

主題性住戶統計調查 第十二號報告書 Thematic Household Survey Report No. 12

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
Hospitalization

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

居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況
Health Status of Institutional Residents and their Utilization of Medical Services

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1 引言 Introduction

背景

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

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

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在二零零二年五月至七月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，當中包括一項住戶統計調查及一項院舍統計調查，搜集有關香港居民(包括在家庭住戶的居民及在提供住宿服務的院舍的居民)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等資料。

1.4 類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾於二零零一年一月至五月進行。然而，由於這次統計調查與二零零一年的統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍及有關「就醫情況」、「入住醫院情況」與「接受牙醫診治情況」的定義所涉及的統計期間不同，該兩項統計調查的結果不能互相比較。

Background

1.1 In order to meet the requests from Government policy bureaux and departments for statistical data on various social issues, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) started a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) in 1999 such that certain enquiries for statistical information on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments 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. The C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the service delivered by the contractor in connection with the THS is statistically acceptable.

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS, comprising a household survey and an institutions survey conducted separately, was carried out during May to July 2002. The surveys collected information on the health status of the Hong Kong residents (including residents in domestic households and residents in institutions with residential services), and their patterns with respect to doctor consultation, hospitalization, dental consultation, the provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and the coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals.

1.4 A similar THS was conducted during January to May 2001. However, as the population coverage and the reference periods used in defining “doctor consultation”, “hospitalization” and “dental consultation” were different between the present survey and the survey in 2001, the findings of the two surveys are not comparable.

統計調查方法簡述

住戶統計調查

1.5 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 10 000 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 78%。

1.6 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有住戶成員(不包括外藉家庭傭工)均被問及其健康狀況、在統計前三十天內的就醫情況，在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院情況，以及在統計前十二個月內的接受牙醫診治情況。然後，所有住戶成員均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獲個人購買的醫療保險保障。

院舍統計調查

1.7 統計員亦同時向被抽選的院舍內的住院人士搜集類似的資料。該些院舍包括例如老人院、弱智人士院舍及精神病康復者中途宿舍等。在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 2 100 名居於院舍人士接受了訪問，回應率為 97%。

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

數字進位

1.9 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。

代號

1.10 ‘-’ 代表「零」。

Brief description of survey method

Household survey

1.5 Some 10 000 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 78%.

1.6 In each enumerated household, all household members (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were asked about their health status; their pattern of doctor consultation during the thirty days before enumeration; their pattern of hospitalization during the twelve months before enumeration; and their utilization of dental services during the twelve months before enumeration. Then, all household members were asked whether they were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether they were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals.

Institutions survey

1.7 Similar information was also collected from the selected inmates of institutions concurrently. Such institutions included, for example, elderly homes, hostels for mentally handicapped persons and half-way houses for ex-mentally ill persons. Some 2 100 institutional residents within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 97%.

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

Rounding of figures

1.9 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables and charts.

Symbol

1.10 ‘-’ signifies nil.

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

香港居民的健康狀況

Health status of Hong Kong residents

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

- ◆ 21.5%的十五歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多。
- ◆ 65.9%認為自己的健康狀況與其他同齡人士差不多。
- ◆ 12.5%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多。

- ◆ 21.5% of persons aged 15 and over considered their health condition better or much better than people of their age.
- ◆ 65.9% thought that their health condition was more or less the same as people of their age.
- ◆ 12.5% considered their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age.

比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估

Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago

- ◆ 8.4%的十五歲及以上人士認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前好或好許多。
- ◆ 68.6%認為自己目前的健康狀況與十二個月前差不多。
- ◆ 23.0%認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。

- ◆ 8.4% of persons aged 15 and over considered their present health condition better or much better than that twelve months ago.
- ◆ 68.6% thought that their present health condition was more or less the same as that twelve months ago.
- ◆ 23.0% considered their present health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago.

整體健康狀況的自我評估

Self-perceived general health condition

- ◆ 12.5%的十五歲及以上人士認為自己的整體健康狀況很好或極好。
- ◆ 40.0%認為自己的整體健康狀況好。
- ◆ 40.4%認為自己的整體健康狀況一般。
- ◆ 7.0%認為自己的整體健康狀況差。

- ◆ 12.5% of persons aged 15 and over considered their general health condition as very good or excellent.
- ◆ 40.0% thought that their general health condition was good.
- ◆ 40.4% considered their general health condition as fair.
- ◆ 7.0% thought that their general health condition was poor.

是否患有需要長期覆診的疾病

Whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

- ◆ 1 285 000 人患有需要長期覆診的疾病，佔人口的 19.8%。

- ◆ 1 285 000 persons had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, representing 19.8% of the population.

- ◆ 較普遍提及的需要長期覆診的疾病為心臟或循環系統疾病(在該 1 285 000 人中佔 38.1%提及此疾病)；內分泌及新陳代謝疾病(21.1%)；骨骼肌肉疾病(19.0%)及耳/鼻/喉疾病(12.3%)。

在統計前三十天內曾否有健康問題

- ◆ 1 488 800 人在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題，佔人口的 22.9%。
- ◆ 在該 1 488 800 人中，78.2%為處理有關健康問題而曾向西醫求診。其他較普遍提及的處理方法為「服用購自藥房的西藥」(9.8%)及「向中醫(內科/普通科)/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫求診」(9.7%)。

就醫情況

在統計前三十天內曾否就醫

- ◆ 1 267 800 人在統計前三十天內曾就醫，佔人口的 19.5%。
- ◆ 在該 1 267 800 人中，91.9%在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診，而 11.4%則曾向中醫求診。由於一名人士可在統計前三十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。

在統計前三十天內的就醫情況

- ◆ 該 1 267 800 人在統計前三十天內的總就醫次數為 2 245 000。

- ◆ The more commonly cited diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors were disease of the heart or circulatory system (cited by 38.1% of those 1 285 000 persons); endocrine and metabolic disease (21.1%); musculoskeletal disease (19.0%) and disease of the ear / nose / throat (12.3%).

Whether had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration

- ◆ 1 488 800 persons had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration, representing 22.9% of the population.
- ◆ 78.2% of those 1 488 800 persons consulted practitioners of Western medicine for treatment of the health problems. Other commonly cited treatments were “taking Western medicine bought from pharmacy” (9.8%) and “consulting herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists” (9.7%).

Doctor consultation

Whether had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration

- ◆ 1 267 800 persons had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration, representing 19.5% of the population.
- ◆ 91.9% of those 1 267 800 persons had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the thirty days before enumeration, while 11.4% had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine. 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 thirty days before enumeration.

Doctor consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration

- ◆ The total number of consultations recorded for those 1 267 800 persons during the thirty days before enumeration was 2 245 000.

- ◆ 在該 2 245 000 次就醫次數中，私家西醫佔 56.5%，而中醫佔 19.6%。
- ◆ 向私家醫生求診的每次診金淨額的中位數為\$150。

子宮頸抹片檢查/乳房造影檢查

- ◆ 943 600 名十五歲及以上女性曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查，佔所有十五歲及以上女性的 34.9%。
- ◆ 193 000 名十五歲及以上女性曾接受乳房造影檢查，佔所有十五歲及以上女性的 7.1%。

入住醫院情況

- ◆ 412 600 人在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院，佔人口的 6.3%。
- ◆ 在該 412 600 名住院病人中，327 500 人 (79.4%)是入住醫院管理局轄下的醫院，而 91 000 人(22.1%)則是入住私家醫院。由於一名人士可在統計前十二個月內曾經入住醫管局轄下醫院及私家醫院，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。
- ◆ 在該 412 600 名住院病人中，79.9%在統計前十二個月內曾入院一次；14.6%曾入院兩次；3.1%曾入院三次；及 2.5%曾入院四次及以上。
- ◆ 該 412 600 名住院病人在統計前十二個月內的總入住醫院次數為 545 600。

- ◆ 56.5% of the those 2 245 000 doctor consultations were attributed to private practitioners of Western medicine, while practitioners of Chinese medicine accounted for 19.6%.
- ◆ The median net consultation fee per consultation made with a private medical practitioner was \$150.

Pap smear / mammography

- ◆ 943 600 females aged 15 and over had performed Pap smear before, representing 34.9% of all females aged 15 and over.
- ◆ 193 000 females aged 15 and over had undergone mammography before, representing 7.1% of all females aged 15 and over.

Hospitalization

- ◆ 412 600 persons had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, representing 6.3% of the population.
- ◆ Of those 412 600 in-patients, 327 500 (79.4%) were admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority (HA) while 91 000 persons (22.1%) were admitted into private hospitals. These percentages do not sum to 100 as a person might have been admitted into both HA hospital and private hospital during the twelve months before enumeration.
- ◆ 79.9% of those 412 600 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals once; 14.6%, twice; 3.1%, thrice; and 2.5%, four times and more during the twelve months before enumeration.
- ◆ The total number of hospital admissions recorded for those 412 600 in-patients during the twelve months before enumeration was 545 600.

- ◆ 在該 545 600 次入住醫院次數中，住院病人入住醫院的住院期間中位數為三日。
- ◆ 在 99 800 次入住私家醫院的次數中，病人所支付的住院費用中位數為\$14,500。
- ◆ 在 463 500 次需要住院病人支付住院費用的入住醫院次數中，住院費用獲醫療保險或獲僱主部分或全費補貼/津貼的入住醫院次數佔 21.5%。
- ◆ Their median duration of stay of in-patients in the hospital for those 545 600 admission was 3 days.
- ◆ For 99 800 admissions into private hospitals, the median amount of hospital charges paid by in-patients was \$14,500.
- ◆ For 21.5% of those 463 500 hospital admissions that required the in-patients to pay for the hospital charges, part or all of the hospital charges paid by the in-patients were covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer.

接受牙醫診治情況

- ◆ 1 608 800 人有定期接受牙齒檢查，佔人口的 24.7%。
- ◆ 2 127 200 人在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治，佔人口的 32.7%。
- ◆ 在該 2 127 200 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士中，82.9%只接受一次牙醫診治。他們接受牙醫診治的平均次數為 1.4。
- ◆ 在該 2 127 200 人的上次接受牙醫診治中，私家牙科診所佔 60.1%。另外，政府牙科診所佔 36.5%及其他類別的診所佔 3.4%。
- ◆ 在該 2 127 200 人的上次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔 67.1%；「洗牙」佔 63.4%；「補牙」佔 21.8%；及「脫牙」佔 11.0%。
- ◆ 在非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的每次診金淨額的中位數為\$300。

Dental consultation

- ◆ 1 608 800 persons had regular teeth check-up, representing 24.7% of the population.
- ◆ 2 127 200 persons had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, representing 32.7% of the population.
- ◆ 82.9% of the 2 127 200 persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration had made only one consultation during that period. Their average number of dental consultations was 1.4.
- ◆ 60.1% of the last dental consultations for those 2 127 200 persons were made in private dental clinics. Another 36.5% were made in Government dental clinics and 3.4% in other types of dental clinics.
- ◆ Of all the last dental consultations made by those 2 127 200 persons, 67.1% were for “teeth check-up”; 63.4% for “scaling and polishing”; 21.8% for “filling”; and 11.0% for “extraction of teeth”.
- ◆ The median net consultation fee per dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics was \$300.

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

享有僱主或機構提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況

Entitlement to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

- ◆ 2 974 600 人在統計時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利或獲個人購買的醫療保險保障或兩者兼備，佔人口的 45.7%。
- ◆ 在該 2 974 600 人中，42.4% 只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利；34.7% 只獲醫療保險保障；而 23.0% 則同時享有兩方面的醫療保障。
- ◆ 在該 2 974 600 人中，89.2% 享有入住醫院保障；68.6% 享有西醫診治保障；及 31.5% 享有牙醫診治保障。

- ◆ 2 974 600 persons were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies or covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals or had both kinds of medical protection at the time of enumeration, representing 45.7% of the population.
- ◆ 42.4% of those 2 974 600 persons were entitled to medical benefits from employers / companies only; 34.7% were covered by medical insurance only; and 23.0% had both kinds of medical protection.
- ◆ 89.2% of those 2 974 600 persons had the coverage of hospitalization; 68.6%, consultation with Western medicine practitioner; and 31.5%, dental consultation.

享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的情況

Entitlement to medical benefits provided by employers / companies

- ◆ 1 943 700 人享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利，佔人口的 29.9%。
- ◆ 在該 1 943 700 人中，97.4% 享有西醫診治保障；75.2% 享有入住醫院保障；及 45.2% 享有牙醫診治保障。
- ◆ 在該 1 943 700 名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，約 78.0% 人士的醫療福利是由私營機構的僱主或私營機構提供。另外 24.6% 人士的醫療福利是由政府提供。

- ◆ 1 943 700 persons were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, representing 29.9% of the population.
- ◆ 97.4% of those 1 943 700 persons had the coverage of consultation with Western medicine practitioner; 75.2%, hospitalization; and 45.2%, dental consultation.
- ◆ Of all 1 943 700 persons with medical benefits provided by employers / companies, about 78.0% had their medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector. Another 24.6% had their medical benefits provided by the Government.

受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況

- ◆ 1 714 400 人獲個人購買的醫療保險保障，佔人口的 26.4%。
- ◆ 在該 1 714 400 人中，98.3% 享有入住醫院保障；15.4% 享有西醫診治保障；及 11.4% 享有中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫保障。

Coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

- ◆ 1 714 400 persons were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals, representing 26.4% of the population.
- ◆ 98.3% of those 1 714 400 persons had the coverage of hospitalization; 15.4%, consultation with Western medicine practitioner; and 11.4%, consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist.

未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的人士

- ◆ 3 529 600 人(即佔人口的54.3%)未享有任何由僱主或機構提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

Persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance

- ◆ 3 529 600 persons or 54.3% of the population were not entitled to any medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況*健康狀況的自我評估*

- ◆ 3.9% 的居於院舍人士認為自己的整體健康狀況很好；23.6%，好；43.4%，一般；及 29.1%，差。
- ◆ 15.3% 的居於院舍人士認為自己目前的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多；52.1%，與其他同齡人士差不多；及 32.6%，較其他同齡人士差或差許多。
- ◆ 10.3% 的居於院舍人士認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前好或好許多；49.4%，與十二個月前差不多；及 40.2%，較十二個月前差或差許多。
- ◆ 52 700 名居於院舍人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 90.6%。

Health status of institutional residents and their utilization of medical services*Self-perceived health condition*

- ◆ 3.9% of the institutional residents considered their general health condition as very good; 23.6%, good; 43.4%, fair; and 29.1%, poor.
- ◆ 15.3% of the institutional residents considered their present health condition better or much better than people of their age; 52.1%, more or less the same as people of their age; and 32.6%, worse or much worse than people of their age.
- ◆ 10.3% of the institutional residents considered their present health condition better or much better than that twelve months ago; 49.4%, more or less the same as that twelve months ago; and 40.2%, worse or much worse than that twelve months ago.
- ◆ 52 700 institutional residents had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, representing 90.6% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.

- ◆ 22 900 名居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 39.3%。

就醫情況

- ◆ 21 200 名居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內曾就醫，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 36.4%。
- ◆ 該 21 200 名居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內的總就醫次數為 29 400。
- ◆ 在該 29 400 次就醫次數中，醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生佔 43.7%；私家西醫佔 32.3%；而衛生署轄下診所的醫生則佔 16.8%。

入住醫院情況

- ◆ 21 000 名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 36.1%。
- ◆ 該 21 000 名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內的總入住醫院次數為 37 400。
- ◆ 在該 37 400 次入住醫院次數中，居於院舍人士入住醫院期間的中位數為五日。

接受牙醫診治情況

- ◆ 4 200 名居於院舍人士有定期接受牙齒檢查，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 7.2%。

- ◆ 22 900 institutional residents had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration, representing 39.3% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.

Doctor consultation

- ◆ 21 200 institutional residents had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration, representing 36.4% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.
- ◆ The total number of consultations recorded for those 21 200 institutional residents during the thirty days before enumeration was 29 400.
- ◆ 43.7% of those 29 400 doctor consultations were attributed to doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority while private practitioners of Western medicine accounted for another 32.3%. Doctors in clinics under the Department of Health had a share of 16.8%.

Hospitalization

- ◆ 21 000 institutional residents had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, representing 36.1% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.
- ◆ The total number of admissions for those 21 000 institutional residents during the twelve months before enumeration was 37 400.
- ◆ The median duration of stay of institutional residents in the hospital for those 37 400 admissions was 5 days.

Dental consultation

- ◆ 4 200 institutional residents had regular teeth check-up, representing 7.2% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.

- ◆ 6 600 名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治，佔全香港所有居於院舍人士的 11.3%。
- ◆ 在該 6 600 名居於院舍人士的上次接受牙醫診治中，政府牙科診所佔 40.5%。另外，私家牙科診所佔 34.8% 及其他類別的牙科診所佔 24.7%。
- ◆ 6 600 institutional residents had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, representing 11.3% of all institutional residents in Hong Kong.
- ◆ 40.5% of the last dental consultations for those 6 600 institutional residents were made in Government dental clinics. Another 34.8% were made in private dental clinics and 24.7% in other types of dental clinics.

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

比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估

3.1 約三分之二(65.9%)的十五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 21.5%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多，而 12.5%則持相反意見。(表 3.1a)

年齡及性別

3.2 長者中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。在六十五歲及以上的人士中，有 28.3%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多，但在四十五歲以下的人士中，相應的百分比則少於 10%。按性別分析，相對男性而言(10.6%)，有較多女性(14.5%)認為自己的健康狀況較同齡人士差或差許多。(圖 3.1 及表 3.1a 和 3.1b)

有否吸煙習慣

3.3 按吸煙習慣分析，以前有吸煙習慣的人士中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，所佔的百分比為 26.0%。而現時有吸煙習慣的人士及從未有吸煙習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 11.7%及 11.9%。(表 3.1c)

3.4 再按年齡組別分析，在三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上的人士中，以前有吸煙習慣的人士中亦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，所佔的百分比分別為 18.5%及 32.4%。(表 3.1c)

有否飲酒習慣

3.5 按飲酒習慣分析，以前有飲酒習慣的人士中有顯著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，所佔的百分比為 30.6%。現時有飲酒習慣的人士的相應百分比為 9.8%，而從未有飲酒習慣的人士的相應百分比則為 12.4%。(表 3.1d)

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

3.1 About two-thirds (65.9%) of persons aged 15 and over thought that their health condition was more or less the same as people of their age. Another 21.5% considered their health condition better or much better than people of their age while 12.5% said the opposite. (Table 3.1a)

Age and sex

3.2 A larger proportion of older persons perceived their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. Such proportion was 28.3% for those aged 65 and over, but less than 10% for those aged below 45. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of females (14.5%) than males (10.6%) considered their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. (Chart 3.1 and Tables 3.1a and 3.1b)

Whether had a cigarette smoking habit

3.3 Analysed by cigarette smoking habit, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit had a larger proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age, at 26.0%. The corresponding percentages for persons who currently had a cigarette smoking habit and those who never had a cigarette smoking habit were 11.7% and 11.9% respectively. (Table 3.1c)

3.4 Further analysed by age group, among persons aged 35-54 and those aged 55 and over, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit also had a larger proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age, at 18.5% and 32.4% respectively. (Table 3.1c)

Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

3.5 Analysed by drinking habit, the proportion of persons perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age was significantly higher for persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, at 30.6%, as against 9.8% for those

3.6 在所有年齡組別中，以前有飲酒習慣的人士中均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。以前有飲酒習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多的百分比分別為 25.6%、23.3% 及 34.0%。（表 3.1d）

比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估

3.7 大部分(68.6%)的十五歲及以上人士認為自己目前的健康狀況與十二個月前差不多，約 8.4%認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前好或好許多，而 23.0%則持相反意見。（表 3.1e）

年齡及性別

3.8 認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多的人士，在長者中佔較大比例。在六十五歲及以上的人士中，有 43.3%認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多，而在四十五歲以下的人士中，則只有少於 20%。按性別分析，相對男性而言(21.2%)，有較多女性(24.8%)認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。（圖 3.2 及表 3.1e 和 3.1f）

有否吸煙習慣

3.9 按吸煙習慣分析，以前有吸煙習慣的人士中有較高比例認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多，所佔的百分比為 36.6%。而現時有吸煙習慣的人士及從未有吸煙習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 23.7%及 22.0%。（表 3.1g）

3.10 再按年齡組別分析，在三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士中，以前有吸煙習

persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and 12.4% for those who never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks. (Table 3.1d)

3.6 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks also had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 25.6%, 23.3% and 34.0%. (Table 3.1d)

Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago

3.7 The majority (68.6%) of persons aged 15 and over thought that their present health condition was more or less the same as that twelve months ago. Some 8.4% considered their health condition better or much better than that twelve months ago while 23.0% said the opposite. (Table 3.1e)

Age and sex

3.8 A higher proportion of older persons perceived that their present health condition was worse or much worse than that twelve months ago, being 43.3% for those aged 65 and over but less than 20% for those aged below 45. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of females (24.8%) than males (21.2%) considered their present health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago. (Chart 3.2 and Tables 3.1e and 3.1f)

Whether had a cigarette smoking habit

3.9 Analysed by cigarette smoking habit, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago, at 36.6%. The corresponding percentages for persons who currently had a cigarette smoking habit and those who never had a cigarette smoking habit were 23.7% and 22.0% respectively. (Table 3.1g)

3.10 Further analysed by age group, among persons aged 35-54 and those aged 55 and over,

慣的人士中亦有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多，分別為 30.8% 及 43.2%。另一方面，在現時有吸煙習慣的十五至三十四歲的人士中，認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前好或好許多的比例，較以前有吸煙習慣或從未有吸煙習慣的人士的相應比例為低。(表 3.1g)

有否飲酒習慣

3.11 按飲酒習慣分析，以前有飲酒習慣的人士中有顯著較高比例(40.7%)認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。而現時有飲酒習慣的人士及從未有飲酒習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 22.2% 及 22.6%。(表 3.1h)

3.12 在所有年齡組別中，以前有飲酒習慣的人士中均有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。以前有飲酒習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多的百分比分別為 19.1%、35.3% 及 45.7%。(表 3.1h)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

3.13 總括而言，12.5%的十五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 40.0%；認為是一般的有 40.4%；及認為是差的有 7.0%。(表 3.1i)

年齡及性別

3.14 認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好的人士，在年青人士中佔較大比例。在十五至二十四歲的人士中，有 17.1%認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好，而在六十五歲及以上的人士中，則只有少於 6%。按性別分析，相對女性而言(10.7%)，有較多男性(14.4%)認為自己的整體健康狀況極好或很好。(表 3.1i 及 3.1j)

persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit also had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago, at 30.8% and 43.2% respectively. On the other hand, persons aged 15-34 who currently had a cigarette smoking habit had a lower proportion perceiving their health condition better or much better than that twelve months ago, when compared with persons who previously had or never had a cigarette smoking habit. (Table 3.1g)

Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

3.11 Analysed by drinking habit, the proportion of persons perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago was significantly higher for persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, at 40.7%, as against 22.2% for those persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and 22.6% for those who never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks. (Table 3.1h)

3.12 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks also had a higher proportion perceiving their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 19.1%, 35.3% and 45.7%. (Table 3.1h)

Self-perceived general health condition

3.13 Overall speaking, 12.5% of persons aged 15 and over considered their general health condition as excellent or very good; 40.0%, good; 40.4%, fair; and 7.0%, poor. (Table 3.1i)

Age and sex

3.14 A higher proportion of younger persons perceived that their general health condition was excellent or very good, being 17.1% for those aged 15-24 but less than 6% for those aged 65 and over. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of males (14.4%) than females (10.7%) considered their general health condition as excellent or very good. (Tables 3.1i and 3.1j)

*有否吸煙習慣**Whether had a cigarette smoking habit*

3.15 按吸煙習慣分析，以前有吸煙習慣的人士中有較高比例(18.3%)認為自己的整體健康狀況差。而現時有吸煙習慣的人士及從未有吸煙習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 6.2% 及 6.5%。(表 3.1k)

3.15 Analysed by cigarette smoking habit, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit had a higher proportion perceiving their general health condition as poor, at 18.3%. The corresponding percentages for persons who currently had a cigarette smoking habit and those who never had a cigarette smoking habit were 6.2% and 6.5% respectively. (Table 3.1k)

3.16 再按年齡組別分析，在三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士中，以前有吸煙習慣的人士中亦有較大比例認為自己的整體健康狀況差，分別為 10.0% 及 24.8%。然而，在十五至三十四歲現時有吸煙習慣的人士中，認為自己的整體健康狀況一般或差的比例較以前有吸煙習慣或從未有吸煙習慣的人士為高。(表 3.1k)

3.16 Further analysed by age group, among persons aged 35-54 and those aged 55 and over, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit also had a higher proportion perceiving their general health condition as poor, at 10.0% and 24.8% respectively. Nevertheless, persons aged 15-34 who currently had a cigarette smoking habit had a higher proportion perceiving their general health condition as fair or poor, as compared to those who previously had or never had a cigarette smoking habit. (Table 3.1k)

*有否飲酒習慣**Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks*

3.17 按飲酒習慣分析，以前有飲酒習慣的人士中有顯著較高比例(23.2%)認為自己的整體健康狀況差。而現時有飲酒習慣的人士及從未有飲酒習慣的人士的相應百分比分別為 5.5% 及 6.7%。(表 3.1l)

3.17 Analysed by drinking habit, the proportion of persons perceiving their general health condition as poor was significantly higher for persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, at 23.2%, as against 5.5% for those persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and 6.7% for those who never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks. (Table 3.1l)

3.18 在所有年齡組別中，以前有飲酒習慣的人士中均有較大比例認為自己的整體健康狀況差。以前有飲酒習慣的十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士認為自己整體健康狀況差的百分比分別為 9.8%、14.5% 及 28.3%。(表 3.1l)

3.18 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks also had a higher proportion perceiving their general health condition as poor. The respective percentages for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over were 9.8%, 14.5% and 28.3%. (Table 3.1l)

患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士**Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors**

3.19 在全香港所有人口中(包括十五歲以下人士)，約 1 285 000 人(即每千人中有 198 人)表示患有需要長期覆診的疾病。(表 3.2a)

3.19 Among all population in Hong Kong (including those aged below 15), some 1 285 000 persons (or 198 per 1 000 persons) reported to have diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors. (Table 3.2a)

年齡及性別

3.20 在該 1 285 000 名患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中，38.9%年齡在六十五歲及以上，另 17.0%年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為五十八歲。按性別分析，女性佔 53.0%，而男性則佔 47.0%。（表 3.2a）

3.21 長者中患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士的比率，較其他年齡組別的人士顯著為高。在三十五歲以下的人士中，患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士的比率低於每千人中有 80 人。年齡在三十五歲及以上的人士中，有關比率隨年齡增長而上升，由三十五至四十四歲人士的每千人中有 131 人，上升至六十五歲及以上人士的每千人中有 648 人。（圖 3.3 及表 3.2a）

3.22 按性別分析，除了十五歲以下兒童之外，女性患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較男性為高，尤以較高年齡組別人士為甚。女性整體比率為每千人中有 211 人，而男性則為每千人中有 184 人。（表 3.2a）

經濟活動身分

3.23 在該 1 285 000 人中，約 64.8%是非從事經濟活動人士，而其餘 35.2%則為從事經濟活動人士。前者患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較高，可能是由於該組別包括較多長者。（表 3.2b）

需要長期覆診的疾病類別

3.24 在該 1 285 000 名需要長期覆診的人士中，38.1%患有心臟或循環系統疾病(例如：高血壓)；21.1%患有內分泌及新陳代謝疾病(例如：甲狀腺病、糖尿病及高膽固醇)；19.0%患有骨骼肌肉疾病(例如：關節炎、風濕及骨質疏鬆)；而 12.3%患有耳/鼻/喉疾病(例如：鼻敏感及耳鳴)。（表 3.2c）

Age and sex

3.20 Of those 1 285 000 persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 38.9% were aged 65 and over and another 17.0% were aged 45-54. Their median age was 58. Analysed by sex, 53.0% were females and 47.0% were males. (Table 3.2a)

3.21 Older persons had a much higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors than persons in other age groups. The rate was less than 80 per 1 000 persons for those aged below 35. For those aged 35 and over, the rate increased with age of persons, rising from 131 per 1 000 persons for those aged 35-44 to 648 per 1 000 persons for those aged 65 and over. (Chart 3.3 and Table 3.2a)

3.22 Analysed by sex, except for children aged below 15, females had higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors than males, especially those in higher age groups. The overall rate was 211 per 1 000 persons for females and 184 per 1 000 persons for males. (Table 3.2a)

Economic activity status

3.23 Some 64.8% of those 1 285 000 persons were economically inactive while the remaining 35.2% were economically active. The former had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, probably because they comprised more older persons. (Table 3.2b)

Type of diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

3.24 Of those 1 285 000 persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 38.1% suffered from disease of the heart or circulatory system (e.g. high blood pressure); 21.1%, endocrine and metabolic disease (e.g. thyroid disease, diabetes mellitus and high cholesterol); 19.0%, musculoskeletal disease (e.g. arthritis, rheumatism and osteoporosis); and 12.3%, disease of the ear / nose / throat (e.g. sinusitis allergic rhinitis and tinnitus). (Table 3.2c)

3.25 按年齡分析，相對其他年齡組別人士，有較大比例的四十五歲及以上人士患有心臟或循環系統疾病。另一方面，多於 40% 的二十五歲以下人士患有耳鼻喉疾病，較其他年齡組別人士的為高。（表 3.2c）

定期服用的藥物類別

3.26 在該 1 285 000 名需要長期覆診的人士中，約 63.2% 在統計前六個月內只定時服用醫生處方的西藥，極小比例只服用中藥(1.8%)或同時服用西藥及中藥(1.4%)。此外，他們當中有 33.7% 並沒有定期服用藥物。（表 3.2d）

有否吸煙習慣

3.27 按吸煙習慣分析，以前有吸煙習慣的十五歲及以上人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較高，每千人中有 535 人。現時有吸煙習慣的人士的相應比率為每千人中有 182 人，而從未有吸煙習慣的人士的相應比率則為每千人中有 218 人。（表 3.3a）

3.28 在所有年齡組別中，以前有吸煙習慣的人士患有需長期覆診的疾病的比率均較高。十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上以前有吸煙習慣的人士的有關比率分別為每千人中有 134 人、313 人及 707 人。（表 3.3a）

3.29 相對現時有或從未有吸煙習慣的人士而言，以前有吸煙習慣的人士中有較大比例患有心臟或循環系統疾病、肺病、眼病、神經系統疾病及癌病。（表 3.3b）

3.25 Further analysed by age, the proportion of those aged 45 and over who suffered from disease of the heart or circulatory system was much higher than the corresponding proportions in other age groups. On the other hand, more than 40% of persons aged below 25 suffered from disease of the ear / nose / throat, much higher than those in other age groups. (Table 3.2c)

Type of medicine regularly consumed

3.26 Some 63.2% of those 1 285 000 persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors only took Western medicine prescribed by doctors regularly during the six months before enumeration. A very small proportion of them only took Chinese medicine (1.8%) or took both Western and Chinese medicine (1.4%). 33.7% of them did not take any medicine regularly. (Table 3.2d)

Whether had a cigarette smoking habit

3.27 Analysed by cigarette smoking habit, persons aged 15 and over who previously had a smoking habit had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, at 535 per 1 000 persons. The corresponding rate was 182 per 1 000 persons for those persons who currently had a smoking habit and 218 per 1 000 persons for those who never had a smoking habit. (Table 3.3a)

3.28 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a smoking habit also had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors. The respective rates for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over who previously had a smoking habit were 134, 313 and 707 per 1 000 persons. (Table 3.3a)

3.29 As compared to persons who currently had or never had a cigarette smoking habit, persons who previously had a smoking habit had relatively higher proportions suffering from disease of the heart or circulatory system, lung disease, disease of the eye, disease of the nervous system and cancer. (Table 3.3b)

有否飲酒習慣

3.30 按飲酒習慣分析，以前有飲酒習慣的十五歲及以上人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較高，每千人中有 605 人。現時有飲酒習慣的人士的相應比率為每千人中有 187 人，而從未有飲酒習慣的人士的相應比率則為每千人中有 221 人。（表 3.3c）

3.31 在所有年齡組別中，以前有飲酒習慣的人士患有需長期覆診的疾病的比率均較高。十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上以前有飲酒習慣的人士的有關比率分別為每千人中有 241 人、395 人及 734 人。（表 3.3c）

3.32 相對現時有或從未有飲酒習慣的人士而言，以前有飲酒習慣的人士中有較高比例患有心臟或循環系統疾病、內分泌及新陳代謝疾病、肺病、眼病、神經系統疾病及癌病。（表 3.3d）

在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士

3.33 約 1 488 800 人（即每千人中有 229 人）表示在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題。（表 3.4a）

年齡及性別

3.34 在該 1 488 800 名在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士中，19.8% 年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲。另 16.6% 年齡在六十五歲及以上和 15.7% 介乎四十五至五十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為四十歲。按性別分析，55.2% 是女性，而 44.8% 是男性。（表 3.4a）

3.35 相對其他年齡組別的人士，五歲以下

Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

3.30 Analysed by drinking habit, persons aged 15 and over who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, at 605 per 1 000 persons. The corresponding rate was 187 per 1 000 persons for those persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and 221 per 1 000 persons for those who never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks. (Table 3.3c)

3.31 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks also had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors. The respective rates for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over who had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks were 241, 395 and 734 per 1 000 persons. (Table 3.3c)

3.32 As compared to persons who currently had or never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks had relatively higher proportions suffering from disease of the heart or circulatory system, endocrine and metabolic disease, lung disease, disease of the eye, disease of the nervous system and cancer. (Table 3.3d)

Persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration

3.33 Some 1 488 800 persons (or 229 per 1 000 persons) reported to have health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration. (Table 3.4a)

Age and sex

3.34 Of those 1 488 800 persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration, 19.8% were aged 35-44, 16.6% were aged 65 and over and 15.7% were aged 45-54. Their median age was 40. Analysed by sex, 55.2% were females and 44.8% were males. (Table 3.4a)

3.35 Young children aged below 5 had the highest rate of having health-related problems

的幼童在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的比率最高，每千人中有 329 人。其次是六十五歲及以上人士，每千人中有 320 人。年齡介乎十五至五十四歲的人士，其比率隨年齡增長而上升，由十五至二十四歲人士的每千人中有 149 人，上升至四十五至五十四歲人士的每千人中有 235 人。（圖 3.4 及表 3.4a）

3.36 按性別進一步分析，在五歲以下年齡組別中，女性的比率較男性的稍低。但在所有其他年齡組別中，女性的比率均較男性的為高。女性整體比率為每千人中有 254 人，而男性則為每千人中有 204 人。（表 3.4a）

經濟活動身分

3.37 在該 1 488 800 人中，逾半(52.1%)是非從事經濟活動人士，而其餘 47.9%則為從事經濟活動人士。前者在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的比率較高，可能是由於該組別人士有較多幼童及長者。（表 3.4b）

在統計前三十天內的健康問題的處理方法

3.38 在該 1 488 800 名在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士中，約 78.2%為處理該些健康問題而曾向西醫求診。其他處理方法，按普遍性的遞降次序分別為服用購自藥房的西藥(9.8%)、向中醫(內科/普通科)/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫求診(9.7%)、服用中藥/中國成藥(2.8%)及休息(2.6%)。另 1.1%曾有健康問題的人士，沒有採取任何處理方法。（表 3.4c）

3.39 按年齡分析，雖然向西醫求診均為所有年齡組別人士最普遍採用的處理方法，但五歲以下(97.1%)和五至十四歲(87.1%)人士採用該處理方法的比例則較高。（表 3.4c）

during the thirty days before enumeration when compared with persons of other ages, at 329 per 1 000 persons. This was followed by older persons aged 65 and over, with a rate of 320 per 1 000 persons. For those aged between 15 and 54, the rate increased with age of persons, rising from 149 per 1 000 persons for those aged 15-24 to 235 per 1 000 persons for those aged 45-54. (Chart 3.4 and Table 3.4a)

3.36 Further analysed by sex, the rate for females aged below 5 was slightly lower than that for males in the same age group. However, for all other age groups, the rates for females were higher than those for males. The overall rate for females was 254 per 1 000 persons, as against 204 per 1 000 persons for males. (Table 3.4a)

Economic activity status

3.37 Over half (52.1%) of those 1 488 800 persons were economically inactive while the remaining 47.9% were economically active. The former had a higher rate of having health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration, probably because they comprised more young children and older persons. (Table 3.4b)

Treatment of the health-related problem during the thirty days before enumeration

3.38 Some 78.2% of those 1 488 800 persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration consulted practitioners of Western medicine for treatment of the health problems. Other treatments, in descending order of popularity, included taking Western medicine bought from pharmacy (9.8%), consulting herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists (9.7%), taking Chinese herbs / proprietary medicine (2.8%), and taking rest (2.6%). Another 1.1% of the persons with health problems did nothing. (Table 3.4c)

3.39 Analysed by age, although consulting practitioners of Western medicine was the most commonly used treatment among persons in all age groups, the proportions of persons using such treatment were higher for persons aged below 5 (97.1%) and persons aged 5-14 (87.1%). (Table 3.4c)

有否吸煙習慣

3.40 按吸煙習慣分析，以前有吸煙習慣的十五歲及以上人士中有較高比例在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題，為每千人中有 313 人。現時有吸煙習慣的人士的相應比率為每千人中有 198 人，而從未有吸煙習慣的人士的相應比率則為每千人中有 229 人。（表 3.5a）

3.41 再按年齡組別分析，在三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上人士中，以前有吸煙習慣的人士曾有健康問題的比率亦較高，分別為每千人中有 275 人及 352 人。然而，在十五至三十四歲人士中，現時有吸煙習慣的人士曾有健康問題的比率較以前有或從未有吸煙習慣的人士的稍高。（表 3.5a）

有否飲酒習慣

3.42 按飲酒習慣分析，以前有飲酒習慣的十五歲及以上人士在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的比率顯著較高，為每千人中有 352 人。現時有飲酒習慣的人士的相應比率為每千人中有 208 人，而從未有飲酒習慣的人士的相應比率則為每千人中有 227 人。（表 3.5b）

3.43 在所有年齡組別中，以前有飲酒習慣的人士曾有健康問題的比率均較高。十五至三十四歲、三十五至五十四歲與五十五歲及以上以前有飲酒習慣的人士的有關比率分別為每千人中有 277 人、268 人及 393 人。（表 3.5b）

局限

3.44 在是項統計調查中，受訪者被問及在統計前三十天內曾否有健康問題。由於該些資

Whether had a cigarette smoking habit

3.40 Analysed by cigarette smoking habit, persons aged 15 and over who previously had a cigarette smoking habit had a higher proportion having health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration, at 313 per 1 000 persons. The corresponding rate was 198 per 1 000 persons for those who currently had a cigarette smoking habit and 229 per 1 000 persons for those who never had a cigarette smoking habit. (Table 3.5a)

3.41 Further analysed by aged group, among persons aged 35-54 and those aged 55 and over, persons who previously had a cigarette smoking habit also had a higher rate of having health-related problems, at 275 and 352 per 1 000 persons respectively. Nevertheless, among persons aged 15-34, those who currently had a cigarette smoking habit had a slightly higher rate of having health-related problems than those who previously had or never had a cigarette smoking habit. (Table 3.5a)

Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

3.42 Analysed by drinking habit, the rate of having health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration was significantly higher for persons aged 15 and over who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, at 352 per 1 000 persons, as against 208 per 1 000 persons for those who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks and 227 per 1 000 persons for those who never had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks. (Table 3.5b)

3.43 Among persons in all age groups, persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks also had a higher rate of having health-related problems. The respective rates for persons aged 15-34, 35-54 and 55 and over who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks were 277, 268 and 393 per 1 000 persons. (Table 3.5b)

Limitations

3.44 In this survey, respondents were asked to report if they had any health-related problems

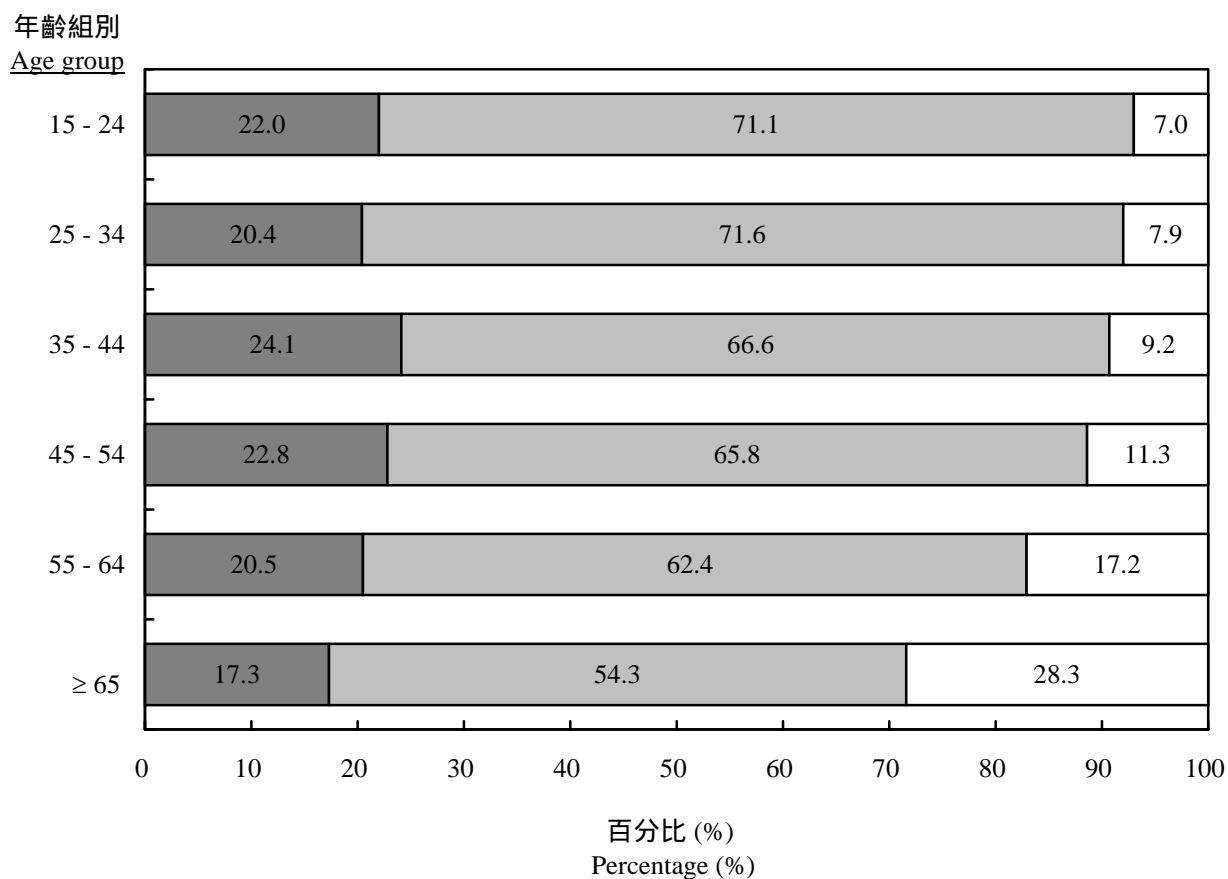
料是根據受訪者的敘述而並未經核對便記錄下來，因此受訪者可能並沒有準確地報告其健康問題。首先，健康問題可能被視為十分個人及敏感的事宜，因此有些受訪者可能不願意向統計員透露該些資料。其次，由於受訪者是根據個人主觀的判斷引述其健康問題，所以即使是同一疾病或病徵，可能有人認為是健康問題，但亦可能有人認為不是。尤其是那些未曾就醫的人士，由於欠缺相關知識，可能不察覺有該疾病或病徵。

3.45 此外，各項有關曾有健康問題的人士的估計均是指於二零零二年五月至七月期間進行的統計調查前三十天內的情況。而該等估計會受季節性影響，故並不一定反映香港居民在一段較長期間內(例如一年)的實際健康狀況。

during the thirty days before enumeration, and such information was recorded as reported without being verified. There might thus be inaccurate reporting of health problems by respondents. Firstly, health problems might be regarded as a very personal and sensitive matter, and so some respondents might be unwilling to disclose such information to enumerators. Secondly, since respondents reported health problems based on their own subjective assessment, even for the same disease or symptom, a person might regard it as a health problem while another person might not. Especially for persons who had not consulted any doctor, they might not be aware of the disease or symptom, because they lacked the relevant knowledge.

3.45 Besides, the various estimates of persons who had health-related problems referred only to the situation during the thirty days before enumeration, which took place during May to July 2002. They were subject to seasonal effect and hence did not necessarily give a representative picture about the health status of Hong Kong residents over a longer period (e.g. a year).

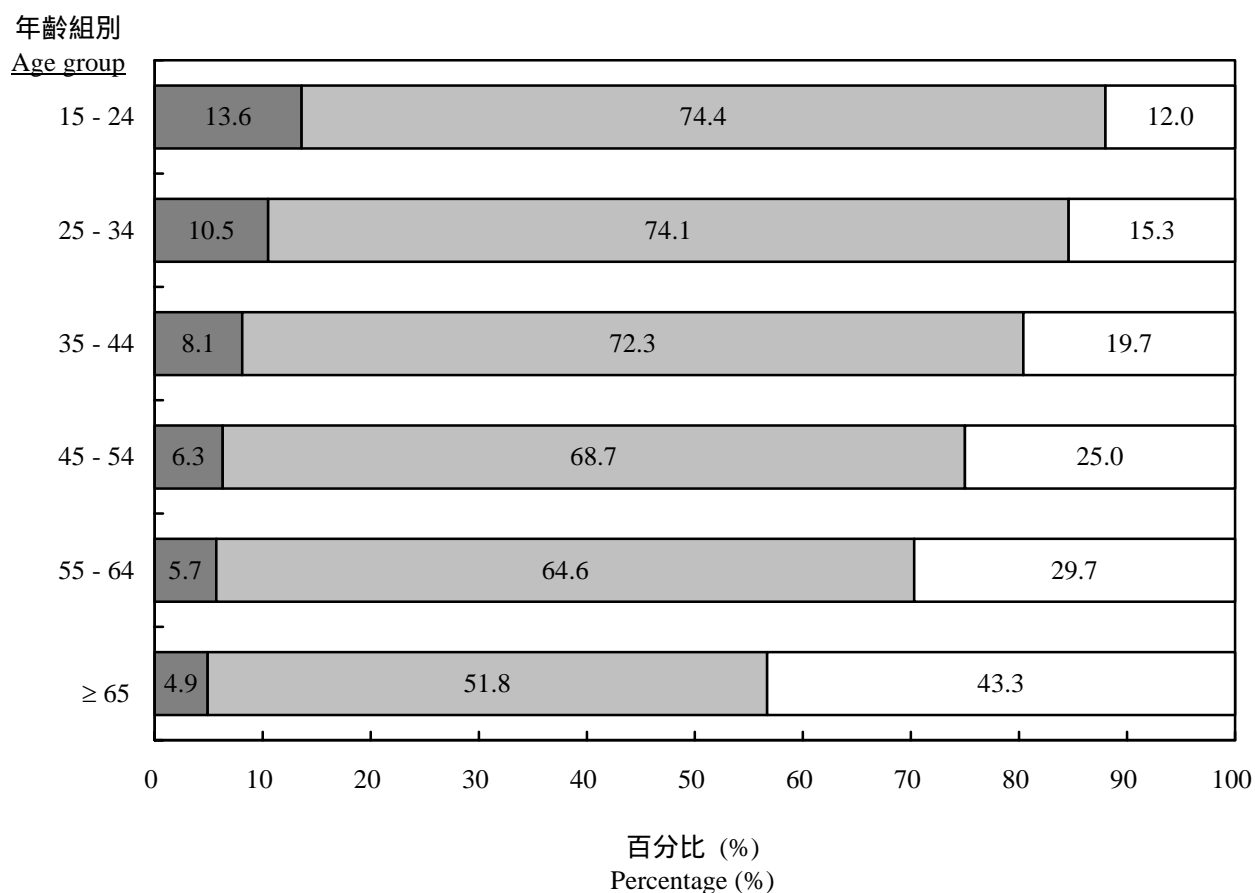
圖3.1 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and age



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

圖3.2 按比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的十五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 that twelve months ago) and age



比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估：
 Self-perceived health condition as compared
 with that twelve months ago :

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

圖3.3 按年齡劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士的比率
Chart 3.3 Rate of persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by age

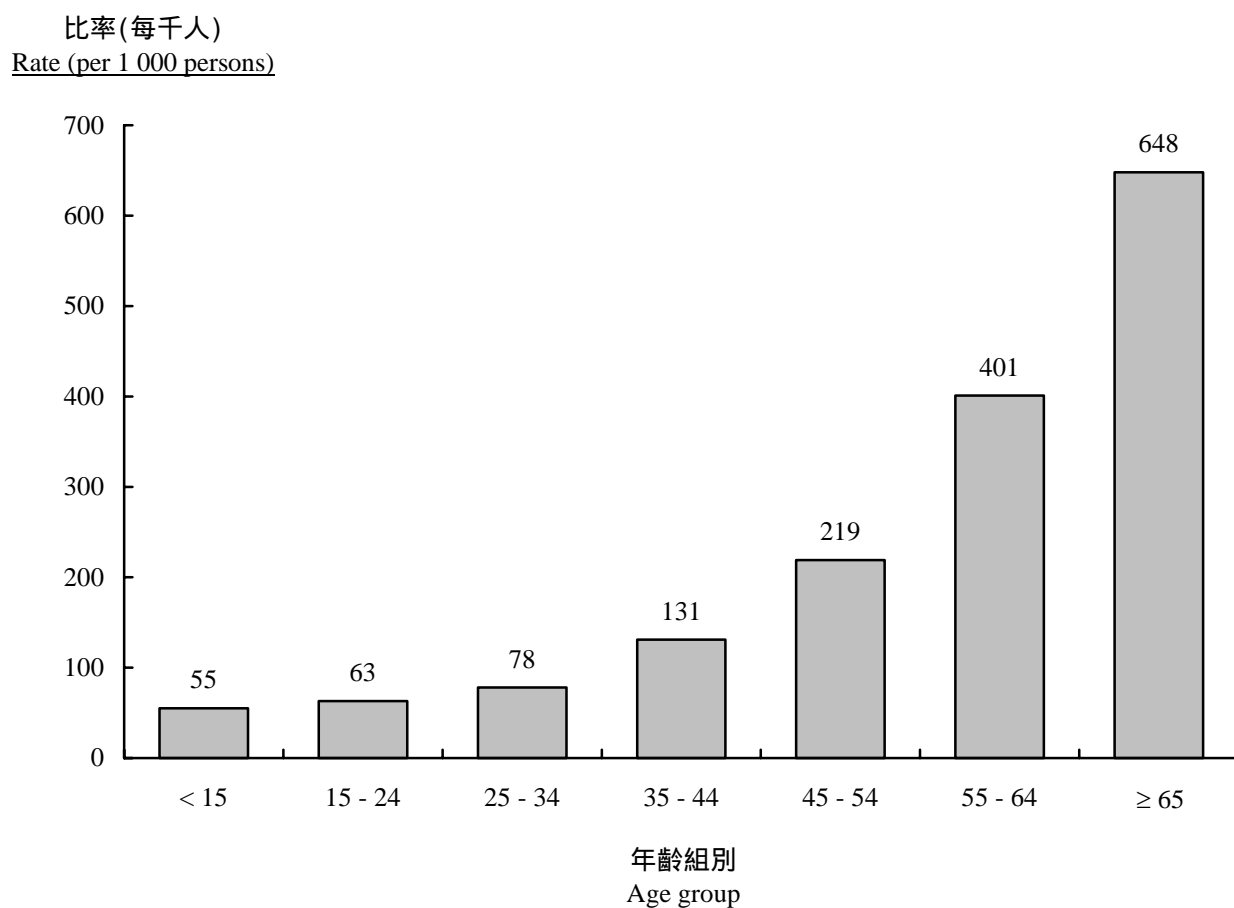
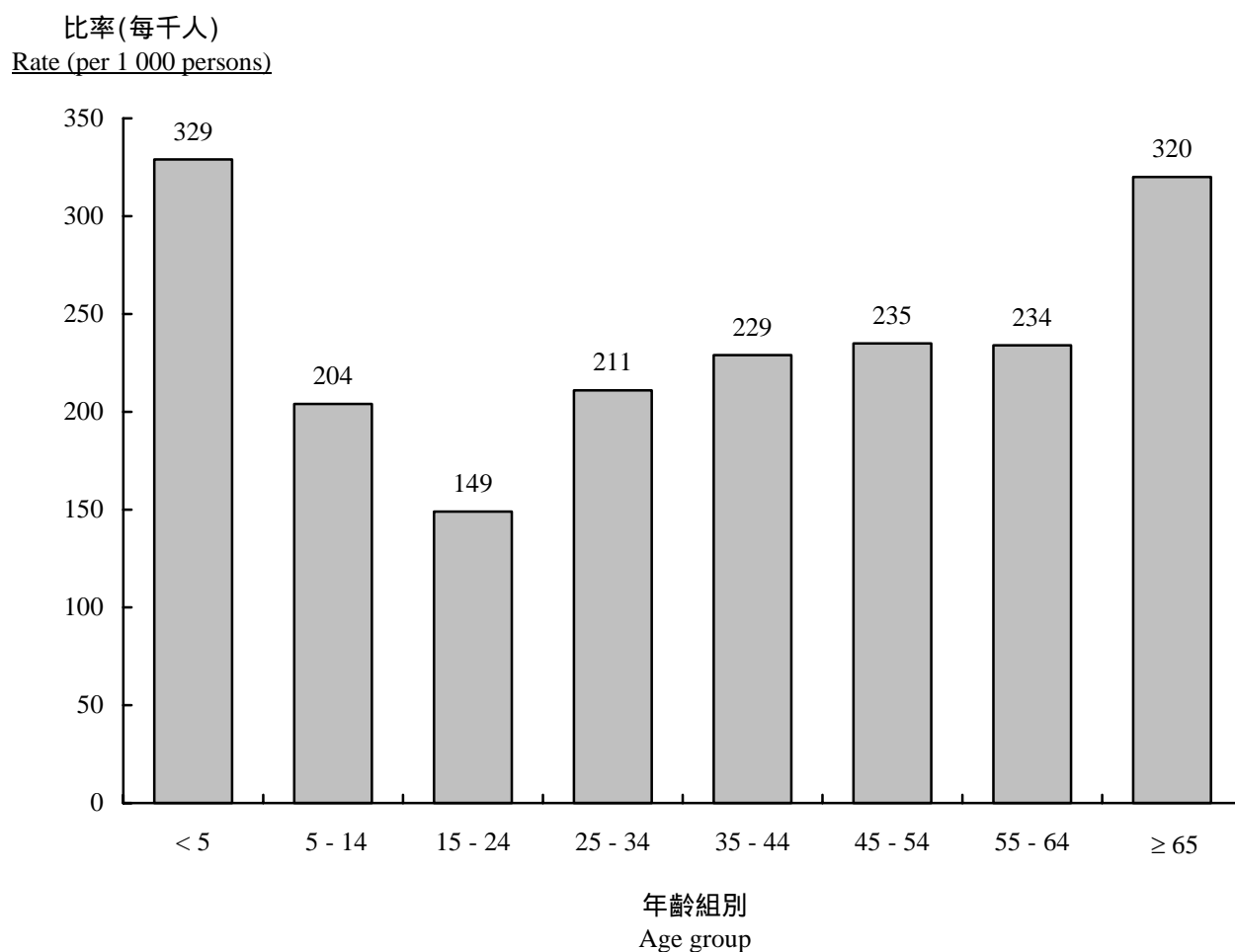


圖3.4 按年齡劃分的在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士[@]的比率
Chart 3.4 Rate of persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration[@] by age



註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士；而過往有關健康狀況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士。

Note：[@] In this survey, persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on health status, persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

表 3.1a 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1a 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	52.8	1.9	36.1	1.3	88.9	1.6
較好 Better	582.7	21.5	495.2	18.3	1 077.9	19.9
差不多 More or less the same	1 789.8	66.0	1 778.0	65.9	3 567.8	65.9
較差 Worse	261.9	9.7	361.6	13.4	623.5	11.5
差許多 Much worse	24.6	0.9	28.9	1.1	53.5	1.0
總計 Total	2 711.8	100.0	2 699.9	100.0	5 411.7	100.0

表 3.1b 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1b 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	17.8 (2.1%)	15.6 (1.6%)	20.9 (1.6%)	15.6 (1.6%)	9.0 (1.8%)	10.0 (1.3%)	88.9 (1.6%)
較好 Better	169.9 (19.9%)	185.2 (18.8%)	290.9 (22.5%)	211.8 (21.2%)	96.4 (18.7%)	123.7 (16.0%)	1 077.9 (19.9%)
差不多 More or less the same	605.5 (71.1%)	705.0 (71.6%)	860.3 (66.6%)	656.5 (65.8%)	322.1 (62.4%)	418.4 (54.3%)	3 567.8 (65.9%)
較差 Worse	59.0 (7.0%)	75.2 (7.6%)	110.8 (8.6%)	104.2 (10.4%)	80.3 (15.6%)	194.6 (25.2%)	623.5 (11.5%)
差許多 Much worse		3.4 (0.3%)	8.0 (0.6%)	9.1 (0.9%)	8.2 (1.6%)	24.2 (3.1%)	53.5 (1.0%)
總計 Total	852.3 (100.0%)	984.4 (100.0%)	1 290.8 (100.0%)	997.2 (100.0%)	516.0 (100.0%)	771.0 (100.0%)	5 411.7 (100.0%)

表 3.1c 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十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1c Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and whether had a cigarette 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 cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有* Currently had*		以前有+ Previously had+		從未有 Never had		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 %
15-34								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	68.4	21.0	3.5	13.1	316.5	21.3	388.4	21.1
差不多 More or less the same	226.7	69.6	20.7	78.2	1 063.2	71.6	1 310.5	71.4
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	30.4	9.3	2.3	8.7	105.0	7.1	137.7	7.5
小計 Sub-total	325.5	100.0	26.5	100.0	1 484.7	100.0	1 836.6	100.0
35-54								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	101.0	23.0	13.5	18.8	424.8	23.9	539.3	23.6
差不多 More or less the same	296.9	67.6	45.1	62.6	1 174.8	66.1	1 516.8	66.3
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	41.3	9.4	13.3	18.5	177.4	10.0	232.0	10.1
小計 Sub-total	439.1	100.0	71.9	100.0	1 777.0	100.0	2 288.0	100.0
≥ 55								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	37.8	18.2	26.8	17.4	174.6	18.9	239.2	18.6
差不多 More or less the same	128.0	61.5	77.5	50.2	535.0	57.9	740.5	57.5
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	42.4	20.4	50.0	32.4	215.0	23.2	307.4	23.9
小計 Sub-total	208.3	100.0	154.2	100.0	924.6	100.0	1 287.1	100.0
合計 Overall								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	207.2	21.3	43.8	17.3	915.9	21.9	1 166.9	21.6
差不多 More or less the same	651.6	67.0	143.2	56.7	2 773.0	66.2	3 567.8	65.9
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	114.1	11.7	65.6	26.0	497.3	11.9	677.0	12.5
總計 Total	972.9	100.0	252.6	100.0	4 186.2	100.0	5 411.7	100.0

註釋：* 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

+ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

Notes：* “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

+ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.1d 按年齡、比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及有否飲酒習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1d Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

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	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有* Currently had*		以前有+ Previously had+		從未有 Never had		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 %
15-34								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	35.7	23.2	1.8	15.6	350.9	21.0	388.4	21.1
差不多 More or less the same	106.4	69.1	6.9	58.8	1 197.3	71.6	1 310.5	71.4
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	11.8	7.7	3.0	25.6	122.9	7.4	137.7	7.5
小計 Sub-total	154.0	100.0	11.7	100.0	1 671.0	100.0	1 836.6	100.0
35-54								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	79.9	27.4	5.1	16.8	454.2	23.1	539.3	23.6
差不多 More or less the same	187.7	64.2	18.3	59.9	1 310.8	66.7	1 516.8	66.3
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	24.6	8.4	7.1	23.3	200.3	10.2	232.0	10.1
小計 Sub-total	292.2	100.0	30.6	100.0	1 965.3	100.0	2 288.0	100.0
≥ 55								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	31.7	25.0	13.1	15.8	194.4	18.0	239.2	18.6
差不多 More or less the same	74.8	59.2	41.6	50.2	624.1	57.9	740.5	57.5
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	19.9	15.8	28.2	34.0	259.2	24.1	307.4	23.9
小計 Sub-total	126.4	100.0	82.9	100.0	1 077.7	100.0	1 287.1	100.0
合計 Overall								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	147.3	25.7	20.1	16.1	999.5	21.2	1 166.9	21.6
差不多 More or less the same	368.9	64.4	66.8	53.3	3 132.1	66.4	3 567.8	65.9
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	56.3	9.8	38.3	30.6	582.4	12.4	677.0	12.5
總計 Total	572.6	100.0	125.2	100.0	4 714.0	100.0	5 411.7	100.0

註釋：* 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

+ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

Notes: * "Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks" referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

+ "Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks" referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.1e 按比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1e Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and sex

比對十二個月前的健康 狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	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	7.0	0.3	6.5	0.2	13.6	0.3
較好 Better	221.6	8.2	218.3	8.1	439.9	8.1
差不多 More or less the same	1 909.0	70.4	1 805.7	66.9	3 714.7	68.6
較差 Worse	545.3	20.1	629.2	23.3	1 174.4	21.7
差許多 Much worse	28.9	1.1	40.3	1.5	69.2	1.3
總計 Total	2 711.8	100.0	2 699.9	100.0	5 411.7	100.0

表 3.1f 按比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1f Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and age

比對十二個月前的健康 狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	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	5.2 (0.6%)	1.1 (0.1%)	3.3 (0.3%)	2.0 (0.2%)	1.3 (0.3%)	0.7 (0.1%)	13.6 (0.3%)
較好 Better	110.6 (13.0%)	102.8 (10.4%)	100.4 (7.8%)	61.2 (6.1%)	27.9 (5.4%)	37.0 (4.8%)	439.9 (8.1%)
差不多 More or less the same	634.2 (74.4%)	729.5 (74.1%)	932.9 (72.3%)	685.2 (68.7%)	333.4 (64.6%)	399.6 (51.8%)	3 714.7 (68.6%)
較差 Worse	99.2 (11.6%)	147.9 (15.0%)	247.8 (19.2%)	240.9 (24.2%)	143.5 (27.8%)	295.1 (38.3%)	1 174.4 (21.7%)
差許多 Much worse	3.1 (0.4%)	3.1 (0.3%)	6.5 (0.5%)	7.9 (0.8%)	9.9 (1.9%)	38.6 (5.0%)	69.2 (1.3%)
總計 Total	852.3 (100.0%)	984.4 (100.0%)	1 290.8 (100.0%)	997.2 (100.0%)	516.0 (100.0%)	771.0 (100.0%)	5 411.7 (100.0%)

表 3.1g 按年齡、比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1g Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

年齡組別/比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有* Currently had*		以前有+ Previously had+		從未有 Never had		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 %
15-34								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	34.4	10.6	6.3	23.8	179.0	12.1	219.7	12.0
差不多 More or less the same	235.9	72.5	16.6	62.8	1 111.2	74.8	1 363.7	74.2
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	55.2	17.0	3.6	13.4	194.5	13.1	253.3	13.8
小計 Sub-total	325.5	100.0	26.5	100.0	1 484.7	100.0	1 836.6	100.0
35-54								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	27.2	6.2	5.1	7.1	134.6	7.6	166.9	7.3
差不多 More or less the same	311.9	71.0	44.7	62.2	1 261.4	71.0	1 618.0	70.7
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	100.0	22.8	22.1	30.8	381.0	21.4	503.1	22.0
小計 Sub-total	439.1	100.0	71.9	100.0	1 777.0	100.0	2 288.0	100.0
≥ 55								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	9.1	4.4	9.3	6.0	48.4	5.2	66.9	5.2
差不多 More or less the same	123.4	59.2	78.2	50.7	531.4	57.5	733.0	57.0
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	75.7	36.4	66.7	43.2	344.8	37.3	487.2	37.9
小計 Sub-total	208.3	100.0	154.2	100.0	924.6	100.0	1 287.1	100.0
合計 Overall								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	70.8	7.3	20.7	8.2	362.0	8.6	453.4	8.4
差不多 More or less the same	671.2	69.0	139.5	55.2	2 903.9	69.4	3 714.7	68.6
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	230.9	23.7	92.4	36.6	920.3	22.0	1 243.6	23.0
總計 Total	972.9	100.0	252.6	100.0	4 186.2	100.0	5 411.7	100.0

註釋：* 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

+ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

Notes: * "Persons who currently had a smoking habit" referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

+ "Persons who previously had a smoking habit" referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.1h 按年齡、比對十二個月前的的健康狀況自我評估及有否飲酒習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1h Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別/比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有* Currently had*		以前有+ Previously had+		從未有 Never had		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 %
15-34								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	14.7	9.6	1.4	11.6	203.7	12.2	219.7	12.0
差不多 More or less the same	115.4	75.0	8.1	69.3	1 240.2	74.2	1 363.7	74.2
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	23.8	15.5	2.2	19.1	227.2	13.6	253.3	13.8
小計 Sub-total	154.0	100.0	11.7	100.0	1 671.0	100.0	1 836.6	100.0
35-54								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	19.3	6.6	3.7	12.1	143.8	7.3	166.9	7.3
差不多 More or less the same	207.8	71.1	16.1	52.6	1 394.1	70.9	1 618.0	70.7
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	65.0	22.3	10.8	35.3	427.3	21.7	503.1	22.0
小計 Sub-total	292.2	100.0	30.6	100.0	1 965.3	100.0	2 288.0	100.0
≥ 55								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	8.0	6.4	4.6	5.5	54.3	5.0	66.9	5.2
差不多 More or less the same	80.1	63.3	40.5	48.8	612.5	56.8	733.0	57.0
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	38.3	30.3	37.9	45.7	411.0	38.1	487.2	37.9
小計 Sub-total	126.4	100.0	82.9	100.0	1 077.7	100.0	1 287.1	100.0
合計 Overall								
較好/好許多 Better / much better	42.1	7.4	9.6	7.7	401.8	8.5	453.4	8.4
差不多 More or less the same	403.3	70.4	64.6	51.6	3 246.7	68.9	3 714.7	68.6
較差/差許多 Worse / much worse	127.2	22.2	50.9	40.7	1 065.5	22.6	1 243.6	23.0
總計 Total	572.6	100.0	125.2	100.0	4 714.0	100.0	5 411.7	100.0

註釋：* 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

+ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

Notes: * "Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks" referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

+ "Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks" referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.1i 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及性別劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1i 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	33.1	1.2	17.9	0.7	51.0	0.9
很好 Very good	359.1	13.2	271.3	10.0	630.4	11.6
好 Good	1 144.0	42.2	1 021.5	37.8	2 165.5	40.0
一般 Fair	1 022.4	37.7	1 164.8	43.1	2 187.2	40.4
差 Poor	153.2	5.6	224.4	8.3	377.6	7.0
總計 Total	2 711.8	100.0	2 699.9	100.0	5 411.7	100.0

表 3.1j 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及年齡劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1j Persons aged 15 and over by self-perceived general health condition and age

	年齡組別						合計 Overall
	Age group						
	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	12.8 (1.5%)	14.1 (1.4%)	9.8 (0.8%)	8.9 (0.9%)	4.0 (0.8%)	1.3 (0.2%)	51.0 (0.9%)
很好 Very good	133.3 (15.6%)	132.9 (13.5%)	169.8 (13.2%)	108.0 (10.8%)	46.2 (9.0%)	40.1 (5.2%)	630.4 (11.6%)
好 Good	415.4 (48.7%)	449.9 (45.7%)	561.7 (43.5%)	384.0 (38.5%)	157.2 (30.5%)	197.2 (25.6%)	2 165.5 (40.0%)
一般 Fair	275.5 (32.3%)	361.0 (36.7%)	501.8 (38.9%)	436.1 (43.7%)	258.2 (50.0%)	354.7 (46.0%)	2 187.2 (40.4%)
差 Poor	15.2 (1.8%)	26.4 (2.7%)	47.8 (3.7%)	60.2 (6.0%)	50.4 (9.8%)	177.6 (23.0%)	377.6 (7.0%)
總計 Total	852.3 (100.0%)	984.4 (100.0%)	1 290.8 (100.0%)	997.2 (100.0%)	516.0 (100.0%)	771.0 (100.0%)	5 411.7 (100.0%)

表 3.1k 按年齡、整體健康狀況的自我評估及有否吸煙習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1k Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived general health condition and whether had a cigarette 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 cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有* Currently had*		以前有+ Previously had+		從未有 Never had		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 %
15-34								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	50.3	15.4	4.7	17.7	238.2	16.0	293.2	16.0
好 Good	150.6	46.3	12.2	46.0	702.5	47.3	865.3	47.1
一般 Fair	114.7	35.2	8.9	33.5	512.9	34.5	636.5	34.7
差 Poor	9.9	3.1	0.7	2.7	31.0	2.1	41.7	2.3
小計 Sub-total	325.5	100.0	26.5	100.0	1 484.7	100.0	1 836.6	100.0
35-54								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	62.7	14.3	7.9	11.0	225.9	12.7	296.5	13.0
好 Good	183.6	41.8	27.5	38.2	734.7	41.3	945.7	41.3
一般 Fair	172.8	39.3	29.3	40.7	735.8	41.4	937.9	41.0
差 Poor	20.1	4.6	7.2	10.0	80.6	4.5	107.9	4.7
小計 Sub-total	439.1	100.0	71.9	100.0	1 777.0	100.0	2 288.0	100.0
≥ 55								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	15.6	7.5	8.7	5.6	67.4	7.3	91.7	7.1
好 Good	62.5	30.0	35.9	23.3	256.1	27.7	354.5	27.5
一般 Fair	99.6	47.8	71.3	46.2	442.0	47.8	612.9	47.6
差 Poor	30.6	14.7	38.3	24.8	159.1	17.2	228.0	17.7
小計 Sub-total	208.3	100.0	154.2	100.0	924.6	100.0	1 287.1	100.0
合計 Overall								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	128.6	13.2	21.3	8.4	531.5	12.7	681.3	12.6
好 Good	396.6	40.8	75.6	29.9	1 693.3	40.4	2 165.5	40.0
一般 Fair	387.0	39.8	109.4	43.3	1 690.7	40.4	2 187.2	40.4
差 Poor	60.6	6.2	46.3	18.3	270.7	6.5	377.6	7.0
總計 Total	972.9	100.0	252.6	100.0	4 186.2	100.0	5 411.7	100.0

註釋： * 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

+ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

Notes : * “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

+ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.1/ 按年齡、整體健康狀況的自我評估及有否飲酒習慣劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1/ Persons aged 15 and over by age, self-perceived general health condition and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別/整體健康狀況的自我評估 Age group / Self-perceived general health condition	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有* Currently had*		以前有+ Previously had+		從未有 Never had		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 %
15-34								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	27.2	17.7	0.7	6.1	265.2	15.9	293.2	16.0
好 Good	70.2	45.6	4.4	37.7	790.7	47.3	865.3	47.1
一般 Fair	51.6	33.5	5.4	46.5	579.5	34.7	636.5	34.7
差 Poor	5.0	3.2	1.1	9.8	35.6	2.1	41.7	2.3
小計 Sub-total	154.0	100.0	11.7	100.0	1 671.0	100.0	1 836.6	100.0
35-54								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	50.5	17.3	2.1	6.9	243.9	12.4	296.5	13.0
好 Good	119.2	40.8	9.2	30.0	817.3	41.6	945.7	41.3
一般 Fair	110.0	37.7	14.9	48.6	813.0	41.4	937.9	41.0
差 Poor	12.5	4.3	4.4	14.5	91.0	4.6	107.9	4.7
小計 Sub-total	292.2	100.0	30.6	100.0	1 965.3	100.0	2 288.0	100.0
≥ 55								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	15.5	12.3	2.9	3.5	73.2	6.8	91.7	7.1
好 Good	40.6	32.1	16.1	19.4	297.8	27.6	354.5	27.5
一般 Fair	56.0	44.3	40.5	48.8	516.4	47.9	612.9	47.6
差 Poor	14.3	11.3	23.4	28.3	190.3	17.7	228.0	17.7
小計 Sub-total	126.4	100.0	82.9	100.0	1 077.7	100.0	1 287.1	100.0
合計 Overall								
極好/很好 Excellent / very good	93.2	16.3	5.8	4.6	582.4	12.4	681.3	12.6
好 Good	230.0	40.2	29.7	23.7	1 905.8	40.4	2 165.5	40.0
一般 Fair	217.6	38.0	60.7	48.5	1 908.9	40.5	2 187.2	40.4
差 Poor	31.7	5.5	29.0	23.2	316.9	6.7	377.6	7.0
總計 Total	572.6	100.0	125.2	100.0	4 714.0	100.0	5 411.7	100.0

註釋： * 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

+ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

Notes: * "Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks" referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

+ "Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks" referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

表 3.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.2a Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 15	36.5	6.0	65	24.1	3.5	46	60.6	4.7	55
15 - 24	25.9	4.3	58	27.9	4.1	69	53.8	4.2	63
25 - 34	35.4	5.9	73	41.1	6.0	83	76.6	6.0	78
35 - 44	79.7	13.2	125	89.5	13.1	137	169.2	13.2	131
45 - 54	103.5	17.1	202	114.6	16.8	236	218.0	17.0	219
55 - 64	104.0	17.2	378	103.2	15.1	428	207.2	16.1	401
≥ 65	219.0	36.3	615	280.7	41.2	676	499.6	38.9	648
合計 [@] Overall [@]	604.0	100.0 (47.0)	184	681.0	100.0 (53.0)	211	1 285.0	100.0 (100.0)	198
中位數(歲) Median (years)	57			58			58		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以十五歲以下的男性為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 65 人患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

[@] 括號內的數字顯示在所有患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, out of every 1 000 males aged below 15, 65 had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

表 3.2b 按經濟活動身分劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.2b Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors 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#	452.5	35.2	135
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	832.5	64.8	265
學生 Students	81.7	6.4	60
退休人士 Retired persons	416.3	32.4	608
料理家務者 Home-makers	235.9	18.4	288
其他 Others	98.6	7.7	357
合計 Overall	1 285.0	100.0	198

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以從事經濟活動人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有135人患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes: * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, out of every 1 000 economically active persons, 135 had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 3.2c 按疾病類別及年齡劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.2c Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and age

疾病類別 [#] Type of diseases [#]	年齡組別 Age group							合計
	< 15	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	Overall
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
心臟或循環系統疾病 Disease of the heart or circulatory system	2.6 (4.3%)	1.9 (3.6%)	4.0 (5.2%)	26.4 (15.6%)	70.9 (32.5%)	97.8 (47.2%)	286.3 (57.3%)	489.9 (38.1%)
內分泌及新陳代謝疾病 Endocrine and metabolic disease	1.4 (2.3%)	3.9 (7.2%)	8.0 (10.4%)	29.4 (17.4%)	43.9 (20.1%)	54.3 (26.2%)	130.2 (26.1%)	271.1 (21.1%)
骨骼肌肉疾病 Musculoskeletal disease	1.7 (2.7%)	2.1 (3.9%)	8.3 (10.9%)	28.1 (16.6%)	45.9 (21.0%)	43.5 (21.0%)	114.0 (22.8%)	243.6 (19.0%)
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Disease of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	25.8 (42.5%)	23.3 (43.3%)	20.1 (26.2%)	27.1 (16.0%)	19.6 (9.0%)	14.1 (6.8%)	28.4 (5.7%)	158.3 (12.3%)
肺病 Lung disease	20.0 (33.1%)	8.1 (15.0%)	6.8 (8.9%)	10.1 (6.0%)	11.6 (5.3%)	12.3 (5.9%)	45.3 (9.1%)	114.2 (8.9%)
眼病 Disease of the eye	3.0 (5.0%)	2.2 (4.1%)	2.7 (3.5%)	4.0 (2.4%)	8.4 (3.9%)	13.7 (6.6%)	74.0 (14.8%)	108.1 (8.4%)
腸胃病 Stomach and intestinal disease	0.4 (0.7%)	2.0 (3.7%)	6.9 (9.0%)	15.7 (9.3%)	13.7 (6.3%)	12.8 (6.2%)	24.0 (4.8%)	75.4 (5.9%)
精神病 Mental disorder	1.2 (1.9%)	3.2 (6.0%)	6.9 (9.0%)	14.2 (8.4%)	13.6 (6.2%)	8.5 (4.1%)	23.5 (4.7%)	71.0 (5.5%)
神經系統疾病 Disease of the nervous system	0.5 (0.8%)	0.8 (1.5%)	1.1 (1.4%)	1.8 (1.1%)	3.6 (1.7%)	6.7 (3.2%)	33.2 (6.6%)	47.7 (3.7%)

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別內所有患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors in the respective age groups.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.2c(續) 按疾病類別及年齡劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
 Table 3.2c Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and age
 (Cont'd)

疾病類別# (續) Type of diseases# (Cont'd)	年齡組別 Age group							合計 Overall
	< 15	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)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
皮膚病 Skin disease	5.0 (8.2%)	3.6 (6.7%)	4.4 (5.7%)	8.4 (5.0%)	5.0 (2.3%)	4.6 (2.2%)	8.7 (1.7%)	39.6 (3.1%)
癌病 Cancer	0.6 (1.0%)	0.6 (1.1%)	1.2 (1.6%)	4.4 (2.6%)	8.5 (3.9%)	7.3 (3.5%)	13.3 (2.7%)	35.9 (2.8%)
肝病 Liver disease	- (-)	2.7 (5.0%)	7.6 (10.0%)	11.7 (6.9%)	6.0 (2.8%)	3.4 (1.6%)	3.6 (0.7%)	35.0 (2.7%)
腎病 Kidney disease	0.9 (1.4%)	0.9 (1.7%)	1.1 (1.4%)	4.3 (2.5%)	6.0 (2.8%)	4.3 (2.1%)	10.4 (2.1%)	27.9 (2.2%)
血病或血科疾病 Disease of the blood	1.2 (1.9%)	1.9 (3.6%)	3.1 (4.0%)	5.2 (3.1%)	4.5 (2.1%)	2.0 (1.0%)	4.0 (0.8%)	21.9 (1.7%)
生殖系統疾病 Genital disease	0.2 (0.4%)	~ (0.1%)	0.9 (1.2%)	4.3 (2.6%)	3.9 (1.8%)	3.0 (1.5%)	6.4 (1.3%)	18.9 (1.5%)
免疫系統疾病 Immune disease	0.5 (0.7%)	0.2 (0.4%)	0.7 (0.9%)	2.2 (1.3%)	2.0 (0.9%)	1.6 (0.8%)	5.6 (1.1%)	12.7 (1.0%)
舊患後遺症 Complications of previous injury	- (-)	0.7 (1.4%)	0.9 (1.2%)	1.7 (1.0%)	0.7 (0.3%)	0.6 (0.3%)	3.1 (0.6%)	7.8 (0.6%)
其他 Other diseases	1.3 (2.1%)	1.3 (2.4%)	1.7 (2.2%)	3.7 (2.2%)	4.9 (2.2%)	2.8 (1.3%)	4.7 (0.9%)	20.3 (1.6%)
合計 Overall	60.6	53.8	76.6	169.2	218.0	207.2	499.6	1 285.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

括號內的數字顯示在個別年齡組別內所有患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中所佔的百分比。

~ 少於 0.05。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes: # Multiple answers were allowed.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors in the respective age groups.

~ Less than 0.05.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 3.2d 按在統計前六個月內定期服用的藥物類別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.2d Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of medicine regularly consumed during the six months before enumeration

在統計前六個月內定期服用的藥物類別 Type of medicine regularly consumed during the six months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
沒有定期服用藥物 Did not consume any medicine regularly	432.6	33.7
只服用西藥 Western medicine only	811.7	63.2
只服用中藥 Chinese medicine only	23.2	1.8
同時服用西藥及中藥 Both Western and Chinese medicine	17.6	1.4
總計 Total	1 285.0	100.0

表 3.3a 按年齡及有否吸煙習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.3a Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by age and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

年齡組別 Age group	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit								
	現時有* Currently had*			以前有+ Previously had+			從未有 Never had		
	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	25.6	14.4	79	3.5	2.6	134	101.3	11.1	68
35 - 54	60.8	34.3	139	22.5	16.6	313	303.9	33.3	171
≥ 55	91.1	51.3	438	109.1	80.7	707	506.6	55.6	548
合計 Overall	177.5	100.0	182	135.1	100.0	535	911.7	100.0	218

註釋：* 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

+ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

[@] 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以十五至三十四歲現時有吸煙習慣的人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有79人患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

Notes: * “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

+ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

[@] Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, out of every 1 000 persons aged 15-34 who currently had a cigarette smoking habit, 79 had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

表 3.3b 按疾病類別及有否吸煙習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.3b Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

疾病類別 [#] Type of diseases [#]	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有* Currently had*		以前有+ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		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 %
心臟或循環系統疾病 Disease of the heart or circulatory system	56.9	32.1	61.8	45.7	368.5	40.4	487.3	39.8
內分泌及新陳代謝疾病 Endocrine and metabolic disease	36.2	20.4	29.8	22.1	203.6	22.3	269.7	22.0
骨骼肌肉疾病 Musculoskeletal disease	30.1	16.9	27.4	20.3	184.5	20.2	242.0	19.8
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Disease of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	18.1	10.2	11.4	8.4	103.0	11.3	132.5	10.8
肺病 Lung disease	21.7	12.2	22.8	16.8	49.8	5.5	94.2	7.7
眼病 Disease of the eye	13.5	7.6	16.3	12.1	75.2	8.3	105.0	8.6
腸胃病 Stomach and intestinal disease	13.1	7.4	9.0	6.7	52.9	5.8	75.0	6.1
精神病 Mental disorder	11.1	6.2	4.1	3.0	54.7	6.0	69.9	5.7
神經系統疾病 Disease of the nervous system	4.6	2.6	10.3	7.6	32.4	3.5	47.2	3.9

註釋：* 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

+ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

可選擇多項答案。

Notes: * “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

+ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 3.3b(續) 按疾病類別及有否吸煙習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.3b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

疾病類別 [#] (續) Type of diseases [#] (Cont'd)	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit							
	現時有* Currently had*		以前有+ Previously had ⁺		從未有 Never had		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 %
皮膚病 Skin disease	5.1	2.9	3.6	2.7	26.0	2.8	34.6	2.8
癌病 Cancer	3.5	2.0	6.6	4.9	25.2	2.8	35.3	2.9
肝病 Liver disease	7.1	4.0	3.5	2.6	24.4	2.7	35.0	2.9
腎病 Kidney disease	5.6	3.2	3.8	2.8	17.6	1.9	27.1	2.2
血病或血科疾病 Disease of the blood	2.4	1.4	1.0	0.7	17.3	1.9	20.7	1.7
生殖系統疾病 Genital disease	2.8	1.6	2.7	2.0	13.2	1.4	18.7	1.5
免疫系統疾病 Immune disease	2.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	9.6	1.0	12.2	1.0
舊患後遺症 Complications of previous injury	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.8	5.2	0.6	7.8	0.6
其他 Other diseases	3.1	1.8	2.3	1.7	13.6	1.5	19.0	1.6
合計 Overall	177.5		135.1		911.7		1 224.4	

註釋：* 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

+ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

可選擇多項答案。

Notes: * “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

+ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.3c 按年齡及有否飲酒習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.3c Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by age and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別 Age group	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks								
	現時有* Currently had*			以前有+ Previously had+			從未有 Never had		
	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	11.5	10.7	75	2.8	3.7	241	116.1	11.1	69
35 - 54	43.0	40.2	147	12.1	15.9	395	332.2	31.9	169
≥ 55	52.5	49.1	415	60.9	80.3	734	593.4	57.0	551
合計 Overall	106.9	100.0	187	75.8	100.0	605	1 041.7	100.0	221

註釋：* 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

+ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

® 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以十五至三十四歲現時有飲酒習慣的人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有75人患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

Notes：* “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

+ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

® Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, out of every 1 000 persons aged 15-34 who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, 75 had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

表 3.3d 按疾病類別及有否飲酒習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.3d Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

疾病類別# Type of diseases#	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有* Currently had*		以前有+ Previously had+		從未有 Never had		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 %
心臟或循環系統疾病 Disease of the heart or circulatory system	38.3	35.8	38.8	51.2	410.2	39.4	487.3	39.8
內分泌及新陳代謝疾病 Endocrine and metabolic disease	20.0	18.7	20.6	27.2	229.1	22.0	269.7	22.0
骨骼肌肉疾病 Musculoskeletal disease	21.8	20.4	16.0	21.1	204.2	19.6	242.0	19.8
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Disease of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	12.9	12.1	5.9	7.8	113.7	10.9	132.5	10.8
肺病 Lung disease	10.3	9.6	9.9	13.1	74.0	7.1	94.2	7.7
眼病 Disease of the eye	8.5	7.9	11.0	14.5	85.6	8.2	105.0	8.6
腸胃病 Stomach and intestinal disease	8.1	7.6	6.2	8.2	60.7	5.8	75.0	6.1
精神病 Mental disorder	3.3	3.1	3.7	4.8	62.9	6.0	69.9	5.7
神經系統疾病 Disease of the nervous system	1.7	1.6	7.5	9.9	38.1	3.7	47.2	3.9

註釋：* 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

+ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

可選擇多項答案。

Notes: * “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

+ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

Multiple answers were allowed.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 3.3d(續) 按疾病類別及有否飲酒習慣劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.3d (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

疾病類別#(續) Type of diseases# (Cont'd)	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks							
	現時有* Currently had*		以前有+ Previously had+		從未有 Never had		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 %
皮膚病 Skin disease	3.6	3.4	1.5	2.0	29.5	2.8	34.6	2.8
癌病 Cancer	2.3	2.2	3.5	4.6	29.5	2.8	35.3	2.9
肝病 Liver disease	2.8	2.6	2.4	3.1	29.9	2.9	35.0	2.9
腎病 Kidney disease	2.3	2.1	2.7	3.6	22.1	2.1	27.1	2.2
血病或血科疾病 Disease of the blood	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.0	19.2	1.8	20.7	1.7
生殖系統疾病 Genital disease	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5	16.0	1.5	18.7	1.5
免疫系統疾病 Immune disease	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.6	10.0	1.0	12.2	1.0
舊患後遺症 Complications of previous injury	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.5	6.5	0.6	7.8	0.6
其他 Other diseases	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.3	16.7	1.6	19.0	1.6
合計 Overall	106.9		75.8		1 041.7		1 224.4	

註釋：* 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

+ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

可選擇多項答案。

Notes: * “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

+ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士[®]數目
Table 3.4a Persons who had health-related problems during the thirty 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	46.2	6.9	331	42.2	5.1	326	88.4	5.9	329
5 - 14	85.8	12.8	202	82.7	10.1	207	168.4	11.3	204
15 - 24	56.1	8.4	125	71.2	8.7	176	127.3	8.6	149
25 - 34	86.9	13.0	179	121.2	14.8	243	208.1	14.0	211
35 - 44	126.3	18.9	199	168.9	20.6	258	295.2	19.8	229
45 - 54	100.8	15.1	197	133.1	16.2	274	233.9	15.7	235
55 - 64	57.7	8.6	210	62.9	7.7	261	120.6	8.1	234
≥ 65	107.9	16.2	303	139.1	16.9	335	247.0	16.6	320
合計 [®] Overall [®]	667.6	100.0 (44.8)	204	821.3	100.0 (55.2)	254	1 488.8	100.0 (100.0)	229
中位數(歲) Median (years)		39			40			40	

註釋：[®] 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士；而過往有關健康狀況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以五歲以下的男性為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 331 人在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題。

[®] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [®] In this survey, persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on health status, persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, out of every 1 000 males aged below 5, 331 had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration.

[®] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 3.4b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士[@]數目
Table 3.4b Persons who had health-related problems during the thirty 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 [#]	713.8	47.9	213
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	775.0	52.1	246
學生 Students	262.2	17.6	192
退休人士 Retired persons	209.9	14.1	306
料理家務者 Home-makers	206.3	13.9	252
其他 Others	96.5	6.5	349
合計 Overall	1 488.8	100.0	229

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士；而過往有關健康狀況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以從事經濟活動人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 213 人在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes：[@] In this survey, persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on health status, persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, out of every 1 000 economically active persons, 213 had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration.

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

表 3.4c 按在統計前三十天內的健康問題的處理方法及年齡劃分的在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士[@]數目
Table 3.4c Persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration by treatment of the health-related problem during the thirty days before enumeration[@] and age

在統計前三十天內的健康問題的處理方法 [#] Treatment of the health-related problem during the thirty days before enumeration [#]	年齡組別 Age group								合計 Overall
	< 5	5 - 14	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)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
向西醫求診 Consulting practitioners of Western medicine	85.8 (97.1%)	146.7 (87.1%)	86.3 (67.8%)	163.8 (78.7%)	208.7 (70.7%)	169.5 (72.5%)	93.8 (77.8%)	210.2 (85.1%)	1 164.9 (78.2%)
服用購自藥房的西藥 Taking Western medicine bought from pharmacy	1.1 (1.3%)	11.4 (6.8%)	20.7 (16.2%)	24.3 (11.7%)	42.9 (14.5%)	24.5 (10.5%)	9.1 (7.6%)	12.1 (4.9%)	146.0 (9.8%)
向中醫(內科/普通科)/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫求診 Consulting herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists	2.1 (2.4%)	7.9 (4.7%)	9.6 (7.6%)	19.4 (9.3%)	39.8 (13.5%)	33.2 (14.2%)	16.1 (13.3%)	17.0 (6.9%)	145.1 (9.7%)
服用中藥/中國成藥 Taking Chinese herbs / proprietary medicine	0.5 (0.5%)	3.0 (1.8%)	3.1 (2.5%)	1.8 (0.9%)	7.6 (2.6%)	10.5 (4.5%)	5.8 (4.8%)	9.6 (3.9%)	41.8 (2.8%)
休息 Taking rest	- (-)	2.6 (1.6%)	7.3 (5.7%)	6.5 (3.1%)	8.4 (2.8%)	6.2 (2.6%)	3.0 (2.5%)	4.9 (2.0%)	38.9 (2.6%)
其他 Others	0.2 (0.2%)	0.7 (0.4%)	0.2 (0.2%)	0.9 (0.4%)	2.9 (1.0%)	3.7 (1.6%)	1.3 (1.1%)	1.9 (0.8%)	11.7 (0.8%)
沒有處理 Did nothing	- (-)	0.6 (0.4%)	5.2 (4.1%)	2.6 (1.3%)	4.1 (1.4%)	2.6 (1.1%)	0.6 (0.5%)	0.9 (0.3%)	16.5 (1.1%)
合計 Overall	88.4	168.4	127.3	208.1	295.2	233.9	120.6	247.0	1 488.8

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士；而過往有關健康狀況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes：[@] In this survey, persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on health status, persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 3.5a 按年齡及有否吸煙習慣劃分的在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.5a Persons aged 15 and over who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration by age and whether had a cigarette smoking habit

年齡組別 Age group	有否吸煙習慣 Whether had a cigarette smoking habit								
	現時有* Currently had*			以前有+ Previously had+			從未有 Never had		
	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	64.2	33.3	197	5.1	6.4	191	266.2	27.7	179
35 - 54	80.9	42.0	184	19.8	25.0	275	428.4	44.6	241
≥ 55	47.7	24.7	229	54.2	68.6	352	265.7	27.7	287
合計 Overall	192.7	100.0	198	79.0	100.0	313	960.3	100.0	229

註釋：* 「現時有吸煙習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣的人士。

+ 「以前有吸煙習慣的人士」是指曾經持續至少六個月有每日最少吸煙一支或每星期最少吸煙七支的習慣，但在統計時已戒煙的人士。

[^] 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以十五至三十四歲現時有吸煙習慣的人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 197 人在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題。

Notes : * “Persons who currently had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week at the time of enumeration.

+ “Persons who previously had a smoking habit” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of smoking at least one cigarette per day or seven cigarettes per week for a continuous period of six months or more but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

[^] Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, out of every 1 000 persons aged 15-34 who currently had a cigarette smoking habit, 197 had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 3.5b 按年齡及有否飲酒習慣劃分的在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.5b Persons aged 15 and over who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration by age and whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks

年齡組別 Age group	有否飲酒習慣 Whether had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks								
	現時有* Currently had*			以前有+ Previously had+			從未有 Never had		
	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	32.0	26.9	208	3.2	7.3	277	300.2	28.1	180
35 - 54	59.7	50.2	204	8.2	18.6	268	461.2	43.1	235
≥ 55	27.2	22.9	215	32.6	74.0	393	307.7	28.8	286
合計 Overall	118.9	100.0	208	44.1	100.0	352	1 069.1	100.0	227

註釋：* 「現時有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指在統計時有定期飲酒的人士，不論他們的飲酒次數及酒精飲用量為何。

+ 「以前有飲酒習慣的人士」乃指曾經有定期飲酒的習慣，但在統計時已戒酒的人士。

[^] 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以十五至三十四歲現時有飲酒習慣的人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 208 人在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題。

Notes : * “Persons who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who consumed alcoholic drinks on a regular basis at the time of enumeration, disregarding their frequency and amount of alcohol consumption.

+ “Persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks” referred to those persons who previously had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks on a regular basis but had given it up at the time of enumeration.

[^] Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, out of every 1 000 persons aged 15-34 who currently had a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks, 208 had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration.

4 就醫情況 Doctor consultation

通常所求診的醫生類別

4.1 所有人士均被問及當他們有健康問題時，他們通常會向中醫(包括內科/普通科中醫、針灸中醫及骨傷中醫)抑或西醫求診。大多數(96.0%)的人士表示通常會向西醫求診，其中包括74.2%通常會向私家診所的西醫(包括私家醫院門診部的醫生)求診；21.3%，衛生署及醫院管理局轄下診所的西醫；及0.5%，豁免登記診療所/社團及慈善團體診療所的西醫。約有4.0%的人士表示通常會向中醫求診。(表4.1a)

4.2 按年齡組別分析，有較大百分比的六十五歲及以上人士通常會向衛生署/醫院管理局轄下診所的西醫求診(48.2%)。其次為五十五至六十四歲的人士(27.6%)及四十五至五十四歲的人士(20.9%)。另一方面，較多年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的人士(86.7%)及五歲以下兒童(83.0%)通常會向私家診所的西醫求診。按性別分析，男性和女性選擇所求診醫生類別的模式大致相似。(表4.1a及4.1b)

4.3 按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動人士及學生有較高的百分比通常會向私家診所的西醫求診(分別為80.9%及76.6%)。而退休人士則有較顯著的百分比通常會向衛生署/醫院管理局轄下診所的西醫求診(46.6%)。(表4.1c)

在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士

4.4 當被問及有否在統計前三十天內曾就醫，約1 267 800人(即每千人中有195人)表示

Type of medical practitioners usually consulted

4.1 All persons were asked whether they would usually consult Chinese medicine practitioners (including herbalists, acupuncturists and bone-setters) or Western medicine practitioners when they had health-related problems. The majority (96.0%) indicated that they would usually consult Western medicine practitioners, including 74.2% who would usually consult Western medicine practitioners in private clinics (including doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals); 21.3%, Western medicine practitioners in clinics under the Department of Health / Hospital Authority; and 0.5%, Western medicine practitioners in exempted clinics / clinics of institutions and charitable organizations. About 4.0% claimed that they would usually consult Chinese medicine practitioners. (Table 4.1a)

4.2 Analysed by age group, a much larger percentage of persons aged 65 and over would usually consult Western medicine practitioners in clinics under the Department of Health / Hospital Authority (48.2%). This was followed by persons aged 55-64 (27.6%) and those aged 45-54 (20.9%). On the other hand, relatively more persons aged 25-34 (86.7%) and children aged below 5 (83.0%) would usually consult Western medicine practitioners in private clinics. Analysed by sex, males and females had broadly similar pattern regarding the choice of the type of medical practitioners. (Tables 4.1a and 4.1b)

4.3 Analysed by economic activity status, economically active persons and students had higher percentages usually choosing Western medicine practitioners in private clinics (80.9% and 76.6% respectively). A significant percentage of retired persons would usually consult Western medicine practitioners in clinics under the Department of Health / Hospital Authority (46.6%). (Table 4.1c)

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

4.4 When asked about whether they had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before

有。(表 4.2a)

4.5 「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) 只到診所取藥或接受藥物注射而沒有見醫生而；及
- (c) 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。

年齡及性別

4.6 在該 1 267 800 人中，18.7%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲。另 17.6%在年齡六十五歲及以上和 15.2%年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為四十歲。(表 4.2a)

4.7 五歲以下兒童的就醫比率最高，每千人中有 323 人。其次是六十五歲及以上的長者，其比率為每千人中有 289 人。至於年齡介乎十五至六十四歲的人士，就醫比率大致上隨年齡增長而上升，由十五至二十四歲人士的每千人中有 110 人，上升至五十五至六十四歲人士的每千人中有 204 人。(圖 4.1 及表 4.2a)

4.8 按性別分析，在該 1 267 800 人中，55.4%為女性，而 44.6%為男性。男性及女性的年齡中位數均為四十歲。女性的就醫比率較高，每千人中有 218 人，男性的就醫比率則為每千人中有 173 人。(表 4.2a)

經濟活動身分

4.9 按經濟活動身分分析，在該 1 267 800 名在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士中，約 53.9%是非從事經濟活動人士，而 46.1%則為從

enumeration, some 1 267 800 persons (or 195 per 1 000 persons) gave an affirmative answer. (Table 4.2a)

4.5 '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 or to have injections without seeing a doctor; and
- (c) 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 hospital, were included.

Age and sex

4.6 Of those 1 267 800 persons, 18.7% were aged 35-44, while 17.6% were aged 65 and over and 15.2% were aged 45-54. Their median age was 40. (Table 4.2a)

4.7 Children aged below 5 had the highest doctor consultation rate of 323 per 1 000 persons, followed by older persons aged 65 and over, with a rate of 289 per 1 000 persons. For those aged between 15-64, the rate generally increased with age of persons, rising from 110 per 1 000 persons for those aged 15-24 to 204 per 1 000 persons for those aged 55-64. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.2a)

4.8 Analysed by sex, 55.4% of those 1 267 800 persons were females and 44.6% were males. Both males and females had a median age of 40. Females had a higher doctor consultation rate of 218 per 1 000 persons, as compared to 173 per 1 000 persons for males. (Table 4.2a)

Economic activity status

4.9 Analysed by economic activity status, 53.9% of the 1 267 800 persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration were economically inactive and

事經濟活動人士。前者的就醫比率較高，每千人中有 217 人，後者的就醫比率則為每千人中有 174 人。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 4.2b）

46.1% were economically active. The former had a higher doctor consultation rate of 217 per 1 000 economically inactive persons as compared to the latter (with a rate of 174 per 1 000 economically active persons). 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 4.2b)

有否醫療福利及醫療保險

Whether had medical benefits and medical insurance

4.10 在該 1 267 800 人中，21.8% 只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利；15.8% 只獲醫療保險保障；12.8%，同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及獲醫療保險保障；及 49.5%，兩樣皆沒有。同時享有兩方面醫療保障的人士的就醫比率最高，為每千人中有 238 人。（表 4.2c）

4.10 Among those 1 267 800 persons, 21.8% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies; 15.8%, only covered by medical insurance; 12.8%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently; and 49.5%, neither of them. Persons who had both kinds of medical protection had the highest doctor consultation rate, at 238 per 1 000 persons. (Table 4.2c)

有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病

Whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

4.11 在該 1 267 800 人中，約 36.8% 患有需要長期覆診的疾病，而其餘的 63.2% 則沒有。前者的就醫比率較高，每千人中有 363 人，而後者的就醫比率則為每千人中有 154 人。（表 4.2d）

4.11 Some 36.8% of those 1 267 800 persons had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors while the remaining 63.2% did not have such diseases. The former group of persons had a higher doctor consultation rate of 363 per 1 000 persons, as compared to 154 per 1 000 persons for the latter group. (Table 4.2d)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

Self-perceived general health condition

4.12 就該些在統計前三十天內曾就醫的 1 029 200 名十五歲及以上人士而言，約 8.4% 認為自己的整體健康狀況極好/很好；30.8%，好；45.6%，一般；及 15.2%，差。認為自己的整體健康狀況差的人士的就醫比率最高，為每千人中有 413 人。（表 4.3）

4.12 Of those 1 029 200 persons aged 15 and over who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration, some 8.4% perceived their general health condition as excellent / very good; 30.8%, good; 45.6%, fair; and 15.2%, poor. Persons who considered their general health condition as poor had the highest doctor consultation rate, at 413 per 1 000 persons. (Table 4.3)

診症醫生類別

Type of medical practitioners consulted

4.13 在該 1 267 800 名在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士中，約 1 164 900 名(91.9%)曾向西醫求診。西醫包括註冊或非註冊私家西醫及在

4.13 Of those 1 267 800 persons who had consulted medical practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, some 1 164 900 persons

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、衛生署轄下診所或醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室、社團診療所、慈善團體診療所與豁免登記診療所診症的醫生。(表 4.4a)

4.14 約 145 100 人(11.4%)在統計前三十天內曾向中醫求診，包括內科/普通科中醫、針灸中醫及骨傷中醫。(表 4.4a)

在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診的人士

年齡/性別

4.15 在該 1 164 900 名在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，18.0%年齡在六十五歲及以上。另 17.9%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲和 14.6%年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為三十九歲。五歲以下兒童曾向西醫求診的比率最高，為每千人中有 319 人。其次是六十五歲及以上的長者，其比率為每千人中有 273 人。(表 4.4a)

4.16 按性別分析，45.3%是男性，而 54.7%是女性。女性曾向西醫求診的比率較高，每千人中有 198 人，男性曾向西醫求診的比率則為每千人中有 161 人。(表 4.4a)

就醫次數

4.17 在該 1 164 900 名在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，68.3%於該期間內曾向西醫求診一次；19.8%曾求診兩次；另 11.9%曾求診三次及以上。他們在統計前三十天內的平均就醫次數為 1.5。(表 4.4b)

(91.9%) had consulted Western medicine practitioners during that period. Western medicine practitioners included private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, 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 clinics under the Department of Health and of hospitals under the Hospital Authority, clinics of institutions and charitable organizations and exempted clinics. (Table 4.4a)

4.14 About 145 100 persons (11.4%) had consulted Chinese medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, including herbalists, acupuncturists and bone-setters. (Table 4.4a)

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

Age / sex

4.15 Of those 1 164 900 persons who had consulted Western medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, 18.0% were aged 65 and over. Another 17.9% were aged 35-44 and 14.6% were aged 45-54. Their median age was 39. Children aged below 5 had the highest rate of having consulted Western medicine practitioners, at 319 per 1 000 persons. This was followed by older persons aged 65 and over, with a rate of 273 per 1 000 persons. (Table 4.4a)

4.16 Analysed by sex, 45.3% were males and 54.7% were females. Females had a higher rate of having consulted Western medicine practitioners (198 per 1 000 persons), as compared to 161 per 1 000 persons for males. (Table 4.4a)

Number of consultations

4.17 Of those 1 164 900 persons who had consulted Western medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, 68.3% had consulted Western medicine practitioners once during that period, 19.8% twice and 11.9% three times and more. Their average number of

在統計前三十天內曾向中醫求診的人士

年齡/性別

4.18 在該 145 100 名在統計前三十天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，27.4%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲，而 22.9%介乎四十五至五十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為四十三歲，較曾向西醫求診的人士的年齡中位數（三十九歲）為高。年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲人士曾向中醫求診的比率最高，每千人中有 33 人。其次是年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲及五十五至六十四歲人士，兩者的比率均為每千人中有 31 人。（表 4.4a）

4.19 按性別分析，35.2%是男性，而 64.8%是女性。與曾向西醫求診的人士比較，女性似乎較傾向於向中醫求診。女性曾向中醫求診的比率亦較高，每千人中有 29 人，男性曾向中醫求診的比率則為每千人中有 16 人。（表 4.4a）

就醫次數

4.20 在該 145 100 名在統計前三十天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，41.4%在該期間內曾向中醫求診一次；22.1%曾求診兩次；另 36.4%曾求診三次及以上。他們在統計前三十天內的平均就醫次數為 3.0，遠較在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診的人士的平均就醫次數(1.5)為高。（表 4.4b）

在統計前三十天內的就醫情況

4.21 統計調查亦有搜集該 1 267 800 人在統計前三十天內的每次就醫情況的資料。他們在該期間內的總就醫次數為 2 245 000。（表 4.5）

consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration was 1.5. (Table 4.4b)

Persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the thirty days before enumeration

Age / sex

4.18 Of those 145 100 persons who had consulted Chinese medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, 27.4% were aged 35-44 and 22.9% were aged 45-54. Their median age was 43, higher than the median age (39) of those who had consulted Western medicine practitioners. The rate of having consulted Chinese medicine practitioners was the highest for persons aged 45-54, at 33 per 1 000 persons. This was followed by those aged 35-44 and those aged 55-64, both at 31 per 1 000 persons. (Table 4.4a)

4.19 Analysed by sex, 35.2% were males and 64.8% were females. As compared to those who had consulted Western medicine practitioners, females seemed to be more inclined to consult Chinese medicine practitioners. Females also had a higher rate of having consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine (29 per 1 000 persons), as compared to 16 per 1 000 persons for males. (Table 4.4a)

Number of consultations

4.20 Of those 145 100 persons who had consulted Chinese medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration, 41.4% had consulted Chinese medicine practitioners once during that period, 22.1% twice and 36.4% three times and more. Their average number of consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration was 3.0, which was significantly higher than the average number of consultations (1.5) for persons who had consulted Western medicine practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration. (Table 4.4b)

Doctor consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration

4.21 Information on each episode of doctor consultation made during the thirty days before enumeration was also collected in the survey. The total number of consultations recorded for

those 1 267 800 persons who had consulted a doctor during that period was 2 245 000. (Table 4.5)

診症醫生類別

4.22 私家西醫是最普遍的診症醫生類別。在該 2 245 000 次就醫次數中，私家西醫佔 56.5%。其次是中醫(19.6%)；醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生(13.5%)及衛生署轄下診所的醫生(8.1%)。(圖 4.2 及表 4.5)

Type of medical practitioners consulted

4.22 Private Western medicine practitioners turned out to be the most common type of medical practitioner consulted. Some 56.5% of those 2 245 000 consultations were attributed to them, followed by Chinese medicine practitioners (19.6%), doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority (13.5%), and doctors in clinics under the Department of Health (8.1%). (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.5)

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

4.23 在 1 701 900 次向私家醫生(包括中醫)求診的就醫次數中，5.6%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 4.6a)

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

4.23 Of the 1 701 900 consultations made with private medical practitioners (including Chinese medicine practitioners), the consultation fee for 5.6% of such consultations was fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. (Table 4.6a)

診金淨額

4.24 扣除僱主及/或保險公司所支付的補償金額及撇除那些不知診金款額的就醫次數，向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\$150。(表 4.6b)

Net consultation fee

4.24 After deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company and excluding consultations of which the consultation fees were unknown, the median net consultation fee per consultation made with a private medical practitioner (covering expenses such as fees for prescription, X-ray and laboratory test) was \$150. (Table 4.6b)

曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查的女性

4.25 在所有十五歲及以上的女性中，943 600 名女性曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查，佔所有十五歲及以上女性的 34.9%。(表 4.7a)

Females who had performed Pap smear before

4.25 Of all females aged 15 and over, 943 600 females had performed Pap smear before, representing 34.9% of all females aged 15 and over. (Table 4.7a)

年齡

4.26 在該 943 600 名曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查的女性中，39.7%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲。另 25.9%年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲及 20.3%年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲。年齡介乎三

Age

4.26 Of those 943 600 females who had performed Pap smear before, 39.7% were aged 35-44 while 25.9% were aged 45-54 and 20.3% were aged 25-34. Females aged 35-44 had the highest rate of having performed Pap smear

十五至四十四歲的女性曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查的比率最高，每千名女性中有 571 人。其次為年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲的女性(每千名女性中有 502 人)及年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的女性(每千名女性中有 384 人)。(表 4.7a)

經濟活動身分

4.27 在該 943 600 名女性中，約 57.3% 為從事經濟活動人士。另 37.5% 為料理家務者及 4.1% 為退休人士。料理家務者曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查的比率最高，為每千名女性中有 438 人，其次為從事經濟活動人士(每千名女性中有 406 人)。(表 4.7b)

上次接受檢查的地方

4.28 就該 943 600 名女性而言，在她們上次接受的子宮頸抹片檢查中，私家診所/醫院/化驗所佔 46.0%。另外，醫管局轄下的診所/醫院佔 18.5% 及香港家庭計劃指導會佔 17.9%。(表 4.7c)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

4.29 在該 943 600 名女性中，約 43.8% 認為自己的整體健康狀況一般；38.6%，好；及 10.6%，很好。認為自己的整體健康狀況很好的女性曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查的比率最高，為每千名女性中有 369 人。(表 4.7d)

曾接受乳房造影檢查的女性

4.30 在所有十五歲及以上的女性中，193 000 名女性曾接受乳房造影檢查，佔所有十五歲及以上女性的 7.1%。(表 4.7a)

年齡

4.31 在該 193 000 名曾接受乳房造影檢查的女性中，35.7% 年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲。另 32.9% 年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲及 13.4% 年齡介乎五十五至六十四歲。年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲的女性曾接受乳房造影檢查的比率最高，每千名女性中有 142 人。其次為年齡介乎

before, at 571 per 1 000 females. This was followed by females aged 45-54 (502 per 1 000 females) and those aged 25-34 (384 per 1 000 females). (Table 4.7a)

Economic activity status

4.27 Some 57.3% of those 943 600 females were economically active. Another 37.5% were home-makers and 4.1% were retired persons. The rate of having performed Pap smear before was the highest for home-makers, at 438 per 1 000 females, followed by economically active persons (406 per 1 000 females). (Table 4.7b)

Place of last screening

4.28 For those 943 600 females, 46.0% had their last Pap smear screening made in private clinics / hospitals / laboratories. Another 18.5% had made the screening in clinics / hospitals under Hospital Authority and 17.9% in Hong Kong Family Planning Association. (Table 4.7c)

Self-perceived general health condition

4.29 Among those 943 600 females, 43.8% perceived their general health condition as fair; 38.6%, good; and 10.6%, very good. The rate of having performed Pap smear before was the highest for those females who perceived their general health condition as very good, at 369 per 1 000 females. (Table 4.7d)

Females who had undergone mammography before

4.30 Of all females aged 15 and over, 193 000 females had undergone mammography before, representing 7.1% of all females aged 15 and over. (Table 4.7a)

Age

4.31 Of those 193 000 females who had undergone mammography before, 35.7% were aged 45-54 while 32.9% were aged 35-44 and 13.4% were aged 55-64. Females aged 45-54 had the highest rate of having undergone mammography before, at 142 per 1 000 females. This was followed by females aged 55-64 (108 per

乎五十五至六十四歲的女性(每千名女性中有 108 人)及年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲的女性(每千名女性中有 97 人)。(表 4.7a)

經濟活動身分

4.32 在該 193 000 名女性中,約 60.0%為從事經濟活動人士。另 32.9%為料理家務者及 5.1%為退休人士。從事經濟活動人士曾接受乳房造影檢查的比率最高,為每千名女性中有 87 人,其次為料理家務者(每千名女性中有 79 人)。(表 4.7b)

上次接受檢查的地方

4.33 就該 193 000 名女性而言,在她們上次接受的乳房造影檢查中,私家診所/醫院/化驗所佔 41.2%。另外,醫管局轄下的診所/醫院佔 34.7%。(表 4.7c)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

4.34 在該 193 000 名女性中,約 45.0%認為自己的整體健康狀況一般;35.8%,好;及 11.0%,很好。認為自己的整體健康狀況很好的女性曾接受乳房造影檢查的比率最高,為每千名女性中有 78 人。(表 4.7d)

1 000 females) and those aged 35-44 (97 per 1 000 females). (Table 4.7a)

Economic activity status

4.32 Some 60.0% of those 193 000 females were economically active. Another 32.9% were home-makers and 5.1% were retired persons. The rate of having undergone mammography before was the highest for economically active persons, at 87 per 1 000 females, followed by home-makers (79 per 1 000 females). (Table 4.7b)

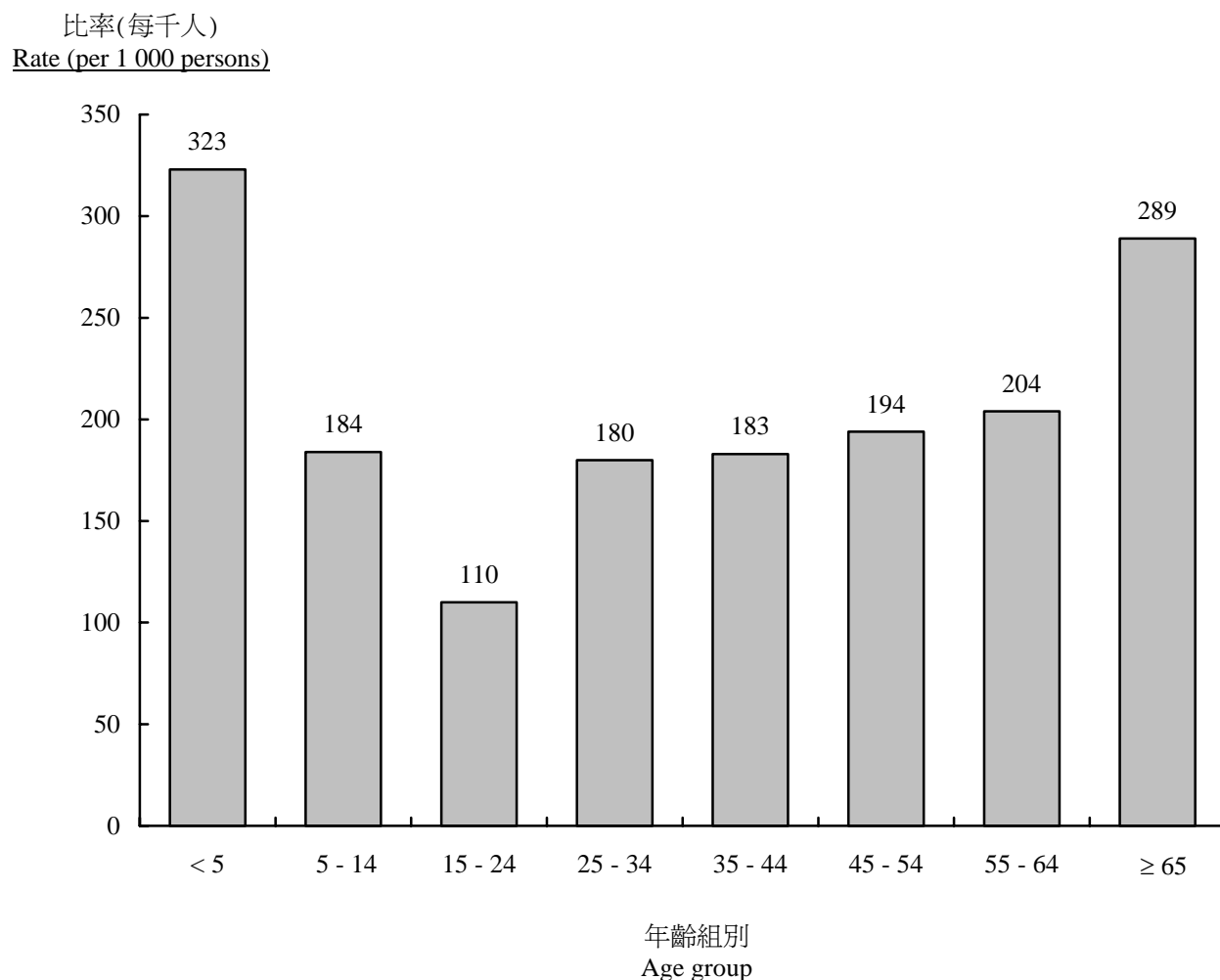
Place of last screening

4.33 For those 193 000 females, 41.2% of the last mammography screening were made in private clinics / hospitals / laboratories. Another 34.7% were made in clinics / hospitals under Hospital Authority. (Table 4.7c)

Self-perceived general health condition

4.34 Among those 193 000 females, 45.0% perceived their general health condition as fair; 35.8%, good; and 11.0%, very good. The rate of having undergone mammography before was the highest for those females who perceived their general health condition as very good, at 78 per 1 000 females. (Table 4.7d)

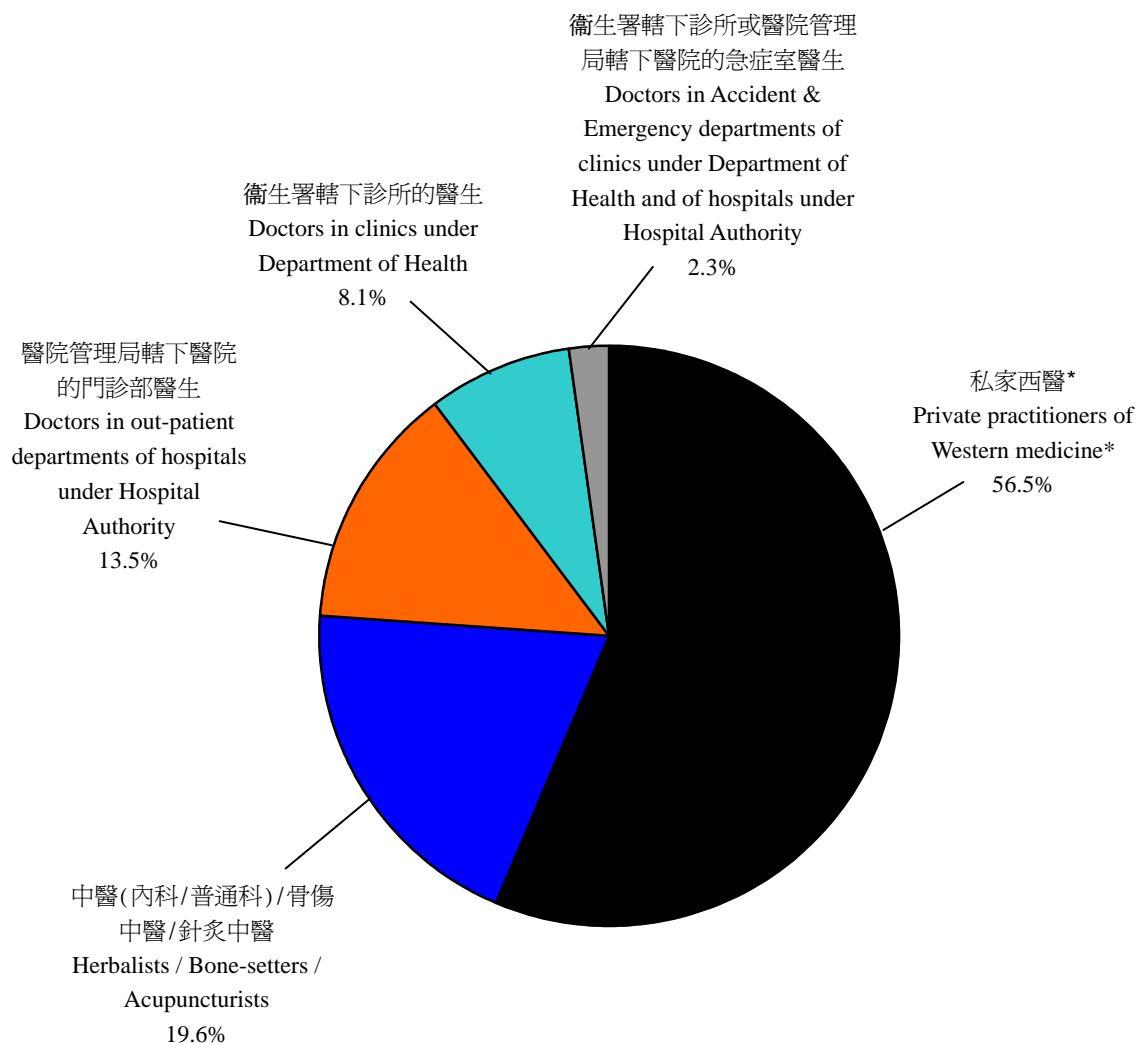
圖4.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士*的比率
Chart 4.1 Rate of persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration* by age



註釋：* 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士；而過往有關就醫情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾就醫的人士。

Note：* In this survey, persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on doctor consultation, persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

圖4.2 按診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前三十天內的就醫次數的百分比分布
Chart 4.2 Percentage distribution of consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted



註釋：* 包括註冊或非註冊私家西醫，以及在私家醫院門診部、豁免登記診療所、社團及慈善團體診療所診症的醫生。

Note : * Including private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, and doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals, exempted clinics and clinics of institutions and charitable organizations.

表 4.1a 按通常所求診的醫生類別及性別劃分的人士數目
Table 4.1a Persons by type of medical practitioners usually consulted and sex

通常所求診的醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners usually consulted	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 %
西醫 Western medicine practitioners	3 162.3	96.5	3 081.1	95.4	6 243.4	96.0
私家診所西醫* <i>Western medicine practitioners in private clinics*</i>	2 471.7	75.4	2 355.3	73.0	4 827.0	74.2
衛生署/醫院管理局轄下診所 西醫 <i>Western medicine practitioners in clinics under Department of Health / Hospital Authority</i>	673.7	20.6	708.7	22.0	1 382.4	21.3
豁免登記診療所/社團及慈善團體 診療所西醫 <i>Western medicine practitioners in exempted clinics / clinics of institutions and charitable organizations</i>	16.8	0.5	17.2	0.5	34.0	0.5
中醫 Chinese medicine practitioners	113.8	3.5	147.1	4.6	260.8	4.0
總計 Total	3 276.1	100.0	3 228.2	100.0	6 504.3	100.0

註釋：* 亦包括私家醫院門診部的醫生。

Note: * Including also doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals.

表 4.1b 按通常所求診的醫生類別及年齡劃分的人士數目
Table 4.1b Persons by type of medical practitioners usually consulted and age

通常所求診的醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners usually consulted	年齡組別 Age group								合計 Overall
	< 5	5 - 14	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)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
西醫 Western medicine practitioners	265.5 (98.8%)	806.1 (97.9%)	833.6 (97.8%)	953.9 (96.9%)	1 227.8 (95.1%)	939.1 (94.2%)	481.5 (93.3%)	736.0 (95.5%)	6 243.4 (96.0%)
私家診所西醫* Western medicine practitioners in private clinics*	223.2 (83.0%)	630.6 (76.5%)	668.7 (78.5%)	853.4 (86.7%)	1 026.0 (79.5%)	727.0 (72.9%)	335.8 (65.1%)	362.3 (47.0%)	4 827.0 (74.2%)
衛生署/醫院管理局轄下診所西醫 Western medicine practitioners in clinics under Department of Health / Hospital Authority	41.8 (15.6%)	170.9 (20.7%)	154.2 (18.1%)	97.0 (9.9%)	196.2 (15.2%)	208.1 (20.9%)	142.2 (27.6%)	372.0 (48.2%)	1 382.4 (21.3%)
豁免登記診療所社團及慈善團體診療所西醫 Western medicine practitioners in exempted clinics / clinics of institutions and charitable organizations	0.5 (0.2%)	4.6 (0.6%)	10.7 (1.3%)	3.5 (0.4%)	5.5 (0.4%)	4.0 (0.4%)	3.5 (0.7%)	1.7 (0.2%)	34.0 (0.5%)
中醫 Chinese medicine practitioners	3.3 (1.2%)	17.7 (2.1%)	18.6 (2.2%)	30.5 (3.1%)	63.0 (4.9%)	58.1 (5.8%)	34.6 (6.7%)	35.0 (4.5%)	260.8 (4.0%)
總計 Total	268.8 (100.0%)	823.8 (100.0%)	852.3 (100.0%)	984.4 (100.0%)	1 290.8 (100.0%)	997.2 (100.0%)	516.0 (100.0%)	771.0 (100.0%)	6 504.3 (100.0%)

註釋：* 亦包括私家醫院門診部的醫生。

Note: * Including also doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals.

表 4.1c 按通常所求診的醫生類別及經濟活動身分劃分的人士數目
Table 4.1c Persons by type of medical practitioners usually consulted and economic activity status

通常所求診的醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners usually consulted	經濟活動身分 Economic activity status					合計 Overall
	從事經濟活動人士* Economically active persons*	非從事經濟活動人士 Economically inactive persons				
		學生 Students	料理家務者 Home-makers	退休人士 Retired persons	其他 Others	
西醫 Western medicine practitioners	3 210.4 (95.6%)	1 336.5 (97.8%)	771.5 (94.2%)	655.2 (95.7%)	269.8 (97.7%)	6 243.4 (96.0%)
私家診所西醫 [#] Western medicine practitioners in private clinics [#]	2 716.6 (80.9%)	1 046.2 (76.6%)	556.4 (67.9%)	334.4 (48.8%)	173.4 (62.8%)	4 827.0 (74.2%)
衛生署/醫院管理局轄下診所西醫 Western medicine practitioners in clinics under Department of Health / Hospital Authority	476.4 (14.2%)	279.0 (20.4%)	212.0 (25.9%)	319.3 (46.6%)	95.7 (34.6%)	1 382.4 (21.3%)
豁免登記診療所/社團及慈善團體診療所西醫 Western medicine practitioners in exempted clinics / clinics of institutions and charitable organizations	17.4 (0.5%)	11.2 (0.8%)	3.1 (0.4%)	1.5 (0.2%)	0.8 (0.3%)	34.0 (0.5%)
中醫 Chinese medicine practitioners	147.5 (4.4%)	29.7 (2.2%)	47.6 (5.8%)	29.7 (4.3%)	6.4 (2.3%)	260.8 (4.0%)
總計 Total	3 357.9 (100.0%)	1 366.1 (100.0%)	819.1 (100.0%)	684.9 (100.0%)	276.2 (100.0%)	6 504.3 (100.0%)

註釋：* 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

[#] 亦包括私家醫院門診部的醫生。

[#] Including also doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals.

表 4.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士[®]數目
Table 4.2a Persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty 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	44.8	7.9	322	41.9	6.0	324	86.7	6.8	323
5 - 14	77.3	13.7	182	74.6	10.6	187	151.9	12.0	184
15 - 24	41.2	7.3	92	52.9	7.5	131	94.1	7.4	110
25 - 34	70.7	12.5	146	106.1	15.1	213	176.8	13.9	180
35 - 44	101.3	17.9	159	135.1	19.2	206	236.5	18.7	183
45 - 54	82.3	14.6	161	110.9	15.8	228	193.3	15.2	194
55 - 64	50.8	9.0	185	54.6	7.8	227	105.4	8.3	204
≥ 65	96.8	17.1	272	126.3	18.0	304	223.1	17.6	289
合計 [#] Overall [#]	565.4	100.0 (44.6)	173	702.5	100.0 (55.4)	218	1267.8	100.0 (100.0)	195
中位數(歲) Median (years)		40			40			40	

註釋：[®] 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士；而過往有關就醫情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾就醫的人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以五歲以下的男性為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 322 人在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : [®] In this survey, persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on doctor consultation, persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, out of every 1 000 males aged below 5, 322 had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

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

表 4.2b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士[@]數目
Table 4.2b Persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty 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 [#]	583.9	46.1	174
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	683.9	53.9	217
學生 Students	230.8	18.2	169
退休人士 Retired persons	188.5	14.9	275
料理家務者 Home-makers	174.0	13.7	212
其他 Others	90.7	7.2	328
合計 Overall	1 267.8	100.0	195

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士；而過往有關就醫情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾就醫的人士。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以從事經濟活動人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 174 人在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes：[@] In this survey, persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on doctor consultation, persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, out of every 1 000 economically active persons, 174 had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 4.2c 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士^②數目
Table 4.2c Persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration^② by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance

是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及是否獲醫療保險保障 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	276.7	21.8	220
只獲醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance	200.4	15.8	194
同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及獲醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently	162.7	12.8	238
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two	627.9	49.5	178
合計 Overall	1 267.8	100.0	195

註釋：^② 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士；而過往有關就醫情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾就醫的人士。

* 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 220 人在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

Notes : ^② In this survey, persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on doctor consultation, persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, out of every 1 000 persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 220 had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.2d 按有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士
 ⑥數目
Table 4.2d Persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before
 enumeration^⑥ by whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up
 by doctors

有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病 Whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	466.2	36.8	363
沒有 No	801.7	63.2	154
合計 Overall	1 267.8	100.0	195

註釋：^⑥ 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士；而過往有關就醫情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾就醫的人士。

* 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 363 人在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

Notes：^⑥ In this survey, persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on doctor consultation, persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, out of every 1 000 persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 363 had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.3 按整體健康狀況的自我評估劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的十五歲及以上人士^①數目
Table 4.3 Persons aged 15 and over who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration^① 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	5.2	0.5	103
很好 Very good	81.4	7.9	129
好 Good	317.0	30.8	146
一般 Fair	469.6	45.6	215
差 Poor	156.0	15.2	413
合計 Overall	1 029.2	100.0	190

註釋：^① 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士；而過往有關就醫情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾就醫的人士。

* 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以認為自己的整體健康狀況極好的人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有103人在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

Notes : ^① In this survey, persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on doctor consultation, persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, out of every 1 000 persons who perceived their general health condition as excellent, 103 had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 4.4a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前三十天內曾向西醫/中醫求診的人士[@]數目
Table 4.4a Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the thirty 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	85.8	7.4	319	2.1	1.5	8
5 - 14	146.7	12.6	178	7.9	5.4	10
15 - 24	86.3	7.4	101	9.6	6.6	11
25 - 34	163.8	14.1	166	19.4	13.4	20
35 - 44	208.7	17.9	162	39.8	27.4	31
45 - 54	169.5	14.6	170	33.2	22.9	33
55 - 64	93.8	8.1	182	16.1	11.1	31
≥ 65	210.2	18.0	273	17.0	11.7	22
性別 Sex						
男 Male	527.2	45.3	161	51.0	35.2	16
女 Female	637.7	54.7	198	94.1	64.8	29
合計 [#] Overall [#]	1 164.9	100.0 (91.9)	179	145.1	100.0 (11.4)	22
中位數 (歲) Median (years)		39			43	

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士；而過往有關就醫情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾就醫的人士。

* 在個別年齡/性別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以五歲以下的人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 319 人在統計前三十天內曾向西醫求診。

括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前三十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三十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：[@] In this survey, persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on doctor consultation, persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age / sex groups. For example, out of every 1 000 persons aged below 5, 319 had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the thirty days before enumeration.

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

表 4.4b 按在統計前三十天內的就醫次數劃分的在統計前三十天內曾向西醫/中醫求診的人士[@]數目
Table 4.4b Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the thirty days before enumeration[@] by number of consultations during the thirty days before enumeration

在統計前三十天內的就醫次數 Number of consultations during the thirty 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	795.2	68.3	60.1	41.4
2	230.2	19.8	32.1	22.1
3 - 4	113.4	9.7	32.8	22.6
≥ 5	26.1	2.2	20.1	13.8
總計* Total*	1 164.9	100.0 (91.9)	145.1	100.0 (11.4)
平均就醫次數 Average number of consultations	1.5		3.0	

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前三十天內曾就醫的人士；而過往有關就醫情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前十四天內曾就醫的人士。

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前三十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三十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：[@] In this survey, persons who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration were included; while in the previous rounds of similar survey on doctor consultation, persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration were included.

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

表 4.5 按診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前三十天內的就醫次數
Table 4.5 Consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted

診症醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners consulted	次數 No. ('000)	百分比 %
私家西醫* Private practitioners of Western medicine*	1 268.2	56.5
中醫(內科/普通科)/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫 Herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists	440.0	19.6
醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生 Doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority	302.5	13.5
衛生署轄下診所的醫生(不包括診所的急症室醫生) Doctors in clinics under Department of Health (other than those in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics)	182.3	8.1
衛生署轄下診所或醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室醫生 Doctors in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics under Department of Health and of hospitals under Hospital Authority	52.0	2.3
總計 Total	2 245.0	100.0

註釋：* 包括註冊或非註冊私家西醫，以及在私家醫院門診部、豁免登記診療所、社團及慈善團體診療所診症的醫生。

Note : * Including private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, and doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals, exempted clinics and clinics of institutions and charitable organizations.

表 4.6a 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三十天內向私家醫生求診的就醫次數
Table 4.6a Consultations made with private medical practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration by whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidized 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 subsidized by employer	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	96.1	5.6
全部由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Fully covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer</i>	27.1	1.6
部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Partly covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer</i>	69.0	4.1
否 No	1 363.1	80.1
不適用(免診金) Not applicable (free of charge)	221.9	13.0
不知診金的款額 Did not know the amount of consultation fee	20.8	1.2
總計 Total	1 701.9	100.0

表 4.6b 按診金淨額*劃分的在統計前三十天內向私家醫生求診的就醫次數
Table 4.6b Consultations made with private medical practitioners during the thirty days before enumeration by net consultation fee*

診金淨額* (港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比# %#
已知 Known	1 681.1	98.8
0	249.0	(14.8)
1 - < 100	317.7	(18.9)
100 - < 200	663.1	(39.4)
200 - < 300	284.1	(16.9)
300 - < 500	101.6	(6.0)
≥ 500	65.6	(3.9)
不知 Unknown	20.8	1.2
總計 Total	1 701.9	100.0
中位數@ (港元) Median@ (HK\$)	150	

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/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用，包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支。

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。

@ 撇除那些不知診金淨額的就醫次數。

Notes : * Referred 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.

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 4.7a 按年齡劃分的曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查/曾接受乳房造影檢查的十五歲及以上女性數目
Table 4.7a Females aged 15 and over who had performed Pap smear before / had undergone mammography before by age

年齡組別 Age group	曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查 Having performed Pap smear			曾接受乳房造影檢查 Having undergone mammography		
	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	15.4	1.6	38	2.1	1.1	5
25 - 34	191.4	20.3	384	23.1	12.0	46
35 - 44	374.3	39.7	571	63.5	32.9	97
45 - 54	244.3	25.9	502	68.9	35.7	142
55 - 64	79.1	8.4	328	25.9	13.4	108
≥ 65	39.0	4.1	94	9.5	4.9	23
合計 Overall	943.6	100.0	349	193.0	100.0	71

註釋：* 在個別年齡組別內每千名女性中所佔的人數。以十五至二十四歲的女性為例，每一千名屬於該組別的女性中，有 38 人曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查。

Note: * Rate per 1 000 females in the respective age groups. For example, out of every 1 000 females aged 15-24, 38 had performed Pap smear before.

表 4.7b 按經濟活動身分劃分的曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查/曾接受乳房造影檢查的十五歲及以上女性數目
Table 4.7b Females aged 15 and over who had performed Pap smear before / had undergone mammography before by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查 Having performed Pap smear			曾接受乳房造影檢查 Having undergone mammography		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 [#] Economically active [#]	541.0	57.3	406	115.8	60.0	87
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	402.6	42.7	294	77.2	40.0	56
退休人士 Retired persons	38.3	4.1	132	9.8	5.1	34
料理家務者 Home-makers	353.7	37.5	438	63.4	32.9	79
其他 [@] Others [@]	10.6	1.1	39	3.9	2.0	14
合計 Overall	943.6	100.0	349	193.0	100.0	71

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千名女性中所佔的人數。以從事經濟活動的女性為例，每一千名屬於該組別的女性中，有 406 人曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

[@] 包括學生及其他非從事經濟活動人士。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 females in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, out of every 1 000 female economically active persons, 406 had performed Pap smear before.

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

[@] Including students and other economically inactive persons.

表 4.7c 按上次接受檢查的地方劃分的曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查/曾接受乳房造影檢查的十五歲及以上女性數目
Table 4.7c Females aged 15 and over who had performed Pap smear before / had undergone mammography before by place of last screening

上次接受檢查的地方 Place of last screening	曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查 Having performed Pap smear		曾接受乳房造影檢查 Having undergone mammography	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
私家診所/醫院/化驗所 Private clinics / hospitals / laboratories	433.8	46.0	79.6	41.2
醫管局轄下的診所/醫院 Clinics / hospitals under Hospital Authority	174.6	18.5	66.9	34.7
香港家庭計劃指導會 Hong Kong Family Planning Association	168.9	17.9	18.8	9.8
衛生署轄下的診所/醫院/婦女 健康中心 Clinics / hospitals / woman health centres under Department of Health	139.1	14.7	19.0	9.8
其他 Others	27.2	2.9	8.7	4.5
總計 Total	943.6	100.0	193.0	100.0

表 4.7d 按整體健康狀況的自我評估劃分的曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查/曾接受乳房造影檢查的十五歲及以上女性數目
Table 4.7d Females aged 15 and over who had performed Pap smear before / had undergone mammography before by self-perceived general health condition

整體健康狀況的自我評估 Self-perceived general health condition	曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查 Having performed Pap smear			曾接受乳房造影檢查 Having undergone mammography		
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
極好 Excellent	4.0	0.4	224	1.2	0.6	66
很好 Very good	100.1	10.6	369	21.2	11.0	78
好 Good	364.0	38.6	356	69.0	35.8	68
一般 Fair	413.7	43.8	355	86.9	45.0	75
差 Poor	61.7	6.5	275	14.7	7.6	66
合計 Overall	943.6	100.0	349	193.0	100.0	71

註釋：* 在個別組別內每千名女性中所佔的人數。以認為自己的整體健康狀況極好的女性為例，每一千名屬於該組別的女性中，有 224 人曾接受子宮頸抹片檢查。

Note: * Rate per 1 000 females in the respective groups. For example, out of every 1 000 females who perceived their general health condition as excellent, 224 had performed Pap smear before.

5 入住醫院情況 Hospitalization

在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士

5.1 據估計，約有 412 600 人(每千人中有 63 人)在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院。(表 5.1a)

5.2 在是項統計調查中，在統計期間正住院的人士並不包括在統計範圍內。「住院病人」乃指在統計前十二個月內曾入院但在訪問時已出院的人士。至於在統計前十二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，將不會視為住院病人(但他們的母親會視為曾住院的人士)；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 412 600 名住院病人中，女性佔 53.8%，男性佔 46.2%。按年齡分析，六十五歲及以上人士佔 29.5%，年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲的人士佔 15.2%，而年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的人士則佔 14.3%。(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，六十五歲及以上人士的比率最高，每千人中有 158 人曾住院。其次為五歲以下兒童(每千人中有 80 人)及五十五至六十四歲人士(每千人中有 79 人)。(圖 5.1 及表 5.1a)

5.5 按性別分析，女性的整體住院率為每千人中有 69 人，男性則為每千人中有 58 人。這差距在二十五至三十四歲的年齡組別尤為顯著，該年齡組別中的女性每千人中有 79 人曾住院，而男性每千人中則有 41 名曾住院，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 twelve months before enumeration

5.1 It was estimated that some 412 600 persons (63 per 1 000 persons) had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration. (Table 5.1a)

5.2 In this survey, persons who were staying in hospitals at the time of enumeration were not included. 'In-patients' referred to persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration but had already been discharged at the time of enumeration. For babies born in hospitals during the twelve 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 hospitalized). 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 412 600 in-patients, 53.8% were females and 46.2% were males. Analysed by age, 29.5% were aged 65 and over, 15.2% were aged 35-44 and 14.3% were aged 25-34. (Table 5.1a)

5.4 Older persons and young children had higher rate of hospitalization than persons in other age groups. The hospitalization rate of those aged 65 and over was the highest, at 158 per 1 000 persons. It was followed by those aged below 5 (80 per 1 000 persons) and those aged between 55-64 (79 per 1 000 persons). (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.1a)

5.5 Analysed by sex, the overall hospitalization rate was 69 per 1 000 females as against 58 per 1 000 males. The difference was more pronounced in the age group of 25-34, with females in that age group having a rate of 79 per 1 000 as against 41 per 1 000 males. This was mainly because females in that age group had a higher chance of hospitalization owing to child-bearing. (Table 5.1a)

經濟活動身分

5.6 在該 412 600 名住院病人中，從事經濟活動人士佔 39.6%；退休人士佔 22.6%；料理家務者佔 14.9%及學生佔 10.6%。退休人士的住院率最高，每千人中有 136 人。（表 5.1b）

曾入住的醫院所屬類別

5.7 按曾入住的醫院所屬類別分析，在該 412 600 名住院病人中，約 327 500 人(79.4%)曾入住醫院管理局（醫管局）轄下的醫院，而 91 000 人(22.1%)則曾入住私家醫院。（表 5.1b）

5.8 在入住醫管局轄下醫院的病人中，從事經濟活動人士(33.6%)及退休人士(26.9%)所佔的百分比比較高。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更高，達 61.8%，而退休人士則佔 5.8%。（表 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\$17,500。入住私家醫院的病人所屬住戶的每月入息中位數(\$29,200)，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(\$14,600)為高。（表 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，每千人中有 103 人。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相反，住戶入息較低的人士的住院率較低。（表 5.1c）

每月就業收入

5.11 在 147 500 名屬於就業人士的住院病人中，每月就業收入介乎\$20,000-\$29,999 的人士的住院率最高，每千人中有 56 人。其次為每月就業收入介乎\$15,000-\$19,999的人士(每千人中有 54 人)及每月就業收入為\$30,000 及以上的人士(每千人中有 53 人)。（表 5.3a）

Economic activity status

5.6 Of those 412 600 in-patients, 39.6% were economically active persons, 22.6% were retired persons, 14.9% were home-makers and 10.6% were students. Retired persons had the highest hospitalization rate of 136 per 1 000 persons. (Table 5.1b)

Type of hospital admitted

5.7 Analysed by type of hospital admitted, some 327 500 persons (79.4%) of those 412 600 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority (HA), while 91 000 persons (22.1%) had been admitted into private hospitals. (Table 5.1b)

5.8 Among in-patients in HA hospitals, economically active persons (33.6%) and retired persons (26.9%) had relatively larger shares. On the other hand, the percentage of economically active persons among in-patients in private hospitals was much higher, at 61.8%, whereas that of retired persons was 5.8%. (Table 5.1b)

Monthly household income

5.9 The median monthly household income of all in-patients was \$17,500. In-patients admitted to private hospitals had a higher median monthly household income (\$29,200) than those admitted to HA hospitals (\$14,600). (Table 5.1c)

5.10 Persons from households with monthly income under \$5,000 had the highest hospitalization rate of 103 per 1 000 persons. Among in-patients in HA hospitals, the hospitalization 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 lower for persons from lower income households. (Table 5.1c)

Monthly employment earnings

5.11 Of those 147 500 in-patients who were employed persons, those with monthly employment earnings of \$20,000-\$29,999 had the highest hospitalization rate of 56 per 1 000 persons, followed by those with \$15,000-\$19,999 (54 per 1 000 persons) and those with \$30,000 and over (53 per 1 000 persons). (Table 5.3a)

5.12 按曾入住的醫院所屬類別分析，在該 147 500 名就業的住院病人中，約 95 800 人 (65.0%)曾入住醫管局轄下的醫院，而 54 600 人 (37.0%)則入住私家醫院。所有屬於就業人士的住院病人的每月就業收入中位數為\$12,300，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\$11,200，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\$16,500。(表 5.3a)

行業類別及職業組別

5.13 約 25.7%的就業住院病人從事社區、社會及個人服務業。另 24.6%從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業。除了從事社區、社會及個人服務業的人士的住院率(每千人中有 61 人)外，從事不同行業類別的人士，其住院率與整體就業人士的住院率(每千人中有 48 人)頗相近。(表 5.3b)

5.14 按職業組別分析，約 22.3%的就業住院病人為專業及輔助專業人員，而 19.9%為文員。文員的住院率最高，每千人中有 56 人。其次是專業及輔助專業人員，其比率為每千人中有 52 人。(表 5.3c)

入院次數

5.15 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前十二個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。一位住院病人可能因同一事件連續入住多於一間醫院。例如，某人在一間醫院接受手術，而於兩星期後，轉往另外一間醫院接受治療三星期後才出院。每一次入住不同醫院都計算在入院次數內。

5.16 在該 412 600 名住院病人中，約 79.9%在統計前十二個月內曾入院一次；14.6%曾入院兩次；3.1%曾入院三次；及 2.5%曾入院四次及以上。(表 5.1d)

5.12 Analysed by type of hospital admitted, of those 147 500 employed in-patients, some 95 800 (65.0%) had been admitted into HA hospitals while 54 600 (37.0%) had been admitted into private hospitals. The median monthly employment earnings of all employed in-patients and those who had been admitted to HA hospitals were \$12,300 and \$11,200 respectively. Employed in-patients admitted into private hospitals had higher median monthly employment earnings of \$16,500. (Table 5.3a)

Industry sector and occupation category

5.13 About 25.7% of the employed in-patients were in the community, social and personal services sector. Another 24.6% were in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. The hospitalization rates for persons engaged in different industry sectors were broadly similar to the overall rate (48 per 1 000 persons), except for those in the community, social and personal services sector (with a rate of 61 per 1 000 persons). (Table 5.3b)

5.14 Analysed by occupation category, about 22.3% of the employed in-patients were professionals and associate professionals and 19.9% were clerks. Clerks had the highest hospitalization rate of 56 per 1 000 persons, followed by professionals and associate professionals, with a rate of 52 per 1 000 persons. (Table 5.3c)

Number of admissions

5.15 'Number of admissions' referred to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve 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 two weeks, that person was transferred to another hospital and stayed there and received treatment for three weeks before discharge. Admission to each and every different hospital was counted as one admission.

5.16 Some 79.9% of those 412 600 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals once during the twelve months before enumeration; 14.6%, twice; 3.1%, thrice; and 2.5%, four times and more. (Table 5.1d)

5.17 按年齡進一步分析，在統計前十二個月內曾入院一次的住院病人較年輕，他們的年齡中位數為四十三歲，而在該期間內曾入院兩次及以上人士的年齡中位數則為六十歲。（表 5.1e）

5.17 Further analysed by age, in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals once during the twelve months before enumeration had a much younger age profile, with a median age of 43. The median age of those who had been admitted into hospitals twice and more during that period was 60. (Table 5.1e)

有否醫療福利及醫療保險

Whether had medical benefits and medical insurance

5.18 在該 412 600 名住院病人中，16.5% 只獲醫療保險保障；16.1%，只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利；10.8%，同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及獲醫療保險保障；及 56.5%，兩樣皆沒有。只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的住院率最低，為每千人中有 53 人。（表 5.1f）

5.18 Among those 412 600 in-patients, 16.5% were only covered by medical insurance; 16.1%, only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies; 10.8%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently; and 56.5%, neither of them. Persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies had the lowest hospitalization rate, at 53 per 1 000 persons. (Table 5.1f)

有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病

Whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

5.19 在該 412 600 名住院病人中，約有一半 (50.9%) 患有需要長期覆診的疾病，而其餘的 49.1% 則沒有該些疾病。需要長期覆診的人士的住院率較高，每千人中有 163 人，而不需要長期覆診的人士的住院率則為每千人中有 39 人。（表 5.1g）

5.19 About half (50.9%) of those 412 600 in-patients had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors while the remaining 49.1% did not have such diseases. The former group of persons had a higher hospitalization rate of 163 per 1 000 persons, as compared to 39 per 1 000 persons for the latter group. (Table 5.1g)

整體健康狀況的自我評估

Self-perceived general health condition

5.20 就該些十五歲及以上的住院病人而言，約 7.2% 認為自己的整體健康狀況極好/很好；27.5%，好；43.4%，一般；及 21.9%，差。認為自己的健康狀況差的人士的住院率最高，為每千人中有 212 人。（表 5.2）

5.20 For those in-patients aged 15 and over, some 7.2% perceived their general health condition as excellent / very good; 27.5%, good; 43.4%, fair; and 21.9%, poor. Persons who considered their health condition as poor had the highest hospitalization rate, at 212 per 1 000 persons. (Table 5.2)

在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院情況

Admissions during the twelve months before enumeration

5.21 統計調查亦有搜集該 412 600 名住院病人在統計前十二個月內每次入住醫院的情況的資料。他們在該期間內的總入住醫院次數為 545 600。（表 5.4a）

5.21 Information on each admission into hospital during the twelve months before enumeration was also collected from those 412 600 in-patients in the survey. Their total number of admissions during that period was 545 600. (Table 5.4a)

入住的醫院所屬類別

Type of hospital admitted

5.22 在該 545 600 次入住醫院次數中，醫院管理局轄下的醫院佔 81.7%，而私家醫院則佔 18.3%。（圖 5.2 及表 5.4a）

5.22 Of those 545 600 admissions, 81.7% were related to HA hospitals while 18.3% were related to private hospitals. (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.4a)

入住的醫院病房類別

Type of ward admitted

5.23 在該 545 600 次入住醫院次數中，入住普通病房的佔很大部分(94.8%)。按曾入住的醫院所屬類別分析，在 445 900 次入住醫管局轄下的醫院的次數中，入住普通病房的佔 98.8%。而在 99 800 次入住私家醫院的次數中，入住普通病房的佔 76.7%。（表 5.4a）

5.23 Of those 545 600 admissions, general class ward accounted for a very large proportion (94.8%). Analysed by type of hospital admitted, of the 445 900 admissions into HA hospitals, general class ward accounted for 98.8%. Among the 99 800 admissions into private hospitals, general class ward accounted for 76.7%. (Table 5.4a)

住院期間

Duration of stay in hospital

5.24 「住院期間」是指因同一事件逗留於各間醫院的整段期間。在該 545 600 次入院次數中，病人住院期間少於四日的佔 52.1%，而住院期間為一星期及以上的佔 28.2%。整體而言，病人入住醫院期間的中位數為三日。（表 5.4b）

5.24 'Duration of stay in hospital' referred to the total duration of stay in all hospitals in the same episode. Of those 545 600 admissions, 52.1% were those in which the in-patients stayed less than 4 days while 28.2%, a duration of stay of one week and over. The overall median duration of stay in hospital was 3 days. (Table 5.4b)

5.25 在 138 600 次住院病人曾在手術室接受手術的入院次數中，留院期間少於四日的入院次數佔 45.0%，而留院期間為一星期及以上的入院次數則佔 35.3%。就入住醫院而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四日。（表 5.4b）

5.25 For those 138 600 admissions during which the in-patients had received operation in operating theatre, 45.0% had a duration of stay of less than 4 days while 35.3% had a duration of stay of one 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

Hospital charges paid by in-patients

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 99 800 次入住私家醫院的次數中，病人所支付的住院費用中位數為\$14,500。至於病人曾在手術室接受手術的 40 400 次住院次數中，住院費用中位數為 \$25,000，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\$10,200 為高。（表 5.5）

5.26 Hospital charges paid by an in-patient referred to the total amount paid to the hospital and the doctor concerned, including the amount covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. Of those 99 800 admissions into private hospitals, the overall median amount of hospital charges paid by in-patients was \$14,500. Of the 40 400 admissions during which the in-patients had performed operation in operating theatre, the median amount of hospital charges was \$25,000, higher than that of \$10,200 paid by those in-patients who had not performed operation in the hospitals. (Table 5.5)

住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

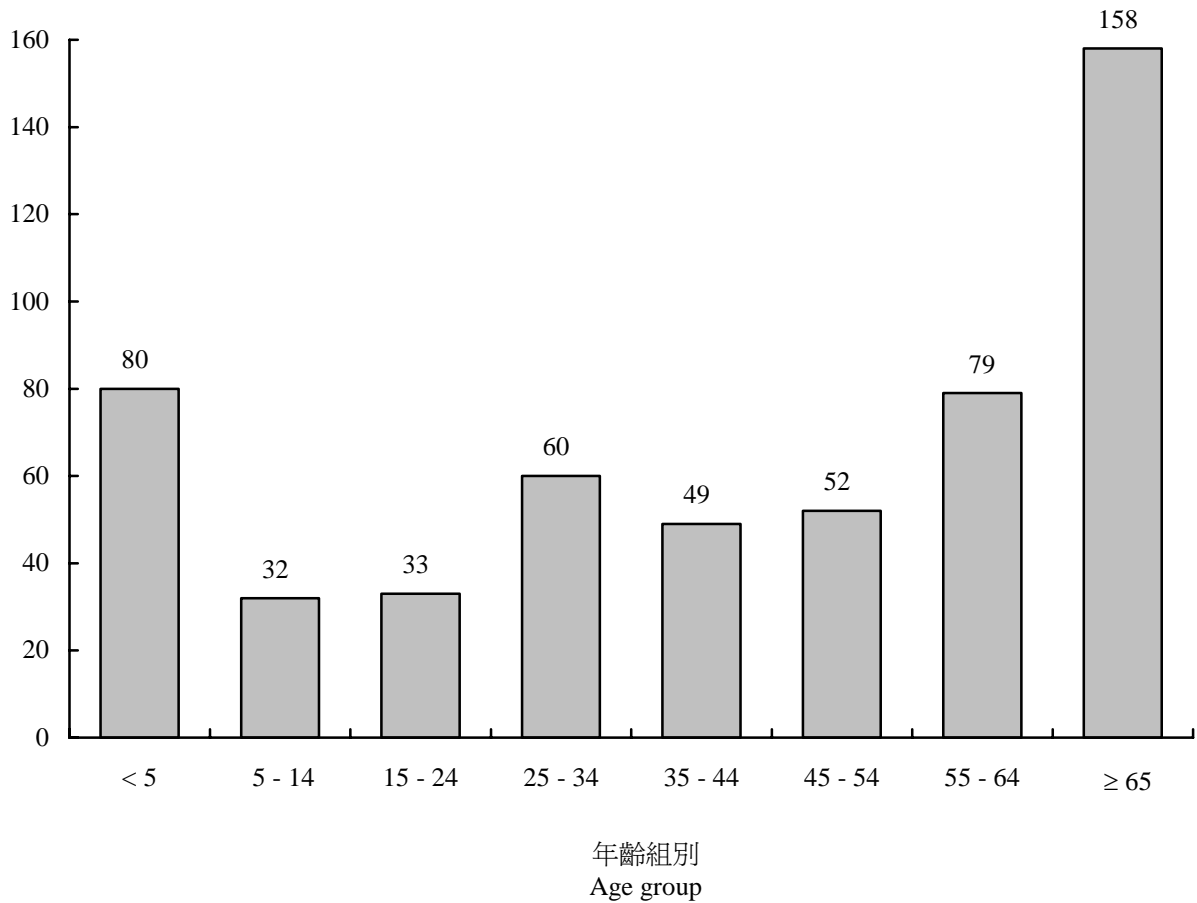
Whether hospital charges were covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer

5.27 在 463 500 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 21.5% (即 99 900 次)。在入住私家醫院次數中，相應的百分比更高，達 70.7%。至於補貼或津貼金額佔總住院費用的百分比，在該 99 900 次入院次數中，64.7%獲補貼或津貼全部住院費用。(表 5.6)

5.27 Of the 463 500 admissions of which the in-patients had to pay for the hospital charges (including admissions into HA hospitals and private hospitals), 21.5% or 99 900 admissions were partly or fully covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. The corresponding percentage for those admissions into private hospitals was much higher, at 70.7%. Regarding the percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidized, 64.7% of those 99 900 admissions were fully covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. (Table 5.6)

圖5.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士*的比率
Chart 5.1 Rate of persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration* by age

比率(每千人)
 Rate (per 1 000 persons)



註釋：* 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

Note：* In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

圖5.2 按入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院次數的百分比分布

Chart 5.2 Percentage distribution of hospital admissions during the twelve months before enumeration by type of hospital admitted

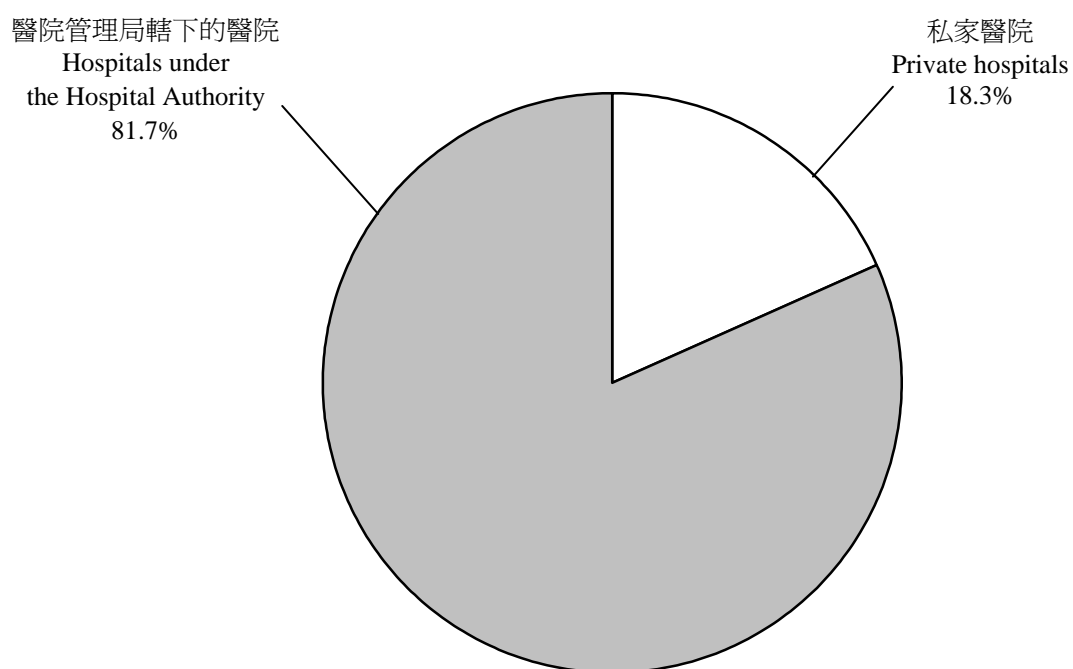


表 5.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的住院病人[@]數目
Table 5.1a In-patients[@] by age and sex

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	10.6	5.5	76	11.0	5.0	85	21.6	5.2	80
5 - 14	14.0	7.4	33	12.0	5.4	30	26.0	6.3	32
15 - 24	14.1	7.4	32	14.4	6.5	36	28.5	6.9	33
25 - 34	19.8	10.4	41	39.1	17.6	79	59.0	14.3	60
35 - 44	23.7	12.4	37	39.0	17.6	60	62.7	15.2	49
45 - 54	26.0	13.6	51	26.0	11.7	54	52.1	12.6	52
55 - 64	23.6	12.4	86	17.4	7.8	72	41.0	9.9	79
≥ 65	58.8	30.8	165	62.9	28.3	152	121.7	29.5	158
合計# Overall#	190.7	100.0 (46.2)	58	221.9	100.0 (53.8)	69	412.6	100.0 (100.0)	63
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	50			43			46		

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有五歲以下的男性為例，每千人中有 76 人為住院病人。

括號內的數字顯示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [@] In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 76 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

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

表 5.1b 按經濟活動身分及在統計前十二個月內曾入住的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 hospital admitted during the twelve months before enumeration

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	在統計前十二個月內曾入住的醫院所屬類別 [#] Type of hospital admitted during the twelve 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 ⁺	110.2	33.6	56.2	61.8	163.5	39.6	49
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	217.3	66.4	34.8	38.2	249.1	60.4	79
學生 Students	32.9	10.0	11.6	12.7	43.7	10.6	32
退休人士 Retired persons	88.2	26.9	5.3	5.8	93.1	22.6	136
料理家務者 Home-makers	49.2	15.0	13.1	14.4	61.3	14.9	75
其他 Others	47.0	14.4	4.8	5.3	51.1	12.4	185
合計 [^] Overall [^]	327.5	100.0 (79.4)	91.0	100.0 (22.1)	412.6	100.0	63

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

^{*} 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，每千人中有 49 人為住院病人。

⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

[^] 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十二個月內曾經入住醫管局轄下的醫院及私家醫院，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

Notes：[@] In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

^{*} Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 49 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

[^] 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 both HA hospital and private hospital during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 5.1c 按住戶每月入息及在統計前十二個月內曾入住的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 hospital admitted during the twelve months before enumeration

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	在統計前十二個月內曾入住的醫院所屬類別 [#] Type of hospital admitted during the twelve 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	52.6	16.1	98	2.2	2.5	4	55.1	13.4	103
5,000 - 9,999	54.5	16.7	60	4.0	4.4	4	58.3	14.1	64
10,000 - 14,999	49.6	15.2	46	9.6	10.5	9	58.9	14.3	54
15,000 - 19,999	38.5	11.8	45	8.8	9.7	10	46.9	11.4	54
20,000 - 24,999	29.7	9.1	38	12.0	13.2	15	40.8	9.9	52
25,000 - 29,999	22.8	7.0	42	10.4	11.4	19	32.1	7.8	60
30,000 - 39,999	24.8	7.6	34	15.4	16.9	21	39.0	9.4	54
≥ 40,000	33.9	10.4	33	28.5	31.3	28	60.5	14.7	60
不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	21.0	6.4	361	-	-	-	21.0	5.1	361
合計 [~] Overall [~]	327.5	100.0 (79.4)	50	91.0	100.0 (22.1)	14	412.6	100.0	63
住戶每月入息中位數 [^] (港元) Median monthly household income [^] (HK\$)		14,600		29,200			17,500		

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

Notes：[@] In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

^{*} 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有來自每月入息少於五千元的住戶的人士為例，每千人中有 103 人為住院病人。

^{*} Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income less than \$5,000, 103 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

⁺ 不適用於居於院舍的人士。

⁺ Not applicable for inmates of institutions.

[~] 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十二個月內曾經入住醫管局轄下的醫院及私家醫院，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 both HA hospital and private hospital during the twelve months before enumeration.

[^] 撇除那些居於院舍的人士。

[^] Excluding those who were inmates of institutions.

表 5.1d 按在統計前十二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 twelve months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內的入院次數 Number of admissions during the twelve months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	329.6	79.9
2	60.2	14.6
3	12.7	3.1
≥ 4	10.1	2.5
總計 Total	412.6	100.0

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前十二個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

Notes : [@] In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

‘Number of admissions’ referred to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.

表 5.1e 按年齡及在統計前十二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 twelve months before enumeration

年齡組別 Age group	在統計前十二個月內的入院次數 Number of admissions during the twelve 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	16.0	4.9	5.6	6.7	21.6	5.2
5 - 14	22.8	6.9	3.2	3.8	26.0	6.3
15 - 24	25.4	7.7	3.1	3.8	28.5	6.9
25 - 34	51.7	15.7	7.2	8.7	59.0	14.3
35 - 44	56.3	17.1	6.4	7.8	62.7	15.2
45 - 54	41.9	12.7	10.1	12.2	52.1	12.6
55 - 64	30.8	9.4	10.2	12.2	41.0	9.9
≥ 65	84.5	25.6	37.2	44.8	121.7	29.5
總計* Total*	329.6	100.0 (79.9)	83.0	100.0 (20.1)	412.6	100.0 (100.0)
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	43		60		46	

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

「入院次數」是指住院病人在訪問前十二個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。

Notes：[@] In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

‘Number of admissions’ referred to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.

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

表 5.1f 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障劃分的住院病人^①數目
Table 5.1f In-patients^① by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance

是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及是否獲醫療保險保障 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	66.6	16.1	53
只獲醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance	68.1	16.5	66
同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及獲醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently	44.7	10.8	65
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two	233.1	56.5	66
合計 Overall	412.6	100.0	63

註釋：^① 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

* 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，該組別內每千人中有 53 人為住院病人。

Notes : ^① In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 53 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

表 5.1g 按有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病劃分的住院病人[@]數目
Table 5.1g In-patients[@] by whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

有否患有需要長期覆診的疾病 Whether had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	210.0	50.9	163
沒有 No	202.6	49.1	39
合計 Overall	412.6	100.0	63

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

* 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士為例，該組別內每千人中有 163 人為住院病人。

Notes：[@] In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 163 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

表 5.2 按整體健康狀況的自我評估劃分的十五歲及以上住院病人^②數目
Table 5.2 In-patients^② aged 15 and over 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	1.2	0.3	23
很好 Very good	25.0	6.9	40
好 Good	100.2	27.5	46
一般 Fair	158.5	43.4	72
差 Poor	80.1	21.9	212
合計 Overall	365.0	100.0	67

註釋：^② 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

* 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有認為自己的整體健康狀況極好的十五歲及以上人士為例，每千人中有 23 人為住院病人。

Notes : ^② In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 and over who perceived their general health condition as excellent, 23 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

表 5.3a 按每月就業收入及在統計前十二個月內曾入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的就業住院病人[®]數目
Table 5.3a Employed in-patients[®] by monthly employment earnings and type of hospital admitted during the twelve months before enumeration

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	在統計前十二個月內曾入住的醫院所屬類別 [#] Type of hospital admitted during the twelve 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	9.8	10.3	1.8	3.3	11.7	8.0	48
5,000 - 9,999	30.3	31.6	11.1	20.4	40.2	27.3	41
10,000 - 14,999	25.2	26.3	11.9	21.8	36.9	25.0	47
15,000 - 19,999	10.9	11.4	8.3	15.2	19.2	13.0	54
20,000 - 29,999	11.9	12.4	10.6	19.5	21.7	14.7	56
≥ 30,000	7.7	8.0	10.8	19.8	17.8	12.1	53
合計 ⁺ Overall ⁺	95.8	100.0 (65.0)	54.6	100.0 (37.0)	147.5	100.0	48
每月就業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	11,200		16,500		12,300		

註釋：[®] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

^{*} 在個別每月就業收入組別內每千名就業人士中所佔的人數。以所有每月就業收入少於五千元的就業人士為例，每千人中有 48 人為住院病人。

⁺ 括號內的數字顯示在所有就業的住院病人中所佔的百分比。由於一名就業人士可在統計前十二個月內曾經入住醫管局轄下的醫院及私家醫院，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

Notes：[®] In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

^{*} Rate per 1 000 employed persons in the respective monthly employment earnings groups. For example, among all employed persons with monthly employment earnings less than \$5,000, 48 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

⁺ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed in-patients. These percentages do not sum to 100 as an employed person might have been admitted into both HA hospital and private hospital during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 5.3b 按行業類別劃分的就業住院病人^⑥數目
Table 5.3b Employed in-patients^⑥ by industry sector

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造業 Manufacturing	19.3	13.1	48
建造業 Construction	13.7	9.3	44
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	36.2	24.6	43
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	17.4	11.8	44
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	21.4	14.5	47
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	38.0	25.7	61
其他 Others	1.4	0.9	44
合計 Overall	147.5	100.0	48

註釋：^⑥ 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

* 在個別行業類別內每千名就業人士中所佔的人數。以製造業的就業人士為例，每千人中有 48 人為住院病人。

Notes: ^⑥ In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 employed persons in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all employed persons in the manufacturing sector, 48 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

表 5.3c 按職業組別劃分的就業住院病人[@]數目
Table 5.3c Employed in-patients[@] 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	18.2	12.4	44
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	32.9	22.3	52
文員 Clerks	29.4	19.9	56
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	22.7	15.4	46
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	15.5	10.5	42
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	7.9	5.4	43
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	20.0	13.5	44
其他 Others	0.9	0.6	116
合計 Overall	147.5	100.0	48

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的人士；而過往有關入住醫院情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士。

* 在個別職業組別內每千名就業人士中所佔的人數。以所有經理及行政級人員為例，每千人中有 44 人為住院病人。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes：[@] In this survey, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration were included; while in previous rounds of similar survey on hospitalization, persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 employed persons in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all managers and administrators, 44 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 5.4a 按入住的醫院病房類別及入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院次數
Table 5.4a Admissions into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration by type of ward admitted and type of hospital admitted

入住的醫院病房類別 Type of ward admitted	入住的醫院所屬類別 Type of hospital 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	0.2	~	3.5	3.5	3.7	0.7
二等 Second	4.0	0.9	19.7	19.8	23.7	4.3
普通 General	440.4	98.8	76.5	76.7	517.0	94.8
其他* Others*	1.2	0.3	-	-	1.2	0.2
總計# Total#	445.9	100.0 (81.7)	99.8	100.0 (18.3)	545.6	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 其他包括半私家病房及深切治療部。

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

~ 少於 0.05%。

~ Less than 0.05%.

括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前十二個月內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 into hospital during the twelve months before enumeration.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

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十二個月內的入住醫院次數
Table 5.4b Admissions into hospitals during the twelve 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	25.5	18.4	78.8	19.4	104.3	19.1
2	16.6	11.9	71.1	17.5	87.6	16.1
3	20.4	14.7	72.1	17.7	92.5	16.9
4	12.1	8.7	43.3	10.6	55.3	10.1
5	11.2	8.1	24.7	6.1	35.9	6.6
6	4.0	2.9	12.0	2.9	16.0	2.9
7 - 13	30.4	21.9	67.2	16.5	97.6	17.9
≥ 14	18.6	13.4	37.8	9.3	56.4	10.3
總計 Total	138.6	100.0	407.0	100.0	545.6	100.0
住院期間中位數(整日) Median duration (complete days)	4		3		3	

註釋： 「住院期間」是指因同一事件逗留於各間醫院的整段期間。

Note : ‘Duration of stay in hospital’ referred to the total duration of stay in all hospitals in the same episode.

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十二個月內入住私家醫院的次數
Table 5.5 Admissions into private hospitals during the twelve 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	39.0	96.5	54.6	92.0	93.6	93.8
< 5,000	0.5	1.2	7.4	12.4	7.9	7.9
5,000 - 9,999	4.7	11.6	16.6	28.0	21.3	21.3
10,000 - 19,999	9.8	24.3	19.2	32.3	29.0	29.1
20,000 - 29,999	6.7	16.5	6.7	11.3	13.4	13.4
≥ 30,000	17.3	42.9	4.8	8.0	22.1	22.1
不知 Unknown	1.4	3.5	4.7	8.0	6.1	6.2
總計* Total*	40.4	100.0 (40.5)	59.3	100.0 (59.5)	99.8	100.0 (100.0)
住院費用中位數 [#] (港元) Median amount of hospital charges [#] (HK\$)	25,000		10,200		14,500	

註釋：[®] 包括由醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼的金額。

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在統計前十二個月內入住私家醫院的次數中所佔的百分比。

撇除那些不知所支付住院費用的住院次數。

Notes: [®] Including the amount covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer.

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

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的醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前十二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 twelve months before enumeration by whether hospital charges were covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer / percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidized and type of hospital 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 subsidized by employer / percentage of hospital charges covered or subsidized	入住的醫院所屬類別 Type of hospital 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	29.3	8.1	70.6	70.7	99.9	21.5
< 50%	3.7	(12.5)	3.6	(5.0)	7.2	(7.2)
50% - 99%	2.2	(7.6)	21.6	(30.6)	23.8	(23.9)
100%	21.7	(74.1)	42.9	(60.8)	64.6	(64.7)
不清楚 Unknown	1.7	(5.8)	2.5	(3.5)	4.2	(4.2)
否 No	334.5	91.9	29.2	29.3	363.6	78.5
總計 Total	363.8	100.0	99.8	100.0	463.5	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示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。

Note: * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all admissions with hospital charges covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer.

6 接受牙醫診治情況 Dental consultation

6.1 所有人士被問及有否定期接受牙齒檢查及在統計前十二個月內使用牙醫服務的情況。

有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士

6.2 根據統計調查的結果，1 608 800 人(每千人中有 247 人)有定期接受牙齒檢查。(表 6.1a)

6.3 在該 1 608 800 人中，69.7%每隔六個月至少於一年檢查牙齒一次；24.9%每隔一年至少於兩年檢查牙齒一次；及 3.4%每隔少於六個月檢查牙齒一次。(表 6.1b)

年齡及性別

6.4 在該 1 608 800 名有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中，34.0%年齡為十五歲以下；21.3%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲及 16.2%年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲。有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的比率在十五歲以下的兒童中最高，為每千人中有 501 人，可能由於他們大部分都享有學童牙科保健服務。其次是二十五至三十四歲的人士及三十五至四十四歲的人士(兩者的相應比率皆為每千人中有 265 人)。(圖 6.1 及表 6.1a)

6.5 在該 1 608 800 人中，51.9%為女性及 48.1%為男性。女性有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率為每千人中有 258 人，而男性的比率則為每千人中有 236 人。(表 6.1a)

經濟活動身分

6.6 按經濟活動身分分析，在該 1 608 800 人中，48.9%為從事經濟活動人士，而 51.1%為非從事經濟活動人士。學生佔了後者中的 76.9%，他們有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率最高，為每千名學生中有 463 人。(表 6.1c)

住戶每月入息

6.7 在該 1 608 800 名有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中，28.4%來自每月入息為\$40,000 及以

6.1 All persons were asked whether they had regular teeth check-up and their utilization of dental services during the twelve months before enumeration.

Persons who had regular teeth check-up

6.2 It was estimated that 1 608 800 persons (247 per 1 000 persons) had their teeth regularly checked up. (Table 6.1a)

6.3 Of those 1 608 800 persons, 69.7% had their teeth checked up once every six months to less than a year; 24.9% once a year to less than two years; and 3.4% more often than once every six months. (Table 6.1b)

Age and sex

6.4 Of the 1 608 800 persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 34.0% were aged below 15; 21.3% were aged 35-44 and 16.2% were aged 25-34. The rate of persons having their teeth regularly checked up was the highest for children aged below 15, at 501 per 1 000 persons, probably because a substantial proportion of them were eligible for the School Dental Care Service. This was followed by persons aged 25-34 and persons aged 35-44 (both at 265 per 1 000 persons). (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1a)

6.5 51.9% of those 1 608 800 persons were females and 48.1% were males. The rate of females having their teeth regularly checked up was 258 per 1 000 persons, as against 236 per 1 000 males. (Table 6.1a)

Economic activity status

6.6 Analysed by economic activity status, 48.9% of those 1 608 800 persons were economically active and 51.1% were economically inactive. About 76.9% of the latter were students who had the highest rate of having their teeth regularly checked up, at 463 per 1 000 students. (Table 6.1c)

Monthly household income

6.7 Of the 1 608 800 persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 28.4% were from

上的住戶。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。住戶每月入息少於\$5,000的人士的比率為每千人中有105人，而住戶每月入息為\$40,000及以上的人士的相應比率則為每千人中有450人。(表6.1d)

households with a monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. The rate of persons having their teeth regularly checked up increased with their monthly household income, being 105 per 1 000 persons for those with monthly household income less than \$5,000, and 450 per 1 000 persons for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. (Table 6.1d)

在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士

Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration

6.8 約2 127 200名人士在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙齒檢查或診治(即每千人中有327人)。(表6.2a)

6.8 Some 2 127 200 persons had their teeth checked or treated during the twelve months before enumeration (327 per 1 000 persons). (Table 6.2a)

有否定期檢查牙齒

Whether had regular teeth check-up

6.9 在該2 127 200人中，1 471 300人(69.2%)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(每千人中有915人)較沒有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的相應比率(每千人中有134人)高出很多。(表6.2a)

6.9 Of those 2 127 200 persons, 1 471 300 persons (69.2%) had their teeth regularly checked up. The dental consultation rate for those who had their teeth regularly checked up (915 per 1 000 persons) was much higher than the rate for those who did not have their teeth regularly checked up (134 per 1 000 persons). (Table 6.2a)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

6.10 在該2 127 200人中，26.7%年齡為十五歲以下；21.0%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲及16.0%年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲。十五歲以下的兒童接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為每千人中有520人。其次是年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的人士(每千人中有346人)及年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲的人士(每千人中有345人)。(圖6.2及表6.2b)

6.10 Of those 2 127 200 persons, 26.7% were aged below 15, 21.0% were aged 35-44 and 16.0% were aged 25-34. Children aged below 15 had the highest dental consultation rate of 520 per 1 000 persons, followed by persons aged 25-34 (346 per 1 000 persons) and persons aged 35-44 (345 per 1 000 persons). (Chart 6.2 and Table 6.2b)

6.11 在該2 127 200人中，51.4%為女性及48.6%為男性。大致上，女性接受牙醫診治的比率較男性為高。女性接受牙醫診治的比率為每千人中有339人，而男性則為每千人中有316人。(表6.2b)

6.11 51.4% of those 2 127 200 persons were females and 48.6% were males. Generally speaking, females had higher dental consultation rate than males. The overall dental consultation rate for females was 339 per 1 000 persons, as against 316 per 1 000 males. (Table 6.2b)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

6.12 在該2 127 200人中，約51.7%為從事經濟活動人士。其餘48.3%為非從事經濟活動

6.12 Some 51.7% of those 2 127 200 persons were economically active. The remaining 48.3% were economically inactive, with 31.7% being

人士，包括 31.7% 為學生，9.6% 為料理家務者及 6.1% 為退休人士。學生接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為每千學生中有 494 人，其次為從事經濟活動人士(每千人中有 327 人)。(表 6.2c)

students, 9.6% home-makers and 6.1% retired persons. The dental consultation rate was the highest for students, at 494 per 1 000 students, followed by economically active persons (327 per 1 000 persons). (Table 6.2c)

住戶每月入息

Monthly household income

6.13 在該 2 127 200 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士中，24.1% 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每千人中有 190 人，此比率上升至住戶每月入息在 \$40,000 及以上的人士的每千人中有 506 人。(表 6.2d)

6.13 Of the 2 127 200 persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, 24.1% 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 190 per 1 000 persons for those with monthly household income less than \$5,000, and it increased to 506 per 1 000 persons for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. (Table 6.2d)

接受牙醫診治次數

Number of dental consultations

6.14 在該 2 127 200 人中，大部分(82.9%) 在統計前十二個月內曾接受一次牙醫診治。另 9.9% 曾接受兩次牙醫診治及 7.2% 曾接受三次及以上牙醫診治。他們在統計前十二個月內接受牙醫診治的平均次數為 1.4。(表 6.2e)

6.14 The majority (82.9%) of those 2 127 200 persons had made one dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, while 9.9% had two and 7.2% had three and more. The average number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration was 1.4. (Table 6.2e)

有否醫療福利及醫療保險

Whether had medical benefits and medical insurance

6.15 在該 2 127 200 人中，28.0% 只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利；17.9% 只獲醫療保險保障；16.5%，同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及獲醫療保險保障；及 37.6%，兩樣皆沒有。同時享有兩方面的醫療保障人士接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為每千人中有 514 人。(表 6.2f)

6.15 Among those 2 127 200 persons, 28.0% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies; 17.9%, only covered by medical insurance; 16.5%, entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently; and 37.6%, neither of them. Persons who had both kinds of medical protection had the highest dental consultation rate, at 514 per 1 000 persons. (Table 6.2f)

上次接受牙醫診治的情況

The last dental consultation

6.16 統計調查亦搜集了該 2 127 200 人上次接受牙醫診治情況的資料。這是指他們在統計前十二個月內最後一次接受牙醫診治時的情況。

6.16 Information on the last dental consultation made by those 2 127 200 persons was also collected in the survey. This referred to the last dental consultation made during the twelve months before enumeration.

所求診的牙科診所類別

6.17 在上次接受牙醫診治中，私家牙科診所佔 60.1%。另外，政府牙科診所佔 36.5% 及其他類別的診所佔 3.4%。政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所，而其他牙科診所則包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。（圖 6.3 及表 6.2g）

6.18 再按經濟活動身分分析，大部分 (75.5%) 學生上次接受牙醫診治都是向政府牙科診所求診，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，在上次接受牙醫診治中，約 79.0% 是向私家牙科診所求診。（表 6.2g）

所接受的主要牙科診療類別

6.19 就該 2 127 200 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士而言，他們在上次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔 67.1%；「洗牙」佔 63.4%；「補牙」佔 21.8% 及「脫牙」佔 11.0%。（表 6.2h）

6.20 再按年齡組別分析，在十五歲以下的兒童的上次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔很大比例 (90.4%)。「洗牙」則相對地在年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的人士 (佔上次接受牙醫診治的 76.1%) 及三十五至四十四歲的人士 (73.8%) 中較普遍。至於年齡在六十五歲及以上的長者，他們所接受的牙科診療類別普遍為「牙齒檢查」(34.8%) 及「鑲牙」(29.5%)。（表 6.2h）

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

6.21 在 1 350 900 次向非政府牙科診所求診的上次接受牙醫診治中，3.2% 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）

Type of dental clinic attended

6.17 Some 60.1% of the last dental consultations were made in private dental clinics. Another 36.5% were made in Government dental clinics and 3.4% in other types of dental clinics. Government dental clinics referred to clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority while other dental clinics included Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions. (Chart 6.3 and Table 6.2g)

6.18 Further analysed by economic activity status, the majority (75.5%) of students had their last dental consultation made in Government dental clinics, in particular the Student Dental Clinics under the Department of Health. For economically active persons, 79.0% had their last consultation made in private dental clinics. (Table 6.2g)

Major type of dental treatment received

6.19 Of all the last consultations made by the 2 127 200 persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, 67.1% were for “teeth check-up”; 63.4% for “scaling and polishing”; 21.8% for “filling” and 11.0% for “extraction of teeth”. (Table 6.2h)

6.20 Further analysed by age group, a large proportion (90.4%) of children aged below 15 had “teeth check-up” in their last dental consultation. “Scaling and polishing” was relatively more common for persons aged 25-34 (76.1% of the last consultation) and those aged 35-44 (73.8%). For older persons aged 65 and over, the common types of dental treatment were “teeth check-up” (34.8%) and “prosthesis treatment” (29.5%). (Table 6.2h)

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

6.21 Of the 1 350 900 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics, some 3.2% had the consultation fee fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. (Table 6.3a)

診金淨額

6.22 「診金淨額」是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所支付的費用。在 1 350 900 次向非政府牙科診所求診的上次接受牙醫診治中，31.8%的診金介乎\$200 與\$399。撇除那些全年一筆過支付診金或不知道診金款額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的中位數為\$300。（表 6.3b）

Net consultation fee

6.22 “Net consultation fee” referred 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 1 350 900 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics, 31.8% were with a consultation fee ranging between \$200 and \$399. Excluding consultations of which the fee was settled by annual lump sum or unknown, the median net consultation fee per dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics was \$300. (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

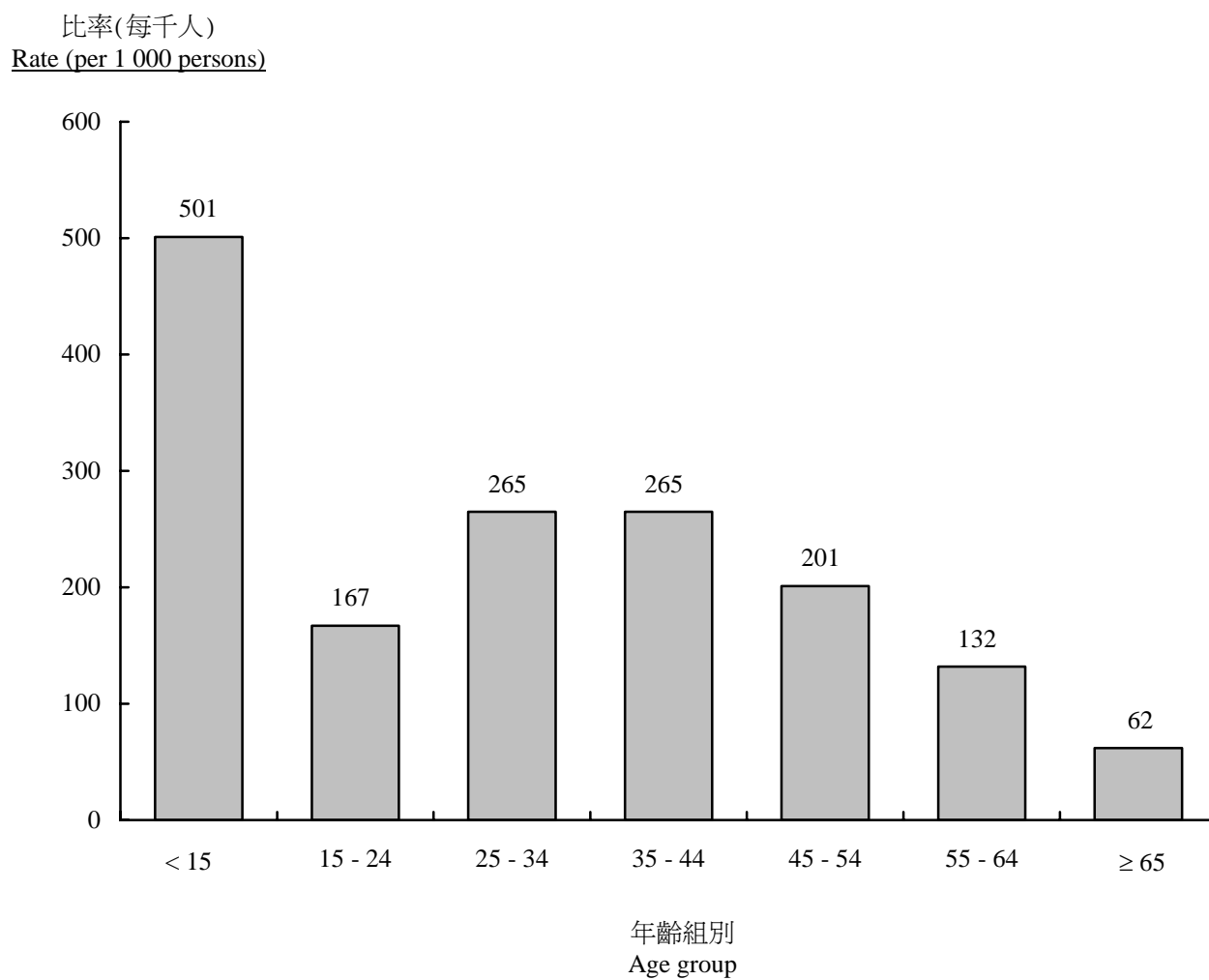
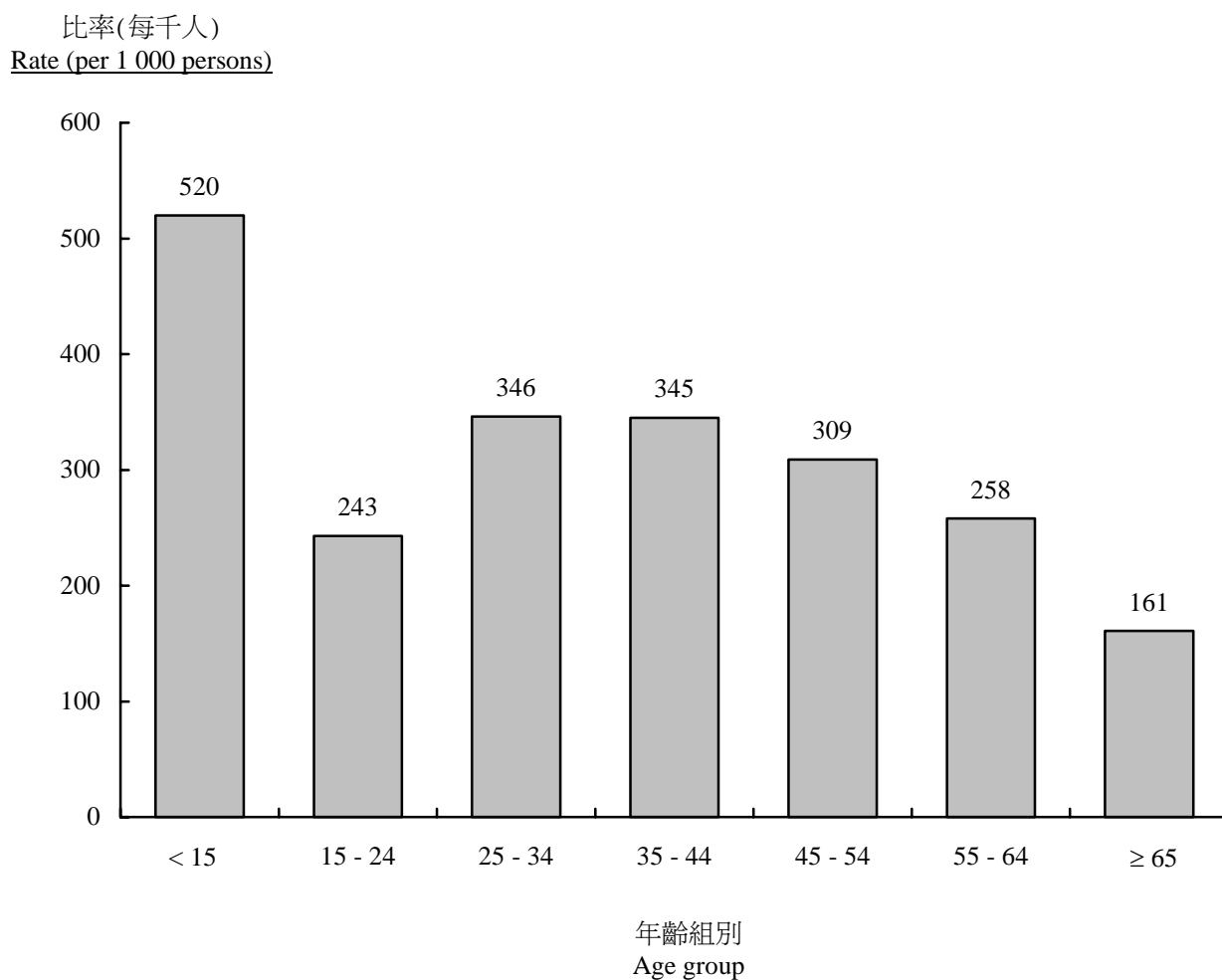


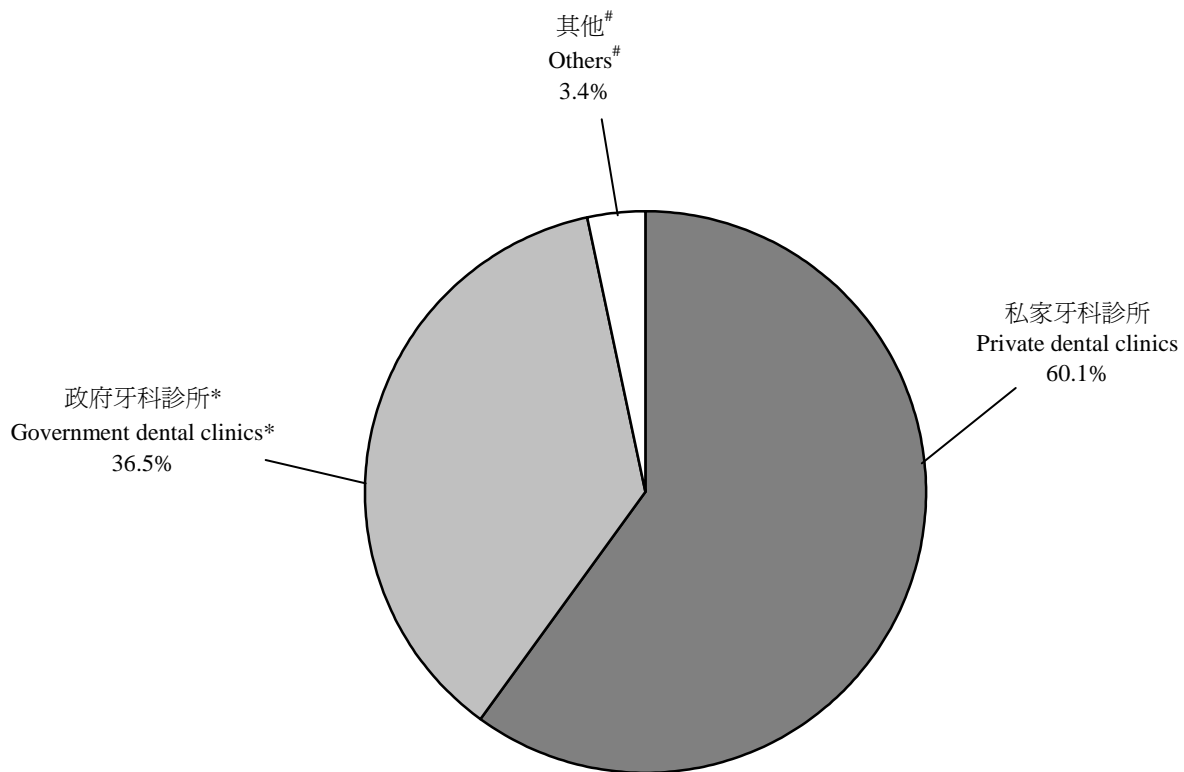
圖6.2 按年齡劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士*的比率
Chart 6.2 Rate of persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration* by age



註釋：* 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士；而過往於二零零一年進行的有關接受牙醫診治情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士。

Note：* Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration were included in this survey; while in the previous round of similar survey on dental consultation conducted in 2001, persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration were included.

圖6.3 按上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十二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 twelve months before enumeration[@] by type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation



註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士；而過往於二零零一年進行的有關接受牙醫診治情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所。

其他牙科診所包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。

Notes：[@] Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration were included in this survey; while in the previous round of similar survey on dental consultation conducted in 2001, persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration were included.

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

Other dental clinics include Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions.

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	287.8	37.2	510	259.7	31.1	492	547.5	34.0	501
15 - 24	62.2	8.0	139	80.3	9.6	199	142.5	8.9	167
25 - 34	104.8	13.5	216	155.7	18.7	312	260.5	16.2	265
35 - 44	157.7	20.4	248	184.5	22.1	282	342.2	21.3	265
45 - 54	102.5	13.2	201	97.8	11.7	201	200.3	12.5	201
55 - 64	37.3	4.8	136	30.8	3.7	128	68.2	4.2	132
≥ 65	22.2	2.9	62	25.5	3.1	61	47.6	3.0	62
合計 [@] Overall [@]	774.5	100.0 (48.1)	236	834.4	100.0 (51.9)	258	1 608.8	100.0 (100.0)	247

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有十五歲以下的男性為例，每千人中有 510 人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 : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 510 out of 1 000 persons 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 %
兩年及以上 Two years and over	33.7	2.1
一年至少於兩年 One year to less than two years	400.5	24.9
六個月至少於一年 Six months to less than one year	1 120.8	69.7
少於六個月 Less than six months	53.9	3.4
總計 Total	1 608.8	100.0

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#	787.3	48.9	234
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	821.5	51.1	261
學生 <i>Students</i>	632.1	39.3	463
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	57.5	3.6	84
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	119.5	7.4	146
其他 <i>Others</i>	12.3	0.8	45
合計 Overall	1 608.8	100.0	247

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，每千人中有 234 人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 : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 234 out of 1 000 persons 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	56.1	3.5	105
5,000 - 9,999	141.2	8.8	155
10,000 - 14,999	208.7	13.0	193
15,000 - 19,999	168.5	10.5	196
20,000 - 24,999	191.2	11.9	244
25,000 - 29,999	148.0	9.2	274
30,000 - 39,999	234.7	14.6	326
≥ 40,000	456.2	28.4	450
不適用# Not applicable#	4.2	0.3	72
合計 Overall	1 608.8	100.0	247
住戶每月入息中位數@ (港元) Median monthly household income@ (HK\$)		26,200	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有來自每月入息少於五千元的住戶的人士為例，每千人中有 105 人有定期接受牙齒檢查。

不適用於居於院舍的人士。

@ 撇除那些居於院舍的人士。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons from households with monthly household income less than \$5,000, 105 out of 1 000 persons had their teeth regularly checked up.

Not applicable for inmates of institutions.

@ Excluding those who were inmates of institutions.

表 6.2a 按是否有定期接受牙齒檢查劃分的在統計前十二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 twelve 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	1 471.3	69.2	915
否 No	655.9	30.8	134
合計 Overall	2 127.2	100.0	327

註釋：[®] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士；而過往於二零零一年進行的有關接受牙醫診治情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士為例，每千人中有 915 人在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Notes : [®] Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration were included in this survey; while in the previous round of similar survey on dental consultation conducted in 2001, persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 915 out of 1 000 persons had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 6.2b 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前十二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 twelve 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	299.6	29.0	531	268.2	24.5	508	567.8	26.7	520
15 - 24	88.9	8.6	198	118.2	10.8	292	207.1	9.7	243
25 - 34	146.2	14.1	301	194.7	17.8	391	341.0	16.0	346
35 - 44	210.8	20.4	332	235.0	21.5	359	445.8	21.0	345
45 - 54	156.3	15.1	306	151.8	13.9	312	308.1	14.5	309
55 - 64	73.6	7.1	267	59.5	5.4	247	133.1	6.3	258
≥ 65	58.4	5.7	164	65.9	6.0	159	124.3	5.8	161
合計 [#] Overall [#]	1 033.8	100.0	316	1 093.3	100.0	339	2 127.2	100.0	327
		(48.6)			(51.4)			(100.0)	

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士；而過往於二零零一年進行的有關接受牙醫診治情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 在個別年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有十五歲以下的男性為例，每千人中有 531 人在統計前十二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十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：[@] Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration were included in this survey; while in the previous round of similar survey on dental consultation conducted in 2001, persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 531 out of 1 000 persons had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 6.2c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前十二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 twelve 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 [#]	1 098.9	51.7	327
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 028.3	48.3	327
學生 Students	674.4	31.7	494
退休人士 Retired persons	129.5	6.1	189
料理家務者 Home-makers	204.1	9.6	249
其他 Others	20.2	1.0	73
合計 Overall	2 127.2	100.0	327

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士；而過往於二零零一年進行的有關接受牙醫診治情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，每千人中有 327 人在統計前十二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: [@] Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration were included in this survey; while in the previous round of similar survey on dental consultation conducted in 2001, persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 327 out of 1 000 persons had dental consultation during the twelve 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十二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 twelve 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	101.6	4.8	190
5,000 - 9,999	207.2	9.7	227
10,000 - 14,999	299.0	14.1	276
15,000 - 19,999	240.3	11.3	279
20,000 - 24,999	271.0	12.7	346
25,000 - 29,999	198.7	9.3	368
30,000 - 39,999	290.6	13.7	403
≥ 40,000	512.2	24.1	506
不適用 [#] Not applicable [#]	6.6	0.3	113
合計 Overall	2 127.2	100.0	327
住戶每月入息中位數 [^] (港元) Median monthly household income [^] (HK\$)		23,900	

註釋：[@] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士；而過往於二零零一年進行的有關接受牙醫診治情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 在個別住戶每月入息組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有來自每月入息少於五千元的住戶的人士為例，每千人中有 190 人在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

不適用於居於院舍的人士。

[^] 撇除那些居於院舍的人士。

Notes：[@] Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration were included in this survey; while in the previous round of similar survey on dental consultation conducted in 2001, persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income less than \$5,000, 190 out of 1 000 persons had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

Not applicable for inmates of institutions.

[^] Excluding those who were inmates of institutions.

表 6.2e 按在統計前十二個月內的接受牙醫診治次數劃分的在統計前十二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 twelve months before enumeration[®] by number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內的接受牙醫診治次數 Number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	1 763.7	82.9
2	210.3	9.9
≥ 3	153.2	7.2
總計 Total	2 127.2	100.0
接受牙醫診治的平均次數 Average number of dental consultations		1.4

註釋：[®] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士；而過往於二零零一年進行的有關接受牙醫診治情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士。

Note: [®] Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration were included in this survey; while in the previous round of similar survey on dental consultation conducted in 2001, persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration were included.

表 6.2f 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士^②數目
Table 6.2f Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration^② by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance

是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及是否獲醫療保險保障 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	596.4	28.0	473
只獲醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance	379.8	17.9	368
同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及獲醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently	351.6	16.5	514
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two	799.4	37.6	226
合計 Overall	2 127.2	100.0	327

註釋：^② 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士；而過往於二零零一年進行的有關接受牙醫診治情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 在個別組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 473 人在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Notes : ^② Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration were included in this survey; while in the previous round of similar survey on dental consultation conducted in 2001, persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration were included.

* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups. For example, out of every 1 000 persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 473 had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 6.2g 按經濟活動身分及上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十二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 twelve months before enumeration[®] by economic activity status and type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	上次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別 Type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation							
	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 [#]	192.2	17.5	868.0	79.0	38.6	3.5	1 098.9	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	584.0	56.8	411.1	40.0	33.1	3.2	1 028.3	100.0
學生 Students	509.1	75.5	146.3	21.7	19.0	2.8	674.4	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	30.2	23.3	93.6	72.3	5.7	4.4	129.5	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	39.0	19.1	158.4	77.6	6.6	3.3	204.1	100.0
其他 Others	5.7	28.0	12.8	63.1	1.8	8.8	20.2	100.0
合計 Overall	776.2	36.5	1 279.1	60.1	71.8	3.4	2 127.2	100.0

註釋：[®] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士；而過往於二零零一年進行的有關接受牙醫診治情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士。

* 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及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes：[®] Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration were included in this survey; while in the previous round of similar survey on dental consultation conducted in 2001, persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration were included.

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

[^] Including Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions.

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

表 6.2h 按上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十二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 twelve months before enumeration[®] by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation and age

上次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙科診療類別 [#]	年齡組別							合計
	Age group							
Major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation [#]	< 15	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	Overall
	人數	人數	人數	人數	人數	人數	人數	人數
	No. of persons	No. of persons	No. of persons	No. of persons	No. of persons	No. of persons	No. of persons	No. of persons
	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)	('000)
牙齒檢查	513.5	125.0	228.2	293.9	165.9	57.0	43.2	1 426.7
Teeth check-up	(90.4%)	(60.3%)	(66.9%)	(65.9%)	(53.8%)	(42.8%)	(34.8%)	(67.1%)
洗牙	345.4	135.1	259.5	329.1	185.4	61.4	33.3	1 349.1
Scaling and polishing	(60.8%)	(65.2%)	(76.1%)	(73.8%)	(60.2%)	(46.2%)	(26.8%)	(63.4%)
補牙	97.3	44.2	74.8	102.5	84.2	36.3	25.1	464.4
Filling	(17.1%)	(21.4%)	(21.9%)	(23.0%)	(27.3%)	(27.3%)	(20.2%)	(21.8%)
脫牙	34.6	15.1	30.9	42.6	47.9	29.6	33.2	233.8
Extraction of teeth	(6.1%)	(7.3%)	(9.1%)	(9.6%)	(15.5%)	(22.2%)	(26.7%)	(11.0%)
鑲牙	1.4	3.5	5.0	9.4	27.0	20.5	36.6	103.4
Prosthesis treatment	(0.3%)	(1.7%)	(1.5%)	(2.1%)	(8.8%)	(15.4%)	(29.5%)	(4.9%)
杜牙根	4.1	6.1	8.4	10.8	11.7	3.7	3.8	48.6
Root canal treatment	(0.7%)	(2.9%)	(2.5%)	(2.4%)	(3.8%)	(2.8%)	(3.1%)	(2.3%)
箍牙	8.6	9.0	1.9	0.8	-	0.5	0.6	21.4
Orthodontic treatment	(1.5%)	(4.3%)	(0.5%)	(0.2%)	(-)	(0.4%)	(0.5%)	(1.0%)
合計	567.8	207.1	341.0	445.8	308.1	133.1	124.3	2 127.2
Overall								

註釋：[®] 此項統計調查包括在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士；而過往於二零零一年進行的有關接受牙醫診治情況的類似統計調查則包括在統計前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士。

[#] 可選擇多項答案。

括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別中佔所有在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治人士的百分比。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes：[®] Persons who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration were included in this survey; while in the previous round of similar survey on dental consultation conducted in 2001, persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration were included.

[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

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

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

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十二個月內的上次接受非政府牙科診所牙醫診治的次數
Table 6.3a Last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics during the twelve months before enumeration by whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidized 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 subsidized by employer	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	42.9	3.2
全部由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Fully covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer</i>	7.9	0.6
部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Partly covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer</i>	35.0	2.6
否 No	1 085.4	80.4
全年一筆過支付診金 Consultation fee settled by annual lump sum	18.4	1.4
不適用(免診金) Not applicable (free of charge)	187.4	13.9
不知診金的款額 Did not know the amount of consultation fee	16.7	1.2
總計 Total	1 350.9	100.0

表 6.3b 按診金淨額劃分的在統計前十二個月內的上次接受非政府牙科診所牙醫診治的次數
Table 6.3b Last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics during the twelve months before enumeration by net consultation fee

診金淨額*(港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
0	195.3	14.5
1 - 99	44.4	3.3
100 - 199	95.8	7.1
200 - 299	190.5	14.1
300 - 399	239.4	17.7
400 - 499	101.8	7.5
500 - 599	118.7	8.8
600 - 999	96.6	7.1
1,000 - 1,999	119.4	8.8
2,000 - 2,999	44.5	3.3
3,000 - 4,999	38.9	2.9
≥ 5,000	30.4	2.2
全年一筆過支付診金 Consultation fee settled by annual lump sum	18.4	1.4
不知道 Unknown	16.7	1.2
總計 Total	1 350.9	100.0
診金淨額中位數#(港元) Median net consultation fee# (HK\$)		300

註釋：* 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所支付的費用。

撇除那些全年一筆過支付診金或不知診金款額的診治次數。

Notes : * Referred to the net payment made to a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company.

Excluding consultations of which the fee was settled by annual lump sum or unknown.

7 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

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，而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/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治及每年身體檢查的保障。十五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獲個人購買的醫療保險保障；若有，再問其所享有的醫療保障類別。

7.2 統計員亦同時向被抽選的院舍內的住院人士搜集類似的資料。

概念及定義

7.3 就是項統計調查而言，「僱主或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。

7.4 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 Western medicine practitioner (including general practitioner and specialist), hospitalization, dental consultation, consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist and annual body check-up 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.

7.2 Similar information was also collected from inmates of selected institutions concurrently.

Concepts and definitions

7.3 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.

7.4 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".

7.5 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。

7.6 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、牙醫診治、中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治、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。

有關僱員享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況的整體分析

7.7 在統計期間，全香港大約有2 974 600人享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利或獲個人購買的醫療保險保障或兩者兼備，佔人口的45.7%。（圖7.1及表7.1）

7.8 在該 2 974 600 人中，1 260 300 人（42.4%）只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利，1 031 000 人（34.7%）只獲醫療保險保障，其餘 683 400 人（23.0%）則同時享有兩方面的醫療保障。（表 7.1）

年齡及性別

7.9 該 2 974 600 人的年齡中位數為三十五歲，其中約 66.4% 的人士年齡介乎二十五至五十四歲。男性佔 52.3%，而女性則佔 47.7%。以在個別年齡組別中佔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六十五歲及以上人士的 7.9% 與二十五至三十四歲人士的 67.9%。（圖 7.2 及表 7.2a）

7.5 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.

7.6 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 Western medicine practitioner, hospitalization, dental consultation, consultation with 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 entitlement of employees to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals

7.7 At the time of enumeration, some 2 974 600 persons or 45.7% of the population of Hong Kong 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 7.1)

7.8 Among those 2 974 600 persons, 1 260 300 (42.4%) were entitled to medical benefits from employers / companies only, 1 031 000 (34.7%) were covered by medical insurance only, and the remaining 683 400 (23.0%) had both kinds of medical protection. (Table 7.1)

Age and sex

7.9 Those 2 974 600 persons had a median age of 35. Some 66.4% of them were aged 25-54. 52.3% were males and 47.7% 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 7.9% for persons aged 65 and over to 67.9% 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*

7.10 在該 2 974 600 人中，他們最普遍提及所享有的醫療保障類別為入住醫院(89.2%)。其次為西醫診治(68.6%)、牙醫診治(31.5%)及中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治(14.9%)。(表 7.2b)

7.10 For those 2 974 600 persons, the most commonly cited type of medical protection which they had was hospitalization (89.2%), followed by consultation with Western medicine practitioner (68.6%), dental consultation (31.5%) and consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist (14.9%). (Table 7.2b)

有關享有僱主或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) 享有僱主或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

7.11 在該 2 974 600 人中，1 943 700 人享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。他們的年齡及性別分布與上述 2 974 600 人士的分布頗相似。享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利人士的比率，介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 5.5%與二十五至三十四歲人士的 51.1%。(表 7.2a 及 7.3a)

7.11 Of those 2 974 600 persons, 1 943 700 persons were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies. Their age and sex profiles were quite close to those of the 2 974 600 persons as a whole. The rate of persons entitled to medical benefits from employers / companies ranged from 5.5% for persons aged 65 and over to 51.1% for those aged 25-34. (Tables 7.2a and 7.3a)

所享有的醫療福利類別

Type of medical benefits entitled

7.12 在該 1 943 700 人中，幾乎所有人(97.4%)均享有西醫診治的醫療福利；75.2%享有入住醫院福利；及 45.2%享有牙醫診治福利。(表 7.3b)

7.12 Among those 1 943 700 persons, nearly all (97.4%) were entitled to the medical benefit of consultation with Western medicine practitioner; 75.2%, hospitalization; and 45.2%, dental consultation. (Table 7.3b)

所享有的醫療福利的來源

Source of medical benefits entitled

7.13 在該 1 943 700 名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，約 78.0%(即 1 515 800 人)的醫療福利是由私營機構的僱主或私營機構提供。另外 24.6%(即 479 000 人)的醫療福利是由政府提供。在該 1 515 800 名享有私營機構僱主或私營機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，大部分(77.5%)為現職僱員。而在 479 000 名享有政府所提供的醫療福利的人士中，57.8%為公務員(包括現職/退休公務員)的家屬，其次為現職公務員(39.9%)及退休公務員(8.5%)。(表

7.13 Of all 1 943 700 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, about 78.0% (or 1 515 800 persons) had their medical benefits provided by employers / companies in the private sector. Another 24.6% (or 479 000 persons) had their medical benefits provided by the Government. Among the 1 515 800 persons entitled to medical benefits from employers / companies in the private sector, the majority (77.5%) were serving employees. As for the 479 000 persons entitled to medical

7.3c)

benefits from the Government, 57.8% were dependants of civil servants (including serving / retired civil servants), followed by serving civil servants (39.9%) and retired civil servants (8.5%). (Table 7.3c)

(b) 享有自己僱主或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 1 943 700 名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，1 174 200 人為享有自己現職僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員(佔該 1 943 700 人中的 60.4%)。在該 1 174 200 名僱員中，男性僱員佔 55.1%，而女性僱員則佔 44.9%。約有 35.7% 年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲，另 32.8% 介乎三十五至四十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為三十六歲。男性的年齡中位數(三十七歲)較女性的(三十四歲)為高。私營機構僱員享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利的整體比率為 40.7%。但在不同年齡組別中的僱員的比率卻各有不同。二十五至三十四歲僱員的比率最高，達 53.6%，而六十五歲及以上的僱員的比率則最低(10.6%)。(表 7.4a)

7.14 Among the 1 943 700 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies, 1 174 200 persons were employees in the private sector with medical benefits provided by *their own current* employers / companies (accounting for 60.4% of those 1 943 700 persons). Of those 1 174 200 employees, 55.1% were males and 44.9% were females. Some 35.7% were aged 25-34, and 32.8% were aged 35-44. Their median age was 36. Males had a higher median age (37) than females (34). The overall rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits from their own employers / companies was 40.7%. The rate, however, varied among employees in different age groups. It was the highest for those aged 25-34, at 53.6%, and the lowest for those aged 65 and over, at 10.6%. (Table 7.4a)

所享有的醫療福利類別

Type of medical benefits entitled

7.15 在該 1 174 200 名私營機構僱員中，絕大部分(96.6%)享有西醫診治保障。其次為入住醫院保障(65.1%)、牙醫診治保障(25.8%)及中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治保障(17.1%)。(表 7.4b)

7.15 Among those 1 174 200 private sector employees, the great majority (96.6%) were entitled to consultation with Western medicine practitioner, followed by hospitalization (65.1%), dental consultation (25.8%) and consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist (17.1%). (Table 7.4b)

7.16 私營機構僱員享有西醫診治保障的比率介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 9.5% 與二十五至三十四歲人士的 52.0%。他們享有入住醫院保障的比率介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 5.2% 與二十五至三十四歲人士的 35.5%。他們享有牙醫診治保障的比率則介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 1.6% 與二十五至三十四歲人士的 13.8%。另一方面，私營機構僱員享有中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治、每年身體檢查及產科保障的整體比率較低，分別為 6.9%、3.6% 及 2.3%。(表 7.4c)

7.16 The rate of private sector employees entitled to the benefit of consultation with Western medicine practitioner ranged from 9.5% for those aged 65 and over to 52.0% for those aged 25-34. The corresponding rate in respect of hospitalization ranged from 5.2% for those aged 65 and over to 35.5% for those aged 25-34, while that in respect of dental consultation ranged from 1.6% for those aged 65 and over to 13.8% for those aged 25-34. On the other hand, the overall rates of private sector employees entitled to the

每月就業收入

7.17 該 1 174 200 名享有自己僱主或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\$14,400。每月就業收入較高的私營機構僱員，享有僱主或機構提供的醫療福利的比率似乎較高。有關比率介乎每月就業收入少於\$5,000 的僱員的 6.7%與收入為\$30,000 及以上的僱員的 65.1%。(表 7.4d)

行業類別

7.18 按行業類別分析，在該 1 174 200 名僱員中，23.9%從事金融、保險、地產及商用服務業；另 23.9%從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業；而 17.2%從事社區、社會及個人服務業。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、地產及商用服務業的僱員享有醫療福利的比率最高(66.7%)，而從事建造業的僱員的比率則最低(21.2%)。(表 7.4e)

職業組別

7.19 按職業組別分析，在該 1 174 200 名僱員中，專業及輔助專業人員佔最大部分(29.3%)，其次為文員(23.9%)和經理及行政級人員(13.7%)。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(62.9%)與文員(57.4%)享有醫療福利的比率較高，而機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比率則最低(23.0%)。(表 7.4f)

benefits of consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist, annual body check-up and maternity were lower, at 6.9%, 3.6% and 2.3% respectively. (Table 7.4c)

Monthly employment earnings

7.17 The median monthly employment earnings of those 1 174 200 private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies was \$14,400. The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies appeared to be higher for those with higher monthly employment earnings, ranging from 6.7% for employees having earnings less than \$5,000 to 65.1% for those having earnings of \$30,000 and over. (Table 7.4d)

Industry sector

7.18 Analysed by industry sector, 23.9% of those 1 174 200 employees were engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector; another 23.9%, the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector; and 17.2%, the community, social and personal services sector. The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits varied greatly among different industry sectors. It was the highest for those in the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector (66.7%), and the lowest for those in the construction sector (21.2%). (Table 7.4e)

Occupation category

7.19 Analysed by occupation category, the greatest proportion of those 1 174 200 employees were professionals and associate professionals (29.3%), followed by clerks (23.9%) and managers and administrators (13.7%). 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 (62.9%) and clerks (57.4%), and the lowest for plant and machine operators and assemblers (23.0%). (Table 7.4f)

有關醫療保險的受保人士的分析

Analysis on persons covered by medical insurance

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.20 約 1 714 400 人(即佔人口的 26.4%)獲個人購買的醫療保險保障。他們中男性佔 51.7%，而女性則佔 48.3%。他們的年齡中位數為三十四歲。不同年齡組別的人士，獲醫療保險保障的比率各有不同。有關比率介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 2.6%與二十五至三十四歲人士的 41.0%。(表 7.5a)

7.20 Some 1 714 400 persons or 26.4% of the population were covered by medical insurance purchased by individuals. About 51.7% were males and 48.3% were females. Their median age was 34. The rate of persons covered by medical insurance varied among different age groups, ranging from 2.6% for persons aged 65 and over to 41.0% for those aged 25-34. (Table 7.5a)

所享有的醫療保障類別

Type of medical protection covered

7.21 在該 1 714 400 人中，絕大部分(98.3%)享有入住醫院保障。其次為西醫診治保障(15.4%)及中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治保障(11.4%)。(表 7.5b)

7.21 Among those 1 714 400 persons, the great majority (98.3%) had the coverage of hospitalization, followed by consultation with Western medicine practitioner (15.4%) and consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist (11.4%). (Table 7.5b)

7.22 享有入住醫院保障的人士的比率介乎六十五歲及以上人士的 2.5%與二十五至三十四歲人士的 40.2%。享有西醫診治保障的人士的整體比率為 4.1%。享有中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治保障的人士的整體比率為 3.0%。另一方面，享有牙醫診治保障、每年身體檢查或其他類別的醫療保障的人士的比率均很低。(表 7.5c)

7.22 The rate of persons having the coverage of hospitalization ranged from 2.5% for those aged 65 and over to 40.2% for those aged 25-34. The overall rate in respect of consultation with Western medicine practitioner was 4.1%, while that in respect of consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist was 3.0%. On the other hand, the rates of persons having the coverage of dental consultation, annual body check-up or other types of medical protection were very small. (Table 7.5c)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

7.23 在該 1 714 400 名獲醫療保險保障的人士中，68.7%為從事經濟活動人士，17.2%為學生，而 8.9%為料理家務者。從事經濟活動的人士獲醫療保險保障的比率最高，達 35.1%，而退休人士的比率則最低，為 5.0%。(表 7.5d)

7.23 Of those 1 714 400 persons covered by medical insurance, 68.7% were economically active persons, 17.2% were students and 8.9% were home-makers. The rate of persons covered by medical insurance was the highest for economically active persons, at 35.1%, and the lowest for retired persons, at 5.0%. (Table 7.5d)

有關未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及未獲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

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.24 在統計期間，約有 3 529 600 人(即佔人口的 54.3%)未享有任何由僱主或機構提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。他們的年齡中位數為四十歲。一般而言，他們較該 2 974 600 名享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障的人士年長(後者的年齡中位數為三十五歲)。(表 7.2a 及 7.6a)

7.24 At the time of enumeration, some 3 529 600 persons or 54.3% of the population were not entitled to any medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance. Their median age was 40. They were generally older than those 2 974 600 persons with medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance (the latter with a median age of 35). (Tables 7.2a and 7.6a)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

7.25 在該 3 529 600 名未享有醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的人士中，36.6%為從事經濟活動人士、27.1%為學生、17.1%為退休人士及 16.6%為料理家務者。非從事經濟活動人士享有醫療福利或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 3 529 600 persons not entitled to medical benefits and not covered by medical insurance, 36.6% were economically active persons, 27.1% were students, 17.1% were retired persons and 16.6% were home-makers. Economically inactive persons were less likely than economically active persons to be entitled to medical benefits or covered by medical insurance. Among the economically inactive persons, retired persons were least likely to have such entitlement or coverage. (Table 7.6b)

行業類別

Industry sector

7.26 按行業類別分析，在所有未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員中，從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業的人士佔最大比例(34.5%)。其次是從事社區、社會及個人服務業的人士(15.8%)及建造業的人士(15.4%)。與從事其他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醫療保險保障的比率最低。(表 7.7a)

7.26 Analysed by industry sector, of all employees in the private sector without medical benefits provided by employers / companies and not covered by medical insurance, the largest proportion (34.5%) were engaged in the wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, followed by those in the community, social and personal services sector (15.8%) and the construction sector (15.4%). Private sector employees in the construction sector were least likely to be entitled to medical benefits or covered by medical insurance, when compared with those in other industry sectors. (Table 7.7a)

職業組別

Occupation category

7.27 按職業組別分析，在所有未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員中，24.5%為非技術工人。其次

7.27 Analysed by occupation category, of all employees in the private sector without medical benefits provided by employers / companies and

為服務工作及商店銷售人員(19.9%)和工藝及有關人員 (16.0%)。與任職其他職業組別的私營機構僱員比較，非技術工人享有醫療福利或醫療保險保障的比率最低。(表 7.7b)

not covered by medical insurance, 24.5% were workers in elementary occupations, followed by service workers and shop sales workers (19.9%) and craft and related workers (16.0%). Workers in elementary occupations were least likely to be entitled to medical benefits or covered by medical insurance, when compared with those in other occupation categories. (Table 7.7b)

圖 7.1 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲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 whether covered by medical insurance

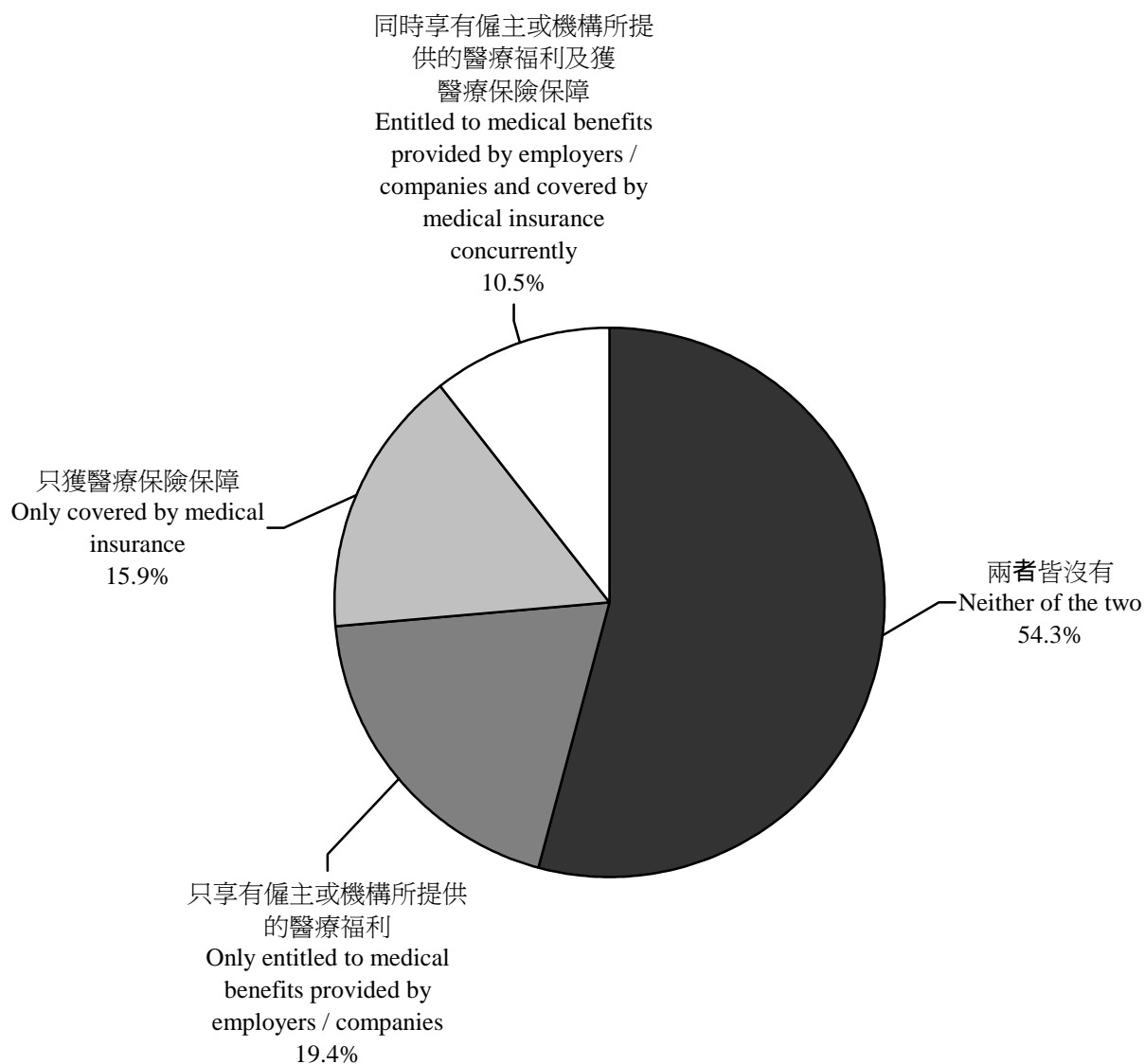
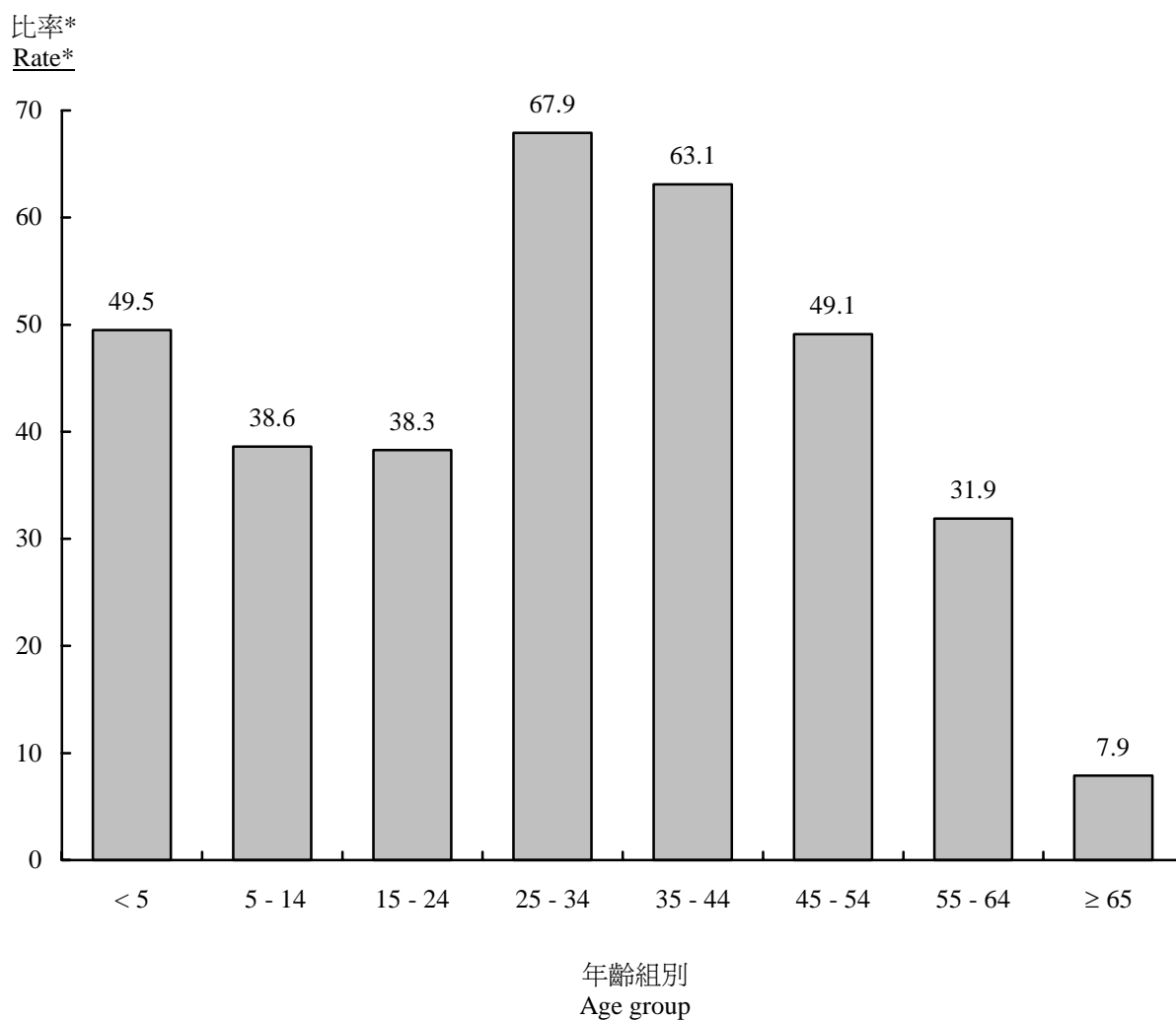


圖7.2 按年齡劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障的人士的比率
Chart 7.2 Rate of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance by age



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 7.1 按是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及是否獲醫療保險保障劃分的人士數目
Table 7.1 Persons by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance

是否享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及是否獲醫療保險保障 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and whether covered by medical insurance	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔總人口的 百分比 As % of total population
只享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies	1 260.3	19.4
只獲醫療保險保障 Only covered by medical insurance	1 031.0	15.9
同時享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利 及獲醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and covered by medical insurance concurrently	683.4	10.5
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two	3 529.6	54.3
總計 Total	6 504.3	100.0

表 7.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲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 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	70.7	4.5	50.7	62.3	4.4	48.2	133.0	4.5	49.5
5 - 14	164.3	10.6	38.7	153.8	10.9	38.6	318.1	10.7	38.6
15 - 24	166.6	10.7	37.2	159.6	11.3	39.5	326.1	11.0	38.3
25 - 34	324.6	20.9	66.8	343.3	24.2	68.9	668.0	22.5	67.9
35 - 44	427.5	27.5	67.3	386.8	27.3	59.0	814.3	27.4	63.1
45 - 54	267.8	17.2	52.4	222.1	15.7	45.7	489.8	16.5	49.1
55 - 64	100.7	6.5	36.6	64.0	4.5	26.6	164.7	5.5	31.9
≥ 65	34.7	2.2	9.8	25.8	1.8	6.2	60.6	2.0	7.9
合計# Overall#	1 556.9	100.0 (52.3)	47.5	1 417.8	100.0 (47.7)	43.9	2 974.6	100.0 (100.0)	45.7
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	36			34			35		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有二十五至三十四歲的男性為例，66.8%享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲醫療保險保障。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 25-34, 66.8% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance.

括號內的數字顯示在所有享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲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 entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and / or covered by medical insurance.

表 7.2b 按所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲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 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 Hospitalization	2 654.4	89.2
西醫診治 Consultation with Western medicine Practitioner	2 041.0	68.6
普通科醫生 <i>General medical practitioner</i>	2 005.2	67.4
專科醫生 <i>Specialist</i>	1 450.4	48.8
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	938.0	31.5
中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist	443.9	14.9
產科 Maternity	277.5	9.3
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	175.6	5.9
子宮頸抹片檢查 Pap smear	17.4	0.6
乳房造影檢查 Mammography	12.3	0.4
合計 Overall	2 974.6	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note： # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 7.3a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主或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	37.2	3.6	26.7	34.5	3.7	26.7	71.7	3.7	26.7
5 - 14	87.2	8.5	20.5	87.1	9.5	21.8	174.3	9.0	21.2
15 - 24	96.7	9.4	21.6	100.6	10.9	24.9	197.3	10.2	23.2
25 - 34	240.4	23.5	49.5	262.2	28.5	52.6	502.5	25.9	51.1
35 - 44	293.0	28.6	46.1	254.9	27.7	38.9	547.9	28.2	42.4
45 - 54	175.7	17.2	34.4	131.7	14.3	27.1	307.4	15.8	30.8
55 - 64	66.9	6.5	24.3	33.0	3.6	13.7	99.9	5.1	19.4
≥ 65	27.2	2.7	7.6	15.6	1.7	3.7	42.7	2.2	5.5
合計# Overall#	1 024.3	100.0 (52.7)	31.3	919.4	100.0 (47.3)	28.5	1 943.7	100.0 (100.0)	29.9
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	36			33			35		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有二十五至三十四歲的男性為例，49.5%享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

括號內的數字顯示在所有享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利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 25-34, 49.5% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies.

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或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 Western medicine practitioner	1 892.2	97.4
普通科醫生 <i>General medical practitioner</i>	1 890.2	97.2
專科醫生 <i>Specialist</i>	1 325.4	68.2
入住醫院 Hospitalization	1 461.8	75.2
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	877.8	45.2
產科 Maternity	266.0	13.7
中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist	262.7	13.5
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	131.2	6.7
合計 Overall	1 943.7	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

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或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* %*
由私營機構的僱主或私營機構提供 From employers / companies in the private sector	1 515.8	78.0
現職僱員 [®] <i>Serving employees[®]</i>	1 174.2	(77.5)
離職僱員 <i>Previous employees</i>	14.5	(1.0)
現職僱員/離職僱員的家屬 <i>Dependants of serving employees / previous employees</i>	424.1	(28.0)
由政府提供 From the Government	479.0	24.6
現職公務員 <i>Serving civil servants</i>	191.0	(39.9)
退休公務員 <i>Retired civil servants</i>	40.7	(8.5)
現職公務員/退休公務員的家屬 <i>Dependants of serving civil servants / retired civil servants</i>	276.9	(57.8)
合計 Overall	1 943.7	

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或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 vide 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或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	55.0	8.5	32.3	60.2	11.4	41.2	115.2	9.8	36.4
25 - 34	203.5	31.4	48.7	215.9	41.0	59.2	419.4	35.7	53.6
35 - 44	219.3	33.9	41.2	166.3	31.5	45.6	385.6	32.8	43.0
45 - 54	122.7	19.0	30.5	70.3	13.3	29.8	193.0	16.4	30.2
55 - 64	42.8	6.6	27.6	13.8	2.6	26.0	56.6	4.8	27.2
≥ 65	3.7	0.6	11.4	0.6	0.1	7.5	4.3	0.4	10.6
合計# Overall#	647.1	100.0 (55.1)	37.8	527.1	100.0 (44.9)	45.0	1 174.2	100.0 (100.0)	40.7
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	37			34			36		

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。以所有十五至二十四歲的私營機構男性僱員為例，32.3%享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

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

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

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, 32.3% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

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.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

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

表 7.4b 按所享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有自己僱主或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 Western medicine practitioner	1 134.5	96.6
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	1 132.2	96.4
專科醫生 Specialist	642.2	54.7
入住醫院 Hospitalization	764.7	65.1
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	303.2	25.8
中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist	200.3	17.1
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	102.8	8.8
產科 Maternity	65.5	5.6
合計 Overall	1 174.2	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

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或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 Western medicine practitioner			入住醫院 Hospitalization			牙醫診治 Dental consultation		
	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	110.8	9.8	35.0	54.9	7.2	17.3	29.4	9.7	9.3
25 - 34	407.0	35.9	52.0	277.6	36.3	35.5	108.0	35.6	13.8
35 - 44	373.4	32.9	41.6	277.4	36.3	30.9	110.4	36.4	12.3
45 - 54	185.3	16.3	29.0	122.1	16.0	19.1	44.8	14.8	7.0
55 - 64	54.1	4.8	26.0	30.6	4.0	14.7	10.0	3.3	4.8
≥ 65	3.9	0.3	9.5	2.1	0.3	5.2	0.7	0.2	1.6
合計 Overall	1 134.5	100.0	39.3	764.7	100.0	26.5	303.2	100.0	10.5
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	36			36			35		

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私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有十五至二十四歲的私營機構僱員為例，9.3%享有自己僱主或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, 9.3% were entitled to the medical benefit of dental consultation provided by their own employers / companies.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

(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或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)								
	中醫/骨傷中醫/ 針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist			每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up			產科 Maternity		
	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	18.5	9.2	5.8	7.7	7.5	2.4	5.5	8.4	1.7
25 - 34	78.8	39.3	10.1	30.2	29.4	3.9	21.7	33.2	2.8
35 - 44	70.8	35.4	7.9	42.3	41.1	4.7	25.1	38.4	2.8
45 - 54	25.0	12.5	3.9	18.2	17.7	2.8	10.0	15.2	1.6
55 - 64	6.6	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.9	1.9	2.9	4.4	1.4
≥ 65	0.7	0.3	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.5
合計 Overall	200.3	100.0	6.9	102.8	100.0	3.6	65.5	100.0	2.3
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	35			38			36		

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私營機構僱員的百分比。以所有十五至二十四歲的私營機構僱員為例，9.3%享有自己僱主或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, 9.3% were entitled to the medical benefit of dental consultation provided by their own employers / companies.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 7.4d 按每月就業收入劃分的享有自己僱主或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	16.3	1.4	6.7
5,000 - 9,999	260.7	22.2	27.0
10,000 - 14,999	342.2	29.1	45.2
15,000 - 19,999	187.5	16.0	58.0
20,000 - 29,999	183.4	15.6	59.1
≥ 30,000	184.1	15.7	65.1
合計 Overall	1 174.2	100.0	40.7
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)		14 400	

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，6.7%享有自己僱主或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 less than \$5,000, 6.7% 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或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*
製造業 Manufacturing	163.8	13.9	40.6
建造業 Construction	66.3	5.6	21.2
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	280.3	23.9	33.1
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	169.0	14.4	43.9
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	280.9	23.9	66.7
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	202.1	17.2	41.1
其他 Others	11.9	1.0	49.1
合計 Overall	1 174.2	100.0	40.7

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，40.6% 享有自己僱主或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 in the manufacturing sector, 40.6% 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或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	160.6	13.7	39.0
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	344.5	29.3	62.9
文員 Clerks	281.2	23.9	57.4
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	138.6	11.8	30.8
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	93.8	8.0	26.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	42.2	3.6	23.0
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	112.6	9.6	25.8
其他 Others	0.6	~	7.4
合計 Overall	1 174.2	100.0	40.7

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，39.0%享有自己僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利。

~ 少於 0.05%。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes : * 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, 39.0% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers / companies.

~ Less than 0.05%.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 7.5a 按年齡及性別劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 7.5a Persons covered by medical insurance 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	41.5	4.7	29.7	37.4	4.5	28.9	78.9	4.6	29.4
5 - 14	97.3	11.0	22.9	89.8	10.8	22.5	187.1	10.9	22.7
15 - 24	101.5	11.4	22.6	90.5	10.9	22.4	191.9	11.2	22.5
25 - 34	195.7	22.1	40.3	207.6	25.1	41.7	403.3	23.5	41.0
35 - 44	250.8	28.3	39.5	226.2	27.3	34.5	477.0	27.8	37.0
45 - 54	144.8	16.3	28.4	127.9	15.4	26.3	272.7	15.9	27.3
55 - 64	45.8	5.2	16.7	37.5	4.5	15.6	83.4	4.9	16.2
≥ 65	8.9	1.0	2.5	11.2	1.4	2.7	20.1	1.2	2.6
合計# Overall#	886.3	100.0 (51.7)	27.1	828.0	100.0 (48.3)	25.7	1 714.4	100.0 (100.0)	26.4
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		35			34			34	

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有五歲以下的男性為例，29.7%為醫療保險的受保人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 29.7% were covered by medical insurance.

括號內的數字顯示在所有醫療保險的受保人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons covered by medical insurance.

表 7.5b 按所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 7.5b Persons covered by medical insurance 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 Hospitalization	1 685.5	98.3
西醫診治 Consultation with Western medicine Practitioner	264.4	15.4
普通科醫生 <i>General medical practitioner</i>	205.1	12.0
專科醫生 <i>Specialist</i>	188.8	11.0
中醫/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist	195.9	11.4
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	74.0	4.3
每年身體檢查 Annual body check-up	48.9	2.9
子宮頸抹片檢查 Pap smear	17.4	1.0
產科 Maternity	15.2	0.9
乳房造影檢查 Mammography	12.3	0.7
合計 Overall	1 714.4	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 7.5c 按年齡及所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 7.5c Persons covered by medical insurance 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 Hospitalization			西醫診治 Consultation with Western medicine practitioner			中醫/骨傷中醫/ 針灸中醫診治 Consultation with herbalist / bone-setter / acupuncturist		
	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	78.5	4.7	29.2	13.6	5.2	5.1	8.2	4.2	3.0
5 - 14	184.5	10.9	22.4	25.8	9.7	3.1	21.2	10.8	2.6
15 - 24	187.7	11.1	22.0	30.8	11.7	3.6	25.0	12.7	2.9
25 - 34	395.8	23.5	40.2	71.9	27.2	7.3	47.8	24.4	4.9
35 - 44	470.2	27.9	36.4	73.8	27.9	5.7	55.7	28.4	4.3
45 - 54	267.5	15.9	26.8	36.6	13.9	3.7	31.0	15.8	3.1
55 - 64	81.9	4.9	15.9	9.4	3.5	1.8	5.5	2.8	1.1
≥ 65	19.4	1.2	2.5	2.4	0.9	0.3	1.6	0.8	0.2
合計 Overall	1 685.5	100.0	25.9	264.4	100.0	4.1	195.9	100.0	3.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	34			33			34		

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。以所有五歲以下的人士為例，29.2%為享有入住醫院的醫療保障的受保人士。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 29.2% were covered by medical protection with respect to hospitalization.

(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醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 7.5c Persons covered by medical insurance by age and type of medical
(Cont'd) 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)								
	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*
< 5	3.6	4.9	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.4	-	-	-
5 - 14	8.5	11.5	1.0	2.4	4.9	0.3	-	-	-
15 - 24	7.3	9.9	0.9	5.1	10.4	0.6	2.9	11.4	0.3
25 - 34	17.6	23.9	1.8	18.6	38.1	1.9	11.1	44.4	1.1
35 - 44	22.0	29.8	1.7	13.0	26.6	1.0	8.6	34.6	0.7
45 - 54	11.4	15.4	1.1	7.1	14.6	0.7	2.2	8.8	0.2
55 - 64	2.5	3.3	0.5	1.0	2.1	0.2	-	-	-
≥ 65	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	~
合計 Overall	74.0	100.0	1.1	48.9	100.0	0.8	25.0	100.0	0.4
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	34			33			32		

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

[@] 包括產科、子宮頸抹片檢查及乳房造影檢查。

[@] Including maternity, Pap smear and mammography.

* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有五歲以下的人士為例，29.2%為享有入住醫院的醫療保障的受保人士。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 29.2% were covered by medical protection with respect to hospitalization.

~ 少於 0.05%。

~ Less than 0.05%.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 7.5d 按經濟活動身分劃分的醫療保險的受保人士數目
Table 7.5d Persons covered by medical insurance 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#	1 178.1	68.7	35.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	536.3	31.3	17.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	151.9	8.9	18.5
退休人士 Retired persons	34.4	2.0	5.0
學生 Students	295.1	17.2	21.6
其他 Others	54.8	3.2	19.9
合計 Overall	1 714.4	100.0	26.4

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，35.1%為醫療保險的受保人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 35.1% were covered by medical insurance.

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或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲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 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	68.7	4.0	49.3	67.0	3.7	51.8	135.8	3.8	50.5
5 - 14	260.5	15.2	61.3	245.1	13.5	61.4	505.7	14.3	61.4
15 - 24	281.7	16.4	62.8	244.4	13.5	60.5	526.1	14.9	61.7
25 - 34	161.4	9.4	33.2	155.1	8.6	31.1	316.4	9.0	32.1
35 - 44	208.0	12.1	32.7	268.5	14.8	41.0	476.5	13.5	36.9
45 - 54	243.1	14.1	47.6	264.2	14.6	54.3	507.4	14.4	50.9
55 - 64	174.5	10.1	63.4	176.9	9.8	73.4	351.3	10.0	68.1
≥ 65	321.2	18.7	90.2	389.2	21.5	93.8	710.4	20.1	92.1
合計# Overall#	1 719.2 (48.7)	100.0	52.5	1 810.4 (51.3)	100.0	56.1	3 529.6 (100.0)	100.0	54.3
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	39			42			40		

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。以所有三十五至四十四歲的男性為例，32.7%未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 35-44, 32.7% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

括號內的數字顯示在所有未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲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.

表 7.6b 按經濟活動身分劃分的未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲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 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#	1 291.8	36.6	38.5
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2 237.8	63.4	71.1
料理家務者 Home-makers	585.7	16.6	71.5
退休人士 Retired persons	601.9	17.1	87.9
學生 Students	866.3	24.5	63.4
其他 Others	183.9	5.2	66.6
合計 Overall	3 529.6	100.0	54.3

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，38.5%未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 38.5% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

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或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲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 by industry sector**

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造業 Manufacturing	139.1	13.1	34.4
建造業 Construction	163.8	15.4	52.4
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	367.9	34.5	43.4
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	130.9	12.3	34.0
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	85.7	8.1	20.4
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	168.2	15.8	38.3
其他 Others	9.4	0.9	39.0
合計 Overall	1 065.1	100.0	37.6

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，34.4%未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

Note: * As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all private sector employees in the manufacturing sector, 34.4% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

表 7.7b 按職業組別劃分的未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲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 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	122.4	11.5	29.8
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	97.4	9.1	18.8
文員 Clerks	110.7	10.4	22.9
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	211.5	19.9	47.5
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	170.9	16.0	47.9
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	85.0	8.0	46.6
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	260.8	24.5	60.8
其他 Others	6.4	0.6	83.0
合計 Overall	1 065.1	100.0	37.6

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，29.8%未享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及未獲醫療保險保障。

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, 29.8% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers / companies and were not covered by medical insurance.

8 居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況 Health status of institutional residents and their utilization of medical services

健康狀況

(a) 整體健康狀況的自我評估

8.1 在是項統計調查中，所有居於院舍人士均被邀就自己目前的整體健康狀況作出評估。統計調查結果發現，在 58 000 名居於院舍人士中，3.9% 認為自己的整體健康狀況很好；23.6%，好；43.4%，一般；及 29.1%，差。按性別分析，相對男性而言(22.5%)，有較多女性(32.1%)認為自己的整體健康狀況差。(表 8.1a)

(b) 比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估

8.2 逾半(52.1%)的居於院舍人士認為自己目前的健康狀況與其他同齡人士差不多。另 32.6% 認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多，而 15.3% 則持相反意見。按性別分析，相對男性而言(26.7%)，有較多女性(35.1%)認為自己的健康狀況較同齡人士差或差許多。(表 8.1b)

(c) 比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估

8.3 近半(49.4%)的居於院舍人士認為自己目前的健康狀況與十二個月前差不多。另 40.2% 認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多，而 10.3% 則持相反意見。按性別分析，相對男性而言(36.9%)，有較多女性(41.8%)認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。(表 8.1c)

(d) 患有需要長期覆診的疾病的居於院舍人士

8.4 約 52 700 人(即每千名居於院舍人士中有 906 人)表示患有需要長期覆診的疾病。(表 8.2a)

Health status

(a) Self-perceived general health condition

8.1 In this survey, all institutional residents were asked to evaluate their present health condition. The survey results showed that 3.9% of the 58 000 institutional residents considered their general health condition as very good; 23.6%, good; 43.4%, fair; and 29.1%, poor. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of females (32.1%) than males (22.5%) considered their general health condition as poor. (Table 8.1a)

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

8.2 Over half (52.1%) of the institutional residents thought that their present health condition was more or less the same as people of their age. Another 32.6% considered their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age while 15.3% said the opposite. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of females (35.1%) than males (26.7%) considered their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. (Table 8.1b)

(c) Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago

8.3 Nearly half (49.4%) of the institutional residents thought that their present health condition was more or less the same as that twelve months ago. Another 40.2% considered their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago while 10.3% said the opposite. Analysed by sex, a larger proportion of females (41.8%) than males (36.9%) considered their health condition worse or much worse than that twelve months ago. (Table 8.1c)

(d) Institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

8.4 Some 52 700 institutional residents (or 906 per 1 000 institutional residents) reported to have diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors. (Table 8.2a)

年齡/性別

Age / sex

8.5 在該 52 700 名患有需要長期覆診的疾病的居於院舍人士中，84.6%年齡在六十五歲及以上，另 9.6%介乎三十五至六十四歲。按性別分析，女性佔 68.6%，而男性則佔 31.4%。（表 8.2a）

8.5 Of the 52 700 institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 84.6% were aged 65 and over and another 9.6% were aged 35-64. Analysed by sex, 68.6% were females and 31.4% were males. (Table 8.2a)

8.6 年輕的居於院舍人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率，較其他年齡組別的居於院舍人士為高。在三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士中，患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率為每千人中有 978 人。三十五至六十四歲居於院舍人士的比率為每千人中有 956 人，而六十五歲及以上居於院舍人士的比率則為每千人中有 896 人。（表 8.2a）

8.6 Younger institutional residents aged below 35 had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors than institutional residents in other age groups. The rate was 978 per 1 000 institutional residents for those aged below 35. The rate for those aged 35-64 was 956 per 1 000 institutional residents and that for those aged 65 and over was 896 per 1 000 institutional residents. (Table 8.2a)

8.7 按性別分析，男性居於院舍人士患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較女性稍高。男性的比率為每千名居於院舍人士中有 917 人，而女性則為每千名居於院舍人士中有 900 人。（表 8.2a）

8.7 Analysed by sex, male institutional residents had a slightly higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors than females. The rate was 917 per 1 000 institutional residents for males and 900 per 1 000 institutional residents for females. (Table 8.2a)

需要長期覆診的疾病類別

Type of diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

8.8 在該 52 700 名需要長期覆診的居於院舍人士中，46.3%患有心臟或循環系統疾病(例如：高血壓)；35.1%患有精神病(例如：癡呆症、精神分裂症及抑鬱症)；24.3%患有神經系統疾病(例如：中風、帕金森氏病及癲癇症)；21.7%患有骨骼肌肉疾病(例如：關節炎、風濕及骨質疏鬆)；21.0%患有眼病；而 19.2%患有內分泌及新陳代謝疾病(例如：甲狀腺病、糖尿病及高膽固醇)。（表 8.2b）

8.8 Of those 52 700 institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 46.3% suffered from disease of the heart or circulatory system (e.g. high blood pressure); 35.1%, mental disorder (e.g. dementia, schizophrenia and depression); 24.3%, disease of the nervous system (e.g. stroke, Parkinson's disease and epilepsy); 21.7%, musculoskeletal disease (e.g. arthritis, rheumatism and osteoporosis); 21.0%, disease of the eye; and 19.2%, endocrine and metabolic disease (e.g. thyroid disease, diabetes mellitus and high cholesterol). (Table 8.2b)

定期服用的藥物類別

Type of medicine regularly consumed

8.9 在該 52 700 名需要長期覆診的居於院舍人士中，大部分(86.7%)在統計前六個月內只定時服用醫生處方的西藥，而 13.2%並沒有定期服用藥物。（表 8.2c）

8.9 The majority (86.7%) of those 52 700 institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors took only Western medicine prescribed by doctors regularly during the six months before enumeration. Some 13.2% did not take any medicine regularly. (Table 8.2c)

(e) 在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的居於院舍人士

(e) Institutional residents who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration

8.10 約 22 900 名居於院舍人士(即每千名居於院舍人士中有 393 人)表示在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題。(表 8.3a)

8.10 Some 22 900 institutional residents (or 393 per 1 000 institutional residents) reported to have health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration. (Table 8.3a)

年齡/性別

Age / sex

8.11 在該 22 900 名在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的居於院舍人士中，83.1%年齡在六十五歲及以上。另 10.4%年齡介乎三十五至六十四歲及 6.5%年齡在三十五歲以下。按性別分析，68.8%是女性，而 31.2%是男性。(表 8.3a)

8.11 Of those 22 900 institutional residents who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration, 83.1% were aged 65 and over, 10.4% were aged 35-64 and 6.5% were aged below 35. Analysed by sex, 68.8% were females and 31.2% were males. (Table 8.3a)

8.12 相對其他年齡組別的居於院舍人士，三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士曾有健康問題的比率最高，每千人中有 478 人。其次是三十五至六十四歲的居於院舍人士(每千人中有 447 人)和六十五歲及以上的居於院舍人士(每千人中有 382 人)。(表 8.3a)

8.12 Institutional residents aged below 35 had the highest rate of having health-related problems than institutional residents of other ages, at 478 per 1 000 institutional residents. It was followed by those aged 35-64 (447 per 1 000 institutional residents) and those aged 65 and over (382 per 1 000 institutional residents). (Table 8.3a)

8.13 按性別分析，男性的比率為每千名居於院舍人士中有 396 人，而女性則為每千名居於院舍人士中有 392 人。(表 8.3a)

8.13 Analysed by sex, the rate for males was 396 per 1 000 institutional residents, as against 392 per 1 000 institutional residents for females. (Table 8.3a)

在統計前三十天內的健康問題的處理方法

Treatment of the health-related problem during the thirty days before enumeration

8.14 在該 22 900 名在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的居於院舍人士中，大部分(92.4%)為處理該些健康問題而曾向西醫求診。其次為休息(4.0%)及服用購自藥房的西藥 (2.8%)。(表 8.3b)

8.14 The majority (92.4%) of those 22 900 institutional residents who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration consulted practitioners of Western medicine for treatment of the health problems, followed by taking rest (4.0%) and taking Western medicine bought from pharmacy (2.8%). (Table 8.3b)

就醫情況

Doctor consultation

(a) 通常所求診的醫生類別

(a) Type of medical practitioners usually consulted

8.15 所有居於院舍人士均被問及當他們有健康問題時，他們通常會向中醫(包括內科/普通科中醫、針灸中醫及骨傷中醫)抑或西醫求診。

8.15 All institutional residents were asked whether they would usually consult Chinese medicine practitioners (including herbalists,

大多數(98.8%)表示通常會向西醫求診；其中衛生署/醫院管理局轄下診所的西醫佔 85.2%，而私家診所(包括私家醫院門診部)的西醫及豁免登記診療所/社團及慈善團體診療所的西醫則佔 13.6%。約有 1.2%的居於院舍人士表示通常會向中醫求診。(表 8.4a)

acupuncturists and bone-setters) or Western medicine practitioners when they had health-related problems. The majority (98.8%) indicated that they would usually consult Western medicine practitioners, with Western medicine practitioners in clinics under the Department of Health / Hospital Authority accounting for 85.2% while Western medicine practitioners in private clinics (including out-patient departments of private hospitals) and exempted clinics / clinics of institutions and charitable organizations accounting for 13.6%. Some 1.2% of the institutional residents claimed that they would usually consult Chinese medicine practitioners. (Table 8.4a)

8.16 按年齡組別分析，年長的居於院舍人士相對年輕者較傾向於向衛生署/醫院管理局轄下診所的西醫求診。六十五歲及以上的居於院舍人士中有 87.0%作此選擇，而三十五至六十四歲的居於院舍人士及三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士的相應百分比則分別為 79.6%及 65.3%。按性別分析，男性和女性在這方面的模式大致相似。(表 8.4a 及 8.4b)

8.16 Analysed by age group, elderly institutional residents had a higher tendency to consult Western medicine practitioners in clinics under the Department of Health / Hospital Authority. The percentage was 87.0% for institutional residents aged 65 and over while the corresponding figures for institutional residents aged 35-64 and those aged below 35 were 79.6% and 65.3% respectively. Analysed by sex, the patterns for males and females were broadly similar in this respect. (Tables 8.4a and 8.4b)

(b) 在統計前三十天內曾就醫的居於院舍人士

(b) Institutional residents who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration

8.17 當被問及有否在統計前三十天內曾就醫，約 21 200 名居於院舍人士(即每千名居於院舍人士中有 364 人)表示有。(表 8.5a)

8.17 When asked about whether they had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration, some 21 200 institutional residents (or 364 per 1 000 institutional residents) gave an affirmative answer. (Table 8.5a)

年齡/性別

Age / sex

8.18 在該 21 200 名居於院舍人士中，83.9% 年齡在六十五歲及以上。另 10.0% 年齡介乎三十五至六十四歲和 6.1% 年齡在三十五歲以下。三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士的就醫比率最高，每千人中有 415 人。其次是三十五至六十四歲的居於院舍人士，其比率為每千人中有 398 人。(表 8.5a)

8.18 Of those 21 200 institutional residents, 83.9% were aged 65 and over, while 10.0% were aged 35-64 and 6.1% were aged below 35. Institutional residents aged below 35 had the highest doctor consultation rate of 415 per 1 000 institutional residents, followed by those aged 35-64, with a rate of 398 per 1 000 institutional residents. (Table 8.5a)

8.19 按性別分析，在該 21 200 名居於院舍人士中，68.2% 為女性，而 31.8% 為男性。男性的就醫比率較高，每千名居於院舍人士中有 373 人，女性的就醫比率則為每千名居於院舍人士

8.19 Analysed by sex, 68.2% of those 21 200 institutional residents were females and 31.8% were males. Males had a higher doctor consultation rate of 373 per 1 000 institutional

中有 359 人。(表 8.5a)

residents, as compared to 359 per 1 000 institutional residents for females. (Table 8.5a)

就醫次數

Number of consultations

8.20 就該 21 200 名在統計前三十天內曾就醫的居於院舍人士而言，73.9%曾求診一次；18.7%曾求診兩次，另 7.4%曾求診三次及以上。他們在統計前三十天內的平均就醫次數為 1.4。(表 8.5b)

8.20 For those 21 200 institutional residents who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration, 73.9% had consulted doctor once, 18.7% twice and 7.4% three times and more. Their average number of consultations during the thirty days before enumeration was 1.4. (Table 8.5b)

(c) 在統計前三十天內的就醫情況

(c) Doctor consultations made during the thirty days before enumeration

8.21 有關該 21 200 名居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內的每次就醫情況的資料亦有搜集。他們在該期間的總就醫次數為 29 400。(表 8.6)

8.21 Information on each episode of doctor consultation during the thirty days before enumeration was also collected from those 21 200 institutional residents. Their total number of consultations during that period was 29 400. (Table 8.6)

診症醫生類別

Type of medical practitioners consulted

8.22 醫院管理局轄下醫院門診部的醫生是最普遍的診症醫生類別。在該 29 400 次就醫次數中，醫院管理局轄下醫院門診部的醫生佔 43.7%。其次是私家西醫(32.3%)及衛生署轄下診所的醫生(16.8%)。(表 8.6)

8.22 Doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority represented the most common type of medical practitioners consulted. Some 43.7% of those 29 400 consultations were attributed to them, followed by private practitioners of Western medicine (32.3%) and doctors in clinics under the Department of Health (16.8%). (Table 8.6)

診金淨額

Net consultation fee

8.23 撇除那些不知診金款額的就醫次數，向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\$50。(表 8.7)

8.23 Excluding consultations of which the fees were unknown, the median net consultation fee per consultation made with a private medical practitioner (covering expenses such as fees for prescription, X-ray and laboratory test) was \$50. (Table 8.7)

入住醫院情況

Hospitalization

(a) 在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍人士

(a) Institutional residents who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration

8.24 據估計，約有 21 000 名居於院舍人士

8.24 It was estimated that some 21 000 institutional residents (361 per 1 000 institutional

在統計前十二個月內曾入院(每千名居於院舍人士中有 361 人)。(表 8.8a)

residents) had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration. (Table 8.8a)

年齡/性別

Age / sex

8.25 在該 21 000 名曾入院的居於院舍人士中，女性佔 66.0%，而男性佔 34.0%。在年齡分布方面，六十五歲及以上的居於院舍人士佔 89.6%，年齡介乎三十五至六十四歲的居於院舍人士佔 7.6%，而年齡在三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士則佔 2.9%。(表 8.8a)

8.25 Of those 21 000 institutional residents who had been admitted into hospitals, 66.0% were females and 34.0% were males. Regarding their age distribution, 89.6% were aged 65 and over, 7.6% were aged 35-64 and 2.9% were aged below 35. (Table 8.8a)

8.26 年紀較大的居於院舍人士的住院比率較其他年齡組別的居於院舍人士為高。六十五歲及以上的居於院舍人士的住院比率為每千人中有 378 人曾住院；三十五至六十四歲的居於院舍人士的比率為每千人中有 299 人；及三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士的比率為每千人中有 193 人。(表 8.8a)

8.26 Older institutional residents had a higher rate of hospitalization than institutional residents in other age groups. The hospitalization rate for those aged 65 and over was 378 per 1 000 institutional residents; those aged 35-64, 299 per 1 000 institutional residents; and those aged below 35, 193 per 1 000 institutional residents. (Table 8.8a)

8.27 按性別分析，男性的住院率為每千名居於院舍人士中有 396 人，而女性的住院率則為每千名居於院舍人士中有 345 人。(表 8.8a)

8.27 Analysed by sex, the hospitalization rate was 396 per 1 000 institutional residents for males, as against 345 per 1 000 institutional residents for females. (Table 8.8a)

入院次數

Number of admissions

8.28 在該 21 000 名居於院舍人士中，約 60.0%在統計前十二個月內曾入院一次；24.7%曾入院兩次；7.4%曾入院三次；而 7.9%曾入院四次及以上。(表 8.8b)

8.28 Some 60.0% of those 21 000 institutional residents had been admitted into hospitals once; 24.7%, twice; 7.4%, thrice; and 7.9%, four times and more during the twelve months before enumeration. (Table 8.8b)

(b) 在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院情況

(b) Admissions during the twelve months before enumeration

8.29 統計調查亦有搜集該 21 000 名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內的每次入住醫院的情況的資料。他們在該期間內的總入住醫院次數為 37 400。(表 8.9)

8.29 Information on each admission into hospital during the twelve months before enumeration was also collected from those 21 000 institutional residents. Their total number of admissions during that period was 37 400. (Table 8.9)

入住的醫院所屬類別/入住的醫院病房類別

Type of hospital admitted / type of ward admitted

8.30 在該 37 400 次入住醫院次數中，全部均涉及醫院管理局轄下的醫院，其中入住普通病房的次數佔絕大部分(99.6%)。

8.30 Of those 37 400 admissions, all were related to hospitals under the Hospital Authority, of which admissions into general class ward accounted for a very large proportion (99.6%).

住院期間

8.31 在該 37 400 次入住醫院次數中，病人住院期間少於四日的佔 34.9%，而住院期間為一星期及以上的佔 40.8%。整體而言，病人入住醫院期間的中位數為五日。（表 8.9）

接受牙醫診治情況

8.32 所有居於院舍人士被問及有否定期接受牙齒檢查及在統計前十二個月內向牙醫求診的情況。

(a) 有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士

8.33 根據統計調查的結果，4 200 名居於院舍人士(每千名居於院舍人士中有 72 人)有定期接受牙齒檢查。（表 8.10）

年齡/性別

8.34 在該 4 200 名有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士中，44.7%年齡為三十五歲以下；42.6%年齡介乎三十五至六十四歲及 12.7%年齡在六十五歲及以上。有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士的比率在三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士中最高，為每千名居於院舍人士中有 600 人。其次是三十五至六十四歲的居於院舍人士(每千名居於院舍人士中有 336 人)和六十五歲及以上居於院舍人士(每千名居於院舍人士中有 11 人)。（表 8.10）

8.35 在該 4 200 名居於院舍人士中，52.2%為男性，而 47.8%為女性。男性有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率為每千名居於院舍人士中有 121 人，而女性的比率則為每千名居於院舍人士中有 50 人。（表 8.10）

(b) 在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士

8.36 約 6 600 名居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙齒檢查或診治(即每千名居於

Duration of stay in hospital

8.31 Among those 37 400 admissions, 34.9% were those in which the in-patients stayed less than 4 days while 40.8%, a duration of stay of one week and over. The overall median duration of stay in hospital was 5 days. (Table 8.9)

Dental consultation

8.32 All institutional residents were asked whether they had regular teeth check-up and their utilization of dental services during the twelve months before enumeration.

(a) Institutional residents who had regular teeth check-up

8.33 It was estimated that 4 200 institutional residents (72 per 1 000 institutional residents) had their teeth regularly checked up. (Table 8.10)

Age / sex

8.34 Of the 4 200 institutional residents who had their teeth regularly checked up, 44.7% were aged below 35; 42.6% were aged 35-64 and 12.7% were aged 65 and over. The rate of institutional residents having their teeth regularly checked up was the highest for institutional residents aged below 35, at 600 per 1 000 institutional residents. This was followed by institutional residents aged 35-64 (336 per 1 000 institutional residents) and those aged 65 and over (11 per 1 000 institutional residents). (Table 8.10)

8.35 52.2% of those 4 200 institutional residents were males and 47.8% were females. The rate of males having their teeth regularly checked up was 121 per 1 000 institutional residents, as against 50 per 1 000 institutional residents for females. (Table 8.10)

(b) Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration

8.36 Some 6 600 institutional residents had their teeth checked or treated during the twelve

院舍人士中有 113 人)。 (表 8.11a)

months before enumeration (113 per 1 000 institutional residents). (Table 8.11a)

年齡/性別

Age / sex

8.37 在該 6 600 名居於院舍人士中，45.4% 年齡為六十五歲及以上，30.5% 年齡介乎三十五至六十四歲及 24.1% 年齡在三十五歲以下。三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為每千名居於院舍人士中有 509 人。其次是年齡介乎三十五至六十四歲的居於院舍人士(每千名居於院舍人士中有 377 人)和年齡在六十五歲及以上的居於院舍人士(每千名居於院舍人士中有 60 人)。 (表 8.11a)

8.37 Of those 6 600 institutional residents, 45.4% were aged 65 and over, 30.5% were aged 35-64 and 24.1% were aged below 35. Institutional residents aged below 35 had the highest dental consultation rate of 509 per 1 000 institutional residents, followed by those aged 35-64 (377 per 1 000 institutional residents) and those aged 65 and over (60 per 1 000 institutional residents). (Table 8.11a)

8.38 在該 6 600 名居於院舍人士中，55.1% 為女性及 44.9% 為男性。大致上，男性接受牙醫診治的比率較女性為高，男性接受牙醫診治的比率為每千名居於院舍人士中有 164 人，而女性則為每千名居於院舍人士中有 90 人。 (表 8.11a)

8.38 55.1% of those 6 600 institutional residents were females and 44.9% were males. Generally speaking, males had higher dental consultation rate than females. The dental consultation rate for males was 164 per 1 000 institutional residents, as against 90 per 1 000 institutional residents for females. (Table 8.11a)

有否定期檢查牙齒

Whether had regular teeth check-up

8.39 就該 6 600 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士而言，48.5% 有定期接受牙齒檢查。有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士接受牙醫診治的比率(每千名居於院舍人士中有 761 人)較沒有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士的比率(每千名居於院舍人士中有 63 人)高出很多。 (表 8.11b)

8.39 For those 6 600 institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, 48.5% had their teeth regularly checked up. The dental consultation rate for those who had their teeth regularly checked up (761 per 1 000 institutional residents) was much higher than the rate for those who did not have their teeth regularly checked up (63 per 1 000 institutional residents). (Table 8.11b)

接受牙醫診治次數

Number of dental consultations

8.40 在該 6 600 名居於院舍人士中，大部分 (85.3%) 在統計前十二個月內曾接受一次牙醫診治，餘下的 14.7% 曾接受兩次及以上牙醫診治。他們在統計前十二個月內接受牙醫診治的平均次數為 1.4。 (表 8.11c)

8.40 The majority (85.3%) of those 6 600 institutional residents had made one dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration while the remaining 14.7% had two consultations and more. The average number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration was 1.4. (Table 8.11c)

(c) 上次接受牙醫診治的情況

(c) The last dental consultation

8.41 統計調查亦搜集了該 6 600 名居於院舍人士上次接受牙醫診治的情況的資料。這是指他們在統計前十二個月內最後一次接受牙醫診治的情況。

8.41 Information on the last dental consultation was also collected from those 6 600 institutional residents. This referred to the last dental consultation made during the twelve months before enumeration.

牙科診所類別

8.42 在上次接受牙醫診治中，政府牙科診所佔 40.5%。另外，私家牙科診所佔 34.8%及其他類別的牙科診所佔 24.7%。政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所，而其他類別的牙科診所則包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。（表 8.11d）

Type of dental clinic attended

8.42 40.5% of the last dental consultations were made in Government dental clinics. Another 34.8% were made in private dental clinics and 24.7% in other types of dental clinics. Government dental clinics referred to clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority while other dental clinics included Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions. (Table 8.11d)

所接受的主要牙醫診療類別

8.43 在該 6 600 名在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士的上次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔 52.8%；「洗牙」佔 34.3%；「脫牙」佔 24.9%；及「鑲牙」佔 15.6%。（表 8.11e）

Major type of dental treatment received

8.43 Of all the last consultations made by those 6 600 institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration, 52.8% were for “teeth check-up”; 34.3% for “scaling and polishing”; 24.9% for “extraction of teeth”; and 15.6% for “prosthesis treatment”. (Table 8.11e)

診金淨額

8.44 「診金淨額」是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所支付的費用。在 3 900 次向非政府牙科診所求診的上次接受牙醫診治中，30.7%的診金淨額介乎\$1 與\$399。撇除那些不知道診金款額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的中位數為 \$130。（表 8.12）

Net consultation fee

8.44 “Net consultation fee” referred to the net payment in the last dental consultation made in a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company. Of the 3 900 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics, 30.7% had a net consultation fee of \$1-\$399. Excluding those consultations of which the fees were unknown, the median net consultation fee per dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics was \$130. (Table 8.12)

表 8.1a 按整體健康狀況的自我評估及性別劃分的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.1a Institutional residents 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 %
很好 Very good	0.9	5.2	1.3	3.3	2.3	3.9
好 Good	5.5	30.7	8.2	20.4	13.7	23.6
一般 Fair	7.5	41.6	17.7	44.2	25.2	43.4
差 Poor	4.0	22.5	12.9	32.1	16.9	29.1
總計 Total	17.9	100.0	40.1	100.0	58.0	100.0

表 8.1b 按比對同齡人士的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.1b Institutional residents 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/較好 Much better / better	3.1	17.3	5.8	14.4	8.9	15.3
差不多 More or less the same	10.0	56.0	20.2	50.4	30.2	52.1
較差 Worse	4.1	22.6	12.0	29.8	16.0	27.6
差許多 Much worse	0.7	4.1	2.1	5.3	2.9	5.0
總計 Total	17.9	100.0	40.1	100.0	58.0	100.0

表 8.1c 按比對十二個月前的健康狀況自我評估及性別劃分的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.1c Institutional residents by self-perceived health condition (as compared with that twelve months ago) and sex

比對十二個月前的健康 狀況自我評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with that twelve months ago	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/較好 Much better / better	2.3	12.7	3.7	9.2	6.0	10.3
差不多 More or less the same	9.0	50.4	19.7	49.0	28.7	49.4
較差 Worse	5.8	32.4	14.3	35.8	20.2	34.7
差許多 Much worse	0.8	4.5	2.4	6.0	3.2	5.5
總計 Total	17.9	100.0	40.1	100.0	58.0	100.0

表 8.2a 按年齡/性別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.2a Institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	3.1	5.8	978
35 - 64	5.1	9.6	956
≥ 65	44.6	84.6	896
性別 Sex			
男 Male	16.6	31.4	917
女 Female	36.2	68.6	900
合計 Overall	52.7	100.0	906

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內每千名居於院舍人士中所佔的人數。以三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 978 人患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

Note : * Rate per 1 000 institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, out of every 1 000 institutional residents aged below 35, 978 had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

表 8.2b 按疾病類別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.2b Institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of diseases

疾病類別# Type of diseases#	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
心臟或循環系統疾病 Disease of the heart or circulatory system	24.4	46.3
精神病 Mental disorder	18.5	35.1
神經系統疾病 Disease of the nervous system	12.8	24.3
骨骼肌肉疾病 Musculoskeletal disease	11.4	21.7
眼病 Disease of the eye	11.1	21.0
內分泌及新陳代謝疾病 Endocrine and metabolic disease	10.1	19.2
肺病 Lung disease	5.3	10.0
腸胃病 Stomach and intestinal Disease	4.0	7.5
耳/鼻/喉疾病 Disease of the ear / nose / throat (ENT)	2.8	5.3
皮膚病 Skin disease	2.1	4.0
癌病 Cancer	1.9	3.6
血病或血科疾病 Disease of the blood	1.5	2.8
腎病 Kidney disease	1.4	2.7
舊患後遺症 Complications of previous injury	1.0	1.9
其他 Other diseases	3.4	6.5
合計 Overall	52.7	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.2c 按在統計前六個月內定期服用的藥物類別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.2c Institutional residents who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of medicine regularly consumed during the six months before enumeration

在統計前六個月內定期服用的藥物類別 Type of medicine regularly consumed during the six months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
沒有定期服用藥物 Did not consume any medicine regularly	6.9	13.2
只服用西藥 Western medicine only	45.7	86.7
只服用中藥/同時服用西藥及中藥 Chinese medicine only / both Western and Chinese medicine	0.1	0.1
總計 Total	52.7	100.0

註釋： 部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須
謹慎闡釋。

Note : Some estimates are based on only a small
number of observations and thus should be
interpreted with caution.

表 8.3a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.3a Institutional residents who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	1.5	6.5	478
35 - 64	2.4	10.4	447
≥ 65	19.0	83.1	382
性別 Sex			
男 Male	7.1	31.2	396
女 Female	15.7	68.8	392
合計 Overall	22.9	100.0	393

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內每千名居於院舍人士中所佔的人數。以三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 478 人在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題。

Note: * Rate per 1 000 institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, out of every 1 000 institutional residents aged below 35, 478 had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 8.3b 按在統計前三十天內的健康問題的處理方法劃分的在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.3b Institutional residents who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration by treatment of the health-related problem during the thirty days before enumeration

在統計前三十天內的健康問題的處理方法 [#] Treatment of the health-related problem during the thirty days before enumeration [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
向西醫求診 Consulting practitioners of Western medicine	21.1	92.4
休息 Taking rest	0.9	4.0
服用購自藥房的西藥 Taking Western medicine bought from pharmacy	0.6	2.8
其他 Others	0.4	1.6
合計 Overall	22.9	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Note : # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.4a 按通常所求診的醫生類別及年齡劃分的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.4a Institutional residents by type of medical practitioners usually consulted and age

通常所求診的醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners usually consulted	年齡組別 Age group							
	< 35		35 - 64		≥ 65		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 %
西醫 Western medicine practitioners	3.1	100.0	5.3	100.0	49.1	98.6	57.5	98.8
衛生署/醫院管理局 轄下診所西醫 Western medicine practitioners in clinics under Department of Health / Hospital Authority	2.0	65.3	4.2	79.6	43.3	87.0	49.6	85.2
私家診所西醫* Western medicine practitioners in private clinics*	1.1	34.7	1.1	20.4	5.8	11.6	7.9	13.6
中醫 Chinese medicine practitioners	-	-	-	-	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.2
總計 Total	3.1	100.0	5.3	100.0	49.8	100.0	58.2	100.0

註釋：* 亦包括豁免登記診療所/社團及慈善團體
診療所的西醫，以及私家醫院門診部的
西醫。

Note: * Also including doctors in exempted clinics
/ clinics of institutions and charitable
organizations, and those in out-patient
departments of private hospitals.

表 8.4b 按通常所求診的醫生類別及性別劃分的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.4b Institutional residents by type of medical practitioners usually consulted and sex

通常所求診的醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners usually consulted	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 %
西醫 Western medicine practitioners	17.8	98.6	39.8	98.9	57.5	98.8
衛生署/醫院管理局轄下診所 西醫 Western medicine practitioners in clinics under Department of Health / Hospital Authority	15.3	85.1	34.3	85.2	49.6	85.2
私家診所西醫* Western medicine practitioners in private clinics*	2.4	13.5	5.5	13.7	7.9	13.6
中醫 Chinese medicine practitioners	0.3	1.5	0.4	1.1	0.7	1.2
總計 Total	18.0	100.0	40.2	100.0	58.2	100.0

註釋：* 亦包括豁免登記診療所/社團及慈善團體診療所的西醫，以及私家醫院門診部的西醫。

Note: * Also including doctors in exempted clinics / clinics of institutions and charitable organizations, and those in out-patient departments of private hospitals.

表 8.5a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.5a Institutional residents who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	1.3	6.1	415
35 - 64	2.1	10.0	398
≥ 65	17.8	83.9	357
性別 Sex			
男 Male	6.7	31.8	373
女 Female	14.4	68.2	359
合計 Overall	21.2	100.0	364

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內每千名居於院舍人士中所佔的人數。以三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 415 人在統計前三十天內曾就醫。

Note: * Rate per 1 000 institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, out of every 1 000 institutional residents aged below 35, 415 had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration.

表 8.5b 按在統計前三十天內的就醫次數劃分的在統計前三十天內曾就醫的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.5b Institutional residents who had consulted a doctor during the thirty days before enumeration by number of consultations during the thirty days before enumeration

在統計前三十天內的就醫次數 Number of consultations during the thirty days before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	15.6	73.9
2	4.0	18.7
≥ 3	1.6	7.4
總計 Total	21.2	100.0
平均就醫次數 Average number of consultations		1.4

表 8.6 按診症醫生類別劃分的居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內的就醫次數
Table 8.6 Consultations made by institutional residents during the thirty days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted

診症醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners consulted	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生 Doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority	12.9	43.7
私家西醫* Private practitioners of Western medicine*	9.5	32.3
衛生署轄下診所的醫生(不包括診所的急症室醫生) Doctors in clinics under Department of Health (other than those in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics)	4.9	16.8
衛生署轄下診所或醫院管理局轄下醫院的 急症室醫生 Doctors in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics under Department of Health and of hospitals under Hospital Authority	2.1	7.1
中醫(內科/普通科)/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫 Herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists	~	0.1
總計 Total	29.4	100.0

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

~ 少於 0.05。

Notes : * Including private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, and doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals, exempted clinics and clinics of institutions and charitable organizations.

~ Less than 0.05.

表 8.7 按診金淨額*劃分的居於院舍人士在統計前三十天內向私家醫生求診的就醫次數
Table 8.7 Consultations made by institutional residents during the thirty days before enumeration with private medical practitioners by net consultation fee*

診金淨額* (港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比# %#
已知 Known	9.0	93.9
0	2.5	(28.1)
1 - < 100	2.3	(25.5)
100 - < 200	3.4	(37.8)
≥ 200	0.8	(8.6)
不知 Unknown	0.6	6.1
總計 Total	9.5	100.0
診金淨額中位數® (港元) Median net consultation fee® (HK\$)		50

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/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用，包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支。

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。

@ 撇除那些不知診金淨額的就醫次數。

Notes : * Referred 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.

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 8.8a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.8a Institutional residents who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	0.6	2.9	193
35 - 64	1.6	7.6	299
≥ 65	18.8	89.6	378
性別 Sex			
男 Male	7.1	34.0	396
女 Female	13.9	66.0	345
合計 Overall	21.0	100.0	361

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內每千名居於院舍人士中所佔的人數。以所有三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 193 人在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院。

Note: * Rate per 1 000 institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, out of every 1 000 institutional residents aged below 35, 193 had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 8.8b 按入院次數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾入住醫院的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.8b Institutional residents who had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration by number of admissions

入院次數 Number of admissions	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	12.6	60.0
2	5.2	24.7
3	1.6	7.4
≥ 4	1.7	7.9
總計 Total	21.0	100.0

註釋： 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前十二個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

Note : ‘Number of admissions’ referred to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the twelve months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.

表 8.9 按住院期間劃分的居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內的入住醫院次數
Table 8.9 Admissions into hospitals in respect of institutional residents during the twelve months before enumeration by duration of stay in hospital

住院期間(日數) Duration of stay in hospital (days)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
1	2.8	7.5
2	4.2	11.3
3	6.0	16.1
4	4.6	12.3
5	2.9	7.6
6	1.7	4.5
7 - 13	7.6	20.4
≥ 14	7.6	20.4
總計 Total	37.4	100.0
住院期間中位數(整日) Median duration of stay in hospital (complete days)		5

註釋： 「住院期間」是指因同一事件逗留於各
間醫院的整段期間。

Note : ‘Duration of stay in hospital’ referred to
the total duration of stay in all hospitals in
the same episode.

表 8.10 按年齡/性別劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.10 Institutional residents who had their teeth regularly checked up by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	1.9	44.7	600
35 - 64	1.8	42.6	336
≥ 65	0.5	12.7	11
性別 Sex			
男 Male	2.2	52.2	121
女 Female	2.0	47.8	50
合計 Overall	4.2	100.0	72

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內每千名居於院舍人士中所佔的人數。以所有三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 600 人有定期接受牙齒檢查。

Note : * Rate per 1 000 institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, out of every 1 000 institutional residents aged below 35, 600 had their teeth regularly checked up.

表 8.11a 按年齡/性別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.11a Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group			
< 35	1.6	24.1	509
35 - 64	2.0	30.5	377
≥ 65	3.0	45.4	60
性別 Sex			
男 Male	3.0	44.9	164
女 Female	3.6	55.1	90
合計 Overall	6.6	100.0	113

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內每千名居於院舍人士中所佔的人數。以所有三十五歲以下的居於院舍人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 509 人在統計前十二個月內曾受牙醫診治。

Note: * Rate per 1 000 institutional residents in the respective age / sex groups. For example, out of every 1 000 institutional residents aged below 35, 509 had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 8.11b 按是否有定期接受牙齒檢查劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.11b Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve 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	3.2	48.5	761
否 No	3.4	51.5	63
合計 Overall	6.6	100.0	113

註釋：* 在個別組別內每千名居於院舍人士中所佔的人數。以有定期接受牙醫檢查的居於院舍人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，有 761 人在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Note : * Rate per 1 000 institutional residents in the respective groups. For example, out of every 1 000 institutional residents who had their teeth regularly checked up, 761 had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration.

表 8.11c 按在統計前十二個月內接受牙醫診治次數劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.11c Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration

在統計前十二個月內接受牙醫診治次數 Number of dental consultations during the twelve months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	5.6	85.3
≥ 2	1.0	14.7
總計 Total	6.6	100.0
接受牙醫診治的平均次數 Average number of dental consultations		1.4

表 8.11d 按上次接受牙醫診治的牙科診所類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.11d Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation

上次接受牙醫診治的牙科診所類別 Type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
政府牙科診所* Government dental clinics*	2.7	40.5
私家牙科診所 Private dental clinics	2.3	34.8
其他 [®] Others [®]	1.6	24.7
總計 Total	6.6	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。

[®] 包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。

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

[®] Including Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions.

表 8.11e 按上次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙醫診療類別劃分的在統計前十二個月內曾接受牙醫診治的居於院舍人士數目
Table 8.11e Institutional residents who had dental consultation during the twelve months before enumeration by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation

上次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要
牙醫診療類別[#]

Major type of dental treatment
received in the last dental
consultation[#]

人數
No. of persons
(‘000)

百分比
%

牙齒檢查 Teeth check-up	3.5	52.8
洗牙 Scaling and polishing	2.3	34.3
脫牙 Extraction of teeth	1.6	24.9
鑲牙 Prosthesis treatment	1.0	15.6
其他 Others	0.9	14.2
合計 Overall	6.6	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 8.12 按診金淨額劃分的居於院舍人士在統計前十二個月內的上次接受非政府牙科診所牙醫診治的次數
Table 8.12 Last dental consultations made by institutional residents in non-government dental clinics during the twelve months before enumeration by net consultation fee

診金淨額*(港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
0	1.4	36.1
1 - 399	1.2	30.7
≥ 400	0.9	22.6
不知道 Unknown	0.4	10.5
總計 Total	3.9	100.0
診金淨額中位數# (港元) Median net consultation fee# (HK\$)		130

註釋：* 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所支付的費用。

Notes：* Referred to the net payment made to a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company.

撇除那些不知診金款額的診治次數。

Excluding consultations of which the fees were unknown.

附錄一：統計調查方法

Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

這項有關香港居民的健康狀況及使用醫護服務情況的主題性住戶統計調查分兩部分進行。第一部分為住戶統計調查，搜集居住在家庭住戶內的人士的資料。第二部分為院舍統計調查，搜集居住在提供住宿服務的院舍內的人士的資料。(有關進行院舍統計調查的需要，請參閱下文第 8 段。)

The Thematic Household Survey (THS) on Hong Kong residents' health status and utilization of medical services was organized into two parts. The first part was a household survey collecting data from persons who resided in domestic households. The second part was an institutions survey collecting data from persons who resided in institutions with residential services. (Please refer to paragraph 8 below regarding the need for the institutions survey.)

住戶統計調查

統計調查的涵蓋範圍

2. 統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口，以下人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 居於院舍的人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

此外，由於外藉家庭傭工使用醫護服務的情況與一般本地居民有所不同，這項統計調查亦不包括外藉家庭傭工。因此，這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 96%。

Household Survey

Survey coverage

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

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

In addition, as the pattern of utilization of medical services for foreign domestic helpers was quite different from that of local residents, this survey did not include foreign domestic helpers. The survey thus covered about 96% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²).

¹ 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

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

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

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

抽樣框

3. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從本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。

4. 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(包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區)所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化紀錄。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

5. 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以相對較永久和可辨認的標記(例如小徑和河流)來劃分。每個小區約有 10 個屋宇單位。由於在非建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識認，故此以小區作為在非建設地區內的抽樣單位的安排是有必要的。

統計調查問卷

6. 問卷旨在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等資料。

訪問結果

7. 在有人居住的 12 665 個屋宇單位中，共有 12 781 個住戶。於該 12 781 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 015 個住戶，回應率為 78%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：

Sampling frame

3. The survey was based on a sample of quarters selected from all permanent quarters and quarters in segments which are for residential 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.

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

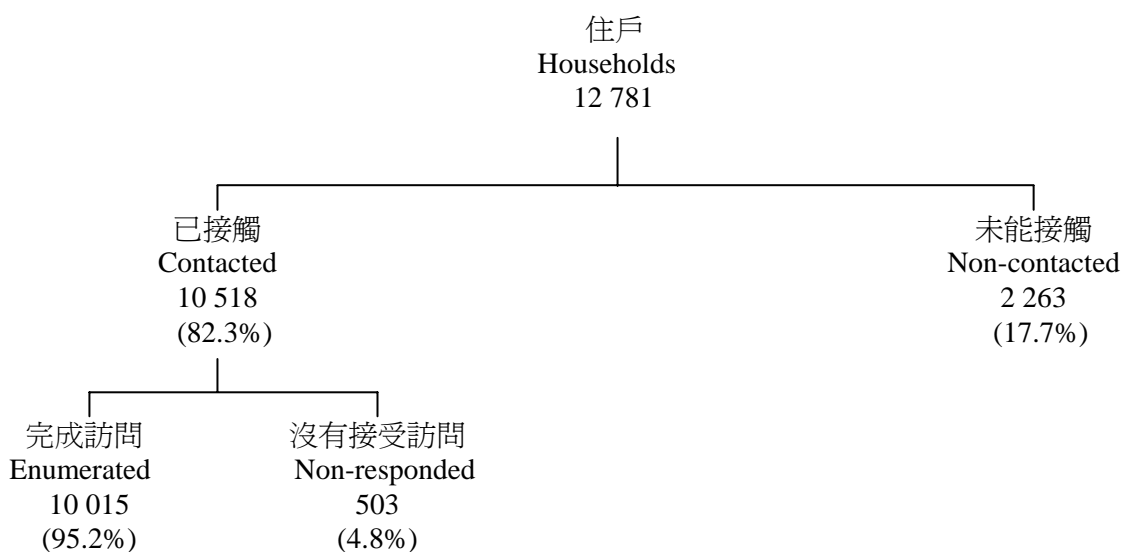
5. The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

Survey questionnaire

6. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on the health status of Hong Kong residents, and also their patterns of doctor consultation, hospitalization, dental consultation, provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals.

Enumeration experience

7. A total of 12 781 households were found in the sample of 12 665 occupied quarters. Among those 12 781 households, 10 015 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 78%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :



院舍統計調查

8. 如前文第 2 段所述，住戶統計調查只涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。換言之，是項統計調查未能涵蓋居住於院舍及其他特殊類別樓宇內的人士。由於長期居住在院舍內(例如老人院及弱智人士院舍)的人士一般對醫護服務的需求很大，所以是項主題性住戶統計調查亦需搜集該些人士的資料。有見及此，在二零零二年六月至七月，另一項住院人士統計調查(簡稱為「院舍統計調查」)亦與住戶統計調查同時進行。

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及抽樣框

9. 是項院舍統計調查的訪問對象為居於社會福利機構院舍(例如老人院、弱智人士院舍及精神病康復者中途宿舍)及私營老人院的人士。是項統計調查根據社會福利署的行政紀錄特別編製一份最新的院舍目錄表作為抽樣框。每一紀錄均載列院舍的地址，包括街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

10. 是項院舍統計調查採用二階段分層非比例抽樣設計抽選出一個具代表性的住院人士樣本。在第一階段中，由於住在不同類別院舍的人士的基本特徵各有不同，政府統計處從已

Institutions Survey

8. As mentioned in paragraph 2 above, the household survey covered only the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. In other words, persons residing in institutions and special classes buildings were not covered. As persons who have long-stay in institutions (e.g. homes for the elderly and hostels for mentally handicapped persons) generally have huge demand for medical services, information pertaining to these persons should be collected in this THS as well. In this connection, a sample survey of the institutional residents (referred to as “institutions survey”) was separately conducted during June to July 2002 in parallel with the household survey.

Survey coverage and sampling frame

9. The institutions survey targeted at persons who resided in social welfare institutions (such as elderly homes, hostels for mentally handicapped persons and half-way houses for ex-mentally ill persons) and private elderly homes. It made use of an up-to-date list of institutions specially compiled from the administrative records of the Social Welfare Department as the sampling frame. Each record contained a unique address of the institution such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

10. A two-stage stratified disproportionate sampling design was employed in the institutions survey to draw a representative sample of institutional residents. In the first stage, a

按服務類別分層的抽樣框中有系統地隨機抽選一個院舍樣本。在第二階段中，在已抽選的院舍樣本內再按預先計算的所需住院人士數目有系統地從每一院舍抽選住院人士作訪問。

訪問結果

11. 統計員會以面談方式訪問被抽選的居於院舍人士以取得所需資料。是項院舍統計調查所採用的問卷與住戶統計調查的問卷大致相同。由於在已抽選樣本中頗多受訪者未能親自回答問題，故在合適的情況下會安排其照顧者代答有關的問題。是項院舍統計調查抽選了約 90 間院舍，成功訪問了約 2 100 名居於院舍人士，回應率約為 97%。

估計的可靠性

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

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

14. 在比較本報告書所載列各種變數估計的精確程度時，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

random sample of institutions was drawn systematically from the sampling frame of institutions stratified by type of service, as the basic characteristics of institutional residents were somewhat different among different types of institutions. In the second stage, a pre-determined proportion of residents was selected systematically within each sampled institution.

Enumeration experience

11. Enumerators conducted face-to-face interviews with the selected residents to obtain the required information. The questionnaire for this institutions survey was broadly the same as the one used in the household survey. As many of the sampled respondents were not able to respond by themselves, arrangement was made with their carers to provide proxy answers where appropriate. Altogether some 90 institutions were sampled in the survey and around 2 100 residents therein were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of about 97%.

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

14. For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables contained 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

素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

which it refers. In turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey.

15. 本報告書所載列的主要變數估計的離中系數如下：

15. The CV of the estimates of the main variables contained in this report are given below :

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
在統計前三十天內曾有健康問題的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had health-related problems during the thirty days before enumeration among all persons	22.9%	1.0
在統計前三十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 thirty days before enumeration among all persons	19.5%	1.2
在統計前十二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 twelve months before enumeration among all persons	6.3%	2.1
在統計前十二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 twelve months before enumeration among all persons	32.7%	0.8
享有僱主或機構所提供的醫療福利及/或獲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 among all persons	45.7%	0.6

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

Appendix 2 : Previously released Thematic Household Survey Reports

主題性住戶統計調查第一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十元

(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, HK\$60

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第二號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(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, HK\$66

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第三號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十四元

(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, HK\$44

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第四號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：10/1999-1/2000)

- 公眾對樓宇安全檢驗計劃的認識
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- 香港的少數族裔人士的特徵

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 4

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(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

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

主題性住戶統計調查第五號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元
(統計期間：10/2000-11/2000)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5

Bilingual version, HK\$52
(Survey period: 10/2000-11/2000)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第六號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元
(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6

Bilingual version, HK\$54
(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第七號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元
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- 在中國內地居住的意向及情況
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7

Bilingual version, HK\$52
(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第八號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十六元
(統計期間：1/2001-5/2001)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 8

Bilingual version, HK\$46
(Survey period: 1/2001-5/2001)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第九號報告書

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 9

Bilingual version, HK\$40
(Survey period: 3/2002-5/2002)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十號報告書

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(統計期間：5/2002-7/2002)

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

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 10

Bilingual version, HK\$54

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

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

主題性住戶統計調查第十一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十六元

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- 受供養父母的特徵
- 對改善居所的冀望
- 居所按揭利息款項

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Bilingual version, HK\$36

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Home mortgage interest payment

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