

主題性住戶統計調查 第 76 號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 76

抗菌素耐藥性
Antimicrobial resistance

語言使用情況
Use of language



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

15+
同心共願
caring organisation

ND
人才正興

主題性住戶統計調查 第 76 號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 76

抗菌素耐藥性
Antimicrobial resistance

語言使用情況
Use of language

有關本刊物的查詢，請聯絡：
政府統計處 社會統計調查組（二）
地址：香港北角英皇道 250 號北角城中心 5 樓
電話：(852) 2887 0592 圖文傳真：(852) 3106 3512
電郵：thematic@censtatd.gov.hk

Enquiries about this publication can be directed to :
Social Surveys Section (2)
Census and Statistics Department
Address : 5/F, Fortress Tower, 250 King's Road, North Point, Hong Kong.
Tel. : (852) 2887 0592 Fax : (852) 3106 3512
E-mail : thematic@censtatd.gov.hk

政府統計處網站 Website of the Census and Statistics Department
www.censtatd.gov.hk

2022 年 11 月出版
Published in November 2022

目錄

Contents

		頁數 Page
統計圖表一覽	List of charts and tables	ii
1. 引言	Introduction	1
2. 統計調查結果摘要	Summary of survey findings	3
3. 抗菌素耐藥性	Antimicrobial resistance	12
4. 語言使用情況	Use of language	129
附錄 1：統計調查方法	Appendix 1: Survey methodology	169
附錄 2：主題性住戶統計調查系列 常用用語及定義	Appendix 2: Terms and definitions commonly used in the Thematic Household Survey series	174
附錄 3：於過去 5 年出版的主題性住 戶統計調查報告書	Appendix 3: Thematic Household Survey Reports published in the past 5 years	176
獲取政府統計處刊物的方法	Means of Obtaining Publications of the Census and Statistics Department	179

			頁數 Page	
表 3.1a	按最近一次使用抗生素的時間劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.1a	Persons aged 15 and over by time of last taken antibiotics	25
表 3.1b	按最近一次使用抗生素的時間及性別劃分的曾經使用抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.1b	Persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics by time of last taken antibiotics and sex	26
表 3.1c	按最近一次使用抗生素的時間及年齡劃分的曾經使用抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.1c	Persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics by time of last taken antibiotics and age	27
表 3.2a	按最近一次使用的抗生素是否由西醫處方劃分的曾經使用抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.2a	Persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics by whether the last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners	29
表 3.2b	按性別／年齡劃分的由西醫處方最近一次使用的抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.2b	Persons aged 15 and over whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners by sex/age	30
表 3.3	按下列變量／分類劃分的由西醫處方最近一次使用的抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士數目：	Table 3.3	Persons aged 15 and over whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners by :	
	a. 醫院或診所類型及性別		a. type of hospital or clinic and sex	31
	b. 醫院或診所類型及年齡		b. type of hospital or clinic and age	32
表 3.4	按下列變量／分類劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目：	Table 3.4	Persons aged 15 and over by :	
	a. 對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的方法的有效性的看法及性別		a. perceived usefulness of actions for facilitating patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course and sex	35
	b. 對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的方法的有效性的看法及年齡		b. perceived usefulness of actions for facilitating patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course and age	37

表 3.5	按性別／年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾因傷風或流行性感冒而向西醫求診的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.5	Persons aged 15 and over who had consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12 months before enumeration by sex/age	41
表 3.6a	按就醫時有否要求處方抗生素及性別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾因傷風或流行性感冒而向西醫求診的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.6a	Persons aged 15 and over who had consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12 months before enumeration by whether had requested antibiotics during the doctor consultation and sex	42
表 3.6b	按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾因傷風或流行性感冒而向西醫求診並在就醫時要求處方抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.6b	Persons aged 15 and over who had consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12 months before enumeration and requested antibiotics during the doctor consultation by age	43
表 3.7	按下列變量／分類劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目：	Table 3.7	Persons aged 15 and over by :	
	a. 會否接受西醫建議，先作觀察或視乎診斷測試結果再決定是否處方抗生素及性別		a. whether would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice to observe or to wait for the diagnostic test result before deciding whether to prescribe antibiotics or not and sex	44
	b. 會否接受西醫建議，先作觀察或視乎診斷測試結果再決定是否處方抗生素及年齡		b. whether would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice to observe or to wait for the diagnostic test result before deciding whether to prescribe antibiotics or not and age	45
表 3.8a	按會否選擇向較輕易處方抗生素的西醫求醫劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.8a	Persons aged 15 and over by whether preferred consulting the Western medicine practitioner who would prescribe antibiotics more readily	46
表 3.8b	按性別／年齡劃分的會向較輕易處方抗生素的西醫求醫的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.8b	Persons aged 15 and over who would consult the Western medicine practitioner who would prescribe antibiotics more readily by sex/age	47

表 3.9a	按是否希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.9a	Persons aged 15 and over by whether preferred the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription	48
表 3.9b	按性別／年齡劃分的希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.9b	Persons aged 15 and over who preferred the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription by sex/age	49
表 3.10	按下列變量／分類劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目：	Table 3.10	Persons aged 15 and over by :	
	a. 認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及性別		a. whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics and sex	50
	b. 認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及年齡		b. whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics and age	54
表 3.11	按下列變量／分類劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目：	Table 3.11	Persons aged 15 and over by :	
	a. 有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語及性別		a. whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance and sex	62
	b. 有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語及年齡		b. whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance and age	64
表 3.12	按下列變量／分類劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目：	Table 3.12	Persons aged 15 and over by :	
	a. 認為選定陳述句子是否正確及性別		a. whether thought the selected statements as true or false and sex	68
	b. 認為選定陳述句子是否正確及年齡		b. whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age	70

表 3.13 按下列變量／分類劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目：	Table 3.13	Persons aged 15 and over by :	
a. 認為選定陳述句子是否正確及性別		a. whether thought the selected statements as true or false and sex	74
b. 認為選定陳述句子是否正確及年齡		b. whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age	78
表 3.14 按下列變量／分類劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目：	Table 3.14	Persons aged 15 and over by :	
a. 對選定陳述句子的同意程度及性別		a. level of agreement of the selected statements and sex	85
b. 對選定陳述句子的同意程度及年齡		b. level of agreement of the selected statements and age	89
表 3.15a 按有否於日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥期間曾經見過藥袋上注意個人衛生的指示的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.15a	Persons aged 15 and over by whether had ever seen the instructions for personal hygiene listed on the medicine bag in daily life (excluding work) when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines	97
表 3.15b 按性別／年齡劃分的於日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥期間曾經見過藥袋上注意個人衛生的指示的 15 歲及以上人士數目	Table 3.15b	Persons aged 15 and over who had seen the instructions for personal hygiene listed on the medicine bag in daily life (excluding work) when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines by sex/age	98
表 3.16 按下列變量／分類劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目：	Table 3.16	Persons aged 15 and over by :	
a. 在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別		a. frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex	99
b. 在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡		b. frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age	109

表 4.1	按下列變量／分類劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士數目：	Table 4.1	Persons aged 6 - 65 by :	
	a. 在家中最常使用的語言及年齡		a. language most often used at home and age	139
	b. 經濟活動身分及廣州話能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估		b. economic activity status and perceived language competence in Cantonese for daily use	140
	c. 經濟活動身分及英語口語能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估		c. economic activity status and perceived language competence in spoken English for daily use	141
	d. 經濟活動身分及普通話能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估		d. economic activity status and perceived language competence in Putonghua for daily use	142
	e. 經濟活動身分及中文書寫能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估		e. economic activity status and perceived language competence in written Chinese for daily use	143
	f. 經濟活動身分及英文書寫能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估		f. economic activity status and perceived language competence in written English for daily use	144
	g. 語言使用情境及使用廣州話的頻密程度		g. situation on use of language and frequency of using Cantonese	145
	h. 語言使用情境及使用普通話的頻密程度		h. situation on use of language and frequency of using Putonghua	146
	i. 語言使用情境及使用英語口語的頻密程度		i. situation on use of language and frequency of using spoken English	147
	j. 語言使用情境及使用中文書寫的頻密程度		j. situation on use of language and frequency of using written Chinese	148
	k. 語言使用情境及使用英文書寫的頻密程度		k. situation on use of language and frequency of using written English	149

表 4.11	按使用手機發短訊／電郵／文字訊息時決定用中文或英文時最主要的考慮因素劃分的有用手機發短訊／電郵／文字訊息的 6 - 65 歲人士數目	Table 4.11	Persons aged 6 - 65 sending SMS / e-mail / mobile messages via mobile phone by main consideration when choosing to use Chinese or English to send SMS / e-mail / mobile messages via mobile phone	150
表 4.1m	按使用電腦發短訊／電郵／文字訊息時決定用中文或英文時最主要的考慮因素劃分的有用電腦發短訊／電郵／文字訊息的 6 - 65 歲人士數目	Table 4.1m	Persons aged 6 - 65 sending SMS / e-mail / mobile messages via computer by main consideration when choosing to use Chinese or English to send SMS / e-mail / mobile messages via computer	151
表 4.2	按下列變量／分類劃分的 15 - 65 歲就業人士數目：	Table 4.2	Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by :	
	a. 語言使用情境及使用廣州話的頻密程度		a. situation on use of language and frequency of using Cantonese	152
	b. 語言使用情境及使用普通話的頻密程度		b. situation on use of language and frequency of using Putonghua	153
	c. 語言使用情境及使用英語口語的頻密程度		c. situation on use of language and frequency of using spoken English	154
	d. 語言使用情境及使用中文書寫的頻密程度		d. situation on use of language and frequency of using written Chinese	155
	e. 語言使用情境及使用英文書寫的頻密程度		e. situation on use of language and frequency of using written English	156
	f. 是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話／最需要學習／進修的口語		f. whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work / spoken language which they would learn / further study most	157
	g. 是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫／最需要學習／進修的書寫語言		g. whether would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work / written language which they would learn / further study most	158
	h. 是否願意在公餘時間學習英語口語／普通話		h. whether were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua	159

表 4.2i	按不願意學習英語口語／普通話的原因劃分的不願意在公餘時間學習英語口語／普通話的 15 - 65 歲就業人士數目	Table 4.2i	Employed persons aged 15 - 65 who were not willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua by the reason(s) of not willing to study spoken English / Putonghua	160
表 4.3a	按是否願意在課餘時間學習英語口語／普通話劃分的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士數目	Table 4.3a	Persons aged 6 - 65 who were attending schools / educational institutions by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua	161
表 4.3b	按不願意學習英語口語／普通話的原因劃分的不願意在課餘時間學習英語口語／普通話的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士數目	Table 4.3b	Persons aged 6 - 65 who were attending schools / educational institutions and were not willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua by the reason(s) of not willing to study spoken English / Putonghua	162
表 4.4a	按提升英語口語交談能力的方法劃分的願意在公餘／課餘時間學習英語口語的 6 - 65 歲人士數目	Table 4.4a	Persons aged 6 - 65 who were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English by ways to improve spoken English communication skills	163
表 4.4b	按提升普通話交談能力的方法劃分的願意在公餘／課餘時間學習普通話的 6 - 65 歲人士數目	Table 4.4b	Persons aged 6 - 65 who were willing to spend spare time on studying Putonghua by ways to improve Putonghua communication skills	164
表 4.5	按下列變量／分類劃分的其 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非英語的 18 - 65 歲人士數目：	Table 4.5	Persons aged 18 - 65 having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not English and who had not yet attended primary school by :	
	a. 使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度		a. frequency of using English to communicate with children	165
	b. 有否使用英語與子女溝通／使用英語與子女溝通的原因		b. whether had used English to communicate with children / reasons for using English to communicate with children	166

表 4.6	按下列變量／分類劃分的其 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非普通話的 18 - 65 歲人士數目：	Table 4.6	Persons aged 18 - 65 having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not Putonghua and who had not yet attended primary school by :
a.	使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度	a.	frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children 167
b.	有否使用普通話與子女溝通／使用普通話與子女溝通的原因	b.	whether had used Putonghua to communicate with children / reasons for using Putonghua to communicate with children 168

1 引言 Introduction

背景

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

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

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在 2021 年 9 月至 12 月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關香港居民對抗菌素耐藥性的認知以及語言使用情況的資料。本報告書載列了是項統計調查的一些主要結果。

1.4 抗菌素耐藥性的課題是首次納入主題性住戶統計調查系列。而就語言使用情況的課題而言，類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾分別於 2012 年 2 月至 5 月、2015 年 5 月至 8 月及 2018 年 3 月至 6 月期間進行¹。

Background

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

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

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during September to December 2021 to collect information on Hong Kong residents' awareness on antimicrobial resistance and use of language. Some major findings of the survey are set out in this report.

1.4 The topic on antimicrobial resistance was included in the THS series for the first time. Regarding the topic on use of language, similar enquiries had been conducted during February to May 2012, May to August 2015 and March to June 2018 in the THS series¹.

¹ 各項統計調查的主要結果分別載列在《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》第 51、59 及 66 號 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453)。

¹ Major findings of the surveys were presented in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 51, 59 and 66 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453).

統計調查方法簡述

1.5 是項統計調查在經科學方法抽選的屋宇單位樣本內，成功訪問了約 10 100 個住戶，回應率為 75%。

1.6 受訪住戶內有關人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）會被抽選作個別訪問。有關各課題的目標訪問對象的詳情，請參閱相關章節的引言。

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

數字的捨入

1.8 由於四捨五入關係，統計圖表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Brief description of survey method

1.5 In this survey, some 10 100 households within a scientifically selected sample of quarters were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 75%.

1.6 Within each enumerated household, relevant persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were selected for interview. More detailed descriptions of the target respondents of respective topics are given in the introduction in relevant chapters.

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

Rounding of figures

1.8 There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the charts and tables due to rounding.

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

第一部分 Part 1

2021 年統計調查的主要結果 Key survey findings for 2021

(i) 抗菌素耐藥性

主要指標

- 曾經使用抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比
- 最近一次使用的抗生素是由西醫處方的人士佔所有曾經使用抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比
- 在就醫時要求處方抗生素的人士佔所有在統計前 12 個月內曾因傷風或流行性感冒而向西醫求診的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比
- 會接受西醫建議，先作觀察或視乎診斷測試結果再決定是否處方抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比
- 希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比
- 正確指出抗生素不可以醫治傷風感冒的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比

(i) Antimicrobial resistance

Key indicators

- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics 67.9%
- Percentage of persons whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners among all persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics 98.8%
- Percentage of persons who had requested antibiotics during the doctor consultation among all persons aged 15 and over who had consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12 months before enumeration 5.7%
- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice to observe or to wait for the diagnostic test result before deciding whether to prescribe antibiotics or not 96.1%
- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who preferred the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription 60.4%
- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who correctly identified that cold and flu could not be treated with antibiotics 40.3%

2021 年統計調查結果 2021 Survey findings

(i) 抗菌素耐藥性 (續)

主要指標

- 有聽過以下有關抗菌素耐藥性的術語的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比

- 超級細菌
- 抗生素耐藥性

- 正確指出以下有關抗生素的陳述句子為錯誤的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比

- 只要是醫治相同的疾病，使用朋友或家人給予的抗生素是沒有問題的。
- 如果你患病，之前曾患過類似的疾病並在使用抗生素後痊癒，今次可以購買相同的抗生素，或要求西醫處方相同的抗生素。

- 正確指出以下有關抗生素的陳述句子為正確的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比

- 很多感染對抗生素治療越來越有抗藥性。
- 如果細菌產生抗藥性，便很困難、甚至沒有可能用抗生素醫治細菌感染。

- 非常同意或稍微同意以下陳述句子的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比

- 對於阻止抗生素耐藥性，我可以做的事情並不多。

(i) Antimicrobial resistance (Cont'd)

Key indicators

2021 年統計調查結果
2021 Survey findings

- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had heard of the following terms related to antimicrobial resistance

- *Superbugs* 65.5%
- *Antibiotic resistance* 56.7%

- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who correctly identified the following false statements about antibiotics

- *It is okay to use antibiotics that were given by a friend or family member, as long as they were used to treat the same illness.* 92.3%
- *It is okay to buy the same antibiotics, or request them from a Western medicine practitioner, if you are sick and they helped you get better when you had similar illness before.* 89.7%

- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who correctly identified the following true statements about antibiotics

- *Many infections are becoming increasingly resistant to treatment by antibiotics.* 73.9%
- *If bacteria are resistant to antibiotics, it can be very difficult or impossible to treat the infections they caused.* 64.6%

- Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who strongly agreed or slightly agreed with the following statement

- *There is not much I can do to stop antibiotic resistance.* 61.0%

(ii) 語言使用情況	(ii) Use of language	2021 年統計調查結果# 2021 Survey findings#
主要指標	Key indicators	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按首 3 項在家中最常使用的語言劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 by the top 3 languages most often used at home 	
- 廣州話	- <i>Cantonese</i>	92.3% (88.8%)@
- 英語	- <i>English</i>	2.1% (1.4%)@
- 普通話	- <i>Putonghua</i>	2.1% (3.9%)@
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按廣州話能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士+的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65+ by perceived language competence in Cantonese for daily use 	
- 完全足夠	- <i>Totally sufficient</i>	77.7% (61.4%)*
- 足夠	- <i>Sufficient</i>	16.7% (26.2%)*
- 一般	- <i>Average</i>	2.3% (8.1%)*
- 不足夠	- <i>Insufficient</i>	1.3% (2.0%)*
- 完全不足夠	- <i>Totally insufficient</i>	2.0% (2.2%)*
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 按英語口語能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士+的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65+ by perceived language competence in spoken English for daily use 	
- 完全足夠	- <i>Totally sufficient</i>	18.6% (5.1%)*
- 足夠	- <i>Sufficient</i>	25.1% (23.9%)*
- 一般	- <i>Average</i>	25.7% (37.9%)*
- 不足夠	- <i>Insufficient</i>	19.4% (22.7%)*
- 完全不足夠	- <i>Totally insufficient</i>	11.3% (10.4%)*

註釋：# 括號內的數字為 2018 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

@ 指按母語劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比。

+ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。

* 指按語言能力的自我評估為非常好、良好、一般、較遜色及不懂劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比。

Notes : # Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2018.

@ Referring to percentages of persons aged 6 - 65 by mother tongues.

+ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

* Referring to percentages of persons aged 6 - 65 by perceived language competence as very good, good, average, not so good and no knowledge.

(ii) 語言使用情況 (續)

(ii) Use of language (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2021年統計調查結果#
2021 Survey findings#

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 按普通話能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士+的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 完全足夠 - 足夠 - 一般 - 不足夠 - 完全不足夠 ● 按中文書寫能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士^的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 完全足夠 - 足夠 - 一般 - 不足夠 - 完全不足夠 ● 按英文書寫能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士^的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 完全足夠 - 足夠 - 一般 - 不足夠 - 完全不足夠 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65⁺ by perceived language competence in Putonghua for daily use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Totally sufficient</i> 15.3% (5.2%)* - <i>Sufficient</i> 26.1% (22.8%)* - <i>Average</i> 33.3% (39.3%)* - <i>Insufficient</i> 17.2% (22.1%)* - <i>Totally insufficient</i> 8.1% (10.6%)* ● Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65[^] by perceived language competence in written Chinese for daily use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Totally sufficient</i> 59.5% (39.4%)* - <i>Sufficient</i> 29.2% (38.7%)* - <i>Average</i> 7.3% (16.2%)* - <i>Insufficient</i> 1.7% (2.9%)* - <i>Totally insufficient</i> 2.4% (2.7%)* ● Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65[^] by perceived language competence in written English for daily use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Totally sufficient</i> 20.4% (5.0%)* - <i>Sufficient</i> 25.4% (23.6%)* - <i>Average</i> 24.9% (39.2%)* - <i>Insufficient</i> 17.9% (22.9%)* - <i>Totally insufficient</i> 11.4% (9.3%)*
--	---

註釋：# 括號內的數字為 2018 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

+ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。

* 指按語言能力的自我評估為非常好、良好、一般、較遜色及不懂劃分的 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比。

^ 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes : # Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2018.

+ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

* Referring to percentages of persons aged 6 - 65 by perceived language competence as very good, good, average, not so good and no knowledge.

^ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

(ii) 語言使用情況 (續)

(ii) Use of language (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2021年統計調查結果#
2021 Survey findings#

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話劃分的 15 - 65 歲就業人士⁺的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 65⁺ by whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 是 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">最需要學習／進修的口語 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- 英語口語 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- 普通話 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- 廣州話 - 否 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes <li style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Spoken language which they would learn / further study most</i> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Spoken English <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Putonghua <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Cantonese - No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20.5% (25.4%) [70.9%] (79.1%) [26.0%] (16.7%) [3.1%] (4.2%) 79.5% (74.6%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文或英文書寫劃分的 15 - 65 歲就業人士[^]的百分比 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 65[^] by whether would learn / further study written Chinese or English for the sake of work 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 是 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">最需要學習／進修的書寫語言 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- 英文書寫 <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- 中文書寫 - 否 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Yes <li style="padding-left: 20px;"><i>Written language which they would learn / further study most</i> <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Written English <li style="padding-left: 20px;">- Written Chinese - No 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 11.2% (24.1%) [94.5%] (94.9%) [5.5%] (5.1%) 88.8% (75.9%)

註釋：# 圓括號內的數字為 2018 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。方括號內的數字為佔所有因工作需要而將會學習／進修各種口語／書寫語言的 15 - 65 歲就業人士的百分比。

+ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。

^ 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2018. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons aged 15 - 65 who would learn / further study various spoken / written languages for the sake of work.

+ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

^ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

(ii) 語言使用情況 (續)

(ii) Use of language (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2021 年統計調查結果#
2021 Survey findings#

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按是否願意在公餘時間學習英語口語劃分的 15 - 65 歲就業人士⁺的百分比 <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- 是 <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- 否 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 65⁺ by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Yes</i> <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>No</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 15.5% 84.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按是否願意在公餘時間學習普通話劃分的 15 - 65 歲就業人士⁺的百分比 <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- 是 <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- 否 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 65⁺ by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying Putonghua <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Yes</i> <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>No</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 13.1% 86.9%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按是否願意在課餘時間學習英語口語劃分的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士⁺的百分比 <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- 是 <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- 否 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65⁺ who were attending schools / educational institutions by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Yes</i> <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>No</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 52.9% (57.6%) 47.1% (42.4%)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按是否願意在課餘時間學習普通話劃分的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士⁺的百分比 <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- 是 <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- 否 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65⁺ who were attending schools / educational institutions by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying Putonghua <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>Yes</i> <li style="margin-left: 20px;">- <i>No</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42.8% (49.4%) 57.2% (50.6%)

註釋： # 括號內的數字為 2018 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

+ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes : # Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2018.

+ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

(ii) 語言使用情況 (續)

(ii) Use of language (Cont'd)

主要指標

Key indicators

2021 年統計調查結果#
2021 Survey findings#

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 按使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分、其 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非英語的 18 - 65 歲人士+的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 必定用 - 經常用 - 間中用 - 很少用 - 沒有用 • 按使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分、其 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非普通話的 18 - 65 歲人士+的百分比 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 必定用 - 經常用 - 間中用 - 很少用 - 沒有用 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Percentage of persons aged 18 - 65+ having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not English and who had not yet attended primary school by frequency of using English to communicate with children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Must</i> 13.8% (2.6%) - <i>Often</i> 9.4% (11.1%) - <i>Sometimes</i> 26.7% (38.2%) - <i>Seldom</i> 16.8% (22.4%) - <i>Never</i> 33.3% (25.7%) • Percentage of persons aged 18 - 65+ having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not Putonghua and who had not yet attended primary school by frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Must</i> 10.6% (‡) - <i>Often</i> 3.2% (5.7%) - <i>Sometimes</i> 13.1% (21.3%) - <i>Seldom</i> 19.2% (22.3%) - <i>Never</i> 53.9% (49.5%)
--	--

註釋：# 括號內的數字為 2018 年進行一項類近統計調查所得的相應數字。

+ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : # Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2018.

+ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment, be they the respondents or their children.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

第二部分 Part 2

主要觀察 - 與上次類似的統計調查結果比較

以下陳述 2021 年與上次類似的統計調查主要結果的變化：

語言使用情況 - 與 2018 年統計調查結果比較

認為自己的廣州話、英語口語及普通話能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活的百分比有所上升

- 在 2021 年，在 6-65 歲人士⁺中，分別有 94.4%、43.6%及 41.4%認為自己的廣州話、英語口語及普通話能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活，均高於 2018 年的相應比例[@]（分別為 87.7%、29.0%及 28.0%）。

認為自己的中文及英文書寫能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活的百分比有所上升

- 在 2021 年，在 6-65 歲人士[^]中，分別有 88.7%及 45.8%認為自己的中文和英文書寫能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活，兩者均高於 2018 年的相應比例[@]（分別為 78.2%及 28.6%）。

註釋：+ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。

[@] 指按語言能力的自我評估為非常好及良好的 6-65 歲人士的百分比。

[^] 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Key observations as compared to previous round of similar survey

Changes in key findings of the 2021 round of the survey as compared to the previous round of similar survey are given below:

Use of language - as compared to the results of the survey conducted in 2018

Increase in percentages of persons perceiving their language competence in Cantonese, spoken English and Putonghua for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient

- In 2021, there were 94.4%, 43.6% and 41.4% of persons aged 6 - 65⁺ who perceived their language competence in Cantonese, spoken English and Putonghua for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient respectively, which were higher than the corresponding proportions in 2018[@] (87.7%, 29.0% and 28.0% respectively).

Increase in percentages of persons perceiving their language competence in written Chinese and English for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient

- In 2021, there were 88.7% and 45.8% of persons aged 6-65[^] who perceived their language competence in written Chinese and English for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient respectively, which were also higher than the corresponding proportions in 2018[@] (78.2% and 28.6% respectively).

Notes: + Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

[@] Referring to percentages of persons aged 6 - 65 who perceived their language competence as very good and good.

[^] Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

**語言使用情況 - 與 2018 年統計調查結果比較
(續)**

因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話的就業人士百分比有所下降

- 因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話的 15 - 65 歲就業人士⁺的百分比，由 2018 年的 25.4% 下降至 2021 年的 20.5%。

因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文或英文書寫的就業人士百分比有所下降

- 因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文或英文書寫的 15 - 65 歲就業人士[^]的百分比，由 2018 年的 24.1% 下降至 2021 年的 11.2%。

願意在課餘時間學習英語口語或普通話的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的人士有所下降

- 正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士⁺當中，願意在課餘時間學習英語口語的百分比，由 2018 年的 57.6% 下降至 2021 年的 52.9%。願意在課餘時間學習普通話的相應百分比，亦由 2018 年的 49.4% 下降至 2021 年的 42.8%。

**Use of language - as compared to the results of
the survey conducted in 2018 (Cont'd)**

Decrease in percentage of employed persons who would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work

- The percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 65⁺ who would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work was 20.5% in 2021, dropped from 25.4% in 2018.

Decrease in percentage of employed persons who would learn / further study written Chinese or English for the sake of work

- The percentage of employed persons aged 15 - 65[^] who would learn / further study written Chinese or English for the sake of work was 11.2% in 2021, dropped from 24.1% in 2018.

Willingness of persons who were attending schools / educational institutions to spend spare time on studying spoken English or Putonghua dropped

- The percentage of persons aged 6 - 65⁺ who were attending schools / educational institutions and willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English was 52.9% in 2021, dropping from 57.6% in 2018. Willingness on studying Putonghua also dropped, with the corresponding percentage declining from 49.4% in 2018 to 42.8% in 2021.

註釋：+ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。

^ 不包括視力有困難的人士。

Notes : + Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

^ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

3 抗菌素耐藥性 Antimicrobial resistance

引言

3.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有 15 歲及以上的人士（外籍家庭傭工除外）均被抽選作個別訪問。他們會被問及有關抗菌素耐藥性的資料，例如：最近一次使用抗生素的時間、最近一次使用的抗生素是否由西醫處方、對選定陳述句子的意見、在日常生活中處理／使用抗生素或胃藥期間，按藥袋上指示進行不同行為的頻密程度等。

統計調查的主要結果

抗生素的使用情況

3.2 在統計時，估計全港約有 6 213 100 名 15 歲及以上人士。在該些人士中，約 4 217 800 人（67.9%）表示他們曾經使用抗生素，而約 1 201 700 人（19.3%）則表示他們從未使用抗生素。（表 3.1a）

3.3 在該 4 217 800 名曾經使用抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士中，約 680 300 人（16.1%）表示在統計前的最近一年內曾經使用抗生素。按性別分析，女性（11.4%）在統計前的最近一年內曾經使用抗生素的比率較男性（10.5%）略高。（表 3.1b）

3.4 按年齡組別分析，65 歲及以上人士在統計前的最近一年內曾經使用抗生素的比率最高（12.4%），其次為 55 - 64 歲人士（12.3%）。（表 3.1c）

Introduction

3.1 Within each of the enumerated households, all persons aged 15 and over (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were selected for interview. They would then be asked about information regarding antimicrobial resistance such as the time of last taken antibiotics, whether the last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners, their views on the selected statements and the frequency of having practised the respective activities according to the instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life etc.

Major findings of the survey

Use of antibiotics

3.2 It was estimated that some 6 213 100 persons were aged 15 and over at the time of enumeration. Among those persons, some 4 217 800 persons (67.9%) reported they had taken antibiotics before, whereas some 1 201 700 persons (19.3%) reported that they had never taken antibiotics. (Table 3.1a)

3.3 Among those 4 217 800 persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics, some 680 300 persons (16.1%) indicated that they had taken antibiotics within the last year before enumeration. Analysed by sex, females had a slightly higher rate of having taken antibiotics within the last year before enumeration (11.4%) than their male counterparts (10.5%). (Table 3.1b)

3.4 Analysed by age group, persons aged 65 and over had the highest rate (12.4%) of having taken antibiotics within the last year before enumeration, followed by persons aged 55 - 64 (12.3%). (Table 3.1c)

最近一次使用的抗生素

最近一次使用的抗生素是否由西醫處方

3.5 在該 4 217 800 名曾經使用抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士中，絕大部分（98.8%）表示他們最近一次使用的抗生素是由西醫處方。（表 3.2a）

3.6 按性別分析，女性（67.8%）最近一次使用的抗生素是由西醫處方的比率較男性（66.3%）略高。（表 3.2b）

3.7 按年齡組別分析，35 - 44 歲及 45 - 54 歲的人士最近一次使用的抗生素是由西醫處方的比率最高，均為 70.4%。（表 3.2b）

取得最近一次使用的抗生素的途徑

3.8 在 4 168 600 名最近一次使用的抗生素是由西醫處方的 15 歲及以上人士中，他們取得該抗生素的主要途徑是私家診所（73.1%），其次是醫院管理局轄下診所（16.6%）。（表 3.3a）

3.9 在 31 600 名最近一次使用的抗生素並非由西醫處方的 15 歲及以上人士中，很多人士（約 19 300 人）已忘記取得抗生素的途徑，而約 11 300 人則從藥店或藥房取得抗生素。撇除忘記取得抗生素的途徑的人士，從藥店或藥房取得抗生素的百分比為 92.8%。（表 3.2a）

3.10 按性別分析，兩性在取得最近一次使用的抗生素的醫院或診所類型的百分比分布大致相若。（表 3.3a）

Last taken antibiotics

Whether the last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners

3.5 Among those 4 217 800 persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics, a vast majority of them (98.8%) reported that their last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners. (Table 3.2a)

3.6 Analysed by sex, females had a slightly higher rate of having the last taken antibiotics prescribed by Western medicine practitioners (67.8%) as compared to males (66.3%). (Table 3.2b)

3.7 Analysed by age group, persons aged 35 - 44 and 45 - 54 had the highest rates of having the last taken antibiotics prescribed by Western medicine practitioners, both at 70.4%. (Table 3.2b)

Source of last taken antibiotics

3.8 Of those 4 168 600 persons aged 15 and over whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners, they mainly obtained those antibiotics from private clinics (73.1%), followed by clinics under the Hospital Authority (16.6%). (Table 3.3a)

3.9 Of those 31 600 persons aged 15 and over whose last taken antibiotics were not prescribed by Western medicine practitioners, most of them (some 19 300 persons) could not remember the source of the antibiotics, whereas some 11 300 persons obtained the antibiotics from medical stores or pharmacies. Excluding those who could not remember the source of the antibiotics, the percentage of obtaining the antibiotics from medical stores or pharmacies was 92.8%. (Table 3.2a)

3.10 Analysed by sex, both sexes had similar percentage distributions of the types of hospital or clinic where they obtained the last taken antibiotics. (Table 3.3a)

3.11 按年齡組別分析，65 歲及以上人士在醫院管理局轄下診所及醫院取得最近一次使用的抗生素的比例（分別為 28.6% 及 6.3%）為所有年齡組別中最高，其次為 55 - 64 歲人士（分別為 18.3% 及 3.8%）。（表 3.3b）

3.11 Analysed by age group, the proportions of persons aged 65 and over obtained the last taken antibiotics from clinics and hospitals under the Hospital Authority (at 28.6% and 6.3% respectively) were the highest among all age groups, followed by persons aged 55 - 64 (at 18.3% and 3.8% respectively). (Table 3.3b)

對完成整個抗生素療程的看法

Views on completing the full course of antibiotics

對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的方法的有效性的看法

Perceived usefulness of actions for facilitating patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course

3.12 所有 15 歲及以上人士會被問及他們認為西醫在處方抗生素時作解釋對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的有效性。大部分（86.9%）人士認為其解釋非常或稍微有幫助，而 0.8% 則認為非常或稍微沒有幫助。按性別分析，男性和女性的意見沒有明顯差異。（表 3.4a）

3.12 All persons aged 15 and over were asked about the perceived usefulness of having the Western medicine practitioner giving advice when prescribing antibiotics to facilitate patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course. Majority (86.9%) considered that the advice was very/slightly useful, while 0.8% considered very/slightly useless. Analysed by sex, no obvious difference was observed between the views of males and females. (Table 3.4a)

3.13 該些人士再被問及在醫院／診所領藥時由藥劑師作解釋對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的有效性。大部分（80.0%）人士認為其解釋非常或稍微有幫助，而 1.6% 則認為非常或稍微沒有幫助。按性別分析，男性和女性的意見沒有明顯差異。（表 3.4a）

3.13 Those persons were further asked their views on the perceived usefulness of having the pharmacist giving advice when dispensing antibiotics in hospitals/clinics to facilitate patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course. Majority (80.0%) considered that the advice was very/slightly useful, while 1.6% considered very/slightly useless. Analysed by sex, no obvious difference was observed between the views of males and females. (Table 3.4a)

3.14 按年齡組別分析，所有年齡組別人對西醫在處方抗生素時作解釋，或在醫院／診所領藥時由藥劑師作解釋的有效性的相應百分比分布大致相若。（表 3.4b）

3.14 Analysed by age group, the corresponding percentage distributions among all age groups were similar in the perceived usefulness of having the Western medicine practitioner giving advice when prescribing antibiotics, or having the pharmacist giving advice when dispensing antibiotics in hospitals/clinics. (Table 3.4b)

**有否在統計前 12 個月內曾因傷風或流行性感
冒而向西醫求診並要求處方抗生素的情
況**

3.15 在統計前 12 個月內，估計約 865 300 名 15 歲及以上人士曾因傷風或流行性感
冒而向西醫求診，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的人口的 13.9%。
(表 3.5)

3.16 按性別分析，男性和女性在統計前 12
個月內曾因傷風或流行性感
冒而向西醫求診的
比率大致相若，分別為 13.8%和 14.0%。按年齡
組別分析，35 - 44 歲人士曾因傷風或流行性感
冒而向西醫求診的比率最高 (15.8%)，其次為
65 歲及以上人士 (14.9%)。 (表 3.5)

3.17 在該 865 300 名在統計前 12 個月內曾因
傷風或流行性感
冒而向西醫求診的 15 歲及以上
人士中，絕大部分 (90.6%) 在就醫時沒有要求
處方抗生素。 (表 3.6a)

3.18 在該 865 300 名在統計前 12 個月內曾因
傷風或流行性感
冒而向西醫求診的人士中，約
48 900 人 (5.7%) 在就醫時要求處方抗生素，
佔這統計調查所涵蓋的人口的 0.8%。按性別分
析，男性和女性在統計前 12 個月內曾因傷風或
流行性感
冒而向西醫求診並在就醫時要求處方
抗生素的比率相同，皆為 0.8%。 (表 3.6a)

3.19 按年齡組別分析，35 - 44 歲人士在統計
前 12 個月內曾因傷風或流行性感
冒而向西醫求
診並在就醫時要求處方
抗生素的比率最高
(1.2%)，其次為 45 - 54 歲人士 (0.9%)。
(表 3.6b)

**The situation on whether had consulted
Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold
or flu and requested antibiotics during the
12 months before enumeration**

3.15 It was estimated that some 865 300
persons aged 15 and over had consulted Western
medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the
12 months before enumeration, constituting
13.9% of the population covered in the survey.
(Table 3.5)

3.16 Analysed by sex, males and females had
similar rates of having consulted Western
medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the
12 months before enumeration, at 13.8% and
14.0% respectively. Analysed by age group,
persons aged 35 - 44 had the highest rate of
having consulted Western medicine practitioner(s)
for cold or flu (15.8%), followed by persons aged
65 and over (14.9%). (Table 3.5)

3.17 Of those 865 300 persons aged 15 and
over who had consulted Western medicine
practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12
months before enumeration, a vast majority
(90.6%) did not request antibiotics during the
doctor consultation. (Table 3.6a)

3.18 Of those 865 300 persons who had
consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for
cold or flu during the 12 months before
enumeration, some 48 900 persons (5.7%) had
requested antibiotics during the doctor
consultation, constituting 0.8% of the population
covered in the survey. Analysed by sex, both
males and females had the same rates of having
consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for
cold or flu during the 12 months before
enumeration and requested antibiotics during the
doctor consultation, both at 0.8%. (Table 3.6a)

3.19 Analysed by age group, persons aged
35 - 44 had the highest rate (1.2%) of having
consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for
cold or flu during the 12 months before
enumeration and requested antibiotics during the
doctor consultation, followed by persons aged
45 - 54 (0.9%). (Table 3.6b)

一般看法，認識與認知

會否接受西醫建議，先作觀察或視乎診斷測試結果再決定是否處方抗生素

3.20 所有 15 歲及以上人士會被問及會否接受西醫建議，先作觀察或視乎診斷測試結果再決定是否處方抗生素。在該 6 213 100 名 15 歲及以上人士中，大部分 (96.1%) 人士會接受西醫建議，只有少數 (2.5%) 人士表示不會接受。按性別分析，男性和女性表示會接受西醫建議的百分比大致相若，分別為 96.2% 及 96.0%。(表 3.7a)

3.21 按年齡組別分析，15 - 24 歲人士表示會接受西醫建議的百分比最高 (97.3%)，其次為 45 - 54 歲人士 (97.2%)。(表 3.7b)

會否選擇向較輕易處方抗生素的西醫求醫

3.22 在該 6 213 100 名 15 歲及以上人士中，只有 2.6% (約 162 500 人) 會選擇向較輕易處方抗生素的西醫求醫。(表 3.8a)

3.23 按性別分析，男性與女性選擇向較輕易處方抗生素的西醫求醫的比率大致相若，分別為 2.7% 及 2.5%。按年齡組別分析，不同年齡組別人士選擇向較輕易處方抗生素的西醫求醫的比率，介乎 25 - 34 歲人士的 2.1% 與 35 - 44 歲人士的 3.1% 之間。(表 3.8b)

General views, knowledge and awareness

Whether would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice to observe or to wait for the diagnostic test result before deciding whether to prescribe antibiotics or not

3.20 All persons aged 15 and over were asked whether they would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice to observe or to wait for the diagnostic test result before deciding whether to prescribe antibiotics or not. Majority (96.1%) of those 6 213 100 persons aged 15 and over would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice, while only a few (2.5%) indicated that they would not accept. Analysed by sex, males and females had similar percentages of indicating that they would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice, at 96.2% and 96.0% respectively. (Table 3.7a)

3.21 Analysed by age group, persons aged 15 - 24 had the highest percentage of indicating that they would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice (97.3%), followed by persons aged 45 - 54 (97.2%). (Table 3.7b)

Whether preferred consulting the Western medicine practitioner who would prescribe antibiotics more readily

3.22 Of those 6 213 100 persons aged 15 and over, only 2.6% (some 162 500 persons) preferred consulting the Western medicine practitioner who would prescribe antibiotics more readily. (Table 3.8a)

3.23 Analysed by sex, males and females had similar rates of preferring consulting the Western medicine practitioner who would prescribe antibiotics more readily, at 2.7% and 2.5% respectively. Analysed by age group, the rates of preferring consulting the Western medicine practitioner who would prescribe antibiotics more readily among different age groups ranged from 2.1% for persons aged 25 - 34 to 3.1% for persons aged 35 - 44. (Table 3.8b)

是否希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素

3.24 在該 6 213 100 名 15 歲及以上人士中，60.4%（約 3 755 800 人）希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素，而 18.1%（約 1 127 300 人）表示不希望。（表 3.9a）

3.25 按性別分析，男性和女性希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素的比率大致相若，分別為 60.2%及 60.7%。按年齡組別分析，15 - 24 歲人士希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素的比率最高（66.8%），其次為 25 - 34 歲人士（65.6%）。（表 3.9b）

抗生素的知識

3.26 所有 15 歲及以上人士會被問及他們認為抗生素是否可以醫治個別選定疾病，包括皮膚或傷口感染發炎、膀胱或泌尿道感染、頭痛、全身骨痛、腹瀉、傷風感冒、發燒及喉嚨痛。

3.27 在該 6 213 100 名 15 歲及以上人士中，能正確指出抗生素是否能夠醫治個別選定疾病的百分比如下：

能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病：

- (a) 皮膚或傷口感染發炎（68.6%）；及
- (b) 膀胱或泌尿道感染，即尿道炎（60.9%）。

Whether preferred the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription

3.24 Of those 6 213 100 persons aged 15 and over, 60.4% (some 3 755 800 persons) preferred the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription, and 18.1% (some 1 127 300 persons) indicated that they did not. (Table 3.9a)

3.25 Analysed by sex, males and females had similar rates of preferring the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription, at 60.2% and 60.7% respectively. Analysed by age group, persons aged 15 - 24 had the highest rate of preferring the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription (66.8%), followed by persons aged 25 - 34 (65.6%). (Table 3.9b)

Knowledge of antibiotics

3.26 All persons aged 15 and over were asked whether they thought the individual selected health condition could be treated with antibiotics, including skin or wound infection, bladder infection or urinary tract infection, headaches, body aches, diarrhoea, cold and flu, fever and sore throat.

3.27 Of those 6 213 100 persons aged 15 and over, the percentages of indicating correctly whether the individual selected health condition could be treated with antibiotics or not are listed below:

Selected health conditions which could be treated with antibiotics:

- (a) Skin or wound infection (68.6%); and
- (b) Bladder infection or urinary tract infection (60.9%).

不能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病：

- (c) 頭痛 (68.3%)；
 - (d) 全身骨痛 (65.3%)；
 - (e) 腹瀉 (53.8%)；
 - (f) 傷風感冒 (40.3%)；
 - (g) 發燒 (38.7%)；及
 - (h) 喉嚨痛 (31.8%)。
- (表 3.10a)

3.28 按性別分析，男性在個別選定疾病中能提供正確答案的百分比（介乎 32.6%至 69.4%），普遍較女性的相應百分比（介乎 31.1%至 67.9%）略高。按年齡組別分析，青年及中年人士在個別選定疾病中能提供正確答案的百分比，普遍較長者的相應百分比為高。（表 3.10a 及 3.10b）

有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語

3.29 所有 15 歲及以上人士會接受訪語言（中文或英文）被問及有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的個別選定術語，包括「超級細菌」、「抗生素耐藥性」、「抗藥性細菌」及「抗菌素耐藥性」。

3.30 在該些人士中，相對較多人士聽過「超級細菌」（65.5%）和「抗生素耐藥性」（56.7%）。少於一半人士有聽過「抗藥性細菌」（45.9%）和「抗菌素耐藥性」（35.9%）。（表 3.11a）

3.31 按性別分析，男性聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的個別選定術語的百分比（介乎 37.4%至 67.0%），普遍較女性的相應百分比（介乎 34.4%至 64.2%）為高。（表 3.11a）

Selected health conditions which could not be treated with antibiotics:

- (c) Headaches (68.3%);
 - (d) Body aches (65.3%);
 - (e) Diarrhoea (53.8%);
 - (f) Cold and flu (40.3%);
 - (g) Fever (38.7%); and
 - (h) Sore throat (31.8%).
- (Table 3.10a)

3.28 Analysed by sex, males generally had slightly higher percentages of giving correct answer to individual selected health condition (ranging from 32.6% to 69.4%) than the corresponding percentages (ranging from 31.1% to 67.9%) for females. Analysed by age group, young and middle-aged persons generally had higher percentages of giving correct answer to individual selected health condition than the corresponding percentages for older persons. (Tables 3.10a and 3.10b)

Whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance

3.29 All persons aged 15 and over were asked, according the language used during enumeration (i.e. Chinese or English), whether they had heard of the individual selected term related to antimicrobial resistance, including “Superbugs”, “Antibiotic resistance”, “Antibiotic-resistant bacteria” and “Antimicrobial resistance”.

3.30 Among those persons, relatively more persons had heard of “Superbugs” (65.5%) and “Antibiotic resistance” (56.7%). Less than half of them had heard of “Antibiotic-resistant bacteria” (45.9%) and “Antimicrobial resistance” (35.9%). (Table 3.11a)

3.31 Analysed by sex, males generally had higher percentages of having heard of the individual selected term related to antimicrobial resistance (ranging from 37.4% to 67.0%) than the corresponding percentages (ranging from 34.4% to 64.2%) for females. (Table 3.11a)

3.32 按年齡組別分析，25 - 34 歲人士聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性個別選定術語的百分比（介乎 44.9%至 76.2%），普遍較其他年齡組別的相應百分比為高。（表 3.11b）

3.32 Analysed by age group, the percentages of persons who had heard of the individual selected term related to antimicrobial resistance were generally higher for persons aged 25 - 34 (ranging from 44.9% to 76.2%) than the corresponding percentages for other age groups. (Table 3.11b)

有關抗菌素耐藥性的陳述句子

Statements about antimicrobial resistance

3.33 所有 15 歲及以上人士會被問及他們認為個別選定陳述句子是否正確。絕大部分均能夠正確指出以下兩句有關抗生素的錯誤陳述句子：

3.33 All persons aged 15 and over were asked whether they thought the individual selected statement as true or false. A vast majority correctly identified the following two false statements about antibiotics:

(a) 只要是醫治相同的疾病，使用朋友或家人給予的抗生素是沒有問題的。

(a) *It is okay to use antibiotics that were given by a friend or family member, as long as they were used to treat the same illness.*

(i) 在該些人士中，92.3%能正確指出陳述句子為錯誤。按性別分析，男性和女性提供正確答案的百分比大致相若，分別為 92.6%及 92.1%。（表 3.12a）

(i) Among those persons, 92.3% correctly identified the statement as false. Analysed by sex, males and females had similar percentages of giving correct answer, at 92.6% and 92.1% respectively. (Table 3.12a)

(ii) 按年齡組別分析，15 - 24 歲人士提供正確答案的百分比最高，達 96.0%，其次是 25 - 34 歲人士及 35 - 44 歲人士，均達 95.0%。（表 3.12b）

(ii) Analysed by age group, the percentage of giving correct answer was the highest for persons aged 15 - 24, at 96.0%, followed by persons aged 25 - 34 and 35 - 44, both at 95.0%. (Table 3.12b)

(b) 如果你患病，之前曾患過類似的疾病並在使用抗生素後痊癒，今次可以購買相同的抗生素，或要求西醫處方相同的抗生素。

(b) *It is okay to buy the same antibiotics, or request them from a Western medicine practitioner, if you are sick and they helped you get better when you had similar illness before.*

(i) 在該些人士中，89.7%能正確指出陳述句子為錯誤。按性別分析，男性和女性提供正確答案的百分比大致相若，分別為 90.3%及 89.2%。（表 3.12a）

(i) Among those persons, 89.7% correctly identified the statement as false. Analysed by sex, males and females had similar percentages of giving correct answer, at 90.3% and 89.2% respectively. (Table 3.12a)

(ii) 按年齡組別分析，25 - 34 歲人士人士提供正確答案的百分比最高，達 93.9%，其次是 35 - 44 歲人士（93.4%）及 15 - 24 歲人士（92.9%）。（表 3.12b）

(ii) Analysed by age group, the percentage of giving correct answer was the highest for persons aged 25 - 34, at 93.9%, followed by persons aged 35 - 44 (93.4%) and those aged 15 - 24 (92.9%). (Table 3.12b)

3.34 就其他的選定陳述句子，15 歲及以上人士能正確指出對錯的百分比則如下：

正確的陳述句子：

- (a) 很多感染對抗生素治療越來越有抗藥性 (73.9%)；
- (b) 如果細菌產生抗藥性，便很困難、甚至沒有可能用抗生素醫治細菌感染 (64.6%)；
- (c) 抗生素耐藥感染會增加醫療（例如：外科手術、器官移植和癌症治療等）的風險 (48.3%)；及
- (d) 對抗生素具有抗藥性的細菌會在人與人之間傳播 (37.2%)。

錯誤的陳述句子：

- (e) 抗生素耐藥性在其他地方是一個問題，但在香港並不是問題 (60.5%)；
- (f) 抗生素即是消炎藥 (57.1%)；及
- (g) 抗生素耐藥性這個問題只會影響經常使用抗生素的人 (35.2%)。（表 3.13a）

3.35 按性別分析，男性在個別選定陳述句子提供正確答案的百分比（介乎 36.3% 至 75.7%），普遍較女性的相應百分比（介乎 34.3% 至 72.2%）為高。按年齡組別分析，青年及中年人士在個別選定陳述句子提供正確答案的百分比，普遍較長者的相應百分比為高。（表 3.13a 及 3.13b）

3.34 Regarding other selected statements, the percentages of persons aged 15 and over who correctly identified the statements as true or false are listed below:

True statements:

- (a) Many infections are becoming increasingly resistant to treatment by antibiotics (73.9%);
- (b) If bacteria are resistant to antibiotics, it can be very difficult or impossible to treat the infections they caused (64.6%);
- (c) Antibiotic-resistant infections can make medical procedures like surgery, organ transplants and cancer treatment much more dangerous (48.3%); and
- (d) Bacteria which are resistant to antibiotics can be spread from person to person (37.2%).

False statements:

- (e) Antibiotic resistance is an issue in other places but not in Hong Kong (60.5%);
- (f) Antibiotics are anti-inflammatory drugs (57.1%); and
- (g) Antibiotic resistance is only a problem for people who take antibiotics regularly (35.2%). (Table 3.13a)

3.35 Analysed by sex, males generally had higher percentages of giving correct answer to individual selected statement (ranging from 36.3% to 75.7%) than the corresponding percentages (ranging from 34.3% to 72.2%) for females. Analysed by age group, young and middle-aged persons generally had higher percentages of giving correct answer to the individual selected statement than the corresponding percentages for older persons. (Tables 3.13a and 3.13b)

對各選定陳述句子的同意程度

3.36 所有 15 歲及以上人士亦會被問及他們對個別選定陳述句子的同意程度。該些人士非常同意或稍微同意個別選定陳述句子的百分比如下：

- (a) 不應該保留抗生素，並在下次患病時使用 (90.6%)；
- (b) 生或未煮熟的食物較煮熟的食物，更容易受耐藥性細菌污染 (78.9%)；
- (c) 高危人士（包括孕婦、嬰幼兒、長者及免疫力較低人士）如避免吃生或未煮熟的食物，可以減低他們從食物感染耐藥性細菌的風險 (78.2%)；
- (d) 正服用藥物如抗生素、胃藥人士如避免吃生或未煮熟的食物，可以減低他們從食物感染耐藥性細菌的風險 (77.9%)；及
- (e) 對於阻止抗生素耐藥性，我可以做的事情並不多 (61.0%)。（表 3.14a）

3.37 按性別分析，男性非常同意或稍微同意個別選定陳述句子的百分比（介乎 61.5%至 90.9%），與女性的相應百分比（介乎 60.6%至 90.3%）大致相若。按年齡組別分析，青年及中年人士非常同意或稍微同意個別選定陳述句子的百分比，普遍較長者的相應百分比為高。（表 3.14a 及 3.14b）

Level of agreement of the selected statements

3.36 All persons aged 15 and over were also asked their level of agreement of the individual selected statement. The percentages of those persons who strongly agreed or slightly agreed with the individual selected statement are listed below:

- (a) People should not keep antibiotics and use them later for other illnesses (90.6%);
- (b) Raw or undercooked food is more easily to be contaminated by drug-resistant bacteria than thoroughly cooked food (78.9%);
- (c) If high-risk individuals (including pregnant women, young children, elderly and people with weakened immune systems) avoid consuming raw or undercooked food, their risk of being infected by drug-resistant bacteria from food will be reduced (78.2%);
- (d) If people taking medicines such as antibiotics and stomach medicines avoid consuming raw or undercooked food, their risk of being infected by drug-resistant bacteria from food will be reduced (77.9%); and
- (e) There is not much I can do to stop antibiotic resistance (61.0%).

(Table 3.14a)

3.37 Analysed by sex, the percentages of males who strongly agreed or slightly agreed with the individual selected statement (ranging from 61.5% to 90.9%) were similar to the corresponding percentages (ranging from 60.6% to 90.3%) for females. Analysed by age group, the percentages for young and middle-aged persons who strongly agreed or slightly agreed with the individual selected statement were generally higher than the corresponding percentages for older persons. (Tables 3.14a and 3.14b)

處理／使用抗生素或胃藥期間見過藥袋上注意個人衛生的指示

Awareness of the instructions for personal hygiene listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines

3.38 所有 15 歲及以上人士會被問及他們在日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥期間是否曾經見過藥袋上注意個人衛生的指示，包括：

3.38 All persons aged 15 and over were asked whether they had ever seen the instructions for personal hygiene listed on the medicine bag in daily life (excluding work) when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines, including:

- (a) 時刻保持手部衛生；
- (b) 食水和食物必須徹底煮沸及煮熟；
- (c) 消毒及覆蓋所有傷口；
- (d) 當有呼吸道感染病徵時，戴上外科口罩；及
- (e) 有傳染病病徵的幼童，盡可能減少接觸其他兒童。

- (a) practise frequent hand hygiene;
- (b) eat or drink only thoroughly cooked or boiled items;
- (c) disinfect and cover all wounds;
- (d) wear surgical mask if you have respiratory symptoms; and
- (e) young children with symptoms of infections should minimise contact with other children.

3.39 在所有 15 歲及以上人士中，估計約 867 500 人（14.0%）在日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥期間曾經見過藥袋上注意個人衛生的指示。（表 3.15a）

3.39 Among all persons aged 15 and over, it was estimated that some 867 500 (14.0%) had ever seen the instructions for personal hygiene listed on the medicine bag in daily life (excluding work) when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines. (Table 3.15a)

3.40 按性別分析，女性（14.3%）曾經見過藥袋上的指示的比率較男性（13.6%）略高。按年齡組別分析，曾經見過藥袋上的指示的比率在 35 - 44 歲和 25 - 34 歲人士中最高，分別為 15.5%和 14.6%。（表 3.15b）

3.40 Analysed by sex, females (14.3%) had a slightly higher rate of having seen the instructions listed on the medicine bag than males (13.6%). Analysed by age group, the rates of having seen the instructions listed on the medicine bag were the highest for those aged 35 - 44 and 25 - 34, at 15.5% and 14.6% respectively. (Table 3.15b)

3.41 在所有 15 歲及以上人士中，在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間有進行各項個人衛生行為的百分比如下：

- (a) 時刻保持手部衛生（96.3%）；
- (b) 食水和食物必須徹底煮沸及煮熟（98.3%）；
- (c) 消毒及覆蓋所有傷口（93.6%）；
- (d) 當有呼吸道感染病徵時，戴上外科口罩（94.8%）；及
- (e) 有傳染病病徵的幼童，盡可能減少接觸其他兒童（88.4%）¹。（表 3.16a）

3.42 按性別分析，兩性在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間有進行個別個人衛生行為（不論是否因為留意到藥袋的指示）的百分比均大致相若。（表 3.16a）

3.43 按年齡組別分析，除了「有傳染病病徵的幼童，盡可能減少接觸其他兒童」以外，各年齡組別人士在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間有進行個別個人衛生行為（不論是否因為留意到藥袋的指示）的百分比均大致相若。（表 3.16b）

3.41 Among all persons aged 15 and over, the proportions of having practised individual activity for personal hygiene when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period are listed below:

- (a) practise frequent hand hygiene (96.3%);
- (b) eat or drink only thoroughly cooked or boiled items (98.3%);
- (c) disinfect and cover all wounds (93.6%);
- (d) wear surgical mask if you have respiratory symptoms (94.8%); and
- (e) young children with symptoms of infections should minimise contact with other children (88.4%)¹. (Table 3.16a)

3.42 Analysed by sex, both sexes had similar percentages of having practised individual activity for personal hygiene (irrespective of whether having noticed the instructions listed on the medicine bag) in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period. (Table 3.16a)

3.43 Analysed by age group, other than “young children with symptoms of infections should minimise contact with other children”, persons in all age groups had similar percentages of having practised individual activity for personal hygiene (irrespective of whether having noticed the instructions listed on the medicine bag) when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period. (Table 3.16b)

¹ 不包括家中沒有幼童的人士。

¹ Excluding persons without young children at home.

3.44 在所有 15 歲及以上人士中，在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥整個療程期間因為留意到藥袋指示而進行各項個人衛生行為的比例如下：

- (a) 時刻保持手部衛生（3.4%）；
- (b) 食水和食物必須徹底煮沸及煮熟（2.9%）；
- (c) 消毒及覆蓋所有傷口（3.0%）；
- (d) 當有呼吸道感染病徵時，戴上外科口罩（2.9%）；及
- (e) 有傳染病病徵的幼童，盡可能減少接觸其他兒童（3.2%）¹。（表 3.16a）

3.45 按性別分析，兩性在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間因為留意到藥袋指示而進行各項行為的百分比均大致相若。按年齡組別分析，45 - 54 歲人士因為留意到藥袋指示而進行各項行為的百分比，普遍略高於其他年齡組別。（表 3.16a 及 3.16b）

3.44 Among all persons aged 15 and over, the proportions of having practised individual activity for personal hygiene when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period because of having noticed the instructions listed on the medicine bag are listed below:

- (a) practise frequent hand hygiene (3.4%);
- (b) eat or drink only thoroughly cooked or boiled items (2.9%);
- (c) disinfect and cover all wounds (3.0%);
- (d) wear surgical mask if you have respiratory symptoms (2.9%); and
- (e) young children with symptoms of infections should minimise contact with other children (3.2%)¹. (Table 3.16a)

3.45 Analysed by sex, both sexes had similar percentages of having practised the instructions when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period because of having noticed the instructions listed on the medicine bag. Analysed by age group, persons aged 45 - 54 generally had slightly higher percentages of having practised the instructions because of having noticed the instructions listed on the medicine bag than other age groups. (Tables 3.16a and 3.16b)

¹ 不包括家中沒有幼童的人士。

¹ Excluding persons without young children at home.

表 3.1a 按最近一次使用抗生素的時間劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1a Persons aged 15 and over by time of last taken antibiotics

最近一次使用抗生素的時間 Time of last taken antibiotics	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
最近一年 Within the last year	680.3	10.9
超過一年 Beyond a year	3 537.4	56.9
從未使用過 Never	1 201.7	19.3
不記得 Could not remember	793.6	12.8
總計 Total	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.1b 按最近一次使用抗生素的時間及性別劃分的曾經使用抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.1b Persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics by time of last taken antibiotics and sex

	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*
最近一次使用抗生 素的時間 Time of last taken antibiotics									
最近一年 Within the last year	308.0	15.6	10.5	372.3	16.6	11.4	680.3	16.1	10.9
超過一年 Beyond a year	1 660.2	84.4	56.6	1 877.2	83.4	57.2	3 537.4	83.9	56.9
合計# Overall#	1 968.2	100.0	67.1	2 249.5	100.0	68.6	4 217.8	100.0	67.9
		(46.7)			(53.3)			(100.0)	

註釋： * 在個別性別組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15歲及以上的男性中，10.5%在最近一年曾經使用抗生素。

括號內的數字表示所有最近一次使用抗生素的15歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex groups. For example, among all males aged 15 and over, 10.5% had taken antibiotics within the last year.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over who had last taken antibiotics.

表 3.1c 按最近一次使用抗生素的時間及年齡劃分的曾經使用抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.1c Persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics by time of last taken antibiotics and age

最近一次使用抗生素的時間 Time of last taken antibiotics	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24			25 - 34			35 - 44		
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
最近一年 Within the last year	43.0	10.8	7.1	77.3	13.2	8.7	116.8	16.4	11.7
超過一年 Beyond a year	354.1	89.2	58.8	509.8	86.8	57.2	594.2	83.6	59.4
合計# Overall#	397.1	100.0 (9.4)	65.9	587.2	100.0 (13.9)	65.8	711.0	100.0 (16.9)	71.1

最近一次使用抗生素的時間 Time of last taken antibiotics	年齡組別 Age group					
	45 - 54			55 - 64		
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
最近一年 Within the last year	118.1	15.3	10.9	148.7	17.6	12.3
超過一年 Beyond a year	652.5	84.7	60.3	695.8	82.4	57.4
合計# Overall#	770.6	100.0 (18.3)	71.2	844.6	100.0 (20.0)	69.6

註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15 - 24歲的人士中，7.1%在最近一年曾經使用抗生素。

括號內的數字表示所有最近一次使用抗生素的15歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 24, 7.1% had taken antibiotics within the last year.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over who had last taken antibiotics.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.1c 按最近一次使用抗生素的時間及年齡劃分的曾經使用抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.1c Persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics by time of last taken antibiotics and age
(Cont'd)

	年齡組別 Age group					
	≥ 65			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
最近一次使用抗生 素的時間 Time of last taken antibiotics						
最近一年 Within the last year	176.4	19.4	12.4	680.3	16.1	10.9
超過一年 Beyond a year	730.9	80.6	51.3	3 537.4	83.9	56.9
合計# Overall#	907.3	100.0 (21.5)	63.7	4 217.8	100.0 (100.0)	67.9

註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有65歲及以上的人士中，12.4%在最近一年曾經使用抗生素。

括號內的數字表示所有最近一次使用抗生素的15歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 65 and over, 12.4% had taken antibiotics within the last year.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over who had last taken antibiotics.

表 3.2a 按最近一次使用的抗生素是否由西醫處方劃分的曾經使用抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.2a Persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics by whether the last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners

最近一次使用的抗生素 是否由西醫處方 / 取得並非 由西醫處方的抗生素的途徑 Whether the last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners / <i>Source of the antibiotics not prescribed by Western medicine practitioners</i>	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
是 Yes	4 168.6	98.8	67.1
否 No	31.6	0.7	0.5
其中： Of which:			
藥店或藥房 [^] Medical store or pharmacy [^]	11.3	0.3	0.2
其他 ⁺ Others ⁺	‡	‡	‡
不記得 Could not remember	19.3	0.5	0.3
不記得 Could not remember	17.6	0.4	0.3
合計 Overall	4 217.8	100.0	67.9

註釋：
* 在個別組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在15歲及以上人士中，67.1%最近一次使用的抗生素是由西醫處方。
^ 撇除19 300名忘記取得抗生素的途徑的人士，92.8%人士最近一次使用而並非由西醫處方的抗生素是從藥店或藥房取得。
+ 包括由朋友或家人給予，或以往剩下的。
‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes：
* As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective group. For example, among all persons aged 15 and over, 67.1% whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners.
^ Excluding those 19 300 persons who could not remember the source of the antibiotics, 92.8% of persons whose last taken antibiotics were not prescribed by Western medicine practitioners obtained the antibiotics from medical stores or pharmacies.
+ Including those obtained from friend or family member or leftover from before.
‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 3.2b 按性別／年齡劃分的由西醫處方最近一次使用的抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.2b Persons aged 15 and over whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners by sex/age

性別／年齡組別 Sex/Age group	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
性別 Sex			
男性 Male	1 943.4	46.6	66.3
女性 Female	2 225.2	53.4	67.8
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 24	395.5	9.5	65.7
25 - 34	581.3	13.9	65.2
35 - 44	703.6	16.9	70.4
45 - 54	761.2	18.3	70.4
55 - 64	834.6	20.0	68.8
≥ 65	892.4	21.4	62.7
合計 Overall	4 168.6	100.0	67.1

註釋： * 在個別性別／年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15 - 24歲的人士中，65.7%最近一次使用的抗生素是由西醫處方。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex/age groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 24, 65.7% whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners.

表 3.3a 按醫院或診所類型及性別劃分的由西醫處方最近一次使用的抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.3a Persons aged 15 and over whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners, by type of hospital or clinic and sex

醫院或診所類型 Type of hospital or clinic	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*
私家診所 Private clinics	1 425.4	73.3	48.6	1 622.1	72.9	49.5	3 047.6	73.1	49.1
醫院管理局轄下診所 Clinics under the Hospital Authority	319.1	16.4	10.9	372.1	16.7	11.3	691.2	16.6	11.1
醫院管理局轄下醫院 Hospitals under the Hospital Authority	57.7	3.0	2.0	68.7	3.1	2.1	126.4	3.0	2.0
衛生署轄下診所 Clinics under the Department of Health	38.4	2.0	1.3	44.9	2.0	1.4	83.2	2.0	1.3
私家醫院 Private hospitals	20.0	1.0	0.7	21.2	1.0	0.6	41.2	1.0	0.7
其他診所 [@] Other clinics [@]	‡	‡	‡	3.3	0.2	0.1	5.3	0.1	0.1
不記得 Could not remember	80.9	4.2	2.8	92.8	4.2	2.8	173.7	4.2	2.8
合計 Overall	1 943.4	100.0	66.3	2 225.2	100.0	67.8	4 168.6	100.0	67.1

註釋： * 在個別性別組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15歲及以上的男性中，48.6%於私家診所取得最近一次使用的抗生素。

@ 包括資助機構或慈善團體轄下診所及其他沒有載列的診所類型。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex groups. For example, among all males aged 15 and over, 48.6% obtained the last taken antibiotics at private clinics.

@ Including clinics under subsidised organisations or charities and other type of clinics not listed.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 3.3b 按醫院或診所類型及年齡劃分的由西醫處方最近一次使用的抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.3b Persons aged 15 and over whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners, by type of hospital or clinic and age

醫院或診所類型 Type of hospital or clinic	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24			25 - 34			35 - 44		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
私家診所 Private clinics	322.1	81.5	53.5	472.3	81.3	53.0	577.0	82.0	57.7
醫院管理局轄下診所 Clinics under the Hospital Authority	51.3	13.0	8.5	62.4	10.7	7.0	75.7	10.8	7.6
醫院管理局轄下醫院 Hospitals under the Hospital Authority	3.8	1.0	0.6	8.7	1.5	1.0	11.6	1.6	1.2
衛生署轄下診所 Clinics under the Department of Health	4.6	1.2	0.8	6.2	1.1	0.7	7.6	1.1	0.8
私家醫院 Private hospitals	3.5	0.9	0.6	4.6	0.8	0.5	10.4	1.5	1.0
其他診所 [@] Other clinics [@]	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
不記得 Could not remember	9.8	2.5	1.6	26.0	4.5	2.9	20.5	2.9	2.1
合計 Overall	395.5	100.0	65.7	581.3	100.0	65.2	703.6	100.0	70.4

註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15 - 24歲的人士中，53.5%於私家診所取得最近一次使用的抗生素。

@ 包括資助機構或慈善團體轄下診所及其他沒有載列的診所類型。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 24, 53.5% obtained the last taken antibiotics at private clinics.

@ Including clinics under subsidised organisations or charities and other type of clinics not listed.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.3b 按醫院或診所類型及年齡劃分由西醫處方最近一次使用的抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.3b Persons aged 15 and over whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners, by type of hospital or clinic and age
(Cont'd)

醫院或診所類型 Type of hospital or clinic	年齡組別 Age group					
	45 - 54			55 - 64		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
私家診所 Private clinics	604.1	79.4	55.8	579.5	69.4	47.8
醫院管理局轄下診所 Clinics under the Hospital Authority	93.8	12.3	8.7	152.7	18.3	12.6
醫院管理局轄下醫院 Hospitals under the Hospital Authority	14.2	1.9	1.3	32.0	3.8	2.6
衛生署轄下診所 Clinics under the Department of Health	11.4	1.5	1.1	21.0	2.5	1.7
私家醫院 Private hospitals	7.1	0.9	0.7	7.9	0.9	0.7
其他診所 [@] Other clinics [@]	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
不記得 Could not remember	30.1	4.0	2.8	40.1	4.8	3.3
合計 Overall	761.2	100.0	70.4	834.6	100.0	68.8

註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有45 - 54歲的人士中，55.8%於私家診所取得最近一次使用的抗生素。

@ 包括資助機構或慈善團體轄下診所及其他沒有載列的診所類型。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 45 - 54, 55.8% obtained the last taken antibiotics at private clinics.

@ Including clinics under subsidised organisations or charities and other type of clinics not listed.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.3b 按醫院或診所類型及年齡劃分由西醫處方最近一次使用的抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.3b Persons aged 15 and over whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners, by type of hospital or clinic and age

醫院或診所類型 Type of hospital or clinic	年齡組別 Age group			合計 Overall		
	≥ 65					
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
私家診所 Private clinics	492.5	55.2	34.6	3 047.6	73.1	49.1
醫院管理局轄下診所 Clinics under the Hospital Authority	255.3	28.6	17.9	691.2	16.6	11.1
醫院管理局轄下醫院 Hospitals under the Hospital Authority	56.1	6.3	3.9	126.4	3.0	2.0
衛生署轄下診所 Clinics under the Department of Health	32.5	3.6	2.3	83.2	2.0	1.3
私家醫院 Private hospitals	7.8	0.9	0.5	41.2	1.0	0.7
其他診所 [@] Other clinics [@]	‡	‡	‡	5.3	0.1	0.1
不記得 Could not remember	47.2	5.3	3.3	173.7	4.2	2.8
合計 Overall	892.4	100.0	62.7	4 168.6	100.0	67.1

註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有65歲及以上的人士中，34.6%於私家診所取得最近一次使用的抗生素。

@ 包括資助機構或慈善團體轄下診所及其他沒有載列的診所類型。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 65 and over, 34.6% obtained the last taken antibiotics at private clinics.

@ Including clinics under subsidised organisations or charities and other type of clinics not listed.

‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 3.4a 按對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的方法的有效性的看法及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.4a Persons aged 15 and over by perceived usefulness of actions for facilitating patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course and sex

對方法的有效性的看法 Perceived usefulness of actions	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 %
西醫在處方抗生素時解釋 Western medicine practitioner gave advice when prescribing antibiotics						
非常有幫助/ 稍微有幫助 Very useful / Slightly useful	2 546.9	86.8	2 854.5	87.0	5 401.3	86.9
非常有幫助 Very useful	1 700.7	58.0	1 922.1	58.6	3 622.9	58.3
稍微有幫助 Slightly useful	846.1	28.9	932.3	28.4	1 778.5	28.6
沒有意見 No comment	362.1	12.3	399.5	12.2	761.6	12.3
非常沒有幫助/ 稍微沒有幫助 Very useless / Slightly useless	23.8	0.8	26.4	0.8	50.2	0.8
稍微沒有幫助 Slightly useless	22.7	0.8	23.4	0.7	46.1	0.7
非常沒有幫助 Very useless	‡	‡	2.9	0.1	4.0	0.1
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.4a 按對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的方法的有效性的看法及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.4a Persons aged 15 and over by perceived usefulness of actions for facilitating patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course and sex

對方法的有效性的看法 Perceived usefulness of actions	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 %
在醫院／診所領藥時由藥劑師解釋 Pharmacist gave advice when dispensing antibiotics in hospitals/clinics						
非常有幫助／ 稍微有幫助 Very useful / Slightly useful	2 331.6	79.5	2 640.3	80.5	4 971.9	80.0
<i>非常有幫助</i> <i>Very useful</i>	1 422.4	48.5	1 608.9	49.0	3 031.3	48.8
<i>稍微有幫助</i> <i>Slightly useful</i>	909.3	31.0	1 031.3	31.4	1 940.6	31.2
沒有意見 No comment	553.0	18.9	587.2	17.9	1 140.2	18.4
非常沒有幫助／ 稍微沒有幫助 Very useless / Slightly useless	48.2	1.6	52.9	1.6	101.1	1.6
<i>稍微沒有幫助</i> <i>Slightly useless</i>	46.0	1.6	49.1	1.5	95.1	1.5
<i>非常沒有幫助</i> <i>Very useless</i>	‡	‡	3.8	0.1	6.0	0.1
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 3.4b 按對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的方法的有效性的看法及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.4b Persons aged 15 and over by perceived usefulness of actions for facilitating patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course and age

對方法的有效性的看法 Perceived usefulness of actions	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
西醫在處方抗生素時解釋 Western medicine practitioner gave advice when prescribing antibiotics									
非常有幫助/ 稍微有幫助 Very useful / Slightly useful	528.4	87.7	783.7	87.9	888.0	88.8	953.8	88.1	
非常有幫助 Very useful	342.5	56.9	512.4	57.5	594.5	59.4	647.4	59.8	
稍微有幫助 Slightly useful	186.0	30.9	271.3	30.4	293.5	29.3	306.4	28.3	
沒有意見 No comment	67.6	11.2	101.4	11.4	104.3	10.4	115.3	10.7	
非常沒有幫助/ 稍微沒有幫助 Very useless / Slightly useless	6.2	1.0	6.7	0.7	7.8	0.8	12.9	1.2	
稍微沒有幫助 Slightly useless	6.2	1.0	6.4	0.7	7.2	0.7	11.2	1.0	
非常沒有幫助 Very useless	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.4b (續) 按對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的方法的有效性的看法及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by perceived usefulness of actions for facilitating patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course and age

	年齡組別 Age group					
	55 - 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 %
對方法的有效性的看法 Perceived usefulness of actions						
西醫在處方抗生素時解釋 Western medicine practitioner gave advice when prescribing antibiotics						
非常有幫助/ 稍微有幫助 Very useful / Slightly useful	1 048.4	86.4	1 199.0	84.2	5 401.3	86.9
非常有幫助 Very useful	695.9	57.4	830.2	58.3	3 622.9	58.3
稍微有幫助 Slightly useful	352.5	29.1	368.8	25.9	1 778.5	28.6
沒有意見 No comment	156.1	12.9	216.8	15.2	761.6	12.3
非常沒有幫助/ 稍微沒有幫助 Very useless / Slightly useless	8.5	0.7	8.2	0.6	50.2	0.8
稍微沒有幫助 Slightly useless	7.8	0.6	7.4	0.5	46.1	0.7
非常沒有幫助 Very useless	‡	‡	‡	‡	4.0	0.1
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.4b (續) 按對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的方法的有效性的看法及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by perceived usefulness of actions for facilitating patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course and age

對方法的有效性的看法 Perceived usefulness of actions	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
在醫院／診所領藥時由藥劑師解釋 Pharmacist gave advice when dispensing antibiotics in hospitals/clinics									
非常有幫助／稍微有幫助 Very useful / Slightly useful	483.3	80.3	712.8	79.9	812.7	81.3	869.4	80.3	
非常有幫助 <i>Very useful</i>	283.9	47.1	422.2	47.3	501.9	50.2	541.9	50.1	
稍微有幫助 <i>Slightly useful</i>	199.4	33.1	290.6	32.6	310.8	31.1	327.5	30.3	
沒有意見 No comment	108.7	18.0	165.0	18.5	168.6	16.9	190.0	17.6	
非常沒有幫助／稍微沒有幫助 Very useless / Slightly useless	10.2	1.7	14.0	1.6	18.8	1.9	22.7	2.1	
稍微沒有幫助 <i>Slightly useless</i>	10.0	1.7	13.4	1.5	18.5	1.8	20.2	1.9	
非常沒有幫助 <i>Very useless</i>	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	2.4	0.2	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.4b (續) 按對促使病人按指示使用抗生素並完成整個療程的方法的有效性的看法及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.4b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by perceived usefulness of actions for facilitating patients to take antibiotics according to the instructions and complete the full course and age

	年齡組別		Age group		合計	
	55 - 64		≥ 65		Overall	
對方法的有效性的看法	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比
Perceived usefulness of actions	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
在醫院／診所領藥時由藥劑師解釋						
Pharmacist gave advice when dispensing antibiotics in hospitals/clinics						
非常有幫助／稍微有幫助	968.4	79.8	1 125.3	79.0	4 971.9	80.0
Very useful / Slightly useful						
非常有幫助	579.8	47.8	701.6	49.3	3 031.3	48.8
Very useful						
稍微有幫助	388.5	32.0	423.7	29.8	1 940.6	31.2
Slightly useful						
沒有意見	226.1	18.6	281.8	19.8	1 140.2	18.4
No comment						
非常沒有幫助／稍微沒有幫助	18.5	1.5	16.9	1.2	101.1	1.6
Very useless / Slightly useless						
稍微沒有幫助	16.8	1.4	16.1	1.1	95.1	1.5
Slightly useless						
非常沒有幫助	‡	‡	‡	‡	6.0	0.1
Very useless						
總計	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
Total						

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 3.5 按性別／年齡劃分的在統計前12個月內曾因傷風或流行性感冒而向西醫求診的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.5 Persons aged 15 and over who had consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12 months before enumeration by sex/age

性別／年齡組別 Sex/Age group	人數 No. of persons (’000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
性別 Sex			
男性 Male	404.9	46.8	13.8
女性 Female	460.4	53.2	14.0
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 24	72.6	8.4	12.1
25 - 34	131.2	15.2	14.7
35 - 44	157.9	18.2	15.8
45 - 54	145.4	16.8	13.4
55 - 64	145.8	16.9	12.0
≥ 65	212.4	24.5	14.9
合計 Overall	865.3	100.0	13.9

註釋： * 在個別性別／年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15 - 24歲的人士中，12.1%在統計前12個月內曾因傷風或流行性感冒而向西醫求診。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex/age groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 24, 12.1% had consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12 months before enumeration.

表 3.6a 按就醫時有否要求處方抗生素及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾因傷風或流行性感冒而向西醫求診的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.6a Persons aged 15 and over who had consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12 months before enumeration by whether had requested antibiotics during the doctor consultation and sex

就醫時有否要求 處方抗生素 Whether had requested antibiotics during the doctor consultation	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數			人數			人數		
	No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	22.6	5.6	0.8	26.3	5.7	0.8	48.9	5.7	0.8
沒有 No	365.4	90.2	12.5	418.8	91.0	12.8	784.3	90.6	12.6
不記得 Could not remember	16.9	4.2	0.6	15.3	3.3	0.5	32.1	3.7	0.5
合計 Overall	404.9	100.0	13.8	460.4	100.0	14.0	865.3	100.0	13.9

註釋： * 在個別性別組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15歲及以下的男性中，0.8%在統計前12個月內因傷風或流行性感冒而向西醫求診並在就醫時要求處方抗生素。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex groups. For example, among all males aged 15 and over, 0.8% had consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12 months before enumeration and requested antibiotics during the doctor consultation.

表 3.6b 按年齡劃分的在統計前12個月內曾因傷風或流行性感冒而向西醫求診並在就醫時要求處方抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.6b Persons aged 15 and over who had consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12 months before enumeration and requested antibiotics during the doctor consultation by age

年齡組別 Age group	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	3.9	7.9	0.6
25 - 34	6.1	12.5	0.7
35 - 44	11.8	24.0	1.2
45 - 54	10.1	20.5	0.9
55 - 64	6.3	12.9	0.5
≥ 65	10.8	22.1	0.8
合計 Overall	48.9	100.0	0.8

註釋： * 在個別年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15 - 24歲的人士中，0.6%在統計前12個月內曾因傷風或流行性感冒而向西醫求診並在就醫時要求處方抗生素。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 24, 0.6% had consulted Western medicine practitioner(s) for cold or flu during the 12 months before enumeration and requested antibiotics during the doctor consultation.

表 3.7a 按會否接受西醫建議，先作觀察或視乎診斷測試結果再決定是否處方
 抗生素及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.7a Persons aged 15 and over by whether would accept the Western
 medicine practitioner's advice to observe or to wait for the diagnostic
 test result before deciding whether to prescribe antibiotics or not and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
會／接受 Whether would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice	2 822.0	96.2	3 149.6	96.0	5 971.6	96.1
Yes / Would accept						
不會／不接受 No / Would not accept	71.6	2.4	81.5	2.5	153.1	2.5
不知道 Did not know	39.2	1.3	49.3	1.5	88.4	1.4
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.7b 按會否接受西醫建議，先作觀察或視乎診斷測試結果再決定是否處方抗生素及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.7b Persons aged 15 and over by whether would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice to observe or to wait for the diagnostic test result before deciding whether to prescribe antibiotics or not and age

會否接受西醫建議 Whether would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
會／接受 Yes / Would accept	585.7	97.3	857.6	96.2	967.5	96.7	1 051.8	97.2
不會／不接受 No / Would not accept	12.2	2.0	26.7	3.0	23.1	2.3	21.9	2.0
不知道 Did not know	4.3	0.7	7.5	0.8	9.5	0.9	8.3	0.8
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

會否接受西醫建議 Whether would accept the Western medicine practitioner's advice	年齡組別 Age group						合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65					
	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 %
會／接受 Yes / Would accept	1 167.8	96.3	1 341.1	94.2	5 971.6	96.1		
不會／不接受 No / Would not accept	26.4	2.2	42.8	3.0	153.1	2.5		
不知道 Did not know	18.8	1.5	40.1	2.8	88.4	1.4		
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0		

表 3.8a 按會否選擇向較輕易處方抗生素的西醫求醫劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.8a Persons aged 15 and over by whether preferred consulting the Western medicine practitioner who would prescribe antibiotics more readily

會否選擇向較輕易處方抗生素的西醫求醫 Whether preferred consulting the Western medicine practitioner who would prescribe antibiotics more readily	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
會 Yes	162.5	2.6
不會 No	5 745.0	92.5
不知道／視乎情況而定 Did not know / Depending on the situation	305.6	4.9
總計 Total	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.8b 按性別／年齡劃分的會向較輕易處方抗生素的西醫求醫的 15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.8b Persons aged 15 and over who would consult the Western medicine practitioner who would prescribe antibiotics more readily by sex/age

性別／年齡組別 Sex/Age group	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
性別 Sex			
男性 Male	79.1	48.7	2.7
女性 Female	83.4	51.3	2.5
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 24	15.2	9.3	2.5
25 - 34	18.3	11.3	2.1
35 - 44	31.4	19.3	3.1
45 - 54	26.7	16.5	2.5
55 - 64	32.0	19.7	2.6
≥ 65	38.8	23.9	2.7
合計 Overall	162.5	100.0	2.6

註釋： * 在個別性別／年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15 - 24歲的人士中，2.5%會向較輕易處方抗生素的西醫求醫。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex/age groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 24, 2.5% would consult the Western medicine practitioner who would prescribe antibiotics more readily.

表 3.9a 按是否希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.9a Persons aged 15 and over by whether preferred the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription

是否希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素 Whether preferred the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
希望 Yes	3 755.8	60.4
不希望 No	1 127.3	18.1
沒有意見 No comment	1 330.0	21.4
總計 Total	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.9b 按性別／年齡劃分的希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.9b Persons aged 15 and over who preferred the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription by sex/age

性別／年齡組別 Sex/Age group	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
性別 Sex			
男性 Male	1 765.5	47.0	60.2
女性 Female	1 990.3	53.0	60.7
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 24	402.3	10.7	66.8
25 - 34	584.8	15.6	65.6
35 - 44	643.6	17.1	64.4
45 - 54	691.1	18.4	63.9
55 - 64	717.7	19.1	59.2
≥ 65	716.3	19.1	50.3
合計 Overall	3 755.8	100.0	60.4

註釋： * 在個別性別／年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15 - 24歲的人士中，66.8%希望與西醫一起商量是否處方抗生素。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex/age groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 24, 66.8% preferred the Western medicine practitioner to discuss and share decision making with them on antibiotics prescription.

表 3.10a 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.10a Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics and sex

認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	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 %
能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could be treated with antibiotics						
(a) 皮膚或傷口感染發炎 (a) Skin or wound infection						
可以 (正確) Yes (correct)	2 036.0	69.4	2 227.0	67.9	4 263.0	68.6
不可以 No	375.9	12.8	403.3	12.3	779.2	12.5
不知道 Did not know	520.8	17.8	650.1	19.8	1 170.9	18.8
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(b) 膀胱或泌尿道感染，即尿道炎 (b) Bladder infection or urinary tract infection (UTI)						
可以 (正確) Yes (correct)	1 786.7	60.9	1 994.3	60.8	3 781.0	60.9
不可以 No	397.7	13.6	417.0	12.7	814.7	13.1
不知道 Did not know	748.4	25.5	869.1	26.5	1 617.5	26.0
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.10a 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.10a Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics and sex
(Cont'd)

認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	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 %
不能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could not be treated with antibiotics						
(c) 頭痛 (c) Headaches						
可以 Yes	212.4	7.2	234.1	7.1	446.5	7.2
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	2 021.6	68.9	2 224.2	67.8	4 245.7	68.3
不知道 Did not know	698.7	23.8	822.1	25.1	1 520.8	24.5
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(d) 全身骨痛 (d) Body aches						
可以 Yes	301.0	10.3	332.3	10.1	633.3	10.2
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	1 930.2	65.8	2 124.8	64.8	4 055.0	65.3
不知道 Did not know	701.5	23.9	823.3	25.1	1 524.8	24.5
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.10a 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.10a Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics and sex
(Cont'd)

認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	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 %
不能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could not be treated with antibiotics						
(e) 腹瀉 (e) Diarrhoea						
可以 Yes	617.3	21.0	680.0	20.7	1 297.4	20.9
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	1 598.7	54.5	1 741.2	53.1	3 339.8	53.8
不知道 Did not know	716.8	24.4	859.1	26.2	1 575.9	25.4
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(f) 傷風感冒 (f) Cold and flu						
可以 Yes	1 112.0	37.9	1 241.5	37.8	2 353.5	37.9
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	1 207.3	41.2	1 297.3	39.5	2 504.6	40.3
不知道 Did not know	613.4	20.9	741.5	22.6	1 355.0	21.8
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.10a 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.10a Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics and sex
(Cont'd)

認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	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 %
不能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could not be treated with antibiotics						
(g) 發燒 (g) Fever						
可以 Yes	1 145.9	39.1	1 279.2	39.0	2 425.1	39.0
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	1 159.0	39.5	1 243.4	37.9	2 402.4	38.7
不知道 Did not know	627.9	21.4	757.7	23.1	1 385.6	22.3
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(h) 喉嚨痛 (h) Sore throat						
可以 Yes	1 380.8	47.1	1 537.7	46.9	2 918.5	47.0
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	956.8	32.6	1 021.4	31.1	1 978.2	31.8
不知道 Did not know	595.1	20.3	721.3	22.0	1 316.4	21.2
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.10b 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.10b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics and age

認為抗生素是否可以醫治 選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could be treated with antibiotics								
(a) 皮膚或傷口感染發炎 (a) Skin or wound infection								
可以 (正確) Yes (correct)	445.9	74.0	712.8	79.9	759.9	76.0	787.3	72.8
不可以 No	88.4	14.7	103.6	11.6	127.8	12.8	148.4	13.7
不知道 Did not know	67.9	11.3	75.5	8.5	112.4	11.2	146.3	13.5
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0
(b) 膀胱或泌尿道感染， 即尿道炎 (b) Bladder infection or urinary tract infection (UTI)								
可以 (正確) Yes (correct)	398.4	66.2	638.0	71.5	684.2	68.4	690.3	63.8
不可以 No	93.4	15.5	122.2	13.7	138.4	13.8	157.9	14.6
不知道 Did not know	110.5	18.3	131.7	14.8	177.5	17.7	233.8	21.6
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.10b 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.10b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions
(Cont'd) could be treated with antibiotics and age

認為抗生素是否可以醫治 選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could be treated with antibiotics						
(a) 皮膚或傷口感染發炎 (a) Skin or wound infection						
可以 (正確) Yes (correct)	826.1	68.1	730.9	51.3	4 263.0	68.6
不可以 No	159.7	13.2	151.3	10.6	779.2	12.5
不知道 Did not know	227.2	18.7	541.7	38.0	1 170.9	18.8
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(b) 膀胱或泌尿道感染， 即尿道炎 (b) Bladder infection or urinary tract infection (UTI)						
可以 (正確) Yes (correct)	726.6	59.9	643.5	45.2	3 781.0	60.9
不可以 No	162.9	13.4	139.9	9.8	814.7	13.1
不知道 Did not know	323.5	26.7	640.6	45.0	1 617.5	26.0
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.10b 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.10b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions
(Cont'd) could be treated with antibiotics and age

認為抗生素是否可以醫治 選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
不能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could not be treated with antibiotics									
(c) 頭痛 (c) Headaches									
可以 Yes	47.1	7.8	76.4	8.6	81.8	8.2	75.3	7.0	
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	449.0	74.6	689.8	77.3	764.7	76.5	803.1	74.2	
不知道 Did not know	106.1	17.6	125.7	14.1	153.6	15.4	203.5	18.8	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	
(d) 全身骨痛 (d) Body aches									
可以 Yes	64.6	10.7	104.0	11.7	112.6	11.3	119.0	11.0	
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	433.4	72.0	661.1	74.1	729.9	73.0	764.4	70.6	
不知道 Did not know	104.2	17.3	126.8	14.2	157.7	15.8	198.6	18.4	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.10b 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.10b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions
(Cont'd) could be treated with antibiotics and age

認為抗生素是否可以醫治 選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could not be treated with antibiotics						
(c) 頭痛 (c) Headaches						
可以 Yes	84.1	6.9	81.8	5.7	446.5	7.2
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	834.5	68.8	704.7	49.5	4 245.7	68.3
不知道 Did not know	294.4	24.3	637.5	44.8	1 520.8	24.5
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(d) 全身骨痛 (d) Body aches						
可以 Yes	122.5	10.1	110.6	7.8	633.3	10.2
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	791.8	65.3	674.5	47.4	4 055.0	65.3
不知道 Did not know	298.7	24.6	638.8	44.9	1 524.8	24.5
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.10b 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.10b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions
(Cont'd) could be treated with antibiotics and age

認為抗生素是否可以醫治 選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
不能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could not be treated with antibiotics									
(e) 腹瀉 (e) Diarrhoea									
可以 Yes	146.6	24.3	236.9	26.6	237.3	23.7	239.5	22.1	
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	346.7	57.6	524.1	58.8	595.1	59.5	630.1	58.2	
不知道 Did not know	109.0	18.1	130.8	14.7	167.7	16.8	212.4	19.6	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	
(f) 傷風感冒 (f) Cold and flu									
可以 Yes	252.4	41.9	407.7	45.7	437.7	43.8	432.8	40.0	
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	265.5	44.1	382.4	42.9	428.8	42.9	479.8	44.3	
不知道 Did not know	84.4	14.0	101.8	11.4	133.6	13.4	169.4	15.7	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.10b 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.10b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions
(Cont'd) could be treated with antibiotics and age

認為抗生素是否可以醫治 選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could not be treated with antibiotics						
(e) 腹瀉 (e) Diarrhoea						
可以 Yes	230.6	19.0	206.4	14.5	1 297.4	20.9
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	677.1	55.8	566.8	39.8	3 339.8	53.8
不知道 Did not know	305.3	25.2	650.7	45.7	1 575.9	25.4
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(f) 傷風感冒 (f) Cold and flu						
可以 Yes	434.3	35.8	388.6	27.3	2 353.5	37.9
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	505.9	41.7	442.4	31.1	2 504.6	40.3
不知道 Did not know	272.8	22.5	593.0	41.6	1 355.0	21.8
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.10b 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.10b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions
(Cont'd) could be treated with antibiotics and age

認為抗生素是否可以醫治 選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could not be treated with antibiotics								
(g) 發燒 (g) Fever								
可以 Yes	265.4	44.1	414.5	46.5	444.1	44.4	431.8	39.9
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	250.0	41.5	370.3	41.5	413.5	41.3	475.5	43.9
不知道 Did not know	86.9	14.4	107.1	12.0	142.5	14.3	174.7	16.1
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0
(h) 喉嚨痛 (h) Sore throat								
可以 Yes	305.4	50.7	491.6	55.1	529.5	52.9	558.2	51.6
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	219.0	36.4	309.1	34.7	343.8	34.4	358.7	33.2
不知道 Did not know	77.8	12.9	91.2	10.2	126.8	12.7	165.1	15.3
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.10b 按認為抗生素是否可以醫治選定疾病及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.10b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected health conditions
(Cont'd) could be treated with antibiotics and age

認為抗生素是否可以醫治 選定疾病 Whether thought the selected health conditions could be treated with antibiotics	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
不能以抗生素醫治的選定疾病 Selected health conditions which could not be treated with antibiotics						
(g) 發燒 (g) Fever						
可以 Yes	448.7	37.0	420.6	29.5	2 425.1	39.0
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	490.8	40.5	402.4	28.3	2 402.4	38.7
不知道 Did not know	273.5	22.5	600.9	42.2	1 385.6	22.3
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(h) 喉嚨痛 (h) Sore throat						
可以 Yes	556.9	45.9	477.0	33.5	2 918.5	47.0
不可以 (正確) No (correct)	399.1	32.9	348.5	24.5	1 978.2	31.8
不知道 Did not know	257.0	21.2	598.5	42.0	1 316.4	21.2
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.11a 按有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語[@]及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.11a Persons aged 15 and over by whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance[@] and sex

有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語 [@] Whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance [@]	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 %
(a) 超級細菌 (a) Superbugs						
有 Yes	1 965.2	67.0	2 105.6	64.2	4 070.8	65.5
沒有 No	928.6	31.7	1 120.6	34.2	2 049.2	33.0
不記得 Could not remember	39.0	1.3	54.1	1.6	93.1	1.5
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(b) 抗生素耐藥性 (b) Antibiotic resistance						
有 Yes	1 711.2	58.3	1 811.4	55.2	3 522.6	56.7
沒有 No	1 173.9	40.0	1 395.8	42.6	2 569.7	41.4
不記得 Could not remember	47.7	1.6	73.2	2.2	120.8	1.9
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： @ 根據受訪者的受訪語言（中文或英文）發問。

Note : @ Asked according to the language used by the respondents (i.e. Chinese or English).

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.11a 按有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語[@]及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)
Table 3.11a Persons aged 15 and over by whether had heard of the selected terms (Cont'd) related to antimicrobial resistance[@] and sex

有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語 [@] Whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance [@]	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 %
(c) 抗藥性細菌 (c) Antibiotic-resistant bacteria						
有 Yes	1 389.1	47.4	1 465.6	44.7	2 854.6	45.9
沒有 No	1 474.9	50.3	1 725.3	52.6	3 200.2	51.5
不記得 Could not remember	68.8	2.3	89.5	2.7	158.3	2.5
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(d) 抗菌素耐藥性 (d) Antimicrobial resistance						
有 Yes	1 098.1	37.4	1 130.0	34.4	2 228.1	35.9
沒有 No	1 776.5	60.6	2 071.3	63.1	3 847.8	61.9
不記得 Could not remember	58.1	2.0	79.1	2.4	137.3	2.2
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： @ 根據受訪者的受訪語言（中文或英文）發問。

Note: @ Asked according to the language used by the respondents (i.e. Chinese or English).

表 3.11b 按有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語[@]及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.11b Persons aged 15 and over by whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance[@] and age

有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語 [@] Whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance [@]	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
(a) 超級細菌 (a) Superbugs								
有 Yes	453.4	75.3	679.7	76.2	742.5	74.2	765.1	70.7
沒有 No	141.5	23.5	206.6	23.2	249.1	24.9	309.4	28.6
不記得 Could not remember	7.3	1.2	5.5	0.6	8.5	0.8	7.5	0.7
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0
(b) 抗生素耐藥性 (b) Antibiotic resistance								
有 Yes	398.3	66.1	611.7	68.6	670.0	67.0	663.0	61.3
沒有 No	196.8	32.7	272.4	30.5	318.9	31.9	405.5	37.5
不記得 Could not remember	7.2	1.2	7.7	0.9	11.2	1.1	13.5	1.2
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

註釋： @ 根據受訪者的受訪語言（中文或英文）發問。

Note: @ Asked according to the language used by the respondents (i.e. Chinese or English).

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.11b 按有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語[@]及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.11b Persons aged 15 and over by whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance[@] and age

有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語 [@] Whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance [@]	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
(a) 超級細菌 (a) Superbugs						
有 Yes	790.7	65.2	639.4	44.9	4 070.8	65.5
沒有 No	406.4	33.5	736.3	51.7	2 049.2	33.0
不記得 Could not remember	15.9	1.3	48.3	3.4	93.1	1.5
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(b) 抗生素耐藥性 (b) Antibiotic resistance						
有 Yes	669.2	55.2	510.4	35.8	3 522.6	56.7
沒有 No	527.0	43.4	849.1	59.6	2 569.7	41.4
不記得 Could not remember	16.7	1.4	64.5	4.5	120.8	1.9
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： @ 根據受訪者的受訪語言（中文或英文）發問。

Note: @ Asked according to the language used by the respondents (i.e. Chinese or English).

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.11b 按有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語[@]及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.11b Persons aged 15 and over by whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance[@] and age
(Cont'd)

有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語 [@] Whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance [@]	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
(c) 抗藥性細菌 (c) Antibiotic-resistant bacteria								
有 Yes	310.5	51.6	502.1	56.3	550.8	55.1	545.7	50.4
沒有 No	281.0	46.7	376.4	42.2	433.7	43.4	518.4	47.9
不記得 Could not remember	10.7	1.8	13.3	1.5	15.6	1.6	17.8	1.6
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0
(d) 抗菌素耐藥性 (d) Antimicrobial resistance								
有 Yes	250.9	41.7	400.6	44.9	414.4	41.4	421.9	39.0
沒有 No	341.1	56.6	480.8	53.9	571.6	57.2	643.7	59.5
不記得 Could not remember	10.2	1.7	10.4	1.2	14.1	1.4	16.4	1.5
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

註釋： @ 根據受訪者的受訪語言（中文或英文）發問。

Note : @ Asked according to the language used by the respondents (i.e. Chinese or English).

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.11b 按有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語[@]及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.11b Persons aged 15 and over by whether had heard of the selected terms (Cont'd) related to antimicrobial resistance[@] and age

有否聽過有關抗菌素耐藥性的選定術語 [@] Whether had heard of the selected terms related to antimicrobial resistance [@]	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
(c) 抗藥性細菌 (c) Antibiotic-resistant bacteria						
有 Yes	552.0	45.5	393.5	27.6	2 854.6	45.9
沒有 No	634.2	52.3	956.5	67.2	3 200.2	51.5
不記得 Could not remember	26.8	2.2	74.0	5.2	158.3	2.5
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(d) 抗菌素耐藥性 (d) Antimicrobial resistance						
有 Yes	417.3	34.4	322.9	22.7	2 228.1	35.9
沒有 No	774.5	63.8	1 036.1	72.8	3 847.8	61.9
不記得 Could not remember	21.2	1.8	65.0	4.6	137.3	2.2
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： @ 根據受訪者的受訪語言（中文或英文）發問。

Note : @ Asked according to the language used by the respondents (i.e. Chinese or English).

表 3.12a 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.12a Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and sex

認為選定陳述句子是否正確 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	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 %
(a) 只要是醫治相同的疾病， 使用朋友或家人給予的 抗生素是沒有問題的 (a) It is okay to use antibiotics that were given by a friend or family member, as long as they were used to treat the same illness						
對 True	99.2	3.4	94.6	2.9	193.7	3.1
不對（正確） False (correct)	2 715.7	92.6	3 022.0	92.1	5 737.8	92.3
不知道 Did not know	117.9	4.0	163.8	5.0	281.6	4.5
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.12a 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.12a Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and sex
(Cont'd)

認為選定陳述句子是否正確 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	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 %
(b) 如果你患病，之前曾患過類似的疾病並在使用抗生素後痊癒，今次可以購買相同的抗生素，或要求西醫處方相同的抗生素						
(b) It is okay to buy the same antibiotics, or request them from a Western medicine practitioner, if you are sick and they helped you get better when you had similar illness before						
對 True	153.0	5.2	162.4	4.9	315.3	5.1
不對 (正確) False (correct)	2 646.8	90.3	2 927.5	89.2	5 574.3	89.7
不知道 Did not know	133.0	4.5	190.5	5.8	323.5	5.2
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.12b 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.12b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age

認為選定陳述句子是否正確 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(a) 只要是醫治相同的疾病， 使用朋友或家人給予的 抗生素是沒有問題的 (a) It is okay to use antibiotics that were given by a friend or family member, as long as they were used to treat the same illness									
對 True	14.1	2.3	27.0	3.0	32.0	3.2	31.3	2.9	
不對（正確） False (correct)	578.1	96.0	847.0	95.0	950.6	95.0	1 018.6	94.1	
不知道 Did not know	10.0	1.7	17.9	2.0	17.6	1.8	32.1	3.0	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.12b 按認為各陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.12b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age
(Cont'd)

	年齡組別 Age group					
	55 - 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 %
認為選定陳述句子是否正確 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false						
(a) 只要是醫治相同的疾病， 使用朋友或家人給予的 抗生素是沒有問題的 (a) It is okay to use antibiotics that were given by a friend or family member, as long as they were used to treat the same illness						
對 True	41.6	3.4	47.7	3.4	193.7	3.1
不對 (正確) False (correct)	1 117.0	92.1	1 226.5	86.1	5 737.8	92.3
不知道 Did not know	54.4	4.5	149.7	10.5	281.6	4.5
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.12b 按認為各陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.12b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age
(Cont'd)

	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
認為選定陳述句子是否正確 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false								
(b) 如果你患病，之前曾患 過類似的疾病並在使用 抗生素後痊癒，今次 可以購買相同的抗生 素，或要求西醫處方 相同的抗生素								
(b) It is okay to buy the same antibiotics, or request them from a Western medicine practitioner, if you are sick and they helped you get better when you had similar illness before								
對 True	32.3	5.4	34.1	3.8	45.8	4.6	58.6	5.4
不對 (正確) False (correct)	559.3	92.9	837.4	93.9	934.3	93.4	985.3	91.1
不知道 Did not know	10.6	1.8	20.3	2.3	20.0	2.0	38.1	3.5
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.12b 按認為各陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.12b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age
(Cont'd)

	年齡組別 Age group					
	55 - 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 %
認為選定陳述句子是否正確 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false						
(b) 如果你患病，之前曾患 過類似的疾病並在使用 抗生素後痊癒，今次 可以購買相同的抗生 素，或要求西醫處方 相同的抗生素						
(b) It is okay to buy the same antibiotics, or request them from a Western medicine practitioner, if you are sick and they helped you get better when you had similar illness before						
對 True	67.0	5.5	77.5	5.4	315.3	5.1
不對（正確） False (correct)	1 086.0	89.5	1 172.0	82.3	5 574.3	89.7
不知道 Did not know	59.9	4.9	174.4	12.3	323.5	5.2
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.13a 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.13a Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and sex

認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	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 %
(a) 很多感染對抗生素治療 越來越有抗藥性 (a) Many infections are becoming increasingly resistant to treatment by antibiotics						
對 (正確) True (correct)	2 219.2	75.7	2 369.8	72.2	4 588.9	73.9
不對 False	180.0	6.1	211.5	6.4	391.4	6.3
不知道 Did not know	533.6	18.2	699.1	21.3	1 232.8	19.8
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(b) 如果細菌產生抗藥性，便 很困難、甚至沒有可能 用抗生素醫治細菌感染 (b) If bacteria are resistant to antibiotics, it can be very difficult or impossible to treat the infections they caused						
對 (正確) True (correct)	1 933.9	65.9	2 080.7	63.4	4 014.6	64.6
不對 False	404.4	13.8	430.4	13.1	834.8	13.4
不知道 Did not know	594.5	20.3	769.3	23.5	1 363.8	21.9
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.13a 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.13a Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and sex
(Cont'd)

	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 %
認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false						
(c) 抗生素耐藥感染會增加 醫療（例如：外科手術、 器官移植和癌症治療等） 的風險						
(c) Antibiotic-resistant infections can make medical procedures like surgery, organ transplants and cancer treatment much more dangerous						
對（正確） True (correct)	1 452.8	49.5	1 551.0	47.3	3 003.8	48.3
不對 False	674.9	23.0	699.4	21.3	1 374.3	22.1
不知道 Did not know	805.1	27.5	1 029.9	31.4	1 835.0	29.5
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(d) 對抗生素具有抗藥性的細 菌會在人與人之間傳播						
(d) Bacteria which are resistant to antibiotics can be spread from person to person						
對（正確） True (correct)	1 133.4	38.6	1 176.3	35.9	2 309.7	37.2
不對 False	902.3	30.8	961.7	29.3	1 864.0	30.0
不知道 Did not know	897.1	30.6	1 142.3	34.8	2 039.4	32.8
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)

(To be cont'd)

表 3.13a 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.13a Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and sex
(Cont'd)

認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	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 %
(e) 抗生素耐藥性在其他地方 是一個問題，但在 香港並不是問題 (e) Antibiotic resistance is an issue in other places but not in Hong Kong						
對 True	409.3	14.0	459.9	14.0	869.2	14.0
不對 (正確) False (correct)	1 829.8	62.4	1 932.2	58.9	3 762.0	60.5
不知道 Did not know	693.6	23.7	888.3	27.1	1 581.9	25.5
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(f) 抗生素即是消炎藥 (f) Antibiotics are anti- inflammatory drugs						
對 True	693.4	23.6	777.5	23.7	1 471.0	23.7
不對 (正確) False (correct)	1 704.7	58.1	1 845.1	56.2	3 549.8	57.1
不知道 Did not know	534.6	18.2	657.7	20.1	1 192.4	19.2
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.13a 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.13a Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and sex
(Cont'd)

	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 %
認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false						
(g) 抗生素耐藥性這個問題 只會影響經常使用 抗生素的人						
(g) Antibiotic resistance is only a problem for people who take antibiotics regularly						
對 True	1 109.8	37.8	1 184.3	36.1	2 294.2	36.9
不對 (正確) False (correct)	1 065.7	36.3	1 123.7	34.3	2 189.3	35.2
不知道 Did not know	757.2	25.8	972.3	29.6	1 729.6	27.8
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.13b 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.13b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age

認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(a) 很多感染對抗生素治療 越來越有抗藥性 (a) Many infections are becoming increasingly resistant to treatment by antibiotics									
對 (正確) True (correct)	491.5	81.6	756.7	84.8	823.8	82.4	858.6	79.4	
不對 False	41.3	6.9	57.0	6.4	57.2	5.7	70.3	6.5	
不知道 Did not know	69.5	11.5	78.2	8.8	119.1	11.9	153.1	14.1	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	
(b) 如果細菌產生抗藥性，便 很困難、甚至沒有可能 用抗生素醫治細菌感染 (b) If bacteria are resistant to antibiotics, it can be very difficult or impossible to treat the infections they caused									
對 (正確) True (correct)	435.9	72.4	669.0	75.0	710.5	71.0	756.0	69.9	
不對 False	80.9	13.4	129.8	14.6	156.6	15.7	152.0	14.1	
不知道 Did not know	85.4	14.2	93.1	10.4	133.0	13.3	174.0	16.1	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.13b 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.13b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age
(Cont'd)

認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
(a) 很多感染對抗生素治療 越來越有抗藥性 (a) Many infections are becoming increasingly resistant to treatment by antibiotics						
對 (正確) True (correct)	903.6	74.5	754.8	53.0	4 588.9	73.9
不對 False	80.7	6.7	84.9	6.0	391.4	6.3
不知道 Did not know	228.7	18.9	584.3	41.0	1 232.8	19.8
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(b) 如果細菌產生抗藥性，便 很困難、甚至沒有可能 用抗生素醫治細菌感染 (b) If bacteria are resistant to antibiotics, it can be very difficult or impossible to treat the infections they caused						
對 (正確) True (correct)	792.2	65.3	651.0	45.7	4 014.6	64.6
不對 False	169.4	14.0	146.0	10.3	834.8	13.4
不知道 Did not know	251.4	20.7	626.9	44.0	1 363.8	21.9
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.13b 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.13b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age
(Cont'd)

認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(c) 抗生素耐藥感染會增加 醫療（例如：外科手術、 器官移植和癌症治療等） 的風險 (c) Antibiotic-resistant infections can make medical procedures like surgery, organ transplants and cancer treatment much more dangerous									
對（正確） True (correct)	324.8	53.9	511.7	57.4	558.7	55.9	570.9	52.8	
不對 False	151.8	25.2	230.9	25.9	242.8	24.3	256.8	23.7	
不知道 Did not know	125.6	20.9	149.2	16.7	198.6	19.9	254.3	23.5	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	
(d) 對抗生素具有抗藥性的細 菌會在人與人之間傳播 (d) Bacteria which are resistant to antibiotics can be spread from person to person									
對（正確） True (correct)	248.4	41.2	399.3	44.8	435.5	43.5	440.2	40.7	
不對 False	215.2	35.7	306.4	34.4	324.7	32.5	347.8	32.1	
不知道 Did not know	138.6	23.0	186.2	20.9	239.9	24.0	294.0	27.2	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.13b 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.13b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age
(Cont'd)

	年齡組別					
	Age group				合計	
	55 - 64		≥ 65		Overall	
	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比
認為選定陳述句子正確與否	No. of	%	No. of	%	No. of	%
Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	persons	%	persons	%	persons	%
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
(c) 抗生素耐藥感染會增加醫療（例如：外科手術、器官移植和癌症治療等）的風險						
(c) Antibiotic-resistant infections can make medical procedures like surgery, organ transplants and cancer treatment much more dangerous						
對（正確）	575.3	47.4	462.5	32.5	3 003.8	48.3
True (correct)						
不對	277.3	22.9	214.7	15.1	1 374.3	22.1
False						
不知道	360.4	29.7	746.8	52.4	1 835.0	29.5
Did not know						
總計	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
Total						
(d) 對抗生素具有抗藥性的細菌會在人與人之間傳播						
(d) Bacteria which are resistant to antibiotics can be spread from person to person						
對（正確）	443.1	36.5	343.3	24.1	2 309.7	37.2
True (correct)						
不對	376.1	31.0	293.8	20.6	1 864.0	30.0
False						
不知道	393.8	32.5	786.9	55.3	2 039.4	32.8
Did not know						
總計	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
Total						

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.13b 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.13b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age
(Cont'd)

認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(e) 抗生素耐藥性在其他地方 是一個問題，但在 香港並不是問題 (e) Antibiotic resistance is an issue in other places but not in Hong Kong									
對 True	88.2	14.6	134.6	15.1	148.3	14.8	158.2	14.6	
不對 (正確) False (correct)	415.1	68.9	640.4	71.8	685.4	68.5	717.9	66.4	
不知道 Did not know	99.0	16.4	116.8	13.1	166.4	16.6	205.8	19.0	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	
(f) 抗生素即是消炎藥 (f) Antibiotics are anti- inflammatory drugs									
對 True	122.7	20.4	173.0	19.4	220.6	22.1	263.9	24.4	
不對 (正確) False (correct)	399.9	66.4	631.7	70.8	658.4	65.8	658.5	60.9	
不知道 Did not know	79.6	13.2	87.2	9.8	121.1	12.1	159.6	14.7	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.13b 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.13b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age
(Cont'd)

	年齡組別 Age group					
	55 - 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 %
認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false						
(e) 抗生素耐藥性在其他地方 是一個問題，但在 香港並不是問題 (e) Antibiotic resistance is an issue in other places but not in Hong Kong						
對 True	175.2	14.4	164.8	11.6	869.2	14.0
不對 (正確) False (correct)	735.3	60.6	567.9	39.9	3 762.0	60.5
不知道 Did not know	302.5	24.9	691.3	48.5	1 581.9	25.5
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(f) 抗生素即是消炎藥 (f) Antibiotics are anti- inflammatory drugs						
對 True	335.3	27.6	355.5	25.0	1 471.0	23.7
不對 (正確) False (correct)	657.8	54.2	543.5	38.2	3 549.8	57.1
不知道 Did not know	219.9	18.1	525.0	36.9	1 192.4	19.2
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.13b 按認為選定陳述句子是否正確及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.13b Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought the selected statements as true or false and age
(Cont'd)

認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(g) 抗生素耐藥性這個問題 只會影響經常使用 抗生素的人 (g) Antibiotic resistance is only a problem for people who take antibiotics regularly									
對 True	231.0	38.4	373.7	41.9	413.9	41.4	425.2	39.3	
不對 (正確) False (correct)	256.0	42.5	376.8	42.2	394.7	39.5	422.6	39.1	
不知道 Did not know	115.1	19.1	141.4	15.9	191.5	19.1	234.2	21.6	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

認為選定陳述句子正確與否 Whether thought the selected statements as true or false	年齡組別 Age group						合計 Overall		
	55 - 64		≥ 65						
	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 %	
(g) 抗生素耐藥性這個問題 只會影響經常使用 抗生素的人 (g) Antibiotic resistance is only a problem for people who take antibiotics regularly									
對 True			460.9	38.0	389.5	27.4	2 294.2	36.9	
不對 (正確) False (correct)			427.9	35.3	311.4	21.9	2 189.3	35.2	
不知道 Did not know			324.2	26.7	723.1	50.8	1 729.6	27.8	
總計 Total			1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0	

表 3.14a 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.14a Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and sex

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	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 %
(a) 不應該保留抗生素， 並在下次患病時使用 (a) People should not keep antibiotics and use them later for other illnesses						
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / Slightly agree	2 666.1	90.9	2 962.6	90.3	5 628.7	90.6
沒有意見 No comment	206.3	7.0	252.2	7.7	458.5	7.4
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	60.4	2.1	65.6	2.0	126.0	2.0
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(b) 生或未煮熟的食物較煮熟 的食物，更容易受耐 藥性細菌污染 (b) Raw or undercooked food is more easily to be contaminated by drug- resistant bacteria than thoroughly cooked food						
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / Slightly agree	2 327.4	79.4	2 576.7	78.5	4 904.1	78.9
沒有意見 No comment	537.9	18.3	627.6	19.1	1 165.5	18.8
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	67.5	2.3	76.0	2.3	143.5	2.3
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.14a 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.14a Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and
(Cont'd) sex

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	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 %
(c) 高危人士 (包括孕婦、 嬰幼兒、長者及免疫力 較低人士) 如避免吃生 或未煮熟的食物，可以 減低他們從食物感染耐 藥性細菌的風險						
(c) If high-risk individuals (including pregnant women, young children, elderly and people with weakened immune systems) avoid consuming raw or undercooked food, their risk of being infected by drug-resistant bacteria from food will be reduced						
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / Slightly agree	2 309.3	78.7	2 546.8	77.6	4 856.1	78.2
沒有意見 No comment	569.4	19.4	674.1	20.6	1 243.5	20.0
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	54.1	1.8	59.5	1.8	113.6	1.8
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.14a 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.14a Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and
(Cont'd) sex

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	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 %
(d) 正服用藥物如抗生素、胃藥人士如避免吃生或未煮熟的食物，可以減低他們從食物感染耐藥性細菌的風險 (d) If people taking medicines such as antibiotics and stomach medicines avoid consuming raw or undercooked food, their risk of being infected by drug-resistant bacteria from food will be reduced						
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / Slightly agree	2 302.5	78.5	2 534.5	77.3	4 837.0	77.9
沒有意見 No comment	578.2	19.7	687.8	21.0	1 266.0	20.4
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	52.1	1.8	58.1	1.8	110.2	1.8
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.14a 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.14a Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and
(Cont'd) sex

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	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 %
(e) 對於阻止抗生素耐藥性， 我可以做的事情並不多 (e) There is not much I can do to stop antibiotic resistance						
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / Slightly agree	1 804.4	61.5	1 988.3	60.6	3 792.6	61.0
沒有意見 No comment	774.0	26.4	899.5	27.4	1 673.5	26.9
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	354.5	12.1	392.6	12.0	747.0	12.0
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.14b 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.14b Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and age

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(a) 不應該保留抗生素， 並在下次患病時使用 (a) People should not keep antibiotics and use them later for other illnesses									
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / slightly agree	560.2	93.0	842.5	94.5	932.5	93.2	1 006.7	93.0	
沒有意見 No comment	28.6	4.8	36.0	4.0	48.2	4.8	55.3	5.1	
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	13.4	2.2	13.3	1.5	19.4	1.9	20.0	1.8	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	
(b) 生或未煮熟的食物較煮熟 的食物，更容易受耐藥性 細菌污染 (b) Raw or undercooked food is more easily to be contaminated by drug- resistant bacteria than thoroughly cooked food									
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / slightly agree	492.4	81.8	742.6	83.3	824.0	82.4	878.4	81.2	
沒有意見 No comment	97.8	16.2	118.2	13.3	148.0	14.8	178.5	16.5	
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	12.0	2.0	31.0	3.5	28.2	2.8	25.1	2.3	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.14b 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.14b Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and
(Cont'd) age

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	年齡組別 Age group					
	55 - 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 %
(a) 不應該保留抗生素， 並在下次患病時使用 (a) People should not keep antibiotics and use them later for other illnesses						
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / slightly agree	1 110.7	91.6	1 176.1	82.6	5 628.7	90.6
沒有意見 No comment	76.9	6.3	213.5	15.0	458.5	7.4
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	25.5	2.1	34.3	2.4	126.0	2.0
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0
(b) 生或未煮熟的食物較煮熟 的食物，更容易受耐藥性 細菌污染 (b) Raw or undercooked food is more easily to be contaminated by drug- resistant bacteria than thoroughly cooked food						
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / slightly agree	969.1	79.9	997.5	70.1	4 904.1	78.9
沒有意見 No comment	216.3	17.8	406.7	28.6	1 165.5	18.8
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	27.5	2.3	19.7	1.4	143.5	2.3
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)

(To be cont'd)

表 3.14b 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.14b Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and age
(Cont'd)

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
(c) 高危人士 (包括孕婦、 嬰幼兒、長者及免疫力較 低人士) 如避免吃生或未 煮熟的食物，可以減低 他們從食物感染耐藥性 細菌的風險								
(c) If high-risk individuals (including pregnant women, young children, elderly and people with weakened immune systems) avoid consuming raw or undercooked food, their risk of being infected by drug-resistant bacteria from food will be reduced								
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / slightly agree	494.6	82.1	750.4	84.1	833.7	83.4	874.0	80.8
沒有意見 No comment	94.9	15.8	120.3	13.5	148.5	14.8	187.4	17.3
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	12.7	2.1	21.2	2.4	17.9	1.8	20.5	1.9
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.14b 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.14b Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and age
(Cont'd)

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	年齡組別 Age group					
	55 - 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 %
(c) 高危人士 (包括孕婦、 嬰幼兒、長者及免疫力較 低人士) 如避免吃生或未 煮熟的食物，可以減低 他們從食物感染耐藥性 細菌的風險						
(c) If high-risk individuals (including pregnant women, young children, elderly and people with weakened immune systems) avoid consuming raw or undercooked food, their risk of being infected by drug-resistant bacteria from food will be reduced						
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / slightly agree	958.8	79.0	944.5	66.3	4 856.1	78.2
沒有意見 No comment	231.8	19.1	460.6	32.3	1 243.5	20.0
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	22.4	1.8	18.9	1.3	113.6	1.8
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.14b 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.14b Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and age
(Cont'd)

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(d) 正服用藥物如抗生素、胃藥人士如避免吃生或未煮熟的食物，可以減低他們從食物感染耐藥性細菌的風險									
(d) If people taking medicines such as antibiotics and stomach medicines avoid consuming raw or undercooked food, their risk of being infected by drug-resistant bacteria from food will be reduced									
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / slightly agree	493.1	81.9	753.2	84.5	831.4	83.1	860.4	79.5	
沒有意見 No comment	97.7	16.2	116.7	13.1	150.3	15.0	200.1	18.5	
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	11.5	1.9	22.0	2.5	18.4	1.8	21.5	2.0	
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0	

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.14b 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目 (續)
Table 3.14b Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and (Cont'd) age

	年齡組別					
	55 - 64		≥ 65		合計	
	人數	百分比	人數	百分比	人數	百分比
對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	No. of persons (’000)	%	No. of persons (’000)	%	No. of persons (’000)	%
(d) 正服用藥物如抗生素、 胃藥人士如避免吃生或未 煮熟的食物，可以減低 他們從食物感染耐藥性 細菌的風險						
(d) If people taking medicines such as antibiotics and stomach medicines avoid consuming raw or undercooked food, their risk of being infected by drug-resistant bacteria from food will be reduced						
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / slightly agree	956.3	78.8	942.5	66.2	4 837.0	77.9
沒有意見 No comment	236.8	19.5	464.5	32.6	1 266.0	20.4
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	19.8	1.6	17.0	1.2	110.2	1.8
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.14b 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.14b Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and age
(Cont'd)

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
(e) 對於阻止抗生素耐藥性， 我可以做的事情並不多 (e) There is not much I can do to stop antibiotic resistance								
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / slightly agree	357.4	59.3	532.9	59.8	604.6	60.5	676.3	62.5
沒有意見 No comment	149.5	24.8	203.8	22.9	231.5	23.1	260.5	24.1
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	95.4	15.8	155.1	17.4	164.0	16.4	145.2	13.4
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.14b 按對選定陳述句子的同意程度及年齡劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.14b Persons aged 15 and over by level of agreement of the selected statements and age
(Cont'd)

對選定陳述句子的同意程度 Level of agreement of the selected statements	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
(e) 對於阻止抗生素耐藥性， 我可以做的事情並不多 (e) There is not much I can do to stop antibiotic resistance						
非常同意／稍微同意 Strongly agree / slightly agree	790.4	65.2	831.1	58.4	3 792.6	61.0
沒有意見 No comment	304.0	25.1	524.2	36.8	1 673.5	26.9
非常不同意／稍微不同意 Strongly disagree / Slightly disagree	118.7	9.8	68.7	4.8	747.0	12.0
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.15a 按有否於日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥期間曾經見過藥袋上注意個人衛生的指示的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.15a Persons aged 15 and over by whether had ever seen the instructions for personal hygiene listed on the medicine bag in daily life (excluding work) when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines

有否於日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥期間曾經見過藥袋上注意個人衛生的指示

Whether had ever seen the instructions for personal hygiene listed on the medicine bag in daily life (excluding work) when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	867.5	14.0
沒有 No	5 228.3	84.1
不記得 Could not remember	117.4	1.9
總計 Total	6 213.1	100.0

表 3.15b 按性別／年齡劃分的於日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥期間曾經見過藥袋上注意個人衛生的指示的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.15b Persons aged 15 and over who had seen the instructions for personal hygiene listed on the medicine bag in daily life (excluding work) when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines by sex/age

性別／年齡組別 Sex/Age group	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
性別 Sex			
男性 Male	398.4	45.9	13.6
女性 Female	469.1	54.1	14.3
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 24	80.0	9.2	13.3
25 - 34	130.5	15.0	14.6
35 - 44	155.2	17.9	15.5
45 - 54	147.8	17.0	13.7
55 - 64	169.0	19.5	13.9
≥ 65	185.0	21.3	13.0
合計 Overall	867.5	100.0	14.0

註釋： * 在個別性別／年齡組別中佔所有15歲及以上人士的百分比。例如，在所有15 - 24歲的人士中，13.3%於日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥期間曾經見過藥袋上注意個人衛生的指示。

Note : * As a percentage of all persons aged 15 and over in the respective sex/age groups. For example, among all persons aged 15 - 24, 13.3% had seen the instructions for personal hygiene listed on the medicine bags in daily life (excluding work) when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines.

表 3.16a 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16a Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	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 %
(a) 時刻保持手部衛生 (a) Practise frequent hand hygiene						
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	91.6	3.1	106.7	3.3	198.3	3.2
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	2 502.1	85.3	2 851.2	86.9	5 353.3	86.2
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	6.6	0.2	3.5	0.1	10.1	0.2
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	208.8	7.1	215.0	6.6	423.8	6.8

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16a 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.16a Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex
(Cont'd)

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	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 %
摘要： Summary:						
經常 Always	2 593.7	88.4	2 957.9	90.2	5 551.6	89.4
間中 Seldom	215.4	7.3	218.5	6.7	433.9	7.0
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	98.2	3.3	110.2	3.4	208.4	3.4
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	2 710.9	92.4	3 066.2	93.5	5 777.1	93.0
沒有 Never	118.3	4.0	98.0	3.0	216.3	3.5
不記得 Could not remember	5.4	0.2	6.0	0.2	11.3	0.2
總計 Total	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16a (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16a Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	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 %
(b) 食水和食物必須徹底煮沸及煮熟 (b) Eat or drink only thoroughly cooked or boiled items						
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	79.3	2.7	92.7	2.8	172.0	2.8
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	2 694.6	91.9	3 031.4	92.4	5 726.0	92.2
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	3.5	0.1	3.5	0.1	7.1	0.1
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	98.8	3.4	101.1	3.1	199.9	3.2

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16a 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.16a Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex
(Cont'd)

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	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 %
<i>摘要：</i> <i>Summary:</i>						
經常 <i>Always</i>	2 773.9	94.6	3 124.1	95.2	5 898.0	94.9
間中 <i>Seldom</i>	102.3	3.5	104.7	3.2	206.9	3.3
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	82.8	2.8	96.2	2.9	179.0	2.9
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	2 793.4	95.2	3 132.5	95.5	5 925.9	95.4
沒有 <i>Never</i>	51.3	1.7	46.9	1.4	98.2	1.6
不記得 <i>Could not remember</i>	5.3	0.2	4.7	0.1	10.0	0.2
總計 <i>Total</i>	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16a (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16a Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	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 %
(c) 消毒及覆蓋所有傷口 (c) Disinfect and cover all wounds						
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	76.4	2.6	90.5	2.8	166.8	2.7
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	2 301.0	78.5	2 624.1	80.0	4 925.1	79.3
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	10.8	0.4	11.2	0.3	22.0	0.4
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	344.8	11.8	358.3	10.9	703.1	11.3

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16a 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16a Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	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 %
經常 <i>Always</i>	2 377.3	81.1	2 714.6	82.8	5 091.9	82.0
間中 <i>Seldom</i>	355.6	12.1	369.5	11.3	725.1	11.7
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	87.1	3.0	101.7	3.1	188.8	3.0
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	2 645.8	90.2	2 982.4	90.9	5 628.2	90.6
沒有 <i>Never</i>	194.4	6.6	190.0	5.8	384.3	6.2
不記得 <i>Could not remember</i>	5.4	0.2	6.3	0.2	11.8	0.2
總計 <i>Total</i>	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16a (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16a Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	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 %
(d) 當有呼吸道感染病徵時，戴上外科口罩 (d) Wear surgical mask if you have respiratory symptoms						
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	76.7	2.6	88.4	2.7	165.1	2.7
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	2 296.8	78.3	2 605.1	79.4	4 901.9	78.9
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	7.2	0.2	8.2	0.2	15.4	0.2
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	388.2	13.2	417.4	12.7	805.6	13.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16a 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16a Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	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 %
<i>摘要：</i> <i>Summary:</i>						
經常 <i>Always</i>	2 373.5	80.9	2 693.5	82.1	5 067.1	81.6
間中 <i>Seldom</i>	395.4	13.5	425.6	13.0	821.0	13.2
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	83.9	2.9	96.6	2.9	180.5	2.9
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	2 685.0	91.6	3 022.5	92.1	5 707.6	91.9
沒有 <i>Never</i>	158.4	5.4	156.5	4.8	315.0	5.1
不記得 <i>Could not remember</i>	5.4	0.2	4.7	0.1	10.1	0.2
總計 <i>Total</i>	2 932.8	100.0	3 280.4	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16a (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16a Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	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 %
(e) 有傳染病病徵的幼童，盡可能減少接觸其他兒童 [#] (e) Young children with symptoms of infections should minimise contact with other children [#]						
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	35.9	3.0	39.3	3.0	75.2	3.0
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	925.5	78.2	1 029.0	78.8	1 954.6	78.5
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	2.9	0.2	‡	‡	4.7	0.2
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	82.0	6.9	83.7	6.4	165.7	6.7

註釋： # 不包括家中沒有幼童的人士
‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: # Excluding persons without young children at home.
‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16a 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及性別劃分的15歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16a Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and sex

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	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 %
<i>摘要：</i> <i>Summary:</i>						
經常 Always	961.4	81.3	1 068.3	81.8	2 029.7	81.6
間中 Seldom	84.9	7.2	85.6	6.6	170.5	6.9
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	38.7	3.3	41.2	3.2	79.9	3.2
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	1 007.5	85.2	1 112.7	85.2	2 120.3	85.2
沒有 Never	132.3	11.2	146.4	11.2	278.6	11.2
不記得 Could not remember	4.3	0.4	5.2	0.4	9.5	0.4
總計 Total	1 182.9	100.0	1 305.4	100.0	2 488.3	100.0

表 3.16b 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(a) 時刻保持手部衛生 (a) Practise frequent hand hygiene									
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	19.8	3.3	23.7	2.7	33.3	3.3	40.6	3.8	
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	518.5	86.1	796.5	89.3	881.2	88.1	925.8	85.6	
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	45.0	7.5	45.9	5.1	54.2	5.4	73.4	6.8	

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.16b Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
經常 <i>Always</i>	538.3	89.4	820.2	92.0	914.5	91.4	966.4	89.3
間中 <i>Seldom</i>	45.5	7.6	47.2	5.3	55.2	5.5	75.0	6.9
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	20.3	3.4	25.1	2.8	34.3	3.4	42.2	3.9
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	563.5	93.6	842.4	94.5	935.4	93.5	999.2	92.3
沒有 <i>Never</i>	18.4	3.1	24.2	2.7	28.0	2.8	38.6	3.6
不記得 <i>Could not remember</i>	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
總計 <i>Total</i>	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
(a) 時刻保持手部衛生 (a) Practise frequent hand hygiene						
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	35.5	2.9	45.4	3.2	198.3	3.2
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	1 047.9	86.4	1 183.4	83.1	5 353.3	86.2
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	3.3	0.3	2.4	0.2	10.1	0.2
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	84.6	7.0	120.7	8.5	423.8	6.8

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
經常 <i>Always</i>	1 083.4	89.3	1 228.8	86.3	5 551.6	89.4
間中 <i>Seldom</i>	87.9	7.2	123.1	8.6	433.9	7.0
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	38.8	3.2	47.8	3.4	208.4	3.4
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	1 132.5	93.4	1 304.1	91.6	5 777.1	93.0
沒有 <i>Never</i>	40.1	3.3	67.0	4.7	216.3	3.5
不記得 <i>Could not remember</i>	‡	‡	5.1	0.4	11.3	0.2
總計 <i>Total</i>	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(b) 食水和食物必須徹底煮沸及煮熟 (b) Eat or drink only thoroughly cooked or boiled items									
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	16.8	2.8	20.3	2.3	27.2	2.7	35.6	3.3	
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	549.9	91.3	828.7	92.9	931.1	93.1	993.1	91.8	
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	25.1	4.2	25.6	2.9	25.1	2.5	36.5	3.4	

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
<i>摘要：</i> <i>Summary:</i>								
經常 <i>Always</i>	566.7	94.1	849.0	95.2	958.3	95.8	1 028.7	95.1
間中 <i>Seldom</i>	26.0	4.3	26.4	3.0	25.9	2.6	37.3	3.4
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	17.7	2.9	21.0	2.4	27.9	2.8	36.4	3.4
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	575.0	95.5	854.4	95.8	956.2	95.6	1 029.6	95.2
沒有 <i>Never</i>	9.3	1.5	16.2	1.8	14.3	1.4	14.2	1.3
不記得 <i>Could not remember</i>	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
總計 <i>Total</i>	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
(b) 食水和食物必須徹底煮沸及煮熟 (b) Eat or drink only thoroughly cooked or boiled items						
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	33.1	2.7	39.0	2.7	172.0	2.8
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	1 121.2	92.4	1 301.9	91.4	5 726.0	92.2
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	‡	‡	‡	‡	7.1	0.1
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	38.8	3.2	48.7	3.4	199.9	3.2

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
經常 <i>Always</i>	1 154.4	95.2	1 340.9	94.2	5 898.0	94.9
間中 <i>Seldom</i>	40.8	3.4	50.6	3.6	206.9	3.3
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	35.1	2.9	40.9	2.9	179.0	2.9
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	1 160.1	95.6	1 350.6	94.8	5 925.9	95.4
沒有 <i>Never</i>	16.0	1.3	28.2	2.0	98.2	1.6
不記得 <i>Could not remember</i>	‡	‡	4.3	0.3	10.0	0.2
總計 <i>Total</i>	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.16b Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(c) 消毒及覆蓋所有傷口 (c) Disinfect and cover all wounds									
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	15.7	2.6	20.4	2.3	28.7	2.9	33.0	3.1	
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	482.3	80.1	730.1	81.9	830.8	83.1	850.8	78.6	
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	‡	‡	3.6	0.4	3.5	0.3	3.8	0.3	
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	67.4	11.2	91.9	10.3	88.5	8.8	132.5	12.2	

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
經常 Always	497.9	82.7	750.5	84.1	859.5	85.9	883.8	81.7
間中 Seldom	69.1	11.5	95.5	10.7	91.9	9.2	136.3	12.6
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	17.4	2.9	23.9	2.7	32.2	3.2	36.8	3.4
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	549.7	91.3	822.0	92.2	919.3	91.9	983.2	90.9
沒有 Never	35.1	5.8	45.3	5.1	46.9	4.7	59.7	5.5
不記得 Could not remember	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
(c) 消毒及覆蓋所有傷口 (c) Disinfect and cover all wounds						
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	31.0	2.6	38.1	2.7	166.8	2.7
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	961.7	79.3	1 069.4	75.1	4 925.1	79.3
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	4.2	0.3	5.2	0.4	22.0	0.4
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	138.1	11.4	184.7	13.0	703.1	11.3

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
經常 <i>Always</i>	992.7	81.8	1 107.5	77.8	5 091.9	82.0
間中 <i>Seldom</i>	142.2	11.7	190.0	13.3	725.1	11.7
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	35.1	2.9	43.3	3.0	188.8	3.0
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	1 099.8	90.7	1 254.2	88.1	5 628.2	90.6
沒有 <i>Never</i>	76.2	6.3	121.1	8.5	384.3	6.2
不記得 <i>Could not remember</i>	‡	‡	5.4	0.4	11.8	0.2
總計 <i>Total</i>	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(d) 當有呼吸道感染病徵時，戴上外科口罩 (d) Wear surgical mask if you have respiratory symptoms									
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	17.1	2.8	21.1	2.4	26.9	2.7	33.2	3.1	
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	480.3	79.7	733.9	82.3	830.6	83.1	845.5	78.1	
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	78.7	13.1	99.5	11.2	103.0	10.3	145.1	13.4	

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
經常 Always	497.3	82.6	755.0	84.7	857.5	85.7	878.7	81.2
間中 Seldom	79.6	13.2	101.7	11.4	105.5	10.6	147.1	13.6
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	17.9	3.0	23.3	2.6	29.5	2.9	35.3	3.3
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	559.0	92.8	833.4	93.4	933.6	93.4	990.6	91.6
沒有 Never	25.3	4.2	34.7	3.9	34.6	3.5	54.3	5.0
不記得 Could not remember	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
總計 Total	602.2	100.0	891.8	100.0	1 000.1	100.0	1 082.0	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
(d) 當有呼吸道感染病徵時，戴上外科口罩 (d) Wear surgical mask if you have respiratory symptoms						
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	32.3	2.7	34.6	2.4	165.1	2.7
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	949.8	78.3	1 061.8	74.6	4 901.9	78.9
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	3.3	0.3	4.4	0.3	15.4	0.2
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	163.7	13.5	215.7	15.1	805.6	13.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group					
	55 - 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 %
經常 Always	982.1	81.0	1 096.4	77.0	5 067.1	81.6
間中 Seldom	166.9	13.8	220.1	15.5	821.0	13.2
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	35.5	2.9	39.0	2.7	180.5	2.9
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	1 113.5	91.8	1 277.5	89.7	5 707.6	91.9
沒有 Never	62.7	5.2	103.4	7.3	315.0	5.1
不記得 Could not remember	‡	‡	4.1	0.3	10.1	0.2
總計 Total	1 213.0	100.0	1 424.0	100.0	6 213.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group								
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54		
	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 %	
(e) 有傳染病病徵的幼童，盡可能減少接觸其他兒童 [#] (e) Young children with symptoms of infections should minimise contact with other children [#]									
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	5.2	2.4	11.1	3.0	17.4	3.0	16.2	3.7	
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	162.0	76.0	299.8	79.8	482.6	83.5	342.7	77.9	
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	12.8	6.0	21.5	5.7	40.7	7.0	32.7	7.4	

註釋： # 不包括家中沒有幼童的人士
‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: # Excluding persons without young children at home.
‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目
(續)

Table 3.16b Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group							
	15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44		45 - 54	
	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 %
經常 <i>Always</i>	167.2	78.5	310.9	82.8	500.0	86.5	358.9	81.5
間中 <i>Seldom</i>	12.8	6.0	21.9	5.8	41.5	7.2	33.0	7.5
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	5.2	2.4	11.6	3.1	18.2	3.1	16.5	3.8
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	174.8	82.1	321.3	85.6	523.3	90.5	375.3	85.3
沒有 <i>Never</i>	33.1	15.5	41.7	11.1	35.8	6.2	47.0	10.7
不記得 <i>Could not remember</i>	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
總計 <i>Total</i>	213.0	100.0	375.5	100.0	577.9	100.0	440.1	100.0

註釋： ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note: ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
(e) 有傳染病病徵的幼童，盡可能減少接觸其他兒童 [#] (e) Young children with symptoms of infections should minimise contact with other children [#]						
經常，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	10.3	2.5	14.9	3.2	75.2	3.0
經常，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Always, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	313.0	76.6	354.5	74.9	1 954.6	78.5
間中，因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	‡	‡	‡	‡	4.7	0.2
間中，但並非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 Seldom, but NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag	23.0	5.6	35.1	7.4	165.7	6.7

註釋： # 不包括家中沒有幼童的人士
‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes: # Excluding persons without young children at home.
‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 3.16b (續) 按在最近一次日常生活（不包括工作）處理／使用抗生素或胃藥的整個療程期間按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度及年齡劃分的 15 歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.16b (Cont'd) Persons aged 15 and over by frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag when handling/taking antibiotics or stomach medicines in daily life (excluding work) in last medication period and age

按藥袋上的指示進行各項行為的頻密程度 Frequency of practising the respective instructions listed on the medicine bag	年齡組別 Age group				合計 Overall	
	55 - 64		≥ 65			
	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 %
<i>摘要：</i> <i>Summary:</i>						
經常 <i>Always</i>	323.3	79.2	369.5	78.0	2 029.7	81.6
間中 <i>Seldom</i>	24.9	6.1	36.3	7.7	170.5	6.9
因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>Because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	12.3	3.0	16.2	3.4	79.9	3.2
非因為留意到藥袋指示而做 <i>NOT because of having noticed the instructions on the medicine bag</i>	336.0	82.3	389.6	82.3	2 120.3	85.2
沒有 <i>Never</i>	57.2	14.0	63.8	13.5	278.6	11.2
不記得 <i>Could not remember</i>	2.9	0.7	3.8	0.8	9.5	0.4
總計 <i>Total</i>	408.3	100.0	473.4	100.0	2 488.3	100.0

4 語言使用情況 Use of language

引言

4.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有 6 - 65 歲人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工；如屬學生，他／她當時須就讀小學或以上程度）均被訪問，以搜集在不同情境和與不同的人物，例如：父母、兄弟姊妹、上司及同輩，在使用中文（包括廣州話，普通話及其他方言）和英文在口語及書寫的資料。

統計調查的主要結果

6 - 65 歲人士

在家中最常使用的語言

4.2 在統計時，估計全港有 5 442 200 名 6 - 65 歲人士。按在家中最常使用的語言分析，92.3% 為廣州話，2.1% 為英語，2.1% 為普通話，1.9% 為其他中國方言及餘下的 1.5% 為其他語言。（表 4.1a）

廣州話／英語口語／普通話能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估

4.3 6 - 65 歲人士（不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士）會被問及有關廣州話、英語口語及普通話能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估。在該些人士中，94.4% 認為自己廣州話能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活，2.3% 認為一般及 3.3% 認為不足夠或完全不足夠。按經濟活動身分分析，在從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的人士中，認為自己廣州話能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活的百分比，分別為 95.3% 及 92.7%。（表 4.1b）

Introduction

4.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 6 - 65 (excluding foreign domestic helpers; if the person was a student, he/she needs to be attending primary school or above) were interviewed to collect information on the use of spoken and written Chinese (including Cantonese, Putonghua and other dialects) and English under various situations and with different persons, such as parents, siblings, supervisors and peers.

Major findings of the survey

Persons aged 6 - 65

Language most often used at home

4.2 It was estimated that a total of 5 442 200 persons were aged 6 - 65 at the time of enumeration. Analysed by language most often used at home, 92.3% reported Cantonese, 2.1% English, 2.1% Putonghua, 1.9% other Chinese dialects and the remaining 1.5% other languages. (Table 4.1a)

Perceived language competence in Cantonese / spoken English / Putonghua for daily use

4.3 Persons aged 6 - 65 (excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment) were asked about their perceived language competence in Cantonese, spoken English and Putonghua for daily use. Among them, 94.4% perceived their language competence in Cantonese for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient, 2.3% as average and 3.3% as insufficient or totally insufficient. Analysed by economic activity status, the percentages of economically active and economically inactive persons who perceived their language competence in Cantonese for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient were 95.3% and 92.7% respectively. (Table 4.1b)

4.4 在英語口語方面，43.6%認為自己的能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活，25.7%認為一般及 30.7%認為不足夠或完全不足夠。按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動人士認為自己英語口語能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活的百分比為 45.9%，較非從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比 39.6%為高。（表 4.1c）

4.5 至於在普通話方面，41.4%認為自己的能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活，33.3%認為一般及 25.3%認為不足夠或完全不足夠。按經濟活動身分分析，41.7%從事經濟活動的人士及 41.0%非從事經濟活動的人士認為自己普通話能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活。（表 4.1d）

中文／英文書寫能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估

4.6 6 - 65 歲人士（不包括視力有困難的人士）會被問及有關中文和英文書寫能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估。在中文書寫方面，88.7%認為自己的能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活，7.3%認為一般及 4.0%認為不足夠或完全不足夠。按經濟活動身分分析，從事經濟活動人士認為自己中文書寫能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活的百分比為 90.5%，較非從事經濟活動人士的相應百分比 85.5%為高。（表 4.1e）

4.7 至於在英文書寫方面，45.8%認為自己的能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活，24.9%認為一般及 29.3%認為不足夠或完全不足夠。按經濟活動身分分析，48.3%從事經濟活動的人士及 41.1%非從事經濟活動的人士認為自己英文書寫能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活。（表 4.1f）

4.4 For spoken English, 43.6% perceived their language competence for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient, 25.7% as average and 30.7% as insufficient or totally insufficient. Analysed by economic activity status, the percentage of persons perceiving their language competence in spoken English for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient was higher for economically active persons, at 45.9%, as against 39.6% for economically inactive persons. (Table 4.1c)

4.5 Regarding Putonghua, 41.4% perceived their language competence for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient, 33.3% as average and 25.3% as insufficient or totally insufficient. Analysed by economic activity status, 41.7% of economically active persons and 41.0% of economically inactive persons perceived their language competence in Putonghua for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient. (Table 4.1d)

Perceived language competence in written Chinese / written English for daily use

4.6 Persons aged 6 - 65 (excluding persons with visual difficulty) were asked about their language competence in written Chinese and written English for daily use. For written Chinese, 88.7% perceived their language competence for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient, 7.3% as average and 4.0% as insufficient or totally insufficient. Analysed by economic activity status, the percentage of persons perceiving their language competence in written Chinese for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient was higher for economically active persons, at 90.5%, as against 85.5% for economically inactive persons. (Table 4.1e)

4.7 Regarding written English, 45.8% perceived their language competence for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient, 24.9% as average, and 29.3% as insufficient or totally insufficient. Analysed by economic activity status, 48.3% of economically active persons and 41.1% of economically inactive persons perceived their language competence in written English for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient. (Table 4.1f)

在日常生活不同情境使用廣州話／普通話／英語口語的頻密程度

4.8 6 - 65 歲人士會被問及在日常生活以下情境使用廣州話、普通話及英語口語的頻密程度：與配偶溝通、與子女溝通、與父母溝通、與朋友交談、看電視、看電影及聽歌和唱歌。撇除沒有經歷上述情境，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士（下文簡稱為「不適用」的人士），大部分人士在前述與溝通相關的情境中（即與配偶溝通、與子女溝通、與父母溝通及與朋友交談）必定、經常或間中使用廣州話，介乎 91.6%至 96.1%之間。在前述與娛樂相關的情境（即看電視、看電影及聽歌和唱歌）中必定、經常或間中使用廣州話的百分比介乎 89.0%至 94.2%之間。（表 4.1g）

4.9 撇除「不適用」的人士，在前述與溝通相關情境中必定、經常或間中使用普通話的百分比介乎 4.8%至 14.0%之間，而在前述與娛樂相關的情境中必定、經常或間中使用普通話的百分比介乎 29.4%至 47.4%之間。至於在英語口語方面，撇除「不適用」的人士，在前述與溝通相關情境中必定、經常或間中使用英語口語的百分比介乎 5.2%至 20.2%之間，而在前述與娛樂相關的情境中必定、經常或間中使用英語口語的百分比介乎 42.2%至 50.7%之間。英語口語在日常生活的使用一般仍較普通話頻密。（表 4.1h 及 4.1i）

Frequency of using Cantonese / Putonghua / spoken English in various situations in daily life

4.8 Persons aged 6 - 65 were asked about their frequency of using Cantonese, Putonghua and spoken English in the following situations in daily life: communicating with spouse, communicating with children, communicating with parents, chatting with friends, watching TV, watching movies and listening to songs and singing. Excluding those who had not experienced the above situations, or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment (referred to as “not applicable” persons hereafter), majority of persons must use, often or sometimes used Cantonese in the above mentioned situations related to communication (viz. communicating with spouse, communicating with children, communicating with parents and chatting with friends), ranged from 91.6% to 96.1%. The percentages of persons who must use, often or sometimes used Cantonese in the above mentioned situations related to entertainment (viz. watching TV, watching movies and listening to songs and singing) ranged from 89.0% to 94.2%. (Table 4.1g)

4.9 Excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used Putonghua in the above mentioned situations related to communication ranged from 4.8% to 14.0%, while the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used Putonghua in the above mentioned situations related to entertainment ranged from 29.4% to 47.4%. Regarding spoken English, excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used spoken English in the above mentioned situations related to communication ranged from 5.2% to 20.2%, while the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used spoken English in the above mentioned situations related to entertainment ranged from 42.2% to 50.7%. Spoken English was still generally more frequently used than Putonghua in daily life. (Tables 4.1h and 4.1i)

*在日常生活不同情境使用中文／英文書寫的頻密程度**Frequency of using written Chinese / English in various situations in daily life*

4.10 6 - 65 歲人士亦會被問及在日常生活以下情境使用中文及英文書寫的頻密程度：向朋友發電郵／書信／電話短訊／電話訊息、日常閱讀報章／消閒雜誌／書籍及瀏覽網上文字。撇除「不適用」的人士，在所述情境中必定、經常或間中使用中文書寫的百分比介乎 94.6%至 95.1%之間。至於在英文書寫方面，撇除「不適用」的人士，在所述情境中必定、經常或間中使用英文書寫的百分比介乎 32.5%至 38.4%之間。（表 4.1j 及 4.1k）

4.10 Persons aged 6 - 65 were also asked about their frequency of using written Chinese and English in the following situations in daily life: sending emails / letters / phone SMS / phone messages to friends, reading newspapers / leisure magazines / books and browsing text on the Internet. Excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used written Chinese in the above mentioned situations ranged from 94.6% to 95.1%. Regarding written English, excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used written English in the above mentioned situations ranged from 32.5% to 38.4%. (Tables 4.1j and 4.1k)

4.11 在使用手機發短訊／電郵／文字訊息時決定使用中文或英文時，39.6%表示最主要的考慮因素是「視乎自己的語言能力」，24.2%認為是「視乎對方的語言能力／喜好」，20.6%則認為是「輸入快捷／方便」。至於在使用電腦發送方面，在決定使用中文或英文時最主要的考慮因素，分別為「視乎對方的語言能力／喜好」(38.3%)、「視乎自己的語言能力」(33.8%)或「輸入快捷／方便」(17.9%)。（表 4.1l 及 4.1m）

4.11 When choosing Chinese or English to send SMS / e-mail / mobile messages via mobile phone, 39.6% indicated that “depending on own language proficiency” was their main consideration, 24.2% considered “depending on the language proficiency / preference of the other side”, 20.6% considered “faster / more convenient to input”. Regarding sending via computers, the main consideration for choosing Chinese or English was “depending on the language proficiency / preference of the other side” (38.3%), “depending on own language proficiency” (33.8%) or “faster / more convenient to input” (17.9%). (Tables 4.1l and 4.1m)

15 - 65 歲就業人士

在工作中不同情境使用廣州話／普通話
／英語口語的頻密程度

4.12 在統計時，估計全港有 3 261 500 名 15 - 65 歲就業人士。他們會被問及在工作中以下情境使用廣州話、普通話及英語口語的頻密程度：對外（例如：與外界／客戶開會或閒談等）及對內（例如：與公司同事開會或閒談等）。撇除「不適用」的人士，94.1% 的就業人士在對外工作中必定、經常或間中使用廣州話，而對內工作的相應百分比則為 96.0%。（表 4.2a）

4.13 撇除「不適用」的人士，對外工作中（例如：與外界／客戶開會或閒談等）必定、經常或間中使用普通話的百分比（26.3%）較對內工作（例如：與公司同事開會或閒談等）的相應百分比（16.8%）為高。至於在英語口語方面，撇除「不適用」的人士，在對外工作中必定、經常或間中使用英語口語的百分比（39.5%）較對內工作的相應百分比（29.2%）為高。英語口語在工作中的使用一般較普通話頻密。（表 4.2b 及 4.2c）

Employed persons aged 15 - 65

Frequency of using Cantonese / Putonghua / spoken English in various situations at work

4.12 It was estimated that there were 3 261 500 employed persons aged 15 - 65 at the time of enumeration. They were asked about the frequency of using Cantonese, Putonghua and spoken English in the following situations at work: external (e.g. meeting or chatting with external parties / clients, etc.) and internal (e.g. meeting or chatting with colleagues, etc.) Excluding “not applicable” persons, 94.1% of employed persons must use, often or sometimes used Cantonese for external work, while the corresponding percentage for internal work was 96.0%. (Table 4.2a)

4.13 Excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentage of those who must use, often or sometimes used Putonghua for external work (e.g. meeting or chatting with external parties / clients, etc.) (26.3%) was higher than that for internal work (e.g. meeting or chatting with colleagues, etc.) (16.8%). Regarding spoken English, excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentage of those who must use, often or sometimes used spoken English for external work (39.5%) was higher than that for internal work (29.2%). Spoken English was generally more frequently used than Putonghua at work. (Tables 4.2b and 4.2c)

在工作中不同情境使用中文／英文書寫的頻密程度

4.14 15 - 65 歲就業人士亦會被問及在工作中以下情境中使用中文及英文書寫的頻密程度：向同事發電郵／書信、向外界／客戶發電郵／書信、工作報告／建議書／會議紀錄使用的文字及工作上需要閱讀的書籍／報章／文件／網頁。撇除「不適用」的人士，在所述情境中必定、經常或間中使用中文書寫的百分比介乎 70.3%至 80.7%之間。至於在英文書寫方面，撇除「不適用」的人士，在所述情境中必定、經常或間中使用英文書寫的百分比介乎 56.3%至 66.1%之間。（表 4.2d 及 4.2e）

是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話

4.15 在 15 - 65 歲就業人士（不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士）中，20.5%表示因工作需要而將會學習及進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話。當中，70.9%表示最需要學習及進修的是英語口語，其次是普通話（26.0%）及廣州話（3.1%）。（表 4.2f）

Frequency of using written Chinese / English in various situations at work

4.14 Persons aged 15 - 65 were also asked about their frequency of using written Chinese and English in the following situations at work: sending emails / letters to colleagues, sending emails / letters to external parties / clients, languages used in working reports / proposals / meeting minutes, and reading books / newspapers / documents / web pages for work purposes. Excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used written Chinese in the above mentioned situations ranged from 70.3% to 80.7%. Regarding written English, excluding “not applicable” persons, the percentages of those who must use, often or sometimes used written English in the above mentioned situations ranged from 56.3% to 66.1%. (Tables 4.2d and 4.2e)

Whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work

4.15 Of those employed persons aged 15 - 65 (excluding persons with hearing difficulty or speech and language impairment), 20.5% indicated that it was necessary for them to learn and further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work. Among them, 70.9% indicated that they would like to learn and further study spoken English most, followed by Putonghua (26.0%) and Cantonese (3.1%). (Table 4.2f)

是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文或英文書寫

4.16 在 15 - 65 歲就業人士（不包括視力有困難的人士）中，11.2%表示因工作需要而將會學習及進修中文或英文書寫。當中，94.5%表示最需要學習及進修的是英文書寫，餘下是中文書寫（5.5%）。（表 4.2g）

Whether would learn / further study written Chinese or English for the sake of work

4.16 Of those employed persons aged 15 - 65 (excluding persons with visual difficulty), 11.2% indicated that it was necessary for them to learn and further study written Chinese or English for the sake of work. Among them, 94.5% indicated that they would like to learn and further study written English most. The remaining cited written Chinese (5.5%). (Table 4.2g)

是否願意在公餘時間學習英語口語／普通話

4.17 在 15 - 65 歲就業人士（不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士）中，15.5%表示願意在公餘時間學習英語口語，略高於普通話的相應百分比（13.1%）。（表 4.2h）

Whether were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua

4.17 Of those employed persons aged 15 - 65 (excluding persons with hearing difficulty or speech and language impairment), 15.5% indicated that they were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English, slightly higher than that of Putonghua, at 13.1%. (Table 4.2h)

不願意在公餘時間學習英語口語／普通話的原因

4.18 該些不願意在公餘時間學習英語口語／普通話的人士在被問及不願意學習的原因時，最多人回答「沒有需要」（英語口語佔 64.2%；普通話佔 65.3%），其次為「沒有時間」（英語口語佔 44.6%；普通話佔 43.4%）。（表 4.2i）

Reason(s) of not willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua

4.18 When those who were not willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua were asked about the reason, most of them answered "No need" (64.2% for spoken English ; 65.3% for Putonghua), followed by "No time" (44.6% for spoken English ; 43.4% for Putonghua). (Table 4.2i)

正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士

是否願意在課餘時間學習英語口語／普通話

4.19 在統計時，估計全港有 944 300 名正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的 6 - 65 歲人士(不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士)。他們會被問及是否願意在課餘時間學習英語口語或普通話。52.9%表示願意在課餘時間學習英語口語，而普通話的相應百分比為 42.8%。
(表 4.3a)

不願意在課餘時間學習英語口語／普通話的原因

4.20 該些不願意在課餘時間學習英語口語／普通話的人士在被問及不願意學習的原因時，最多人回答「沒有需要」(英語口語佔 58.2%；普通話佔 63.7%)，其次為「沒有時間」(英語口語佔 42.4%；普通話佔 38.2%)。
(表 4.3b)

Persons aged 6 - 65 who were attending schools / educational institutions

Whether were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua

4.19 It was estimated that there were 944 300 persons aged 6 - 65 who were attending schools / educational institutions (excluding persons with hearing difficulty or speech and language impairment) at the time of enumeration. They were asked whether they were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English or Putonghua. 52.9% said that they were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English. The corresponding percentage for Putonghua was 42.8%. (Table 4.3a)

Reason(s) of not willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua

4.20 When those who were not willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua were asked about the reason, most of them answered "No need" (58.2% for spoken English ; 63.7% for Putonghua), followed by "No time" (42.4% for spoken English ; 38.2% for Putonghua). (Table 4.3b)

願意在公餘／課餘時間學習英語口語／普通話的 6 - 65 歲人士

提升英語口語交談能力的方法

4.21 在 1 002 200 名願意在公餘／課餘時間學習英語口語的 6 - 65 歲人士中，超過六成（62.8%）的人士提及「利用多媒體資源學習」以提升英語口語交談能力，其次為「在日常生活中增加使用英語溝通的機會」（45.3%）。（表 4.4a）

提升普通話交談能力的方法

4.22 在 826 000 名願意在公餘／課餘時間學習普通話的 6 - 65 歲人士中，超過六成（64.0%）的人士提及「利用多媒體資源學習」以提升普通話交談能力，其次為「在日常生活中增加使用普通話溝通的機會」（51.6%）。（表 4.4b）

Persons aged 6 - 65 who were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua

Ways to improve spoken English communication skills

4.21 Of those 1 002 200 persons aged 6 - 65 who were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English, over 60% (62.8%) of them cited “using multimedia resources to learn” to improve spoken English communication skills, followed by “increasing opportunities to communicate in English in daily life” (45.3%). (Table 4.4a)

Ways to improve Putonghua communication skills

4.22 Of those 826 000 persons aged 6 - 65 who were willing to spend spare time on studying Putonghua, over 60% (64.0%) of them cited “using multimedia resources to learn” to improve Putonghua communication skills, followed by “increasing opportunities to communicate in Putonghua in daily life” (51.6%). (Table 4.4b)

其 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非英語的 18 - 65 歲人士

使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度

4.23 在統計時，估計全港有 358 600 名其 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非英語的 18 - 65 歲人士（不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女）。當中，49.9%表示必定、經常或間中使用英語與子女溝通，16.8%表示很少用及 33.3%表示沒有用。使用英語與子女溝通的三個最普遍提及的原因為「可以給小朋友有接觸英語的機會」（49.1%）、「愈早學習英語愈好」（37.6%）及「英語是受訪者的慣用語言」（23.6%）。（表 4.5a 及 4.5b）

其 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非普通話的 18 - 65 歲人士

使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度

4.24 在統計時，估計全港有 386 200 名其 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非普通話的 18 - 65 歲人士（不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女）。當中，26.9%表示必定、經常或間中使用普通話與子女溝通，19.2%表示很少用及 53.9%表示沒有用。使用普通話與子女溝通的三個最普遍提及的原因為「可以給小朋友有接觸普通話的機會」（37.1%）、「普通話是受訪者的慣用語言」（28.8%）及「愈早學習普通話愈好」（25.5%）。（表 4.6a 及 4.6b）

Persons aged 18 - 65 having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not English and who had not yet attended primary school

Frequency of using English to communicate with children

4.23 It was estimated that there were 358 600 persons (excluding persons with hearing difficulty or speech and language impairment, be they the respondents or their children) aged 18 - 65 having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not English and who had not yet attended primary school at the time of enumeration. Among them, 49.9% said that they must use, often or sometimes used English to communicate with their children, 16.8% said seldom and 33.3% said never. The three most commonly cited reasons for using English to communicate with children were “offering children opportunities to expose to English” (49.1%), “the earlier to learn English the better” (37.6%) and “English being the usual language of respondent” (23.6%). (Tables 4.5a and 4.5b)

Persons aged 18 - 65 having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not Putonghua and who had not yet attended primary school

Frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children

4.24 It was estimated that there were 386 200 persons aged 18 - 65 (excluding persons with hearing difficulty or speech and language impairment, be they the respondents or their children) having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not Putonghua and who had not yet attended primary school at the time of enumeration. Among them, 26.9% said that they must use, often or sometimes used Putonghua to communicate with their children, 19.2% said seldom and 53.9% said never. The three most commonly cited reasons for using Putonghua to communicate with children were “offering children opportunities to expose to Putonghua” (37.1%), “Putonghua being the usual language of respondent” (28.8%) and “The earlier to learn Putonghua the better” (25.5%). (Tables 4.6a and 4.6b)

表 4.1a 按在家中最常使用的語言及年齡劃分的6 - 65歲人士[@]數目
Table 4.1a Persons aged 6 - 65[@] by language most often used at home and age

在家中最常使用的語言 Language most often used at home	年齡組別 [#] Age group [#]						合計
	6 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 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)
廣州話 Cantonese	464.0 (89.7)	545.2 (90.5)	823.4 (92.3)	904.5 (90.4)	1 000.0 (92.4)	1 288.2 (95.5)	5 025.4 (92.3)
普通話 Putonghua	15.8 (3.1)	22.8 (3.8)	20.2 (2.3)	21.9 (2.2)	21.4 (2.0)	10.4 (0.8)	112.5 (2.1)
其他中國方言 Other Chinese dialects	4.0 (0.8)	13.3 (2.2)	17.3 (1.9)	15.6 (1.6)	23.1 (2.1)	32.1 (2.4)	105.5 (1.9)
英語 English	21.6 (4.2)	9.3 (1.5)	14.6 (1.6)	37.3 (3.7)	22.6 (2.1)	10.4 (0.8)	115.7 (2.1)
其他歐洲語言 Other European languages	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	4.9 (0.1)
菲律賓語 Filipino	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	7.8 (0.1)
其他亞洲語言 Other Asian languages	10.4 (2.0)	9.8 (1.6)	13.2 (1.5)	16.1 (1.6)	12.8 (1.2)	5.3 (0.4)	67.7 (1.2)
其他 Others	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	2.8 (0.1)
總計 Total	517.5 (100.0)	602.2 (100.0)	891.8 (100.0)	1 000.1 (100.0)	1 082.0 (100.0)	1 348.6 (100.0)	5 442.2 (100.0)

註釋: @ 包括視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。
括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。
‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : @ Including persons with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.
Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.
‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.1b 按經濟活動身分及廣州話能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估劃分的6 - 65歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.1b Persons aged 6 - 65[@] by economic activity status and perceived language competence in Cantonese for daily use

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	廣州話能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估 [#] Perceived language competence in Cantonese for daily use [#]					總計 Total
	完全足夠 Totally sufficient	足夠 Sufficient	一般 Average	不足夠 Insufficient	完全不足夠 Totally insufficient	
	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)	
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	2 773.4 (79.2)	562.8 (16.1)	55.4 (1.6)	40.2 (1.1)	69.7 (2.0)	3 501.4 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 451.4 (74.9)	346.5 (17.9)	71.4 (3.7)	30.5 (1.6)	38.9 (2.0)	1 938.7 (100.0)
學生 Students	674.7 (72.5)	171.1 (18.4)	44.8 (4.8)	17.9 (1.9)	21.8 (2.3)	930.3 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	462.2 (76.6)	101.4 (16.8)	17.4 (2.9)	8.0 (1.3)	14.4 (2.4)	603.5 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	285.7 (78.7)	67.4 (18.5)	7.0 (1.9)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	363.2 (100.0)
其他 Others	28.8 (69.2)	6.6 (15.9)	‡ (‡)	2.8 (6.7)	‡ (‡)	41.6 (100.0)
合計 Overall	4 224.8 (77.7)	909.2 (16.7)	126.8 (2.3)	70.6 (1.3)	108.5 (2.0)	5 440.1 (100.0)

註釋: @ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。
 # 括號內的數字表示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。
 + 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。
 ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : @ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.
 # Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.
 + Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.
 ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.1c 按經濟活動身分及英語口語能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估劃分的6 - 65歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.1c Persons aged 6 - 65[@] by economic activity status and perceived language competence in spoken English for daily use

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	英語口語能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估 [#] Perceived language competence in spoken English for daily use [#]					總計 Total
	完全足夠 Totally sufficient	足夠 Sufficient	一般 Average	不足夠 Insufficient	完全不足夠 Totally insufficient	
	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})	
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	718.3 (20.5)	887.2 (25.3)	868.3 (24.8)	678.4 (19.4)	349.2 (10.0)	3 501.4 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	291.4 (15.0)	476.1 (24.6)	527.2 (27.2)	379.2 (19.6)	264.7 (13.7)	1 938.7 (100.0)
學生 Students	181.0 (19.5)	331.0 (35.6)	317.0 (34.1)	92.7 (10.0)	8.6 (0.9)	930.3 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	63.5 (10.5)	93.2 (15.4)	127.5 (21.1)	184.4 (30.6)	134.9 (22.4)	603.5 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	43.3 (11.9)	49.6 (13.6)	76.3 (21.0)	90.5 (24.9)	103.5 (28.5)	363.2 (100.0)
其他 Others	3.6 (8.6)	‡ (‡)	6.4 (15.5)	11.7 (28.0)	17.6 (42.3)	41.6 (100.0)
合計 Overall	1 009.7 (18.6)	1 363.3 (25.1)	1 395.5 (25.7)	1 057.6 (19.4)	613.9 (11.3)	5 440.1 (100.0)

註釋: [@] 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。
[#] 括號內的數字表示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。
⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。
[‡] 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : [@] Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.
[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.
⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.
[‡] Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.1d 按經濟活動身分及普通話能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估劃分的6 - 65歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.1d Persons aged 6 - 65[@] by economic activity status and perceived language competence in Putonghua for daily use

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	普通話能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估 [#] Perceived language competence in Putonghua for daily use [#]					總計 Total
	完全足夠 Totally sufficient	足夠 Sufficient	一般 Average	不足夠 Insufficient	完全不足夠 Totally insufficient	
	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})	
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	536.4 (15.3)	922.5 (26.3)	1 185.7 (33.9)	600.0 (17.1)	256.7 (7.3)	3 501.4 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	297.0 (15.3)	497.1 (25.6)	625.8 (32.3)	336.5 (17.4)	182.4 (9.4)	1 938.7 (100.0)
學生 Students	164.4 (17.7)	295.1 (31.7)	337.7 (36.3)	97.6 (10.5)	35.5 (3.8)	930.3 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	97.4 (16.1)	140.4 (23.3)	170.6 (28.3)	126.3 (20.9)	68.8 (11.4)	603.5 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	31.6 (8.7)	54.8 (15.1)	108.2 (29.8)	102.8 (28.3)	65.7 (18.1)	363.2 (100.0)
其他 Others	3.6 (8.7)	6.7 (16.2)	9.2 (22.1)	9.7 (23.3)	12.4 (29.7)	41.6 (100.0)
合計 Overall	833.4 (15.3)	1 419.6 (26.1)	1 811.5 (33.3)	936.5 (17.2)	439.1 (8.1)	5 440.1 (100.0)

註釋: [@] 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。
[#] 括號內的數字表示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。
⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : [@] Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.
[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.
⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 4.1e 按經濟活動身分及中文書寫能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估劃分的6 - 65歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.1e Persons aged 6 - 65[@] by economic activity status and perceived language competence in written Chinese for daily use

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	中文書寫能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估 [#] Perceived language competence in written Chinese for daily use [#]					總計 Total
	完全足夠 Totally sufficient	足夠 Sufficient	一般 Average	不足夠 Insufficient	完全不足夠 Totally insufficient	
	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})	
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	2 164.2 (61.8)	1 004.4 (28.7)	198.0 (5.7)	47.3 (1.4)	87.3 (2.5)	3 501.3 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 071.2 (55.3)	585.8 (30.2)	197.1 (10.2)	43.5 (2.2)	41.0 (2.1)	1 938.7 (100.0)
學生 Students	530.1 (57.0)	290.2 (31.2)	72.9 (7.8)	23.0 (2.5)	14.2 (1.5)	930.3 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	324.2 (53.7)	177.3 (29.4)	69.7 (11.6)	11.3 (1.9)	21.0 (3.5)	603.5 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	199.2 (54.8)	106.7 (29.4)	47.5 (13.1)	7.4 (2.0)	2.4 (0.7)	363.2 (100.0)
其他 Others	17.8 (42.8)	11.6 (27.9)	7.0 (16.8)	‡ (‡)	3.4 (8.3)	41.6 (100.0)
合計 Overall	3 235.5 (59.5)	1 590.3 (29.2)	395.1 (7.3)	90.8 (1.7)	128.3 (2.4)	5 440.0 (100.0)

註釋: [@] 不包括視力有困難的人士。
[#] 括號內的數字表示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。
⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。
[‡] 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : [@] Excluding persons with visual difficulty.
[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.
⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.
[‡] Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.1f 按經濟活動身分及英文書寫能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估劃分的6 - 65歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.1f Persons aged 6 - 65[@] by economic activity status and perceived language competence in written English for daily use

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	英文書寫能力是否足夠應付日常生活的自我評估 [#] Perceived language competence in written English for daily use [#]					總計 Total
	完全足夠 Totally sufficient	足夠 Sufficient	一般 Average	不足夠 Insufficient	完全不足夠 Totally insufficient	
	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})	
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	781.8 (22.3)	910.9 (26.0)	823.0 (23.5)	626.6 (17.9)	358.9 (10.3)	3 501.3 (100.0)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	325.7 (16.8)	472.1 (24.4)	531.9 (27.4)	348.2 (18.0)	260.8 (13.5)	1 938.7 (100.0)
學生 Students	199.9 (21.5)	329.5 (35.4)	306.2 (32.9)	86.3 (9.3)	8.4 (0.9)	930.3 (100.0)
料理家務者 Home-makers	72.4 (12.0)	91.1 (15.1)	140.4 (23.3)	164.7 (27.3)	134.8 (22.3)	603.5 (100.0)
退休人士 Retired persons	50.1 (13.8)	49.1 (13.5)	77.3 (21.3)	86.1 (23.7)	100.6 (27.7)	363.2 (100.0)
其他 Others	3.3 (7.9)	‡ (‡)	8.0 (19.3)	11.1 (26.6)	16.9 (40.6)	41.6 (100.0)
合計 Overall	1 107.5 (20.4)	1 383.0 (25.4)	1 355.0 (24.9)	974.8 (17.9)	619.7 (11.4)	5 440.0 (100.0)

註釋: [@] 不包括視力有困難的人士。
[#] 括號內的數字表示在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。
⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。
[‡] 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : [@] Excluding persons with visual difficulty.
[#] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups.
⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.
[‡] Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.1g 按語言使用情境及使用廣州話的頻密程度劃分的6 - 65歲人士數目
Table 4.1g Persons aged 6 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using Cantonese

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用廣州話的頻密程度 [#] Frequency of using Cantonese [#]						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	
	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)	
與配偶溝通 Communicating with spouse	2 347.6 (43.1) [82.6]	272.9 (5.0) [9.6]	24.4 (0.4) [0.9]	72.5 (1.3) [2.6]	123.7 (2.3) [4.4]	2 601.1 (47.8)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
與子女溝通 Communicating with children	1 902.9 (35.0) [77.3]	394.9 (7.3) [16.0]	28.0 (0.5) [1.1]	40.8 (0.7) [1.7]	95.3 (1.8) [3.9]	2 980.4 (54.8)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
與父母溝通 Communicating with parents	3 791.8 (69.7) [83.9]	302.2 (5.6) [6.7]	44.6 (0.8) [1.0]	164.4 (3.0) [3.6]	215.4 (4.0) [4.8]	923.9 (17.0)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
與朋友交談 Chatting with friends	3 355.8 (61.7) [61.7]	1 787.1 (32.8) [32.9]	80.3 (1.5) [1.5]	41.3 (0.8) [0.8]	173.2 (3.2) [3.2]	4.5 (0.1)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
看電視 Watching TV	1 742.4 (32.0) [32.1]	3 029.8 (55.7) [55.9]	336.8 (6.2) [6.2]	133.0 (2.4) [2.5]	179.9 (3.3) [3.3]	20.3 (0.4)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
看電影 Watching movies	1 170.1 (21.5) [22.1]	2 955.4 (54.3) [55.9]	578.2 (10.6) [10.9]	386.2 (7.1) [7.3]	194.7 (3.6) [3.7]	157.6 (2.9)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
聽歌和唱歌 Listening to songs and singing	1 061.1 (19.5) [19.8]	3 011.8 (55.3) [56.2]	765.6 (14.1) [14.3]	330.7 (6.1) [6.2]	194.4 (3.6) [3.6]	78.6 (1.4)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋: # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在撇除「不適用」的人士後，個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。
 + 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.
 + Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.1h 按語言使用情境及使用普通話的頻密程度劃分的6 - 65歲人士數目
Table 4.1h Persons aged 6 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using Putonghua

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用普通話的頻密程度 [#] Frequency of using Putonghua [#]						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	
	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)	
與配偶溝通 Communicating with spouse	35.6 (0.7) [1.3]	53.3 (1.0) [1.9]	48.0 (0.9) [1.7]	157.0 (2.9) [5.5]	2 547.2 (46.8) [89.7]	2 601.1 (47.8)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
與子女溝通 Communicating with children	22.9 (0.4) [0.9]	62.4 (1.1) [2.5]	76.4 (1.4) [3.1]	178.8 (3.3) [7.3]	2 121.3 (39.0) [86.2]	2 980.4 (54.8)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
與父母溝通 Communicating with parents	88.3 (1.6) [2.0]	76.7 (1.4) [1.7]	65.8 (1.2) [1.5]	264.2 (4.9) [5.8]	4 023.3 (73.9) [89.0]	923.9 (17.0)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
與朋友交談 Chatting with friends	17.6 (0.3) [0.3]	288.1 (5.3) [5.3]	458.2 (8.4) [8.4]	876.6 (16.1) [16.1]	3 797.2 (69.8) [69.8]	4.5 (0.1)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
看電視 Watching TV	9.6 (0.2) [0.2]	502.1 (9.2) [9.3]	1 079.7 (19.8) [19.9]	1 498.0 (27.5) [27.6]	2 332.5 (42.9) [43.0]	20.3 (0.4)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
看電影 Watching movies	7.8 (0.1) [0.1]	506.1 (9.3) [9.6]	1 208.9 (22.2) [22.9]	1 773.4 (32.6) [33.6]	1 788.4 (32.9) [33.8]	157.6 (2.9)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
聽歌和唱歌 Listening to songs and singing	10.6 (0.2) [0.2]	850.6 (15.6) [15.9]	1 679.5 (30.9) [31.3]	1 441.1 (26.5) [26.9]	1 381.9 (25.4) [25.8]	78.6 (1.4)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋: [#] 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在撇除「不適用」的人士後，個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。

⁺ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes : [#] Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

⁺ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.1i 按語言使用情境及使用英語口語的頻密程度劃分的6 - 65歲人士數目
 Table 4.1i Persons aged 6 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using spoken English

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用英語口語的頻密程度 [#] Frequency of using spoken English [#]						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	
	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)	
與配偶溝通 Communicating with spouse	61.8 (1.1) [2.2]	51.8 (1.0) [1.8]	97.6 (1.8) [3.4]	156.1 (2.9) [5.5]	2 473.7 (45.5) [87.1]	2 601.1 (47.8)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
與子女溝通 Communicating with children	50.0 (0.9) [2.0]	97.4 (1.8) [4.0]	155.1 (2.8) [6.3]	153.3 (2.8) [6.2]	2 006.0 (36.9) [81.5]	2 980.4 (54.8)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
與父母溝通 Communicating with parents	89.3 (1.6) [2.0]	50.5 (0.9) [1.1]	95.8 (1.8) [2.1]	252.1 (4.6) [5.6]	4 030.6 (74.1) [89.2]	923.9 (17.0)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
與朋友交談 Chatting with friends	106.6 (2.0) [2.0]	328.8 (6.0) [6.0]	661.3 (12.2) [12.2]	731.6 (13.4) [13.5]	3 609.4 (66.3) [66.4]	4.5 (0.1)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
看電視 Watching TV	123.6 (2.3) [2.3]	769.2 (14.1) [14.2]	1 396.0 (25.7) [25.7]	1 166.3 (21.4) [21.5]	1 966.8 (36.1) [36.3]	20.3 (0.4)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
看電影 Watching movies	136.5 (2.5) [2.6]	1 067.1 (19.6) [20.2]	1 476.6 (27.1) [27.9]	1 246.8 (22.9) [23.6]	1 357.6 (24.9) [25.7]	157.6 (2.9)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
聽歌和唱歌 Listening to songs and singing	123.0 (2.3) [2.3]	1 010.3 (18.6) [18.8]	1 522.0 (28.0) [28.4]	1 294.5 (23.8) [24.1]	1 413.8 (26.0) [26.4]	78.6 (1.4)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋: # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在撇除「不適用」的人士後，個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。
 + 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes: # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.
 + Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.1j 按語言使用情境及使用中文書寫的頻密程度劃分的6 - 65歲人士數目
Table 4.1j Persons aged 6 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using written Chinese

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用中文書寫的頻密程度 [#] Frequency of using written Chinese [#]						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	
	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)	
向朋友發電郵／書信／ 電話短訊／電話訊息 Sending emails / letters / phone SMS / phone messages to friends	2 380.8 (43.7) [44.2]	2 492.6 (45.8) [46.3]	220.0 (4.0) [4.1]	101.1 (1.9) [1.9]	190.2 (3.5) [3.5]	57.5 (1.1)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
日常閱讀報章／消閒雜誌 ／書籍 Reading newspapers / leisure magazines / books	2 623.0 (48.2) [49.4]	2 168.1 (39.8) [40.8]	253.6 (4.7) [4.8]	91.2 (1.7) [1.7]	174.5 (3.2) [3.3]	131.8 (2.4)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
瀏覽網上文字 Browsing text on the Internet	2 442.1 (44.9) [45.2]	2 473.5 (45.5) [45.8]	222.0 (4.1) [4.1]	88.7 (1.6) [1.6]	178.4 (3.3) [3.3]	37.5 (0.7)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋: # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在撇除「不適用」的人士後，個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.1k 按語言使用情境及使用英文書寫的頻密程度劃分的6 - 65歲人士數目
Table 4.1k Persons aged 6 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using written English

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用英文書寫的頻密程度 [#] Frequency of using written English [#]						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	
	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)	
向朋友發電郵／書信／ 電話短訊／電話訊息 Sending emails / letters / phone SMS / phone messages to friends	169.4 (3.1) [3.1]	1 101.7 (20.2) [20.5]	797.8 (14.7) [14.8]	881.0 (16.2) [16.4]	2 434.8 (44.7) [45.2]	57.5 (1.1)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
日常閱讀報章／消閒雜誌 ／書籍 Reading newspapers / leisure magazines / books	158.1 (2.9) [3.0]	854.6 (15.7) [16.1]	715.4 (13.1) [13.5]	880.2 (16.2) [16.6]	2 702.0 (49.6) [50.9]	131.8 (2.4)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]
瀏覽網上文字 Browsing text on the Internet	160.3 (2.9) [3.0]	1 011.6 (18.6) [18.7]	801.8 (14.7) [14.8]	927.1 (17.0) [17.2]	2 504.0 (46.0) [46.3]	37.5 (0.7)	5 442.2 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋: # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在撇除「不適用」的人士後，個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。
 + 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.
 + Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.11 按使用手機發短訊／電郵／文字訊息時決定用中文或英文時最主要的考慮因素劃分的有用手機發短訊／電郵／文字訊息的6 - 65歲人士數目

Table 4.11 Persons aged 6 - 65 sending SMS / e-mail / mobile messages via mobile phone by main consideration when choosing to use Chinese or English to send SMS / e-mail / mobile messages via mobile phone

決定用中文或英文時最主要的考慮因素 Main consideration when choosing to use Chinese or English	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
視乎自己的語言能力 Depending on own language proficiency	2 117.4	39.6
視乎對方的語言能力／喜好 Depending on the language proficiency / preference of the other side	1 294.2	24.2
輸入快捷／方便 Faster / more convenient to input	1 101.7	20.6
只懂得輸入中文／英文 Only knew how to input Chinese / English	706.8	13.2
手機的文字輸入法限制 Constraint of input method of mobile phone	119.3	2.2
其他 Others	‡	‡
總計 Total	5 342.0	100.0

註釋: ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.1m 按使用電腦發短訊／電郵／文字訊息時決定用中文或英文時最主要的考慮因素劃分的有用電腦發短訊／電郵／文字訊息的6 - 65歲人士數目

Table 4.1m Persons aged 6 - 65 sending SMS / e-mail / mobile messages via computer by main consideration when choosing to use Chinese or English to send SMS / e-mail / mobile messages via computer

決定用中文或英文時最主要的考慮因素 Main consideration when choosing to use Chinese or English	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
視乎對方的語言能力／喜好 Depending on the language proficiency / preference of the other side	1 241.9	38.3
視乎自己的語言能力 Depending on own language proficiency	1 093.4	33.8
輸入快捷／方便 Faster / more convenient to input	579.3	17.9
只懂得輸入中文／英文 Only knew how to input Chinese / English	224.8	6.9
電腦的文字輸入法限制 Constraint of input method of computer	97.7	3.0
其他 Others	‡	‡
總計 Total	3 239.6	100.0

註釋: ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Note : ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.2a 按語言使用情境及使用廣州話的頻密程度劃分的15 - 65歲就業人士數目
Table 4.2a Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using Cantonese

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用廣州話的頻密程度 [#] Frequency of using Cantonese [#]						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	
	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)	
對外（例如：與外界／ 客戶開會或閒談等） External (e.g. meeting or chatting with external parties / clients, etc.)	1 164.9 (35.7) [38.2]	1 620.8 (49.7) [53.2]	82.5 (2.5) [2.7]	73.6 (2.3) [2.4]	104.8 (3.2) [3.4]	214.9 (6.6)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]
對內（例如：與公司 同事開會或閒談等） Internal (e.g. meeting or chatting with colleagues, etc.)	1 721.5 (52.8) [53.3]	1 309.6 (40.2) [40.6]	66.9 (2.1) [2.1]	23.0 (0.7) [0.7]	106.5 (3.3) [3.3]	34.0 (1.0)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋： # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有就業人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在撇除「不適用」的人士後，個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.2b 按語言使用情境及使用普通話的頻密程度劃分的15 - 65歲就業人士數目
Table 4.2b Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using Putonghua

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用普通話的頻密程度 [#] Frequency of using Putonghua [#]						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	
	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)	
對外（例如：與外界／ 客戶開會或閒談等） External (e.g. meeting or chatting with external parties / clients, etc.)	3.4 (0.1) [0.1]	271.2 (8.3) [8.9]	526.6 (16.1) [17.3]	825.9 (25.3) [27.1]	1 419.5 (43.5) [46.6]	214.9 (6.6)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]
對內（例如：與公司 同事開會或閒談等） Internal (e.g. meeting or chatting with colleagues, etc.)	4.2 (0.1) [0.1]	231.8 (7.1) [7.2]	305.0 (9.4) [9.5]	644.0 (19.7) [20.0]	2 042.4 (62.6) [63.3]	34.0 (1.0)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋： # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有就業人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在撇除「不適用」的人士後，個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.2c 按語言使用情境及使用英語口語的頻密程度劃分的15 - 65歲就業人士數目

Table 4.2c Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using spoken English

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用英語口語的頻密程度 [#] Frequency of using spoken English [#]						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	
	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)	
對外（例如：與外界／ 客戶開會或閒談等） External (e.g. meeting or chatting with external parties / clients, etc.)	90.0 (2.8) [3.0]	545.7 (16.7) [17.9]	566.5 (17.4) [18.6]	582.7 (17.9) [19.1]	1 261.7 (38.7) [41.4]	214.9 (6.6)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]
對內（例如：與公司 同事開會或閒談等） Internal (e.g. meeting or chatting with colleagues, etc.)	88.7 (2.7) [2.7]	432.4 (13.3) [13.4]	422.1 (12.9) [13.1]	458.6 (14.1) [14.2]	1 825.7 (56.0) [56.6]	34.0 (1.0)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋： # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有就業人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在撇除「不適用」的人士後，個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.2d 按語言使用情境及使用中文書寫的頻密程度劃分的15 - 65歲就業人士數目

Table 4.2d Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using written Chinese

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用中文書寫的頻密程度 [#] Frequency of using written Chinese [#]						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	
	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)	
向同事發電郵／書信 Sending emails / letters to colleagues	403.2 (12.4) [16.1]	1 004.7 (30.8) [40.1]	374.3 (11.5) [14.9]	430.8 (13.2) [17.2]	295.5 (9.1) [11.8]	753.1 (23.1)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]
向外界／客戶發電郵／ 書信 Sending emails / letters to external parties / clients	392.7 (12.0) [15.9]	980.6 (30.1) [39.7]	360.8 (11.1) [14.6]	450.7 (13.8) [18.3]	283.2 (8.7) [11.5]	793.5 (24.3)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]
工作報告／建議書／會議 紀錄使用的文字 Languages used in working reports / proposals / meeting minutes	703.9 (21.6) [26.0]	1 040.2 (31.9) [38.4]	372.6 (11.4) [13.7]	292.5 (9.0) [10.8]	303.0 (9.3) [11.2]	549.3 (16.8)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]
工作上需要閱讀的書籍 ／報章／文件／網頁 Reading books / newspapers / documents / web pages for work purposes	846.7 (26.0) [29.0]	1 132.6 (34.7) [38.8]	375.2 (11.5) [12.9]	279.5 (8.6) [9.6]	282.1 (8.7) [9.7]	345.4 (10.6)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋: # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有就業人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在撇除「不適用」的人士後，個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.2e 按語言使用情境及使用英文書寫的頻密程度劃分的15 - 65歲就業人士數目

Table 4.2e Employed persons aged 15 - 65 by situation on use of language and frequency of using written English

語言使用情境 Situation on use of language	使用英文書寫的頻密程度 [#] Frequency of using written English [#]						總計 Total
	必定用 Must	經常用 Often	間中用 Sometimes	很少用 Seldom	沒有用 Never	不適用 ⁺ Not applicable ⁺	
	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)	
向同事發電郵／書信 Sending emails / letters to colleagues	287.8 (8.8) [11.5]	1 012.0 (31.0) [40.3]	357.7 (11.0) [14.3]	405.2 (12.4) [16.2]	445.7 (13.7) [17.8]	753.1 (23.1)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]
向外界／客戶發電郵／ 書信 Sending emails / letters to external parties / clients	275.4 (8.4) [11.2]	990.7 (30.4) [40.1]	345.2 (10.6) [14.0]	421.1 (12.9) [17.1]	435.5 (13.4) [17.6]	793.5 (24.3)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]
工作報告／建議書／會議 紀錄使用的文字 Languages used in working reports / proposals / meeting minutes	294.6 (9.0) [10.9]	976.9 (30.0) [36.0]	343.1 (10.5) [12.6]	326.6 (10.0) [12.0]	771.1 (23.6) [28.4]	549.3 (16.8)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]
工作上需要閱讀的書籍 ／報章／文件／網頁 Reading books / newspapers / documents / web pages for work purposes	274.4 (8.4) [9.4]	984.4 (30.2) [33.8]	384.3 (11.8) [13.2]	355.7 (10.9) [12.2]	917.4 (28.1) [31.5]	345.4 (10.6)	3 261.5 (100.0) [100.0]

註釋: # 圓括號內的數字表示在個別語言使用情境中佔所有就業人士的百分比。方括號內的數字表示在撇除「不適用」的人士後，個別語言使用情境中佔所有人士的百分比。

+ 包括沒有有關人物關係、沒有進行有關活動，或視力或聽力有困難，或有言語障礙的人士。

Notes : # Figures in round brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons in the respective situations on use of language. Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons excluding “not applicable” in the respective situations on use of language.

+ Including persons without the mentioned relationships, without conducting the mentioned activities or with visual or hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.2f 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話／最需要學習／進修的口語劃分的15 - 65歲就業人士[@]數目

Table 4.2f Employed persons aged 15 - 65[@] by whether would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work / spoken language which they would learn / further study most

是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、
英語口語或普通話／最需要學習／進修的口語

Whether would learn / further study Cantonese,
spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of
work / *spoken language which they would learn /
further study most*

	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 [#] % [#]
是 Yes	668.5	20.5
英語口語 Spoken English	474.1	(70.9)
普通話 Putonghua	173.7	(26.0)
廣州話 Cantonese	20.6	(3.1)
否 No	2 591.6	79.5
總計 Total	3 260.1	100.0

註釋: @ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。

括號內的數字表示佔所有因工作需要而將會學習／進修廣州話、英語口語或普通話的15 - 65歲就業人士的百分比。

Notes : @ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons aged 15 - 65 who would learn / further study Cantonese, spoken English or Putonghua for the sake of work.

表 4.2g 按是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫／最需要學習／進修的書寫語言劃分的15 - 65歲就業人士[@]數目

Table 4.2g Employed persons aged 15 - 65[@] by whether would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work / written language which they would learn / further study most

是否因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或 英文書寫／最需要學習／進修的書寫語言 Whether would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work / <i>written language which they would learn / further study most</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 [#] % [#]
是 Yes	365.5	11.2
英文書寫 <i>Written English</i>	345.3	(94.5)
中文書寫 <i>Written Chinese</i>	20.2	(5.5)
否 No	2 894.6	88.8
總計 Total	3 260.1	100.0

註釋: @ 不包括視力有困難的人士。

括號內的數字表示佔所有因工作需要而將會學習／進修中文書寫或英文書寫的15 - 65歲就業人士的百分比。

Notes : @ Excluding persons with visual difficulty.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons aged 15 - 65 who would learn / further study written Chinese or written English for the sake of work.

表 4.2h 按是否願意在公餘時間學習英語口語／普通話劃分的 15 - 65歲就業人士[@]數目

Table 4.2h Employed persons aged 15 - 65[@] by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua

是否願意在公餘時間學習英語口語／普通話 Whether were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
英語口語 Spoken English		
是 Yes	506.9	15.5
否 No	2 753.7	84.5
總計 Total	3 260.6	100.0
普通話 Putonghua		
是 Yes	425.8	13.1
否 No	2 834.8	86.9
總計 Total	3 260.6	100.0

註釋: @ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。

Note : @ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.2i 按不願意學習英語口語／普通話的原因劃分的不願意在公餘時間學習英語口語／普通話的15 - 65歲就業人士[@]數目

Table 4.2i Employed persons aged 15 - 65[@] who were not willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua by the reason(s) of not willing to study spoken English / Putonghua

不願意學習英語口語／普通話的原因* Reason(s) of not willing to study spoken English / Putonghua*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
英語口語 Spoken English		
沒有需要 No need	1 766.9	64.2
沒有時間 No time	1 227.9	44.6
不清楚學習途徑 Not clear about the learning path	27.4	1.0
費用昂貴 Expensive	25.9	0.9
其他 Others	‡	‡
合計 Overall	2 753.7	
普通話 Putonghua		
沒有需要 No need	1 851.0	65.3
沒有時間 No time	1 230.1	43.4
不清楚學習途徑 Not clear about the learning path	31.1	1.1
費用昂貴 Expensive	21.7	0.8
其他 Others	‡	‡
合計 Overall	2 834.8	

註釋: @ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。
* 可選擇多項答案。
‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : @ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.
* Multiple answers were allowed.
‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.3a 按是否願意在課餘時間學習英語口語／普通話劃分的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的6 - 65歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.3a Persons aged 6 - 65[@] who were attending schools / educational institutions by whether were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua

是否願意在課餘時間學習英語口語／普通話 Whether were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
英語口語 Spoken English		
是 Yes	499.8	52.9
否 No	444.4	47.1
總計 Total	944.3	100.0
普通話 Putonghua		
是 Yes	404.0	42.8
否 No	540.3	57.2
總計 Total	944.3	100.0

註釋: @ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。

Note : @ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.

表 4.3b 按不願意學習英語口語／普通話的原因劃分的不願意在課餘時間學習英語口語／普通話的正在學校／教育機構讀書／進修的6 - 65歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.3b Persons aged 6 - 65[@] who were attending schools / educational institutions and were not willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English / Putonghua by the reason(s) of not willing to study spoken English / Putonghua

不願意學習英語口語／普通話的原因* The reason(s) of not willing to study spoken English / Putonghua*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
英語口語 Spoken English		
沒有需要 No need	258.5	58.2
沒有時間 No time	188.4	42.4
費用昂貴 Expensive	17.5	3.9
不清楚學習途徑 Not clear about the learning path	3.9	0.9
其他 Others	‡	‡
合計 Overall	444.4	
普通話 Putonghua		
沒有需要 No need	344.1	63.7
沒有時間 No time	206.4	38.2
費用昂貴 Expensive	15.8	2.9
不清楚學習途徑 Not clear about the learning path	‡	‡
其他 Others	‡	‡
合計 Overall	540.3	

註釋: @ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士。
* 可選擇多項答案。
‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : @ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment.
* Multiple answers were allowed.
‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.4a 按提升英語口語交談能力的方法劃分的願意在公餘／課餘時間學習英語口語的6 - 65歲人士數目

Table 4.4a Persons aged 6 - 65 who were willing to spend spare time on studying spoken English by ways to improve spoken English communication skills

提升英語口語交談能力的方法* Ways to improve spoken English communication skills*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
利用多媒體資源學習（例如：收看YouTube有關英語教學的影片、觀看以英語為主的電影或電視、使用學習英語的應用程式（App），如「多鄰國（Duolingo）」等） Using multimedia resources to learn (e.g. watching YouTube videos on teaching English, watching English-based movies or TV, using English learning apps, such as "Duolingo", etc.)	629.4	62.8
在日常生活中增加使用英語溝通的機會（例如：多與說英語的人士溝通等） Increasing opportunities to communicate in English in daily life (e.g. more communication with people who speak English, etc.)	453.6	45.3
修讀校外相關課程 Taking relevant off-campus courses	373.6	37.3
閱讀學習英語的書籍／文章 Reading books / articles on English learning	364.5	36.4
參加社區語文活動（例如：香港國際文學節、英語演講會等） Participating community language activities (e.g. Hong Kong International Literature Festival, English Toastmasters, etc.)	102.7	10.2
其他 Others	‡	‡
合計 Overall	1 002.2	

註釋：
* 可選擇多項答案。
‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes :
* Multiple answers were allowed.
‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.4b 按提升普通話交談能力的方法劃分的願意在公餘／課餘時間學習普通話的6 - 65歲人士數目

Table 4.4b Persons aged 6 - 65 who were willing to spend spare time on studying Putonghua by ways to improve Putonghua communication skills

提升普通話交談能力的方法* Ways to improve Putonghua communication skills*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
利用多媒體資源學習（例如：收看YouTube有關普通話教學的影片、觀看以普通話為主的電影或電視、使用學習普通話的應用程式（App）等） Using multimedia resources to learn (e.g. watching YouTube videos on teaching Putonghua, watching Putonghua-based movies or TV, using Putonghua learning apps, etc.)	528.6	64.0
在日常生活中增加使用普通話溝通的機會（例如：多與說普通話的人士溝通等） Increasing opportunities to communicate in Putonghua in daily life (e.g. more communication with people who speak Putonghua, etc.)	425.9	51.6
修讀校外相關課程 Taking relevant off-campus courses	246.3	29.8
閱讀學習普通話的書籍／文章 Reading books / articles on Putonghua learning	239.6	29.0
參加社區語文活動（例如：香港國際文學節、普通話演講會等） Participating community language activities (e.g. Hong Kong International Literature Festival, Putonghua Toastmasters, etc.)	78.2	9.5
其他 Others	‡	‡
合計 Overall	826.0	

註釋：
* 可選擇多項答案。
‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes :
* Multiple answers were allowed.
‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

表 4.5a 按使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分的其6歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非英語的18 - 65歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.5a Persons aged 18 - 65[@] having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not English and who had not yet attended primary school by frequency of using English to communicate with children

使用英語與子女溝通的頻密程度 Frequency of using English to communicate with children	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
必定用 Must	49.4	13.8
經常用 Often	33.6	9.4
間中用 Sometimes	95.8	26.7
很少用 Seldom	60.3	16.8
沒有用 Never	119.5	33.3
總計 Total	358.6	100.0

註釋: @ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。

Note: @ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment, be they the respondents or their children.

表 4.5b 按有否使用英語與子女溝通／使用英語與子女溝通的原因劃分的其6歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非英語的18 - 65歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.5b Persons aged 18 - 65[@] having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not English and who had not yet attended primary school by whether had used English to communicate with children / reasons for using English to communicate with children

有否使用英語與子女溝通／使用英語與子女溝通的原因*

Whether had used English to communicate with children / reasons for using English to communicate with children *	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 [#] % [#]
有 Yes	239.1	66.7
可以給小朋友有接觸英語的機會 <i>Offering children opportunities to expose to English</i>	117.4	(49.1)
愈早學習英語愈好 <i>The earlier to learn English the better</i>	90.0	(37.6)
英語是受訪者的慣用語言 <i>English being the usual language of respondent</i>	56.4	(23.6)
可以幫助小朋友適應小學的學習 <i>Helping children adapt to the learning in primary school</i>	40.6	(17.0)
學校提供給小朋友學習英語的機會不足夠 <i>Inadequate opportunities offered by school for learning English</i>	19.2	(8.0)
其他 <i>Others</i>	3.0	(1.2)
沒有 No	119.5	33.3
合計 Overall	358.6	100.0

註釋: @ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。

* 可選擇多項答案。

括號內的數字表示佔所有有使用英語與子女溝通的家長的百分比。

Notes : @ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment, be they the respondents or their children.

* Multiple answers were allowed.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all parents who had used English to communicate with children.

表 4.6a 按使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度劃分的其6歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非普通話的18 - 65歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.6a Persons aged 18 - 65[@] having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not Putonghua and who had not yet attended primary school by frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children

使用普通話與子女溝通的頻密程度 Frequency of using Putonghua to communicate with children	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
必定用 Must	40.8	10.6
經常用 Often	12.5	3.2
間中用 Sometimes	50.7	13.1
很少用 Seldom	74.2	19.2
沒有用 Never	208.0	53.9
總計 Total	386.2	100.0

註釋: @ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。

Note: @ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment, be they the respondents or their children.

表 4.6b 按有否使用普通話與子女溝通／使用普通話與子女溝通的原因劃分的其 6 歲及以下而未入讀小學的子女的慣用語言為非普通話的 18 - 65 歲人士[@]數目

Table 4.6b Persons aged 18 - 65[@] having children aged 6 and below whose usual language was not Putonghua and who had not yet attended primary school by whether had used Putonghua to communicate with children / reasons for using Putonghua to communicate with children

有否使用普通話與子女溝通／使用普通話與子女溝通的原因*

Whether had used Putonghua to communicate with children / reasons for using Putonghua to communicate with children *	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 [#] % [#]
有 Yes	178.2	46.1
可以給小朋友有接觸普通話的機會 <i>Offering children opportunities to expose to Putonghua</i>	66.1	(37.1)
普通話是受訪者的慣用語言 <i>Putonghua being the usual language of respondent</i>	51.3	(28.8)
愈早學習普通話愈好 <i>The earlier to learn Putonghua the better</i>	45.4	(25.5)
可以幫助小朋友適應小學的學習 <i>Helping children adapt to the learning in primary school</i>	31.0	(17.4)
學校提供給小朋友學習普通話的機會不足夠 <i>Inadequate opportunities offered by school for learning Putonghua</i>	22.5	(12.6)
其他 <i>Others</i>	‡	(‡)
沒有 No	208.0	53.9
合計 Overall	386.2	100.0

註釋：
 @ 不包括聽力有困難或有言語障礙的人士，不論是受訪者或其子女。
 * 可選擇多項答案。
 # 括號內的數字表示佔所有有使用普通話與子女溝通的家長的百分比。
 ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes :
 @ Excluding persons with hearing difficulty, or speech and language impairment, be they the respondents or their children.
 * Multiple answers were allowed.
 # Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all parents who had used Putonghua to communicate with children.
 ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

附錄 1：統計調查方法

Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

1. 主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構／社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

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

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

Survey coverage and sample design

1. The Thematic Household Survey (THS) covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

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

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

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

¹ 「常住居民」指兩類人士：(a) 在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 3 個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及 (b) 在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

² 對於不是「常住居民」的香港永久性居民，如他們在統計時點之前的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，又或在統計時點之後的 6 個月內，在港逗留最少 1 個月但少於 3 個月，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港，會被界定為「流動居民」。

¹ “Usual Residents” refer to two categories of people: (a) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (b) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

² For those Hong Kong Permanent Residents who are not “Usual Residents”, they are classified as “Mobile Residents” if they have stayed in Hong Kong for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months before or for at least 1 month but less than 3 months during the 6 months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

3. 主題性住戶統計調查採用政府統計處設立的屋宇單位框作為抽樣框，當中包括兩部分：(i) 屋宇單位檔案庫和 (ii) 小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區內所有永久性屋宇單位地址的紀錄，包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

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

統計調查問卷

5. 每一輪主題性住戶統計調查均採用獨立的問卷。就 2021 年 9 月至 12 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，相關問卷搜集包括抗菌素耐藥性及語言使用情況的資料。

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

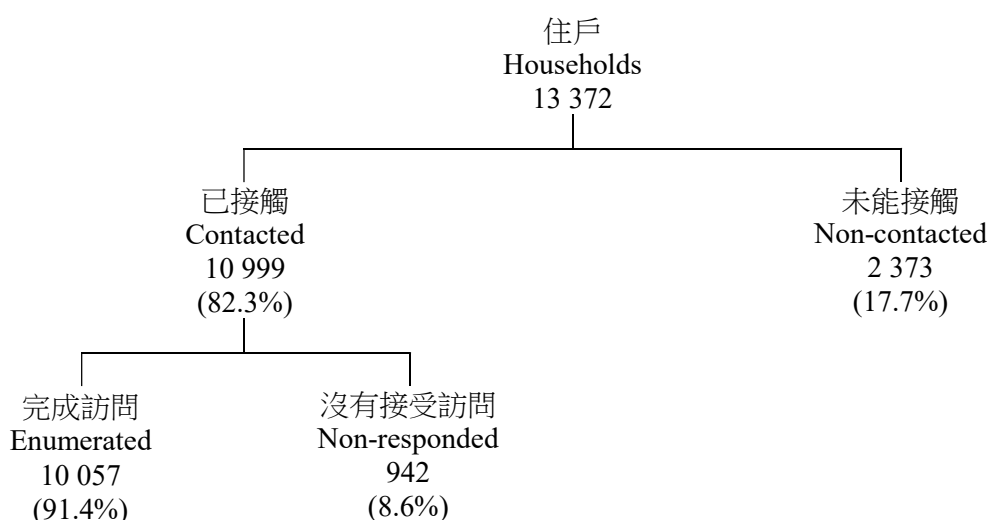
4. The RS contains records of area segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. Each area segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters. The use of area segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas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

Survey questionnaire

5. An independent questionnaire was adopted for each round of the THS. Regarding the THS conducted during September to December 2021, the questionnaire was designed to collect information on antimicrobial resistance and use of language.

訪問結果

6. 就 2021 年 9 月至 12 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，在有人居住的 13 226 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 372 個住戶。於該 13 372 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 057 個住戶，回應率為 75%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



估計的可靠性

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

Enumeration experience

6. Regarding the THS conducted during September to December 2021, a total of 13 372 households were found in the sample of 13 226 occupied quarters. Among those 13 372 households, 10 057 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 75%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarised below :

Reliability of the estimates

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

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

8. For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables in this report, the coefficient of variation (CV) can be used. CV is obtained by expressing the standard error (SE) as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey.

9. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

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

變數* <u>Variable*</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u> (%)	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
曾經使用抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics among all persons aged 15 and over	67.9	0.9
最近一次使用的抗生素是由西醫處方的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有曾經使用抗生素的 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 15 and over whose last taken antibiotics were prescribed by Western medicine practitioners among all persons aged 15 and over who had ever taken antibiotics	98.8	0.1
正確指出抗生素不可以醫治傷風感冒的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who correctly identified that cold and flu could not be treated with antibiotics among all persons aged 15 and over	40.3	1.1
正確指出選定陳述句子「很多感染對抗生素治療越來越有抗藥性」為正確的 15 歲及以上人士佔所有 15 歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who correctly identified the selected statement “Many infections are becoming increasingly resistant to treatment by antibiotics” as true among all persons aged 15 and over	73.9	0.6
以廣州話為家中最常使用的語言的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 with Cantonese as their language most often used at home among all persons aged 6 - 65	92.3	0.4

註釋：* 所有數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note : * All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

變數* <u>Variable*</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u> (%)	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
認為自己廣州話能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 perceived their language competence in Cantonese for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient among all persons aged 6 - 65	94.4	0.3
認為自己英語口語能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 perceived their language competence in spoken English for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient among all persons aged 6 - 65	43.6	1.1
認為自己普通話能力非常足夠或足夠的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 perceived their language competence in Putonghua for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient among all persons aged 6 - 65	41.4	1.2
認為自己中文書寫能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 perceived their language competence in written Chinese for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient among all persons aged 6 - 65	88.7	0.4
認為自己英文書寫能力完全足夠或足夠應付日常生活的 6 - 65 歲人士佔所有 6 - 65 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 6 - 65 perceived their language competence in written English for daily use as totally sufficient or sufficient among all persons aged 6 - 65	45.8	1.0

註釋：* 所有數字不包括外籍家庭傭工。

Note：* All figures exclude foreign domestic helpers.

附錄 2：主題性住戶統計調查系列常用用語及定義

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

引言

本附錄載列於 2021 年 9 月至 12 月期間進行的一項主題性住戶統計調查所採用有關人口的社會經濟特徵的常用用語及定義。至於適用於是項統計調查所涵蓋的專題的指定用語的概念及定義，請參閱本報告書的相關章節。

用語及定義

年齡：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。

經濟活動身分：人口可劃分為從事經濟活動人口（即勞動人口）及非從事經濟活動人口兩大類。

從事經濟活動人口，即**勞動人口**，可再分為就業人口及失業人口。

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

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

Introduction

This Appendix presents some common terms and definitions of the socio-economic characteristics of the population as adopted in the Thematic Household Survey conducted during September to December 2021. For the concepts and definitions of specific terms applicable to the topics covered in the survey, they are given in the respective chapters of this report.

Terms and definitions

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

Economic activity status: The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (that is the labour force) and economically inactive population.

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

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

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

教育程度分類如下：

小學及以下：包括未受教育、所有幼稚園及幼兒中心班級及所有小學的一至六年級。

中學：包括所有中學舊學制的一至七年級及新學制的一至六年級或同等程度，毅進計劃／毅進文憑以及工藝程度教育。

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

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

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

Educational attainment is classified as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

附錄 3：於過去 5 年出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書*

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 63 號報告書 (統計期間：10/2016-1/2017)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 對器官捐贈的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 63 (Survey period: 10/2016-1/2017)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 64 號報告書 (統計期間：6/2017-9/2017)

- 吸煙情況
- 個人電腦和互聯網普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 64 (Survey period: 6/2017-9/2017)

- Pattern of smoking
- Personal computer and Internet penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 65 號報告書 (統計期間：11/2017-1/2018)

- 青年和中年人士的教育及就業歷程

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 65 (Survey period: 11/2017-1/2018)

- Education and employment trajectories of young and middle-aged persons

主題性住戶統計調查第 66 號報告書 (統計期間：3/2018-6/2018)

- 曾在香港以外地方修讀課程的香港居民
- 從事經濟活動人士的培訓需要
- 非從事經濟活動人士接受工作的意願
- 飼養貓狗的情況
- 語言使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 66 (Survey period: 3/2018-6/2018)

- Hong Kong residents having studied outside Hong Kong
- Training needs of economically active persons
- Desire of economically inactive persons to take up jobs
- Keeping of dogs and cats
- Use of language

主題性住戶統計調查第 67 號報告書 (統計期間：6/2018-9/2018)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 67 (Survey period: 6/2018-9/2018)

- Information technology usage and penetration

* 所有已出版的《主題性住戶統計調查報告書》可在政府統計處網站 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453) 下載。

* All published Thematic Household Survey Reports are available for download from the Census and Statistics Department website (www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453).

主題性住戶統計調查第 68 號報告書
(統計期間：11/2018-2/2019)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 對器官捐贈的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 68
(Survey period: 11/2018-2/2019)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 69 號報告書
(統計期間：4/2019-7/2019)

- 個人電腦和互聯網普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 69
(Survey period: 4/2019-7/2019)

- Personal computer and Internet penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 70 號報告書
(統計期間：4/2019-7/2019)

- 吸煙情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 70
(Survey period: 4/2019-7/2019)

- Pattern of smoking

主題性住戶統計調查第 71 號報告書
(統計期間：4/2019-7/2019)

- 在粵港澳大灣區生活的意向

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 71
(Survey period: 4/2019-7/2019)

- Willingness to live in the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area

主題性住戶統計調查第 72 號報告書
(統計期間：10/2019-1/2020)

- 受僱於短期或短工時的僱傭合約的僱員
- 聘請家庭傭工

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 72
(Survey period: 10/2019-1/2020)

- Employees engaged under employment contracts with short duration or working hours
- Employment of domestic helpers

主題性住戶統計調查第 73 號報告書
(統計期間：6/2020-10/2020)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 73
(Survey period: 6/2020-10/2020)

- Information technology usage and penetration

主題性住戶統計調查第 74 號報告書
(統計期間：11/2020-3/2021)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 對器官捐贈的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 74
(Survey period: 11/2020-3/2021)

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

主題性住戶統計調查第 75 號報告書
(統計期間：4/2021-7/2021)

- 互聯網和個人電腦普及程度
- 吸煙情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 75
(Survey period: 4/2021-7/2021)

- Internet and personal computer penetration
- Pattern of smoking

獲取政府統計處刊物的方法 Means of Obtaining Publications of the Census and Statistics Department

網站

用戶可以在政府統計處網站 (www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/page_1273.html) 下載統計刊物。

政府統計處刊物出版組

政府統計處備有其少數過往期號刊物的印刷版，市民可親臨政府統計處刊物出版組購買。

政府統計處刊物出版組亦設有閱讀區，陳列政府統計處各類刊物的最新期號，供讀者查閱。市民亦可於該閱讀區瀏覽政府統計處網站。

刊物出版組的地址是：
香港灣仔港灣道 12 號
灣仔政府大樓 19 樓
電話：(852) 2582 3025
圖文傳真：(852) 2827 1708
電郵：gen-enquiry@censtatd.gov.hk

「按需求印製」的服務

用戶除可於政府統計處網站下載本處刊物外，亦可選用本處提供的「按需求印製」服務。該服務為用戶印製電腦列印本，並酌收費用。用戶如需要這項服務，可透過有關刊物首頁上的聯絡方法與政府統計處聯絡。

Website

Users may download statistical publications from the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) website (www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/page_1273.html).

Publications Unit of C&SD

A few past issues of C&SD publications are available in print version for purchase at the Publications Unit of C&SD.

The Publications Unit also provides a reading area where users may browse through the latest issue of various C&SD publications on display or through the C&SD website.

The address of the Publications Unit is :
19/F, Wanchai Tower,
12 Harbour Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong.
Tel. : (852) 2582 3025
Fax : (852) 2827 1708
E-mail : gen-enquiry@censtatd.gov.hk

Print-on-demand service

While all C&SD publications can be downloaded at the C&SD website, C&SD provides a print-on-demand service, under which a computer print-out copy of a particular publication will be produced at a charge. Users may approach C&SD through the contact information on the title page of the relevant publications for such service.