

# 主題性住戶統計調查 第 78 號報告書

## Thematic Household Survey Report No. 78

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

就醫情況  
Doctor consultation

入住醫院情況  
Hospitalisation

接受牙醫診治情況  
Dental consultation

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

對器官捐贈的意見  
Views on organ donation



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



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對器官捐贈的意見

Views on organ donation

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](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk)

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# 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 2022 年 12 月至 2023 年 4 月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關香港居民的健康狀況；使用醫療服務的情況，包括就醫情況、入住醫院情況及接受牙醫診治情況；僱主／機構提供的醫療福利及個人購買的醫療保險保障；以及對器官捐贈的意見等資料。本報告書載列了一些有關是項統計調查的主要結果。

1.4 就上述與健康有關的專題，類似的主題性住戶統計調查曾於 1999 年至 2021 年期間進行了 11 次<sup>1</sup>。然而，數據使用者須注意，每一輪統計調查就有關「就醫情況」、「入住醫院情況」和「接受牙醫診治情況」的定義所涉及的統計參照期的長短或有所不同。

## 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.

## Topic included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during December 2022 to April 2023 to collect information on the health status; utilisation of health services including doctor consultation, hospitalisation and dental consultation; medical benefits provided by employers/companies and coverage of individually purchased medical insurance; and views on organ donation of Hong Kong residents. Some major findings of the survey are set out in this report.

1.4 Similar enquiries regarding the above health related topics were conducted for 11 times between 1999 and 2021 in the THS series<sup>1</sup>. However, data users are reminded that the lengths of the reference periods used in defining “doctor consultation”, “hospitalisation”, and “dental consultation” in each round of the survey may be different.

<sup>1</sup> 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 3、8、12、30、41、45、50、58、63、68 及 74 號  
([www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/tc/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453))。

<sup>1</sup> Major findings of the surveys were presented in the Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3, 8, 12, 30, 41, 45, 50, 58, 63, 68 and 74  
([www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453)).

1.5 再者，上述統計調查不一定在相同月份進行訪問，而某些統計數字（如與使用醫療服務狀況，包括就醫情況、入住醫院情況及使用其他醫療服務情況有關的統計數字）亦會受當時流行的類似流感或相關疾病的影響而可能存在季節性波動。值得注意的是，由於香港自 2020 年年初出現 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情，各類醫療服務的服務量及使用情況與疫情前及疫情期間相比，會有不同程度的影響。因此，這系列與健康有關的主題性統計調查結果嚴格上並不能互相比較。在需要作比較時，必須極其小心考慮各項數據的限制。

## 統計調查方法簡述

1.6 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 76%。

1.7 受訪住戶內所有有關人士（不包括外籍家庭傭工）均被抽選作個別訪問。受訪者被問及他們使用醫療服務的狀況，包括在統計前 30 日內的就醫情況、在統計前 12 個月內的入住醫院及接受牙醫診治的情況。該些住戶成員亦被問及他們是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及是否受個人購買的醫療保險保障。最後，18-64 歲人士再被問及其對器官捐贈的意見。

1.8 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。

1.5 Furthermore, the fieldwork of the surveys mentioned above were not necessarily conducted in the same calendar months and some statistics, such as those relating to utilisation of health services, including doctor consultation, hospitalisation and other health services, may be subject to seasonal variations as affected by prevailing influenza-like or related illnesses. It is noteworthy that in view of the emergence of the COVID-19 epidemic in Hong Kong since early 2020, the services throughput and the utilisation across a wide range of health services have been affected to different extents when compared with those before and during the epidemic. Therefore, the findings of the surveys on the health-related topics are not strictly comparable over the series. Great caution must be taken in regard to various data limitations when making comparison, where necessary.

## Brief description of survey method

1.6 In this survey, some 10 100 households within a scientifically selected sample of quarters were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 76%.

1.7 Within each enumerated household, all relevant persons (excluding foreign domestic helpers) were selected for interview. The respondents were asked about information on their utilisation of health services, including doctor consultation during the 30 days before enumeration, hospitalisation and dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration. They were also asked whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and whether covered by individually purchased medical insurance. Finally, persons aged 18-64 were further asked about their views on organ donation.

1.8 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](#).

## 資料的局限

1.9 根據是項統計調查的樣本設計，在統計調查期間，只能向已抽選住戶內的成員搜集資料。就住院情況的課題而言，在訪問期間實在難以接觸當時正入住醫院的受訪者。因此，在是項統計調查中，「住院病人」是指在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院而在訪問時已出院的人士。儘管如此，這系列統計調查的經驗顯示，與行政記錄得出的類似統計數字相比，從統計調查所得的住院病人數目及入院次數存在相當的低估情況。須強調的是，就住院情況而言，這系列統計調查的目的是搜集有關統計期內曾入住醫院的人士的社會經濟特徵、開支模式、享有醫療福利的情況及受醫療保險保障的情況等資料，而非估計該期間住院病人的總數及其總入院次數。因此，數據使用者對相關數字須小心闡釋。

1.10 就器官捐贈的課題而言，我們注意到有相當數目的受訪者可能由於有關課題敏感而拒絕提供相關資料。本報告載列的有關統計數字（如適用）已撇除那些拒絕就器官捐贈這課題或當中個別問題提供意見的人士。

## 數字的捨入

1.11 由於統計圖表內數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

## Limitations

1.9 According to the sample design of the survey, information could only be collected from members that could be identified in the sampled households during the fieldwork period. Regarding the topic on hospitalisation, there were inherent difficulties to contact respondents who were staying in hospitals during the fieldwork period. In light of this, “in-patients” in this survey refer to persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration and had already been discharged at the time of enumeration. Notwithstanding this, experience of this series of surveys conducted so far revealed that there existed rather significant under-reporting in the number of in-patients and hospital admissions in the surveys when compared with similar statistics derived from administrative records. It should be emphasised that with respect to hospitalisation, the objective of this series of surveys was to collect information on the socio-economic characteristics of those persons ever admitted into hospitals during the reference period before enumeration, their expenditure profile and entitlement to medical benefits and coverage of medical insurance (rather than to estimate the total number of in-patients and hospital admissions during the same reference period). Data users are reminded to interpret the related figures with care.

1.10 For the topic on organ donation, it was noted that a considerable number of respondents refused to provide related information probably due to the sensitive nature of the topic. Relevant statistics (where applicable) presented in this report are compiled by excluding persons who refused to provide views on the topic or individual questions of organ donation.

## Rounding of figures

1.11 Figures in charts and tables may not add up to the total due to rounding.

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

### 第一部分： 2022/23 年統計調查的主要結果 主要指標

### Part 1: Key survey findings for 2022/23 Key indicators

2022/23 年統計調查結果\*  
2022/23 Survey findings\*

#### 香港居民的健康狀況

#### Health status of Hong Kong residents

• 患有慢性疾病^的人士數目	• Number of persons who had chronic health conditions^	2 164 600 (2 159 700)
• 患有慢性疾病^的人士佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons who had chronic health conditions^ among all persons	31.2% (30.6%)
• 曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病的人士數目	• Number of persons who had been infected with COVID-19	3 617 000
• 曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病的人士佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons who had been infected with COVID-19 among all persons	52.1%
• 在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀的人士數目	• Persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration and had the selected symptoms for more than two months	526 800
• 在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀的人士佔所有在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病的人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration and had the selected symptoms for more than two months among those persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration	18.4%

註釋：\* 括號內的數字為 2020/21 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

^ 慢性疾病包括高血壓、膽固醇過高、糖尿病、心臟病、癌病、哮喘、中風、慢性阻塞性肺病、骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。

Notes：\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2020/21.

^ Chronic health conditions include hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, heart diseases, cancer, asthma, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/nose/throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc.

主要指標	Key indicators	2022/23 年統計調查結果 2022/23 Survey findings
就醫情況 <sup>&gt;</sup>	Doctor consultation <sup>&gt;</sup>	
• 在統計前 30 天內曾就醫 <sup>&amp;</sup> 的人士數目	• Number of persons who had consulted a doctor <sup>&amp;</sup> during the 30 days before enumeration	982 800
• 在統計前 30 天內曾就醫 <sup>&amp;</sup> 的人士佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons who had consulted a doctor <sup>&amp;</sup> during the 30 days before enumeration among all persons	14.2%
• 在統計前 30 天內的總就醫次數 <sup>+@</sup>	• Total number of doctor consultations <sup>+@</sup> made during the 30 days before enumeration	1 422 600
• 按診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前 30 天內的就醫次數 <sup>+@</sup> 的百分比	• Percentage of doctor consultations <sup>+@</sup> made during the 30 days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted	
- 醫院管理局／衛生署轄下西醫診所／中心西醫	- Practitioners of Western medicine in Western medicine clinics/centres under Hospital Authority / Department of Health	35.2%
- 香港私家西醫 <sup>^</sup>	- Private practitioners of Western medicine in Hong Kong <sup>^</sup>	34.1%
- 香港私家中醫 <sup>#</sup>	- Private practitioners of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong <sup>#</sup>	28.4%

註釋：<sup>></sup> 由於有關統計數字會受當時流行的類似流感或相關疾病的影響而可能存在季節性波動，而本輪的一些統計數字亦受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情影響，各輪統計調查的有關數字嚴格上並不能互相比較。

<sup>&</sup> 對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間就醫的人士才會被計算在內。

<sup>+</sup> 對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間的就醫次數才會被計算在內。

<sup>@</sup> 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近 1 次至最近 3 次就醫的資料。

<sup>^</sup> 包括私家西醫，以及在私家醫院門診部、慈善團體或非牟利團體西醫診所及豁免登記診療所診症的西醫。

<sup>#</sup> 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

Notes：<sup>></sup> As the findings may be subject to seasonal variations as affected by prevailing influenza-like or related illnesses and some findings in this round were affected by the COVID-19 epidemic, the findings across different rounds of surveys are not strictly comparable.

<sup>&</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had made doctor consultations outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

<sup>+</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only the doctor consultations made outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

<sup>@</sup> Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 days before enumeration.

<sup>^</sup> Including private practitioners of Western medicine, and practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of private hospitals, charitable organisations or non-profit making organisations and exempted clinics.

<sup>#</sup> Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2022/23 年統計調查結果  
2022/23 Survey findings

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>按有否通常求診的醫生<sup>+</sup>及該醫生是西醫或中醫劃分的人士的百分比</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of persons by whether had a usually visited doctor<sup>+</sup> and whether that doctor was a practitioner of Western medicine or Chinese medicine</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 有</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Yes</li> </ul>	43.8%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 只有西醫</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Practitioner of Western medicine only</li> </ul>	[84.6%]@@
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 只有中醫</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Practitioner of Chinese medicine only</li> </ul>	[7.2%]@@
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 西醫及中醫</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Both practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine</li> </ul>	[8.2%]@@
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 否</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- No</li> </ul>	56.2%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>向香港私家醫生求診的每次診金淨額中位數<sup>@</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Median net consultation fee<sup>@</sup> per consultation made with a private medical practitioner in Hong Kong</li> </ul>	\$300
<b>入住醫院情況<sup>&gt;</sup></b>	<b>Hospitalisation<sup>&gt;</sup></b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&amp;</sup>的人士數目</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Number of persons who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&amp;</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration</li> </ul>	411 100
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&amp;</sup>的人士佔所有人士的百分比</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of persons who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&amp;</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons</li> </ul>	5.9%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>按在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院所屬類別<sup>^++</sup>劃分的住院病人的百分比</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Percentage of in-patients by type of hospitals admitted<sup>^++</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration</li> </ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 醫院管理局轄下醫院</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hospitals under Hospital Authority</li> </ul>	70.5%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 私家醫院<sup>#</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Private hospitals<sup>#</sup></li> </ul>	31.4%

註釋：<sup>+</sup> 「通常求診的醫生」是指當有病（包括傷風／感冒）或需要預防性醫療服務時，第一個會去求診的醫生。

@@ 方括號內的數字表示在所有有通常求診的醫生的人士中所佔的百分比。

@ 撇除診金淨額不詳的就醫次數。

> 由於有關統計數字會受當時流行的類似流感或相關疾病的影響而可能存在季節性波動，而本輪的一些統計數字亦受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情影響，各輪統計調查的有關數字嚴格上並不能互相比較。

& 對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間曾入住醫院的人士才會被計算在內。

^ 對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的次數才會被計算在內。

++ 可選擇多項答案。

# 包括香港以外地區的醫院。

Notes：<sup>+</sup> A “usually visited doctor” is a doctor whom a person would first consult when he/she is sick (include getting cold / influenza) or requires preventive health care services.

@@ Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had a usually visited doctor.

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

> As the findings may be subject to seasonal variations as affected by prevailing influenza-like or related illnesses and some findings in this round were affected by the COVID-19 epidemic, the findings across different rounds of surveys are not strictly comparable.

& For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

^ For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those admissions into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

++ Multiple answers were allowed.

# Including hospitals outside Hong Kong.

主要指標	Key indicators	2022/23 年統計調查結果* 2022/23 Survey findings*
接受牙醫診治情況 <sup>&gt;</sup>	Dental consultation <sup>&gt;</sup>	
• 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目	• Number of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration	2 000 800 (1 700 200)
• 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons	28.8% (24.1%)
• 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的平均次數	• Average number of dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration	1.4 (1.5)
• 按在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons who had dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration by type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration	
- 私家牙醫診所	- Private dental clinics	73.9% (76.9%)
- 政府牙醫診所	- Government dental clinics	24.2% (21.6%)
- 其他類別的牙醫診所	- Other types of dental clinics	1.9% (1.4%)
• 按在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙科診療類別 <sup>+</sup> 劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons who had dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation <sup>+</sup> before enumeration	
- 洗牙	- Scaling and polishing	66.3% (57.4%)
- 牙齒檢查	- Teeth check-up	64.8% (53.8%)
- 補牙	- Filling	12.2% (11.3%)
• 在統計前 12 個月內最後一次在香港非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的診金淨額中位數 <sup>@</sup>	• Median net consultation fee <sup>@</sup> of the last dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration	\$600 (\$500)

- 註釋：\* 括號內的數字為 2020/21 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。  
<sup>></sup> 部分統計數字受 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情所影響與過去比較或有較大變化，故不適宜與以往各輪統計調查的有關數字互相比較。  
<sup>+</sup> 可選擇多項答案。  
<sup>@</sup> 撇除診金淨額不詳的診治次數。
- Notes：\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2020/21.  
<sup>></sup> As some findings might have large changes as compared with the past due to the impact of the COVID-19 epidemic, it is not appropriate to compare them with the past rounds of surveys.  
<sup>+</sup> Multiple answers were allowed.  
<sup>@</sup> Excluding consultations of which the net consultation fees were unknown.

主要指標	Key indicators	2022/23 年統計調查結果* 2022/23 Survey findings*
<b>僱主／機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況</b>	<b>Provision of medical benefits by employers/companies and coverage of individually purchased medical insurance</b>	
• 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目	• Number of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance	3 453 500 (3 587 900)
• 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance among all persons	49.7% (50.8%)
• 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance	
- 只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利	- Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies	33.2% (32.0%)
- 只受個人購買的醫療保險保障	- Only covered by individually purchased medical insurance	36.5% (37.7%)
- 同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障	- Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and covered by individually purchased medical insurance concurrently	30.3% (30.3%)
• 按最普遍享有的醫療保障類別 <sup>+</sup> 劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance by type of medical protection most commonly entitled/covered <sup>+</sup>	
- 入住醫院	- Hospitalisation	91.5% (92.1%)
- 西醫診治	- Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	66.1% (63.4%)
- 牙醫診治	- Dental consultation	38.5% (36.5%)

註釋：\* 括號內的數字為 2020/21 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。  
+ 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2020/21.  
+ Multiple answers were allowed.

主要指標	Key indicators	2022/23 年統計調查結果* 2022/23 Survey findings*
• 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目	• Number of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies	2 192 300 (2 234 900)
• 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies among all persons	31.6% (31.6%)
• 按最普遍享有的醫療福利類別 <sup>+</sup> 劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by type of medical benefits most commonly entitled <sup>+</sup>	
- 西醫診治	- Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	97.7% (97.4%)
- 入住醫院	- Hospitalisation	79.5% (78.8%)
- 牙醫診治	- Dental consultation	57.9% (57.6%)
- 中醫診治 <sup>#</sup>	- Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine <sup>#</sup>	35.9% (38.4%)
• 按所享有的醫療福利的來源 <sup>+</sup> 劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by source of medical benefits entitled <sup>+</sup>	
- 由私營機構的僱主／私營機構提供	- From employers/companies in the private sector	72.3% (74.0%)
- 由政府提供	- From the Government	24.6% (22.0%)
• 受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目	• Number of persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance	2 306 500 (2 440 900)
• 受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士佔所有人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance among all persons	33.2% (34.6%)
• 按最普遍享有的醫療保障類別 <sup>+</sup> 劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance by type of medical protection most commonly covered <sup>+</sup>	
- 入住醫院	- Hospitalisation	98.7% (99.0%)
- 西醫診治	- Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	13.0% (8.1%)
- 中醫診治 <sup>#</sup>	- Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine <sup>#</sup>	6.3% (3.4%)

註釋：\* 括號內的數字為 2020/21 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

+ 可選擇多項答案。

# 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

Notes：\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2020/21.

+ Multiple answers were allowed.

# Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

## 主要指標

## Key indicators

2022/23 年統計調查結果\*  
2022/23 Survey findings\*

## 對器官捐贈的意見

## Views on organ donation

• 按在離世後捐出器官的意願劃分的 18-64 歲人士的百分比	• Percentage of persons aged 18-64 by their willingness to donate their organs after death	
- 願意	- Willing	22.9% (27.7%)
- 不願意	- Not willing	17.1% (15.1%)
- 未作決定／未作考慮／拒絕回答	- Not yet decided / not yet considered / refused to answer	60.0% (57.1%)

註釋：\* 括號內的數字為 2020/21 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字。

Note：\* Figures in brackets denote the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2020/21.

## 第二部分： 主要觀察 - 與 2020/21 年統計調查結果比較

每次與健康有關的主題性住戶統計調查不一定在相同月份進行訪問，而且與就醫情況及入住醫院情況有關的統計數字會受當時流行的類似流感或相關疾病的影響而可能存在季節性波動。此外，由於香港自 2020 年年初出現 2019 冠狀病毒病疫情，各類醫療服務的服務量及使用情況亦受到不同程度的影響。除了接受牙醫診治的人士數目繼 2020/21 年的下跌後而回升外，就醫及入住醫院的人士數目如與 2020/21 年進行的類似統計調查所得的相應數字比較均錄得大幅下跌。因此，各輪統計調查的有關數字嚴格上並不能互相比較。

以下陳述 2022/23 年及 2020/21 年統計調查其他主要結果的變化：

### 患有慢性疾病人士的比率輕微上升

- 患有慢性疾病人士的比率由 2020/21 年的 30.6% 輕微上升至 2022/23 年的 31.2%。這是由於 2022/23 年香港的長者人口比例較 2020/21 年高，而長者患有慢性疾病人士的比率亦較高（2022/23 年 65 歲及以上人士的相應比率是 73.9%）。

### 在香港非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的診金淨額中位數上升

- 在統計前 12 個月內最後一次在香港非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的診金淨額中位數在 2022/23 年為 600 元，高於 2020/21 年的 500 元。

## Part 2: Key observations as compared to 2020/21

The fieldwork of different rounds of THS on the health-related topics were not necessarily conducted in the same calendar months. Also, the statistics relating to doctor consultation and hospitalisation may be subject to seasonal variations as affected by prevailing influenza-like or related illnesses. Moreover, in view of the emergence of the COVID-19 epidemic in Hong Kong since early 2020, the services throughput and the utilisation across a wide range of health services have also been affected to different extents. Except dental consultation in which the number of persons who had dental consultation increased after the decline in 2020/21, significant decreases were recorded for persons who had consulted a doctor and persons who had been admitted into hospitals if the corresponding figures obtained from a similar survey conducted in 2020/21 were compared. Therefore, the findings on these topics across different rounds of surveys are not strictly comparable.

Changes in other key findings of the 2022/23 round of the survey as compared to the 2020/21 round are given below:

### Slight increase in rate of persons having chronic health conditions

- The rates of persons having chronic health conditions was 30.6% in 2020/21, slightly increased to 31.2% in 2022/23. It was because the proportion of older persons in 2022/23 was higher than that of 2020/21, and older persons had a higher rate of having chronic health conditions (the respective rate of persons aged 65 and over was 73.9%).

### Increase in the median net consultation fee made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong

- The median net consultation fee of the last dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration was \$600 in 2022/23, higher than that of \$500 in 2020/21.

**主要觀察 - 與 2020/21 年統計調查結果比較  
(續)**

享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障人士的比例輕微下跌

- 在 2022/23 年享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障人士的百分比為 49.7%，輕微低於 2020/21 年的 50.8%。
- 受個人購買的醫療保險保障人士的百分比，由 2020/21 年的 34.6% 輕微下跌至 2022/23 年的 33.2%。而享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利人士的百分比在同期則維持相同水平（2020/21 及 2022/23 年均是 31.6%）。

**Key observations as compared to 2020/21  
(Cont'd)**

**Slight decrease in the proportion of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance**

- The percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance was 49.7% in 2022/23, slightly lower than that of 50.8% in 2020/21.
- The percentage of persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance slightly decreased from 34.6% in 2020/21 to 33.2% in 2022/23, while the percentage of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies maintained at the same level (31.6% in both 2020/21 and 2022/23) during the same period.

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

#### 患有慢性疾病的人士

3.1 在這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口中（包括所有年齡的人士），估計約 2 164 600 人（31.2%）患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病。慢性疾病包括高血壓、膽固醇過高、糖尿病、心臟病、癌病、哮喘、中風、慢性阻塞性肺病、骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。（表 3.1a）

##### 年齡及性別

3.2 在該 2 164 600 名患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中，超過一半（51.9%）為 65 歲及以上人士，其次為 55-64 歲人士（24.1%）。他們的年齡中位數為 65 歲。按性別分析，女性佔 53.2%，而男性則佔 46.8%。（表 3.1a）

3.3 患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的比率大致上隨着年齡增長而上升。有關比率由 15 歲以下人士的 7.0% 逐漸上升至 35-44 歲人士的 11.6%，再上升至 45-54 歲人士的 23.5% 及 55-64 歲人士的 43.6%。有關比率隨後急升至 65 歲及以上人士的 73.9%。按性別分析，女性整體患有慢性疾病的比率為 31.7%，而男性則為 30.6%。（表 3.1a）

##### 經濟活動身分

3.4 在該 2 164 600 人中，66.4% 為非從事經濟活動人士，而其餘 33.6% 則為從事經濟活動人士。非從事經濟活動人士患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的比率一般較高（41.9%），可能是由於該組別有較高比例的長者。從事經濟活動人士的相應比率則為 20.7%。（表 3.1b）

#### Persons who had chronic health conditions

3.1 Among the total population covered in the survey (including persons of all ages), it was estimated that some 2 164 600 persons (31.2%) had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine. Chronic health conditions include hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, heart diseases, cancer, asthma, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/nose/throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc. (Table 3.1a)

##### Age and sex

3.2 Of those 2 164 600 persons who had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, over half (51.9%) were aged 65 and over, followed by persons aged 55-64 (24.1%). Their median age was 65. Analysed by sex, 53.2% were females and 46.8% were males. (Table 3.1a)

3.3 The rate of having chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine generally increased with age. The rate rose gradually from 7.0% for those aged below 15 to 11.6% for those aged 35-44, and then increased to 23.5% for those aged 45-54 and 43.6% for those aged 55-64. The rate further surged to 73.9% for those aged 65 and over. Analysed by sex, the overall rate of having chronic health conditions was 31.7% for females and 30.6% for males. (Table 3.1a)

##### Economic activity status

3.4 Of those 2 164 600 persons, 66.4% were economically inactive while the remaining 33.6% were economically active. Economically inactive persons generally had a higher rate (41.9%) of having chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, probably because a higher proportion of them were elderly. The corresponding rate for economically active persons was 20.7%. (Table 3.1b)

## 曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病的人士

## 年齡及性別

3.5 在統計時，約 3 617 000 人曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病，佔在這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口（包括所有年齡的人士）的 52.1%。按性別分析，女性佔 52.3%，而男性則佔 47.7%。（表 3.2a）

## 經濟活動身分

3.6 按經濟活動身分分析，在該 3 617 000 名人士中，53.9%為從事經濟活動人士，而 46.1%則為非從事經濟活動人士。從事經濟活動人士曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病的比率較高，為 55.5%；而非從事經濟活動人士的比率則為 48.6%。（表 3.2b）

## 是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病

3.7 在該 3 617 000 名人士中，69.1%沒有患上經西醫診斷的慢性疾病，其餘 30.9%則患有慢性疾病。上述兩組人士曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病的比率大致相若，分別為 52.3%及 51.7%。（表 3.2c）

3.8 請注意，本報告載列曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病人士的數字並不能與行政記錄作直接比較，原因是兩者的涵蓋範圍及點算方法不同。

## Persons who had been infected with COVID-19

## Age and sex

3.5 Some 3 617 000 persons had been infected with COVID-19 at the time of enumeration, constituting 52.1% of the total population covered in the survey (including persons of all ages). Analysed by sex, 52.3% were females and 47.7% were males. (Table 3.2a)

## Economic activity status

3.6 Analysed by economic activity status, 53.9% of those 3 617 000 persons were economically active and 46.1% were economically inactive. Economically active persons had a higher COVID-19 infection rate of 55.5%, while economically inactive persons had a rate of 48.6%. (Table 3.2b)

## Whether had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine

3.7 Of those 3 617 000 persons, 69.1% did not have chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, while the remaining 30.9% had chronic health conditions. The COVID-19 infection rate for the above two groups of persons was similar, at 52.3% and 51.7% respectively. (Table 3.2c)

3.8 It should be noted that the number of persons who had been infected with COVID-19 presented in this report should not be directly compared with that from administrative records owing to the differences in coverage and counting rule.

### 在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀的人士

3.9 約 2 858 700 名在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病的人士中，約 526 800 人（18.4%）持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀（例如：疲倦、氣促、認知功能障礙、頭痛、胸痛、關節痛等），而這些症狀不能夠被醫生的其他診斷作解釋。餘下 2 331 900 人（81.6%）則沒有持續兩個月出現選定症狀。（表 3.3）

#### 選定症狀是否影響日常生活

3.10 在該 526 800 人中，66.3%表示該些選定症狀沒有影響他們的日常生活或對其日常生活的影響可以接受。其餘 33.7%則表示選定症狀對他們的日常生活造成困擾。（表 3.3）

#### 年齡及性別

3.11 在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀的比率隨著年齡增長而逐步上升。45-54 歲人士的比率為 20.2%；55-64 歲人士為 22.6%；65 歲及以上人士則為 24.8%。感染 2019 冠狀病毒病後持續出現選定症狀的人士的年齡中位數為 52。按性別分析，女性及男性的相應比率分別為 20.7%及 16.0%。（表 3.4a）

### Persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration and had the selected symptoms for more than two months

3.9 Of some 2 858 700 persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration, some 526 800 persons (18.4%) had the selected symptoms (such as fatigue, shortness of breath, cognitive dysfunction, headache, chest pain, joint pain, etc.) which lasted for more than two months and could not be explained by an alternative diagnosis of the doctor. The remaining 2 331 900 persons (81.6%) did not have the selected symptoms which lasted for more than two months. (Table 3.3)

#### Whether the selected symptoms had affected everyday functioning

3.10 Among those 526 800 persons, 66.3% indicated that the selected symptoms had not affected their everyday functioning or had affected their everyday functioning but the impact was acceptable. The remaining 33.7% indicated that the selected symptoms had adversely affected their everyday functioning. (Table 3.3)

#### Age and sex

3.11 The rate of having selected symptoms for more than two months after having been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration gradually increased with age. The rate for persons aged 45-54 was 20.2%, 22.6% for those aged 55-64, and 24.8% for those aged 65 and over. The median age of persons having the selected symptoms was 52. Analysed by sex, the corresponding rates for females and males were 20.7% and 16.0% respectively. (Table 3.4a)

*經濟活動身分*

3.12 在該 526 800 名統計時至少三個月前曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀的人士中，超過一半（54.6%）為從事經濟活動人士，而其餘的 45.4% 則為非從事經濟活動人士。在非從事經濟活動人士之中，退休人士（25.2%）持續出現選定症狀的比率相對較高，原因可能是該組別有較高比例的長者。（表 3.4b）

*是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病*

3.13 患有慢性疾病的人士有較高比率在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染 2019 冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀，比率為 26.8%，而沒有慢性疾病的人士的比率則為 14.8%。（表 3.4c）

*Economic activity status*

3.12 Over half (54.6%) of those 526 800 persons who had the selected symptoms for more than two months after having been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration were economically active while the remaining 45.4% were economically inactive. Among those economically inactive persons, the rate of having the selected symptoms was relatively higher among retired persons (25.2%) probably because a higher proportion of them were elderly. (Table 3.4b)

*Whether had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine*

3.13 Persons having chronic health conditions (26.8%) had a higher rate of having the selected symptoms for more than two months after having been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration, as compared to 14.8% for persons without chronic health conditions. (Table 3.4c)

**表 3.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的患有慢性疾病<sup>^</sup>的人士數目**  
**Table 3.1a Persons who had chronic health conditions<sup>^</sup> by age and sex**

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 15	30.6	3.0	7.9	21.9	1.9	6.0	52.5	2.4	7.0
15 - 24	21.3	2.1	7.3	19.3	1.7	6.9	40.7	1.9	7.1
25 - 34	29.3	2.9	6.9	34.2	3.0	7.9	63.5	2.9	7.4
35 - 44	51.1	5.1	11.2	63.8	5.5	11.9	114.9	5.3	11.6
45 - 54	107.3	10.6	22.9	140.5	12.2	24.0	247.7	11.4	23.5
55 - 64	246.9	24.4	44.2	275.5	23.9	43.1	522.4	24.1	43.6
≥ 65	525.8	51.9	73.3	596.9	51.8	74.5	1 122.8	51.9	73.9
合計 <sup>#</sup> Overall <sup>#</sup>	1 012.4	100.0 (46.8)	30.6	1 152.1	100.0 (53.2)	31.7	2 164.6	100.0 (100.0)	31.2
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	65			65			65		

- 註釋： <sup>^</sup> 慢性疾病包括高血壓、膽固醇過高、糖尿病、心臟病、癌病、哮喘、中風、慢性阻塞性肺病、骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。
- \* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有15歲以下的男性中，7.9%患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病。
- <sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字表示在所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中所佔的百分比。
- Notes : <sup>^</sup> Chronic health conditions include hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, heart diseases, cancer, asthma, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/nose/throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc.
- \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 7.9% had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine.
- <sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine.

**表 3.1b 按經濟活動身分劃分的患有慢性疾病<sup>^</sup>的人士數目**  
**Table 3.1b Persons who had chronic health conditions<sup>^</sup> by economic activity status**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 <sup>#</sup> Economically active <sup>#</sup>	727.5	33.6	20.7
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 437.1	66.4	41.9
退休人士 Retired persons	1 031.2	47.6	71.1
料理家務者 Home-makers	272.9	12.6	37.0
學生 Students	84.5	3.9	7.8
其他 Others	48.5	2.2	31.7
合計 Overall	2 164.6	100.0	31.2

- 註釋：  
<sup>^</sup> 慢性疾病包括高血壓、膽固醇過高、糖尿病、心臟病、癌病、哮喘、中風、慢性阻塞性肺病、骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。  
<sup>\*</sup> 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有從事經濟活動人士中，20.7%患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病。  
<sup>#</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。
- Notes :  
<sup>^</sup> Chronic health conditions include hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, heart diseases, cancer, asthma, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/nose/throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc.  
<sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 20.7% had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine.  
<sup>#</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

**表 3.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士數目**  
**Table 3.2a Persons who had been infected with COVID-19 by age and sex**

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	49.6	2.9	48.1	42.6	2.3	43.9	92.2	2.5	46.1
5 - 14	158.2	9.2	55.7	142.9	7.5	53.5	301.0	8.3	54.6
15 - 24	158.1	9.2	54.4	148.6	7.9	53.1	306.7	8.5	53.8
25 - 34	245.7	14.2	57.9	247.3	13.1	56.9	493.0	13.6	57.4
35 - 44	244.8	14.2	53.5	293.5	15.5	54.8	538.3	14.9	54.2
45 - 54	248.8	14.4	53.1	320.9	17.0	54.8	569.6	15.7	54.1
55 - 64	291.6	16.9	52.2	339.7	18.0	53.2	631.3	17.5	52.7
≥ 65	327.7	19.0	45.7	357.1	18.9	44.6	684.8	18.9	45.1
合計 <sup>#</sup> Overall <sup>#</sup>	1 724.5	100.0 (47.7)	52.2	1 892.5	100.0 (52.3)	52.0	3 617.0	100.0 (100.0)	52.1
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	45			47			45		

註釋： \* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下的男性中，48.1%曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病。

# 括號內的數字表示在所有曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 48.1% had been infected with COVID-19.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had been infected with COVID-19.

**表 3.2b 按經濟活動身分劃分的曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士數目**  
**Table 3.2b Persons who had been infected with COVID-19 by economic activity status**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 <sup>#</sup> Economically active <sup>#</sup>	1 949.2	53.9	55.5
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 667.8	46.1	48.6
退休人士 Retired persons	638.8	17.7	44.1
學生 Students	583.4	16.1	53.5
料理家務者 Home-makers	382.6	10.6	51.9
其他 Others	63.0	1.7	41.2
合計 Overall	3 617.0	100.0	52.1

註釋： \* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有從事經濟活動人士中，55.5%曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病。

<sup>#</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 55.5% had been infected with COVID-19.

<sup>#</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

**表 3.2c** 按是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病<sup>^</sup>劃分的曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士數目

**Table 3.2c** Persons who had been infected with COVID-19 by whether had chronic health conditions<sup>^</sup> as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine

是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病 <sup>^</sup> Whether had chronic health conditions <sup>^</sup> as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	1 118.6	30.9	51.7
沒有 No	2 498.4	69.1	52.3
合計 Overall	3 617.0	100.0	52.1

註釋： <sup>^</sup> 慢性疾病包括高血壓、膽固醇過高、糖尿病、心臟病、癌病、哮喘、中風、慢性阻塞性肺病、骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。  
 \* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有患有慢性疾病的人士中，51.7%曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病。

Notes : <sup>^</sup> Chronic health conditions include hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, heart diseases, cancer, asthma, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/nose/throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc.  
 \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had chronic health conditions, 51.7% had been infected with COVID-19.

**表 3.3** 按是否持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀<sup>&</sup>及有否影響日常生活劃分的在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士數目

**Table 3.3** Persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration by whether had the selected symptoms<sup>&</sup> for more than two months and whether affected everyday functioning

是否持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀 <sup>&amp;</sup> ／ 有否影響日常生活 Whether had the selected symptoms <sup>&amp;</sup> for more than two months / whether affected everyday functioning	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
沒有持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀* Without selected symptoms which lasted for more than two months*	2 331.9	81.6
持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀 With selected symptoms which lasted for more than two months	526.8	18.4
沒有影響日常生活／對日常生活的影響可以接受* Did not affect everyday functioning / affected everyday functioning but the impact was acceptable*	349.4	12.2 (66.3)
對日常生活造成困擾 Adversely affected everyday functioning	177.4	6.2 (33.7)
總計 Total	2 858.7	100.0

- 註釋：
- <sup>&</sup> 在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現的選定症狀包括疲倦、氣促、認知功能障礙、頭痛、胸痛、關節痛等，而這些症狀不能夠被醫生的其他診斷作解釋。
  - <sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字表示在所有在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀的人士中所佔的百分比。
  - \* 包括少許拒絕回答的受訪者。
- Notes :
- <sup>&</sup> The selected symptoms include fatigue, shortness of breath, cognitive dysfunction, headache, chest pain, joint pain, etc, which lasted for more than two months after having been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration and could not be explained by an alternative diagnosis of the doctor.
  - <sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had the selected symptoms for more than two months after having been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration.
  - \* Including a few respondents who refused to answer.

**表 3.4a** 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀<sup>&</sup>的人士數目

**Table 3.4a** Persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration and had the selected symptoms<sup>&</sup> for more than two months by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	2.9	1.3	7.3	‡	‡	‡	5.3	1.0	7.4
5 - 14	10.0	4.5	8.0	11.1	3.6	10.2	21.1	4.0	9.0
15 - 24	9.6	4.3	7.6	14.4	4.7	12.3	24.0	4.6	9.9
25 - 34	24.9	11.2	12.6	30.1	9.8	15.5	54.9	10.4	14.0
35 - 44	35.7	16.1	18.2	47.9	15.7	20.6	83.6	15.9	19.5
45 - 54	31.7	14.3	15.9	58.8	19.2	23.6	90.5	17.2	20.2
55 - 64	48.3	21.8	20.5	63.3	20.7	24.6	111.6	21.2	22.6
≥ 65	58.3	26.3	22.3	77.5	25.4	27.0	135.8	25.8	24.8
合計 <sup>#</sup> Overall <sup>#</sup>	221.4	100.0 (42.0)	16.0	305.4	100.0 (58.0)	20.7	526.8	100.0 (100.0)	18.4
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	53			52			52		

註釋： <sup>&</sup> 在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現的選定症狀包括疲倦、氣促、認知功能障礙、頭痛、胸痛、關節痛等，而這些症狀不能夠被醫生的其他診斷作解釋。

<sup>\*</sup> 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的男性中，7.3%持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀。

<sup>‡</sup> 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字表示在所有在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : <sup>&</sup> The selected symptoms include fatigue, shortness of breath, cognitive dysfunction, headache, chest pain, joint pain, etc, which lasted for more than two months after having been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration and could not be explained by an alternative diagnosis of the doctor.

<sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5 who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration, 7.3% had the selected symptoms for more than two months.

<sup>‡</sup> Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had the selected symptoms for more than two months after having been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration.

**表 3.4b** 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀<sup>&</sup>的人士數目

**Table 3.4b** Persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration and had the selected symptoms<sup>&</sup> for more than two months by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 <sup>#</sup> Economically active <sup>#</sup>	287.8	54.6	18.6
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	239.0	45.4	18.3
退休人士 Retired persons	126.1	23.9	25.2
料理家務者 Home-makers	64.7	12.3	21.4
學生 Students	41.5	7.9	9.1
其他 Others	6.7	1.3	13.7
合計 Overall	526.8	100.0	18.4

註釋： <sup>&</sup> 在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現的選定症狀包括疲倦、氣促、認知功能障礙、頭痛、胸痛、關節痛等，而這些症狀不能夠被醫生的其他診斷作解釋。

<sup>\*</sup> 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士的百分比。例如，所有從事經濟活動並在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士中，18.6%持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀。

<sup>#</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : <sup>&</sup> The selected symptoms include fatigue, shortness of breath, cognitive dysfunction, headache, chest pain, joint pain, etc, which lasted for more than two months after having been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration and could not be explained by an alternative diagnosis of the doctor.

<sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration, 18.6% had the selected symptoms for more than two months.

<sup>#</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

**表 3.4c** 按是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病<sup>^</sup>劃分的在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀<sup>&</sup>的人士數目

**Table 3.4c** Persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration and had the selected symptoms<sup>&</sup> for more than two months by whether had chronic health conditions<sup>^</sup> as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine

是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病 <sup>^</sup> Whether had chronic health conditions <sup>^</sup> as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	232.8	44.2	26.8
沒有 No	294.0	55.8	14.8
合計 Overall	526.8	100.0	18.4

註釋： <sup>^</sup> 慢性疾病包括高血壓、膽固醇過高、糖尿病、心臟病、癌病、哮喘、中風、慢性阻塞性肺病、骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。

<sup>&</sup> 在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病並持續超過兩個月出現的選定症狀包括疲倦、氣促、認知功能障礙、頭痛、胸痛、關節痛等，而這些症狀不能夠被醫生的其他診斷作解釋。

\* 在個別組別中佔在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士的百分比。例如，所有患有慢性疾病並在統計時至少三個月前曾經感染2019冠狀病毒病的人士中，26.8%持續超過兩個月出現選定症狀。

Notes : <sup>^</sup> Chronic health conditions include hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, heart diseases, cancer, asthma, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/nose/throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc.

<sup>&</sup> The selected symptoms include fatigue, shortness of breath, cognitive dysfunction, headache, chest pain, joint pain, etc, which lasted for more than two months after having been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration and could not be explained by an alternative diagnosis of the doctor.

\* As a percentage of all persons who had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had chronic health conditions and had been infected with COVID-19 at least three months prior to the time of enumeration, 26.8% had the selected symptoms for more than two months.

## 4 就醫情況 Doctor consultation

4.1 本報告書的「就醫」是指向醫生求診，但不包括下列情況：

- (a) 住院病人在留院期間接受醫生診治；
- (b) 只到診所取藥而沒有向醫生求診；
- (c) 向牙醫求診；以及
- (d) 對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間向醫生求診。

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

### 在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士

4.2 在這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口中（包括所有年齡的人士），估計約 982 800 人（14.2%）在統計前 30 天內曾就醫。（表 4.1a）

#### 年齡及性別

4.3 在該 982 800 名人士中，38.5%年齡為 65 歲及以上，另 19.8%年齡為 55-64 歲和 13.7%年齡為 45-54 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 59 歲。（表 4.1a）

4.4 按年齡分析，撇除 5 歲以下的兒童及 5-14 歲的青少年，就醫比率大致上隨着年齡增長而逐步上升，由 15-24 歲人士的 5.8%，上升至 65 歲及以上人士的 24.9%。5 歲以下兒童及 5-14 歲青少年的就醫比率分別為 16.8%及 8.1%。（圖 4.1 及表 4.1a）

4.1 In this report, “doctor consultation” refers to an occasion on which a person consulted a doctor but excluded the following:

- (a) doctor consultations by in-patients during their stay in hospitals;
- (b) attendance in clinics to get medicine without consulting a doctor;
- (c) dental consultations; and
- (d) for the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, their doctor consultations made within the period when the said orders were in force.

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

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

4.2 Among the total population covered in the survey (including persons of all ages), it was estimated that some 982 800 persons (14.2%) had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration. (Table 4.1a)

#### Age and sex

4.3 Of those 982 800 persons, 38.5% were aged 65 and over, while 19.8% were aged 55-64 and 13.7% were aged 45-54. Their median age was 59. (Table 4.1a)

4.4 Analysed by age, excluding children aged below 5 and youth aged 5-14, the doctor consultation rate progressively increased with the age of persons, rising from 5.8% for those aged 15-24 to 24.9% for those aged 65 and over. The doctor consultation rates for children aged below 5 and youth aged 5-14 were 16.8% and 8.1% respectively. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.1a)

4.5 按性別分析，在該 982 800 名人士中，58.0%為女性，而 42.0%為男性。該男性人口及女性人口的年齡中位數分別為 60 歲及 58 歲。女性的就醫比率(15.7%)較男性(12.5%)為高。(表 4.1a)

#### 經濟活動身分

4.6 按經濟活動身分分析，在該 982 800 名人士中，59.5%為非從事經濟活動人士，而 40.5%則為從事經濟活動人士。非從事經濟活動人士的就醫比率較高，為 17.0%；而從事經濟活動人士的就醫比率則為 11.3%。兩者的差異可能是由於這兩類人士的年齡分布有別，尤其是有顯著比例的非從事經濟活動人士為長者。(表 4.1b)

#### 有否僱主提供的醫療福利及／或個人購買的醫療保險

4.7 在該 982 800 名人士中，16.3%只享有其僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利；16.1%只受個人購買的醫療保險保障；17.2%同時享有上述兩種醫療保障；而餘下 50.4%則兩者皆沒有。同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士就醫比率最高，為 16.2%。(表 4.1c)

#### 是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病

4.8 在該 982 800 名人士中，63.0%患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病，其餘 37.0%則沒有。患有慢性疾病的人士的就醫比率較高，為 28.6%，而沒有慢性疾病的人士的就醫比率則為 7.6%。(表 4.1d)

4.5 Analysed by sex, 58.0% of those 982 800 persons were females and 42.0% were males. The median ages of those males and females were 60 and 58 respectively. Females had a higher doctor consultation rate (15.7%) than males (12.5%). (Table 4.1a)

#### Economic activity status

4.6 Analysed by economic activity status, 59.5% of those 982 800 persons were economically inactive and 40.5% were economically active. Economically inactive persons had a higher doctor consultation rate of 17.0%, while economically active persons had a rate of 11.3%. The difference was probably due to the different age distributions of persons in the two groups, as a significant share of the economically inactive persons were the elderly. (Table 4.1b)

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

4.7 Of those 982 800 persons, 16.3% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by their employers/companies; 16.1% were only covered by individually purchased medical insurance; 17.2% were concurrently entitled to both medical protection; and the remaining 50.4% had neither of the two conditions. Persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and covered by individually purchased medical insurance concurrently had the highest doctor consultation rate, at 16.2%. (Table 4.1c)

#### Whether had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine

4.8 Of those 982 800 persons, 63.0% had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, while the remaining 37.0% did not have. Persons having chronic health conditions had a higher doctor consultation rate of 28.6%, as compared to 7.6% for persons without chronic health conditions. (Table 4.1d)

## 診症醫生類別

4.9 在該 982 800 名在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士中，約 782 400 人（79.6%）曾向西醫求診。在本報告書中，西醫包括私家西醫及在私家醫院門診部、醫院管理局（醫管局）／衛生署轄下西醫診所、醫管局轄下醫院的急症室、慈善團體或非牟利團體西醫診所和豁免登記診療所診症的西醫。（表 4.2a）

4.10 另一方面，約 238 700 人（24.3%）在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診（包括中醫（全科）、骨傷科（跌打）中醫及針灸中醫）。（表 4.2a）

(a) 在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的人士

*年齡／性別*

4.11 在該 782 400 名在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，40.7%年齡為 65 歲及以上，另 19.5%年齡為 55-64 歲和 12.3%年齡為 45-54 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 60 歲。撇除 5 歲以下兒童，65 歲及以上的長者曾向西醫求診的比率最高，達 21.0%；其次為 55-64 歲的人士，比率為 12.8%。（表 4.2a）

4.12 按性別分析，在該 782 400 人中，55.4%為女性，而 44.6%為男性。女性（11.9%）曾向西醫求診的比率較男性（10.5%）高。（表 4.2a）

## Type of medical practitioners consulted

4.9 Of those 982 800 persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration, some 782 400 persons (79.6%) had consulted practitioners of Western medicine. In this report, practitioners of Western medicine included private practitioners of Western medicine, and practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of private hospitals, clinics under the Hospital Authority (HA) / Department of Health, Accident and Emergency departments of hospitals under HA, charitable organisations or non-profit making organisations and exempted clinics. (Table 4.2a)

4.10 On the other hand, some 238 700 persons (24.3%) had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice), bone-setters and acupuncturists. (Table 4.2a)

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

*Age/sex*

4.11 Of those 782 400 persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 40.7% were aged 65 and over. Another 19.5% were aged 55-64 and 12.3% were aged 45-54. Their median age was 60. Excluding children aged below 5, older persons aged 65 and over had the highest rate of having consulted practitioners of Western medicine, at 21.0%. It was followed by persons aged 55-64, at 12.8%. (Table 4.2a)

4.12 Analysed by sex, 55.4% of those 782 400 persons were females and 44.6% were males. Females (11.9%) had a higher rate of having consulted practitioners of Western medicine than males (10.5%). (Table 4.2a)

## 就醫次數

4.13 在該 782 400 名在統計前 30 天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，79.6%於該段期間內曾向西醫求診 1 次；12.3%曾求診 2 次；以及 8.1%曾求診 3 次或以上。他們的平均就醫次數為 1.3 次。（表 4.2b）

## (b) 在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診的人士

## 年齡／性別

4.14 在該 238 700 名在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，31.3%年齡為 65 歲及以上，而 20.5%為 55-64 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 55 歲。年齡為 65 歲及以上人士曾向中醫求診的比率最高，為 4.9%。其次為 45-54 歲人士，比率為 4.3%。（表 4.2a）

4.15 按性別分析，在該 238 700 人中，大部分為女性（68.4%），另 31.6%為男性。兩者比例之間的差距，明顯較向西醫求診人士的相應差距為大。女性曾向中醫求診的比率（4.5%）亦較男性（2.3%）為高。（表 4.2a）

## 就醫次數

4.16 在該 238 700 名在統計前 30 天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，49.3%在該段期間內曾向中醫求診 1 次；26.7%曾求診 2 次；以及 24.0%曾求診 3 次或以上。他們的平均就醫次數為 2.0 次，較曾向西醫求診的人士的平均就醫次數（1.3）為高。（表 4.2b）

## Number of consultations

4.13 Of those 782 400 persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 79.6% had consulted practitioners of Western medicine once during that period; 12.3%, twice; and 8.1%, thrice or more. Their average number of consultations made was 1.3. (Table 4.2b)

(b) Persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration

## Age/sex

4.14 Of those 238 700 persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 31.3% were aged 65 and over and 20.5% were aged 55-64. Their median age was 55. The rate of having consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine was the highest for persons aged 65 and over, at 4.9%. It was followed by those aged 45-54, at 4.3%. (Table 4.2a)

4.15 Analysed by sex, the majority (68.4%) of those 238 700 persons were females, while 31.6% were males. The difference between the two proportions was more noticeable as compared to the corresponding difference for those who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine. Females also had a higher rate of having consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine (4.5%), as compared to males (2.3%). (Table 4.2a)

## Number of consultations

4.16 Of those 238 700 persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration, 49.3% had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine once during that period; 26.7%, twice; and 24.0%, thrice or more. Their average number of consultations made was 2.0, which was higher than the average number of consultations (1.3) for persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine. (Table 4.2b)

## 在統計前 30 天內的就醫情況

4.17 這統計調查亦有搜集該 982 800 名在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士中，最近 1 次至最近 3 次的每次就醫情況的資料。以最近 1 次至最近 3 次的就醫資料計算，他們在該段期間內的總就醫次數為 1 422 600 次。（表 4.3a）

*診症醫生類別*

4.18 醫管局／衛生署轄下西醫診所／中心西醫是最常被求診的診症醫生類別。在該 1 422 600 就醫次數中，醫管局／衛生署轄下西醫診所／中心西醫佔 35.2%。其次為香港私家西醫（34.1%）及香港私家中醫（28.4%）。（圖 4.2 及表 4.3a）

*就醫原因*

4.19 按就醫原因分析，在該 1 422 600 就醫次數中，以「感到不適、生病、受傷或有病徵」為就醫原因的佔 58.4%，而「長期病患的定期覆診」則佔 31.8%。（表 4.3b）

*診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼*

4.20 在 889 300 次向香港私家醫生（包括西醫及中醫）求診的就醫次數中，23.7% 的就醫次數的診金是全部或部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼。（表 4.4a）

## Doctor consultations made during the 30 days before enumeration

4.17 Information on each episode of the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by those 982 800 persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration was also collected in the survey. Calculated based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations, the total number of consultations recorded for those persons who had consulted a doctor during that period was 1 422 600. (Table 4.3a)

*Type of medical practitioners consulted*

4.18 Practitioners of Western medicine in Western medicine clinics/centres under HA / Department of Health turned out to be the most common type of medical practitioners consulted. Of those 1 422 600 consultations, 35.2% were attributed to them, followed by private practitioners of Western medicine in Hong Kong (34.1%), and private practitioners of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong (28.4%). (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.3a)

*Reason for making consultation*

4.19 Analysed by reason for making consultation, 58.4% of those 1 422 600 consultations were made because of “experiencing discomfort, illness, injury or symptoms”. Another 31.8% of consultations were made because of “routine follow-up for a chronic health condition”. (Table 4.3b)

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

4.20 Of those 889 300 consultations made with private medical practitioners (including practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine) in Hong Kong, the consultation fees for 23.7% of such consultations were fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employers. (Table 4.4a)

*診金淨額*

4.21 在扣除僱主及／或保險公司所支付的補償金額、長者醫療券所支付的費用及撇除診金款額不詳的就醫次數後，每次向香港私家醫生求診的診金淨額（包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支）的中位數為 300 元。（表 4.4b）

*Net consultation fee*

4.21 After deducting the amount reimbursed by employers and/or insurance companies and the amount paid by Elderly Health Care Voucher, and also excluding consultations with unknown consultation fees, the median net consultation fee per consultation made with a private medical practitioner in Hong Kong (covering expenses such as fees for prescription, taking X-ray and performing laboratory test) was \$300. (Table 4.4b)

## 選擇醫生的習慣

*通常求診的醫生類別*

4.22 所有受訪者均被問及有否通常求診的醫生，以及該醫生是西醫或中醫。「通常求診的醫生」是指當有病（包括傷風／感冒）或需要預防性醫療服務時，第一個會去求診的醫生。

## Practice in choosing doctors

*Type of usually visited medical practitioners*

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

4.23 約 3 043 400 人（43.8%）在統計時有通常求診的醫生，當中大部分（84.6%）只以西醫作為通常求診的醫生，其次為同時有通常求診的西醫及中醫（8.2%）。另有 7.2% 只以中醫作為通常求診的醫生。（表 4.5）

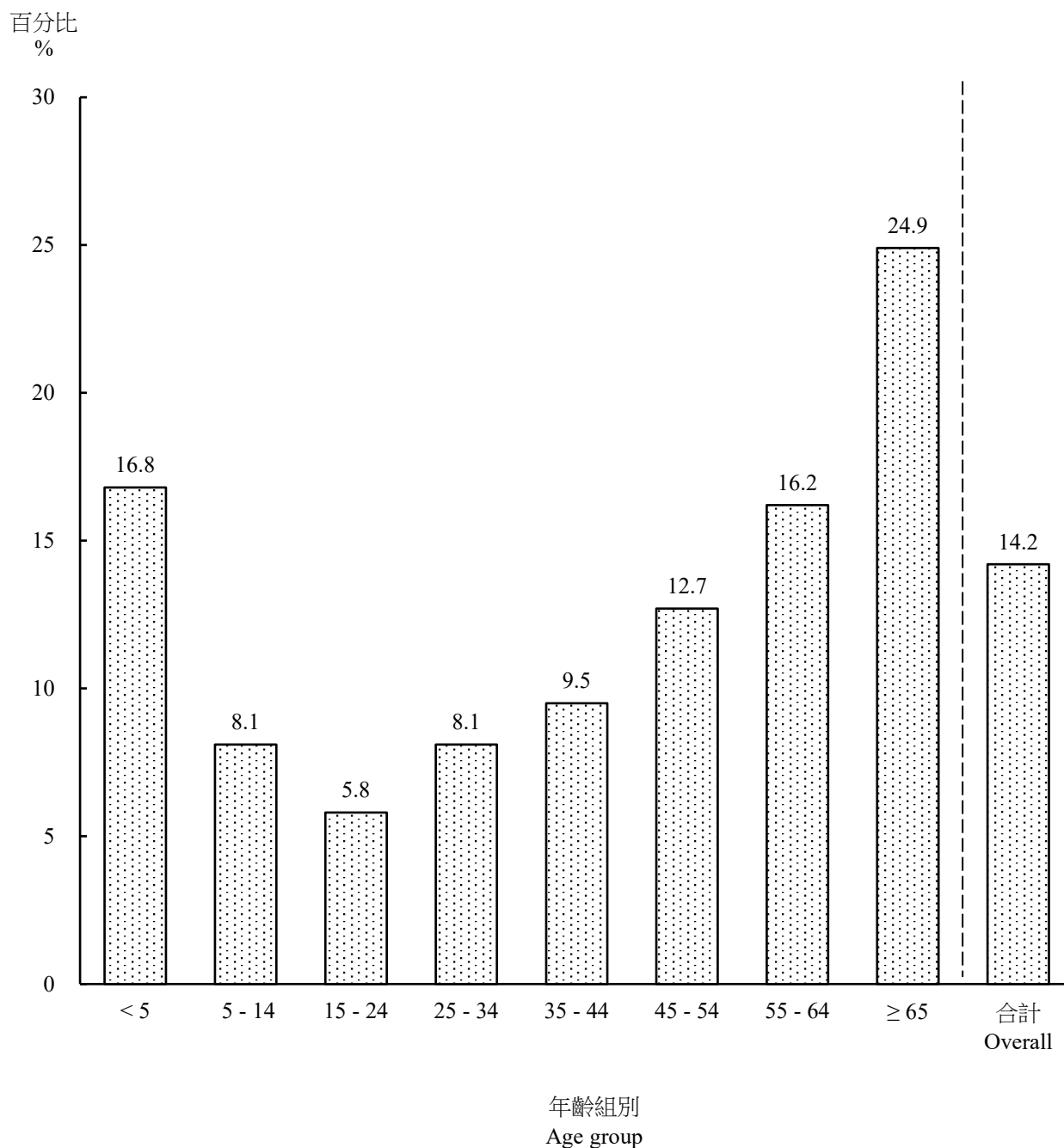
4.23 At the time of enumeration, some 3 043 400 persons (43.8%) had a usually visited doctor. Among them, the majority (84.6%) only had a practitioner of Western medicine as their usually visited doctor, followed by having both practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine as usually visited doctors (8.2%). Another 7.2% only had a practitioner of Chinese medicine as their usually visited doctor. (Table 4.5)

*通常求診的西醫是否家庭醫生*

4.24 在 2 823 900 名有通常求診的西醫的人士中，53.3% 表示其通常求診的西醫是他們的家庭醫生。「家庭醫生」是指一個人遇上各種健康問題都會向他／她求診的醫生。家庭醫生可以為病人提供全面及持續的健康護理，包括生理、心理方面的治療及輔導。本報告書的「家庭醫生」並非單指擁有香港醫學專科學院（家庭醫學）會員資格的醫生。（表 4.6）

*Whether the usually visited practitioner of Western medicine was a family doctor*

4.24 Of those 2 823 900 persons with a usually visited practitioner of Western medicine, 53.3% indicated that the doctors were their family doctors. A “family doctor” is a doctor whom a person would consult for all types of health problems. Family doctors can provide patients with comprehensive and continuing health care, including physical, psychological therapy and counselling. In this report, “family doctors” do not necessarily mean family physicians with the qualification of being a fellow of Hong Kong Academy of Medicine (family medicine). (Table 4.6)

圖 4.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前 30 天內曾就醫<sup>&</sup>的人士的比率<sup>\*</sup>Chart 4.1 Rate<sup>\*</sup> of persons having consulted a doctor<sup>&</sup> during the 30 days before enumeration by age

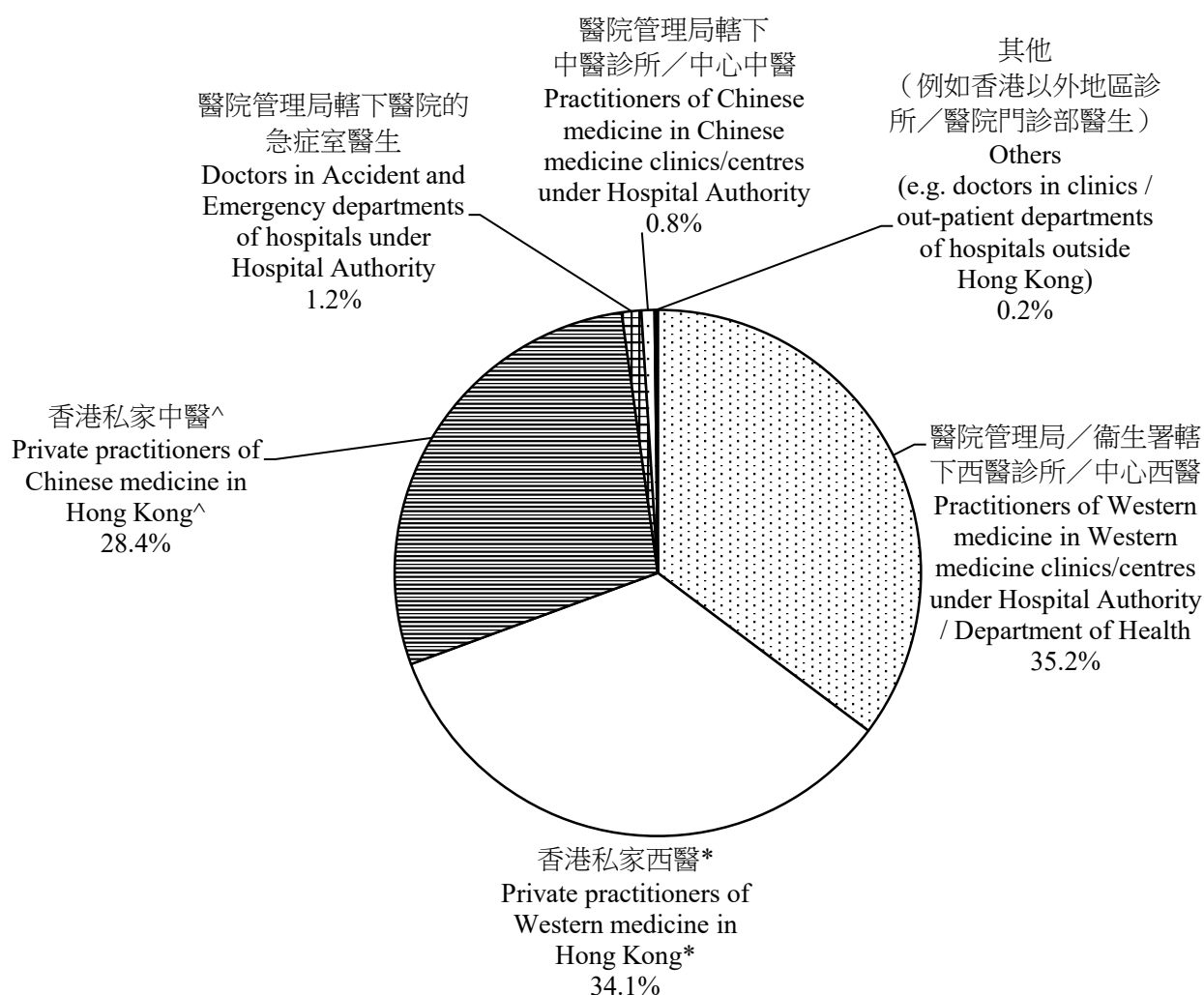
註釋：<sup>&</sup> 對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間就醫的人士才會被計算在內。

<sup>\*</sup> 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

Notes：<sup>&</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had made doctor consultations outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

<sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups.

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



註釋：& 對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間的就醫次數才會被計算在內。

+ 根據有關人士在統計前 30 天內最近 1 次至最近 3 次就醫的資料。

\* 包括私家西醫，以及在私家醫院西醫門診部、慈善團體或非牟利團體西醫診所及豁免登記診療所診症的西醫。

<sup>^</sup> 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

Notes：& For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only the doctor consultations made outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

+ Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 days before enumeration.

\* Including private practitioners of Western medicine, and practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of private hospitals, charitable organisations or non-profit making organisations and exempted clinics.

<sup>^</sup> Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

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

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數			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*
< 5	17.0	4.1	16.5	16.6	2.9	17.1	33.6	3.4	16.8
5 - 14	26.3	6.4	9.2	18.6	3.3	7.0	44.8	4.6	8.1
15 - 24	14.1	3.4	4.8	18.9	3.3	6.8	33.0	3.4	5.8
25 - 34	28.5	6.9	6.7	41.3	7.2	9.5	69.8	7.1	8.1
35 - 44	35.2	8.5	7.7	59.5	10.4	11.1	94.7	9.6	9.5
45 - 54	48.3	11.7	10.3	85.9	15.1	14.7	134.2	13.7	12.7
55 - 64	77.2	18.7	13.8	117.2	20.5	18.3	194.4	19.8	16.2
≥ 65	166.1	40.3	23.1	212.3	37.2	26.5	378.4	38.5	24.9
合計 <sup>#</sup> Overall <sup>#</sup>	412.6 (42.0)	100.0	12.5	570.2 (58.0)	100.0	15.7	982.8 (100.0)	100.0	14.2
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	60			58			59		

註釋： <sup>&</sup> 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間就醫的人士才會被計算在內。

\* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下的男性中，16.5%在統計前30天內曾就醫。

# 括號內的數字表示所有在統計前30天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : <sup>&</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had made doctor consultations outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 16.5% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

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

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

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 <sup>#</sup> Economically active <sup>#</sup>	398.3	40.5	11.3
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	584.5	59.5	17.0
退休人士 Retired persons	343.0	34.9	23.7
料理家務者 Home-makers	122.5	12.5	16.6
學生 Students	87.9	8.9	8.1
其他 Others	31.1	3.2	20.3
合計 Overall	982.8	100.0	14.2

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間就醫的人士才會被計算在內。

\* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有從事經濟活動的人士中，11.3%在統計前30天內曾就醫。

# 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had made doctor consultations outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 11.3% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

# Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

**表 4.1c** 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障<sup>@</sup>劃分的在統計前30天內曾就醫<sup>&</sup>的人士數目

**Table 4.1c** **Persons who had consulted a doctor<sup>&</sup> during the 30 days before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance<sup>@</sup>**

是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或 受個人購買的醫療保險保障 <sup>@</sup>			
Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance <sup>@</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies	160.2	16.3	14.0
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Only covered by individually purchased medical insurance	158.0	16.1	12.5
同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及 受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and covered by individually purchased medical insurance concurrently	169.0	17.2	16.2
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two conditions	495.6	50.4	14.2
合計 Overall	982.8	100.0	14.2

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

<sup>&</sup> 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間就醫的人士才會被計算在內。

<sup>\*</sup> 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，14.0%在統計前30天內曾就醫。

Notes: <sup>@</sup> Analysis in the above table does not consider the types of medical protection entitled/covered in the medical benefits provided by employers/companies and individually purchased medical insurance.

<sup>&</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had made doctor consultations outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

<sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies, 14.0% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

**表 4.1d** 按是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病<sup>^</sup>劃分的在統計前30天內曾就醫<sup>&</sup>的人士數目

**Table 4.1d** Persons who had consulted a doctor<sup>&</sup> during the 30 days before enumeration by whether had chronic health conditions<sup>^</sup> as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine

是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病 <sup>^</sup> Whether had chronic health conditions <sup>^</sup> as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	619.2	63.0	28.6
沒有 No	363.6	37.0	7.6
合計 Overall	982.8	100.0	14.2

註釋： <sup>^</sup> 慢性疾病包括高血壓、膽固醇過高、糖尿病、心臟病、癌病、哮喘、中風、慢性阻塞性肺病、骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。

<sup>&</sup> 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間就醫的人士才會被計算在內。

<sup>\*</sup> 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有患有慢性疾病的人士中，28.6%在統計前30天內曾就醫。

Notes : <sup>^</sup> Chronic health conditions include hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, heart diseases, cancer, asthma, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/nose/throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc.

<sup>&</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had made doctor consultations outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

<sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had chronic health conditions, 28.6% had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration.

**表 4.2a 按年齡／性別劃分的在統計前30天內曾向西醫或中醫求診<sup>&</sup>的人士數目**

**Table 4.2a Persons who had consulted practitioners<sup>&</sup> of Western medicine or Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration by age/sex**

年齡組別／性別 Age group / Sex	曾向西醫求診 Having consulted practitioner of Western medicine			曾向中醫 <sup>^</sup> 求診 Having consulted practitioner of Chinese medicine <sup>^</sup>		
	人數 No. of persons			人數 No. of persons		
	百分比 (%000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	百分比 (%000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group						
< 5	31.7	4.1	15.8	3.2	1.3	1.6
5 - 14	38.0	4.9	6.9	8.2	3.4	1.5
15 - 24	23.9	3.0	4.2	9.1	3.8	1.6
25 - 34	51.1	6.5	6.0	20.0	8.4	2.3
35 - 44	69.7	8.9	7.0	29.6	12.4	3.0
45 - 54	96.4	12.3	9.2	44.8	18.8	4.3
55 - 64	152.8	19.5	12.8	49.0	20.5	4.1
≥ 65	318.8	40.7	21.0	74.8	31.3	4.9
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)		60			55	
性別 Sex						
男 Male	348.7	44.6	10.5	75.5	31.6	2.3
女 Female	433.7	55.4	11.9	163.2	68.4	4.5
合計 <sup>#</sup> Overall <sup>#</sup>	782.4	100.0	11.3	238.7	100.0	3.4
		(79.6)			(24.3)	

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間就醫的人士才會被計算在內。

^ 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

\* 在個別年齡／性別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下的人士中，15.8%在統計前30天內曾向西醫求診。

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

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had made doctor consultations outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

^ Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 15.8% had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the 30 days before enumeration.

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

**表 4.2b 按就醫次數<sup>&</sup>劃分的在統計前30天內曾向西醫或中醫求診的人士數目**  
**Table 4.2b Persons who had consulted practitioners<sup>&</sup> of Western medicine or Chinese medicine during the 30 days before enumeration by number of consultations**

就醫次數 Number of consultations	曾向西醫求診 Having consulted practitioner of Western medicine		曾向中醫 <sup>^</sup> 求診 Having consulted practitioner of Chinese medicine <sup>^</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	('000)	%	('000)	%
1	622.6	79.6	117.7	49.3
2	96.4	12.3	63.7	26.7
3 - 4	59.2	7.6	47.8	20.0
≥ 5	4.1	0.5	9.5	4.0
總計* Total*	782.4	100.0 (79.6)	238.7	100.0 (24.3)
平均就醫次數 Average number of consultations	1.3		2.0	

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間的就醫次數才會被計算在內。

^ 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

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

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only the doctor consultations made outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

^ Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

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

表 4.3a 按診症醫生類別劃分的在統計前30天內的就醫次數<sup>&+</sup>Table 4.3a Consultations<sup>&+</sup> made during the 30 days before enumeration by type of medical practitioners consulted

診症醫生類別 Type of medical practitioners consulted	就醫次數 <sup>&amp;+</sup> No. of consultations <sup>&amp;+</sup> ('000)	百分比 %
醫院管理局／衛生署轄下西醫診所／中心西醫 Practitioners of Western medicine in Western medicine clinics/centres under Hospital Authority / Department of Health	500.8	35.2
香港私家西醫* Private practitioners of Western medicine in Hong Kong*	484.7	34.1
香港私家中醫 <sup>^</sup> Private practitioners of Chinese medicine in Hong Kong <sup>^</sup>	404.6	28.4
醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室醫生 Doctors in Accident and Emergency departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority	17.4	1.2
醫院管理局轄下中醫診所／中心中醫 Practitioners of Chinese medicine in Chinese medicine clinics/centres under Hospital Authority	11.7	0.8
其他（例如香港以外地區診所／醫院門診部醫生） Others (e.g. doctors in clinics / out-patient departments of hospitals outside Hong Kong)	3.4	0.2
總計 Total	1 422.6	100.0

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間的就醫次數才會被計算在內。

+ 根據有關人士在統計前30天內最近1次至最近3次就醫的資料。

\* 包括私家西醫，以及在私家醫院西醫門診部、慈善團體或非牟利團體西醫診所及豁免登記診療所診症的西醫。

<sup>^</sup> 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only the doctor consultations made outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

+ Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 days before enumeration.

\* Including private practitioners of Western medicine, and practitioners of Western medicine in out-patient departments of private hospitals, charitable organisations or non-profit making organisations and exempted clinics.

<sup>^</sup> Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

**表 4.3b 按就醫原因劃分的在統計前30天內的就醫次數<sup>&+</sup>**  
**Table 4.3b Consultations<sup>&+</sup> made during the 30 days before enumeration by reason for making consultation**

就醫原因 Reason for making consultation	就醫次數 <sup>&amp;+</sup> No. of consultations <sup>&amp;+</sup> (‘000)	百分比 %
感到不適、生病、受傷或有病徵 Experiencing discomfort, illness, injury or symptoms	831.1	58.4
長期病患的定期覆診 Routine follow-up for a chronic health condition	451.7	31.8
調理身體 Regulating functional state of the body	102.3	7.2
診斷性測試／檢查 Diagnostic test	8.5	0.6
例行身體檢查 Routine medical check-up	7.2	0.5
產後護理及嬰兒檢查 Postnatal care / well baby visit	4.9	0.3
產前護理 Prenatal care	4.3	0.3
免疫注射、接種疫苗 Immunisation	3.2	0.2
眼科手術 Eye surgery	2.7	0.2
其他 Others	6.5	0.5
總計 Total	1 422.6	100.0

註釋：& 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間的就醫次數才會被計算在內。

+ 根據有關人士在統計前30天內最近1次至最近3次就醫的資料。

Notes：& For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only the doctor consultations made outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

+ Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 days before enumeration.

**表 4.4a** 按診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼劃分的在統計前30天內向香港私家醫生求診的就醫次數<sup>&+</sup>

**Table 4.4a** Consultations<sup>&+</sup> made with private medical practitioners in Hong Kong during the 30 days before enumeration by whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 Whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer	就醫次數 <sup>&amp;+</sup> No. of consultations <sup>&amp;+</sup> (‘000)	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
是 Yes	211.2	23.7
全部由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Fully covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	114.0	(54.0)
部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	97.1	(46.0)
否 No	650.4	73.1
不知道 Did not know	25.2	2.8
不適用（免診金） Not applicable (free of charge)	‡	‡
總計 Total	889.3	100.0

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間的就醫次數才會被計算在內。

+ 根據有關人士在統計前30天內最近1次至最近3次就醫的資料。

# 括號內的數字表示在全部／部分診金由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼的所有就醫次數中所佔的百分比。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only the doctor consultations made outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

+ Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 days before enumeration.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all consultations of which the consultation fees were fully/partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer.

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

**表 4.4b 按診金淨額\*劃分的在統計前30天內向香港私家醫生求診的就醫次數<sup>&+</sup>**  
**Table 4.4b Consultations<sup>&+</sup> made with private medical practitioners in Hong Kong during the 30 days before enumeration by net consultation fee \***

診金淨額* (港元) Net consultation fee * (HK\$)	就醫次數 <sup>&amp;+</sup> No. of consultations <sup>&amp;+</sup> (‘000)	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
已知 Known	864.1	97.2
0	209.4	(24.2)
1 - < 100	33.5	(3.9)
100 - < 200	63.0	(7.3)
200 - < 300	78.6	(9.1)
300 - < 500	266.3	(30.8)
≥ 500	213.3	(24.7)
不詳 Unknown	25.2	2.8
總計 Total	889.3	100.0
診金淨額中位數 <sup>@</sup> (港元) Median net consultation fee <sup>@</sup> (HK\$)	300	

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

& 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間的就醫次數才會被計算在內。

+ 根據有關人士在統計前30天內最近1次至最近3次就醫的資料。

# 括號內的數字表示在所有已知診金淨額的就醫次數中所佔的百分比。

@ 撇除診金淨額不詳的就醫次數。

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

& For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only the doctor consultations made outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

+ Based on the last and up to the last 3 doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the 30 days before enumeration.

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

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

**表 4.5 按有否通常求診的醫生<sup>#</sup>及該醫生是西醫或中醫劃分的人士數目**  
**Table 4.5 Persons by whether had a usually visited doctor<sup>#</sup> and whether that doctor was a practitioner of Western medicine or Chinese medicine**

有否通常求診的醫生 <sup>#</sup> 及該醫生是西醫或中醫 Whether had a usually visited doctor <sup>#</sup> and whether that doctor was a practitioner of Western medicine or Chinese medicine	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 <sup>^</sup> %^
有 Yes	3 043.4	43.8
只有西醫 <i>Practitioner of Western medicine only</i>	2 574.5	(84.6)
只有中醫 <i>Practitioner of Chinese medicine only</i>	219.5	(7.2)
西醫及中醫 <i>Both practitioners of Western medicine and     Chinese medicine</i>	249.4	(8.2)
否 No	3 901.8	56.2
總計 Total	6 945.2	100.0

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

^ 括號內的數字表示在所有有通常求診的醫生的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : # A “usually visited doctor” is a doctor whom a person would first consult when he/she is sick (include getting cold / influenza) or requires preventive health care services.

^ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had a usually visited doctor.

**表 4.6 按該西醫是否家庭醫生<sup>#</sup>劃分的有通常求診的西醫的人士數目**  
**Table 4.6 Persons with usually visited practitioner of Western medicine by whether the doctor was a family doctor<sup>#</sup>**

通常求診的西醫是否家庭醫生 <sup>#</sup> Whether the usually visited practitioner of Western medicine was a family doctor <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
是 Yes	1 506.1	53.3
否 No	1 317.8	46.7
總計 Total	2 823.9	100.0

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

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

## 5 入住醫院情況 Hospitalisation

### 在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士

5.1 在這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口中(包括所有年齡的人士),估計約有 411 100 人(5.9%) 在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院(以下簡稱為「住院病人」)。(表 5.1a)

5.2 在本報告書中,「住院病人」是指在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院但在訪問時已出院的人士。至於在統計前 12 個月內在醫院出生的嬰兒,若他們於母親離院前出院或跟隨母親同日出院,將不會被視為住院病人(但他們的母親會被視為住院病人);但若嬰兒於母親離院後仍獨自留院,則會計算為住院病人。對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令,而只曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間入住醫院的受訪者,他們不會被視為住院病人。

#### 年齡及性別

5.3 在該 411 100 名住院病人中,女性佔 53.0%,男性佔 47.0%。按年齡分析,65 歲及以上人士佔 44.5%,而年齡為 55-64 歲人士則佔 16.5%。(表 5.1a)

5.4 長者與兒童的住院比率較其他年齡組別的人士為高。65 歲及以上人士的住院率最高(12.0%),其次為 5 歲以下的兒童(6.7%)。(圖 5.1 及表 5.1a)

5.5 按性別分析,女性的整體住院率為 6.0%,男性則為 5.8%。相應差距在 25-34 歲的年齡組別尤為顯著。25-34 歲女性有 5.0%曾住院,而男性則只有 1.8%。這主要是由於該年齡組別的女性有較高機會因生育而住院。(表 5.1a)

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

5.1 Among the total population covered in the survey (including persons of all ages), it was estimated that some 411 100 persons (5.9%) had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration (referred to as “in-patients” hereafter). (Table 5.1a)

5.2 In this report, “in-patients” refer to persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration but had already been discharged at the time of enumeration. For babies who were born in hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, they were not counted if they left the hospitals earlier than or on the same day as their mothers (but their mothers would be regarded as in-patients). However, these babies would be considered as in-patients if they stayed behind after their mothers had been discharged. For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government and had been admitted into hospitals only within the period when the said orders were in force, they were not considered as in-patients.

#### Age and sex

5.3 Of those 411 100 in-patients, 53.0% were females and 47.0% were males. Analysed by age, 44.5% were aged 65 and over and 16.5% were aged 55-64. (Table 5.1a)

5.4 Older persons and children had higher rates of hospitalisation than persons in other age groups. The hospitalisation rate was the highest (12.0%) for persons aged 65 and over, followed by children aged below 5 (6.7%). (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.1a)

5.5 Analysed by sex, the overall hospitalisation rates were 6.0% for females and 5.8% for males. The corresponding difference was more significant in the age group of 25-34. Females aged 25-34 had a rate of 5.0% as against that of 1.8% for males. This was mainly because females in this age group had a higher chance of hospitalisation owing to child-bearing. (Table 5.1a)

經濟活動身分

5.6 在該 411 100 名住院病人中，從事經濟活動人士佔 35.0%，退休人士佔 41.4%及料理家務者佔 11.6%。而就住院率而言，非從事經濟活動人士的比率（7.8%）較從事經濟活動人士（4.1%）為高，當中退休人士的比率達 11.7%。（表 5.1b）

入住醫院所屬類別

5.7 按入住醫院所屬類別分析，在該 411 100 名住院病人中，約 289 800 人（70.5%）曾入住醫院管理局（醫管局）轄下醫院，而 128 900 人（31.4%）曾入住私家醫院。（表 5.1b）

5.8 在入住醫管局轄下醫院的病人中，退休人士所佔的百分比（48.1%）較從事經濟活動人士（29.3%）為高。另一方面，在入住私家醫院的病人中，從事經濟活動人士所佔的百分比（48.7%）明顯較退休人士（26.3%）為高。（表 5.1b）

住戶每月入息

5.9 整體住院病人所屬住戶的每月入息中位數為 29,800 元。入住私家醫院的病人所屬住戶的每月入息中位數（45,800 元）較入住醫管局轄下醫院的病人所屬住戶的每月入息中位數（24,900 元）為高。（表 5.1c）

5.10 屬於住戶每月入息為 5,000 元至 9,999 元及少於 5,000 元的人士的住院率較高，分別為 12.3%及 10.1%。在入住醫管局轄下醫院的病人中，住戶入息少於 10,000 元的人士的住院率較高。而入住私家醫院的病入的情況則相反，住戶入息 50,000 元及以上的人士的住院率最高。（表 5.1c）

Economic activity status

5.6 Of those 411 100 in-patients, 35.0% were economically active persons, 41.4% were retired persons and 11.6% were home-makers. As regards the hospitalisation rate, economically inactive persons recorded a higher rate (7.8%) than the economically active persons (4.1%). In particular, the rate for retired persons was 11.7%. (Table 5.1b)

Type of hospitals admitted

5.7 Analysed by type of hospitals admitted, of those 411 100 in-patients, some 289 800 persons (70.5%) had been admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority (HA), while 128 900 persons (31.4%) had been admitted into private hospitals. (Table 5.1b)

5.8 Among those in-patients in hospitals under HA, retired persons constituted a relatively larger proportion (48.1%) than economically active persons (29.3%). On the other hand, among in-patients in private hospitals, the proportion of economically active persons (48.7%) was much higher than that of retired persons (26.3%). (Table 5.1b)

Monthly household income

5.9 The median monthly household income of all in-patients was \$29,800. In-patients who had been admitted into private hospitals had a higher median monthly household income (\$45,800) than those who had been admitted into hospitals under HA (\$24,900). (Table 5.1c)

5.10 Persons from households with monthly household income of \$5,000-\$9,999 and less than \$5,000 had higher hospitalisation rates, at 12.3% and 10.1% respectively. Among those in-patients in hospitals under HA, the hospitalisation rates were higher for persons from households with monthly household income of less than \$10,000, whereas for in-patients in private hospitals, the situation was reversed, i.e. the rate was the highest for persons from households with monthly household income of \$50,000 and over. (Table 5.1c)

入院次數

5.11 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前 12 個月內入住醫院的總次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。同一位住院病人可能因某一事件連續入住多於一間醫院。例如某人在一間醫院接受手術，而於 2 星期後轉往另外一間醫院接受 3 星期的治療後才出院。每次入住不同醫院都會算作 1 次入院次數。對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的次數才會被計算在內。

5.12 在該 411 100 名住院病人中，81.9%在統計前 12 個月內曾入院 1 次；11.6%曾入院 2 次；3.6%曾入院 3 次；以及 2.9%曾入院 4 次或以上。（表 5.1d）

5.13 再按年齡分析，在統計前 12 個月內曾入院 1 次的住院病人相對較年輕，他們的年齡中位數為 60 歲，而曾入院 2 次或以上人士的年齡中位數則為 70 歲。（表 5.1e）

是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障

5.14 在該 411 100 名住院病人中，13.2%只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利；19.1%只受個人購買的醫療保險保障；14.6%同時享有以上兩種醫療保障；而餘下的 53.1%則兩者皆沒有。只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的住院率相對較低，為 4.7%。（表 5.1f）

Number of admissions into hospitals

5.11 “Number of admissions into hospitals” refers to the total number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals. An in-patient might stay in more than one hospital in the same episode. For example, a person received operation in a hospital and after 2 weeks, that person was transferred to another hospital and stayed there and received treatment for 3 weeks before discharge. Each admission into every different hospital was counted as one admission. For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those admissions into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

5.12 Of those 411 100 in-patients, 81.9% had been admitted into hospitals once during the 12 months before enumeration; 11.6%, twice; 3.6%, thrice; and 2.9%, 4 times or more. (Table 5.1d)

5.13 Further analysed by age, in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals once during the 12 months before enumeration had a relatively younger age profile, with a median age of 60. The median age of those who had been admitted into hospitals twice or more was 70. (Table 5.1e)

Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance

5.14 Of those 411 100 in-patients, 13.2% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies, 19.1% were only covered by individually purchased medical insurance and 14.6% were entitled to both medical protection concurrently; while the remaining 53.1% had neither of the two protection. Persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies had relatively lower hospitalisation rate, at 4.7%. (Table 5.1f)

*是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病*

5.15 在該 411 100 名住院病人中，66.0%患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病，而其餘的 34.0%則沒有該些疾病。患有慢性疾病人士的住院率明顯較高，達 12.5%。沒有該些疾病人士的住院率只為 2.9%。（表 5.1g）

*Whether had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine*

5.15 Of those 411 100 in-patients, 66.0% had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, while the remaining 34.0% did not have. Those having chronic health conditions had a much higher hospitalisation rate, at 12.5%. The corresponding rate for those not having such health conditions was only 2.9 %. (Table 5.1g)

**統計前最後一次入住醫院的情況**

5.16 統計調查亦有搜集該 411 100 名住院病人在統計前 12 個月內最後一次入住醫院的資料。

**The last admission into hospitals before enumeration**

5.16 Information on the last admissions into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration was also collected from those 411 100 in-patients in the survey.

*入住的醫院所屬類別*

5.17 在該 411 100 名在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人中，69.3%最後一次入院是入住醫管局轄下醫院，而入住私家醫院的則佔 30.7%。（圖 5.2 及表 5.1h）

*Type of hospitals admitted*

5.17 Of those 411 100 in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, 69.3% were last admitted into hospitals under HA, while 30.7%, private hospitals. (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.1h)

*入住的醫院病房類別*

5.18 在該 411 100 名住院病人中，很大部分（91.0%）在最後一次住院時是入住普通病房。按入住醫院所屬類別分析，最後一次是入住醫管局轄下醫院的 284 900 名住院病人中，入住普通病房的佔 96.3%。而最後一次是入住私家醫院的 126 200 名住院病人中，入住普通病房的只佔 79.2%。（表 5.1h）

*Type of wards admitted*

5.18 The great majority of those 411 100 in-patients were last admitted into general ward (91.0%). Analysed by type of hospitals admitted, of the 284 900 in-patients who were last admitted into hospitals under HA, 96.3% were last admitted into general ward. Among the 126 200 in-patients who were last admitted into private hospitals, only 79.2% were last admitted into general ward. (Table 5.1h)

*入住醫院所屬類別及有否受私人醫療保險保障*

5.19 最後一次是入住本地醫院的 406 700 名住院病人中，170 100 人有受私人醫療保險保障（包括私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或個人購買的醫療保險）。其中 55.1%最後一次是入住香港私家醫院，44.9%則入住醫管局轄下醫院。（表 5.2）

*Type of hospitals admitted and whether covered by private health insurance*

5.19 Of the 406 700 in-patients who were last admitted into local hospitals, 170 100 persons were covered by private health insurance (including medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector and/or individually purchased medical insurance). Among them, 55.1% were last admitted into private hospitals in Hong Kong, while 44.9% were last admitted into hospitals under HA. (Table 5.2)

就業人士的收入醫院情況

*行業類別及職業組別*

5.20 在 135 500 名在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的就業人士中，24.5%從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業，另 21.0%從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業。就住院率而言，從事建造業的人士的比率最低，為 3.0%，而從事公共行政、社會及個人服務業的人士的比率最高，為 4.9%。（表 5.3a）

Hospitalisation of employed persons

*Industry sector and occupation category*

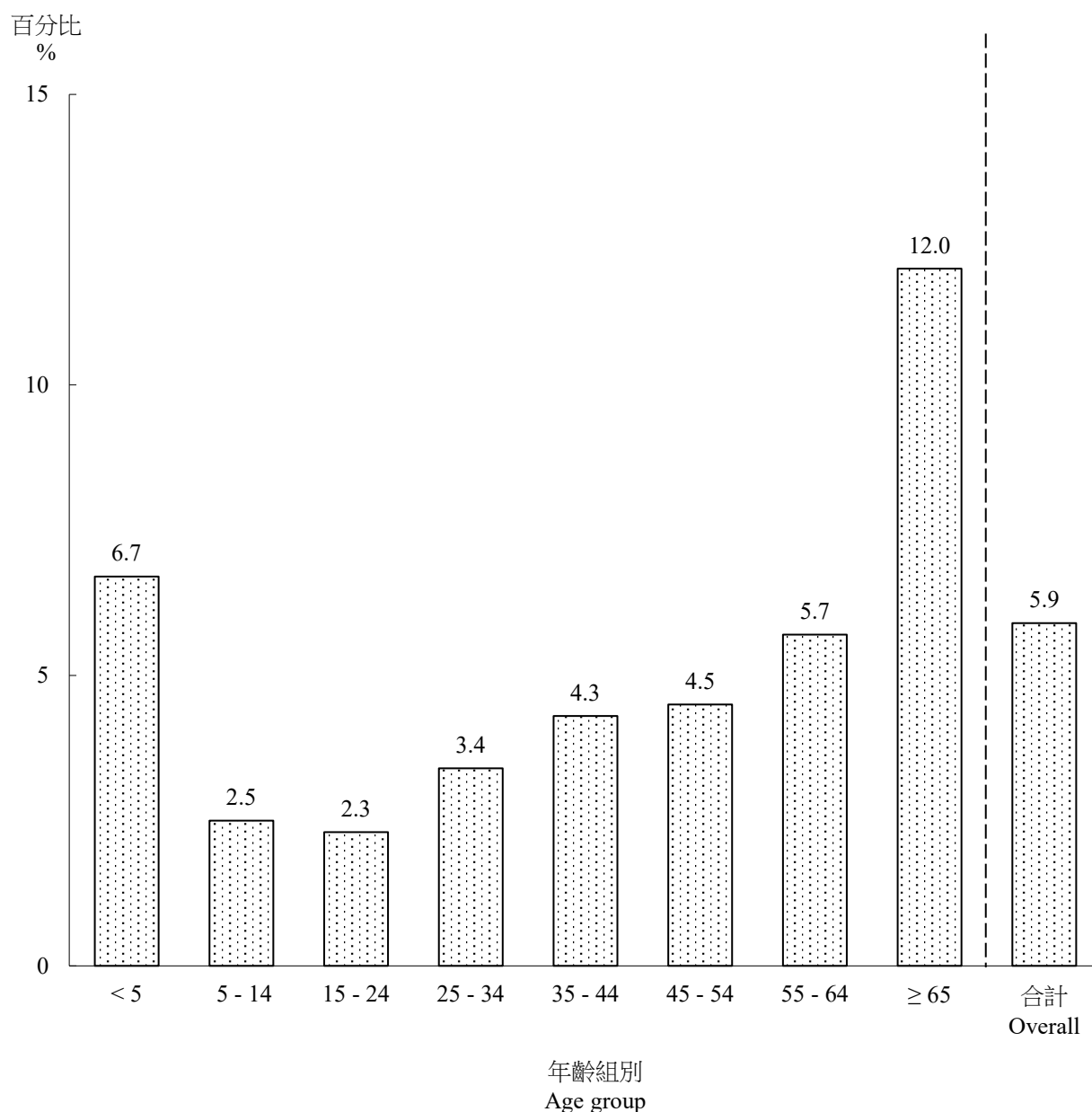
5.20 Of those 135 500 employed persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, 24.5% were engaged in the public administration, social and personal services sector. Another 21.0% were engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector. As regards the hospitalisation rate, the lowest rate was recorded for persons engaging in the construction sector, at 3.0%, whereas the rate was the highest for persons engaging in the public administration, social and personal services sector, at 4.9%. (Table 5.3a)

5.21 按職業組別分析，26.3%曾入住醫院的就業人士為專業及輔助專業人員，另 20.7%為服務及銷售人員。就住院率而言，機台及機器操作員及裝配員的比率最高，達 7.1%；而工藝及有關人員的比率則最低，為 3.3%。（表 5.3b）

5.21 Analysed by occupation category, 26.3% of those employed persons who had been admitted into hospitals were professionals and associate professionals. Another 20.7% were service and sales workers. As regards the hospitalisation rate, plant and machine operators and assemblers had the highest rate, at 7.1%, while craft and related workers had the lowest rate, at 3.3%. (Table 5.3b)

圖 5.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&</sup>的人士的比率\*

Chart 5.1 Rate\* of persons having been admitted into hospitals<sup>&</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by age



註釋：<sup>&</sup> 對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的人士才會被計算在內。

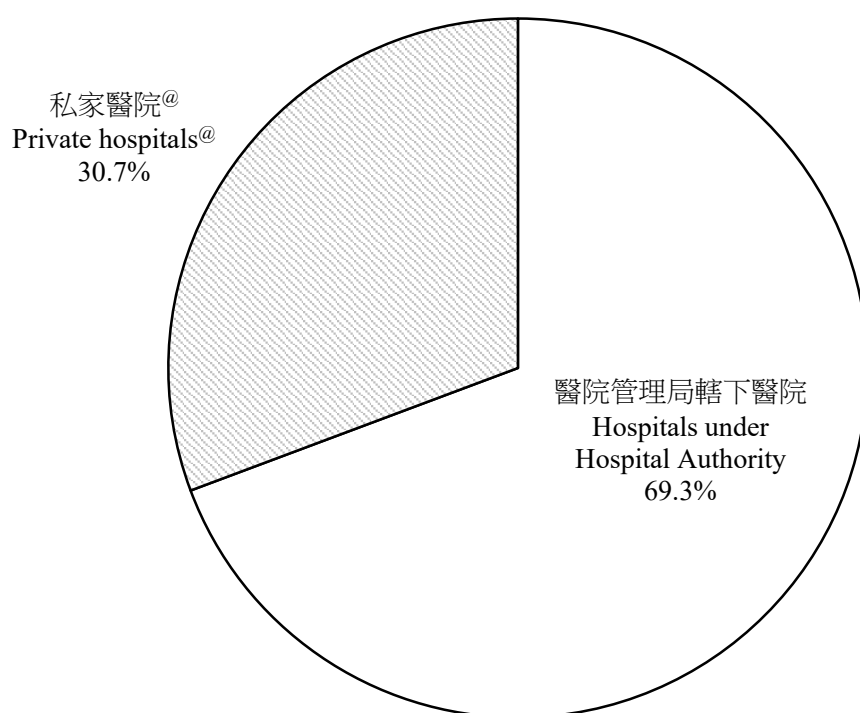
\* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

Notes：<sup>&</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

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

圖 5.2 按在統計前最後一次入住醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&</sup>的住院病人數目的百分比分布

Chart 5.2 Percentage distribution of in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by type of hospitals admitted for the last admission before enumeration



註釋： <sup>&</sup> 對於曾被政府發出 2019 冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的人士才會被計算在內。

<sup>@</sup> 包括在統計前 12 個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約 4 300 人）。

Notes： <sup>&</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

<sup>@</sup> Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 4 300 persons).

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

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 <sup>@</sup> Overall <sup>@</sup>		
	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*
< 5	8.3	4.3	8.0	5.2	2.4	5.4	13.5	3.3	6.7
5 - 14	7.5	3.9	2.6	6.5	3.0	2.4	14.0	3.4	2.5
15 - 24	6.8	3.5	2.3	6.1	2.8	2.2	12.9	3.1	2.3
25 - 34	7.7	4.0	1.8	21.7	10.0	5.0	29.4	7.2	3.4
35 - 44	14.7	7.6	3.2	28.3	13.0	5.3	43.0	10.5	4.3
45 - 54	20.7	10.7	4.4	26.9	12.3	4.6	47.6	11.6	4.5
55 - 64	35.1	18.2	6.3	32.8	15.1	5.1	67.9	16.5	5.7
≥ 65	92.5	47.9	12.9	90.3	41.4	11.3	182.8	44.5	12.0
合計 <sup>^</sup> Overall <sup>^</sup>	193.2	100.0 (47.0)	5.8	217.9	100.0 (53.0)	6.0	411.1	100.0 (100.0)	5.9
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	63			60			61		

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的人士才會被計算在內。

@ 包括在統計前12個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約4 300人）。

\* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下的男性中，8.0%在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院。

^ 括號內的數字表示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

@ Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 4 300 persons).

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 8.0% had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration.

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

表 5.1b 按經濟活動身分及醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&</sup>的住院病人數目

Table 5.1b In-patients who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status and type of hospitals admitted

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	在統計前12個月內入住醫院所屬類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of hospitals admitted during the 12 months before enumeration <sup>#</sup>						
	醫院管理局 轄下醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority		私家醫院 <sup>@</sup> Private hospitals <sup>@</sup>		合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 <sup>+</sup> Economically active <sup>+</sup>	85.0	29.3	62.7	48.7	143.8	35.0	4.1
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	204.8	70.7	66.2	51.3	267.3	65.0	7.8
退休人士 Retired persons	139.4	48.1	33.9	26.3	170.2	41.4	11.7
料理家務者 Home-makers	33.0	11.4	15.1	11.7	47.9	11.6	6.5
學生 Students	18.0	6.2	12.1	9.4	29.9	7.3	2.7
其他 Others	14.5	5.0	5.1	3.9	19.3	4.7	12.6
合計 <sup>^</sup> Overall <sup>^</sup>	289.8	100.0 (70.5)	128.9	100.0 (31.4)	411.1	100.0	5.9

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的次數才會被計算在內。

# 可選擇多項答案。

@ 包括在統計前12個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約4 300人）。

\* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有從事經濟活動人士中，4.1%在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院。

+ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

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

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those admissions into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

# Multiple answers were allowed.

@ Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 4 300 persons).

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 4.1% had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration.

+ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

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

**表 5.1c** 按住戶每月入息及醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&</sup>的住院病人數目

**Table 5.1c** In-patients who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by monthly household income and type of hospitals admitted

在統計前12個月內入住醫院所屬類別 <sup>#</sup>									
Type of hospitals admitted during the 12 months before enumeration <sup>#</sup>									
住戶每月入息 (港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	醫院管理局 轄下醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority			私家醫院 <sup>@</sup> Private hospitals <sup>@</sup>			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	37.1	12.8	8.3	8.5	6.6	1.9	45.2	11.0	10.1
5,000 - 9,999	37.4	12.9	10.9	5.1	4.0	1.5	42.3	10.3	12.3
10,000 - 19,999	41.2	14.2	5.1	12.4	9.6	1.5	51.7	12.6	6.3
20,000 - 29,999	52.4	18.1	4.4	16.3	12.7	1.4	67.6	16.5	5.7
30,000 - 39,999	36.1	12.5	3.5	13.7	10.6	1.3	49.0	11.9	4.8
40,000 - 49,999	26.1	9.0	3.1	14.7	11.4	1.8	40.3	9.8	4.8
≥ 50,000	59.4	20.5	2.6	58.3	45.2	2.5	115.0	28.0	5.0
合計 <sup>^</sup> Overall <sup>^</sup>	289.8	100.0	4.2	128.9	100.0	1.9	411.1	100.0	5.9
		(70.5)			(31.4)				
住戶每月入息中位數(港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		24,900			45,800			29,800	

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的次數才會被計算在內。

# 可選擇多項答案。

@ 包括在統計前12個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約4 300人）。

\* 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有來自每月入息少於5,000元的住戶的人士中，10.1%在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院。

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

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those admissions into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

# Multiple answers were allowed.

@ Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 4 300 persons).

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, 10.1% had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration.

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

**表 5.1d 按入院次數<sup>\*&</sup>劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目**  
**Table 5.1d In-patients who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by number of admissions<sup>\*&</sup>**

在統計前12個月內的入院次數 <sup>*&amp;</sup> Number of admissions <sup>*&amp;</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration	人數 <sup>@</sup> No. of persons <sup>@</sup> (‘000)	百分比 %
1	336.8	81.9
2	47.6	11.6
3	14.8	3.6
≥ 4	11.8	2.9
總計 Total	411.1	100.0

- 註釋：
- \* 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前12個月內入住醫院的總次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。
  - & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的次數才會被計算在內。
  - @ 包括在統計前12個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約4 300人）。
- Notes :
- \* “Number of admissions” refers to the total number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.
  - & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those admissions into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.
  - @ Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 4 300 persons).

**表 5.1e** 按年齡及入院次數<sup>\*&</sup>劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院的住院病人數目  
**Table 5.1e** In-patients who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration by age and number of admissions<sup>\*&</sup>

年齡組別 Age group	在統計前12個月內的入院次數 <sup>*&amp;</sup> Number of admissions <sup>*&amp;</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration					
	1次 Once		2次或以上 Twice or more		合計 <sup>@</sup> Overall <sup>@</sup>	
	人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons	
	(000)	百分比 %	(000)	百分比 %	(000)	百分比 %
< 5	12.5	3.7	‡	‡	13.5	3.3
5 - 14	12.9	3.8	‡	‡	14.0	3.4
15 - 24	11.6	3.4	‡	‡	12.9	3.1
25 - 34	27.7	8.2	‡	‡	29.4	7.2
35 - 44	38.3	11.4	4.8	6.4	43.0	10.5
45 - 54	39.4	11.7	8.2	11.0	47.6	11.6
55 - 64	57.9	17.2	10.0	13.4	67.9	16.5
≥ 65	136.6	40.5	46.2	62.3	182.8	44.5
總計 <sup>^</sup> Total <sup>^</sup>	336.8	100.0 (81.9)	74.2	100.0 (18.1)	411.1	100.0 (100.0)
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	60		70		61	

- 註釋：
- \* 「入院次數」是指住院病人在統計前12個月內入住醫院的總次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。
  - & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的次數才會被計算在內。
  - @ 包括在統計前12個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約4 300人）。
  - ‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。
  - ^ 括號內的數字表示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。
- Notes :
- \* “Number of admissions” refers to the total number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals.
  - & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those admissions into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.
  - @ Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 4 300 persons).
  - ‡ Figures are not released due to relatively large sampling error.
  - ^ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients.

**表 5.1f** 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障<sup>#</sup>劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&</sup>的住院病人數目

**Table 5.1f** In-patients who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance<sup>#</sup>

是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或 受個人購買的醫療保險保障 <sup>#</sup> Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance <sup>#</sup>	人數 <sup>@</sup> No. of persons <sup>@</sup> (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies	54.1	13.2	4.7
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Only covered by individually purchased medical insurance	78.7	19.1	6.2
同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及 受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and covered by individually purchased medical insurance concurrently	60.0	14.6	5.7
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two conditions	218.2	53.1	6.2
合計 Overall	411.1	100.0	5.9

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

<sup>&</sup> 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的人士才會被計算在內。

<sup>@</sup> 包括在統計前12個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約4 300人）。

<sup>\*</sup> 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，4.7%在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院。

Notes : <sup>#</sup> Analysis in the above table does not consider the types of medical protection entitled/covered in the medical benefits provided by employers/companies and individually purchased medical insurance.

<sup>&</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

<sup>@</sup> Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 4 300 persons).

<sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies, 4.7% had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration.

**表 5.1g** 按是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病<sup>^</sup>劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&</sup>的住院病人數目

**Table 5.1g** In-patients who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by whether had chronic health conditions<sup>^</sup> as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine

是否患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病 <sup>^</sup> Whether had chronic health conditions <sup>^</sup> as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine	人數 <sup>@</sup> No. of persons <sup>@</sup> (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
有 Yes	271.1	66.0	12.5
沒有 No	139.9	34.0	2.9
合計 Overall	411.1	100.0	5.9

註釋：

- <sup>^</sup> 慢性疾病包括高血壓、膽固醇過高、糖尿病、心臟病、癌病、哮喘、中風、慢性阻塞性肺病、骨骼肌肉疾病、耳／鼻／喉疾病、眼病等。
- <sup>&</sup> 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的人士才會被計算在內。
- <sup>@</sup> 包括在統計前12個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約4 300人）。
- <sup>\*</sup> 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有患有經西醫診斷的慢性疾病的人士中，12.5%在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院。

Notes：

- <sup>^</sup> Chronic health conditions include hypertension, high cholesterol, diabetes mellitus, heart diseases, cancer, asthma, stroke, chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases, musculoskeletal diseases, diseases of the ear/nose/throat (ENT), diseases of eye, etc.
- <sup>&</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.
- <sup>@</sup> Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 4 300 persons).
- <sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who had chronic health conditions as diagnosed by practitioners of Western medicine, 12.5% had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration.

**表 5.1h** 按在統計前最後一次入住醫院的病房類別及醫院所屬類別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&</sup>的住院病人數目

**Table 5.1h** In-patients who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by type of wards and hospitals admitted for the last admission before enumeration

在統計前最後一次入住醫院的 病房類別 Type of wards admitted for the last admission before enumeration	在統計前最後一次入住醫院所屬類別 Type of hospitals admitted for the last admission before enumeration					
	醫院管理局 轄下醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority		私家醫院 <sup>@</sup> Private hospitals <sup>@</sup>		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 %
頭等病房／私家病房 First class / Private ward	‡	‡	4.2	3.3	4.2	1.0
二等病房／半私家病房 Second class / Semi-private ward	3.3	1.2	17.2	13.6	20.5	5.0
普通病房 General class	274.2	96.3	99.9	79.2	374.1	91.0
日間病房 Day ward	5.4	1.9	4.2	3.4	9.6	2.3
其他* Others*	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡
總計 <sup>^</sup> Total <sup>^</sup>	284.9	100.0 (69.3)	126.2	100.0 (30.7)	411.1	100.0 (100.0)

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的人士才會被計算在內。

@ 包括在統計前12個月內曾入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人（約4 300人）。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

\* 包括隔離病房。

^ 括號內的數字表示在所有住院病人中所佔的百分比。

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

@ Including in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration (around 4 300 persons).

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

\* Include isolation ward.

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

**表 5.2** 按在統計前最後一次入住醫院所屬類別及有否受私人醫療保險保障<sup>#@</sup>劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住香港醫院<sup>&</sup>的住院病人數目

**Table 5.2** In-patients who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&</sup> in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration by type of hospitals admitted for the last admission before enumeration and whether covered by private health insurance<sup>#@</sup>

在統計前最後一次入住醫院 所屬類別 Type of hospitals admitted for the last admission before enumeration	有否受私人醫療保險保障 <sup>#@</sup> Whether covered by private health insurance <sup>#@</sup>					
	有 Yes		否 No		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 %
醫院管理局轄下醫院 Hospitals under Hospital Authority	76.3	44.9	208.5	88.1	284.9	70.0
本地私家醫院 <sup>^</sup> Local private hospitals <sup>^</sup>	93.8	55.1	28.1	11.9	121.9	30.0
總計 Total	170.1	100.0	236.6	100.0	406.7	100.0

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的人士才會被計算在內。

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

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

^ 不包括在統計前12個月內最後一次是入住香港以外地區的醫院的住院病人。

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

# Referring to persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance, irrespective of whether they were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority. In other words, persons only entitled to medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority were not included.

@ Analysis in the above table does not consider the types of medical protection entitled/covered in the medical benefits provided by employers/companies and individually purchased medical insurance.

^ Excluding in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals outside Hong Kong in their last admissions during the 12 months before enumeration.

**表 5.3a 按行業類別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&</sup>的就業人士數目**  
**Table 5.3a Employed persons who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by industry sector**

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造、進出口貿易及批發 Manufacturing, import/export trade and wholesale	15.8	11.6	3.6
建造 Construction	12.5	9.3	3.0
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	25.2	18.6	4.2
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	20.1	14.8	4.3
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	28.5	21.0	4.1
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	33.3	24.5	4.9
其他行業 Other industries	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	135.5	100.0	4.1

註釋： <sup>&</sup> 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的人士才會被計算在內。

\* 在個別行業類別中佔所有就業人士的百分比。例如，所有從事製造、進出口貿易及批發業的就業人士中，3.6%在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : <sup>&</sup> For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

\* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all employed persons engaged in the manufacturing, import/export trade and wholesale sectors, 3.6% had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration.

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

**表 5.3b 按職業組別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院<sup>&</sup>的就業人士數目**  
**Table 5.3b Employed persons who had been admitted into hospitals<sup>&</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by occupation category**

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理 Managers	16.8	12.4	4.1
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	35.7	26.3	4.2
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	23.9	17.6	3.6
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	28.0	20.7	4.1
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	7.4	5.4	3.3
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	11.4	8.4	7.1
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	12.2	9.0	3.9
其他職業 Other occupations	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	135.5	100.0	4.1

註釋： & 對於曾被政府發出2019冠狀病毒病隔離令或檢疫令的受訪者，只有曾在上述隔離令或檢疫令生效期間以外時間入住醫院的人士才會被計算在內。

\* 在個別職業組別中佔所有就業人士的百分比。例如，所有身為經理的就業人士中，4.1%在統計前12個月內曾入住醫院。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : & For the respondents who had been issued with isolation orders or quarantine orders for COVID-19 by the Government, only those persons who had been admitted into hospitals outside the period when the said orders were in force were counted.

\* As a percentage of all employed persons in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all employed persons working as managers, 4.1% had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration.

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

## 6 接受牙醫診治情況 Dental consultation

6.1 在是項統計調查中，所有年齡的受訪者均被問及在統計前 12 個月內使用牙醫服務的情況，包括在香港及以外地區牙科診所接受的牙齒檢查及／或牙醫診治。

6.1 In this survey, respondents of all ages were asked their utilisation of dental services during the 12 months before enumeration, including teeth check-up and/or dental consultations made at dental clinics both in and outside Hong Kong.

### 在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士

### Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration

6.2 約 2 000 800 名人士在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙齒檢查或診治，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 28.8%。（表 6.1a）

6.2 Some 2 000 800 persons had their teeth checked or treated during the 12 months before enumeration, constituting 28.8% of the total population covered in the survey. (Table 6.1a)

#### 年齡及性別

#### Age and sex

6.3 在該 2 000 800 名人士中，22.1%年齡為 65 歲及以上，18.1%年齡為 55-64 歲及 16.6%年齡為 15 歲以下。15 歲以下的兒童接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 44.1%。其次是年齡為 55-64 歲和 65 歲及以上的人士，相應比率分別為 30.2%和 29.1%。（圖 6.1 及表 6.1a）

6.3 Of those 2 000 800 persons, 22.1% were aged 65 and over, 18.1% were aged 55-64 and 16.6% were aged below 15. Children aged below 15 had the highest dental consultation rate, at 44.1%, followed by persons aged 55-64 and aged 65 and over, at 30.2% and 29.1% respectively. (Chart 6.1 and Table 6.1a)

6.4 在該 2 000 800 名人士中，53.6%為女性及 46.4%為男性。女性接受牙醫診治的比率較男性高。女性接受牙醫診治的整體比率為 29.5%，而男性則為 28.1%。（表 6.1a）

6.4 Of those 2 000 800 persons, 53.6% were females and 46.4% were males. Females had a higher dental consultation rate than males. The overall dental consultation rate for females was 29.5%, as against 28.1% for males. (Table 6.1a)

#### 經濟活動身分

#### Economic activity status

6.5 在該 2 000 800 名人士中，53.2%為非從事經濟活動人士，包括 22.0%為退休人士、21.4%為學生及 9.2%為料理家務者；其餘 46.8%為從事經濟活動人士。學生接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 39.3%。（表 6.1b）

6.5 Of those 2 000 800 persons, 53.2% were economically inactive persons, with 22.0% being retired persons; 21.4%, students; and 9.2%, home-makers. The remaining 46.8% were economically active. The dental consultation rate was the highest for students, at 39.3%. (Table 6.1b)

*住戶每月入息*

6.6 在該 2 000 800 名人士中，40.9%來自每月入息為 50,000 元及以上的住戶。住戶每月入息 50,000 元及以上的人士接受牙醫診治的比率最高，為 35.7%。其他入息組別的比率則介乎 24.1%至 28.5%。（表 6.1c）

*Monthly household income*

6.6 Of those 2 000 800 persons, 40.9% were from households with monthly household income of \$50,000 and over. For the persons with monthly household income of \$50,000 and over, the dental consultation rate was the highest, at 35.7%. The rates for persons in other income groups ranged from 24.1% to 28.5%. (Table 6.1c)

*接受牙醫診治次數*

6.7 在該 2 000 800 名人士中，大部分（80.6%）在統計前 12 個月內曾接受 1 次牙醫診治。另 10.6%曾接受 2 次牙醫診治及 8.8%曾接受 3 次或以上牙醫診治。他們在統計前 12 個月內接受牙醫診治的平均次數為 1.4 次。（表 6.1d）

*Number of dental consultations*

6.7 Of those 2 000 800 persons, the majority (80.6%) had made dental consultation once during the 12 months before enumeration, 10.6% had made dental consultations twice, and 8.8% had made dental consultations thrice or more. The average number of dental consultations made by those persons during the 12 months before enumeration was 1.4. (Table 6.1d)

*有否醫療福利及醫療保險*

6.8 在該 2 000 800 名人士中，20.8%只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利；20.9%只受個人購買的醫療保險保障；23.2%同時享有以上兩種醫療保障；而 35.1%則兩者皆沒有。同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士接受牙醫診治的比率最高，達 44.4%。（表 6.1e）

*Whether had medical benefits and medical insurance*

6.8 Of those 2 000 800 persons, 20.8% were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies; 20.9%, only covered by individually purchased medical insurance; 23.2%, entitled to both medical protection concurrently; and 35.1%, neither of the two protection. Persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and covered by individually purchased medical insurance concurrently had the highest dental consultation rate, at 44.4%. (Table 6.1e)

## 統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治的情況

6.9 統計調查亦搜集了該 2 000 800 名人士在統計前 12 個月內最後一次接受牙醫診治的資料。

### 所求診的牙科診所類別

6.10 就該 2 000 800 名在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士而言，他們在最後一次接受牙醫診治中，到香港私家牙科診所求診的佔 73.9%，政府牙科診所佔 24.2%，而其他類別的牙科診所則佔 1.9%。政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下牙科診所，而其他牙科診所則包括菲臘牙科醫院及在香港以外地區的牙科診所。（圖 6.2 及表 6.1f）

6.11 再按經濟活動身分分析，超過一半（58.9%）的學生是在政府牙科診所接受最後一次牙醫診治，主要為衛生署轄下學童牙科診所。至於從事經濟活動人士，其最後一次接受牙醫診治，大部分（86.7%）是向香港私家牙科診所求診。（表 6.1f）

### 所接受的主要牙科診療類別

6.12 就該 2 000 800 名在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士而言，他們在最後一次接受牙醫診治中，有 66.3% 接受「洗牙」；64.8% 「牙齒檢查」；以及 12.2% 「補牙」。（表 6.1g）

6.13 再按年齡組別分析，就 15 歲以下的兒童而言，他們在最後一次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔很大比例，達 91.6%。「洗牙」則相對地在年齡介乎 35-44 歲人士中較普遍，有關比例達 83.8%。至於年齡在 65 歲及以上人士，他們所接受的牙科診療類別普遍亦為「牙齒檢查」（51.8%）及「洗牙」（47.6%），而接受「脫牙」、「鑲牙」及「鑲配人造牙套」的比例亦較其他年齡組別為高。（表 6.1g）

## The last dental consultation made before enumeration

6.9 Information on the last dental consultation made during the 12 months before enumeration by those 2 000 800 persons was also collected in the survey.

### Type of dental clinics attended

6.10 Of those 2 000 800 persons who had dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration, 73.9% had their last dental consultations made at private dental clinics in Hong Kong, 24.2%, Government dental clinics while 1.9%, other types of dental clinics. Government dental clinics refer to dental clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority, while other dental clinics include the Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics outside Hong Kong. (Chart 6.2 and Table 6.1f)

6.11 Further analysed by economic activity status, over half (58.9%) of students had their last dental consultations made at Government dental clinics, largely the Student Dental Clinics under the Department of Health. For economically active persons, the majority (86.7%) had their last consultations made at private dental clinics in Hong Kong. (Table 6.1f)

### Major type of dental treatment received

6.12 Of those 2 000 800 persons, 66.3% had “scaling and polishing” in their last dental consultations; 64.8%, “teeth check-up”; and 12.2%, “filling”. (Table 6.1g)

6.13 Further analysed by age group, for children aged below 15, a large proportion (91.6%) had “teeth check-up” in their last dental consultations. “Scaling and polishing” was relatively more common for persons aged 35-44, with a proportion of 83.8%. For persons aged 65 and over, the common types of dental treatment were also “teeth check-up” (51.8%) and “scaling and polishing” (47.6%), whereas “extraction of teeth”, “prosthesis treatment” and “construction of crown” comprised relatively larger proportions compared to other age groups. (Table 6.1g)

*診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼*

6.14 在統計前 12 個月內最後一次是到香港非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的 1 489 200 次數中，6.3% 的診金是全部或部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼。（表 6.2a）

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

6.14 Of the 1 489 200 last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong during the 12 months before enumeration, the consultation fees for 6.3% of such consultations were fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer. (Table 6.2a)

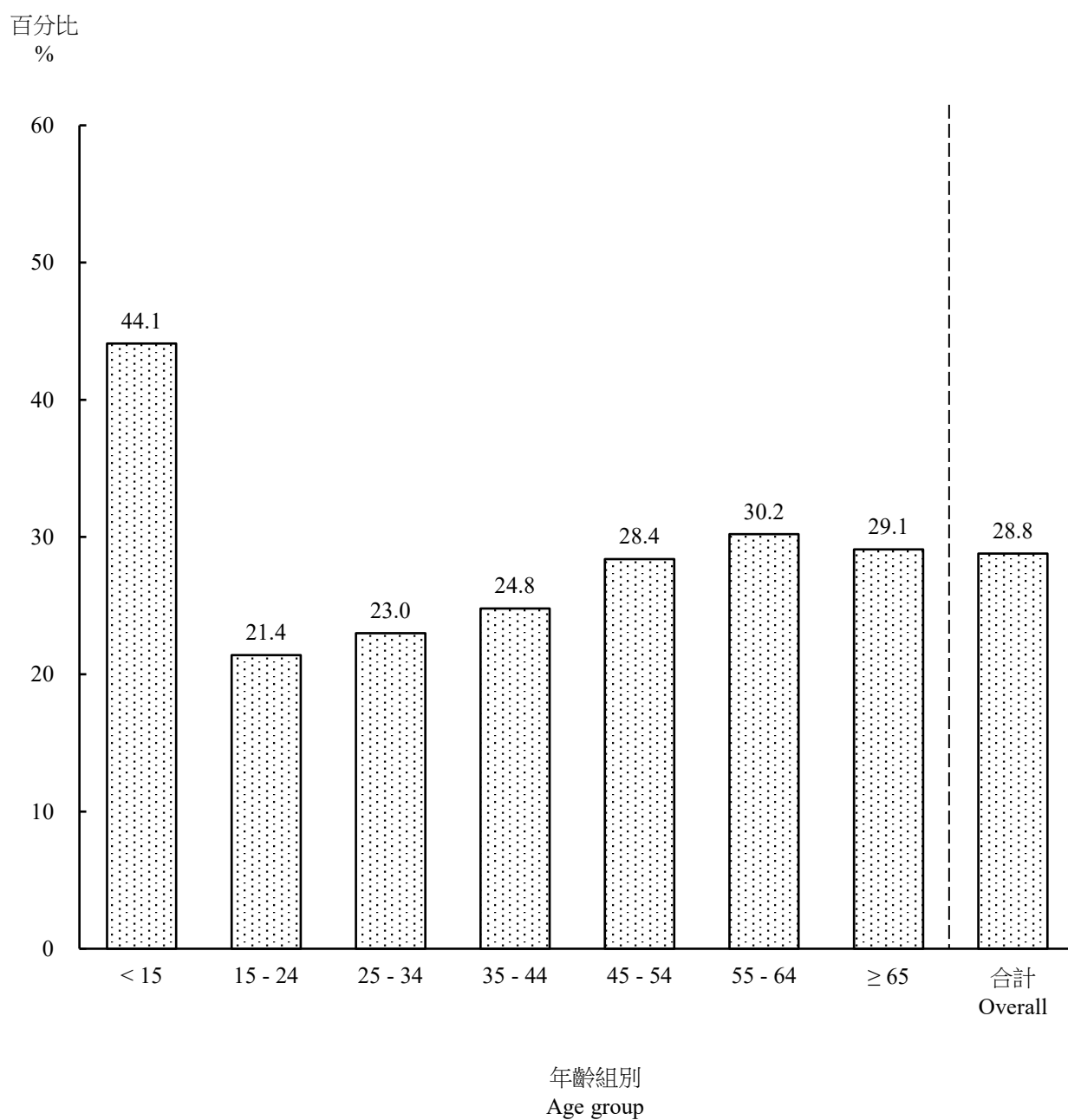
*診金淨額*

6.15 「診金淨額」是指支付給非政府牙科診所的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及／或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用。在該 1 489 200 次牙醫診治中，17.6% 的診金淨額為 600 元至 999 元。撇除診金款額不詳的接受牙醫診治次數，在香港非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的每次診金淨額中位數為 600 元。（表 6.2b）

*Net consultation fee*

6.15 “Net consultation fee” refers to the net payment in respect of the last dental consultation made to a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and/or insurance company. Of those 1 489 200 dental consultations, 17.6% were with a net consultation fee of \$600-\$999. Excluding consultations of which the fee was unknown, the median net consultation fee per dental consultation made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong was \$600. (Table 6.2b)

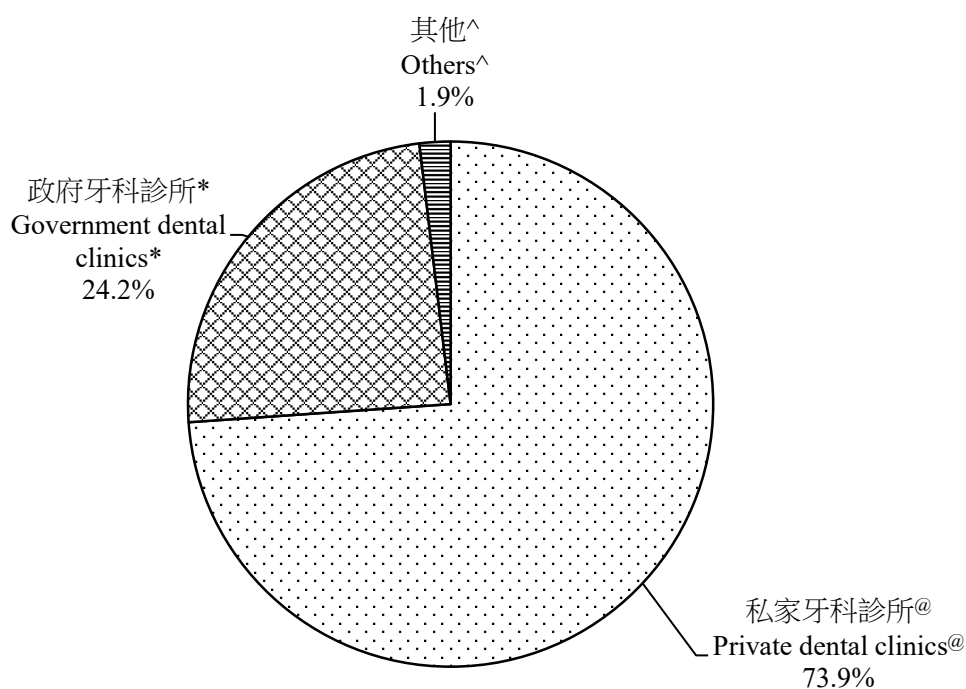
圖 6.1 按年齡劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士的比率\*  
 Chart 6.1 Rate\* of persons having dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by age



註釋：\* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。  
 Note：\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups.

圖 6.2 按統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別劃分的在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士的百分比分布

Chart 6.2 Percentage distribution of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration



註釋：@ 包括在香港的慈善團體、非牟利團體或大專院校的牙科診所接受牙醫診治的人士（約 35 300 人）。  
^ 包括在菲臘牙科醫院（約 11 000 人）及在香港以外地區的牙科診所（約 27 500 人）接受牙醫診治的人士。

\* 政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下牙科診所。

Notes：@ Including persons who had dental consultation at dental clinics of charitable organisations, non-profit making organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong (around 35 300 persons).

^ Including persons who had dental consultation at the Prince Philip Dental Hospital (around 11 000 persons) and dental clinics outside Hong Kong (around 27 500 persons).

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

**表 6.1a 按年齡及性別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目**  
**Table 6.1a Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by age and sex**

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 <sup>+</sup> Overall <sup>+</sup>		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 15	174.5	18.8	45.0	157.1	14.6	43.1	331.7	16.6	44.1
15 - 24	53.2	5.7	18.3	68.7	6.4	24.6	121.8	6.1	21.4
25 - 34	88.0	9.5	20.7	109.5	10.2	25.2	197.5	9.9	23.0
35 - 44	108.2	11.7	23.6	138.5	12.9	25.8	246.6	12.3	24.8
45 - 54	126.0	13.6	26.9	173.4	16.2	29.6	299.4	15.0	28.4
55 - 64	161.5	17.4	28.9	200.3	18.7	31.4	361.8	18.1	30.2
≥ 65	216.4	23.3	30.1	225.5	21.0	28.1	441.9	22.1	29.1
合計 <sup>#</sup> Overall <sup>#</sup>	927.8	100.0 (46.4)	28.1	1 073.0	100.0 (53.6)	29.5	2 000.8	100.0 (100.0)	28.8

註釋：<sup>+</sup> 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士（約27 500人）。

<sup>\*</sup> 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有15歲以下的男性中，45.0%在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字表示在所有曾接受牙醫診治的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : <sup>+</sup> Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong (around 27 500 persons).

<sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 45.0% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had dental consultation.

**表 6.1b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目**  
**Table 6.1b Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status**

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 <sup>+</sup> No. of persons <sup>+</sup> (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 <sup>#</sup> Economically active <sup>#</sup>	936.0	46.8	26.6
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	1 064.7	53.2	31.0
退休人士 Retired persons	439.9	22.0	30.3
學生 Students	428.2	21.4	39.3
料理家務者 Home-makers	184.9	9.2	25.1
其他 Others	11.7	0.6	7.7
合計 Overall	2 000.8	100.0	28.8

註釋：<sup>+</sup> 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士（約27 500人）。

<sup>\*</sup> 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有從事經濟活動人士中，26.6%在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

<sup>#</sup> 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : <sup>+</sup> Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong (around 27 500 persons).

<sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 26.6% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

<sup>#</sup> Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

**表 6.1c 按住戶每月入息劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目**  
**Table 6.1c Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by monthly household income**

住戶每月入息（港元） Monthly household income (HK\$)	人數 <sup>+</sup> No. of persons <sup>+</sup> (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	127.9	6.4	28.5
5,000 - 9,999	92.2	4.6	26.8
10,000 - 19,999	200.6	10.0	24.6
20,000 - 29,999	288.1	14.4	24.4
30,000 - 39,999	247.8	12.4	24.1
40,000 - 49,999	226.7	11.3	27.1
≥ 50,000	817.5	40.9	35.7
合計 Overall	2 000.8	100.0	28.8
住戶每月入息中位數（港元） Median monthly household income (HK\$)		41,900	

註釋：<sup>+</sup> 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士（約27 500人）。

<sup>\*</sup> 在個別住戶每月入息組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有來自每月入息少於5,000元的住戶的人士中，28.5%在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Notes : <sup>+</sup> Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong (around 27 500 persons).

<sup>\*</sup> As a percentage of all persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income of less than \$5,000, 28.5% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

**表 6.1d** 按在統計前12個月內接受牙醫診治次數劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目

**Table 6.1d** Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by number of dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration

在統計前12個月內接受牙醫診治次數 Number of dental consultations during the 12 months before enumeration	人數 <sup>+</sup> No. of persons <sup>+</sup> (‘000)	百分比 %
1	1 612.2	80.6
2	212.5	10.6
≥ 3	176.1	8.8
總計 Total	2 000.8	100.0
接受牙醫診治的平均次數 Average number of dental consultations	1.4	

註釋： + 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士（約27 500人）。

Note: + Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong (around 27 500 persons).

**表 6.1e** 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障<sup>@</sup>劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目

**Table 6.1e** Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance<sup>@</sup>

是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或 受個人購買的醫療保險保障 <sup>@</sup> Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance <sup>@</sup>	人數 <sup>+</sup> No. of persons <sup>+</sup> (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies	416.0	20.8	36.3
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Only covered by individually purchased medical insurance	417.8	20.9	33.1
同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及 受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and covered by individually purchased medical insurance concurrently	464.3	23.2	44.4
兩者皆沒有 Neither of the two conditions	702.8	35.1	20.1
合計 Overall	2 000.8	100.0	28.8

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

+ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士（約27 500人）。

\* 在個別組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，36.3%在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Notes : @ Analysis in the above table does not consider the types of medical protection entitled/covered in the medical benefits provided by employers/companies and individually purchased medical insurance.

+ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong (around 27 500 persons).

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective groups. For example, among all persons who were only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies, 36.3% had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration.

**表 6.1f** 按經濟活動身分及在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目

**Table 6.1f** Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by economic activity status and type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所求診的牙科診所類別 Type of dental clinics attended for the last dental consultation before enumeration							
	政府牙科診所* Government dental clinics*		私家牙科診所@ Private dental clinics@		其他^ Others^		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	111.9	12.0	811.4	86.7	12.7	1.4	936.0	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	372.2	35.0	666.7	62.6	25.8	2.4	1 064.7	100.0
退休人士 Retired persons	90.4	20.6	339.3	77.1	10.2	2.3	439.9	100.0
學生 Students	252.0	58.9	165.5	38.6	10.7	2.5	428.2	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	28.3	15.3	152.4	82.4	4.3	2.3	184.9	100.0
其他 Others	‡	‡	9.6	81.7	‡	‡	11.7	100.0
合計 Overall	484.1	24.2	1 478.1	73.9	38.5	1.9	2 000.8	100.0

註釋： \* 政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下牙科診所。

@ 包括在香港的慈善團體、非牟利團體或大專院校的牙科診所接受牙醫診治的人士（約35 300人）。

^ 包括在菲臘牙科醫院（約11 000人）及在香港以外地區的牙科診所（約27 500人）接受牙醫診治的人士。

# 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

@ Including persons who had dental consultation at dental clinics of charitable organisations, non-profit making organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong (around 35 300 persons).

^ Including persons who had dental consultation at the Prince Philip Dental Hospital (around 11 000 persons) and dental clinics outside Hong Kong (around 27 500 persons).

# Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

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

**表 6.1g** 按在統計前最後一次接受牙醫診治時所涉及的主要牙科診療類別及年齡劃分的在統計前12個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士數目

**Table 6.1g** Persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation before enumeration and age

在統計前最後一次 接受牙醫診治時 所涉及的主要牙 科診療類別*	年齡組別 <sup>#</sup> Age group <sup>#</sup>							合計 <sup>+</sup> Overall <sup>+</sup>
	< 15	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	≥ 65	
Major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
洗牙 Scaling and polishing	191.8 (57.8%)	84.0 (69.0%)	160.7 (81.4%)	206.6 (83.8%)	228.3 (76.3%)	245.1 (67.7%)	210.2 (47.6%)	1 326.8 (66.3%)
牙齒檢查 Teeth check-up	303.9 (91.6%)	73.4 (60.3%)	124.2 (62.9%)	158.5 (64.3%)	193.6 (64.7%)	214.0 (59.2%)	228.8 (51.8%)	1 296.5 (64.8%)
補牙 Filling	32.7 (9.9%)	12.7 (10.4%)	15.4 (7.8%)	25.4 (10.3%)	36.6 (12.2%)	54.9 (15.2%)	66.8 (15.1%)	244.6 (12.2%)
脫牙 Extraction of teeth	6.8 (2.1%)	3.9 (3.2%)	12.5 (6.3%)	14.7 (6.0%)	25.3 (8.5%)	39.9 (11.0%)	75.1 (17.0%)	178.3 (8.9%)
鑲牙 Prosthesis treatment	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	7.1 (2.0%)	29.5 (6.7%)	41.3 (2.1%)
鑲配人造牙套 Construction of crown	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	‡ (‡)	3.4 (1.1%)	5.0 (1.4%)	22.0 (5.0%)	35.1 (1.8%)
其他 Others	5.9 (1.8%)	20.4 (16.7%)	16.3 (8.2%)	16.5 (6.7%)	25.5 (8.5%)	41.3 (11.4%)	73.0 (16.5%)	198.9 (9.9%)
合計 Overall	331.7	121.8	197.5	246.6	299.4	361.8	441.9	2 000.8

註釋： \* 可選擇多項答案。

# 括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別中佔所有曾接受牙醫診治人士的百分比。

+ 包括在香港以外地區接受牙醫診治的人士（約27 500人）。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : \* Multiple answers were allowed.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had dental consultation in the respective age groups.

+ Including persons who had dental consultation outside Hong Kong (around 27 500 persons).

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

**表 6.2a** 按診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼劃分的在統計前12個月內最後一次在香港非政府牙科診所<sup>@</sup>接受牙醫診治的次數

**Table 6.2a** Last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong<sup>@</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer

診金是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 Whether consultation fee was covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer	牙醫診治次數 No. of dental consultations (‘000)	百分比 <sup>#</sup> % <sup>#</sup>
是 Yes	94.5	6.3
全部由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Fully covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	65.0	(68.8)
部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼 <i>Partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer</i>	29.5	(31.2)
否 No	1 086.4	73.0
不適用（免診金） Not applicable (free of charge)	16.3	1.1
不知道 Did not know	292.0	19.6
總計 Total	1 489.2	100.0

註釋： <sup>@</sup> 包括菲臘牙科醫院（約11 000次牙醫診治）及在香港的慈善團體、非牟利團體或大專院校的牙科診所（約35 300次牙醫診治）。

<sup>#</sup> 括號內的數字表示在全部／部分診金由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼的所有診治次數中所佔的百分比。

Notes : <sup>@</sup> Including the Prince Philip Dental Hospital (around 11 000 dental consultations) and dental clinics of charitable organisations, non-profit making organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong (around 35 300 dental consultations).

<sup>#</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all consultations of which the consultation fee was fully/partly covered by medical insurance or subsidised by employer.

**表 6.2b** 按診金淨額劃分的在統計前12個月內最後一次在香港非政府牙科診所<sup>@</sup>接受牙醫診治的次數

**Table 6.2b** Last dental consultations made in non-government dental clinics in Hong Kong<sup>@</sup> during the 12 months before enumeration by net consultation fee

診金淨額* (港元) Net consultation fee* (HK\$)	牙醫診治次數 No. of dental consultations (‘000)	百分比 %
0	196.8	13.2
1 - 199	28.1	1.9
200 - 299	15.9	1.1
300 - 399	31.6	2.1
400 - 499	58.1	3.9
500 - 599	216.7	14.6
600 - 999	262.0	17.6
1,000 - 1,999	168.4	11.3
≥ 2,000	219.5	14.7
不詳 Unknown	292.0	19.6
總計 Total	1 489.2	100.0
診金淨額中位數 <sup>#</sup> (港元) Median net consultation fee <sup>#</sup> (HK\$)	600	

註釋： @ 包括菲臘牙科醫院（約11 000次牙醫診治）及在香港的慈善團體、非牟利團體或大專院校的牙科診所（約35 300次牙醫診治）。

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

# 撇除診金淨額不詳的診治次數。

Notes : @ Including the Prince Philip Dental Hospital (around 11 000 dental consultations) and dental clinics of charitable organisations, non-profit making organisations or tertiary institutions in Hong Kong (around 35 300 dental consultations).

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

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

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

7.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，所有受訪者被問及一系列的問題，以界定他們是否享有私營機構的僱主／私營機構或政府給予僱員及其家屬的醫療福利，並劃分福利提供者與他們的關係是屬於他們現時的僱主、以前的僱主抑或是家屬現時／以前的僱主。享有該些醫療福利的受訪者再被問及該些福利涵蓋的範圍，即他們是否獲西醫（包括普通科及專科西醫）診治、入住醫院、牙醫診治、中醫診治（包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫）、身體檢查、分娩等保障。此外，所有人士均被問及有否受個人購買的醫療保險所保障；若有，再問及其享有的醫療保障類別。

### 概念及定義

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

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

7.1 Within each enumerated household, all respondents were asked a series of questions to identify those entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector or by the Government to their employees and their dependants, classified by whether the benefit provider was one's own current employer, previous employer or family member's current/previous employer. Respondents entitled to such benefits were further asked about the coverage of the benefits, i.e. whether consultation with practitioner of Western medicine (including general practitioners and specialists), hospitalisation, dental consultation, consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine (including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists), medical check-up, maternity, etc. were covered. In addition, all persons were asked whether they were covered by individually purchased medical insurance; and if so, the type of medical protection covered.

### Concepts and definitions

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

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

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

7.5 「醫療保險」是指個人購買的任何醫療保險保單組合，涵蓋任何組合的醫療保障（例如西醫診治、入住醫院、牙醫診治、中醫診治（包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫）、身體檢查、分娩等），以作為一般健康保障或特定疾病的保障；而一些與其他種類的保險（如人壽及意外保險）合併的醫療保險附加契約亦包括在內。

7.6 「受私人醫療保險保障的人士」是指享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士，不論他／她是否享有公務員／醫院管理局（醫管局）所提供的醫療福利保障。換言之，只享有公務員／醫管局所提供的醫療福利的人士不包括在內。

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

7.7 在統計時，約3 453 500人享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利或受個人購買的醫療保險保障或兩者兼備，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的49.7%。（圖7.1及表7.1a）

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

7.5 “Medical insurance” refers to any package of medical insurance policies purchased by individuals covering any combinations of medical benefits (such as consultation with practitioner of Western medicine, hospitalisation, dental consultation, consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists, medical check-up, maternity, etc.) for general health care or a specific disease, including medical insurance rider packaged in combination with other types of insurance (such as life and accident insurance).

7.6 “Person covered by private health insurance” refers to a person entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance, irrespective of whether he/she was covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority (HA). In other words, persons only entitled to medical benefits provided by Civil Service / HA were not included.

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

7.7 At the time of enumeration, some 3 453 500 persons or 49.7% of the total population covered in the survey were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies or covered by individually purchased medical insurance or had both kinds of medical protection. (Chart 7.1 and Table 7.1a)

7.8 在該 3 453 500 人中，1 147 000 人（33.2%）只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利，包括 345 900 人（10.0%）只享有公務員／醫管局所提供的醫療福利保障。另有 1 261 200 人（36.5%）只受個人購買的醫療保險保障，而其餘 1 045 300 人（30.3%）同時享有兩方面的醫療保障。在該 3 453 500 人中，3 107 600 人（90.0%）受私人醫療保險保障（包括私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或個人購買的醫療保險），不論他們是否享有公務員／醫管局所提供的醫療福利保障。（圖 7.1、表 7.1a 及 7.1b）

#### 年齡及性別

7.9 該 3 453 500 人的年齡中位數為 42 歲，其中 54.0% 的人士年齡介乎 25 至 54 歲。按性別分析，男性佔 47.9%，而女性則佔 52.1%。以佔個別年齡組別中所有人士的百分比計算，享有上述醫療保障人士的比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 21.4% 與 35-44 歲人士的 67.2% 之間。（圖 7.2 及表 7.2a）

#### 所享有的醫療保障類別

7.10 在該 3 453 500 人中，他們最普遍提及所享有的醫療保障類別為入住醫院（91.5%）。其次為西醫診治（66.1%）、牙醫診治（38.5%）、中醫診治（25.7%）及身體檢查（14.7%）。（表 7.2b）

7.8 Of those 3 453 500 persons, 1 147 000 (33.2%) were only entitled to medical benefits from employers/companies, including 345 900 persons (10.0%) only entitled to medical benefits provided by Civil Service / HA. While another 1 261 200 persons (36.5%) were only covered by individually purchased medical insurance, the remaining 1 045 300 (30.3%) had both kinds of medical protection. Of those 3 453 500 persons, 3 107 600 persons (90.0%) were covered by private health insurance (including medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector and/or individually purchased medical insurance), irrespective of whether they were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service / HA. (Chart 7.1, Tables 7.1a and 7.1b)

#### Age and sex

7.9 Those 3 453 500 persons had a median age of 42, 54.0% of them were aged between 25 and 54. Analysed by sex, 47.9% were males and 52.1% were females. Expressed as a percentage of the total number of persons in the respective age groups, the rate of persons having the aforesaid medical protection ranged from 21.4% for persons aged 65 and over to 67.2% for those aged 35-44. (Chart 7.2 and Table 7.2a)

#### Type of medical protection entitled/covered

7.10 For those 3 453 500 persons, the most commonly cited type of medical protection which they had was hospitalisation (91.5%), followed by consultation with practitioners of Western medicine (66.1%), dental consultation (38.5%), consultation with practitioners of Chinese medicine (25.7%) and medical check-up (14.7%). (Table 7.2b)

## 有關享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士的分析

### (a) 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士

#### *年齡及性別*

7.11 在該 3 453 500 人中，2 192 300 人 (63.5%) 享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利。他們的年齡分布與上述 3 453 500 人士的分布頗相似。不同年齡組別中享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利人士的比率，介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 10.1% 與 25-34 歲人士的 50.2% 之間。  
(表 7.1a、7.2a 及 7.3a)

#### *所享有的醫療福利類別*

7.12 在該 2 192 300 人中，大部分 (97.7%) 享有西醫診治的醫療福利；79.5% 享有入住醫院福利；57.9% 享有牙醫診治福利；35.9% 享有中醫診治福利；以及身體檢查福利 (19.4%)。  
(表 7.3b)

#### *所享有的醫療福利的來源*

7.13 在該 2 192 300 名享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，72.3% (即 1 585 300 人) 享有由私營機構的僱主／私營機構提供的醫療福利。當中 24.6% (即 539 900 人) 享有由政府提供的醫療福利，而 6.9% (即 150 200 人) 享有由醫管局提供的醫療福利。(表 7.3c)

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

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

#### *Age and sex*

7.11 Of those 3 453 500 persons, 2 192 300 persons (63.5%) were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies. Their age distribution was quite close to that of the 3 453 500 persons as a whole. The rate of persons entitled to medical benefits from employers/companies in different age groups ranged from 10.1% for persons aged 65 and over to 50.2% for persons aged 25-34. (Tables 7.1a, 7.2a and 7.3a)

#### *Type of medical benefits entitled*

7.12 Among those 2 192 300 persons, the majority (97.7%) were entitled to medical benefit of consultation with practitioner of Western medicine; 79.5%, hospitalisation; 57.9%, dental consultation; 35.9%, consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine; and medical check-up (19.4%).  
(Table 7.3b)

#### *Source of medical benefits entitled*

7.13 Of those 2 192 300 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies, 72.3% (or 1 585 300 persons) had their medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector. Among these persons, 24.6% (or 539 900 persons) had their medical benefits provided by the Government and 6.9% (or 150 200 persons) had their medical benefits provided by HA.  
(Table 7.3c)

7.14 在該 1 585 300 名享有私營機構僱主／私營機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，大部分（80.5%）為現職僱員，而 23.8% 為現職／離職僱員的家屬。而在 539 900 名享有政府所提供的醫療福利的人士中，52.0% 為公務員（包括現職／退休公務員）的家屬，其次為現職公務員（34.4%）及退休公務員（20.8%）。至於 150 200 名享有醫管局所提供的醫療福利的人士中，53.6% 為現職醫管局僱員，而 51.7% 為離職醫管局員工及現職／離職醫管局員工的家屬。（表 7.3c）

(b) 享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員

*年齡及性別*

7.15 在 2 192 300 名享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，1 275 900 人（58.2%）為享有在統計時自己的僱主／任職機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員。在該 1 275 900 名僱員中，28.5% 年齡為 35-44 歲，另 25.9% 為 25-34 歲。他們的年齡中位數為 41 歲。男性的年齡中位數（42 歲）較女性的（40 歲）高。私營機構僱員享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的整體比率為 41.8%。在不同年齡組別中的僱員比率各有不同。25-34 歲僱員的比率最高，達 50.4%，而 65 歲及以上的僱員的比率則最低（16.7%）。（表 7.3c 及 7.4a）

*所享有的醫療福利類別*

7.16 在該 1 275 900 名私營機構僱員中，大部分（96.4%）享有西醫診治福利。其次為入住醫院福利（67.0%）、中醫診治福利（46.1%）、牙醫診治福利（42.6%）及身體檢查福利（23.8%）。（表 7.4b）

7.14 Among the 1 585 300 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector, the majority (80.5%) were serving employees, while 23.8% were dependants of serving / previous employees. As for the 539 900 persons entitled to medical benefits from the Government, 52.0% were dependants of civil servants (including serving/retired civil servants), followed by serving civil servants (34.4%) and retired civil servants (20.8%). As for the 150 200 persons entitled to medical benefits from HA, 53.6% were HA staff members, and 51.7% were previous HA staff members and dependants of serving/previous HA staff members. (Table 7.3c)

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

*Age and sex*

7.15 Among the 2 192 300 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies, 1 275 900 persons (58.2%) were employees in the private sector with medical benefits provided by their own employers/companies at the time of enumeration. Of those 1 275 900 employees, 28.5% were aged 35-44, and another 25.9% were aged 25-34. Their median age was 41. Males had a higher median age (42) than females (40). The overall rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits from their own employers/companies was 41.8%. The rate, however, varied among employees in different age groups. It was the highest for those employees aged 25-34, at 50.4%, and the lowest for those aged 65 and over, at 16.7%. (Tables 7.3c and 7.4a)

*Type of medical benefits entitled*

7.16 Among those 1 275 900 private sector employees, the majority (96.4%) were entitled to consultation with practitioner of Western medicine, followed by hospitalisation (67.0%), consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine (46.1%), dental consultation (42.6%) and medical check-up (23.8%). (Table 7.4b)

7.17 私營機構僱員享有自己僱主／機構所提供的西醫診治福利的比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 15.9%與 25-34 歲人士的 48.7%之間。他們享有入住醫院福利的比率則介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 9.2%與 35-44 歲人士的 35.3%之間。另一方面，私營機構僱員享有中醫診治、牙醫診治及身體檢查福利的整體比率較低，分別為 19.3%、17.8%及 10.0%。（表 7.4c）

7.17 The rate of private sector employees entitled to the benefit of consultation with practitioners of Western medicine provided by their own employers/companies ranged from 15.9% for those aged 65 and over to 48.7% for those aged 25-34. The corresponding rate in respect of hospitalisation ranged from 9.2% for those aged 65 and over to 35.3% for those aged 35-44. On the other hand, the overall rates of private sector employees entitled to the benefits of consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine, dental consultation and medical check-up were lower, at 19.3%, 17.8% and 10.0% respectively. (Table 7.4c)

### 行業類別

### Industry sector

7.18 按行業類別分析，在該 1 275 900 名僱員中，27.4%從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業；從事運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊業與從事製造、進出口貿易及批發業的僱員各佔 16.2%。從事不同主要行業類別的僱員，享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的比率各不相同。從事金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務業的僱員享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的比率最高（52.4%），而從事建造業的僱員的比率則最低（27.2%）。（表 7.4d）

7.18 Analysed by industry sector, 27.4% of those 1 275 900 employees were engaged in the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector; employees in the transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications sector as well as those in manufacturing, import/export trade and wholesale sector accounted for 16.2% respectively. The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies varied greatly among different major industry sectors. It was the highest for those in the financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services sector (52.4%) and the lowest for those in the construction sector (27.2%). (Table 7.4d)

### 職業組別

### Occupation category

7.19 按職業組別分析，在該 1 275 900 名僱員中，專業及輔助專業人員佔最大部分（33.2%），其次為文書支援人員（25.6%）和經理（20.4%）。任職不同職業組別的私營機構僱員，享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的比率各不相同。經理（65.3%）、專業及輔助專業人員（57.1%）及文書支援人員（54.2%）享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的比率較高，非技術工人的相應比率則較低，為 12.0%。（表 7.4e）

7.19 Analysed by occupation category, the largest proportion of those 1 275 900 employees were professionals and associate professionals (33.2%), followed by clerical support workers (25.6%) and managers (20.4%). The rate of private sector employees entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies varied greatly among different occupation categories. It was relatively higher for managers (65.3%), professionals and associate professionals (57.1%) and clerical support workers (54.2%), whereas the rate was relatively lower for workers in elementary occupations, at 12.0%. (Table 7.4e)

## 有關個人購買醫療保險的受保人士的分析

### 年齡及性別

7.20 在統計時，約 2 306 500 人受個人購買的醫療保險保障，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 33.2%。在這些人士中，男性佔 46.6%，而女性則佔 53.4%。他們的整體年齡中位數為 42 歲。不同年齡組別的人士，受醫療保險保障的比率各有不同。有關比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 13.8%與 35-44 歲人士的 45.2%之間。（表 7.5a）

### 所享有的醫療保障類別

7.21 在該 2 306 500 人中，絕大部分(98.7%)享有入住醫院保障。其次為西醫診治保障(13.0%)及中醫診治保障(6.3%)。（表 7.5b）

7.22 享有入住醫院保障的人士的比率介乎 65 歲及以上人士的 13.6%與 35-44 歲人士的 44.7%之間；整體比率為 32.8%。另一方面，享有西醫診治保障的人士的整體比率為 4.3%，而享有中醫診治保障的人士的整體比率則為 2.1%。（表 7.5c）

### 經濟活動身分

7.23 在該 2 306 500 名受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中，60.7%為從事經濟活動人士，17.7%為學生，10.4%為退休人士及 9.4%為料理家務者。從事經濟活動的人士受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率最高，達 39.8%，而退休人士的比率則最低，為 16.5%。（表 7.5d）

## Analysis on persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance

### Age and sex

7.20 At the time of enumeration, some 2 306 500 persons, or 33.2% of the total population covered in the survey, were covered by individually purchased medical insurance. Among these persons, 46.6% were males and 53.4% were females. Their overall median age was 42. The rate of persons covered by medical insurance varied among different age groups, ranging from 13.8% for persons aged 65 and over to 45.2% for those aged 35-44. (Table 7.5a)

### Type of medical protection covered

7.21 Among those 2 306 500 persons, the vast majority (98.7%) had the coverage of hospitalisation, followed by consultation with practitioner of Western medicine (13.0%) and consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine (6.3%). (Table 7.5b)

7.22 The rate of persons having the coverage of hospitalisation ranged from 13.6% for those aged 65 and over to 44.7% for those aged 35-44. The overall rate was 32.8%. On the other hand, the overall rate in respect of consultation with practitioner of Western medicine was 4.3% and that in respect of consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine was 2.1%. (Table 7.5c)

### Economic activity status

7.23 Of those 2 306 500 persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance, 60.7% were economically active persons, 17.7% were students, 10.4% were retired persons and 9.4% were home-makers. The rate of persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance was the highest for economically active persons, at 39.8%, and the lowest for retired persons, at 16.5%. (Table 7.5d)

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

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

年齡及性別

Age and sex

7.24 在統計時，約 3 491 700 人未享有任何由僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障，佔這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口的 50.3%。他們的年齡中位數為 55 歲。一般而言，他們較該 3 453 500 名享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士年長（後者的年齡中位數為 42 歲）。（表 7.2a 及 7.6a）

7.24 At the time of enumeration, some 3 491 700 persons or 50.3% of the total population covered in the survey were not entitled to any medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by individually purchased medical insurance. Their median age was 55. They were generally older than those 3 453 500 persons with medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance (the latter with a median age of 42). (Tables 7.2a and 7.6a)

經濟活動身分

Economic activity status

7.25 在該 3 491 700 名未享有醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中，37.1%為從事經濟活動人士，31.3%為退休人士，15.9%為學生及 13.2%為料理家務者。非從事經濟活動人士未享有僱主／機構所提供醫療福利或未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率（64.0%），較從事經濟活動人士的（36.8%）為高。在非從事經濟活動人士中，退休人士未享有該些醫療福利或醫療保險保障的比率最高（75.4%）。（表 7.6b）

7.25 Of those 3 491 700 persons not entitled to any medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by individually purchased medical insurance, 37.1% were economically active persons, 31.3% were retired persons, 15.9% were students and 13.2% were home-makers. Economically inactive persons registered a higher rate (64.0%) of not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies or covered by individually purchased medical insurance than economically active persons (36.8%). Among the economically inactive persons, retired persons registered the highest rate (75.4%) of not having such entitlement or coverage. (Table 7.6b)

行業類別

7.26 約 1 135 300 名私營機構僱員未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。按行業類別分析，從事零售、住宿及膳食服務業的人士佔最大比例（25.5%）。另一方面，與從事其他主要行業類別的私營機構僱員比較，從事建造業的私營機構僱員未享有僱主／機構所提供醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率最高（51.1%）。（表 7.7a）

Industry sector

7.26 Some 1 135 300 employees in the private sector were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by individually purchased medical insurance. Analysed by industry sector, the largest proportion (25.5%) were engaged in the retail, accommodation and food services sector. On the other hand, the rate of private sector employees not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by individually purchased medical insurance was the highest for those of the construction sector (51.1%), when compared with those in other major industry sectors. (Table 7.7a)

職業組別

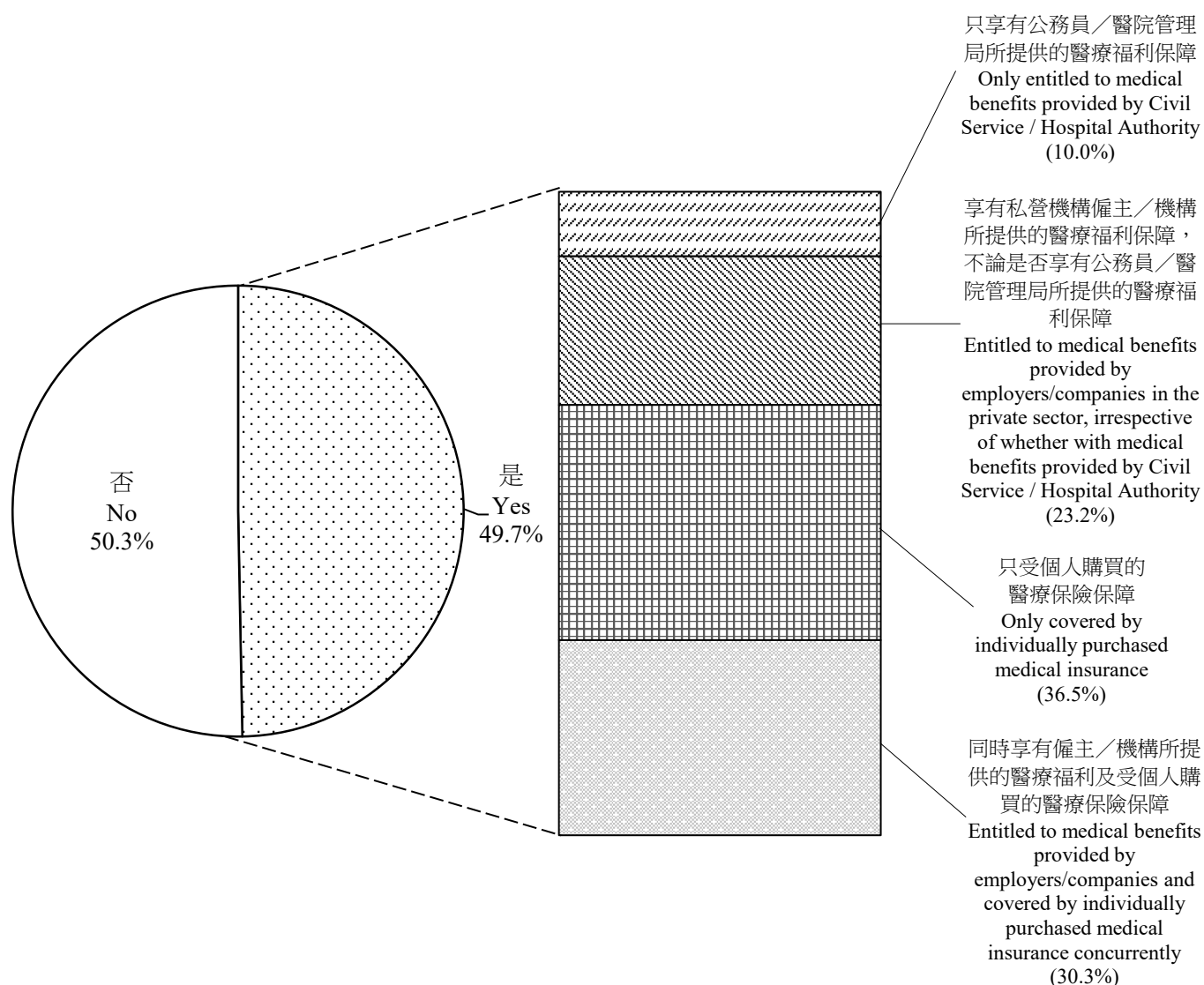
7.27 按職業組別分析，在 1 135 300 名未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員中，30.1%為服務及銷售人員，其次為非技術工人（19.7%）。另一方面，與任職其他職業組別的私營機構僱員比較，非技術工人未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的比率較高（73.0%）。（表 7.7b）

Occupation category

7.27 Analysed by occupation category, of the 1 135 300 employees in the private sector without medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by individually purchased medical insurance, 30.1% were service and sales workers, followed by workers in elementary occupations (19.7%). On the other hand, the rate of persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by individually purchased medical insurance was relatively higher for workers in elementary occupations (73.0%), when compared with those in other occupation categories in the private sector. (Table 7.7b)

圖 7.1 按是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障劃分的人士的百分比分布

Chart 7.1 Percentage distribution of persons by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance

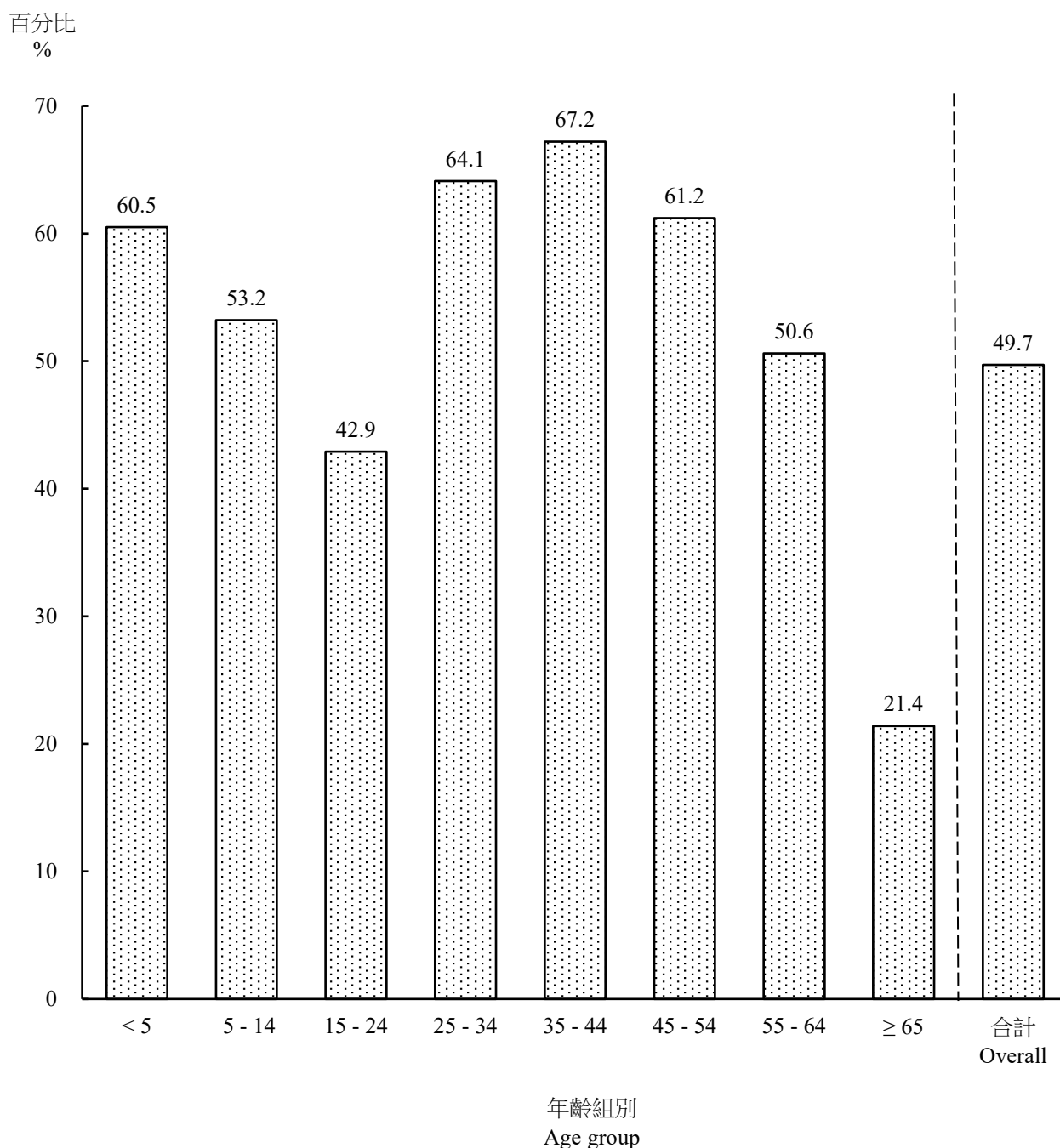


註釋：括號內的數字表示在所有享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中所佔的百分比。

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

圖 7.2 按年齡劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士的比率\*

Chart 7.2 Rate\* of persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance by age



註釋：\* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。

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

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

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

是否享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或 受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
是 Yes	3 453.5	49.7
只享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利 Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies	1 147.0	16.5 (33.2)
其中： Of which:		
只享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障 With medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority only	345.9	5.0 (10.0)
享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利保障，不論 是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障 With medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector, irrespective of whether with medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority	801.2	11.5 (23.2)
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障** Only covered by individually purchased medical insurance**	1 261.2	18.2 (36.5)
同時享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及 受個人購買的醫療保險保障 Entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and covered by individually purchased medical insurance concurrently	1 045.3	15.1 (30.3)
否 No	3 491.7	50.3
總計 Total	6 945.2	100.0

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

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

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

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

**表 7.1b** 按是否享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障劃分的受私人醫療保險保障的人士<sup>#</sup>數目

**Table 7.1b** Persons covered by private health insurance<sup>#</sup> by whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance

是否享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或 受個人購買的醫療保險保障	人數	百分比 <sup>+</sup>
Whether entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance	No. of persons (‘000)	% <sup>+</sup>
只受個人購買的醫療保險保障*	1 522.3	49.0
Only covered by individually purchased medical insurance*		(21.9)
只享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利 <sup>@</sup>	801.2	25.8
Only entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector <sup>@</sup>		(11.5)
同時受個人購買的醫療保險保障及享有私營機構僱主／ 機構所提供的醫療福利 <sup>^</sup>	784.1	25.2
Covered by individually purchased medical insurance and entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector concurrently <sup>^</sup>		(11.3)
總計	3 107.6	100.0
Total		

- 註釋：
- <sup>#</sup> 指那些正在享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士，不論他們是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。換言之，那些只享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利的人士不包括在內。
  - <sup>+</sup> 數字表示在受私人醫療保險保障人士中所佔的百分比，而括號內的數字則表示在這統計調查所涵蓋的總人口中所佔的百分比。
  - <sup>\*</sup> 那些人士並不享有私營機構僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利，不論他們是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。
  - <sup>@</sup> 那些人士並不受個人購買的醫療保險保障，不論他們是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。
  - <sup>^</sup> 不論那些人士是否享有公務員／醫院管理局所提供的醫療福利保障。

- Notes :
- <sup>#</sup> Referring to persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance, irrespective of whether they were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority. In other words, persons only entitled to medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority were not included.
  - <sup>+</sup> Figures represent the percentages in respect of persons who were covered by private health insurance while figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of the total population covered in the survey.
  - <sup>\*</sup> The persons were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies in the private sector, irrespective of whether they were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority.
  - <sup>@</sup> The persons were not covered by individually purchased medical insurance, irrespective of whether they were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority.
  - <sup>^</sup> Irrespective of whether the persons were covered by medical benefits provided by Civil Service / Hospital Authority.

表 7.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目

Table 7.2a Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	61.8	3.7	59.9	59.3	3.3	61.2	121.1	3.5	60.5
5 - 14	149.1	9.0	52.4	144.1	8.0	53.9	293.2	8.5	53.2
15 - 24	123.0	7.4	42.3	121.7	6.8	43.5	244.7	7.1	42.9
25 - 34	257.1	15.5	60.5	293.3	16.3	67.5	550.4	15.9	64.1
35 - 44	308.3	18.6	67.3	359.7	20.0	67.1	668.0	19.3	67.2
45 - 54	295.5	17.9	63.1	349.3	19.4	59.7	644.8	18.7	61.2
55 - 64	296.7	17.9	53.1	308.9	17.2	48.4	605.6	17.5	50.6
≥ 65	162.8	9.8	22.7	162.9	9.1	20.3	325.7	9.4	21.4
合計 <sup>#</sup> Overall <sup>#</sup>	1 654.2	100.0 (47.9)	50.0	1 799.3	100.0 (52.1)	49.4	3 453.5	100.0 (100.0)	49.7
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)		42			42			42	

註釋： \* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下的男性中，59.9%享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利（作為僱員的合資格家屬）及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

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

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 59.9% were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies (as eligible dependants of employees) and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance.

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

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

所享有的醫療保障類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of medical protection entitled/covered <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
入住醫院 Hospitalisation	3 158.8	91.5
西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	2 281.6	66.1
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	2 273.3	65.8
專科醫生 Specialist	1 925.0	55.7
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	1 330.5	38.5
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	888.8	25.7
身體檢查 Medical check-up	506.7	14.7
其他 <sup>@</sup> Others <sup>@</sup>	64.1	1.9
合計 <sup>^</sup> Overall <sup>^</sup>	3 453.5	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

\* 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

@ 包括分娩。

^ 在該3 453 500名享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利或受個人購買的醫療保險保障或兩者兼備的人士中，24.8%（約857 400人）除以上的一些醫療保障類別外，亦同時享有危疾定額保障。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

\* Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

@ Including maternity.

^ Of those 3 453 500 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies or covered by individually purchased medical insurance or had both kinds of medical protection, 24.8% (some 857 400 persons) were also entitled to fixed amount of cash benefit for critical illnesses in addition to some of the above types of medical protection.

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

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	38.7	3.6	37.5	36.8	3.3	38.0	75.5	3.4	37.7
5 - 14	68.9	6.4	24.3	73.5	6.6	27.5	142.4	6.5	25.8
15 - 24	56.2	5.2	19.4	61.4	5.5	21.9	117.6	5.4	20.6
25 - 34	200.0	18.6	47.1	230.9	20.7	53.2	430.9	19.7	50.2
35 - 44	232.6	21.6	50.8	252.8	22.7	47.2	485.4	22.1	48.8
45 - 54	213.3	19.8	45.6	232.4	20.8	39.7	445.7	20.3	42.3
55 - 64	177.0	16.4	31.7	164.6	14.8	25.8	341.6	15.6	28.5
≥ 65	89.7	8.3	12.5	63.5	5.7	7.9	153.2	7.0	10.1
合計 <sup>@</sup> Overall <sup>@</sup>	1 076.4	100.0 (49.1)	32.6	1 115.9	100.0 (50.9)	30.7	2 192.3	100.0 (100.0)	31.6
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)		42			40			41	

註釋： <sup>#</sup> 請參照本章第7.2至7.4段的定義。

\* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下的男性中，37.5%（作為僱員的合資格家屬）享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利。

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

Notes : <sup>#</sup> Please refer to paragraphs 7.2 to 7.4 of this chapter for definitions.

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 37.5% (as eligible dependants of employees) were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies.

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

表 7.3b 按所享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目

Table 7.3b Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by type of medical benefits entitled

所享有的醫療福利類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of medical benefits entitled <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	2 142.3	97.7
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	2 141.6	97.7
專科醫生 Specialist	1 808.0	82.5
入住醫院 Hospitalisation	1 743.2	79.5
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	1 268.6	57.9
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	787.6	35.9
身體檢查 Medical check-up	426.3	19.4
其他 <sup>@</sup> Others <sup>@</sup>	61.7	2.8
合計 <sup>^</sup> Overall <sup>^</sup>	2 192.3	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

\* 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

@ 包括分娩。

^ 在該2 192 300名享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士中，2.2%（約47 600人）除以上的一些醫療保障類別外，亦同時享有危疾定額保障。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

\* Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

@ Including maternity.

^ Of those 2 192 300 persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies, 2.2% (some 47 600 persons) were also entitled to fixed amount of cash benefit for critical illnesses in addition to some of the above types of medical protection.

**表 7.3c** 按所享有的醫療福利的來源及與福利提供者的關係劃分的享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的人士數目

**Table 7.3c** Persons entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies by source of medical benefits entitled and relationship with the benefit provider

所享有的醫療福利的來源及與福利提供者的關係 <sup>#</sup> Source of medical benefits entitled and relationship with the benefit provider <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
由私營機構的僱主／私營機構提供 From employers/companies in the private sector	1 585.3	72.3
現職僱員 <sup>@</sup> <i>Serving employees<sup>@</sup></i>	1 275.9	(80.5)
離職僱員 <i>Previous employees</i>	17.2	(1.1)
現職／離職僱員的家屬 <i>Dependants of serving/previous employees</i>	377.8	(23.8)
由政府提供 From the Government	539.9	24.6
現職公務員 <i>Serving civil servants</i>	185.8	(34.4)
退休公務員 <i>Retired civil servants</i>	112.3	(20.8)
現職／退休公務員的家屬 <i>Dependants of serving/retired civil servants</i>	281.0	(52.0)
由醫院管理局提供 From Hospital Authority	150.2	6.9
現職醫院管理局員工 <i>Hospital Authority staff members</i>	80.5	(53.6)
離職醫院管理局員工及現職／離職醫院 管理局員工的家屬 <i>Previous Hospital Authority staff members and     dependants of serving/previous Hospital     Authority staff members</i>	77.6	(51.7)
合計 Overall	2 192.3	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

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

@ 包括在自己公司擔任某職位工作的東主／僱主。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

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

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

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

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
15 - 24	17.5	2.7	29.2	23.8	3.8	44.1	41.3	3.2	36.3
25 - 34	157.9	24.3	45.9	172.8	27.6	55.3	330.7	25.9	50.4
35 - 44	183.7	28.3	46.8	179.6	28.6	52.3	363.2	28.5	49.4
45 - 54	157.8	24.3	41.1	154.8	24.7	42.3	312.6	24.5	41.7
55 - 64	111.0	17.1	30.4	89.3	14.2	33.8	200.3	15.7	31.9
≥ 65	20.9	3.2	18.5	6.9	1.1	13.0	27.9	2.2	16.7
合計@ Overall@	648.8	100.0 (50.8)	39.1	627.1	100.0 (49.2)	45.0	1 275.9	100.0 (100.0)	41.8
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)		42			40			41	

註釋： \* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。例如，所有15-24歲的私營機構男性僱員中，29.2%享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利。

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

Notes : \* As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all male employees in the private sector aged 15-24, 29.2% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers/companies.

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

表 7.4b 按所享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目

Table 7.4b Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers/companies by type of medical benefits entitled

所享有的醫療福利類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of medical benefits entitled <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	1 230.0	96.4
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	1 229.2	96.3
專科醫生 Specialist	917.6	71.9
入住醫院 Hospitalisation	854.6	67.0
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	587.9	46.1
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	543.4	42.6
身體檢查 Medical check-up	303.7	23.8
分娩 Maternity	50.0	3.9
其他 Others	‡	‡
合計 <sup>^</sup> Overall <sup>^</sup>	1 275.9	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

\* 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

<sup>^</sup> 在該1 275 900名享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員中，2.7%（約34 800人）除以上的一些醫療保障類別外，亦同時享有危疾定額保障。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

\* Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

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

<sup>^</sup> Of those 1 275 900 employees in the private sector who were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers/companies, 2.7% (some 34 800 persons) were also entitled to fixed amount of cash benefit for critical illnesses in addition to some of the above types of medical protection.

表 7.4c 按年齡及所享有的醫療福利類別劃分的享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利的私營機構僱員數目

Table 7.4c Employees in the private sector entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers/companies by age and type of medical benefits entitled

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療福利類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of medical benefits entitled <sup>#</sup>								
	西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine			入住醫院 Hospitalisation			中醫診治 <sup>@</sup> Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine <sup>@</sup>		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)			人數 No. of persons (‘000)			人數 No. of persons (‘000)		
	百分比 %	比率* Rate*		百分比 %	比率* Rate*		百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
15 - 24	38.9	3.2	34.2	21.5	2.5	18.9	11.7	2.0	10.3
25 - 34	319.8	26.0	48.7	207.9	24.3	31.7	140.9	24.0	21.5
35 - 44	353.0	28.7	48.0	259.6	30.4	35.3	182.6	31.1	24.8
45 - 54	301.5	24.5	40.2	217.4	25.4	29.0	153.9	26.2	20.5
55 - 64	190.4	15.5	30.3	132.9	15.5	21.1	88.3	15.0	14.0
≥ 65	26.4	2.1	15.9	15.4	1.8	9.2	10.5	1.8	6.3
合計 Overall	1 230.0	100.0	40.3	854.6	100.0	28.0	587.9	100.0	19.3
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	41			42			42		

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

@ 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

\* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。例如，所有15-24 歲的私營機構僱員中，34.2% 享有自己僱主／機構所提供的西醫診治福利。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

@ Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

\* As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective age groups. For example, among all employees in the private sector aged 15-24, 34.2% were entitled to the medical benefit of consultation with practitioners of Western medicine provided by their own employers/companies.

(待續)  
(To be cont'd)

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

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療福利類別 <sup>#</sup> (續) Type of medical benefits entitled <sup>#</sup> (Cont'd)								
	牙醫診治 Dental consultation			身體檢查 Medical check-up			其他 <sup>+</sup> Others <sup>+</sup>		
	人數 No. of			人數 No. of			人數 No. of		
	persons	百分比	比率*	persons	百分比	比率*	persons	百分比	比率*
	('000)	%	Rate*	('000)	%	Rate*	('000)	%	Rate*
15 - 24	13.9	2.6	12.2	7.5	2.5	6.6	‡	‡	‡
25 - 34	130.3	24.0	19.8	66.3	21.8	10.1	17.4	34.2	2.7
35 - 44	177.6	32.7	24.1	99.4	32.7	13.5	20.1	39.5	2.7
45 - 54	141.2	26.0	18.8	80.9	26.6	10.8	13.1	25.8	1.8
55 - 64	72.3	13.3	11.5	42.2	13.9	6.7	‡	‡	‡
≥ 65	8.2	1.5	4.9	7.3	2.4	4.4	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	543.4	100.0	17.8	303.7	100.0	10.0	51.0	100.0	1.7
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		41			42			38	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

+ 包括分娩。

\* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。例如，所有 15-24 歲的私營機構僱員中，12.2% 享有自己僱主／機構所提供的牙醫診治福利。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

+ Including maternity.

\* As a percentage of all employees in the private sector in the respective age groups. For example, among all employees in the private sector aged 15-24, 12.2% were entitled to the medical benefit of dental consultation provided by their own employers/companies.

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

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

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造、進出口貿易及批發 Manufacturing, import/export trade and wholesale	206.7	16.2	47.7
建造 Construction	112.3	8.8	27.2
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	187.6	14.7	31.4
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	206.5	16.2	46.3
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	349.9	27.4	52.4
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	203.0	15.9	42.5
其他行業 Other industries	10.0	0.8	57.9
合計 Overall	1 275.9	100.0	41.8

註釋： \* 在個別行業類別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。例如，所有從事製造、進出口貿易及批發業的私營機構僱員中，47.7%享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利。

Note : \* As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all private sector employees engaged in the manufacturing, import/export trade and wholesale sectors, 47.7% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers/companies.

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

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理 Managers	259.8	20.4	65.3
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	423.5	33.2	57.1
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	326.5	25.6	54.2
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	157.1	12.3	25.1
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	40.5	3.2	18.7
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	31.5	2.5	19.8
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	36.7	2.9	12.0
其他職業 Other occupations	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	1 275.9	100.0	41.8

註釋： \* 在個別職業組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。例如，所有身為經理的私營機構僱員中，65.3%享有自己僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all employees working as managers in the private sector, 65.3% were entitled to medical benefits provided by their own employers/companies.

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

表 7.5a 按年齡及性別劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目

Table 7.5a Persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	42.3	3.9	41.0	41.7	3.4	43.0	84.0	3.6	42.0
5 - 14	112.7	10.5	39.7	106.7	8.7	39.9	219.4	9.5	39.8
15 - 24	86.8	8.1	29.9	86.6	7.0	31.0	173.4	7.5	30.4
25 - 34	140.3	13.1	33.0	172.4	14.0	39.7	312.6	13.6	36.4
35 - 44	199.0	18.5	43.4	250.3	20.3	46.7	449.2	19.5	45.2
45 - 54	198.7	18.5	42.4	247.0	20.0	42.2	445.7	19.3	42.3
55 - 64	199.1	18.5	35.6	213.2	17.3	33.4	412.4	17.9	34.4
≥ 65	95.3	8.9	13.3	114.5	9.3	14.3	209.8	9.1	13.8
合計 <sup>@</sup>	1 074.2	100.0	32.5	1 232.3	100.0	33.9	2 306.5	100.0	33.2
Overall <sup>@</sup>		(46.6)			(53.4)			(100.0)	
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)		42			42			42	

註釋： \* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下的男性中，41.0%受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

@ 括號內的數字表示在所有受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 41.0% were covered by individually purchased medical insurance.

@ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who were covered by individually purchased medical insurance.

**表 7.5b** 按所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目

**Table 7.5b** Persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance by type of medical protection covered

所享有的醫療保障類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of medical protection covered <sup>#</sup>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
入住醫院 Hospitalisation	2 277.0	98.7
西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine	300.1	13.0
普通科醫生 General medical practitioner	283.8	12.3
專科醫生 Specialist	226.6	9.8
中醫診治* Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine*	144.3	6.3
牙醫診治 Dental consultation	109.2	4.7
身體檢查 Medical check-up	108.4	4.7
其他 <sup>@</sup> Others <sup>@</sup>	‡	‡
合計 <sup>^</sup> Overall <sup>^</sup>	2 306.5	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

\* 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

@ 包括分娩。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

^ 在該2 306 500名享有個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中，35.8%（約826 100人）除以上的一些醫療保障類別外，亦同時享有危疾定額保障。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

\* Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

@ Including maternity.

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

^ Of those 2 306 500 persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance, 35.8% (some 826 100 persons) were also entitled to fixed amount of cash benefit for critical illnesses in addition to some of the above types of medical protection.

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

Table 7.5c Persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance by age and selected type of medical protection covered

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療保障類別 <sup>#</sup> Type of medical protection covered <sup>#</sup>								
	入住醫院 Hospitalisation			西醫診治 Consultation with practitioner of Western medicine			中醫診治 <sup>+</sup> Consultation with practitioner of Chinese medicine <sup>+</sup>		
	人數 No. of persons			人數 No. of persons			人數 No. of persons		
	百分比 %	比率* Rate*		百分比 %	比率* Rate*		百分比 %	比率* Rate*	
< 5	82.3	3.6	41.1	12.4	4.1	6.2	6.1	4.2	3.1
5 - 14	218.0	9.6	39.5	29.6	9.8	5.4	16.1	11.2	2.9
15 - 24	171.7	7.5	30.1	22.4	7.5	3.9	9.5	6.6	1.7
25 - 34	306.5	13.5	35.7	37.4	12.5	4.4	18.1	12.6	2.1
35 - 44	444.7	19.5	44.7	64.0	21.3	6.4	30.9	21.4	3.1
45 - 54	440.3	19.3	41.8	61.8	20.6	5.9	32.7	22.7	3.1
55 - 64	406.9	17.9	34.0	51.6	17.2	4.3	25.0	17.3	2.1
≥ 65	206.6	9.1	13.6	21.0	7.0	1.4	5.9	4.1	0.4
合計 Overall	2 277.0	100.0	32.8	300.1	100.0	4.3	144.3	100.0	2.1
年齡中位數（歲） Median age (years)	42			41			42		

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

+ 包括中醫（全科）／骨傷科（跌打）中醫／針灸中醫。

\* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下的人士中，41.1%在個人購買的醫療保險中享有入住醫院的醫療保障。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

+ Including practitioners of Chinese medicine (general practice) / bone-setters / acupuncturists.

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 41.1% were covered by medical protection with respect to hospitalisation in the individually purchased medical insurance.

(待續)  
(To be cont'd)

表 7.5c 按年齡及選定所享有的醫療保障類別劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障  
(續) 的人士數目Table 7.5c Persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance by age and  
(Cont'd) selected type of medical protection covered

年齡組別 Age group	所享有的醫療保障類別 <sup>#</sup> (續) Type of medical protection covered <sup>#</sup> (Cont'd)					
	牙醫診治 Dental consultation			身體檢查 Medical check-up		
	人數 No. of persons			人數 No. of persons		
	(000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	(000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	4.7	4.3	2.3	5.1	4.7	2.6
5 - 14	10.3	9.4	1.9	8.5	7.8	1.5
15 - 24	6.7	6.1	1.2	6.6	6.1	1.2
25 - 34	14.1	12.9	1.6	16.2	15.0	1.9
35 - 44	23.3	21.4	2.3	21.6	19.9	2.2
45 - 54	25.8	23.6	2.4	22.8	21.0	2.2
55 - 64	19.1	17.5	1.6	18.9	17.5	1.6
≥ 65	5.3	4.8	0.3	8.6	8.0	0.6
合計 Overall	109.2	100.0	1.6	108.4	100.0	1.6
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		43			42	

註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

\* 在個別年齡組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下的人士中，2.3%在個人購買的醫療保險中享有牙醫診治的醫療保障。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age groups. For example, among all persons aged below 5, 2.3% were covered by medical protection with respect to dental consultation in the individually purchased medical insurance.

表 7.5d 按經濟活動身分劃分的受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目  
Table 7.5d Persons covered by individually purchased medical insurance by  
economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 <sup>#</sup> Economically active <sup>#</sup>	1 400.3	60.7	39.8
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	906.2	39.3	26.4
學生 Students	407.3	17.7	37.4
退休人士 Retired persons	239.0	10.4	16.5
料理家務者 Home-makers	217.5	9.4	29.5
其他 Others	42.4	1.8	27.7
合計 Overall	2 306.5	100.0	33.2

註釋： \* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有從事經濟活動人士中，39.8%受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

# 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 39.8% were covered by individually purchased medical insurance.

# Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 7.6a 按年齡及性別劃分的未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目

Table 7.6a Persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by individually purchased medical insurance by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	41.4	2.5	40.1	37.6	2.0	38.8	79.1	2.3	39.5
5 - 14	135.2	8.2	47.6	123.1	6.7	46.1	258.2	7.4	46.8
15 - 24	167.5	10.1	57.7	157.9	8.6	56.5	325.5	9.3	57.1
25 - 34	167.6	10.1	39.5	141.0	7.7	32.5	308.6	8.8	35.9
35 - 44	149.7	9.1	32.7	176.3	9.6	32.9	326.0	9.3	32.8
45 - 54	172.7	10.5	36.9	235.9	12.8	40.3	408.7	11.7	38.8
55 - 64	262.4	15.9	46.9	329.9	17.9	51.6	592.3	17.0	49.4
≥ 65	555.0	33.6	77.3	638.4	34.7	79.7	1 193.4	34.2	78.6
合計@ Overall@	1 651.5 (47.3)	100.0	50.0	1 840.2 (52.7)	100.0	50.6	3 491.7 (100.0)	100.0	50.3
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)	54			56			55		

註釋： \* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有5歲以下的男性中，40.1%未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

@ 括號內的數字表示在所有未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 5, 40.1% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by individually purchased medical insurance.

@ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by individually purchased medical insurance.

表 7.6b 按經濟活動身分劃分的未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士數目

Table 7.6b Persons not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by individually purchased medical insurance by economic activity status

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 <sup>#</sup> Economically active <sup>#</sup>	1 294.8	37.1	36.8
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2 196.9	62.9	64.0
退休人士 Retired persons	1 093.9	31.3	75.4
學生 Students	553.6	15.9	50.8
料理家務者 Home-makers	460.1	13.2	62.4
其他 Others	89.3	2.6	58.3
合計 Overall	3 491.7	100.0	50.3

註釋： \* 在個別經濟活動身分組別中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有從事經濟活動人士中，36.8%未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

# 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective economic activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 36.8% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by individually purchased medical insurance.

# Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 7.7a 按行業類別劃分的未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員數目

Table 7.7a Employees in the private sector not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by individually purchased medical insurance by industry sector

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造、進出口貿易及批發 Manufacturing, import/export trade and wholesale	109.4	9.6	25.3
建造 Construction	211.2	18.6	51.1
零售、住宿及膳食服務 Retail, accommodation and food services	289.9	25.5	48.6
運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務、資訊及通訊 Transportation, storage, postal and courier services, information and communications	154.3	13.6	34.6
金融、保險、地產、專業及商用服務 Financing, insurance, real estate, professional and business services	212.7	18.7	31.9
公共行政、社會及個人服務 Public administration, social and personal services	152.0	13.4	31.8
其他行業 Other industries	5.7	0.5	33.2
合計 Overall	1 135.3	100.0	37.2

註釋： \* 在個別行業類別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。例如，所有從事製造、進出口貿易及批發業的私營機構僱員中，25.3%未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

Note : \* As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all private sector employees engaged in the manufacturing, import/export trade and wholesale sectors, 25.3% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by individually purchased medical insurance.

表 7.7b 按職業組別劃分的未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障的私營機構僱員數目

Table 7.7b Employees in the private sector not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and not covered by individually purchased medical insurance by occupation category

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理 Managers	50.4	4.4	12.7
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	157.0	13.8	21.2
文書支援人員 Clerical support workers	160.0	14.1	26.6
服務及銷售人員 Service and sales workers	341.4	30.1	54.6
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	119.7	10.5	55.2
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	82.1	7.2	51.5
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	223.2	19.7	73.0
其他職業 Other occupations	‡	‡	‡
合計 Overall	1 135.3	100.0	37.2

註釋： \* 在個別職業組別中佔所有私營機構僱員的百分比。例如，所有身為經理的私營機構僱員中，12.7%未享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及未受個人購買的醫療保險保障。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all private sector employees in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all employees working as managers in the private sector, 12.7% were not entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and were not covered by individually purchased medical insurance.

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

## 8 對器官捐贈的意見 Views on organ donation

### 在離世後捐出器官的意願

8.1 在這統計調查所涵蓋約 4 503 400 名 18-64 歲人士中，約 1 032 100 人 (22.9%) 願意在離世後捐出器官，約 769 800 人 (17.1%) 則不願意；而六成人士 (60.0%) 未作決定／未作考慮／拒絕回答有關器官捐贈的問題。  
(圖 8.1 及表 8.1a)

#### 年齡及性別

8.2 在該 1 032 100 名願意在離世後捐出器官的人士中，56.4% 為女性及 43.6% 為男性。按性別分析，女性願意在離世後捐出器官的比率 (24.3%) 較男性 (21.3%) 高。(表 8.1b)

8.3 按年齡分析，中年人士願意在離世後捐出器官的比率較其他年齡組別高。45-54 歲人士的比率最高 (26.5%)，其次為 35-44 歲人士 (26.1%)。(表 8.1b)

### 不願意在離世後捐出器官的原因

8.4 在該 769 800 名不願意在離世後捐出器官的 18-64 歲人士中，大部分 (62.1%) 表示「希望保持遺體完整」。其他較常提及的原因為「家人不支持」(13.4%)、「害怕離世後受苦」(9.3%) 及「擔心器官不適合移植」(6.0%)。此外，約 127 500 人 (16.6%) 沒有特別原因或未曾考慮不願意在離世後捐出器官的原因。(表 8.2a)

### Willingness to donate their organs after death

8.1 Among some 4 503 400 persons aged 18-64 covered in this part of the survey, some 1 032 100 persons (22.9%) were willing to donate their organs after death whereas about 769 800 persons (17.1%) were not willing; and 60.0% had not yet decided/considered or refused to answer questions on organ donation.  
(Chart 8.1 and Table 8.1a)

#### Age and sex

8.2 Of those 1 032 100 persons who were willing to donate their organs after death, 56.4% were females and 43.6% were males. Analysed by sex, the rate of willingness to donate organs after death was higher for females (24.3%) than males (21.3%). (Table 8.1b)

8.3 Analysed by age, middle-aged persons were more willing to donate their organs after death than persons in other age groups. The rate was the highest for persons aged 45-54 (26.5%), followed by persons aged 35-44 (26.1%). (Table 8.1b)

### Reason for not willing to donate organs after death

8.4 Of those 769 800 persons aged 18-64 who were not willing to donate their organs after death, the majority of them (62.1%) cited that they “would like to keep body intact”. Other commonly cited reasons were “not supported by family members” (13.4%), “feared of suffering after death” (9.3%), and “worried about the organs not suitable for transplant” (6.0%). Besides, some 127 500 persons (16.6%) did not have particular reason or had not yet considered the reason for not willing to donate their organs after death. (Table 8.2a)

## 年齡／性別

8.5 男性及女性不願意在離世後捐出器官的原因相近，惟女性表示「害怕離世後受苦」的比例（9.9%）較男性（8.8%）相對略高。（表 8.2a）

8.6 按年齡分析，表示「希望保持遺體完整」的比例，在較年長人士中稍高，55-64 歲人士的有關比例為 66.1%（整體比例則為 62.1%）。另一方面，表示「家人不支持」的比例則在較年輕人士中稍高，25-34 歲人士的有關比例為 19.7%，而 18-24 歲人士為 18.1%（整體比例則為 13.4%）。（表 8.2b）

## 家人有否提及在離世後捐出器官的意願

8.7 在有就這課題提供意見的 18-64 歲受訪者（涵蓋 4 296 700 人）中，大部分（80.4%）表示家人沒有向他們提及在離世後捐出器官的意願。另一方面，16.8%表示家人有向他們提及有關意願，而 2.8%表示不知道／不記得其家人有否向他們提及有關意願。（表 8.3a）

## 年齡及性別

8.8 在該 720 800 名其家人有向他們提及在離世後捐出器官的意願的人士中，55.8%為女性及 44.2%為男性。就家人有向他們提及在離世後捐出器官的意願的比率，女性為 17.6%，較男性的比率（15.8%）高。（表 8.3b）

8.9 按年齡分析，45-54 歲人士的家人有向他們提及在離世後捐出器官的意願的比率最高（18.5%）。其次為 35-44 歲人士（17.3%）及 55-64 歲人士（16.9%）。（表 8.3b）

## Age/sex

8.5 Reasons for not willing to donate organs were broadly similar between females and males, except that a relatively higher proportion of females cited “feared of suffering after death” (9.9%) than males (8.8%). (Table 8.2a)

8.6 Analysed by age, the proportion citing “would like to keep body intact” was higher for older persons. The proportion was 66.1% for persons aged 55-64 (as compared to the overall proportion of 62.1%). On the other hand, the proportion citing “not supported by family members” was higher for younger persons. The proportion was 19.7% for persons aged 25-34 and 18.1% for persons aged 18-24 (as compared to the overall proportion of 13.4%). (Table 8.2b)

## Whether informed of the wish of family member on organ donation after death

8.7 Among the respondents aged 18-64 who provided their views on the question (covering 4 296 700 persons), the majority (80.4%) cited that they were not informed of the wish of family member on organ donation after death. On the other hand, 16.8% cited that they were informed of the wish while 2.8% expressed that they did not know / could not remember whether they were informed of the wish. (Table 8.3a)

## Age and sex

8.8 Of those 720 800 persons who were informed of the wish of family member on organ donation after death, 55.8% were females and 44.2% were males. The rate of being informed of the wish of family member on organ donation after death was higher for females, at 17.6%, than males, at 15.8%. (Table 8.3b)

8.9 Analysed by age, the rate of persons who were informed of the wish of family member on organ donation after death was the highest among persons aged 45-54 (18.5%), followed by persons aged 35-44 (17.3%) and 55-64 (16.9%). (Table 8.3b)

假設家人已登記為器官捐贈者，或已簽署器官捐贈證，是否同意在他／她離世後捐出器官

8.10 在有就這課題提供意見的 18-64 歲受訪者（涵蓋 4 276 200 人）中，假設家人已登記為器官捐贈者或已簽署器官捐贈證，超過一半（52.4%）同意在家人離世後捐出器官。另一方面，10.8%不同意在家人離世後捐出器官，而 36.8%則未作決定／未作考慮是否同意在家人離世後捐出器官。（表 8.4a）

#### 年齡／性別

8.11 按性別分析，假設家人已登記為器官捐贈者或已簽署器官捐贈證，女性（53.0%）同意在家人離世後捐出器官的比例較男性（51.8%）高。（表 8.4a）

8.12 按年齡分析，假設家人已登記為器官捐贈者或已簽署器官捐贈證，35-44 歲人士（56.0%）同意在家人離世後捐出器官的比例最高，其次為 45-54 歲人士（54.1%）。（表 8.4b）

假設家人沒有登記為器官捐贈者，亦沒有簽署器官捐贈證，是否同意在他／她離世後捐出器官

8.13 在有就這課題提供意見的 18-64 歲受訪者（涵蓋 4 272 300 人）中，假設家人沒有登記為器官捐贈者，亦沒有簽署器官捐贈證，超過一半（52.3%）表示他們未作決定／未作考慮是否同意在家人離世後捐出器官。另一方面，15.9%同意在家人離世後捐出器官，而 31.8%則不同意在家人離世後捐出器官。（表 8.5a）

**Whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had registered as an organ donor or signed an organ donation card**

8.10 Among the respondents aged 18-64 who provided their views on the question (covering 4 276 200 persons), over half (52.4%) agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had registered as an organ donor or signed an organ donation card. On the other hand, 10.8% disagreed and 36.8% had not yet decided or considered whether they agreed to donate a family member's organs upon their death. (Table 8.4a)

#### Age/sex

8.11 Analysed by sex, a higher proportion of females (53.0%) agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had registered as an organ donor or signed an organ donation card than males (51.8%). (Table 8.4a)

8.12 Analysed by age, persons aged 35-44 (56.0%) had a higher proportion in agreeing to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had registered as an organ donor or signed an organ donation card, followed by persons aged 45-54 (54.1%). (Table 8.4b)

**Whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had neither registered as an organ donor nor signed an organ donation card**

8.13 Among the respondents aged 18-64 who provided their views on the question (covering 4 272 300 persons), over half (52.3%) reported that they had not yet decided or considered whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had neither registered as an organ donor nor signed an organ donation card. On the other hand, 15.9% agreed to donation and 31.8% disagreed to donation. (Table 8.5a)

## 年齡／性別

8.14 按性別分析，假設家人沒有登記為器官捐贈者，亦沒有簽署器官捐贈證，女性（16.7%）同意在家人離世後捐出器官的比例較男性（15.0%）略高。（表 8.5a）

8.15 按年齡分析，假設家人沒有登記為器官捐贈者，亦沒有簽署器官捐贈證，35-44 歲人士同意在家人離世後捐出器官的比例（18.1%）相對較高，其次為 45-54 歲人士（17.0%）。另一方面，較年輕的人士就這課題未作決定／未作考慮的比例較高，尤其是 18-24 歲人士（57.6%）及 25-34 歲人士（53.1%）。（表 8.5b）

## Age/sex

8.14 Analysed by sex, a slightly higher proportion of females (16.7%) agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had neither registered as an organ donor nor signed an organ donation card than males (15.0%). (Table 8.5a)

8.15 Analysed by age, persons aged 35-44 had a relatively higher proportion (18.1%) in agreeing to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had neither registered as an organ donor nor signed an organ donation card. It was followed by persons aged 45-54 (17.0%). On the other hand, a relatively higher proportion of younger persons had not yet decided/considered on the question, especially for persons aged 18-24 (57.6%) and 25-34 (53.1%). (Table 8.5b)

圖 8.1 按在離世後捐出器官的意願劃分的 18-64 歲人士的百分比分布  
Chart 8.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18-64 by their willingness to donate their organs after death

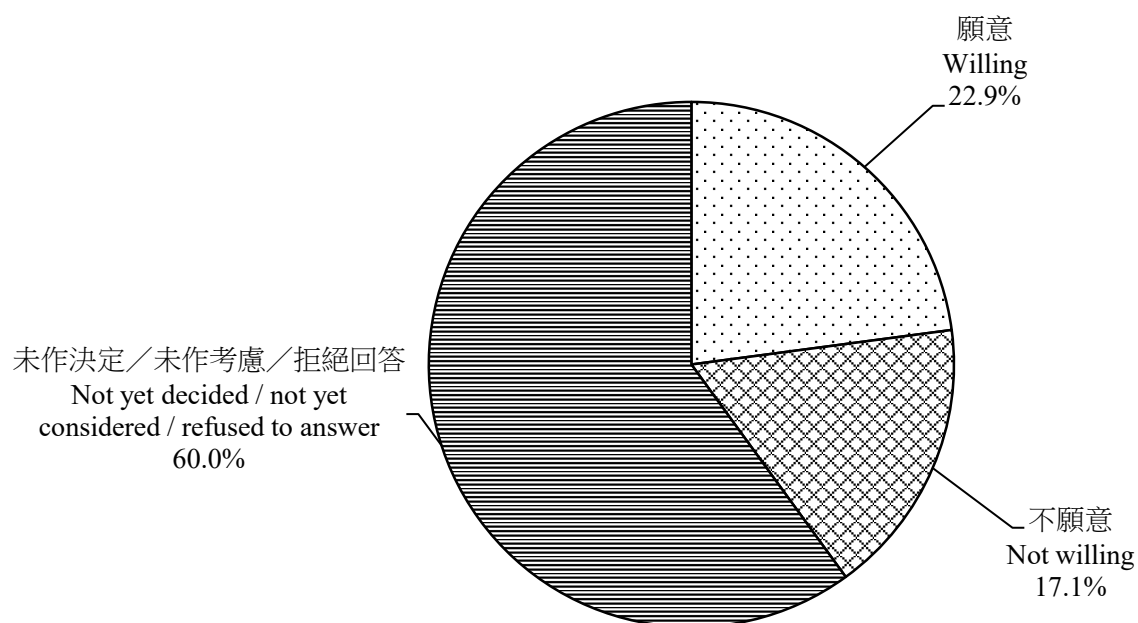


表 8.1a 按在離世後捐出器官的意願劃分的18-64歲人士數目

Table 8.1a Persons aged 18-64 by their willingness to donate their organs after death

在離世後捐出器官的意願 Willingness to donate their organs after death	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
願意 Willing	1 032.1	22.9
不願意 Not willing	769.8	17.1
未作決定／未作考慮／拒絕回答 Not yet decided / not yet considered / refused to answer	2 701.5	60.0
總計 Total	4 503.4	100.0

**表 8.1b 按年齡及性別劃分的願意在離世後捐出器官的18-64歲人士數目**  
**Table 8.1b Persons aged 18-64 who were willing to donate their organs after death by age and sex**

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
18 - 24	34.5	7.7	17.3	39.6	6.8	19.9	74.2	7.2	18.6
25 - 34	70.3	15.6	16.5	98.6	16.9	22.7	168.8	16.4	19.7
35 - 44	110.8	24.6	24.2	148.1	25.5	27.6	259.0	25.1	26.1
45 - 54	122.9	27.3	26.2	156.3	26.9	26.7	279.2	27.1	26.5
55 - 64	111.7	24.8	20.0	139.3	23.9	21.8	250.9	24.3	20.9
合計 <sup>#</sup> Overall <sup>#</sup>	450.2	100.0 (43.6)	21.3	581.9	100.0 (56.4)	24.3	1 032.1	100.0 (100.0)	22.9

註釋： \* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有18-24歲的男性中，17.3%願意在離世後捐出器官。

# 括號內的數字表示在所有願意在離世後捐出器官的18-64歲人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : \* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 18-24, 17.3% were willing to donate their organs after death.

# Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 18-64 who were willing to donate their organs after death.

**表 8.2a 按原因及性別劃分的不願意在離世後捐出器官的18-64歲人士數目**  
**Table 8.2a Persons aged 18-64 who were not willing to donate their organs after death by reason 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 %
不願意在離世後捐出器官的原因 <sup>^</sup> Reason for not willing to donate organs after death <sup>^</sup>						
希望保持遺體完整 Would like to keep body intact	225.2	62.1	252.9	62.1	478.1	62.1
家人不支持 Not supported by family members	49.5	13.7	53.9	13.2	103.4	13.4
害怕離世後受苦 Feared of suffering after death	31.8	8.8	40.2	9.9	71.9	9.3
擔心器官不適合移植 Worried about the organs not suitable for transplant	21.4	5.9	24.4	6.0	45.9	6.0
害怕醫生不會嘗試搶救， 因他們只想要器官 Feared that doctors would not try to save the life as they wanted the organs	8.2	2.3	10.3	2.5	18.4	2.4
宗教信仰 Religious belief	6.2	1.7	6.6	1.6	12.8	1.7
沒有特別原因／未曾考慮原因 No particular reason / had not yet considered the reason	60.7	16.8	66.8	16.4	127.5	16.6
合計 Overall	362.4		407.3		769.8	

註釋： ^ 可選擇多項答案。

Note : ^ Multiple answers were allowed.

**表 8.2b 按原因及年齡劃分的不願意在離世後捐出器官的18-64歲人士數目**  
**Table 8.2b Persons aged 18-64 who were not willing to donate their organs after death by reason and age**

	年齡組別*					合計 Overall
	Age group*					
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	
不願意在離世後捐出器官的原因^ Reason for not willing to donate organs after death^	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)
希望保持遺體完整 Would like to keep body intact	27.1 (53.6%)	79.6 (59.8%)	87.1 (59.0%)	115.3 (63.1%)	169.0 (66.1%)	478.1 (62.1%)
家人不支持 Not supported by family members	9.1 (18.1%)	26.2 (19.7%)	23.5 (15.9%)	17.4 (9.5%)	27.2 (10.6%)	103.4 (13.4%)
害怕離世後受苦 Feared of suffering after death	‡ (‡)	9.2 (6.9%)	14.9 (10.1%)	17.7 (9.7%)	28.7 (11.2%)	71.9 (9.3%)
擔心器官不適合移植 Worried about the organs not suitable for transplant	‡ (‡)	7.7 (5.8%)	5.9 (4.0%)	9.9 (5.4%)	21.4 (8.4%)	45.9 (6.0%)
害怕醫生不會嘗試搶救， 因他們只想要器官 Feared that doctors would not try to save the life as they wanted the organs	‡ (‡)	4.9 (3.7%)	3.4 (2.3%)	4.4 (2.4%)	5.1 (2.0%)	18.4 (2.4%)
宗教信仰 Religious belief	2.8 (5.6%)	2.6 (2.0%)	2.6 (1.7%)	2.9 (1.6%)	‡ (‡)	12.8 (1.7%)
沒有特別原因／未曾考慮原因 No particular reason / had not yet considered the reason	9.9 (19.6%)	19.1 (14.3%)	29.1 (19.7%)	34.3 (18.8%)	35.2 (13.7%)	127.5 (16.6%)
合計 Overall	50.6	133.2	147.7	182.5	255.7	769.8

註釋： ^ 可選擇多項答案。

\* 括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別中佔所有不願意在離世後捐出器官的人士的百分比。

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

Notes : ^ Multiple answers were allowed.

\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who were not willing to donate their organs after death in the respective age groups.

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

**表 8.3a** 按家人有否提及在離世後捐出器官的意願劃分的18-64歲人士<sup>#</sup>數目  
**Table 8.3a** Persons aged 18-64<sup>#</sup> by whether were informed of the wish of family member on organ donation after death

家人有否提及在離世後捐出器官的意願 Whether were informed of the wish of family member on organ donation after death	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	720.8	16.8
沒有 No	3 456.4	80.4
不知道／不記得 Did not know / could not remember	119.6	2.8
總計 Total	4 296.7	100.0

註釋： # 不包括拒絕回答有關問題的18-64歲人士。

Note : # Excluding persons aged 18-64 who refused to answer the questions concerned.

**表 8.3b** 按年齡及性別劃分的家人有提及在離世後捐出器官的意願的18-64歲人士<sup>#</sup>數目

**Table 8.3b** Persons aged 18-64<sup>#</sup> who were informed of the wish of family member on organ donation after death by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
18 - 24	21.3	6.7	11.2	27.2	6.8	14.4	48.5	6.7	12.8
25 - 34	53.7	16.8	13.3	74.4	18.5	18.0	128.1	17.8	15.7
35 - 44	75.9	23.8	17.3	89.2	22.2	17.3	165.1	22.9	17.3
45 - 54	78.5	24.6	17.5	108.1	26.9	19.3	186.6	25.9	18.5
55 - 64	89.3	28.0	16.8	103.2	25.6	17.0	192.4	26.7	16.9
合計 <sup>^</sup> Overall <sup>^</sup>	318.6	100.0 (44.2)	15.8	402.2	100.0 (55.8)	17.6	720.8	100.0 (100.0)	16.8

註釋： # 不包括拒絕回答有關問題的18-64歲人士。

\* 在個別年齡及性別分組中佔所有人士的百分比。例如，所有18-24歲的男性中，11.2%的家人有提及在離世後捐出器官的意願。

<sup>^</sup> 括號內的數字表示在所有家人有提及在離世後捐出器官的意願的18-64歲人士中（不包括拒絕回答有關問題的人士）所佔的百分比。

Notes : # Excluding persons aged 18-64 who refused to answer the questions concerned.

\* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 18-24, 11.2% were informed of the wish of family member on organ donation after death.

<sup>^</sup> Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 18-64 (excluding persons who refused to answer the questions concerned) who were informed of the wish of family member on organ donation after death.

**表 8.4a** 按假設家人已登記為器官捐贈者，或已簽署器官捐贈證，是否同意在他／她離世後捐出器官及性別劃分的18-64歲人士<sup>#</sup>數目

**Table 8.4a** Persons aged 18-64<sup>#</sup> by whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had registered as an organ donor or signed an organ donation card and sex

假設家人已登記為器官捐贈者，  
或已簽署器官捐贈證，是否同  
意在他／她離世後捐出器官

Whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had registered as an organ donor or signed an organ donation card	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數		人數		人數	
	No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
同意 Agreed	1 037.6	51.8	1 205.0	53.0	2 242.6	52.4
不同意 Disagreed	212.5	10.6	248.4	10.9	460.9	10.8
未作決定／未作考慮 Not yet decided / not yet considered	752.0	37.6	820.7	36.1	1 572.7	36.8
總計 <sup>^</sup> Total <sup>^</sup>	2 002.1	100.0 (46.8)	2 274.1	100.0 (53.2)	4 276.2	100.0 (100.0)

註釋： # 不包括拒絕回答有關問題的18-64歲人士。

^ 括號內的數字表示在所有18-64歲的人士中（不包括拒絕回答有關問題的人士）所佔的百分比。

Notes : # Excluding persons aged 18-64 who refused to answer the questions concerned.

^ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 18-64 (excluding persons who refused to answer the questions concerned).

**表 8.4b** 按假設家人已登記為器官捐贈者，或已簽署器官捐贈證，是否同意在他／她離世後捐出器官及年齡劃分的18-64歲人士<sup>#</sup>數目

**Table 8.4b** Persons aged 18-64<sup>#</sup> by whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had registered as an organ donor or signed an organ donation card and age

假設家人已登記為器官捐贈者， 或已簽署器官捐贈證，是否同意 在他／她離世後捐出器官 Whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had registered as an organ donor or signed an organ donation card	年齡組別* Age group*					合計
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	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)
同意 Agreed	193.7 (51.3%)	421.1 (51.7%)	531.4 (56.0%)	543.5 (54.1%)	553.0 (48.9%)	2 242.6 (52.4%)
不同意 Disagreed	34.4 (9.1%)	80.1 (9.8%)	87.3 (9.2%)	107.9 (10.7%)	151.2 (13.4%)	460.9 (10.8%)
未作決定／未作考慮 Not yet decided / not yet considered	149.4 (39.6%)	313.4 (38.5%)	330.7 (34.8%)	352.7 (35.1%)	426.4 (37.7%)	1 572.7 (36.8%)
總計 Total	377.5 (100.0%)	814.6 (100.0%)	949.4 (100.0%)	1 004.0 (100.0%)	1 130.6 (100.0%)	4 276.2 (100.0%)

註釋： # 不包括拒絕回答有關問題的18-64歲人士。  
\* 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。

Notes : # Excluding persons aged 18-64 who refused to answer the questions concerned.  
\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.

**表 8.5a** 按假設家人沒有登記為器官捐贈者，亦沒有簽署器官捐贈證，是否同意在他／她離世後捐出器官及性別劃分的18-64歲人士<sup>#</sup>數目

**Table 8.5a** Persons aged 18-64<sup>#</sup> by whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had neither registered as an organ donor nor signed an organ donation card and sex

假設家人沒有登記為器官捐贈者， 亦沒有簽署器官捐贈證，是否 同意在他／她離世後捐出器官 Whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had neither registered as an organ donor nor signed an organ donation card	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons		人數 No. of persons	
	( '000)	百分比 %	( '000)	百分比 %	( '000)	百分比 %
同意 Agreed	300.8	15.0	380.3	16.7	681.1	15.9
不同意 Disagreed	634.2	31.7	724.5	31.9	1 358.7	31.8
未作決定／未作考慮 Not yet decided / not yet considered	1 066.2	53.3	1 166.3	51.4	2 232.5	52.3
總計 <sup>^</sup> Total <sup>^</sup>	2 001.1	100.0 (46.8)	2 271.2	100.0 (53.2)	4 272.3	100.0 (100.0)

註釋： # 不包括拒絕回答有關問題的18-64歲人士。

^ 括號內的數字表示在所有18-64歲的人士中（不包括拒絕回答有關問題的人士）所佔的百分比。

Notes : # Excluding persons aged 18-64 who refused to answer the questions concerned.

^ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 18-64 (excluding persons who refused to answer the questions concerned).

**表 8.5b** 按假設家人沒有登記為器官捐贈者，亦沒有簽署器官捐贈證，是否同意在他／她離世後捐出器官及年齡劃分的18-64歲人士<sup>#</sup>數目

**Table 8.5b** Persons aged 18-64<sup>#</sup> by whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had neither registered as an organ donor nor signed an organ donation card and age

假設家人沒有登記為器官捐贈者， 亦沒有簽署器官捐贈證，是否 同意在他／她離世後捐出器官 Whether agreed to donate a family member's organs upon the family member's death if the family member had neither registered as an organ donor nor signed an organ donation card	年齡組別* Age group*					合計
	18 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	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)
同意 Agreed	49.2 (13.0%)	120.6 (14.8%)	171.7 (18.1%)	170.3 (17.0%)	169.2 (15.0%)	681.1 (15.9%)
不同意 Disagreed	110.9 (29.3%)	261.3 (32.1%)	282.6 (29.8%)	326.4 (32.6%)	377.5 (33.4%)	1 358.7 (31.8%)
未作決定／未作考慮 Not yet decided / not yet considered	217.9 (57.6%)	432.7 (53.1%)	494.2 (52.1%)	505.1 (50.4%)	582.6 (51.6%)	2 232.5 (52.3%)
總計 Total	378.1 (100.0%)	814.6 (100.0%)	948.5 (100.0%)	1 001.7 (100.0%)	1 129.4 (100.0%)	4 272.3 (100.0%)

註釋： # 不包括拒絕回答有關問題的18-64歲人士。

\* 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。

Notes : # Excluding persons aged 18-64 who refused to answer the questions concerned.

\* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons in the respective age groups.

## 附錄 1：統計調查方法

### Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

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#### 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<sup>1</sup>及流動居民<sup>2</sup>），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 Residents<sup>1</sup> and Mobile Residents<sup>2</sup>), 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.

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<sup>1</sup> 「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。

<sup>2</sup> 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」。

<sup>1</sup> “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.

<sup>2</sup> 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（包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區）所有永久性屋宇單位地址的紀錄。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

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 2022 年 12 月至 2023 年 4 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查而言，相關問卷搜集本報告書所包括的 6 個專題，即香港居民的健康狀況；香港居民使用醫療服務的狀況，包括就醫情況、入住醫院情況、接受牙醫診治情況及使用其他醫療服務情況；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；以及對器官捐贈的意見。

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.

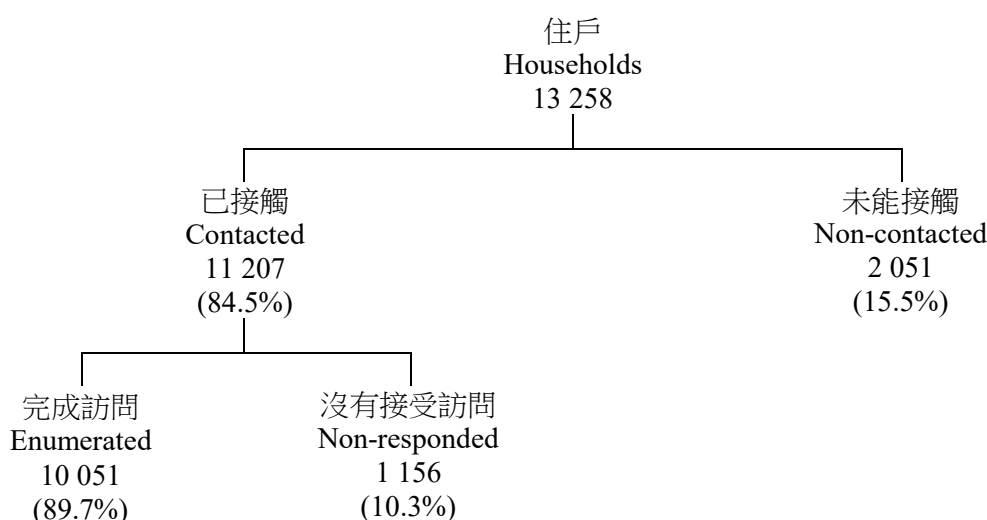
4. The RS contains records of area segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by some physical or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. Each area segment contains some 8 to 15 quarters. The use of area segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas 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 December 2022 to April 2023, the questionnaire was designed to collect information on the 6 topics covered in this report, viz. the health status; utilisation of health services including doctor consultation, hospitalisation, dental consultation and other health services; medical benefits provided by employers/companies and coverage of individually purchased medical insurance; and views on organ donation of Hong Kong residents.

## 訪問結果

6. 於 2022 年 12 月至 2023 年 4 月期間進行的主題性住戶統計調查樣本內，在有人居住的 13 110 個屋宇單位中，共有 13 258 個住戶。在該 13 258 個住戶中，成功訪問了 10 051 個住戶，回應率為 76%。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. In the THS conducted during December 2022 to April 2023, a total of 13 258 households were found in the sample of 13 110 occupied quarters. Among those 13 258 households, 10 051 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting an overall response rate of 76%. 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> (%)
在統計前 30 天內曾就醫的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had consulted a doctor during the 30 days before enumeration among all persons	14.2	1.3
在統計前 12 個月內曾入住醫院的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons	5.9	2.4
在統計前 12 個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had dental consultation during the 12 months before enumeration among all persons	28.8	1.2
享有僱主／機構所提供的醫療福利及／或受個人購買的醫療保險保障的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who were entitled to medical benefits provided by employers/companies and/or covered by individually purchased medical insurance among all persons	49.7	0.8
願意在離世後捐出器官的 18-64 歲人士佔所有 18-64 歲人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 18-64 who were willing to donate their organs after death among all persons aged 18-64	22.9	1.9

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

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#### 引言

本附錄載列於 2022 年 12 月至 2023 年 4 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 December 2022 to April 2023. 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 educational institutions.

**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 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

##### 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 individually purchased medical insurance
- 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

\* 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](http://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](http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1130201&scode=453)).

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 individually purchased medical insurance
- 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

主題性住戶統計調查第 76 號報告書  
(統計期間：9/2021-12/2021)

- 抗菌素耐藥性
- 語言使用情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 76  
(Survey period: 9/2021-12/2021)

- Antimicrobial resistance
- Use of language

主題性住戶統計調查第 77 號報告書  
(統計期間：6/2022-9/2022)

- 資訊科技使用情況和普及程度

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 77  
(Survey period: 6/2022-9/2022)

- Information technology usage and penetration

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