高，而反對推行的比率在 55-64 歲人士（37.8%）中較高。男性和女性的支持度大致相若。（表 8.3a 及 8.3b）

假設推行器官捐贈預設默許機制，會否登記成為「不捐贈者」

8.11 假設器官捐贈預設默許機制於香港推行，在該 4 182 800 名有就器官捐贈這課題提供意見的 18-64 歲人士中，39.1% 不會登記成為「不捐贈者」，47.6% 不肯定自己的意見，而只有 13.2% 表示會登記成為「不捐贈者」。（表 8.4a）

年齡／性別

8.12 按年齡分析，假設器官捐贈預設默許機制於香港推行，會登記成為「不捐贈者」人士的比率隨着年齡增長而上升，由 18-24 歲人士的 9.3% 上升至 55-64 歲人士的 16.1%。不會登記成為「不捐贈者」的人士的比率，以 25-34 歲人士為最高（43.1%），其次為 18-24 歲人士（41.8%）。男性和女性的看法大致相似。（表 8.4a 及 8.4b）

Age/ sex

8.10 Analysed by age, persons aged 25-34 saw a slightly higher rate of support (35.0%) towards the implementation of opt-out system, whereas a relatively larger rate of persons aged 55-64 (37.8%) were against the implementation. The level of support shown by males and females was broadly similar. (Tables 8.3a and 8.3b)

Whether would register as “non-donor” under the opt-out system for organ donation

8.11 Of those 4 182 800 persons aged 18-64 who provided their views on the topic of organ donation, 39.1% would not register as “non-donor” if the opt-out system for organ donation were implemented in Hong Kong. 47.6% of them were uncertain about their views and only 13.2% claimed that they would register as “non-donor”. (Table 8.4a)

Age/ sex

8.12 Analysed by age, the rate of persons who would register as “non-donor” if the opt-out system for organ donation were implemented in Hong Kong increased with age, rising from 9.3% for persons aged 18-24 to 16.1% for persons aged 55-64. The rate of persons who would not register as “non-donor” was the highest for persons aged 25-34 (43.1%), followed by persons aged 18-24 (41.8%). The views shared by males and females were broadly similar. (Tables 8.4a and 8.4b)

圖 8.1 按在離世後捐出器官的意願劃分的 18-64 歲人士的百分比分布
Chart 8.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18-64 by their willingness to donate their organs after death

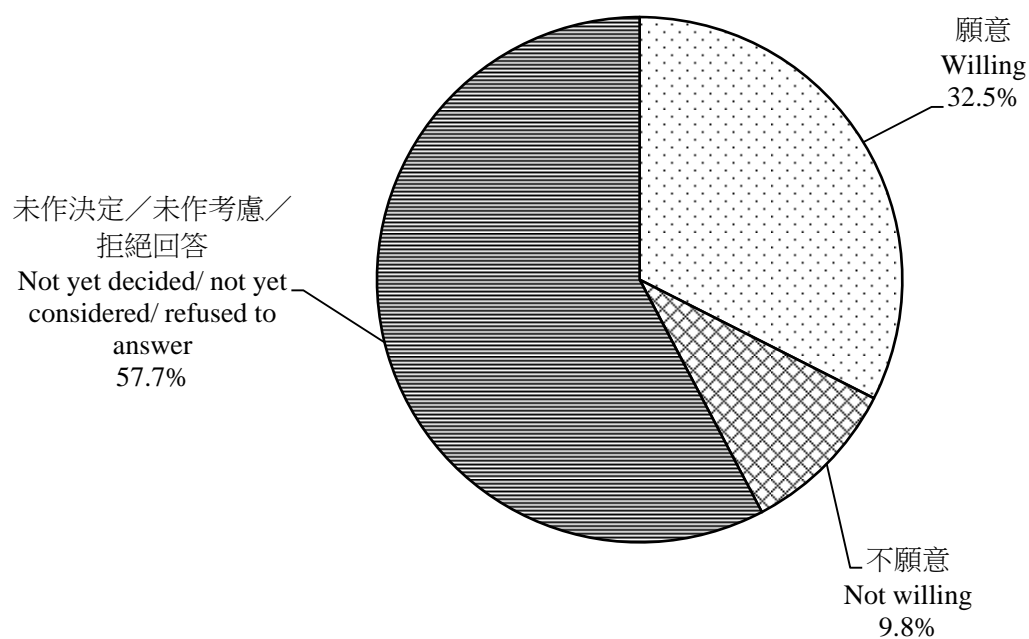


表 8.1a 按在離世後捐出器官的意願劃分的18-64歲人士數目
Table 8.1a Persons aged 18-64 by their willingness to donate their organs after death

在離世後捐出器官的意願 Willingness to donate their organs after death	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
願意 Willing	1 572.0	32.5
不願意 Not willing	476.1	9.8
未作決定／未作考慮／拒絕回答 Not yet decided/ not yet considered/ refused to answer	2 794.4	57.7
總計 Total	4 842.6	100.0

表 8.1b 按年齡及性別劃分的願意在離世後捐出器官的18-64歲人士數目
Table 8.1b Persons aged 18-64 who were willing to donate their organs after death 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*
18 - 24	99.2	13.6	33.8	90.6	10.8	31.2	189.8	12.1	32.5
25 - 34	146.4	20.0	32.1	182.8	21.7	36.2	329.2	20.9	34.2
35 - 44	170.3	23.3	36.9	211.3	25.1	37.8	381.6	24.3	37.4
45 - 54	166.9	22.8	31.7	205.3	24.4	32.4	372.2	23.7	32.1
55 - 64	147.8	20.2	26.8	151.4	18.0	26.9	299.2	19.0	26.8
合計# Overall#	730.6	100.0	31.9	841.4	100.0	33.0	1 572.0	100.0	32.5
		(46.5)			(53.5)			(100.0)	

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 18-24 歲的男性為例，33.8% 願意在離世後捐出器官。

括號內的數字表示在所有願意在離世後捐出器官的 18-64 歲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 18-24, 33.8% were willing to donate their organs after death.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 18-64 who were willing to donate their organs after death.

表 8.2a 按是否認為器官捐贈者的家人可以否決捐贈者生前的意願及性別劃分的18-64歲人士[#]數目

Table 8.2a Persons[#] aged 18-64 by whether the family member(s) of a donor, upon the donor's death, could overturn the wish of the donor and sex

是否認為器官捐贈者的家人可以 否決捐贈者生前的意願 Whether the family member(s) of a donor, upon the donor's death, could overturn the wish of the donor	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 %
	是 Yes	746.9	38.1	848.8	38.2	1 595.7
否 No	850.0	43.4	972.4	43.7	1 822.4	43.6
沒有意見 No comment	362.6	18.5	402.0	18.1	764.7	18.3
總計 Total	1 959.5	100.0	2 223.3	100.0	4 182.8	100.0

註釋：# 不包括拒絕就器官捐贈這課題提供意見的人士。

Note: # Excluding persons who refused to provide views on the topic of organ donation.

表 8.2b 按是否認為器官捐贈者的家人可否決捐贈者生前的意願及年齡劃分的18-64歲人士[#]數目

Table 8.2b Persons[#] aged 18-64 by whether the family member(s) of a donor, upon the donor's death, could overturn the wish of the donor and age

是否認為器官捐贈者的家人可否決捐贈者生前的意願 Whether the family member(s) of a donor, upon the donor's death, could overturn the wish of the donor	年齡組別* Age group*					合計
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	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)
是 Yes	167.4 (34.8%)	300.7 (37.5%)	322.0 (35.9%)	398.4 (39.1%)	407.1 (41.5%)	1 595.7 (38.1%)
否 No	227.5 (47.3%)	365.3 (45.5%)	421.1 (46.9%)	428.3 (42.0%)	380.3 (38.7%)	1 822.4 (43.6%)
沒有意見 No comment	86.2 (17.9%)	136.5 (17.0%)	154.8 (17.2%)	192.8 (18.9%)	194.3 (19.8%)	764.7 (18.3%)
總計 Total	481.1 (100.0%)	802.5 (100.0%)	897.9 (100.0%)	1 019.5 (100.0%)	981.8 (100.0%)	4 182.8 (100.0%)

註釋：# 不包括拒絕就器官捐贈這課題提供意見的人士。

* 括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別內所有人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: # Excluding persons who refused to provide views on the topic of organ donation.

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.

表 8.3a 按是否支持推行器官捐贈預設默許機制及性別劃分的18-64歲人士[#]數目
Table 8.3a Persons[#] aged 18-64 by whether supported the implementation of the opt-out system for organ donation and sex

是否支持推行器官捐贈預設默許 機制 Whether supported the implementation of the opt-out system for organ donation	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數		人數		人數	
	No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
支持 Supported	669.7	34.2	744.0	33.5	1 413.7	33.8
中立 Neutral	443.4	22.6	508.4	22.9	951.8	22.8
不支持 Did not support	700.3	35.7	801.1	36.0	1 501.4	35.9
沒有意見 No comment	146.1	7.5	169.7	7.6	315.9	7.6
總計 Total	1 959.5	100.0	2 223.3	100.0	4 182.8	100.0

註釋：# 不包括拒絕就器官捐贈這課題提供意見的人士。

Note: # Excluding persons who refused to provide views on the topic of organ donation.

表 8.3b 按是否支持推行器官捐贈預設默許機制及年齡劃分的18-64歲人士[#]數目
Table 8.3b Persons[#] aged 18-64 by whether supported the implementation of the opt-out system for organ donation and age

是否支持推行器官捐贈 預設默許機制	年齡組別 [*]					合計 Overall
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	
Whether supported the implementation of the opt-out system for organ donation	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)
支持 Supported	163.5 (34.0%)	280.6 (35.0%)	314.1 (35.0%)	345.5 (33.9%)	309.9 (31.6%)	1 413.7 (33.8%)
中立 Neutral	116.2 (24.1%)	191.1 (23.8%)	205.0 (22.8%)	219.1 (21.5%)	220.5 (22.5%)	951.8 (22.8%)
不支持 Did not support	160.9 (33.5%)	275.1 (34.3%)	320.5 (35.7%)	373.8 (36.7%)	371.1 (37.8%)	1 501.4 (35.9%)
沒有意見 No comment	40.4 (8.4%)	55.7 (6.9%)	58.3 (6.5%)	81.1 (8.0%)	80.3 (8.2%)	315.9 (7.6%)
總計 Total	481.1 (100.0%)	802.5 (100.0%)	897.9 (100.0%)	1 019.5 (100.0%)	981.8 (100.0%)	4 182.8 (100.0%)

註釋：# 不包括拒絕就器官捐贈這課題提供意見的人士。

* 括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別內所有人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：# Excluding persons who refused to provide views on the topic of organ donation.

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.

表 8.4a 按假設推行器官捐贈預設默許機制，會否登記成為「不捐贈者」及性別劃分的18-64歲人士[#]數目

Table 8.4a Persons[#] aged 18-64 by whether would register as "non-donor" under the opt-out system for organ donation if implemented and sex

假設推行器官捐贈預設默許機制， 會否登記成為「不捐贈者」 Whether would register as "non-donor" under the opt-out system for organ donation if implemented	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 %
	會 Yes	264.0	13.5	288.4	13.0	552.5
不會 No	764.2	39.0	873.1	39.3	1 637.2	39.1
不肯定 Not sure	931.3	47.5	1 061.8	47.8	1 993.1	47.6
總計 Total	1 959.5	100.0	2 223.3	100.0	4 182.8	100.0

註釋：# 不包括拒絕就器官捐贈這課題提供意見的人士。

Note: # Excluding persons who refused to provide views on the topic of organ donation.

表 8.4b 按假設推行器官捐贈預設默許機制，會否登記成為「不捐贈者」及年齡劃分的18-64歲人士[#]數目

Table 8.4b Persons[#] aged 18-64 by whether would register as "non-donor" under the opt-out system for organ donation if implemented and age

假設推行器官捐贈預設默許 機制，會否登記成為 「不捐贈者」 Whether would register as "non-donor" under the opt-out system for organ donation if implemented	年齡組別* Age group*					合計 Overall
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	
	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)
會 Yes	44.8 (9.3%)	83.3 (10.4%)	121.0 (13.5%)	145.6 (14.3%)	157.8 (16.1%)	552.5 (13.2%)
不會 No	201.0 (41.8%)	345.7 (43.1%)	369.1 (41.1%)	391.0 (38.3%)	330.5 (33.7%)	1 637.2 (39.1%)
不肯定 Not sure	235.3 (48.9%)	373.5 (46.5%)	407.9 (45.4%)	483.0 (47.4%)	493.5 (50.3%)	1 993.1 (47.6%)
總計 Total	481.1 (100.0%)	802.5 (100.0%)	897.9 (100.0%)	1 019.5 (100.0%)	981.8 (100.0%)	4 182.8 (100.0%)

註釋：# 不包括拒絕就器官捐贈這課題提供意見的人士。

* 括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別內所有人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: # Excluding persons who refused to provide views on the topic of organ donation.

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.

附錄 1：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。

此外，這項統計調查涵蓋居港人口（包括常住居民¹及流動居民²），但並不包括外籍家庭傭工。

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。

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.

In addition, this survey covered the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²), but did not include foreign domestic helpers.

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.

¹ 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：（一）在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 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 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 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 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 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 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

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紀錄，包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

4. 小區檔案庫載有在未建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以一些自然或容易辨識的分界（例如小溪、行人路、小巷及溝渠）來劃分。每個小區約有 8 至 15 個屋宇單位。由於在未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，故此以小區作為在未建設地區內的抽樣單位的安排是有必要的。

統計調查問卷

5. 每一輪主題性住戶統計調查均採用獨立的問卷。就 2016 年 10 月至 2017 年 1 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，相關問卷搜集本報告書所包括的 6 個專題，即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，以及對器官捐贈的意見。

3. 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 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.

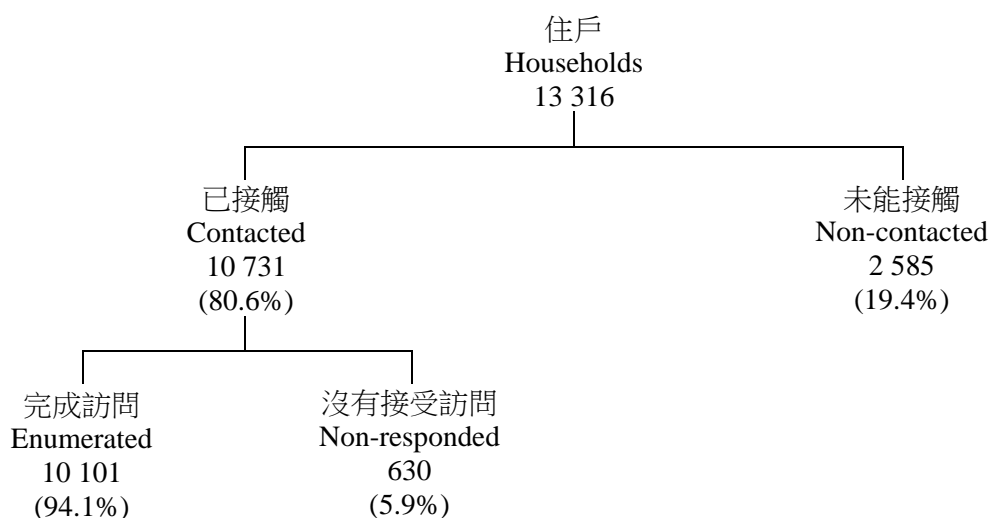
4. The RS contains records of area segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. Each area segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters. The use of area segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

Survey questionnaire

5. Independent questionnaire was adopted for each round of the THS. Regarding the THS conducted during October 2016 to January 2017, the questionnaire was designed to collect information on the 6 topics covered in this report, viz. the health status of Hong Kong residents; their patterns with respect to doctor consultation; hospitalisation; dental consultation; provision of medical benefits by employers/ companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals; and their views on organ donation.

訪問結果

6. 就 2016 年 10 月至 2017 年 1 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，在有人居住的 13 129 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 316 個住戶。於該 13 316 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 101 個住戶，回應率為 76%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



估計的可靠性

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。

Enumeration experience

6. Regarding the THS conducted during October 2016 to January 2017, a total of 13 316 households were found in the sample of 13 129 occupied quarters. Among those 13 316 households, 10 101 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 76%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarised below :

Reliability of the estimates

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, 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. 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。一般而言，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。

8. 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.

9. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

9. The CV of the estimates of the selected variables presented in this report are given as follows :

變數* <u>Variable*</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u> (%)	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
在統計前 30 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 30 days before enumeration among all persons	21.9	1.1
在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons	9.3	2.0
在統計前 12 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 12 months before enumeration among all persons	39.0	1.1
享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的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 purchased by individuals among all persons	51.1	1.0
願意在離世後捐出器官的 18-64 歲人士佔所有 18-64 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 18-64 who were willing to donate their organs after death among all persons aged 18-64	32.5	1.3

註釋: * 所有數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。
Note: * All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

附錄 2：主題性住戶統計調查系列常用用語及定義

Appendix 2 : Terms and definitions commonly used in the Thematic Household Survey series

引言

本附錄載列於 2016 年 10 月至 2017 年 1 月期間進行的一項主題性住戶統計調查所採用有關人口的社會經濟特徵的常用用語及定義。至於適用於是項統計調查所涵蓋的專題的指定用語的概念及定義，請參閱本報告書的相關章節。

用語及定義

年齡：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。

經濟活動身分：人口可劃分為從事經濟活動人口及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

從事經濟活動人口，即勞動人口，可分為就業人口及失業人口。

非從事經濟活動人口：包括所有在統計前 7 天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這 7 天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。料理家務者、退休人士及所有 15 歲以下人士等均包括在內。

教育程度：指某人在學校或其他教育機構修讀達到的最高教育水平，不論他／她有否完成該課程。

Introduction

This Appendix presents some common terms and definitions of the socio-economic characteristics of the population as adopted in the Thematic Household Survey conducted during October 2016 to January 2017. For the concepts and definitions of specific terms applicable to the topics covered in the survey, they are given in the respective chapters of this report.

Terms and definitions

Age refers to the number of complete years a person has passed since his/ her birth date.

Economic activity status: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population and economically inactive population.

The **economically active population**, synonymous with the labour force, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population.

The **economically inactive population** is made up of those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the 7 days before enumeration, excluding persons who have been on leave/ holiday during the 7-day period and persons who are unemployed. Persons such as home-makers, retired persons and all those below the age of 15 are thus included.

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education ever attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/ she had completed the course.

教育程度分類如下：

小學及以下：包括未受教育、所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級及所有小學的一至六年級。

中學：包括所有院校的中一至中七年級（舊學制）／中一至中六年級（新學制）或同等程度、毅進課程／毅進文憑課程以及工藝程度教育。

專上教育：包括本地及非本地教育機構的證書、文憑、高級證書、高級文憑、專業文憑、副學士、副學士先修、增修證書、院士銜或同等課程、其他非學位課程、學士學位課程、修課形式研究院程度課程及研究形式研究院程度課程。

住戶：指一群住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，他們之間不一定有親戚關係。自己單獨安排生活所需的個別人士亦當為一戶，即「單人住戶」。

住戶每月入息：指所有住戶成員每月的總現金入息（包括從所有工作獲得的收入及其他現金入息）。

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

Primary and below: Including no schooling, all classes in kindergartens and child care centres, and Primary 1-6 in all schools.

Secondary: Including Secondary 1-7 (old academic structure)/ Secondary 1-6 (new academic structure) or equivalent in all educational institutions, Project Yi Jin/ Yi Jin Diploma and craft level.

Post-secondary: Including Certificate, Diploma, Higher Certificate, Higher Diploma, Professional Diploma, Associate Degree, Pre-Associate Degree, Endorsement Certificate, Associateship or equivalent courses, other non-degree level courses, first degree, taught postgraduate and research postgraduate courses in local or non-local institutions.

Household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he/ she is also regarded as a household. In this case, the household is a one-person household.

Monthly household income refers to the total monthly cash income (including earnings from all jobs and other cash incomes) of all members of the household.

附錄 3：於過去 5 年出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書*

Appendix 3 : Thematic Household Survey Reports published in the past 5 years*

主題性住戶統計調查第 50 號報告書

(統計期間：10/2011-1/2012 及 2/2012-5/2012)

- 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
- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 50

(Survey period: 10/2011-1/2012 and 2/2012-5/2012)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalisation
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals
- Personal computer and Internet penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 51 號報告書

(統計期間：2/2012-5/2012)

- 香港的語言使用情況
- 母嬰健康院兒童健康及家庭計劃服務的使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 51

(Survey period: 2/2012-5/2012)

- Use of language in Hong Kong
- Utilisation of child health and family planning services provided by Maternal and Child Health Centres

主題性住戶統計調查第 52 號報告書

(統計期間：2/2012-5/2012 及 6/2012-8/2012)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度
- 退休計劃及老年經濟狀況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 52

(Survey period: 2/2012-5/2012 and 6/2012-8/2012)

- Information technology usage and penetration
- Retirement planning and the financial situation in old age

主題性住戶統計調查第 53 號報告書

(統計期間：9/2012-11/2012 及 1/2013-4/2013)

- 吸煙情況
- 接受脊醫診治的情況
- 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 53

(Survey period: 9/2012-11/2012 and 1/2013-4/2013)

- Pattern of smoking
- Chiropractor consultation
- Personal computer and Internet penetration

* 所有以往曾出版的《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》可在政府統計處網站(www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140_tc.jsp?productCode=B1130201) 免費下載。

* All previously published *Thematic Household Survey Reports* are available for download free of charge from the Census and Statistics Department website (www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp140.jsp?productCode=B1130201).

主題性住戶統計調查第 54 號報告書
(統計期間：6/2014-8/2014)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 54
(Survey period: 6/2014-8/2014)

- Information technology usage and penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 55 號報告書
(統計期間：9/2013-12/2013)

- 短期逗留在中國內地的香港居民的特徵

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 55
(Survey period: 9/2013-12/2013)

- Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having short stay in the mainland of China

主題性住戶統計調查第 56 號報告書
(統計期間：9/2013-12/2013)

- 運用時間的模式
- 參與無酬活動的情況
- 參與社交及消閒活動的情況
- 家務分擔的情況
- 進修的意向
- 料理家務者

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 56
(Survey period: 9/2013-12/2013)

- Time use pattern
- Pattern of participation in unpaid activities
- Pattern of participation in social and leisure activities
- Sharing of housework
- Intention of undertaking further study
- Home-makers

主題性住戶統計調查第 57 號報告書
(統計期間：6/2014-11/2014)

- 香港分間樓宇單位的住屋狀況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 57
(Survey period: 6/2014-11/2014)

- Housing conditions of sub-divided units in Hong Kong

主題性住戶統計調查第 58 號報告書
(統計期間：3/2014-8/2014)

- 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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 58
(Survey period: 3/2014-8/2014)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 59 號報告書
(統計期間：5/2015-8/2015)

- 吸煙情況
- 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度
- 語言使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 59
(Survey period: 5/2015-8/2015)

- Pattern of smoking
- Personal computer and Internet penetration
- Use of language

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(統計期間：5/2015-9/2015)

- 香港分間樓宇單位的住屋狀況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 60
(Survey period: 5/2015-9/2015)

- Housing conditions of sub-divided units in Hong Kong

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(統計期間：10/2015-1/2016)

- 新媒體的使用情況
- 執行贍養令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 61
(Survey period: 10/2015-1/2016)

- Use of new media
- Enforcement of maintenance orders

主題性住戶統計調查第 62 號報告書
(統計期間：4/2016-7/2016)

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