

# 主題性住戶統計調查 第四十號報告書

## Thematic Household Survey Report No. 40

長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及自我照顧能力  
**Socio-demographic Profile, Health Status and  
Self-care Capability of Older Persons**

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# 1 引言 Introduction

## 背景

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

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

## 本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 統計處在二零零八年六月至八月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，當中主要包括一項住戶統計調查，以及一項分開進行的相關院舍統計調查，其中搜集有關長者(包括居於家庭住戶的長者及在提供住宿服務的院舍居住的長者)的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及自我照顧能力等資料。類似的住戶統計調查曾於二零零零年七月至九月及二零零四年六月至八月期間進行。是項專題訪問的結果在適當情況下會與先前訪問所得的結果作比較。

## 統計調查方法簡述

### *住戶統計調查*

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

## Background

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

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

## Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS, comprising mainly a household survey as well as an associated institutions survey conducted separately, was carried out during June to August 2008. The survey collected, among others, information on the socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons (including older persons residing in domestic households and older persons residing in institutions with residential services). Similar surveys were conducted during July to September 2000 and June to August 2004. Comparison is made with the findings of the previous enquiries where appropriate.

## Brief description of survey method

### *Household survey*

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

1.5 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員向住戶內所有六十歲及以上的長者進行有關居於家庭住戶的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及自我照顧能力的統計調查。

#### 院舍統計調查

1.6 統計員同時向所有被抽選的居於院舍的六十歲及以上長者進行有關居於院舍的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及自我照顧能力的統計調查。該些院舍包括私營安老院(包括參與「改善買位計劃」的院舍)、護理安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧護理安老院)、安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧安老院)、護養院及療養院。在經科學方法抽選的院舍樣本內，約 4 100 名居於院舍長者接受了訪問，回應率為 90%。

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

#### 數字進位

1.8 由於進位關係，統計圖表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。統計圖表內有關百分比分布的數字則乃根據未經進位的實際數字計算。

1.5 In each enumerated household, all older persons aged 60 and over in the household were interviewed in respect of the survey on socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons residing in domestic households.

#### *Institutions survey*

1.6 All selected older persons aged 60 and over residing in residential care institutions were interviewed in respect of the survey on socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons residing in residential care institutions. Such institutions included private homes (including the participating homes of the “Enhanced Bought Place Scheme”), care and attention homes (including subvented and self-financing care and attention homes), homes for the aged (including subvented and self-financing homes for the aged), nursing homes and infirmaries. Some 4 100 institutional elderly within a scientifically selected sample of residential care institutions were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 90%.

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

#### **Rounding of figures**

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

## 代號

1.9 本報告書的統計表內的代號應用如下：

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

## Symbol

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

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

## 2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果* Survey findings*
居於家庭住戶的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及自我照顧能力	<b>Socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons residing in domestic households</b>	
• 長者的數目	• Number of older persons	1 129 900 (985 700)
• 長者佔全港總人口的百分比	• Percentage of older persons among the total population of Hong Kong	16.2% (14.6%)
• 按住戶結構劃分的長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons by household composition	
- 與配偶及子女同住	- Living with spouse and children	39.3% (40.9%)
- 與配偶同住	- Living with spouse	24.7% (22.7%)
- 與子女同住	- Living with children	19.8% (22.2%)
- 獨居	- Living alone	12.7% (10.7%)
- 與配偶及子女以外的人士同住	- Living with persons other than spouse and children	3.6% (3.4%)
• 患有長期疾病的長者佔所有長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who had chronic diseases among all older persons	70.4% (71.6%)
• 按患有選定長期疾病類別劃分的患有長期疾病的長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who had chronic diseases by selected type of chronic diseases	
- 高血壓	- Hypertension	62.5% (55.6%)
- 糖尿病	- Diabetes	21.7% (22.1%)
- 關節炎	- Arthritis	19.9% (34.9%)
- 眼疾	- Eye diseases	18.0% (21.8%)
- 膽固醇過高	- High cholesterol	16.3% (17.1%)
- 心臟病	- Heart diseases	14.5% (14.8%)
• 在統計前一個月內曾就醫(健康檢查除外)的長者佔所有長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who had doctor consultation (except medical checkups) during the month before enumeration among all older persons	41.1% (42.3%)

\* 括號內的數字顯示在二零零四年六月至八月期間進行的上一輪統計調查的相應數字。

\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from the previous round of the survey conducted during June to August 2004.

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果* Survey findings*
• 在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的長者佔所有長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration among all older persons	13.5% (14.6%)
• 在統計前十二個月內長者的平均入院次數	• Average number of admissions into hospitals by older persons during the twelve months before enumeration	1.6 (1.9)
• 沒有自我照顧活動能力缺損的長者佔所有長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who did not have impairment in Activities of Daily Living (ADL) among all older persons	93.1% (93.5%)
• 表示他們在日常生活中不需要別人協助的長者佔所有長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who indicated that they did not need assistance from others in their daily living among all older persons	75.2% (77.2%)
• 在統計時有打算入住本地安老院的長者佔所有長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who had an intention to move into a local residential care home at the time of enumeration among all older persons	3.6% (2.8%)
• 有個人入息的長者佔所有長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who had personal income among all older persons	95.2% (91.4%)
• 有個人入息的長者的每月個人入息中位數	• Median monthly personal income of the older persons who had personal income	\$3,300 (\$3,000)
• 需要自己支付每月開支的長者佔所有長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who had to pay for their own monthly expenditure among all older persons	100.0% (97.0%)
• 需要自己支付每月開支的長者的每月開支總額中位數	• Median monthly expenditure paid by the older persons who had to pay for their own monthly expenditure	\$2,500 (\$2,600)

\* 括號內的數字顯示在二零零四年六月至八月期間進行的上一輪統計調查的相應數字。

\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from the previous round of the survey conducted during June to August 2004.

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果* Survey findings*
• 享有退休保障的長者佔所有長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who had retirement protection among all older persons	19.0% (14.3%)
• 按退休保障類別劃分的享有退休保障的長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons who had retirement protection by type of retirement protection	
- 退休金 / 公積金	- Retirement fund / provident fund	77.2% (61.5%)
- 長俸	- Pension	25.6% (36.4%)
• 按為應付日後的經濟需要而作出的安排劃分的長者的百分比	• Percentage of older persons by type of arrangement made to meet future financial need	
- 儲蓄	- Saving money	41.3% (35.8%)
- 養育子女	- Fostering children	20.4% (15.3%)
- 沒有	- None	47.3% (55.0%)

\* 括號內的數字顯示在二零零四年六月至八月期間進行的上一輪統計調查的相應數字。

\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from the previous round of the survey conducted during June to August 2004.



主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果* Survey findings*
<b>居於院舍的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及自我照顧能力</b>	<b>Socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons residing in residential care institutions</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 居於院舍長者的數目</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Number of institutional elderly</li> </ul>	58 300 (56 300)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按院舍宿位類別劃分的居於院舍長者的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 私營安老院</li> <li>- 護理安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧護理安老院)</li> <li>- 安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧安老院)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutional elderly by type of residential care institutional place <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private Home</li> <li>- Care and Attention Home (including Subvented and Self-financing Care and Attention Home)</li> <li>- Home for the Aged (including Subvented and Self-financing Home for the Aged)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>60.3% (57.8%)</li> <li>25.2% (23.6%)</li> <li>8.5% (13.7%)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按每月住院開支總額劃分的居於院舍長者的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 少於\$2,000</li> <li>- \$2,000-\$3,999</li> <li>- \$4,000-\$5,999</li> <li>- \$6,000 及以上</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutional elderly by amount of monthly expenditure for residing in residential care institutions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Less than \$2,000</li> <li>- \$2,000-\$3,999</li> <li>- \$4,000-\$5,999</li> <li>- \$6,000 and over</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>17.3% (30.5%)</li> <li>28.5% (17.9%)</li> <li>36.4% (38.7%)</li> <li>17.8% (12.9%)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 居於院舍長者的每月住院開支總額中位數</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Median amount of monthly expenditure by institutional elderly for residing in residential care institutions</li> </ul>	\$ 4,200 (\$4,000)

\* 括號內的數字顯示在二零零四年六月至八月期間進行的上一輪統計調查的相應數字。

\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from the previous round of the survey conducted during June to August 2004.

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果* Survey findings*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按支付住院開支的人士 / 機構類別劃分的居於院舍長者的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 政府(綜合社會保障援助金 / 傷殘津貼 / 高齡津貼)</li> <li>- 子女</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutional elderly by type of persons / organisations who paid for the expenditure for residing in residential care institutions               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Government (Comprehensive Social Security Assistance / Disability Allowance / Old Age Allowance)</li> <li>- Children</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>82.0% (81.8%)</li> <li>31.2% (26.6%)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 患有長期疾病(包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病)的居於院舍長者佔所有居於院舍長者的百分比</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutional elderly who had chronic diseases (including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment) among all institutional elderly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>97.1% (95.7%)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按選定的長期疾病的類別劃分的患有長期疾病的居於院舍長者的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 高血壓</li> <li>- 中風</li> <li>- 老人痴呆症</li> <li>- 眼疾</li> <li>- 糖尿病</li> <li>- 心臟病</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutional elderly who had chronic diseases by selected type of chronic diseases               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hypertension</li> <li>- Stroke</li> <li>- Alzheimer Disease / Dementia</li> <li>- Eye diseases</li> <li>- Diabetes</li> <li>- Heart diseases</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>59.1% (51.3%)</li> <li>32.2% (30.7%)</li> <li>31.6% (32.1%)</li> <li>25.2% (28.7%)</li> <li>23.4% (21.7%)</li> <li>22.8% (24.1%)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 在統計前一個月內曾就醫的居於院舍長者佔所有居於院舍長者的百分比</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutional elderly who had doctor consultation during the month before enumeration among all institutional elderly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>62.9% (66.3%)</li> </ul>

\* 括號內的數字顯示在二零零四年六月至八月期間進行的上一輪統計調查的相應數字。

\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from the previous round of the survey conducted during June to August 2004.

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果* Survey findings*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按就醫的診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前一個月內曾就醫的居於院舍長者的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 政府醫生(包括普通科及專科醫生，但不包括急症室醫生)</li> <li>- 院舍醫生</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutional elderly who had doctor consultation during the month before enumeration by type of doctor consulted               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government practitioners (including general practitioners and specialists, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency units)</li> <li>- Practitioners in residential care institutions</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>71.3% (77.7%)</li> <li>29.0% (21.4%)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍長者佔所有居於院舍長者的百分比</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutional elderly who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration among all institutional elderly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>33.5% (32.3%)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 居於院舍長者在統計前十二個月內的平均入院次數</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Average number of admissions into hospitals by institutional elderly during the twelve months before enumeration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.8 (1.8)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 出現自我照顧活動能力缺損的居於院舍長者佔所有院舍長者的百分比</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutional elderly having impairment in ADL among all institutional elderly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>81.6% (75.1%)</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 按子女 / 家人 / 親戚 / 朋友探訪次數劃分的居於院舍長者的百分比               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 每週探訪最少一次</li> <li>- 沒有任何人探訪</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Percentage of institutional elderly by frequency of visits by children / family members / relatives / friends               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At least once a week</li> <li>- Not visited by anybody</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>42.7% (40.4%)</li> <li>3.9% (8.1%)</li> </ul>

\* 括號內的數字顯示在二零零四年六月至八月期間進行的上一輪統計調查的相應數字。

\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from the previous round of the survey conducted during June to August 2004.

**引言**

3.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員向所有六十歲及以上人士問及有關以下各方面的問題：

- (a) 社會及經濟特徵；
- (b) 健康狀況；
- (c) 自我照顧能力；及
- (d) 財務狀況。

**概念及定義**

3.2 在本章中，「長者」是指居住在家庭住戶的六十歲及以上人士。

3.3 在評估長者的活動能力缺損程度及其接受非正式照顧程度時，採用了以下的方法：

- (a) 自我照顧活動能力缺損程度

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

**Introduction**

3.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 60 and over were asked a series of questions pertaining to the following aspects :

- (a) socio-economic characteristics;
- (b) health conditions;
- (c) self-care capability; and
- (d) financial disposition.

**Concepts and Definitions**

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

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

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

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

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

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

(b) 接受非正式照顧的程度

3.5 若長者正接受其住戶成員、朋友、鄰居或家庭傭工的照顧，則被視作有接受非正式照顧。表示需要他人協助日常生活的長者所得到的非正式照顧，可按其照顧者的就業情況及居住安排分級(分爲一至五級)。級別愈高表示長者所接受的非正式照顧愈少。

(b) Level of informal care received

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

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

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

## 統計調查的主要結果

## Major findings of the survey

### 甲. 長者的社會及經濟特徵

### A. Socio-economic characteristics of older persons

#### 年齡及性別

#### Age and sex

3.6 在統計期間，撇除住在各類院舍的長者，估計共有 1 129 900 名六十歲及以上的長者居於家庭住戶，佔全港總人口的 16.2%。在該 1 129 900 名長者中，26.7%年齡介乎六十至六十四歲，19.6%介乎六十五至六十九歲，20.4%介乎七十至七十四歲及 33.3%在七十五歲及以上。(表 3.1a)

3.6 At the time of enumeration, it was estimated that there were 1 129 900 older persons aged 60 and over who were residing in domestic households (i.e. excluding those living in various types of residential care institutions), constituting 16.2% of the total population of Hong Kong. Of those 1 129 900 older persons, 26.7% were aged 60-64, 19.6% were aged 65-69, 20.4% were aged 70-74 and 33.3% were aged 75 and over. (Table 3.1a)

3.7 按性別分析，女性長者所佔的百分比(51.7%)稍高於男性長者(48.3%)。(表 3.1a)

3.7 Analysed by sex, the proportion of female older persons (51.7%) was slightly higher than their male counterpart (48.3%). (Table 3.1a)

#### 婚姻狀況

#### Marital status

3.8 逾三分之二(67.5%)的長者已婚。另外，25.1%喪偶，4.7%離婚/分居及 2.8%從未結婚。(表 3.1b)

3.8 Over two-thirds (67.5%) of the older persons were married. Another 25.1% were widowed, 4.7% were divorced / separated, and 2.8% were never married. (Table 3.1b)

#### 居於香港的子女數目

#### Number of children living in Hong Kong

3.9 大部分(90.3%)的長者有子女居於香港。44.4%有一或兩名子女居港，31.2%有三或四名子女以及 14.7%有五名子女及以上。約 9.7%的長者沒有任何子女居港。(表 3.1c)

3.9 Most (90.3%) of the older persons had children living in Hong Kong, with 44.4% having one or two child(ren) living in Hong Kong, 31.2%, three or four children and 14.7%, five children and more. Some 9.7% did not have any children living in Hong Kong. (Table 3.1c)

#### 教育程度

#### Educational attainment

3.10 在該 1 129 900 名長者中，約 37.7%具小學教育程度，而 28.8%則具學前教育程度及以下。另約 26.6%具中學 / 預科教育程度及 6.9%具專上教育程度。(表 3.1d)

3.10 Some 37.7% of those 1 129 900 older persons had attained primary education while 28.8% had attained pre-primary education and below. Some 26.6% had attained secondary / sixth-form education and 6.9% had attained post-secondary education. (Table 3.1d)

經濟活動身分

*Economic activity status*

3.11 按經濟活動身分分析，56.0%的長者已退休，而13.7%則仍然從事經濟活動。(表 3.1e)

3.11 Analysed by economic activity status, 56.0% of the older persons were retired and 13.7% were still economically active. (Table 3.1e)

3.12 約 138 700 名長者仍然就業中，大部分(88.6%)年齡介乎六十至六十九歲。在六十至六十四歲及六十五至六十九歲的年齡組別的人士中，分別有 30.8%及 13.5%仍然就業。(表 3.2a)

3.12 Some 138 700 older persons were still being employed. Most (88.6%) of the employed older persons were aged between 60-69. Among those persons aged 60-64 and 65-69, 30.8% and 13.5% were being employed respectively. (Table 3.2a)

3.13 在該 138 700 名就業長者中，分別有 29.5%及 19.9%為非技術工人與服務工作及商店銷售人員，而 15.5%為經理及行政級人員，約 10.7%為工藝及有關人員，9.0%則為專業及輔助專業人員，約 8.9%為機台及機器操作員及裝配員。(表 3.2b)

3.13 Among the 138 700 employed older persons, 29.5% and 19.9% were workers in elementary occupations as well as service workers and shop sales workers respectively; 15.5%, managers and administrators; and 10.7%, craft and related workers. Some 9.0% were professionals and associate professionals, while 8.9% were plant and machine operators and assemblers. (Table 3.2b)

乙. 長者的住戶特徵

**B. Household characteristics of older persons**

住戶結構

*Household composition*

3.14 在該 1 129 900 名長者中，39.3%與配偶及子女同住，而 44.5%則與配偶或子女其中一方同住。約十分之一(12.7%)的長者獨居及 3.6%與配偶及子女以外的人士同住。(表 3.3a)

3.14 Among those 1 129 900 older persons, 39.3% were living with both spouse and children while 44.5% were living with either spouse or children. About one-tenth (12.7%) were living alone while 3.6% were living with persons other than spouse and children. (Table 3.3a)

房屋類別

*Type of housing*

3.15 約 46.3%的長者居住在私人永久性房屋，而 37.7%則居住在公營租住房屋。(表 3.3b)

3.15 Some 46.3% of the older persons resided in private permanent housing and 37.7% resided in public rental housing. (Table 3.3b)

居所租住權

*Tenure of accommodation*

3.16 在該 1 129 900 名長者中，55.7%為自置居所住戶，而 43.4%則為租戶。另外，有小部分(0.9%)免交租金。(表 3.3c)

3.16 Of those 1 129 900 older persons, 55.7% were owner-occupiers and 43.4% were tenants. A small proportion of them were living in accommodation that was rent-free (0.9%). (Table 3.3c)

丙. 長者的健康狀況及自我照顧能力

C. Health conditions and self-care capability of older persons

*自我評估的健康狀況*

*Self-perceived health condition*

3.17 在該 1 129 900 名長者中，逾半(55.4%)認為自己的健康狀況與其他同齡人士差不多。另 32.0%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多，而 12.5%則持相反意見。(表 3.4a)

3.17 Of those 1 129 900 older persons, over half (55.4%) considered that their health condition was more or less the same as people of their age. Another 32.0% considered that their health condition was better or much better than people of their age while 12.5% indicated the opposite. (Table 3.4a)

3.18 另一方面，約五分之三(61.8%)長者認為自己在統計時的健康狀況與在統計前十二個月差不多，32.7%認為自己的健康狀況較統計前十二個月差或差許多，而 5.4%則持相反意見。(表 3.4b)

3.18 On the other hand, about three-fifths (61.8%) of older persons considered that their present health condition at the time of enumeration was more or less the same as that during the twelve months before enumeration. Some 32.7% considered that their health condition was worse or much worse than that during the twelve months before enumeration while 5.4% held the opposite view. (Table 3.4b)

*是否患有長期疾病*

*Whether had chronic diseases*

3.19 約 795 800 名長者(70.4%)表示患有長期疾病(包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病)。29.8%長者患有一種長期疾病；19.5%有兩種；11.5%有三種及9.5%有四種及以上。(圖 3.1 及表 3.4c)

3.19 Some 795 800 older persons (70.4%) reported to have chronic diseases (including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment). 29.8% of the older persons had one kind of chronic disease; 19.5% had two; 11.5% had three and 9.5% had four and more. (Chart 3.1 & Table 3.4c)

*長期疾病的類別*

*Type of chronic diseases*

3.20 在該 795 800 名患有長期疾病的長者中，62.5%患有高血壓；21.7%有糖尿病；19.9%有關節炎；18.0%有眼疾；16.3%膽固醇過高；及 14.5%有心臟病。(表 3.5)

3.20 Some 62.5% of those 795 800 older persons who had chronic diseases suffered from hypertension; 21.7% had diabetes; 19.9% had arthritis; 18.0% had eye diseases; 16.3% had high cholesterol; and 14.5% had heart diseases. (Table 3.5)

*有否在統計前三個月內跌倒及跌倒次數*

*Whether had fallen down and frequency of falling down during the three months before enumeration*

3.21 在該 1 129 900 名長者中，約 4.3%曾經在統計前三個月內跌倒，當中 76.6%曾跌倒一次，18.0%曾跌倒兩次，5.4%曾跌倒三次及以上。(表 3.6a)

3.21 Of those 1 129 900 older persons, about 4.3% had fallen down at least once during the three months before enumeration. Among them, 76.6% had fallen down once, 18.0% twice and 5.4% thrice and more. (Table 3.6a)



*是否需要長期接受藥物治療*

*Whether needed to receive chronic pharmaceutical treatment*

3.22 約 703 700 名長者需要長期接受藥物治療，佔所有居於家庭住戶長者的 62.3%。(表 3.6b)

3.22 Some 703 700 older persons needed to receive chronic pharmaceutical treatment, representing 62.3% of all older persons residing in domestic households. (Table 3.6b)

*生活模式 – 做運動、飲食習慣、吸煙習慣及飲酒習慣*

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

3.23 約 790 700 名長者(70.0%)有定期做運動的習慣，當中大部分(72.0%)表示每天都有做運動。(表 3.7a)

3.23 Some 790 700 older persons (70.0%) had a habit of doing exercise regularly and most of them (72.0%) claimed that they exercised every day. (Table 3.7a)

3.24 逾半數(51.6%)的長者平均每天最少吃一個水果。大部分的長者每天最少吃半碗蔬菜，包括 44.4%每天吃多過一碗蔬菜及 42.1%每天吃半碗至一碗蔬菜。(表 3.7b 及 3.7c)

3.24 Over half (51.6%) of the older persons ate at least one fruit per day on average. Most of the older persons took at least half a bowl of vegetables every day, including 44.4% took more than one bowl and 42.1% took half to one bowl. (Tables 3.7b and 3.7c)

3.25 約 129 000 名長者(11.4%)在統計時有吸煙的習慣，當中大部分(92.7%)每天都有吸煙。約 150 500 名長者 (13.3%)曾經每天吸煙但在統計時已戒除吸煙的習慣。(表 3.7d)

3.25 Some 129 000 older persons (11.4%) were smokers at the time of enumeration and most of them (92.7%) were daily smokers. Some 150 500 older persons (13.3%) used to smoke every day but had quit the smoking habit at the time of enumeration. (Table 3.7d)

3.26 約 135 500 名長者(12.0%)在統計時有飲酒的習慣，當中 34.1%每天都有飲酒。約 99 200 名長者(8.8%)曾經有飲酒習慣但在統計時已戒除。男性有飲酒習慣的比率較女性為高，這情況與吸煙習慣相同。(表 3.7d 及 3.7e)

3.26 Some 135 500 older persons (12.0%) were alcohol drinkers at the time of enumeration and 34.1% of them drank every day. Some 99 200 older persons (8.8%) used to drink but had quit the alcohol drinking habit at the time of enumeration. Similar to the smoking habit, the habit of regular alcohol drinking was much more prevalent among males than females. (Tables 3.7d and 3.7e)

*在統計前一個月內曾否就醫*

*Whether had doctor consultation during the month before enumeration*

3.27 估計有 464 700 名長者在統計前一個月內曾就醫(身體檢查除外)，佔所有居於家庭住戶長者的 41.1%。(表 3.8a)

3.27 It was estimated that 464 700 older persons had doctor consultation (excluding medical check-up) during the month before enumeration, accounting for 41.1% of all older persons residing in domestic households. (Table 3.8a)

*診症醫生類別*

*Type of doctor consulted*

3.28 在統計前一個月內曾就醫的464 700名長者中，最普遍是向政府醫生求診(70.6%)。其次是向私家西醫(27.9%)及中醫(6.4%)求診。(表 3.8a)

3.28 For those 464 700 older persons who had consulted doctors in the month before enumeration, Government practitioners (70.6%) were most commonly consulted, followed by private practitioners of Western medicine (27.9%) and practitioners of Chinese medicine (6.4%). (Table 3.8a)

*在統計前十二個月內曾否入住醫院*

*Whether had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration*

3.29 約153 100名長者在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院，佔所有居於家庭住戶長者的13.5%。(表 3.8b)

3.29 Some 153 100 older persons had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, accounting for 13.5% of all older persons residing in domestic households. (Table 3.8b)

*入院次數*

*Number of admissions*

3.30 在該153 100名在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的長者中，約70.8%在統計前十二個月內曾入院一次，16.8%曾入院兩次，6.7%曾入院三次及5.7%曾入院四次及以上。他們在統計前十二個月內的平均入院次數為1.6次。(表 3.8b)

3.30 Among those 153 100 older persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, some 70.8% had been admitted into hospitals once; 16.8%, twice; 6.7%, thrice; and 5.7%, four times and more during the twelve months before enumeration. Their average number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration was 1.6. (Table 3.8b)

*在統計前七天內有否需要醫療護理服務*

*Whether needed medical care services during the 7 days before enumeration*

3.31 約21 300名長者在統計前七天內需要醫療護理服務，佔所有居於家庭住戶長者的1.9%。(表 3.8c)

3.31 Some 21 300 older persons needed medical care services during the 7 days before enumeration, accounting for 1.9% of all older persons residing in domestic households. (Table 3.8c)

*所需醫療護理服務的類別*

*Type of medical care services needed*

3.32 在該21 300名在統計前七天內需要醫療護理服務的長者中，逾四分之三(78.4%)需要物理治療。其次為護理服務(25.3%)及職業治療(9.7%)。(表 3.8c)

3.32 Of those 21 300 older persons who needed medical care services during the 7 days before enumeration, over three-fourths (78.4%) needed physiotherapy, followed by nursing care services (25.3%) and occupational therapy (9.7%). (Table 3.8c)

*自我照顧活動能力缺損程度*

3.33 在該 1 129 900 名長者中，大部分 (93.1%) 沒有自我照顧活動能力缺損的情況 (即第一級)；而 4.3% 的活動能力缺損程度達第二級及少於 2% 分別達第三級及第四級。(表 3.9a)

3.34 雖然整體上只有 6.9% 的長者出現自我照顧活動能力缺損的情況，但在七十五歲及以上的長者中，出現自我照顧活動能力缺損的情況的比例則較大 (14.8%)。(表 3.9a)

*日常獨立活動能力缺損程度*

3.35 日常獨立活動能力是用以評估長者獨立處理日常生活簡單的活動，包括煮食、處理家務、處理錢銀、食藥、使用電話、購物及乘搭交通工具的能力。大部分 (77.2%) 的長者並沒有任何日常獨立活動能力的缺損，另 12.2% 的長者有一至兩項日常獨立活動能力的缺損，4.3% 的長者有三至四項，而 6.3% 的長者有五至七項日常獨立活動能力的缺損。(表 3.9b)

*認知狀況 - 能否完全由自己決定日常的生活事務*

3.36 在該 1 129 900 名長者中，大部分 (96.3%) 能夠完全由自己決定日常的生活事務。(表 3.9c)

*認知狀況 - 能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情*

3.37 在該 1 129 900 名長者中，大部分 (86.6%) 能記起五分鐘前所發生的事情，而約十分之一 (10.7%) 則不能記起。(表 3.9d)

*Level of ADL impairment*

3.33 Most (93.1%) of the 1 129 900 older persons did not have ADL impairment (i.e. level 1) while 4.3% were at impairment level 2, and less than 2% were at levels 3 and 4 respectively. (Table 3.9a)

3.34 While overall speaking only 6.9% of the older persons had ADL impairment, the proportion of persons having ADL impairment was higher (14.8%) among those aged 75 and over. (Table 3.9a)

*Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) impairment*

3.35 The Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) was also deployed to assess the older persons' abilities to perform simple day-to-day tasks including meal preparation, ordinary house work, managing finance, managing medications, phone use, shopping and transportation. Most (77.2%) of the older persons had no IADL impairment while 12.2% had 1-2 IADL impairments, 4.3% had 3-4 IADL impairments and 6.3% had 5-7 IADL impairments. (Table 3.9b)

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

3.36 Among those 1 129 900 older persons, the majority (96.3%) were able to make decision on their own general affairs in daily living completely. (Table 3.9c)

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

3.37 Among those 1 129 900 older persons, the majority (86.6%) were able to recall what had happened five minutes ago while about one-tenth (10.7%) were unable to do so. (Table 3.9d)

*接受非正式照顧的程度*

*Level of informal care received*

3.38 在該 1 129 900 名長者中，約 75.2% 表示他們在日常生活中不需要別人協助，而 11.9% 及 7.9% 所接受的照顧程度分別屬於第四級及第一級。（表 3.9e）

3.38 Some 75.2% of the 1 129 900 older persons indicated that they did not need assistance from others in their daily living while 11.9% and 7.9% were at care level 4 and level 1 respectively. (Table 3.9e)

*家庭及社會支援網絡*

*Family and social support network*

3.39 在該 280 500 名日常生活需要別人協助的長者中，47.6% 有照顧者提供協助。在該群有照顧者照顧的長者中，37.3% 以子女為主要照顧者，26.3% 則以配偶為主要照顧者，另 25.6% 則以家庭傭工 / 護士為主要照顧者。（表 3.10）

3.39 Among some 280 500 older persons who needed assistance from others in their daily living, 47.6% had caregivers. Of this group of older persons with caregivers, 37.3% had their children as the major caregiver, 26.3% had their spouses and 25.6% had domestic helpers / nurses as the major caregiver. (Table 3.10)

*有否打算入住本地安老院*

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

3.40 在居於家庭住戶的長者中，只有 3.6% 在統計時有打算入住本地安老院，當中大部分 (95.5%) 打算入住政府資助安老院。（表 3.11）

3.40 Among the older persons residing in domestic households, only 3.6% had an intention to move into a local residential care home for the elderly at the time of enumeration. Most (95.5%) of them intended to move into a subvented residential care home for the elderly. (Table 3.11)

3.41 在該些在統計時沒有打算入住安老院的長者中，大部份 (81.4%) 表示假若日後身體健康狀況轉差時，仍然希望可以留在自己家中生活而無需入住安老院。（表 3.12）

3.41 For those who did not have an intention to move into a residential care home for the elderly at the time of enumeration, most of them (81.4%) preferred to remain living at home instead of moving into a residential care home for the elderly even if their health condition deteriorated. (Table 3.12)

**丁. 長者的財務狀況**

**D. Financial disposition of older persons**

*每月有否個人入息 / 每月個人入息總額*

*Whether had monthly personal income / amount of monthly personal income*

3.42 大部份 (95.2%) 的長者皆有來自不同來源的個人入息。當中，11.6% 的每月個人入息少於 \$1,000；8.9% 有 \$1,000-\$1,999；24.7% 有 \$2,000-\$2,999；25.2% 有 \$3,000-\$4,999 及 29.6% 有 \$5,000 及以上。該些長者的每月個人入息中位數為 \$3,300。（表 3.13）

3.42 Most (95.2%) of the older persons had personal income from various sources. Among them, 11.6% had a personal income of less than \$1,000 a month; 8.9% had \$1,000-\$1,999; 24.7% had \$2,000-\$2,999; 25.2% had \$3,000-\$4,999; and 29.6% had \$5,000 and over. The median monthly personal income of those older persons was \$3,300. (Table 3.13)

個人每月入息來源

3.43 在該 1 075 900 名有個人每月入息的長者中，61.2%有「子女給予的生活費」；50.9%有「高齡津貼」；12.9%有「就業收入」及 10.4%有「綜合社會保障援助金(綜援金)」。(表 3.14)

Source of monthly personal income

3.43 For those 1 075 900 older persons who had monthly personal income, 61.2% received “financial support from children”; 50.9% received “Old Age Allowance”; 12.9% had “employment earnings”; and 10.4% received “Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)”. (Table 3.14)

長者自己支付的每月開支總額

3.44 在該 1 129 900 名長者當中，7.7%需要自己每月支付的開支少於\$1,000；14.3%支付\$1,000-\$1,999；30.0%支付\$2,000-\$2,999；27.0%支付\$3,000-\$4,999及20.9%支付\$5,000及以上。該些長者的每月開支總額中位數為\$2,500。(表 3.15)

Amount of monthly expenditure paid by the older persons on their own

3.44 Among the 1 129 900 older persons, 7.7% had to pay less than \$1,000 a month for their own monthly expenditure; 14.3% paid \$1,000 - \$1,999; 30.0% paid \$2,000 - \$2,999; 27.0% paid \$3,000 - \$4,999; and 20.9% paid \$5,000 and over. The median monthly expenditure paid by the older persons was \$2,500. (Table 3.15)

所擁有資產類別

3.45 大部分(82.1%)的長者擁有「現金 / 儲蓄或定期存款」；27.0%擁有「自住物業」及 7.8%擁有「股票 / 債券 / 基金」。約有 13.2%的長者表示他們沒擁有任何資產。(表 3.16a)

Type of assets owned

3.45 Most (82.1%) of the older persons had “cash / savings or fixed deposits”; 27.0% had “self-occupied properties”; and 7.8% had “stocks / bonds / investment funds”. Some 13.2% of the older persons claimed that they had no assets. (Table 3.16a)

所擁有資產價值(不包括自住物業價值)

3.46 約 33.0%長者擁有少於\$10,000 資產，22.8%長者擁有\$10,000 至少於\$50,000 的資產，16.2%擁有\$50,000至少於\$250,000的資產，4.2%擁有\$250,000 至少於\$500,000的資產，約 8.9%長者擁有\$500,000 或以上的資產。(表 3.16b)

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

3.46 Some 33.0% of older persons had assets of less than \$10,000. Another 22.8% had assets of \$10,000 to less than \$50,000 and 16.2% had assets of \$50,000 to less than \$250,000. 4.2% had assets of \$250,000 to less than \$500,000. About 8.9% has assets of \$500,000 or more. (Table 3.16b)

有否退休保障 / 退休保障類別

3.47 約 19.0% 長者享有現職僱主及 / 或前僱主為他們提供的退休保障。(表 3.17a)

Whether had retirement protection / type of retirement protection

3.47 About 19.0% of the older persons had retirement protection provided by their present and / or previous employers. (Table 3.17a)

3.48 在該些有退休保障的長者中，約 77.2% 享有「退休金 / 公積金」，而 25.6% 則享有「長俸」。(表 3.17a)

*為應付日後的經濟需要而作出的安排*

3.49 在該 1 129 900 名長者中，「儲蓄」(41.3%)及「養育子女」(20.4%)是他們為應付日後的經濟需要而作出的兩項最普遍提及的安排。其他較少提及的安排包括「投資」(3.8%)及「購買有儲蓄成份的保險」(1.7%)。然而，近半(47.3%)的長者並沒有為應付日後的經濟需要作出任何安排。(表 3.17b)

*預計在退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源*

3.50 在該 154 600 名在統計時仍從事經濟活動的長者中，最普遍提及在退休後預計維持其日常生活的經濟來源為「儲蓄及利息」(70.1%)。其次為「子女供養」(33.7%)及「退休金 / 公積金」(22.4%)。相對地較小比例(15.2%)的長者表示會依靠「政府福利金」。(表 3.18)

3.48 Among those older persons who had retirement protection, some 77.2% had “retirement fund / provident fund” and 25.6% had “pension”. (Table 3.17a)

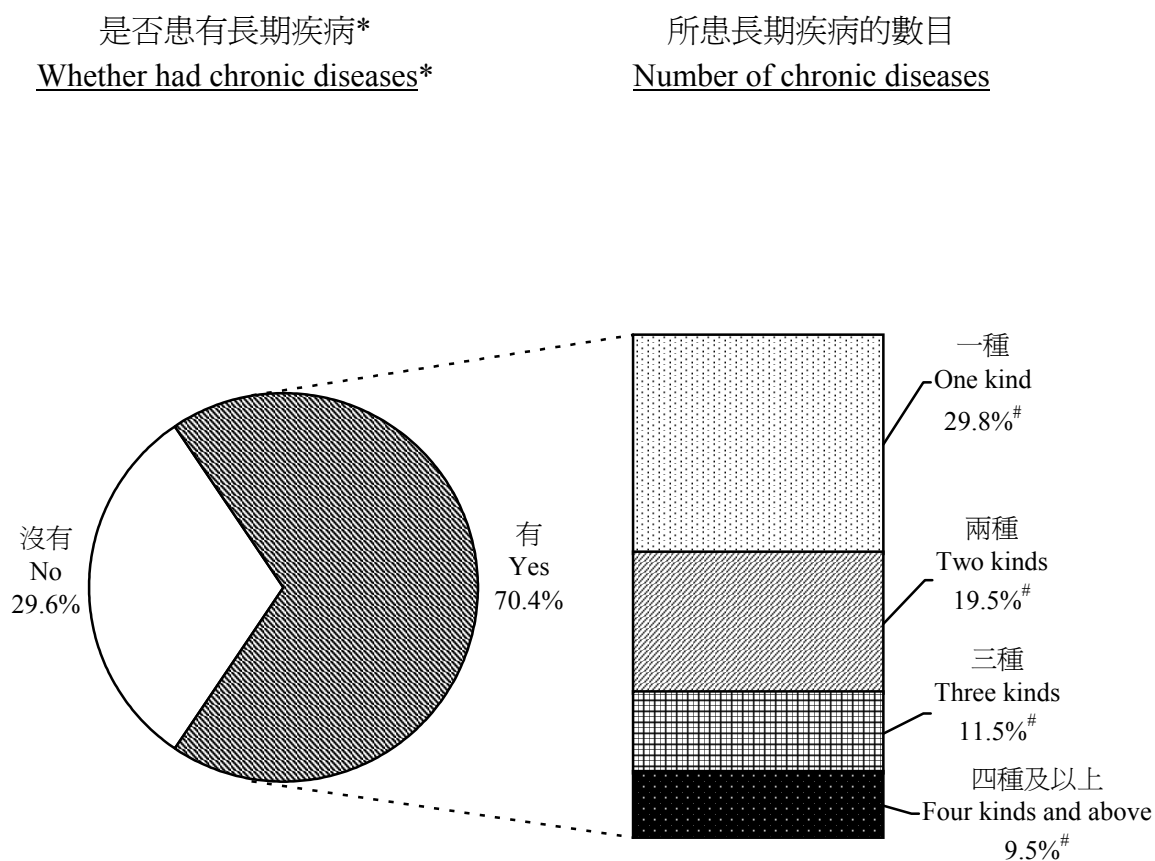
*Type of arrangement made to meet future financial need*

3.49 Of those 1 129 900 older persons, “saving money” (41.3%) and “fostering children” (20.4%) were the two most commonly cited types of arrangement which they had made to meet their future financial need. Other less commonly cited types of arrangement included “investment” (3.8%) and “holding insurance policy with savings element” (1.7%). However, nearly half (47.3%) of the older persons had not made any arrangement to meet their future financial need. (Table 3.17b)

*Expected financial means to maintain daily living after retirement*

3.50 For those 154 600 older persons who were still economically active at the time of enumeration, the most commonly cited financial means expected to maintain their daily living after retirement was “savings and interest” (70.1%), followed by “financial support from children” (33.7%) and “retirement fund / provident fund” (22.4%). A comparatively smaller proportion (15.2%) of the older persons indicated that they would rely on “welfare funds provided by the Government”. (Table 3.18)

圖 3.1 按是否患有長期疾病\* / 所患長期疾病的數目劃分的長者數目的百分比分布  
Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of older persons by whether had chronic diseases\* /  
number of chronic diseases



註釋：\* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

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

<sup>#</sup> 在所有居於家庭住戶的長者中所佔的百分比。

<sup>#</sup> As a percentage of the total number of older persons residing in domestic households.

表 3.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的長者數目  
Table 3.1a Older persons by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
60 - 64	154.3	28.3	147.4	25.2	301.7	26.7
65 - 69	115.9	21.2	105.6	18.1	221.5	19.6
70 - 74	113.1	20.7	117.4	20.1	230.5	20.4
≥ 75	162.7	29.8	213.6	36.6	376.3	33.3
總計* Total*	546.0	100.0 (48.3)	584.0	100.0 (51.7)	1 129.9	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有居於家庭住戶的長者中所佔的百分比。

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



**表 3.1b 按婚姻狀況劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.1b Older persons by marital status**

婚姻狀況 Marital status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
從未結婚 Never married	31.5	2.8
已婚 Currently married	762.4	67.5
喪偶 Widowed	283.3	25.1
離婚 / 分居 Divorced / separated	52.8	4.7
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

**表 3.1c 按居於香港的子女數目劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.1c Older persons by number of children living in Hong Kong**

居於香港的子女數目 Number of children living in Hong Kong	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
0	109.3	9.7
1	209.0	18.5
2	292.9	25.9
3	213.5	18.9
4	138.9	12.3
≥ 5	166.4	14.7
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

**表 3.1d 按教育程度劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.1d Older persons by educational attainment**

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
未受教育 / 學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	325.9	28.8
小學 Primary	426.0	37.7
中學 / 預科 <sup>#</sup> Secondary / Sixth-form <sup>#</sup>	300.3	26.6
專上教育 Post-secondary	77.7	6.9
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

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

Note: <sup>#</sup> Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 educational attainment while persons with sixth-form educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

表 3.1e 按經濟活動身分劃分的長者數目  
Table 3.1e Older persons by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
從事經濟活動* Economically active*	154.6	13.7
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	975.3	86.3
退休人士 Retired persons	633.2	56.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	298.2	26.4
其他 Others	43.9	3.9
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

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

表 3.2a 按年齡劃分的就業長者數目  
Table 3.2a Employed older persons by age

年齡組別 Age group	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rates*
60 - 64	93.0	67.1	30.8
65 - 69	29.8	21.5	13.5
70 - 74	9.6	6.9	4.2
≥ 75	6.2	4.5	1.6
總計 Total	138.7	100.0	12.3

註釋：\* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有六十至六十四歲長者為例，30.8%仍就業。

Note: \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 60-64, 30.8% were employed.

**表 3.2b 按職業組別劃分的就業長者數目**  
**Table 3.2b Employed older persons by occupation category**

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	21.5	15.5
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	12.5	9.0
文員 Clerks	8.0	5.7
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	27.6	19.9
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	14.8	10.7
機台及機器操作及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	12.3	8.9
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	40.9	29.5
其他 Others	1.0	0.8
總計 Total	138.7	100.0

表 3.3a 按住戶結構劃分的長者數目  
Table 3.3a Older persons by household composition

住戶結構 Household composition	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
獨居 Living alone	143.5	12.7
與配偶同住* Living with spouse*	278.8	24.7
與子女同住* Living with children*	223.7	19.8
與配偶及子女同住* Living with spouse and children*	443.6	39.3
與配偶及子女以外的人士同住 Living with persons other than spouse and children	40.3	3.6
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 包括該些與配偶 / 子女及其他人士同住的長者。

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

表 3.3b 按房屋類別劃分的長者數目  
Table 3.3b Older persons by type of housing

房屋類別 Type of housing	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	426.3	37.7
資助出售單位 <sup>#</sup> Subsidised sale flats <sup>#</sup>	179.2	15.9
私人永久性房屋 <sup>@</sup> Private permanent housing <sup>@</sup>	522.8	46.3
臨時房屋 Temporary housing	1.6	0.1
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

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

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

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

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



**表 3.3c 按居所租住權劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.3c Older persons by tenure of accommodation**

居所租住權 Tenure of accommodation	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
自置居所住戶 Owner-occupier	628.9	55.7
租戶 Tenant	490.9	43.4
免交租金 Rent free	10.1	0.9
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

**表 3.4a 按比對同齡人士的自我評估健康狀況劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.4a Older persons by self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age**

比對同齡人士的自我評估健康狀況 Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
好許多 Much better	74.8	6.6
較好 Better	287.3	25.4
差不多 More or less the same	625.8	55.4
較差 Worse	125.7	11.1
差許多 Much worse	16.3	1.4
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

**表 3.4b 按比對在統計前十二個月的自我評估健康狀況劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.4b Older persons by self-perceived health condition as compared with that during the twelve months before enumeration**

比對在統計前十二個月的自我評估健康狀況 Self-perceived health condition as compared with that during the twelve months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
好許多 Much better	13.9	1.2
較好 Better	47.5	4.2
差不多 More or less the same	698.4	61.8
較差 Worse	338.3	29.9
差許多 Much worse	31.8	2.8
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

**表 3.4c 按是否患有長期疾病\* / 所患長期疾病的數目劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.4c Older persons by whether had chronic diseases\* / number of chronic diseases**

是否患有長期疾病* / 所患長期疾病的數目 Whether had chronic diseases* / number of chronic diseases	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	795.8	70.4
1	337.3	29.8
2	220.7	19.5
3	130.0	11.5
≥4	107.9	9.5
沒有 No	334.2	29.6
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

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

**表 3.5 按選定的長期疾病的類別劃分的患有長期疾病\*的長者數目**  
**Table 3.5 Older persons who had chronic diseases\* by selected type of chronic diseases**

選定的長期疾病的類別 <sup>#</sup> Selected type of chronic diseases <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
高血壓 Hypertension	497.5	62.5
糖尿病 Diabetes	172.4	21.7
關節炎 Arthritis	158.5	19.9
眼疾 Eye diseases	143.2	18.0
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	129.6	16.3
心臟病 Heart diseases	115.1	14.5
骨質疏鬆症 Osteoporosis	69.6	8.8
耳 / 鼻 / 喉病 <sup>@</sup> Diseases of the ear / nose / throat (ENT) <sup>@</sup>	69.2	8.7
氣喘 <sup>+</sup> Respiratory diseases <sup>+</sup>	46.4	5.8
中風 Stroke	44.7	5.6
合計 Overall	795.8	

註釋：\* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

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

<sup>#</sup> 指在所有患有長期疾病的長者中，最普遍提及的長期疾病類別。可選擇多項答案。

<sup>#</sup> Refer to the types of chronic diseases that most commonly cited by all older persons with chronic diseases. Multiple answers were allowed.

<sup>@</sup> 包括鼻敏感 / 失聰 / 耳鳴。

<sup>@</sup> Including nasal allergy / deafness / tinnitus.

<sup>+</sup> 包括慢性支氣管炎 / 肺氣腫 / 哮喘。

<sup>+</sup> Including chronic bronchitis / emphysema / asthma.

**表 3.6a** 按有否在統計前三個月內跌倒 / 在統計前三個月內跌倒次數及性別劃分的長者數目  
**Table 3.6a** Older persons by whether had fallen down during the three months before enumeration / frequency of falling down during the three months before enumeration and sex

有否在統計前三個月內跌倒 / 在統計前三個月內跌倒次數 Whether had fallen down during the three months before enumeration / frequency of falling down during the three months before enumeration	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	18.0	3.3	30.8	5.3	48.8	4.3
一次 Once	14.0	(77.6)	23.4	(76.0)	37.4	(76.6)
兩次 Twice	2.8	(15.8)	6.0	(19.3)	8.8	(18.0)
三次及以上 Thrice and more	1.2	(6.6)	1.4	(4.7)	2.6	(5.4)
沒有 No	528.0	96.7	553.2	94.7	1 081.1	95.7
總計 Total	546.0	100.0	584.0	100.0	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別中佔所有於統計前三個月內曾經跌倒的長者的百分比。以在統計前三個月內曾經跌倒的所有男性長者為例，當中 77.6% 曾經跌倒一次。

Note: \* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who had fallen down during the three months before enumeration in the respective sex groups. For example, among all male older persons who had fallen down during the three months before enumeration, 77.6% had fallen down once.

**表 3.6b 按有否需要長期接受藥物治療劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.6b Older persons by whether needed to receive chronic pharmaceutical treatment**

有否需要長期接受藥物治療 Whether needed to receive chronic pharmaceutical treatment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
需要 Yes	703.7	62.3
不需要 No	426.2	37.7
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

**表 3.7a 按有否定期做運動的習慣 / 做運動的次數劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.7a Older persons by whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly / frequency of doing exercise**

有否定期做運動的習慣 / 做運動的次數 Whether had a habit of doing exercise regularly / frequency of doing exercise	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	790.7	70.0
每天 <i>Every day</i>	569.0	50.4 (72.0)
一星期三至六天 <i>Three to six days a week</i>	119.8	10.6 (15.2)
一星期一至二天 <i>One to two days a week</i>	84.9	7.5 (10.7)
少於一星期一天 <i>Less than one day a week</i>	16.9	1.5 (2.1)
沒有 No	339.3	30.0
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有定期做運動的習慣的長者中所佔的百分比。

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



**表 3.7b 按每星期進食水果數量劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.7b Older persons by number of fruits taken in a week**

每星期進食水果數量 (個*) Number of fruits taken in a week (unit*)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 1	42.9	3.8
1 - 2	91.3	8.1
3 - 4	231.1	20.4
5 - 6	181.9	16.1
≥ 7	582.7	51.6
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 一個水果相等於一個普通大小的橙或雪梨。

Note: \* One fruit equals to an average-sized orange or pear.

表 3.7c 按每天進食蔬菜數量劃分的長者數目  
Table 3.7c Older persons by amount of vegetables taken daily

每天進食蔬菜數量 Amount of vegetables taken daily	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
甚少 Seldom	36.4	3.2
少於半碗 Less than half a bowl	116.4	10.3
半碗至一碗 Half to one bowl	475.4	42.1
多過一碗 More than one bowl	501.9	44.4
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

表 3.7d 按有否吸煙習慣及性別劃分的長者數目  
Table 3.7d Older persons by whether had a smoking habit and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit						
在統計時有該習慣 Had the habit at the time of enumeration	114.3	20.9	14.7	2.5	129.0	11.4
每天 <i>Every day</i>	106.5	19.5	13.2	2.3	119.6	10.6 (92.7)
非每天 <i>Not every day</i>	7.9	1.4	1.5	0.3	9.4	0.8 (7.3)
曾經每天吸煙，但在統計時已戒除 Used to smoke every day, but had quitted at the time of enumeration	130.1	23.8	20.5	3.5	150.5	13.3
曾經偶然吸煙，但在統計時已戒除 Used to smoke occasionally, but had quitted at the time of enumeration	32.8	6.0	7.3	1.3	40.1	3.5
從未有 Never had	268.8	49.2	541.5	92.7	810.3	71.7
總計 Total	546.0	100.0	584.0	100.0	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計時有吸煙習慣的長者中所佔的百分比。

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

表 3.7e 按有否飲酒習慣及性別劃分的長者數目  
Table 3.7e Older persons by whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks						
在統計時有該習慣 Had the habit at the time of enumeration	112.9	20.7	22.6	3.9	135.5	12.0
每天 <i>Every day</i>	42.8	7.8	3.4	0.6	46.2	4.1 (34.1)
一星期四至六天 <i>Four to six days a week</i>	8.3	1.5	1.2	0.2	9.5	0.8 (7.0)
一星期一至三天 <i>One to three days a week</i>	19.4	3.5	2.7	0.5	22.1	2.0 (16.3)
少於一星期一天 <i>Less than one day a week</i>	42.4	7.8	15.3	2.6	57.7	5.1 (42.6)
只在特別場合飲酒 Only drank in some special occasions	104.2	19.1	63.0	10.8	167.1	14.8
曾經有飲酒，但在統計時已戒除 Used to drink, but had quitted at the time of enumeration	78.7	14.4	20.6	3.5	99.2	8.8
從未有 Never had	250.3	45.8	477.8	81.8	728.1	64.4
總計 Total	546.0	100.0	584.0	100.0	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計時有飲酒習慣的長者中所佔的百分比。

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

**表 3.8a 按在統計前一個月內曾否就醫 / 診症醫生類別劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.8a Older persons by whether had doctor consultation during the month before enumeration / type of doctor consulted**

在統計前一個月內曾否就醫 / 診症醫生類別 Whether had doctor consultation during the month before enumeration / type of doctor consulted <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 <sup>#</sup> Yes <sup>#</sup>	464.7	41.1
政府醫生(包括普通科及專科醫生，但不包括急症室醫生) Government practitioners (including general practitioners and specialists, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency units)	328.1	(70.6)
私家西醫(包括普通科及專科醫生，但不包括急症室醫生) Private practitioners of Western medicine (including general practitioners and specialists, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency units)	129.8	(27.9)
中醫(包括針灸中醫、內科 / 普通科中醫及骨傷中醫) Practitioners of Chinese medicine (including acupuncturists, herbalists and bone-setters)	29.9	(6.4)
急症室醫生 Practitioners in accident and emergency units	18.6	(4.0)
其他 (包括牙醫) Others (including dentists)	9.0	(1.9)
沒有 No	665.2	58.9
合計 Overall	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

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

\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前一個月內曾就醫的長者中所佔的百分比。

\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all older persons who had doctor consultation during the month before enumeration.

**表 3.8b** 按在統計前十二個月內曾否入住醫院 / 在統計前十二個月內的入院次數劃分的長者數目  
**Table 3.8b** Older persons by whether had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration / number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內曾否入住醫院 / 在統計前十二個月內的入院次數

Whether had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration / number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration

	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	153.1	13.5
1	108.3	9.6 (70.8)
2	25.8	2.3 (16.8)
3	10.2	0.9 (6.7)
≥4	8.8	0.8 (5.7)
平均入院次數 Average number of admissions		1.6
沒有 No	976.9	86.5
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的長者中所佔的百分比。

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

**表 3.8c** 按在統計前七天內有否需要醫療護理服務 / 所需醫療護理服務的類別劃分的長者數目  
**Table 3.8c** Older persons by whether needed medical care services during the seven days before enumeration / type of medical care services needed

在統計前七天內有否需要醫療護理服務 / 所需醫療護理服務的類別 <sup>#</sup>		
Whether needed medical care services during the seven days before enumeration / type of medical care services needed <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
需要 <sup>#</sup> Yes <sup>#</sup>	21.3	1.9
物理治療 Physiotherapy	16.7	1.5 (78.4)
護理服務 Nursing care services	5.4	0.5 (25.3)
職業治療 Occupational therapy	2.1	0.2 (9.7)
不需要 No	1 108.7	98.1
合計 Overall	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前七天內需要醫療護理服務的長者中所佔的百分比。

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

**表 3.9a 按自我照顧活動能力缺損程度及年齡劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.9a Older persons by level of Activities of Daily Living (ADL) impairment and age**

自我照顧活動能力缺損程度* Level of ADL impairment*	年齡組別 Age group									
	60 - 64		65 - 69		70 - 74		≥ 75		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
第一級 Level 1	297.8	98.7	214.5	96.9	219.4	95.2	320.4	85.2	1 052.1	93.1
第二級 Level 2	3.1	1.0	4.0	1.8	6.4	2.8	34.7	9.2	48.3	4.3
第三級 Level 3	§	§	§	§	1.8	0.8	7.3	1.9	10.0	0.9
第四級 Level 4	§	§	1.9	0.9	3.0	1.3	13.8	3.7	19.6	1.7
總計 Total	301.7	100.0	221.5	100.0	230.5	100.0	376.3	100.0	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 有關自我照顧活動能力缺損程度的詳情，請參閱本章「概念及定義」第 3.4 段。

Note: \* Please refer to paragraph 3.4 under “Concepts and Definitions” of this chapter for details of level of ADL impairment.



**表 3.9b 按日常獨立活動能力缺損程度及年齡劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.9b Older persons by Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL) and age**

日常獨立活動能力缺損程度 (未能獨立處理的活動數目) IADL impairment (Number of IADL that could not be performed independently)	年齡組別 Age group									
	60 - 64		65 - 69		70 - 74		≥ 75		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
0	279.9	92.8	195.9	88.5	181.2	78.6	215.0	57.1	872.0	77.2
1 - 2	18.3	6.1	19.0	8.6	31.3	13.6	69.3	18.4	137.9	12.2
3 - 4	1.9	0.6	2.9	1.3	7.8	3.4	36.4	9.7	49.1	4.3
5 - 7	1.6	0.5	3.6	1.6	10.2	4.4	55.6	14.8	71.0	6.3
總計 Total	301.7	100.0	221.5	100.0	230.5	100.0	376.3	100.0	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 有關日常獨立活動能力缺損程度的詳情，請參閱本章第 3.35 段。

Note : \* Please refer to paragraph 3.35 of this chapter for details of IADL.

**表 3.9c 按日常的生活事務是否完全由長者自己決定劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.9c Older persons by whether general affairs in daily living were decided completely by themselves**

日常的生活事務是否完全由長者自己決定 Whether general affairs in daily living were decided completely by older persons themselves	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
完全自己決定 Completely decided by themselves	1 088.3	96.3
不是完全自己決定 Not completely decided by themselves	41.6	3.7
只可以在熟悉環境下由自己決定 <i>Only in environment that they were familiar with</i>	26.2	2.3
經常不可以自己決定 <i>Always unable to decide by themselves</i>	9.9	0.9
從未/極少自己決定 <i>Never / seldom decided by themselves</i>	5.6	0.5
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

**表 3.9d 按能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.9d Older persons by whether able to recall what had happened five minutes ago**

能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情 Whether able to recall what had happened five minutes ago	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
能夠 Able	978.5	86.6
不能夠 Unable	120.7	10.7
因特殊身體狀況(例如中風或癱瘓)而未能作出評估 Could not be assessed due to special health conditions (e.g. stroke or palsy)	30.7	2.7
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

表 3.9e 按接受非正式照顧的程度及年齡劃分的長者數目  
Table 3.9e Older persons by level of informal care received and age

接受非正式照顧的程度* Level of informal care received*	年齡組別 Age group									
	60 - 64		65 - 69		70 - 74		≥ 75		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不需要照顧 No need for care	275.9	91.4	192.7	87.0	176.3	76.5	204.6	54.4	849.4	75.2
第一級 Level 1	5.1	1.7	5.9	2.7	12.8	5.6	65.1	17.3	88.9	7.9
第二級 Level 2	§	§	§	§	§	§	2.7	0.7	3.5	0.3
第三級 Level 3	1.1	0.4	1.4	0.6	7.7	3.3	18.3	4.9	28.5	2.5
第四級 Level 4	17.1	5.7	19.4	8.7	30.6	13.3	67.4	17.9	134.5	11.9
第五級 Level 5	2.3	0.8	1.7	0.7	2.9	1.3	18.2	4.8	25.1	2.2
總計 Total	301.7	100.0	221.5	100.0	230.5	100.0	376.3	100.0	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 有關長者接受非正式照顧程度的詳情，請參閱本章「概念及定義」第 3.5 段。

Note: \* Please refer to paragraph 3.5 under “Concepts and Definitions” of this chapter for details of level of informal care received by older persons.

**表 3.10 按有否照顧者 / 主要照顧者的類別劃分的需要別人幫助起居生活的長者數目**  
**Table 3.10 Older persons who needed assistance from others in their daily living by whether had caregiver and type of major caregiver**

有否照顧者 / 主要照顧者的類別 Whether had caregiver / type of major caregiver	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	133.4	47.6
子女 Children	49.7	17.7 (37.3)
配偶 (包括前配偶) Spouses (including ex-spouse)	35.0	12.5 (26.3)
家庭傭工 / 護士 Domestic helpers / nurses	34.2	12.2 (25.6)
親戚 / 朋友 / 鄰居 Relatives / friends / neighbors	14.5	5.2 (10.9)
沒有 No	147.1	52.4
總計 Total	280.5	100.0

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

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

**表 3.11 按在統計時有否打算入住本地安老院 / 打算入住的本地安老院的類別劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.11 Older persons by whether intended to move into a local residential care home for the elderly at the time of enumeration / type of local residential care home for the elderly which they intended to move in**

在統計時有否打算入住本地安老院 / 打算入住的本地安老院的類別		
Whether intended to move into a local residential care home for the elderly at the time of enumeration / type of local residential care home for the elderly intended to move in	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	41.0	3.6
政府資助安老院 Subvented residential care home for the elderly	39.1	3.5 (95.5)
私營 / 自負盈虧安老院 Private / Self-financing residential care home for the elderly	1.8	0.2 (4.5)
沒有 No	1 089.0	96.4
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計時有打算入住本地安老院的長者中所佔的百分比。

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

**表 3.12** 按若日後身體狀況轉差仍然希望留在家中生活或入住安老院劃分的在統計時沒有打算入住安老院的長者數目  
**Table 3.12** Older persons who did not have intention to move into a residential care home for the elderly at the time of enumeration by whether preferred to remain living at home or to move into a residential care home for the elderly when their health condition deteriorated in the future

若日後身體狀況轉差 仍然希望留在家中生活或入住安老院 Whether preferred to remain living at home or to move into a residential care home for the elderly when health condition deteriorated in the future	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
希望留在家中生活 Preferred to remain living at home	886.2	81.4
希望入住安老院 Preferred to move into a residential care home for the elderly	202.8	18.6
總計 Total	1 089.0	100.0

**表 3.13 按每月有否個人入息 / 每月個人入息總額劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.13 Older persons by whether had monthly personal income / amount of monthly personal income**

每月有否個人入息 / 每月個人入息總額(港元) Whether had monthly personal income / <i>amount of monthly personal income (HK\$)</i>	人數 No. of persons ( <i>'000</i> )	百分比* %*
有 Yes	1 075.9	95.2
< 1,000	124.7	(11.6)
1,000 - 1,999	96.3	(8.9)
2,000 - 2,999	265.6	(24.7)
3,000 - 4,999	271.0	(25.2)
5,000 - 9,999	219.0	(20.4)
10,000 - 19,999	68.8	(6.4)
≥ 20,000	30.6	(2.8)
中位數(港元) Median (HK\$)		3,300
沒有 No	54.0	4.8
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有每月個人入息的長者中所佔的百分比。

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



**表 3.14 按選定的入息來源劃分的每月有個人入息的長者數目**  
**Table 3.14 Older persons who had monthly personal income by selected source of income**

選定的入息來源 <sup>#</sup> Selected source of income <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
子女給予的生活費 Financial support from children	658.8	61.2
高齡津貼 Old Age Allowance	547.5	50.9
就業收入 Employment earnings	138.7	12.9
綜合社會保障援助金(綜援金) Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)	111.7	10.4
長俸 Pension	52.1	4.8
儲蓄 / 定期存款利息或股息 Interest from savings / fixed deposits or dividends from stocks	33.8	3.1
其他親戚給予的生活費 Financial support from other relatives	26.8	2.5
傷殘津貼 Disability Allowance	23.9	2.2
租金收入 Rental income	13.6	1.3
合計 Overall	1 075.9	

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 指在所有每月有個人入息的長者中，最普遍被提及的入息來源。可選擇多項答案。

Note: <sup>#</sup> Refer to the sources of income that most commonly cited by all older persons with monthly personal income. Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 3.15 按長者自己支付的每月開支總額劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.15 Older persons by amount of monthly expenditure paid on their own**

每月開支總額(港元) Amount of monthly expenditure paid (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
1 - 999	87.5	7.7
1,000 - 1,999	161.6	14.3
2,000 - 2,999	339.0	30.0
3,000 - 4,999	305.5	27.0
5,000 - 9,999	180.6	16.0
≥ 10,000	55.7	4.9
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0
中位數(港元) Median (HK\$)		2,500

**表 3.16a 按所擁有資產類別劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.16a Older persons by type of assets owned**

所擁有資產類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of assets owned <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
現金 / 儲蓄或定期存款 Cash / savings or fixed deposits	927.9	82.1
自住物業 Self-occupied properties	304.8	27.0
股票 / 債券 / 基金 Stocks / bonds / investment funds	87.6	7.8
非自住物業(例如：舖位及出租住宅單位) Non-self-occupied properties (e.g. shops and rented housing units)	33.7	3.0
沒擁有任何資產 Did not have any assets	149.3	13.2
沒有透露 Not disclosed	34.4	3.0
合計 Overall	1 129.9	

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

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

**表 3.16b 按所擁有資產價值(不包括自住物業價值)劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.16b Older persons by value of assets owned (excluding value of owner-occupied properties)**

所擁有資產價值(不包括自住物業價值)(港元) Value of assets owned (excluding value of owner-occupied properties) (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 10,000	372.9	33.0
10,000 - < 50,000	257.3	22.8
50,000 - < 250,000	182.9	16.2
250,000 - < 500,000	47.4	4.2
500,000 - < 1,000,000	38.3	3.4
≥ 1,000,000	61.8	5.5
沒有透露 / 不詳 Not disclosed / Unknown	169.4	15.0
總計 Total	1 129.9	100.0

**表 3.17a 按有否退休保障 / 退休保障類別劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.17a Older persons by whether had retirement protection / type of retirement protection**

有否退休保障 / 退休保障類別 <sup>#</sup> Whether had retirement protection / type of retirement protection <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 <sup>#</sup> Yes <sup>#</sup>	215.0	19.0
退休金 / 公積金 Retirement fund / provident fund	166.0	(77.2)
長俸 Pension	55.0	(25.6)
沒有 No	914.9	81.0
合計 Overall	1 129.9	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有有退休保障的長者中所佔的百分比。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

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

**表 3.17b 按為應付日後的經濟需要而作出的安排劃分的長者數目**  
**Table 3.17b Older persons by type of arrangement made to meet future financial need**

為應付日後的經濟需要而作出的安排 <sup>#</sup> Type of arrangement made to meet future financial need <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
儲蓄 Saving money	466.3	41.3
養育子女 Fostering children	230.5	20.4
投資(例如：買物業、股票、基金) Investment (e.g. purchasing properties, stocks, funds)	42.4	3.8
購買有儲蓄成份的保險 Holding insurance policy with savings element	19.5	1.7
在有提供退休保障的公司工作 Working in companies that provide retirement protection	6.7	0.6
沒有 None	534.2	47.3
合計 Overall	1 129.9	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 3.18 按預計在退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源劃分的從事經濟活動長者數目**  
**Table 3.18 Economically active older persons by expected financial means to maintain daily living after retirement**

預計在退休後維持日常生活的經濟來源 <sup>#</sup> Expected financial means to maintain daily living after retirement <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
儲蓄及利息 Savings and interest	108.4	70.1
子女供養 Financial support from children	52.2	33.7
退休金 / 公積金 Retirement fund / provident fund	34.7	22.4
政府福利金 Welfare funds provided by the Government	23.4	15.2
合計 Overall	154.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

## 4 Socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons residing in residential care institutions

### 引言

4.1 在每所被抽選的院舍中，統計員向所有被選定的六十歲及以上人士問及有關以下各方面的問題：

- (a) 社會及經濟特徵；
- (b) 健康狀況；及
- (c) 自我照顧能力。

### 概念及定義

4.2 就是項統計調查而言，「居於院舍長者」是指六十歲及以上居住在安老院舍 / 療養院(以下簡稱「院舍」)的長者。

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

### Introduction

4.1 Within each sampled residential care institution, the selected persons aged 60 and over were asked a series of questions pertaining to the following aspects :

- (a) socio-economic characteristics;
- (b) health conditions; and
- (c) self-care capability.

### Concepts and Definitions

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

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

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

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



## 統計調查的主要結果

## Major findings of the survey

### 甲. 居於院舍長者的社會及經濟特徵

### A. Socio-economic characteristics of institutional elderly

#### 年齡及性別

#### Age and sex

4.4 統計調查結果顯示，在統計時全香港約有 58 300 名居於院舍長者。他們當中，6.2% 年齡介乎六十至六十九歲，25.5% 介乎七十至七十九歲，46.0% 介乎八十至八十九歲及 22.3% 在九十歲及以上。（表 4.1a）

4.4 The survey results showed that there were around 58 300 institutional elderly in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration. Among them, 6.2% were aged 60-69, 25.5% were aged 70-79, 46.0% were aged 80-89 and 22.3% were aged 90 and over. (Table 4.1a)

4.5 按性別分析，居於院舍女性長者所佔的百分比(67.4%)顯著高於男性(32.6%)。約有一半(52.0%)居於院舍長者為八十歲及以上的女性長者。（表 4.1a）

4.5 Analysed by sex, the proportion of female institutional elderly (67.4%) was significantly higher than their male counterpart (32.6%). About half (52.0%) of the institutional elderly were females aged 80 and over. (Table 4.1a)

#### 居於香港的子女數目

#### Number of children in Hong Kong

4.6 約 76.1% 居於院舍長者有子女居於香港。41.9% 有一或兩名子女居港，22.6% 有三或四名子女及 11.5% 有五名子女及以上。約 23.9% 沒有子女居港。在居於院舍長者中，沒有子女或只有一名子女在港的百分比(44.6%)較居於家庭住戶的長者(28.2%)為高。（表 4.1b）

4.6 Some 76.1% of the institutional elderly had children living in Hong Kong, with 41.9% having one or two child(ren) living in Hong Kong; 22.6%, three or four children; and 11.5%, five children and over. Some 23.9% had none. The percentage of institutional elderly having no or just one child living in Hong Kong (44.6%) was higher than that of the older persons residing in domestic households (28.2%). (Table 4.1b)

#### 教育程度

#### Educational attainment

4.7 約 40.4% 居於院舍長者具學前教育程度及以下，而 18.8% 則具小學教育程度。約 5.6% 具中學 / 預科教育程度。（表 4.1c）

4.7 Some 40.4% of the institutional elderly had attended pre-primary education and below while 18.8% had attained primary education. Some 5.6% had attained secondary / sixth-form education. (Table 4.1c)

*有否領取社會福利金*

*Whether receiving social welfare benefits*

4.8 在該 58 300 名居於院舍長者中，大部分(96.2%)均有領取三種社會福利金其中一項。約 71.3%有領取綜合社會保障援助金(綜援金)，包括在入住院舍前已開始領取的 41.9%及入住院舍後才開始領取的 29.4%。另外有 16.4%領取高齡津貼及 8.5%領取傷殘津貼。(表 4.1d)

4.8 The majority (96.2%) of those 58 300 institutional elderly were receiving one of the three types of social welfare benefits. Some 71.3% were receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA), comprising 41.9% who started receiving CSSA before moving into residential care institutions and 29.4% who started receiving CSSA after moving into residential care institutions. Another 16.4% were receiving Old Age Allowance and 8.5% were receiving Disability Allowance. (Table 4.1d)

**乙. 居於院舍長者的住院資料**

**B. Residential information of institutional elderly**

*院舍宿位類別*

*Type of residential care institutional place*

4.9 按院舍宿位類別分析，約 60.3%居於院舍長者居住在私營安老院(包括參與「改善買位計劃」的院舍)宿位。其餘 39.7%則居於各種不同類型的政府資助或自負盈虧院舍宿位，包括 25.2%居住在護理安老院宿位；8.5%居住在安老院宿位；3.8%居於護養院宿位及 2.1%居於療養院宿位。(表 4.1e)

4.9 Analysed by type of residential care institutional places, some 60.3% of the institutional elderly resided in private home (including the participating homes of the “Enhanced Bought Place Scheme”) places. The remaining 39.7% resided in different types of subsidised and self-financing institutional places. It comprised 25.2% in care and attention home places; 8.5% in home for the aged places; 3.8% in nursing home places and 2.1% infirmary places respectively. (Table 4.1e)

*居於院舍的期間*

*Duration of stay in residential care institutions*

4.10 在該 58 300 名居於院舍長者中，約三分之一(36.8%)已居於院舍少於三年；17.8%，三年至少於五年；22.0%，五年至少於十年；及 8.9%，十年及以上。撇除該些居於院舍期間不詳的個案，他們平均已居於院舍 4.3 年。(表 4.1f)

4.10 Among those 58 300 institutional elderly, about one-third (36.8%) had been residing in residential care institutions for less than 3 years; 17.8%, 3 to less than 5 years; 22.0%, 5 to less than 10 years; and 8.9%, 10 years and over. Excluding those cases with unknown duration of stay, their average duration of stay in residential care institutions was 4.3 years. (Table 4.1f)

每月住院開支總額

*Amount of monthly expenditure for residing  
in residential care institutions*

4.11 有關他們的每月住院開支(包括住院費及其他額外費用)，約 17.3%表示他們每月支出少於\$2,000；28.5%，\$2,000-\$3,999；36.4%，\$4,000-\$5,999；及 17.8%，\$6,000 及以上。他們的每月住院開支總額中位數為\$4,200。(表 4.1g)

4.11 Regarding their monthly expenditure for residing in residential care institutions (including home fee and other additional fees), some 17.3% reported that their monthly expenditure was less than \$2,000; 28.5%, \$2,000-\$3,999; 36.4%, \$4,000-\$5,999; and 17.8%, \$6,000 and over. Their median amount of monthly expenditure for residing in residential care institutions was \$4,200. (Table 4.1g)

4.12 居於不同院舍宿位類別的長者的每月住院開支總額中位數互有差別，其中居於療養院及護養院宿位的分別為\$2,000 及\$3,100，資助及自負盈虧護理安老院宿位分別為\$2,200 及\$6,700，資助及自負盈虧安老院宿位分別為\$1,500 及\$3,700，而私營安老院宿位則為\$5,200。(表 4.1g)

4.12 The median amount of monthly expenditure for residence varied among different types of residential care institutional places, viz. \$2,000 for infirmary places, \$3,100 for nursing home places, \$2,200 and \$6,700 respectively for subsidised and self-financing care and attention home places, \$1,500 and \$3,700 respectively for subsidised and self-financing home for the aged places and \$5,200 for private home places. (Table 4.1g)

支付住院開支的人士 / 機構類別

*Type of persons / organisations who paid  
for the expenditure for residing in  
residential care institutions*

4.13 當被問及有關住院開支由誰負責支付時，大部分(82.0%)居於院舍長者報稱有政府的社會福利金幫助，例如綜合社會保障援助金(綜援金)、傷殘津貼及高齡津貼，約 31.2%表示由其子女負責支付及 8.6%表示由他們自己或其配偶支付。當中有部分長者有多於一項財政來源支付有關住院開支。(表 4.1h)

4.13 When asked about who was responsible for paying the expenditure for their residing in residential care institutions, the majority (82.0%) of the institutional elderly reported that they were supported by the Government's social welfare benefits, such as Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA), Disability Allowance and Old Age Allowance. Some 31.2% indicated that the expenditure was paid by their children whereas 8.6% indicated that the expenditure was paid by themselves or their spouses. Some institutional elderly had multiple sources of finance to support such expenditure. (Table 4.1h)

丙. 居於院舍長者的健康狀況及自我照顧能力

C. Health conditions and self-care capability of institutional elderly

*是否患有長期疾病*

*Whether had chronic diseases*

4.14 約 56 600 名居於院舍長者(佔所有居於院舍長者的97.1%)表示患有長期疾病(包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病)。約 15.9%患有一種長期疾病；26.0%有兩種；22.1%有三種及33.1%有四種及以上。(圖 4.1 及 4.2)

4.14 Some 56 600 institutional elderly (97.1% of all institutional elderly) reported to have chronic diseases (including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment). Some 15.9% of the institutional elderly had one kind of chronic disease; 26.0%, two; 22.1%, three; and 33.1%, four and more. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.2)

*長期疾病的類別*

*Type of chronic diseases*

4.15 在該 56 600 名患有長期疾病的居於院舍長者中，59.1%患有高血壓；32.2%曾中風；31.6%有老人癡呆症；25.2%有眼疾；23.4%有糖尿病；22.8%有心臟病；及 17.4%有關節炎。(表 4.3)

4.15 Some 59.1% of those 56 600 institutional elderly who had chronic diseases suffered from hypertension; 32.2% had stroke; 31.6% had alzheimer diseases; 25.2% had eye diseases; 23.4% had diabetes; 22.8% had heart diseases; and 17.4% had arthritis. (Table 4.3)

*是否需要長期服用藥物*

*Whether needed chronic pharmaceutical treatment*

4.16 約 54 000 名居於院舍長者需要長期服用藥物，佔所有居於院舍長者的 92.7%。當中 57.2%需要長期服用一至四種藥物，42.5%則需要長期服用五種藥物及以上。(表 4.4)

4.16 A total of 54 000 institutional elderly were receiving chronic pharmaceutical treatment, representing 92.7% of all institutional elderly. Some 57.2% of them needed 1-4 types of pharmaceutical treatment and 42.5% needed 5 types and more. (Table 4.4)

*在統計前一個月內曾否就醫*

*Whether had doctor consultation during the month before enumeration*

4.17 估計有 36 700 名居於院舍長者在統計前一個月內曾就醫(身體檢查除外)，佔所有居於院舍長者的 62.9%。(表 4.5a)

4.17 It was estimated that 36 700 institutional elderly had doctor consultation (excluding medical check-up) during the month before enumeration, accounting for 62.9% of all institutional elderly. (Table 4.5a)

*診症醫生類別*

*Type of doctor consulted*

4.18 在統計前一個月內曾就醫的 36 700 名居於院舍長者中，大部分是向政府醫生求診(71.3%)。其次是向院舍醫生(29.0%)及私家西醫(9.3%)求診。(表 4.5a)

4.18 For those 36 700 institutional elderly who had consulted doctors during the month before enumeration, Government practitioners (71.3%) were most commonly consulted, followed by practitioners in residential care institutions (29.0%) and private practitioners of Western medicine (9.3%). (Table 4.5a)

*在統計前十二個月內曾否入住醫院*

4.19 約 19 500 名居於院舍長者在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院，佔所有居於院舍長者的 33.5%。（表 4.5b）

*入院次數*

4.20 在該 19 500 名在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍長者中，約 61.6%在該段期間曾入院一次，20.9%曾入院兩次，10.0%曾入院三次及 7.4%曾入院四次及以上。他們在統計前十二個月內的平均入院次數為 1.8 次。（表 4.5b）

*在統計前七天內有否需要醫療護理服務*

4.21 約 16 400 名居於院舍長者在統計前七天內需要醫療護理服務，佔所有居於院舍長者的 28.1%。（表 4.5c）

*所需醫療護理服務的類別*

4.22 在該 16 400 名在統計前七天內需要醫療護理服務的居於院舍長者中，約 71.6%需要物理治療。其次為護理服務(39.9%)及職業治療(19.1%)。（表 4.5c）

*自我照顧活動能力缺損程度*

4.23 在該 58 300 名居於院舍長者中，約 18.4%沒有自我照顧活動能力缺損的情況(即第一級)，約 24.9%的自我照顧活動能力缺損程度達二級，12.1%達第三級及 44.6%達第四級。（表 4.6a）

*Whether had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration*

4.19 Some 19 500 institutional elderly had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, accounting for 33.5% of all institutional elderly. (Table 4.5b)

*Number of admissions*

4.20 Among those 19 500 institutional elderly who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, some 61.6% had been admitted into hospitals once; 20.9% twice; 10.0% thrice; and 7.4% four times and more during the period. Their average number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration was 1.8. (Table 4.5b)

*Whether needed medical care services during the seven days before enumeration*

4.21 Some 16 400 institutional elderly needed medical care services during the seven days before enumeration, accounting for 28.1% of all institutional elderly. (Table 4.5c)

*Type of medical care services needed*

4.22 Of those 16 400 institutional elderly who needed medical care services during the seven days before enumeration, some 71.6% needed physiotherapy, followed by nursing care services (39.9%) and occupational therapy (19.1%). (Table 4.5c)

*Activities of Daily Living (ADL) impairment*

4.23 Some 18.4% of the 58 300 institutional elderly did not have Activities of Daily Living (ADL) impairment (i.e. level 1), with 24.9% at ADL impairment level 2, 12.1% at level 3 and 44.6% at level 4. (Table 4.6a)

4.24 按年齡組別分析，年紀為九十歲及以上的居於院舍長者中有較高出現自我照顧活動能力缺損的比率(86.1%)。其次是年齡介乎七十至七十九歲(81.0%)和八十至八十九歲(80.0%)居於院舍長者。(表 4.6a)

*有否出現小便失禁*

4.25 在該 58 300 名居於院舍長者中，45.9% 沒有出現小便失禁的情況；而在統計前一個星期內有出現小便失禁的則有 54.1%。(表 4.6b)

*有否出現大便失禁*

4.26 在該 58 300 名居於院舍長者中，48.1% 沒有出現大便失禁的情況；而在統計前一個星期內有出現大便失禁的則有 51.9%。(表 4.6c)

*認知狀況 - 能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情*

4.27 在該 58 300 名居於院舍長者中，約一半(50.5%)能記起五分鐘前所發生的事情。(表 4.6d)

*家庭及社會支援網絡*

4.28 在該 58 300 名居於院舍長者中，約 42.7%有子女 / 家人 / 親戚 / 朋友每週最少探訪一次，22.6%則有其子女 / 家人 / 親戚 / 朋友每週少於一次但至少每月二至三次探訪。(表 4.6e)

4.24 Analysed by age group, the proportion of institutional elderly aged 90 and over having ADL impairment was the highest (86.1%), followed by those institutional elderly aged 70-79 (81.0%) and aged 80-89 (80.0%). (Table 4.6a)

*Whether had urinary incontinence*

4.25 About 45.9% of the 58 300 institutional elderly did not have urinary incontinence, while 54.1% had urinary incontinence during the week before enumeration. (Table 4.6b)

*Whether had fecal incontinence*

4.26 About 48.1% of the 58 300 institutional elderly did not have fecal incontinence, while 51.9% had fecal incontinence during the week before enumeration. (Table 4.6c)

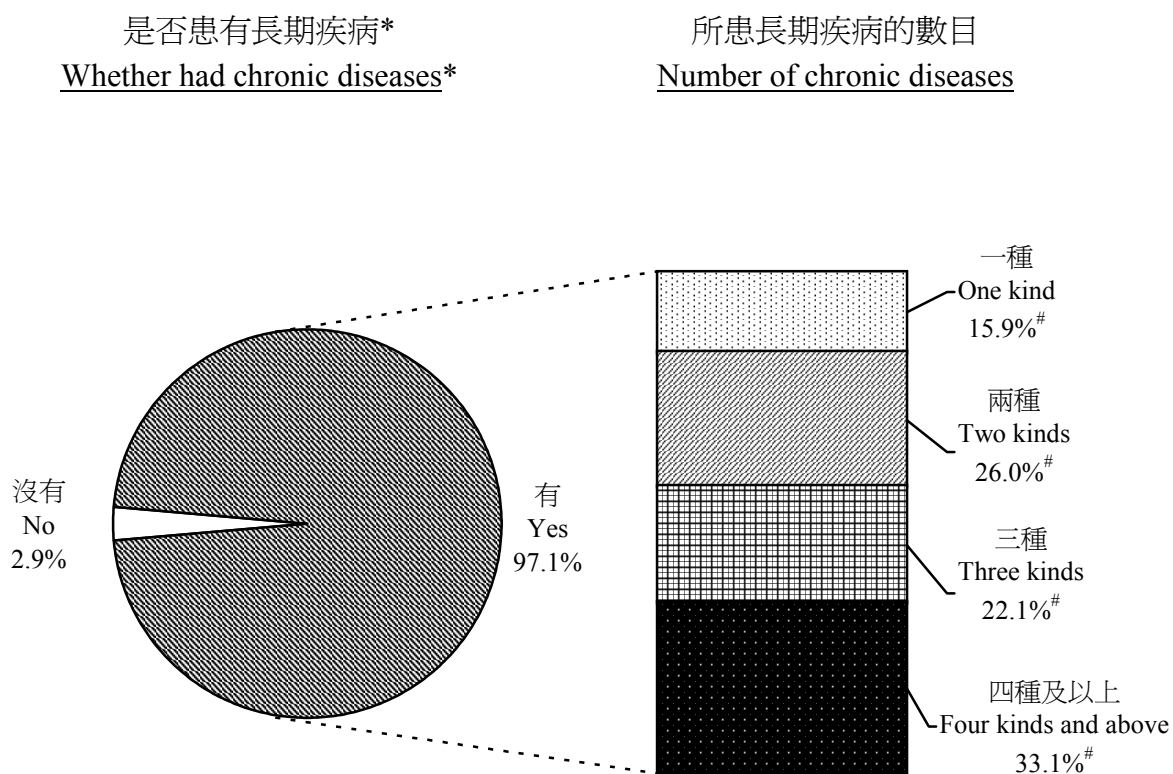
*Cognitive status - Whether able to recall what had happened five minutes ago*

4.27 Among those 58 300 institutional elderly, around half (50.5%) were able to recall what had happened five minutes ago. (Table 4.6d)

*Family and social support*

4.28 Among those 58 300 institutional elderly, about 42.7% were visited by their children / family members / relatives / friends at least once a week. 22.6% were visited by their children / family members / relatives / friends less than once a week but at least two to three times a month. (Table 4.6e)

圖 4.1 按是否患有長期疾病\* / 所患長期疾病的數目劃分的居於院舍長者數目的百分比分布  
Chart 4.1 Percentage distribution of institutional elderly by whether had chronic diseases\* / number of chronic diseases



註釋：\* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

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

# 在所有居於院舍的長者中所佔的百分比。

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

表 4.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
Table 4.1a Institutional elderly by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
60 - 69	2.5	13.4	1.1	2.8	3.6	6.2
70 - 79	7.0	37.0	7.8	19.9	14.8	25.5
80 - 89	7.3	38.7	19.4	49.4	26.8	46.0
≥ 90	2.1	10.9	10.9	27.9	13.0	22.3
總計* Total*	19.0	100.0 (32.6)	39.3	100.0 (67.4)	58.3	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有居於院舍長者中所佔的百分比。

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



**表 4.1b** 按居於香港的子女數目劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
**Table 4.1b** Institutional elderly by number of children living in Hong Kong

居於香港的子女數目 Number of children living in Hong Kong	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
0	14.0	23.9
1	12.1	20.7
2	12.3	21.2
3	7.9	13.5
4	5.3	9.1
≥ 5	6.7	11.5
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

表 4.1c 按教育程度劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
Table 4.1c Institutional elderly by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
未受教育 / 學前教育 No schooling / Pre-primary	23.6	40.4
小學 Primary	10.9	18.8
中學 / 預科 <sup>#</sup> Secondary / Sixth-form <sup>#</sup>	3.3	5.6
專上教育 Post-secondary	§	§
不詳 Unknown	19.8	33.9
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

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

Note: <sup>#</sup> Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 educational attainment while persons with sixth-form educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

**表 4.1d 按有否領取社會福利金劃分的居於院舍長者數目**  
**Table 4.1d Institutional elderly by whether receiving social welfare benefits**

有否領取社會福利金 Whether receiving social welfare benefits	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	56.0	96.2
綜合社會保障援助金 (綜援金) <i>Comprehensive Social Security Assistance</i>	41.5	71.3
入住院舍前已開始領取 <i>Start receiving before moving into residential     care institutions</i>	24.4	41.9
入住院舍後才開始領取 <i>Start receiving after moving into residential     care institutions</i>	17.1	29.4
高齡津貼 <i>Old Age Allowance</i>	9.5	16.4
高齡高齡津貼 <i>Higher Old Age Allowance</i>	9.3	15.9
普通高齡津貼 <i>Normal Old Age Allowance</i>	§	§
傷殘津貼 <i>Disability Allowance</i>	5.0	8.5
沒有 No	2.2	3.8
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

表 4.1e 按院舍宿位類別劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
Table 4.1e Institutional elderly by type of residential care institutional place

院舍宿位類別 Type of residential care institutional place	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
私營安老院(包括參與「改善買位計劃」的院舍) Private Home (including participating homes of the “Enhanced Bought Place Scheme”)	35.2	60.3
護理安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧護理 安老院) Care and Attention Home (including Subvented and Self-financing Care and Attention Home)	14.7	25.2
安老院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧安老院) Home for the Aged (including Subvented and Self-financing Home for the Aged)	4.9	8.5
護養院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧護養院) Nursing Home (including Subvented and Self-financing Nursing Home)	2.2	3.8
療養院 Infirmary	1.2	2.1
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

註釋：私營安老院是指由私營機構以商業原則經營的院舍，包括參與政府「改善買位計劃」的院舍。

Notes: Private homes are run by private operators on a commercial basis, including those participating in the “Enhanced Bought Place Scheme”.

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

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

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

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

護養院(包括政府資助及自負盈虧)為健康有問題或身體 / 認知有缺損的長者提供固定及基本醫療、護理及康復服務、社會支援及個人照顧服務。

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

療養院為身體 / 認知有缺損的長者提供醫療 / 醫院照顧。

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

**表 4.1f 按居於院舍的期間\*劃分的居於院舍長者數目**  
**Table 4.1f Institutional elderly by duration of stay in residential care institutions\***

居於院舍的期間*(年) Duration of stay in residential care institutions* (years)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 3	21.4	36.8
3 - < 5	10.4	17.8
5 - < 10	12.8	22.0
10 - < 15	3.9	6.7
≥ 15	1.3	2.2
不詳 Unknown	8.4	14.4
總計 Total	58.3	100.0
居於院舍的平均期間(年) <sup>#</sup> Average duration of stay in residential care institutions (years) <sup>#</sup>		4.3

註釋：\* 包括以前居住在其他院舍的期間。

Notes : \* Including duration of stay in other institutions previously.

<sup>#</sup> 不包括居於院舍期間不詳的居於院舍長者。

<sup>#</sup> Excluding those institutional elderly with unknown duration of stay in residential care institutions.

**表 4.1g 按每月住院開支總額\*劃分的居於院舍長者數目**  
**Table 4.1g Institutional elderly by amount of monthly expenditure for residing in residential care institutions\***

每月住院開支總額*(港元) Amount of monthly expenditure for residing in residential care institutions* (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
< 2,000	10.1	17.3
2,000 - 2,999	12.8	21.9
3,000 - 3,999	3.9	6.6
4,000 - 4,999	6.8	11.8
5,000 - 5,999	14.3	24.6
6,000 - 6,999	5.9	10.2
≥ 7,000	4.4	7.6
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

	每月住院開支總額中位數*(港元) Median amount of monthly expenditure for residing in residential care institutional places* (HK\$)
所有院舍宿位類別 All types of residential care institutional places	4,200
療養院 <i>Infirmary</i>	2,000
護養院 <i>Nursing home</i>	3,100
政府資助護理安老院 <i>Subvented Care and Attention Home</i>	2,200
自負盈虧護理安老院 <i>Self-financing Care and Attention Home</i>	6,700
政府資助安老院 <i>Subvented Home for the Aged</i>	1,500
自負盈虧安老院 <i>Self-financing Home for the Aged</i>	3,700
私營安老院 <i>Private home</i>	5,200

註釋：\* 包括住院費及其他額外費用。

Note: \* Including home fee and other additional fees.

**表 4.1h 按支付住院開支的人士 / 機構類別劃分的居於院舍長者數目**  
**Table 4.1h Institutional elderly by type of persons / organisations who paid for the expenditure for residing in residential care institutions**

支付住院開支的人士 / 機構類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of persons / organisations who paid for the expenditure for residing in residential care institutions <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
政府(綜援金* / 傷殘津貼 / 高齡津貼) The Government (CSSA* / Disability Allowance / Old Age Allowance)	47.8	82.0
子女 Children	18.2	31.2
自己 / 配偶 Self / spouse	5.0	8.6
親戚 / 朋友 Relatives / friends	1.3	2.3
合計 Overall	58.3	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

\* 綜合社會保障援助金。

\* Comprehensive Social Security Assistance

**表 4.2 按是否患有長期疾病<sup>#</sup> / 所患長期疾病的數目劃分的居於院舍長者數目**  
**Table 4.2 Institutional elderly by whether had chronic diseases<sup>#</sup> / number of chronic diseases**

是否患有長期疾病 <sup>#</sup> / 所患長期疾病的數目 Whether had chronic diseases <sup>#</sup> / number of chronic diseases	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	56.6	97.1
1	9.3	15.9
2	15.2	26.0
3	12.9	22.1
4	8.7	15.0
5	5.1	8.7
≥6	5.5	9.4
沒有 No	1.7	2.9
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

Note: <sup>#</sup> Including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment.



**表 4.3 按選定的長期疾病的類別劃分的患有長期疾病\*的居於院舍長者數目**  
**Table 4.3 Institutional elderly who had chronic diseases\* by selected type of chronic diseases**

選定的長期疾病的類別 <sup>#</sup> Selected type of chronic diseases <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
高血壓 Hypertension	33.5	59.1
中風 Stroke	18.2	32.2
老人癡呆症 Alzheimer Disease / Dementia	17.9	31.6
眼疾 Eye diseases	14.2	25.2
糖尿病 Diabetes	13.2	23.4
心臟病 Heart diseases	12.9	22.8
關節炎 Arthritis	9.8	17.4
骨折 Fractures	7.2	12.8
氣喘 <sup>+</sup> Respiratory diseases <sup>+</sup>	4.9	8.6
胃病 <sup>^</sup> Gastric diseases <sup>^</sup>	4.5	8.0
抑鬱症 Depression	4.4	7.7
癌病(包括任何部位) Cancer (including all body parts)	3.5	6.2
骨質疏鬆症 Osteoporosis	3.3	5.8
耳 / 鼻 / 喉病 <sup>@</sup> Diseases of the ear / nose / throat (ENT) <sup>@</sup>	2.9	5.1
合計 Overall	56.6	

註釋：\* 包括不需要定期接受治療的長期疾病。

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

<sup>#</sup> 指在所有患有長期疾病的居於院舍長者中，最普遍被提及的長期疾病類別。可選擇多項答案。

<sup>#</sup> Refer to the types of chronic diseases most commonly cited by all institutional elderly with chronic diseases. Multiple answers were allowed.

<sup>+</sup> 包括慢性支氣管炎 / 肺氣腫 / 哮喘。

<sup>+</sup> Including chronic bronchitis / emphysema / asthma.

<sup>^</sup> 包括消化道潰瘍、十二指腸潰瘍。

<sup>^</sup> Including gastrointestinal ulcer, duodenal ulcer.

<sup>@</sup> 包括鼻敏感 / 失聰 / 耳鳴。

<sup>@</sup> Including nasal allergy / deafness / tinnitus.

**表 4.4** 按是否需要長期服用藥物 / 所需要長期服用藥物的數目劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
**Table 4.4** Institutional elderly by whether needed chronic pharmaceutical treatment / number of chronic pharmaceutical treatment needed

是否需要長期服用藥物 / 所需要長期服用藥物的數目 Whether needed chronic pharmaceutical treatment / number of chronic pharmaceutical treatment needed	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	54.0	92.7
一至四種 1 - 4 types	30.9	(57.2)
五種及以上 5 types and more	22.9	(42.5)
不詳 Unknown	§	(§)
沒有 No	4.3	7.3
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

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

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

**表 4.5a 按在統計前一個月內曾否就醫 / 診症醫生類別劃分的居於院舍長者數目**  
**Table 4.5a Institutional elderly by whether had doctor consultation during the month before enumeration / type of doctor consulted**

在統計前一個月內曾否就醫 / 診症醫生類別 <sup>#</sup> Whether had doctor consultation during the month before enumeration / type of doctor consulted <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 <sup>#</sup> Yes <sup>#</sup>	36.7	62.9
政府醫生(包括普通科及專科醫生，但不包括急症室醫生) Government practitioners (including general practitioners and specialists, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency units)	26.1	(71.3)
院舍醫生 Practitioners in residential care institutions	10.6	(29.0)
私家西醫(包括普通科及專科醫生，但不包括急症室醫生) Private practitioners of Western medicine (including general practitioners and specialists, but excluding practitioners in accident and emergency units)	3.4	(9.3)
急症室醫生 Practitioners in accident and emergency units	3.0	(8.1)
其他(包括中醫及牙醫) Others (including practitioners of Chinese medicine and dentists)	§	(§)
沒有 No	21.6	37.1
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

註釋：<sup>#</sup> 可選擇多項答案。

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

\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前一個月內曾就醫的居於院舍長者中所佔的百分比。

\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all institutional elderly who had doctor consultation during the month before enumeration.

**表 4.5b** 按在統計前十二個月內曾否入住醫院 / 在統計前十二個月內入院次數劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
**Table 4.5b** Institutional elderly by whether had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration / number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內曾否入住醫院 / 在統計前十二個月內入院次數

Whether had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration / number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration

	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
有 Yes	19.5	33.5
1	12.0	20.6 (61.6)
2	4.1	7.0 (20.9)
3	2.0	3.4 (10.0)
≥4	1.5	2.5 (7.4)
平均入院次數 Average number of admissions		1.8
沒有 No	38.8	66.5
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

註釋：\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍長者中所佔的百分比。

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

**表 4.5c** 按在統計前七天內有否需要醫療護理服務 / 所需醫療護理服務的類別劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
**Table 4.5c** Institutional elderly by whether needed medical care services during the seven days before enumeration / type of medical care services needed

在統計前七天內有否需要醫療護理服務 / 所需醫療護理服務的類別 <sup>#</sup> Whether needed medical care services during the seven days before enumeration / <i>type of medical care services needed</i> <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
需要 Yes	16.4	28.1
物理治療 <i>Physiotherapy</i>	11.7	20.1 (71.6)
護理服務 <i>Nursing care services</i>	6.5	11.2 (39.9)
職業治療 <i>Occupational therapy</i>	3.1	5.4 (19.1)
不需要 No	41.9	71.9
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

\* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前七天內需要醫療護理服務的居於院舍長者中所佔的百分比。

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

**表 4.6a 按自我照顧活動能力缺損程度及年齡劃分的居於院舍長者數目**  
**Table 4.6a Institutional elderly by level of Activities of Daily Living (ADL) impairment and age**

自我照顧活動 能力缺損程度* Level of ADL impairment*	年齡組別 Age group									
	60 - 69		70 - 79		80 - 89		≥ 90		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
第一級 Level 1	§	§	2.8	19.0	5.4	20.0	1.8	13.9	10.7	18.4
第二級 Level 2	§	§	3.8	25.6	6.9	25.8	2.9	22.4	14.5	24.9
第三級 Level 3	§	§	1.9	12.7	3.1	11.6	1.5	11.3	7.0	12.1
第四級 Level 4	1.4	39.2	6.3	42.7	11.4	42.5	6.8	52.4	26.0	44.6
總計 Total	3.6	100.0	14.8	100.0	26.8	100.0	13.0	100.0	58.3	100.0

註釋：\* 有關自我照顧活動能力缺損程度的詳情，請參閱本章「概念及定義」第 4.3 段。

Note: \* Please refer to paragraph 4.3 under “Concepts and Definitions” of this chapter for details of ADL.

**表 4.6b** 按在統計前一個星期內有否出現小便失禁劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
**Table 4.6b** Institutional elderly by whether had urinary incontinence during the week before enumeration

在統計前一個星期內有否出現小便失禁 Whether had urinary incontinence during the week before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
無小便失禁 No urinary incontinence	26.8	45.9
自我控制 <i>Self control</i>	25.8	44.3
使用導尿管或其他造口裝置後完全沒有失禁 <i>No urinary incontinence with the use of catheter or     other ostomy device</i>	§	§
有小便失禁 Had urinary incontinence	31.5	54.1
不經常出現 <i>Not very frequent</i>	1.7	2.9
間中 <i>Occasionally</i>	1.9	3.3
經常 <i>Always</i>	1.4	2.3
完全失禁 <i>Completely</i>	26.5	45.5
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

**表 4.6c** 按在統計前一個星期內有否出現大便失禁劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
**Table 4.6c** Institutional elderly by whether had fecal incontinence during the week before enumeration

在統計前一個星期內有否出現大便失禁 Whether had fecal incontinence during the week before enumeration	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
無大便失禁 No fecal incontinence	28.0	48.1
自我控制 <i>Self control</i>	27.5	47.3
使用糞便不致洩漏的造口裝置後完全沒有失禁 <i>No fecal incontinence with the use of ostomy device</i>	§	§
有大便失禁 Had fecal incontinence	30.3	51.9
不經常出現 <i>Not very frequent</i>	1.3	2.3
間中 <i>Occasionally</i>	1.5	2.6
經常 <i>Always</i>	1.0	1.6
完全失禁 <i>Completely</i>	26.5	45.4
總計 Total	58.3	100.0



**表 4.6d** 按能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
**Table 4.6d** Institutional elderly by whether able to recall what had happened five minutes ago

能否記起五分鐘前所發生的事情 Whether able to recall what had happened five minutes ago	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
能夠 Able	29.4	50.5
不能夠 Unable	27.4	47.1
因特殊身體狀況(例如中風或癱瘓)而未能作出評估 Could not be assessed due to special health condition (e.g. stroke or palsy)	1.4	2.5
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

**表 4.6e** 按子女 / 家人 / 親戚 / 朋友探訪次數劃分的居於院舍長者數目  
**Table 4.6e** Institutional elderly by frequency of visits by children / family members / relatives / friends

子女 / 家人 / 親戚 / 朋友探訪次數 Frequency of visits by children / family members / relatives / friends	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
每週一次或以上 At least once a week	24.9	42.7
每週多過一次 More than once a week	12.7	21.7
每週一次 Once a week	12.2	21.0
每月二至三次 Two to three times a month	13.2	22.6
每月一次 Once a month	10.8	18.5
每月少過一次 Less than once a month	7.1	12.2
不適用(沒有家人 / 親戚 / 朋友) Not applicable (no family member / relative / friend)	2.3	3.9
總計 Total	58.3	100.0

## 附錄一：統計調查方法

### Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

這項統計調查主要是從住戶搜集所需的資料，但同時部分的資料亦需從居住在提供住宿服務的院舍內的長者中搜集。雖然本統計調查的部分受訪者是居於院舍的人士，但為方便計，本統計調查仍可被視為一項主題性住戶統計調查。(有關進行院舍統計調查的需要，請參閱下文第 8 段。)

#### 住戶統計調查

##### 統計調查的涵蓋範圍

2. 統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構 / 社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

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

While the survey mainly involved the collection of the required information from households, it was also required to collect part of the information from older persons who resided in institutions with residential services. For simplicity, the survey was still regarded as a Thematic Household Survey (THS) despite that part of the survey respondents came from residential care institutions. (Please refer to paragraph 8 below regarding the need for the institutions survey.)

#### Household Survey

##### Survey coverage

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

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

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

<sup>1</sup> 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，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。

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

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

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

### 抽樣框

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

4. 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。

5. 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

6. 問卷旨在從住戶搜集有關其及居於家庭住戶中的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及自我照顧能力的資料。

### Sampling frame

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

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

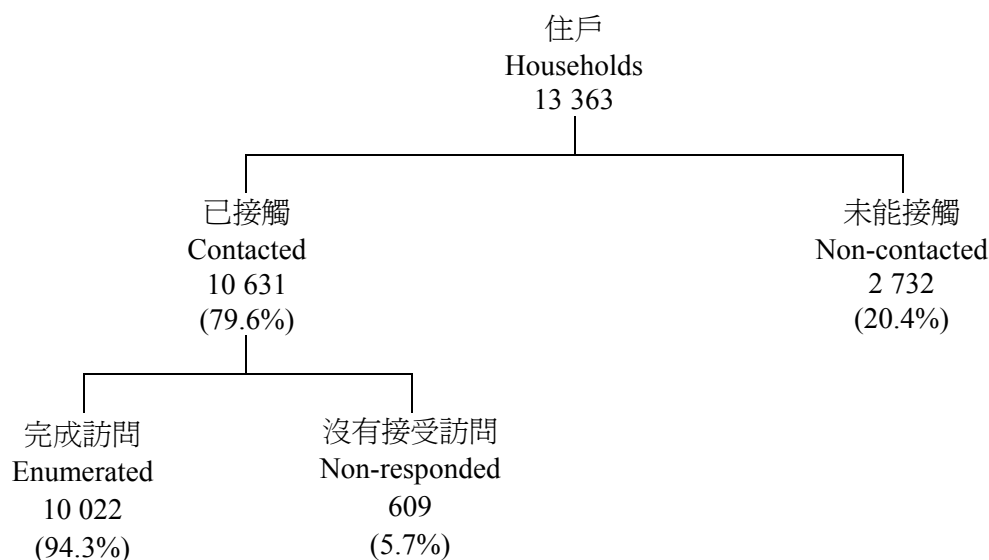
5. The RS contains records of area segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. Each area segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters. The use of area segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas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

### Survey questionnaire

6. The questionnaire was designed to collect information from households on the socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons residing in domestic households.

## 訪問結果

7. 在有人居住的 13 284 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 363 個住戶。於該 13 363 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 022 個住戶，回應率為 75%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



## Enumeration experience

7. A total of 13 363 households were found in the sample of 13 284 occupied quarters. Among those 13 363 households, 10 022 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 75%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :-

## 院舍統計調查

8. 如上文第 2 段所述，住戶統計調查只涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。換言之，是項統計調查未能涵蓋居住於院舍及其他特殊類別樓宇內的人士。由於長期居住在院舍內(例如私營安老院及護理安老院)的長者一般對醫護服務的需求很大，所以是項主題性住戶統計調查亦需搜集該些長者的資料。有見及此，在二零零八年六月至八月期間，另一項居於院舍長者的統計調查(簡稱為「院舍統計調查」)亦與住戶統計調查同時進行。

## Institutions Survey

8. As mentioned in paragraph 2 above, the household survey covered only the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. In other words, persons residing in residential care institutions and special classes buildings were not covered. As older persons who have long-stay in residential care institutions (e.g. private homes and care and attention homes) generally have huge demand for medical services, information pertaining to these persons should be collected in this THS as well. In this connection, a sample survey of the institutional elderly (referred to as “institutions survey”) was separately conducted during June to August 2008 in parallel with the household survey.

*統計調查的涵蓋範圍及抽樣框**Survey coverage and sampling frame*

9. 是項院舍統計調查的訪問對象為居於院舍(例如私營安老院及護理安老院)的六十歲及以上長者。是項統計調查根據社會福利署、衛生署及醫院管理局的行政記錄特別編製一份最新的院舍目錄表作為抽樣框。每一記錄均載列院舍的地址，包括街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

9. The institutions survey targeted at persons aged 60 and over who resided in residential care institutions (such as private homes and care and attention homes). It made use of an up-to-date list of institutions specially compiled from the administrative records of the Social Welfare Department, Department of Health and Hospital Authority as the sampling frame. Each record contained a unique address of the institution such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

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

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

*訪問結果**Enumeration experience*

11. 統計員會以面談方式訪問被抽選的居於院舍長者以取得所需資料。是項院舍統計調查所採用的問卷與有關「長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及自我照顧能力」主題的住戶統計調查的問卷大致相同。由於在已抽選樣本中頗多的居於院舍長者未能親自回答問題，故在合適的情況下會安排其照顧者代答有關的問題。是項院舍統計調查抽選了約 210 間院舍，成功訪問了約 4 100 名居於院舍長者，回應率約為 90%。

11. Enumerators conducted face-to-face interviews with the selected institutional elderly to obtain the required information. The questionnaire for this institutions survey was broadly the same as the one used in the household survey on the topic “Socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons”. As many of the sampled institutional elderly were not able to respond by themselves, arrangement was made with their caregivers to provide proxy answers where appropriate. Altogether some 210 residential care institutions were sampled in the survey and around 4 100 institutional elderly therein were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of about 90%.

## 估計的可靠性

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

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

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

15. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

## Reliability of the estimates

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

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

14. 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.

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

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
患有長期疾病的六十歲及以上居於家庭住戶的長者佔所有六十歲及以上居於家庭住戶的長者的百分比 Percentage of older persons aged 60 and over residing in domestic households who had chronic diseases among all older persons aged 60 and over residing in domestic households	70.4%	0.9
在統計前一個月內曾就醫的六十歲及以上居於家庭住戶的長者佔所有六十歲及以上居於家庭住戶的長者的百分比 Percentage of older persons aged 60 and over residing in domestic households who had consulted a doctor during the month before enumeration among all older persons aged 60 and over residing in domestic households	41.1%	1.6
在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的六十歲及以上居於家庭住戶的長者佔所有六十歲及以上居於家庭住戶的長者的百分比 Percentage of older persons aged 60 and over residing in domestic households who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration among all older persons aged 60 and over residing in domestic households	13.5%	3.4
患有長期疾病的居於院舍長者佔所有居於院舍長者的百分比 Percentage of institutional elderly who had chronic diseases among all institutional elderly	97.1%	0.3
在統計前一個月內曾就醫的居於院舍長者佔所有居於院舍長者的百分比 Percentage of institutional elderly who had consulted a doctor during the one month before enumeration among all institutional elderly	62.9%	1.1
在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍長者佔所有居於院舍長者的百分比 Percentage of institutional elderly who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration among all institutional elderly	33.5%	2.1



## 附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

### Appendix 2 : Previously released Thematic Household Survey Reports

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#### 主題性住戶統計調查第一號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣六十元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：4/2000-6/2000)

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

#### Thematic Household Survey Report No. 1

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$60, Download version: Free

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

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

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第二號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣六十六元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：1/2000-3/2000)

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

#### Thematic Household Survey Report No. 2

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$66, Download version: Free

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

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

#### 主題性住戶統計調查第三號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣四十四元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：9/1999-11/1999)

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

#### Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$44, Download version: Free

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

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

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

**主題性住戶統計調查第四號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣六十六元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：10/1999-1/2000)

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 4**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$66, Download version: Free

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

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第五號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十二元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：10/2000-11/2000)

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$52, Download version: Free

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

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第六號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十四元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$54, Download version: Free

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

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第七號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十二元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 在中國內地居住的意向及情況
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$52, Download version: Free

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

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第八號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣四十六元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：1/2001-5/2001)

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 8**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$46, Download version: Free

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

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第九號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣四十元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：3/2002-5/2002)

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 9**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$40, Download version: Free

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

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第十號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十四元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 10**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$54, Download version: Free

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

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第十一號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣三十六元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：8/2001-10/2001)

- 受供養父母的特徵
- 對改善居所的冀望
- 居所按揭利息款項

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 11**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$36, Download version: Free

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

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

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

**主題性住戶統計調查第十二號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣七十五元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第十三號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十二元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：7/2002-9/2002)

- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 現職情況
- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 對事業的冀望
- 對自己創業的冀望
- 在內地進行與工作有關的業務的情況
- 對在內地工作的冀望
- 曾參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 參加培訓/再培訓課程的計劃

**主題性住戶統計調查第十四號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣六十六元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：12/2001-2/2002)

- 運用時間的模式
- 參與無酬活動的情況
- 參與社交活動的情況
- 家務分擔的情況
- 對料理家務者的意見

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 12**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$75, Download version: Free

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

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 13**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$52, Download version: Free

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

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$66, Download version: Free

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

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第十五號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣八十一元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2003-8/2003)

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第十六號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十六元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2002-2/2003)

- 對《基本法》的認識
- 出外旅遊的情況
- 吸煙情況

**主題性住戶統計調查第十七號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十八元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：3/2003-5/2003)

- 公眾對香港的電力供應的意見
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的工作的認識及看法
- 內地來港定居三年及以下的人士的需要

**主題性住戶統計調查第十八號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十六元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2003-8/2003)

- 在內地居住的情況
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的情況
- 到內地居住的意向
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的意向

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 15**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$81, Download version: Free

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

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 16**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$56, Download version: Free

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

- Understanding of the Basic Law
- Pattern of outbound travel
- Pattern of smoking

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 17**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$58, Download version: Free

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

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 18**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$56, Download version: Free

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

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

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

**主題性住戶統計調查第十九號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：9/2003-11/2003)

- 公眾對行人環境的意見
- 公眾對教育改革的意見
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 19**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$50, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 9/2003-11/2003)

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第二十號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣六十八元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2004-8/2004)

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 20**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$68, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2004-8/2004)

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

**主題性住戶統計調查第二十一號報告書**

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣六十三元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2004-8/2004)

- 修讀高等教育的情況
- 居於家庭住戶的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要
- 居於院舍的長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及長期護理的需要

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 21**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$63, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2004-8/2004)

- Pattern of study in higher education
- Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in domestic households
- Socio-demographic profile, health status and long-term care needs of older persons residing in institutions

**主題性住戶統計調查第二十二號報告書**

中英文對照版

(售罄。請參考 2007 年香港統計月刊專題文章)

(統計期間：11/2004-1/2005)

- 居住或長期逗留在內地的香港居民的特徵

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 22**

Bilingual version

(Out of stock. Please refer to the Feature Articles of Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics 2007)

(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第二十三號報告書  
中英文對照版  
印刷版：港幣九十五元，下載版：免費  
(統計期間：5/2005-8/2005)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安
- 玩電子遊戲的情況

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(統計期間：11/2004-1/2005)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 對《基本法》的認識

主題性住戶統計調查第二十五號報告書  
中英文對照版  
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(統計期間：5/2005-7/2005)

- 在內地居住的情況
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的情況
- 到內地居住的意向
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的意向

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- 服用健康產品的情況
- 住戶飼養寵物的情況
- 吸煙情況
- 接受脊醫診治的情況

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 23**  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$95, Download version: Free  
(Survey period: 5/2005-8/2005)

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 24**  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$42, Download version: Free  
(Survey period: 11/2004-1/2005)

- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Understanding of the Basic Law

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 25**  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$67, Download version: Free  
(Survey period: 5/2005-7/2005)

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 26**  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$52, Download version: Free  
(Survey period: 2/2005-5/2005)

- Pattern of using health supplements
- Keeping of pets by households
- Pattern of smoking
- Chiropractor consultation

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- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安
- 數碼娛樂

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 27**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$114, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2006-8/2006)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security
- Digital entertainment

**主題性住戶統計調查第二十八號報告書**

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- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 內地來港定居七年以下人士的需要
- 長者的認知能力

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 28**

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$79, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 10/2005-12/2005)

- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Needs of persons from the Mainland having resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years
- Cognitive function of older persons

**主題性住戶統計調查第二十九號報告書**

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**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 29**

Bilingual version

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

- Public views on education reform
- Enforcement of maintenance order

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

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 30**

Bilingual version

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

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

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



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中英文對照版  
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- 二零零五年在香港發生的罪案及罪案事主

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 31**  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$82, Download version: Free  
(Survey period: 1/2006-5/2006)

- Crime and Its Victims in Hong Kong in 2005

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- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 32**  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$160, Download version: Free  
(Survey period: 7/2007-9/2007)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security

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印刷版：港幣九十七元，下載版：免費  
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- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的工作的認識及看法

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 33**  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$97, Download version: Free  
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- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Public awareness of and perception on the work of the Office of The Ombudsman

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- 公眾對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 34**  
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Print version: HK\$98, Download version: Free  
(Survey period: 4/2007-6/2007)

- Public awareness and attitudes towards developmental disabilities in children

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- 居住或長期逗留在中國內地的香港居民的特徵

**Thematic Household Survey Report No. 35**  
Bilingual version  
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- Characteristics of Hong Kong residents having resided / having stayed substantially in the mainland of China

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- 吸煙情況
- 應用資訊科技的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 36  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$70, Download version: Free  
(Survey period: 12/2007-3/2008)

- Pattern of smoking
- Application of information technology

主題性住戶統計調查第三十七號報告書  
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- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 電子政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 37  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$160, Download version: Free  
(Survey period: 7/2008-9/2008)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of electronic Government services
- Information technology security

主題性住戶統計調查第三十八號報告書  
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- 在中國內地居住的情況
- 在中國內地自置/租用住宅物業的情況
- 到中國內地居住的意向
- 在中國內地自置/租用住宅物業的意向

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 38  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$228, Download version: Free  
(Survey period: 12/2007-3/2008)

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

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- 種族接納

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 39  
Bilingual version  
Print version: HK\$42, Download version: Free  
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- Racial Acceptance

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