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身體機能殘疾人士的數據分析
An Analysis of Statistics on Persons with Physical Disabilities

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政府統計處在 2019 年 8 月至 2020 年 12 月期間，進行一項有關殘疾人士及長期病患者的全港性統計調查。當中，身體機能殘疾人士的定義因應最新國際發展有所更新。本文就身體機能殘疾人士的統計數據作出進一步的分析。身體機能殘疾人士中，以身體活動能力受限制人士所佔比例最大，故使用該些人士的統計數據為例，詳細論述定義更新前後的分別。

The Census and Statistics Department conducted a territory-wide survey on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases during August 2019 to December 2020. In relation to the latest international development, the definition for persons with physical disabilities has been updated in the survey. This article gives further analysis of statistics on persons with physical disabilities. Persons with restriction in body movement had the highest proportion among persons with physical disabilities. Thus the statistics on those persons will be used as an example to discuss the difference between the two definitions in detail.

如對本文有任何查詢，請聯絡政府統計處社會統計調查組（一）
（電話：(852) 2887 5245；電郵：disurvey@censtatd.gov.hk）。

Enquiries on this article may be directed to the Social Surveys Section (1), Census and
Statistics Department
(Tel. : (852) 2887 5245; E-mail: disurvey@censtatd.gov.hk).

身體機能殘疾人士的數據分析

An Analysis of Statistics on Persons with Physical Disabilities

1. 引言

1.1 政府統計處於 2019/20 年進行一項有關殘疾人士及長期病患者的全港性統計調查，估計有選定殘疾類別及長期病患的總人數及其普遍率，以及搜集有關他們的照顧者的資料。相關調查的主要結果可參閱 2022 年 12 月號《香港統計月刊》的專題文章「香港殘疾人士及長期病患者的概況及其照顧者的特徵」。

1.2 殘疾可分為身體機能殘疾及精神健康殘疾。根據調查結果，身體機能殘疾人士所佔的比例較多。值得注意的是，身體機能殘疾的定義因應最新國際發展有所更新。本文進一步分析有關身體機能殘疾人士的數據。

2. 定義

2.1 身體機能殘疾可細分為四個類別，即：

- (A) 身體活動能力受限制；
- (B) 視覺有困難；
- (C) 聽覺有困難；及
- (D) 溝通能力有困難。

在統計時，若受訪者認為自己有相關情況並已持續或預料會持續最少 6 個月的時間，就會被界定為「殘疾人士」。

2.2 是次統計調查¹更新了上述四項殘疾類別的定義。這更新是根據聯合國華盛頓殘疾

1. Introduction

1.1 A territory-wide survey on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases was conducted in 2019/20 to estimate the total number and prevalence rate of persons with selected types of disability and chronic diseases and to collect information about the carers of these persons. The major survey findings are presented in the feature article “The Profile of Persons with Disabilities and Chronic Diseases in Hong Kong and Characteristics of their Carers” in the December 2022 issue of the *Hong Kong Monthly Digest of Statistics*.

1.2 Disabilities can be divided into physical disabilities and mental disabilities. According to the survey findings, persons with physical disabilities accounted for a larger proportion. It is worth noting that the definition for physical disabilities has been updated in relation to the latest international development. This article further analyses the statistics related to persons with physical disabilities.

2. Definition

2.1 Physical disabilities can be divided into four types, viz:

- (A) restriction in body movement;
- (B) seeing difficulty;
- (C) hearing difficulty; and
- (D) communication difficulty.

For respondents who had perceived themselves as having such conditions, or expecting such conditions to last, for a period of 6 months or more at the time of enumeration, they would be defined as “persons with disabilities”.

2.2 The definitions for the four types of disability mentioned above have been updated in this round of the survey¹. This update was based on the latest

¹ 政府統計處於 2000 年整年、2006 年 11 月至 2007 年 12 月期間及 2013 年整年，均進行了類似統計調查。

¹ The Census and Statistics Department conducted similar surveys throughout the entire year of 2000, during November 2006 to December 2007, and throughout the entire year of 2013.

統計小組（華盛頓小組）² 最新建議的問題集，當中對身體機能殘疾的各項活動功能釐定了更清晰的指引，並根據困難程度作出更仔細的分類，由最低的「沒有困難」，到稍高的「少許困難」，以至更高的「很大困難」和「完全不能做到」。華盛頓小組問題集現已在國際間廣泛應用，得出的統計數字可與其他經濟體作比較。

2.3 在採納更新定義前，政府統計處諮詢了各持份者的意見，包括相關的政府政策局／部門、法定團體、學術界及志願服務機構。持份者反應大致正面，普遍認為採納華盛頓小組問題集有助更全面及準確地反映殘疾人士的情況。

新定義

2.4 新定義下的「身體機能殘疾人士」一般是指受訪者在沒有使用任何輔助工具或其他人協助的情況下，進行其中一項或以上的選定活動時，表示長期有「很大困難」或「完全不能做到」。

2.5 當中，就「身體活動能力受限制人士」而言，新定義所建議的選定活動為下列四項：

- (A) 平地步行³；
- (B) 用手和手指拿起小物件⁴；
- (C) 上落樓梯⁵；及
- (D) 提起重物件⁶。

² 該小組由聯合國成立，主要目的是促進和協調殘疾統計事宜的國際合作，小組由2001年成立至今，歷年間不斷改進搜集殘疾統計數字的問題集，例如短問題集、延伸問題集和兒童功能模塊，供各國／地區因應不同情況使用。

³ 指平地步行100米。

⁴ 指用手和手指拿起小物件，如鉛筆、剪刀。

⁵ 指上落12級樓梯。

⁶ 指提起重物件，如2公升裝的水樽。

recommended question sets developed by the United Nations Washington Group on Disability Statistics (Washington Group)², which give clearer guidelines on the activity functions of physical disabilities and provide a more refined classification according to the levels of difficulty, ranging from the lowest level of “no difficulty”, to a slightly higher level of “some difficulty”, to even higher levels of “a lot of difficulty” and “cannot do at all”. The question sets of the Washington Group have been widely adopted internationally. Hence, relevant findings can be compared among economies.

2.3 Stakeholders including relevant Government bureaux/departments, statutory bodies, academia and non-government organisations were consulted before adopting the updated definition. The responses were generally supportive that the adoption of the question sets of the Washington Group would help reflect the situation of persons with disabilities in a more comprehensive and accurate way.

Updated definition

2.4 Under the updated definition, generally, respondents who reported “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” in the long term when performing one or more *selected activities* without using any assistive tools or assistance from others were defined as “persons with physical disabilities”.

2.5 Under which, for “persons with restriction in body movement”, the updated definition recommended four selected activities as listed below:

- (A) walking on level ground³;
- (B) grasping a small object using hands and fingers⁴;
- (C) walking up or down a flight of stairs⁵; and
- (D) carrying a heavy object⁶.

² The Group was formed by the United Nations mainly to promote and coordinate international cooperation on matters related to disability statistics. Since its establishment in 2001, the Group has been continuously improving the question sets for collecting disability statistics, such as the Short Set, the Extended Set and the Child Functioning Module, for use by different countries/regions under different situations.

³ Refers to walking 100 metres on level ground.

⁴ Refers to using hands and fingers to grasp a small object, such as pencil and scissors.

⁵ Refers to walking up or down a flight of stairs having 12 steps.

⁶ Refers to carrying a heavy object, such as a 2-litre bottle of water.

2.6 「視覺有困難人士」、「聽覺有困難人士」及「溝通能力有困難人士」則分別指受訪者表示自己在沒有使用任何輔助工具⁷或其他人協助的情況下，看東西、聽聲音及說話和理解說話時，長期有「很大困難」或「完全不能做到」。

原有定義

2.7 在原有定義下，調查會問及受訪者對於該四種選定殘疾類別相應的活動功能有沒有困難（即困難程度只簡單分為「有困難」或「沒有困難」），如有困難，受訪者便會被界定為有身體機能殘疾。此外，調查亦會問及受訪者有否使用該四項選定殘疾類別相應的輔助工具，如有使用，受訪者亦會被界定為身體機能殘疾人士。因此，原有定義會涵蓋一些有使用輔助工具但表示「沒有困難」的人士。2019/20 年進行的調查特意保留了關於使用輔助工具等問題，以估計在原有定義下的身體機能殘疾人士數目，並可與之前的調查結果比較。

2.8 在原有定義下的「身體活動能力受限制人士」，是指在任何人士認為自己四肢或者身體有長期性的活動困難或正在使用相關的輔助工具。

2.9 原有定義下的「視覺有困難人士」、「聽覺有困難人士」及「言語能力有困難人士」則分別指任何人士認為自己有長期性的視覺困難⁸、聽覺困難及以言語與別人溝通有困難，或正在使用相關的輔助工具。

2.6 As for “persons with seeing difficulty”, “persons with hearing difficulty” and “persons with communication difficulty”, they were respondents who reported “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” in the long term without using any assistive tools⁷ or assistance from others respectively in seeing, hearing, and speaking and understanding speech.

Original definition

2.7 Under the original definition, respondents were asked whether they had difficulty in the activity functions corresponding to the four selected types of disability (i.e. the levels of difficulty were simply divided into “with difficulty” or “without difficulty”). If they had difficulty, they would be defined as having physical disabilities. Besides, respondents were also asked whether they were using the assistive tools relevant to the four selected types of disability, and if yes, the respondents would also be defined as persons with physical disabilities. Thus, the original definition covered some persons who were using assistive tools but reported “without difficulty”. In the 2019/20 survey, relevant questions on the use of assistive tools were retained for estimating the number of persons with physical disabilities under the original definition, with a view to comparing with the past results.

2.8 “Persons with restriction in body movement” under the original definition were defined as those who had perceived their limbs or body as having *long-term mobility difficulty* or those who were using relevant assistive tools.

2.9 As for “persons with seeing difficulty”, “persons with hearing difficulty” and “persons with speech difficulty” under the original definition, they were those who had perceived themselves as having long-term difficulty respectively in seeing⁸, hearing, and speaking and being understood by others with verbal communication, or those who were using relevant assistive tools.

⁷ 在新定義下，就視覺能力及聽覺能力而言，受訪者在有需要時使用的貼身工具如矯正眼鏡或助聽器，並不包括在內。

⁸ 近視、遠視、散光及老花不包括在內。

⁷ Under the updated definition, for seeing and hearing, the tools considered as “within the skin” such as correcting glasses or a hearing aid that the respondents used when necessary were excluded.

⁸ Nearsightedness, farsightedness, astigmatism and presbyopia were excluded.

2.10 有關殘疾的新定義及原有定義的詳細解釋，請參閱《從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料：第 63 號專題報告書》第 3 章及附錄 4。

兩套定義下的統計數字

2.11 由於兩套定義的涵蓋範圍有所不同，統計數據使用者不應將兩套定義下的統計數字作直接比較。然而，兩套數據相輔相成，統計數據使用者可按實際需要，配合不同情況使用不同數據。新定義下的數字按較仔細的困難程度劃分，使用者可因應需要採用不同困難程度的界線作出分析。至於原有定義下的數字有較長的時間數列，可作趨勢分析。

2.12 不論採用新定義還是原有定義，是項調查在界定受訪者是否屬殘疾人士時，主要基於受訪者的自身感受，並適當地考慮其以正常方式進行某些活動的能力，而不僅採用臨床角度評估的方法。事實上，部分在是項調查中被界定為殘疾的人士表示自己在日常生活中沒有遇上困難⁹。因此，調查的殘疾人士數字當中，可能攙雜了一些未必會被普遍視為殘疾的人士。

3. 身體機能殘疾人士的整體結果

3.1 在新定義下，在 2020 年約有 534 200 名殘疾人士¹⁰，整體普遍率（以佔全港整體人口的百分比計算）為 7.1%；當中，有 295 600 名為身體機能殘疾人士，佔所有殘疾人士的 55.3%，而整體普遍率為 4.0%。（圖 1）

⁹ 例如在《從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料：第 63 號專題報告書》的表 8.1 所見，在新定義下的 534 200 名殘疾人士中，約 158 900 人（29.8%）表示沒有因其殘疾而令其在日常生活有困難。

¹⁰ 智障人士並不包括在內。

2.10 For the detailed explanation on the updated definition and the original definition for disabilities, please refer to Chapter 3 and Appendix 4 of the report entitled *Social data collected via the General Household Survey: Special Topics Report No. 63*.

Statistics under the two sets of definitions

2.11 Because of the differences in the coverages, users of statistics should not directly compare the statistics under these two sets of definitions. However, these two sets of statistics complement each other and they can be applied in different situations depending on the practical requirements. Under the updated definition, more refined levels of difficulty are defined, and users are able to use different cutoffs by the level of difficulty for analysis according to their needs. As for the statistics under the original definition, a longer time series is available which can be used for trend analysis.

2.12 Regardless of the definition used, in delineating whether respondents as having disabilities, the survey based mainly on the self-perceptions of respondents with suitable consideration of the respondents' abilities to perform specific activities in an ordinary way, rather than solely adopting the clinical assessment approach. In fact, some persons identified as having disabilities in this survey reported that they had no difficulty in day-to-day living⁹. Hence, some persons who may not be commonly regarded as persons with disabilities may have been included in the survey.

3. Overall results on persons with physical disabilities

3.1 Under the updated definition, there were some 534 200 persons with disabilities¹⁰ in 2020, with an overall prevalence rate (expressed as a percentage of the total population of Hong Kong) of 7.1%. Among them, 295 600 were persons with physical disabilities, constituting 55.3% of the total number of persons with

⁹ For example, as stated in Table 8.1 of the report *Social data collected via the General Household Survey: Special Topics Report No. 63*, of the 534 200 persons with disabilities under the updated definition, some 158 900 persons (29.8%) indicated that they had no difficulty in day-to-day living due to their disabilities.

¹⁰ Persons with intellectual disability were excluded.

disabilities, with an overall prevalence rate of 4.0%. (Chart 1)

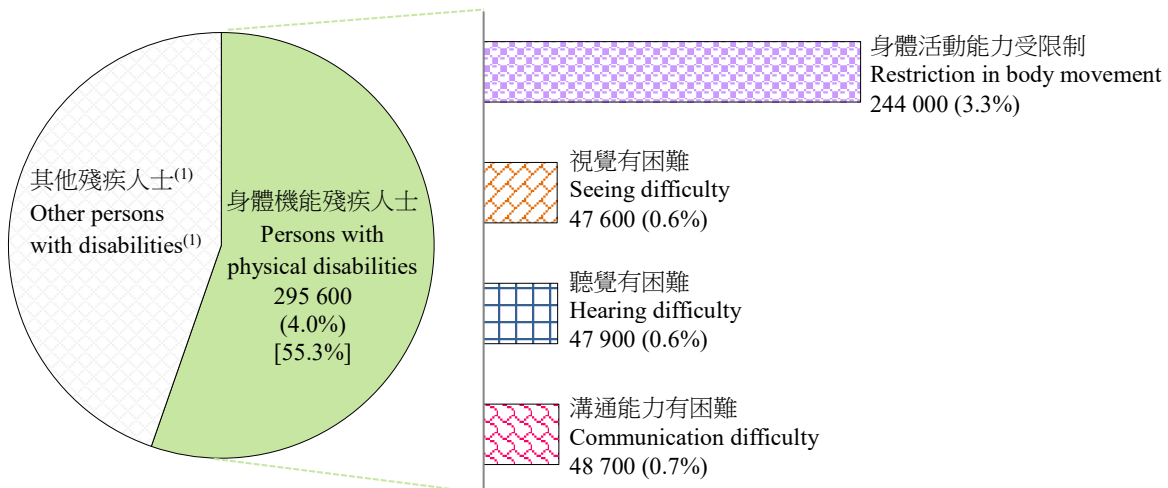
3.2 在該 295 600 名身體機能殘疾人士中，約 244 000 人表示身體活動能力受限制，是四項選定身體機能殘疾類別中最高。（圖 1）

3.2 Of those 295 600 persons with physical disabilities, some 244 000 persons reported that they had restriction in body movement, the highest among the four selected types of physical disability. (Chart 1)

圖 1 按新定義編製的殘疾人士數目
Chart 1 Persons with disabilities based on the updated definition

所有殘疾人士 All persons with disabilities

年 Year	2020
總數 Total number	534 200
整體普遍率（以佔整體人口百分比計算） Overall prevalence rate (as percentage of total population)	7.1%



註釋： 智障人士並不包括在內。

由於有多於一種選定殘疾類別的人士會分別被點算在個別的殘疾類別內，身體機能殘疾人士的合計數目較個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

圓括號內的數字顯示在整體人口中所佔的百分比。

方括號內的數字顯示在所有殘疾人士中所佔的百分比。

(1) 指有精神病／情緒病、自閉症譜系障礙、特殊學習困難或注意力不足／過度活躍症，但沒有身體機能殘疾的人士。

Notes: Persons with intellectual disability were excluded.

Persons with more than one selected type of disability were counted in the respective types of disability. Hence the overall number of persons with physical disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

Figures in round brackets represent the percentages of the total population.

Figure in square brackets represents the percentage of all persons with disabilities.

(1) Refers to persons with mental illness / mood disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Specific Learning Difficulties or Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder, but without physical disabilities.

3.3 而在原有定義下，在 2020 年約有 866 500 名殘疾人士¹⁰，整體普遍率為 11.6%；當中，有 671 900 名為身體機能殘疾人士，佔所有殘疾人士的 77.5%，整體普遍率則為 9.0%。（圖 2）

3.4 同樣地，在原有定義下亦以身體活動能力受限制人士佔最多，約有 415 400 人。（圖 2）

3.5 趨勢分析方面，身體活動能力受限制人士的數目在過去幾次調查中均明顯增長。與 2013 年相比，2020 年在原有定義下的殘疾人士及身體機能殘疾人士數目分別增加了 49.8% 及 38.4%，主要是由於人口高齡化。由於新定義首次正式於 2019/20 年的調查中採用，因此未能引用新定義作趨勢分析。（圖 2）

3.6 須注意，兩套定義的涵蓋範圍不同，故兩套定義下的殘疾人士數目有所分別，兩者不能作直接比較。簡單而言，原有定義的涵蓋範圍相對較廣。其中，所有有使用輔助工具的人士，不論是否「有困難」，均會被視為在原有定義下的身體機能殘疾人士，當中包括一些使用手叉／拐杖只為減輕日常走路負擔或降低跌倒風險的年長人士。（詳細請參閱第 4.7 至 4.8 段）

3.7 兩套定義下殘疾人士數目有所分別的現象，與其他有採用類似調查方法的國家吻合。英國及美國的官方統計機構曾就他們的殘疾統計調查結果發表研究報告，其結果同樣顯示，以華盛頓小組問題集（即新定義）所錄得的整體殘疾人士普遍率，較原有問題集所錄得的相應數字大幅為低。（表 1）

3.3 Under the original definition, there were some 866 500 persons with disabilities¹⁰ in 2020, with an overall prevalence rate of 11.6%. Among them, 671 900 were persons with physical disabilities, constituting 77.5% of the total number of persons with disabilities, with an overall prevalence rate of 9.0%. (Chart 2)

3.4 Similarly, persons with restriction in body movement also accounted for the largest proportion under the original definition, amounting to around 415 400 persons. (Chart 2)

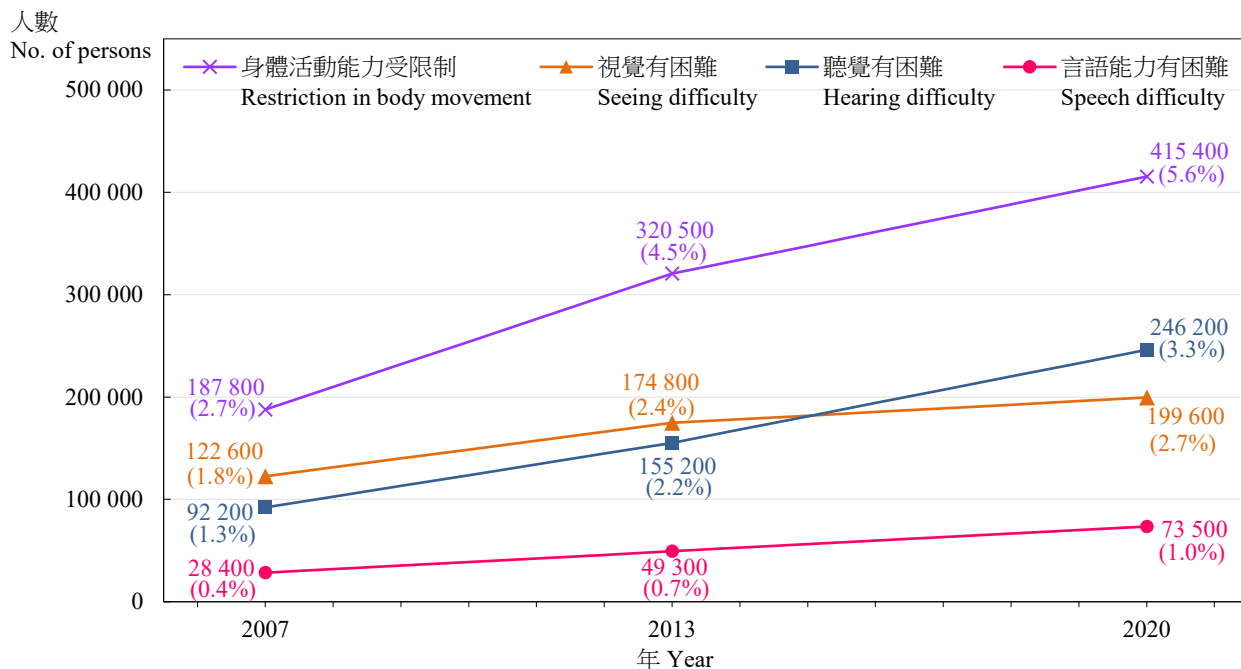
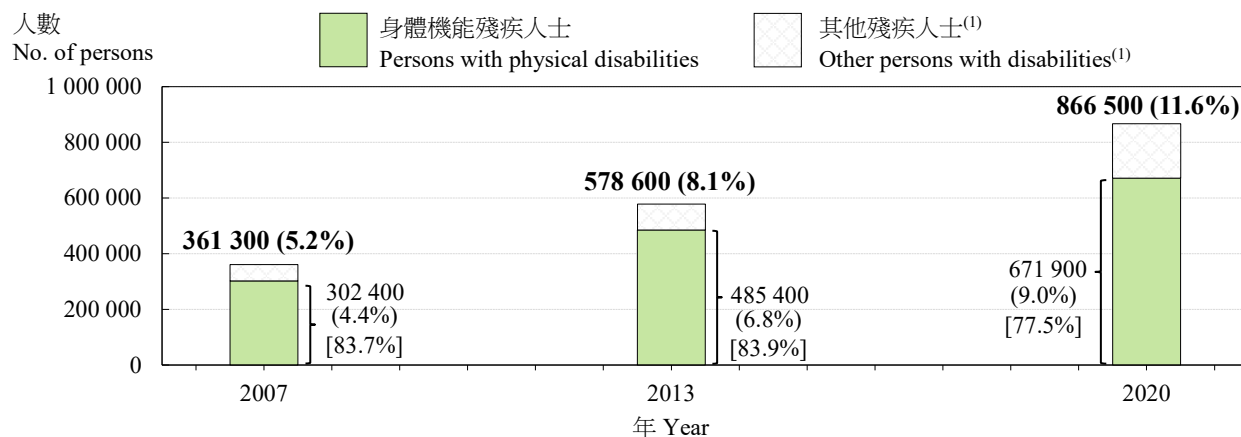
3.5 In terms of trend analysis, the number of persons with restriction in body movement grew notably over the past rounds of the survey. Compared with 2013, the numbers of persons with disabilities and persons with physical disabilities under the original definition in 2020 increased by 49.8% and 38.4% respectively, which were mainly due to the ageing trend of the population. As the updated definition was formally adopted for the first time in the 2019/20 round of the survey, trend analysis cannot be performed using the updated definition. (Chart 2)

3.6 It should be noted that the coverages of the two sets of definitions are different, so the numbers of persons with disabilities under the two definitions are not the same and they cannot be directly compared. Briefly speaking, the coverage of the original definition is relatively broader. In this definition, all persons who were using assistive tools, regardless of whether “with difficulty”, were defined as persons with physical disabilities, including some older persons who were using a crutch / walking stick simply to lower the burden of daily walking or reduce the risk of falls. (Please refer to paragraphs 4.7 to 4.8 for details)

3.7 The difference in the numbers of persons with disabilities between the two sets of definitions is similar to that observed in other countries which had adopted similar survey methods. The official statistical authorities in the United Kingdom and the United States of America have published study reports on their disability statistical survey results, which showed the same findings that the overall prevalence rate of persons with disabilities recorded based on the question set of the Washington Group (i.e. the updated definition) was significantly lower than that based on the original question set. (Table 1)

圖 2 按原有定義編製的殘疾人士數目

Chart 2 Persons with disabilities based on the original definition



註釋： 智障人士並不包括在內。
由於有多於一種選定殘疾類別的人士會分別被點算在個別的殘疾類別內，身體機能殘疾人士的合計數目較個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

圓括號內的數字顯示在相應年份的整體人口中所佔的百分比。

方括號內的數字顯示在相應年份的所有殘疾人士中所佔的百分比。

(1) 指有精神病／情緒病、自閉症譜系障礙、特殊學習困難或注意力不足／過度活躍症，但沒有身體機能殘疾的人士。

Notes: Persons with intellectual disability were excluded.

Persons with more than one selected type of disability were counted in the respective types of disability. Hence the overall number of persons with physical disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

Figures in round brackets represent the percentages of the total population in the corresponding year.

Figures in square brackets represent the percentages of all persons with disabilities in the corresponding year.

(1) Refers to persons with mental illness / mood disorder, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Specific Learning Difficulties or Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder, but without physical disabilities.

表 1 類似統計調查的結果
Table 1 Findings of similar surveys

文章 Article	殘疾人士普遍率 ⁽¹⁾ Prevalence rate of persons with disabilities ⁽¹⁾		
	類別 Type	華盛頓小組 問題集 Question set of the Washington Group	原有 問題集 Original question set
英國國家統計局 Office for National Statistics, United Kingdom <i>Measuring Disability: Comparing Approaches^(a), August 2019</i>	整體 Overall	9.0% ⁽²⁾	28.0% ⁽³⁾
	步行或上落樓梯 Walking or climbing steps	5.7%	-
美國國家衛生統計中心 National Center for Health Statistics, United States of America <i>Measuring Disability: An Examination of Differences Between the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning and the American Community Survey Disability Questions^(b), August 2021</i>	整體 Overall	9.7% ⁽²⁾	20.5% ⁽³⁾
	步行或上落樓梯 Walking or climbing steps	6.5%	-
新加坡統計局 Department of Statistics, Singapore <i>Singapore Census of Population 2020, Statistical Release 2: Households, Geographic Distribution, Transport and Difficulty in Basic Activities^(c), June 2021</i>	整體 Overall	2.5% ⁽²⁾	-
	步行或上落樓梯 Walking or climbing steps	1.6%	-
香港特別行政區 政府統計處 《從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料： 第 63 號專題報告書》，2021 年 12 月 Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region <i>Social data collected via the General Household Survey: Special Topics Report No. 63, December 2021</i>	整體 Overall	3.9% ⁽²⁾	11.6% ⁽³⁾
	步行或上落樓梯 Walking or climbing steps	2.9%	-

(a) <https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/healthandsocialcare/disability/articles/measuringdisabilitycomparingapproaches/2019-08-06>

(b) <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nhsr/nhsr161-508.pdf>

(c) <https://www.singstat.gov.sg/-/media/files/publications/cop2020/sr2/cop2020sr2.pdf>

註釋： (1) 由於涵蓋範圍（如年齡及殘疾類別）並不相同，不同地區的相關數字未必能直接比較。

(2) 在下列活動功能中至少一項表示有「很大困難」或「完全不能做到」：視覺能力、聽覺能力、步行或上落樓梯、認知能力、自理能力以及溝通能力。

(3) 回應選項只分為「有困難」或「沒有困難」，亦包括與精神健康相關的殘疾。

Notes: (1) Corresponding figures of different regions may not be directly comparable due to the differences in coverage (such as age and types of disability).

(2) Indicated “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” in at least one of the following activity functions: seeing, hearing, walking or climbing steps, cognition, self-care and communication.

(3) Response options are only divided into “with difficulty” or “without difficulty”. Disabilities related to mental health were also included.

3.8 儘管兩套定義下的身體機能殘疾人士數目不可直接比較，但他們顯示的年齡和性別結構，以及社會經濟特徵均大致相同。

年齡

3.9 在新定義下的 295 600 名身體機能殘疾人士中，65 歲及以上人士佔 78.1%；而在原有定義下的相應比例則為 70.8%。概括而言，兩套定義下，年長人士均佔大多數，反映年長人士有較高比例有身體機能殘疾的情況。（圖 3a 及 4a）

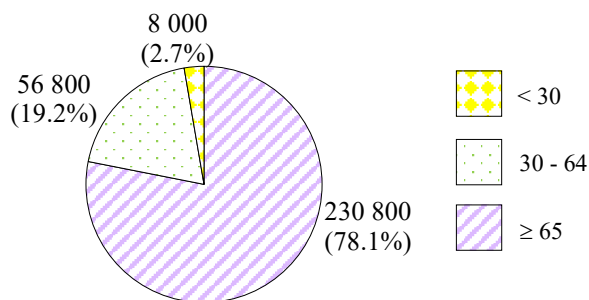
3.8 Although the numbers of persons with physical disabilities under the two sets of definitions are not directly comparable, they showed similar age-sex structures and socio-economic characteristics.

Age

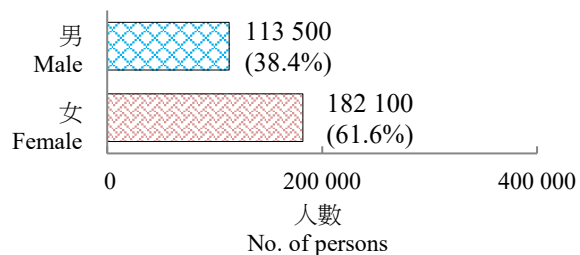
3.9 Of those 295 600 persons with physical disabilities under the updated definition, 78.1% were aged 65 and over; while the corresponding proportion under the original definition was 70.8%. In brief, under both sets of definitions, older persons constituted the majority, which reflected that they had a higher proportion with physical disabilities. (Charts 3a and 4a)

圖 3 按新定義編製的身體機能殘疾人士數目
Chart 3 Persons with physical disabilities based on the updated definition

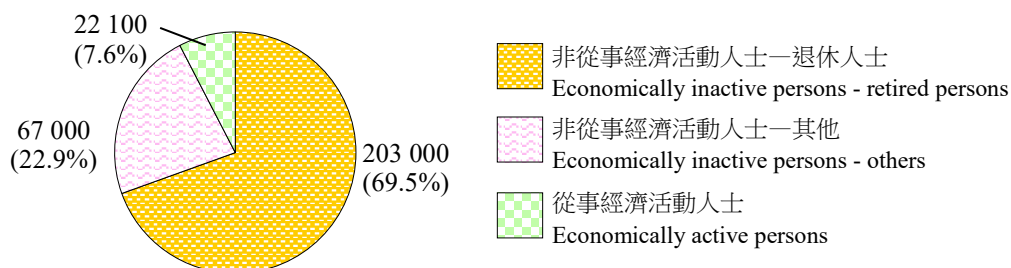
a. 年齡組別
Age group



b. 性別
Sex



c. 15 歲及以上人士的經濟活動身分
Economic activity status of persons aged 15 and over



性別

3.10 兩套定義下女性身體機能殘疾人士均較男性為多，女性佔約 6 成（新定義：61.6%；原有定義：57.4%）。這是由於女性的平均壽命較長，而殘疾普遍率隨年齡增長上升。（圖 3b 及 4b）

Sex

3.10 There were relatively more females with physical disabilities than males under both sets of definitions, with around 60% as females (updated definition: 61.6%; original definition: 57.4%), which was due to the longer average life expectancy for females and the rise in the prevalence of disability associated with ageing. (Charts 3b and 4b)

經濟活動身分

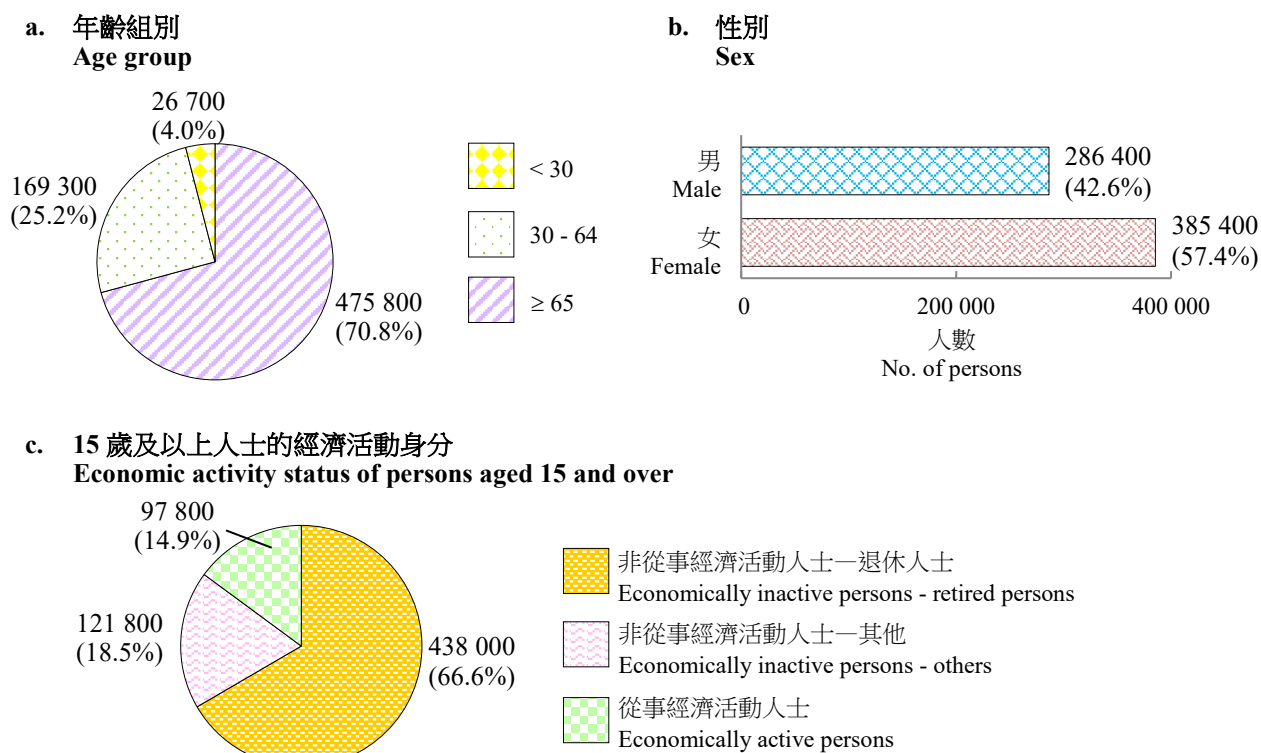
3.11 在 15 歲及以上人士的經濟活動身分方面，兩套定義下均以退休人士的比例最高，佔接近 7 成（新定義：69.5%；原有定義：66.6%）。（圖 3c 及 4c）

Economic activity status

3.11 In terms of economic activity status of persons aged 15 and over, retired persons had the highest proportion under both sets of definitions, accounted for nearly 70% (updated definition: 69.5%; original definition: 66.6%). (Charts 3c and 4c)

圖 4 按原有定義編製的身體機能殘疾人士數目

Chart 4 Persons with physical disabilities based on the original definition



4. 身體活動能力受限制人士的詳細分析

4.1 如前文第 3.2 及 3.4 段所述，身體活動能力受限制人士在身體機能殘疾人士中佔大多數，以下會就他們所使用的輔助方式作出進一步的分析。

4.2 除了人口及社會經濟概況外，調查亦搜集了受訪者日常使用不同輔助方式的資料，有助分析他們實際的使用情況。對於身體活動能力受限制人士，其輔助方式包括使用手叉／拐杖、助行架及輪椅等。

4. Detailed analysis of persons with restriction in body movement

4.1 As mentioned in paragraphs 3.2 and 3.4, persons with restriction in body movement were the majority among persons with physical disabilities. Their modes of assistance will be further analysed in this section.

4.2 In addition to demographic and socio-economic profiles, the survey also collected information on the respondents' daily use of different modes of assistance in order to analyse their actual usage situation. The modes of assistance for persons with restriction in body movement include using crutches / walking sticks, walking frames and wheelchairs, etc.

4.3 在新定義下，有 244 000 名屬身體活動能力受限制的人士，即表示在沒有使用任何輔助工具或其他人協助下，進行選定活動時長期有「很大困難」或「完全不能做到」的人士。他們當中有 54.6% (133 200 人) 在行動時有其他人協助，47.4% (115 700 人) 有使用輪椅，而 45.1% (110 100 人) 有使用手叉／拐杖。在 105 400 名表示「完全不能做到」的人士中，73.1% (77 100 人) 在行動時有其他人協助，而 73.4% (77 400 人) 有使用輪椅。（表 2）

4.4 同樣分析亦能應用在表示有「少許困難」的人士身上，儘管他們在新定義下不會被界定為身體活動能力受限制人士。在該 436 900 名表示身體活動能力有「少許困難」的人士中，約四分之三並沒有使用任何身體活動輔助工具（325 500 人，佔 74.5%）。在其餘 111 400 名有使用身體活動輔助工具的人士中，接近 9 成在行動時有使用手叉／拐杖（99 600 人），而約四分之一有其他人協助（27 400 人），只有約 1 成有使用輪椅（13 200 人），他們大多是使用輪椅來便利生活，並沒有很大的身體活動困難。（表 2）

4.5 在表示有「很大困難」或「完全不能做到」的人士當中，有很大比例在行動時有其他人協助或使用輪椅（149 800 人，佔 61.4%）。在表示有「少許困難」的人士當中，這個比例則明顯較小（34 100 人，佔 7.8%）。主要的原因是前者有較大的身體活動困難，因而有較大程度需要倚賴其他人協助或使用輪椅去進行日常活動。

4.3 There were 244 000 persons with restriction in body movement under the updated definition, i.e. those who reported “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” in the long term when performing the selected activities without using any assistive tools or assistance from others. Among them, 54.6% (133 200 persons) required assistance from others and 47.4% (115 700 persons) were using a wheelchair, while 45.1% (110 100 persons) were using a crutch / walking stick to move around. For those 105 400 persons who indicated “cannot do at all”, 73.1% (77 100 persons) required assistance from others and 73.4% (77 400 persons) were using a wheelchair to move around. (Table 2)

4.4 The same analysis can also be applied to persons who reported “some difficulty”, although they would not be defined as persons with restriction in body movement under the updated definition. Of those 436 900 persons who reported “some difficulty” in body movement, about three fourths did not use any assistive tools for body movement (325 500 persons, at 74.5%). Of the remaining 111 400 persons who were using assistive tools for body movement, nearly 90% were using a crutch / walking stick to move around (99 600 persons) and about a quarter required assistance from others (27 400 persons), while only around 10% were using a wheelchair (13 200 persons), who mostly used a wheelchair to facilitate their day-to-day living and did not have a lot of difficulty in body movement. (Table 2)

4.5 Among those who reported “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all”, a large proportion required assistance from others or were using a wheelchair to move around (149 800 persons, at 61.4%). For those who reported “some difficulty”, this proportion was significantly smaller (34 100 persons, at 7.8%). It was mainly because the former had larger difficulty in body movement and thus had a greater degree of need for assistance from others or using a wheelchair to perform day-to-day activities.

表 2 按選定輔助方式及按新定義編製的身體活動能力的困難程度劃分的 2 歲及以上人士數目
Table 2 Persons aged 2 and over by selected mode of assistance and level of difficulty in body movement based on the updated definition

在沒有使用任何輔助工具或其他人協助下，身體活動能力的困難程度 ⁽¹⁾ Level of difficulty in body movement ⁽¹⁾ without using any assistive tools or assistance from others								
選定輔助方式 Selected mode of assistance	少許困難 ⁽²⁾ Some difficulty ⁽²⁾		很大困難 A lot of difficulty		完全不能做到 Cannot do at all		很大困難／ 完全不能做到 A lot of difficulty / cannot do at all	
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (A)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (B)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (A)+(B)	百分比 %
有使用身體活動輔助工具 Using assistive tools for body movement	111 400	25.5	91 000	65.7	96 900	91.9	187 900	77.0
其中 ⁽³⁾ ： Of which ⁽³⁾ ：								
手叉／拐杖 Crutch / walking stick	99 600	22.8	67 800	49.0	42 300	40.1	110 100	45.1
其他人協助 ⁽⁴⁾ Assistance from others ⁽⁴⁾	27 400	6.3	56 100	40.5	77 100	73.1	133 200	54.6
輪椅 Wheelchair	13 200	3.0	38 300	27.7	77 400	73.4	115 700	47.4
助行架 Walking frame	6 700	1.5	17 400	12.5	21 600	20.5	39 000	16.0
義肢 Artificial limb	‡	‡	1 100	0.8	700	0.6	1 800	0.7
沒有使用任何身體活動輔助工具 Not using any assistive tools for body movement	325 500	74.5	47 600	34.3	8 500	8.1	56 100	23.0
合計 Overall	436 900	100.0	138 600	100.0	105 400	100.0	244 000	100.0

註釋：除上述之外，身體活動輔助工具亦包括腰封、廁所扶手及沖涼椅等。

Notes: Apart from those mentioned above, assistive tools for body movement also include corsets, toilet surrounds and bath seats, etc.

- (1) 指一名人士在沒有使用任何輔助工具或其他人協助下，在平地步行、用手和手指拿起小物件、上落樓梯及提起重物中遇上的最大困難程度。
- (2) 不計算在按新定義編製的身體活動能力受限制人士內。
- (3) 可選擇多於一項答案。
- (4) 指有使用身體活動輔助工具的人士當中，行動時有其他人協助的人。

- (1) Refers to the largest difficulty a person encountered in walking on level ground, using hands and fingers to grasp a small object, walking up or down a flight of stairs and carrying a heavy object, without using any assistive tools or assistance from others.
- (2) Not counted as persons with restriction in body movement based on the updated definition.
- (3) Multiple answers were allowed.
- (4) Refers to persons who required assistance from others to move around among persons who were using assistive tools for body movement.

‡ 由於抽樣誤差相對較大，數字不予公布。

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

4.6 而在原有定義下的 415 400 名身體活動能力受限制人士中，最普遍在行動時使用手叉／拐杖，有 228 400 人（55.0%）。其次是有其他人協助及使用輪椅的人士，分別有 162 300 人（39.1%）及 129 600 人（31.2%）。（表 3）

4.6 As for the 415 400 persons with restriction in body movement under the original definition, most of them were using a crutch / walking stick to move around, amounting to 228 400 persons (55.0%). This was followed by those who required assistance from others and those who were using a wheelchair, at 162 300 persons (39.1%) and 129 600 persons (31.2%) respectively. (Table 3)

表 3 按選定輔助方式劃分及按原有定義編製的身體活動能力受限制人士數目
Table 3 Persons with restriction in body movement based on the original definition by selected mode of assistance

選定輔助方式 Selected mode of assistance	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %
有使用身體活動輔助工具 Using assistive tools for body movement	321 100	77.3
其中 ⁽¹⁾ ： Of which ⁽¹⁾ :		
手叉／拐杖 Crutch / walking stick	228 400	55.0
其他人協助 ⁽²⁾ Assistance from others ⁽²⁾	162 300	39.1
輪椅 Wheelchair	129 600	31.2
助行架 Walking frame	46 000	11.1
義肢 Artificial limb	1 800	0.4
沒有使用任何身體活動輔助工具 Not using any assistive tools for body movement	94 300	22.7
合計 Overall	415 400	100.0

註釋：除上述之外，身體活動輔助工具亦包括腰封、廁所扶手及沖涼椅等。

(1) 可選擇多於一項答案。

(2) 指有使用身體活動輔助工具的人士當中，行動時有其他人協助的人。

Notes: Apart from those mentioned above, assistive tools for body movement also include corsets, toilet surrounds and bath seats, etc.

(1) Multiple answers were allowed.

(2) Refers to persons who required assistance from others to move around among persons who were using assistive tools for body movement.

涵蓋範圍的差異

4.7 兩套定義下，身體活動能力受限制人士涵蓋範圍的差異主要有兩方面。第一，原有定義直接涵蓋所有有使用身體活動輔助工具的人士，但新定義從這些人士中，撇除那些

The difference in coverages

4.7 There are mainly two differences in the coverages of persons with restriction in body movement under the two sets of definitions. Firstly, the original definition directly covered all persons who were using assistive tools for body movement,

在沒有使用任何輔助工具或其他人協助下，進行選定活動時表示「沒有困難」或有「少許困難」的人士。在 321 100 名有使用輔助工具，並因此被涵蓋在原有定義的人士中（表 3），41.5%（133 200 人）在沒有使用任何輔助工具或其他人協助下進行選定活動時，表示「沒有困難」或只有「少許困難」。因此，他們並沒有被涵蓋在新定義內。該 133 200 人當中，有 85.5%（113 900 人）是 65 歲及以上的年長人士，其中不少（78 400 人，佔 65 歲及以上人士的 68.8%）間中使用手叉／拐杖以減輕日常走路的負擔或降低跌倒的風險，一般並沒有很大程度的身體活動困難。

4.8 第二，在沒有使用任何身體活動輔助工具的人士當中，原有定義直接涵蓋所有表示四肢或身體長期活動「有困難」的人士，不論其困難程度。這會包括一些四肢或身體只有輕微痛症但未需要使用輔助工具的人士。新定義會撇除那些在沒有使用任何輔助工具或其他人協助下，進行選定活動時表示「沒有困難」或有「少許困難」的人士。在該 94 300 名沒有使用任何輔助工具，但表示四肢或身體長期活動「有困難」的人士中（表 3），有 65 400 人（69.4%）並沒有表示在進行選定活動時有「很大困難」或「完全不能做到」，所以不會被涵蓋在新定義內。

5. 結語

5.1 身體機能殘疾的定義因應國際標準更新後，新定義的涵蓋範圍與原有定義有所不同，兩者不能作直接比較。以身體活動能力受限制人士為例，所有有使用輔助工具、或表示四肢或身體有長期性的活動困難的人士，不論其困難程度，均被涵蓋在原有定義中。然而，兩套數據相輔相成，統計數據使用者應了解當中的分別，配合不同應用情況使用合適的數據。

while the updated definition excluded those who reported “no difficulty” or “some difficulty” when performing selected activities without using any assistive tools or assistance from others. Of the 321 100 persons who were using assistive tools and therefore covered by the original definition (Table 3), 41.5% (133 200 persons) reported “no difficulty” or only “some difficulty” when performing the selected activities without using any assistive tools or assistance from others. Hence, they were not covered by the updated definition. Among these 133 200 persons, 85.5% (113 900 persons) of them were older persons aged 65 and over, and many (78 400 persons, at 68.8% of persons aged 65 and over) were occasionally using a crutch / walking stick to lower the burden of daily walking or reduce the risk of falls, and they generally did not have a lot of difficulty in body movement.

4.8 Secondly, among persons without using any assistive tools for body movement, the original definition directly covered all those who reported “with difficulty”, regardless of the level of difficulty, on their limbs or body long-term mobility. This would include some persons whose limbs or body just had mild pain but did not require any assistive tools. The updated definition excluded those who reported “no difficulty” or “some difficulty” when performing selected activities without using any assistive tools or assistance from others. Of those 94 300 persons who did not use any assistive tools but reported “with difficulty” on their limbs or body long-term mobility (Table 3), 65 400 persons (69.4%) did not report “a lot of difficulty” or “cannot do at all” when performing selected activities, and hence not covered by the updated definition.

5. Concluding remark

5.1 The definition for physical disabilities has been updated according to the international standard. Because of the differences in the coverages, results under the two definitions are not directly comparable. Using persons with restriction in body movement as an example, persons who were using assistive tools or perceived their limbs or body as having long-term mobility difficulty, regardless of the level of difficulty, were covered by the original definition. Nevertheless, these two sets of statistics complement each other. Understanding the differences between the two can help users of statistics apply appropriate

5.2 在新定義下的數字按較仔細的困難程度劃分，使用者可因應需要採用不同困難程度的界線作出分析，數字亦可與其他經濟體作直接比較。至於原有定義下的數字有較長的時間數列，可作趨勢分析。

6. 數字的進位

6.1 由於本文內數字經四捨五入，分項總和未必與總數相等。

statistics in different situations.

5.2 Under the updated definition, statistics are analysed by more refined level of difficulty, and different cutoffs by the level of difficulty can be applied for analysis according to the need. Findings under the updated definition can be directly compared among economies as well. As for the statistics under the original definition, a longer time series is available which can be used for trend analysis.

6. Rounding of figures

6.1 Figures in the article may not add up to the total due to rounding.