

主題性住戶統計調查 第 50 號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 50

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

就醫情況
Doctor consultation

入住醫院情況
Hospitalisation

接受牙醫診治情況
Dental consultation

僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員
及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
**Provision of medical benefits by
employers / companies and coverage of medical
insurance purchased by individuals**

個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度
Personal computer and Internet penetration



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

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	b. 教育程度		b. educational attainment 171
	c. 經濟活動身分		c. economic activity status 172
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	b. 教育程度		b. educational attainment 175
	c. 經濟活動身分		c. economic activity status 176

1 引言 Introduction

背景

1.1 因應各政策局與政府部門對各類社會事項的統計數據的需求增加，政府統計處於1999年開始進行一系列的主題性住戶統計調查。政府統計處將各政策局及政府部門就搜集所需社會事項的統計數據而提議進行的專題訪問結集，組成不同的主題性住戶統計調查，並外判予私營市場調查公司進行。

1.2 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均是獨立及涵蓋全港的統計調查，並且委托私營市場調查公司進行。政府統計處在該些統計調查中擔任協調及管理的角色，並負責監察承辦商的工作，以確保他們的服務素質能夠符合要求的標準。

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在2011年10月至2012年1月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集與健康有關的專題的資料，包括香港居民的健康狀況、就醫情況、入住醫院情況和接受牙醫診治情況、僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況等資料。此外，本處亦在2012年2月至4月期間進行另一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度的資料。本報告書列載了一些有關以上統計調查的主要結果。

統計調查方法簡述

1.4 就2011年10月至2012年1月及2012年2月至4月期間進行的兩輪主題性住戶統計調查而言，在經科學方法抽選的住戶樣本內，分別成功訪問了約10 100個住戶，回應率均為75%。

Background

1.1 To meet the growing demand for statistical data on selected social issues by policy bureaux and government departments, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) has been conducting a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) since 1999. Enquiries for collecting the required statistical data on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments are packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted out to private research firms.

1.2 Each round of THS is an independent, territory-wide survey commissioned to a private research firm. C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the required standards of quality of their services are met.

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during October 2011 to January 2012 to collect information on health status of Hong Kong residents, their patterns with respect to doctor consultation, hospitalisation and dental consultation; and provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals. Separately, information related to personal computer and Internet penetration was collected, among others, via another round of THS conducted during February to April 2012. Some major findings of these surveys are set out in this report.

Brief description of survey method

1.4 Regarding both rounds of THS conducted during October 2011 to January 2012 and February to April 2012, some 10 100 households within a scientifically selected sample of households were successfully enumerated respectively, both constituting a response rate of 75%.

1.5 2011年10月至2012年1月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查向居住在每個接受訪問的住戶中的有關人士(外籍家庭傭工除外)問及他們的健康狀況、在統計前30日內的就醫情況、在統計前12個月內的入住醫院情況，以及在統計前12個月內的接受牙醫診治情況。該些住戶成員亦被問及他們是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障。對於統計調查的未回應情況，編製統計調查結果時已參考有關的行政記錄進行適當的統計調整。

1.6 就2012年2月至4月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員首先從每個接受訪問的住戶中抽選戶主或一名對本主題有認識的人士進行訪問。被選的受訪者被問及他們家中有否個人電腦；若有，家中個人電腦的數目和類型，以及該些電腦是否已接駁上互聯網。然後，受訪住戶內所有10歲及以上的人士(外籍家庭傭工除外)均被抽選作個別訪問。他們被問及其在統計前12個月內使用個人電腦和互聯網的資料。

1.7 有關統計調查各專題所涵蓋的人口範圍及統計調查方法詳情，請參閱本報告書該專題的有關章節及附錄一。

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是根據未經進位的實際數字計算。

1.5 For the THS conducted during October 2011 to January 2012, relevant persons (other than foreign domestic helpers) residing in each enumerated household were asked about information on their health status; their pattern of doctor consultation during the 30 days before enumeration; their pattern of hospitalisation during the 12 months before enumeration; and their utilisation of dental services during the 12 months before enumeration. They were also asked whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. With reference to the relevant administrative records, proper statistical adjustment has been applied in the compilation of survey results to take account of the non-response situation in the survey.

1.6 As regards the THS conducting during February to April 2012, within each enumerated household, the household head or a knowledgeable person about the subject was first selected for interview. The selected respondent was asked whether there were any PCs in the household and if so, the number and type of PCs they had, and whether the PCs were connected to Internet. Then, all persons aged 10 and over, excluding foreign domestic helpers, in the enumerated households were selected for interview in respect of the information of using PC and Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration.

1.7 More detailed descriptions of the population coverage of respective topics and methodology of the survey are given in the corresponding chapters of the topics and Appendix 1.

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 charts and tables. It should also be noted that actual figures without rounding are used in compiling the percentage shares in 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(如百分比和比率)，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 and rates) 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
香港居民的健康狀況	Health status of Hong Kong residents	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按整體健康狀況的自我評估劃分的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 極好或很好 好 一般或差 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived general health condition <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Excellent or very good Good Fair or poor 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 8.9% 52.9% 38.2%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估劃分的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 目前較好或好許多 目前差不多 目前較差或差許多 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition as compared with that 12 months before enumeration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better or much better at present More or less the same as present Worse or much worse at present 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 5.5% 82.9% 11.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估劃分的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 較其他同齡人士好或好許多 與其他同齡人士差不多 較其他同齡人士差或差許多 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better or much better than people of their age More or less the same as people of their age Worse or much worse than people of their age 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 17.7% 74.5% 7.8%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 患有慢性疾病的人士數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who had chronic health conditions 	1 896 100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 患有慢性疾病的人士佔所有人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who had chronic health conditions among all persons 	28.1%

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果 Survey findings
就醫情況	Doctor consultation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration 	1 445 500
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士佔所有人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration among all persons 	21.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 30 天內的總就醫次數 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total number of doctor consultations made during the 30 days before enumeration 	2 093 100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前 30 天內的就醫次數的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 香港私家西醫[^] - 醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部西醫 - 香港私家中醫[#] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of doctor consultations made during the 30 days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private practitioners of Western medicine in Hong Kong[^] - Practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority - Private practitioners of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong[#] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 56.8% 26.6% 11.7%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 向香港私家醫生求診的每次診金淨額中位數 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median net consultation fee per consultation made with a private medical practitioner in Hong Kong 	\$200
入住醫院情況	Hospitalisation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of in-patients admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration 	483 300

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

[#] 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫。

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

[#] Including Chinese herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果 Survey findings
• 在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of in-patients admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons	7.2%
• 按入住醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內的住院病人的百分比	• Percentage of in-patients admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by type of hospitals admitted	
- 醫院管理局轄下的醫院	- Hospital under Hospital Authority	78.0%
- 私家醫院 ^{△△}	- Private hospitals ^{△△}	27.6%
• 在統計前 12 個月內住院病人的總入院次數	• Total number of hospital admissions recorded during the 12 months before enumeration	649 000
• 在統計前 12 個月內的住院病人的住院期間中位數	• Median duration of stay in the hospital by in-patients admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration	3 days
• 在統計前 12 個月內入住香港私家醫院的住院病人所支付的住院費用中位數	• Median amount of hospital charges paid by in-patients admitted into private hospitals in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration	\$20,000
接受牙醫診治情況	Dental consultation	
• 定期接受牙齒檢查的人士數目	• Number of persons who had regular teeth check-up	1 956 700
• 定期接受牙齒檢查的人士佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons who had regular teeth check-up among all persons	29.0%
• 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目	• Number of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration	2 052 100

^{△△} 包括香港以外地區的醫院。

^{△△} Including hospitals outside Hong Kong.

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果 Survey findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士佔所有人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons 	30.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的平均次數 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Average number of dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration 	1.3
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 私家牙醫診所 - 政府牙醫診所 - 其他類別的診所 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who had dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration by type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private dental clinics - Government dental clinics - Other types of dental clinics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 66.4% 27.5% 6.1%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙科診療類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 洗牙 - 牙齒檢查 - 補牙 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who had dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation before enumeration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scaling and polishing - Teeth check-up - Filling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76.5% 69.5% 13.1%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 在統計前 12 個月內最後一次在非香港政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的診金淨額中位數 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Median net consultation fee of the last dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration 	\$400
僱主 / 機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況	Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals 	3 122 700

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果 Survey findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士佔所有人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals among all persons 	46.3%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按是否享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或受個人購買的醫療保險保障劃分的享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或受個人購買的醫療保險保障人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利 只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 同時享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies Only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 41.2% 34.2% 24.6%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按最普遍所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 入住醫院 西醫診治 牙醫診治 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by type of medical protection most commonly entitled / covered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hospitalisation Consultation with practitioners of Western medicine Dental consultation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 85.7% 66.7% 28.0%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies 	2 053 600

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果 Survey findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士佔所有人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies among all persons 	30.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按最普遍享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 西醫診治 - 入住醫院 - 牙醫診治 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies by type of medical benefits most commonly entitled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation with practitioners of Western medicine - Hospitalisation - Dental consultation 	94.4% 67.5% 41.2%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按所享有的醫療福利的來源劃分的享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 由私營機構的僱主 / 私營機構提供 - 由政府提供 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies by source of medical benefits entitled <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - From employers / companies in the private sector - From the Government 	75.3% 22.4%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals 	1 837 000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士佔所有人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals among all persons 	27.3%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按最普遍享有的醫療保障類別劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 入住醫院 - 危疾（一筆過現金福利） - 西醫診治 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by type of medical protection most commonly covered <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hospitalisation - Critical illness (one-off cash benefit) - Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine 	98.5% 22.3% 12.5%

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果 Survey findings
個人電腦和互聯網普及程度	Personal computer and Internet penetration	
<i>個人電腦在住戶中的普及程度</i>	<i>Penetration of personal computer (PC) in households</i>	
• 家中有個人電腦的住戶數目	• Number of households with PC at home	1 912 900
• 家中有個人電腦的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比	• Percentage of households with PC at home among all households	80.3%
<i>互聯網在住戶中的普及程度</i>	<i>Penetration of Internet in households</i>	
• 家中有個人電腦(不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理)接駁上互聯網的住戶數目	• Number of households with PC (excluding palm top and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)) at home connected to Internet	1 870 900
• 家中有個人電腦(不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理)接駁上互聯網的住戶佔所有家中有個人電腦(不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理)的住戶的百分比	• Percentage of households with PC (excluding palm top and PDA) at home connected to Internet among all households with PC (excluding palm top and PDA) at home	97.8%
• 家中有個人電腦(不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理)接駁上互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比	• Percentage of households with PC (excluding palm top and PDA) at home connected to Internet among all households	78.6%
<i>個人電腦的使用情況</i>	<i>Usage of personal computer</i>	
• 懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目	• Number of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC	4 656 900
• 懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有十歲及以上人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC among all persons aged 10 and over	74.5%
• 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目	• Number of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration	4 588 000
• 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over	73.4%

主要指標	Key indicators	統計調查結果 Survey findings
<ul style="list-style-type: none">在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration	4 547 400
<ul style="list-style-type: none">在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的百分比	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration	99.1%
<ul style="list-style-type: none">在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over	72.8%

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

整體健康狀況的自我評估

年齡及性別

3.1 總括而言，8.9%的15歲及以上人士認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好；認為是好的有52.9%；認為是一般的有34.3%；及認為是差的有3.9%。按性別分析，相對女性(8.4%)而言，比較多男性(9.4%)認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好。(表3.1a)

3.2 按年齡分析，認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好的人士的比例，在年青人士中較大。在15-34歲的人士中，有多於11%認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好，而在55歲及以上的人士中，則只有6%左右。(圖3.1及表3.1b)

比對統計前12個月的健康狀況自我評估

年齡及性別

3.3 大部分(82.9%)15歲及以上人士認為自己在統計時的健康狀況與統計前12個月差不多，約5.5%認為自己在統計時的健康狀況比以前較好或好許多，而11.5%則持相反意見。按性別分析，相對男性(10.8%)而言，有較大比例的女性(12.1%)認為自己在統計時的健康狀況較統計前12個月差或差許多。(表3.1c)

3.4 按年齡分析，相對65歲以下人士而言，65歲及以上的人士有較大比例(25.7%)認為自己在統計時的健康狀況較統計前12個月差或差許多，而65歲以下的人士的相應百分比則少於17%。(圖3.2及表3.1d)

Self-perceived general health condition

Age and sex

3.1 Overall speaking, 8.9% of persons aged 15 and over considered their general health condition as excellent or very good; 52.9%, good; 34.3%, fair; and 3.9%, poor. Analysed by sex, relatively more males (9.4%) than females (8.4%) considered their general health condition as excellent or very good. (Table 3.1a)

3.2 Analysed by age, a higher proportion of younger persons perceived that their general health condition was excellent or very good, being more than 11% for those aged 15-34 but only around 6% for those aged 55 and over. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.1b)

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

Age and sex

3.3 The majority (82.9%) of persons aged 15 and over thought that their health condition at the time of enumeration was more or less the same as 12 months before enumeration. Some 5.5% considered their health condition at the time of enumeration was better or much better than before, while 11.5% indicated the opposite. Analysed by sex, relatively more females (12.1%) than males (10.8%) considered their health condition as worse or much worse than 12 months before enumeration. (Table 3.1c)

3.4 Analysed by age, as compared to those persons who aged under 65, a higher proportion of persons aged 65 and over perceived that their health condition at the time of enumeration was worse or much worse than 12 months before enumeration, being 25.7% for those aged 65 and over but less than 17% for those aged below 65. (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.1d)

比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估

年齡及性別

3.5 約四分之三(74.5%)的 15 歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況與其他同齡人士差不多。另 17.7%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多，而 7.8%則持相反意見。按性別分析，相對男性(6.9%)而言，有較大比例的女性(8.5%)認為自己的健康狀況較同齡人士差或差許多。(表 3.1e)

3.6 相對 65 歲以下人士而言，65 歲及以上人士有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多。在 65 歲及以上的人士中，有 20.6%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多，但在 65 歲以下人士中，相應的百分比則低於 12%。(圖 3.3 及表 3.1f)

有吸煙習慣的人士

3.7 為分析有吸煙這健康風險因素的人士的健康狀況，是項統計調查亦有問及 15 歲及以上的受訪者的吸煙習慣。

3.8 根據是項統計調查的結果，全港 5 923 100 名 15 歲及以上人士中，約 663 700 人(11.2%)為統計時有吸煙習慣的人士。「統計時有吸煙習慣的人士」指在統計時有吸食香煙習慣的人士，不論吸食頻次及數量為何。「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」則指曾經持續至少 6 個月有吸食香煙習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。(表 3.2a)

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

Age and sex

3.5 About three-quarters (74.5%) of persons aged 15 and over thought that their health condition was more or less the same as people of their age. Another 17.7% considered their health condition better or much better than people of their age while 7.8% indicated the opposite. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of females (8.5%) than males (6.9%) considered their health condition was worse or much worse than people of their age. (Table 3.1e)

3.6 As compared to those persons aged below 65, a larger proportion of persons aged 65 and over perceived their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. The proportion was 20.6% for those aged 65 and over, but less than 12% for those aged below 65. (Chart 3.3 and Table 3.1f)

Persons with smoking habit

3.7 In order to analyse the health condition of persons with the health risk factor of smoking, questions on the habit of smoking were also asked in this survey for respondents aged 15 and over.

3.8 It was estimated from the survey that of the 5 923 100 persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong, some 663 700 persons (11.2%) had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration. “Persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration” refer to those persons who had a cigarette smoking habit at the time of enumeration, disregarding the frequency and amount. While “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” refer to those persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit for a continuous period of 6 months or more but had given up smoking at the time of enumeration. (Table 3.2a)

吸食香煙習慣

Habit of cigarette smoking

3.9 按吸食香煙習慣分析，從未有吸煙習慣的人士，相對統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及以前有此習慣的人士而言，有較高比例(62.6%)認為自己的整體健康狀況極好 / 很好 / 好。而統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及以前有此習慣的人士的相應百分比為 59.8% 及 51.0%。(表 3.2b)

3.9 Analysed by habit of cigarette smoking, as compared to persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who previously had such a habit, persons who never had a smoking habit had a higher proportion perceiving their general health condition as excellent / very good / good, at 62.6%. The corresponding percentages for persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who previously had such a habit were 59.8% and 51.0% respectively. (Table 3.2b)

3.10 再按年齡組別分析，在不同年齡組別中，從未有吸煙習慣的人士，相對統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及以前有此習慣的人士而言，均有較大比例認為自己的整體健康狀況極好 / 很好 / 好。15-34 歲、35-54 歲和 55 歲及以上人士的相應百分比分別為 72.1%、65.6% 及 48.5%。(表 3.2b)

3.10 Further analysed by age group, among persons in different age groups, as compared to persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who previously had such a habit, persons who never had a smoking habit also had a higher proportion perceiving their general health condition as excellent / very good / good. The corresponding percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 72.1%, 65.6% and 48.5% respectively. (Table 3.2b)

3.11 按吸食香煙習慣分析，從未有吸煙習慣的人士，相對統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及以前有此習慣的人士而言，有較小比例認為自己在統計時的健康狀況較統計前 12 個月較差或差許多，所佔的百分比為 10.8%。而統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及以前有此習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 12.7% 及 21.2%。(表 3.2c)

3.11 Analysed by habit of cigarette smoking, as compared to persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who previously had such a habit, persons who never had a smoking habit had a lower proportion perceiving their health condition at the time of enumeration worse or much worse than 12 months before enumeration, at 10.8%. The corresponding percentages for persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who previously had such a habit were 12.7% and 21.2% respectively. (Table 3.2c)

3.12 再按年齡組別分析，在不同年齡組別中，從未有吸煙習慣的人士，相對統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及以前有此習慣的人士而言，均有較小比例認為自己在統計時的健康狀況較統計前 12 個月較差或差許多。15-34 歲、35-54 歲和 55 歲及以上人士的相應百分比分別為 4.3%、9.0% 及 20.3%。(表 3.2c)

3.12 Further analysed by age group, among persons in different age groups, as compared to persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who previously had such a habit, persons who never had a smoking habit also had a lower proportion perceiving their health condition at the time of enumeration worse or much worse than 12 months before enumeration. The corresponding percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 4.3%, 9.0% and 20.3% respectively. (Table 3.2c)

3.13 按吸食香煙習慣分析，從未有吸煙習慣的人士，相對統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及以前有此習慣的人士而言，有較小比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士較差或差許多，所佔的百分比為 7.3%。而在統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及以前有此習慣的人士的相應百分比則較高，分別為 8.4% 及 15.5%。（表 3.2d）

3.14 再按年齡組別分析，在不同年齡組別中，從未有吸煙習慣的人士，相對統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及以前有此習慣的人士而言，均有較小比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士較差或差許多，15-34 歲及 35-54 歲人士的相應百分比分別為 2.4% 及 5.0%。（表 3.2d）

患有慢性疾病的人士

3.15 在這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口中(包括 15 歲以下人士)，約 1 896 100 人(28.1%)表示患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病。約 1 132 900 人(16.8%)表示患有經西醫診斷的選定慢性疾病，包括高血壓、糖尿病、膽固醇過高、心臟病、癌病、哮喘及中風。（表 3.3a 及表 3.3c）

年齡及性別

3.16 在該 1 896 100 名患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中，34.9% 年齡在 65 歲及以上，另 22.5% 年齡介乎 55-64 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 58 歲。按性別分析，女性佔 52.2%，而男性則佔 47.8%。（表 3.3a）

3.17 患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士的比率隨年齡增長而上升。在 45 歲以下的人士中，患有選定慢性疾病的人士的比率低於 20%。有關比率由 45-54 歲人士的 27.6%，上升至 65 歲及以上人士的 73.7%。（表 3.3a）

3.13 Analysed by habit of cigarette smoking, as compared to persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who previously had such a habit, persons who never had a smoking habit had a lower proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age, at 7.3%. The corresponding percentages for persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who previously had such a habit were higher, at 8.4% and 15.5% respectively. (Table 3.2d)

3.14 Further analysed by age group, among persons in different age groups, as compared to persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who previously had such a habit, persons who never had a smoking habit had a lower proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. The corresponding percentages for persons aged 15-34 and 35-54 were 2.4% and 5.0% respectively. (Table 3.2d)

Persons who had chronic health conditions

3.15 Among the total population covered in the survey (including those aged below 15), some 1 896 100 persons (28.1%) reported to have chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine. Some 1 132 900 persons (16.8%) reported to have selected chronic health conditions, including hypertension, diabetes mellitus, high cholesterol, heart diseases, cancer, asthma and stroke. (Table 3.3a and Table 3.3c)

Age and sex

3.16 Of those 1 896 100 persons who had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine, 34.9% were aged 65 and over and another 22.5% were aged 55-64. Their median age was 58. Analysed by sex, 52.2% were females and 47.8% were males. (Table 3.3a)

3.17 The rate of having chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine increased with age of persons. The rate was less than 20% for those aged below 45, and increased from 27.6% for those aged 45-54 to 73.7% for those aged 65 and over. (Table 3.3a)

3.18 女性整體患有慢性疾病的比率為 28.5%，而男性則為 27.7%。再按年齡分析，年齡介乎 15 歲至 54 歲的人士中，男性和女性患有慢性疾病的比例大致相同。（表 3.3a）

經濟活動身分

3.19 在該 1 896 100 人中，62.0%是非從事經濟活動人士，而其餘 38.0%則為從事經濟活動人士。非從事經濟活動者患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的比率一般較高，可能是由於該組別包括較多長者。（表 3.3b）

慢性疾病的類別

3.20 在選定慢性疾病中，香港居民患有高血壓的比率最高(11.0%)，其次是糖尿病(5.0%)及膽固醇過高(3.9%)。（表 3.3c）

3.21 按年齡組別分析選定的慢性疾病，除哮喘外，患有個別選定慢性疾病人士的比率均隨年齡增長而上升。在 55 歲以下的人士中，患有高血壓的人士的比率低於 10%；有關比率由 55-59 歲人士的 17.8% 上升至 65 歲及以上人士的 46.0%。患有糖尿病的人士在 55 歲以下人士中的比率均低於 5%；有關比率由 55-59 歲人士的 8.2% 上升至 65 歲及以上人士的 20.0%。此外，患有膽固醇過高的人士在 55 歲以下人士中的比率亦低於 5%；有關比率由 55-59 歲人士的 6.6% 上升至 65 歲及以上人士的 13.3%。（表 3.3c）

3.22 在 1 132 900 名患有選定慢性疾病的人士中，87.9%有在公立醫院 / 診所或私家醫院 / 診所定期覆診。其中 77.2%只在公立醫院 / 診所覆診，9.4%只在私家醫院 / 診所覆診及 1.4%同時在公立及私家醫院 / 診所覆診。（表 3.3e）

3.18 The overall rate of having chronic health conditions was 28.5% for females and 27.7% for males. Further analysed by age, for persons aged between 15 and 54, the proportion of males and females having chronic health conditions were broadly the same. (Table 3.3a)

Economic activity status

3.19 62.0% of those 1 896 100 persons were economically inactive while the remaining 38.0% were economically active. Economically inactive persons generally had a higher rate of having chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine, probably because they comprised more elder persons. (Table 3.3b)

Type of chronic health conditions

3.20 Among the selected chronic health conditions, the rate of Hong Kong residents suffering from hypertension was the highest (11.0%), followed by diabetes mellitus (5.0%) and high cholesterol (3.9%). (Table 3.3c)

3.21 Analysing those selected health conditions by age group, with the exception of asthma, the rate of having individual selected chronic health conditions increased with the age of persons. The rate of suffering from hypertension was less than 10% for those aged below 55, and it increased from 17.8% for those aged 55-59 to 46.0% for those aged 65 and over. The rate of suffering from diabetes mellitus was less than 5% for those aged below 55, and it increased from 8.2% for those aged 55-59 to 20.0% for those aged 65 and over. Also, the rate of suffering from high cholesterol was less than 5% for those aged below 55, and it increased from 6.6% for those aged 55-59 to 13.3% for those aged 65 and over. (Table 3.3c)

3.22 87.9% of those 1 132 900 persons who had selected chronic health conditions had regular follow-up at public hospital / clinic or private hospital / clinic. 77.2% of them had follow-up at public hospital / clinic only, 9.4% had follow-up at private hospital / clinic only, and 1.4% had follow-up at both public and private hospital / clinic. (Table 3.3e)

定期服用的藥物類別

3.23 在 1 896 100 名患有慢性疾病的人士中，48.9%在統計前 6 個月內只定期服用醫生處方的西藥，8.2%只服用中藥及 9.3%同時服用西藥和中藥。此外，他們當中有 33.5%並沒有定期服用藥物。(表 3.3d)

吸食香煙情況

3.24 按吸食香煙習慣分析，15 歲及以上以前有吸煙習慣的人士，相對統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及從未有此習慣的人士而言，患有慢性疾病的比率較高(59.6%)。在統計時有吸煙習慣的人士的相應比率為 27.4%，而從未有此習慣的人士的相應比率則為 29.6%。(表 3.4a)

3.25 再按年齡組別分析，在不同年齡組別的人士中，相對統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及從未有此習慣的人士而言，以前有吸煙習慣的人士患有慢性疾病的比率均較高。15-34 歲、35-54 歲和 55 歲及以上以前有吸煙習慣的人士的相應比率分別為 21.5%、36.2%及 76.8%。(表 3.4a)

3.26 按選定慢性疾病分析，相對統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及從未有此習慣的人士而言，以前有吸煙習慣的人士中有較大比例患有心臟病、癌病及中風。他們可能是因為健康理由而戒煙，而他們的年齡亦較統計時有吸煙習慣的人士及從未有此習慣的人士相對為高。(表 3.4b)

Type of medicine regularly taken

3.23 48.9% of those 1 896 100 persons who had chronic health conditions took only Western medicine prescribed by doctors regularly during the 6 months before enumeration. 8.2% of them took only Chinese medicine, and 9.3% took both Western and Chinese medicine regularly. Besides, 33.5% of them did not take any medicine regularly. (Table 3.3d)

Habit of cigarette smoking

3.24 Analysed by habit of cigarette smoking, as compared to persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who never had such a habit, persons aged 15 and over who previously had a smoking habit had a higher rate of having chronic health conditions (59.6%). The corresponding rate was 27.4% for those persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and 29.6% for those who never had such a habit. (Table 3.4a)

3.25 Further analysed by age group, among persons in different age groups, as compared to persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who never had such a habit, persons who previously had a smoking habit had a higher rate of having chronic health conditions. The corresponding rates for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over who previously had a smoking habit were 21.5%, 36.2% and 76.8% respectively. (Table 3.4a)

3.26 Analysed by selected chronic health conditions, as compared to persons who had smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who never had such a habit, persons who previously had a smoking habit had relatively higher proportions suffering from heart diseases, cancer and stroke. They might have quit smoking due to health problems and they were also comparatively older than those who had smoking habit at the time of enumeration and those who never had such a habit. (Table 3.4b)

流感疫苗注射

3.27 在這統計調查所涵蓋的人口中(包括15歲以下人士),約745 300人(11.1%)在統計前12個月內曾接受流感疫苗注射。(表3.5)

年齡及性別

3.28 在該745 300名在統計前12個月內曾接受流感疫苗注射的人士中,年齡在65歲及以上的人士接受流感疫苗注射的比率最高,為28.0%,其次的為5歲以下的人士(22.7%)及5-14歲的人士(17.4%)。他們的年齡中位數為49歲。按性別分析,女性佔54.1%,而男性則佔45.9%。(表3.5)

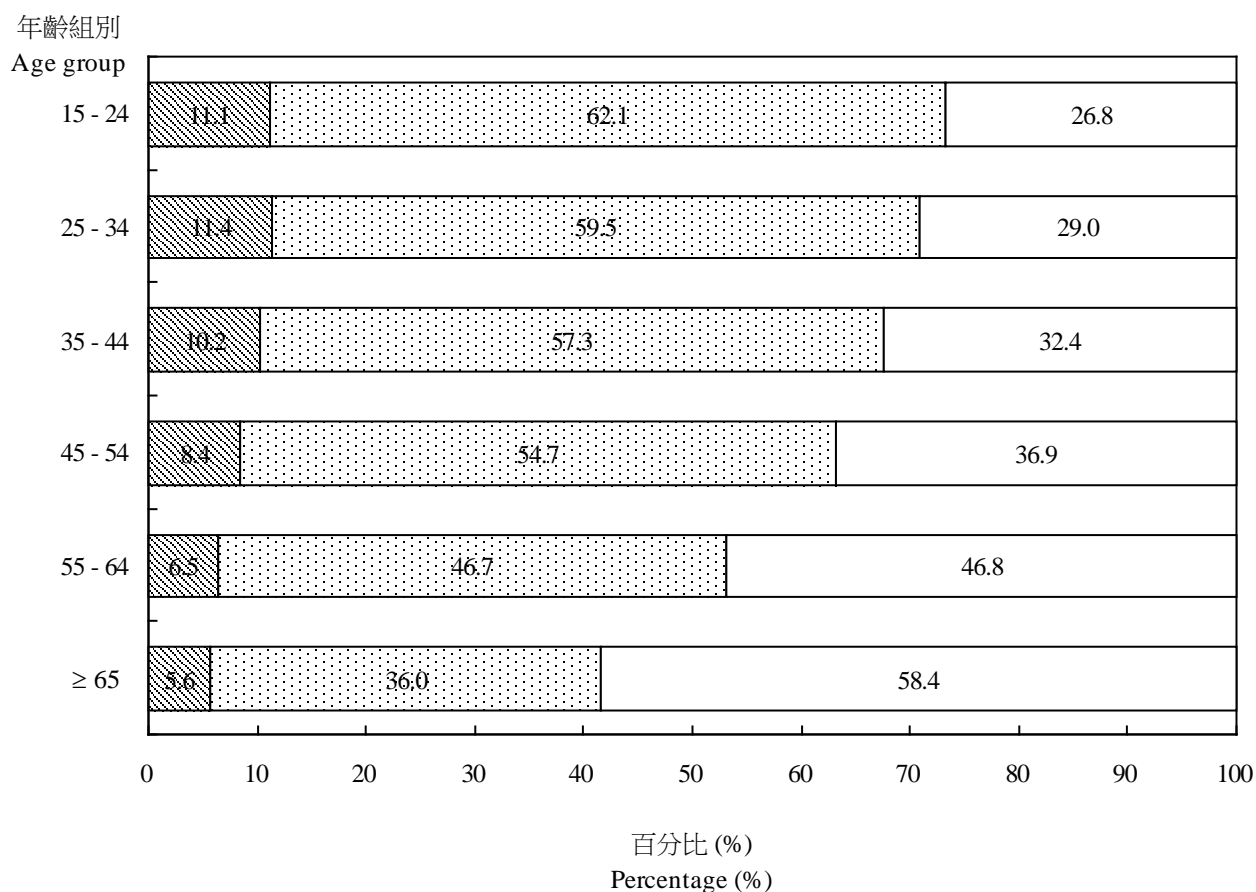
Flu vaccination

3.27 Among the population covered in the survey (including those aged below 15), some 745 300 persons (11.1%) had flu vaccination during the 12 months before enumeration. (Table 3.5)

Age and sex

3.28 Of those 745 300 persons who had vaccination during the 12 months before enumeration, persons aged 65 and over had the highest rate of having flu vaccination, at 28.0%, followed by persons aged below 5 (22.7%) and persons aged 5-14 (17.4%). Their median age was 49. Analysed by sex, 54.1% were females and 45.9% were males. (Table 3.5)

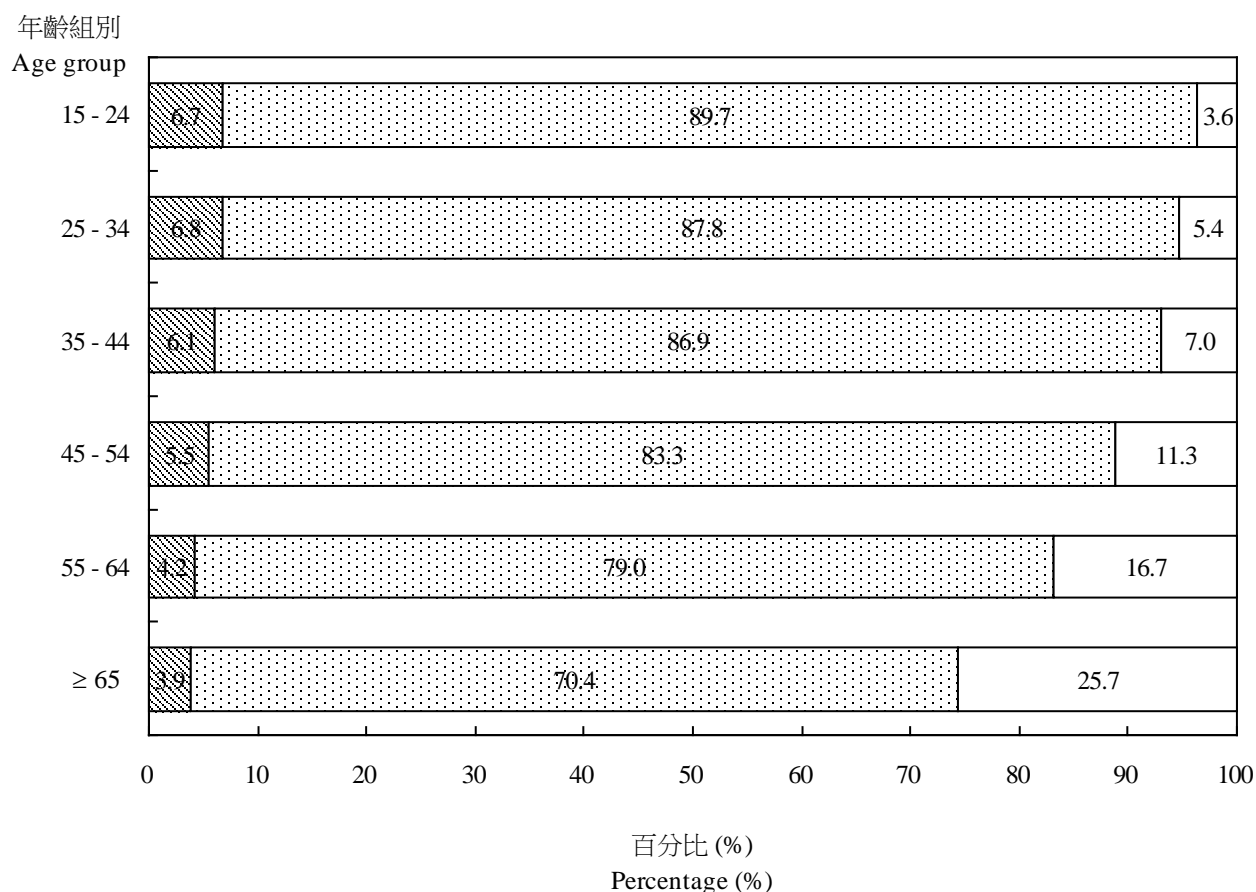
圖3.1 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived general health condition and age



整體健康狀況的自我評估：
Self-perceived general health condition:

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

圖3.2 按比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比分布
 Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with 12 months before enumeration) and age



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

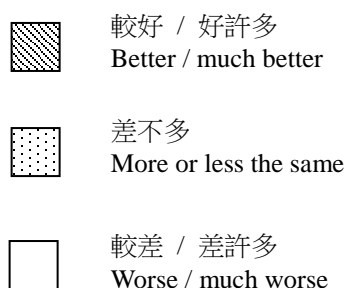
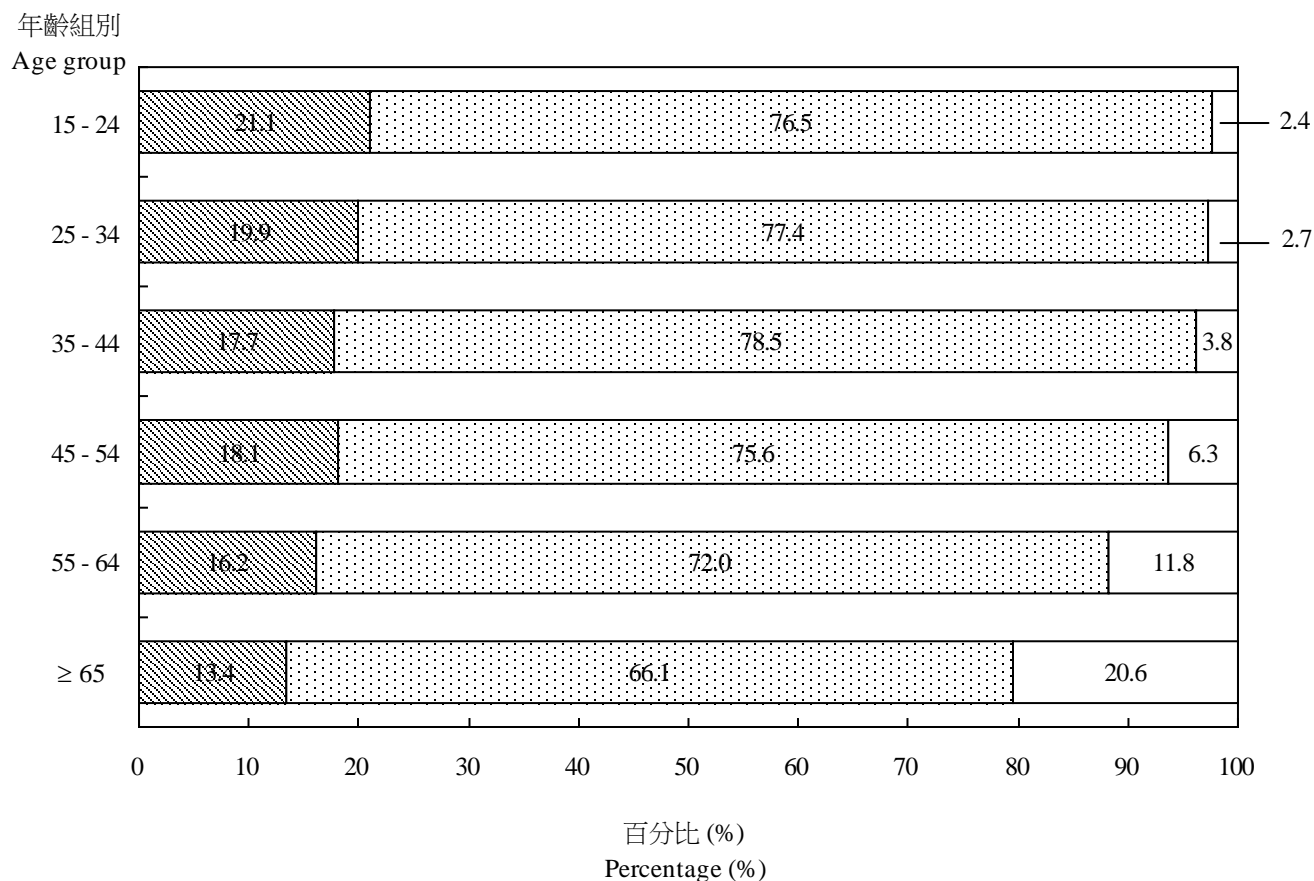


圖3.3 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士的百分比分布
 Chart 3.3 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and age



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




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

表 3.1a 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1a Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived general health condition and sex

整體健康狀況的自我評估 Self-perceived general health condition	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %
極好 Excellent	23.4	0.8	17.5	0.6	41.0	0.7
很好 Very Good	244.5	8.6	240.5	7.8	485.0	8.2
好 Good	1 527.1	53.6	1 605.1	52.2	3 132.3	52.9
一般 Fair	950.0	33.4	1 083.6	35.2	2 033.6	34.3
差 Poor	103.3	3.6	128.0	4.2	231.3	3.9
總計 Total	2 848.4	100.0	3 074.7	100.0	5 923.1	100.0

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

	年齡組別 [#] Age group [#]						合計 Overall
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	
整體健康狀況的自我評估 Self-perceived general health condition	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
極好 Excellent	7.6 (0.9%)	8.5 (0.9%)	8.0 (0.8%)	8.0 (0.6%)	5.2 (0.6%)	3.8 (0.4%)	41.0 (0.7%)
很好 Very Good	86.9 (10.2%)	99.3 (10.5%)	99.0 (9.5%)	97.9 (7.8%)	55.3 (5.9%)	46.6 (5.2%)	485.0 (8.2%)
好 Good	528.1 (62.1%)	561.4 (59.5%)	598.5 (57.3%)	685.2 (54.7%)	435.6 (46.7%)	323.5 (36.0%)	3 132.3 (52.9%)
一般 Fair	220.4 (25.9%)	263.4 (27.9%)	325.5 (31.2%)	421.5 (33.6%)	380.2 (40.8%)	422.5 (47.0%)	2 033.6 (34.3%)
差 Poor	7.5 (0.9%)	10.2 (1.1%)	13.3 (1.3%)	40.5 (3.2%)	56.8 (6.1%)	103.0 (11.5%)	231.3 (3.9%)
總計 Total	850.4 (100.0%)	942.8 (100.0%)	1 044.4 (100.0%)	1 253.0 (100.0%)	933.1 (100.0%)	899.4 (100.0%)	5 923.1 (100.0%)

註釋：[#] 括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別內所有人士中所佔的百分比。

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

表 3.1c 按比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1c Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with 12 months before enumeration) and sex

	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 %
比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with 12 months before enumeration						
好許多 Much better	4.2	0.1	7.5	0.2	11.7	0.2
較好 Better	148.8	5.2	167.9	5.5	316.6	5.3
差不多 More or less the same	2 386.5	83.8	2 525.8	82.1	4 912.3	82.9
較差 Worse	299.8	10.5	361.8	11.8	661.6	11.2
差許多 Much worse	9.1	0.3	11.7	0.4	20.8	0.4
總計 Total	2 848.4	100.0	3 074.7	100.0	5 923.1	100.0

表 3.1d 按比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1d Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with 12 months before enumeration) and age

比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with 12 months before enumeration	年齡組別 [#] Age group [#]						合計 Overall
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
好許多 Much better	1.1 (0.1%)	3.3 (0.3%)	3.2 (0.3%)	2.2 (0.2%)	§ (§)	1.3 (0.1%)	11.7 (0.2%)
較好 Better	56.2 (6.6%)	61.0 (6.5%)	60.9 (5.8%)	66.3 (5.3%)	38.8 (4.2%)	33.4 (3.7%)	316.6 (5.3%)
差不多 More or less the same	762.9 (89.7%)	828.0 (87.8%)	907.3 (86.9%)	1 043.3 (83.3%)	737.2 (79.0%)	633.6 (70.4%)	4 912.3 (82.9%)
較差 Worse	29.8 (3.5%)	49.4 (5.2%)	71.4 (6.8%)	138.1 (11.0%)	150.9 (16.2%)	221.9 (24.7%)	661.6 (11.2%)
差許多 Much worse	§ (§)	1.2 (0.1%)	1.6 (0.1%)	3.1 (0.2%)	5.3 (0.6%)	9.2 (1.0%)	20.8 (0.4%)
總計 Total	850.4 (100.0%)	942.8 (100.0%)	1 044.4 (100.0%)	1 253.0 (100.0%)	933.1 (100.0%)	899.4 (100.0%)	5 923.1 (100.0%)

註釋：[#] 括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別內所有人士中所佔的百分比。

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

表 3.1e 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1e Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and sex

比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
好許多 Much better	30.0	1.1	26.7	0.9	56.7	1.0
較好 Better	497.2	17.5	496.1	16.1	993.3	16.8
差不多 More or less the same	2 123.4	74.5	2 289.8	74.5	4 413.2	74.5
較差 Worse	184.8	6.5	245.1	8.0	429.9	7.3
差許多 Much worse	13.0	0.5	17.0	0.6	29.9	0.5
總計 Total	2 848.4	100.0	3 074.7	100.0	5 923.1	100.0

表 3.1f 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1f Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and age

比對同齡人士的健康狀況 自我評估 [#] Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age [#]	年齡組別 Age group						合計 Overall
	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
好許多 Much better	11.1 (1.3%)	9.7 (1.0%)	10.4 (1.0%)	9.8 (0.8%)	7.9 (0.8%)	7.8 (0.9%)	56.7 (1.0%)
較好 Better	168.4 (19.8%)	177.8 (18.9%)	174.8 (16.7%)	216.7 (17.3%)	143.3 (15.4%)	112.4 (12.5%)	993.3 (16.8%)
差不多 More or less the same	650.7 (76.5%)	729.9 (77.4%)	819.5 (78.5%)	947.0 (75.6%)	672.0 (72.0%)	594.1 (66.1%)	4 413.2 (74.5%)
較差 Worse	18.9 (2.2%)	24.6 (2.6%)	37.8 (3.6%)	72.4 (5.8%)	102.3 (11.0%)	174.0 (19.3%)	429.9 (7.3%)
差許多 Much worse	1.4 (0.2%)	§ (§)	1.9 (0.2%)	7.0 (0.6%)	7.6 (0.8%)	11.1 (1.2%)	29.9 (0.5%)
總計 Total	850.4 (100.0%)	942.8 (100.0%)	1 044.4 (100.0%)	1 253.0 (100.0%)	933.1 (100.0%)	899.4 (100.0%)	5 923.1 (100.0%)

註釋：[#] 括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別內所有人士中所佔的百分比。

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

表 3.2a 按有否吸煙習慣劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2a Persons aged 15 and over by whether had a smoking habit

有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
統計時有 [@] Had at the time of enumeration [@]	663.7	11.2
以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺	273.4	4.6
從未有 Never had	4 986.0	84.2
總計 Total	5 923.1	100.0

註釋：[@] 指在統計時有吸食香煙習慣的人士，不論吸食頻次及數量為何。在內文中稱為「統計時有吸煙習慣的人士」。

⁺ 指曾經有吸食香煙習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。在內文中稱為「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」。

Notes: [@] Referring to those persons who had a cigarette smoking habit at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount, and described as “persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration” in the text.

⁺ Referring to those persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit but had given it up at the time of enumeration, and described as “persons who previously had a smoking habit” in the text.

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

年齡組別 / 整體健康狀況的自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived general health condition	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit							
	統計時有 [®] Had at the time of enumeration [®]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		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 %
15-34								
極好 / 很好 Excellent / Very Good	18.4	11.3	4.0	20.0	179.9	11.2	202.3	11.3
好 Good	95.4	58.7	11.9	59.1	982.1	61.0	1 089.4	60.8
一般 Fair	45.4	27.9	4.2	20.9	434.2	27.0	483.8	27.0
差 Poor	3.3	2.0	§	§	14.4	0.9	17.7	1.0
小計 Sub-total	162.5	100.0	20.2	100.0	1 610.5	100.0	1 793.2	100.0
35-54								
極好 / 很好 Excellent / Very Good	28.3	8.9	8.6	9.7	176.0	9.3	212.9	9.3
好 Good	171.1	53.8	48.5	54.6	1 064.1	56.3	1 283.7	55.9
一般 Fair	110.6	34.8	28.9	32.6	607.5	32.1	747.0	32.5
差 Poor	7.7	2.4	2.8	3.1	43.3	2.3	53.8	2.3
小計 Sub-total	317.8	100.0	88.8	100.0	1 890.9	100.0	2 297.4	100.0

註釋：[®] 指在統計時有吸食香煙習慣的人士，不論吸食頻次及數量為何。在內文中稱為「統計時有吸煙習慣的人士」。

⁺ 指曾經有吸食香煙習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。在內文中稱為「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」。

Notes: [®] Referring to those persons who had a cigarette smoking habit at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount, and described as "persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration" in the text.

⁺ Referring to those persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit but had given it up at the time of enumeration, and described as "persons who previously had a smoking habit" in the text.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

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

年齡組別 / 整體健康狀況的自我評估(續) Age group / Self-perceived general health condition (Cont'd)	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit							
	統計時有 [®] Had at the time of enumeration [®]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		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 %
≥ 55								
極好 / 很好 Excellent / Very Good	9.4	5.1	9.1	5.5	92.3	6.2	110.8	6.0
好 Good	74.5	40.6	57.5	34.9	627.2	42.2	759.1	41.4
一般 Fair	83.4	45.5	77.1	46.9	642.2	43.3	802.7	43.8
差 Poor	16.2	8.8	20.8	12.7	122.8	8.3	159.8	8.7
小計 Sub-total	183.5	100.0	164.5	100.0	1 484.5	100.0	1 832.5	100.0
合計 Overall								
極好 / 很好 Excellent / Very Good	56.1	8.5	21.6	7.9	448.2	9.0	525.9	8.9
好 Good	341.0	51.4	117.9	43.1	2 673.4	53.6	3 132.3	52.9
一般 Fair	239.5	36.1	110.3	40.3	1 683.8	33.8	2 033.6	34.3
差 Poor	27.1	4.1	23.6	8.6	180.6	3.6	231.3	3.9
總計 Total	663.7	100.0	273.4	100.0	4 986.0	100.0	5 923.1	100.0

註釋：[®] 指在統計時有吸食香煙習慣的人士，不論吸食頻次及數量為何。在內文中稱為「統計時有吸煙習慣的人士」。

⁺ 指曾經有吸食香煙習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。在內文中稱為「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」。

Notes: [®] Referring to those persons who had a cigarette smoking habit at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount, and described as “persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration” in the text.

⁺ Referring to those persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit but had given it up at the time of enumeration, and described as “persons who previously had a smoking habit” in the text.

表 3.2c 按年齡 / 比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.2c Persons aged 15 and over by age / self-perceived health condition (as compared with 12 months before enumeration) and whether had a smoking habit

年齡組別 / 比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我 評估 Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with 12 months before enumeration	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit							
	統計時有 [®] Had at the time of enumeration [®]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		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 %
15-34								
較好 / 好許多 Better / much better	11.4	7.0	2.8	13.8	107.3	6.7	121.5	6.8
差不多 More or less the same	140.9	86.7	15.5	77.0	1 434.4	89.1	1 590.8	88.7
較差 / 差許多 Worse / much worse	10.2	6.3	1.8	9.1	68.8	4.3	80.8	4.5
小計 Sub-total	162.5	100.0	20.2	100.0	1 610.5	100.0	1 793.2	100.0
35-54								
較好 / 好許多 Better / much better	12.6	4.0	4.2	4.7	115.8	6.1	132.5	5.8
差不多 More or less the same	271.5	85.4	74.6	84.0	1 604.6	84.9	1 950.7	84.9
較差 / 差許多 Worse / much worse	33.7	10.6	10.0	11.3	170.5	9.0	214.2	9.3
小計 Sub-total	317.8	100.0	88.8	100.0	1 890.9	100.0	2 297.4	100.0

註釋：[®] 指在統計時有吸食香煙習慣的人士，不論吸食頻次及數量為何。在內文中稱為「統計時有吸煙習慣的人士」。

⁺ 指曾經有吸食香煙習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。在內文中稱為「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」。

Notes: [®] Referring to those persons who had a cigarette smoking habit at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount, and described as “persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration” in the text.

⁺ Referring to those persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit but had given it up at the time of enumeration, and described as “persons who previously had a smoking habit” in the text.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 3.2c(續) 按年齡 / 比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.2c Persons aged 15 and over by age / self-perceived health condition (as compared with 12 months before enumeration) and whether had a smoking habit

年齡組別 / 比對統計前 12 個月的健康狀況自我 評估(續) Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with 12 months before enumeration (Cont'd)	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit							
	統計時有 [®] Had at the time of enumeration [®]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
≥ 55								
較好 / 好許多 Better / much better	5.0	2.8	5.2	3.2	64.0	4.3	74.3	4.1
差不多 More or less the same	137.9	75.2	113.3	68.9	1 119.7	75.4	1 370.8	74.8
較差 / 差許多 Worse / much worse	40.5	22.1	46.0	28.0	300.9	20.3	387.4	21.1
小計 Sub-total	183.5	100.0	164.5	100.0	1 484.5	100.0	1 832.5	100.0
合計 Overall								
較好 / 好許多 Better / much better	29.1	4.4	12.2	4.5	287.1	5.8	328.4	5.5
差不多 More or less the same	550.3	82.9	203.4	74.4	4 158.6	83.4	4 912.3	82.9
較差 / 差許多 Worse / much worse	84.3	12.7	57.8	21.2	540.2	10.8	682.4	11.5
總計 Total	663.7	100.0	273.4	100.0	4 986.0	100.0	5 923.1	100.0

註釋：[®] 指在統計時有吸食香煙習慣的人士。不論吸食頻次及數量為何。在內文中稱為「統計時有吸煙習慣的人士」。

⁺ 指曾經有吸食香煙習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。在內文中稱為「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」。

Notes：[®] Referring to those persons who had a cigarette smoking habit at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount, and described as “persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration” in the text.

⁺ Referring to those persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit but had given it up at the time of enumeration, and described as “persons who previously had a smoking habit” in the text.

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

年齡組別 / 比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit							
	統計時有 [®] Had at the time of enumeration [®]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		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 %
15-34								
較好 / 好許多 Better / much better	27.1	16.7	5.3	26.4	334.5	20.8	366.9	20.5
差不多 More or less the same	128.6	79.2	14.4	71.2	1 237.6	76.8	1 380.6	77.0
較差 / 差許多 Worse / much worse	6.8	4.2	§	§	38.5	2.4	45.7	2.6
小計 Sub-total	162.5	100.0	20.2	100.0	1 610.5	100.0	1 793.2	100.0
35-54								
較好 / 好許多 Better / much better	49.3	15.5	19.4	21.9	343.0	18.1	411.7	17.9
差不多 More or less the same	248.6	78.2	64.2	72.3	1 453.7	76.9	1 766.5	76.9
較差 / 差許多 Worse / much worse	19.8	6.2	5.2	5.8	94.2	5.0	119.2	5.2
小計 Sub-total	317.8	100.0	88.8	100.0	1 890.9	100.0	2 297.4	100.0

註釋：[®] 指在統計時有吸食香煙習慣的人士，不論吸食頻次及數量為何。在內文中稱為「統計時有吸煙習慣的人士」。

⁺ 指曾經有吸食香煙習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。在內文中稱為「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」。

Notes: [®] Referring to those persons who had a cigarette smoking habit at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount, and described as “persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration” in the text.

⁺ Referring to those persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit but had given it up at the time of enumeration, and described as “persons who previously had a smoking habit” in the text.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.2d(續) 按年齡 / 比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.2d Persons aged 15 and over by age / self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and whether had a smoking habit

年齡組別 / 比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估(續) Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age (Cont'd)	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit							
	統計時有 [@] Had at the time of enumeration [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		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 %
≥ 55								
較好 / 好許多 Better / much better	25.3	13.8	29.5	17.9	216.7	14.6	271.4	14.8
差不多 More or less the same	128.9	70.3	98.4	59.8	1 038.8	70.0	1 266.1	69.1
較差 / 差許多 Worse / much worse	29.3	15.9	36.6	22.3	229.0	15.4	294.9	16.1
小計 Sub-total	183.5	100.0	164.5	100.0	1 484.5	100.0	1 832.5	100.0
合計 Overall								
較好 / 好許多 Better / much better	101.7	15.3	54.2	19.8	894.2	17.9	1 050.0	17.7
差不多 More or less the same	506.2	76.3	176.9	64.7	3 730.1	74.8	4 413.2	74.5
較差 / 差許多 Worse / much worse	55.9	8.4	42.3	15.5	361.7	7.3	459.8	7.8
總計 Total	663.7	100.0	273.4	100.0	4 986.0	100.0	5 923.1	100.0

註釋：[@] 指在統計時有吸食香煙習慣的人士，不論吸食頻次及數量為何。在內文中稱為「統計時有吸煙習慣的人士」。

⁺ 指曾經有吸食香煙習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。在內文中稱為「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」。

Notes：[@] Referring to those persons who had a cigarette smoking habit at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount, and described as “persons who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration” in the text.

⁺ Referring to those persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit but had given it up at the time of enumeration, and described as “persons who previously had a smoking habit” in the text.

表 3.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
Table 3.3a Persons who had chronic health conditions by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 15	45.0	5.0	10.7	31.6	3.2	8.0	76.6	4.0	9.4
15 - 24	50.7	5.6	11.7	47.0	4.7	11.3	97.7	5.2	11.5
25 - 34	54.0	5.9	12.0	54.6	5.5	11.1	108.6	5.7	11.5
35 - 44	78.8	8.7	16.7	99.7	10.1	17.4	178.5	9.4	17.1
45 - 54	166.4	18.3	27.7	179.3	18.1	27.5	345.8	18.2	27.6
55 - 64	205.6	22.7	44.1	220.7	22.3	47.3	426.2	22.5	45.7
≥ 65	306.7	33.8	71.9	355.9	36.0	75.3	662.6	34.9	73.7
合計# Overall#	907.3	100.0 (47.8)	27.7	988.8	100.0 (52.2)	28.5	1 896.1	100.0 (100.0)	28.1
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	57			58			58		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 15 歲以下的男性為例，10.7% 患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病。

括號內的數字顯示在所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 10.7% had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine.

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

表 3.3b 按經濟活動身分劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
Table 3.3b Persons who had chronic health conditions by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	720.6	38.0	20.7
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 175.5	62.0	36.0
退休人士 Retired persons	728.4	38.4	68.6
料理家務者 Home-makers	243.2	12.8	32.8
學生 Students	139.6	7.4	11.3
其他 Others	64.3	3.4	29.5
合計 Overall	1 896.1	100.0	28.1

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，20.7%患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 20.7% had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine.

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 3.3c 按慢性疾病類別及年齡劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
Table 3.3c Persons who had chronic health conditions by type of chronic health conditions and age

慢性疾病類別 [^] Type of chronic health conditions [^]	年齡組別 Age group								
	< 25			25-34			35-44		
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 [#] % [#]	比率 [*] Rate [*]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 [#] % [#]	比率 [*] Rate [*]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 [#] % [#]	比率 [*] Rate [*]
選定慢性疾病 Selected chronic health conditions	19.8	11.3	1.2	12.7	11.7	1.3	52.9	29.6	5.1
高血壓 Hypertension	1.1	0.6 (5.6)	0.1	3.5	3.2 (27.6)	0.4	20.8	11.7 (39.3)	2.0
糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	1.1	0.6 (5.4)	0.1	\$	\$ (\$)	\$	10.8	6.0 (20.4)	1.0
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	\$	\$ (\$)	\$	1.4	1.3 (10.9)	0.1	16.1	9.0 (30.4)	1.5
心臟病 Heart diseases	2.2	1.3 (11.4)	0.1	\$	\$ (\$)	\$	2.1	1.2 (4.0)	0.2
癌症 ⁺ Cancer ⁺⁺	\$	\$ (\$)	\$	\$	\$ (\$)	\$	3.7	2.1 (6.9)	0.4
哮喘 Asthma	15.2	8.7 (77.1)	0.9	5.7	5.2 (44.8)	0.6	7.2	4.0 (13.6)	0.7
中風 Stroke	\$	\$ (\$)	\$	\$	\$ (\$)	\$	\$	\$ (\$)	\$
其他 [@] Others [@]	161.2	92.5	9.7	100.4	92.5	10.6	142.9	80.1	13.7
合計 Overall	174.3		10.5	108.6		11.5	178.5		17.1

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

[#] 數字顯示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則顯示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的選定慢性疾病的人士中所佔的相應百分比。以 25 歲以下的人士為例，患有高血壓人士佔此年齡組別所有患有慢性疾人士的 0.6%；而患有高血壓人士佔此組別患有「選定」慢性疾病人士的比例則為 5.6%。

[^] 可選擇多項答案。

⁺⁺ 指原發的癌症，而不是二次轉移的癌症。

[@] 包括骨骼肌肉疾病、耳 / 鼻 / 喉疾病、眼病等。

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

[#] Figures represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age groups, while figures in brackets represent the corresponding percentages in respect of all persons who had selected chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age group. For example, among all persons aged below 25 who had chronic health conditions, 0.6% had hypertension; while among those who had "selected" chronic health conditions in this age group, 5.6% had hypertension.

[^] Multiple answers were allowed.

⁺⁺ Referring to primary cancers but not secondary metastases.

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

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.3c (續) 按慢性疾病類別及年齡劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
 Table 3.3c Persons who had chronic health conditions by type of chronic health conditions and age

慢性疾病類別 [^] Type of chronic health conditions [^]	年齡組別(續) Age group (Cont'd)								
	45-54			55-59			60-64		
	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 [#] % [#]	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 [#] % [#]	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 [#] % [#]	比率* Rate*
選定慢性疾病 Selected chronic health conditions	184.7	53.4	14.7	146.9	69.4	28.2	166.8	77.8	40.4
高血壓 Hypertension	99.4 (53.8)	28.8 (53.8)	7.9	92.7 (63.1)	43.8 (63.1)	17.8	108.7 (65.2)	50.7 (65.2)	26.3
糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	44.8 (24.2)	12.9 (24.2)	3.6	42.4 (28.9)	20.0 (28.9)	8.2	58.2 (34.9)	27.2 (34.9)	14.1
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	50.6 (27.4)	14.6 (27.4)	4.0	34.2 (23.3)	16.2 (23.3)	6.6	38.9 (23.4)	18.2 (23.4)	9.4
心臟病 Heart diseases	10.8 (5.8)	3.1 (5.8)	0.9	15.7 (10.7)	7.4 (10.7)	3.0	15.2 (9.1)	7.1 (9.1)	3.7
癌症 ⁺ Cancer ⁺⁺	15.8 (8.5)	4.6 (8.5)	1.3	11.0 (7.5)	5.2 (7.5)	2.1	12.6 (7.5)	5.9 (7.5)	3.0
哮喘 Asthma	8.6 (4.7)	2.5 (4.7)	0.7	3.2 (2.2)	1.5 (2.2)	0.6	4.3 (2.6)	2.0 (2.6)	1.0
中風 Stroke	2.0 (1.1)	0.6 (1.1)	0.2	3.2 (2.2)	1.5 (2.2)	0.6	4.9 (3.0)	2.3 (3.0)	1.2
其他 [@] Others [@]	219.4	63.5	17.5	114.6	54.1	22.0	103.1	48.1	25.0
合計 Overall	345.8		27.6	211.8		40.7	214.5		51.9

註釋：* 在個別年齡分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 45-54 歲的人士為例，7.9% 患有經西醫診斷的高血壓。

數字顯示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則顯示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的選定慢性疾病的人士中所佔的相應百分比。以 45-54 歲的人士為例，患有高血壓人士佔此年齡組別所有患有慢性疾病人士的 28.8%；而患有高血壓人士佔此組別患有「選定」慢性疾病人士的比例則為 53.8%。

[^] 可選擇多項答案。

⁺⁺ 指原發的癌症，而不是二次轉移的癌症。

[@] 包括骨骼肌肉疾病、耳 / 鼻 / 喉疾病、眼病等。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age sub-groups. For example, among all persons aged 45-54, 7.9% had hypertension as told by practitioners of Western medicine.

Figures represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age groups, while figures in brackets represent the corresponding percentages in respect of all persons who had selected chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age group. For example, among all persons aged 45-54 who had chronic health conditions, 28.8% had hypertension; while among those who had “selected” chronic health conditions in this age group, 53.8% had hypertension.

[^] Multiple answers were allowed.

⁺⁺ Referring to primary cancers but not secondary metastases.

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

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.3c (續) 按慢性疾病類別及年齡劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
 Table 3.3c Persons who had chronic health conditions by type of chronic health conditions and age

慢性疾病類別 [^] Type of chronic health conditions [^]	年齡組別(續) Age group (Cont'd)					
	≥ 65			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 [#] % [#]	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 [#] % [#]	比率* Rate*
選定慢性疾病 Selected chronic health conditions	549.1	82.9	61.1	1 132.9	59.8	16.8
高血壓 Hypertension	413.8	62.4 (75.3)	46.0	739.9	39.0 (65.3)	11.0
糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	180.1	27.2 (32.8)	20.0	337.6	17.8 (29.8)	5.0
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	119.3	18.0 (21.7)	13.3	261.2	13.8 (23.1)	3.9
心臟病 Heart diseases	88.5	13.4 (16.1)	9.8	135.1	7.1 (11.9)	2.0
癌病 ⁺⁺ Cancer ⁺⁺	31.7	4.8 (5.8)	3.5	75.7	4.0 (6.7)	1.1
哮喘 Asthma	14.1	2.1 (2.6)	1.6	58.3	3.1 (5.1)	0.9
中風 Stroke	29.1	4.4 (5.3)	3.2	40.3	2.1 (3.6)	0.6
其他 [@] Others [@]	355.8	53.7	39.6	1 197.5	63.2	17.8
合計 Overall	662.6		73.7	1 896.1		28.1

註釋：* 在個別年齡分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 65 歲及以上的人士為例，46.0% 患有經西醫診斷的高血壓。

[#] 數字顯示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則顯示在個別年齡組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的選定慢性疾病的人士中所佔的相應百分比。以 65 歲及以上的人士為例，患有高血壓人士佔此年齡組別所有患有慢性疾病人士的 62.4%；而患有高血壓人士佔此組別患有「選定」慢性疾病人士的比例則為 75.3%。

[^] 可選擇多項答案。

⁺⁺ 指原發的癌症，而不是二次轉移的癌症。

[@] 包括骨骼肌肉疾病、耳 / 鼻 / 喉疾病、眼病等。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age sub-groups. For example, among all persons aged 65 and above, 46.0% had hypertension as told by practitioners of Western medicine.

[#] Figures represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age groups, while figures in brackets represent the corresponding percentages in respect of all persons who had selected chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective age group. For example, among all persons aged 65 and above who had chronic health conditions, 62.4% had hypertension; while among those who had "selected" chronic health conditions in this age group, 75.3% had hypertension.

[^] Multiple answers were allowed.

⁺⁺ Referring to primary cancers but not secondary metastases.

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

表 3.3d 按在統計前 6 個月內定期服用的藥物類別劃分的患有慢性疾病的人士數目
Table 3.3d Persons who had chronic health conditions by type of medicine regularly taken during the 6 months before enumeration

在統計前6個月內定期服用的藥物類別 Type of medicine regularly taken during the 6 months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
沒有定期服用藥物 Did not take any medicine regularly	635.7	33.5
只服用西藥 Western medicine only	927.6	48.9
只服用中藥 Chinese medicine only	156.1	8.2
同時服用西藥及中藥 Both Western and Chinese medicine	176.7	9.3
總計 Total	1 896.1	100.0

表 3.3e 按有否定期覆診及在公立醫院 / 診所或私家醫院 / 診所覆診劃分的患有選定慢性疾病[#]的人士數目
Table 3.3e Persons who had selected chronic health conditions[#] by whether had regular follow-up and whether follow-up at public hospital / clinic or private hospital / clinic

有否定期覆診及在公立醫院 / 診所或私家醫院 / 診所覆診 Whether had regular follow-up and whether follow-up at public hospital / clinic or private hospital / clinic	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	996.4	87.9
只在公立醫院 / 診所覆診 <i>Public hospital / clinic only</i>	874.5	77.2
只在私家醫院 / 診所覆診 <i>Private hospital / clinic only</i>	106.4	9.4
同時在公立及私家醫院 / 診所覆診 <i>Both public and private hospital / clinic</i>	15.5	1.4
沒有 No	136.5	12.1
總計 Total	1 132.9	100.0

註釋：[#] 指高血壓、糖尿病、膽固醇過高、心臟病、癌病、哮喘和中風。

Note: [#] Referring to hypertension, diabetes mellitus, high cholesterol, heart diseases, cancer, asthma and stroke.

表 3.4a 按年齡及有否吸煙習慣劃分的患有慢性疾病的 15 歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4a Persons aged 15 and over who had chronic health conditions by age and whether had a smoking habit

年齡組別 Age group	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit											
	統計時有 [@] Had at the time of enumeration [@]			以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺			從未有 Never had			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 34	23.8	13.1	14.6	4.3	2.7	21.5	178.2	12.1	11.1	206.3	11.3	11.5
35 - 54	65.8	36.1	20.7	32.2	19.7	36.2	426.3	28.9	22.5	524.3	28.8	22.8
≥ 55	92.5	50.8	50.4	126.4	77.6	76.8	870.0	59.0	58.6	1 088.9	59.8	59.4
合計 Overall	182.1	100.0	27.4	162.9	100.0	59.6	1 474.5	100.0	29.6	1 819.4	100.0	30.7

註釋：[@] 請參閱表 3.2a 的有關註釋。

Notes：[@] Please refer to the corresponding note in Table 3.2a.

⁺ 請參閱表 3.2a 的有關註釋。

⁺ Please refer to the corresponding note in Table 3.2a.

* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以統計時為 15-34 歲有吸煙習慣的人士為例，14.6% 患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons aged 15-34 who had a smoking habit at the time of enumeration, 14.6% had chronic health conditions.

表 3.4b 按慢性疾病類別及有否吸煙習慣劃分的患有慢性疾病的 15 歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.4b Persons aged 15 and over who had chronic health conditions by type of chronic health conditions and whether had a smoking habit

慢性疾病類別 [^] Type of chronic health conditions [^]	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit							
	統計時有 [@] Had at the time of enumeration [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 [#] % [#]	人數 No. of persons	百分比 [#] % [#]	人數 No. of persons	百分比 [#] % [#]	人數 No. of persons	百分比 [#] % [#]
	('000)	% [#]	('000)	% [#]	('000)	% [#]	('000)	% [#]
選定慢性疾病 Selected chronic health conditions	98.3	54.0	121.3	74.5	902.2	61.2	1 121.7	61.7
高血壓 <i>Hypertension</i>	57.6	31.6 (58.6)	80.7	49.6 (66.6)	601.4	40.8 (66.7)	739.8	40.7 (65.9)
糖尿病 <i>Diabetes mellitus</i>	32.7	18.0 (33.3)	37.9	23.3 (31.3)	267.0	18.1 (29.6)	337.6	18.6 (30.1)
膽固醇過高 <i>High cholesterol</i>	23.9	13.1 (24.4)	28.8	17.7 (23.8)	208.4	14.1 (23.1)	261.2	14.4 (23.3)
心臟病 <i>Heart diseases</i>	13.4	7.4 (13.7)	25.9	15.9 (21.3)	94.1	6.4 (10.4)	133.4	7.3 (11.9)

註釋：[@] 請參閱表 3.2a 的有關註釋。

⁺ 請參閱表 3.2a 的有關註釋。

[#] 數字顯示在個別吸煙習慣組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則顯示在個別吸煙習慣組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的選定慢性疾病的人士中所佔的相應百分比。以在統計時有吸煙習慣的人士為例，患有高血壓人士佔此吸煙習慣組別所有患有慢性疾病人士的 31.6%；而患有高血壓人士佔此組別患有「選定」慢性疾病人士的比例則為 58.6%。

[^] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [@] Please refer to the corresponding note in Table 3.2a.

⁺ Please refer to the corresponding note in Table 3.2a.

[#] Figures represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective smoking habit groups, while figures in brackets represent the corresponding percentages in respect of all persons who had selected chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective smoking habit group. For example, among all persons with a smoking habit at the time of enumeration who had chronic health conditions, 31.6% had hypertension; while among those who had "selected" chronic health conditions in this smoking habit group, 58.6% had hypertension.

[^] Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.4b (續) 按慢性疾病類別及有否吸煙習慣劃分的患有慢性疾病的 15 歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.4b (cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over who had chronic health conditions by type of chronic health conditions and whether had a smoking habit

慢性疾病類別 [^] Type of chronic health conditions [^]	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a smoking habit							
	統計時有 [@] Had at the time of enumeration [@]		以前有 ⁺ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 [#] % [#]	人數 No. of persons	百分比 [#] % [#]	人數 No. of persons	百分比 [#] % [#]	人數 No. of persons	百分比 [#] % [#]
	('000)	% [#]	('000)	% [#]	('000)	% [#]	('000)	% [#]
癌病 ⁺⁺ Cancer ⁺⁺	5.2	2.8 (5.2)	10.0	6.1 (8.2)	60.6	4.1 (6.7)	75.7	4.2 (6.7)
哮喘 Asthma	6.8	3.7 (6.9)	6.3	3.9 (5.2)	35.9	2.4 (4.0)	48.9	2.7 (4.4)
中風 Stroke	4.1	2.2 (4.1)	9.9	6.1 (8.1)	26.3	1.8 (2.9)	40.3	2.2 (3.6)
其他* Others*	121.7	66.9	96.8	59.5	909.9	61.7	1 128.4	62.0
合計 Overall	182.1		162.9		1 474.5		1 819.4	

註釋：[@] 請參閱表 3.2a 的有關註釋。

Notes：[@] Please refer to the corresponding note in Table 3.2a.

⁺ 請參閱表 3.2a 的有關註釋。

⁺ Please refer to the corresponding note in Table 3.2a.

[#] 數字顯示在個別吸煙習慣組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則顯示在個別吸煙習慣組別內所有患有經西醫診斷的選定慢性疾病的人士中所佔的相應百分比。以在統計時有吸煙習慣的人士為例，患有癌病人士佔此吸煙習慣組別所有患有慢性疾病人士的 2.8%；而患有癌病人士佔此組別患有「選定」慢性疾病人士的比例則為 5.2%。

[#] Figures represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective smoking habit groups, while figures in brackets represent the corresponding percentages in respect of all persons who had selected chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine in the respective smoking habit group. For example, among all persons with a smoking habit at the time of enumeration who had chronic health conditions, 2.8% had cancer; while among those who had “selected” chronic health conditions in this smoking habit group, 5.2% had cancer.

[^] 可選擇多項答案。

[^] Multiple answers were allowed.

⁺⁺ 指原發的癌症，而不是二次轉移的癌症。

⁺⁺ Referring to primary cancers but not secondary metastases.

* 包括骨骼肌肉疾病、耳 / 鼻 / 喉疾病、眼病等。

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

表 3.5 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾否接受流感疫苗注射的人士數目
Table 3.5 Persons by whether had flu vaccination during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 / 性別 Age group / Sex	曾接受流感疫苗注射 Had flu vaccination			未曾接受流感疫苗注射 Did not have flu vaccination			合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group								
< 5	57.0	7.7	22.7	194.7	3.2	77.3	251.7	3.7
5 - 14	98.1	13.2	17.4	464.3	7.7	82.6	562.4	8.3
15 - 24	47.2	6.3	5.6	803.2	13.4	94.4	850.4	12.6
25 - 34	55.0	7.4	5.8	887.8	14.8	94.2	942.8	14.0
35 - 44	73.1	9.8	7.0	971.2	16.2	93.0	1 044.4	15.5
45 - 54	84.7	11.4	6.8	1 168.3	19.5	93.2	1 253.0	18.6
55 - 64	78.4	10.5	8.4	854.7	14.3	91.6	933.1	13.8
≥ 65	251.7	33.8	28.0	647.7	10.8	72.0	899.4	13.3
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		49			40			41
性別 Sex								
男 Male	342.4	45.9	10.5	2 927.1	48.9	89.5	3 269.5	48.5
女 Female	402.9	54.1	11.6	3 064.9	51.1	88.4	3 467.7	51.5
總計 Total	745.3	100.0	11.1	5 992.0	100.0	88.9	6 737.2	100.0

註釋：* 在個別年齡 / 性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的人士為例，22.7% 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受流感疫苗注射。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 22.7% had flu vaccination during the 12 months before enumeration.

4 就醫情況 Doctor consultation

4.1 「就醫」是指向醫生求診，但不包括下列情況：

- (a) 住院病人在留院期間接受醫生診治；
- (b) 只到診所取藥而沒有見醫生；
- (c) 以電話尋求醫療上的意見；及
- (d) 向牙醫求診。

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

在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士

4.2 當被問及有否在統計前 30 天內就醫時，約 1 445 500 人表示有，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 21.5%。（表 4.1a）

年齡 / 性別

4.3 在該 1 445 500 人中，21.6% 年齡在 65 歲及以上。另 17.1% 年齡為 45-54 歲和 15.8% 年齡為 55-64 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 47 歲。（表 4.1a）

4.4 5 歲以下的兒童和 65 歲及以上的長者的就醫比率最高，分別為 36.4% 和 34.7%。至於年齡介乎 15 至 64 歲的人士，就醫比率大致上隨年齡增長而上升，由 15-24 歲人士的 13.0%，上升至 55-64 歲人士的 24.5%。（圖 4.1 及表 4.1a）

4.5 按性別分析，在該 1 445 500 人中，55.3% 為女性，而 44.7% 為男性。那些男性及女性的年齡中位數分別為 47 及 48 歲。女性的就醫比率較高，達 23.0%，而男性的就醫比率則為 19.8%。（表 4.1a）

4.1 “Doctor consultation” referred to an occasion on which a person consulted a doctor but excluded the following:

- (a) doctor consultations by in-patients during their stay in hospitals;
- (b) attendance in clinics to get medicine without seeing a doctor;
- (c) seeking medical advice by telephone; and
- (d) dental consultations.

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

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

4.2 When asked about whether they had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration, some 1 445 500 persons gave an affirmative answer, constituting 21.5% of the total population covered in the survey. (Table 4.1a)

Age / sex

4.3 Of those 1 445 500 persons, 21.6% were aged 65 and over, while 17.1% were aged 45-54 and 15.8% were aged 55-64. Their median age was 47. (Table 4.1a)

4.4 Persons aged below 5 and those aged 65 and over had the highest doctor consultation rates, at 36.4% and 34.7% respectively. For those aged between 15 and 64, the rate generally increased with age of persons, rising from 13.0% for those aged 15-24 to 24.5% for those aged 55-64. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.1a)

4.5 Analysed by sex, 55.3% of those 1 445 500 persons were females and 44.7% were males. The median ages of those males and females were 47 and 48 respectively. Females had a higher doctor consultation rate of 23.0%, as compared to 19.8% for males. (Table 4.1a)

經濟活動身分

4.6 按經濟活動身分分析，在該 1 445 500 名在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士中，55.6% 是非從事經濟活動人士，而 44.4% 則為從事經濟活動人士。非從事經濟活動人士的就醫比率較高(24.6%)，而從事經濟活動人士的就醫比率則為 18.5%。他們之間的差異可能是由於兩者不同的年齡分布，因有相當比例的非從事經濟活動人士為兒童及長者。(表 4.1b)

有否僱主提供的醫療福利及 / 或個人購買的醫療保險

4.7 在該 1 445 500 人中，21.2% 只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利；14.8% 只受個人購買的醫療保險保障；13.4% 同時享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障；及 50.5% 兩者皆沒有。同時享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士就醫比率最高，為 25.2%。(表 4.1c)

有否患有慢性疾病

4.8 在該 1 445 500 人中，50.5% 患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病，而其餘的 49.5% 則沒有。患有慢性疾病的人士的就醫比率較高，為 38.5%，而沒有慢性疾病的人士的就醫比率則為 14.8%。(表 4.1d)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

4.9 就那些在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的 1 245 600 名 15 歲及以上人士而言，6.3% 認為自己的整體健康狀況極好 / 很好；40.7%，好；43.4%，一般；及 9.5%，差。認為自己的整體健康狀況差的人士的就醫比率最高，達 51.0%。(表 4.2)

Economic activity status

4.6 Analysed by economic activity status, 55.6% of those 1 445 500 persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration were economically inactive and 44.4% were economically active. Economically inactive persons had a higher doctor consultation rate (24.6%) as compared to economically active persons (with a rate of 18.5%). This difference was probably due to the different age distribution of persons in the two economic activity status groups, as a significant share of the economically inactive persons were children and older persons. (Table 4.1b)

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

4.7 Among those 1 445 500 persons, 21.2% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies; 14.8%, only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals; 13.4%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently; and 50.5%, neither of the two conditions. Persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently, had the highest doctor consultation rate, at 25.2%. (Table 4.1c)

Whether had chronic health conditions

4.8 50.5% of those 1 445 500 persons had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine, while the remaining 49.5% did not have chronic health conditions. Persons having chronic health conditions had a higher doctor consultation rate of 38.5%, as compared to 14.8% for persons without chronic health conditions. (Table 4.1d)

Self-perceived general health condition

4.9 Of those 1 245 600 persons aged 15 and over who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration, 6.3% perceived their general health condition as excellent / very good; 40.7%, good; 43.4%, fair; and 9.5%, poor. Persons who considered their general health

condition as poor had the highest doctor consultation rate, at 51.0%. (Table 4.2)

診症醫生類別

Type of medical practitioners consulted

4.10 在該 1 445 500 名在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士中，約 1 332 400 名(92.2%)曾向西醫求診。西醫包括私家西醫及在醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部、私家醫院門診部、衛生署轄下診所、醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室、社團診療所、慈善團體診療所和豁免登記診療所診症的醫生。(表 4.3a)

4.10 Of those 1 445 500 persons who had consulted doctors during the 30 days before enumeration, some 1 332 400 persons (92.2%) had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during that period. Practitioners of Western medicine included private practitioners of Western medicine, and doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority, out-patient departments of private hospitals, clinics under the Department of Health, Accident and Emergency departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority, clinics of institutions and charitable organisations and exempted clinics. (Table 4.3a)

4.11 另一方面，約 160 400 人(11.1%)在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診，包括內科 / 普通科中醫、跌打中醫及針灸中醫。(表 4.3a)

4.11 On the other hand, about 160 400 persons (11.1%) had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, including Chinese herbalists, bone-setters and acupuncturists. (Table 4.3a)

在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的人士

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

年齡 / 性別

Age / sex

4.12 在該 1 332 400 名在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，22.2%年齡在 65 歲及以上。另 16.6%年齡介乎 45-54 歲和 15.5%年齡介乎 55-64 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 47 歲。5 歲以下的兒童和 65 歲及以上的長者曾向西醫求診的比率最高，達該年齡組別人士的三分之一左右。其次是 55-64 歲的人士，其比率為 22.1%。(表 4.3a)

4.12 Of those 1 332 400 persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 22.2% were aged 65 and over. Another 16.6% were aged 45-54 and 15.5% were aged 55-64. Their median age was 47. Children aged below 5 and persons aged 65 and over had the highest rate of having consulted practitioners of Western medicine, at around one-third of the persons in the respective age groups. This was followed by those aged 55-64, with a rate of 22.1%. (Table 4.3a)

4.13 按性別分析，在該 1 332 400 人中，45.5%是男性，而 54.5%是女性。女性在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的比率較高，為 20.9%，而男性的比率則為 18.5%。(表 4.3a)

4.13 Analysed by sex, 45.5% of those 1 332 400 persons were males and 54.5% were females. Females had a higher rate of having consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration (20.9%), as compared to males (18.5%). (Table 4.3a)

就醫次數

4.14 在該 1 332 400 名在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，72.8% 於該段期間內曾向西醫求診一次；16.3% 曾求診兩次；另 10.9% 曾求診三次及以上。他們在統計前 30 天內的平均就醫次數為 1.5。（表 4.3b）

在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診的人士

年齡 / 性別

4.15 在該 160 400 名在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，23.8% 年齡介乎 45-54 歲，而 19.8% 介乎 55-64 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 49 歲，較曾向西醫求診的人士的年齡中位數（47 歲）稍高。年齡介乎 55-64 歲人士曾向中醫求診的比率最高，為 3.4%。其次是 45-54 歲的人士，比率為 3.0%。（表 4.3a）

4.16 按性別分析，在該 160 400 人中，大部分為女性（64.9%），另 35.1% 為男性。兩者比例之間的差距，明顯較向西醫求診人士的相關比例的差距為大。女性曾向中醫求診的比率亦較高，為 3.0%，而男性的有關比率則為 1.7%。（表 4.3a）

就醫次數

4.17 在該 160 400 名在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，46.4% 在該段期間內曾向中醫求診一次；22.5% 曾求診兩次；另 31.1% 曾求診三次及以上。他們在統計前 30 天內的平均就醫次數為 2.6，較在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的人士的平均就醫次數（1.5）為高。（表 4.3b）

Number of consultations

4.14 Of those 1 332 400 persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 72.8% had consulted practitioners of Western medicine once during that period; 16.3%, twice and 10.9%, three times and more. Their average number of consultations made during the 30 days before enumeration was 1.5. (Table 4.3b)

Persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration*Age / sex*

4.15 Of those 160 400 persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 23.8% were aged 45-54 and 19.8% were aged 55-64. Their median age was 49, slightly higher than the median age of those who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine (47). The rates of having consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine were the highest for persons aged 55-64, at 3.4%. This was followed by those aged 45-54, at 3.0%. (Table 4.3a)

4.16 Analysed by sex, the majority (64.9%) of those 160 400 persons were females and 35.1% were males. The difference between these two proportions was more distinct as compared to the corresponding proportions of those who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine. Females also had a higher rate of having consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine (3.0%), as compared to 1.7% for their male counterparts. (Table 4.3a)

Number of consultations

4.17 Of those 160 400 persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 46.4% had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine once during that period; 22.5%, twice and 31.1%, three times and more. Their average number of consultations made during the 30 days before enumeration was 2.6, which was higher than the average number of consultations (1.5) for persons who had consulted practitioners of Western

在統計前 30 天內的就醫情況

4.18 這統計調查亦有搜集該 1 445 500 人在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次的每次就醫情況的資料。他們在該段期間內的總就醫次數為 2 093 100。 (表 4.4a)

診症醫生類別

4.19 香港私家西醫是最普遍的診症醫生類別。在該 2 093 100 次就醫次數中，香港私家西醫佔 56.8%。其次是醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部西醫(26.6%)及香港私家中醫(11.7%)。(圖 4.2 及表 4.4a)

就醫原因

4.20 按就醫原因分析，在該 2 093 100 次就醫次數中，就醫原因為感到不適、生病、受傷或有病徵的佔 74.7%，其次為長期病患的定期覆診，佔 21.6%。(表 4.4b)

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

4.21 在 1 434 400 次向香港私家醫生(包括西醫及中醫)求診的就醫次數中，26.8%的就醫次數的診金是全部或部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼。(表 4.5a)

診金淨額

4.22 在扣除僱主及 / 或保險公司所支付的補償金額及撇除那些診金款額不詳的就醫次數

medicine during the 30 days before enumeration. (Table 4.3b)

Doctor consultations made during the 30 days before enumeration

4.18 Information on each episode of the last and up to the last three doctor consultations made by those 1 445 500 persons during the 30 days before enumeration was also collected in the survey. The total number of consultations recorded for those 1 445 500 persons who had consulted a doctor during that period was 2 093 100. (Table 4.4a)

Type of medical practitioners consulted

4.19 Private practitioners of Western medicine in Hong Kong turned out to be the most common type of medical practitioners consulted. 56.8% of those 2 093 100 consultations were attributed to them, followed by practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority (26.6%), and private practitioners of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong (11.7%). (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.4a)

Reasons of making consultation

4.20 Analysed by reason of making consultation, 74.7% of those 2 093 100 consultations were made because of experiencing discomfort, illness, injury or symptoms, followed by routine follow-up for a chronic condition, at 21.6%. (Table 4.4b)

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

4.21 Of the 1 434 400 consultations made with private medical practitioners (including practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine) in Hong Kong, the consultation fee for 26.8% of such consultations was fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employers. (Table 4.5a)

Net consultation fee

4.22 After deducting the amount reimbursed by employers and / or insurance companies and

後，向香港私家醫生求診的每次診金淨額(包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支)的中位數為\$200。(表 4.5b)

excluding consultations of which the consultation fees were unknown, the median net consultation fee per consultation made with a private medical practitioner in Hong Kong (covering expenses such as fees for prescription, X-ray and laboratory test) was \$200. (Table 4.5b)

選擇醫生的習慣

Practice in choosing doctors

通常求診的醫生類別

Type of usually visited medical practitioners

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

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

4.24 在統計期間，約 2 515 700 人(37.3%)表示有通常求診的醫生。在他們當中，大部分是以西醫作為通常求診的醫生(36.0%)，較以中醫作為通常求診的醫生(3.1%)為多。(表 4.6)

4.24 At the time of enumeration, some 2 515 700 persons (37.3%) reported to have a usually visited doctor. For most of them (36.0%), the usually visited doctor was a Western medicine practitioner, as compared to 3.1% who had a Chinese medicine practitioner as their usually visited doctor. (Table 4.6)

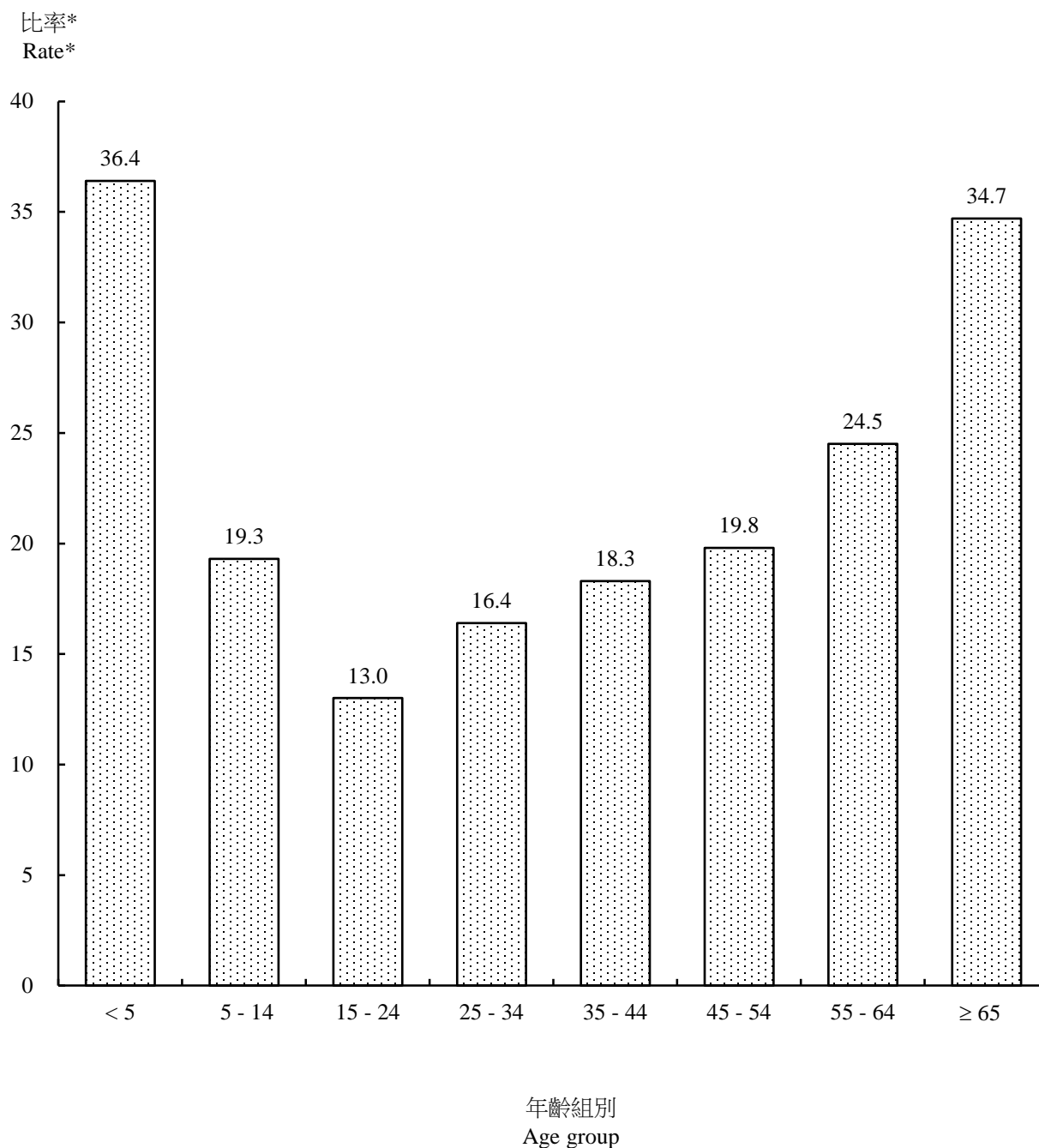
通常求診的西醫是否家庭醫生

Whether the usually visited Western medicine practitioner was a family doctor

4.25 在 2 428 300 名有通常求診的醫生而該醫生是西醫的人士當中，58.3%報稱其通常求診的西醫是他們的家庭醫生。「家庭醫生」是指一個人遇上的所有健康問題都會向他 / 她求診的醫生。家庭醫生可以為病人提供全面及持續的健康護理，包括生理、心理方面的治療及輔導。本報告書的「家庭醫生」並非單指擁有香港醫學專科學院(家庭醫學)會員資格的醫生。(表 4.7)

4.25 Of those 2 428 300 persons with a usually visited doctor who was a Western medicine practitioner, 58.3% claimed that the doctors were their family doctors. A family doctor is a doctor whom a person would consult for all types of health problems. Family doctors can provide patients with comprehensive and continuing health care, including physical, psychological therapy and counselling. In this report, family doctors do not necessarily mean family physicians with the qualification of being a fellow of Hong Kong Academy of Medicine (family medicine). (Table 4.7)

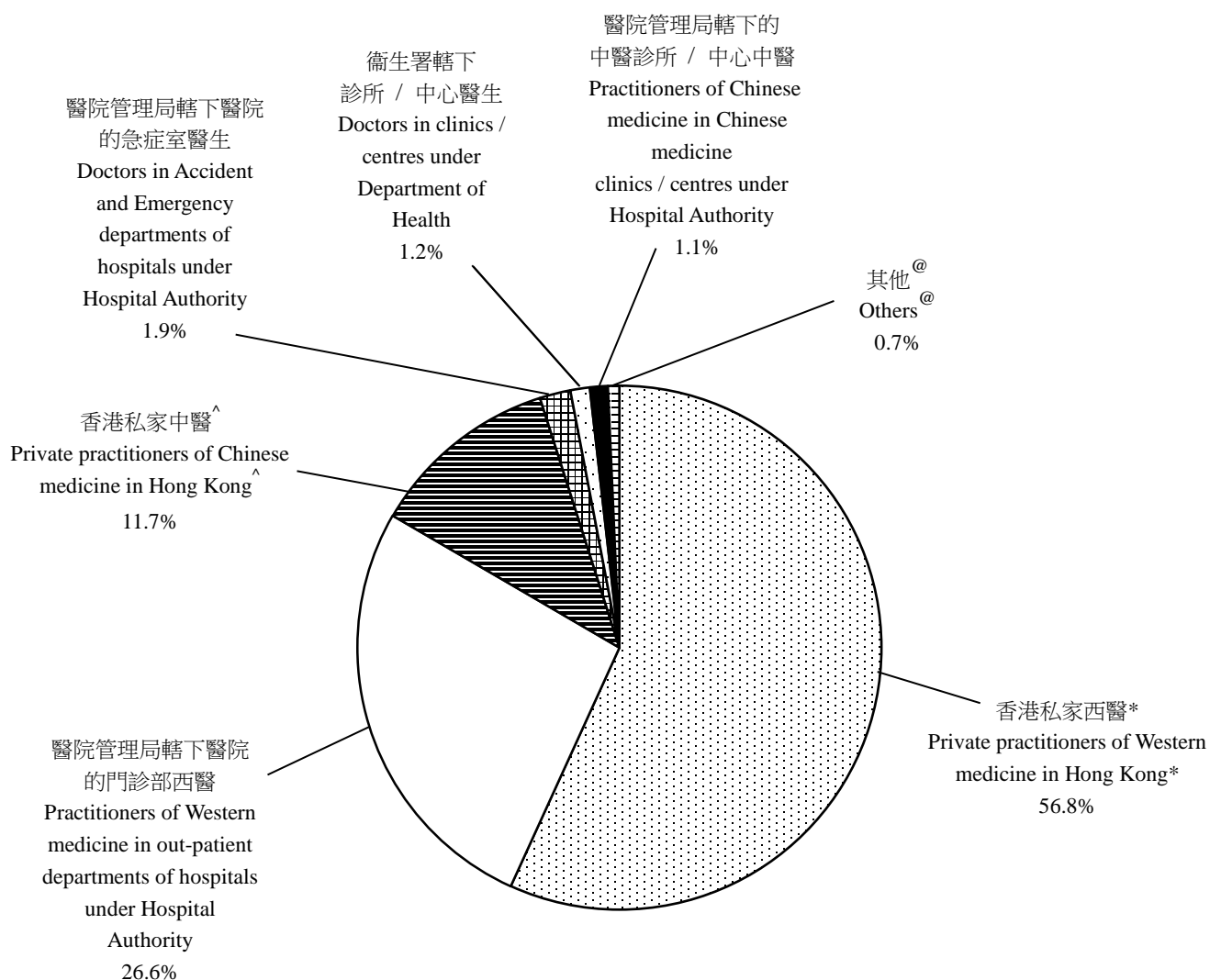
圖4.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士的比率
Chart 4.1 Rate of persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration by age



註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

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



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

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

[^] 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫。

[^] Including Chinese herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

[@] 包括香港以外地區診所 / 醫院門診部的醫生。

[@] Including doctors in clinics / out-patient departments of hospitals outside Hong Kong.

表 4.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1a Persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	51.3	7.9	39.1	40.2	5.0	33.4	91.5	6.3	36.4
5 - 14	58.9	9.1	20.3	49.6	6.2	18.2	108.4	7.5	19.3
15 - 24	46.8	7.2	10.8	63.3	7.9	15.2	110.1	7.6	13.0
25 - 34	63.0	9.7	14.0	91.5	11.5	18.6	154.6	10.7	16.4
35 - 44	80.2	12.4	17.0	111.4	14.0	19.5	191.6	13.3	18.3
45 - 54	103.2	16.0	17.2	144.6	18.1	22.1	247.7	17.1	19.8
55 - 64	102.9	15.9	22.1	126.2	15.8	27.0	229.0	15.8	24.5
≥ 65	140.5	21.7	32.9	171.9	21.5	36.4	312.5	21.6	34.7
合計# Overall#	646.8	100.0 (44.7)	19.8	798.8	100.0 (55.3)	23.0	1 445.5	100.0 (100.0)	21.5
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		47			48			47	

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的男性為例，39.1%在統計前 30 天內曾就醫。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 39.1% had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

括號內的數字顯示所有在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。

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

表 4.1b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1b Persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	641.8	44.4	18.5
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	803.8	55.6	24.6
退休人士 Retired persons	343.1	23.7	32.3
學生 Students	232.6	16.1	18.8
料理家務者 Home-makers	151.6	10.5	20.4
其他 Others	76.5	5.3	35.1
合計 Overall	1 445.5	100.0	21.5

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動的人士為例，18.5%在統計前 30 天內曾就醫。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 18.5% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 4.1c 按是否享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障^⑥劃分的在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1c Persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals^⑥

是否享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障^⑥

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

	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	307.1	21.2	23.9
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals	214.4	14.8	20.1
同時享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently	193.7	13.4	25.2
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two conditions	730.3	50.5	20.2
合計 Overall	1 445.5	100.0	21.5

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

* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，23.9%在統計前 30 天內曾就醫。

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

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 23.9% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

表 4.1d 按有否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病劃分的在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1d Persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration by whether had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine

有否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病 Whether had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	730.7	50.5	38.5
沒有 No	714.8	49.5	14.8
合計 Overall	1 445.5	100.0	21.5

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有患有慢性疾病的人士為例，38.5%在統計前 30 天內曾就醫。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had chronic health conditions, 38.5% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

表 4.2 按整體健康狀況的自我評估劃分的在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的 15 歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.2 Persons aged 15 and over who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration by self-perceived general health condition

整體健康狀況的自我評估 Self-perceived general health condition	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
極好 Excellent	5.7	0.5	13.9
很好 Very good	73.3	5.9	15.1
好 Good	507.3	40.7	16.2
一般 Fair	541.2	43.4	26.6
差 Poor	118.1	9.5	51.0
合計 Overall	1 245.6	100.0	21.0

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有認為自己的整體健康狀況極好的人士為例，13.9%在統計前 30 天內曾就醫。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who perceived their general health condition as excellent, 13.9% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

表 4.3a 按年齡 / 性別劃分的在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫 / 中醫求診的人士數目
Table 4.3a Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別 / 性別 Age group / Sex	曾向西醫求診 Having consulted practitioner of Western medicine			曾向中醫 [^] 求診 Having consulted practitioner of Chinese medicine [^]		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group						
< 5	88.7	6.7	35.3	4.4	2.8	1.8
5 – 14	104.3	7.8	18.5	6.5	4.0	1.2
15 – 24	102.4	7.7	12.0	9.5	5.9	1.1
25 – 34	142.2	10.7	15.1	18.5	11.5	2.0
35 – 44	172.2	12.9	16.5	26.6	16.6	2.5
45 – 54	221.0	16.6	17.6	38.1	23.8	3.0
55 – 64	205.9	15.5	22.1	31.8	19.8	3.4
≥ 65	295.7	22.2	32.9	25.0	15.6	2.8
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		47			49	
性別 Sex						
男 Male	606.1	45.5	18.5	56.3	35.1	1.7
女 Female	726.3	54.5	20.9	104.1	64.9	3.0
合計 [#] Overall [#]	1 332.4	100.0 (92.2)	19.8	160.4	100.0 (11.1)	2.4

註釋：[^] 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫。

* 在個別年齡 / 性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的人士為例，35.3%在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示所有在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在統計前 30 天內同時向西醫及中醫求診，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

Notes: [^] Including Chinese herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age / sex groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 35.3% had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration.

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

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

在統計前 30 天內的就醫次數 Number of consultations during the 30 days before enumeration	曾向西醫求診 Having consulted practitioner of Western medicine		曾向中醫 [^] 求診 Having consulted practitioner of Chinese medicine [^]	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
1	970.4	72.8	74.4	46.4
2	216.9	16.3	36.2	22.5
3 - 4	108.2	8.1	29.2	18.2
≥ 5	36.8	2.8	20.7	12.9
總計* Total*	1 332.4	100.0 (92.2)	160.4	100.0 (11.1)
平均就醫次數 Average number of consultations		1.5		2.6

註釋：[^] 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫。

Notes: [^] Including Chinese herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

* 括號內的數字顯示所有在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在統計前 30 天內同時向西醫及中醫求診，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

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

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

診症醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners consulted	就醫次數 ⁺ No. of consultations ⁺ ('000)	百分比 %
香港私家西醫* Private practitioners of Western medicine in Hong Kong*	1 189.2	56.8
醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部西醫 Practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority	557.3	26.6
香港私家中醫 [^] Private practitioners of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong [^]	245.3	11.7
醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室醫生 Doctors in Accident and Emergency departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority	38.8	1.9
衛生署轄下診所 / 中心醫生 Doctors in clinics / centres under Department of Health	25.5	1.2
醫院管理局轄下中醫診所 / 中心中醫 Practitioners of Chinese medicine in Chinese medicine clinics / centres under Hospital Authority	22.9	1.1
其他 [@] Others [@]	14.2	0.7
總計 Total	2 093.1	100.0

註釋：+ 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

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

[^] 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫。

[@] 包括香港以外地區診所 / 醫院門診部醫生(約 14 100 次)。

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

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

[^] Including Chinese herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

[@] Including doctors in clinics / out-patient departments of hospitals outside Hong Kong (around 14 100 consultations).

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

就醫原因 Reason of making consultations	就醫次數 ⁺ No. of consultations ⁺ ('000)	百分比 %
感到不適、生病、受傷或有病徵 Experienced discomfort, illness, injury or symptoms	1 564.0	74.7
長期病患的定期覆診 Routine follow-up for a chronic condition	453.0	21.6
一般身體檢查 General medical check-up	42.8	2.0
篩查特定的疾病 Screening for a specific disease	9.5	0.5
產後護理及嬰兒檢查 Postnatal care / well baby visit	8.9	0.4
產前護理 Prenatal care	6.5	0.3
免疫注射 / 接種疫苗 Immunisation	3.9	0.2
其他 Others	4.6	0.2
總計 Total	2 093.1	100.0

註釋：+ 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

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

表 4.5a 按診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼劃分的在統計前 30 天內向香港私家醫生求診的就醫次數⁺
Table 4.5a Consultations⁺ made with private medical practitioners in Hong Kong during the 30 days before enumeration by whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 Whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer	就醫次數 ⁺ No. of consultations ⁺ ('000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	383.8	26.8
全部由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Fully covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	198.7	13.9
部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	185.1	12.9
否 No	988.4	68.9
不知道 Did not know	37.0	2.6
不適用(免診金) Not applicable (free of charge)	25.2	1.8
總計 Total	1 434.4	100.0

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

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

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

診金淨額* (港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	就醫次數 ⁺ No. of consultations ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 [#] % [#]
已知 Known	1 385.8	96.6
0	226.5	(16.3)
1 - < 100	123.7	(8.9)
100 - < 200	276.0	(19.9)
200 - < 300	470.9	(34.0)
300 - < 500	169.9	(12.3)
≥ 500	118.7	(8.6)
不詳 Unknown	48.6	3.4
總計 Total	1 434.4	100.0
診金淨額中位數 [@] (港元) Median net consultation fee [@] (HK\$)		200

註釋：* 指一名病人支付予診症私家醫生的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及 / 或保險公司所支付的補償金額後等的費用，包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支。以長者醫療券所支付的費用亦不包括在內。

⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有已知診金淨額的就醫次數中所佔的百分比。

[@] 撇除那些診金淨額不詳的就醫次數。

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

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

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

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

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

有否通常求診的醫生 [#] 及該醫生是中 / 西醫 ⁺ Whether had a usually visited doctor [#] and whether that doctor was a Western / Chinese medicine practitioner ⁺	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	2 515.7	37.3
中醫 Chinese medicine practitioner	209.2	3.1
西醫 Western medicine practitioner	2 428.3	36.0
否 No	4 221.5	62.7
總計 Total	6 737.2	100.0

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

⁺ 可選擇多項答案。

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

⁺ Multiple answers were allowed.

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

通常求診的西醫是否家庭醫生 [#] Whether the usually visited Western medicine practitioner was a family doctor [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	1 414.7	58.3
否 No	1 013.6	41.7
總計 Total	2 428.3	100.0

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

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

5 入住醫院情況 Hospitalisation

在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士

5.1 根據統計調查的結果，約有 483 300 人在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 7.2%。（表 5.1a）

5.2 「住院病人」是指在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院但在訪問時已出院的人士。至於在統計前 12 個月內在醫院出生的嬰兒，若他們於母親離院前出院或跟隨母親同日出院，將不會被視為住院病人（但他們的母親會被視為曾住院的人士）；但若嬰兒於母親離院後仍獨自留院，則會計算為住院病人。

年齡及性別

5.3 在該 483 300 名住院病人中，女性佔 55.5%，男性佔 44.5%。按年齡分析，65 歲及以上人士佔 30.8%，而年齡介乎 55-64 歲的人士則佔 16.1%。（表 5.1a）

5.4 長者與幼童住院的比率較其他年齡組別的人士為高。以住院率而論，65 歲及以上人士的比率最高(16.5%)。其次為 5 歲以下兒童(13.3%)。（圖 5.1 及表 5.1a）

5.5 按性別分析，女性的整體住院率為 7.7%，男性則為 6.6%。這差距在 25-34 歲的年齡組別尤為顯著，當中女性有 8.1% 曾住院，而男性則只有 2.7% 曾住院，這主要是由於該年齡組別中的女性有較高機會因生育而住院。（表 5.1a）

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

5.1 According to the survey findings, it was estimated that some 483 300 persons had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, constituting 7.2% of the total population covered in the survey. (Table 5.1a)

5.2 “In-patients” refer to persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration but had already been discharged at the time of enumeration. For babies born in hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, they were not counted if they left the hospital earlier than or on the same day as their mothers (but their mothers would be included as having been hospitalised). However, these babies would be considered as in-patients if they stayed behind after their mothers had been discharged.

Age and sex

5.3 Of those 483 300 in-patients, 55.5% were females and 44.5% were males. Analysed by age, 30.8% were aged 65 and over and 16.1% were aged 55-64. (Table 5.1a)

5.4 Older persons and young children had higher rates of hospitalisation than persons in other age groups. The hospitalisation rate of persons aged 65 and over was the highest (16.5%). It was followed by those aged below 5 (13.3%). (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.1a)

5.5 Analysed by sex, the overall hospitalisation rate was 7.7% for females as against 6.6% for males. The difference was more pronounced in the age group of 25-34, with females having a rate of 8.1% as against 2.7% for males. This was mainly because females in that age group had a higher chance of hospitalisation owing to child-bearing. (Table 5.1a)

經濟活動身分

5.6 在該 483 300 名住院病人中，從事經濟活動人士佔 37.3%；退休人士佔 32.4%；料理家務者佔 12.9%及學生佔 8.7%。除了其他非從事經濟活動人士外，退休人士的住院率最高，為 14.7%。（表 5.1b）

Economic activity status

5.6 Of those 483 300 in-patients, 37.3% were economically active persons, 32.4% were retired persons, 12.9% were home-makers and 8.7% were students. Except for other economically inactive persons, retired persons had the highest hospitalisation rate of 14.7%. (Table 5.1b)

入住醫院所屬類別

5.7 按入住醫院所屬類別分析，在該 483 300 名住院病人中，約 376 900 人(78.0%)曾入住醫院管理局（醫管局）轄下的醫院，而 133 600 人(27.6%)則曾入住私家醫院。（表 5.1b）

Type of hospitals admitted

5.7 Analysed by type of hospitals admitted, some 376 900 persons (78.0%) of those 483 300 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority (HA), while 133 600 persons (27.6%) had been admitted into private hospitals. (Table 5.1b)

5.8 在入住醫管局轄下醫院的病人中，退休人士(37.8%)所佔的百分比比較從事經濟活動人士(31.1%)為高。另一方面，在入住私家醫院的病人中，從事經濟活動人士所佔的百分比則明顯較高，達 54.6%，而退休人士只佔 16.0%。（表 5.1b）

5.8 Among in-patients in HA hospitals, retired persons (37.8%) constituted a relatively larger proportion than economically active persons (31.1%). On the other hand, the proportion of economically active persons was much higher among in-patients in private hospitals, at 54.6%, whereas that of retired persons was only 16.0%. (Table 5.1b)

住戶每月入息

5.9 整體住院病人的住戶每月入息中位數為\$21,400。入住私家醫院的病人所屬住戶的每月入息中位數(\$33,600)，較入住醫管局轄下醫院的病人所屬住戶的每月入息中位數(\$18,100)為高。（表 5.1c）

Monthly household income

5.9 The median monthly household income of all in-patients was \$21,400. In-patients admitted to private hospitals had a higher median monthly household income (\$33,600) than those admitted to HA hospitals (\$18,100). (Table 5.1c)

5.10 屬於住戶每月入息少於\$5,000 的人士的住院率最高(13.1%)。在入住醫管局轄下醫院的病人中，住戶入息較低的人士的住院率較高，而入住私家醫院的病入的情況則剛好相反，住戶入息較低的人士的住院率一般較低。（表 5.1c）

5.10 Persons from households with monthly income under \$5,000 had the highest hospitalisation rate (13.1%). Among in-patients in HA hospitals, the hospitalisation rates were higher for persons from lower income households, whereas for in-patients in private hospitals, the situation was reversed, i.e. the rates were generally lower for persons from lower income households. (Table 5.1c)

每月就業收入

5.11 在 171 500 名曾住院的就業人士中，每月就業收入在\$30,000 或以上的人士的住院率最高(6.6%)。其次是每月就業收入為\$20,000 - \$29,999 的人士(6.1%)。（表 5.3a）

Monthly employment earnings

5.11 Of those 171 500 employed persons who had been hospitalised, those with monthly employment earnings at \$30,000 and over had the highest hospitalisation rate (6.6%), followed by those with earnings of \$20,000 - \$29,999 (6.1%). (Table 5.3a)

5.12 按入住醫院所屬類別分析，在該 171 500 名曾住院的就業人士中，約 110 200 人 (64.3%) 曾入住醫管局轄下的醫院，而 71 200 人 (41.5%) 則曾入住私家醫院。所有曾住院的就業人士的每月就業收入中位數為 \$14,900，而曾入住醫管局轄下醫院的就業人士的每月就業收入中位數則為 \$12,400。至於曾入住私家醫院的就業人士的每月就業收入中位數則較高，為 \$20,300。(表 5.3a)

行業類別及職業組別

5.13 在曾住院的就業人士中，23.2% 從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業。另 21.8% 從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業。(表 5.3b)

5.14 按職業組別分析，25.2% 曾住院的就業人士為專業及輔助專業人員，而 19.1% 為文員。另一方面，經理及行政級人員的住院率最高 (6.6%)。緊隨其後的是機台及機器操作員及裝配員 (6.3%)。(表 5.3c)

入院次數

5.15 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。一位住院病人可能因同一事件連續入住多於一間醫院。例如，某人在一間醫院接受手術，而於 2 星期後，轉往另外一間醫院接受治療 3 星期後才出院。每一次入住不同醫院都計算在入院次數內。

5.16 在該 483 300 名住院病人中，75.7% 在統計前 12 個月內曾入院一次；14.2% 曾入院兩次；4.5% 曾入院三次；及 5.5% 曾入院四次及以上。(表 5.1d)

5.12 Analysed by type of hospitals admitted, of those 171 500 employed persons who had been hospitalised, some 110 200 (64.3%) had been admitted into HA hospitals, while 71 200 (41.5%) had been admitted into private hospitals. The median monthly employment earnings of all employed persons who had been hospitalised and those who had been admitted to HA hospitals were \$14,900 and \$12,400 respectively. As for employed persons admitted into private hospitals, they had higher median monthly employment earnings of \$20,300. (Table 5.3a)

Industry sector and occupation category

5.13 23.2% of those employed persons who had been hospitalised were engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector. Another 21.8% were engaged in the financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector. (Table 5.3b)

5.14 Analysed by occupation category, 25.2% of those employed persons who had been hospitalised were professionals and associate professionals, and 19.1% were clerks. On the other hand, managers and administrators had the highest hospitalisation rate (6.6%), closely followed by plant and machine operators and assemblers (6.3%). (Table 5.3c)

Number of admissions

5.15 “Number of admissions” refers to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals. An in-patient might stay in more than one hospital in the same episode. For example, a person received operation in a hospital and after 2 weeks, that person was transferred to another hospital and stayed there and received treatment for 3 weeks before discharge. Each admission to every different hospital was counted as one admission.

5.16 75.7% of those 483 300 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals once during the 12 months before enumeration; 14.2%, twice; 4.5%, thrice; and 5.5%, four times and more. (Table 5.1d)

5.17 按年齡進一步分析，在統計前 12 個月內曾入院一次的住院病人相對較年輕，他們的年齡中位數為 50 歲，而在該段期間內曾入院兩次及以上人士的年齡中位數則為 60 歲。(表 5.1e)

有否僱主提供的醫療福利及/或個人購買的醫療保險

5.18 在該 483 300 名住院病人中，15.9% 只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利；15.4% 只受個人購買的醫療保險保障；10.9% 同時享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障；及 57.8% 兩者皆沒有。另一方面，只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的住院率相對較低(6.0%)。(表 5.1f)

有否患有慢性疾病

5.19 在該 483 300 名住院病人中，58.6% 患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病，而其餘的 41.4% 則沒有該些疾病。有慢性疾病的人士的住院率(15.0%)較沒有慢性疾病的人士的住院率(4.1%)明顯為高。(表 5.1g)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

5.20 就 15 歲及以上的曾住院病人而言，5.7% 認為自己的整體健康狀況很好；35.8%，好；43.4%，一般；及 14.8%，差。認為自己的健康狀況差的人士的住院率最高，為 27.5%。(表 5.2)

5.17 Further analysed by age, in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals once during the 12 months before enumeration had a relatively younger age profile, with a median age of 50. The median age of those who had been admitted into hospitals twice and more during that period was 60. (Table 5.1e)

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

5.18 Among those 483 300 in-patients, 15.9% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies; 15.4%, only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals; 10.9%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently; and 57.8%, neither of the two conditions. On the other hand, persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies had relatively lower hospitalisation rate (6.0%). (Table 5.1f)

Whether had chronic health conditions

5.19 Of those 483 300 in-patients, 58.6% had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine while the remaining 41.4% did not have such health conditions. The former group of persons had a much higher hospitalisation rate (15.0%) as compared to the latter group (4.1%). (Table 5.1g)

Self-perceived general health condition

5.20 For those in-patients aged 15 and over, 5.7% perceived their general health condition as very good; 35.8%, good; 43.4%, fair; and 14.8%, poor. Persons who considered their health condition poor had the highest hospitalisation rate, at 27.5%. (Table 5.2)

在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院情況

5.21 統計調查亦有搜集該 483 300 名住院病人在統計前 12 個月內最近一次至最近三次每次入住醫院的情況的資料。他們在該段期間內的總入住醫院次數（包括最近一次至最近三次）為 649 000。（表 5.4a）

入住的醫院所屬類別

5.22 在該 649 000 次入住醫院次數中，醫院管理局轄下的醫院佔 77.2%，而私家醫院則佔 22.8%。（圖 5.2 及表 5.4a）

入住的醫院病房類別

5.23 在該 649 000 次入住醫院次數中，入住普通病房的佔很大部分(94.9%)。按入住醫院所屬類別分析，在 501 300 次入住醫管局轄下醫院的次數中，入住普通病房的佔 99.2%。而在 147 700 次入住私家醫院的次數中，入住普通病房的佔 80.2%。（表 5.4a）

住院期間

5.24 「住院期間」是指在同一次入院逗留於該醫院的時間。在該 649 000 次入院次數中，病人住院期間少於 4 日的佔 51.3%，而住院期間為 1 星期及以上佔 19.7%。整體而言，病人住醫院期間的中位數為 3 日。（表 5.4b）

5.25 在住院病人曾於手術室接受手術的 187 600 次入院次數中，留院期間少於 4 日的入院次數佔 47.9%，而留院期間為 1 星期及以上的入院次數則佔 23.6%。就住院病人有接受手術的入院次數而言，住院期間的中位數為 4 日。（表 5.4b）

Admissions into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration

5.21 Information on each admission of the last and up to the last three admissions into hospital during the 12 months before enumeration was also collected from those 483 300 in-patients in the survey. Their total number of admissions (including the last and up to the last three admissions) into hospital during that period was 649 000. (Table 5.4a)

Type of hospitals admitted

5.22 Of those 649 000 hospital admissions, 77.2% were pertaining to HA hospitals while 22.8% to private hospitals. (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.4a)

Type of wards admitted

5.23 Of those 649 000 admissions, general class ward accounted for a very large proportion (94.9%). Analysed by type of hospitals admitted, of the 501 300 admissions into HA hospitals, general class ward accounted for 99.2%. Among the 147 700 admissions into private hospitals, general class ward accounted for 80.2%. (Table 5.4a)

Duration of stay in hospital

5.24 “Duration of stay in hospital” refers to the length of stay in a hospital in the same admission. Of those 649 000 admissions, 51.3% were those in which the in-patients stayed less than 4 days while 19.7%, a duration of stay of 1 week and over. The overall median duration of stay in hospital was 3 days. (Table 5.4b)

5.25 For those 187 600 admissions during which the in-patients had undergone operation in operating theatre, 47.9% had a duration of stay of less than 4 days while 23.6% had a duration of stay of 1 week and over. The median duration of stay for admissions in respect of in-patients with operation performed was 4 days. (Table 5.4b)

住院病人所支付的住院費用

5.26 住院病人所支付的住院費用是指所有支付給有關的醫院及醫生的金額，包括醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼的金額。在該 139 700 次入住香港私家醫院的次數中，病人所支付的住院費用中位數為\$20,000。至於病人曾在手術室接受手術的 69 700 次住院次數中，住院費用中位數為\$30,000，較住院病人沒有在醫院手術室接受手術的住院次數的住院費用中位數\$15,000 為高。（表 5.5）

住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

5.27 在 578 000 次需要住院病人支付住院費用的入住醫院次數中(包括入住醫管局轄下的醫院及私家醫院)，住院費用獲醫療保險或獲僱主部分或全部補貼 / 津貼的入住醫院次數佔 20.0% 或 115 800 次。在入住私家醫院次數中，相應的百分比更高，達 57.6%。至於補貼或津貼金額佔總住院費用的百分比，在該 115 800 次入院次數中，61.7%獲醫療保險補貼或獲僱主津貼全部住院費用。（表 5.6）

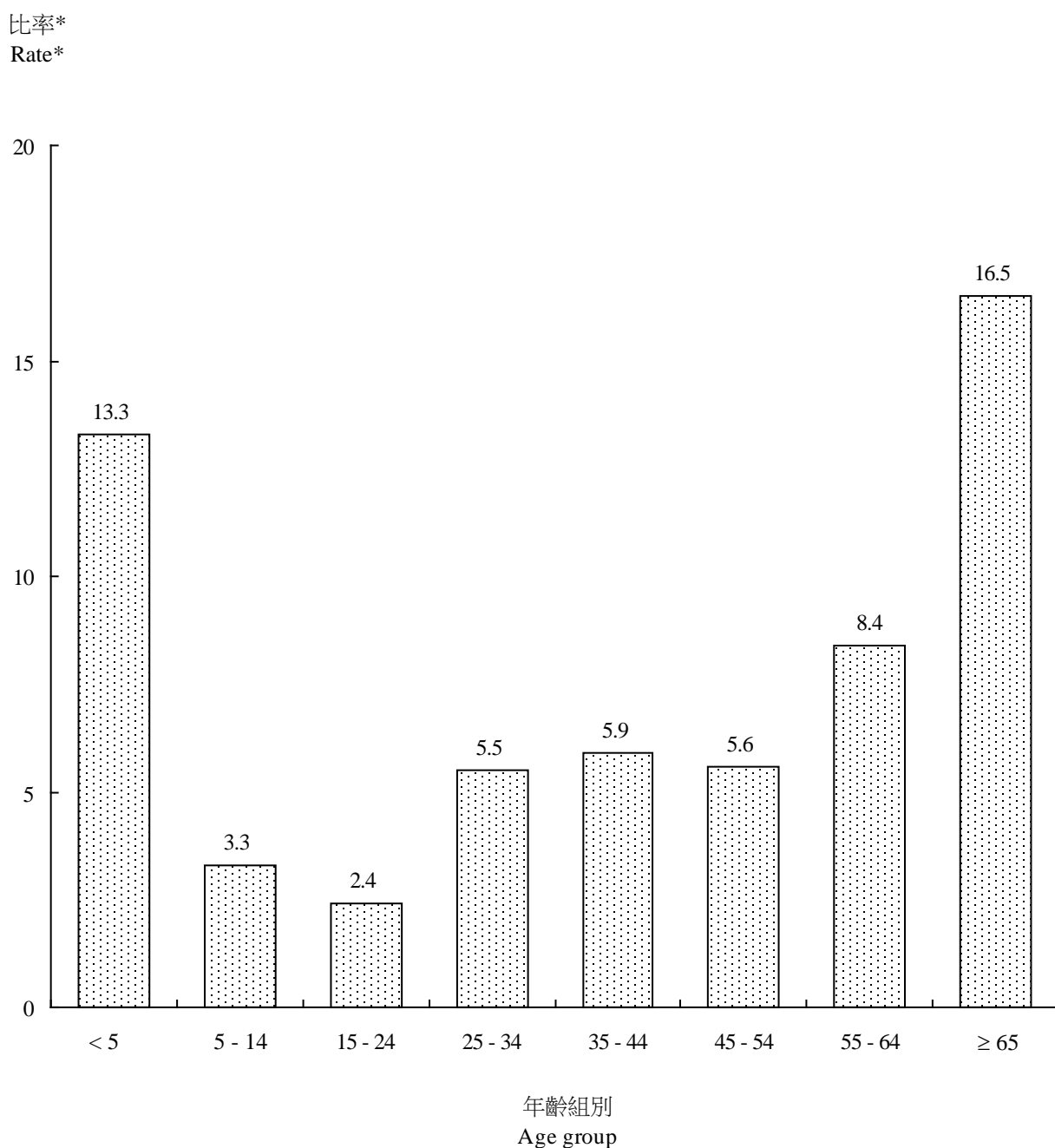
Hospital charges paid by in-patients

5.26 Hospital charges paid by an in-patient refer to the total amount paid to the hospital and the doctor concerned, including the amount covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer. Of those 139 700 admissions into private hospitals in Hong Kong, the overall median amount of hospital charges paid by in-patients was \$20,000. Of the 69 700 admissions during which the in-patients had undergone operation in operating theatre, the median amount of hospital charges was \$30,000, higher than that of \$15,000 paid by those in-patients who had not undergone operation in the hospitals. (Table 5.5)

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

5.27 For the 578 000 admissions of which the in-patients had to pay for the hospital charges (including admissions into HA hospitals and private hospitals), 20.0% or 115 800 admissions were partly or fully covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer. The corresponding percentage for those admissions into private hospitals was much higher, at 57.6%. Regarding the percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidised, 61.7% of those 115 800 admissions were fully covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer. (Table 5.6)

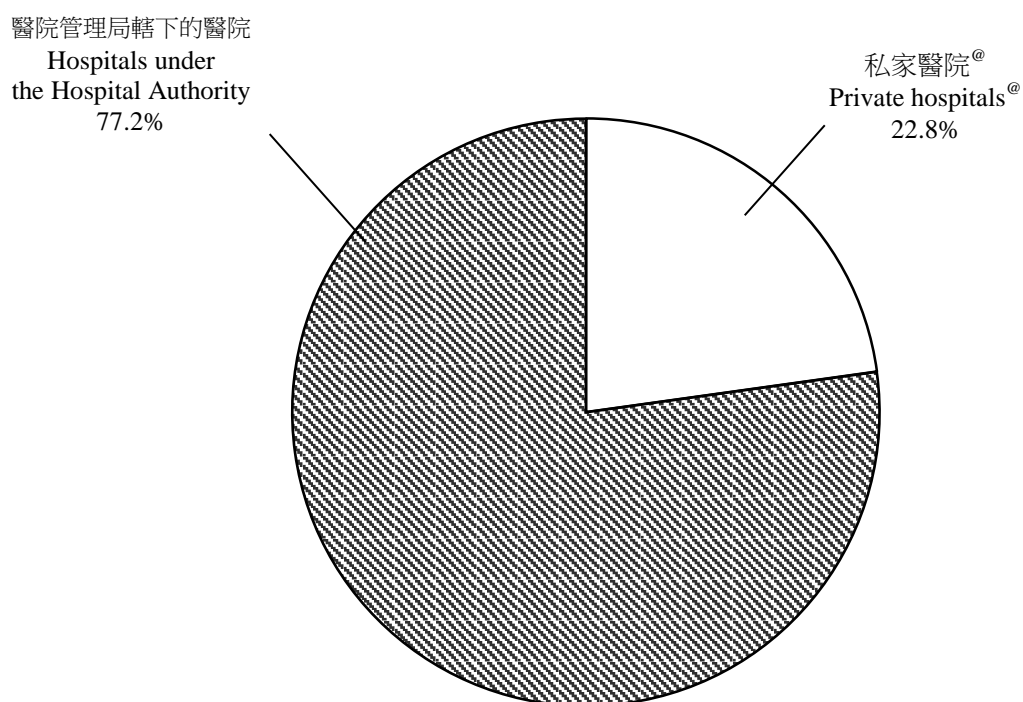
圖5.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士的比率
Chart 5.1 Rate of persons admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by age



註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

圖5.2 按入住醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院次數⁺的百分比分布
Chart 5.2 Percentage distribution of hospital admissions⁺ during the 12 months before enumeration by type of hospitals admitted



註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 12 個月內最近一次至最近三次入住醫院的資料。

Notes: ⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three admissions into hospitals by the persons concerned during the 12 months before enumeration.

[@] 包括在最近一次至最近三次入住香港以外地區的醫院的次數。

[@] Including admissions into hospitals outside Hong Kong in the last and up to the last three admissions.

表 5.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目
Table 5.1a In-patients admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 [@] Overall [@]		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	18.8	8.8	14.3	14.8	5.5	12.3	33.6	7.0	13.3
5 - 14	10.3	4.8	3.6	8.3	3.1	3.0	18.6	3.9	3.3
15 - 24	8.2	3.8	1.9	12.2	4.5	2.9	20.4	4.2	2.4
25 - 34	12.1	5.6	2.7	40.0	14.9	8.1	52.1	10.8	5.5
35 - 44	21.8	10.1	4.6	39.8	14.9	7.0	61.6	12.7	5.9
45 - 54	26.1	12.1	4.3	44.2	16.5	6.8	70.3	14.5	5.6
55 - 64	41.8	19.4	9.0	36.2	13.5	7.8	78.0	16.1	8.4
≥ 65	75.9	35.3	17.8	72.8	27.1	15.4	148.7	30.8	16.5
合計 [#] Overall [#]	215.1	100.0 (44.5)	6.6	268.2	100.0 (55.5)	7.7	483.3	100.0 (100.0)	7.2
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	56			49			53		

註釋：[@] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人(約 17 100 人)。

Notes: [@] Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 17 100 persons).

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的男性為例，14.3% 曾為住院病人。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 14.3% were in-patients.

括號內的數字顯示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。

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

表 5.1b 按經濟活動身分及在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院所屬類別劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.1b In-patients by economic activity status and type of hospitals admitted during the 12 months before enumeration

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院所屬類別 [#] Type of hospitals admitted during the 12 months before enumeration [#]						
	醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority		私家醫院 [@] Private hospitals [@]		合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	117.4	31.1	73.0	54.6	180.1	37.3	5.2
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	259.5	68.9	60.6	45.4	303.2	62.7	9.3
退休人士 Retired persons	142.4	37.8	21.4	16.0	156.4	32.4	14.7
料理家務者 Home-makers	50.7	13.5	15.9	11.9	62.4	12.9	8.4
學生 Students	29.6	7.8	16.6	12.5	42.3	8.7	3.4
其他 Others	36.8	9.8	6.7	5.0	42.2	8.7	19.3
合計 [^] Overall [^]	376.9	100.0 (78.0)	133.6	100.0 (27.6)	483.3	100.0	7.2

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

[@] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人(約 17 100 人)。

[@] Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 17 100 persons).

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，5.2%曾為住院病人。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 5.2% were in-patients.

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

[^] 括號內的數字顯示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在統計前 12 個月內曾經入住醫院管理局轄下的醫院、香港私家醫院及香港以外地區的醫院，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

[^] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients. These percentages do not sum to 100 as a person might have been admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority, private hospitals in Hong Kong and hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 5.1c 按住戶每月入息及統計前 12 個月內入住醫院所屬類別劃分的住院病人數目
 Table 5.1c In-patients by monthly household income and type of hospitals admitted during the 12 months before enumeration

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院所屬類別# Type of hospitals admitted during the 12 months before enumeration#								
	醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority			私家醫院® Private hospitals®			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數* No. of persons* (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	54.1	14.3	12.1	6.7	5.0	1.5	58.1	12.0	13.1
5,000 - 9,999	53.7	14.2	8.4	6.4	4.8	1.0	58.1	12.0	9.1
10,000 - 14,999	53.1	14.1	6.9	10.1	7.5	1.3	58.2	12.0	7.6
15,000 - 19,999	44.1	11.7	5.4	10.0	7.5	1.2	52.4	10.8	6.5
20,000 - 24,999	44.1	11.7	5.5	14.7	11.0	1.8	54.1	11.2	6.7
25,000 - 29,999	32.1	8.5	5.0	11.0	8.2	1.7	41.2	8.5	6.4
30,000 - 39,999	43.4	11.5	4.4	22.0	16.4	2.2	61.5	12.7	6.2
≥ 40,000	52.3	13.9	3.2	52.7	39.4	3.2	99.7	20.6	6.1
合計^ Overall^	376.9	100.0 (78.0)	5.6	133.6	100.0 (27.6)	2.0	483.3	100.0	7.2
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		18,100			33,600			21,400	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

@ 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人(約 17 100 人)。

* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有來自每月入息少於 \$5,000 的住戶的人士為例，13.1% 曾為住院病人。

^ 括號內的數字顯示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在統計前 12 個月內曾經入住醫院管理局轄下的醫院、香港私家醫院及香港以外地區的醫院，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

@ Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 17 100 persons).

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, 13.1% were in-patients.

^ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients. These percentages do not sum to 100 as a person might have been admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority, private hospitals in Hong Kong and hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 5.1d 按在統計前 12 個月內的入院次數*劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.1d In-patients by number of admissions* during the 12 months before enumeration

在統計前 12 個月內的入院次數* Number of admissions* during the 12 months before enumeration	人數@ No. of persons@ (‘000)	百分比 %
1	366.1	75.7
2	68.8	14.2
3	21.7	4.5
≥ 4	26.8	5.5
總計 Total	483.3	100.0

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

@ 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人(約 17 100 人)。

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

@ Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 17 100 persons).

表 5.1e 按年齡及在統計前 12 個月內的入院次數*劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.1e In-patients by age and number of admissions* during the 12 months before enumeration

年齡組別 Age group	在統計前 12 個月內的入院次數* Number of admissions* during the 12 months before enumeration					
	一次 Once		兩次及以上 Twice and more		合計# Overall#	
	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %
< 5	25.8	7.1	7.8	6.6	33.6	7.0
5 - 14	16.2	4.4	2.4	2.0	18.6	3.9
15 - 24	17.8	4.9	2.6	2.2	20.4	4.2
25 - 34	43.9	12.0	8.2	7.0	52.1	10.8
35 - 44	53.2	14.5	8.4	7.2	61.6	12.7
45 - 54	56.6	15.5	13.6	11.6	70.3	14.5
55 - 64	52.4	14.3	25.6	21.9	78.0	16.1
≥ 65	100.1	27.3	48.6	41.5	148.7	30.8
總計@ Total@	366.1	100.0 (75.7)	117.2	100.0 (24.3)	483.3	100.0 (100.0)
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	50		60		53	

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

包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人(約 17 100 人)。

@ 括號內的數字顯示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。

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

Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 17 100 persons).

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

表 5.1f 按是否享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障^⑥劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目
Table 5.1f In-patients admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals^⑥

是否享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障 ^⑥ Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals ^⑥	人數 [#] No. of persons [#] (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	76.8	15.9	6.0
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals	74.6	15.4	7.0
同時享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently	52.5	10.9	6.8
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two conditions	279.4	57.8	7.7
合計 Overall	483.3	100.0	7.2

註釋： * 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，6.0%曾為住院病人。

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

包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人(約 17 100 人)。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 6.0% were in-patients.

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

Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 17 100 persons).

表 5.1g 按有否患有慢性疾病劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目
Table 5.1g In-patients admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by whether had chronic health conditions

有否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病 Whether had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine	人數 [#] No. of persons [#] (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	283.5	58.6	15.0
沒有 No	199.9	41.4	4.1
合計 Overall	483.3	100.0	7.2

註釋：* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士為例，15.0% 曾為住院病人。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had chronic health conditions as told by practitioners of Western medicine, 15.0% were in-patients.

包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人(約 17 100 人)。

Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 17 100 persons).

表 5.2 按整體健康狀況的自我評估劃分的 15 歲及以上在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目
Table 5.2 In-patients aged 15 and over admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by self-perceived general health condition

整體健康狀況的自我評估 Self-perceived general health condition	人數 [#] No. of persons [#] (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
極好 Excellent	§	§	§
很好 Very good	24.7	5.7	5.1
好 Good	154.5	35.8	4.9
一般 Fair	187.2	43.4	9.2
差 Poor	63.7	14.8	27.5
合計 Overall	431.1	100.0	7.3

註釋： * 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有認為自己的整體健康狀況很好的 15 歲及以上人士為例，5.1% 曾為住院病人。

包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的 15 歲及以上住院病人 (約 14 100 人)。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 and over who perceived their general health condition as very good, 5.1% were in-patients.

Including in-patients aged 15 and over who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 14 100 persons).

表 5.3a 按每月就業收入及入住醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾住院的就業人士數目
Table 5.3a Employed persons who had been hospitalised during the 12 months before enumeration by monthly employment earnings and type of hospitals admitted

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院所屬類別# Type of hospitals admitted during the 12 months before enumeration#						
	醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority		私家醫院@ Private hospitals@		合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	3.7	3.4	§	§	4.3	2.5	4.6
5,000 - 9,999	31.0	28.2	10.1	14.2	39.0	22.7	4.9
10,000 - 14,999	31.7	28.7	13.0	18.3	42.8	25.0	4.5
15,000 - 19,999	16.1	14.6	11.1	15.6	25.7	15.0	4.9
20,000 - 29,999	17.6	16.0	17.7	24.9	33.2	19.3	6.1
≥ 30,000	10.0	9.1	18.6	26.1	26.6	15.5	6.6
合計+ Overall+	110.2	100.0 (64.3)	71.2	100.0 (41.5)	171.5	100.0	5.2
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	12,400		20,300		14,900		

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

@ 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的就業人士(約 6 100 人)。

* 在個別每月就業收入組別中佔所有就業人士的百分比。以所有每月就業收入少於\$5,000 的就業人士為例，4.6%曾住院。

+ 括號內的數字顯示在所有曾住院的就業人士中所佔的百分比。由於一名就業人士可在統計前 12 個月內曾經入住醫院管理局轄下的醫院、香港私家醫院及香港以外地區的醫院，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

@ Including employed persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 100 persons).

* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective monthly employment earnings groups. For example, among all employed persons with monthly employment earnings of less than \$5,000, 4.6% had been hospitalised.

+ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons who had been hospitalised. These percentages do not sum to 100 as an employed person might have been admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority, private hospitals in Hong Kong and hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration.

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

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 ^① No. of persons ^① ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造 Manufacturing	6.1	3.5	4.5
建造 Construction	14.2	8.3	4.3
進出口貿易及批發 Import/export trade and wholesale	21.5	12.5	4.9
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	28.5	16.6	4.5
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	22.7	13.2	4.8
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	37.5	21.8	5.3
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	39.8	23.2	6.9
其他 Others	1.4	0.8	6.3
合計 Overall	171.5	100.0	5.2

註釋：^① 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的就業人士(約 6 100 人)。

* 在個別行業類別中佔所有就業人士的百分比。以所有從事製造業的就業人士為例，4.5%曾住院。

Notes: ^① Including employed persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 100 persons).

* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all employed persons engaged in the manufacturing sector, 4.5% had been hospitalised.

表 5.3c 按職業組別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾住院的就業人士數目
Table 5.3c Employed persons who had been hospitalised during the 12 months before enumeration by occupation category

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 [@] No. of persons [@] (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	26.7	15.6	6.6
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	43.2	25.2	5.5
文員 Clerks	32.7	19.1	4.8
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	29.8	17.4	5.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	7.7	4.5	3.3
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11.3	6.6	6.3
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	19.8	11.6	4.5
其他 Others	§	§	§
合計 Overall	171.5	100.0	5.2

註釋：[@] 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的就業人士(約 6 100 人)。

* 在個別職業組別中佔所有就業人士的百分比。以所有身為經理及行政級人員的就業人士為例，6.6%曾住院。

Notes: [@] Including employed persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 6 100 persons).

* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all employed persons working as managers and administrators, 6.6% had been hospitalised.

表 5.4a 按入住的醫院病房類別及入住醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內的人住醫院次數⁺
Table 5.4a Admissions⁺ into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by type of wards admitted and type of hospitals admitted

入住的醫院病房類別 Type of wards admitted	入住醫院所屬類別 Type of hospitals admitted					
	醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority		私家醫院 [@] Private hospitals [@]		合計 Overall	
	次數 No. (’000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (’000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (’000)	百分比 %
頭等 First class	§	§	7.2	4.9	8.0	1.2
二等 Second class	1.7	0.3	19.6	13.2	21.3	3.3
普通 General ward	497.2	99.2	118.5	80.2	615.7	94.9
其他* Others*	1.7	0.3	2.5	1.7	4.1	0.6
總計 [#] Total [#]	501.3	100.0 (77.2)	147.7	100.0 (22.8)	649.0	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 12 個月內最近一次至最近三次入住醫院的資料。

[@] 包括在最近一次至最近三次中約 8 000 次入住香港以外地區醫院的次數。

* 其他包括半私家病房及深切治療部。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院的次數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three admissions into hospitals by the persons concerned during the 12 months before enumeration.

[@] Including around 8 000 admissions into hospitals outside Hong Kong in the last and up to the last three admissions.

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

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentage in respect of all admissions into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 5.4b 按住院期間[#]及住院病人曾否在手術室接受手術劃分的在統計前 12 個月內
的入住醫院次數⁺

Table 5.4b Admissions⁺ into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by
duration of stay in hospital[#] and whether in-patients had operation
performed in operating theatre

住院期間 [#] (日數) Duration of stay in hospital [#] (days)	住院病人曾否在手術室接受手術 Whether in-patients had operation performed in operating theatre					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		合計 [@] Overall [@]	
	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
1*	14.3	7.6	55.5	12.0	69.8	10.8
2	47.3	25.2	98.1	21.3	145.4	22.4
3	28.3	15.1	89.2	19.3	117.5	18.1
4	24.2	12.9	81.3	17.6	105.5	16.3
5	16.2	8.6	33.0	7.1	49.2	7.6
6	13.0	6.9	21.1	4.6	34.0	5.2
7 -13	26.5	14.1	51.5	11.2	78.0	12.0
≥ 14	17.8	9.5	31.8	6.9	49.6	7.6
總計 [^] Total [^]	187.6	100.0 (28.9)	461.4	100.0 (71.1)	649.0	100.0 (100.0)
住院期間中位數 (日數) Median duration of stay in hospital (days)	4		3		3	

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 12 個月內最近一次至最近三次入住醫院的資料。

[#] 「住院期間」是指在同一次入院逗留於醫院的整段時間。

[@] 包括在最近一次至最近三次中約 8 000 次入住香港以外地區醫院的次數。

* 指住院病人沒有在醫院留宿。

[^] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院的次數中所佔的百分比。

Notes: ⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three admissions into hospitals by the persons concerned during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] “Duration of stay in hospital” referred to the total length of stay in the hospital for the same admission.

[@] Including around 8 000 admissions into hospitals outside Hong Kong in the last and up to the last three admissions.

* Referring to those in-patients not staying overnight in hospitals.

[^] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all admissions into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration

表 5.5 按住院病人所支付的住院費用及住院病人曾否在手術室接受手術劃分的在統計前 12 個月內入住香港私家醫院的次數⁺
Table 5.5 Admissions⁺ into private hospitals in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration by amount of hospital charges paid by in-patients and whether in-patients had operation performed in operating theatre

住院病人所支付的住院費用 [@] (港元) Hospital charges paid by in-patients [@] (HK\$)	住院病人曾否在手術室接受手術 Whether in-patients had operation performed in operating theatre					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		合計 [^] Overall [^]	
	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
已知 Known	52.0	74.6	51.4	73.4	103.3	74.0
< 5,000	4.2	6.0	7.4	10.5	11.6	8.3
5,000 - 9,999	2.1	3.0	8.2	11.7	10.3	7.4
10,000 - 19,999	9.8	14.0	16.2	23.2	26.0	18.6
20,000 - 29,999	8.0	11.5	9.0	12.9	17.0	12.2
30,000 - 39,999	6.5	9.3	7.5	10.7	14.0	10.0
≥40,000	21.3	30.6	3.1	4.5	24.5	17.5
不詳 Unknown	17.7	25.4	18.6	26.6	36.4	26.0
總計* Total*	69.7	100.0 (49.9)	70.0	100.0 (50.1)	139.7	100.0 (100.0)
住院費用中位數 [#] (港元) Median amount of hospital charges [#] (HK\$)	30,000		15,000		20,000	

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 12 個月內最近一次至最近三次入住醫院的資料。

Notes: ⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three admissions into hospitals by the persons concerned during the 12 months before enumeration.

[^] 不包括入住香港以外地區的醫院的次數。

[^] Excluding admissions into hospitals outside Hong Kong.

[@] 包括由醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼的金額。

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

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內入住私家醫院的次數中所佔的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all admissions into private hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] 撇除那些所支付住院費用不詳的住院次數。

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

表 5.6 按住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 / 該些補貼或津貼佔住院費用的百分比及入住醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內需要支付住院費用的入住醫院次數⁺
Table 5.6 Admissions⁺ into hospitals with hospital charges during the 12 months before enumeration by whether hospital charges were covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer / percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidised and type of hospitals admitted

住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 / 該些補貼或津貼佔住院費用的百分比 Whether hospital charges were covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer / percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidised	入住醫院所屬類別 Type of hospitals admitted					
	醫院管理局轄下的醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority		私家醫院 [@] Private hospitals [@]		合計 Overall	
	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比* %*	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比* %*	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比* %*
是 Yes	30.7	7.1	85.1	57.6	115.8	20.0
< 50%	\$	(\$)	3.7	(4.4)	4.3	(3.7)
50% - < 100%	4.0	(13.1)	13.8	(16.3)	17.9	(15.4)
100%	18.5	(60.3)	53.0	(62.3)	71.5	(61.7)
不詳 Unknown	7.5	(24.6)	14.5	(17.1)	22.1	(19.1)
否 No	399.6	92.9	62.6	42.4	462.2	80.0
總計 Total	430.3	100.0	147.7	100.0	578.0	100.0

註釋：⁺ 根據有關人士在統計前 12 個月內最近一次至最近三次入住醫院的資料。

Notes: ⁺ Based on the last and up to the last three admissions into hospitals by the persons concerned during the 12 months before enumeration.

[@] 包括在最近一次至最近三次中約 8 000 次入住香港以外地區醫院的次數。

[@] Including around 8 000 admissions into hospitals outside Hong Kong in the last and up to the last three admissions.

* 括號內的數字顯示在個別入住的醫院所屬類別中，在所有獲得醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼住院費用的入住醫院次數中所佔的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all admissions with hospital charges covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer in the respective types of hospitals admitted.

6 接受牙醫診治情況 Dental consultation

6.1 所有人士均被問及有否定期檢查牙齒及在統計前 12 個月內使用牙醫服務的情況，包括在香港及以外地區牙科診所接受的牙醫檢查及 / 或診治。

有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士

6.2 根據統計調查的結果，1 956 700 人有定期接受牙齒檢查，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 29.0%。（表 6.1a）

6.3 在該 1 956 700 名人士中，60.6% 每隔 1 年至少於 2 年檢查牙齒一次及 31.4% 每隔 6 個月至少於 1 年檢查牙齒一次。（表 6.1b）

年齡及性別

6.4 在該 1 956 700 名有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中，20.6% 年齡介乎 45-54 歲；18.8% 年齡為 15 歲以下及 17.3% 年齡介乎 35-44 歲。15 歲以下的兒童有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率最高 (45.3%)，這可能是由於他們大部分都享有學童牙科保健服務。其次是 35-44 歲的人士 (32.5%) 及 45-54 歲人士 (32.2%)。（圖 6.1 及表 6.1a）

6.5 在該 1 956 700 名人士中，53.2% 為女性及 46.8% 為男性。女性有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率為 30.0%，而男性的比率則為 28.0%。（表 6.1a）

經濟活動身分

6.6 按經濟活動身分分析，在該 1 956 700 名人士中，53.1% 為從事經濟活動人士，而 46.9% 為非從事經濟活動人士。學生有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率最高，為 42.0%。（表 6.1c）

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

Persons who had regular teeth check-up

6.2 It was estimated that 1 956 700 persons had their teeth regularly checked up, constituting 29.0% of the total population covered in the survey. (Table 6.1a)

6.3 Of those 1 956 700 persons, 60.6% had their teeth checked up once a year to less than 2 years and 31.4%, once every 6 months to less than a year. (Table 6.1b)

Age and sex

6.4 Of the 1 956 700 persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 20.6% were aged 45-54; 18.8% were aged below 15 and 17.3% were aged 35-44. The rate of persons having their teeth regularly checked up was the highest for children aged below 15 (45.3%), probably because a substantial proportion of them were eligible for the School Dental Care Service. This was followed by persons aged 35-44 (32.5%) and those aged 45-54 (32.2%). (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1a)

6.5 53.2% of those 1 956 700 persons were females and 46.8% were males. The rate of females having their teeth regularly checked up was 30.0%, as against 28.0% for males. (Table 6.1a)

Economic activity status

6.6 Analysed by economic activity status, 53.1% of those 1 956 700 persons were economically active and 46.9% were economically inactive. Students had the highest rate of having their teeth regularly checked up, at 42.0%. (Table 6.1c)

住戶每月入息

6.7 在該 1 956 700 名有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中，36.6%來自每月入息為\$40,000 及以上的住戶。另一方面，有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的比率隨着其住戶每月入息增加而上升；由住戶每月入息少於\$5,000 的人士的 15.1%至住戶每月入息為\$40,000 及以上的 43.9%。(表 6.1d)

在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士

6.8 約 2 052 100 名人士在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙齒檢查或診治，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 30.5%。(表 6.2a)

有否定期檢查牙齒

6.9 在該 2 052 100 名人士中，1 709 200 人(83.3%)有定期接受牙齒檢查。有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士接受牙醫診治的比率(87.4%)較沒有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的相應比率(7.2%)明顯為高。(表 6.2a)

年齡及性別

6.10 在該 2 052 100 名人士中，20.5%年齡介乎 45-54 歲；17.3%年齡為 15 歲以下及 16.6%年齡介乎 35-44 歲。15 歲以下的兒童接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 43.5%。其次是年齡介乎 45-54 歲及 35-44 歲的人士，分別為 33.6%和 32.5%。(圖 6.2 及表 6.2b)

6.11 在該 2 052 100 名人士中，53.8%為女性及 46.2%為男性。一般而言，女性接受牙醫診治的比率較男性略高。女性接受牙醫診治的整體比率為 31.8%，而男性則為 29.0%。(表 6.2b)

Monthly household income

6.7 Of the 1 956 700 persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 36.6% were from households with a monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. On the other hand, the rate of persons having their teeth regularly checked up increased with their monthly household income, from 15.1% for those with monthly household income of less than \$5,000 to 43.9% for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. (Table 6.1d)

Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration

6.8 Some 2 052 100 persons had their teeth checked or treated during the 12 months before enumeration, constituting 30.5% of the total population covered in the survey. (Table 6.2a)

Whether had regular teeth check-up

6.9 Of those 2 052 100 persons, 1 709 200 persons (83.3%) had regular teeth check-up. The dental consultation rate for those who had their teeth regularly checked up (87.4%) was much higher than the rate for those who did not have their teeth regularly checked up (7.2%). (Table 6.2a)

Age and sex

6.10 Of those 2 052 100 persons, 20.5% were aged 45-54, 17.3% were aged below 15 and 16.6% were aged 35-44. Children aged below 15 had the highest dental consultation rate of 43.5%, followed by persons aged 45-54 and aged 35-44 at 33.6% and 32.5% respectively. (Chart 6.2 and Table 6.2b)

6.11 53.8% of those 2 052 100 persons were females and 46.2% were males. Generally speaking, females had a slightly higher dental consultation rate than males. The overall dental consultation rate for females was 31.8%, as against 29.0% for males. (Table 6.2b)

經濟活動身分

6.12 在該 2 052 100 名人士中，52.0% 為從事經濟活動人士。其餘 48.0% 為非從事經濟活動人士，包括 25.1% 為學生，11.6% 為退休人士及 10.4% 為料理家務者。學生接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 41.5%，其次為從事經濟活動人士(30.7%)。(表 6.2c)

Economic activity status

6.12 52.0% of those 2 052 100 persons were economically active. The remaining 48.0% were economically inactive, with 25.1% being students; 11.6%, retired persons and 10.4%, home-makers. The dental consultation rate was the highest for students, at 41.5%, followed by economically active persons (30.7%). (Table 6.2c)

住戶每月入息

6.13 在該 2 052 100 名在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士中，33.4% 來自每月入息為 \$40,000 及以上的住戶。接受牙醫診治的人士的比率隨着其住戶每月入息增加而上升。住戶每月入息少於 \$5,000 的人士接受牙醫診治的比率為 19.6%，此比率隨住戶每月入息上升至 \$40,000 及以上人士的 42.0%。(表 6.2d)

Monthly household income

6.13 Of the 2 052 100 persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration, 33.4% were from households with a monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. The dental consultation rate of persons increased with their monthly household income. The dental consultation rate was 19.6% for those with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, which increased to 42.0% for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. (Table 6.2d)

接受牙醫診治次數

6.14 在該 2 052 100 名人士中，大部分 (85.7%) 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受一次牙醫診治。另 8.5% 曾接受兩次牙醫診治及 5.8% 曾接受三次及以上牙醫診治。他們在統計前 12 個月內接受牙醫診治的平均次數為 1.3。(表 6.2e)

Number of dental consultations

6.14 The majority (85.7%) of those 2 052 100 persons had made one dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration, while 8.5% had two and 5.8% had three and over. The average number of dental consultations made by those persons during the 12 months before enumeration was 1.3. (Table 6.2e)

有否醫療福利及醫療保險

6.15 在該 2 052 100 名人士中，27.2% 只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利；19.2% 只受個人購買的醫療保險保障；另 19.0% 同時享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障；及 34.6% 兩者皆沒有。同時享有兩方面醫療保障的人士接受牙醫診治的比率最高，達 50.9%。(表 6.2f)

Whether had medical benefits and medical insurance

6.15 Among those 2 052 100 persons, 27.2% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies; 19.2%, only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals; another 19.0%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently; and 34.6%, neither of the two conditions. Persons who had both kinds of medical protection had the highest dental consultation rate, at 50.9%. (Table 6.2f)

統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治的情況

6.16 統計調查亦搜集了該 2 052 100 名人士在統計前 12 個月內最後一次接受牙醫診治的情況的資料。

所求診的牙科診所類別

6.17 在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治中，到香港私家牙科診所求診的佔 66.4%。另外，政府牙科診所佔 27.5% 及其他類別的牙科診所佔 6.1%。政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所，而其他牙科診所則包括菲臘親王牙科醫院、慈善團體或大專院校在香港的牙科診所、及在香港以外地區的牙科診所。(圖 6.3 及表 6.2g)

6.18 再按經濟活動身分分析，大部分 (59.6%) 學生統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治是在政府牙科診所，尤其是衛生署轄下的學童牙科診所。至於從事經濟活動人士，在最後一次接受牙醫診治中，80.1% 是向香港私家牙科診所求診。(表 6.2g)

所接受的主要牙科診療類別

6.19 就該 2 052 100 名在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士而言，他們在最後一次接受牙醫診治中，有 76.5% 「洗牙」；69.5% 接受「牙齒檢查」；及 13.1% 「補牙」。(表 6.2h)

6.20 再按年齡組別分析，在 15 歲以下的兒童的最後一次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔很大比例(86.2%)。「洗牙」則相對地在年齡介乎 25-44 歲的人士中較普遍，佔該年齡組別中在統計前最後一次牙醫診治的約 86%。至於年齡在 65 歲及以上的長者，他們所接受的牙科診療類別普遍仍為「洗牙」(52.7%)及「牙齒檢查」(52.5%)，但接受「脫牙」、「鑲牙」及其他牙科診療的比例亦相對上較其他年齡組別為高。(表 6.2h)

The last dental consultation made before enumeration

6.16 Information on the last dental consultation made during the 12 months before enumeration by those 2 052 100 persons was also collected in the survey.

Type of dental clinics attended

6.17 66.4% of the last dental consultations made before enumeration were at private dental clinics in Hong Kong. Another 27.5% were made at Government dental clinics and 6.1% at other types of dental clinics. Government dental clinics refer to dental clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority, while other dental clinics include Prince Philip Dental Hospital, dental clinics of charitable organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong, and dental clinics outside Hong Kong. (Chart 6.3 and Table 6.2g)

6.18 Further analysed by economic activity status, the majority (59.6%) of students had their last dental consultations before enumeration made in Government dental clinics, in particular the Student Dental Clinics under the Department of Health. For economically active persons, 80.1% had their last consultations made in private dental clinics in Hong Kong. (Table 6.2g)

Major type of dental treatment received

6.19 Of all the last consultations made by the 2 052 100 persons who had dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration, 76.5% were for “scaling and polishing”; 69.5% for “teeth check-up”; and 13.1% for “filling”. (Table 6.2h)

6.20 Further analysed by age group, a large proportion (86.2%) of children aged below 15 had “teeth check-up” in their last dental consultation. “Scaling and polishing” was relatively more common for persons aged 25-44, constituting about 86% of the last consultation before enumeration made by persons in this age group. For older persons aged 65 and over, the common types of dental treatment were still “scaling and polishing” (52.7%) and “teeth check-up” (52.5%), but “extraction of teeth”, “prosthesis treatment” and other dental treatments also comprised relatively larger proportions compared to other age groups. (Table 6.2h)

*診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼**Whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer*

6.21 在 1 413 600 次向非政府牙科診所求診的在統計前 12 個月內最後一次接受牙醫診治中，9.9% 的就醫次數的診金是全部或部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼。（表 6.3a）

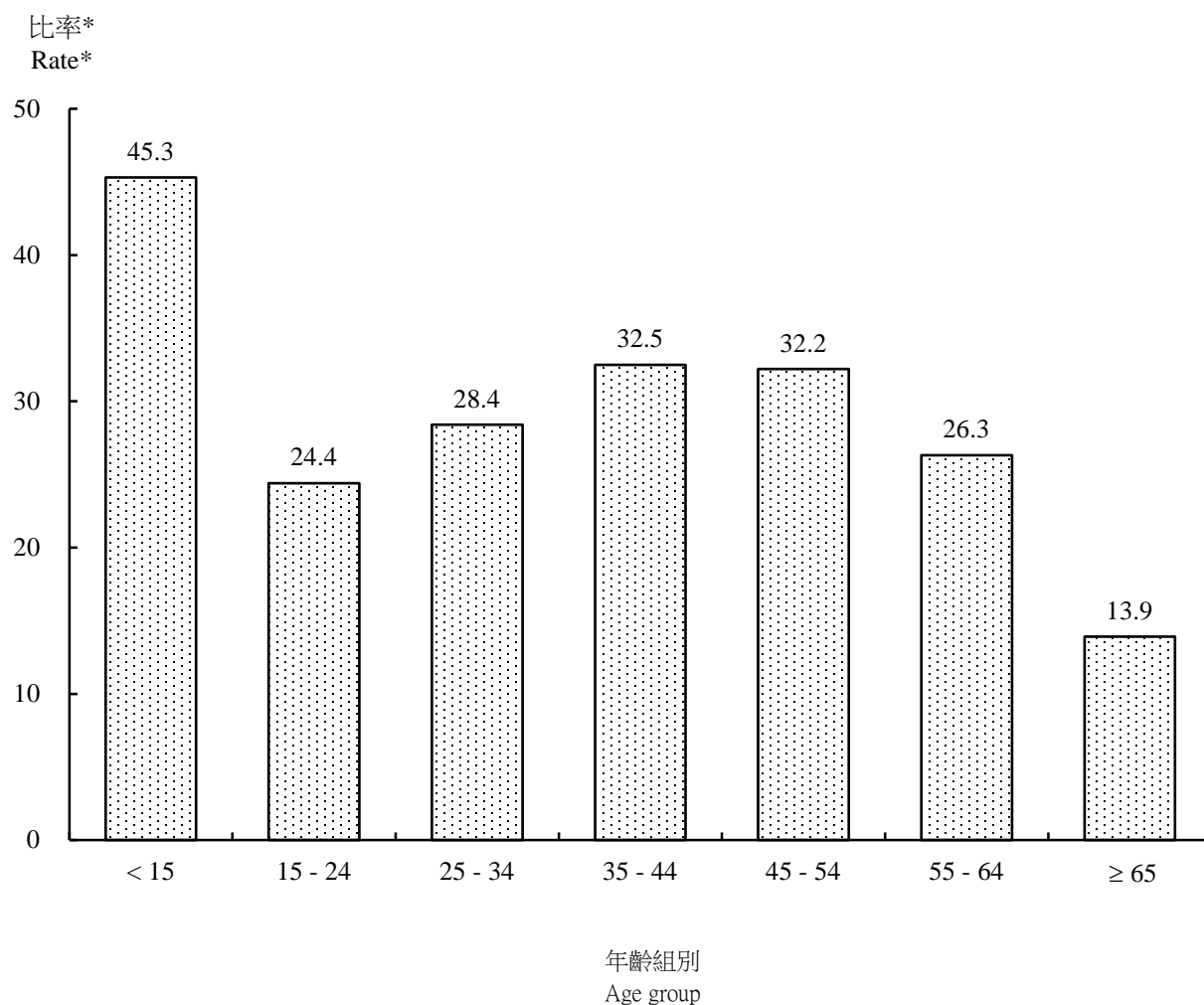
6.21 Of the 1 413 600 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics during the 12 months before enumeration, 9.9% had the consultation fee fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer. (Table 6.3a)

*診金淨額**Net consultation fee*

6.22 「診金淨額」是指支付給非政府牙科診所的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及 / 或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用。在 1 413 600 次向非政府牙科診所求診的最後一次接受牙醫診治中，23.1% 的診金淨額介乎 \$300 與 \$399 之間。撇除那些診金款額不詳的接受牙醫診治次數，在非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的每次診金淨額中位數為 \$400。（表 6.3b）

6.22 “Net consultation fee” refers to the net payment in respect of the last dental consultation made in a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company. Of the 1 413 600 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics, 23.1% were with a net consultation fee between \$300 and \$399. Excluding consultations of which the fee was unknown, the median net consultation fee per dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics was \$400. (Table 6.3b)

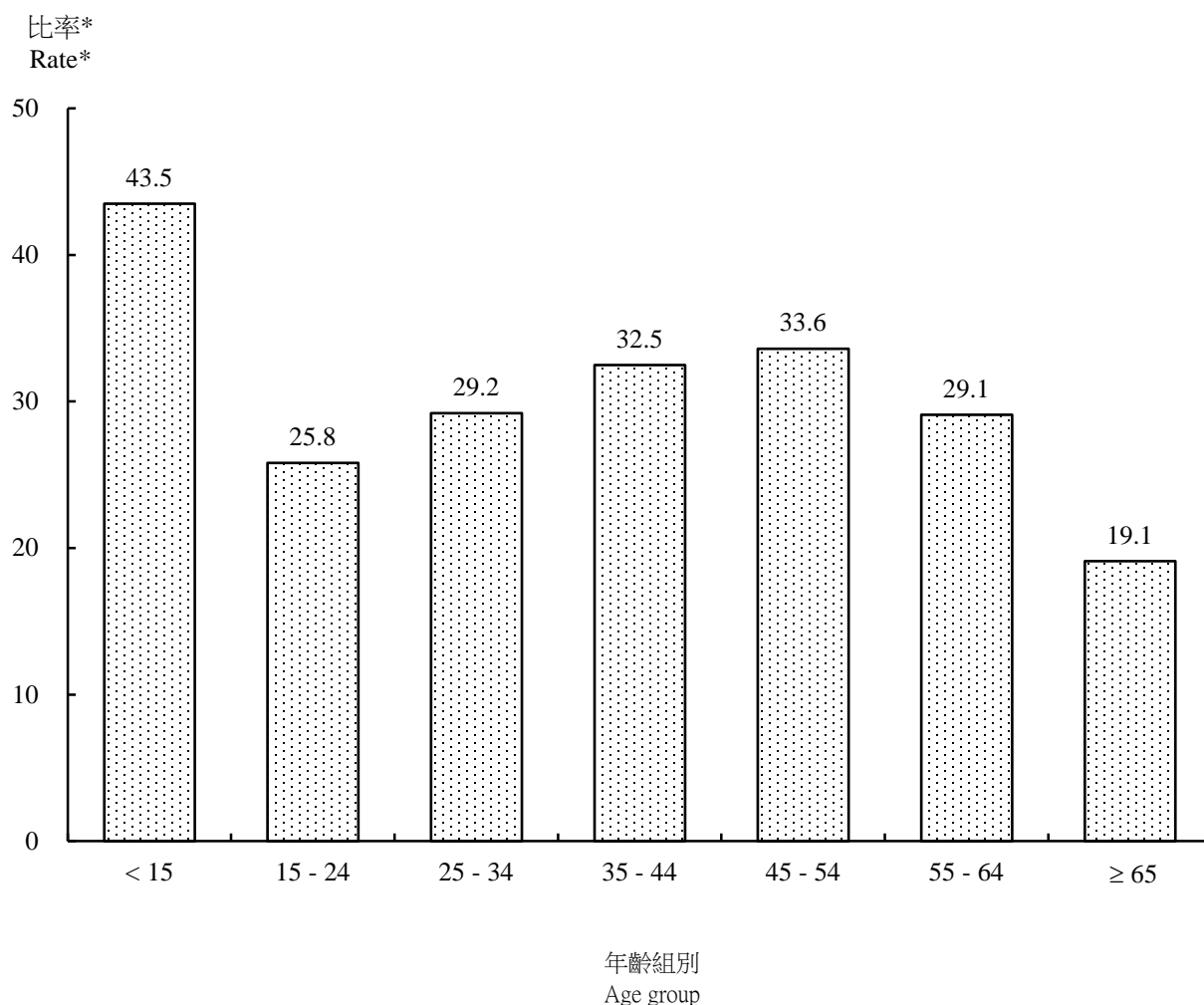
圖6.1 按年齡劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的比率
Chart 6.1 Rate of persons who had their teeth regularly checked up by age



註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

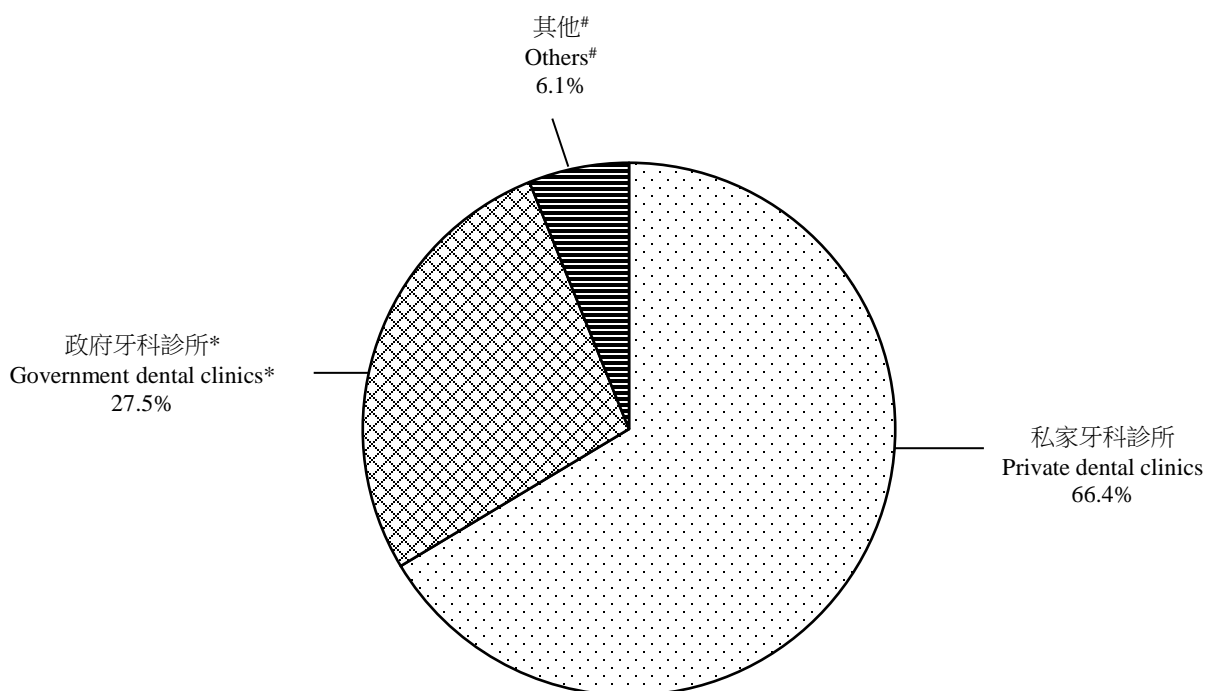
圖6.2 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士的比率
Chart 6.2 Rate of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by age



註釋：* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

圖6.3 按統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士的百分比分布
Chart 6.3 Percentage distribution of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration



註釋：* 政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所。

包括菲臘親王牙科醫院、慈善團體或大專院校在香港的牙科診所、及在香港以外地區的牙科診所。

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

Including Prince Philip Dental Hospital, dental clinics of charitable organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong, and dental clinics outside Hong Kong.

表 6.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士數目
Table 6.1a Persons who had their teeth regularly checked up by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 ⁺ Overall ⁺		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 15	193.0	21.1	45.8	175.6	16.9	44.7	368.6	18.8	45.3
15 - 24	96.5	10.5	22.2	111.0	10.7	26.7	207.5	10.6	24.4
25 - 34	109.1	11.9	24.3	158.6	15.2	32.2	267.7	13.7	28.4
35 - 44	142.9	15.6	30.3	196.4	18.9	34.3	339.2	17.3	32.5
45 - 54	194.4	21.2	32.4	208.9	20.1	32.0	403.3	20.6	32.2
55 - 64	119.8	13.1	25.7	125.1	12.0	26.8	245.0	12.5	26.3
≥ 65	60.0	6.6	14.1	65.3	6.3	13.8	125.3	6.4	13.9
合計 [#] Overall [#]	915.8	100.0 (46.8)	28.0	1 040.9	100.0 (53.2)	30.0	1 956.7	100.0 (100.0)	29.0

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 15 歲以下的男性為例，45.8% 有定期接受牙齒檢查。

括號內的數字顯示在所有有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中所佔的百分比。

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

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 45.8% had their teeth regularly checked up.

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

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

定期接受牙齒檢查的相距時間 Time interval of regular teeth check-up	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ ('000)	百分比 %
少於 6 個月 Less than 6 months	73.4	3.8
6 個月至少於 1 年 6 months to less than 1 year	613.8	31.4
1 年至少於 2 年 1 year to less than 2 years	1 185.4	60.6
2 年及以上 2 years and over	84.1	4.3
總計 Total	1 956.7	100.0

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士。

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

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

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 [#] Economically active [#]	1 038.5	53.1	29.9
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	918.2	46.9	28.2
學生 <i>Students</i>	520.9	26.6	42.0
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	187.8	9.6	25.3
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	196.5	10.0	18.5
其他 <i>Others</i>	13.0	0.7	5.9
合計 Overall	1 956.7	100.0	29.0

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，29.9%有定期接受牙齒檢查。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

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

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 29.9% had their teeth regularly checked up.

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

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

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	67.2	3.4	15.1
5,000 - 9,999	108.9	5.6	17.0
10,000 - 14,999	171.4	8.8	22.4
15,000 - 19,999	181.6	9.3	22.4
20,000 - 24,999	204.7	10.5	25.5
25,000 - 29,999	172.3	8.8	26.7
30,000 - 39,999	334.9	17.1	33.6
≥ 40,000	715.7	36.6	43.9
合計 Overall	1 956.7	100.0	29.0
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		32,200	

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士。

* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有來自每月入息少於\$5,000的住戶的人士為例，15.1%有定期接受牙齒檢查。

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

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons from households with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, 15.1% had their teeth regularly checked up.

表 6.2a 按是否有定期接受牙齒檢查劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2a Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by whether had their teeth regularly checked up

是否有定期接受牙齒檢查 Whether had teeth regularly checked up	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
是 Yes	1 709.2	83.3	87.4
否 No	342.9	16.7	7.2
合計 Overall	2 052.1	100.0	30.5

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士為例，87.4%在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

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

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 87.4% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 6.2b 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2b Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 ⁺ Overall ⁺		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 15	184.3	19.4	43.8	169.8	15.4	43.2	354.2	17.3	43.5
15 - 24	97.0	10.2	22.4	122.3	11.1	29.4	219.3	10.7	25.8
25 - 34	114.8	12.1	25.5	160.6	14.6	32.6	275.4	13.4	29.2
35 - 44	144.6	15.2	30.6	195.4	17.7	34.1	339.9	16.6	32.5
45 - 54	195.0	20.5	32.5	225.4	20.4	34.5	420.4	20.5	33.6
55 - 64	131.2	13.8	28.1	140.3	12.7	30.0	271.5	13.2	29.1
≥ 65	81.9	8.6	19.2	89.4	8.1	18.9	171.3	8.3	19.1
合計 [#] Overall [#]	948.8	100.0 (46.2)	29.0	1 103.3	100.0 (53.8)	31.8	2 052.1	100.0 (100.0)	30.5

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 15 歲以下的男性為例，43.8% 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

[#] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士中所佔的百分比。

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

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 43.8% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 6.2c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
 Table 6.2c Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 [#] Economically active [#]	1 067.2	52.0	30.7
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	984.9	48.0	30.2
學生 Students	514.9	25.1	41.5
料理家務者 Home-makers	212.4	10.4	28.7
退休人士 Retired persons	238.3	11.6	22.4
其他 Others	19.3	0.9	8.8
合計 Overall	2 052.1	100.0	30.5

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，30.7%在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

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

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 30.7% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

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

表 6.2d 按住戶每月入息劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2d Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	87.3	4.3	19.6
5,000 - 9,999	135.8	6.6	21.2
10,000 - 14,999	186.9	9.1	24.5
15,000 - 19,999	205.4	10.0	25.3
20,000 - 24,999	231.6	11.3	28.9
25,000 - 29,999	186.5	9.1	28.9
30,000 - 39,999	333.3	16.2	33.4
≥ 40,000	685.3	33.4	42.0
合計 Overall	2 052.1	100.0	30.5
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		29,800	

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有來自每月入息少於 \$5,000 的住戶的人士為例，19.6% 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

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

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, 19.6% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 6.2e 按在統計前 12 個月內的接受牙醫診治次數劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2e Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by number of dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration

在統計前 12 個月內的接受牙醫診治次數 Number of dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 %
1	1 759.3	85.7
2	174.7	8.5
≥ 3	118.1	5.8
總計 Total	2 052.1	100.0
接受牙醫診治的平均次數 Average number of dental consultations	1.3	

註釋：⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

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

表 6.2f 按是否享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障^⑥劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2f Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals^⑥

是否享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障 ^⑥ Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals ^⑥	人數 ⁺ No. of persons ⁺ (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	558.7	27.2	43.5
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals	393.7	19.2	36.8
同時享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently	390.6	19.0	50.9
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two conditions	709.1	34.6	19.6
合計 Overall	2 052.1	100.0	30.5

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

⁺ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士。

^{*} 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，43.5%在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

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

⁺ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong.

^{*} As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 43.5% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 6.2g 按經濟活動身分及統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
 Table 6.2g Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status and type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別 Type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration							
	政府牙科診所* Government dental clinics*		私家牙科診所 Private dental clinics		其他^ Others^		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘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 %
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	155.6	14.6	855.0	80.1	56.7	5.3	1 067.2	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	408.9	41.5	508.0	51.6	68.0	6.9	984.9	100.0
學生 Students	306.7	59.6	188.0	36.5	20.2	3.9	514.9	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	59.7	25.1	148.7	62.4	29.8	12.5	238.3	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	40.1	18.9	156.2	73.5	16.1	7.6	212.4	100.0
其他 Others	2.4	12.3	15.0	77.9	1.9	9.9	19.3	100.0
合計 Overall	564.5	27.5	1 363.0	66.4	124.6	6.1	2 052.1	100.0

註釋：* 政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所。

^ 包括在菲臘親王牙科醫院、慈善團體或大專院校在香港的牙科診所、及在香港以外地區的牙科診所(約 74 000 名)接受牙醫診治的人士。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

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

^ Including persons who had dental consultation at Prince Philip Dental Hospital, dental clinics of charitable organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong, and dental clinics outside Hong Kong (around 74 000 persons),.

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 6.2h 按統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙科診療類別及年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目
Table 6.2h Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation before enumeration and age

在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙科診療類別*	年齡組別 [#] Age group [#]							合計 ⁺ Overall ⁺
	< 15	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	
Major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
洗牙 Scaling and polishing	239.6 (67.7%)	176.5 (80.5%)	236.7 (85.9%)	291.1 (85.6%)	341.2 (81.1%)	194.4 (71.6%)	90.2 (52.7%)	1 569.7 (76.5%)
牙齒檢查 Teeth check-up	305.2 (86.2%)	148.1 (67.5%)	188.5 (68.4%)	240.7 (70.8%)	284.1 (67.6%)	169.2 (62.3%)	89.9 (52.5%)	1 425.7 (69.5%)
補牙 Filling	46.6 (13.2%)	23.3 (10.6%)	31.4 (11.4%)	35.0 (10.3%)	58.7 (14.0%)	46.6 (17.2%)	26.9 (15.7%)	268.5 (13.1%)
脫牙 Extraction of teeth	13.1 (3.7%)	9.3 (4.2%)	14.2 (5.2%)	16.6 (4.9%)	31.1 (7.4%)	26.3 (9.7%)	26.3 (15.4%)	136.9 (6.7%)
鑲牙 Prosthesis treatment	§ (§)	1.4 (0.6%)	1.2 (0.4%)	1.8 (0.5%)	12.3 (2.9%)	13.5 (5.0%)	26.0 (15.2%)	56.5 (2.8%)
其他 Others	10.0 (2.8%)	15.4 (7.0%)	11.8 (4.3%)	11.7 (3.4%)	18.2 (4.3%)	20.9 (7.7%)	24.6 (14.4%)	112.6 (5.5%)
合計 Overall	354.2	219.3	275.4	339.9	420.4	271.5	171.3	2 052.1

註釋：* 可選擇多項答案。

+ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士(約 74 000 名)。

括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別中佔所有在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治人士的百分比。

Notes : * Multiple answers were allowed.

+ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong (around 74 000 persons).

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration in the respective age groups.

表 6.3a 按診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼劃分的在統計前 12 個月內最後一次在香港非政府牙科診所[◎]接受牙醫診治的次數

Table 6.3a Last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong[◎] during the 12 months before enumeration by whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 Whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer	牙醫診治次數 No. of dental consultations ('000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	139.8	9.9
全部由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Fully covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	95.6	6.8
部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	44.1	3.1
否 No	1 144.3	81.0
不適用(免診金) Not applicable (free of charge)	66.4	4.7
不知道 Did not know	63.2	4.5
總計 Total	1 413.6	100.0

註釋：[◎] 包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校在香港的牙科診所。

Note: [◎] Including Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong.

表 6.3b 按診金淨額劃分的在統計前 12 個月內最後一次在香港非政府牙科診所接受[@]牙醫診治的次數
Table 6.3b Last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong[@] during the 12 months before enumeration by net consultation fee

診金淨額*(港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	牙醫診治次數 No. of dental consultation (‘000)	百分比 %
0	162.6	11.5
1 - 199	71.3	5.0
200 - 299	113.3	8.0
300 - 399	326.1	23.1
400 - 499	199.1	14.1
500 - 599	161.4	11.4
600 - 999	117.4	8.3
1,000 - 1,999	94.0	6.6
≥ 2,000	105.3	7.5
不詳 Unknown	63.2	4.5
總計 Total	1 413.6	100.0
診金淨額中位數 [#] (港元) Median net consultation fee [#] (HK\$)		400

註釋：[@] 包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校在香港的牙科診所。

Notes: [@] Including Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong.

* 指支付予非政府牙科診所的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及 / 或保險公司的補償金額後等所支付的費用。以長者醫療券所支付的費用亦不包括在內。

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

[#] 撇除那些診金淨額不詳的診治次數。

[#] Excluding consultations of which the net consultation fee was unknown.

7 僱主 / 機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況 Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

7.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有受訪者被問及一系列的問題，以界定他們是否享有私營機構的僱主 / 私營機構或政府給予僱員及其家屬的醫療福利，並劃分福利提供者與他們的關係是屬於他們現時的僱主、家屬現時的僱主、他們以前的僱主抑或是家屬以前的僱主等。享有醫療福利的受訪者再被問及該些福利涵蓋的範圍，即他們是否獲西醫(包括普通科及專科西醫)診治、入住醫院、牙醫診治、中醫診治(包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫)、每年身體檢查及提供一筆定額賠償(無特定項目限制)的保障。15 歲及以上的女性則再被問及是否享有產科醫療福利。此外，所有人士均被問及有否受個人購買的醫療保險保障；若有，再問及其所享有的醫療保障類別。

概念及定義

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

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

7.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons were asked a series of questions to identify those entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector or by the Government to their employees and their dependants, classified by whether the benefit provider was one's own current employer, family member's current employer, one's previous employer or family member's previous employer. Respondents entitled to such benefits were further asked about the coverage of the benefits, i.e. whether consultation with practitioner of Western medicine (including general practitioner and specialist), hospitalisation, dental consultation, consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine (including Chinese herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist), annual body check-up and provision of a fixed amount of reimbursement (not limited to specific item) were covered. Females aged 15 and over were further asked whether they were entitled to the medical benefit of maternity. In addition, all persons were asked whether they were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals and if so, the type of medical protection covered.

Concepts and definitions

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

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

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

7.5 至於「醫療保險」方面，是指**個人購買的任何醫療保險保單組合，涵蓋任何組合的醫療保障**（例如西醫診治、入住醫院、危疾的一筆過現金福利、牙醫診治、中醫診治(包括內科 / 普通科 / 跌打 / 針灸)、每年身體檢查、產科、子宮頸抹片檢查或乳房造影檢查)，作為一般健康保障或特定疾病的保障；而一些與其他種類的保險(如人壽及意外保險)**合併的保險組合**亦包括在內。

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

7.6 在統計期間，約有3 122 700人享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利或受個人購買的醫療保險保障或兩者兼備，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的46.3%。（圖7.1及表7.1a）

7.7 在該 3 122 700 人中，1 285 700 人(41.2%)只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利，包括 328 700 人(10.5%)只享有公務員 / 醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。另約 1 069 100 人(34.2%)只受個人購買的醫療保險保障，而其餘 767 900 人(24.6%)則同時享有兩方面的醫療保障。在該 3 122 700 人中，2 793 900 人受私人醫療保險保障(包括私營機構僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或個人購買的醫療保險)，不論他們是否享有公務員 / 醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。（表 7.1a 及 7.1b）

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

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

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

7.6 At the time of enumeration, some 3 122 700 persons or 46.3% of the total population covered in the survey were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals or had both kinds of medical protection. (Chart 7.1 and Table 7.1a)

7.7 Among those 3 122 700 persons, 1 285 700 (41.2%) were entitled to medical benefits from employers / companies only, including 328 700 persons (10.5%) entitled to medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority only. While another 1 069 100 persons (34.2%) were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals only, the remaining 767 900 (24.6%) had both kinds of medical protection. Among those 3 122 700 persons, 2 793 900 persons were covered by private health insurance (including medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector and / or medical insurance purchased by individuals), irrespective of whether they were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority. (Tables 7.1a and 7.1b)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.8 該 3 122 700 人的年齡中位數為 38 歲，其中 62.9% 的人士年齡介乎 25-54 歲。按性別分析，男性佔 49.5%，而女性則佔 50.5%。以佔個別年齡組別中所有人士的百分比計算，享有上述醫療保障人士的比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 11.5% 與 25-34 歲人士的 64.4%。(圖 7.2 及表 7.2a)

7.8 Those 3 122 700 persons had a median age of 38. 62.9% of them were aged 25-54. Analysed by sex, 49.5% were males and 50.5% were females. Expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective age groups, the rate of persons having the aforesaid medical protection ranged from 11.5% for persons aged 65 and over to 64.4% for those aged 25-34. (Chart 7.2 and Table 7.2a)

所享有的醫療保障類別

Type of medical protection entitled / covered

7.9 在該 3 122 700 人中，他們最普遍提及所享有的醫療保障類別為入住醫院(85.7%)。其次為西醫診治(66.7%)、牙醫診治(28.0%)、中醫診治(15.6%)及危疾的一筆過現金福利(13.1%)。(表 7.2b)

7.9 For those 3 122 700 persons, the most commonly cited type of medical protection which they had was hospitalisation (85.7%), followed by consultation with practitioner of Western medicine (66.7%), dental consultation (28.0%), consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine (15.6%) and critical illness (one-off cash benefit) (13.1%). (Table 7.2b)

有關享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的分析

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

(a) 享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士

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

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.10 在該 3 122 700 人中，2 053 600 人享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利。他們的年齡分布與上述 3 122 700 人士的分布頗相似。不同年齡組別中享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利人士的比率，介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 6.8% 與 25-34 歲人士的 49.7%。(表 7.1a、7.2a 及 7.3a)

7.10 Of those 3 122 700 persons, 2 053 600 persons were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies. Their age distribution was quite close to those of the 3 122 700 persons as a whole. The rate of persons entitled to medical benefits from employers / companies in different age groups ranged from 6.8% for persons aged 65 and over to 49.7% for persons aged 25-34. (Tables 7.1a, 7.2a and 7.3a)

所享有的醫療福利類別

Type of medical benefits entitled

7.11 在該 2 053 600 人中，大部分(94.4%)享有西醫診治的醫療福利；67.5% 享有入住醫院福利；及 41.2% 享有牙醫診治福利。(表 7.3b)

7.11 Among those 2 053 600 persons, the majority (94.4%) were entitled to the medical benefit of consultation with practitioner of Western medicine; 67.5%, hospitalisation; and 41.2%, dental consultation. (Table 7.3b)

所享有的醫療福利的來源

Source of medical benefits entitled

7.12 在該 2 053 600 名享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，75.3%(即 1 545 600 人)的醫療福利是由私營機構的僱主 / 私營機構提供。另外 22.4%(即 460 600 人)的醫療福利是由政府提供，而 5.8%(即 118 500 人)的醫療福利是由醫院管理局提供。(表 7.3c)

7.12 Of those 2 053 600 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 75.3% (or 1 545 600 persons) had their medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector. Another 22.4% (or 460 600 persons) had their medical benefits provided by the Government and 5.8% (or 118 500 persons) had their medical benefits provided by the Hospital Authority. (Table 7.3c)

7.13 在該 1 545 600 名享有私營機構僱主 / 私營機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，大部分(83.3%)為現職僱員，只有 20.8%為現職僱員 / 離職僱員的家屬。而在 460 600 名享有政府所提供的醫療福利的人士中，56.5%為公務員(包括現職 / 退休公務員)的家屬，其次為現職公務員(37.1%)及退休公務員(18.2%)。至於 118 500 名享有醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利的人士中，61.4%為離職醫院管理局員工及現職 / 離職醫院管理局員工的家屬，其次為現職僱員(48.4%)。(表 7.3c)

7.13 Among the 1 545 600 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector, the majority (83.3%) were serving employees, while only 20.8% were dependants of serving employees / previous employees. As for the 460 600 persons entitled to medical benefits from the Government, 56.5% were dependants of civil servants (including serving / retired civil servants), followed by serving civil servants (37.1%) and retired civil servants (18.2%). As for the 118 500 persons entitled to medical benefits from the Hospital Authority, 61.4% were previous Hospital Authority staff member and dependants of serving / previous Hospital Authority staff member, followed by serving employees (48.4%). (Table 7.3c)

(b) 享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員

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

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.14 在 2 053 600 名享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，1 287 400 人為享有在統計時自己的僱主 / 任職機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員。在該 1 287 400 名僱員中，男性僱員佔 52.7%，而女性僱員則佔 47.3%。31.2%年齡介乎 25-34 歲，另 28.0%介乎 35-44 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 38 歲。男性的年齡中位數(40 歲)較女性的(36 歲)為高。私營機構僱員享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的整體比率為 41.8%。在不同年齡組別中的僱員比率各有不同。25-34 歲僱員的比率最高，達 52.6%，而 65 歲及以上的僱員的比率則最低(13.1%)。(表 7.3c 及 7.4a)

7.14 Among the 2 053 600 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 1 287 400 persons were employees in the private sector with medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies at the time of enumeration. Of those 1 287 400 employees, 52.7% were males and 47.3% were females. 31.2% were aged 25-34, and another 28.0% were aged 35-44. Their median age was 38. Males had a higher median age (40) than females (36). The overall rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits from their own employers / companies was 41.8%. The rate, however, varied among employees in different age groups. It was the highest for those employees aged 25-34, at 52.6%, and the lowest for those aged 65 and over, at 13.1%. (Tables 7.3c and 7.4a)

所享有的醫療福利類別

Type of medical benefits entitled

7.15 在該 1 287 400 名私營機構僱員中，絕大部分(91.9%)享有西醫診治保障。其次為入住醫院保障(52.3%)、牙醫診治保障(21.9%)及中醫診治保障(21.3%)。(表 7.4b)

7.15 Among those 1 287 400 private sector employees, the majority (91.9%) were entitled to consultation with practitioner of Western medicine, followed by hospitalisation (52.3%), dental consultation (21.9%) and consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine (21.3%). (Table 7.4b)

7.16 私營機構僱員享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的西醫診治保障的比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 11.9%與 25-34 歲人士的 47.7%。他們享有入住醫院保障的比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 5.9%與 35-44 歲人士的 26.7%。另一方面，私營機構僱員享有中醫診治、牙醫診治及每年身體檢查保障的整體比率較低，分別為 8.9%、9.2% 及 3.8%。(表 7.4c)

7.16 The rate of private sector employees entitled to the benefit of consultation with practitioners of Western medicine provided by their own employers / companies ranged from 11.9% for those aged 65 and over to 47.7% for those aged 25-34. The corresponding rate in respect of hospitalisation ranged from 5.9% for those aged 65 or above to 26.7% for those aged 35-44. On the other hand, the overall rates of private sector employees entitled to the benefits of consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine, dental consultation and annual body check-up were lower, at 8.9%, 9.2% and 3.8% respectively. (Table 7.4c)

每月就業收入

Monthly employment earnings

7.17 該 1 287 400 名享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員的每月就業收入中位數為\$16,400。每月就業收入較高的私營機構僱員，享有僱主 / 機構提供的醫療福利的比率相對較高。有關比率介乎每月就業收入少於\$5,000 的僱員的 5.9%至收入為\$40,000 及以上的僱員的 69.0%。(表 7.4d)

7.17 The median monthly employment earnings of those 1 287 400 private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies was \$16,400. The rates of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies were relatively higher for those with higher monthly employment earnings, ranging from 5.9% for employees having monthly earnings of less than \$5,000 to 69.0% for those having monthly earnings of \$40,000 and over. (Table 7.4d)

行業類別

7.18 按行業類別分析，在該 1 287 400 名僱員中，28.9%從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務；另 17.2%從事運輸、倉庫、郵政、速遞服務、資訊及通訊；而 16.5%從事進出口貿易及批發。從事不同行業類別的僱員，享有醫療福利的比率各不相同。從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業的僱員享有醫療福利的比率最高(55.5%)，而從事建造業的僱員的比率則最低(25.6%)。(表 7.4e)

Industry sector

7.18 Analysed by industry sector, 28.9% of those 1 287 400 employees were engaged in financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services; another 17.2%, transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications; and 16.5%, import / export trade and wholesale. The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits varied greatly among different major industry sectors. It was the highest for those in the financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector (55.5%) and the lowest for those in the construction sector (25.6%). (Table 7.4e)

職業組別

7.19 按職業組別分析，在該 1 287 400 名僱員中，專業及輔助專業人員佔最大部分(31.1%)，其次為文員(27.3%)和經理及行政級人員(14.9%)。任職不同職業組別的私營機構僱員，享有醫療福利的比率各不相同。專業及輔助專業人員(57.8%)及文員(55.7%)享有醫療福利的比率較高，而非技術工人和工藝及有關人員的相應比率則分別為 20.9%及 24.6%。(表 7.4f)

Occupation category

7.19 Analysed by occupation category, the largest proportion of those 1 287 400 employees were professionals and associate professionals (31.1%), followed by clerks (27.3%) and managers and administrators (14.9%). The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits varied greatly among different occupation categories. It was relatively higher for professionals and associate professionals (57.8%) and clerks (55.7%), as against elementary occupations (20.9%) and craft and related workers (24.6%). (Table 7.4f)

有關個人購買醫療保險的受保人士的分析

Analysis on persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals

年齡及性別

7.20 約 1 837 000 人(即這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 27.3%)受個人購買的醫療保險保障。當中男性佔 47.9%，而女性則佔 52.1%。他們的整體年齡中位數為 38 歲。不同年齡組別的人士，受醫療保險保障的比率各有不同。有關比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 5.2%至 35-44 歲人士的 38.9%。(表 7.5a)

Age and sex

7.20 Some 1 837 000 persons (or 27.3% of the total population covered in the survey) were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. 47.9% were males and 52.1% were females. Their overall median age was 38. The rate of persons covered by medical insurance varied among different age groups, ranging from 5.2% for persons aged 65 and over to 38.9% for those aged 35-44. (Table 7.5a)

所享有的醫療保障類別

Type of medical protection covered

7.21 在該 1 837 000 人中，絕大部分(98.5%)享有入住醫院保障。其次為危疾的一筆過現金福利保障(22.3%)及西醫診治保障(12.5%)。(表 7.5b)

7.21 Among those 1 837 000 persons, the great majority (98.5%) had the coverage of hospitalisation, followed by critical illness (one-off cash benefit) (22.3%) and consultation with practitioner of Western medicine (12.5%). (Table 7.5b)

7.22 享有入住醫院保障的人士的比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 5.1%至 35-44 歲人士的 38.5%；整體比率為 26.9%。另一方面，享有危疾的一筆過現金福利保障的人士的整體比率為 6.1%，而享有西醫診治保障的人士的整體比率則為 3.4%。(表 7.5c)

7.22 The rate of persons having the coverage of hospitalisation ranged from 5.1% for those aged 65 and over to 38.5% for those aged 35-44. The overall rate was 26.9%. On the other hand, the overall rate in respect of critical illness (one-off cash benefit) was 6.1% and that in respect of consultation with practitioner of Western medicine was 3.4%. (Table 7.5c)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

7.23 在該 1 837 000 名受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中，65.0%為從事經濟活動人士，18.1%為學生，而 9.6%為料理家務者。從事經濟活動的人士受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率最高，達 34.3%，而退休人士的比率則最低，為 8.6%。(表 7.5d)

7.23 Of those 1 837 000 persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, 65.0% were economically active persons, 18.1% were students and 9.6% were home-makers. The rate of persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals was the highest for economically active persons, at 34.3%, and the lowest for retired persons, at 8.6%. (Table 7.5d)

有關未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士的分析

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

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.24 在統計期間，約 3 614 600 人(即這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 53.7%)未享有任何由僱主 / 機構提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。他們的年齡中位數為 46 歲。一般而言，他們較該 3 122 700 名享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士年長(後者的年齡中位數為 38 歲)。(表 7.2a 及 7.6a)

7.24 At the time of enumeration, some 3 614 600 persons or 53.7% of the total population covered in the survey were not entitled to any medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. Their median age was 46. They were generally older than those 3 122 700 persons with medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals (the latter with a median age of 38). (Tables 7.2a and 7.6a)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

7.25 在該 3 614 600 名未享有醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中，36.7%為從事經濟活動人士、24.6%為退休人士、20.7%為學生及 13.8%為料理家務者。非從事經濟活動人士享有醫療福利或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率，較從事經濟活動人士的為低。在非從事經濟活動人士中，退休人士享有該些醫療福利或醫療保險保障的比率最低。(表 7.6b)

7.25 Of those 3 614 600 persons not entitled to medical benefits and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, 36.7% were economically active persons, 24.6% were retired persons, 20.7% were students and 13.8% were home-makers. Economically inactive persons were less likely than economically active persons to be entitled to medical benefits or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. Among the economically inactive persons, the rate of persons having such entitlement or coverage was the lowest for retired persons. (Table 7.6b)

行業類別

Industry sector

7.26 約 1 197 200 名私營機構僱員未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。按行業類別分析，從事零售、住宿及膳食服務的人士佔最大比例(27.3%)。另一方面，與從事其他主要行業類別的私營機構僱員比較，從事建造業的私營機構僱員享有醫療福利或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率最低。(表 7.7a)

7.26 Some 1 197 200 employees in the private sector were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. Analysed by industry sector, the largest proportion (27.3%) were engaged in retail, accommodation and food services. On the other hand, the rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals was the lowest for those of the construction sector, when compared with those in other major industry sectors. (Table 7.7a)

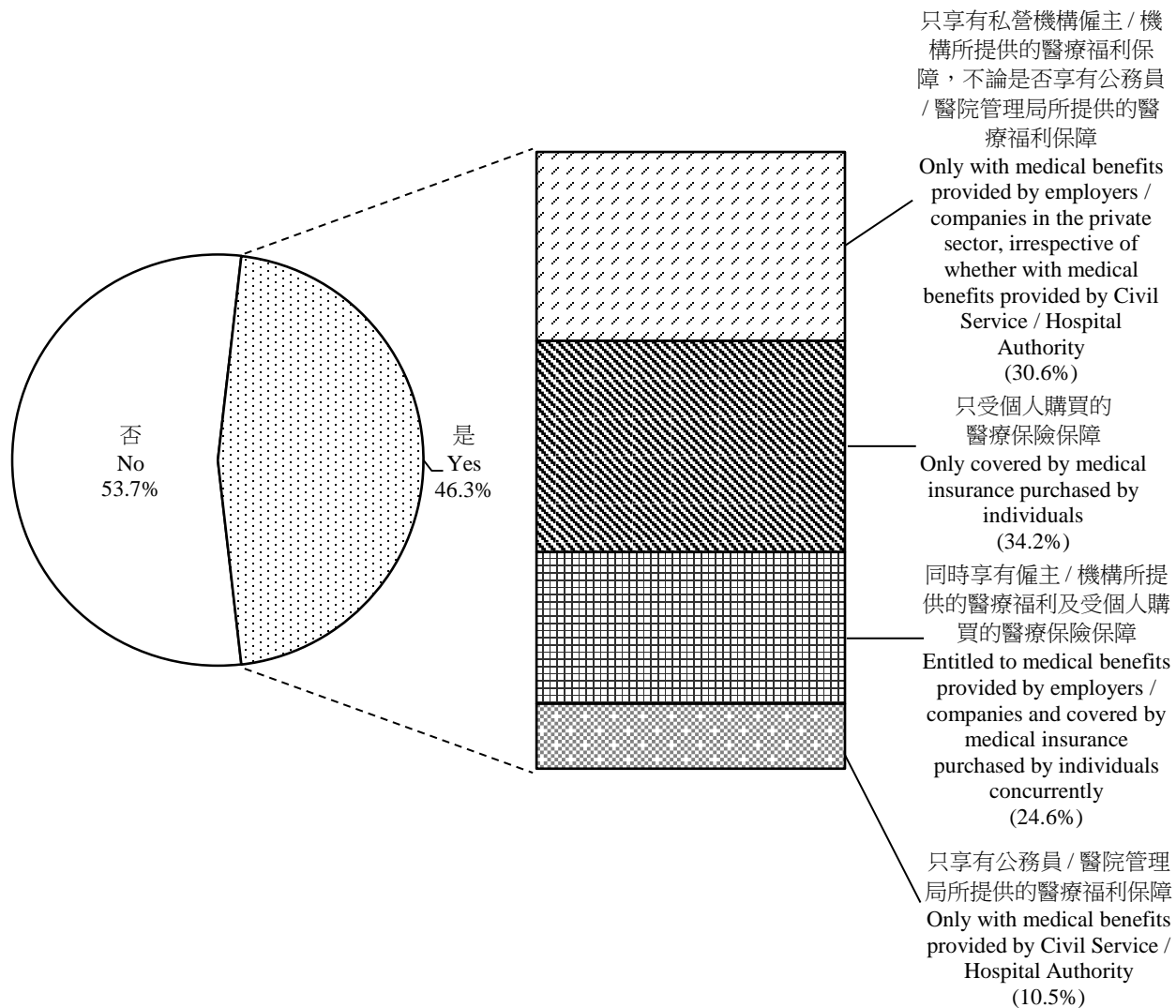
職業組別

Occupation category

7.27 按職業組別分析，在 1 197 200 名未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員中，23.0%為非技術工人。其次為服務工作及商店銷售人員(22.8%)。另一方面，與任職其他職業組別的私營機構僱員比較，非技術工人享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率較低。(表 7.7b)

7.27 Analysed by occupation category, of the 1 197 200 employees in the private sector without medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, 23.0% were in elementary occupations, followed by service workers and shop sales workers (22.8%). On the other hand, the rate of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies or covered by medical insurance was relatively lower for workers in elementary occupations were less likely to be entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, when compared with those in other occupation categories in the private sector. (Table 7.7b)

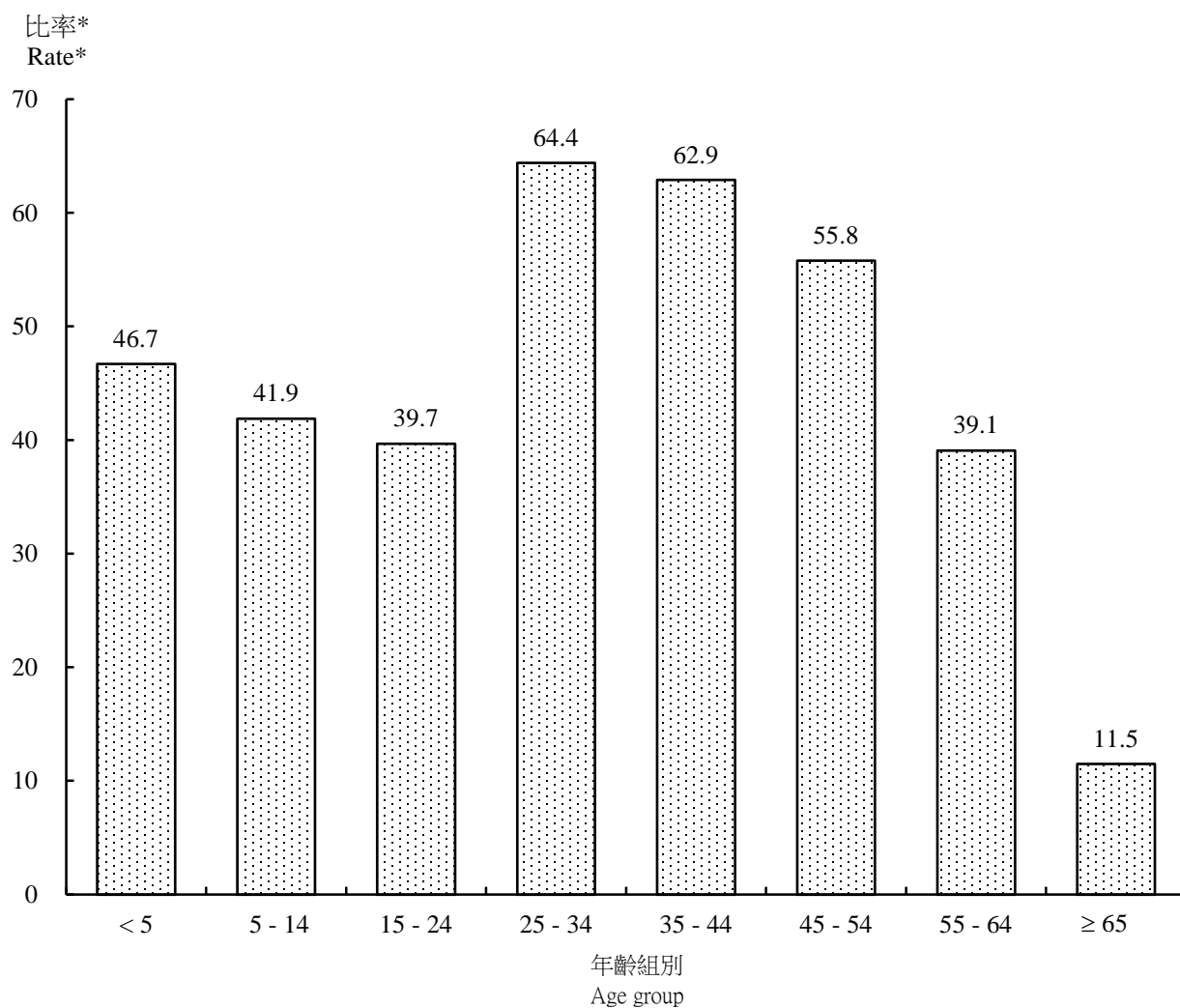
圖 7.1 按是否享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或受個人購買的醫療保險保障劃分的人士的百分比分布
Chart 7.1 Percentage distribution of persons by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals



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

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

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



註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

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

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

是否享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals		
是 Yes	3 122.7	46.3
只享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	1 285.7	19.1 (41.2)
其中： Of which:		
只享有公務員 / 醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障 With medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority only	328.7	4.9 (10.5)
享有私營機構僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利保障，不論是否享有公務員 / 醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障 With medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector, irrespective of whether with medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority	956.9	14.2 (30.6)
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障** Only covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals**	1 069.1	15.9 (34.2)
同時享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals concurrently	767.9	11.4 (24.6)
否 No	3 614.6	53.7
總計 Total	6 737.2	100.0

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

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

** 指那些受個人購買的任何醫療保險保單組合，涵蓋任何組合的醫療保障的人士，作為一般健康保障或特定疾病的保障；而一些與其他種類的保險合併的保險組合亦包括在內。

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

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

類別 Type	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 ⁺ % ⁺
只受個人購買的私人醫療保險保障* Covered by individually purchased private health insurance only*	1 248.3	44.7 (18.5)
只享有私營機構僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利保障 [@] Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector only [@]	956.9	34.2 (14.2)
同時受個人購買的私人醫療保險保障及享有私營機構僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利 [^] Covered by individually purchased private health insurance and entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector concurrently [^]	588.7	21.1 (8.7)
總計 Total	2 793.9	100.0

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

⁺ 數字顯示在受私人醫療保險保障人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則顯示在所有香港居民 (6 737 200 人) 中所佔的百分比。

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

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

[^] 不論那些人士是否享有公務員 / 醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。

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

⁺ Figures represent the percentages in respect of persons covered by private health insurance while figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all Hong Kong residents (6 737 200 persons).

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

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

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

表 7.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.2a Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	59.4	3.8	45.2	58.1	3.7	48.3	117.5	3.8	46.7
5 - 14	120.1	7.8	41.5	115.6	7.3	42.4	235.8	7.6	41.9
15 - 24	168.2	10.9	38.8	169.8	10.8	40.8	338.0	10.8	39.7
25 - 34	278.9	18.0	62.0	328.0	20.8	66.5	606.8	19.4	64.4
35 - 44	312.0	20.2	66.1	345.1	21.9	60.3	657.1	21.0	62.9
45 - 54	352.0	22.8	58.7	347.3	22.0	53.2	699.4	22.4	55.8
55 - 64	201.0	13.0	43.1	164.0	10.4	35.1	365.0	11.7	39.1
≥ 65	54.4	3.5	12.7	48.7	3.1	10.3	103.1	3.3	11.5
合計# Overall#	1 545.9	100.0 (49.5)	47.3	1 576.7	100.0 (50.5)	45.5	3 122.7	100.0 (100.0)	46.3
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	39			38			38		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的男性為例，45.2% 享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 45.2% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

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

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

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

所享有的醫療保障類別 [#] Type of medical protection entitled / covered [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
入住醫院 Hospitalisation	2 677.2	85.7
西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	2 082.2	66.7
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	2 056.6	65.9
專科醫生 Specialist	1 348.5	43.2
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	874.3	28.0
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	486.8	15.6
危疾的一筆過現金福利 Critical illness (one-off cash benefit)	408.9	13.1
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	204.3	6.5
其他 [@] Others [@]	127.3	4.1
合計 Overall	3 122.7	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

* 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫。

@ 包括產科、非每年的身體檢查、提供一筆定額賠償、子宮頸抹片檢查及乳房造影檢查。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

* Including Chinese herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist.

@ Including maternity, non-annual body check-up, provision of a fixed amount of reimbursement, Pap smear and mammography.

表 7.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利[#]的人士數目
Table 7.3a Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies[#]
by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	27.1	2.6	20.6	28.9	2.8	24.0	55.9	2.7	22.2
5 - 14	57.0	5.5	19.7	57.0	5.6	20.9	114.0	5.6	20.3
15 - 24	91.7	8.8	21.1	99.6	9.8	23.9	191.3	9.3	22.5
25 - 34	209.7	20.2	46.6	259.0	25.5	52.6	468.6	22.8	49.7
35 - 44	235.2	22.7	49.9	237.3	23.4	41.4	472.6	23.0	45.2
45 - 54	247.0	23.8	41.2	222.2	21.9	34.0	469.2	22.8	37.4
55 - 64	133.6	12.9	28.7	87.0	8.6	18.6	220.6	10.7	23.6
≥ 65	36.2	3.5	8.5	25.1	2.5	5.3	61.3	3.0	6.8
合計 [@] Overall [@]	1 037.5	100.0 (50.5)	31.7	1 016.1	100.0 (49.5)	29.3	2 053.6	100.0 (100.0)	30.5
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	40			37			38		

註釋：[#] 請參照本章第 7.2 至 7.4 段的定義。

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

* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的男性為例，20.6%（作為合資格的家屬）享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 20.6% (as eligible dependants of employees) were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies.

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

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies.

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

所享有的醫療福利類別 [#] Type of medical benefits entitled [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	1 939.3	94.4
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	1 937.6	94.4
專科醫生 Specialist	1 241.7	60.5
入住醫院 Hospitalisation	1 386.1	67.5
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	846.8	41.2
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	382.3	18.6
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	156.1	7.6
其他 [@] Others [@]	37.9	1.8
合計 Overall	2 053.6	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

* 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫。

@ 包括產科、非每年的身體檢查及提供一筆定額賠償。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

* Including Chinese herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist.

@ Including maternity, non-annual body check-up and provision of a fixed amount of reimbursement.

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

所享有的醫療福利的來源及與 福利提供者的關係 [#] Source of medical benefits entitled and relationship with the benefit provider [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
由私營機構的僱主 / 私營機構提供 From employers / companies in the private sector	1 545.6	75.3
現職僱員 [@] <i>Serving employees[@]</i>	1 287.4	(83.3)
離職僱員 <i>Previous employees</i>	35.9	(2.3)
現職 / 離職僱員的家屬 <i>Dependants of serving / previous employees</i>	321.2	(20.8)
由政府提供 From the Government	460.6	22.4
現職公務員 <i>Serving civil servants</i>	171.0	(37.1)
退休公務員 <i>Retired civil servants</i>	83.8	(18.2)
現職 / 退休公務員的家屬 <i>Dependants of serving / retired civil servants</i>	260.2	(56.5)
由醫院管理局提供 From Hospital Authority	118.5	5.8
現職醫院管理局員工 <i>Hospital Authority staff members</i>	57.4	(48.4)
離職醫院管理局員工及現職 / 離職醫院 管理局員工的家屬 <i>Previous Hospital Authority staff members and dependants of serving / previous Hospital Authority staff members</i>	72.8	(61.4)
合計 Overall	2 053.6	100.0

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

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

[@] 包括在自己公司擔任某職位工作的東主 / 僱主。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

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

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

表 7.4a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構
僱員數目Table 7.4a Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by
their own employers / companies by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	43.1	6.4	35.5	45.5	7.5	40.5	88.6	6.9	37.9
25 - 34	180.6	26.6	46.2	220.9	36.3	59.4	401.5	31.2	52.6
35 - 44	192.5	28.3	46.8	168.6	27.7	47.4	361.0	28.0	47.1
45 - 54	179.2	26.4	36.3	134.7	22.1	38.2	313.9	24.4	37.1
55 - 64	79.0	11.6	28.1	36.3	6.0	27.1	115.4	9.0	27.8
≥ 65	4.6	0.7	11.5	2.5	0.4	18.0	7.0	0.5	13.1
合計 [@] Overall [@]	679.0	100.0 (52.7)	39.1	608.4	100.0 (47.3)	45.4	1 287.4	100.0 (100.0)	41.8
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		40			36			38	

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有 15-24 歲的私營機構男性僱員為例，35.5% 享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利。

Notes：* As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees in the private sector aged 15-24, 35.5% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

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

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

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

所享有的醫療福利類別 [#] Type of medical benefits entitled [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	1 183.5	91.9
普通科醫生 <i>General medical practitioner</i>	1 182.1	91.8
專科醫生 <i>Specialist</i>	538.9	41.9
入住醫院 Hospitalisation	673.0	52.3
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	282.4	21.9
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	274.3	21.3
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	117.2	9.1
產科 Maternity	14.7	1.1
提供一筆定額賠償 (無特定項目限制) Provision of a fixed amount of reimbursement (not limited to specific item)	13.7	1.1
合計 Overall	1 287.4	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

* 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫
/ 針灸中醫。

* Including Chinese herbalist / bone-setter
/ acupuncturist.

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

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療福利類別 [#] Type of medical benefits entitled [#]								
	西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine			入住醫院 Hospitalisation			中醫診治 [@] Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine [@]		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	77.6	6.6	33.2	33.5	5.0	14.3	9.2	3.3	3.9
25 - 34	363.8	30.7	47.7	193.1	28.7	25.3	75.6	27.6	9.9
35 - 44	338.6	28.6	44.2	205.0	30.5	26.7	100.9	36.8	13.2
45 - 54	293.6	24.8	34.7	174.7	26.0	20.6	66.5	24.3	7.9
55 - 64	103.6	8.8	24.9	63.5	9.4	15.3	21.2	7.7	5.1
≥ 65	6.4	0.5	11.9	3.2	0.5	5.9	§	§	§
合計 Overall	1 183.5	100.0	38.4	673.0	100.0	21.9	274.3	100.0	8.9
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	39			40			40		

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes： # Multiple answers were allowed.

[@] 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫。

[@] Including Chinese herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist.

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有 15-24 歲的私營機構僱員為例，33.2% 享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的西醫診治福利。

* As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective age groups. For example, among all employees in the private sector aged 15-24, 33.2% were entitled to the medical benefit of consultation with practitioners of Western medicine provided by their own employers / companies.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

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

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療福利類別# (續) Type of medical benefits entitled# (Cont'd)								
	牙醫診治 Dental consultation			每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up			其他 ⁺ Others ⁺		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	10.7	3.8	4.6	4.7	4.0	2.0	2.1	7.9	0.9
25 - 34	83.3	29.5	10.9	33.3	28.4	4.4	10.6	40.1	1.4
35 - 44	96.3	34.1	12.6	36.7	31.3	4.8	4.8	17.9	0.6
45 - 54	67.9	24.0	8.0	28.9	24.7	3.4	7.6	28.5	0.9
55 - 64	23.4	8.3	5.6	13.4	11.4	3.2	1.5	5.6	0.4
≥ 65	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§	§
合計 Overall	282.4	100.0	9.2	117.2	100.0	3.8	26.5	100.0	0.9
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	39			40			36		

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes： # Multiple answers were allowed.

⁺ 包括產科、非每年的身體檢查及提供一筆定額賠償。

⁺ Including maternity, non-annual body check-up and provision of a fixed amount of reimbursement.

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有 15-24 歲的私營機構僱員為例，4.6% 享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的牙醫診治福利。

* As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective age groups. For example, among all employees in the private sector aged 15-24, 4.6% were entitled to the medical benefit of dental consultation provided by their own employers / companies.

表 7.4d 按每月就業收入劃分的享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機
構僱員數目Table 7.4d Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by
their own employers / companies by monthly employment earnings

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	5.4	0.4	5.9
5,000 - 9,999	202.3	15.7	25.7
10,000 - 19,999	605.9	47.1	43.3
20,000 - 29,999	259.4	20.1	56.3
30,000 - 39,999	95.8	7.4	56.4
≥ 40,000	118.5	9.2	69.0
合計 Overall	1 287.4	100.0	41.8
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)		16,400	

註釋：* 在個別每月就業收入組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有每月就業收入少於\$5,000的私營機構僱員為例，5.9%享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利。

Note: * As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective monthly employment earnings groups. For example, among all employees in the private sector with monthly employment earnings of less than \$5,000, 5.9% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

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

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造 Manufacturing	60.1	4.7	45.6
建造 Construction	83.2	6.5	25.6
進出口貿易及批發 Import / export trade and wholesale	211.9	16.5	48.4
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	182.3	14.2	29.0
運輸、倉庫、郵政、速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	221.5	17.2	48.3
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	372.4	28.9	55.5
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	148.8	11.6	36.3
其他 Others	7.3	0.6	42.2
合計 Overall	1 287.4	100.0	41.8

註釋：* 在個別行業類別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有從事製造業的私營機構僱員為例，45.6%享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利。

Note: * As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all private sector employees engaged in the manufacturing sector, 45.6% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

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

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	191.7	14.9	48.3
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	400.3	31.1	57.8
文員 Clerks	351.3	27.3	55.7
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	151.9	11.8	28.8
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	56.1	4.4	24.6
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	47.2	3.7	26.8
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	88.1	6.8	20.9
其他 Others	\$	\$	\$
合計 Overall	1 287.4	100.0	41.8

註釋：* 在個別職業組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有身為經理及行政級人員的私營機構僱員為例，48.3%享有自己僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利。

Note: * As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all employees working as managers and administrators in the private sector, 48.3% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

表 7.5a 按年齡及性別劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.5a Persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	41.6	4.7	31.6	36.6	3.8	30.4	78.1	4.3	31.0
5 - 14	80.0	9.1	27.6	75.4	7.9	27.7	155.4	8.5	27.6
15 - 24	103.5	11.8	23.9	98.8	10.3	23.7	202.3	11.0	23.8
25 - 34	150.6	17.1	33.5	181.0	18.9	36.7	331.6	18.1	35.2
35 - 44	183.1	20.8	38.8	223.6	23.4	39.1	406.7	22.1	38.9
45 - 54	196.4	22.3	32.7	212.4	22.2	32.5	408.8	22.3	32.6
55 - 64	103.4	11.8	22.2	103.7	10.8	22.2	207.1	11.3	22.2
≥ 65	20.7	2.4	4.8	26.2	2.7	5.5	46.8	2.6	5.2
合計 [@] Overall [@]	879.3	100.0 (47.9)	26.9	957.7	100.0 (52.1)	27.6	1 837.0	100.0 (100.0)	27.3
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		38			38			38	

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的男性為例，31.6% 為受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 31.6% were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

[@] 括號內的數字顯示在所有受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中所佔的百分比。

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

表 7.5b 按所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.5b Persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by type of
 medical protection covered

所享有的醫療保障類別 [#] Type of medical protection covered [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
入住醫院 Hospitalisation	1 809.7	98.5
危疾的一筆過現金福利 Critical illness (one-off cash benefit)	408.9	22.3
西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	229.8	12.5
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	192.1	10.5
專科醫生 Specialist	151.7	8.3
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	121.3	6.6
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	52.8	2.9
女性疾病（一筆過現金福利） Female illness (one-off cash benefit)	52.7	2.9
男性疾病（一筆過現金福利） Male illness (one-off cash benefit)	36.8	2.0
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	36.1	2.0
其他 [@] Others [@]	29.8	1.6
合計 Overall	1 837.0	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

* 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫。

[@] 包括產科、子宮頸抹片檢查及乳房造影檢查。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

* Including Chinese herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist.

[@] Including maternity, Pap smear and mammography.

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

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療保障類別 [#] Type of medical protection covered [#]								
	入住醫院 Hospitalisation			危疾 的一筆過現金福利 Critical illness (one-off cash benefit)			西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	76.8	4.2	30.5	13.3	3.2	5.3	9.2	4.0	3.6
5 - 14	151.5	8.4	26.9	27.2	6.7	4.8	20.8	9.1	3.7
15 - 24	199.5	11.0	23.5	41.1	10.1	4.8	20.8	9.0	2.4
25 - 34	327.3	18.1	34.7	82.6	20.2	8.8	44.4	19.3	4.7
35 - 44	402.1	22.2	38.5	99.4	24.3	9.5	52.4	22.8	5.0
45 - 54	402.3	22.2	32.1	97.7	23.9	7.8	51.0	22.2	4.1
55 - 64	204.4	11.3	21.9	41.6	10.2	4.5	24.6	10.7	2.6
≥ 65	45.9	2.5	5.1	6.1	1.5	0.7	6.7	2.9	0.7
合計 Overall	1 809.7	100.0	26.9	408.9	100.0	6.1	229.8	100.0	3.4
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	38			38			38		

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes： # Multiple answers were allowed.

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的人士為例，30.5% 為在個人購買的醫療保險中享有入住醫院的醫療保障的人士。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 30.5% were covered by medical protection with respect to hospitalisation in the medical insurance purchased by individuals.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

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

Table 7.5c (Cont'd) Persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by age and type of medical protection covered

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療保障類別 [#] (續) Type of medical protection covered [#] (Cont'd)								
	中醫診治 ⁺ Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine ⁺			每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up			其他 [@] Others [@]		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	2.9	2.4	1.2	2.5	4.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.5
5 - 14	10.0	8.2	1.8	5.0	9.4	0.9	4.5	3.7	0.8
15 - 24	11.9	9.8	1.4	3.5	6.7	0.4	10.1	8.2	1.2
25 - 34	18.1	14.9	1.9	9.9	18.7	1.0	31.6	25.9	3.4
35 - 44	31.9	26.3	3.1	14.0	26.5	1.3	30.2	24.7	2.9
45 - 54	28.5	23.5	2.3	10.6	20.0	0.8	27.4	22.4	2.2
55 - 64	13.5	11.1	1.4	5.5	10.4	0.6	14.4	11.8	1.5
≥ 65	4.5	3.7	0.5	1.9	3.6	0.2	2.8	2.3	0.3
合計 Overall	121.3	100.0	1.8	52.8	100.0	0.8	122.2	100.0	1.8
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	40			37			39		

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

⁺ 包括中醫(內科 / 普通科) / 跌打中醫 / 針灸中醫。⁺ Including Chinese herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist.[@] 包括女性疾病(一筆過現金福利)、男性疾病(一筆過現金福利)、牙醫診治、產科、子宮頸抹片檢查及乳房造影檢查。[@] Including female illness (one-off cash benefit), male illness (one-off cash benefit), dental consultation, maternity, Pap smear and mammography.

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

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

表 7.5d 按經濟活動身分劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.5d Persons covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by
economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	1 193.3	65.0	34.3
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	643.7	35.0	19.7
學生 Students	332.0	18.1	26.8
料理家務者 Home-makers	176.6	9.6	23.8
退休人士 Retired persons	90.8	4.9	8.6
其他 Others	44.3	2.4	20.3
合計 Overall	1 837.0	100.0	27.3

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，34.3%為受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 34.3% were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 7.6a 按年齡及性別劃分的未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.6a Persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	72.0	4.2	54.8	62.2	3.3	51.7	134.3	3.7	53.3
5 - 14	169.6	9.8	58.5	157.0	8.3	57.6	326.6	9.0	58.1
15 - 24	265.7	15.4	61.2	246.7	13.0	59.2	512.4	14.2	60.3
25 - 34	171.1	9.9	38.0	164.9	8.7	33.5	336.0	9.3	35.6
35 - 44	159.7	9.3	33.9	227.5	12.0	39.7	387.3	10.7	37.1
45 - 54	247.8	14.4	41.3	305.9	16.2	46.8	553.6	15.3	44.2
55 - 64	265.1	15.4	56.9	303.0	16.0	64.9	568.2	15.7	60.9
≥ 65	372.5	21.6	87.3	423.8	22.4	89.7	796.3	22.0	88.5
合計 [@] Overall [@]	1 723.6 (47.7)	100.0	52.7	1 891.0 (52.3)	100.0	54.5	3 614.6 (100.0)	100.0	53.7
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	45			47			46		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 5 歲以下的男性為例，54.8% 未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 54.8% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

[@] 括號內的數字顯示在所有未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中所佔的百分比。

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

表 7.6b 按經濟活動身分劃分的未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目
Table 7.6b Persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	1 327.5	36.7	38.2
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2 287.1	63.3	70.1
退休人士 Retired persons	889.4	24.6	83.8
學生 Students	747.9	20.7	60.3
料理家務者 Home-makers	498.8	13.8	67.3
其他 Others	151.0	4.2	69.2
合計 Overall	3 614.6	100.0	53.7

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，38.2%未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 38.2% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 7.7a 按行業類別劃分的未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員數目
Table 7.7a Employees in the private sector not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by industry sector

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造 Manufacturing	44.2	3.7	33.5
建造 Construction	173.4	14.5	53.4
進出口貿易及批發 Import/export trade and wholesale	128.0	10.7	29.2
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	326.4	27.3	52.0
運輸、倉庫、郵政、速遞服務及資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	158.0	13.2	34.5
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financial, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	205.8	17.2	30.7
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	153.3	12.8	37.4
其他 Others	8.1	0.7	46.8
合計 Overall	1 197.2	100.0	38.9

註釋：* 在個別行業類別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有從事製造業的私營機構僱員為例，33.5%未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

Note: * As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all private sector employees engaged in the manufacturing sector, 33.5% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

表 7.7b 按職業組別劃分的未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員數目
Table 7.7b Employees in the private sector not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals by occupation category

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	95.5	8.0	24.0
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	155.3	13.0	22.4
文員 Clerks	185.0	15.5	29.3
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	272.9	22.8	51.8
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	125.6	10.5	55.1
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	84.5	7.1	47.9
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	275.6	23.0	65.2
其他 Others	2.9	0.2	67.2
合計 Overall	1 197.2	100.0	38.9

註釋：* 在個別職業組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有身為經理及行政級人員的私營機構僱員為例，24.0%未享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

Note: * As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all employees working as managers and administrators in the private sector, 24.0% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

8 個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度

Personal computer and Internet penetration

8.1 於 2012 年 2 月至 4 月期間，在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員首先從住戶中抽選戶主或一名對本主題有認識的人士進行訪問。被選的受訪者被問及他們家中有否個人電腦；若有，家中個人電腦的數目和類型，以及該些電腦是否已接駁上互聯網。然後，受訪住戶內所有 10 歲及以上的人士(外籍家庭傭工除外)均會接受個別訪問。他們被問及在統計前 12 個月內使用個人電腦和互聯網的資料，以進行有關個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度的統計調查。

概念及定義

8.2 是項統計調查所涉及的主要名詞採用了以下的定義：

- 「個人電腦」包括桌面電腦、便攜式 / 筆記簿型 / 小筆電 / 平板電腦及掌上電腦 / 個人數碼助理，但不包括電子日記簿及電子詞典。

統計調查的主要結果

住戶的個人電腦和互聯網的普及程度

8.3 在統計時，約 1 912 900 個住戶家中有個人電腦，佔全香港所有住戶的 80.3%。當中，約有 1 870 900 個住戶(97.8%)家中有個人電腦(不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理)接駁互聯網。換言之，在全港所有住戶中，有 78.6%家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。(表 8.1、8.2 和 8.4)

8.4 家中擁有個人電腦的住戶百分比及家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶百分比在過去顯著增加，而在近年則漸趨平穩。與在 2000 年進行的統計調查結果比較，家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比由 49.7% 上升至 2012 年的 80.3%；而家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶百分比則由 36.4% 上升至 78.6%。而且，家中有個人電腦的住戶百分比及家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶百分比之間的差距收窄；換言之，愈來愈

8.1 During the survey period from February to April 2012, within each enumerated household, the household head or a knowledgeable person about the subject was first selected for interview. The selected respondent was asked whether there was any personal computer (PC) in the household and if so, the number and type, and whether the PC was connected to the Internet. Then, all persons aged 10 and over, excluding foreign domestic helpers, in the enumerated households were interviewed in respect of the information of using PC and Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration.

Concepts and definitions

8.2 The definition of the key term used in the survey is given as follows :-

- “Personal Computer (PC)” includes desktop computer, laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet computer and palm top / Personal Digital Assistant (PDA), but excludes digital diary and electronic dictionary.

Major findings of the survey

Penetration of personal computer and Internet of households

8.3 Some 1 912 900 households had PC at home at the time of enumeration, constituting 80.3% of all households in Hong Kong. Among them, some 1 870 900 households (97.8%) had their PC (excluding palm top and PDA) at home connected to the Internet. In other words, 78.6% of all households in Hong Kong had their PC at home connected to the Internet. (Tables 8.1, 8.2 and 8.4)

8.4 Both the percentage of households with PC at home and the percentage of households with their PC at home connected to the Internet increased significantly over the past, and stabilised in recent years. As compared to the results of the survey conducted in 2000, the percentages of all households had PC at home increased from 49.7% to 80.3% in 2012; the corresponding percentage of all households had their PC at home connected to the Internet

多住戶將其家中的個人電腦接駁互聯網。(圖 8.1 及表 8.1 和 8.4)

increased from 36.4% to 78.6%. In addition, the gap between the percentage of households with PC at home and the percentage of households with their PC at home connected to the Internet narrowed; in other words, there were more and more households connected their PC at home to the Internet. (Chart 8.1 and Tables 8.1 and 8.4)

家中有個人電腦的住戶

Households with PC at home

房屋類型

Type of housing

8.5 在該 1 912 900 個家中有個人電腦的住戶中，56.6%住在私人房屋；26.6%住在公營租住房屋；而 16.9%則住在資助自置居所房屋。住在資助自置居所房屋的住戶，家中有個人電腦的比率最高，達 86.2%。(表 8.3a)

8.5 Of the 1 912 900 households with PC at home, 56.6% were residing in private housing; 26.6%, public rental housing; and 16.9%, subsidised home ownership housing. Households resided in subsidised home ownership housing had the highest rate of having PC at home, at 86.2%. (Table 8.3a)

住戶每月入息

Monthly household income

8.6 該 1 912 900 個家中有個人電腦的住戶的每月入息中位數為\$24,300。住戶每月入息與住戶家中有個人電腦的比率似乎有密切關係，每月入息較高的住戶一般有較高的比率。住戶家中有個人電腦的比率介乎 42.1%(每月入息少於 \$10,000 的住戶)至 98.7%(每月入息為 \$50,000 及以上的住戶)。(表 8.3b)

8.6 The median monthly household income for those 1 912 900 households with PC at home was \$24,300. The monthly household income seemed to bear a close relationship with the rate of households having PC at home. Households with higher monthly household income generally had a higher rate. The rate of households having PC at home ranged from 42.1% for households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000 to 98.7% for those with monthly household income of \$50,000 and more. (Table 8.3b)

家中個人電腦的數目

Number of PC at home

8.7 在該 1 912 900 個家中有個人電腦的住戶中，43.3%擁有 1 部個人電腦；30.8%擁有 2 部；25.8%擁有 3 部及以上。(表 8.3c)

8.7 Of those 1 912 900 households with PC at home, 43.3% had 1 PC; 30.8%, 2 PCs; and 25.8%, 3 and more PCs. (Table 8.3c)

家中個人電腦的類別

Type of PC at home

8.8 該些住戶中大部分(82.1%)家中擁有桌面電腦，而 58.3%擁有便攜式 / 筆記簿型 / 小筆電 / 平板電腦及 4.7%擁有掌上電腦 / 個人數碼助理。(表 8.3d)

8.8 The majority (82.1%) of those households had desktop computer at home, while 58.3% had laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet computer and 4.7%, palm top / PDA. (Table 8.3d)

家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶

8.9 約 1 870 900 個住戶家中的個人電腦(不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理)有接駁互聯網, 佔全港所有住戶的 78.6%。(表 8.4)

房屋類型

8.10 在該 1 870 900 個家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的住戶中, 56.9%住在私人房屋; 26.3%住在公營租住房屋; 而 16.8%則住在資助自置居所房屋。住在資助自置居所房屋的住戶, 家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率最高, 達 84.1%。(表 8.5a)

住戶每月入息

8.11 該 1 870 900 個住戶每月入息中位數為 \$24,500。住戶每月入息與住戶家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率似乎有密切關係, 每月入息較高的住戶一般有較高的比率。住戶家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網的比率介乎 38.9%(每月入息少於 \$10,000 的住戶)至 98.2%(每月入息為 \$50,000 及以上的住戶)。(表 8.5b)

懂得使用個人電腦的人士

8.12 在是項統計調查中, 10 歲及以上人士被問及他們是否懂得使用個人電腦。統計調查結果顯示, 在統計時約有 4 656 900 名 10 歲及以上人士懂得使用個人電腦, 佔全港所有 10 歲及以上人士的 74.5%。在 2009 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字分別為 4 475 200 人及 72.2%。(表 8.6)

Households with PC at home connected to the Internet

8.9 Some 1 870 900 households had their PC (excluding palm top and PDA) at home connected to the Internet, constituting 78.6% of all households in Hong Kong. (Table 8.4)

Type of housing

8.10 Of the 1 870 900 households with PC at home connected to the Internet, 56.9% were residing in private housing; 26.3%, public rental housing; and 16.8%, subsidised home ownership housing. Households in subsidised home ownership housing had the highest rate of having PC at home connected to the Internet, at 84.1%. (Table 8.5a)

Monthly household income

8.11 The median monthly household income for those 1 870 900 households was \$24,500. The monthly household income seemed to bear a close relationship with the rate of households having PC at home connected to the Internet. Households with higher monthly household income generally had a higher rate. The rate of households having PC at home connected to the Internet ranged from 38.9% for households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000 to 98.2% for those with monthly household income of \$50,000 and over. (Table 8.5b)

Persons who had knowledge of using PC

8.12 Persons aged 10 and over were asked in the survey whether they had knowledge of using PC. The survey results showed that some 4 656 900 persons aged 10 and over had knowledge of using PC at the time of enumeration, constituting 74.5% of all persons aged 10 and over in Hong Kong. The corresponding figures obtained from similar survey conducted during June to August 2009 were 4 475 200 persons and 72.2% respectively. (Table 8.6)

*年齡及性別**Age and sex*

8.13 按年齡組別分析，15-24 歲人士懂得使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.5%。緊接的是 10-14 歲人士(99.4%)及 25-34 歲人士(98.7%)。年紀較長的人士的比率較低，其中 55-64 歲人士的比率為 51.8%，而 65 歲及以上人士的比率則為 16.8%。(圖 8.2 及表 8.7a)

8.13 Analysed by age group, persons aged 15-24 had the highest rate of having knowledge of using PC, at 99.5%. This was closely followed by persons aged 10-14 (99.4%) and those aged 25-34 (98.7%). Lower rates were recorded for elder persons. In particular, the rate was 51.8% for persons aged 55-64 and 16.8% for those aged 65 and over. (Chart 8.2 and Table 8.7a)

8.14 再按性別分析，10-24 歲的男性及女性懂得使用個人電腦的比率大致相若(介乎 99.3% 至 99.6%)。對於 25 歲及以上的人士而言，男性懂得使用個人電腦的比率(介乎 21.8% 至 99.1%)較女性(介乎 12.4% 至 98.3%)為高。(表 8.7a)

8.14 Further analysed by sex, males and females aged 10-24 had similar rates of having knowledge of using PC (ranged from 99.3% to 99.6%). For persons aged 25 and over, the rate of having knowledge of using PC was higher for males (ranged from 21.8% to 99.1%) than their female counterpart (ranged from 12.4% to 98.3%). (Table 8.7a)

*教育程度**Educational attainment*

8.15 在該 4 656 900 名懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中，約 62.5% 具中學教育程度。另外 28.5% 具專上教育程度及 8.9% 具小學及以下教育程度。具專上教育程度的人士懂得使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 97.4%。具中學教育程度的人士與具小學及以下教育程度的人士的相應比率分別為 83.5% 及 29.8%。(表 8.7b)

8.15 Of the 4 656 900 persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC, some 62.5% had attained secondary education. Another 28.5% had attained post-secondary education and 8.9% had attained primary education and lower. Persons having attained post-secondary education had the highest rate of having knowledge of using PC, at 97.4%. The corresponding rates for those having attained secondary education and primary education and lower were 83.5% and 29.8% respectively. (Table 8.7b)

*經濟活動身分**Economic activity status*

8.16 按經濟活動身分分析，學生懂得使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.4%。其次為從事經濟活動人士(86.0%)。料理家務者及退休人士懂得使用個人電腦的比率較低，分別為 55.7% 及 27.0%。(表 8.7c)

8.16 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of having knowledge of using PC, at 99.4%. This was followed by economically active persons (86.0%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having knowledge of using PC, at 55.7% and 27.0% respectively. (Table 8.7c)

曾使用個人電腦的人士

8.17 約 4 588 000 名 10 歲及以上的人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。10 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的整體比率為 73.4%。在 2009 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字分別為 4 349 400 人及 70.2%。(表 8.8)

年齡及性別

8.18 按年齡組別分析，10-14 歲人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.2%。其次是 15-24 歲人士(99.0%)及 25-34 歲人士(97.7%)。年紀較長的人士曾使用個人電腦的比率較低，其中 55-64 歲人士的比率為 49.6%，而 65 歲及以上人士的比率則為 15.8%。(圖 8.3 及表 8.9a)

8.19 男性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率(76.3%)較女性(70.7%)為高。(表 8.9a)

教育程度

8.20 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中，62.6%具中學教育程度。另外 28.8%具專上教育程度及 8.6%具小學及以下教育程度。具專上教育程度的人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率最高，為 96.8%。具中學教育程度的人士與具小學及以下教育程度的人士的相應比率分別為 82.3%及 28.4%。(表 8.9b)

Persons who had used PC

8.17 Some 4 588 000 persons aged 10 and over had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration. The overall rate of persons having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration was 73.4% among all persons aged 10 and over. The corresponding figures from similar survey conducted during June to August 2009 were 4 349 400 persons and 70.2% respectively. (Table 8.8)

Age and sex

8.18 Analysed by age group, persons aged 10-14 had the highest rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, at 99.2%. This was followed by persons aged 15-24 (99.0%) and those aged 25-34 (97.7%). Lower rates of having used PC were recorded for elder persons. In particular, 49.6% of persons aged 55-64 and 15.8% of those aged 65 and over had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration. (Chart 8.3 and Table 8.9a)

8.19 The rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration was higher for males (76.3%) than their female counterpart (70.7%). (Table 8.9a)

Educational attainment

8.20 Of those persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, 62.6% had attained secondary education. Another 28.8% had attained post-secondary education and 8.6% had attained primary education and lower. The rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration was the highest for persons having attained post-secondary education, at 96.8%. The corresponding rates for those having attained secondary education and primary education and lower were 82.3% and 28.4% respectively. (Table 8.9b)

經濟活動身分

8.21 按經濟活動身分分析，學生在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率最高，達 99.1%。其次為從事經濟活動人士(85.0%)。料理家務者及退休人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的比率較低，分別為 54.4% 及 25.2%。(表 8.9c)

曾使用互聯網服務的人士

8.22 約 4 547 400 名 10 歲及以上的人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務，佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的 72.8% (亦即佔所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的 99.1%)。有關數字較在 2009 年 6 月至 8 月期間進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字為高，分別為 4 300 000 人及佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的 69.4%)。(表 8.10)

年齡及性別

8.23 按年齡組別分析，15-24 歲人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的比率最高，達 98.6%。其次是 10-14 歲人士(97.8%)及 25-34 歲人士(97.5%)。年紀較長的人士使用互聯網服務的比率較低，其中只有 48.8% 的 55-64 歲人士及 15.5% 的 65 歲及以上人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務。(圖 8.4 及表 8.11a)

8.24 再按性別分析，10 至 34 歲的男性及女性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的比率大致相若(介乎 97.3% 至 98.8%)。對於 35 歲及以上的人士而言，男性在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的比率(介乎 19.9% 至 94.3%)較女性(介乎 11.6% 至 88.1%)為高。(表 8.11a)

Economic activity status

8.21 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, at 99.1%. This was followed by economically active persons (85.0%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having used PC during the 12 months before enumeration, at 54.4% and 25.2% respectively. (Table 8.9c)

Persons who had used Internet service

8.22 Some 4 547 400 persons aged 10 and over had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration, constituting 72.8% of all persons aged 10 and over (or 99.1% of all persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration). The corresponding figures were higher than those of the similar survey conducted during June to August 2009 (at 4 300 000 persons and 69.4% of all persons aged 10 and over respectively). (Table 8.10)

Age and sex

8.23 Analysed by age group, persons aged 15-24 had the highest rate of having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration, at 98.6%. This was followed by persons aged 10-14 (97.8%) and those aged 25-34 (97.5%). Lower rates of having used Internet service were recorded for elder persons. In particular, only 48.8% of persons aged 55-64 and 15.5% of those aged 65 and over had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration. (Chart 8.4 and Table 8.11a)

8.24 Further analysed by sex, males and females aged 10 to 34 had similar rates of having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration (ranged from 97.3% to 98.8%). For persons aged 35 and over, the rate of having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration was higher for males (ranged from 19.9% to 94.3%) than their female counterpart (ranged from 11.6% to 88.1%). (Table 8.11a)

教育程度

8.25 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士中，62.4% 具中學教育程度。另外 29.0% 具專上教育程度與 8.6% 具小學及以下教育程度。具專上教育程度的人士在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的比率最高，為 96.7%。具中學教育程度的人士與具小學及以下教育程度的人士的相應比率分別為 81.4% 及 28.0%。（表 8.11b）

經濟活動身分

8.26 按經濟活動身分分析，學生在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的比率最高，達 98.4%。其次為從事經濟活動人士(84.3%)。料理家務者及退休人士使用互聯網服務的比率較低，分別為 53.9% 及 24.7%。（表 8.11c）

Educational attainment

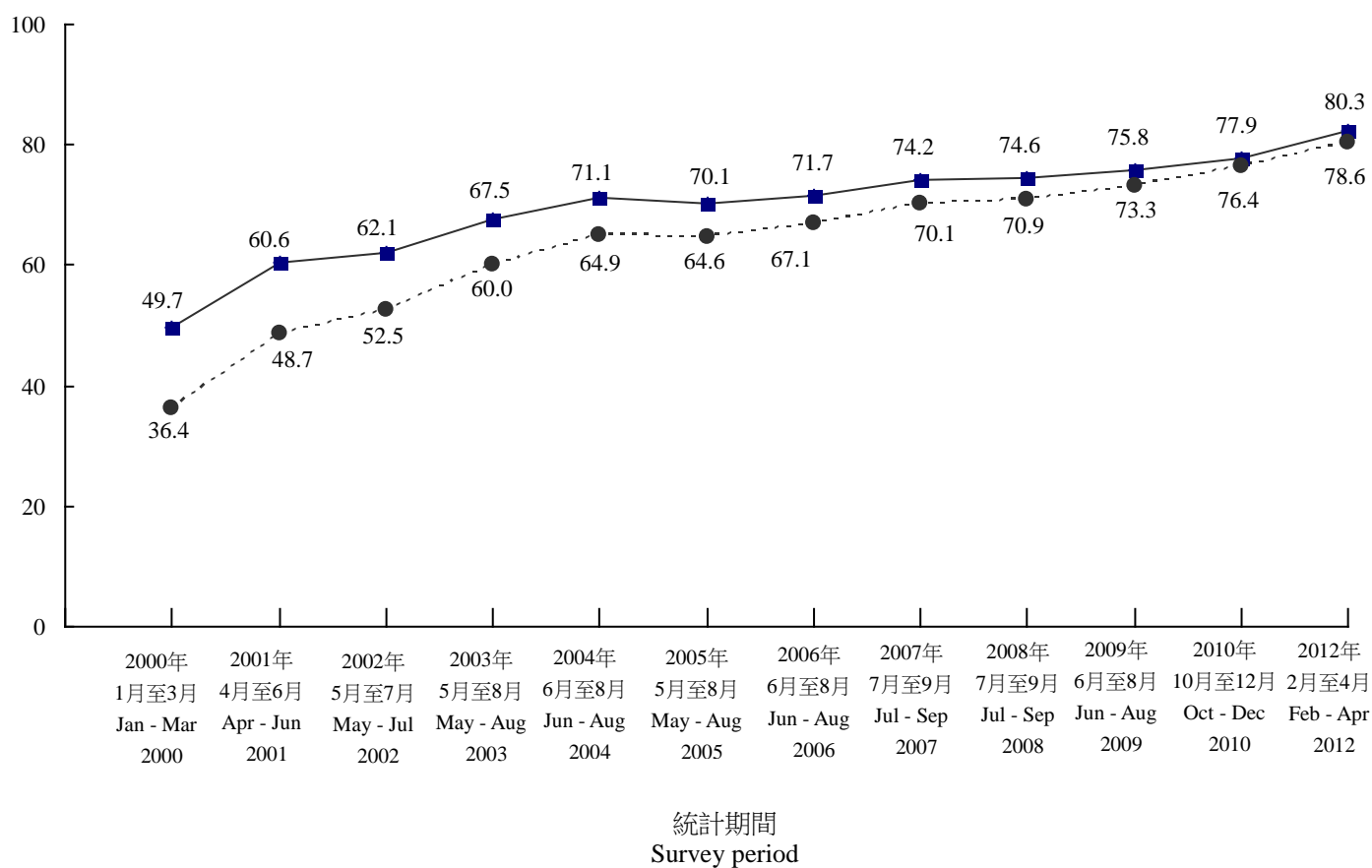
8.25 Of all persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration, 62.4% had attained secondary education. Another 29.0% had attained post-secondary education and 8.6% had attained primary education and lower. The rate of having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration was the highest for persons having attained post-secondary education, at 96.7%. The corresponding rates for those persons having attained secondary education and primary education and lower were 81.4% and 28.0% respectively. (Table 8.11b)

Economic activity status

8.26 Analysed by economic activity status, students had the highest rate of having used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration, at 98.4%. This was followed by economically active persons (84.3%). Home-makers and retired persons had relatively lower rates of having used Internet service, at 53.9% and 24.7% respectively. (Table 8.11c)

圖 8.1 家中有個人電腦的住戶及家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網⁺的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比
Chart 8.1 Percentage of households with personal computer at home and households with personal computer at home connected to the Internet⁺ among all households

百分比(%)
Percentage (%)



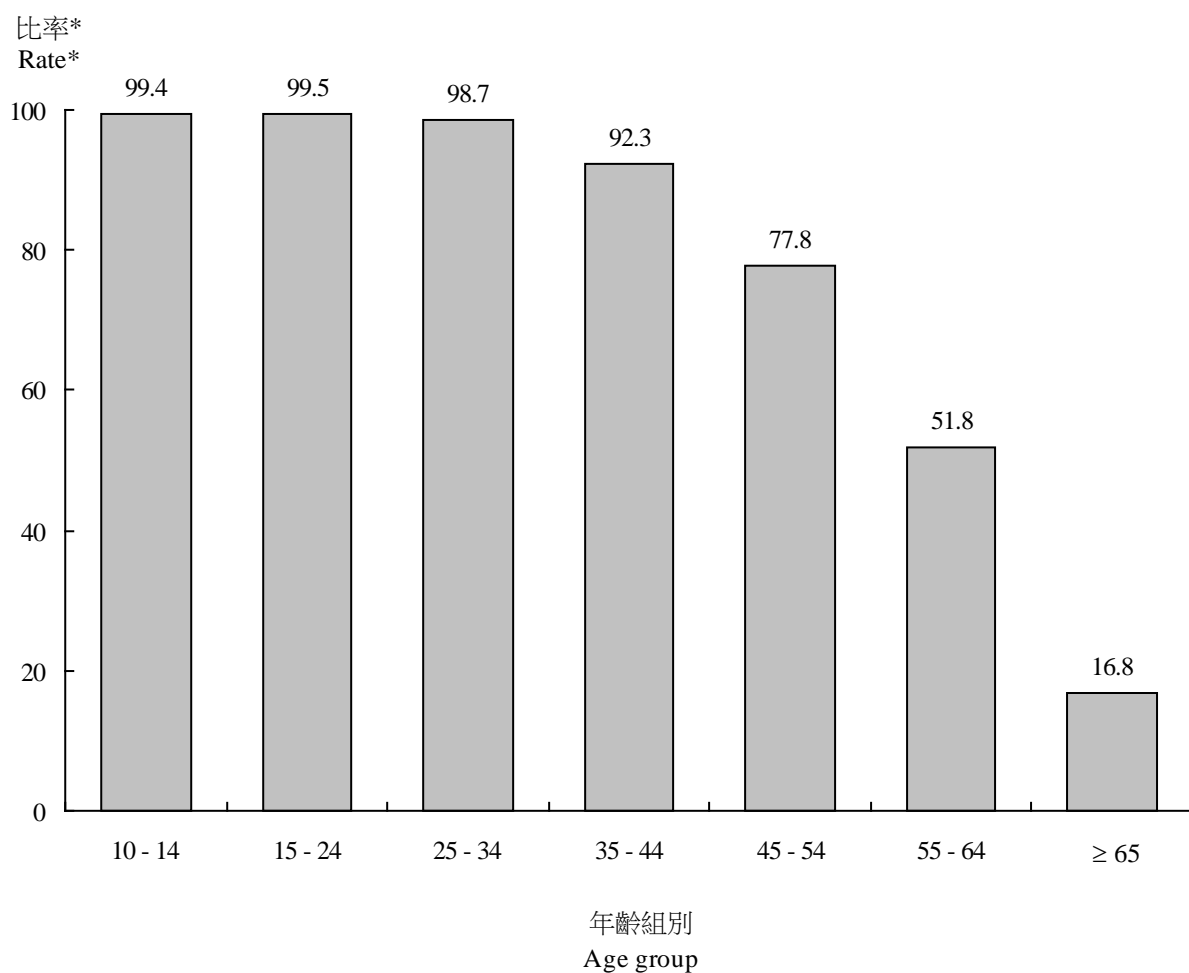
家中有個人電腦的住戶
 Households with personal computer at home

家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網⁺的住戶
 Households with personal computer at home connected to the Internet⁺

註釋：⁺ 不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理。

Note: ⁺ Excluding palm top and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

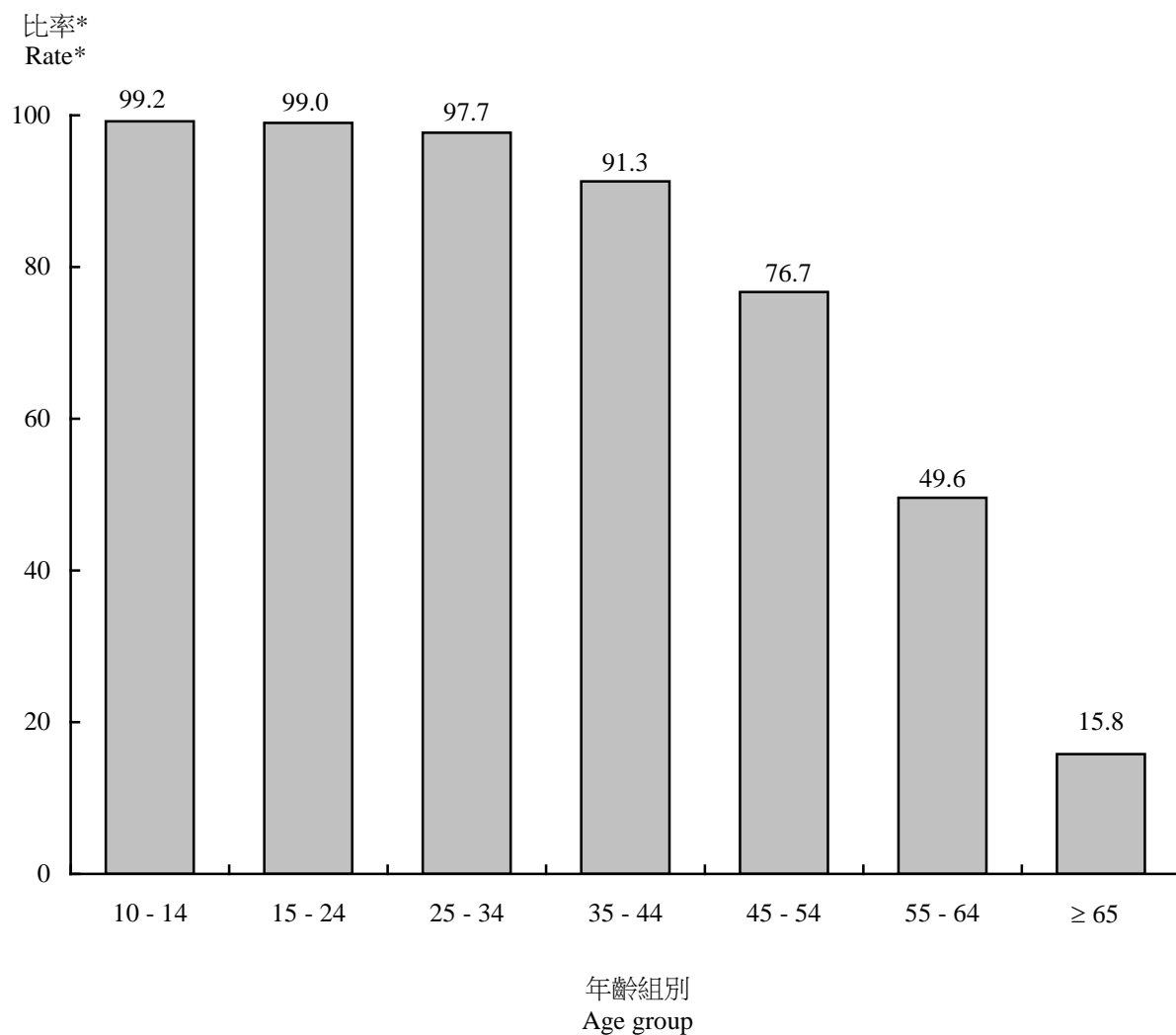
圖8.2 按年齡劃分的懂得使用個人電腦的10歲及以上人士的比率
Chart 8.2 Rate of persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer by age



註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

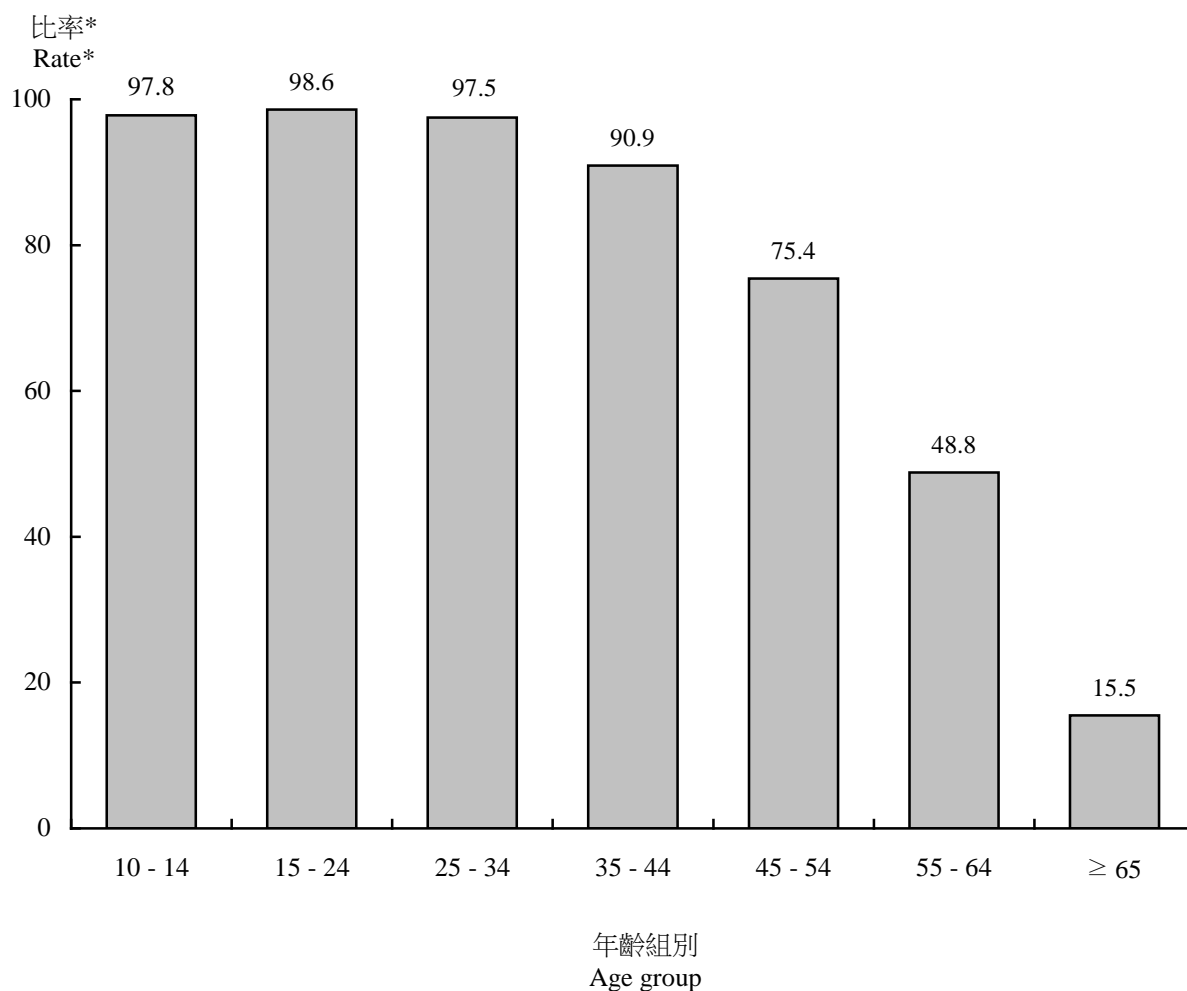
圖8.3 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的比率
Chart 8.3 Rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer during the 12 months before enumeration by age



註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

圖 8.4 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士的比率
Chart 8.4 Rate of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration by age



註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

表 8.1 家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 8.1 Households with personal computer at home

統計期間# Survey period#	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000 年 1 月至 3 月 January - March 2000	1 051.1	49.7
2001 年 4 月至 6 月 April - June 2001	1 258.4	60.6
2002 年 5 月至 7 月 May - July 2002	1 322.0	62.1
2003 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2003	1 479.1	67.5
2004 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2004	1 581.9	71.1
2005 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2005	1 601.3	70.1
2006 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2006	1 662.2	71.7
2007 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2007	1 671.6	74.2
2008 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2008	1 710.1	74.6
2009 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2009	1 756.3	75.8
2010 年 10 月至 12 月 October - December 2010	1 832.2	77.9
2012 年 2 月至 4 月 February - April 2010	1 912.9	80.3

註釋：# 人口數字已於 2000 年 8 月改為以「居住人口」方法計算，自 2001 年進行的統計調查所得的有關家中有個人電腦的住戶的統計數字亦以經修訂的居港人口估計為基礎。

上表中 2002 年至 2006 年，2007 年至 2010 年及 2012 年的數據乃分別基於以 2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查結果為基準的人口估計數列而編製，這些年間的統計數字可作概括比較。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

Notes : # The “resident population” approach for compiling population figures has been adopted as from August 2000, statistics pertaining to households with personal computer at home obtained in the surveys conducted since 2001 are based on the revised estimates of Hong Kong Resident Population.

Data of 2002-2006, 2007-2010 and 2012 in the above table are compiled based on the population estimates which used the results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census as the basis respectively. These statistics are broadly comparable across years.

* As a percentage of all households in the respective survey periods.

表 8.2 按家中個人電腦有否接駁互聯網⁺劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 8.2 Households with personal computer (PC) at home by whether had PC at home connected to the Internet⁺

家中個人電腦有否接駁互聯網 Whether had PC at home connected to the Internet	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	1 870.9	97.8
沒有 No	39.5	2.1
不適用* Not applicable*	2.4	0.1
總計 Total	1 912.9	100.0

註釋：⁺ 不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理。

Notes: ⁺ Excluding palm top and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

* 指家中只有掌上電腦或個人數碼助理的住戶。

* Referring to households with only palm top or PDA at home.

表 8.3a 按房屋類型劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 8.3a Households with personal computer (PC) at home by type of housing

房屋類型 Type of housing	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	507.9	26.6	71.5
資助自置居所房屋# Subsidized home ownership housing#	322.8	16.9	86.2
私人房屋@ Private housing@	1 082.2	56.6	83.4
合計 Overall	1 912.9	100.0	80.3

註釋：* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶為例，71.5%家中有個人電腦。

Notes：* As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 71.5% had PC at home.

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Including 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. Subsidized sale flats that can be traded in the open market are excluded.

@ 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、非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及臨時房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

@ Including private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas / bungalows / modern village houses, simple stone structures, quarters in non-residential buildings and temporary housing. Subsidized sale flats that can be traded in the open market are also included.

表 8.3b 按住戶每月入息劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 8.3b Households with personal computer (PC) at home by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	240.4	12.6	42.1
10,000 - 19,999	501.6	26.2	84.2
20,000 - 29,999	441.7	23.1	94.6
30,000 - 39,999	284.0	14.8	95.8
40,000 - 49,999	159.1	8.3	98.6
≥ 50,000	286.2	15.0	98.7
合計 Overall	1 912.9	100.0	80.3
住戶每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		24,300	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有住戶每月入息少於 \$10,000 的住戶為例，42.1% 家中有個人電腦。

Note : * As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000, 42.1% had PC at home.

表 8.3c 按家中個人電腦的數目劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 8.3c Households with personal computer (PC) at home by number of PC at home

家中個人電腦的數目 Number of PC at home	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %
1	829.2	43.3
2	589.4	30.8
3	278.0	14.5
4	117.9	6.2
≥ 5	98.4	5.1
總計 Total	1 912.9	100.0

表 8.3d 按家中個人電腦的類別劃分的家中有個人電腦的住戶數目
Table 8.3d Households with personal computer (PC) at home by type of PC at home

家中個人電腦的類別 [#] Type of PC at home [#]	住戶數目 No. of households (‘000)	百分比 %
桌面電腦 Desktop Computer	1 569.8	82.1
便攜式 / 筆記簿型 / 小筆電 / 平板電腦 Laptop / notebook / netbook / tablet computer	1 114.6	58.3
掌上電腦 / 個人數碼助理 Palm top / Personal Digital Assistant (PDA)	89.8	4.7
合計 Overall	1 912.9	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.4 家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網⁺的住戶數目
Table 8.4 Households with personal computer at home connected to the Internet⁺

統計期間 [#] Survey period [#]	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000年1月至3月 January - March 2000	770.2	36.4
2001年4月至6月 April - June 2001	1 009.8	48.7
2002年5月至7月 May - July 2002	1 118.1	52.5
2003年5月至8月 May - August 2003	1 312.8	60.0
2004年6月至8月 June - August 2004	1 444.7	64.9
2005年5月至8月 May - August 2005	1 476.5	64.6
2006年6月至8月 June - August 2006	1 556.3	67.1
2007年7月至9月 July - September 2007	1 580.2	70.1
2008年7月至9月 July - September 2008	1 625.7	70.9
2009年6月至8月 June - August 2009	1 699.4	73.3
2010年10月至12月 October - December 2010	1 795.4	76.4
2012年2月至4月 February - April 2012	1 870.9	78.6

註釋：⁺ 不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理。

Notes: ⁺ Excluding palm top and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

[#] 人口數字已於2000年8月改為以「居住人口」方法計算，自2001年進行的統計調查所得的有關家中有個人電腦的住戶的統計數字亦以經修訂的居港人口估計為基礎。

[#] The “resident population” approach for compiling population figures has been adopted as from August 2000, statistics pertaining to households with personal computer at home obtained in the surveys conducted since 2001 are based on the revised estimates of Hong Kong Resident Population.

上表中2002年至2006年，2007年至2010年及2012年的數據乃分別基於以2001年人口普查、2006年中期人口統計及2011年人口普查結果為基準的人口估計數列而編製，這些年間的統計數字可作概括比較。

Data of 2002-2006, 2007-2010 and 2012 in the above table are compiled based on the population estimates which used the results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census as the basis respectively. These statistics are broadly comparable across years.

* 在有關統計期間佔所有住戶的百分比。

* As a percentage of all households in the respective survey periods.

表 8.5a 按房屋類型劃分的家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網⁺的住戶數目
Table 8.5a Households with personal computer (PC) at home connected to the Internet⁺ by type of housing

房屋類型 Type of housing	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	491.7	26.3	69.3
資助自置居所房屋 [#] Subsidized home ownership housing [#]	314.9	16.8	84.1
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	1 064.3	56.9	82.1
合計 Overall	1 870.9	100.0	78.6

註釋：⁺ 不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理。

Notes : ⁺ Excluding palm top and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

* 在個別房屋類型中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有居住在公營租住房屋的住戶為例，69.3%家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。

* As a percentage of all households in the respective types of housing. For example, among all households residing in public rental housing, 69.3% had PC at home connected to the Internet.

[#] 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資助出售單位則不包括在內。

[#] Including 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. Subsidized sale flats that can be traded in the open market are excluded.

[@] 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、非住宅樓宇內的屋宇單位及臨時房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

[@] Including private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas / bungalows / modern village houses, simple stone structures, quarters in non-residential buildings and temporary housing. Subsidized sale flats that can be traded in the open market are also included.

表 8.5b 按住戶每月入息劃分的家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網⁺的住戶數目
Table 8.5b Households with personal computer (PC) at home connected to the Internet⁺ by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	住戶數目 No. of households ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 10,000	222.2	11.9	38.9
10,000 - 19,999	490.2	26.2	82.3
20,000 - 29,999	436.1	23.3	93.4
30,000 - 39,999	280.4	15.0	94.6
40,000 - 49,999	157.2	8.4	97.4
≥ 50,000	284.8	15.2	98.2
合計 Overall	1 870.9	100.0	78.6
住戶每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		24,500	

註釋：⁺ 不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理。

Notes: ⁺ Excluding palm top and Personal Digital Assistant (PDA).

* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有住戶的百分比。以所有住戶每月入息少於 \$10,000 的住戶為例，38.9% 家中有個人電腦接駁互聯網。

* As a percentage of all households in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000, 38.9% had PC at home connected to the Internet.

表 8.6 懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.6 Persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC)

統計期間 [#] Survey period [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
2001 年 4 月至 6 月 April - June 2001	3 117.1	51.9
2002 年 5 月至 7 月 May - July 2002	3 372.6	55.7
2003 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2003	3 555.6	57.7
2004 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2004	3 781.0	61.3
2005 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2005	3 740.3	60.3
2006 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2006	4 064.4	65.6
2007 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2007	4 240.7	69.3
2008 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2008	4 384.2	70.9
2009 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2009	4 475.2	72.2
2012 年 2 月至 4 月 February - April 2012	4 656.9	74.5

註釋：[#] 有關資料自 2001 年開始搜集。

上表中 2002 年至 2006 年、2007 年至 2009 年及 2012 年的數據乃分別基於以 2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查結果為基準的人口估計數列而編製，這些年間的統計數字可作概括比較。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes：[#] The information was collected since 2001.

Data of 2002-2006, 2007-2009 and 2012 in the above table are compiled based on the population estimates which used the results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census as the basis respectively. These statistics are broadly comparable across years.

* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective survey periods.

表 8.7a 按年齡及性別劃分的懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.7a Persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC) by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
10 - 14	157.5	6.7	99.4	147.2	6.3	99.3	304.7	6.5	99.4
15 - 24	429.5	18.4	99.6	412.6	17.8	99.5	842.1	18.1	99.5
25 - 34	447.2	19.1	99.1	483.0	20.8	98.3	930.2	20.0	98.7
35 - 44	449.5	19.2	95.2	513.2	22.1	90.0	962.7	20.7	92.3
45 - 54	489.5	20.9	81.8	482.7	20.8	74.0	972.2	20.9	77.8
55 - 64	269.9	11.5	57.0	221.7	9.6	46.6	491.5	10.6	51.8
≥ 65	94.2	4.0	21.8	59.3	2.6	12.4	153.5	3.3	16.8
合計# Overall#	2 337.3	100.0 (50.2)	77.5	2 319.6	100.0 (49.8)	71.8	4 656.9	100.0 (100.0)	74.5

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10 至 14 歲的男性為例，99.4% 懂得使用個人電腦。

括號內的數字顯示在所有懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 99.4% had knowledge of using PC.

Figures in brackets represent the percentage in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using PC.

表 8.7b 按教育程度劃分的懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.7b Persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC) by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
小學及以下 Primary and below	415.6	8.9	29.8
中學 [#] Secondary [#]	2 912.3	62.5	83.5
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 329.1	28.5	97.4
合計 Overall	4 656.9	100.0	74.5

註釋：* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士為例，97.4% 懂得使用個人電腦。

[#] 指具中一至中七教育程度或同等學歷的人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 97.4% had knowledge of using PC.

[#] Referring to those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 7 education or equivalent level.

表 8.7c 按經濟活動身分劃分的懂得使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.7c Persons aged 10 and over who had knowledge of using personal computer (PC) by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	3 076.7	66.1	86.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 580.2	33.9	59.1
學生 <i>Students</i>	862.9	18.5	99.4
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	432.0	9.3	55.7
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	257.6	5.5	27.0
其他 <i>Others</i>	27.6	0.6	36.0
合計 Overall	4 656.9	100.0	74.5

註釋： * 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，86.0% 懂得使用個人電腦。

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 86.0% had knowledge of using PC.

⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 8.8 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.8 Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC) during the 12 months before enumeration

統計期間 [#] Survey period [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000 年 1 月至 3 月 January - March 2000	2 639.7	43.1
2001 年 4 月至 6 月 April - June 2001	3 020.0	50.3
2002 年 5 月至 7 月 May - July 2002	3 270.3	54.0
2003 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2003	3 464.4	56.2
2004 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2004	3 669.7	59.5
2005 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2005	3 645.5	58.8
2006 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2006	3 897.9	62.9
2007 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2007	4 061.5	66.4
2008 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2008	4 221.6	68.2
2009 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2009	4 349.4	70.2
2012 年 2 月至 4 月 February - April 2012	4 588.0	73.4

註釋：[#] 人口數字已於 2000 年 8 月改為以「居住人口」方法計算，自 2001 年進行的統計調查所得的有關在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士的統計數字亦以經修訂的居港人口估計為基礎。

上表中 2002 年至 2006 年、2007 年至 2009 年及 2012 年的數據乃分別基於以 2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查結果為基準的人口估計數列而編製，這些年間的統計數字可作概括比較。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes: [#] The “resident population” approach for compiling population figures has been adopted as from August 2000, statistics pertaining to persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration obtained in the surveys conducted since 2001 are based on the revised estimates of Hong Kong Resident Population.

Data of 2002-2006, 2007-2009 and 2012 in the above table are compiled based on the population estimates which used the results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census as the basis respectively. These statistics are broadly comparable across years.

* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective survey periods.

表 8.9a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.9a Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC) during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
10 - 14	156.9	6.8	99.0	147.2	6.4	99.3	304.1	6.6	99.2
15 - 24	427.0	18.5	99.0	410.7	18.0	99.0	837.7	18.3	99.0
25 - 34	442.1	19.2	98.0	478.7	21.0	97.4	920.8	20.1	97.7
35 - 44	446.3	19.4	94.5	505.9	22.1	88.7	952.2	20.8	91.3
45 - 54	482.5	20.9	80.6	476.0	20.8	73.0	958.5	20.9	76.7
55 - 64	259.6	11.3	54.9	211.3	9.2	44.4	470.9	10.3	49.6
≥ 65	88.9	3.9	20.5	54.9	2.4	11.4	143.8	3.1	15.8
合計# Overall#	2 303.3	100.0	76.3	2 284.7	100.0	70.7	4 588.0	100.0	73.4
		(50.2)			(49.8)			(100.0)	

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10 至 14 歲的男性為例，99.0% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 99.0% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

Figures in brackets represent the percentage in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 8.9b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.9b Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC) during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
小學及以下 Primary and below	396.4	8.6	28.4
中學# Secondary#	2 871.0	62.6	82.3
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 320.6	28.8	96.8
合計 Overall	4 588.0	100.0	73.4

註釋：* 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士為例，96.8% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

指具中一至中七教育程度或同等學歷的人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 96.8% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

Referring to those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 7 education or equivalent level.

表 8.9c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.9c Persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer (PC) during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	3 040.2	66.3	85.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 547.9	33.7	57.9
學生 Students	860.2	18.7	99.1
料理家務者 Home-makers	422.3	9.2	54.4
退休人士 Retired persons	239.8	5.2	25.2
其他 Others	25.5	0.6	33.3
合計 Overall	4 588.0	100.0	73.4

註釋： * 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，85.0%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦。

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 85.0% had used PC during the 12 months before enumeration.

⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 8.10 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.10 Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration

統計期間 [#] Survey period [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	比率* Rate*
2000 年 1 月至 3 月 January - March 2000	1 855.2	30.3
2001 年 4 月至 6 月 April - June 2001	2 601.3	43.3
2002 年 5 月至 7 月 May - July 2002	2 918.8	48.2
2003 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2003	3 212.8	52.2
2004 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2004	3 479.7	56.4
2005 年 5 月至 8 月 May - August 2005	3 526.2	56.9
2006 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2006	3 770.4	60.8
2007 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2007	3 961.4	64.8
2008 年 7 月至 9 月 July - September 2008	4 123.9	66.7
2009 年 6 月至 8 月 June - August 2009	4 300.0	69.4
2012 年 2 月至 4 月 February - April 2012	4 547.4	72.8

註釋：[#] 人口數字已於 2000 年 8 月改為以「居住人口」方法計算，自 2001 年進行的統計調查所得的有關在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士的統計數字亦以經修訂的居港人口估計為基礎。

上表中 2002 年至 2006 年、2007 年至 2009 年及 2012 年的數據乃分別基於以 2001 年人口普查、2006 年中期人口統計及 2011 年人口普查結果為基準的人口估計數列而編製，這些年間的統計數字可作概括比較。

* 在有關統計期間佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。

Notes: [#] The “resident population” approach for compiling population figures has been adopted as from August 2000, statistics pertaining to persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration obtained in the surveys conducted since 2001 are based on the revised estimates of Hong Kong Resident Population.

Data of 2002-2006, 2007-2009 and 2012 in the above table are compiled based on the population estimates which used the results of the 2001 Population Census, the 2006 Population By-census and the 2011 Population Census as the basis respectively. These statistics are broadly comparable across years.

* As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective survey periods.

表 8.11a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目

Table 8.11a Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
10 - 14	155.6	6.8	98.2	144.4	6.4	97.5	300.0	6.6	97.8
15 - 24	424.1	18.6	98.3	409.9	18.1	98.8	833.9	18.3	98.6
25 - 34	440.7	19.3	97.7	478.4	21.1	97.3	919.1	20.2	97.5
35 - 44	445.3	19.5	94.3	502.4	22.2	88.1	947.6	20.8	90.9
45 - 54	474.1	20.8	79.2	468.5	20.7	71.9	942.6	20.7	75.4
55 - 64	253.9	11.1	53.7	208.5	9.2	43.9	462.5	10.2	48.8
≥ 65	86.1	3.8	19.9	55.6	2.5	11.6	141.7	3.1	15.5
合計# Overall#	2 279.7	100.0 (50.1)	75.5	2 267.7	100.0 (49.9)	70.2	4 547.4	100.0 (100.0)	72.8

註釋： * 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有 10 至 14 歲的男性為例，98.2% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務。

括號內的數字顯示在所有曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 10 - 14, 98.2% had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration.

Figures in brackets represent the percentage in respect of all persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service.

表 8.11b 按教育程度劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.11b Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

教育程度 Educational attainment	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
小學及以下 Primary and below	390.7	8.6	28.0
中學# Secondary#	2 838.0	62.4	81.4
專上教育 Post-secondary	1 318.7	29.0	96.7
合計 Overall	4 547.4	100.0	72.8

註釋： * 在個別教育程度組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有具專上教育程度的 10 歲及以上人士為例，96.7% 在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務。

指具中一至中七教育程度或同等學歷的人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective educational attainment groups. For example, among all persons aged 10 and over with post-secondary education, 96.7% had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration.

Referring to those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 7 education or equivalent level.

表 8.11c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士數目
Table 8.11c Persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	3 015.9	66.3	84.3
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 531.5	33.7	57.3
學生 Students	853.7	18.8	98.4
料理家務者 Home-makers	418.0	9.2	53.9
退休人士 Retired persons	235.5	5.2	24.7
其他 Others	24.4	0.5	31.8
合計 Overall	4 547.4	100.0	72.8

註釋： * 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，84.3%在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務。

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 10 and over in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 84.3% had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration.

⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

1. 主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構 / 社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

此外，在 2011 年 10 月至 2012 年 1 月及 2012 年 2 月至 4 月期間分別進行的兩輪統計調查並不包括外籍家庭傭工。因此，該兩項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民¹及流動居民²)的 95%。

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

Survey coverage and sample design

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

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

In addition, the two rounds of THS conducted during October 2011 to January 2012 and February to April 2012 respectively did not include foreign domestic helpers. The surveys thus covered around 95% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²).

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

¹ 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

² 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

¹ “Usual Residents” include two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

² As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

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

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

統計調查問卷

5. 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均採用獨立的問卷。就本報告書所包括的六個專題而言，有關的問卷當中分別搜集有關香港居民的健康狀況，以及他們的就醫情況、入住醫院情況、接受牙醫診治情況、僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況和個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度。

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

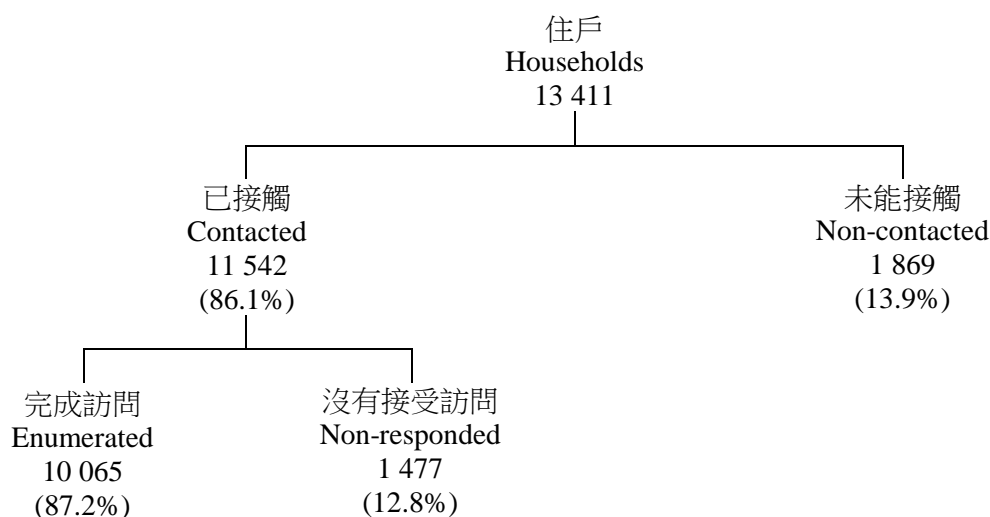
4. The RS contains records of area segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. Each area segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters. The use of area segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas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

Survey questionnaire

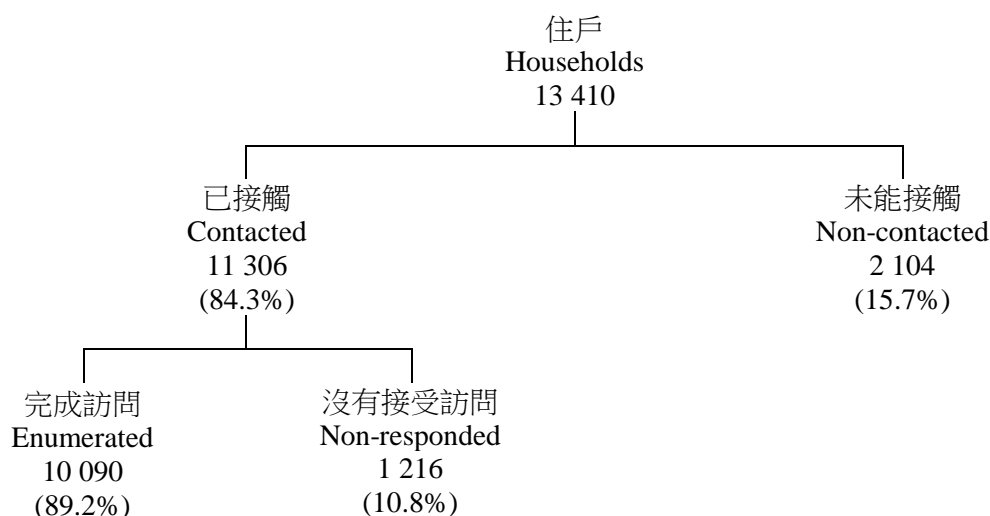
5. Independent questionnaire was adopted for each round of the Thematic Household Survey. Regarding the six topics covered in this report, the questionnaire was designed to collect information on the health status of Hong Kong residents, and also their patterns of doctor consultation, hospitalisation, dental consultation, provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals, and personal computer and Internet penetration respectively.

訪問結果

6. 就 2011 年 10 月至 2012 年 1 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，在有人居住的 13 223 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 411 個住戶。於該 13 411 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 065 個住戶，回應率為 75%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



7. 至於在 2012 年 2 月至 4 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查，在有人居住的 13 297 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 410 個住戶。於該 13 410 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 090 個住戶，回應率為 75%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



Enumeration experience

6. Regarding the THS conducted during October 2011 to January 2012, a total of 13 411 households were found in the sample of 13 223 occupied quarters. Among those 13 411 households, 10 065 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 75%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarised below :

7. As regards the THS conducted during February to April 2012, a total of 13 410 households were found in the sample of 13 297 occupied quarters. Among those 13 410 households, 10 090 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 75%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarised below :

估計的可靠性

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

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

10. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

變數* <u>Variable*</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration among all persons	21.5%	1.4%
在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons	7.2%	2.7%
在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons	30.5%	1.2%

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

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

變數* <u>Variable*</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
享有僱主 / 機構所提供的醫療福利及 / 或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals among all persons	46.3%	0.7%
家中有個人電腦的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households with personal computer at home among all households	80.3%	0.5%
家中有個人電腦(不包括掌上電腦及個人數碼助理)接駁互聯網的住戶佔所有住戶的百分比 Percentage of households with personal computer (excluding palm top and personal digital assistant) at home connected to the Internet among all households	78.6%	0.6%
在統計前 12 個月內曾使用個人電腦的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used personal computer during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over	73.4%	0.6%
在統計前 12 個月內曾使用互聯網服務的 10 歲及以上人士佔所有 10 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 10 and over who had used Internet service during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons aged 10 and over	72.8%	0.5%

註釋：* 所有數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note：* All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

附錄 2：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

Appendix 2 : Previously published Thematic Household Survey Reports

主題性住戶統計調查第 1 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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: Out of stock

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 2 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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: Out of stock

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 3 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 4 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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

主題性住戶統計調查第 5 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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

主題性住戶統計調查第 6 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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

主題性住戶統計調查第 7 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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. 4

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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 8 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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

主題性住戶統計調查第 9 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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

主題性住戶統計調查第 10 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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. 8

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 9

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 10

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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 11 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 12 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 12

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 13 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：7/2002-9/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 13

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 14 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：12/2001-2/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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 15 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2003-8/2003)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 15

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 16 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣五十六元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2002-2/2003)

- 對《基本法》的認識
- 出外旅遊的情況
- 吸煙情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 16

Bilingual version

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

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 17 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：3/2003-5/2003)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 17

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 18 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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

主題性住戶統計調查第 19 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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

主題性住戶統計調查第 20 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，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. 18

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 19

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 20

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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 21 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 22 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 23 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2005-8/2005)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 23

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 5/2005-8/2005)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 24 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2004-1/2005)

- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 對《基本法》的認識

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 24

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 25 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣六十七元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：5/2005-7/2005)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 26 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：2/2005-5/2005)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 27 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：6/2006-8/2006)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 28 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：10/2005-12/2005)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 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: Out of stock

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 2/2005-5/2005)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 27

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 28

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

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 29 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：售罄，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2005-3/2006 及 6/2006-8/2006)

- 公眾對教育改革的意見
- 執行贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 29

Bilingual version

Print version: Out of stock

Download version: Free

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

- Public views on education reform
- Enforcement of maintenance order

主題性住戶統計調查第 30 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣二百零五元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：11/2005-3/2006)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 30

Bilingual version

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

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 31 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣八十二元，下載版：免費

(統計期間：1/2006-5/2006)

- 二零零五年在香港發生的罪案及罪案事主

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 31

Bilingual version

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

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

- Crime and Its Victims in Hong Kong in 2005

主題性住戶統計調查第 32 號報告書

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(統計期間：7/2007-9/2007)

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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. 32

Bilingual version

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

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 33 號報告書

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- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的工作的認識及看法

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 33

Bilingual version

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

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 34 號報告書

中英文對照版

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(統計期間： 4/2007-6/2007)

- 公眾對兒童發展障礙的認識及態度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 34

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$98, Download version: Free

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

- Public awareness and attitudes towards developmental disabilities in children

主題性住戶統計調查第 35 號報告書

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(統計期間： 7/2007-9/2007)

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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 35

Bilingual version

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

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 36 號報告書

中英文對照版

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(統計期間： 12/2007-3/2008)

- 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 37 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 38 號報告書

中英文對照版

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(統計期間： 12/2007-3/2008)

- 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

主題性住戶統計調查第 39 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣四十二元，下載版：免費
(統計期間： 6/2008-8/2008)

- 種族接納

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 39

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$42, Download version: Free
(Survey period: 6/2008-8/2008)

- Racial acceptance

主題性住戶統計調查第 40 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： 6/2008-8/2008)

- 長者的社會與人口狀況、健康狀況及自我照顧能力

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 40

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$50, Download version: Free
(Survey period: 6/2008-8/2008)

- Socio-demographic profile, health status and self-care capability of older persons

主題性住戶統計調查第 41 號報告書

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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 41

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$82, Download version: Free
(Survey period: 2/2008-5/2008)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 42 號報告書

中英文對照版

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(統計期間： 12/2008-2/2009)

- 年齡因素在就業方面的重要性

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 42

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$54, Download version: Free
(Survey period: 12/2008-2/2009)

- Importance of age factor in employment

主題性住戶統計調查第 43 號報告書

中英文對照版

印刷版：港幣七十四元，下載版：免費

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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. 43

Bilingual version

Print version: HK\$74, Download version: Free

(Survey period: 6/2009-8/2009)

- 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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Bilingual version

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(Survey period: 12/2008-2/2009)

- Relationships among family members

主題性住戶統計調查第 45 號報告書

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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
- 執行贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 45

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2009-2/2010)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 46 號報告書

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(統計期間： 11/2009-2/2010 及 3/2010-4/2010)

- 在香港以外地方就讀的香港學生
- 使用醫療集團提供的門診服務的情況
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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 46

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- Hong Kong students studying outside Hong Kong
- Utilisation of out-patient services provided by managed care organizations
- Hong Kong residents working and having studied outside Hong Kong

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- 公眾對提供運動設施的意見

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Bilingual version

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(Survey period: 3/2010-4/2010)

- Public views on education reform
- Public views on the provision of sports facilities

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中英文對照版

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(統計期間：11/2009-2/2010 及 10/2010-12/2010)

- 吸煙情況
- 飼養貓狗的情況
- 使用非專營巴士服務的情況
- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 環境噪音事宜

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 48

Bilingual version

Download version: Free

(Survey period: 11/2009-2/2010 and
10/2010-12/2010)

- Pattern of smoking
- Keeping of dogs and cats
- Pattern of using non-franchised bus services
- Personal computer and Internet penetration
- Environmental noise issues

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- 新媒體的使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 49

Bilingual version

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(Survey period: 2/2011-4/2011)

- Provision of international school places
- Digital terrestrial television take-up
- Use of new media

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