

香港統計月刊

Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics

2015 年 1 月

January 2015

專題文章

Feature Article

香港的殘疾人士及長期病患者

Persons with Disabilities and Chronic Diseases
in Hong Kong

香港的殘疾人士及長期病患者 **Persons with Disabilities and Chronic Diseases in Hong Kong**

政府統計處在 2013 年全年，進行一項有關殘疾人士及長期病患者的全港性統計調查。是項統計調查旨在了解殘疾人士及長期病患者的基本概況，以及搜集有關他們的照顧者的資料。本文概述是項統計調查的主要結果。

The Census and Statistics Department conducted a territory-wide survey on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases throughout 2013. The survey aimed to study the basic profiles of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases and to collect information about the carers of these persons. This article gives a brief account of the major findings of the survey.

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香港的殘疾人士及長期病患者

Persons with Disabilities and Chronic Diseases in Hong Kong

1. 引言

1.1 政府統計處在 2013 年全年，進行一項有關殘疾人士及長期病患者的全港性統計調查。是項統計調查旨在了解殘疾人士及長期病患者的基本概況，以及搜集有關他們的照顧者的資料。本文概述是項統計調查的主要結果。

1.2 殘疾人士及長期病患者的統計調查分三部分進行。第一部分是在 2013 年 1 月至 2 月期間透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的「長期病患者」專題訪問，以搜集居住在住戶內的長期病患者的資料。第二部分是透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的「殘疾人士」專題訪問，以搜集居住在住戶內的殘疾人士的資料。為確保能獲取有關各類殘疾人士的足夠規模的樣本作詳細統計分析，是項專題訪問的訪問期由 2013 年 3 月起，持續進行 10 個月，至 2013 年 12 月止。統計調查的第三部分是在 2013 年 7 月至 9 月期間進行的院舍統計調查，以搜集居住在提供住宿服務的院舍內的殘疾人士及長期病患者的資料。

1.3 第一部分的統計調查成功訪問了約 6 800 個根據科學方法抽選的住戶（約佔全港總住戶數目的 0.3%），回應率為 82%。第二部分的統計調查則成功訪問了約 33 000 個住戶（約佔全港總住戶數目的 1.4%），回應率為 80%。至於院舍統計調查，共抽選了約 120 間院舍進行訪問，當中約 1 800 名住院人士接受了訪問，回應率為 90%。就該三部分的統計調查的未回應個案，編製統計調查結果時已進行適當的調整。

1. Introduction

1.1 The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) conducted a territory-wide survey on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases throughout 2013. The survey aimed to understand information on the basic profiles of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases and to collect information about the carers of these persons. This article gives a brief account of the major findings of the survey.

1.2 The survey was organised into three parts. The first part was a special topic enquiry (STE) on “Persons with chronic diseases” conducted via the General Household Survey (GHS) during January to February 2013, collecting data from persons with chronic diseases who resided in households. The second part was a STE on “Persons with disabilities” conducted via the GHS, collecting data from persons with disabilities who resided in households. In order to obtain a sufficiently large sample of persons with different types of disability for detailed statistical analysis, the fieldwork of this STE spanned over 10 months in 2013, from March to December. The third part was an institutions survey conducted during July to September 2013 to collect data from those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who resided in institutions with residential services.

1.3 Some 6 800 households within a scientifically selected sample (i.e. about 0.3% of all households in Hong Kong) were successfully enumerated in the first part of the survey, constituting a response rate of 82%. For the second part of the survey, some 33 000 households (i.e. about 1.4% of all households in Hong Kong) were successfully enumerated, giving a response rate of 80%. For the institutions survey, altogether some 120 institutions were sampled and around 1 800 residents therein were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of about 90%. Appropriate adjustment had been applied in the compilation of survey results to take into account the non-response cases in these three parts of survey.

2. 概念及定義

2.1 考慮到所搜集數據與以往的數據的可比性，是項統計調查採用了與 2006/07 年的統計調查相同的架構以界定「殘疾人士」。「殘疾人士」包括一些從事某種活動的能力受限制或有所欠缺的人士，而這種活動對一般人來說，是可用正常方式或在正常能力範圍內做到。具體而言，「殘疾人士」是指任何人士(i)在統計時，認為自己有下列四項中的一項或多於一項情況，並已持續或預料會持續最少 6 個月的時間：

- (1) 身體活動能力受限制；
- (2) 視覺有困難；
- (3) 聽覺有困難；及
- (4) 言語能力有困難

或(ii)經認可的醫務人員（例如西醫及中醫）診斷有下列五項中至少一項情況：

- (5) 精神病／情緒病；
- (6) 自閉症；
- (7) 特殊學習困難；
- (8) 注意力不足／過度活躍症；及
- (9) 智障。

2.2 經考慮各方面的因素，包括所需資源、受訪者在回答問題時的困難程度，以及在住戶統計調查中界定不同殘疾類別時可能遇到的運作困難，是項統計調查中較普遍和易於分辨的殘疾類別（身體活動能力受限制、視覺有困難、聽覺有困難及言語能力有困難）按受訪者自身感受界定，並未以醫學方法核實。事實上，部分在是項統計調查中被界定為殘疾的人士表示自己在日常生活中沒有遇上困難。因此，在本文的殘疾人士數字當中亦包括這些未必會被部分人士視為殘疾的人士。

2. Concepts and definitions

2.1 In consideration of the comparability of data over time, the framework used in 2006/07 round of survey has been adopted to define “persons with disabilities”. “Persons with disabilities” included those with restriction of or those who lacked the ability to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Specifically, “persons with disabilities” were defined as those who (i) had perceived themselves as having one or more of the following 4 conditions which had lasted, or were likely to last, for a period of 6 months or more at the time of enumeration:

- (1) restriction in body movement;
- (2) seeing difficulty;
- (3) hearing difficulty; and
- (4) speech difficulty;

or (ii) had been diagnosed by qualified health personnel (such as practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine) as having one or more of the following 5 conditions:

- (5) mental illness/mood disorder;
- (6) Autism;
- (7) Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD);
- (8) Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD); and
- (9) intellectual disability.

2.2 Having taken into account various factors such as resources implications, the degree of difficulties in giving responses on the part of the survey respondents and the operational difficulties anticipated in defining each type of disability in the context of a household survey, it was determined that some relatively common and easily assessed disability types (restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty and speech difficulty) in this survey would be based on the self-perceptions of the respondents, instead of adopting the medical-type assessment approach. In fact, some of the persons identified as having disability in this survey reported that they had no difficulty in day-to-day living. Hence, these persons whom some people might not regard as persons with disabilities had been included in the statistics on persons with disabilities in this article.

2.3 「長期病患者」是指在統計時需要長期（即持續最少 6 個月的時間）接受藥物治療、覆診或打針服藥以治療某種（或多於一種）疾病的人士，疾病的類別及嚴重性均沒有規限。此外，所需接受的藥物治療、覆診或打針服藥的頻次亦無規限。然而，所有在統計時未經醫生確定的疾病不包括在內。同樣地，只為預防某類疾病而進行的藥物治療及診症亦不包括在內。

3. 殘疾人士的概況

3.1 如上文 2.1 段所述，是項統計調查所搜集的各項資料中，包括有關居住在院舍及住戶內的智障人士的資料。然而，有明確顯示，根據統計調查結果得出的居住在住戶內的智障人士數目，有低估的情況。為避免誤導讀者及歪曲是項統計調查中有關殘疾人士及長期病患者的整體統計調查結果，本文內刊載的統計調查結果將不會包括有關智障人士的統計調查結果。根據粗略的統計評估，全港智障人士的總數可能為 71 000 人至 101 000 人左右，即代表全港智障人士的普遍率為 1.0% 至 1.4%。

3.2 撇除智障人士，在 2013 年，估計約有 578 600 名殘疾人士，比 2007 年的 361 300 人增加了約 6 成。殘疾人士的整體普遍率（以佔全港人口的百分比計算）為 8.1%，而 2007 年的相應數字為 5.2%。一般來說，在愈高年齡組別的人士中，殘疾普遍率亦愈高，因此整體殘疾普遍率的上升，部分是由於近年人口老化所帶動。（圖 1）

3.3 按選定的殘疾類別分析，約 320 500 人表示身體活動能力受限制（在整體人口內的普遍率為 4.5%），174 800 人視覺有困難（2.4%），155 200 人聽覺有困難（2.2%），49 300 人言

2.3 “Persons with chronic diseases” referred to those who required long-term (i.e. lasting at least 6 months) medical treatment, consultation or medication for certain type(s) of diseases at the time of enumeration, irrespective of the type and severity of diseases as well as the frequency of the medical treatment, consultation or medication required. However, any diseases which had not yet been confirmed by medical practitioners at the time of enumeration were not included. Likewise, medical treatment and consultation for the purpose of preventing a certain type of diseases were excluded.

3. General profile of persons with disabilities

3.1 As mentioned in paragraph 2.1 above, the survey collected, among others, information on persons with intellectual disability residing in institutions and in households. However, there was strong indication of under-estimation in respect of the number of persons with intellectual disability residing in households as derived from the survey findings. In order to avoid misleading data users and distorting the overall survey results on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases, the survey results presented in this article do not cover those pertaining to persons with intellectual disability. A crude statistical assessment indicated that the total number of persons with intellectual disability in Hong Kong was likely to be in the region of 71 000 to 101 000, representing a prevalence rate of some 1.0% to 1.4% for persons with intellectual disability in Hong Kong.

3.2 Excluding persons with intellectual disability, in 2013, it was estimated that there were 578 600 persons with disabilities, an increase of some 60% as compared with 361 300 persons in 2007. The overall prevalence rate of persons with disabilities (expressed as a percentage of the total population of Hong Kong) was 8.1%, as against 5.2% in 2007. As the prevalence rate of disability was higher for persons in older age groups in general, the increase in the overall prevalence rate of disability was partly attributable to the ageing population in recent years. (Chart 1)

3.3 Analysed by selected type of disability, some 320 500 persons reported that they were with restriction in body movement (with a prevalence rate of 4.5% among the total population), 174 800 persons with seeing difficulty (2.4%), 155 200 persons with

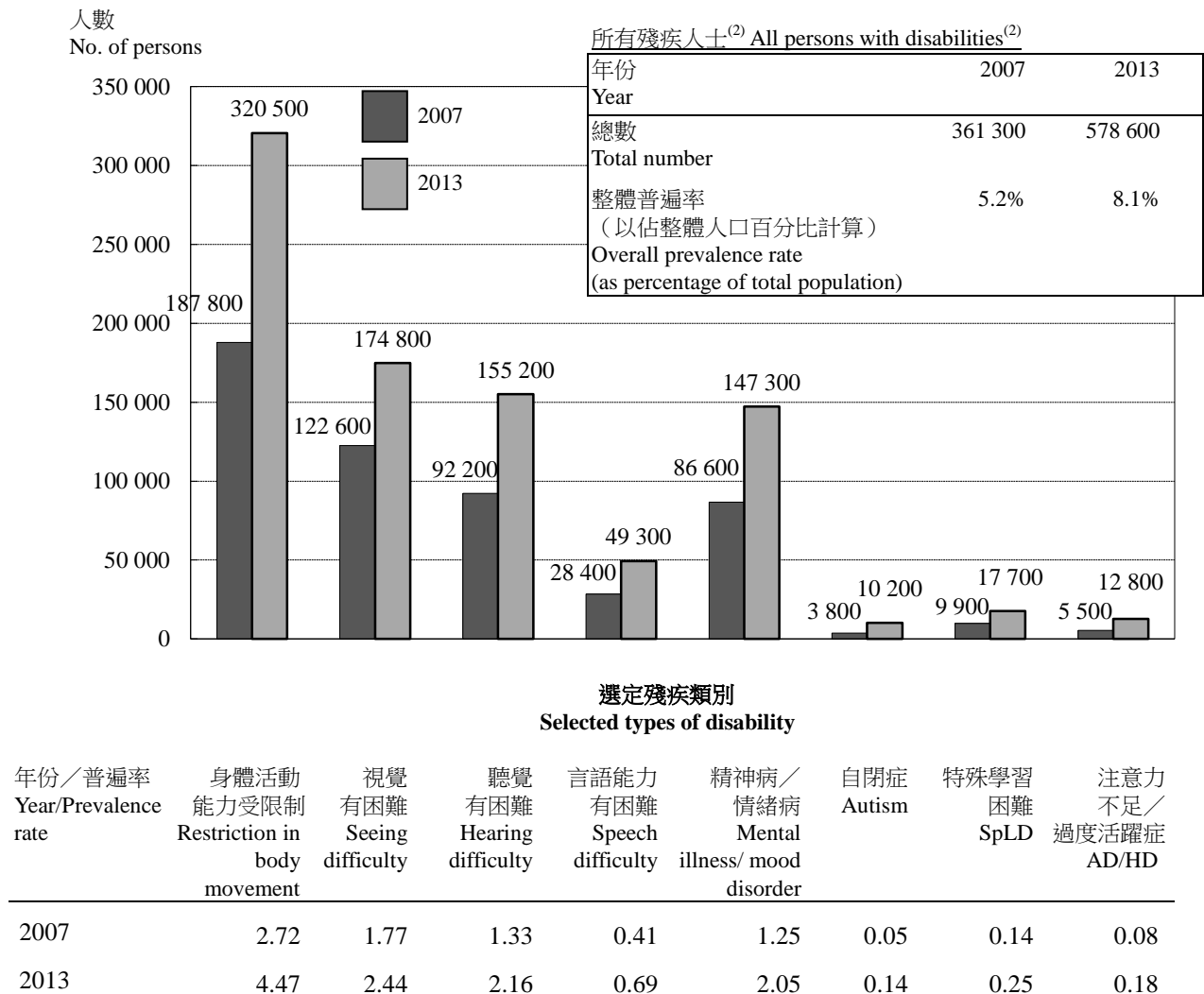
語能力有困難（0.7%），147 300 人患有精神病／情緒病（2.1%），10 200 人有自閉症（0.1%），17 700 人有特殊學習困難（0.2%）及 12 800 人有注意力不足／過度活躍症（0.2%）。（圖 1）。

3.4 按年齡分析，在 578 600 名殘疾人士中，70 歲及以上人士佔 53.3%，60 至 69 歲人士佔 16.6%，而 50 至 59 歲人士則佔 12.3%。按性別分析，女性殘疾人士較男性為多，分別佔所有殘疾人士的 56.8% 及 43.2%。（圖 2）

hearing difficulty (2.2%), 49 300 persons with speech difficulty (0.7%), 147 300 persons with mental illness/mood disorder (2.1%), 10 200 were autistic persons (0.1%), 17 700 persons with SpLD (0.2%) and 12 800 persons with AD/HD (0.2%). (Chart 1)

3.4 Analysed by age, 53.3% of the 578 600 persons with disabilities were aged 70 and over, 16.6% were aged 60-69 and 12.3% were aged 50-59. Analysed by sex, there were more females with disabilities than males, constituting 56.8% and 43.2% of all persons with disabilities respectively. (Chart 2)

圖 1 有選定殘疾類別的人士⁽¹⁾數目
Chart 1 Persons with selected types of disability⁽¹⁾



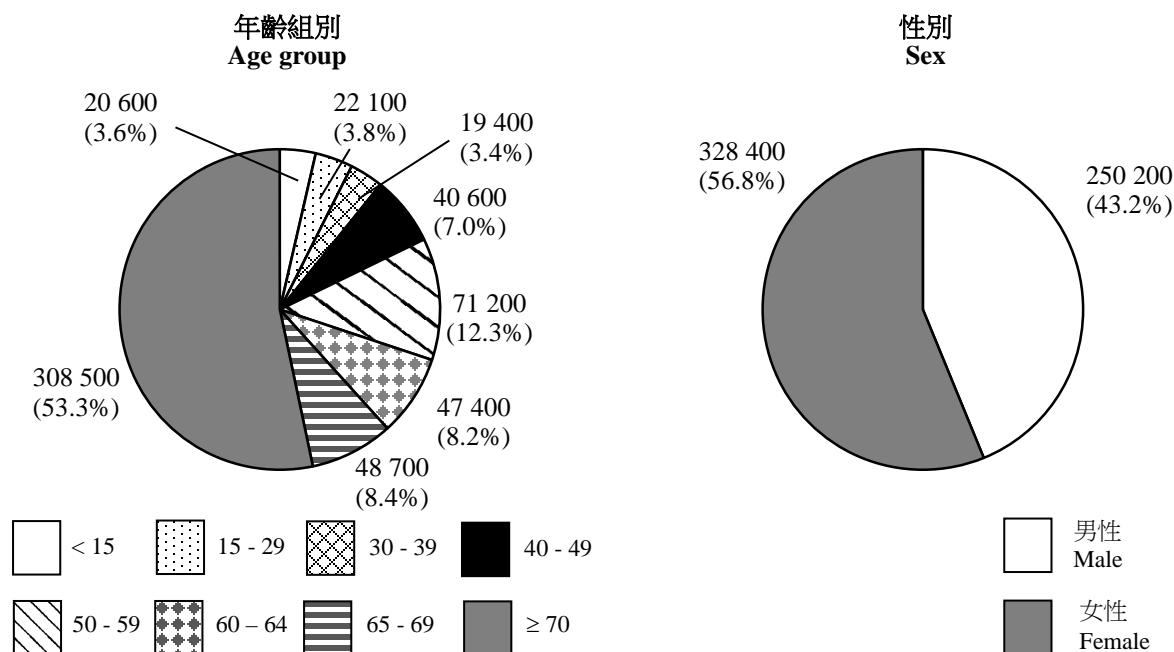
註釋： (1) 選定殘疾類別包括：(a) 身體活動能力受限制；(b) 視覺有困難；(c) 聽覺有困難；(d) 言語能力有困難；(e) 精神病／情緒病；(f) 自閉症；(g) 特殊學習困難；及(h) 注意力不足／過度活躍症。由於資料局限，智障人士並不包括在內。

(2) 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目／普遍率較個別殘疾類別人士數目／普遍率的總和為小。

Notes: (1) Selected types of disability included (a) restriction in body movement; (b) seeing difficulty; (c) hearing difficulty; (d) speech difficulty; (e) mental illness/mood disorder; (f) Autism; (g) SpLD; and (h) AD/HD. Persons with intellectual disability were excluded owing to data limitation.

(2) A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number/prevalence rate of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the numbers/prevalence rates of persons with individual types of disability.

圖 2 按年齡／性別劃分的殘疾人士⁽¹⁾數目
 Chart 2 Persons with disabilities⁽¹⁾ by age/sex



註釋： (1) 由於資料局限，智障人士並不包括在內。

Note: (1) Persons with intellectual disability were excluded owing to data limitation.

4. 長期病患者的概況

4.1 在 2013 年，估計全港約有 1 375 200 名長期病患者，較 2007 年的 1 152 700 人為高。他們約佔全港人口的 19.2%，而 2007 年的相應數字為 16.7%。（圖 3）

4.2 在該 1 375 200 名長期病患者中，他們最普遍提及所患的疾病依次為高血壓、糖尿病及心臟病，分別有 707 800 名（佔整體人口的 9.9%）、315 300 名（4.4%）及 143 000 名（2.0%）長期病患者表示患有該等疾病。（圖 3）

4.3 按年齡分析，在長期病患者中，70 歲及以上人士佔 39.8%，60 至 69 歲人士佔 24.1%，而 50 至 59 歲人士則佔 20.4%。按性別分析，在該 1 375 200 名長期病患者中，女性較男性為多，分別佔所有長期病患者的 52.9% 及 47.1%。（圖 4）

4. General profile of persons with chronic diseases

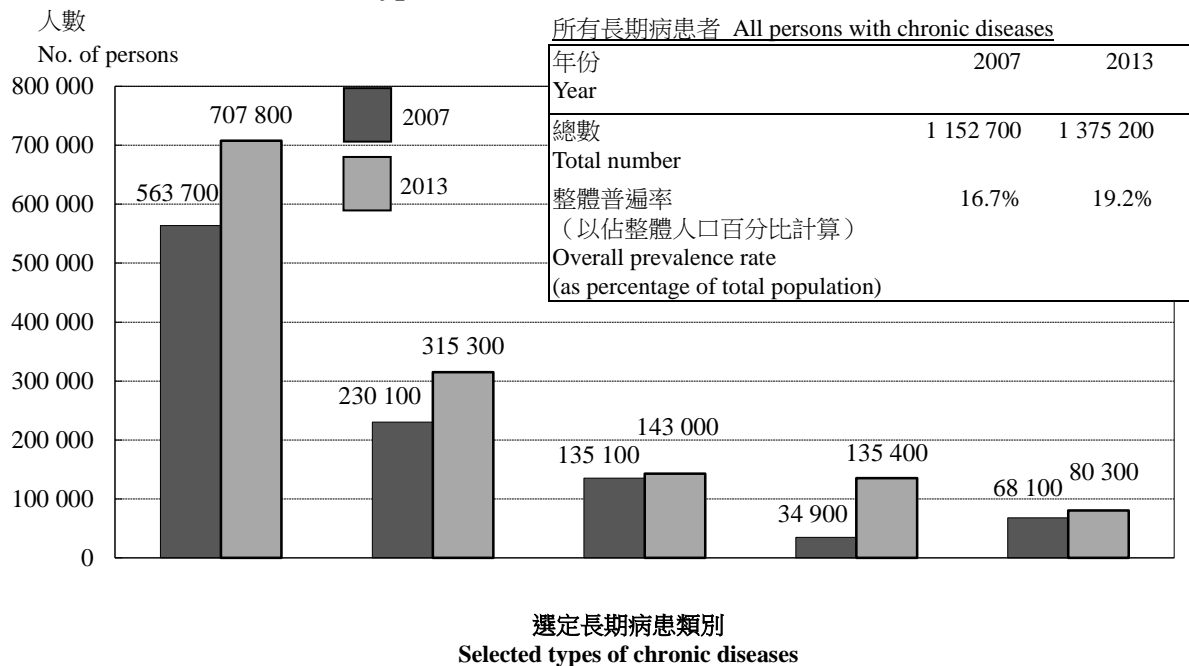
4.1 In 2013, it was estimated that there were a total of some 1 375 200 persons with chronic diseases in Hong Kong, increasing from 1 152 700 persons in 2007. They constituted about 19.2% of the total population of Hong Kong, as against 16.7% in 2007. (Chart 3)

4.2 Among those 1 375 200 persons with chronic diseases, the most commonly cited diseases which they had were hypertension, diabetes mellitus and heart diseases. Some 707 800 (or 9.9% of the total population), 315 300 (4.4%) and 143 000 (2.0%) indicated that they had such diseases respectively. (Chart 3)

4.3 Analysed by age, 39.8% of persons with chronic diseases were aged 70 and over, 24.1% were aged 60-69, and 20.4% were aged 50-59. Analysed by sex, there were more females than males among the 1 375 200 persons with chronic diseases, constituting 52.9% and 47.1% respectively of all persons with chronic diseases. (Chart 4)

圖 3 有選定長期病患類別的人士數目

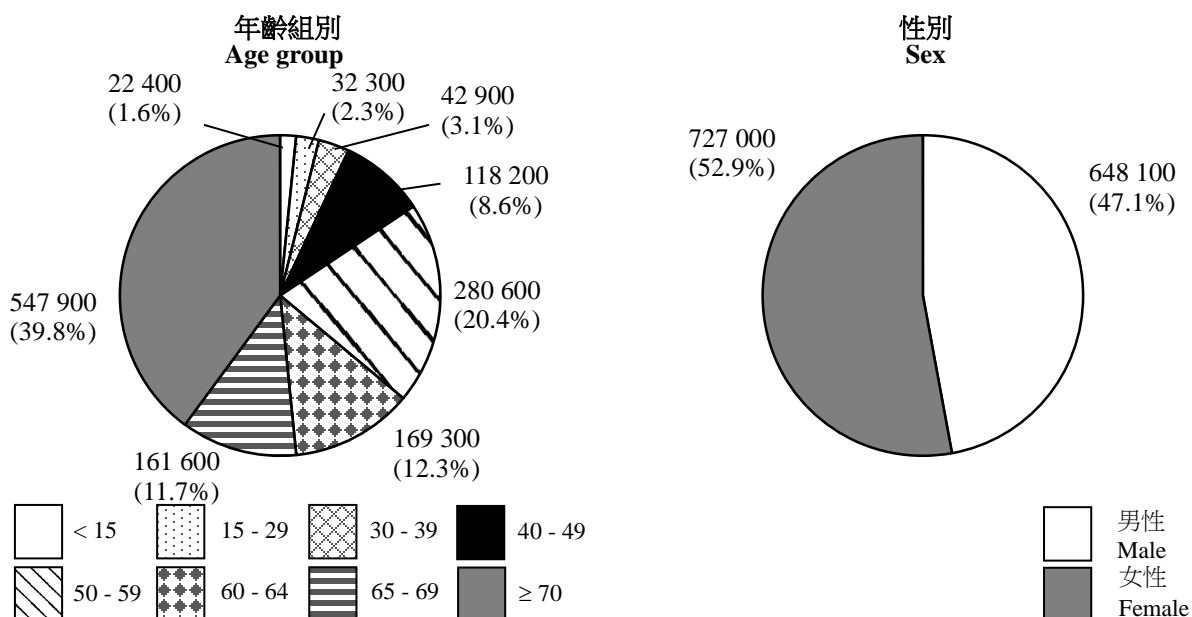
Chart 3 Persons with selected types of chronic diseases



年份／普遍率 Year/Prevalence rate	高血壓 Hypertension	糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	心臟病 Heart diseases	膽固醇過高 Hypercholesterolemia	白內障 Cataract
2007	8.15	3.33	1.95	0.51	0.98
2013	9.86	4.39	1.99	1.89	1.12

圖 4 按年齡／性別劃分的長期病患者數目

Chart 4 Persons with chronic diseases by age/sex



5. 殘疾人士及長期病患者的經濟活動身份

5.1 在 558 000 名 15 歲及以上的殘疾人士中，約 477 000 人（85.5%）為非從事經濟活動人士，其餘 81 000 人（14.5%）為從事經濟活動人士（包括就業人士及失業人士）。在該 477 000 名 15 歲及以上非從事經濟活動的殘疾人士中，約 341 200 人為退休人士（佔所有 15 歲及以上殘疾人士的 61.2%）。（圖 5）

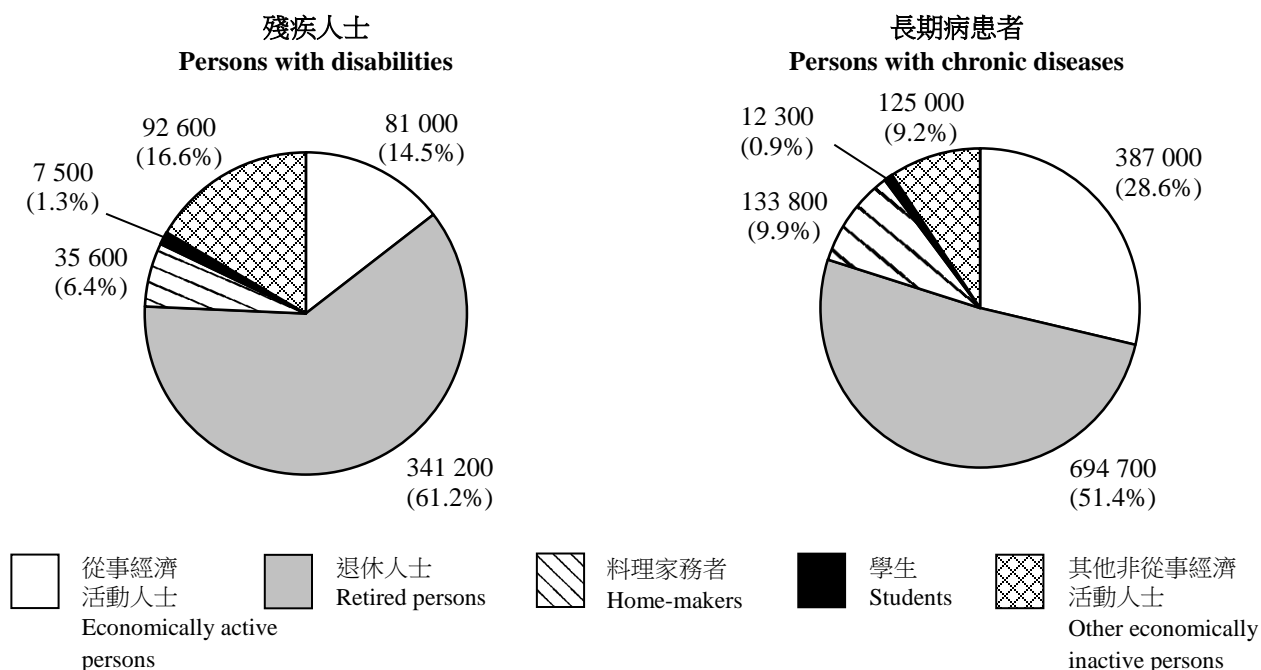
5.2 而在 1 352 800 名 15 歲及以上長期病患者中，約 965 800 人（71.4%）為非從事經濟活動人士，其餘 387 000 人（28.6%）為從事經濟活動人士。在該 965 800 名 15 歲及以上非從事經濟活動的長期病患者中，約 694 700 人為退休人士（佔所有 15 歲及以上長期病患者的 51.4%）。（圖 5）

5. Economic activity status of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases

5.1 Of the 558 000 persons aged 15 and over with disabilities, some 477 000 (85.5%) were economically inactive and the remaining 81 000 (14.5%) were economically active (including employed persons and unemployed persons). Among those 477 000 economically inactive persons aged 15 and over with disabilities, some 341 200 (or 61.2% of all persons aged 15 and over with disabilities) were retired persons. (Chart 5)

5.2 Of the 1 352 800 persons aged 15 and over with chronic diseases, some 965 800 (71.4%) were economically inactive and the remaining 387 000 (28.6%) were economically active. Among those 965 800 economically inactive persons aged 15 and over with chronic diseases, some 694 700 (or 51.4% of all persons aged 15 and over with chronic diseases) were retired persons. (Chart 5)

圖 5 按經濟活動身分劃分的 15 歲及以上殘疾人士⁽¹⁾及長期病患者數目
Chart 5 Persons aged 15 and over with disabilities⁽¹⁾ and chronic diseases by economic activity status



註釋： (1) 由於資料局限，智障人士並不包括在內。

Note : (1) Persons with intellectual disability were excluded owing to data limitation.

6. 居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者 的照顧者

6.1 在 506 600 名居住在住戶內的殘疾人士中，約 203 700 人（40.2%）表示因其殘疾而有別人照顧其日常生活。而在 1 303 000 名居住在住戶內的長期病患者中，有 175 600 人（13.5%）表示有同樣情況。（圖 6）

6.2 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，「主要照顧者」為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。在該 203 700 名有別人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士中，29.9% 的主要照顧者為他們的子女／女婿／媳婦，28.8% 是他們的配偶，20.8% 是他們在家中的私家看護／家庭傭工，而 10.7% 是他們的父母。至於該 175 600 名長期病患者中，32.9% 的主要照顧者為他們的配偶，28.6% 是他們的子女／女婿／媳婦，而 23.7% 是他們在家中的私家看護／家庭傭工。（圖 7）

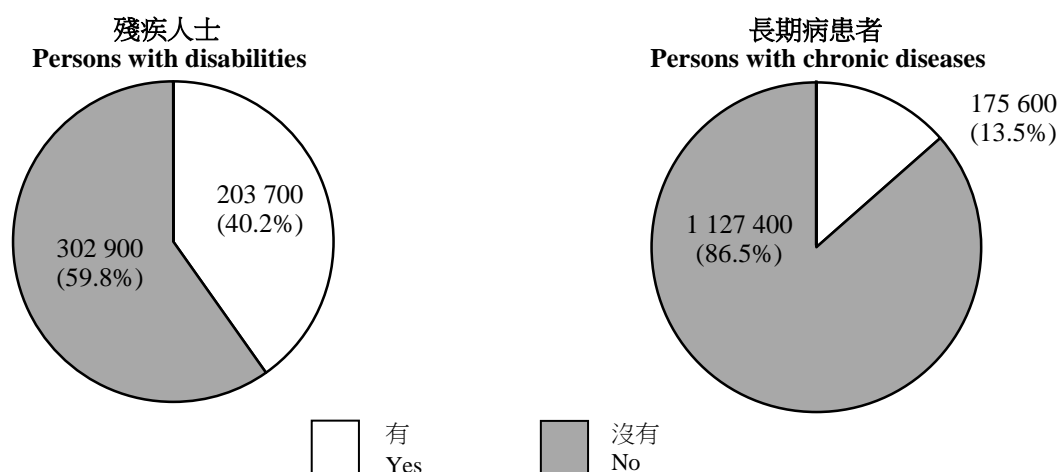
6. Carers to persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households

6.1 Among the 506 600 persons with disabilities residing in households, 203 700 persons (40.2%) cited that they had a person to take care of their day-to-day living as a result of their disabilities. For the 1 303 000 persons with chronic diseases residing in households, 175 600 persons (13.5%) reported the same. (Charts 6)

6.2 For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “primary carer” refers to the person who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week. For the 203 700 persons with disabilities who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living, 29.9% of their primary carers were their children/son-in-law/daughter-in-law; 28.8% were their spouses; 20.8% were their private nurses/domestic helpers at home; and 10.7% were their parents. As for those 175 600 persons with chronic diseases, 32.9% of their primary carers were their spouses; 28.6% were their children/son-in-law/daughter-in-law; and 23.7% were their private nurses/domestic helpers at home. (Chart 7)

圖 6 按是否因其殘疾或長期病患而有別人照顧日常生活劃分的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士⁽¹⁾及長期病患者數目

Chart 6 Persons with disabilities⁽¹⁾ and chronic diseases residing in households by whether had a person to take care of day-to-day living due to their disabilities or chronic diseases

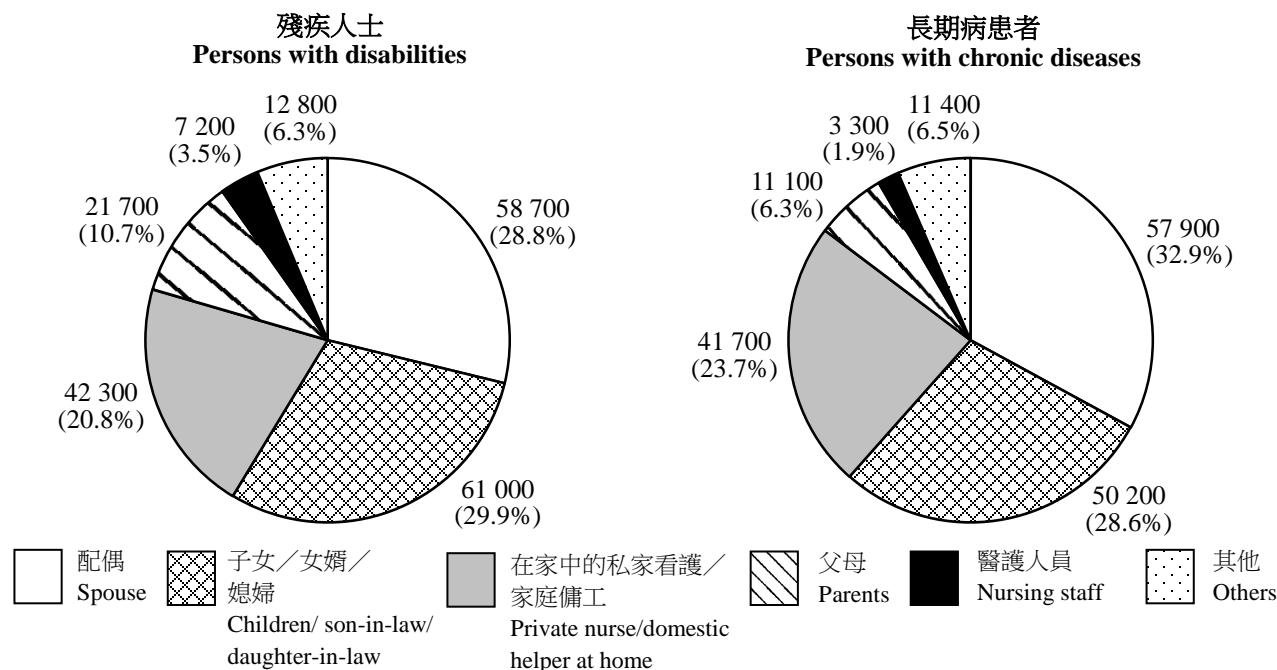


註釋：(1) 由於資料局限，智障人士並不包括在內。

Note: (1) Persons with intellectual disability were excluded owing to data limitation.

圖 7 按主要照顧者的身分劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士⁽¹⁾及長期病患者數目

Chart 7 Persons with disabilities⁽¹⁾ and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by identity of the primary carer



註釋： (1) 由於資料局限，智障人士並不包括在內。

Note: (1) Persons with intellectual disability were excluded owing to data limitation.

7. 可供參考有關刊物

7.1 有關殘疾人士及長期病患者的統計調查的詳細結果載於《從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料：第 62 號專題報告書》。

7. Further references

7.1 Detailed findings of the Survey on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases were released in the report entitled *Social data collected via the General Household Survey: Special Topics Report No. 62*.