

從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料
Social data collected via the General Household Survey

第四十八號專題報告書 48 Special Topics Report No.

殘疾人士及長期病患者 Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases

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背景

Background

這是專題報告書系列中的第四十八號，列載透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的專題訪問所搜集得的資料。

This is the forty-eighth issue in a series of Special Topics Report to present the results of the supplementary enquiries conducted via the General Household Survey (GHS).

目的

「綜合住戶統計調查」是一項自一九八一年八月開始持續進行的抽樣統計調查，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、就業、失業及就業不足的資料。另一方面，專題訪問是透過「綜合住戶統計調查」以非經常性的形式進行，目的是搜集政府各政策局與部門所需有關各類社會專題的特定統計資料。

Objective

The GHS is a continuous sample survey which has been conducted since August 1981. Its primary objective is to collect information on the labour force, employment, unemployment and underemployment. On the other hand, the supplementary enquiries attached to the GHS are conducted on an ad hoc basis to collect specified statistical data on a wide range of social topics required by Government bureaux and departments.

本報告書所包括的專題

專題 (訪問期間)

殘疾人士及長期病患者
(二零零六年十一月至二零零七年十二月)

Topic included in this report

Topic (Enquiry period)

Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases
(November 2006 to December 2007)

數字進位

由於四捨五入關係，統計圖表內個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Rounding of figures

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

曾出版的專題報告書

附錄五列出過往曾出版的本系列中各號專題報告書。

Previously released Special Topics Reports

The list of past Special Topics Reports published in this series is given in Appendix 5.

統計調查結果摘要

Summary of survey findings

引言

1. 政府統計處於二零零六年十一月至二零零七年十二月期間，進行一項有關殘疾人士及長期病患者的全港性統計調查，估計有選定殘疾類別及長期病患的總人數及其普遍率。是項統計調查亦搜集殘疾人士及長期病患者的基本概況的資料，並提供有關他們的照顧者的資料。

2. 殘疾人士及長期病患者的統計調查分三部分進行。第一部分為於二零零六年十一月至十二月期間透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的「長期病患者」專題訪問，以搜集居住在住戶內的長期病患者的資料。第二部分為於二零零七年整年期間透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的「殘疾人士」專題訪問，以搜集居住在住戶內的殘疾人士的資料。第三部分為於二零零七年七月至八月期間進行的院舍統計調查，以搜集居住在提供住宿服務的院舍內的殘疾人士及長期病患者的資料。

3. 以下是統計調查結果的撮要。在編製長期病患者的統計調查結果時，已進行適當的統計調整，以推算二零零七年的情況。因此，本報告書內所載的統計數字均反映二零零七年的情況。

(a) 殘疾人士的概況 [統計調查的主要結果詳見本報告書第五章。]

殘疾人士

- ◆ 361 300 人有一項或多於一項下列的殘疾類別：(1)身體活動能力受限制；(2)視覺有困難；(3)聽覺有困難；(4)言語能力有困難；(5)精神病/情緒病；(6)自閉症；(7)特殊學習困難；及(8)注意力不足/過度活躍症。（見第 5.3 段）

Introduction

1. A territory-wide **survey on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases** was conducted during November 2006 to December 2007 to estimate the total number and prevalence rate of persons with selected types of disability and chronic diseases. It also collected information on the basic profiles of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases as well as information about the carers of these persons.

2. The survey was organised into three parts. The first part was a *special topic enquiry* (STE) on “Persons with chronic diseases” conducted via the General Household Survey (GHS) during November-December 2006, collecting data from persons with chronic diseases who resided in households. The second part was a STE on “Persons with disabilities” conducted via the GHS throughout the entire year of 2007, collecting data from persons with disabilities who resided in households. The third part was an *institutions survey* conducted during July-August 2007 to collect data from persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who resided in institutions with residential services.

3. The key findings of the survey are summarised below. In compiling survey results pertaining to persons with chronic diseases, proper statistical adjustment had been applied to project the situation in 2007. Therefore, the statistics presented in this report are reflecting the situation in 2007.

(a) General profile of persons with disabilities [Please see Chapter 5 of this report for details on the major findings.]

Persons with disabilities

- ◆ 361 300 persons had one or more of the following types of disability : (1) restriction in body movement; (2) seeing difficulty; (3) hearing difficulty; (4) speech difficulty; (5) mental illness/mood disorder; (6) Autism; (7) Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD); and (8) Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

(AD/HD). (see paragraph 5.3)

- ◆ 有該些殘疾類別人士的整體普遍率（以佔全港整體人口的百分比計算）為 5.2%。（見第 5.3 段）
- ◆ 是項統計調查亦有搜集有關居住於院舍及住戶的智障人士的資料。然而，有明確顯示，根據統計調查結果得出的居住於住戶的智障人士數目有低估的情況。因此，本報告書內有關智障人士的統計調查結果的分析，與其他殘疾類別人士的分析分開處理。根據粗略的統計評估，全港智障人士的總數可能為 67 000 人至 87 000 人左右，即代表全港智障人士的普遍率為 1.0% 至 1.3%。（見第 4.10-4.17 段）

只有一種/有多於一種殘疾類別

- ◆ 該 361 300 名殘疾人士（只有智障的人士除外）中，66.1% 只有單一種殘疾類別。由於智障並不包括在內，部分只有單一種殘疾類別人士，可能同時有智障的情況。（見第 5.6 段）
- ◆ 33.9% 有多於一種殘疾類別。（見 5.6 段）

有個別殘疾類別的人士

- ◆ 187 800 人表示身體活動能力受限制（在整體人口內的普遍率為 2.7%）。（見第 5.5 段）
- ◆ 122 600 人視覺有困難（普遍率為 1.8%）。（見第 5.5 段）
- ◆ 92 200 人聽覺有困難（普遍率為 1.3%）。（見第 5.5 段）

- ◆ The overall prevalence rate of persons with such types of disability (expressed as a percentage of the total population of Hong Kong) was 5.2%. (see paragraph 5.3)
- ◆ The survey also collected information on persons with intellectual disability (ID) residing in institutions and households. However, there was strong indication of under-estimation in respect of the number of persons with ID residing in households as derived from the survey findings. Hence, the analysis of survey findings pertaining to the persons with ID has been separated from that of persons with other types of disability in this report. A crude statistical assessment indicated that the total number of persons with ID in Hong Kong was likely to be in the region of 67 000-87 000, representing a prevalence rate of some 1.0%-1.3% for persons with ID in Hong Kong. (see paragraphs 4.10-4.17)

With single disability/multiple disabilities

- ◆ 66.1% of those 361 300 persons with disabilities (excluding persons with ID only) were with one and only one type of disability. Since ID was not included, some persons with one and only one type of disability might have the condition of ID at the same time. (see paragraph 5.6)
- ◆ 33.9% were with multiple disabilities. (see paragraph 5.6)

Persons with individual types of disability

- ◆ 187 800 persons reported that they were with restriction in body movement (with a prevalence rate of 2.7% among the total population). (see paragraph 5.5)
- ◆ 122 600 persons were with seeing difficulty (prevalence rate of 1.8%). (see paragraph 5.5)
- ◆ 92 200 persons were with hearing difficulty (prevalence rate of 1.3%). (see paragraph 5.5)

- ◆ 28 400 人言語能力有困難(普遍率為 0.4%)。(見第 5.5 段)
- ◆ 86 600 人有精神病/情緒病(普遍率為 1.3%)。(見第 5.5 段)
- ◆ 3 800 人有自閉症(普遍率為 0.1%)。(見第 5.5 段)
- ◆ 9 900 人有特殊學習困難(普遍率為 0.1%)。(見第 5.5 段)
- ◆ 5 500 人有注意力不足/過度活躍症(普遍率為 0.1%)。(見第 5.5 段)

(b) 選定殘疾類別人士的殘疾嚴重程度
[統計調查的主要結果詳見本報告書第六章。]

身體活動能力受限制人士

- ◆ 41 100 名身體活動能力受限制人士(佔所有身體活動能力受限制人士的 21.9%)必需使用輪椅代步/行路。(見第 6.3 段)
- ◆ 71 600 名身體活動能力受限制人士(佔所有身體活動能力受限制人士的 38.1%)必需使用特定輔助工具(例如手叉)代步/行路,但不需使用輪椅。(見第 6.3 段)

視覺有困難人士

- ◆ 11 400 名視覺有困難人士(佔所有視覺有困難人士的 9.3%)已完全失明。(見第 6.7 段)

聽覺有困難人士

- ◆ 8 600 名聽覺有困難人士(佔所有聽覺有困難人士的 9.3%)已完全失聰。(見第 6.8 段)

- ◆ 28 400 persons were with speech difficulty (prevalence rate of 0.4%). (see paragraph 5.5)
- ◆ 86 600 persons were with mental illness/mood disorder (prevalence rate of 1.3%). (see paragraph 5.5)
- ◆ 3 800 persons were with Autism (prevalence rate of 0.1%). (see paragraph 5.5)
- ◆ 9 900 persons were with SpLD (prevalence rate of 0.1%). (see paragraph 5.5)
- ◆ 5 500 persons were with AD/HD (prevalence rate of 0.1%). (see paragraph 5.5)

(b) Severity of disability for persons with selected types of disability
[Please see Chapter 6 of this report for details on the major findings.]

Persons with restriction in body movement

- ◆ 41 100 persons with restriction in body movement (or 21.9% of all persons with restrictions in body movement) always required a wheelchair to move/walk around. (see paragraph 6.3)
- ◆ 71 600 persons with restriction in body movement (or 38.1% of all persons with restriction in body movement) always required specialised aids/tools (e.g. crutches) to move/walk around, but did not require a wheelchair. (see paragraph 6.3)

Persons with seeing difficulty

- ◆ 11 400 persons with seeing difficulty (or 9.3% of all persons with seeing difficulty) were unable to see at all. (see paragraph 6.7)

Persons with hearing difficulty

- ◆ 8 600 persons with hearing difficulty (or 9.3% of all persons with hearing difficulty) were unable to hear at all. (see paragraph 6.8)

言語能力有困難人士

- ◆ 18 900 名言語能力有困難人士(佔所有言語能力有困難人士的 66.6%)完全不能說話。(見第 6.9 段)

(c) 長期病患者的概況
[統計調查的主要結果詳見本報告書第七章。]

- ◆ 1 152 700 人需要長期(即持續最少六個月的時間)接受藥物治療、覆診或打針服藥以治療某種(或多於一種)疾病,約佔全港整體人口的 16.7%。(見第 7.1 段)
- ◆ 首三類最普遍提及的需要長期接受藥物治療、覆診或打針服藥的病患為高血壓(在該 1 152 700 人中佔 48.9%)、糖尿病(20.0%)及心臟病(11.7%)。(見第 7.3 段)

(d) 殘疾及長期病患對日常生活的影響
*[統計調查的主要結果詳見本報告書第八章。]***在日常生活中有否困難**

- ◆ 105 900 名殘疾人士(佔所有殘疾人士的 29.3%)表示因其殘疾而令其日常生活有非常大/幾大困難;另外,172 100 人(47.6%)表示有少許困難。(見第 8.3 段)
- ◆ 114 900 名長期病患者(佔所有長期病患者的 10.0%)表示因其長期病患而令其日常生活有非常大/幾大困難;另外,176 100 人(15.3%)表示有少許困難(見第 8.3 段)

Persons with speech difficulty

- ◆ 18 900 persons with speech difficulty (or 66.6% of all persons with speech difficulty) were unable to speak at all. (see paragraph 6.9)

(c) General profile of persons with chronic diseases
[Please see Chapter 7 of this report for details on the major findings.]

- ◆ 1 152 700 persons required long-term (i.e. lasting at least 6 months) medical treatment, consultation or medication for certain type(s) of diseases, representing about 16.7% of the total population of Hong Kong. (see paragraph 7.1)
- ◆ The three most commonly cited diseases that required long-term medical treatment, consultation or medication were hypertension (48.9% of those 1 152 700 persons), diabetes mellitus (20.0%) and heart diseases (11.7%). (see paragraph 7.3)

(d) Impact of disabilities and chronic diseases on day-to-day living
*[Please see Chapter 8 of this report for details on the major findings.]***Whether had difficulties in day-to-day living**

- ◆ 105 900 persons with disability (or 29.3% of all persons with disability) indicated that they had great/moderate difficulties in day-to-day living due to their disabilities. Another 172 100 persons (or 47.6%) said that they had some difficulties. (see paragraph 8.3)
- ◆ 114 900 persons with chronic diseases (or 10.0% of all persons with chronic diseases) had great/moderate difficulties in day-to-day living due to their long-term health problems; another 176 100 persons (15.3%) had some difficulties. (see paragraph 8.3)

(e) 居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者的照顧者
[統計調查的主要結果詳見本報告書第九章。]

是否與照顧者共住

- ◆ 在 125 600 名居住在住戶內而有別人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士（只有智障的人士除外）中，82.9%與照顧者共住。照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。（見第 9.5 段）
- ◆ 在 121 100 名居住在住戶內而有別人照顧其日常生活的長期病患者中，84.8%與照顧者共住。（見第 9.5 段）

照顧者的身分

- ◆ 在該 125 600 名居住在住戶內而有別人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士（只有智障的人士除外）中，30.3%主要由他們的配偶照顧。（見第 9.7 段）
- ◆ 在居住在住戶內而有別人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士（只有智障的人士除外）中，其他較普遍提及的照顧者為他們的子女/女婿/媳婦(28.8%)、家中的私家看護/家庭傭工(20.1%)及父母(11.2%)。（見第 9.7 段）
- ◆ 在該 121 100 名居住在住戶內而有別人照顧其日常生活的長期病患者中，38.4%主要由他們的配偶照顧。（見第 9.7 段）
- ◆ 在居住在住戶內而有別人照顧其日常生活的長期病患者中，其他較普遍提及的照顧者為他們的子女/女婿/媳婦(23.9%)及家中的私家看護/家庭傭工(17.7%)。（見第 9.7 段）

(e) Carers of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households
[Please see Chapter 9 of this report for details on the major findings.]

Whether were living together with the carer

- ◆ 82.9% of those 125 600 persons with disabilities (excluding persons with ID only) residing in households who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living were living together with their carer. Carer referred to the person who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week. (see paragraph 9.5)
- ◆ 84.8% of those 121 100 persons with chronic diseases residing in households who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living were living together with their carer. (see paragraph 9.5)

Identity of the carer

- ◆ 30.3% of those 125 600 persons with disabilities (excluding persons with ID only) residing in households who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living were taken care of by their spouses. (see paragraph 9.7)
- ◆ Other commonly cited carers of those persons with disabilities (excluding persons with ID only) residing in households who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living were their children/son-in-law/daughter-in-law (28.8%), private nurses/domestic helpers at home (20.1%) and parents (11.2%). (see paragraph 9.7)
- ◆ 38.4% of those 121 100 persons with chronic diseases residing in households who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living were taken care of by their spouses. (see paragraph 9.7)
- ◆ Other commonly cited carers of those persons with chronic diseases residing in households who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living were their children/son-in-law/daughter-in-law (23.9%) and private nurses/domestic helpers at home

(17.7%). (see paragraph 9.7)

每周通常受照顧者照顧時數

- ◆ 居住在住戶內而有別人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士（只有智障的人士除外）每周通常受照顧者照顧時數的中位數為 28 小時。（見第 9.11 段）
- ◆ 居住在住戶內而有別人照顧其日常生活的長期病患者每周通常受照顧者照顧時數的中位數為 56 小時。（見第 9.11 段）

Usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week

- ◆ The median usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week to those persons with disabilities (excluding persons with ID only) who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living was 28 hours. (see paragraph 9.11)
- ◆ The median usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week to those persons with chronic disease residing in households who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living was 56 hours. (see paragraph 9.11)

(f) 交通安排

[統計調查的主要結果詳見本報告書第十章。]

(f) Transportation arrangement

[Please see Chapter 10 of this report for details on the major findings.]

往返工作地點時主要使用的交通安排/工具

- ◆ 在該 40 000 名需出外工作的就業殘疾人士（只有智障的人士除外）中，49.1%表示往返工作地點時主要使用的交通安排/工具為「公共巴士」。（見第 10.8 段）
- ◆ 在該 31 700 名日常生活有困難並需出外工作的就業長期病患者中，60.8%表示往返工作地點時主要使用的交通安排/工具為「公共巴士」。（見第 10.8 段）

Principal mode of transportation to/from work place

- ◆ 49.1% of the 40 000 employed persons with disabilities (excluding persons with ID only) who needed to go out for work indicated that “public bus” was their principal mode of transportation to/from work place. (see paragraph 10.8)
- ◆ 60.8% of the 31 700 employed persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living and needed to go out for work reported that “public bus” was their principal mode of transportation to/from work place. (see paragraph 10.8)

往返學校/訓練中心時主要使用的交通安排/工具

- ◆ 在該 22 900 名需出外求學的殘疾學生/接受技能訓練人士（只有智障的學生/接受技能訓練人士除外）中，32.8%表示主要是靠「步行」往返學校/訓練中心。（見第 10.14 段）

Principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre

- ◆ 32.8% of the 22 900 students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities (excluding students/persons receiving skills training with ID only) who needed to go out for schooling/receiving skills training claimed that they mainly travelled to/from school/training centre “on foot”. (see paragraph 10.14)

- ◆ 在該 14 100 名日常生活有困難並需出外求學/接受技能訓練的長期病患者中，30.4%表示主要是靠「步行」往返學校/訓練中心。（見第 10.14 段）

出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具

- ◆ 在該 300 900 名會出外覆診/接受治療的殘疾人士（只有智障的人士除外）中，37.4%表示出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具為「公共巴士」。（見第 10.19 段）
- ◆ 在該 303 600 名日常生活有困難並會出外覆診/接受治療的長期病患者中，37.1%表示出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具為「公共巴士」。（見第 10.19 段）

出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具

- ◆ 在該 293 500 名會出外作其他日常活動的殘疾人士（只有智障的人士除外）中，49.0%表示他們出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具為「步行」。（見第 10.24 段）
- ◆ 在該 258 500 名日常生活有困難並會出外作其他日常活動的長期病患者中，44.6%表示他們出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具為「步行」。（見第 10.24 段）

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Principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment

- ◆ 37.4% of the 300 900 persons with disabilities (excluding persons with ID only) who would go out for medical consultation/treatment indicated that “public bus” was their principal mode of transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment. (see paragraph 10.19)
- ◆ 37.1% of the 303 600 persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living and would go out for medical consultation/treatment claimed that “public bus” was their principal mode of transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment. (see paragraph 10.19)

Principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities

- ◆ 49.0% of the 293 500 persons with disabilities (excluding persons with ID only) who would go out for other day-to-day activities indicated that “on foot” was their principal mode of transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities. (see paragraph 10.24)
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1 引言 Introduction

1.1 政府曾透過一九七六年中期人口統計及一九八一年人口普查，搜集選定殘疾類別普遍程度的資料。在該兩次大規模的統計行動中搜集殘疾資料，曾遇到不少困難，當中包括(i)受訪者認定的殘疾定義與政府所採用的定義不同；(ii)大部分訪問員均為學生，缺乏處理複雜的殘疾概念的經驗；(iii)在簡單的外勤訪問設計中，較難分辨不同的殘疾類別；及(iv)部分受訪者不願意提供有關殘疾住戶成員的資料。在該些情況下，搜集所得的資料相信有頗大程度的低估情況。

1.2 就二零零一年人口普查的工作進行諮詢時，有個別團體曾提議加入「殘疾」項目以搜集最新及詳盡的有關殘疾人士的資料。然而，有關殘疾的問題，尤其是殘疾的定義及嚴重程度，涉及複雜的概念及詳細的分類，以富經驗和曾接受有關殘疾概念及定義的深入訓練的訪問人員處理該些問題會較為恰當。此外，從一九七六年中期人口統計及一九八一年人口普查的經驗所得，「殘疾」課題較為複雜及敏感，並不適合在人口普查/中期人口統計中搜集有關資料。相反，以一個具設計完善的問卷及以富經驗和曾接受良好訓練的訪問人員作訪問的特定統計調查來搜集殘疾資料會更為合適。

1.3 基於上述情況，政府統計處於二零零零年整年期間，進行了一項有關殘疾人士及長期病患者的全港性統計調查，以搜集殘疾人士及長期病患者的基本概況的資料。該項統計調查於二零零六年十一月至二零零七年十二月期間再次進行，以搜集有關人士的更新資料。因應搜集殘疾統計數字的最新發展，二零零六/零七年的統計調查在一些殘疾類別的概念及定義上作出了改善。讀者應注意，二零零六/零七年的統計調查結果與二零零零年的統計調查結果

1.1 During the 1976 Population By-census and the 1981 Population Census, information on the local prevalence of selected types of disability was collected. A lot of difficulties were encountered in collecting the disability data in those large-scale statistical operations. These included (i) the different definitions of disability perceived by the respondents and adopted by the Government; (ii) the lack of experience of enumerators, who were mostly students, to tackle complex disability concepts; (iii) the complexity in differentiating individual types of disability under a simple fieldwork setting; and (iv) the unwillingness on the part of some respondents to provide information on household members with disabilities. Under such circumstances, the information collected was believed to have been subject to serious under-reporting.

1.2 During the consultation exercise of the 2001 Population Census, some parties had suggested that the “disability” topic be included so as to collect up-to-date and comprehensive information on disabled persons. However, as questions pertaining to disability, particularly the definition and the severity of disability, involve complex concepts and detailed classification, they should preferably be handled by enumerators with considerable experience and intensive training on the concepts and definitions of disability. Also, having regard to the experience gained in the 1976 Population By-census and the 1981 Population Census, it is believed that the topic of disability, which is complicated and of sensitive nature, is not suitable for inclusion in population censuses/by-censuses. Instead, a dedicated survey with well-designed questionnaire and well-trained and experienced enumerators would be the more appropriate vehicle for such purpose.

1.3 In the light of the above, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) conducted a territory-wide survey on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases throughout the entire year of 2000 to collect information on the basic profiles of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases. The survey was then repeated during November 2006 to December 2007 to collect updated information of the persons concerned. In relation to the latest development in the collection of disability statistics, some enhancements had been made to

不能作直接比較。有關殘疾的概念及定義，請參閱本報告書第三章。

1.4 殘疾人士及長期病患者的統計調查旨在：

- (a) 估計有選定殘疾類別及長期病患的總人數及其普遍率；
- (b) 提供有關殘疾人士及長期病患者的人口、社會及經濟概況的資料；及
- (c) 提供有關照顧該些殘疾人士及長期病患者的人士的資料。

統計調查方法簡介

1.5 殘疾人士及長期病患者的統計調查分三部分進行。第一部分為於二零零六年十一月至十二月期間透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的「長期病患者」專題訪問，以搜集居住在住戶內的長期病患者的資料。第二部分為於二零零七整年期間透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的「殘疾人士」專題訪問，以搜集居住在住戶內的殘疾人士的資料。第三部分為於二零零七年七月至八月期間進行的院舍統計調查，以搜集居住在提供住宿服務的院舍內的殘疾人士及長期病患者的資料。在編製長期病患者的統計調查結果時，已進行適當的統計調整，以推算二零零七年的情況。因此，本報告書內所載的統計數字均反映二零零七年的情況。

1.6 就香港而言，部分殘疾類別例如智障、自閉症及言語能力有困難的普遍率相信會頗低。為確保該統計調查能獲取有關各類殘疾人士的足夠規模的樣本作詳細統計分析，有關殘疾人士的專題訪問的訪問期間由二零零七年

the concepts and definitions of some of the disability types in the 2006-07 round of the survey. Readers should be reminded that survey findings of the 2006-07 round of survey are not strictly comparable with those of the 2000 round of survey. For details on the concepts and definitions of disability, please see Chapter 3 of this report.

1.4 The main objectives of the survey on persons with disability and chronic diseases were to :

- (a) estimate the total number and prevalence rate of persons with selected types of disability and chronic diseases;
- (b) furnish information on the demographic and socio-economic profiles of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases; and
- (c) furnish information about people who provided care to those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases.

Brief description of the survey method

1.5 The survey on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases was organised into three parts. The first part was a *special topic enquiry* (STE) on “Persons with chronic diseases” conducted via the General Household Survey (GHS) during November – December 2006, collecting data from persons with chronic diseases who resided in households. The second part was a STE on “Persons with disabilities” conducted via the GHS throughout the entire year of 2007, collecting data from persons with disabilities who resided in households. The third part was an *institutions survey* conducted during July – August 2007 to collect data from persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who resided in institutions with residential services. In compiling survey results pertaining to persons with chronic diseases, proper statistical adjustment had been applied to project the situation in 2007. Therefore, the statistics presented in this report are reflecting the situation in 2007.

1.6 As the prevalence rates of some disability types such as intellectual disability, Autism and speech difficulty are expected to be rather low in Hong Kong, the fieldwork of the STE on persons with disabilities spanned over the entire year of 2007 in order to obtain a sufficiently

一月起，持續進行一年，至二零零七年十二月止。

1.7 第一部分的統計調查成功訪問了約 7 000 個根據科學方法抽選的住戶(約佔全港總住戶數目的 0.3%)，回應率為 87%。第二部分的統計調查則成功訪問了約 41 000 個住戶(約佔全港總住戶數目的 1.8%)，回應率為 87%。至於院舍統計調查，共抽選了約 100 間院舍進行訪問，當中約 1 800 名住院人士接受了訪問，回應率為 91%。對於該三部分的統計調查的未回應情況，編製統計調查結果時已進行適當的統計調整。

1.8 有關透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的專題訪問及院舍統計調查的涵蓋範圍及抽樣設計，請參閱本報告書第二章。

統計調查所搜集的資料項目

1.9 是項統計調查中，在已抽選屋宇單位內居住的人士¹及已抽選的住院人士會被邀回答經適當及小心設計的問卷內一系列客觀及事實性的問題，以確定根據是項統計調查所採用的定義，他們是否為殘疾人士或長期病患者，若是，他們再被問及一些特定問題，以(i)界定其殘疾類別；(ii)對選定殘疾類別者評估其殘疾的嚴重程度；(iii)確定殘疾對其日常生活的影響；(iv)搜集有關其照顧者及所需照顧服務的資料；及(v)搜集有關出外活動(包括返工/返學、覆診/接受治療及其他日常活動)時所需的交通安排及協助的資料。

¹ 十二歲以下或基於特別原因(例如病情嚴重)未能親自回答問題的人士，會安排其他合適人士代答問題。

large sample of persons with different types of disability for detailed statistical analysis.

1.7 Some 7 000 households within a scientifically selected sample (i.e. about 0.3% of all households in Hong Kong) were successfully enumerated in the first part of the survey, constituting a response rate of 87%. For the second part of the survey, some 41 000 households (i.e. about 1.8% of all households in Hong Kong) were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 87%. For the institutions survey, altogether some 100 institutions were sampled and around 1 800 residents therein were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of about 91%. Proper statistical adjustment had been applied in the compilation of survey results to take account of the non-response situation in these three parts of survey.

1.8 For details on the survey coverage and sample design of the STE conducted via GHS and the institutions survey, please see Chapter 2 of this report.

Data items collected in the survey

1.9 In this survey, all persons who resided in the sampled quarters¹ and all sampled institutional residents were invited to answer a series of objective and factual questions contained in a properly and carefully designed questionnaire for ascertaining whether they were persons with disabilities or chronic diseases according to the definition adopted by the survey, and if so, they were further asked some specific questions for (i) identifying their disability types; (ii) assessing the degree of severity for selected disability types; (iii) ascertaining the impact of disability on their day-to-day living; (iv) collecting some information relating to their carers and the caring services required; and (v) collecting some information on the transportation arrangement and assistance required when going out (including go to school/work, medical consultation/treatment

¹ Proxy reporting was allowed for persons aged under 12 or those who could not answer the questions in person due to special reasons such as being seriously ill.

1.10 有關居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者的人口、社會及經濟特徵(例如性別、年齡、教育程度、經濟活動身分,以及若為就業人士,其從事的行業和職業)的詳細分析,在「綜合住戶統計調查」的架構下進行。至於居住在院舍內的住院人士的相關資料,則透過院舍統計調查直接搜集。

1.11 附錄二列出是項統計調查搜集的主要資料項目。

1.12 根據從受訪住戶及住院人士所搜集得的資料,可推論全香港人口的有關情況。有關統計調查所涵蓋的範圍、統計調查的設計及運作,請參閱本報告書第二章。

and other day-to-day activities).

1.10 Detailed analysis of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics (e.g. sex, age, educational attainment, activity status and industry and occupation in which they were engaged if they were employed) of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households was made under the framework of the General Household Survey. As regards those persons residing in institutions, such information was collected in the institutions survey direct.

1.11 The main data items collected in this survey is listed out at Appendix 2.

1.12 Based on information collected from the interviewed households and institutional residents, the situation related to the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred. Details on the survey coverage, survey design and operation are set out in Chapter 2 of this report.

2.1 這項全港性的殘疾人士及長期病患者統計調查分三部分進行。第一部分為於二零零六年十一月至十二月期間透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的「長期病患者」專題訪問，以搜集居住在住戶內的長期病患者的資料。第二部分為於二零零七年整年期間透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行的「殘疾人士」專題訪問，以搜集居住在住戶內的殘疾人士的資料。第三部分為於二零零七年七月至八月期間進行的院舍統計調查，以搜集居住在提供住宿服務的院舍內的殘疾人士及長期病患者的資料。(有關進行院舍統計調查的需要，請參閱下文第 2.11-2.12 段。)

專題訪問的樣本設計

2.2 專題訪問為「綜合住戶統計調查」的附加部分，旨在以非經常性的形式搜集選定的社會資料以供政府各政策局/部門評估及制定政策時參考。下文第 2.3-2.7 段為「綜合住戶統計調查」的樣本設計簡介。

「綜合住戶統計調查」的涵蓋範圍

2.3 「綜合住戶統計調查」是一項政府統計處自一九八一年八月開始持續進行的抽樣統計調查，旨在搜集有關勞動人口、失業及就業不足的資料。此外，亦有搜集有關全港人口的人口、社會及經濟特徵的資料。「綜合住戶統計調查」亦會按政府各政策局/部門的要求，透過其附加部分，包含一些特別設計的問題以搜集選定專題的資料。

2.4 專題訪問乃是透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行。「綜合住戶統計調查」涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口，下列人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

2.1 This territory-wide survey on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases was organised into three parts. The first part was a *special topic enquiry* (STE) on “Persons with chronic diseases” conducted via the General Household Survey (GHS) during November – December 2006, collecting data from persons with chronic diseases who resided in households. The second part was a STE on “Persons with disabilities” conducted via the GHS in the entire year of 2007, collecting data from persons with disabilities who resided in households. The third part was an *institutions survey* conducted during July – August 2007 to collect data from persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who resided in institutions with residential services. (Please refer to paragraphs 2.11-2.12 below regarding the need for an institutions survey.)

Sample design of the special topic enquiry

2.2 The STE, which is a supplementary part of the GHS, aims at collecting data on selected social issues on an ad hoc basis to facilitate policy review and policy formulation by individual Government bureaux/departments. Paragraphs 2.3-2.7 give a brief account of the sample design of the GHS.

Coverage of the General Household Survey

2.3 The GHS is a sample survey which has been conducted by the Census and Statistics Department on a continuous basis since August 1981. The main objective of the GHS is to collect data on the labour force, unemployment and underemployment. Some information on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the population is also obtained. In addition, through the use of a supplementary part, the GHS also includes some specially designed questions to collect data on a selected special topic required by other Government bureaux/departments.

2.4 The GHS through which the STEs are conducted 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.

「綜合住戶統計調查」的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民¹及流動居民²)的99%。

「綜合住戶統計調查」抽樣框

2.5 「綜合住戶統計調查」是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從本港所有供居住用途及只部分作居住用途的永久性屋宇單位及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。

2.6 「綜合住戶統計調查」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電腦化記錄。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。

2.7 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的記錄，有關記錄以相對較永久和可辨認的標記（例如小徑和河流）來劃分。每個小區約有10個屋宇單位。由於在非建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識別，故此以小區作為在非建設地區內的抽樣單位的

The GHS thus covers about 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²).

Sampling frame of the GHS

2.5 The GHS 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.

2.6 The GHS makes 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 computerised 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 a unique address with details such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

2.7 The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is

1 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

2 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

1 “Usual Residents” include two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

2 As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

安排是有必要的。

*分別進行「長期病患者」及「殘疾人士」
專題訪問的需要*

2.8 作為「綜合住戶統計調查」的附加部分，分配給專題訪問的訪問時間有一定的局限。鑑於長期病患者的數目相對較大及各殘疾類別的概念及定義頗複雜，因此決定將二零零零年進行的「殘疾人士及長期病患者」專題訪問分兩部分進行。第一部分為「長期病患者」專題訪問，以較短時間完成(為期兩個月)；而第二部分則為「殘疾人士」專題訪問，於2007年整年進行。

2.9 就香港而言，部分殘疾類別例如智障、自閉症及言語能力有困難的普遍率相信會頗低。為確保能獲取有關各類殘疾人士的足夠規模的樣本作詳細統計分析，「殘疾人士」專題訪問的訪問期間由二零零七年一月起，持續進行一年，至二零零七年十二月止。

2.10 「長期病患者」專題訪問成功訪問了約7 000個根據科學方法抽選的住戶(約佔全港總住戶數目的0.3%)，回應率為87%。「殘疾人士」專題訪問則成功訪問了約41 000個住戶(約佔全港總住戶數目的1.8%)，回應率約為87%。

necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

The need for conducting STEs on “persons with chronic diseases” and “persons with disabilities” separately

2.8 As a supplementary part of GHS, the interviewing time allocated to STE is rather limited. In view of the relatively larger number of persons with chronic diseases and the complicated concepts and definitions of various types of disability, it was decided to split the STE on “persons with disability and chronic diseases” conducted in 2000 into two parts. The first part was the STE on “persons with chronic diseases” which could be completed within a shorter period of time (i.e. two months) while the second part was the STE on “persons with disabilities” which spanned over the entire year of 2007.

2.9 As the prevalence rates of some disability types such as intellectual disability, Autism and speech difficulty are expected to be rather low in Hong Kong, the fieldwork of the STE on “persons with disabilities” spanned over the entire year of 2007 in order to obtain a sufficiently large sample of persons with different types of disability for detailed statistical analysis.

2.10 Some 7 000 households within a scientifically selected sample (i.e. about 0.3% of all households in Hong Kong) were successfully enumerated in the STE on “persons with chronic diseases”, constituting a response rate of 87%. For the STE on “persons with disabilities”, some 41 000 households (i.e. about 1.8% of all households in Hong Kong) were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 87%.

進行院舍統計調查的需要

2.11 如前文 2.4 段所述，「長期病患者」及「殘疾人士」專題訪問是透過「綜合住戶統計調查」進行，而「綜合住戶統計調查」只涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。換言之，有關的專題訪問未能涵蓋居住於院舍及其他特殊類別樓宇內的殘疾人士及長期病患者。在香港，相信有一定數目的殘疾人士及長期病患者長期居住在院舍內（例如老人院及智障人士院舍），所以亦需搜集該些人士的資料。

2.12 鑑於在界定不同的殘疾類別時，是項統計調查所採用的方法與以醫學角度評估測試的方法有所不同，統計調查需要搜集有關住院人士的資料不一定可以在相關的行政記錄中獲取。故此，在二零零七年七月至八月期間，另一項住院人士統計調查（簡稱為「院舍統計調查」）亦與有關的專題訪問同時進行，以提供全港殘疾人士及長期病患者全面的情況。

The need for an institutions survey

2.11 As mentioned in paragraph 2.4 above, the GHS through which the STEs on “persons with chronic diseases” and “persons with disabilities” were conducted covers only the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. In other words, persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who reside in institutions and special classes buildings are not covered. It is expected that quite a sizeable proportion of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases in Hong Kong have long-stay in institutions (e.g. homes for the elderly and hostels for persons with intellectual disability). Information pertaining to these persons should be collected as well.

2.12 Since the operational definition of different types of disability adopted in the survey is somewhat different from the definition based on the medical assessment tests, the information required for the survey pertaining to institutional residents might not be available from the relevant administrative records. In this connection, a sample survey of the institutional residents (referred to as “institutions survey”) was separately conducted during July to August 2007 in parallel with the STE in order to provide a full picture of the profiles of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases in Hong Kong.

院舍統計調查的樣本設計

院舍統計調查的涵蓋範圍及抽樣框

2.13 是項院舍統計調查的訪問對象為居於社會福利機構院舍（例如資助安老院舍、智障人士院舍及精神病康復者中途宿舍）、長期護理醫院、復康中心與私營安老院³的殘疾人士及長期病患者。是項統計調查根據各有關政府政策局/部門（例如社會福利署、教育局及衛生署）及有關機構（例如醫院管理局）的行政記錄特別編製一份最新的院舍目錄表作為是項院舍統計調查的抽樣框。每一記錄均載列院舍的地址，包括街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。從不同來源所得的院舍目錄表已在樣本抽選前小心地互相核對清楚，以確保抽樣框完整及並無重複記錄。

2.14 是項院舍統計調查採用二階段分層非比例抽樣設計抽選出一個具代表性的住院人士樣本。在第一階段中，由於不同殘疾類別人士的基本特徵各有不同，政府統計處從已按服務類別（即院舍服務對象的主要殘疾類別）分層的抽樣框中有系統地隨機抽選一個院舍樣本。在第二階段中，在已抽選的院舍樣本內再按預先計算的所需住院人士數目有系統地從每一院舍抽選住院人士作訪問。是項院舍統計調查抽選了約 100 間院舍，並成功訪問了當中居住的約 1 800 名住院人士，回應率為 91%。

3 自二零零六年一月起，「綜合住戶統計調查」的涵蓋範圍不包括居住於私營安老院的人士。因此，有需要把私營安老院包括在院舍統計調查內。

Sample design of the institutions survey

Coverage and sampling frame of the institutions survey

2.13 The institutions survey targeted at persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who resided in social welfare institutions (such as subvented residential care homes for the elderly, hostels for persons with intellectual disability and half-way houses for ex-mentally ill persons), long-stay care hospitals, rehabilitation centres and private homes for the elderly³. It made use of an up-to-date list of institutions specially compiled from the administrative records of the relevant Government bureaux/departments (such as Social Welfare Department, Education Bureau and Department of Health) and related organisations (such as Hospital Authority) as the sampling frame. Each record contained a unique address of the institution such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number. To ensure completeness and no duplication of institutions in the sampling frame, the lists of institutions from different sources had been cross-checked thoroughly with each other before sample selection.

2.14 A two-stage stratified disproportionate sampling design was employed in the institutions survey to draw a representative sample of institutional residents. In the first stage, a random sample of institutions was drawn systematically from the sampling frame of institutions stratified by type of service (i.e. main disability that their clients had), as the basic characteristics were somewhat different for persons with different types of disability. In the second stage, a pre-determined proportion of residents was selected systematically within each sampled institution. Altogether some 100 institutions were sampled in the survey and around 1 800 residents therein were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 91%.

3 Starting from January 2006, persons living in private homes for the elderly are excluded from the coverage of the GHS. Thus, it was necessary to include private homes for the elderly in the institutions survey.

資料搜集方法

2.15 專題訪問及院舍統計調查均採用面談方式進行訪問，以搜集所需資料。十二歲以下或基於特別原因（例如病情嚴重）未能親自回答問題的人士，會安排其他合適人士代答問題。

2.16 在訪問中，曾接受充足訓練及富經驗的訪問人員會邀請受訪者回答一系列以簡單及非技術用語構成的客觀、清晰界定及事實性的問題，以確定他們是否屬於殘疾人士或長期病患者。經界定為有選定殘疾類別或長期病患的受訪者會再被問及與下列資料有關的問題：

- (a) 其殘疾類別；
- (b) 殘疾及長期病患對其日常生活的影響（包括在學校學習、工作、出外返學/返工、購物或消遣、記憶或集中精神及打理家務）；
- (c) 選定殘疾類別人士（包括視覺有困難、聽覺有困難、言語能力有困難及身體活動能力受限制）的殘疾嚴重程度；
- (d) 有關其照顧者的特徵及所需照顧服務的資料（例如受訪者與照顧者的關係、每周通常受照顧者照顧時數及照顧者是否與受訪者共住）；及
- (e) 往返工作地點或學校、覆診/接受治療及其他日常活動時所需的交通安排（問題包括受訪者是否需要別人協助出外及主要使用的交通安排/工具）。

Data collection method

2.15 Face-to-face interviewing with the selected respondents was employed in both the STE and the institutions survey to collect the required information. Proxy reporting was allowed for persons aged under 12 or those who could not answer the questions in person due to special reasons such as being seriously ill.

2.16 During the interview, a series of objective, well-defined and factual questions in simple and non-technical language were first asked by the well-trained and experienced interviewers to identify whether the respondents were persons with disabilities or chronic diseases. Respondents identified to be persons with selected type(s) of disability or chronic diseases were further asked questions in relation to :

- (a) Their type(s) of disability;
- (b) Impact of disabilities and chronic diseases on day-to-day living (including studying in school, work, going out to school/work, shopping or leisure, remembering things or concentrating and doing housework);
- (c) Degree of severity for selected types of disability (including seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty, speech difficulty and restriction in body movement);
- (d) Characteristics of their carers and the caring services required (e.g. relationship of the carer with the respondent, usual hours of caring services provided per week and whether the primary carer was living together with the respondent); and
- (e) Transportation arrangement to/from work place or school, for medical consultation/treatment and other day-to-day activities (including questions on whether the respondent needed the assistance of other persons to travel around and principal modes of transportation).

搜集殘疾資料須處理的問題

進行統計調查前的諮詢

2.17 上文所述有關殘疾人士及長期病患者的統計調查是政府統計處第二次進行類似的統計調查。為確保該統計調查能順利完成，除了參考上次統計調查的經驗外，在統計調查前曾向有關組織（例如相關的政府政策局/部門、法定組織、志願服務機構及學術界）進行一連串的諮詢，以搜集他們對有關殘疾及長期病患的涵蓋範圍和個別殘疾類別的定義的專業意見及建議。

參考其他國家/地區進行的類似性質的統計調查

2.18 為方便與其他國家/地區作比較及提高是項統計調查搜集所得資料的用途，政府統計處經常參考外國統計部門所進行的類似性質的統計調查。此外，是項統計調查亦適當採納相關組織對殘疾數據的搜集、編製及分析方法的最新建議。

確保不會重複點算受訪者

2.19 為確保殘疾人士及長期病患者在專題訪問及院舍統計調查中不會被重複點算，殘疾人士及長期病患者會於其通常居住⁴的地方接受訪問。故此，於周末回家暫住的住院人士只

Issues in the collection of disability data

Pre-survey consultations

2.17 The survey pertaining to persons with disabilities and chronic diseases was the second of this kind conducted by the C&SD. To make it a success, besides making reference to the experience of the previous survey, a series of consultations with the relevant parties (such as relevant Government bureaux/departments, statutory bodies, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and academia) were conducted before the survey. These consultations served to collect expert views and advice on the scope and coverage of disability and chronic diseases as well as the operational definitions of individual types of disability.

Reference to similar surveys conducted in other countries/territories

2.18 To facilitate international comparison and to enhance usefulness of the data collected in the survey, reference had been made from time to time to similar surveys conducted by some overseas statistical offices. Relevant authorities' latest recommendations on the collection, compilation and analysis of disability statistics were also taken into account in the survey as far as possible.

Avoidance of duplication of respondents

2.19 To ensure no duplication of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases enumerated in the STEs and the institutions survey, persons with disabilities and chronic diseases were enumerated

會在院舍統計調查中接受訪問。同樣地，只於院舍短暫居住的人士（例如患急性疾病而需短暫留院治療的病人）則不會於院舍統計調查中接受訪問。

提高回應率及數據素質的措施

2.20 由於所搜集的資料較為敏感，在估計殘疾人士及長期病患者數目時，特別是那些有智障、精神病/情緒病及自閉症人士的數目，會有一定程度的低估情況。因此，政府統計處曾採取以下數項措施以提高是項統計調查的回應率及搜集所得數據的素質：

- (a) 發信呼籲香港社會服務聯會及有關志願服務機構協助向其會員宣傳是項統計調查；
- (b) 呼籲有關院舍合作及提供協助，及徵求受訪者的家長/監護人/保證人同意進行訪問；
- (c) 提供深入和足夠的有關殘疾概念、定義及分類的訓練予訪問人員，並邀請部分志願服務機構派出代表與訪問人員分享在外勤訪問時與殘疾人士及長期病患者適當的溝通技巧和提示；

at the place where they usually lived⁴. As a result, those institutional residents who had “home stay” during weekends were enumerated in the institutions survey instead of the STEs. Likewise, those residents who stayed in the institutions for a short period of time (e.g. patients in acute hospitals) were not covered in the institutions survey.

Measures to maximise response rate and enhance data quality

2.20 In consideration of the sensitivity of the information being sought in this survey, the possibility of a certain degree of under-estimation in respect of the number of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases, particularly those with intellectual disability, mental illness/mood disorder and Autism, could not be avoided. In this connection, a number of measures had been taken before and during the survey to boost up the response rate and to enhance the quality of the data collected :

- (a) An appeal letter was sent to the Hong Kong Council of Social Service and relevant NGOs to seek their co-operation to help publicise the survey among their members;
- (b) Co-operation and assistance from the institutions concerned and consent from the parent/guardian/guarantor of the respondents were sought;
- (c) Intensive and adequate training on the concepts, definitions and classification of disability was provided to the interviewers. Representatives from selected NGOs were also invited to share with the interviewers the appropriate communication skills and tips in getting along with those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases during field

4 一名人士在統計前六個月內有三個月或以上的時間、或在統計後六個月內將會有三個月或以上的時間居於一住戶/院舍內，則被視為通常居住在該住戶/院舍。

4 A person is regarded as usually living in a household/an institution if he/she had lived there for 3 months or more during the six months before the time of enumeration or will live there for 3 months or more during the six months after the time of enumeration.

enumeration;

- (d) 時常訓示及提醒訪問人員在外勤訪問時，在可行情況下以各種不同方法界定受訪者是否為殘疾人士及長期病患者（例如細心留意受訪者的外觀及行為、查核受訪者的非就業收入中有否特定的殘疾津貼或在適當的情況下參考受訪者的教育程度和所就讀的學校名稱）；及
 - (e) 為了減輕低估的情況，問卷加插了一些適合非醫護人員(例如訪問人員)使用的甄別問題，以便初步界定可能有精神病或情緒病人士。該些人士會再被問及有否經醫學角度評估測試診斷有精神病/情緒病。
- (d) Interviewers were briefed and reminded from time to time to identify persons with disabilities and chronic diseases through various means as far as possible during field enumeration (e.g. observing the appearance and behaviour of the respondents, checking whether the respondents had any specific types of disability allowance in their non-employment earnings, or making reference to the educational level and name of school of the respondents where appropriate); and
 - (e) To reduce the extent of under-reporting, respondents with likelihood of having mental illness or mood disorders were identified in the first place through some pre-screening questions readily administered by non-health personnel (e.g. interviewers). Those persons would further be asked whether having been diagnosed as having mental illness/mood disorders under medical assessment tests.

3 概念及定義

Concepts and definitions

3.1 在二零零一年五月二十二日召開的世界衛生大會上，世界衛生組織的成員國通過一套新的殘疾分類法，名為《國際功能、殘疾和健康分類》。這分類法從身體、個人及社會的角度將功能、殘疾和健康有關的成份分成兩項基本列表：(1)身體功能和結構及(2)活動和參與。殘疾是一個包括缺損、活動受限及參與的局限性在內的一個廣義術語。香港康復計劃方案的殘疾分類大致跟從第一項列表。

3.2 鑑於受訪者會以其個人感覺來衡量他們有否能力去進行一系列與日常生活有關的活動，所以，殘疾事實上是一種較難於統計調查中量度的概念。此外，殘疾的概念及分類方法亦可能隨時間而改變。有見及此，很多國家/地區在使用《國際功能、殘疾和健康分類》為基本架構以編製有關殘疾的統計數據時，會按其當地情況而作出適當的修訂。

康復服務中央檔案室

3.3 在香港，現時殘疾統計數據主要來源為有關的政府政策局/部門、法定團體及志願服務機構。當中，勞工及福利局的康復組負責維持一個相關資料庫—康復服務中央檔案室。該資料庫記錄有選定殘疾類別的香港人士的基本人口情況資料。康復服務中央檔案室旨在提供有用的統計數據予政府及志願服務機構作規劃及提供康復服務和研究用途。

3.4 康復服務中央檔案室於一九八二年建立，涵蓋八類選定殘疾類別，包括(i)肢體傷殘；(ii)聽障；(iii)視障；(iv)言語障礙；(v)精神病；(vi)自閉症；(vii)智障；及(viii)器官殘障。自二零零八年一月起，因應康復計劃方案的建議，該檔案室加入了兩項新的類別，分別為注意力不足/過度活躍症及特殊學習困難。任何人士

3.1 At the World Health Assembly held on 22 May 2001, World Health Organization (WHO) Member States endorsed a set of new classification of disability entitled International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health (ICF). It classifies functioning, disability and health related components from the perspective of the body, the individual and the society in two basic lists: (1) Body functions and Structures; and (2) Activities and Participation. Disability is an umbrella term for impairments, activity limitations and participation restrictions. The classification of disability under the Hong Kong Rehabilitation Programme Plan (RPP) generally follows the first list.

3.2 Disability is in fact a difficult concept to measure in a statistical survey as it depends on a respondent's own perception about his/her ability to perform a range of activities associated with daily living. Also, the concepts and classifications of disability may change over time. In this connection, many countries/territories use the ICF as a basic framework with suitable adaptation to their local circumstances in compiling disability statistics.

Central Registry for Rehabilitation

3.3 In Hong Kong, disability statistics are mainly available from relevant Government bureaux/departments, statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) currently. In particular, the Rehabilitation Division of the Labour and Welfare Bureau maintains a database, the Central Registry for Rehabilitation (CRR), which contains such information as basic demographic profile of persons with selected types of disability in Hong Kong. The CRR aims at providing useful statistics to the Government and NGOs for the planning and delivery of rehabilitation services and for research purposes.

3.4 Established in 1982, the CRR covers eight selected types of disability, namely, (i) physical disability; (ii) hearing impairment; (iii) visual impairment; (iv) speech impairment; (v) mental illness; (vi) Autism; (vii) intellectual disability; and (viii) visceral disability. Starting from January 2008, two new categories, namely Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD) and

經界定有上述的障礙/缺損/殘疾及有醫生或有關的專業醫療人員發出的證明文件，即可在康復服務中央檔案室登記。截至二零零七年九月，約有 131 000¹ 名人士在該檔案室登記。由於登記是屬於自願性質，康復服務中央檔案室在某程度上提供了在香港有上述殘疾類別人士數目的下限估計。

殘疾的概念及定義

統計調查的涵蓋範圍

3.5 在訂定是項統計調查中有關殘疾的涵蓋範圍時，可否與其他國家/地區的情況作比較及能否切合本地的需求是極重要的考慮因素。政府統計處亦參考了二零零零年統計調查的涵蓋範圍及康復服務中央檔案室涵蓋的殘疾類別，以確保所搜集的資料能提供有關香港殘疾人士及長期病患者較全面的情況。由於康復服務中央檔案室沒有涵蓋適應不良及身軀特殊的情況，是項統計調查亦沒有涵蓋這些情況。此外，政府統計處在統計調查前曾向有關組織，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進行一連串的諮詢（有關進行統計調查前的諮詢詳情，請參閱本報告書第二章第 2.17 段），以搜集他們對有關殘疾的涵蓋範圍和殘疾類別的定義的專業意見及建議。

3.6 與二零零零年統計調查的涵蓋範圍比較，是項統計調查加入了以下的新類別：

- (a) 情緒病(與「精神病」相同類別)；
- (b) 注意力不足/過度活躍症；及
- (c) 特殊學習困難。

1 不包括有注意力不足/過度活躍症及特殊學習困難人士，由於該些人士在二零零八年一月前，並不合資格在康復服務中央檔案室登記。

Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD), were added to the CRR following the recommendations of the RPP. Persons identified to be handicapped/impaired/disabled under the above types, with certification by registered medical practitioners or allied health professionals, could register in the CRR. There were some 131 000¹ registrants in the CRR as at September 2007. As the registration is on a voluntary basis, the CRR more or less provides some sort of lower-bound estimates of the number of persons with the aforesaid types of disability in Hong Kong.

Coverage and definition of disability

Coverage of the survey

3.5 In determining the types of disability to be covered in the survey, considerations about the practicability of international comparison and meeting the local needs were particularly important. Reference also had been made to the coverage of the 2000 survey and types of disability covered in the CRR so that the disability data collected could provide a more comprehensive picture of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases in Hong Kong. As maladjustment and disfigurement are not covered in the CRR, this survey did not cover them as well. This apart, a series of consultations had been conducted with relevant parties including Government departments/policy bureaux, statutory bodies, academia and NGOs before the survey (please refer to paragraph 2.17 in Chapter 2 of this report for details on the pre-survey consultations) to collect expert views and advice on the coverage and definition of disability adopted in the survey.

3.6 As compared with the coverage of the 2000 survey, the following new categories had been added to the survey:

- (a) mood disorder (grouped together with “mental illness”);
- (b) Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD); and
- (c) Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD).

1 Excluding persons with AD/HD and SpLD as they were not eligible for registration in the CRR before January 2008.

定義

Definition

3.7 為方便與其他國家/地區的情況作比較，政府統計處亦參考了一些外國統計部門進行類似性質統計調查時所採用的殘疾定義。

3.7 To facilitate international comparison, reference had also been made to the definition of disability adopted in similar surveys conducted by some overseas statistical offices.

3.8 經考慮上述所有資料及各方面的因素，包括所需的資源、受訪者在回答問題時的困難程度，以及在住戶統計調查中界定不同殘疾類別時可能遇到的技術困難，是項統計調查在界定不同的殘疾類別時，採用了一個有別於傳統以醫學角度評估的方法。

3.8 Having taken into account all the above-mentioned information as well as various factors such as resources implications, the degree of difficulties in giving responses on the part of the survey respondents and the operational difficulties anticipated in defining each type of disability in technical terms in the context of a household survey, it was determined to adopt in the survey an approach which was different from the conventional medical-type assessment approach in defining different types of disability.

3.9 在是項統計調查的現行架構下，「殘疾人士」是指任何人士(i)經認可的醫務人員(例如西醫及中醫，包括內科/普通科中醫、骨傷中醫及針灸中醫)診斷有下列九項中至少一項情況；或(ii)在統計時，認為自己有下列九項的首四項中的一項或多於一項情況，並已持續或預料會持續最少六個月的時間：

3.9 Under the present framework of the survey, “**persons with disabilities**” were defined as those who (i) had been diagnosed by qualified health personnel (such as practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine, including herbalists, bone-setters and acupuncturists) as having one or more of the following 9 conditions; or (ii) had perceived themselves as having one or more of the first 4 of the following 9 conditions which had lasted, or were likely to last, for a period of 6 months or more at the time of enumeration:

- (a) 身體活動能力受限制；
- (b) 視覺有困難；
- (c) 聽覺有困難；
- (d) 言語能力有困難；
- (e) 精神病/情緒病；
- (f) 自閉症；
- (g) 特殊學習困難；
- (h) 注意力不足/過度活躍症；及
- (i) 智障。

- (a) restriction in body movement;
- (b) seeing difficulty;
- (c) hearing difficulty;
- (d) speech difficulty;
- (e) mental illness/mood disorder;
- (f) Autism;
- (g) Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD);
- (h) Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD); and
- (i) intellectual disability.

3.10 是項統計調查亦包括主要由於年紀大而引致的殘疾情況(特別是首四項)。但是，在二零零零年進行的統計調查並不包括由於年紀大而引致的殘疾情況。

3.10 It should be noted that the conditions of disabilities (particularly for the first 4 types) which were mainly caused by old age were also included in this survey. However, in the 2000 Survey, disabilities caused by old age were not counted.

3.11 此外，「長期病患者」是指在統計時需要長期(即持續最少六個月的時間)接受藥物治療、覆診或打針服藥以治療某種(或多於一種)疾病的人士。由於現時在香港沒有一份

3.11 Also, “**persons with chronic diseases**” referred to those who required long-term (i.e. lasting at least 6 months) medical treatment, consultation or medication for certain type(s) of

普遍認可的屬於器官殘障的疾病名單，故此疾病的類別及嚴重性均沒有規限。同時，所需接受的藥物治療、覆診或打針服藥的頻次亦無規限。然而，所有在統計時未經醫生確定的疾病不包括在內。同樣地，只為預防某類疾病而進行的藥物治療及診症亦不包括在內。

3.12 另一方面，「**長期狀況**」指在統計時已持續六個月或以上、或在統計時已開始並相信會持續六個月或以上的狀況。

3.13 是項統計調查所採用的殘疾定義，與康復服務中央檔案室所採用的定義比較，較為寬鬆。在是項統計調查中，受訪者提供的主觀答案沒有（亦不可能）以醫學方法核實。因此，若個別殘疾類別的定義及分類方法與康復服務中央檔案室所採用的有關定義及分類不能作直接比較時，是項統計調查會採用不同的名稱以反映潛在的分別。

個別殘疾類別的定義及嚴重程度的分類

3.14 殘疾的概念及分類可能隨時間而改變。為應付不同數據使用者對有個別殘疾類別人士詳細分類的各種需求，在是項統計調查的現行架構下，會向被界定為殘疾人士及長期病患者搜集一些特定的資料，以分辨其殘疾的嚴重程度。

3.15 訪問人員向有列於 3.9 段的首四項殘疾類別（即身體活動能力受限制、視覺有困難、聽覺有困難及言語能力有困難）的人士提問有關其在進行選定日常活動時的限制及所需協助的問題，以此對其殘疾嚴重程度提供替代指標。此外，訪問人員亦有向身體活動能力受限制及智障人士提問有關他們經醫學角度

diseases at the time of enumeration, irrespective of (i) the type and severity of diseases (as a commonly accepted list of diseases under visceral disability was not available in Hong Kong for the time being); and (ii) the frequency of the medical treatment, consultation or medication required. However, any diseases which had not yet been confirmed by medical practitioners at the time of enumeration were not included. Likewise, medical treatment and consultation for the purpose of preventing a certain type of diseases were excluded.

3.12 Separately, “**long-term conditions**” referred to conditions that had lasted 6 months or more at the time of enumeration or that had commenced at the time of enumeration but were expected to last 6 months or more.

3.13 It should be noted that the definition of disability in this survey was made in a broader sense as compared with that of the CRR. Subjective answers reported by respondents in the survey were not (and could not be) verified from the medical perspectives. To reflect such inherent difference, the survey had employed different terms from those of the CRR for individual disability types if the respective definitions and classifications were indeed not directly comparable to each other.

Definition and classification of degree of severity for individual types of disability

3.14 The concepts and classifications of disability may change over time. In order to provide breakdowns of the total number of disabled persons with individual types of disability to suit the varying needs of different users, specific information from those persons identified as having disabilities and chronic diseases under the present framework of the survey was collected so that they could be delineated into different categories according to the severity of disability.

3.15 Persons with the first 4 types of disability listed in paragraph 3.9 (viz. restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty and speech difficulty) were asked questions pertaining to their limitations and need for assistance in selected day-to-day activities so as to provide a proxy indicator on their severity of disability. Persons with restriction in body movement and

評估測試的整體肢體傷殘/智障程度(例如：輕度、中度、嚴重及極度嚴重)的資料。然而，是項統計調查未有搜集餘下殘疾類別(即精神病/情緒病、自閉症、特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症)的殘疾嚴重程度。

3.16 就是項統計調查而言，會按受訪者在進行某些日常活動時遇到的「困難」及「需要的協助」的概念而訂定該九項殘疾類別的定義及首四項殘疾類別的殘疾嚴重程度。現分列如下：

(A) 身體活動能力受限制

3.17 「身體活動能力受限制人士」指任何人士經醫學角度評估測試診斷為肢體傷殘(例如痙攣、癱瘓及缺失肢體)或認為自己身體上/下肢或其他部位有長期性的活動困難。

3.18 是項統計調查亦有搜集以下資料以概括地顯示其殘疾嚴重程度：

- (a) 是否需要使用輪椅/其他特定輔助工具代步/行路；
- (b) 有否配用義肢；及
- (c) 是否需要別人幫助才可以行路/上落樓梯/拾起地上小物件/提起重物件/穿衣服/及洗澡。

(B) 視覺有困難

3.19 「視覺有困難人士」指任何人士經醫學角度評估測試診斷為失明或低視力或認為自己在配戴或沒有配戴矯正眼鏡/隱形眼鏡的情況下一隻眼或雙眼有長期性的視覺困難。然而，近視、遠視、散光及老花則不包括在內。

intellectual disability were also asked questions pertaining to their level of physical handicap/intellectual disability (e.g. mild, moderate, severe and profound) evaluated through medical assessment tests. However, the degree of severity for the remaining types of disability (viz. mental illness/mood disorder, Autism, SpLD and AD/HD) was not collected in the survey.

3.16 For the purpose of this survey, the operational definition and the delineation of the degree of severity (for the first 4 types of disability only) in respect of the nine selected types of disability (based on the concepts of “difficulty” encountered and “need for assistance” by the respondents in performing certain day-to-day activities) were set out below:

(A) Restriction in body movement

3.17 “Persons with restriction in body movement” were defined as those who had been diagnosed as being physically handicapped under medical assessment tests (such as cramps, paralysis and loss of limbs) or perceived themselves as having long-term difficulty in movement of upper/lower limb or other parts of the body.

3.18 The following information was collected in the survey to broadly indicate their severity of disability:

- (a) whether required a wheelchair or specialised aid/tool for walking/moving around;
- (b) whether had used artificial limb(s); and
- (c) whether needed the help of other persons to walk, walk up/down a flight of stairs, grasp a small object on the floor, carry a heavy object, dress and bath.

(B) Seeing difficulty

3.19 “Persons with seeing difficulty” referred to those who had been diagnosed as being blind or having low vision under medical assessment tests or perceived themselves as having long-term difficulty in seeing with one eye or both eyes whether with or without correcting glasses/contact lenses. Nevertheless, nearsightedness, farsightedness, astigmatism and presbyopia were not included.

3.20 按是項統計調查結果所得，視覺有困難人士再分為三類人士以作為其殘疾嚴重程度的替代指標，分別為：(i)完全失明；(ii)需要配戴特別助視器情況下才能清楚視物；及(iii)不需要配戴特別助視器。

(C) 聽覺有困難

3.21 「聽覺有困難人士」指任何人士經醫學角度評估測試診斷為聽覺受損或認為自己有長期性的聽覺困難。按是項統計調查結果所得，他們再分為三類人士，分別為：(i)完全失聰；(ii)需要配戴特別助聽器情況下才能聽得清楚；及(iii)不需要配戴特別助聽器。

(D) 言語能力有困難

3.22 「言語能力有困難人士」指任何人士經醫學角度評估測試診斷有言語障礙或認為自己以言語與別人溝通有長期性的困難。按是項統計調查結果所得，他們再分為三類人士，分別為：(i)完全不能說話；(ii)需要配戴特別儀器情況下才能以言語與別人溝通；及(iii)不需要配戴特別儀器。

(E) 精神病/情緒病

3.23 「有精神病/情緒病人士」指任何人士經醫學角度評估測試診斷有精神病/情緒病(包括精神病康復者)或在統計時曾經/正接受精神科醫生治療或提供予精神病康復者的康復服務(例如精神科專科診所、私家精神科醫生、中途宿舍及精神科社康護理服務)。

3.20 According to the survey findings, persons with seeing difficulty were classified into three categories as a proxy indicator on their severity of disability: (i) unable to see at all; (ii) required a specialised visual aid in order to be able to see well; and (iii) not required a specialised visual aid.

(C) Hearing difficulty

3.21 “Persons with hearing difficulty” were defined as those who had been diagnosed as having hearing impairment under medical assessment tests *or* perceived themselves as having long-term difficulty in hearing. Based on the information collected in the survey, they were classified into three categories: (i) unable to hear at all; (ii) required a specialised hearing aid in order to be able to hear well; and (iii) not required a specialised hearing aid.

(D) Speech difficulty

3.22 “Persons with speech difficulty” referred to those who had been diagnosed as having speech impairment under medical assessment tests *or* perceived themselves as having long-term difficulty in speaking and being understood by others. They were classified into three categories in the survey: (i) unable to speak at all; (ii) required a specialised aid in order to be able to speak and be understood by others; and (iii) not required a specialised aid.

(E) Mental illness/mood disorder

3.23 “Persons with mental illness/mood disorder” were defined as those who had been diagnosed as having mental illness/mood disorder under medical assessment tests (including ex-mentally ill) *or* had been/were being treated by psychiatrists *or* had received/were receiving some form of rehabilitation services provided for ex-mentally ill persons (such as psychiatric clinics, private psychiatrists, halfway houses and community psychiatric nursing services) at the time of enumeration.

(F) 自閉症

3.24 「有自閉症人士」指任何人士經醫學角度評估測試診斷有自閉症。

(G) 特殊學習困難

3.25 「有特殊學習困難人士」指任何人士經醫學角度評估測試診斷有特殊學習困難。

(H) 注意力不足/過度活躍症

3.26 「有注意力不足/過度活躍症人士」指任何人士經醫學角度評估測試診斷有注意力不足/過度活躍症。

(I) 智障

3.27 「智障人士」指任何人士經醫學角度評估測試診斷有智障。

(F) Autism

3.24 “**Autistic persons**” referred to those who had been diagnosed as being autistic under medical assessment tests.

(G) Specific learning difficulties (SpLD)

3.25 “**Persons with SpLD**” referred to those who had been diagnosed as having SpLD under medical assessment tests.

(H) Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD)

3.26 “**Persons with AD/HD**” referred to those who had been diagnosed as having AD/HD under medical assessment tests.

(I) Intellectual disability

3.27 “**Persons with intellectual disability**” referred to those who had been diagnosed as having intellectual disability under medical assessment tests.

4 資料的局限 Limitations of the data

4.1 就進行統計調查而言，殘疾是一個難於量度的概念。當闡釋本報告書內所載的統計調查結果時，讀者必須要謹慎及留意以下各點。

不同的殘疾定義

4.2 首先，在進行統計調查的環境下，訪問人員不可能使用全面的醫學角度評估方法去驗證受訪者是否為殘疾人士或長期病患者及其殘疾的嚴重程度。有見及此，是項統計調查採用了一個在進行統計調查時較可行的殘疾定義(詳情見第三章的介紹)。

4.3 按是項統計調查所採用的定義，會根據受訪者自己提供的主觀答案去界定其是否為殘疾人士或長期病患者。當中，可能會出現錯誤界定受訪者為殘疾人士或患有某種長期病患的情況。然而，是項統計調查是透過設計完善的問卷及具良好訓練與富經驗的訪問人員去搜集資料，有關該類錯誤的嚴重程度不會太大。

4.4 除此之外，由於是項統計調查所採用的殘疾定義有別於以醫學角度評估的定義，統計調查的結果不能與以醫學角度評估的方法而得出的數字(例如康復服務中央檔案室的登記人數及其他政府各政策局/部門的行政記錄)作直接比較。

4.1 The concept of disability is difficult to measure, particularly under the context of a statistical survey. The following should be borne in mind and caution should be taken when interpreting the survey results contained in this report.

Different definitions of disability

4.2 First of all, under the setting of a statistical survey, interviewers could not conduct comprehensive medical assessment tests to verify whether the respondents were persons with disabilities or chronic diseases and if so, the degree of severity of disability. In this connection, this survey had adopted a definition of disability (as described in Chapter 3 in detail) which was comparatively practicable in the context of a statistical survey.

4.3 Under the definition adopted in the survey, classifying a person as one with disabilities or chronic diseases was based on the subjective answers provided by the respondents themselves. Errors in misclassifying a person as disabled or having certain type(s) of chronic diseases might occur, though the extent of which would not be large through the use of the well-designed questionnaire and well-trained and experienced interviewers in the survey.

4.4 This apart, the survey results could not strictly be compared with those figures obtained from medical assessment tests (e.g. the number of registrants in the Central Registry for Rehabilitation and the administrative records from the other Government bureaux/departments) owing to the differences in the definitions of disability adopted.

低估殘疾人士及長期病患者數目的情況

4.5 儘管政府統計處已採取了多項措施以提高是項統計調查的回應率及搜集所得數據的素質，有個別受訪者可能會因以下的原因而沒有準確地報告某種殘疾情況：

- (a) 該些情況屬於敏感類別(例如智障或精神病/情緒病)；
- (b) 該些情況是間歇式或按季節性出現(例如哮喘或癲癇)；或
- (c) 受訪者未有發覺已出現該些情況(例如輕微糖尿病、輕度自閉症、特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症)或對某種情況缺乏認識或不懂該種情況的正確醫學名稱。

4.6 由於受訪者可能沒有準確地報告某類殘疾情況，是項統計調查搜集所得的資料可能低估殘疾人士及長期病患者的數目。本章4.10-4.17段詳述是項統計調查中低估智障人士數目的情況。

分辨選定殘疾類別的嚴重程度

4.7 就是項統計調查而言，在分辨身體活動能力有困難、視覺有困難、聽覺有困難及言語能力有困難人士的殘疾嚴重程度時，需要採用兩個概念，分別是進行某種活動時有否「困難」(例如能否清楚視物、聽得清楚或以言語與別人溝通)及有否「需要協助」(例如需否別人幫助才可以提起重物/拾起地上小物件/上落樓梯)。

4.8 然而，不同人士對這些概念會有不同的闡釋。譬如說，不同受訪者衡量自己進行某種活動時有否困難的準則會有不同。他們可能會與其他同年齡人士的能力作比較，或是與自己年輕時的能力作比較。再者，受訪者可能因

Under-estimation in respect of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases

4.5 Despite that a number of measures had been taken in the survey to enhance the response rate and the quality of data collected, some persons might not have reported certain disability conditions accurately because of :

- (a) the sensitive nature of the conditions (e.g. intellectual disability, mental illness/mood disorder);
- (b) the episodic or seasonal nature of the conditions (e.g. asthma, epilepsy); or
- (c) the lack of awareness of the presence of the conditions on the part of the respondents (e.g. mild diabetes, mild conditions of Autism, Specific Learning Difficulties and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder) or the lack of knowledge or understanding of the correct medical terminology for some conditions.

4.6 Since certain disability conditions might not have been accurately reported, data collected from this survey might under-estimate the number of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases. Paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in this Chapter explicitly address the extent of under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability in this survey.

Delineating the severity of selected types of disability

4.7 In delineating the severity of disability for persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty and speech difficulty, the concepts of “difficulty” in performing certain functions (e.g. whether able to see well/hear well/speak well and be understood by others) and “need for assistance” in performing certain functions (e.g. whether needed the help of other persons in order to carry a heavy object/grasp a small object on the floor/walk up and down a flight of stairs) were used in this survey.

4.8 However, different persons might interpret these concepts differently. For instance, the criteria by which the respondents perceived whether they had difficulty in performing certain functions might vary. Comparison might have

自尊而不承認自己需要幫助，或是因自己在進行某項活動時已慣性地得到幫助而不清楚自己進行該項活動時是否需要別人的幫助。因此，是項統計調查可能低估了需要協助的人士的數目。

較長的訪問期間

4.9 為確保是項統計調查能獲取有關各類殘疾人士的足夠規模的樣本作詳細統計分析，有關殘疾人士的專題訪問的訪問工作在二零零七年整年內持續進行。因此，是項統計調查的結果只是指個別受訪者在統計時的健康及精神狀況而言。

低估智障人士數目的情況

4.10 根據統計調查的結果，估計在統計時約有 18 000 名智障人士(包括 10 000 名居住在住戶內及 8 000 名居住在院舍內)。與截至二零零七年九月在康復服務中央檔案室登記的 31 000 名智障人士的行政數字比較，明確顯示是項統計調查對智障人士的數目有低估的情況。

4.11 就是項統計調查而言，只有曾被合資格的醫務人員診斷為智障的人士才會被界定為智障人士。這個界定方法是考慮到對學習及明白事物有困難的人士並不一定是智障人士，因為其他原因例如本身性格、個人喜好及人際關係的技巧也可能引致該些困難。在是項統計調查中採用上述的定義表示在界定受訪者是否為智障人士時，那些被懷疑是智障但尚未獲診斷為智障的人士(特別是那些接近輕度智障的學習遲緩人士)則不會被包括在統計調查內。此外，在往時，智障並不像現時般較為人認識。以往，有些智障人士(特別是那些成年人士)可能從未為其智障的情況而被合資格的醫務人員確定有該項殘疾，所以即使他們實

been made with the ability of other persons of similar age, or with the respondents' own ability while they were younger. Also, the need for assistance might have been under-estimated as some respondents might not admit themselves as being in need of assistance because of pride, or might not have realised that assistance was needed for a function because that assistance had always been received with that function.

Long survey period

4.9 To ensure that a sufficiently large sample of persons with different types of disability could be obtained for detailed statistical analysis, the fieldwork of the STE on persons with disabilities spanned over the entire year of 2007. In this connection, the survey results referred only to the state of health and mental conditions of individual respondents at the time of enumeration.

Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability

4.10 Based on the survey results, it was estimated that there were some 18 000 persons with intellectual disability (ID) at the time of enumeration (composed of 10 000 persons with ID residing in households and 8 000 persons with ID residing in institutions). Compared with the administrative figure of 31 000 registrants with ID in the Central Registry for Rehabilitation (CRR) as at September 2007, there was strong indication of under-estimation in respect of the number of persons with ID in the survey.

4.11 In the context of this survey, only those persons who had been diagnosed by qualified health personnel as having ID were classified as persons with ID. This is based on the consideration that persons who have difficulties in learning and understanding things are not necessarily persons with ID, as other factors like personality traits, personal interests and interpersonal skills might also lead to such difficulties. The adoption of the above definition means that those who were suspected to be persons with ID but not yet so diagnosed (especially those slow-learners with marginally mild grade of ID) were not included in the survey. Moreover, ID was less commonly known in the

際是智障人士，在是項統計調查中，亦不會被界定為智障。

4.12 除此之外，智障是一個十分敏感的課題。在進行統計調查時，訪問人員留意到有部分受訪者被問及有關這項敏感課題的問題時，表現不安。其中特別是大部分的智障人士均未能親自回答有關問題，由住戶成員或照顧者代答的情況是無可避免的。由於訪問人員未能直接訪問部分智障人士，透過細心留意受訪者的外觀及行為以界定受訪者是否智障人士的可能性有限。

4.13 由於上述的問題，是項統計調查對於智障人士的估計相信會有一定程度的低估情況。有見及此，本報告書於列載及分析有關殘疾人士及長期病患的統計調查結果時，會將智障與其他殘疾類別分開處理。換言之，為避免誤導讀者及歪曲是項統計調查中有關殘疾人士及長期病患的整體統計調查結果，本報告書內刊載統計調查結果的主要部分將不會包括有關智障人士的統計調查結果。有關智障人士數目的估計則於下列 4.14-4.17 段分開討論。

4.14 智障人士可以是居住在院舍或住戶內的居民。由於住院人士被批准入住其現居住的院舍前，已經向有關人士例如醫生、輔助醫務人員或社會工作者等透露其身體及精神方面健康情況的資料，該些住院人士會較樂意在院舍統計調查中回答有關他們精神健康狀況的問題，所以相信不會出現低估住院的智障人士數目的情況。在此情形下，院舍統計調查的結果應相當可靠。根據院舍統計調查所搜集得的資料，估計約有 7 800 名住院的智障人士，有關該些人士的統計調查結果載於附錄三(甲)。

4.15 另一方面，對於約有 10 000 名智障人士居住在住戶內的估計相信是一個低估的數

past. Some persons with ID (especially those adults) might not have consulted qualified health personnel about their ID in the past and thus were not classified as persons with ID (even though they actually were) in the survey.

4.12 Besides, ID is a very sensitive topic. In the course of the survey, it was observed by the interviewers that some respondents felt uneasy when being asked questions related to this sensitive topic. In particular, most of the persons with ID could not answer the questions on their own. Proxy reporting by household members or carers could not be avoided. As the interviewers could not have direct contact with some persons with ID, the possibility of identifying those persons with ID through observing their appearance and behaviour was limited.

4.13 As a result of the above problems, the estimates pertaining to persons with ID in the survey are considered to be subject to a certain degree of under-estimation. In light of this, the analyses pertaining to persons with ID are separated from the presentation and analysis of the survey findings on other types of disability and chronic diseases in this report. **In other words, the survey results presented in the main body of this report do not cover those related to persons with ID in order not to mislead data users and distort the overall survey results on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases.** Deliberations on the estimates pertaining to persons with ID are separately given in paragraphs 4.14-4.17 below.

4.14 Persons with ID may either be residents in institutions or in households. There should not be problem of under-reporting by institutional residents with ID as they had to disclose information on their physical and mental health conditions to various parties, including for example, doctors, allied health personnel or social workers before they were admitted to the institutions where they were residing in. The institutional residents were thus more willing to answer questions in relation to their mental health conditions in the institutions survey. Under such circumstances, the results of the institutions survey should be reliable and the survey results pertaining to some 7 800 institutional residents with ID are shown in Appendix 3A.

4.15 On the other hand, while the estimate of some 10 000 persons with ID in households was

字。儘管如此，是項統計調查的結果仍可概括反映居住在住戶內智障人士的人口、社會及經濟特徵(最少對該些願意在是項統計調查中作出正面回應的智障人士而言)。

4.16 鑑於大部分往康復服務中央檔案室登記的人士都是透過康復服務的提供者(例如志願服務機構、輔助醫務人員或社會工作者)登記，該檔案室可被視作一個相對地較全面涵蓋那些已接受/正接受或正尋求康復服務的殘疾人士及長期病患的行政系統。假設在該 31 000 名已登記於康復服務中央檔案室的智障人士中，約 7 800 名是住院人士；而在院舍統計調查所得的結果可直接反映該 7 800 名智障人士的概況，則估計約有 23 200 名智障人士是居住在住戶內，而有關他們的性別及年齡的概況亦可根據康復服務中央檔案室的記錄計算得到。因此，採用康復服務中央檔案室的有關數字為總數，並套用在是項統計調查中搜集得的有關居住在住戶內的智障人士的統計調查結果，便可得出該 23 200 名居住在住戶內智障人士的人口、社會及經濟概況。有關統計數字載於附錄三(乙)。然而，該些統計數字只可作粗略參考之用。

4.17 由於往康復服務中央檔案室登記完全屬於自願性質，該檔案室的數字只可作為有選定殘疾類別人士數目的下限估計。所以，上文所述按該檔案室的數字估計約有 31 000 名智障人士並未能全面反映整體情況。根據現有多個有關的資料來源而進行的統計評估，顯示香港現有的智障人士總數(包括居住在住戶及院舍內的智障人士)可能為 67 000 人至 87 000 人左右。有關此項統計評估的詳情見附錄三(丙)。

估計的可靠性

4.18 統計調查的結果是根據一個隨機抽選的樣本中搜集所得的資料編製，故此受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差影響。對於一些只是基於樣本內所得的小數目的觀察而作出的估計，其抽樣

considered an under-estimated figure, the survey results could still serve to provide some crude indication of the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the persons with ID in households at large (at least for those who were willing to give positive response in the survey).

4.16 Since the registration in the CRR is mostly made through the providers of rehabilitation services (such as NGOs, allied health personnel or social workers), the CRR can be seen as an administrative system with relatively good coverage for those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who have received/are receiving or actively seeking rehabilitation services. On the assumption that some 7 800 of those 31 000 registrants with ID in the CRR were institutional residents and their profiles from the institutions survey could be directly adopted, a probable estimate of some 23 200 persons with ID in households and their sex-age profile could be computed based on the CRR records. Accordingly, using the CRR-based figures as the control total and applying the survey results pertaining to persons with ID in households, some demographic and socio-economic characteristics of those 23 200 persons with ID in households could be derived and presented in Appendix 3B. However, these statistics are provided for crude reference only.

4.17 As registration in the CRR is entirely voluntary, the CRR figures can only provide some lower-bound estimates of the number of persons with selected types of disability. Hence the CRR-based estimate of some 31 000 persons with ID as stated above might not give a good reflection of the full picture in itself. A statistical assessment based on various relevant data sources available at hand points to an indication that the total number of persons with ID in Hong Kong (including those in households and those in institutions) is more likely to lie in the region of 67 000 – 87 000. Details of such an assessment are given in Appendix 3C.

Reliability of the estimates

4.18 Findings of the survey are based on the information collected from a randomly selected sample, and hence are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. For those estimates

誤差程度會較大。其中特別是「零」值的估計，其實可能是一個小數值的數字，這些估計須謹慎闡釋。

4.19 本報告書在比較各種變數估計的精確程度時，採用了離中系數。離中系數的計算方法，是將標準誤差除以有關估計，再以百分比表示。標準誤差是根據統計原理所訂的公式計算。一般來說，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

4.20 本報告書所列載的主要變數估計的離中系數載於附錄四。

which are based on only a small number of sample observations, the sampling error may be relatively large. In particular, a “zero” figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

4.19 For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables in this report, the *coefficient of variation* (CV) is 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.

4.20 The CV of the estimates of the main variables presented in this report are given in Appendix 4.

5 殘疾人士的人口、社會及經濟概況 Demographic and socio-economic profiles of persons with disabilities

5.1 是項統計調查對於智障人士數目的估計相信會有一定程度的低估（詳情請參閱本報告書第四章「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節）。為避免誤導讀者及歪曲是項統計調查對殘疾人士及長期病患者的整體統計調查結果，本報告書於第五章至第十章內列載有關的統計調查結果時，不會包括有關智障人士的統計調查結果。有關智障人士的估計及分析則於本報告書第四章 4.10-4.17 段分開討論。

5.2 為方便分析殘疾人士的概況，有關全港整體人口的相關特徵（主要根據「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的資料估計），亦適當地展列在本章的統計表內，以作比較。

I. 殘疾人士的概況

5.3 在統計期間，估計有 361 300 名殘疾人士（智障人士除外 – 請參考 5.1 段）。殘疾人士的整體普遍率（以佔全港整體人口的百分比計算）為 5.2%。有關殘疾的定義及分類，請參閱本報告書第三章。（表 5.1a）

5.4 在該 361 300 名殘疾人士中，約 81.8% 居住於住戶內；而 18.2% 則居住於院舍（包括社會福利院舍、長期護理醫院、私營安老院等）。六十歲及以上長者居住於院舍的比例最高，為 22.3%。（圖 5.1）

5.1 The estimates pertaining to persons with intellectual disability in the survey were considered to be subject to a certain degree of under-estimation (for details, please refer to the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in Chapter 4 of this report). **In order not to mislead data users and distort the overall survey results on persons with disabilities and chronic diseases, the survey findings presented in Chapters 5 to 10 of this report do not cover those pertaining to persons with intellectual disability.** Deliberations on the estimates and analyses pertaining to persons with intellectual disability are separately given in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report.

5.2 To facilitate analysis of the profile of persons with disabilities, the corresponding characteristics of the total population of Hong Kong (as estimated mainly based on the findings of the General Household Survey) are also presented in the tables in this Chapter for comparison where applicable.

I. General profile of persons with disabilities

5.3 At the time of enumeration, it was estimated that there were 361 300 persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability – see paragraph 5.1). The overall prevalence rate of persons with disabilities (expressed as a percentage of the total population of Hong Kong) was 5.2%. Please refer to Chapter 3 of this report for the definition and classification of disability. (Table 5.1a)

5.4 Some 81.8% of the 361 300 persons with disabilities were residing in households while 18.2% were residing in institutions (including social welfare institutions, long-stay care hospitals, private homes for the elderly, etc.). Older persons aged 60 and over had the highest proportion of residing in institutions, at 22.3%. (Chart 5.1)

選定的殘疾類別

5.5 按選定的殘疾類別分析，約 187 800 人表示身體活動能力受限制(在整體人口內的普遍率為 2.7%)，122 600 人視覺有困難(普遍率為 1.8%)，92 200 人聽覺有困難(普遍率為 1.3%)，28 400 人言語能力有困難(普遍率為 0.4%)，86 600 人有精神病/情緒病(普遍率為 1.3%)，3 800 人有自閉症(普遍率為 0.1%)，9 900 人有特殊學習困難(普遍率為 0.1%)及 5 500 人有注意力不足/過度活躍症(普遍率為 0.1%)。(表 5.1a)

只有一種/有多於一種殘疾類別

5.6 在 361 300 名殘疾人士中，約 238 900 人(66.1%)表示只有單一種殘疾類別，其餘 122 400 人(33.9%)則表示有多於一種殘疾類別。按選定的殘疾類別分析，視覺、聽覺、言語能力有困難、有自閉症或有注意力不足/過度活躍症的人士，較可能同時有多於一種殘疾類別。由於智障並不包括在本章的分析中，部分只有單一種殘疾類別人士，可能同時有智障的情況。(表 5.1a)

年齡及性別

5.7 按年齡分析，在 361 300 名殘疾人士中，六十歲及以上人士佔 68.5%，五十至五十九歲人士佔 10.7%，而四十至四十九歲人士則佔 9.0%。相對來說，殘疾人士較整體人口年老。殘疾人士的年齡中位數為七十二歲，而整體人口的年齡中位數則為三十九歲。年長人士較普遍有殘疾的情況，六十歲及以上人士的殘疾普遍率最高，達 21.5%，而十五歲以下人士的普遍率則為 1.5%。一般來說，在屬於愈高年齡組別的人士中，殘疾普遍率亦愈高。(表 5.1b)

Selected type of disability

5.5 Analysed by selected type of disability, some 187 800 persons reported that they were with restriction in body movement (with a prevalence rate of 2.7% among the total population), 122 600 persons were with seeing difficulty (prevalence rate of 1.8%), 92 200 persons were with hearing difficulty (prevalence rate of 1.3%), 28 400 persons were with speech difficulty (prevalence rate of 0.4%), 86 600 persons were mentally ill or having mood disorder (prevalence rate of 1.3%), 3 800 were autistic persons (prevalence rate of 0.1%), 9 900 persons with Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD) (prevalence rate of 0.1%) and 5 500 persons with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD) (prevalence rate of 0.1%). (Table 5.1a)

With single disability/multiple disabilities

5.6 Of those 361 300 persons with disabilities, some 238 900 (66.1%) cited that they were with one and only one type of disability. The remaining 122 400 persons (33.9%) were with multiple disabilities. Analysed by selected type of disability, persons with seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty, speech difficulty, Autism and AD/HD tended to have a higher chance of having multiple disabilities. Since intellectual disability was not included in the analysis of this Chapter, some persons with one and only one type of disability might have the condition of intellectual disability at the same time. (Table 5.1a)

Age and sex

5.7 Analysed by age, 68.5% of the 361 300 persons with disabilities were aged 60 and over, 10.7% were aged 50-59 and 9.0% were aged 40-49. Relatively speaking, persons with disabilities were much older than the total population. Their median age was 72, as against the median age of 39 for the total population. Disability was more common among older persons. Persons aged 60 and over had the highest prevalence rate of disability, at 21.5%, as compared with 1.5% for persons aged below 15. The prevalence rate of disability was higher for persons in older age groups in general. (Table 5.1b)

5.8 按性別分析，女性殘疾人士較男性為多，分別佔所有殘疾人士的 56.2% 及 43.8%。而女性的殘疾普遍率亦較男性的為高。女性的殘疾普遍率為 5.6%，而男性的殘疾普遍率則為 4.8%。（表 5.1b）

婚姻狀況

5.9 在 361 300 名殘疾人士中，大部分 (82.0%) 為曾經結婚人士 (包括已婚人士及喪偶/分居/離婚者，分別佔所有殘疾人士的 47.1% 及 34.9%)。而在整體人口中，曾經結婚人士只佔 58.8%，這大概是殘疾人士的年齡大致上較整體人口年長的緣故。（表 5.1c）

教育程度

5.10 該 361 300 名殘疾人士的教育程度較整體人口的為低。他們中，69.2% 具小學或以下教育程度，而在整體人口中，相應的百分比則為 31.3%，這亦可能是由於殘疾人士的年齡大致上較整體人口年長的緣故。（表 5.1c）

居住地區

5.11 按居住地區分析，殘疾人士的居住地區分布與整體人口的分布大致相同。在所有殘疾人士中，25.7% 居於新界西，25.4% 居於九龍東及 21.1% 居於香港島。在整體人口中的相應百分比分別為 28.7%、20.0% 及 18.6%。（表 5.1d）

房屋類別

5.12 在該 361 300 名殘疾人士中，約 41.1% 居於私人房屋及 39.7% 居於公營租住房屋。相反，整體人口中較小比例的人口居於公營租住房屋，而居於私人房屋的則佔較大比例。整體人口中，分別有 29.9% 居於公營租住房屋，另有 50.4% 居於私人房屋。（表 5.1e）

5.8 Analysed by sex, there were more females with disabilities than males, constituting 56.2% and 43.8% of all persons with disabilities respectively. Females also had a higher prevalence rate of disability than their male counterparts, at 5.6% and 4.8% respectively. (Table 5.1b)

Marital status

5.9 Of the 361 300 persons with disabilities, the majority (82.0%) were ever married persons (including 47.1% being currently married and 34.9% being widowed/separated/divorced). This percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage of 58.8% for the total population. This was probably because persons with disabilities were generally older than the total population. (Table 5.1c)

Educational attainment

5.10 These 361 300 persons with disabilities had relatively lower educational attainment as compared with the total population. About 69.2% of persons with disabilities had primary education or below, as against 31.3% among the total population. Again, this was probably because persons with disabilities were generally older than the total population. (Table 5.1c)

Area of residence

5.11 Analysed by area of residence, persons with disabilities had similar distribution as that of the total population. Some 25.7% of persons with disabilities lived in New Territories West, 25.4% in Kowloon East, and 21.1% in Hong Kong Island. The corresponding percentages for the total population were 28.7%, 20.0% and 18.6% respectively. (Table 5.1d)

Type of housing

5.12 Among those 361 300 persons with disabilities, about 41.1% of them lived in private housing and 39.7% lived in public rental housing. On the contrary, there were a smaller proportion of people living in public rental housing but a larger proportion in private housing for the total population. About 29.9% of the total population lived in public rental housing and another 50.4% lived in private housing. (Table 5.1e)

經濟活動身分

5.13 在 347 900 名十五歲及以上殘疾人士中，約 302 100 人(86.8%)為非從事經濟活動人士，其餘 45 800 人(13.2%)為從事經濟活動人士。在該 302 100 名十五歲及以上非從事經濟活動的殘疾人士中，約 221 500 人(即佔所有十五歲及以上殘疾人士的 63.7%)為退休人士。(表 5.1f)

II. 就業殘疾人士的概況

5.14 在 347 900 名十五歲及以上殘疾人士中，約 41 000 人(11.8%)為就業人士。在該 41 000 名就業殘疾人士中，約 35 600 人只有單一種殘疾類別，佔所有就業殘疾人士的 86.9%。餘下的 5 400 人(13.1%)則有多於一種殘疾類別。就業的殘疾人士佔全港整體就業人口的 1.2%。(表 5.2a)

年齡及性別

5.15 按年齡分析，在 41 000 名就業殘疾人士中，四十至四十九歲人士佔 32.5%，而五十至五十九歲人士則佔 26.8%。就業殘疾人士的年齡中位數為四十六歲，而整體就業人口的年齡中位數則為四十歲。(表 5.2b)

5.16 在所有就業的殘疾人士中，男性所佔的百分比較女性的為高，分別佔 56.0% 及 44.0%。而整體就業人口的情況亦相同。(表 5.2b)

婚姻狀況

5.17 在 41 000 名就業殘疾人士中，59.3% 為已婚人士，31.9% 為從未結婚者，而 8.8% 為喪偶、分居或離婚者。整體就業人口的相應百分比分別為 60.0%、35.3% 及 4.6%。(表 5.2c)

Activity status

5.13 Of the 347 900 persons aged 15 and over with disabilities, some 302 100 (86.8%) were economically inactive and the remaining 45 800 (13.2%) were economically active. Among those 302 100 economically inactive persons aged 15 and over with disabilities, some 221 500 (or 63.7% of all persons aged 15 and over with disabilities) were retired persons. (Table 5.1f)

II. General profile of employed persons with disabilities

5.14 Of the 347 900 persons aged 15 and over with disabilities, some 41 000 (11.8%) were employed persons. Among those 41 000 employed persons with disabilities, some 35 600 were with single disability, constituting 86.9% of all employed persons with disabilities. The remaining 5 400 persons (13.1%) were with multiple disabilities. Employed persons with disabilities constituted 1.2% of the total employed population of Hong Kong. (Table 5.2a)

Age and sex

5.15 Analysed by age, 32.5% of the 41 000 employed persons with disabilities were aged 40-49 and 26.8% were aged 50-59. The median age of employed persons with disabilities was 46, as against the median age of 40 for the total employed population. (Table 5.2b)

5.16 Among all employed persons with disabilities, there were proportionally more males (56.0%) than females (44.0%). This was also the case for the total employed population. (Table 5.2b)

Marital status

5.17 Of the 41 000 employed persons with disabilities, 59.3% were currently married, 31.9% were never married and 8.8% were widowed, separated or divorced. The corresponding percentages for the total employed population were 60.0%, 35.3% and 4.6% respectively. (Table 5.2c)

教育程度

5.18 該 41 000 名就業殘疾人士的教育程度較整體就業人口的為低。前者約有 29.4% 具小學或以下教育程度，而後者只有 12.7%。（表 5.2c）

行業

5.19 就業殘疾人士最普遍從事的三個行業類別為社區、社會及個人服務業，批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業與金融、保險、地產及商用服務業。這三個行業與整體就業人口最普遍從事的行業相同。在該 41 000 名就業殘疾人士中，分別有 37.4%、28.4% 及 13.4% 從事該些行業，而在整體就業人口中的相應百分比分別為 26.5%、32.8% 及 15.7%。（表 5.2d）

職業

5.20 在就業殘疾人士中，顯著比例為非技術工人(37.9%)。另一方面，在整體就業人口中只有 18.8% 為非技術工人。（表 5.2e）

每月就業收入

5.21 就業殘疾人士的每月就業收入相對地低於整體就業人口的每月就業收入。約三分二的就業殘疾人士每月就業收入少於\$10,000，而整體就業人口的相應比例則少於一半。就業殘疾人士的每月就業收入中位數為\$6,800，而整體就業人口的每月就業收入中位數則為\$10,100。撇除在庇護工場工作的殘疾人士，就業殘疾人士的每月就業收入中位數為\$7,500。（表 5.2f）

Educational attainment

5.18 Those 41 000 employed persons with disabilities had relatively lower educational attainment than the total employed population. About 29.4% of them had primary education or below, as against 12.7% for the total employed population. (Table 5.2c)

Industry

5.19 The three most common industry sectors which employed persons with disabilities were engaged in were the community, social and personal services sector, the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector, and the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector. They were also the most common industry sectors amongst the total employed population. About 37.4%, 28.4% and 13.4% of the 41 000 employed persons with disabilities worked in these sectors respectively. The corresponding percentages for the total employed population were 26.5%, 32.8% and 15.7% respectively. (Table 5.2d)

Occupation

5.20 A significant proportion of the employed persons with disabilities were workers in elementary occupations (37.9%). On the other hand, only 18.8% of the total employed population were engaged in elementary occupations. (Table 5.2e)

Monthly employment earnings

5.21 The monthly employment earnings of employed persons with disabilities was relatively lower than that of the total employed population. About two-third of employed persons with disabilities earned less than \$10,000 per month, as compared with less than half for the total employed population. The median monthly employment earnings of employed persons with disabilities was \$6,800, as against \$10,100 for the total employed population. If persons with disabilities working in sheltered workshops were excluded, the median monthly employment earnings of employed persons with disabilities was \$7,500. (Table 5.2f)

III. 有個別殘疾類別人士的概況

年齡及性別

5.22 概括而言，身體活動能力受限制人士、視覺有困難人士及聽覺有困難人士的年齡分布大致相同。在這三類人士中，六十歲及以上人士均佔四分之三以上，他們的年齡中位數介乎七十五歲至七十八歲之間。在有個別殘疾類別的人士中，有自閉症、特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症人士普遍較年輕，其年齡中位數分別為十一、十二及十二歲。言語能力有困難人士及有精神病/情緒病人士的相應年齡中位數分別為六十九歲及五十八歲。（表 5.1b）

5.23 按性別分析，在身體活動能力受限制人士、視覺有困難人士、聽覺有困難人士及有精神病/情緒病人士中，女性較男性為多。而在言語能力有困難人士、有自閉症人士、有特殊學習困難人士及注意力不足/過度活躍症人士中，則男性較女性為多。（表 5.1b）

婚姻狀況

5.24 身體活動能力受限制人士、視覺有困難人士與聽覺有困難人士的婚姻狀況分布大致相同。在這三類人士中，約九成曾經結婚(包括已婚、喪偶、分居或離婚人士)，可能是因為他們大部分是六十歲及以上人士。約 71.1%的有精神病/情緒病人士及 58.4%的言語能力有困難人士也是曾經結婚。就有自閉症人士、有特殊學習困難人士及注意力不足/過度活躍症人士而言，他們大部分為從未結婚者，可能由於他們大部分均為十五歲以下人士。從未結婚人士分別佔該三類人士的 98.7%、99.4% 及 94.9%。（表 5.1c）

III. General profile of persons with individual types of disability

Age and sex

5.22 Generally speaking, persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty and hearing difficulty had similar age profile. At least three quarters of them were aged 60 and over. The median ages of these three groups of persons ranged from 75 to 78. Amongst persons with individual types of disability, persons with Autism, SpLD and AD/HD had relatively younger age profile, with the median age of 11, 12 and 12 respectively. The median ages of persons with speech difficulty and mental illness/mood disorder were 69 and 58 respectively. (Table 5.1b)

5.23 Analysed by sex, there were relatively more females than males for persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty and mental illness/mood disorder, and otherwise for persons with speech difficulty, Autism, SpLD and AD/HD. (Table 5.1b)

Marital status

5.24 The distribution of persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty and hearing difficulty by marital status were similar to each other. Around 90% of these three groups of persons were ever married (including currently married, widowed, separated and divorced persons), probably because majority of them were aged 60 and over. Some 71.1% of persons with mental illness/mood disorder and 58.4% of persons with speech difficulty were also ever married. For autistic persons and persons with SpLD and AD/HD, a substantial proportion of them were never married, probably because majority of them were aged below 15. Amongst these three groups of persons, never married persons constituted 98.7%, 99.4% and 94.9% respectively. (Table 5.1c)

教育程度

5.25 在身體活動能力受限制人士、視覺有困難人士、聽覺有困難人士及言語能力有困難人士中，約四分之三具小學或以下教育程度。另一方面，約三分之一有精神病/情緒病人士、有自閉症人士、有特殊學習困難人士及注意力不足/過度活躍症人士具中學/預科教育程度。(表 5.1c)

居住地區

5.26 身體活動能力受限制人士、視覺有困難人士、聽覺有困難人士及言語能力有困難人士的居住地區分布大致相同。他們當中，最大比例居住於九龍東，其次是新界西。另一方面，有精神病/情緒病人士、有特殊學習困難人士及注意力不足/過度活躍症人士最普遍居住於新界西。另外，在有自閉症人士中，最大比例居住在香港島。(表 5.1d)

房屋類別

5.27 與整體人口比較，有較多有個別殘疾類別人士居住於其他永久性房屋(例如院舍)。在整體人口中，只有 1.8% 居住於其他永久性房屋，而言語能力有困難人士的相應百分比為 20.2%，有精神病/情緒病人士為 13.1% 及有自閉症人士為 11.0%。除有自閉症及言語能力有困難人士外，接近四成有個別殘疾類別人士居於公營租住房屋，而整體人口的相應百分比約為 30%。(表 5.1e)

Educational attainment

5.25 For persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty and speech difficulty, around three quarters of them were with primary education or below. On the other hand, about one-third of persons with mental illness/mood disorder, Autism, SpLD and AD/HD had secondary/sixth form education. (Table 5.1c)

Area of residence

5.26 The distributions of persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty and speech difficulty by area of residence were generally similar to each other with the largest proportion of them residing in Kowloon East and followed by New Territories West. On the other hand, the most popular area of residence for persons with mental illness/mood disorder, SpLD and AD/HD was New Territories West. In addition, among autistic persons, the largest proportion of them were residing in Hong Kong Island. (Table 5.1d)

Type of housing

5.27 Compared with the total population, there were more persons with individual types of disability residing in other permanent housing (e.g. institutions). Among the total population, only 1.8% resided in other permanent housing whereas the corresponding figures were 20.2% for persons with speech difficulty, 13.1% for mental illness/mood disorder and 11.0% for Autism. Except for autistic persons and persons with speech difficulty, nearly 40% of persons with individual types of disability were living in public rental housing as compared to around 30% for the total population. (Table 5.1e)

經濟活動身分

5.28 在有個別殘疾類別的十五歲及以上人士中，約 86.8% 為非從事經濟活動人士，而在整體人口中的相應百分比為 39.4%。再者，在十五歲及以上的身體活動能力受限制人士、視覺有困難人士及聽覺有困難人士中，逾 70% 為退休人士。然而，在十五歲及以上言語能力有困難人士及有精神病/情緒病人士中，退休人士分別佔 56.5% 及 44.1%。在十五歲及以上有特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症人士中，學生分別佔 38.3% 及 28.1%。(表 5.1f)

IV. 有個別殘疾類別就業人士的概況

只有一種/有多於一種殘疾類別

5.29 按選定的殘疾類別分析，在言語能力有困難的就業人士中，有多於一種殘疾類別的人士所佔的比例最高，達 89.0%。相反，身體活動能力受限制、視覺有困難、聽覺有困難和有精神病/情緒病的就業人士中，大部分只有單一種殘疾類別。在該四類就業人士中，只有單一種殘疾類別人士約佔 71% 至 91%。(表 5.2a)

備註

5.30 由於是項統計調查搜集所得的有自閉症，有特殊學習困難及有注意力不足/過度活躍症的就業人士數目很少，有關他們的人口、社會及經濟概況的估計有較大的抽樣誤差。考慮到該些估計的精確度有限，本報告書不會列載有關有該三類殘疾類別的就業人士的估計及分析。

Activity status

5.28 Among persons aged 15 and over with individual types of disability, some 86.8% of them were economically inactive persons, as compared with 39.4% for the total population. Moreover, retired persons constituted over 70% for persons aged 15 and over with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty and hearing difficulty. However, for persons aged 15 and over with speech difficulty and mental illness/mood disorder, retired persons constituted 56.5% and 44.1% respectively. Among persons aged 15 and over with SpLD and AD/HD, students constituted 38.3% and 28.1% respectively. (Table 5.1f)

IV. General profile of employed persons with individual types of disability

With single disability/multiple disabilities

5.29 Analysed by selected type of disability, employed persons with speech difficulty had the highest proportion of having multiple disabilities (89.0%). In contrast, most of the employed persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty and mental illness/mood disorder were with one and only one type of disability. Persons with single disability constituted some 71%-91% of those four groups of employed persons. (Table 5.2a)

Remarks

5.30 Owing to the small number of sample observations in respect of employed persons with Autism, SpLD and AD/HD as identified in the survey, the estimates pertaining to their demographic and socio-economic profiles were subject to relatively large sampling error. The estimates and analysis pertaining to employed persons with those three types of disability were therefore not presented in this report in consideration of the limited precision of the estimates.

年齡及性別

5.31 按年齡分析，有個別殘疾類別的就業人士中，約 25%至 40%為年齡介乎四十至四十九歲的人士。在身體活動能力受限制、視覺有困難及聽覺有困難的就業人士中，約 30%至 34%為年齡介乎五十至五十九歲的人士及 15%至 23%為年齡小於四十歲的人士。另一方面，在言語能力有困難的就業人士中，差不多 60%為四十歲以下人士，及在有精神病/情緒病人士中，接近 40%為四十歲以下人士；而五十歲及以上人士在他們當中則分別佔約 13%及 23%。上述五種選定殘疾類別的就業人士的年齡中位數介乎三十八歲(言語能力有困難人士)至五十一歲(視覺有困難人士)之間。(表 5.2b)

5.32 除了有精神病/情緒病的就業人士之外，在有個別殘疾類別的就業人士中，男性皆較女性為多，這情況與整體就業人口的情況相同。按男女比例的差距計算，言語能力有困難的就業人士的差距最大，而有精神病/情緒病的就業人士的差距則最小。(表 5.2b)

婚姻狀況

5.33 身體活動能力受限制的就業人士、視覺有困難的就業人士與聽覺有困難的就業人士的婚姻狀況分布大致相同。他們中，曾經結婚人士(包括已婚、喪偶、分居及離婚)約佔 69%至 80%，而整體就業人口的相應百分比為 64.7%。在言語能力有困難及有精神病/情緒病的就業人士中，分別有 62.5%及 40.1%為從未結婚者。(表 5.2c)

教育程度

5.34 在有個別殘疾類別的就業人士中，具小學或以下教育程度的人士約佔 22%至 41%。而在整體就業人口中的相應百分比為 12.7%。概括而言，在五種選定殘疾類別中，有精神病/情緒病的就業人士的教育程度最高，他們中，具專上教育程度者佔 23.1%，而具中學/預科教育程度者佔 54.8%。(表 5.2c)

Age and sex

5.31 Analysed by age, some 25%-40% of employed persons with individual types of disabilities were aged 40-49. For employed persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty and hearing difficulty, some 30%-34% of them were aged 50-59 and some 15%-23% of them were aged below 40. On the other hand, employed persons aged below 40 constituted almost 60% for persons with speech difficulty and nearly 40% for persons with mental illness/mood disorder, whereas employed persons aged 50 and over constituted some 13% and 23% respectively. The median age of employed persons with those five selected types of disability ranged from 38 (for those with speech difficulty) to 51 (for those with seeing difficulty). (Table 5.2b)

5.32 Similar to the case of the total employed population, there were proportionally more males than females amongst employed persons with individual types of disability except for persons with mental illness/mood disorder. The difference in the proportion between males and females was the largest for employed persons with speech difficulty and the smallest for employed persons with mental illness/mood disorder. (Table 5.2b)

Marital status

5.33 The distribution of employed persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty and hearing difficulty by marital status were similar to each other. The ever married employed persons (including those currently married, widowed, separated and divorced) constituted some 69%-80% of these three groups of persons, as against 64.7% for the total employed population. For employed persons with speech difficulty and mental illness/mood disorder, 62.5% and 40.1% of them were never married respectively. (Table 5.2c)

Educational attainment

5.34 Some 22%-41% of employed persons with individual types of disability had primary education or below, as compared with 12.7% for the total employed population. Generally speaking, the educational attainment of employed persons with mental illness/mood disorder was the highest among the five selected types of disability.

About 23.1% of persons with mental illness/mood disorder who were employed had tertiary education and 54.8% had secondary/sixth form education. (Table 5.2c)

行業

5.35 身體活動能力受限制的就業人士、視覺有困難的就業人士及有精神病/情緒病的就業人士的行業分布大致相同。他們中，最普遍從事的行業類別為社區、社會及個人服務業，有38%至42%的人士從事此行業類別。社區、社會及個人服務業亦是言語有困難的就業人士最普遍從事的行業類別(47.4%)。另一方面，聽覺有困難的人士最普遍從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業。他們中，約27.9%的人士從事此行業類別。(表5.2d)

Industry

5.35 For employed persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty and mental illness/mood disorder, their distributions by industry were similar to each other. The most popular industry was the community, social and personal services sector, with some 38%-42% of those persons engaged in this sector. The community, social and personal services sector was also the most popular industry sector among employed persons with speech difficulty (47.4%). On the other hand, the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector was the most popular among employed persons with hearing difficulty. Some 27.9% of such persons worked in this industry sector. (Table 5.2d)

職業

5.36 在有個別殘疾類別的就業人士中，最普遍從事的職業類別為非技術工人。從事這職業類別的比例在言語能力有困難的就業人士中最高，達76.1%；而在身體活動能力受限制的就業人士中則最低，只有34.1%。(表5.2e)

Occupation

5.36 The most popular occupation group among employed persons with individual types of disability was elementary occupations. The percentage of persons engaged in that occupation group was the highest for employed persons with speech difficulty, at 76.1%, and the lowest for employed persons with restriction in body movement, at 34.1%. (Table 5.2e)

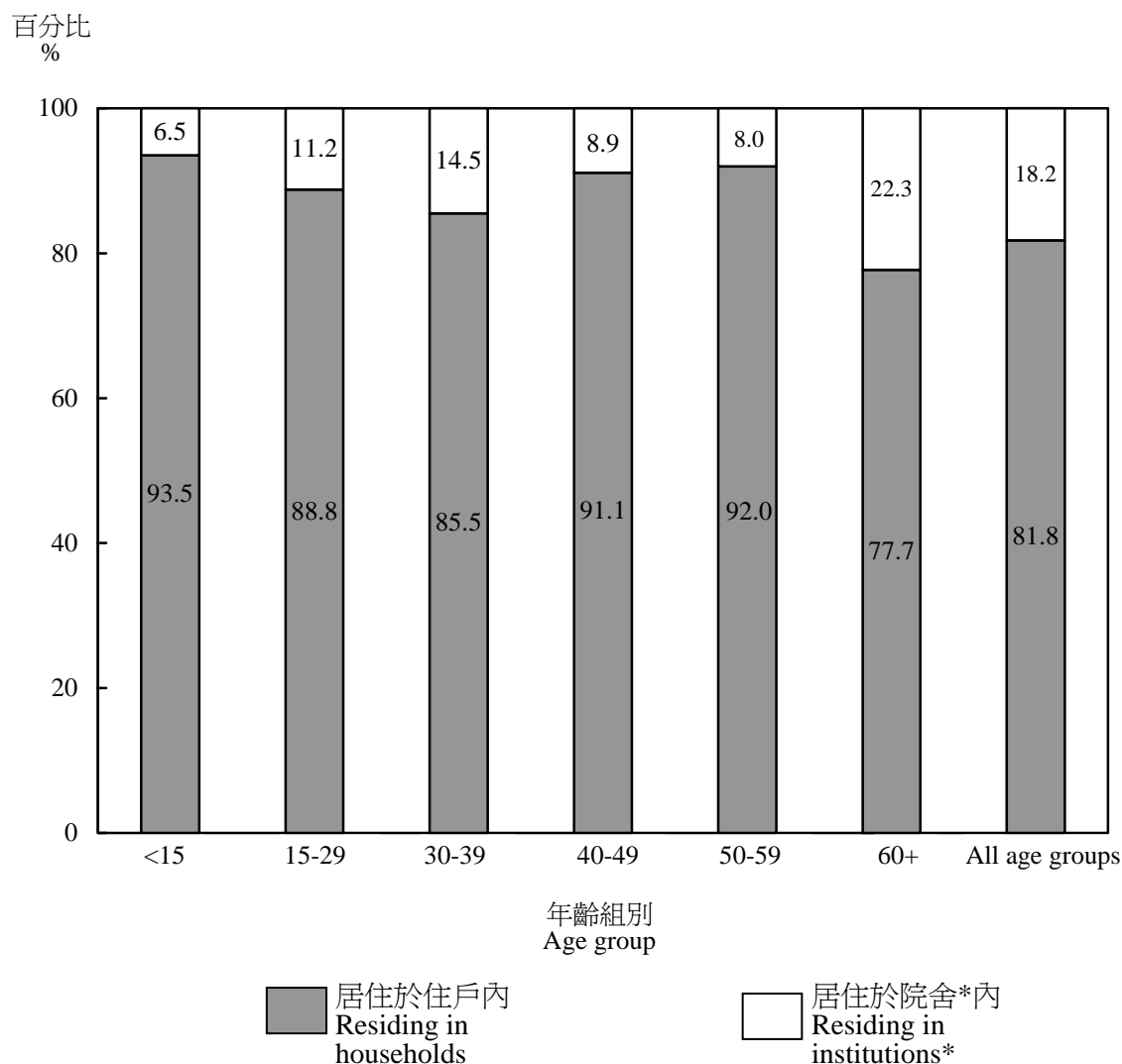
每月就業收入

5.37 在五種選定殘疾類別的就業人士中，身體活動能力受限制人士及聽覺有困難人士的每月就業收入中位數較高，分別為\$7,000及\$7,200(若撇除在庇護工場工作的人士，兩者均為\$7,500)。而言語能力有困難的就業人口的每月就業收入中位數則最低，為\$2,200(若撇除在庇護工場工作的人士，為\$6,000)。(表5.2f)

Monthly employment earnings

5.37 Among employed persons with the five selected types of disability, the median monthly employment earnings was relatively higher for persons with restriction in body movement and hearing difficulty, at \$7,000 and \$7,200 respectively (both at \$7,500 if those working in sheltered workshops were excluded). The median monthly employment earnings was the lowest for persons with speech difficulty, at \$2,200 (or \$6,000 if those working in sheltered workshops were excluded). (Table 5.2f)

圖 5.1 按住處類別及年齡劃分的殘疾人士的百分比分布
Chart 5.1 Percentage distribution of persons with disabilities by type of residence and age



註釋：* 包括社會福利院舍(例如資助安老院舍、智障人士宿舍、為精神病康復者而設的中途宿舍)、長期護理醫院、康復中心及私營安老院。

Note : * Including social welfare institutions (such as subvented residential care homes for the elderly, hostels for persons with intellectual disability, half-way houses for ex-mentally ill persons), long-stay care hospitals, rehabilitation centres and private homes for the elderly.

表 5.1a 按選定的殘疾類別及只有一種/有多於一種殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1a Persons with disabilities by selected type of disability and with single disability/multiple disabilities

選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability	只有一種 殘疾類別 [@] With single disability [@]	有多於一種 殘疾類別 With multiple disabilities	總人數 Total no. of persons (‘000)	佔整體人口 的百分比 As % of total population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數* No. of persons* (‘000)		
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	92.7 (49.3)	95.1 (50.7)	187.8 (100.0)	2.7
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	50.2 (41.0)	72.3 (59.0)	122.6 (100.0)	1.8
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	37.4 (40.5)	54.8 (59.5)	92.2 (100.0)	1.3
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	2.8 (9.9)	25.6 (90.1)	28.4 (100.0)	0.4
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	48.1 (55.6)	38.5 (44.4)	86.6 (100.0)	1.3
自閉症 Autism	1.4 (38.1)	2.3 (61.9)	3.8 (100.0)	0.1
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	4.4 (44.5)	5.5 (55.5)	9.9 (100.0)	0.1
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	1.9 (34.8)	3.6 (65.2)	5.5 (100.0)	0.1
所有殘疾人士（智障人士除外 [#] ） All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability [#])	238.9 (66.1)	122.4 (33.9)	361.3 (100.0)	5.2

註釋：[@] 包括只有一種殘疾類別及同時患有長期病患的人士。

[#] 是項統計調查對於智障人士數目的估計相信有低估的情況，因而該些估計並不包括在本報告書的主要分析內。一項粗略的統計評估顯示全港智障人士總數可能為 67 000 人至 87 000 人左右。詳情請參閱附錄三(丙)。

* 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，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。

括號內的數字顯示就個別殘疾類別而言，在所有有關殘疾類別的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: [@] Including persons with single disability and having chronic diseases at the same time.

[#] The estimates pertaining to persons with intellectual disability are excluded from the main analysis presented in this report as they are considered to be subject to under-estimation in the survey. A crude statistical assessment shows that the total number of persons with intellectual disability in Hong Kong might be in the region of 67 000-87 000. Please refer to Appendix 3C for details.

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

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons with the respective types of disability.

表 5.1b 按年齡/性別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1b Persons with disabilities by age/sex and selected type of disability

年齡組別/性別 Age group/Sex	選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability								
	身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement			視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty			聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty		
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
	(‘000)			(‘000)			(‘000)		
年齡組別 Age group									
< 15	1.5	0.8	0.2	1.5	1.2	0.2	1.5	1.6	0.2
15 – 29	2.7	1.5	0.2	1.5	1.2	0.1	2.1	2.3	0.2
30 – 39	2.2	1.2	0.2	1.7	1.4	0.2	3.1	3.3	0.3
40 – 49	7.8	4.2	0.6	4.1	3.4	0.3	5.9	6.4	0.5
50 – 59	13.0	6.9	1.3	7.7	6.3	0.8	9.3	10.1	0.9
≥ 60	160.4	85.4	14.0	106.0	86.5	9.2	70.2	76.2	6.1
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		78			76			75	
性別 Sex									
男 Male	71.3	38.0	2.2	46.3	37.8	1.4	42.6	46.3	1.3
女 Female	116.4	62.0	3.2	76.3	62.2	2.1	49.5	53.7	1.4
合計 Overall	187.8	100.0	2.7	122.6	100.0	1.8	92.2	100.0	1.3

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有年齡小於十五歲人士為例，當中 0.2% 為身體活動能力受限制的人士。

Note: * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all persons aged below 15, 0.2% were persons with restriction in body movement.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1b(續) 按年齡/性別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1b Persons with disabilities by age/sex and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

年齡組別/性別 Age group/Sex	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)								
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty			精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder			自閉症 Autism		
	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*
年齡組別 Age group									
< 15	3.0	10.6	0.3	0.9	1.1	0.1	2.5	67.6	0.3
15 – 29	2.5	8.7	0.2	5.0	5.7	0.3	0.9	24.8	0.1
30 – 39	2.5	8.7	0.2	9.0	10.4	0.8	0.3	7.6	#
40 – 49	2.3	8.0	0.2	17.1	19.8	1.3			
50 – 59	2.4	8.4	0.2	13.9	16.0	1.4			
≥ 60	15.7	55.5	1.4	40.7	47.0	3.5			
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		69			58			11	
性別 Sex									
男 Male	14.5	51.2	0.4	33.9	39.2	1.0	3.2	85.0	0.1
女 Female	13.9	48.8	0.4	52.7	60.8	1.4	0.6	15.0	#
合計 Overall	28.4	100.0	0.4	86.6	100.0	1.3	3.8	100.0	0.1

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有年齡小於十五歲人士為例，當中 0.3% 為言語能力有困難的人士。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all persons aged below 15, 0.3% were persons with speech difficulty.

少於 0.05。

Less than 0.05.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1b(續) 按年齡/性別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1b Persons with disabilities by age/sex and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

年齡組別/性別 Age group/Sex	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)					
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties			注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder		
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
年齡組別 Age group						
< 15	5.8	59.0	0.6	3.9	70.5	0.4
15 – 29	2.9	29.6	0.2	1.1	19.3	0.1
30 – 39	0.8	7.7	0.1	} 0.3	} 5.3	} #
40 – 49	0.3	2.7	#			
50 – 59	§	§	§	} 0.3	} 4.9	} #
≥ 60	§	§	§			
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		12			12	
性別 Sex						
男 Male	7.5	76.6	0.2	4.1	74.5	0.1
女 Female	2.3	23.4	0.1	1.4	25.5	#
合計 Overall	9.9	100.0	0.1	5.5	100.0	0.1

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有年齡小於十五歲人士為例，當中 0.6% 為有特殊學習困難的人士。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比和比率)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

少於 0.05。

Notes：* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all persons aged below 15, 0.6% were persons with Specific Learning Difficulties.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages and rates) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

Less than 0.05.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1b(續) 按年齡/性別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1b Persons with disabilities by age/sex and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

年齡組別/性別 Age group/Sex	所有殘疾人士 (智障人士除外) @ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) @			整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group				
< 15	13.4	3.7	1.5	13.3
15 – 29	14.1	3.9	1.0	20.5
30 – 39	15.5	4.3	1.4	16.2
40 – 49	32.4	9.0	2.5	18.9
50 – 59	38.5	10.7	3.9	14.4
≥ 60	247.3	68.5	21.5	16.6
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		72		39
性別 Sex				
男 Male	158.2	43.8	4.8	47.4
女 Female	203.2	56.2	5.6	52.6
合計 Overall	361.3	100.0	5.2	100.0

註釋：@ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes：@ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

* 在個別年齡/性別組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有年齡小於十五歲人士為例，當中 1.5% 為殘疾人士。

* As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all persons aged below 15, 1.5% were persons with disabilities.

表 5.1c 按婚姻狀況/教育程度及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1c Persons with disabilities by marital status/educational attainment and selected type of disability

婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment	選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
婚姻狀況 Marital status						
從未結婚 Never married	19.0	10.1	11.7	9.6	10.5	11.4
已婚 Currently married	82.3	43.8	58.3	47.6	47.2	51.2
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/separated/ divorced	86.5	46.1	52.5	42.9	34.5	37.4
教育程度 Educational attainment						
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	81.2	43.2	49.5	40.4	31.9	34.6
小學 Primary	68.2	36.3	45.5	37.1	35.1	38.1
中學/預科 Secondary/ sixth form	31.4	16.7	21.4	17.5	19.9	21.6
專上教育 Post-secondary						
- 非學位 non-degree	2.6	1.4	2.5	2.1	2.7	2.9
- 學位 degree	4.4	2.3	3.6	2.9	2.6	2.9
總計 Total	187.8	100.0	122.6	100.0	92.2	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1c(續) 按婚姻狀況/教育程度及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1c Persons with disabilities by marital status/educational attainment and
(Cont'd) selected type of disability

婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
婚姻狀況 Marital status						
從未結婚 Never married	11.8	41.6	25.1	28.9	3.7	98.7
已婚 Currently married	8.8	31.2	35.7	41.3	§	§
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/separated/ divorced	7.7	27.2	25.8	29.8	§	§
教育程度 Educational attainment						
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	13.6	48.0	22.9	26.4	0.9	23.7
小學 Primary	8.5	30.1	26.2	30.2	1.5	40.3
中學/預科 Secondary/ sixth form	5.6	19.7	29.9	34.6	1.3	35.8
專上教育 Post-secondary						
- 非學位 non-degree	0.5	1.7	3.5	4.1	§	§
- 學位 degree	§	§	4.1	4.7	§	§
總計 Total	28.4	100.0	86.6	100.0	3.8	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Note: § Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1c(續) 按婚姻狀況/教育程度及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1c Persons with disabilities by marital status/educational attainment and
(Cont'd) selected type of disability

婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
婚姻狀況 Marital status				
從未結婚 Never married	9.8	99.4	5.2	94.9
已婚 Currently married	§	§	} 0.3	} 5.1
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/separated/ divorced	§	§		
教育程度 Educational attainment				
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	0.8	8.4	0.5	9.5
小學 Primary	5.0	51.0	3.1	56.3
中學/預科 Secondary/ sixth form	3.8	39.0	1.7	31.4
專上教育 Post-secondary				
- 非學位 non-degree	§	§	§	§
- 學位 degree	§	§	§	§
總計 Total	9.9	100.0	5.5	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Note: § Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1c(續) 按婚姻狀況/教育程度及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1c Persons with disabilities by marital status/educational attainment and
(Cont'd) selected type of disability

	所有殘疾人士 (智障人士除外)* All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability)*		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment			
婚姻狀況 Marital status			
從未結婚 Never married	65.0	18.0	41.2
已婚 Currently married	170.2	47.1	50.2
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/separated/ divorced	126.2	34.9	8.6
教育程度 Educational attainment			
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	114.6	31.7	9.3
小學 Primary	135.3	37.4	21.9
中學/預科 Secondary/ sixth form	89.0	24.6	47.8
專上教育 Post-secondary			
- 非學位 non-degree	10.1	2.8	7.0
- 學位 degree	12.3	3.4	13.9
總計 Total	361.3	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Note: * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

表 5.1d 按居住地區及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1d Persons with disabilities by area of residence and selected type of disability

居住地區 Area of residence	選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
香港島 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong Island ⁽¹⁾	37.6	20.0	27.7	22.6	20.6	22.4
九龍東 ⁽²⁾ Kowloon East ⁽²⁾	51.3	27.3	34.3	28.0	26.1	28.3
九龍西 ⁽³⁾ Kowloon West ⁽³⁾	19.7	10.5	10.6	8.7	8.7	9.4
新界東 ⁽⁴⁾ New Territories East ⁽⁴⁾	31.2	16.6	19.0	15.5	15.8	17.1
新界西 ⁽⁵⁾ New Territories West ⁽⁵⁾	48.0	25.5	31.0	25.3	21.0	22.8
總計 Total	187.8	100.0	122.6	100.0	92.2	100.0

註釋：⁽¹⁾ 香港島包括中西區、灣仔、東區及南區區議會分區。

⁽²⁾ 九龍東包括觀塘、黃大仙及九龍城區議會分區。

⁽³⁾ 九龍西包括油尖旺及深水埗區議會分區。

⁽⁴⁾ 新界東包括沙田、西貢、大埔及北區區議會分區。

⁽⁵⁾ 新界西包括葵青、荃灣、屯門、元朗及離島區議會分區。

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong Island includes Central and Western, Wan Chai, Eastern and Southern District Council districts.

⁽²⁾ Kowloon East includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin and Kowloon City District Council districts.

⁽³⁾ Kowloon West includes Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po District Council districts.

⁽⁴⁾ New Territories East includes Sha Tin, Sai Kung, Tai Po and North District Council districts.

⁽⁵⁾ New Territories West includes Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Islands District Council districts.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1d(續) 按居住地區及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1d Persons with disabilities by area of residence and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

居住地區 Area of residence	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
香港島 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong Island ⁽¹⁾	5.6	19.7	18.0	20.8	1.0	27.4
九龍東 ⁽²⁾ Kowloon East ⁽²⁾	8.0	28.2	19.9	23.0	0.9	22.7
九龍西 ⁽³⁾ Kowloon West ⁽³⁾	1.5	5.4	8.7	10.0	0.3	8.9
新界東 ⁽⁴⁾ New Territories East ⁽⁴⁾	5.7	20.0	13.7	15.8	0.6	16.3
新界西 ⁽⁵⁾ New Territories West ⁽⁵⁾	7.6	26.8	26.3	30.4	0.9	24.7
總計 Total	28.4	100.0	86.6	100.0	3.8	100.0

註釋：(1) 香港島包括中西區、灣仔、東區及南區區議會分區。

(2) 九龍東包括觀塘、黃大仙及九龍城區議會分區。

(3) 九龍西包括油尖旺及深水埗區議會分區。

(4) 新界東包括沙田、西貢、大埔及北區區議會分區。

(5) 新界西包括葵青、荃灣、屯門、元朗及離島區議會分區。

Notes: (1) Hong Kong Island includes Central and Western, Wan Chai, Eastern and Southern District Council districts.

(2) Kowloon East includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin and Kowloon City District Council districts.

(3) Kowloon West includes Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po District Council districts.

(4) New Territories East includes Sha Tin, Sai Kung, Tai Po and North District Council districts.

(5) New Territories West includes Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Islands District Council districts.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1d(續) 按居住地區及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1d Persons with disabilities by area of residence and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

居住地區 Area of residence	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
香港島 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong Island ⁽¹⁾	1.5	15.5	1.0	18.7
九龍東 ⁽²⁾ Kowloon East ⁽²⁾	2.1	21.3	1.3	24.2
九龍西 ⁽³⁾ Kowloon West ⁽³⁾	1.1	11.2	0.5	8.6
新界東 ⁽⁴⁾ New Territories East ⁽⁴⁾	2.3	23.1	1.0	18.2
新界西 ⁽⁵⁾ New Territories West ⁽⁵⁾	2.8	28.9	1.7	30.3
總計 Total	9.9	100.0	5.5	100.0

註釋：(1) 香港島包括中西區、灣仔、東區及南區區議會分區。

(2) 九龍東包括觀塘、黃大仙及九龍城區議會分區。

(3) 九龍西包括油尖旺及深水埗區議會分區。

(4) 新界東包括沙田、西貢、大埔及北區區議會分區。

(5) 新界西包括葵青、荃灣、屯門、元朗及離島區議會分區。

Notes: (1) Hong Kong Island includes Central and Western, Wan Chai, Eastern and Southern District Council districts.

(2) Kowloon East includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin and Kowloon City District Council districts.

(3) Kowloon West includes Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po District Council districts.

(4) New Territories East includes Sha Tin, Sai Kung, Tai Po and North District Council districts.

(5) New Territories West includes Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Islands District Council districts.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1d(續) 按居住地區及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1d Persons with disabilities by area of residence and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

居住地區 Area of residence	所有殘疾人士 (智障人士除外)* All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability)*		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
香港島 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong Island ⁽¹⁾	76.1	21.1	18.6
九龍東 ⁽²⁾ Kowloon East ⁽²⁾	91.7	25.4	20.0
九龍西 ⁽³⁾ Kowloon West ⁽³⁾	35.9	9.9	9.5
新界東 ⁽⁴⁾ New Territories East ⁽⁴⁾	64.6	17.9	23.2
新界西 ⁽⁵⁾ New Territories West ⁽⁵⁾	93.0	25.7	28.7
總計 Total	361.3	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes : * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

(1) 香港島包括中西區、灣仔、東區及南區區議會分區。

(1) Hong Kong Island includes Central and Western, Wan Chai, Eastern and Southern District Council districts.

(2) 九龍東包括觀塘、黃大仙及九龍城區議會分區。

(2) Kowloon East includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin and Kowloon City District Council districts.

(3) 九龍西包括油尖旺及深水埗區議會分區。

(3) Kowloon West includes Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po District Council districts.

(4) 新界東包括沙田、西貢、大埔及北區區議會分區。

(4) New Territories East includes Sha Tin, Sai Kung, Tai Po and North District Council districts.

(5) 新界西包括葵青、荃灣、屯門、元朗及離島區議會分區。

(5) New Territories West includes Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Islands District Council districts.

表 5.1e 按房屋類別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1e Persons with disabilities by type of housing and selected type of disability

房屋類別 Type of housing	選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	69.2	36.8	47.1	38.4	36.4	39.5
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	81.8	43.6	51.5	42.0	39.0	42.3
補助出售單位 ^δ Subsidised sale flats ^δ	22.7	12.1	16.3	13.3	11.8	12.8
其他永久性房屋 [^] Other permanent housing [^]	14.1	7.5	7.7	6.3	5.0	5.4
總計 Total	187.8	100.0	122.6	100.0	92.2	100.0

註釋：[@] 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及私人臨時房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

^δ 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃及重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位，則不包括在內。

[^] 包括酒店、旅舍、宿舍及非居住用途樓宇內的屋宇單位。

Notes：[@] Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures and private temporary housing. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category.

^δ Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme, Buy or Rent Option Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Also includes flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are excluded.

[^] Includes quarters in hotels, hostels, dormitories and non-residential buildings.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1e(續) 按房屋類別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1e Persons with disabilities by type of housing and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

房屋類別 Type of housing	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	6.6	23.4	30.1	34.8	1.1	29.6
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	13.9	49.2	37.3	43.1	1.9	49.9
補助出售單位 ^δ Subsidised sale flats ^δ	2.1	7.2	7.9	9.1	0.4	9.4
其他永久性房屋 [^] Other permanent housing [^]	5.7	20.2	11.3	13.1	0.4	11.0
總計 Total	28.4	100.0	86.6	100.0	3.8	100.0

註釋：[@] 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及私人臨時房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

^δ 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃及重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位，則不包括在內。

[^] 包括酒店、旅舍、宿舍及非居住用途樓宇內的屋宇單位。

Notes：[@] Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures and private temporary housing. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category.

^δ Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme, Buy or Rent Option Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Also includes flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are excluded.

[^] Includes quarters in hotels, hostels, dormitories and non-residential buildings.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1e(續) 按房屋類別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1e Persons with disabilities by type of housing and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

房屋類別 Type of housing	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	3.5	35.1	2.0	36.3
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	4.7	47.4	2.3	41.1
補助出售單位 ^δ Subsidised sale flats ^δ	1.4	13.9	0.8	13.8
其他永久性房屋 [^] Other permanent housing [^]	0.4	3.6	0.5	8.8
總計 Total	9.9	100.0	5.5	100.0

註釋：[@] 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及私人臨時房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

^δ 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃及重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位，則不包括在內。

[^] 包括酒店、旅舍、宿舍及非居住用途樓宇內的屋宇單位。

Notes：[@] Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures and private temporary housing. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category.

^δ Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme, Buy or Rent Option Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Also includes flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are excluded.

[^] Includes quarters in hotels, hostels, dormitories and non-residential buildings.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1e(續) 按房屋類別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1e Persons with disabilities by type of housing and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

房屋類別 Type of housing	所有殘疾人士 (智障人士除外) * All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) *		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	143.3	39.7	29.9
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	148.6	41.1	50.4
補助出售單位 ^δ Subsidised sale flats ^δ	47.6	13.2	17.9
其他永久性房屋 [^] Other permanent housing [^]	21.8	6.0	1.8
總計 Total	361.3	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes : * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

[@] 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及私人臨時房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

[@] Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures and private temporary housing. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category.

^δ 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃及重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位，則不包括在內。

^δ Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme, Buy or Rent Option Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Also includes flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are excluded.

[^] 包括酒店、旅舍、宿舍及非居住用途樓宇內的屋宇單位。

[^] Includes quarters in hotels, hostels, dormitories and non-residential buildings.

表 5.1f 按年齡/經濟活動身分及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1f Persons with disabilities by age/activity status and selected type of disability

年齡組別/經濟活動身分 Age group/activity status	選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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* %*
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	1.5	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.6
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	186.3	99.2	121.1	98.8	90.7	98.4
從事經濟活動 Economically active	8.2	(4.4)	9.5	(7.8)	12.8	(14.1)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	178.0	(95.6)	111.6	(92.2)	77.9	(85.9)
退休人士 Retired persons	146.0	(78.4)	93.5	(77.2)	65.1	(71.8)
料理家務者 Home-makers	6.5	(3.5)	6.4	(5.3)	5.4	(5.9)
學生 Students	1.3	(0.7)	0.7	(0.6)	0.8	(0.8)
其他 Others	24.2	(13.0)	10.9	(9.0)	6.7	(7.4)
總計 Total	187.8	100.0	122.6	100.0	92.2	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上並有個別殘疾類別人士中所佔的百分比。

Note：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over with the respective types of disability.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1f(續) 按年齡/經濟活動身分及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1f Persons with disabilities by age/activity status and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

年齡組別/經濟活動身分 Age group/activity status	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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* %*
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	3.0	10.6	0.9	1.1	2.5	67.6
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	25.4	89.4	85.7	98.9	1.2	32.4
從事經濟活動 Economically active	2.8	(10.9)	17.4	(20.3)	0.4	(35.8)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	22.6	(89.1)	68.2	(79.7)	0.8	(64.2)
退休人士 Retired persons	14.3	(56.5)	37.8	(44.1)	§	(§)
料理家務者 Home-makers	0.4	(1.6)	6.8	(7.9)	§	(§)
學生 Students	0.6	(2.5)	0.6	(0.7)	§	(§)
其他 Others	7.2	(28.5)	23.1	(27.0)	0.6	(45.7)
總計 Total	28.4	100.0	86.6	100.0	3.8	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上並有個別殘疾類別人士中所佔的百分比。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over with the respective types of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1f(續) 按年齡/經濟活動身分及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1f Persons with disabilities by age/activity status and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

年齡組別/經濟活動身分 Age group/activity status	選定的殘疾類別 (續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	5.8	59.0	3.9	70.5
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	4.0	41.0	1.6	29.5
從事經濟活動 Economically active	1.2	(29.6)	0.5	(31.5)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	2.8	(70.4)	1.1	(68.5)
退休人士 Retired persons	§	(§)	§	(§)
料理家務者 Home-makers	§	(§)	§	(§)
學生 Students	1.5	(38.3)	0.5	(28.1)
其他 Others	1.3	(32.2)	0.5	(29.4)
總計 Total	9.9	100.0	5.5	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上並有個別殘疾類別人士中所佔的百分比。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over with the respective types of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.1f(續) 按年齡/經濟活動身分及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士數目
Table 5.1f Persons with disabilities by age/activity status and selected type of
(Cont'd) disability

年齡組別/經濟活動身分 Age group/activity status	所有殘疾人士 (智障人士除外) @ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) @		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	百分比^ %^
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	13.4	3.7	13.3
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	347.9	96.3	86.7
從事經濟活動 Economically active	45.8	(13.2)	[60.6]
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	302.1	(86.8)	[39.4]
退休人士 Retired persons	221.5	(63.7)	[16.3]
料理家務者 Home-makers	21.4	(6.2)	[11.1]
學生 Students	5.1	(1.5)	[8.4]
其他 Others	54.1	(15.5)	[3.7]
總計 Total	361.3	100.0	100.0

註釋：@ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes：@ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

* 括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上並有個別殘疾類別人士中所佔的百分比。

* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over with the respective types of disability.

^ 方括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

^ Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over.

表 5.2a 按選定的殘疾類別及只有一種/有多於一種殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2a Employed persons with disabilities by selected type of disability and with single disability/multiple disabilities

選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability	只有一種 殘疾類別 [@] With single disability [@]	有多於一種 殘疾類別 With multiple disabilities	總人數 Total no. of persons (‘000)	佔整體 就業人口 的百分比 As % of the total employed population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數* No. of persons*		
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	6.2 (81.8)	1.4 (18.2)	7.5 (100.0)	0.2
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	6.5 (74.9)	2.2 (25.1)	8.7 (100.0)	0.2
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	8.3 (71.4)	3.3 (28.6)	11.7 (100.0)	0.3
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	0.3 (11.0)	2.3 (89.0)	2.6 (100.0)	0.1
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	13.5 (90.6)	1.4 (9.4)	14.9 (100.0)	0.4
自閉症 Autism	§ (§)	0.3 (59.8)	0.4 (100.0)	#
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	0.5 (47.6)	0.6 (52.4)	1.1 (100.0)	#
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	§ (§)	0.4 (76.7)	0.5 (100.0)	#
所有殘疾人士（智障人士除外） All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability)	35.6 (86.9)	5.4 (13.1)	41.0 (100.0)	1.2

註釋：[@] 包括只有一種殘疾類別及同時患有長期病患的人士。

* 由於有多於一種選定殘疾類別的就業人士會分別被點算在個別的殘疾類別內，就業殘疾人士的合計數目較個別殘疾類別就業人士數目的總和為小。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

少於 0.05。

括號內的數字顯示就個別殘疾類別而言，在所有有關殘疾類別的就業人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes：[@] Including persons with single disability and having chronic diseases at the same time.

* Employed persons with more than one selected type of disability were counted in the respective types of disability and hence the overall number of employed persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of employed persons with individual types of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

Less than 0.05.

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all employed persons with the respective types of disability.

表 5.2b 按年齡/性別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2b Employed persons with disabilities by age/sex and selected type of disability

年齡組別/性別 Age group/Sex	選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 29	0.5	6.0	0.5	6.1	0.8	6.5
30 - 39	0.7	9.0	1.0	12.1	2.0	16.8
40 - 49	2.5	33.8	2.2	25.2	3.1	26.7
50 - 59	2.5	32.7	2.6	29.8	4.0	34.0
≥ 60	1.4	18.6	2.3	26.8	1.9	16.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	50		51		50	
性別 Sex						
男 Male	4.5	59.5	4.7	53.6	7.3	62.2
女 Female	3.0	40.5	4.0	46.4	4.4	37.8
總計 Total	7.5	100.0	8.7	100.0	11.7	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.2b(續) 按年齡/性別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2b Employed persons with disabilities by age/sex and selected type of
(Cont'd) disability

年齡組別/性別 Age group/Sex	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)			
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group				
15 - 29	0.6	22.3	1.7	11.5
30 - 39	1.0	37.2	3.8	25.7
40 - 49	0.7	27.5	6.0	40.2
50 - 59	} 0.3	} 13.1	2.8	18.9
≥ 60			0.6	3.7
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		38		42
性別 Sex				
男 Male	1.6	64.2	7.3	48.9
女 Female	0.9	35.8	7.6	51.1
總計 Total	2.6	100.0	14.9	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.2b(續) 按年齡/性別及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2b Employed persons with disabilities by age/sex and selected type of
(Cont'd) disability

年齡組別/性別 Age group/Sex	所有就業殘疾人士 (智障人士除外)* All employed persons with disabilities (excluding with intellectual disability)*		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group			
15 - 29	4.1	10.0	23.0
30 - 39	7.5	18.3	26.6
40 - 49	13.3	32.5	29.0
50 - 59	11.0	26.8	17.7
≥ 60	5.1	12.4	3.7
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		46	40
性別 Sex			
男 Male	22.9	56.0	53.7
女 Female	18.1	44.0	46.3
總計 Total	41.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，就業殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別就業人士數目的總和為小。

Notes : * An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of employed persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of employed persons with individual types of disability.

由於是項統計調查搜集所得的有自閉症、特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症的就業人士數目很少，有關他們的人口、社會及經濟概況的估計有較大的抽樣誤差。考慮到該些估計的精確度有限，本報告書不會列載有關估計。

Owing to the small number of sample observations in respect of employed persons with Autism, Specific Learning Difficulties and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder as identified in the survey, the estimates pertaining to their demographic and socio-economic profiles were subject to relatively large sampling error. They were therefore not presented in this report in consideration of their limited precision.

表 5.2c 按婚姻狀況/教育程度及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2c Employed persons with disabilities by marital status/educational attainment and selected type of disability

婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment	選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
婚姻狀況 Marital status						
從未結婚 Never married	2.3	30.7	1.7	19.5	2.7	23.1
已婚 Currently married	4.6	60.6	6.2	71.5	8.0	69.0
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/separated/ divorced	0.7	8.7	0.8	9.0	0.9	7.9
教育程度 Educational attainment						
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	0.7	9.2	0.7	8.4	0.8	6.7
小學 Primary	1.8	24.1	2.4	27.3	3.6	30.7
中學/預科 Secondary/ sixth form	3.7	49.7	3.8	43.5	5.4	46.7
專上教育 Post-secondary						
- 非學位 non-degree	0.4	5.0	0.9	9.8	0.8	7.0
- 學位 degree	0.9	11.9	1.0	10.9	1.0	9.0
總計 Total	7.5	100.0	8.7	100.0	11.7	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.2c(續) 按婚姻狀況/教育程度及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2c Employed persons with disabilities by marital status/educational
(Cont'd) attainment and selected type of disability

婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)			
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
婚姻狀況 Marital status				
從未結婚 Never married	1.6	62.5	6.0	40.1
已婚 Currently married	1.0	37.5	7.3	49.2
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/separated/ divorced			1.6	10.7
教育程度 Educational attainment				
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	0.3	10.6	0.4	2.9
小學 Primary	0.8	30.0	2.9	19.3
中學/預科 Secondary/ sixth form	1.5	59.4	8.2	54.8
專上教育 Post-secondary				
- 非學位 non-degree			1.4	9.1
- 學位 degree			2.1	14.0
總計 Total	2.6	100.0	14.9	100.0

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.2c(續) 按婚姻狀況/教育程度及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2c Employed persons with disabilities by marital status/educational
(Cont'd) attainment and selected type of disability

婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment	所有就業殘疾人士 (智障人士除外)* All employed persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability)*		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
婚姻狀況 Marital status			
從未結婚 Never married	13.1	31.9	35.3
已婚 Currently married	24.3	59.3	60.0
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/separated/divorced	3.6	8.8	4.6
教育程度 Educational attainment			
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	2.2	5.4	0.8
小學 Primary	9.8	24.0	11.9
中學/預科 Secondary/sixth form	20.7	50.5	56.4
專上教育 Post-secondary			
- 非學位 non-degree	3.3	8.0	9.7
- 學位 degree	4.9	12.0	21.1
總計 Total	41.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，就業殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別就業人士數目的總和為小。

Notes : * An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of employed persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of employed persons with individual types of disability.

由於是項統計調查搜集所得的有自閉症，特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症的就業人士數目很少，有關他們的人口、社會及經濟概況的估計有較大的抽樣誤差。考慮到該些估計的精確度有限，本報告書不會列載有關估計。

Owing to the small number of sample observations in respect of employed persons with Autism, Specific Learning Difficulties and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder as identified in the survey, the estimates pertaining to their demographic and socio-economic profiles were subject to relatively large sampling error. They were therefore not presented in this report in consideration of their limited precision.

表 5.2d 按行業及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2d Employed persons with disabilities by industry and selected type of disability

行業 Industry	選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
製造業 Manufacturing	0.4	5.4	0.5	5.5	1.6	13.5
建造業 Construction	0.4	5.5	0.4	4.9	1.3	11.1
批發、零售、進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	2.2	28.7	2.5	28.7	3.3	27.9
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	0.4	4.9	0.7	8.2	0.8	6.7
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	1.0	13.6	1.3	14.5	1.7	14.6
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	3.1	41.3	3.3	38.2	3.0	25.7
其他 Others	§	§	§	§	§	§
總計 Total	7.5	100.0	8.7	100.0	11.7	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Note: § Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.2d(續) 按行業及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2d Employed persons with disabilities by industry and selected type of
(Cont'd) disability

行業 Industry	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)			
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	1.0	40.1	0.8	5.2
建造業 Construction			0.5	3.2
批發、零售、進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels			4.6	30.5
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	0.3	12.4	0.8	5.6
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services			1.8	12.4
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	1.2	47.4	6.2	41.7
其他 Others	§	§	§	§
總計 Total	2.6	100.0	14.9	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Note: § Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.2d(續) 按行業及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2d Employed persons with disabilities by industry and selected type of disability (Cont'd)

行業 Industry	所有就業殘疾人士 (智障人士除外)* All employed persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability)*		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	3.2	7.8	5.8
建造業 Construction	2.5	6.0	7.9
批發、零售、進出口貿易、 飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	11.6	28.4	32.8
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	2.5	6.2	10.7
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	5.5	13.4	15.7
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	15.3	37.4	26.5
其他 Others	0.3	0.8	0.6
總計 Total	41.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，就業殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別就業人士數目的總和為小。

Notes : * An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of employed persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of employed persons with individual types of disability.

由於是項統計調查搜集所得的有自閉症、特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症的就業人士數目很少，有關他們的人口、社會及經濟概況的估計有較大的抽樣誤差。考慮到該些估計的精確度有限，本報告書不會列載有關估計。

Owing to the small number of sample observations in respect of employed persons with Autism, Specific Learning Difficulties and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder as identified in the survey, the estimates pertaining to their demographic and socio-economic profiles were subject to relatively large sampling error. They were therefore not presented in this report in consideration of their limited precision.

表 5.2e 按職業及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2e Employed persons with disabilities by occupation and selected type of disability

職業 Occupation	選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員與專業及 輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	1.8	24.2	2.6	30.2	2.1	17.9
文員 Clerks	1.5	19.7	1.0	11.0	1.2	10.1
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	1.0	13.4	1.2	13.6	1.7	14.3
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	0.3	4.6	0.7	8.1	1.1	9.8
機台及機器操作員及 裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	0.3	4.0			1.0	8.9
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	2.6	34.1	3.2	37.1	4.5	38.5
其他 Others	§	§	§	§	§	§
總計 Total	7.5	100.0	8.7	100.0	11.7	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Note: § Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.2e(續) 按職業及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2e Employed persons with disabilities by occupation and selected type of disability (Cont'd)

職業 Occupation	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)			
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員與專業及 輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	0.3	10.7	2.9	19.5
文員 Clerks			3.2	21.3
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	0.3	13.2	2.4	16.2
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers			0.5	3.1
機台及機器操作員及 裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers			0.4	2.7
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	1.9	76.1	5.5	37.1
其他 Others	§	§	§	§
總計 Total	2.6	100.0	14.9	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Note：§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.2e(續) 按職業及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2e Employed persons with disabilities by occupation and selected type of
(Cont'd) disability

職業 Occupation	所有就業殘疾人士 (智障人士除外)* All employed persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability)*		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員與專業及 輔助專業人員 Managers and administrators, and professionals and associate professionals	8.9	21.6	36.3
文員 Clerks	6.7	16.3	15.6
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	5.7	13.8	15.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	2.3	5.6	7.5
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	1.9	4.5	6.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	15.6	37.9	18.8
其他 Others	§	§	0.2
總計 Total	41.0	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，就業殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別就業人士數目的總和為小。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

由於是項統計調查搜集所得的有自閉症，特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症的就業人士數目很少，有關他們的人口、社會及經濟概況的估計有較大的抽樣誤差。考慮到該些估計的精確度有限，本報告書不會列載有關估計。

Notes: * An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of employed persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of employed persons with individual types of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

Owing to the small number of sample observations in respect of employed persons with Autism, Specific Learning Difficulties and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder as identified in the survey, the estimates pertaining to their demographic and socio-economic profiles were subject to relatively large sampling error. They were therefore not presented in this report in consideration of their limited precision.

表 5.2f 按每月就業收入及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2f Employed persons with disabilities by monthly employment earnings and selected type of disability

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	選定的殘疾類別 Selected type of disability					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
< 4,000 [#]	2.2	29.1	2.4	27.1	2.2	18.8
4,000 - 6,999	1.4	18.6	2.0	23.5	3.4	29.3
7,000 - 9,999	1.1	15.1	1.6	18.1	1.8	15.1
10,000 - 14,999	1.2	16.4	1.2	14.1	2.2	18.7
15,000 - 19,999	0.5	6.7			0.5	4.2
≥ 20,000	1.1	14.1	1.5	17.2	1.6	13.9
總計 Total	7.5	100.0	8.7	100.0	11.7	100.0
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	7,000 (7,500)		6,600 (7,000)		7,200 (7,500)	

註釋：# 大部分每月就業收入少於\$4,000 的人士
於庇護工場工作或從事部分時間制工
作。

括號內的數字顯示撇除在庇護工場工作的
就業殘疾人士後的相應數字。

Notes：# Majority of those earning less than \$4,000
per month were working in sheltered
workshops or working on part-time basis.

Figures in brackets represent the
corresponding figures for employed persons
with disabilities after excluding those working
in sheltered workshops.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.2f(續) 按每月就業收入及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2f Employed persons with disabilities by monthly employment earnings and
(Cont'd) selected type of disability

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	選定的殘疾類別(續) Selected type of disability (Cont'd)			
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 4,000 [#]	1.3	51.9	5.0	33.3
4,000 - 6,999	0.7	26.5	2.6	17.5
7,000 - 9,999	0.6	21.6	2.4	16.3
10,000 - 14,999			1.8	11.9
15,000 - 19,999			1.3	8.5
≥ 20,000			1.9	12.5
總計 Total	2.6	100.0	14.9	100.0
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	2,200 (6,000)		6,500 (8,000)	

註釋：# 大部分每月就業收入少於\$4,000 的人士
於庇護工場工作或從事部分時間制工
作。

括號內的數字顯示撇除在庇護工場工作的
就業殘疾人士後的相應數字。

Notes：# Majority of those earning less than \$4,000
per month were working in sheltered
workshops or working on part-time basis.

Figures in brackets represent the
corresponding figures for employed persons
with disabilities after excluding those working
in sheltered workshops.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 5.2f(續) 按每月就業收入及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士數目
Table 5.2f Employed persons with disabilities by monthly employment earnings and
(Cont'd) selected type of disability

	所有就業殘疾人士 (智障人士除外)* All employed persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) *		整體就業人口 Total employed population
每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
< 4,000 [#]	11.5	28.0	11.7
4,000 - 6,999	9.1	22.2	14.8
7,000 - 9,999	6.6	16.2	20.9
10,000 - 14,999	5.7	13.9	18.9
15,000 - 19,999	2.4	5.8	10.5
≥ 20,000	5.7	13.9	23.2
總計 Total	41.0	100.0	100.0
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	6,800 (7,500)		10,100

註釋：# 大部分每月就業收入少於\$4,000 的人士於庇護工場工作或從事部分時間制工作。

* 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，就業殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別就業人士數目的總和為小。

由於是項統計調查搜集所得的有自閉症、特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症的就業人士數目很少，有關他們的人口、社會及經濟概況的估計有較大的抽樣誤差。考慮到該些估計的精確度有限，本報告書不會列載有關估計。

括號內的數字顯示撇除在庇護工場工作的就業殘疾人士的相應數字。

Notes : # Majority of those earning less than \$4,000 per month were working in sheltered workshops or working on part-time basis.

* An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of employed persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of employed persons with individual types of disability.

Owing to the small number of sample observations in respect of employed persons with Autism, Specific Learning Difficulties and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder as identified in the survey, the estimates pertaining to their demographic and socio-economic profiles were subject to relatively large sampling error. They were therefore not presented in this report in consideration of their limited precision.

Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures for employed persons with disabilities excluding those working in sheltered workshops.

6.1 在分辨身體活動能力受限制人士、視覺有困難人士、聽覺有困難人士及言語能力有困難人士的殘疾嚴重程度時，是項統計調查採用兩個概念，分別是進行某種活動時有否「困難」（例如能否清楚視物）及有否「需要協助」（例如是否需要特別助聽器才能聽得清楚或是否需要別人幫助才可以提起重物件）。有關分辨選定殘疾類別的嚴重程度的詳細描述，請參閱本報告書第三章 3.14-3.22 段。

I. 身體活動能力受限制人士的殘疾嚴重程度

身體活動能力受限制的主要類別

6.2 在 187 800 名身體活動能力受限制人士中，約 140 500 人(74.8%)表示下肢/腳活動困難，其次 28 200 人(15.0%)表示上肢/手活動困難；及 19 800 人(10.5%)表示四肢麻痺/無力。(表 6.1a)

是否需要使用輪椅/其他特定輔助工具代步/行路

6.3 約 41 100 名身體活動能力受限制人士(佔所有身體活動能力受限制人士的 21.9%)表示他們必需使用輪椅代步/行路，另有 15 500 人(8.3%)表示他們有時需要使用輪椅。另一方面，約有 71 600 人(38.1%)表示他們不需使用輪椅，但必需使用特定輔助工具(例如手叉)代步/行路，另有 32 100 人(17.1%)不需使用輪椅，但有時需要使用特定輔助工具。約 27 400 人(14.6%)表示他們不需使用輪椅及其他特定輔助工具。(表 6.1b)

6.1 When delineating the severity of disability for persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty and speech difficulty, the concepts of “difficulty” in performing certain functions (e.g. whether being able to see well) and “need for assistance” in performing certain functions (e.g. whether required a specialised hearing aid in order to be able to hear well, and whether needed the help of other persons in order to carry a heavy object) were used in the survey. For details on the delineation of the severity of selected disability types, please refer to paragraphs 3.14-3.22 in Chapter 3 of this report.

I. Severity of disability for persons with restriction in body movement

Major type of restriction in body movement

6.2 Among the 187 800 persons who reported having restriction in body movement, some 140 500 (74.8%) had mobility difficulty with lower limb/foot, followed by 28 200 (15.0%) had mobility difficulty with upper limb/hand, and 19 800 (10.5%) had quadriplegia/weak limbs. (Table 6.1a)

Whether required wheelchair/other specialised aid/tool to move/walk around

6.3 Some 41 100 persons with restriction in body movement (or 21.9% of all persons with restriction in body movement) claimed that they always required a wheelchair to move/walk around, and another 15 500 (8.3%) indicated that they sometimes required a wheelchair. On the other hand, some 71 600 persons (38.1%) indicated that they did not require a wheelchair but always required specialised aids/tools (e.g. crutches) to move/walk around, another 32 100 (17.1%) did not require a wheelchair but sometimes required specialised aid/tool. Some 27 400 persons (14.6%) neither required a wheelchair nor specialised aids/tools. (Table 6.1b)

有否配用義肢

6.4 在 187 800 名身體活動能力受限制人士中，約 1 500 人(0.8%)表示有配用義肢。(表 6.1c)

*是否需要別人幫助才可以行路/上落樓梯/
拾起地上小物件*

6.5 在 187 600 名五歲及以上身體活動能力受限制人士中，約 62 800 人(33.5%)表示需要別人幫助才可以行路；89 300 人(47.6%)需要別人幫助才可以上落樓梯；及 73 700 人(39.3%)需要別人幫助才可以拾起地上小物件。(表 6.2)

*是否需要別人幫助才可以提起重物件/穿
衣服/洗澡*

6.6 在 186 600 名十二歲及以上身體活動能力受限制人士中，約 142 900 人(76.6%)表示需要別人幫助才可以提起重物件；57 100 人(30.6%)需要別人幫助才可以穿衣服；及 67 200 人(36.0%)需要別人幫助才可以洗澡。(表 6.3)

II. 視覺有困難人士的殘疾嚴重程度

6.7 在 122 600 名視覺有困難人士中，約 101 600 人(82.9%)表示不需要配戴特別助視器(以最好的一隻眼計)。另一方面，11 400 人(9.3%)表示已完全失明；而其餘的 9 600 人(7.8%)則表示需要配戴特別助視器才能清楚視物。(表 6.4)

Whether had used artificial limb

6.4 Of the 187 800 persons with restriction in body movement, some 1 500 (0.8%) reported that they had used artificial limb. (Table 6.1c)

*Whether needed the help of other persons
in order to walk/to walk up and down a
flight of stairs/to grasp a small object on
the floor*

6.5 Among the 187 600 persons aged 5 and over with restriction in body movement, some 62 800 (33.5%) indicated that they needed the help of other persons in order to walk; some 89 300 (47.6%) needed help in order to walk up and down a flight of stairs; and some 73 700 (39.3%) needed help in order to grasp a small object on the floor. (Table 6.2)

*Whether needed the help of other persons
in order to carry a heavy object/to dress/to
bath*

6.6 Among the 186 600 persons aged 12 and over with restriction in body movement, some 142 900 (76.6%) indicated that they needed the help of other persons in order to carry a heavy object; some 57 100 (30.6%) needed help in order to dress; and some 67 200 (36.0%) needed help in order to bath. (Table 6.3)

**II. Severity of disability for persons with
seeing difficulty**

6.7 Of the 122 600 persons who reported having seeing difficulty, some 101 600 (82.9%) claimed that they did not require a specialised visual aid (referring to the situation of the better eye). On the other hand, some 11 400 persons (9.3%) reported that they were unable to see at all, and the remaining 9 600 persons (7.8%) required a specialised visual aid in order to be able to see well. (Table 6.4)

III. 聽覺有困難人士的殘疾嚴重程度

6.8 在 92 200 名聽覺有困難人士中，約 59 700 人(64.8%)表示不需要配戴特別助聽器(以最好的一隻耳計)。另一方面，8 600 人(9.3%)表示已完全失聰；而其餘的 23 900 人(25.9%)則表示需要配戴特別助聽器才能聽得清楚。(表 6.5)

IV. 言語能力有困難人士的殘疾嚴重程度

6.9 在 28 400 名言語能力有困難人士中，按其殘疾嚴重程度分析，約 18 900 人(66.6%)表示完全不能說話；500 人(1.8%)表示需要配戴特別儀器才能以言語與別人溝通；而其餘的 9 000 人(31.6%)則表示不需要配戴特別儀器。(表 6.6)

III. Severity of disability for persons with hearing difficulty

6.8 Among the 92 200 persons who reported having hearing difficulty, some 59 700 (64.8%) claimed that they did not require a specialised hearing aid (referring to the situation of the better ear). On the other hand, 8 600 persons (9.3%) reported that they were unable to hear at all, and the remaining 23 900 persons (25.9%) required a specialised hearing aid in order to be able to hear well. (Table 6.5)

IV. Severity of disability for persons with speech difficulty

6.9 Analysed by their degree of severity of disability, among the 28 400 persons who reported having speech difficulty, some 18 900 (66.6%) reported that they were unable to speak at all, while some 500 (1.8%) required a specialised aid in order to be able to speak and be understood by others, and the remaining 9 000 (31.6%) claimed that they did not require a specialised aid. (Table 6.6)

表 6.1a 按身體活動能力受限制的主要類別劃分的身體活動能力受限制人士數目
Table 6.1a Persons with restriction in body movement by major type of restriction in body movement

身體活動能力受限制的主要類別 Major type of restriction in body movement	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 [@] % [@]	佔整體人口的百分比 As % of total population
下肢/腳活動困難 Mobility difficulty with lower limb/foot	140.5	74.8	2.0
上肢/手活動困難 Mobility difficulty with upper limb/hand	28.2	15.0	0.4
四肢麻痺/無力 Quadriplegia/weak limbs	19.8	10.5	0.3
癱瘓 Paralysis	7.5	4.0	0.1
缺失上、下肢 Loss of upper/lower limbs	2.2	1.2	#
痙攣 Cramps	2.0	1.1	#
缺失手/腳掌/趾 Loss of hand/foot/finger/toe	1.5	0.8	#
其他 Others	1.9	1.0	#
合計* Overall*	187.8	100.0	2.7

註釋：[@] 數字顯示在所有身體活動能力受限制的人士中所佔的百分比。

少於 0.05。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種身體活動能力受限制類別。因此，身體活動能力受限制人士的合計數目較有個別身體活動能力受限制類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes: [@] Figures represent the percentages in respect of all persons with restriction in body movement.

Less than 0.05.

* A person might have more than one type of restriction in body movement and hence the overall number of persons with restriction in body movement is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of restriction in body movement.

表 6.1b 按是否需要使用輪椅/其他特定輔助工具代步/行路劃分的身體活動能力受限制人士數目
Table 6.1b Persons with restriction in body movement by whether required wheelchair/other specialised aid/tool to move/walk around

是否需要使用輪椅/其他特定輔助工具代步/行路 Whether required wheelchair/other specialised aid/tool to move/walk around	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
必需使用輪椅 Always required a wheelchair	41.1	21.9
有時需要使用輪椅及必需使用其他特定輔助工具 Sometimes required a wheelchair and always required other specialised aid/tool	9.0	4.8
有時需要使用輪椅/其他特定輔助工具 Sometimes required a wheelchair/other specialised aid/tool	2.1	1.1
有時需要使用輪椅但不需使用其他特定輔助工具 Sometimes required a wheelchair but not required other specialised aid/tool	4.4	2.3
不需使用輪椅但必需使用其他特定輔助工具 Not required a wheelchair but always required other specialised aid/tool	71.6	38.1
不需使用輪椅但有時需要使用其他特定輔助工具 Not required a wheelchair but sometimes required other specialised aid/tool	32.1	17.1
不需使用輪椅/其他特定輔助工具 Not required a wheelchair/other specialised aid/tool	27.4	14.6
總計 Total	187.8	100.0

表 6.1c 按有否配用義肢劃分的身體活動能力受限制人士數目
Table 6.1c Persons with restriction in body movement by whether had used artificial limb

有否配用義肢 Whether had used artificial limb	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有配用 Yes	1.5	0.8
沒有配用 No	186.2	99.2
總計 Total	187.8	100.0

表 6.2 按是否需要別人幫助才可以行路/上落樓梯/拾起地上小物件劃分的五歲及以上身體活動能力受限制人士數目
Table 6.2 Persons aged 5 and over with restriction in body movement by whether needed the help of other persons in order to walk/to walk up and down a flight of stairs/to grasp a small object on the floor

是否需要別人幫助才可以行路/上落樓梯/拾起地上小物件 <i>Whether needed the help of other persons in order to walk/to walk up and down a flight of stairs/to grasp a small object on the floor</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
行路 To walk		
需要別人幫助 Yes	62.8	33.5
不需要別人幫助 No	124.8	66.5
上落樓梯 To walk up and down a flight of stairs		
需要別人幫助 Yes	89.3	47.6
不需要別人幫助 No	98.3	52.4
拾起地上小物件 To grasp a small object on the floor		
需要別人幫助 Yes	73.7	39.3
不需要別人幫助 No	113.9	60.7
總計 Total	187.6	100.0

表 6.3 按是否需要別人幫助才可以提起重物件/穿衣服/洗澡劃分的十二歲及以上身體活動能力受限制人士數目
Table 6.3 Persons aged 12 and over with restriction in body movement by whether needed the help of other persons in order to carry a heavy object/to dress/to bath

是否需要別人幫助才可以提起重物件/穿衣服/ 洗澡 <i>Whether needed the help of other persons in order to carry a heavy object/to dress/to bath</i>	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
提起重物件 To carry a heavy object		
需要別人幫助 Yes	142.9	76.6
不需要別人幫助 No	43.7	23.4
穿衣服 To dress		
需要別人幫助 Yes	57.1	30.6
不需要別人幫助 No	129.4	69.4
洗澡 To bath		
需要別人幫助 Yes	67.2	36.0
不需要別人幫助 No	119.4	64.0
總計 Total	186.6	100.0

表 6.4 按嚴重程度劃分的視覺有困難人士數目
Table 6.4 Persons with seeing difficulty by degree of severity

嚴重程度 Degree of severity	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	佔整體人口 的百分比 As % of total population
完全失明 Unable to see at all	11.4	9.3	0.2
需要配戴特別助視器才能清楚視物* [#] Required a specialised visual aid in order to be able to see well* [#]	9.6	7.8	0.1
不需要配戴特別助視器 [#] Not required a specialised visual aid [#]	101.6	82.9	1.5
總計 Total	122.6	100.0	1.8

註釋：* 包括那些表示配戴特別助視器後情況仍
沒有改善的視覺有困難人士。

Notes：* Including those persons with seeing
difficulty who indicated that no
improvement could be made even with a
specialised visual aid.

以最好的一隻眼計。

Referring to the situation of the better eye.

表 6.5 按嚴重程度劃分的聽覺有困難人士數目
Table 6.5 Persons with hearing difficulty by degree of severity

嚴重程度 Degree of severity	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	佔整體人口 的百分比 As % of total population
完全失聰 Unable to hear at all	8.6	9.3	0.1
需要配戴特別助聽器才能聽得清楚* [#] Required a specialised hearing aid in order to be able to hear well* [#]	23.9	25.9	0.3
不需要配戴特別助聽器 [#] Not required a specialised hearing aid [#]	59.7	64.8	0.9
總計 Total	92.2	100.0	1.3

註釋：* 包括那些表示配戴特別助聽器後情況仍
沒有改善的聽覺有困難人士。

Notes：* Including those persons with hearing
difficulty who indicated that no
improvement could be made even with a
specialised hearing aid.

以最好的一隻耳計。

Referring to the situation of the better ear.

表 6.6 按嚴重程度劃分的言語能力有困難人士數目
Table 6.6 Persons with speech difficulty by degree of severity

嚴重程度 Degree of severity	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	佔整體人口的百分比 As % of total population
完全不能說話 Unable to speak at all	18.9	66.6	0.3
需要配戴特別儀器才能以言語與別人 溝通* Required a specialised aid in order to be able to speak and be understood by others*	0.5	1.8	#
不需要配戴特別儀器 Not required a specialised aid	9.0	31.6	0.1
總計 Total	28.4	100.0	0.4

註釋：* 包括那些表示配戴特別儀器後情況仍沒有改善的言語能力有困難人士。

Notes：* Including those persons with speech difficulty who indicated that no improvement could be made even with a specialised aid.

少於 0.05。

Less than 0.05.

7 長期病患者的人口、社會及經濟概況

Demographic and socio-economic profiles of persons with chronic diseases

I. 長期病患者的概況

7.1 在統計時，約有 1 152 700 人表示需要長期（即持續最少六個月的時間）接受藥物治療、覆診或打針服藥（簡稱為「長期病患者」－有關長期病患者的定義，請參閱本報告書第三章 3.11-3.12 段）。長期病患者的普遍率（以佔整體人口的百分比計算）為 16.7%。（表 7.1a）

7.2 在該 1 152 700 名長期病患者中，約 94.1% 居住於住戶內；而 5.9% 則居住於院舍（包括社會福利院舍、長期護理醫院、私營安老院等）。六十歲及以上長者居住於院舍的比例最高，為 8.5%。（圖 7.1）

選定的長期病患類別

7.3 在該 1 152 700 名長期病患者中，首三類最普遍的病患為高血壓、糖尿病及心臟病。在該 1 152 700 名人士中，分別有 48.9%（佔整體人口的 8.2%）、20.0%（3.3%）及 11.7%（2.0%）的人士患有該等病患。（表 7.1a）

年齡

7.4 按年齡分析，在長期病患者中，六十歲及以上人士佔 58.8%，五十至五十九歲人士佔 19.5%，而四十至四十九歲人士則佔 12.1%。概括而言，長期病患者較整體人口年老。長期病患者的年齡中位數為六十四歲，而整體人口的年齡中位數則為三十九歲。與其他年齡組別的人士比較，六十歲及以上人士的長期病患普遍率明顯為高，達 59.0%。一般而言，在年齡愈大的人士中，長期病患的普遍率亦愈高。（表 7.1b）

7.5 再按選定的長期病患類別分析，在三十歲以下的長期病患者中，較大部分（20.8%）表示有呼吸系統疾病。另外，分別有 13.6% 及 12.1% 的三十至三十九歲長期病患者表示有高血壓及甲狀腺疾病。至於四十歲及以上患有長

I. General profile of persons with chronic diseases

7.1 Some 1 152 700 persons reported that they required long-term (i.e. lasting at least 6 months) medical treatment, consultation or medication at the time of enumeration (referred to as “persons with chronic diseases” – please refer to paragraphs 3.11-3.12 in Chapter 3 of this report for details on the definition of persons with chronic diseases). The prevalence rate of persons with chronic diseases, expressed as a percentage of total population, was 16.7%. (Table 7.1a)

7.2 Some 94.1% of the 1 152 700 persons with chronic diseases were residing in households while 5.9% were residing in institutions (including social welfare institutions, long-stay care hospitals, private homes for the elderly, etc.). Older persons aged 60 and over had the highest proportion of residing in institutions, at 8.5%. (Chart 7.1)

Selected type of chronic diseases

7.3 Of the 1 152 700 persons with chronic diseases, the three commonly cited diseases which they had were hypertension, diabetes mellitus and heart diseases. Among those 1 152 700 persons, 48.9% (or 8.2% of the total population), 20.0% (3.3%) and 11.7% (2.0%) suffered from such diseases respectively. (Table 7.1a)

Age

7.4 Analysed by age, 58.8% of persons with chronic diseases were aged 60 and over, 19.5% were aged 50-59, and 12.1% were aged 40-49. Generally speaking, persons with chronic diseases were much older than the total population. Their median age was 64, as against the median age of 39 for the total population. Compared with persons in other age groups, persons aged 60 and over had a significantly higher prevalence rate (59.0%) of chronic diseases. This rate increased with age generally. (Table 7.1b)

7.5 Further analysed by selected type of chronic diseases, among persons aged below 30 with chronic diseases, a relatively larger proportion of them (20.8%) claimed that they had diseases of respiratory system. Separately,

期病患的人士中，高血壓乃他們最普遍提及的長期病患類別，所佔百分比分別為四十至四十九歲的 29.5%；五十至五十九歲的 45.7%及六十歲及以上的 60.8%。有一點值得注意的是所選定的長期病患類別乃根據所有長期病患者中較常見的長期病患類別揀選，因此未必能夠反映某些在個別年齡組別中較常見的長期病患類別（例如在三十歲以下長期病患者中較常見的癲癇症及過敏性鼻炎）。（表 7.1c）

among persons aged 30-39, some 13.6% and 12.1% reported that they had hypertension and thyroid diseases respectively. As for persons with chronic diseases aged 40 and over, hypertension was most commonly cited by them with the respective percentages at 29.5% for persons aged 40-49, 45.7% for those aged 50-59 and 60.8% for those aged 60 and over. It should be noted that the selected types of chronic diseases were chosen based on their popularity among all persons with chronic diseases. Therefore, those selected types of chronic diseases may not be able to reflect the common chronic diseases among persons of individual age groups (e.g. epilepsy and allergic rhinitis among persons with chronic diseases aged below 30). (Table 7.1c)

性別

Sex

7.6 按性別分析，在該 1 152 700 名長期病患者中，女性較男性為多，分別佔所有長期病患者的 54.6%及 45.4%。再按年齡進一步分析，在三十歲以下各年齡組別中，女性的長期病患普遍率較男性的為低。但在四十歲及以上各年齡組別中，女性的長期病患普遍率則較男性的為高。女性的整體普遍率為 17.3%，而男性則為 16.0%。（表 7.1b）

7.6 Analysed by sex, there were more females than males among the 1 152 700 persons with chronic diseases, constituting 54.6% and 45.4% respectively of all persons with chronic diseases. Further analysed by age, the prevalence rates for females in the age groups of below 30 were lower than those for males in the same age groups. However, for the age groups of 40 and over, the prevalence rates for females were higher than those for males. The overall prevalence rate for females was 17.3%, as against 16.0% for males. (Table 7.1b)

婚姻狀況

Marital status

7.7 在該 1 152 700 名長期病患者中，64.4%為已婚人士，23.5%已喪偶/分居/離婚，而餘下的 12.2%則從未結婚。（表 7.1d）

7.7 Of the 1 152 700 persons with chronic diseases, 64.4% were currently married, 23.5% were widowed/separated/divorced and the remaining 12.2% were never married. (Table 7.1d)

教育程度

Educational attainment

7.8 長期病患者的教育程度較整體人口的教育程度為低。在 1 152 700 名長期病患者中，57.6%具小學或以下程度，而整體人口的相應百分比為 31.3%。（表 7.1d）

7.8 Persons with chronic diseases had relatively lower educational attainment than the total population. Some 57.6% of the 1 152 700 persons with chronic diseases had primary education or below, as against 31.3% for the total population. (Table 7.1d)

居住地區

Area of residence

7.9 該 1 152 700 名長期病患者的居住地區分布與整體人口的分布大致相同。他們中，

7.9 Compared with the total population, the 1 152 700 persons with chronic diseases had a

26.9%居於新界西，24.0%居於九龍東及 20.3%居於新界東。（表 7.1e）

房屋類別

7.10 相對其他房屋類別，較多長期病患者居住於私人房屋，佔所有長期病患者的 42.8%。另外，約 39.2%居住在公營租住房屋及 15.7%居住在補助出售單位。而在整體人口中的相應百分比分別為 50.4%、29.9%及 17.9%。（表 7.1f）

經濟活動身分

7.11 統計時，在 1 126 700 名十五歲及以上長期病患者中，833 000 人(73.9%)為非從事經濟活動人士，其餘 293 600 人(26.1%)為從事經濟活動人士。這可能是由於在所有長期病患者中，較多為年長者，所以非從事經濟活動人士佔所有長期病患者的比例亦相當高。事實上，在該 833 000 名十五歲及以上非從事經濟活動的長期病患者中，約 578 300 人為退休人士，佔所有十五歲及以上長期病患者的 51.3%。（表 7.1g）

II. 就業長期病患者的概況

7.12 統計時，在該 1 126 700 名十五歲及以上長期病患者中，約 275 300 人(24.4%)為就業人士。（表 7.2a）

年齡及性別

7.13 按年齡分析，在該 275 300 名就業長期病患者中，五十至五十九歲人士佔 38.2%，四十至四十九歲的人士則佔 29.0%。總括來說，就業長期病患者較整體就業人口年老。就業長期病患者的年齡中位數為五十一歲，而整體就業人口的年齡中位數則為四十歲。事實上，約 84.0%的就業長期病患者年齡在四十歲及以上，而在整體就業人口中，相應的百分比則為 50.4%。（表 7.2a）

similar distribution pattern in area of residence. Some 26.9% of them lived in New Territories West; 24.0% in Kowloon East and 20.3% in New Territories East. (Table 7.1e)

Type of housing

7.10 As compared to other types of housing, there were relatively more persons with chronic diseases living in private housing (42.8%). Separately, there were 39.2% living in public rental housing and 15.7% in subsidised sale flats. The corresponding figures for the total population were 50.4%, 29.9% and 17.9% respectively. (Table 7.1f)

Activity status

7.11 Of the 1 126 700 persons aged 15 and over with chronic diseases, some 833 000 (73.9%) were economically inactive and the remaining 293 600 (26.1%) were economically active at the time of enumeration. The former accounted for such a substantial proportion of all persons with chronic diseases probably because they comprised more elderly persons. Indeed, among the 833 000 economically inactive persons aged 15 and over with chronic diseases, some 578 300 (or 51.3% of all persons aged 15 and over with chronic diseases) were retired persons. (Table 7.1g)

II. General profile of employed persons with chronic diseases

7.12 Among those 1 126 700 persons aged 15 and over with chronic diseases, some 275 300 (24.4%) were employed at the time of enumeration. (Table 7.2a)

Age and sex

7.13 Analysed by age, 38.2% of these 275 300 employed persons with chronic diseases were aged 50-59, and 29.0% were aged 40-49. Broadly speaking, employed persons with chronic diseases were much older than the total employed population. Their median age was 51, while the median age of the total employed population was 40. Indeed, some 84.0% of employed persons with chronic diseases were aged 40 and over, as against 50.4% for the total employed population.

(Table 7.2a)

7.14 就業長期病患者的性別分布與所有長期病患者的有所不同。在就業長期病患者中，男性所佔的百分比較女性的為高，分別佔 60.2% 及 39.8%。而男性就業長期病患者的年齡中位數為 51 歲，高於女性的 49 歲。（表 7.2a）

7.14 The distribution of employed persons with chronic diseases by sex was different from that of all persons with chronic diseases. There were substantially more employed males (60.2%) than their female counterparts (39.8%). The median age of employed males with chronic diseases, at 51, was relatively higher than that of females (49). (Table 7.2a)

婚姻狀況

Marital status

7.15 在該 275 300 名就業長期病患者中，75.9%是已婚的。這百分比較所有長期病患者及整體就業人口的相應百分比為高，分別為 64.4% 及 60.0%。（表 7.1d 及 7.2b）

7.15 Among those 275 300 employed persons with chronic diseases, 75.9% were currently married. This percentage was higher than that of all persons with chronic diseases (64.4%) and that of the total employed population (60.0%). (Tables 7.1d and 7.2b)

教育程度

Educational attainment

7.16 該 275 300 名就業長期病患者的教育程度較整體就業人口的為低。前者約有 26.3% 具小學或以下教育程度，而後者只有 12.7%。另一方面，約有 20.8% 就業長期病患者具專上教育程度，而整體就業人口的相應數字為 30.9%。（表 7.2b）

7.16 The 275 300 employed persons with chronic diseases had relatively lower educational attainment than the total employed population. Some 26.3% of them had primary education or below, as against 12.7% for the total employed population. On the other hand, some 20.8% of employed persons with chronic diseases had post-secondary education, as against 30.9% for the total employed population. (Table 7.2b)

行業

Industry

7.17 該 275 300 名就業長期病患者從事的行業分布與整體就業人口的分布相近似。他們中，約 28.2% 從事社區、社會及個人服務業，其次為批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 (27.8%) 與金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 (15.5%)。而在整體就業人口中，相應的百分比分別為 26.5%、32.8% 及 15.7%。（表 7.2c）

7.17 The distribution of these 275 300 employed persons with chronic diseases by industry was similar to that of the total employed population. Some 28.2% of them were engaged in the community, social and personal services sector, followed by the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector (27.8%) and the financing, insurance, real estate and business services sector (15.5%). The corresponding percentages for the total employed population were 26.5%, 32.8% and 15.7% respectively. (Table 7.2c)

職業

Occupation

7.18 按遞降次序排列，就業長期病患者最普遍從事的職業包括非技術工人 (26.0%)、專業及輔助專業人員 (19.5%) 與服務工作及商店銷售

7.18 The most commonly cited occupation groups among the employed persons with chronic diseases, in descending order, were workers in elementary occupations (26.0%), professionals

人員(13.6%)。在整體就業人口中，相應的百分比分別為 18.8%、26.2% 及 15.4%。(表 7.2d)

and associate professionals (19.5%) and service workers and shop sales workers (13.6%). The corresponding percentages for the total employed population were 18.8%, 26.2% and 15.4% respectively. (Table 7.2d)

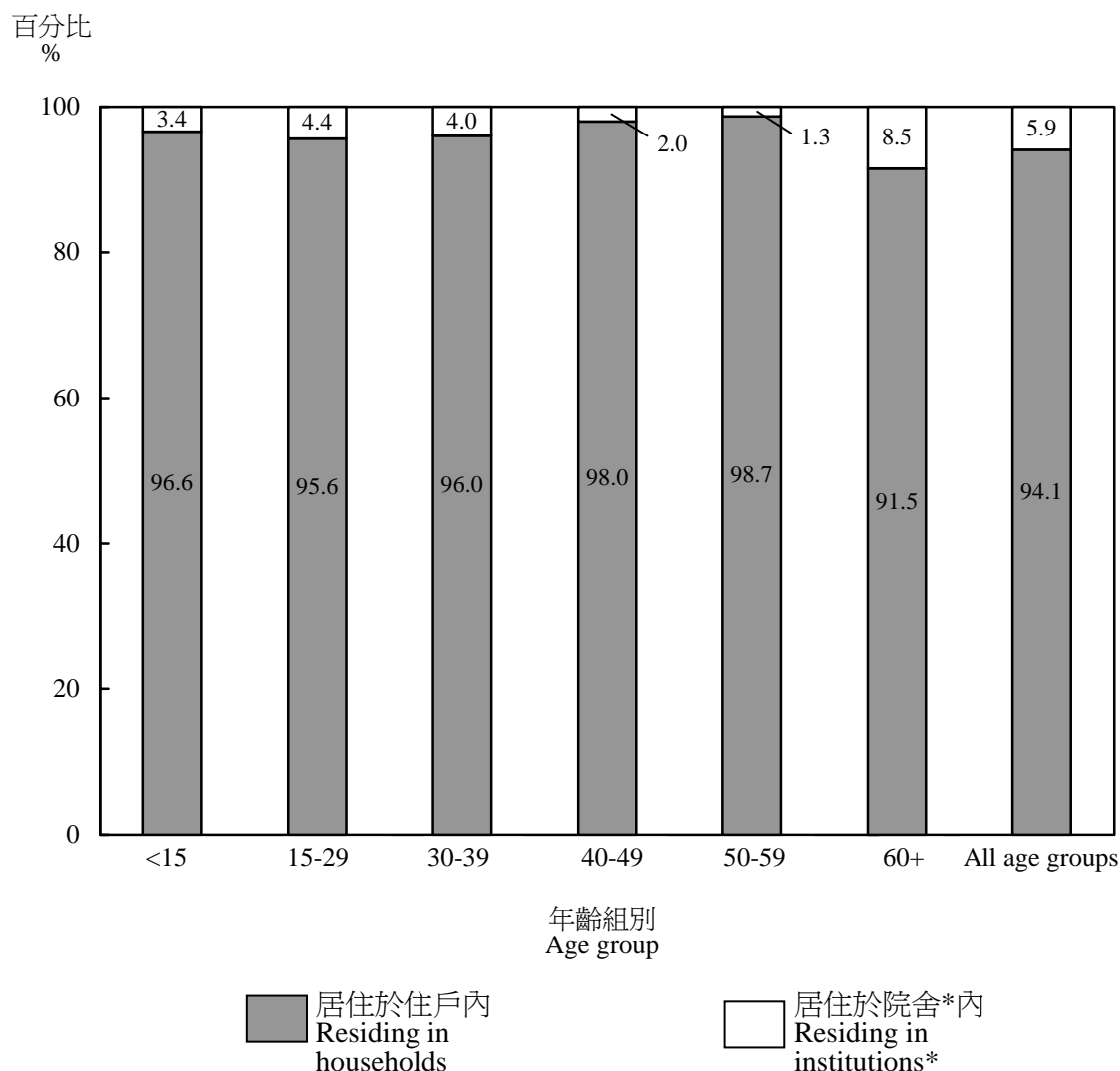
每月就業收入

Monthly employment earnings

7.19 概括而言，就業長期病患者的每月就業收入稍微低於整體就業人口。約 52.4% 的就業長期病患者每月就業收入少於\$10,000，而整體就業人口的相應百分比則為 47.5%。就業長期病患者及整體就業人口的每月就業收入中位數分別為\$9,300 及\$10,100。(表 7.2e)

7.19 Generally speaking, the monthly employment earnings of employed persons with chronic diseases was slightly lower than that of the total employed population. About 52.4% of the employed persons with chronic diseases had monthly employment earnings of less than \$10,000 while the corresponding percentage for the total employed population was 47.5%. The median monthly employment earnings for the employed persons with chronic diseases and the total employed population were \$9,300 and \$10,100 respectively. (Table 7.2e)

圖 7.1 按住處類別及年齡劃分的長期病患者的百分比分布
Chart 7.1 Percentage distribution of persons with chronic diseases by type of residence and age



註釋：* 包括社會福利院舍(例如資助安老院舍、智障人士宿舍、為精神病康復者而設的中途宿舍)、長期護理醫院、康復中心及私營安老院。

Note：* Including social welfare institutions (such as subvented residential care homes for the elderly, hostels for persons with intellectual disability, half-way houses for ex-mentally ill persons), long-stay care hospitals, rehabilitation centres and private homes for the elderly.

表 7.1a 按選定的長期病患類別劃分的長期病患者數目
Table 7.1a Persons with chronic diseases by selected type of chronic diseases

選定的長期病患類別 [#] Selected type of chronic diseases [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	佔所有長期病患者 的百分比 As % of all persons with chronic diseases	佔整體人口 的百分比 As % of total population
高血壓 Hypertension	563.7	48.9	8.2
糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	230.1	20.0	3.3
心臟病 Heart diseases	135.1	11.7	2.0
白內障 Cataract	68.1	5.9	1.0
呼吸系統疾病 Diseases of respiratory system	65.6	5.7	0.9
中風 Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	53.2	4.6	0.8
類風濕性關節炎 Rheumatoid arthritis	51.3	4.4	0.7
癌症 Cancer	50.4	4.4	0.7
甲狀腺疾病 Thyroid diseases	38.0	3.3	0.5
膽固醇過高 Hypercholesterolemia	34.9	3.0	0.5
腸胃疾病 Gastrointestinal diseases	29.1	2.5	0.4
腎病 Kidney diseases	23.8	2.1	0.3
合計* Overall*	1 152.7	100.0	16.7

註釋： # 按在所有長期病患者中，最普遍被提及的長期病患類別揀選。

* 指所有患有長期病患的人士。由於一名人士可能有多於一種長期病患類別及在選定的長期病患類別以外的類別的統計數據並沒有列載，因此，長期病患者的合計數目與個別選定的長期病患類別人士數目的總和不同。

Notes : # The types of chronic diseases most commonly cited by all persons with chronic diseases were selected.

* Referring to all persons with chronic diseases. As a person might have more than one selected type of chronic diseases and statistics for those types of chronic diseases other than the selected types were not presented, the overall number of persons with chronic diseases is not equal to the sum of the number of persons with individual selected types of chronic diseases.

表 7.1b 按年齡及性別劃分的長期病患者數目
Table 7.1b Persons with chronic diseases by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases									整體人口 Total population
	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*	百分比 %
< 15	17.1	3.3	3.6	9.0	1.4	2.0	26.1	2.3	2.8	13.3
15 – 29	19.8	3.8	3.0	13.8	2.2	1.8	33.6	2.9	2.4	20.5
30 – 39	21.8	4.2	4.6	29.4	4.7	4.6	51.1	4.4	4.6	16.2
40 – 49	58.3	11.1	9.5	81.2	12.9	11.7	139.6	12.1	10.7	18.9
50 – 59	102.3	19.5	20.6	122.4	19.5	24.5	224.8	19.5	22.5	14.4
≥ 60	304.1	58.1	55.8	373.4	59.4	61.9	677.6	58.8	59.0	16.6
合計® Overall®	523.5	100.0 (45.4)	16.0	629.2	100.0 (54.6)	17.3	1 152.7	100.0 (100.0)	16.7	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	64			64			64			39

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有年齡小於十五歲的男性為例，當中 3.6% 為長期病患者。

[@] 括號內的數字顯示在所有長期病患者中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged below 15, 3.6% were persons with chronic diseases.

[@] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons with chronic diseases.

表 7.1c 按選定的長期病患類別及年齡劃分的長期病患者數目
Table 7.1c Persons with chronic diseases by selected type of chronic diseases and age

選定的長期病患類別 [#] Selected type of chronic diseases [#]	年齡組別 Age group					
	<30		30-39		40-49	
	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 %
高血壓 Hypertension	§	§	6.9	13.6	41.2	29.5
糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	§	§	4.4	8.6	14.8	10.6
心臟病 Heart diseases	3.2	5.4	§	§	6.0	4.3
白內障 Cataract	§	§	§	§	§	§
呼吸系統疾病 Diseases of respiratory system	12.4	20.8	2.5	4.9	3.7	2.7
中風 Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	§	§	§	§	4.6	3.3
類風濕性關節炎 Rheumatoid arthritis	§	§	§	§	6.4	4.6
癌症 Cancer	§	§	3.6	7.1	10.4	7.4
甲狀腺疾病 Thyroid diseases	2.5	4.1	6.2	12.1	10.1	7.2
膽固醇過高 Hypercholesterolemia	§	§	1.5	2.8	2.7	1.9
腸胃疾病 Gastrointestinal diseases	§	§	§	§	4.1	3.0
腎病 Kidney diseases	1.7	2.9	§	§	4.5	3.2
合計* Overall*	59.7	100.0	51.1	100.0	139.6	100.0

註釋： # 按在所有長期病患者中，最普遍被提及的長期病患類別揀選。

* 指在個別年齡組別中，所有患有長期病患的人士。由於一名人士可能有多於一種長期病患類別及在選定的長期病患類別以外的類別的統計數據並沒有列載，長期病患者的合計數目與個別選定的長期病患類別人士數目的總和不同。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目少於 1 500 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes： # The types of chronic diseases most commonly cited by all persons with chronic diseases were selected.

* Referring to all persons with chronic diseases in the respective age groups. As a person might have more than one selected type of chronic diseases and statistics for those types of chronic diseases other than the selected types were not presented, the overall number of persons with chronic diseases is not equal to the sum of the number of persons with individual selected types of chronic diseases.

§ Estimates less than 1 500 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)

(To be cont'd)

表 7.1c(續) 按選定的長期病患類別及年齡劃分的長期病患者數目
Table 7.1c Persons with chronic diseases by selected type of chronic diseases and age
(Cont'd)

選定的長期病患類別 [#] Selected type of chronic diseases [#]	年齡組別 Age group				總計 Total	
	50-59		≥ 60			
	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 %
高血壓 Hypertension	102.7	45.7	412.1	60.8	563.7	48.9
糖尿病 Diabetes mellitus	51.8	23.0	157.8	23.3	230.1	20.0
心臟病 Heart diseases	18.2	8.1	106.6	15.7	135.1	11.7
白內障 Cataract	3.7	1.6	63.7	9.4	68.1	5.9
呼吸系統疾病 Diseases of respiratory system	6.8	3.0	40.2	5.9	65.6	5.7
中風 Cerebrovascular diseases (stroke)	4.2	1.9	44.4	6.5	53.2	4.6
類風濕性關節炎 Rheumatoid arthritis	8.7	3.9	35.1	5.2	51.3	4.4
癌症 Cancer	9.7	4.3	25.5	3.8	50.4	4.4
甲狀腺疾病 Thyroid diseases	9.3	4.1	10.0	1.5	38.0	3.3
膽固醇過高 Hypercholesterolemia	11.0	4.9	19.4	2.9	34.9	3.0
腸胃疾病 Gastrointestinal diseases	5.9	2.6	17.0	2.5	29.1	2.5
腎病 Kidney diseases	4.8	2.1	11.9	1.8	23.8	2.1
合計* Overall*	224.8	100.0	677.6	100.0	1 152.7	100.0

註釋： # 按在所有長期病患者中，最普遍被提及的長期病患類別揀選。

* 指在個別年齡組別中，所有患有長期病患的人士。由於一名人士可能有多於一種長期病患類別及在選定的長期病患類別以外的類別的統計數據並沒有列載，長期病患者的合計數目與個別選定的長期病患類別人士數目的總和不同。

Notes： # The types of chronic diseases most commonly cited by all persons with chronic diseases were selected.

* Referring to all persons with chronic diseases in the respective age groups. As a person might have more than one selected type of chronic diseases and statistics for those types of chronic diseases other than the selected types were not presented, the overall number of persons with chronic diseases is not equal to the sum of the number of persons with individual selected types of chronic diseases.

表 7.1d 按婚姻狀況/教育程度劃分的長期病患者數目
Table 7.1d Persons with chronic diseases by marital status/educational attainment

婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment	長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
婚姻狀況 Marital status			
從未結婚 Never married	140.3	12.2	41.2
已婚 Currently married	742.0	64.4	50.2
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/separated/divorced	270.5	23.5	8.6
教育程度 Educational attainment			
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	234.8	20.4	9.3
小學 Primary	429.3	37.2	21.9
中學/預科 Secondary/sixth form	374.8	32.5	47.8
專上教育 Post-secondary			
- 非學位 non-degree	47.9	4.2	7.0
- 學位 degree	65.9	5.7	13.9
總計 Total	1 152.7	100.0	100.0

表 7.1e 按居住地區劃分的長期病患者數目
Table 7.1e Persons with chronic diseases by area of residence

居住地區 Area of residence	長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
香港島 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong Island ⁽¹⁾	223.4	19.4	18.6
九龍東 ⁽²⁾ Kowloon East ⁽²⁾	277.0	24.0	20.0
九龍西 ⁽³⁾ Kowloon West ⁽³⁾	107.8	9.4	9.5
新界東 ⁽⁴⁾ New Territories East ⁽⁴⁾	234.1	20.3	23.2
新界西 ⁽⁵⁾ New Territories West ⁽⁵⁾	310.3	26.9	28.7
總計 Total	1 152.7	100.0	100.0

註釋：⁽¹⁾ 香港島包括中西區、灣仔、東區及南區區議會分區。

⁽²⁾ 九龍東包括觀塘、黃大仙及九龍城區議會分區。

⁽³⁾ 九龍西包括油尖旺及深水埗區議會分區。

⁽⁴⁾ 新界東包括沙田、西貢、大埔及北區區議會分區。

⁽⁵⁾ 新界西包括葵青、荃灣、屯門、元朗及離島區議會分區。

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong Island includes Central and Western, Wan Chai, Eastern and Southern District Council districts.

⁽²⁾ Kowloon East includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin and Kowloon City District Council districts.

⁽³⁾ Kowloon West includes Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po District Council districts.

⁽⁴⁾ New Territories East includes Sha Tin, Sai Kung, Tai Po and North District Council districts.

⁽⁵⁾ New Territories West includes Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Islands District Council districts.

表 7.1f 按房屋類別劃分的長期病患者數目
Table 7.1f Persons with chronic diseases by type of housing

房屋類別 Type of housing	長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
公營租住房屋 Public rental housing	451.6	39.2	29.9
私人房屋 [@] Private housing [@]	493.0	42.8	50.4
補助出售單位 ^δ Subsidised sale flats ^δ	180.5	15.7	17.9
其他永久性房屋 [^] Other permanent housing [^]	27.6	2.4	1.8
總計 Total	1 152.7	100.0	100.0

註釋：[@] 包括私人房屋、香港房屋協會的市區改善計劃下興建的屋宇單位、別墅/平房/新型村屋、簡單磚石蓋搭建築物及私人臨時房屋。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位亦包括在內。

Notes：[@] Includes private housing blocks, flats built under the Urban Improvement Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society, villas/bungalows/modern village houses, simple stone structures and private temporary housing. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are also put under this category.

^δ 包括香港房屋委員會的居者有其屋計劃、中等入息家庭房屋計劃、私人機構參建居屋計劃、可租可買計劃及重建置業計劃下興建的屋宇單位，以及租者置其屋計劃下出售的屋宇單位。亦包括香港房屋協會的住宅發售計劃及夾心階層住屋計劃下興建的屋宇單位。可在公開市場買賣的資助出售單位，則不包括在內。

^δ Includes flats built under the Home Ownership Scheme, Middle Income Housing Scheme and Private Sector Participation Scheme, Buy or Rent Option Scheme and Mortgage Subsidy Scheme, and flats sold under the Tenants Purchase Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Authority. Also includes flats built under the Flat for Sale Scheme and Sandwich Class Housing Scheme of the Hong Kong Housing Society. Subsidised sale flats that can be traded in open market are excluded.

[^] 包括酒店、旅舍、宿舍及非居住用途樓宇內的屋宇單位。

[^] Includes quarters in hotels, hostels, dormitories and non-residential buildings.

表 7.1g 按年齡/經濟活動身分劃分的長期病患者數目
Table 7.1g Persons with chronic diseases by age/activity status

年齡組別/經濟活動身分 Age group/activity status	長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比* %*	百分比^ %^
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	26.1	2.3	13.3
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	1 126.7	97.7	86.7
從事經濟活動 Economically active	293.6	(26.1)	[60.6]
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	833.0	(73.9)	[39.4]
料理家務者 Home-makers	148.0	(13.1)	[11.1]
退休人士 Retired persons	578.3	(51.3)	[16.3]
學生 Students	11.0	(1.0)	[8.4]
其他 Others	95.8	(8.5)	[3.7]
總計 Total	1 152.7	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上長期病患者中所佔的百分比。

Notes：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over with chronic diseases.

^ 方括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

^ Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over.

表 7.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的就業長期病患者數目
Table 7.2a Employed persons with chronic diseases by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	就業長期病患者 Employed persons with chronic diseases						整體 就業人口 Total employed population
	男 Male		女 Female		總計 Total		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	
15 – 29	6.4	3.8	7.4	6.7	13.7	5.0	23.0
30 – 39	15.7	9.5	14.6	13.3	30.3	11.0	26.6
40 – 49	44.9	27.1	35.1	32.0	80.0	29.0	29.0
50 – 59	65.8	39.7	39.5	36.0	105.2	38.2	17.7
≥ 60	33.0	19.9	13.1	11.9	46.1	16.8	3.7
總計* Total*	165.8	100.0 (60.2)	109.6	100.0 (39.8)	275.3	100.0 (100.0)	100.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	51		49		51		40

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上
就業長期病患者中所佔的百分比。

Note：* Figures in brackets represent the
percentages in respect of all employed
persons aged 15 and over with chronic
diseases.

表 7.2b 按婚姻狀況/教育程度劃分的就業長期病患者數目
Table 7.2b Employed persons with chronic diseases by marital status/educational attainment

	就業長期病患者 Employed persons with chronic diseases		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment			
婚姻狀況 Marital status			
從未結婚 Never married	42.4	15.4	35.3
已婚 Currently married	209.0	75.9	60.0
喪偶/分居/離婚 Widowed/separated/divorced	23.9	8.7	4.6
教育程度 Educational attainment			
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	7.1	2.6	0.8
小學 Primary	65.4	23.7	11.9
中學/預科 Secondary/sixth form	145.4	52.8	56.4
專上教育 Post-secondary			
- 非學位 non-degree	22.8	8.3	9.7
- 學位 degree	34.6	12.6	21.1
總計 Total	275.3	100.0	100.0

表 7.2c 按行業劃分的就業長期病患者數目
Table 7.2c Employed persons with chronic diseases by industry

行業 Industry	就業長期病患者 Employed persons with chronic diseases		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
製造業 Manufacturing	21.7	7.9	5.8
建造業 Construction	20.0	7.3	7.9
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels	76.6	27.8	32.8
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	34.3	12.5	10.7
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	42.5	15.5	15.7
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	77.7	28.2	26.5
其他 Others	2.4	0.9	0.6
總計 Total	275.3	100.0	100.0

表 7.2d 按職業劃分的就業長期病患者數目
Table 7.2d Employed persons with chronic diseases by occupation

職業 Occupation	就業長期病患者 Employed persons with chronic diseases		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	31.1	11.3	10.1
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	53.6	19.5	26.2
文員 Clerks	33.9	12.3	15.6
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	37.4	13.6	15.4
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	19.7	7.2	7.5
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	27.7	10.0	6.2
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	71.6	26.0	18.8
其他 Others	§	§	0.2
總計 Total	275.3	100.0	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目少於 1 500 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Note：§ Estimates less than 1 500 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

表 7.2e 按每月就業收入劃分的就業長期病患者數目
Table 7.2e Employed persons with chronic diseases by monthly employment earnings

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	就業長期病患者 Employed persons with chronic diseases		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	百分比 %
< 4,000 [#]	39.1	14.2	11.7
4,000 - 6,999	58.3	21.2	14.8
7,000 - 9,999	46.9	17.0	20.9
10,000 - 14,999	50.0	18.1	18.9
15,000 - 19,999	24.7	9.0	10.5
≥ 20,000	56.3	20.5	23.2
總計 Total	275.3	100.0	100.0
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	9,300		10,100

註釋：# 逾半每月就業收入少於\$4,000的人士從事部分時間制工作。

Note：# More than half of those earning less than \$4,000 per month were working on part-time basis.

8 殘疾及長期病患對日常生活的影響

Impact of disabilities and chronic diseases on day-to-day living

8.1 本章的焦點是分析殘疾及長期病患對殘疾人士及長期病患者日常生活的影響。殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者¹被問及有否因其殘疾及長期病患而在下列日常生活方面遇到困難：

- (a) 在學校學習(適用於學生)；
- (b) 工作(適用於從事經濟活動者)；
- (c) 出外返學/返工、購物或消遣(適用於五歲及以上人士)；
- (d) 記憶或集中精神(適用於十歲及以上人士)；及
- (e) 打理家務(適用於十五歲及以上人士)。

多於一種殘疾類別的影響

8.2 由於一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別，因此其殘疾對日常生活的影響不一定只受單一種殘疾類別影響。對於本章列載的統計調查結果，尤其是按不同殘疾類別的分析，必須謹慎闡釋。表 8.1-8.6 括號內的數字列載有關只有單一種殘疾類別人士的統計調查結果，以供參考。概括而言，只有單一種殘疾類別人士相對地較小比例表示其日常生活受殘疾影響。由於智障並不包括在本章的分析中，部分只有單一種殘疾類別人士，可能同時有智障的情況。

8.1 The focus of this Chapter is to analyse the impact of disabilities and chronic diseases on the day-to-day living of persons with disabilities and chronic diseases. Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living¹ were asked whether they had difficulties in the following aspects related to their day-to-day living due to their disabilities and chronic diseases:

- (a) studying in school (applicable to students);
- (b) work (applicable to those who were economically active);
- (c) going out to school/work, shopping or leisure (applicable to those aged 5 and over);
- (d) remembering things or concentrating (applicable to those aged 10 and over); and
- (e) doing housework (applicable to those aged 15 and over).

Effect of multiple disabilities

8.2 Since a person might have more than one selected type of disability, the impact of disabilities on his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Therefore, caution should be taken when interpreting the survey results presented in this Chapter, especially for the analysis by selected type of disability. The survey results pertaining to persons with one and only one type of disability were also given in brackets in Tables 8.1-8.6 for reference. Broadly speaking, a lower proportion of persons with one and only one type of disability said that their day-to-day living was affected by their disabilities. Since intellectual disability was not included in the analysis of this Chapter, some persons with one and only one type of disability might have the condition of intellectual disability at the same time.

1 指由於長期病患令其在日常生活有困難或需要使用輔助儀器的長期病患者。

1 Referring to persons with chronic diseases who were encountering difficulties in day-to-day living or using assistive devices due to their long-term health problems.

殘疾及長期病患對日常生活的影響

在日常生活有否困難

8.3 在 361 300 名殘疾人士中，約 105 900 人(29.3%)表示因其殘疾而令其日常生活有非常大/幾大困難。另外 172 100 人(或 47.6%)稱有少許困難。至於 1 152 700 名長期病患者中，10.0% 在日常生活有非常大/幾大困難及 15.3% 有少許困難。(表 8.1)

8.4 按選定的殘疾類別分析，身體活動能力受限制人士因其殘疾而令其日常生活有困難的百分比最高，達 91.1%；其次為言語能力有困難人士(89.7%)。(表 8.1)

8.5 大部分(74.8%)長期病患者表示其日常生活沒有困難。以下各段的有關長期病患的分析包括因其長期病患而令其日常生活有困難或需要使用輔助儀器的長期病患者(以下簡稱為日常生活有困難的長期病患者)。根據此定義，日常生活有困難的長期病患者約有 323 100 人(佔所有長期病患者的 28.0%)。(表 8.1)

在學校學習是否遇到困難

8.6 在 18 800 名殘疾學生中，約 3 700 人(19.4%)表示因其殘疾而令其在學校學習遇到非常大/幾大困難；另 9 900 人(52.7%)表示遇到少許困難。而在 10 900 名日常生活有困難的長期病患學生中，24.6% 表示因其長期病患而令其在學校學習遇到非常大/幾大困難及 52.7% 表示遇到少許困難。(表 8.2)

Impact of disabilities and chronic diseases on day-to-day living

Whether had difficulties in day-to-day living

8.3 Of the 361 300 persons with disabilities, some 105 900 persons (29.3%) indicated that they had great/moderate difficulties in day-to-day living due to their disabilities. Another 172 100 persons (or 47.6%) said that they had some difficulties. As for the 1 152 700 persons with chronic diseases, 10.0% had great/moderate difficulties and 15.3% had some difficulties in day-to-day living. (Table 8.1)

8.4 Analysed by selected type of disability, the proportion of persons who had difficulties in day-to-day living due to their disabilities was the largest (91.1%) for those persons with restriction in body movement, followed by persons with speech difficulty (89.7%). (Table 8.1)

8.5 Majority (74.8%) of the persons with chronic diseases indicated that they had no difficulty in day-to-day living. The analysis of the pursuing paragraphs covered those persons with chronic diseases who were encountering difficulties in day-to-day living or using assistive devices due to their long-term health problems (referred hereafter as persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living). According to this definition, there were some 323 100 persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living (28.0% of all persons with chronic diseases). (Table 8.1)

Whether had difficulties at studying in school

8.6 Among the 18 800 students with disabilities, 3 700 persons (19.4%) indicated that they had great/moderate difficulties at studying in school due to their disabilities, another 9 900 persons (52.7%) reported to have some difficulties. For the 10 900 students with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, 24.6% reported that they had great/moderate difficulties at studying in school due to their long-term health problems and 52.7% indicated to have some difficulties. (Table 8.2)

8.7 按選定的殘疾類別分析，言語能力有困難人士因其殘疾而令其在學校學習遇到困難的百分比最高，達 86.2%；其次為有特殊學習困難人士(82.4%)及有注意力不足/過度活躍症人士(80.4%)。(表 8.2)

在工作上是否遇到困難

8.8 在 45 800 名從事經濟活動殘疾人士中，3 400 人(7.5%)表示因其殘疾而令其在工作上遇到非常大/幾大困難，及 15 700 人(34.3%)遇到少許困難。至於 36 400 名日常生活有困難的從事經濟活動長期病患者中，1 700 人(4.8%)表示因其長期病患而令其在工作上遇到非常大/幾大困難，及 22 200 人(61.0%)遇到少許困難。(表 8.3)

8.9 按選定的殘疾類別分析，言語能力有困難人士及身體活動能力受限制人士因其殘疾而令其在工作上遇到困難的百分比比較高，分別為 68.9%及 63.0%。(表 8.3)

出外返學/返工、購物或消遣是否遇到困難

8.10 在 360 100 名五歲及以上殘疾人士中，104 700 人(29.1%)表示因其殘疾而令其出外返學/返工、購物或消遣遇到非常大/幾大困難；另外，104 600 人(29.0%)表示遇到少許困難。至於 322 400 名日常生活有困難的五歲及以上長期病患者中，107 300 人(33.3%)表示因其長期病患而令其出外返學/返工、購物或消遣遇到非常大/幾大困難；另外，97 700 人(30.3%)表示遇到少許困難。(表 8.4)

8.11 按選定的殘疾類別分析，言語能力有困難人士因其殘疾而令其出外返學/返工、購物或消遣遇到困難的百分比最高，達 85.6%；其次為身體活動能力受限制人士(83.9%)。(表 8.4)

8.7 Analysed by selected type of disability, the proportion of persons who had difficulties at studying in school due to their disabilities was the highest for those persons with speech difficulty, at 86.2%, followed by persons with Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD) (82.4%) and persons with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity (AD/HD) (80.4%). (Table 8.2)

Whether had difficulties at work

8.8 Among the 45 800 economically active persons with disabilities, 3 400 persons (7.5%) indicated that they had great/moderate difficulties at work due to their disabilities and 15 700 persons (34.3%) had some difficulties. As for the 36 400 economically active persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, 1 700 persons (4.8%) reported that they had great/moderate difficulties at work due to their long-term health problems and 22 200 (61.0%) had some difficulties. (Table 8.3)

8.9 Analysed by selected type of disability, the proportion of persons who had difficulties at work due to their disabilities was relatively higher for persons with speech difficulty and persons with restriction in body movement, at 68.9% and 63.0% respectively. (Table 8.3)

Whether had difficulties when going out to school/work, shopping or leisure

8.10 Among the 360 100 persons aged 5 and over with disabilities, 104 700 persons (29.1%) had great/moderate difficulties when going out to school/work, shopping or leisure due to their disabilities. Another 104 600 persons (29.0%) claimed that they had some difficulties. As for the 322 400 persons aged 5 and over with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, 107 300 persons (33.3%) had great/moderate difficulties when going out to school/work, shopping or leisure due to their long-term health problems. Another 97 700 (30.3%) reported to have some difficulties. (Table 8.4)

8.11 Analysed by selected type of disability, the proportion of persons who had difficulties when going out to school/work, shopping or leisure due to their disabilities was the highest for persons with speech difficulty (85.6%), followed

記憶或集中精神是否遇到困難

8.12 在 354 200 名十歲及以上殘疾人士中，65 900 人(18.6%)表示因其殘疾而令其記憶或集中精神遇到非常大/幾大困難及 113 700 人(32.1%)遇到少許困難。至於 320 900 名日常生活有困難的十歲及以上長期病患者中，74 700 人(23.3%)表示因其長期病患而令其記憶或集中精神遇到非常大/幾大困難及 114 300 人(35.6%)遇到少許困難。(表 8.5)

8.13 按選定的殘疾類別分析，有注意力不足/過度活躍症人士因其殘疾而令其記憶或集中精神遇到困難的百分比最高，達 85.1%。(表 8.5)

打理家務是否遇到困難

8.14 在 347 900 名十五歲及以上殘疾人士中，109 100 人(31.4%)表示因其殘疾而令其打理家務遇到非常大/幾大困難及 89 600 人(25.8%)遇到少許困難。至於 316 200 名日常生活有困難的十五歲及以上長期病患者中，113 900 人(36.0%)表示因其長期病患而令其打理家務遇到非常大/幾大困難及 92 200 人(29.2%)遇到少許困難。(表 8.6)

8.15 按選定的殘疾類別分析，身體活動能力受限制人士因其殘疾而令其打理家務遇到困難的百分比最高，達 82.9%。(表 8.6)

by persons with restriction in body movement (83.9%). (Table 8.4)

Whether had difficulties in remembering things or concentrating

8.12 Among the 354 200 persons aged 10 and over with disabilities, 65 900 persons (18.6%) claimed that they had great/moderate difficulties in remembering things or concentrating and 113 700 persons (32.1%) had some difficulties. As for the 320 900 persons aged 10 and over with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, 74 700 persons (23.3%) had great/moderate difficulties in remembering things or concentrating due to their long-term health problems and 114 300 (35.6%) had some difficulties. (Table 8.5)

8.13 Analysed by selected type of disability, the proportion of persons who had difficulties in remembering things or concentrating due to their disabilities was the highest for persons with AD/HD, at 85.1%. (Table 8.5)

Whether had difficulties in doing housework

8.14 Among the 347 900 persons aged 15 and over with disabilities, 109 100 persons (31.4%) claimed that they had great/moderate difficulties in doing housework and 89 600 persons (25.8%) had some difficulties. As for the 316 200 persons aged 15 and over with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, 113 900 persons (36.0%) had great/moderate difficulties in doing housework due to their long-term health problems and 92 200 (29.2%) had some difficulties. (Table 8.6)

8.15 Analysed by selected type of disability, the proportion of persons who had difficulties in doing housework due to their disabilities was the highest for persons with restriction in body movement, at 82.9%. (Table 8.6)

表 8.1 按選定的殘疾類別及是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其日常生活有困難劃分的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 8.1 Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases by selected type of disability and whether had difficulties in day-to-day living due to their disabilities and chronic diseases

選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*	是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其日常生活有困難 Whether had difficulties in day-to-day living due to their disabilities and chronic diseases							
	非常大/ 幾大困難 Great/Moderate difficulty		少許困難 Some difficulty		沒有困難 No difficulty		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	82.3 (31.3)	43.8 (33.8)	88.7 (50.9)	47.2 (54.9)	16.8 (10.5)	8.9 (11.3)	187.8 (92.7)	100.0 (100.0)
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	36.4 (5.2)	29.7 (10.4)	59.5 (26.4)	48.5 (52.6)	26.7 (18.6)	21.8 (37.0)	122.6 (50.2)	100.0 (100.0)
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	24.8 (2.0)	27.0 (5.4)	41.3 (17.5)	44.8 (46.8)	26.1 (17.8)	28.3 (47.7)	92.2 (37.4)	100.0 (100.0)
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	19.2 (1.0)	67.7 (34.6)	6.2 (0.9)	22.0 (32.3)	2.9 (0.9)	10.3 (33.1)	28.4 (2.8)	100.0 (100.0)
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	32.1 (7.1)	37.0 (14.7)	33.4 (22.1)	38.5 (46.0)	21.2 (18.9)	24.4 (39.3)	86.6 (48.1)	100.0 (100.0)
自閉症 Autism	1.0 (§)	25.9 (§)	1.9 (0.9)	51.1 (60.0)	0.9 (0.3)	22.9 (24.0)	3.8 (1.4)	100.0 (100.0)
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	3.0 (0.5)	29.9 (10.8)	3.3 (1.8)	34.0 (40.4)	3.6 (2.1)	36.1 (48.8)	9.9 (4.4)	100.0 (100.0)
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	1.6 (§)	28.4 (§)	2.3 (1.1)	42.2 (58.2)	1.6 (0.6)	29.3 (33.5)	5.5 (1.9)	100.0 (100.0)
所有殘疾人士(智障人士除外) [§] All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) [§]	105.9 (47.5)	29.3 (19.9)	172.1 (121.5)	47.6 (50.9)	83.3 (69.8)	23.1 (29.2)	361.3 (238.9)	100.0 (100.0)
長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases	114.9	10.0	176.1	15.3	861.7	74.8	1 152.7	100.0

註釋： * 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在日常生活有困難不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes: * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had difficulties in day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

§ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

表 8.2 按選定的殘疾類別及是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其在學校學習遇到困難劃分的殘疾及日常生活有困難的長期病患者學生數目
Table 8.2 Students with disabilities and chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by selected type of disability and whether had difficulties at studying in school due to their disabilities and chronic diseases

選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*	是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其在學校學習遇到困難 Whether had difficulties at studying in school due to their disabilities and chronic diseases							
	非常大/ 幾大困難 Great/Moderate difficulty		少許困難 Some difficulty		沒有困難 No difficulty		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	0.9 (\$)	31.2 (\$)	1.1 (0.6)	39.9 (39.7)	0.8 (0.8)	28.9 (46.3)	2.9 (1.6)	100.0 (100.0)
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	0.5 (\$)	22.1 (\$)	1.0 (0.7)	45.0 (49.3)	0.7 (0.6)	33.0 (40.7)	2.2 (1.5)	100.0 (100.0)
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	\$ (\$)	\$ (\$)	1.2 (0.9)	53.8 (52.8)	0.9 (0.8)	41.4 (44.1)	2.2 (1.7)	100.0 (100.0)
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	1.4 (\$)	39.2 (\$)	1.7 (0.5)	47.0 (67.8)	0.5 (\$)	13.8 (\$)	3.5 (0.8)	100.0 (100.0)
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	0.5 (\$)	26.1 (\$)	0.5 (\$)	29.7 (\$)	0.8 (0.5)	44.2 (62.1)	1.8 (0.8)	100.0 (100.0)
自閉症 Autism	0.8 (0.3)	28.5 (25.3)	1.3 (0.6)	46.2 (49.8)	0.7 (0.3)	25.3 (24.9)	2.8 (1.1)	100.0 (100.0)
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	1.7 (0.4)	23.6 (11.7)	4.3 (2.4)	58.8 (67.9)	1.3 (0.7)	17.6 (20.4)	7.3 (3.5)	100.0 (100.0)
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	1.0 (0.3)	22.1 (15.4)	2.6 (1.1)	58.4 (61.9)	0.9 (0.4)	19.6 (22.7)	4.4 (1.7)	100.0 (100.0)
所有殘疾人士(智障人士除外) [§] All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) [§]	3.7 (1.6)	19.4 (12.9)	9.9 (7.0)	52.7 (54.6)	5.2 (4.1)	27.8 (32.5)	18.8 (12.7)	100.0 (100.0)
日常生活有困難的長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	2.7	24.6	5.7	52.7	2.5	22.7	10.9	100.0

註釋： * 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在學校學習上遇到困難不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes: * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had difficulties at studying in school might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

§ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

表 8.3 按選定的殘疾類別及是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其在工作上遇到困難劃分的從事經濟活動殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 8.3 Economically active persons with disabilities and chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by selected type of disability and whether had difficulties at work due to their disabilities and chronic diseases

選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*	是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其在工作上遇到困難 Whether had difficulties at work due to their disabilities and chronic diseases							
	非常大/ 幾大困難 Great/Moderate difficulty		少許困難 Some difficulty		沒有困難 No difficulty		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	1.4 (1.0)	16.5 (15.1)	3.8 (3.1)	46.5 (46.8)	3.1 (2.5)	37.0 (38.1)	8.2 (6.7)	100.0 (100.0)
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	0.8 (0.4)	8.2 (6.2)	3.7 (2.4)	39.3 (33.4)	5.0 (4.3)	52.5 (60.4)	9.5 (7.0)	100.0 (100.0)
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	0.7 (0.3)	5.5 (3.5)	5.0 (2.9)	39.5 (32.0)	7.0 (5.8)	55.0 (64.5)	12.8 (9.0)	100.0 (100.0)
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	0.5 (§)	18.1 (§)	1.4 (§)	50.8 (§)	0.9 (§)	31.1 (§)	2.8 (0.3)	100.0 (100.0)
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	1.0 (0.7)	5.5 (4.7)	4.6 (3.7)	26.4 (23.4)	11.9 (11.4)	68.0 (71.9)	17.4 (15.9)	100.0 (100.0)
自閉症 Autism	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	0.4 (§)	100.0 (100.0)
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	§ (§)	§ (§)	0.4 (§)	33.6 (§)	0.6 (0.4)	52.7 (61.4)	1.2 (0.6)	100.0 (100.0)
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	0.3 (§)	61.9 (§)	0.5 (§)	100.0 (100.0)
所有殘疾人士(智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ	3.4 (2.6)	7.5 (6.5)	15.7 (12.6)	34.3 (31.5)	26.7 (24.7)	58.3 (62.0)	45.8 (39.8)	100.0 (100.0)
日常生活有困難的長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	1.7	4.8	22.2	61.0	12.4	34.2	36.4	100.0

註釋： * 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在工作上遇到困難不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes : * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had difficulties at work might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

表 8.4 按選定的殘疾類別及是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其出外返學/返工、購物或消遣遇到困難劃分的五歲及以上殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目

Table 8.4 Persons aged 5 and over with disabilities and chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by selected type of disability and whether had difficulties when going out to school/work, shopping or leisure due to their disabilities and chronic diseases

選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*	是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其出外返學/返工、購物或消遣遇到困難 Whether had difficulties when going out to school/work, shopping or leisure due to their disabilities and chronic diseases							
	非常大/ 幾大困難 Great/Moderate difficulty		少許困難 Some difficulty		沒有困難 No difficulty		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	87.8 (32.2)	46.8 (34.8)	69.6 (40.5)	37.1 (43.7)	30.1 (19.9)	16.1 (21.5)	187.6 (92.5)	100.0 (100.0)
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	38.0 (4.2)	31.1 (8.3)	37.0 (13.3)	30.2 (26.6)	47.4 (32.6)	38.7 (65.1)	122.3 (50.0)	100.0 (100.0)
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	23.3 (0.7)	25.3 (1.9)	23.0 (5.7)	24.9 (15.3)	45.8 (30.9)	49.7 (82.8)	92.0 (37.3)	100.0 (100.0)
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	20.0 (1.1)	72.0 (42.0)	3.8 (0.5)	13.6 (20.8)	4.0 (1.0)	14.4 (37.2)	27.8 (2.6)	100.0 (100.0)
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	31.4 (4.3)	36.3 (8.9)	13.4 (7.1)	15.5 (14.8)	41.8 (36.7)	48.3 (76.3)	86.5 (48.1)	100.0 (100.0)
自閉症 Autism	1.1 (0.4)	33.0 (33.6)	1.1 (0.4)	34.1 (32.6)	1.1 (0.4)	32.9 (33.8)	3.4 (1.2)	100.0 (100.0)
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	2.0 (0.3)	21.3 (7.2)	2.0 (0.8)	21.4 (17.9)	5.5 (3.2)	57.3 (74.9)	9.5 (4.3)	100.0 (100.0)
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	0.9 (§)	15.7 (§)	1.0 (§)	17.7 (§)	3.6 (1.6)	66.6 (83.2)	5.4 (1.9)	100.0 (100.0)
所有殘疾人士(智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ	104.7 (43.4)	29.1 (18.2)	104.6 (68.5)	29.0 (28.8)	150.8 (126.2)	41.9 (53.0)	360.1 (238.1)	100.0 (100.0)
日常生活有困難的長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	107.3	33.3	97.7	30.3	117.4	36.4	322.4	100.0

註釋： * 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在出外返學/返工、購物或消遣遇到困難不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes : * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had difficulties when going out to school, work, shopping and leisure might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

表 8.5 按選定的殘疾類別及是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其記憶或集中精神遇到困難劃分的十歲及以上殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 8.5 Persons aged 10 and over with disabilities and chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by selected type of disability and whether had difficulties in remembering things or concentrating due to their disabilities and chronic diseases

是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其記憶或集中精神遇到困難 Whether had difficulties in remembering things or concentrating due to their disabilities and chronic diseases								
選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*	非常大/ 幾大困難 Great/Moderate difficulty		少許困難 Some difficulty		沒有困難 No difficulty		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	46.8 (9.5)	25.0 (10.3)	61.6 (28.6)	33.0 (31.0)	78.5 (54.2)	42.0 (58.7)	186.9 (92.3)	100.0 (100.0)
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	24.2 (1.8)	19.9 (3.7)	38.8 (12.5)	31.9 (25.2)	58.7 (35.3)	48.2 (71.1)	121.7 (49.7)	100.0 (100.0)
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	16.2 (1.0)	17.8 (2.7)	28.5 (7.8)	31.2 (21.1)	46.7 (28.1)	51.0 (76.2)	91.5 (36.9)	100.0 (100.0)
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	15.0 (0.8)	56.4 (34.1)	5.7 (0.6)	21.3 (26.0)	5.9 (0.9)	22.3 (39.9)	26.7 (2.3)	100.0 (100.0)
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	33.2 (9.0)	38.5 (18.6)	29.7 (20.2)	34.4 (42.0)	23.4 (18.9)	27.1 (39.4)	86.3 (48.1)	100.0 (100.0)
自閉症 Autism	0.6 (§)	29.1 (§)	0.8 (§)	37.6 (§)	0.7 (§)	33.3 (§)	2.1 (0.6)	100.0 (100.0)
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	2.1 (0.6)	31.3 (18.0)	2.7 (1.3)	39.5 (41.3)	2.0 (1.3)	29.2 (40.7)	6.9 (3.2)	100.0 (100.0)
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	1.1 (§)	29.9 (§)	2.1 (0.8)	55.2 (60.4)	0.6 (0.3)	14.9 (23.7)	3.8 (1.4)	100.0 (100.0)
所有殘疾人士(智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ	65.9 (23.1)	18.6 (9.8)	113.7 (72.1)	32.1 (30.7)	174.6 (139.4)	49.3 (59.4)	354.2 (234.5)	100.0 (100.0)
日常生活有困難的長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	74.7	23.3	114.3	35.6	132.0	41.1	320.9	100.0

註釋： * 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在記憶力或集中精神能力遇到困難不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告的統計表內不予公布。

δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes: * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had difficulties in remembering things or concentrating might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

表 8.6 按選定的殘疾類別及是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其打理家務遇到困難劃分的十五歲及以上殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 8.6 Persons aged 15 and over with disabilities and chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by selected type of disability and whether had difficulties in doing housework due to their disabilities and chronic diseases

選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*	是否因其殘疾及長期病患而令其打理家務遇到困難 Whether had difficulties in doing housework due to their disabilities and chronic diseases							
	非常大/ 幾大困難 Great/Moderate difficulty		少許困難 Some difficulty		沒有困難 No difficulty		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	96.5 (36.9)	51.8 (40.1)	58.0 (34.5)	31.1 (37.5)	31.8 (20.7)	17.1 (22.5)	186.3 (92.1)	100.0 (100.0)
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	39.8 (3.7)	32.9 (7.5)	32.8 (13.3)	27.1 (27.0)	48.5 (32.4)	40.0 (65.5)	121.1 (49.4)	100.0 (100.0)
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	26.7 (1.0)	29.4 (2.8)	17.5 (4.2)	19.3 (11.7)	46.5 (31.0)	51.3 (85.6)	90.7 (36.3)	100.0 (100.0)
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	18.1 (0.6)	71.4 (28.2)	2.7 (0.6)	10.6 (29.4)	4.6 (0.9)	18.0 (42.3)	25.4 (2.1)	100.0 (100.0)
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	29.7 (2.9)	34.7 (6.1)	13.1 (7.0)	15.3 (14.5)	42.9 (38.1)	50.0 (79.4)	85.7 (48.0)	100.0 (100.0)
自閉症 Autism	0.4 (§)	36.3 (§)	0.3 (§)	25.7 (§)	0.5 (§)	38.1 (§)	1.2 (0.4)	100.0 (100.0)
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	1.0 (§)	25.1 (§)	1.1 (0.5)	27.9 (25.4)	1.9 (1.3)	46.9 (69.1)	4.0 (1.9)	100.0 (100.0)
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	0.4 (§)	21.8 (§)	0.4 (§)	25.5 (§)	0.9 (0.4)	52.7 (80.9)	1.6 (0.5)	100.0 (100.0)
所有殘疾人士(智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ	109.1 (45.4)	31.4 (19.7)	89.6 (60.4)	25.8 (26.2)	149.2 (124.9)	42.9 (54.1)	347.9 (230.7)	100.0 (100.0)
日常生活有困難的長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	113.9	36.0	92.2	29.2	110.0	34.8	316.2	100.0

註釋： * 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在打理家務時遇到困難不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

Notes: * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had difficulties when doing housework might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

9.1 本章的焦點是分析提供照顧予**居住在住戶內**的殘疾人士及長期病患者的資料。

主要照顧者

9.2 殘疾人士及長期病患者被問及他們是否因其殘疾及長期病患而有別人照顧其日常生活。若是，他們再被問及有關其主要照顧者的資料，例如是否與照顧者共住、照顧者的身分及每周通常受照顧者照顧的時數等。對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，「**主要照顧者**」為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。本章列載有關這些提供照顧予居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者的主要照顧者的統計調查結果。

多於一種殘疾類別的影響

9.3 由於一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別，因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一種殘疾類別影響。對於本章列載的統計調查結果，尤其是按不同殘疾類別的分析，必須謹慎闡釋。表 9.1-9.3 括號內的數字列載有關只有單一種殘疾類別人士的統計調查結果，以供參考。由於智障並不包括在本章的分析中，部分只有單一種殘疾類別人士，可能同時有智障的情況。

9.1 The focus of this Chapter is to analyse the information about people who provided care to those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases *residing in households*.

Primary carers

9.2 Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases were asked whether they had another person to take care of their day-to-day living owing to their disabilities and chronic diseases and if so, to provide information pertaining to their primary carer such as whether they were living together with the carer, identity of the carer and usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week. For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “**primary carer**” refers to the person who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week. This Chapter presents the survey findings pertaining to these primary carers who provided care to persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households.

Effect of multiple disabilities

9.3 Since a person might have more than one selected type of disability, whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Therefore, caution should be taken when interpreting the survey results presented in this Chapter, especially for the analysis by selected type of disability. The survey results pertaining to persons with one and only one type of disability were also given in brackets in Tables 9.1-9.3 for reference. Since intellectual disability was not included in the analysis of this Chapter, some persons with one and only one type of disability might have the condition of intellectual disability at the same time.

有照顧者照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者

9.4 在 361 300 名殘疾人士及 1 152 700 名長期病患者中，分別有 295 400 名殘疾人士及 1 085 100 名長期病患者居住在住戶內。而在該 295 400 名居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及 1 085 100 名居住在住戶內的長期病患者中，分別有 125 600 人(42.5%)及 121 100 人(11.2%)因其殘疾/長期病患而有別人照顧其日常生活。(表 9.1)

是否與照顧者共住

9.5 在該 125 600 名有別人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士中，82.9%與照顧者共住。而在該 121 100 名長期病患者中，相應的百分比則為 84.8%。(表 9.2a)

9.6 與整體 125 600 名殘疾人士的情況比較，有注意力不足/過度活躍症、特殊學習困難及自閉症人士與照顧者共住的百分比比較高，可能由於他們的年齡較少。這些類別的人士與照顧者共住的百分比分別為 98.3%、96.0%及 93.0%。(表 9.2a)

照顧者的身分

9.7 在該 125 600 名有別人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士中，30.3%的照顧者為他們的配偶，28.8%是他們的子女/女婿/媳婦，20.1%是他們在家中的私家看護/家庭傭工，而 11.2%是他們的父母。至於該 121 100 名長期病患者中，38.4%的照顧者為他們的配偶，23.9%是他們的子女/女婿/媳婦，而 17.7%是他們在家中的私家看護/家庭傭工。(表 9.2b)

9.8 按選定的殘疾類別分析，身體活動能力受限制人士、視覺有困難人士及聽覺有困難人士最普遍提及的三類照顧者身分依遞降次序為子女/女婿/媳婦、配偶及在家中的私家看護/

Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a carer to take care of their day-to-day living

9.4 Of the 361 300 persons with disabilities and the 1 152 700 persons with chronic diseases, some 295 400 and 1 085 100 respectively residing in households. Among those 295 400 persons with disabilities residing in households and the 1 085 100 persons with chronic diseases residing in households, some 125 600 (42.5%) and 121 100 (11.2%) respectively had another person to take care of their day-to-day living due to their disabilities and chronic diseases. (Table 9.1)

Whether living together with the carer

9.5 Among those 125 600 persons with disabilities who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living, 82.9% were living together with their carer. The corresponding percentage for those 121 100 persons with chronic diseases was 84.8%. (Table 9.2a)

9.6 Compared with the overall situation pertaining to the total of 125 600 persons with disabilities, persons with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD), Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD) and Autism had greater likelihood of living together with the carer, probably due to their young age. The corresponding percentages of living with carer for these groups of persons were 98.3%, 96.0% and 93.0% respectively. (Table 9.2a)

Identity of the carer

9.7 For the 125 600 persons with disabilities who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living, 30.3% of their carers were their spouses; 28.8% were their children/son-in-law/daughter-in-law; 20.1% were their private nurses/domestic helpers at home; and 11.2% were their parents. As for those 121 100 persons with chronic diseases, 38.4% of their carers were their spouses; 23.9% were their children/son-in-law/daughter-in-law; and 17.7% were their private nurses/domestic helpers at home. (Table 9.2b)

9.8 Analysed by selected type of disability, the three most commonly cited identities of the carer for persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty and hearing difficulty

家庭傭工。在有精神病/情緒病的人士中，他們的照顧者以配偶佔最多，其次是他們在家中的私家看護/家庭傭工及子女/女婿/媳婦。而大部分有自閉症人士、有特殊學習困難人士及有注意力不足/過度活躍症人士的照顧者則為其父母，其次是在家中的私家看護/家庭傭工。（表 9.2b）

是否需要支付照顧服務費用予照顧者

9.9 在有別人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者中，分別有約 24.0% 及 20.5% 表示需要支付照顧服務費用予其照顧者。（表 9.2c）

9.10 按選定的殘疾類別分析，需要支付照顧服務費用的人士佔有個別殘疾類別人士的百分比最低為有注意力不足/過度活躍症人士（10.5%），最高則為身體活動能力受限制人士（28.5%）。（表 9.2c）

每周通常受照顧者照顧時數

9.11 在 125 600 名有別人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士中，超過半數（58.3%）表示照顧者每周照顧他們少於 40 小時。他們每周通常受照顧者照顧時數的中位數為 28 小時。在 121 100 名長期病患者中，相應的數字為 40.8% 及 56 小時。（表 9.2d）

9.12 按選定的殘疾類別分析，每周通常受照顧者照顧時數的中位數以聽覺有困難人士為最短（24 小時），而以言語能力有困難人士為最長（48 小時）。（表 9.2d）

were, in descending order, children/son-in-law/daughter-in-law, spouses and private nurses/domestic helpers at home. For persons with mental illness/mood disorder, most of their carers were their spouses, followed by their private nurses/domestic helpers at home and children/son-in-law/daughter-in-law. As regards persons with Autism, SpLD and AD/HD, the majority of their carers were their parents, followed by private nurses/domestic helpers at home. (Table 9.2b)

Whether needed to pay for the caring services provided by the carers

9.9 Some 24.0% and 20.5% respectively of persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living reported that they needed to pay for the caring services provided by their carers. (Table 9.2c)

9.10 Analysed by selected type of disability, the percentage of persons with disabilities who needed to pay for the caring services ranged from 10.5% (for persons with AD/HD) to 28.5% (for persons with restriction in body movement). (Table 9.2c)

Usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week

9.11 Of the 125 600 persons with disabilities who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living, more than half (58.3%) cited that their carers usually took care of them for less than 40 hours per week. The median usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week was 28 hours. The corresponding figures for those 121 100 persons with chronic disease were 40.8% and 56 hours. (Table 9.2d)

9.12 Analysed by selected type of disability, the median usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week ranged from 24 hours (for persons with hearing difficulty) to 48 hours (for persons with speech difficulty). (Table 9.2d)

與照顧者年齡差距

9.13 在 104 100 名與照顧者共住的殘疾人士中，約 19.2% 的年齡與照顧者相近。而超過半數(61.3%)的年齡較其照顧者大六年及以上。另約 19.3% 則較其照顧者年輕六年及以上。在 102 700 名與照顧者共住的長期病患者中，他們與其照顧者年齡差距的分布與殘疾人士的大致相同，相應的百分比分別為 25.7%、53.1% 及 21.2%。(表 9.3)

9.14 按選定的殘疾類別分析，身體活動能力受限制人士、視覺有困難人士及聽覺有困難人士與照顧者年齡差距的分布與整體 104 100 名與照顧者共住的殘疾人士的情況大致相同。另一方面，有自閉症人士、有特殊學習困難人士及有注意力不足/過度活躍症人士一般遠較其照顧者年輕。(表 9.3)

Difference in age compared with the carer

9.13 Among the 104 100 persons with disabilities who were living together with the carer, some 19.2% were with their age close to that of their carer. More than half (61.3%) were with their age at least 6 years older than that of their carer. Another 19.3% were younger than their carer for 6 years and more. As for the 102 700 persons with chronic diseases who were living together with the carer, their distribution by difference in age compared with the carer was similar to that of persons with disabilities, with the corresponding percentages at 25.7%, 53.1% and 21.2% respectively. (Table 9.3)

9.14 Analysed by selected type of disability, the distributions of persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty and hearing difficulty by difference in age compared with the carer were similar to that of the overall situation pertaining to the total of 104 100 persons with disabilities who were living together with the carer. On the other hand, persons with Autism, SpLD and AD/HD were generally much more younger than their carer. (Table 9.3)

表 9.1 按選定的殘疾類別及是否因其殘疾及長期病患而有別人照顧其日常生活劃分的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.1 Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households by selected type of disability and whether had a person to take care of their day-to-day living due to their disabilities and chronic diseases

選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*	是否因其殘疾及長期病患而有別人照顧其日常生活 Whether had a person to take care of their day-to-day living due to their disabilities and chronic diseases					
	是 Yes		不是 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	83.6 (46.3)	61.3 (56.0)	52.7 (36.3)	38.7 (44.0)	136.3 (82.6)	100.0 (100.0)
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	39.5 (13.0)	42.1 (27.0)	54.3 (35.1)	57.9 (73.0)	93.8 (48.1)	100.0 (100.0)
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	26.7 (6.2)	36.0 (17.0)	47.4 (30.4)	64.0 (83.0)	74.0 (36.7)	100.0 (100.0)
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	8.8 (1.0)	68.2 (54.2)	4.1 (0.9)	31.8 (45.8)	12.9 (1.9)	100.0 (100.0)
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	18.4 (8.8)	32.6 (20.8)	38.0 (33.4)	67.4 (79.2)	56.3 (42.1)	100.0 (100.0)
自閉症 Autism	2.5 (1.0)	77.8 (71.8)	0.7 (0.4)	22.2 (28.2)	3.2 (1.4)	100.0 (100.0)
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	5.5 (1.3)	56.7 (30.9)	4.2 (3.0)	43.3 (69.1)	9.7 (4.4)	100.0 (100.0)
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	3.2 (0.9)	63.4 (48.2)	1.9 (1.0)	36.6 (51.8)	5.1 (1.9)	100.0 (100.0)
所有殘疾人士(智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ	125.6 (78.5)	42.5 (35.8)	169.8 (140.5)	57.5 (64.2)	295.4 (219.0)	100.0 (100.0)
長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases	121.1	11.2	963.9	88.8	1 085.1	100.0

註釋：* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，所有殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別的人士數目的總和為小。

Notes：* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

表 9.2a 按選定的殘疾類別及是否與照顧者共住劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活的
居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.2a Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who
had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by selected type of
disability and whether living together with the carer

選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*	是否與照顧者 [@] 共住 Whether living together with the carer [@]					
	是 Yes		不是 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	68.3 (37.6)	81.6 (81.3)	15.4 (8.6)	18.4 (18.7)	83.6 (46.3)	100.0 (100.0)
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	31.2 (10.2)	79.0 (78.9)	8.3 (2.7)	21.0 (21.1)	39.5 (13.0)	100.0 (100.0)
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	21.3 (5.2)	80.0 (84.4)	5.3 (1.0)	20.0 (15.6)	26.7 (6.2)	100.0 (100.0)
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	7.8 (0.9)	88.3 (89.4)	1.0 (§)	11.7 (§)	8.8 (1.0)	100.0 (100.0)
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	16.1 (8.0)	87.6 (91.5)	2.3 (0.7)	12.4 (8.5)	18.4 (8.8)	100.0 (100.0)
自閉症 Autism	2.3 (0.9)	93.0 (88.1)	§ (§)	§ (§)	2.5 (1.0)	100.0 (100.0)
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	5.3 (1.3)	96.0 (100.0)	§ (§)	§ (§)	5.5 (1.3)	100.0 (100.0)
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	3.2 (0.9)	98.3 (100.0)	§ (§)	§ (§)	3.2 (0.9)	100.0 (100.0)
所有殘疾人士(智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ	104.1 (65.2)	82.9 (83.0)	21.5 (13.3)	17.1 (17.0)	125.6 (78.5)	100.0 (100.0)
長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases	102.7	84.8	18.4	15.2	121.1	100.0

註釋： * 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，所有殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別的人士數目的總和為小。

[@] 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes : * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

[@] For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

表 9.2b 按照照顧者的身分及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.2b Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by identity of the carer and selected type of disability

照顧者 [@] 的身分 Identity of the carer [@]	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
配偶 Spouse	25.3 (15.1)	30.3 (32.7)	11.3 (4.6)	28.6 (35.1)	8.2 (2.9)	30.9 (47.2)
父母 Parent	3.2 (1.8)	3.8 (4.0)	1.4 (0.8)	3.6 (6.0)	1.3 (0.6)	4.9 (10.2)
子女/女婿/媳婦 Children/son-in-law /daughter-in-law	26.4 (13.1)	31.5 (28.3)	15.2 (4.8)	38.4 (37.0)	9.5 (1.9)	35.7 (30.5)
在家中的私家看護/家庭傭工 Private nurse/domestic helper at home	19.8 (10.8)	23.7 (23.3)	8.0 (1.7)	20.2 (12.8)	5.1 (0.6)	19.0 (9.7)
醫護人員 Nursing staff	3.6 (1.7)	4.3 (3.8)	1.4 (0.4)	3.5 (2.7)	1.2 (§)	4.7 (§)
其他 Others	5.4 (3.7)	6.5 (8.0)	2.2 (0.8)	5.7 (6.4)	1.3 (§)	4.7 (§)
總計 Total	83.6 (46.3)	100.0 (100.0)	39.5 (13.0)	100.0 (100.0)	26.7 (6.2)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：[@] 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes: [@] For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 9.2b(續) 按照照顧者的身分及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目

Table 9.2b (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by identity of the carer and selected type of disability

照顧者 [®] 的身分 Identity of the carer [®]	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
配偶 Spouse	1.9 (§)	21.4 (§)	6.2 (3.6)	33.7 (41.3)	§ (§)	§ (§)
父母 Parent	3.4 (0.6)	38.4 (57.5)	3.4 (2.2)	18.5 (25.4)	1.9 (0.7)	78.4 (66.7)
子女/女婿/媳婦 Children/son-in-law /daughter-in-law	0.9 (§)	10.3 (§)	3.5 (1.4)	19.3 (15.6)	§ (§)	§ (§)
在家中的私家看護/家庭傭工 Private nurse/domestic helper at home	1.8 (§)	20.8 (§)	3.6 (1.0)	19.6 (10.9)	0.3 (§)	10.7 (§)
醫護人員 Nursing staff	0.3 (§)	3.7 (§)	0.7 (§)	4.0 (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
其他 Others	0.5 (§)	5.4 (§)	0.9 (0.6)	4.9 (6.8)	§ (§)	§ (§)
總計 Total	8.8 (1.0)	100.0 (100.0)	18.4 (8.8)	100.0 (100.0)	2.5 (1.0)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：[®] 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：[®] For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 9.2b(續) 按照照顧者的身分及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.2b (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by identity of the carer and selected type of disability

照顧者 [®] 的身分 Identity of the carer [®]	選定的殘疾類別* (續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
配偶 Spouse	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)
父母 Parent	4.3 (1.1)	78.2 (83.4)	2.8 (0.9)	87.8 (94.2)
子女/女婿/媳婦 Children/son-in-law/daughter-in-law	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)
在家中的私家看護/家庭傭工 Private nurse/domestic helper at home	1.0 (\$)	18.0 (\$)	0.3 (\$)	8.8 (\$)
醫護人員 Nursing staff	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)
其他 Others	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)
總計 Total	5.5 (1.3)	100.0 (100.0)	3.2 (0.9)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：[®] 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes: [®] For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, "carer" in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 9.2b (續) 按照照顧者的身分及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目

Table 9.2b (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by identity of the carer and selected type of disability

照顧者 [®] 的身分 Identity of the carer [®]	所有殘疾人士 (智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ		長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
配偶 Spouse	38.1 (26.3)	30.3 (33.5)	46.5	38.4
父母 Parent	14.1 (8.7)	11.2 (11.1)	14.5	12.0
子女/女婿/媳婦 Children/son-in-law/daughter-in-law	36.1 (21.3)	28.8 (27.2)	28.9	23.9
在家中的私家看護/家庭傭工 Private nurse/domestic helper at home	25.2 (14.5)	20.1 (18.4)	21.4	17.7
醫護人員 Nursing staff	4.4 (2.2)	3.5 (2.8)	4.7	3.9
其他 Others	7.7 (5.5)	6.1 (7.0)	5.1	4.2
總計 Total	125.6 (78.5)	100.0 (100.0)	121.1	100.0

註釋：[®] 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

Notes：[®] For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

表 9.2c 按選定的殘疾類別及是否需要支付照顧服務費用予照顧者劃分的有別人
照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.2c Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who
had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by selected type of
disability and whether needed to pay for the caring services provided by
the carer

選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*	是否需要支付照顧服務費用予照顧者 [@] Whether needed to pay for the caring services provided by the carer [@]					
	需要 Yes		不需要 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement	23.9 (12.8)	28.5 (27.7)	59.8 (33.5)	71.5 (72.3)	83.6 (46.3)	100.0 (100.0)
視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty	9.8 (2.1)	24.7 (16.3)	29.8 (10.9)	75.3 (83.7)	39.5 (13.0)	100.0 (100.0)
聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	6.3 (0.7)	23.7 (11.4)	20.3 (5.5)	76.3 (88.6)	26.7 (6.2)	100.0 (100.0)
言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty	2.2 (§)	24.6 (§)	6.6 (0.8)	75.4 (83.4)	8.8 (1.0)	100.0 (100.0)
精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	4.3 (1.0)	23.3 (10.9)	14.1 (7.8)	76.7 (89.1)	18.4 (8.8)	100.0 (100.0)
自閉症 Autism	0.4 (§)	15.3 (§)	2.1 (0.8)	84.7 (82.4)	2.5 (1.0)	100.0 (100.0)
特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties	1.2 (§)	21.0 (§)	4.4 (1.2)	79.0 (87.0)	5.5 (1.3)	100.0 (100.0)
注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	0.3 (§)	10.5 (§)	2.9 (0.9)	89.5 (100.0)	3.2 (0.9)	100.0 (100.0)
所有殘疾人士(智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ	30.2 (17.1)	24.0 (21.8)	95.4 (61.4)	76.0 (78.2)	125.6 (78.5)	100.0 (100.0)
長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases	24.8	20.5	96.3	79.5	121.1	100.0

註釋： * 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，所有殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別的人士數目的總和為小。

[@] 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比和比率)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes : * A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

[@] For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages and rates) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

表 9.2d 按每周通常受照顧者照顧時數及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.2d Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week and selected type of disability

每周通常受照顧者 [@] 照顧時數 Usual hours of caring services provided by the carer [@] per week	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
< 40	46.5 (25.1)	55.6 (54.2)	24.7 (9.1)	62.5 (70.0)	17.3 (4.5)	64.8 (71.9)
40 - < 60	12.7 (6.5)	15.2 (14.0)	6.0 (1.4)	15.2 (11.1)	3.8 (0.6)	14.3 (10.4)
60 - < 80	13.4 (8.2)	16.0 (17.7)	4.7 (1.1)	11.9 (8.1)	2.8 (0.5)	10.5 (7.7)
80 - < 100	7.4 (4.4)	8.9 (9.6)	2.8 (1.0)	7.1 (7.6)	1.9 (0.4)	7.1 (5.9)
≥ 100	3.0 (1.5)	3.6 (3.3)	1.2 (0.4)	3.0 (2.7)	0.8 (0.3)	2.9 (4.1)
不固定 Not fixed	0.6 (0.5)	0.7 (1.1)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
總計 Total	83.6 (46.3)	100.0 (100.0)	39.5 (13.0)	100.0 (100.0)	26.7 (6.2)	100.0 (100.0)
每周通常受照顧者照顧時數 中位數 Median usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week	35 (35)		28 (21)		24 (14)	

註釋：[@] 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一種殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一種殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：[@] For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 9.2d(續) 按每周通常受照顧者照顧時數及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.2d (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week and selected type of disability

每周通常受照顧者 [®] 照顧時數 Usual hours of caring services provided by the carer [®] per week	選定的殘疾類別* (續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
< 40	3.5 (0.4)	39.6 (41.8)	10.5 (5.5)	57.1 (62.5)	1.1 (0.5)	45.8 (49.6)
40 - < 60	2.2 (\$)	24.7 (\$)	3.3 (1.7)	17.9 (18.9)	0.6 (0.3)	23.9 (28.3)
60 - < 80	1.7 (0.3)	19.0 (31.0)	2.6 (1.0)	13.9 (11.9)	0.5 (\$)	21.9 (\$)
80 - < 100	0.7 (\$)	8.5 (\$)	1.6 (0.4)	8.9 (4.3)	\$ (\$)	\$ (\$)
≥ 100	0.7 (\$)	7.7 (\$)	0.4 (\$)	2.2 (\$)	\$ (\$)	\$ (\$)
不固定 Not fixed	\$ (\$)	\$ (\$)	\$ (\$)	\$ (\$)	\$ (\$)	\$ (\$)
總計 Total	8.8 (1.0)	100.0 (100.0)	18.4 (8.8)	100.0 (100.0)	2.5 (1.0)	100.0 (100.0)
每周通常受照顧者照顧時數 中位數 Median usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week	48 (48)		28 (28)		42 (40)	

註釋：[®] 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

\$ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：[®] For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

\$ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 9.2d(續) 按每周通常受照顧者照顧時數及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.2d (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week and selected type of disability

每周通常受照顧者 [®] 照顧時數 Usual hours of caring services provided by the carer [®] per week	選定的殘疾類別* (續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 40	2.9 (0.8)	51.8 (61.2)	1.8 (0.5)	55.5 (53.7)
40 - < 60	1.1 (0.3)	20.5 (23.7)	0.6 (0.3)	18.1 (34.1)
60 - < 80	1.0 §	18.1 (§)	0.4 (§)	13.2 (§)
80 - < 100	0.3 (§)	5.8 (§)	0.3 (§)	8.3 (§)
≥ 100	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
不固定 Not fixed	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
總計 Total	5.5 (1.3)	100.0 (100.0)	3.2 (0.9)	100.0 (100.0)
每周通常受照顧者照顧時數中位數 Median usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week	35 (28)		32 (28)	

註釋：[®] 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

Notes：[®] For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 9.2d(續) 按每周通常受照顧者照顧時數及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.2d (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living by usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week and selected type of disability

每周通常受照顧者 [@] 照顧時數 Usual hours of caring services provided by the carer [@] per week	所有殘疾人士 (智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ		長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 40	73.3 (46.3)	58.3 (59.0)	49.4	40.8
40 - < 60	19.3 (11.4)	15.3 (14.5)	18.4	15.2
60 - < 80	17.9 (11.4)	14.3 (14.5)	18.5	15.3
80 - < 100	10.3 (6.5)	8.2 (8.3)	18.5	15.3
≥ 100	4.2 (2.4)	3.4 (3.0)	15.0	12.4
不固定 Not fixed	0.7 (0.6)	0.5 (0.7)	§	§
總計 Total	125.6 (78.5)	100.0 (100.0)	121.1	100.0
每周通常受照顧者照顧時數中位數 Median usual hours of caring services provided by the carer per week	28 (28)		56	

註釋：[@] 對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

Notes：[@] For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目少於1 500的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates less than 1 500 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

表 9.3 按與照顧者年齡差距及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活及與照顧者共住的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.3 Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living and were living together with the carer by difference in age compared with the carer and selected type of disability

與照顧者年齡差距 [@] Difference in age compared with the carer [@]	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
≥ 21	38.2 (19.3)	56.0 (51.2)	18.5 (4.9)	59.1 (47.7)	12.0 (2.1)	56.2 (40.6)
6 to 20	10.5 (6.4)	15.4 (16.9)	4.1 (1.8)	13.2 (17.5)	3.5 (1.0)	16.3 (18.8)
5 to -5	13.4 (8.1)	19.6 (21.6)	5.7 (2.0)	18.4 (19.5)	3.8 (1.3)	17.9 (24.6)
-6 to -20	2.9 (2.0)	4.3 (5.2)	1.3 (0.6)	4.2 (6.0)	0.6 (§)	2.6 (§)
≤ -21	3.1 (1.9)	4.6 (5.0)	1.6 (0.9)	5.1 (9.2)	1.4 (0.6)	6.5 (12.1)
不知道 Unknown	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
總計 Total	68.3 (37.6)	100.0 (100.0)	31.2 (10.2)	100.0 (100.0)	21.3 (5.2)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：[@] 以殘疾人士/長期病患者的年齡減以照顧者的年齡計算。對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：[@] Refers to the age of person with disabilities/chronic diseases minus the age of carer. For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont’d)

表 9.3(續) 按與照顧者年齡差距及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活及與照顧者共住的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.3 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living and were living together with the carer by difference in age compared with the carer and selected type of disability

與照顧者年齡差距 [®] Difference in age compared with the carer [®]	選定的殘疾類別* (續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
≥ 21	1.8 (§)	22.7 (§)	5.8 (1.7)	36.0 (20.9)	§ (§)	§ (§)
6 to 20	1.3 (§)	16.7 (§)	1.9 (0.8)	11.5 (10.0)	§ (§)	§ (§)
5 to -5	0.8 (§)	9.9 (§)	3.7 (2.4)	23.2 (30.2)	§ (§)	§ (§)
-6 to -20	0.5 (§)	5.9 (§)	1.4 (1.0)	8.8 (13.1)	§ (§)	§ (§)
≤ -21	3.5 (0.5)	44.8 (57.9)	3.2 (2.1)	20.1 (25.8)	2.2 (0.8)	97.4 (93.2)
不知道 Unknown	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
總計 Total	7.8 (0.9)	100.0 (100.0)	16.1 (8.0)	100.0 (100.0)	2.3 (0.9)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：[®] 以殘疾人士/長期病患者的年齡減以照顧者的年齡計算。對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：[®] Refers to the age of person with disabilities/chronic diseases minus the age of carer. For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 9.3(續) 按與照顧者年齡差距及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活及與照顧者共住的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.3 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living and were living together with the carer by difference in age compared with the carer and selected type of disability

與照顧者年齡差距 [@] Difference in age compared with the carer [@]	選定的殘疾類別* (續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
≥ 21	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)
6 to 20	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)
5 to -5	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)
-6 to -20	0.5 (\$)	10.2 (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)
≤ -21	4.7 (1.2)	88.0 (87.6)	3.0 (0.9)	94.8 (100.0)
不知道 Unknown	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	§ (\$)
總計 Total	5.3 (1.3)	100.0 (100.0)	3.2 (0.9)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：[@] 以殘疾人士/長期病患者的年齡減以照顧者的年齡計算。對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一種殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一種殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：[@] Refers to the age of person with disabilities/chronic diseases minus the age of carer. For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, "carer" in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 9.3(續) 按與照顧者年齡差距及選定的殘疾類別劃分的有別人照顧其日常生活及與照顧者共住的居住在住戶內的殘疾人士及長期病患者數目
Table 9.3 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases residing in households who had a person to take care of their day-to-day living and were living together with the carer by difference in age compared with the carer and selected type of disability

與照顧者年齡差距 [@] Difference in age compared with the carer [@]	所有殘疾人士 (智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ		長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
≥ 21	48.8 (28.1)	46.9 (43.1)	41.9	40.8
6 to 20	15.1 (10.1)	14.5 (15.5)	12.7	12.3
5 to -5	19.9 (13.9)	19.2 (21.3)	26.4	25.7
-6 to -20	5.5 (4.1)	5.3 (6.2)	7.9	7.7
≤ -21	14.6 (9.0)	14.0 (13.7)	13.9	13.5
不知道 Unknown	§ (§)	§ (§)	ψ	ψ
總計 Total	104.1 (65.2)	100.0 (100.0)	102.7	100.0

註釋：[@] 以殘疾人士/長期病患者的年齡減以照顧者的年齡計算。對於有多於一人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言，表中所指的照顧者為一星期內照顧他們最長時間的人士。

^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別人士數目的總和為小。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

ψ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目少於 1 500 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她是否有別人照顧其日常生活不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別人士的相應數字。

Notes：[@] Refers to the age of person with disabilities/chronic diseases minus the age of carer. For those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had more than one person to take care of their day-to-day living, “carer” in the table refers to the one who provided the longest hours of caring services during a week.

^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

ψ Estimates less than 1 500 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she had another person to take care of his/her day-to-day living might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

10 殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者的交通安排 Transportation arrangement for persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living

10.1 本章的焦點是提供有關殘疾人士及因長期病患令其日常生活有困難或需要使用輔助儀器的長期病患者(以下簡稱為「日常生活有困難的長期病患者」)在交通安排上所需要的協助及主要使用的交通安排/工具的資料。所需要的協助是指需要別人陪同一一起乘搭交通工具以提供協助。本章就下列四方面對(i) 殘疾人士及(ii) 日常生活有困難的長期病患者作出分析：

- (a) 就業人士往返工作地點；
- (b) 學生/接受技能訓練的人士往返學校/訓練中心；
- (c) 出外覆診/接受治療；及
- (d) 出外作其他日常活動(例如往康樂中心或出外購物)。

10.2 殘疾人士被問及他們在上述各方面的交通安排情況。至於長期病患者，只有那些表示日常生活有困難或需要使用輔助儀器的長期病患者才會被問及有關問題。在 1 152 700 名長期病患者中，約 323 100 人(28.0%)表示其長期病患令其在日常生活中遇到困難或需要使用輔助儀器(即日常生活有困難的長期病患者)。在該 323 100 人中，32 800 人乃就業人士及 14 100 人為學生或正接受技能訓練的長期病患者。

多於一種殘疾類別的影響

10.3 由於一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別，因此其在交通安排上所需要的協助及主要使用的交通安排/工具不一定只受單一種殘疾類別影響。對於本章列載的統計調查結果，

10.1 The focus of this Chapter is to furnish information on the assistance required and the principal mode of transportation used by persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases who were encountering difficulties in day-to-day living or using assistive device due to their chronic diseases (referred to as “persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living”) in respect of their transportation arrangement. The assistance required refers to the need from someone to accompany for the whole trip to provide assistance. The following four aspects in respect of (i) persons with disabilities and (ii) persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living were analysed in this Chapter :

- (a) Travelling to/from place of work in respect of employed persons;
- (b) Travelling to/from school/training centre in respect of students/persons receiving skills training;
- (c) Going out for medical consultation/treatment; and
- (d) Going out for other day-to-day activities (such as going to recreational centre or shopping).

10.2 Persons with disabilities were asked questions about their transportation arrangement in respect of the above-mentioned aspects. As for persons with chronic diseases, only those who claimed that they were encountering difficulties in day-to-day living or using assistive device were asked such questions. Of the 1 152 700 persons with chronic diseases, some 323 100 (28.0%) were encountering difficulties in day-to-day living or using assistive device due to their chronic diseases (i.e. persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living). Among these 323 100 persons, 32 800 were employed persons and 14 100 were students or persons receiving skills training.

Effect of multiple disabilities

10.3 Since a person might have more than one selected type of disability, the assistance required and the principal mode of transportation used by himself/herself in respect of the transportation

尤其是按不同殘疾類別的分析，必須謹慎闡釋。載於表 10.1-10.7 的括號內的數字列載有關只有單一種殘疾類別人士的統計調查結果，以供參考。概括而言，只有單一種殘疾類別人士與有該種殘疾類別的所有人士的交通安排大致相同。由於智障並不包括在本章的分析中，部分只有單一種殘疾類別人士，可能同時有智障的情況。

arrangement might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Therefore, caution should be taken when interpreting the survey results presented in this Chapter, especially for the analysis by selected type of disability. The survey results pertaining to persons with one and only one type of disability were also given in brackets in Tables 10.1-10.7 for reference. Broadly speaking, the transportation arrangements for persons with one and only one type of disability were similar to those for all persons with the corresponding type of disability. Since intellectual disability was not included in the analysis of this Chapter, some persons with one and only one type of disability might have the condition of intellectual disability at the same time.

I. 往返工作地點的交通安排

I. Transportation arrangement to/from work place

10.4 統計時，在該 361 300 名殘疾人士及 323 100 名日常生活有困難的長期病患者中，分別有 41 000 人(11.3%)及 32 800 人(10.2%)為就業人士。(表 10.1)

10.4 Among the 361 300 persons with disabilities and the 323 100 persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, some 41 000 (11.3%) and 32 800 (10.2%) respectively were employed at the time of enumeration. (Table 10.1)

備註

Remarks

10.5 由於是項統計調查搜集所得的有自閉症、有特殊學習困難及有注意力不足/過度活躍症的就業人士數目很少，有關他們的交通安排的估計有較大的抽樣誤差。考慮到該些估計的精確度有限，下文 10.6-10.9 段及表 10.1-10.2 不會列載有關有自閉症、有特殊學習困難及有注意力不足/過度活躍症的就業人士的交通安排的估計及分析。

10.5 Owing to the small number of sample observations in respect of employed persons with Autism, Specific Learning Difficulties (SpLD) and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD) as identified in the survey, the estimates pertaining to their transportation arrangement were subject to relatively large sampling error. The estimates and the analysis pertaining to employed persons with Autism, SpLD and AD/HD were therefore not presented in paragraphs 10.6-10.9 and Tables 10.1-10.2 in consideration of the limited precision of the estimates.

乘搭交通工具往返工作地點是否需要協助

Whether needed assistance in transportation to/from work place

10.6 在該 41 000 名就業殘疾人士中，約 32 100 人 (佔所有就業殘疾人士的 78.3%)表示需出外工作但乘搭交通工具往返工作地點時不需要別人協助。(表 10.1)

10.6 Among those 41 000 employed persons with disabilities, some 32 100 (or 78.3% of all employed persons with disabilities) cited that they needed to go out for work but did not require any assistance from other persons in transportation to/from work place. (Table 10.1)

10.7 有個別殘疾類別的就業人士中，絕大部分(佔有個別殘疾類別就業人士的 63%至 81%)需出外工作但表示並不需要別人協助乘搭交通工具往返工作地點。至於 32 800 名日常生活有困難的就業長期病患者中，81.1%需出外工作但表示並不需要別人協助乘搭交通工具往返工作地點。(表 10.1)

往返工作地點時主要使用的交通安排/工具

10.8 在該 39 900 名需出外工作的就業殘疾人士往返工作地點時主要使用的各類交通安排/工具中，首三個最普遍使用的是「公共巴士」、「香港鐵路」及「公共小巴」。在該 39 900 名就業殘疾人士中，分別有 49.1%、28.1%及 17.5%表示主要使用該些交通安排/工具。同樣地，這三項交通安排/工具亦為日常生活有困難並需出外工作的就業長期病患者往返工作地點時最普遍使用的。在該 31 700 名日常生活有困難並需出外工作的就業長期病患者中，60.8%表示其主要使用的交通安排/工具為「公共巴士」，36.4%為「香港鐵路」及 15.2%為「公共小巴」。(表 10.2)

10.9 按選定的殘疾類別分析，有個別殘疾類別的就業人士往返工作地點時最普遍使用的交通安排/工具均為「公共巴士」。除身體活動能力受限制的就業人士外，在其他各殘疾類別的就業人士中，主要使用「公共巴士」往返工作地點的就業人士均約佔 50%，而身體活動能力受限制的就業人士的相應百分比為 34.8%。(表 10.2)

II. 往返學校/訓練中心的交通安排

10.10 統計時，在 361 300 名殘疾人士中，有 22 900 人(6.3%)為學生/接受技能訓練人士；而在 323 100 名日常生活有困難的長期病患者中，有 14 100 人(4.4%)為學生/接受技能訓練人士。(表 10.3a)

10.7 For employed persons with individual types of disability, the great majority of them (ranging from 63% to 81% for individual types of disability) needed to go out for work but did not require any help from others when travelling to/from work place. As for the 32 800 employed persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, 81.1% needed to go out for work but did not require any help from others when travelling to/from work place. (Table 10.1)

Principal mode of transportation to/from work place

10.8 Among the various principal modes of transportation used by the 39 900 employed persons with disabilities who needed to go out for work when travelling to/from work place, the three most commonly cited ones were “public bus” (as cited by 49.1% of those persons), “MTR” (28.1%) and “public light bus” (17.5%). Likewise, these three modes of transportation were also the most commonly cited by employed persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living when travelling to/from work place. Among the 31 700 employed persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living and needed to go out for work, 60.8% claimed that “public bus” was their principal mode of transportation; 36.4%, “MTR”; and 15.2%, “public light bus”. (Table 10.2)

10.9 Analysed by selected type of disability, the most commonly cited principal mode of transportation used by employed persons with individual types of disability when travelling to/from work place was “public bus”. Some 50% of each group of employed persons reported so, except for employed persons with restriction in body movement (34.8%). (Table 10.2)

II. Transportation arrangement to/from school/training centre

10.10 Of the 361 300 persons with disabilities, some 22 900 (6.3%) were students/persons receiving skills training at the time of enumeration. Of the 323 100 persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in

乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助

10.11 在該 22 900 名有殘疾的學生/接受技能訓練人士中，約 9 200 人 (40.3%)表示不需要別人協助乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心。另一方面，有 6 100 名(26.8%)則表示需要協助。(表 10.3a)

10.12 按選定的殘疾類別分析，較多的身體活動能力受限制、視覺有困難、言語能力有困難及有自閉症的學生/接受技能訓練人士表示需要別人協助乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心。另一方面，約一半有特殊學習困難及有注意力不足/過度活躍症的學生/接受技能訓練人士表示不需要別人協助乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心。(表 10.3a)

10.13 在該 14 100 名日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/接受技能訓練人士中，約 6 700 人 (47.7%)表示不需要別人協助乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心。(表 10.3a)

往返學校/訓練中心時主要使用的交通安排/工具

10.14 該 22 900 名有殘疾的學生/接受技能訓練人士往返學校/訓練中心時，「步行」、「校車」及「公共巴士」為他們首三項最普遍使用的交通安排/工具。該些殘疾人士中，分別有 32.8%、26.4%及 21.5%表示主要使用該些交通安排/工具往返學校/訓練中心。在該 14 100 名日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/接受技能訓練人士中，分別有 30.4%表示往返學校/訓練中心時，其主要使用的交通安排/工具為「步行」，27.3%為「香港鐵路」及 23.7%為「公共巴士」。(表 10.3b)

day-to-day living, some 14 100 (4.4%) were students/persons receiving skills training. (Table 10.3a)

Whether needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre

10.11 Among those 22 900 students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities, some 9 200 (or 40.3%) reported that they did not require any assistance from others in transportation to/from school/training centre. On the other hand, 6 100 students/persons receiving skills training (26.8%), needed such assistance. (Table 10.3a)

10.12 Analysed by selected type of disability, more of the students/persons receiving skills training with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, speech difficulty and Autism needed the assistance of others in transportation to/from school/training centre. On the other hand, about half of students/persons receiving skills training with SpLD and AD/HD did not need any help from others when travelling to/from school/training centre. (Table 10.3a)

10.13 Of the 14 100 students/persons receiving skills training with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, some 6 700 (47.7%) claimed that they did not require any assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre. (Table 10.3a)

Principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre

10.14 For the 22 900 students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities, the three most commonly cited principal modes of transportation to/from school/training centre were “on foot”, “school bus” and “public bus”. Some 32.8%, 26.4% and 21.5% respectively of these students/persons receiving skills training reported so. Among the 14 100 students/persons receiving skills training with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, 30.4% claimed that “on foot” was their principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre; 27.3% using “MTR”; and 23.7% using “public bus”. (Table 10.3b)

10.15 按選定的殘疾類別分析，「步行」為身體活動能力受限制、視覺有困難、聽覺有困難、言語能力有困難及有精神病/情緒病的學生/接受技能訓練人士往返學校/訓練中心時最普遍使用的交通安排/工具。另一方面，「校車」為有自閉症、有特殊學習困難及有注意力不足/過度活躍症的學生/接受技能訓練人士往返學校/訓練中心最普遍使用的交通安排/工具。(表 10.3b)

10.15 Analysed by selected type of disability, the most commonly cited principal mode of transportation used by students/persons receiving skills training with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty, speech difficulty and mental illness/mood disorder was “on foot”. On the other hand, “school bus” was the most commonly cited principal mode of transportation used by students/persons receiving skills training with Autism, SpLD and AD/HD when travelling to/from school/training centre. (Table 10.3b)

III. 出外覆診/接受治療的交通安排

III. Transportation arrangement for medical consultation/treatment

出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助

Whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment

10.16 在 361 300 名殘疾人士中，約 146 100 人(40.4%)表示當他們出外覆診/接受治療時，需要別人協助乘搭交通工具。相反，118 200 人(32.7%)表示不需要協助。(表 10.4)

10.16 Of the 361 300 persons with disabilities, some 146 100 (40.4%) cited that they needed assistance from other persons in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment. In contrast, some 118 200 persons (32.7%) indicated the otherwise. (Table 10.4)

10.17 按選定的殘疾類別分析，在有個別殘疾類別的人士中，身體活動能力受限制、言語能力有困難、有自閉症及有注意力不足/過度活躍症的人士有較大比例在出外覆診/接受治療時，需要別人協助乘搭交通工具。(表 10.4)

10.17 Analysed by selected type of disability, a larger proportion of persons with restriction in body movement, speech difficulty, Autism and AD/HD needed assistance of others in transportation when going out for medical consultation/ treatment. (Table 10.4)

10.18 在 323 100 名日常生活有困難的長期病患者中，約 152 500 人(47.2%)表示在出外覆診/接受治療時需要別人協助乘搭交通工具。(表 10.4)

10.18 Of the 323 100 persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, some 152 500 persons (47.2%) needed assistance from other persons in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment. (Table 10.4)

出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具

Principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment

10.19 就該 300 900 名需要出外覆診/接受治療的有殘疾人士而言，他們出外覆診/接受治療時最主要使用的交通安排/工具為「公共巴士」(37.4%)，其次為「的士」(21.0%)及「公共小巴」(16.8%)。就該 303 600 名日常生活有困難並會出外覆診/接受治療的長期病患者而言，相應的

10.19 Of the 300 900 persons with disabilities who would go out for medical consultation/treatment, the most commonly cited principal mode of transportation used by them for medical consultation/treatment was “public bus” (37.4%), followed by “taxi” (21.0%) and “public

百分比分別為 37.1%、23.2%及 20.5%。(表 10.5)

10.20 按選定的殘疾類別分析，身體活動能力受限制、視覺有困難、聽覺有困難及言語能力有困難的人士出外覆診/接受治療時首三個最普遍使用的交通安排/工具與所有殘疾人士的模式相同。另一方面，有精神病/情緒病、有自閉症、有特殊學習困難及有注意力不足/過度活躍症人士出外覆診/接受治療時最普遍使用的交通安排/工具為「公共巴士」、「香港鐵路」及「公共小巴」。(表 10.5)

IV. 出外作其他日常活動的交通安排

出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助

10.21 約 143 700 名殘疾人士表示出外作其他日常活動時不會乘搭交通工具，佔該 361 300 名殘疾人士的 39.8%。另 103 700 人(28.7%)表示出外作其他日常活動時不需要別人協助乘搭交通工具。約有 67 800 人(18.8%)表示不會出外作其他日常活動。餘下 46 100 人(12.7%)則需要協助。(表 10.6)

10.22 按選定的殘疾類別分析，有自閉症人士有較高百分比(57.5%)於出外作其他日常活動時需要別人協助乘搭交通工具。(表 10.6)

10.23 在該 323 100 名日常生活有困難的長期病患者中，約 115 300 人(35.7%)表示出外作其他日常活動時不需要乘搭交通工具。另外，約 88 100 人(27.3%)表示出外作其他日常活動時不需要別人協助乘搭交通工具。(表 10.6)

light bus”(16.8%). For the 303 600 persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living and would go out for medical consultation/treatment, the corresponding percentages were 37.1%, 23.2% and 20.5% respectively. (Table 10.5)

10.20 Analysed by selected type of disability, the three most popular principal modes of transportation used by persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty and speech difficulty when going out for medical consultation/treatment were the same as those for all persons with disabilities. On the other hand, “public bus”, “MTR” and “public light bus” were the most common modes of transportation used by persons with mental illness/mood disorder, Autism, SpLD and AD/HD when going out for medical consultation/treatment. (Table 10.5)

IV. Transportation arrangement when going out for other day-to-day activities

Whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities

10.21 Some 143 700 persons with disabilities indicated that they did not take transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities, constituting 39.8% of those 361 300 persons with disabilities. Another 103 700 persons (28.7%) did not require any assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities. Some 67 800 (18.8%) indicated that they did not go out for other day-to-day activities. The remaining 46 100 persons (12.7%) needed such assistance. (Table 10.6)

10.22 Analysed by selected type of disability, a much higher proportion (57.5%) of autistic persons indicated that they needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities. (Table 10.6)

10.23 Of the 323 100 persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living, some 115 300 persons (35.7%) did not take transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities. Separately, some 88 100 persons (27.3%) cited that they did not require any assistance in transportation when going out for

出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通
安排/工具

10.24 在該 293 500 名會出外作其他日常活動的殘疾人士中，「步行」、「公共巴士」及「香港鐵路」為他們出外作其他日常活動時首三個最普遍使用的交通安排/工具。而在該 258 500 名日常生活有困難並會出外作其他日常活動的長期病患者中，此三類交通安排/工具亦為他們出外作其他日常活動時最普遍使用的。（表 10.7）

10.25 按選定的殘疾類別分析，身體活動能力受限制、視覺有困難、聽覺有困難、言語能力有困難及有精神病/情緒病的人士出外作其他日常活動時最普遍使用的交通安排/工具為「步行」。有自閉症、有特殊學習困難及有注意力不足/過度活躍症的人士最普遍使用的交通安排/工具為「公共巴士」。（表 10.7）

other day-to-day activities. (Table 10.6)

*Principal mode of transportation used
when going out for other day-to-day
activities*

10.24 “On foot”, “public bus” and “MTR” were the three most commonly cited principal modes of transportation among the 293 500 persons with disabilities who would go out for other day-to-day activities when they went out for such activities. These three modes of transportation were also the most popular ones among the 258 500 persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living and would go out for other day-to-day activities when they went out for such activities. (Table 10.7)

10.25 Analysed by selected type of disability, the most common transportation mode cited by persons with restriction in body movement, seeing difficulty, hearing difficulty, speech difficulty and mental illness/mood disorder when they went out for other day-to-day activities was “on foot”. For persons with Autism, SpLD and AD/HD, the most common transportation mode cited was “public bus”. (Table 10.7)

表 10.1 按乘搭交通工具往返工作地點是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的就業長期病患者數目
Table 10.1 Employed persons with disabilities and employed persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation to/from work place and selected type of disability

	選定的殘疾類別*					
	Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
乘搭交通工具往返工作地點是否需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation to/from work place	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 %
需要 Yes	0.3 (§)	4.0 (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
不需要 No	5.5 (4.8)	73.0 (77.9)	6.6 (5.3)	75.8 (81.5)	9.4 (6.9)	80.6 (82.9)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	1.4 (0.9)	18.3 (14.7)	1.7 (1.1)	19.7 (16.5)	2.0 (1.3)	17.1 (16.1)
不需出外工作 No need to go out for work	0.3 (0.3)	4.6 (4.1)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
總計 Total	7.5 (6.2)	100.0 (100.0)	8.7 (6.5)	100.0 (100.0)	11.7 (8.3)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她乘搭交通工具往返工作地點是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別就業人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：* An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation to/from work place might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of employed persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.1(續) 按乘搭交通工具往返工作地點是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的就業長期病患者數目
Table 10.1 (Cont'd) Employed persons with disabilities and employed persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation to/from work place and selected type of disability

乘搭交通工具往返工作地點是否需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation to/from work place	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)			
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
需要 Yes	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	0.3 (\$)	2.0 (\$)
不需要 No	1.6 (\$)	62.6 (\$)	12.0 (11.1)	80.1 (81.7)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	0.6 (\$)	22.4 (\$)	2.1 (1.9)	14.2 (13.7)
不需出外工作 No need to go out for work	§ (\$)	§ (\$)	0.6 (0.4)	3.7 (3.0)
總計 Total	2.6 (0.3)	100.0 (100.0)	14.9 (13.5)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她乘搭交通工具往返工作地點是否需要協助不一定只受單一種殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一種殘疾類別就業人士的相應數字。

Notes：* An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation to/from work place might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of employed persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大, 數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比), 在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.1(續) 按乘搭交通工具往返工作地點是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的就業殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的就業長期病患者數目
Table 10.1 (Cont'd) Employed persons with disabilities and employed persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation to/from work place and selected type of disability

	所有就業殘疾人士 (智障人士除外) [§] All employed persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) [§]		日常生活有困難的就業長期 病患者 Employed persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
乘搭交通工具往返工作地點是否需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation to/from work place				
需要 Yes	1.0 (0.7)	2.4 (2.1)	§	§
不需要 No	32.1 (28.6)	78.3 (80.3)	26.6	81.1
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	6.8 (5.5)	16.6 (15.4)	4.0	12.0
不需出外工作 No need to go out for work	1.1 (0.8)	2.7 (2.2)	§	§
總計 Total	41.0 (35.6)	100.0 (100.0)	32.8	100.0

註釋：[§] 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，就業殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別就業人士數目的總和為小。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目少於 1 500 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她乘搭交通工具往返工作地點是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別就業人士的相應數字。

由於是項統計調查搜集所得的有自閉症、特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症的就業人士數目很少，有關他們的交通安排的估計有較大的抽樣誤差。考慮到該些估計的精確度有限，本報告書不會列載有關估計。

Notes：[§] An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of employed persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of employed persons with individual types of disability.

§ Estimates less than 1 500 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation to/from work place might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of employed persons with one and only one type of disability.

Owing to the small number of sample observations in respect of employed persons with Autism, Specific Learning Difficulties and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder as identified in the survey, the estimates pertaining to their transportation arrangement were subject to relatively large sampling error. They were therefore not presented in this report in consideration of their limited precision.

表 10.2 按往返工作地點時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的需
出外工作的就業殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的就業長期病患者數目
Table 10.2 Employed persons who needed to go out for work with disabilities and
those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by
principal mode of transportation to/from work place and selected type of
disability

往返工作地點時主要使用的 交通安排/工具 [Ⓐ] Principal mode of transportation to/from work place [Ⓐ]	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
公共巴士 Public bus	2.5 (2.2)	34.8 (37.9)	4.4 (3.4)	51.6 (52.2)	6.2 (4.4)	54.2 (53.2)
香港鐵路 MTR	1.9 (1.6)	26.4 (27.1)	2.6 (2.3)	31.0 (35.6)	2.9 (2.1)	25.1 (25.8)
公共小巴 Public light bus	1.4 (1.1)	19.4 (18.9)	1.0 (0.8)	11.5 (12.5)	2.0 (1.5)	17.4 (18.5)
步行 On foot	1.4 (0.9)	19.2 (15.3)	1.7 (1.1)	20.3 (16.7)	2.0 (1.3)	17.3 (16.1)
私家車 Private car	1.0 (1.0)	14.2 (16.2)	0.3 (0.3)	3.8 (4.0)	0.3 (§)	2.5 (§)
其他 [^] Others [^]	0.9 (0.8)	12.7 (12.7)	0.8 (0.6)	9.2 (8.9)	1.2 (0.9)	10.2 (11.1)
合計 Overall	7.2 (5.9)		8.4 (6.4)		11.5 (8.3)	

註釋：Ⓐ 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：Ⓐ Multiple answers were allowed.

* 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇往返工作地點主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別就業人士的相應數字。

* An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation to/from work place might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of employed persons with one and only one type of disability.

^ 包括的士、電車、渡輪、公司/僱主安排的車輛以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

^ Including taxi, tram, ferry, vehicle arranged by company/employer and “Rehabus”. “Rehabus” services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計（包括數值為零的數字）或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比），在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.2(續) 按往返工作地點時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的需
出外工作的就業殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的就業長期病患者數目
Table 10.2 (Cont'd) Employed persons who needed to go out for work with disabilities and
those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by
principal mode of transportation to/from work place and selected type of
disability

往返工作地點時主要使用的交通安排/ 工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation to/from work place [@]	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)			
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/mood disorder	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
公共巴士 Public bus	1.2 (§)	50.5 (§)	7.2 (6.7)	50.0 (51.2)
香港鐵路 MTR	0.4 (§)	15.8 (§)	4.3 (4.0)	30.0 (30.3)
公共小巴 Public light bus	0.3 (§)	13.6 (§)	2.9 (2.5)	19.9 (19.3)
步行 On foot	0.6 (§)	23.9 (§)	2.1 (1.9)	14.7 (14.1)
私家車 Private car	§ (§)	§ (§)	0.5 (0.5)	3.6 (3.5)
其他 [^] Others [^]	0.3 (§)	12.2 (§)	1.4 (1.3)	9.5 (9.9)
合計 Overall	2.4 (§)		14.4 (13.1)	

註釋：[@] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[@] Multiple answers were allowed.

* 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇往返工作地點主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一種殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一種殘疾類別就業人士的相應數字。

* An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation to/from work place might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of employed persons with one and only one type of disability.

[^] 包括的士、電車、渡輪、公司/僱主安排的車輛以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

[^] Including taxi, tram, ferry, vehicle arranged by company/employer and “Rehabus”. “Rehabus” services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.2(續) 按往返工作地點時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的需
出外工作的就業殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的就業長期病患者數目
Table 10.2 (Cont'd) Employed persons who needed to go out for work with disabilities and
those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by
principal mode of transportation to/from work place and selected type of
disability

往返工作地點時主要使用的 交通安排/工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation to/from work place [@]	所有就業殘疾人士 (智障人士除外) ^δ All employed persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ		日常生活有困難的 就業長期病患者 Employed persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
公共巴士 Public bus	19.6 (17.1)	49.1 (49.1)	19.3	60.8
香港鐵路 MTR	11.2 (10.1)	28.1 (29.0)	11.5	36.4
公共小巴 Public light bus	7.0 (6.3)	17.5 (18.0)	4.8	15.2
步行 On foot	6.8 (5.5)	17.1 (15.8)	4.0	12.5
私家車 Private car	2.0 (1.9)	4.9 (5.4)	§	§
其他 [^] Others [^]	4.4 (3.8)	11.0 (11.0)	5.0	15.9
合計 Overall	39.9 (34.8)		31.7	

註釋： @ 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : @ Multiple answers were allowed.

δ 一名就業人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，就業殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別就業人士數目的總和為小。

δ An employed person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of employed persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of employed persons with individual types of disability.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目少於1 500的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates less than 1 500 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

^ 包括的士、電車、渡輪、公司/僱主安排的車輛以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士(包括輪椅使用者)及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

^ Including taxi, tram, ferry, vehicle arranged by company/employer and “Rehabus”. “Rehabus” services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

由於是項統計調查搜集所得的有自閉症、特殊學習困難及注意力不足/過度活躍症的就業人士數目很少，有關他們交通安排的估計有較大的抽樣誤差。考慮到該些估計的精確度有限，本報告書不會列載有關估計。

Owing to the small number of sample observations in respect of employed persons with Autism, Specific Learning Difficulties and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder as identified in the survey, the estimates pertaining to their transportation arrangement were subject to relatively large sampling error. They were therefore not presented in this report in consideration of their limited precision.

表 10.3a 按乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾及日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/接受技能訓練人士數目
Table 10.3a Students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities and those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre and selected type of disability

	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否 需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre						
需要 Yes	1.2 (0.6)	34.2 (32.9)	0.8 (0.4)	32.5 (28.7)	0.6 (0.3)	22.7 (14.2)
不需要 No	1.3 (0.8)	35.8 (48.0)	0.8 (0.7)	30.6 (43.1)	1.1 (0.7)	39.5 (41.6)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	1.1 (0.3)	30.0 (19.2)	0.9 (0.4)	37.0 (28.2)	1.0 (0.8)	37.8 (44.2)
總計 Total	3.6 (1.7)	100.0 (100.0)	2.5 (1.6)	100.0 (100.0)	2.7 (1.8)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名學生/接受技能訓練的人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助不一定只受單一種殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一種殘疾類別學生/接受技能訓練的人士的相應數字。

Note：* A student/person receiving skills training might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation to/from school /training centre might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of students/persons receiving skills training with one and only one type of disability.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.3a(續) 按乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾及日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/接受技能訓練人士數目
Table 10.3a Students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities and those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre and selected type of disability

	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre						
需要 Yes	2.4 (0.5)	39.2 (30.9)	0.8 (0.3)	20.3 (17.4)	1.4 (0.5)	45.4 (43.6)
不需要 No	1.2 (\$)	20.5 (\$)	1.1 (0.8)	30.0 (46.7)	0.9 (0.4)	29.6 (36.0)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	2.4 (0.8)	40.3 (53.7)	1.9 (0.6)	49.8 (35.9)	0.8 (\$)	25.0 (\$)
總計 Total	6.0 (1.5)	100.0 (100.0)	3.8 (1.6)	100.0 (100.0)	3.1 (1.2)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名學生/接受技能訓練的人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別學生/接受技能訓練的人士的相應數字。

Notes：* A student/person receiving skills training might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of students/persons receiving skills training with one and only one type of disability.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.3a(續) 按乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾及日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/接受技能訓練人士數目
Table 10.3a Students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities and those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre and selected type of disability

乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
需要 Yes	1.7 (0.4)	22.3 (10.9)	1.1 (0.4)	23.3 (23.3)
不需要 No	3.8 (2.2)	48.5 (59.9)	2.2 (1.1)	47.8 (61.4)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	2.3 (1.1)	29.2 (29.2)	1.3 (0.3)	28.9 (15.3)
總計 Total	7.8 (3.7)	100.0 (100.0)	4.6 (1.7)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名學生/接受技能訓練的人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別學生/接受技能訓練的人士的相應數字。

Note：* A student/person receiving skills training might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of students/persons receiving skills training with one and only one type of disability.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.3a(續) 按乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾及日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/接受技能訓練人士數目
Table 10.3a Students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities and those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre and selected type of disability

乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre	所有殘疾學生/ 接受技能訓練的人士 (智障人士除外) ^δ All students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ		日常生活有困難的 長期病患學生/ 接受技能訓練的人士 Students/persons receiving skills training with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
需要 Yes	6.1 (3.3)	26.8 (22.5)	3.1	21.9
不需要 No	9.2 (6.9)	40.3 (46.9)	6.7	47.7
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	7.5 (4.5)	32.8 (30.6)	4.3	30.4
總計 Total	22.9 (14.7)	100.0 (100.0)	14.1	100.0

註釋：^δ 一名學生/接受技能訓練的人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾學生/接受技能訓練的人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別學生/接受技能訓練的人士數目的總和為小。

Notes：^δ A student/person receiving skills training might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of student/persons receiving skills training with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of students/persons receiving skills training with individual types of disability.

一名學生/接受技能訓練的人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別學生/接受技能訓練的人士的相應數字。

A student/person receiving skills training might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation to/from school/training centre might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of students/persons receiving skills training with one and only one type of disability.

表 10.3b 按往返學校/訓練中心時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾及日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/接受技能訓練人士數目
Table 10.3b Students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities and those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre and selected type of disability

往返學校/訓練中心時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [®] Principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre [®]	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
步行 On foot	1.1 (0.3)	30.0 (19.2)	0.9 (0.4)	37.0 (28.2)	1.0 (0.8)	37.8 (44.2)
校車 School bus	1.0 (0.4)	28.8 (24.5)	0.7 (0.3)	25.8 (21.7)	0.4 (§)	13.5 (§)
公共巴士 Public bus	0.5 (0.4)	12.7 (23.7)	0.5 (0.4)	19.0 (27.2)	1.0 (0.7)	36.4 (37.7)
香港鐵路 MTR	0.4 (0.3)	10.1 (14.8)	0.4 (0.4)	16.0 (22.6)	0.5 (0.3)	20.0 (18.1)
公共小巴 Public light bus	0.4 (0.4)	10.1 (21.3)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
其他 [^] Others [^]	0.6 (§)	15.5 (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
合計 Overall	3.6 (1.7)		2.5 (1.6)		2.7 (1.8)	

註釋：[®] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [®] Multiple answers were allowed.

* 一名學生/接受技能訓練的人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇往返學校/訓練中心主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別學生/接受技能訓練的人士的相應數字。

* A student/person receiving skills training might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of students/persons receiving skills training with one and only one type of disability.

[^] 包括私家車、的士、渡輪以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

[^] Including private vehicle, taxi, ferry and "Rehabus". "Rehabus" services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.3b(續) 按往返學校/訓練中心時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾及日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/接受技能訓練人士數目
Table 10.3b Students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities and those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre and selected type of disability

往返學校/訓練中心時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre [@]	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
步行 On foot	2.4 (0.8)	40.3 (53.7)	1.9 (0.6)	49.8 (35.9)	0.8 (§)	25.0 (§)
校車 School bus	1.6 (0.3)	26.8 (21.1)	0.6 (§)	15.4 (§)	1.4 (0.5)	43.4 (42.9)
公共巴士 Public bus	0.8 (§)	13.4 (§)	0.6 (0.5)	14.6 (28.9)	0.4 (§)	12.3 (§)
香港鐵路 MTR	0.5 (§)	8.3 (§)	0.5 (0.4)	12.1 (22.3)	0.5 (0.3)	15.4 (22.8)
公共小巴 Public light bus	0.3 (§)	4.6 (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)	0.3 (§)	10.5 (§)
其他 [^] Others [^]	1.0 (§)	16.0 (§)	0.4 (§)	9.7 (§)	0.4 (§)	12.4 (§)
合計 Overall	6.0 (1.5)		3.8 (1.6)		3.1 (1.2)	

註釋： @ 可選擇多項答案。

Notes： @ Multiple answers were allowed.

* 一名學生/接受技能訓練的人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇往返學校/訓練中心主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一種殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一種殘疾類別學生/接受技能訓練的人士的相應數字。

* A student/person receiving skills training might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of students/persons receiving skills training with one and only one type of disability.

[^] 包括私家車、的士、電車、渡輪以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

[^] Including private vehicle, taxi, tram, ferry and “Rehabus”. “Rehabus” services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.3b(續) 按往返學校/訓練中心時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾及日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/接受技能訓練人士數目

Table 10.3b Students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities and those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre and selected type of disability

往返學校/訓練中心時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre [@]	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
步行 On foot	2.3 (1.1)	29.2 (29.2)	1.3 (0.3)	28.9 (15.3)
校車 School bus	2.6 (0.9)	32.7 (25.0)	1.7 (0.5)	37.1 (31.8)
公共巴士 Public bus	1.7 (1.2)	21.7 (33.0)	0.7 (0.5)	15.9 (28.2)
香港鐵路 MTR	0.7 (0.3)	8.7 (7.6)	0.7 (0.3)	15.0 (19.4)
公共小巴 Public light bus	0.7 (0.3)	9.0 (7.0)	0.4 (§)	8.7 (§)
其他 [^] Others [^]	0.6 (§)	8.1 (§)	0.5 (0.3)	11.0 (19.0)
合計 Overall	7.8 (3.7)		4.6 (1.7)	

註釋：[@] 可選擇多項答案。

* 一名學生/接受技能訓練的人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇往返學校/訓練中心主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別學生/接受技能訓練的人士的相應數字。

[^] 包括私家車、的士、電車、渡輪以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於200的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：[@] Multiple answers were allowed.

* A student/person receiving skills training might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of students/persons receiving skills training with one and only one type of disability.

[^] Including private vehicle, taxi, tram, ferry and "Rehabus". "Rehabus" services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.3b(續) 按往返學校/訓練中心時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾及日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/接受技能訓練人士數目
Table 10.3b Students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities and those with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre and selected type of disability
(Cont'd)

往返學校/訓練中心時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [®] Principal mode of transportation to/from school/training centre [®]	所有殘疾學生/ 接受技能訓練的人士 (智障人士除外) ^δ All students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ		日常生活有困難的長期病患學生/ 接受技能訓練的人士 Students/persons receiving skills training with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
步行 On foot	7.5 (4.5)	32.8 (30.6)	4.3	30.4
校車 School bus	6.0 (3.4)	26.4 (23.0)	2.9	20.9
公共巴士 Public bus	4.9 (4.0)	21.5 (27.3)	3.3	23.7
香港鐵路 MTR	3.0 (2.2)	13.3 (14.9)	3.8	27.3
公共小巴 Public light bus	1.9 (1.2)	8.2 (8.4)	1.5	10.9
其他 [^] Others [^]	2.4 (1.5)	10.5 (10.2)	§	§
合計 Overall	22.9 (14.7)		14.1	

註釋：[®] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[®] Multiple answers were allowed.

^δ 一名學生/接受技能訓練的人可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾學生/接受技能訓練的人的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別學生/接受技能訓練的人數目的總和為小。

^δ A student/person receiving skills training might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of students/persons receiving skills training with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of students/persons receiving skills training with individual types of disability.

[^] 包括私家車、的士、電車、渡輪以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

[^] Including private vehicle, taxi, tram, ferry and "Rehabus". "Rehabus" services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目少於 1 500 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates less than 1 500 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

表 10.4 按出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.4 Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment and selected type of disability

出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation /treatment	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)		人數 No. of persons (‘000)		人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %	百分比 %
需要 Yes	102.8 (44.8)	54.8 (48.3)	51.8 (12.8)	42.2 (25.4)	34.0 (5.6)	36.9 (15.0)
不需要 No	39.9 (26.1)	21.3 (28.2)	40.8 (25.0)	33.3 (49.8)	27.9 (15.7)	30.2 (42.0)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	16.3 (9.7)	8.7 (10.5)	12.2 (6.5)	9.9 (13.0)	9.4 (5.1)	10.2 (13.6)
不會出外覆診/接受治療 Not going out for medical consultation /treatment	28.7 (12.1)	15.3 (13.0)	17.8 (5.9)	14.5 (11.8)	20.9 (11.0)	22.7 (29.5)
總計 Total	187.8 (92.7)	100.0 (100.0)	122.6 (50.2)	100.0 (100.0)	92.2 (37.4)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

Note：* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.4(續) 按出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.4 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment and selected type of disability

出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation /treatment	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
需要 Yes	16.6 (1.5)	58.4 (54.4)	33.0 (9.4)	38.1 (19.5)	2.7 (1.1)	71.9 (76.8)
不需要 No	1.6 (0.4)	5.7 (13.3)	32.7 (28.3)	37.7 (58.9)	§ (§)	§ (§)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	1.5 (§)	5.1 (§)	7.4 (6.0)	8.5 (12.4)	§ (§)	§ (§)
不會出外覆診/接受治療 Not going out for medical consultation /treatment	8.7 (0.8)	30.8 (28.6)	13.5 (4.4)	15.6 (9.2)	0.8 (0.3)	20.5 (19.2)
總計 Total	28.4 (2.8)	100.0 (100.0)	86.6 (48.1)	100.0 (100.0)	3.8 (1.4)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

Notes：* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.4(續) 按出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.4 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment and selected type of disability

出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation /treatment	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
需要 Yes	4.6 (1.1)	46.2 (25.2)	3.6 (1.0)	64.5 (54.6)
不需要 No	0.8 (0.4)	8.6 (9.6)	0.4 (§)	6.9 (§)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	0.6 (§)	5.6 (§)	0.3 (§)	4.7 (§)
不會出外覆診/接受治療 Not going out for medical consultation /treatment	3.9 (2.7)	39.7 (61.6)	1.3 (0.7)	23.8 (34.7)
總計 Total	9.9 (4.4)	100.0 (100.0)	5.5 (1.9)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

Notes：* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.4(續) 按出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.4 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment and selected type of disability

出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation /treatment	所有殘疾人士 (智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ		日常生活有困難的 長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
需要 Yes	146.1 (77.3)	40.4 (32.3)	152.5	47.2
不需要 No	118.2 (96.1)	32.7 (40.2)	117.2	36.3
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	36.7 (27.7)	10.1 (11.6)	33.9	10.5
不會出外覆診/接受治療 Not going out for medical consultation /treatment	60.4 (37.9)	16.7 (15.9)	19.5	6.0
總計 Total	361.3 (238.9)	100.0 (100.0)	323.1	100.0

註釋：^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別的人士數目的總和為小。

一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她出外覆診/接受治療時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

Notes：^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

表 10.5 按出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的會出外覆診/接受治療的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.5 Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who would go out for medical consultation/treatment by principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment and selected type of disability

出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment [@]	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
公共巴士 Public bus	44.2 (25.2)	27.8 (31.2)	42.6 (23.2)	40.6 (52.2)	27.8 (13.1)	39.0 (49.8)
的士 Taxi	49.6 (25.6)	31.2 (31.7)	20.4 (5.2)	19.4 (11.7)	13.7 (1.2)	19.3 (4.4)
公共小巴 Public light bus	21.1 (12.1)	13.2 (15.0)	15.8 (7.7)	15.1 (17.3)	12.0 (5.6)	16.9 (21.2)
香港鐵路 MTR	16.2 (10.2)	10.2 (12.6)	13.3 (7.9)	12.7 (17.8)	10.3 (5.2)	14.5 (19.7)
步行 On foot	16.3 (9.7)	10.3 (12.1)	12.2 (6.5)	11.6 (14.7)	9.4 (5.1)	13.1 (19.2)
其他 [^] Others [^]	35.6 (11.3)	22.4 (14.0)	19.4 (3.5)	18.5 (7.9)	11.5 (1.3)	16.1 (4.8)
合計 Overall	159.1 (80.6)		104.8 (44.3)		71.3 (26.3)	

註釋：[@] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [@] Multiple answers were allowed.

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇出外覆診/接受治療主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

[^] 包括私家車、電車、渡輪、院舍車輛以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

[^] Including private vehicle, tram, ferry, vehicle of institution and "Rehabus". "Rehabus" services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.5(續) 按出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的
Table 10.5 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who would go out for medical consultation/treatment by principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment and selected type of disability

出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment [@]	選定的殘疾類別* (續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
公共巴士 Public bus	4.2 (0.9)	21.4 (43.0)	23.9 (18.4)	32.8 (42.2)	1.5 (0.6)	50.0 (51.2)
的士 Taxi	4.6 (0.4)	23.6 (22.0)	11.5 (3.6)	15.7 (8.3)	0.3 (§)	9.6 (§)
公共小巴 Public light bus	1.7 (0.5)	8.8 (25.9)	13.5 (10.4)	18.4 (23.9)	0.7 (§)	23.6 (§)
香港鐵路 MTR	1.5 (§)	7.8 (§)	14.6 (12.0)	20.0 (27.4)	0.8 (0.4)	27.8 (31.3)
步行 On foot	1.5 (§)	7.4 (§)	7.4 (6.0)	10.1 (13.6)	§ (§)	§ (§)
其他 [^] Others [^]	8.5 (0.5)	43.4 (26.8)	15.4 (2.6)	21.1 (5.9)	0.4 (§)	14.3 (§)
合計 Overall	19.6 (2.0)		73.0 (43.7)		3.0 (1.2)	

註釋：[@] 可選擇多項答案。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇出外覆診/接受治療主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

[^] 包括私家車、電車、渡輪、院舍車輛以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計（包括數值為零的數字）或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比），在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：[@] Multiple answers were allowed.

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

[^] Including private vehicle, tram, ferry, vehicle of institution and “Rehabus”. “Rehabus” services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.5(續) 按出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的會出外覆診/接受治療的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.5 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who would go out for medical consultation/treatment by principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment and selected type of disability

出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment [@]	選定的殘疾類別* (續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
公共巴士 Public bus	2.9 (1.0)	48.1 (57.4)	2.1 (0.7)	50.6 (56.2)
的士 Taxi	1.0 (\$)	17.1 (\$)	0.6 (\$)	14.5 (\$)
公共小巴 Public light bus	1.6 (0.6)	26.7 (32.7)	1.1 (\$)	25.9 (\$)
香港鐵路 MTR	1.5 (\$)	25.6 (\$)	1.2 (\$)	28.8 (\$)
步行 On foot	0.6 (\$)	9.3 (\$)	0.3 (\$)	6.2 (\$)
其他 [^] Others [^]	0.5 (\$)	7.6 (\$)	0.6 (0.3)	13.5 (22.2)
合計 Overall	5.9 (1.7)		4.2 (1.3)	

註釋：[@] 可選擇多項答案。

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇出外覆診/接受治療主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

[^] 包括私家車、電車、渡輪、院舍車輛以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計（包括數值為零的數字）或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比），在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：[@] Multiple answers were allowed.

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

[^] Including private vehicle, tram, ferry, vehicle of institution and "Rehabus". "Rehabus" services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.5(續) 按出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的會出外覆診/接受治療的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.5 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who would go out for medical consultation/treatment by principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment and selected type of disability

出外覆診/接受治療時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment [@]	所有會出外覆診/接受治療的殘疾人士(智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities who would go out for medical consultation/treatment (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ		日常生活有困難並會出外覆診/接受治療的長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who would go out for medical consultation/treatment	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
公共巴士 Public bus	112.5 (83.0)	37.4 (41.3)	112.6	37.1
的士 Taxi	63.3 (36.5)	21.0 (18.1)	70.4	23.2
公共小巴 Public light bus	50.6 (37.2)	16.8 (18.5)	62.3	20.5
香港鐵路 MTR	46.3 (36.0)	15.4 (17.9)	56.8	18.7
步行 On foot	36.7 (27.7)	12.2 (13.8)	33.9	11.2
其他 [^] Others [^]	46.6 (19.8)	15.5 (9.8)	53.1	17.5
合計 Overall	300.9 (201.0)		303.6	

註釋：[@] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[@] Multiple answers were allowed.

^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別的人士數目的總和為小。

^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

[^] 「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

[^] “Rehabus” services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇出外覆診/接受治療主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

表 10.6 按出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.6 Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities and selected type of disability

	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力 受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否 需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities						
需要 Yes	25.8 (10.9)	13.7 (11.7)	13.5 (3.6)	11.0 (7.1)	8.6 (2.0)	9.3 (5.2)
不需要 No	26.4 (17.8)	14.1 (19.2)	32.7 (21.7)	26.7 (43.2)	30.3 (19.0)	32.9 (50.9)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	79.9 (45.8)	42.6 (49.4)	50.4 (21.5)	41.1 (42.7)	33.9 (14.3)	36.8 (38.2)
不會出外作其他日常活動 Not going out for other day-to-day activities	55.6 (18.3)	29.6 (19.7)	26.1 (3.5)	21.2 (7.0)	19.3 (2.1)	21.0 (5.6)
總計 Total	187.8 (92.7)	100.0 (100.0)	122.6 (50.2)	100.0 (100.0)	92.2 (37.4)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

Note：* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.6(續) 按出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.6 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities and selected type of disability

	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否 需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities						
需要 Yes	7.2 (1.2)	25.5 (41.0)	11.9 (4.3)	13.7 (8.9)	2.2 (0.9)	57.5 (59.5)
不需要 No	3.0 (0.3)	10.7 (9.5)	28.6 (25.3)	33.0 (52.5)	0.3 (§)	8.3 (§)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	5.4 (1.1)	19.0 (40.0)	24.0 (15.3)	27.7 (31.7)	1.0 (0.4)	25.5 (29.7)
不會出外作其他日常活動 Not going out for other day-to-day activities	12.7 (0.3)	44.8 (9.5)	22.2 (3.3)	25.6 (6.8)	0.3 (§)	8.7 (§)
總計 Total	28.4 (2.8)	100.0 (100.0)	86.6 (48.1)	100.0 (100.0)	3.8 (1.4)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

Notes：* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

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§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.6(續) 按出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.6 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities and selected type of disability

選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)				
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/ Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否 需要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities				
需要 Yes	3.8 (1.3)	39.0 (28.6)	2.4 (0.8)	43.8 (39.8)
不需要 No	2.1 (1.4)	20.8 (32.6)	1.1 (0.6)	19.0 (29.3)
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	3.4 (1.6)	34.3 (37.6)	1.6 (0.6)	28.9 (30.9)
不會出外作其他日常活動 Not going out for other day-to-day activities	0.6 (§)	5.9 (§)	0.5 (§)	8.2 (§)
總計 Total	9.9 (4.4)	100.0 (100.0)	5.5 (1.9)	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes：* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.6(續) 按出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助及選定的殘疾類別劃分的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.6 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living by whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities and selected type of disability

	所有殘疾人士 (智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ		日常生活有困難的 長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living	
出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需 要協助 Whether needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
需要 Yes	46.1 (24.7)	12.7 (10.3)	55.2	17.1
不需要 No	103.7 (86.1)	28.7 (36.0)	88.1	27.3
不用乘搭交通工具 No need to take transportation	143.7 (100.5)	39.8 (42.1)	115.3	35.7
不會出外作其他日常活動 Not going out for other day-to-day activities	67.8 (27.6)	18.8 (11.5)	64.5	20.0
總計 Total	361.3 (238.9)	100.0 (100.0)	323.1	100.0

註釋：^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別的人士數目的總和為小。

Notes：^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她出外作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需要協助不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence whether he/she needed assistance in transportation when going out for other day-to-day activities might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

表 10.7 按出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的會出外作其他日常活動的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目

Table 10.7 Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who would go out for other day-to-day activities by principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities and selected type of disability

出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities [@]	選定的殘疾類別* Selected type of disability*					
	身體活動能力受限制 Restriction in body movement		視覺有困難 Seeing difficulty		聽覺有困難 Hearing difficulty	
	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 %
步行 On foot	79.9 (45.8)	60.5 (61.5)	50.4 (21.5)	52.2 (45.9)	33.9 (14.3)	46.6 (40.5)
公共巴士 Public bus	23.8 (15.0)	18.0 (20.1)	27.7 (17.7)	28.7 (38.0)	26.9 (16.3)	37.0 (46.1)
香港鐵路 MTR	10.3 (6.9)	7.8 (9.3)	13.4 (9.6)	13.9 (20.6)	12.9 (8.6)	17.7 (24.4)
公共小巴 Public light bus	7.9 (4.8)	5.9 (6.4)	7.1 (4.1)	7.3 (8.7)	8.2 (4.9)	11.2 (13.9)
的士 Taxi	9.8 (4.9)	7.4 (6.6)	4.6 (1.1)	4.7 (2.5)	2.9 (0.6)	4.0 (1.7)
其他 [^] Others [^]	15.4 (6.2)	11.6 (8.3)	11.0 (4.4)	11.4 (9.5)	6.7 (2.2)	9.2 (6.2)
合計 Overall	132.2 (74.4)		96.5 (46.7)		72.8 (35.3)	

註釋：[@] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[@] Multiple answers were allowed.

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇出外作其他日常活動主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

[^] 包括私家車、電車、渡輪、院舍車輛以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

[^] Including private vehicle, tram, ferry, vehicle of institution and "Rehabus". "Rehabus" services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.7(續) 按出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的會出外作其他日常活動的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.7 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who would go out for other day-to-day activities by principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities and selected type of disability

出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities [@]	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)					
	言語能力有困難 Speech difficulty		精神病/情緒病 Mental illness/ mood disorder		自閉症 Autism	
	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 %
步行 On foot	5.4 (1.1)	34.3 (44.2)	24.0 (15.3)	37.3 (34.1)	1.0 (0.4)	27.9 (31.8)
公共巴士 Public bus	4.4 (0.5)	28.3 (19.7)	22.2 (18.7)	34.5 (41.7)	1.2 (0.3)	35.7 (21.1)
香港鐵路 MTR	2.3 (0.3)	14.4 (10.7)	15.5 (13.6)	24.0 (30.4)	0.9 (0.4)	27.3 (29.2)
公共小巴 Public light bus	1.3 (0.3)	8.5 (11.1)	7.8 (6.8)	12.2 (15.3)	0.4 (§)	13.1 (§)
的士 Taxi	0.8 (§)	4.9 (§)	3.7 (1.8)	5.7 (3.9)	§ (§)	§ (§)
其他 [^] Others [^]	4.7 (0.7)	29.9 (28.4)	7.8 (3.0)	12.0 (6.8)	0.7 (§)	20.6 (§)
合計 Overall	15.7 (2.5)		64.4 (44.8)		3.4 (1.3)	

註釋： @ 可選擇多項答案。

Notes： @ Multiple answers were allowed.

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇出外作其他日常活動主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

[^] 包括私家車、電車、渡輪、院舍車輛以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

[^] Including private vehicle, tram, ferry, vehicle of institution and “Rehabus”. “Rehabus” services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.7(續) 按出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的會出外作其他日常活動的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目

Table 10.7 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who would go out for other day-to-day activities by principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities and selected type of disability

出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [®] Principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities [®]	選定的殘疾類別*(續) Selected type of disability* (Cont'd)			
	特殊學習困難 Specific Learning Difficulties		注意力不足/過度活躍症 Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
步行 On foot	3.4 (1.6)	36.4 (38.1)	1.6 (0.6)	31.5 (30.9)
公共巴士 Public bus	3.8 (1.9)	40.9 (42.9)	1.9 (0.7)	38.1 (35.8)
香港鐵路 MTR	2.5 (0.9)	26.8 (21.0)	1.9 (0.6)	37.8 (33.2)
公共小巴 Public light bus	1.3 (0.7)	13.9 (16.0)	0.8 (0.4)	16.0 (18.8)
的士 Taxi	0.3 (§)	3.6 (§)	§ (§)	§ (§)
其他 [^] Others [^]	0.7 (0.4)	8.0 (8.5)	0.5 (0.3)	10.1 (14.5)
合計 Overall	9.3 (4.3)		5.1 (1.9)	

註釋：[®] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[®] Multiple answers were allowed.

* 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇出外作其他日常活動主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

* A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

[^] 包括私家車、電車、渡輪、院舍車輛以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士（包括輪椅使用者）及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

[^] Including private vehicle, tram, ferry, vehicle of institution and "Rehabus". "Rehabus" services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計（包括數值為零的數字）或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字（如百分比），在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

(待續)
(To be cont'd)

表 10.7(續) 按出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具及選定的殘疾類別劃分的會出外作其他日常活動的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者數目
Table 10.7 (Cont'd) Persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who would go out for other day-to-day activities by principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities and selected type of disability

出外作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具 [@] Principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day activities [@]	所有會出外作其他日常活動的殘疾人士(智障人士除外) ^δ All persons with disabilities who would go out for other day-to-day activities (excluding persons with intellectual disability) ^δ		日常生活有困難並會出外作其他日常活動的長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who would go out for other day-to-day activities	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
步行 On foot	143.7 (100.5)	49.0 (47.6)	115.3	44.6
公共巴士 Public bus	89.8 (71.0)	30.6 (33.6)	82.4	31.9
香港鐵路 MTR	49.5 (41.0)	16.9 (19.4)	51.2	19.8
公共小巴 Public light bus	28.0 (22.1)	9.5 (10.5)	31.8	12.3
的士 Taxi	14.7 (8.9)	5.0 (4.2)	18.6	7.2
其他 [^] Others [^]	29.9 (17.4)	10.2 (8.2)	27.4	10.6
合計 Overall	293.5 (211.3)		258.5	

註釋：[@] 可選擇多項答案。

^δ 一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此，殘疾人士的合計數目較有個別殘疾類別的人士數目的總和為小。

[^] 包括私家車、電車、渡輪、院舍車輛以及「復康巴士」。「復康巴士」服務現由一個受政府資助的志願服務機構運作。該服務使用特別改裝的車輛以提供固定路線的交通網絡予行動極為不便的人士(包括輪椅使用者)及殘疾人士往返學校及工作地點。此外，亦提供路線及電召服務予有需要的人士就各種目的往返各處。每年總載客量達五十六萬人次。

一名人士可能有多於一種選定殘疾類別。因此他/她在選擇出外作其他日常活動主要使用的交通安排/工具時，不一定只受單一殘疾類別影響。括號內的數字顯示只有單一殘疾類別的人士的相應數字。

Notes: [@] Multiple answers were allowed.

^δ A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence the overall number of persons with disabilities is smaller than the sum of the number of persons with individual types of disability.

[^] Including private vehicle, tram, ferry, vehicle of institution and "Rehabus". "Rehabus" services are currently operated by a subvented non-governmental organisation. They use specially adapted vehicles to provide a transport network of scheduled routes for passengers who have serious mobility difficulties (including wheelchair users) and who are with disabilities to commute to schools and work places. In addition, routes and dial-a-ride service are provided to who need to commute to various venues. The total number of passenger-trips made comes to some 560 000 a year.

A person might have more than one selected type of disability and hence his/her choice of the principal mode of transportation used when going out for other day-to-day might not be owing to one and only one type of disability. Figures in brackets represent the corresponding figures in respect of persons with one and only one type of disability.

附錄一：用語及定義

Appendix 1 : Terms and definitions

年齡：指某人在出生後所度過的完整年數。

Age refers to the number of complete years a person has passed since his/her birth date.

照顧者/主要照顧者：指任何年齡人士，以幫助或指導形式提供日常生活協助予殘疾人士或長期病患者。

Carer/primary carer refers to a person of any age who provides any assistance in day-to-day living, in terms of help or supervision, to persons with disabilities or chronic diseases.

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。（請參閱**勞動人口**及**非從事經濟活動人口**）

Economic activity status : The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (that is the labour force) and economically inactive population. (Please see **labour force** and **economically inactive population**)

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。（請參閱**勞動人口**）

The **economically active population**, synonymous with the **labour force**, comprises the employed population and the unemployed population. (Please see **labour force**)

非從事經濟活動人口：包括所有在統計前七天內並無職位亦無工作的人士，在這七天內正在休假的人士及失業人士除外。料理家務者、退休人士及所有十五歲以下人士等均包括在內。

The **economically inactive population** is made up of those persons who have not had a job and have not been at work during the seven days before enumeration, excluding persons who have been on leave/holiday during the seven-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.

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。計算教育程度時只包括正式課程。正式課程須符合下列準則：

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education attained by a person in school or other educational institution, regardless of whether he/she had completed the course. Only formal courses are counted as educational attainment. A formal course must satisfy the following criteria:

- 1) 最少為期一個學年。
- 2) 入學須具備指定的學歷資格(香港公開大學的非學位、副學位、學位及研究生課程除外)。
- 3) 設有考試或指定評核成績的程序。

- 1) It lasts for at least one academic year.
- 2) It has specific academic qualifications for entrance (except sub-degree, associate degree, degree and post-graduate courses offered by the Open University of Hong Kong).
- 3) It includes examinations or specific academic assessment procedures.

行業：指統計前七天內受訪者工作機構的活動類別，分類法是依照「香港標準行業分類（一九九一年）」的主要類別。

Industry refers to the activity of the establishment in which the respondent worked during the seven days before enumeration. The classification used follows the major industry groups of the Hong Kong Standard Industrial Classification (1991).

製造業：包括棉及其他紗線紡織、棉及其他布料的梭織及針織；漂染、印染、整理；衣著用品、針織及其他紡織製成品的製造；地氈、繩索、細繩、食品、飲品、烟草、鞋履、皮革製品、橡膠製品、塑膠製品、木製品、印刷品、紙品、金屬製品、機械、化學品、化學產品、玻璃及陶器的製造。

建造業：包括樓宇建造、土木工程、敷設水管、敷設電線、安裝及維修冷氣系統。

批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業：包括批發及零售業；進出口貿易業；小販；非固定行業的經紀；其他商業代理人；酒樓；咖啡室；酒店及旅舍。

運輸、倉庫及通訊業：包括陸路運輸、海上運輸及空運業；運輸業的附帶服務；貨棧及倉庫；郵政及電訊業。

金融、保險、地產及商用服務業：包括金融；保險；地產；律師、會計師、核數師、建築師、測量師及廣告公司的辦事處及資料處理服務。

社區、社會及個人服務業：包括政府服務；教育服務；醫療、牙科及其他保健服務；衛生服務；福利機構；宗教團體；電影院及劇院；電台及電視台；圖書館及博物館；電器修理店；車輛維修店以及其他家庭及個人服務。

Manufacturing - including spinning of cotton and other yarn, weaving and knitting of cotton and other fabrics; bleaching, dyeing, finishing; manufacturing of wearing apparel, knitwear and other made-up textile goods; and manufacturing of carpets, cordages, ropes and twines, food, beverage, tobacco, footwear, leather products, rubber products, plastic products, wood products, printed matters and paper products, metal products, machinery, chemicals, chemical products, glass and pottery.

Construction - including building construction, civil engineering, plumbing, electrical wiring, air-conditioning installation and repair.

Wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels - including wholesale and retail trades; import and export trades; peddlers; Chinese general brokers; other commercial agents; restaurants; cafes; hotels and boarding houses.

Transport, storage and communications - including land transport, water transport and air transport; services allied to transport; storage and warehousing; and post and telecommunications.

Financing, insurance, real estate and business services - including financing; insurance; real estate; offices of lawyers, accountants, auditors, architects, surveyors and advertising agents and data processing services.

Community, social and personal services - including government services; educational service; medical, dental and other health services; sanitary services; welfare institutions; religious organisations; cinemas and theatres; radio and television broadcasting; libraries and museums; electrical repair shops; automobile repair garages and other household and personal services.

其他：包括「農業及漁業」、「採礦及採石業」、「電力、燃氣及水務業」等行業，及報稱的行業不能分類或描述不足。

Others - including such industries as 'Agriculture and fishing'; 'Mining and quarrying'; 'Electricity, gas and water' and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

勞動人口：指十五歲及以上陸上非住院人口，並符合下列就業人口或失業人口的定義。院舍的住院人士及水上居民並不包括在內。

Labour force refers to the land-based non-institutional population aged 15 and over who satisfy the criteria for being classified as employed population or the unemployed population as defined below. Inmates of institutions and persons living on board vessels are excluded.

就業人口：

The employed population

由所有就業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士如符合下列情況，可界定為就業人士：

This comprises all employed persons. For a person aged 15 or over to be classified as employed, that person should:

- 1) 統計前七天內從事一些工作賺取薪酬或利潤；**或**
- 2) 有一份正式工作(即該人士持續支取工資或薪金；**或**已獲保證或已有既定日期返回工作崗位或所經營之業務；**或**正支取補償費而無須接受其他工作)。

- 1) be engaged in performing work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration; **or**
- 2) have formal job attachment (i.e. that the person has continued receipt of wage or salary; **or** has an assurance or an agreed date of return to job or business; **or** is in receipt of compensation without obligation to accept another job).

失業人口：

The unemployed population

- 1) 由所有失業人士構成。一名十五歲或以上人士如符合下列情況，便界定為失業人士：
 - (a) 在統計前七天內並無職位，且並無為賺取薪酬或利潤而工作；**及**
 - (b) 在統計前七天內隨時可工作；**及**
 - (c) 在統計前三十天內有找尋工作。

- 1) This comprises all unemployed persons. For a person aged 15 or over to be classified as unemployed, that person should:
 - (a) not have had a job and should not have performed any work for pay or profit during the seven days before enumeration; **and**
 - (b) have been available for work during the seven days before enumeration; **and**
 - (c) have sought work during the thirty days before enumeration.

不過，一名十五歲或以上的人士，如果符合上述(a)和(b)的條件，但沒有在統計前三十天內找尋工作的原因為相信沒有工作可做，則仍會被界定為失業，即所謂「因灰心而不求職的人士」。

2) 除上述情況外，下列人士亦視作失業人士：

(a) 並無職位，有找尋工作，但由於暫時生病而不能工作的人士；**及**

(b) 並無職位，且隨時可工作，但由於下列原因並無找尋工作的人士：

i) 已為於稍後時間擔當的新工作或開展的業務作出安排；**或**

ii) 正期待返回原來的工作崗位（例如散工在有需要時通常會獲通知開工）。

長期狀況：在是項統計調查中，指長期病患或身體不適持續或相信會持續最少六個月；或因長期病患、身體不適或事故（例如中風、中毒、意外等）做成持續或相信會持續最少六個月的缺損或限制。

婚姻狀況：指受訪者在統計調查中所報稱的婚姻狀況。有關的婚姻或離婚事件有否經過任何合法註冊或儀式，則未有查核。

However, if a person aged 15 or over fulfils the conditions (a) and (b) above but has not sought work during the thirty days before enumeration because he/she believes that work is not available, he/she is still classified as unemployed, being regarded as a so-called 'discouraged worker'.

2) Notwithstanding the above, the following types of persons are also classified as unemployed:

(a) persons without a job, have sought work but have not been available for work because of temporary sickness; **and**

(b) persons without a job, have been available for work but have not sought work because they:

i) have made arrangements to take up a new job or to start business on a subsequent date; **or**

ii) were expecting to return to their original jobs (e.g. casual workers are usually called back to work when service is needed).

Long-term condition in this survey refers to a chronic disease or disorder which has lasted or likely to last for at least six months; or a chronic disease, disorder or event (e.g. stroke, poisoning, accident, etc.) which produces an impairment or restriction which has lasted or likely to last for at least six months.

Marital status was recorded according to the status reported by the respondents in the survey. There was no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony.

每月就業收入：指上月從所有工作獲得的收入。就僱員來說，收入包括工資和薪金、花紅、佣金、小費、房屋津貼、逾時工作津貼、勤工津貼及其他現金津貼，但不包括補薪。就僱主和自營作業人士而言，收入是指從自己擁有的企業提取作個人及家居用途的款額。如果提取作個人及家居用途的款額資料未能提供，則會搜集有關從業務所得的淨收入的數據。

職業：指在統計前七天內某人所從事的主要工作種類、性質及主要職務。分類基本上是按照「國際標準職業分類（一九八八年）」或簡稱ISCO-88 的主要組別，並因應本港情況作出修訂。

經理及行政級人員：包括政府的行政人員、專員及署/處長、領事、議員；工商界、進出口貿易、批發和零售業、飲食及旅店業、運輸、電力、燃氣、水務及其他服務、以及漁農業中的董事、執行總監、總裁、總經理、專職經理、分行經理及小型機構經理。

專業人員：包括合資格的專業科學家、醫生、牙醫及其他醫療專業人員；建築師、測量師及工程師；大學及專上學院的校長、院長、教職員及行政人員；中學校長及教師；統計師、數學家、電腦系統分析員及程序編寫員；律師及法官；會計師；商界顧問及分析員；社會工作者；翻譯員及傳譯員；新聞編輯及新聞記者；作家；圖書館管理員及宗教活動專業人員。

Monthly employment earnings refer to earnings from all jobs during the last month. For employees, they include wage and salary, bonus, commission, tips, housing allowance, overtime allowance, attendance allowance and other cash allowances. However, back pays are excluded. For employers and self-employed, they refer to amounts drawn from the self-owned enterprise for personal and household use. If information on the amounts drawn for personal and household use is not available, data on net earnings from business would be collected instead.

Occupation refers to the kind of work, nature of duties and main task performed by a person in his/her main job during the seven days before enumeration. The classification used basically follows the major groups of the International Standard Classification of Occupations (1988) or ISCO-88 for abbreviation, with local adaptation for Hong Kong.

Managers and administrators - including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trades, wholesale and retail trades, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors.

Professionals - including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university and post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary school; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders.

輔助專業人員：包括科學技術員、護士及助產士、牙科助理及其他保健輔助專業人員；建築、測量及工程技術員；光學及電子儀器控制員；船隻領航員及空中交通指揮員；小學及幼稚園/幼兒院校長及教師；統計助理；電腦操作員；法律文員；會計督導員；公共關係主任；營業代表；設計師；屋邨經理；社會工作助理；警隊及其他紀律部隊的警司、督察及主任；藝人及運動員。

文員：包括速記員、秘書及打字員；簿記、金融、船務、存案及人事部文員；出納員及銀行櫃位員；接待員及查詢文員。

服務工作及商店銷售人員：包括空中小姐及導遊；管家；廚師及侍應生；保姆；理髮師及美容師；警隊及其他紀律部隊的員佐級人員；運輸指導員及其他服務工作人員；批發及零售商店推銷員；店員及時裝模特兒。

工藝及有關人員：包括礦工及採石工人；砌磚工人、木匠及其他建造業工人；金屬模工；鐵匠；機械、電器及電子儀器技工；珠寶工人及手錶製造工人；製陶工人；排字工人；麵包師傅、食品及飲品處理工人；油漆工人；紡織、成衣、皮革、橡膠和塑膠行業的工人及其他工藝工人。

Associate professionals - including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten/nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; designers; estate managers; social work assistants; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen.

Clerks - including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists and information clerks.

Service workers and shop sales workers - including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; rank and file of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesmen in shops; shop assistants and fashion models.

Craft and related workers - including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers.

機台及機器操作員及裝配員：包括鑽井工人及鏟床操作員；礦熔爐操作員；磚及磁磚燒窯工人；鋸木廠鋸工；造紙工人；化學處理機台操作員；發電廠及鍋爐操作員；石棉水泥產品製造工人；金屬整理工人及電鍍工人；牛奶製品及其他食品處理機器操作員；印刷機操作員；生產紡織、橡膠及塑膠製品的機器操作員；裝配員；司機；海員及其他工廠及機器操作員。

非技術工人：包括小販；家務助理及清潔工人；信差；私人護衛員；看更；貨運工人；電梯操作員；建造業雜工；包裝工人；漁農業雜工。

其他：包括農夫、畜牧業工人及漁夫、及報稱的職業不能分類或描述不足。

長期病患者：在是項統計調查中，指在統計時需要長期（即持續最少六個月的時間）接受藥物治療、覆診或打針服藥以治療某種（或多於一種）疾病的人士。由於現時在香港沒有一份普遍認可的屬於器官殘障的疾病名單，故此疾病的類別及嚴重性均沒有規限。同時，所需接受的藥物治療、覆診或打針服藥的頻次亦無規限。然而，所有在統計時未經醫生確定的疾病不包括在內。同樣地，只為預防某類疾病而進行的藥物治療及診症亦不包括在內。

殘疾人士：在是項統計調查中，指任何人士(i)經認可的醫務人員（例如西醫及中醫，包括內科/普通科中醫、骨傷中醫及針灸中醫）診斷有下列九項中至少一項情況；或(ii)在統計時，認為自己有下列九項的首四項中的一項或多於一項情況，並已持續或預料會持續最少六個月的時間：

Plant and machine operators and assemblers - including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textile, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators.

Elementary occupations - including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; agricultural and fishery labourers.

Others - including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupations unidentifiable and inadequately described.

Persons with chronic diseases in this survey refer to those who required long-term (i.e. lasting at least 6 months) medical treatment, consultation or medication for certain type(s) of diseases at the time of enumeration, irrespective of (i) the type and severity of diseases (as a commonly accepted list of diseases under visceral disability was not available in Hong Kong for the time being); and (ii) the frequency of the medical treatment, consultation or medication required. However, any diseases which had not yet been confirmed by medical practitioners at the time of enumeration were not included. Likewise, medical treatment and consultation for the purpose of preventing a certain type of diseases were excluded.

Persons with disabilities in this survey refer to those who (i) had been diagnosed by qualified health personnel (such as practitioners of Western medicine and Chinese medicine, including herbalists, bone-setters and acupuncturists) as having one or more of the following 9 conditions; or (ii) had perceived themselves as having one or more of the first 4 of the following 9 conditions which had lasted, or were likely to last, for a period of 6 months or more at the time of

- (a) 身體活動能力受限制；
- (b) 視覺有困難；
- (c) 聽覺有困難；
- (d) 言語能力有困難；
- (e) 精神病/情緒病；
- (f) 自閉症；
- (g) 特殊學習困難；
- (h) 注意力不足/過度活躍症；及
- (i) 智障。

enumeration :

- (a) restriction in body movement;
- (b) seeing difficulty;
- (c) hearing difficulty;
- (d) speech difficulty;
- (e) mental illness/mood disorder;
- (f) Autism;
- (g) Specific Learning Difficulties;
- (h) Attention Deficit / Hyperactivity Disorder; and
- (i) intellectual disability.

失業人口 (請參閱**勞動人口**內的**失業人口**)

Unemployed population (Please see *unemployed population* under **labour force**)

附錄二：統計調查所搜集的主要資料項目

Appendix 2 : Major data items collected in the survey

統計調查所搜集的主要資料項目包括：

住戶資料

1. 屋宇單位類型
2. 住戶類型
3. 居處類型
4. 居處租住權
5. 住戶成員人數

個人資料

6. 與戶主關係
7. 年齡
8. 性別
9. 婚姻狀況
10. 教育程度
11. 統計前七天內的經濟活動身分

與就業相關資料

就就業人士而言：

12. 行業
13. 職業
14. 統計前七天內的工作時數
15. 上月的就業收入

就失業人士及非從事經濟活動人士而言：

16. 統計前七天內可否隨時工作
17. 不能隨時工作的原因
18. 統計前三十天內有否找尋工作
19. 沒有找尋工作的原因

選定殘疾類別人士的殘疾嚴重程度

就身體活動能力受限制人士而言：

20. 身體活動能力受限制的主要類別
21. 是否需要使用輪椅/其他特定輔助工具代步/行路
22. 有否配用義肢
23. 是否需要別人幫助才可以行路/上落樓梯/拾起地上小物件/提起重物/穿衣服/洗澡

Major data items collected in the survey included :

Household information

1. Type of quarters
2. Type of household
3. Type of accommodation
4. Tenure of accommodation
5. Number of members in the household

Personal information

6. Relationship to head of household
7. Age
8. Sex
9. Marital status
10. Educational attainment
11. Activity status during the 7 days before enumeration

Employment-related information

For employed persons :

12. Industry
13. Occupation
14. Number of hours worked during the 7 days before enumeration
15. Employment earnings in the last month

For unemployed persons and economically inactive persons :

16. Whether available for work during the 7 days before enumeration
17. Reason for not available for work
18. Whether seeking work during the 30 days before enumeration
19. Reason for not seeking work

Severity of disability for persons with selected types of disability

For persons with restriction in body movement :

20. Major types of restriction in body movement
21. Whether required wheelchair/other specialised aid/tool to move/walk around
22. Whether having used artificial limb
23. Whether needed the help of other persons in order to walk/to walk up and down a flight of stairs/to grasp a small object on the floor/to carry a heavy object/to dress/to bath

就視覺/聽覺/言語能力有困難人士而言：

- 24. 是否完全失明/失聰/不能說話
- 25. 是否需要配戴特別儀器才能清楚視物/聽得清楚/以言語與別人溝通

長期病患

就長期病患者而言：

- 26. 長期病患類別

殘疾及長期病患對日常生活的影響

就所有殘疾人士及長期病患者而言：

- 27. 是否因殘疾/長期病患引致在日常生活有困難
- 28. 是否因殘疾/長期病患引致在以下範疇遇到困難：在學校學習、在工作上、出外返學/返工/購物/消遣、記憶力或集中精神能力及打理家務
- 29. 是否因殘疾/長期病患有別人照顧其日常生活

主要照顧者及所需的照顧服務

就有別人照顧其日常生活的殘疾人士及長期病患者而言：

- 30. 與主要照顧者的關係
- 31. 是否與主要照顧者共住
- 32. 是否需要支付照顧服務費用予主要照顧者
- 33. 每周通常受主要照顧者照顧時數

交通安排

就正就讀/接受技能訓練或正就業的殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者而言：

- 34. 乘搭交通工具往返學校/訓練中心/工作地點是否需要別人陪同一起乘搭交通工具以提供協助
- 35. 往返學校/訓練中心/工作地點時主要使用的交通安排/工具

For persons with seeing/hearing/speech difficulty：

- 24. Whether able to see/hear/speak at all
- 25. Whether required a specialised aid/tool in order to be able to see well/hear well/speak well and be understood by others

Chronic diseases

For persons with chronic diseases：

- 26. Type(s) of chronic diseases

Impact of disabilities and chronic diseases on day-to-day living

For all persons with disabilities and chronic diseases：

- 27. Whether had difficulties in day-to-day living owing to disabilities/chronic diseases
- 28. Whether had difficulties in the following aspects owing to the disabilities/chronic diseases: studying in school, work, going out to school/work/shopping/leisure, ability to remember things or concentrate and doing housework
- 29. Whether having a person to take care of their day-to-day living owing to the disabilities/chronic diseases

Primary carers and the caring services required

For persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who had another person to take care of their day-to-day living：

- 30. Relationship to their primary carer
- 31. Whether living together with the primary carer
- 32. Whether needed to pay for the caring services provided by the primary carer
- 33. Usual hours of caring services provided by the primary carer per week

Transportation arrangement

For persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living who were students/persons receiving skills training/employed persons：

- 34. Whether needed someone to accompany for the whole trip to provide assistance in transportation to/from school/work place
- 35. Principal modes of transportation to/from school/training centre/work place

就所有殘疾人士及日常生活有困難的長期病患者而言：

36. 出外覆診/接受治療/作其他日常活動時乘搭交通工具是否需要別人陪同一起乘搭以提供協助
37. 出外覆診/接受治療/作其他日常活動時主要使用的交通安排/工具

For all persons with disabilities and persons with chronic diseases encountering difficulties in day-to-day living:

36. Whether needed someone to accompany for the whole trip to provide assistance in transportation when going out for medical consultation/treatment/other day-to-day activities
37. Principal modes of transportation used when going out for medical consultation/treatment/other day-to-day activities

附錄三(甲)：有關住院智障人士的院舍統計調查結果

Appendix 3A : Results of the institutions survey pertaining to institutional residents with intellectual disability

A3A.1 為方便分析約 7 800 名住院智障人士的概況，有關全港整體人口的相應特徵（主要根據「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的資料估計），亦適當地展列在本附錄的統計表內，以作比較。

A3A.1 To facilitate analysis of the profile of some 7 800 institutional residents with intellectual disability (ID), the corresponding characteristics of the total population of Hong Kong (as estimated mainly based on the findings of the General Household Survey) are also presented in the tables in this Appendix for comparison where applicable.

住院智障人士的概況

Profile of institutional residents with intellectual disability

A3A.2 根據二零零七年七月至八月期間進行的院舍統計調查，估計在統計時共有 7 800 名住院人士為智障人士。住院智障人士的普遍率（以佔全港人口的百分比計算）為 0.1%。（表 A3A.1）

A3A.2 According to the institutions survey conducted during July-August 2007, it was estimated that a total of 7 800 institutional residents were having ID at the time of enumeration. The prevalence rate of institutional residents with ID (expressed as a percentage of the total population) was 0.1%. (Table A3A.1)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

A3A.3 該 7 800 名住院智障人士中，大部分年齡介乎三十至四十九歲。三十至三十九歲人士佔 24.3%，而四十至四十九歲人士則佔 27.7%。（表 A3A.1）

A3A.3 The majority of these 7 800 institutional residents with ID were aged 30-49. About 24.3% were aged 30-39 and 27.7% were aged 40-49. (Table A3A.1)

A3A.4 按性別分析，住院智障人士中，男性約佔 56.7%，而女性則佔 43.3%。（表 A3A.1）

A3A.4 Analysed by sex, males constituted 56.7% of those 7 800 institutional residents with ID, as compared with 43.3% for their female counterparts. (Table A3A.1)

婚姻狀況

Marital status

A3A.5 超過九成的住院智障人士均為從未結婚人士，而全港人口的相應百分比則為 41.2%。（表 A3A.2）

A3A.5 Over 90% of the 7 800 institutional residents with ID were never married, as against 41.2% for the total population. (Table A3A.2)

教育程度

Educational attainment

A3A.6 按教育程度分析，在該 7 800 名住院智障人士中，未受教育或只具學前教育程度者約佔 44.9%，這百分比遠較全港人口的相應百分比(9.3%)為高。此外，具小學教育程度者佔 23.5%，而具中學/預科教育程度者約佔 31.6%。（表 A3A.2）

A3A.6 Analysed by educational attainment, about 44.9% of these 7 800 institutional residents with ID had no schooling or pre-primary education. This percentage was much higher than the corresponding percentage (9.3%) for the total population. Another 23.5% had primary education, and the remaining 31.6% had secondary/sixth form education. (Table A3A.2)

居住地區

A3A.7 約 2 800 名(36.0%)住院智障人士居住在新界西，其次約有 34.3%居住在香港島及 17.4%居住在新界東。(表 A3A.3)

Area of residence

A3A.7 Some 2 800 (36.0%) of the institutional residents with ID lived in New Territories West, followed by Hong Kong Island (34.3%) and New Territories East (17.4%). (Table A3A.3)

經濟活動身分

A3A.8 在該 7 200 名十五歲及以上住院智障人士中，約 5 100 人爲非從事經濟活動人士及 2 000 人爲從事經濟活動人士，分別佔該 7 200 人的 71.6%及 28.4%。(表 A3A.4)

Activity status

A3A.8 Among the 7 200 institutional residents aged 15 and over with ID, some 5 100 were economically inactive persons and the remaining 2 000 were economically active persons. They constituted 71.6% and 28.4% of those 7 200 persons respectively. (Table A3A.4)

行業

A3A.9 該 2 000 名正就業的住院智障人士中，絕大部分從事社區、社會及個人服務業(98.7%)。(表 A3A.5)

Industry

A3A.9 Among the 2 000 institutional residents with ID who were employed, great majority of them were engaged in the community, social and personal services sector (98.7%). (Table A3A.5)

職業

A3A.10 該 2 000 名正就業的住院智障人士中，約 1 800 人(91.8%)爲非技術工人。(表 A3A.5)

Occupation

A3A.10 Some 1 800 (91.8%) of those 2 000 employed persons were workers in elementary occupations. (Table A3A.5)

每月就業收入

A3A.11 約 1 500 名正就業的住院智障人士每月就業收入少於\$1,000，他們大部分在庇護工場工作。該 2 000 名就業人士的每月就業收入中位數爲\$500。撇除在庇護工場工作的智障人士，每月就業收入中位數爲\$1,300。(表 A3A.5)

Monthly employment earnings

A3A.11 Some 1 500 employed institutional residents with ID earned less than \$1,000 each month, and majority of them were working in shelter workshops. The median monthly employment earnings of these 2 000 employed persons was \$500. If persons with ID working in sheltered workshops were excluded, the median monthly employment earnings was \$1,300. (Table A3A.5)

表 A3A.1 按年齡/性別劃分的住院智障人士數目
Table A3A.1 Institutional residents with intellectual disability by age/sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group/Sex	住院智障人士 Institutional residents with intellectual disability			整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group				
< 15	600	8.1	0.1	13.3
15 – 29	1 500	19.0	0.1	20.5
30 – 39	1 900	24.3	0.2	16.2
40 – 49	2 200	27.7	0.2	18.9
≥ 50	1 600	20.9	0.1	31.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		39		39
性別 Sex				
男 Male	4 400	56.7	0.1	47.4
女 Female	3 400	43.3	0.1	52.6
合計 Overall	7 800	100.0	0.1	100.0

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有十五至二十九歲人士為例，0.1%為住院智障人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all persons aged 15-29, 0.1% were institutional residents with intellectual disability.

有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章第 4.10-4.17 段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

表 A3A.2 按婚姻狀況/教育程度劃分的住院智障人士數目
Table A3A.2 Institutional residents with intellectual disability by marital status/educational attainment

婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment	住院智障人士 Institutional residents with intellectual disability		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	百分比 %
婚姻狀況 Marital status			
從未結婚 Never married	7 600	97.9	41.2
已婚/喪偶/分居/離婚 Currently married/widowed/separated/ divorced	§	§	58.8
教育程度 Educational attainment			
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	3 500	44.9	9.3
小學 Primary	1 800	23.5	21.9
中學/預科 Secondary/sixth form	2 500	31.6	47.8
專上教育 Post-secondary	§	§	20.9
總計 Total	7 800	100.0	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於200的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章第 4.10-4.17 段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Notes : § Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

表 A3A.3 按居住地區劃分的住院智障人士數目
Table A3A.3 Institutional residents with intellectual disability by area of residence

居住地區 Area of residence	住院智障人士 Institutional residents with intellectual disability		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	百分比 %
香港島 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong Island ⁽¹⁾	2 700	34.3	18.6
九龍東 ⁽²⁾ Kowloon East ⁽²⁾	800	10.9	20.0
九龍西 ⁽³⁾ Kowloon West ⁽³⁾	§	§	9.5
新界東 ⁽⁴⁾ New Territories East ⁽⁴⁾	1 400	17.4	23.2
新界西 ⁽⁵⁾ New Territories West ⁽⁵⁾	2 800	36.0	28.7
總計 Total	7 800	100.0	100.0

註釋：⁽¹⁾ 香港島包括中西區、灣仔、東區及南區區議會分區。

⁽²⁾ 九龍東包括觀塘、黃大仙及九龍城區議會分區。

⁽³⁾ 九龍西包括油尖旺及深水埗區議會分區。

⁽⁴⁾ 新界東包括沙田、西貢、大埔及北區區議會分區。

⁽⁵⁾ 新界西包括葵青、荃灣、屯門、元朗及離島區議會分區。

§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於200的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章 4.10-4.17 段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong Island includes Central and Western, Wan Chai, Eastern and Southern District Council districts.

⁽²⁾ Kowloon East includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin and Kowloon City District Council districts.

⁽³⁾ Kowloon West includes Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po District Council districts.

⁽⁴⁾ New Territories East includes Sha Tin, Sai Kung, Tai Po and North District Council districts.

⁽⁵⁾ New Territories West includes Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Islands District Council districts.

§ Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

表 A3A.4 按年齡/經濟活動身分劃分的住院智障人士數目
Table A3A.4 Institutional residents with intellectual disability by age/activity status

年齡組別/經濟活動身分 Age group/activity status	住院智障人士 Institutional residents with intellectual disability		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons	百分比* %*	百分比^ %^
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	600	8.1	13.3
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	7 200	91.9	86.7
從事經濟活動 Economically active	2 000	(28.4)	[60.6]
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	5 100	(71.6)	[39.4]
總計 Total	7 800	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上的住院智障人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all institutional residents aged 15 and over with intellectual disability.

^ 方括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

^ Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over.

有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章第 4.10-4.17 段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

表 A3A.5 按行業/職業/每月就業收入劃分的就業住院智障人士數目
Table A3A.5 Employed institutional residents with intellectual disability by industry/occupation/monthly employment earnings

行業/職業/每月就業收入 Industry/Occupation/ Monthly employment earnings	就業的住院智障人士 Employed institutional residents with intellectual disability		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	百分比 %
行業 Industry			
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	2 000	98.7	26.5
其他 Others	§	§	73.5
職業 Occupation			
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	1 800	91.8	18.8
其他 Others	§	§	81.2
每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)			
< 1,000	1 500	76.0	1.4
≥ 1,000	500	24.0	98.6
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	500 (1,300)		10,100
總計 Total	2 000	100.0	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於200的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

括號內的數字顯示撇除在庇護工場工作的就業住院智障人士後的相應數字。

有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章第 4.10-4.17 段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Notes : § Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

Figure in bracket represents the corresponding figure for employed institutional residents with intellectual disability after excluding those working in sheltered workshops.

Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

Appendix 3B: Demographic and socio-economic profiles of persons with intellectual disability residing in households as estimated from the special topic enquiry

A3B.1 康復服務中央檔案室可被視作一個相對地較全面涵蓋那些已接受/正接受或正尋求康復服務的殘疾人士及長期病患者的行政系統。在二零零七年九月時，約有 31 000 名智障人士在該檔案室登記。假設在該 31 000 名已登記於康復服務中央檔案室的智障人士中，約 7 800 名是住院人士；而在院舍統計調查所得的結果可直接反映該 7 800 名智障人士的概況(主要結果列載於附錄三(甲))，則估計約有 23 200 名智障人士是居住在住戶內，而有關他們的性別及年齡的概況亦可根據康復服務中央檔案室的記錄計算得到。因此，採用康復服務中央檔案室的有關數字為總數，並套用在是項統計調查中搜集得的有關居住在住戶內的智障人士的統計調查結果，便可估算該 23 200 名居住在住戶內智障人士的人口、社會及經濟概況。

A3B.2 本附錄列載該 23 200 名居住在住戶內的智障人士的人口、社會及經濟概況。鑑於這些數據是基於某些假設及局限的情況下編製(詳情請參閱本報告書第四章第 4.10-4.17 段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節)，所以該些數據只供粗略參考之用，並須謹慎闡釋。

A3B.3 為方便分析居住在住戶內的智障人士的概況，有關全港整體人口的相應特徵(主要根據「綜合住戶統計調查」所得的資料估計)，亦適當地展列在本附錄的統計表內，以作比較。

居住在住戶內的智障人士的概況

年齡及性別

A3B.4 在該 23 200 名居住在住戶內的智障人士中，十五歲以下人士約佔 11%，十五至二十九歲人士佔 49%，而三十至三十九歲人士則佔 22%。居住在住戶內的 23 200 名智障人士的年齡中位數為二十六歲。(表 A3B.1)

A3B.1 The Central Registry for Rehabilitation (CRR) can be seen as an administrative system with relatively good coverage for those persons with disabilities and chronic diseases who have received/are receiving or actively seeking rehabilitation services. There were 31 000 registrants with intellectual disability (ID) in the CRR as at September 2007. On the assumption that some 7 800 of those 31 000 registrants with ID in the CRR were institutional residents and their profiles from the institutions survey (major findings presented in Appendix 3A) could be directly adopted, a probable estimate of some 23 200 persons with ID residing in households and their sex-age profile could be computed based on the CRR records. Accordingly, using the CRR-based figures as the control total and applying the survey results pertaining to persons with ID residing in households, the demographic and socio-economic profiles of those 23 200 persons with ID residing in households could be estimated.

A3B.2 The demographic and socio-economic profiles of these 23 200 persons with ID residing in households as presented in this Appendix are subject to certain assumptions and limitations. (For details, please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with ID” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report.) They are hence provided for crude reference only and should be interpreted with caution.

A3B.3 To facilitate analysis of the profile of persons with ID residing in households, the corresponding characteristics of the total population of Hong Kong (as estimated mainly based on the findings of the General Household Survey) are also presented in the tables in this Appendix for comparison where applicable.

Profile of persons with ID residing in households

Age and sex

A3B.4 Among the 23 200 persons with ID residing in households, about 11% were aged below 15, 49% were aged 15-29 and 22% were aged 30-39. The median age of these 23 200 persons was 26. (Table A3B.1)

A3B.5 按性別分析，居住在住戶內的智障人士中，男性約佔 62%，而女性則佔 38%。(表 A3B.1)

婚姻狀況

A3B.6 按婚姻狀況分析，在該 23 200 名居住在住戶內的智障人士中，大部分(約 97%)為從未結婚人士。(表 A3B.2)

教育程度

A3B.7 在居住在住戶內的智障人士中，具中學/預科教育程度者約佔 61%，具小學教育程度者佔 29%，而未受教育或只具學前教育程度者約佔 9%。(表 A3B.2)

居住地區

A3B.8 就居住在住戶內的智障人士而言，他們最普遍居住的三個地區為新界西、九龍東及新界東。在該 23 200 名人士中，分別約有四分之一居住於這三個地區。(表 A3B.3)

經濟活動身分

A3B.9 在該 20 600 名居住在住戶內的十五歲及以上智障人士中，約 80%為非從事經濟活動人士。(表 A3B.4)

行業

A3B.10 對 3 500 名居住在住戶內的就業智障人士而言，他們最普遍從事的行業類別為社區、社會及個人服務業(該 3 500 人中約 92%從事這行業)。(表 A3B.5)

職業

A3B.11 該 3 500 名居住在住戶內的就業智障人士中，約 96%為非技術工人。(表 A3B.5)

A3B.5 Analysed by sex, males constituted some 62% of persons with ID residing in households, as compared with some 38% for their female counterparts. (Table A3B.1)

Marital status

A3B.6 Analysed by marital status, the majority (some 97%) of the 23 200 persons with ID residing in households were never married. (Table A3B.2)

Educational attainment

A3B.7 Some 61% of the persons with ID residing in households had secondary/sixth form education. Another 29% had primary education while some 9% had no schooling or pre-primary education. (Table A3B.2)

Area of residence

A3B.8 The three most common areas of residence of persons with ID residing in households were New Territories West, Kowloon East and New Territories East. About one-quarter of those 23 200 persons lived in each of these three areas. (Table A3B.3)

Activity status

A3B.9 Among the 20 600 persons aged 15 and over with ID residing in households, about 80% were economically inactive persons. (Table A3B.4)

Industry

A3B.10 For the 3 500 employed persons with ID residing in households, the most common industry sector which they were engaged in was the community, social and personal services sector (some 92% of those 3 500 persons were engaged in this sector). (Table A3B.5)

Occupation

A3B.11 About 96% of those 3 500 employed persons with ID residing in households were workers in elementary occupations. (Table A3B.5)

每月就業收入

A3B.12 該 3 500 名就業智障人士的每月就業收入中位數只得\$800，可能因為他們大部分在庇護工場工作。撇除在庇護工場工作的智障人士，每月就業收入中位數為\$3,300。 (表 A3B.6)

Monthly employment earnings

A3B.12 The median monthly employment earnings of these 3 500 employed persons with ID was only \$800, probably because majority of them were working in sheltered workshops. If persons with ID working in sheltered workshops were excluded, the median monthly employment earnings was \$3,300. (Table A3B.6)

表 A3B.1 按年齡/性別劃分的居住在住戶內的智障人士數目
Table A3B.1 Persons with intellectual disability residing in households by age/sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group/Sex	居住在住戶內的智障人士 Persons with intellectual disability residing in households			整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group				
< 15	2 500	10.9	0.3	13.3
15 – 29	11 400	49.4	0.8	20.5
30 – 39	5 000	21.7	0.4	16.2
40 – 49	2 800	12.0	0.2	18.9
≥ 50	1 400	6.0	0.1	31.0
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)		26		39
性別 Sex				
男 Male	14 300	61.5	0.4	47.4
女 Female	8 900	38.5	0.2	52.6
合計 Overall	23 200	100.0	0.3	100.0

註釋：* 在個別年齡/性別組別內佔所有人士的百分比。以所有年齡小於十五歲人士為例，0.3%為居住在住戶內的智障人士。

Notes : * As a percentage of all persons in the respective age/sex groups. For example, among all persons aged below 15, 0.3% persons with intellectual disability residing in households.

編製上表所載的數據時，是基於某些假設(例如在《康復服務中央檔案室》登記的31 000名智障人士中，有7 800人為住院人士)及局限(例如數據有一定的低估程度)。故此該些數據只供粗略參考之用，並須謹慎闡釋。有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章第4.10-4.17段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Figures in the above table are provided for crude reference only and should be interpreted with caution, as they are subject to certain assumptions (e.g. some 7 800 of those 31 000 registrants with intellectual disability in the Central Registry for Rehabilitation were institutional residents) and limitations (e.g. the existence of certain degree of under-estimation). Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

表 A3B.2 按婚姻狀況/教育程度劃分的居住在住戶內的智障人士數目
Table A3B.2 Persons with intellectual disability residing in households by marital status/educational attainment

婚姻狀況/教育程度 Marital status/Educational attainment	居住於在住戶內的智障人士 Persons with intellectual disability residing in households		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	百分比 %
婚姻狀況 Marital status			
從未結婚 Never married	22 400	96.6	41.2
已婚/喪偶/分居/離婚 Currently married/widowed/separated/ divorced	800	3.4	58.8
教育程度 Educational attainment			
未受教育/學前教育 No schooling/pre-primary	2 200	9.5	9.3
小學 Primary	6 800	29.2	21.9
中學/預科 Secondary/sixth form	14 200	61.3	47.8
專上教育 Post-secondary	§	§	20.9
總計 Total	23 200	100.0	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes : § Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

編製上表所載的數據時，是基於某些假設(例如在《康復服務中央檔案室》登記的 31 000 名智障人士中，有 7 800 人為住院人士)及局限(例如數據有一定的低估程度)。故此該些數據只供粗略參考之用，並須謹慎闡釋。有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章第 4.10-4.17 段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Figures in the above table are provided for crude reference only and should be interpreted with caution, as they are subject to certain assumptions (e.g. some 7 800 of those 31 000 registrants with intellectual disability in the Central Registry for Rehabilitation were institutional residents) and limitations (e.g. the existence of certain degree of under-estimation). Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

表 A3B.3 按居住地區劃分的居住在住戶內的智障人士數目
Table A3B.3 Persons with intellectual disability residing in households by area of residence

居住地區 Area of residence	居住在住戶內的智障人士 Persons with intellectual disability residing in households		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	百分比 %
香港島 ⁽¹⁾ Hong Kong Island ⁽¹⁾	3 400	14.8	18.6
九龍東 ⁽²⁾ Kowloon East ⁽²⁾	5 400	23.5	20.0
九龍西 ⁽³⁾ Kowloon West ⁽³⁾	2 500	10.8	9.5
新界東 ⁽⁴⁾ New Territories East ⁽⁴⁾	5 300	22.8	23.2
新界西 ⁽⁵⁾ New Territories West ⁽⁵⁾	6 500	28.1	28.7
總計 Total	23 200	100.0	100.0

註釋：(1) 香港島包括中西區、灣仔、東區及南區區議會分區。

(2) 九龍東包括觀塘、黃大仙及九龍城區議會分區。

(3) 九龍西包括油尖旺及深水埗區議會分區。

(4) 新界東包括沙田、西貢、大埔及北區區議會分區。

(5) 新界西包括葵青、荃灣、屯門、元朗及離島區議會分區。

編製上表所載的數據時，是基於某些假設(例如在《康復服務中央檔案室》登記的31 000名智障人士中，有7 800人為住院人士)及局限(例如數據有一定的低估程度)。故此該些數據只供粗略參考之用，並須謹慎闡釋。有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章第4.10-4.17段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Notes：(1) Hong Kong Island includes Central and Western, Wan Chai, Eastern and Southern District Council districts.

(2) Kowloon East includes Kwun Tong, Wong Tai Sin and Kowloon City District Council districts.

(3) Kowloon West includes Yau Tsim Mong and Sham Shui Po District Council districts.

(4) New Territories East includes Sha Tin, Sai Kung, Tai Po and North District Council districts.

(5) New Territories West includes Kwai Tsing, Tsuen Wan, Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Islands District Council districts.

Figures in the above table are provided for crude reference only and should be interpreted with caution, as they are subject to certain assumptions (e.g. some 7 800 of those 31 000 registrants with intellectual disability in the Central Registry for Rehabilitation were institutional residents) and limitations (e.g. the existence of certain degree of under-estimation). Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

表 A3B.4 按年齡/經濟活動身分劃分的居住在住戶內的智障人士數目
Table A3B.4 Persons with intellectual disability residing in households by age/activity status

年齡組別/經濟活動身分 Age group/activity status	居住在住戶內的智障人士 Persons with intellectual disability residing in households		整體人口 Total population
	人數 No. of persons	百分比* %*	百分比^ %^
年齡十五歲以下 Aged below 15	2 500	10.9	13.3
年齡十五歲及以上 Aged 15 and over	20 600	89.1	86.7
從事經濟活動 Economically active	4 100	(20.0)	[60.6]
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	16 500	(80.0)	[39.4]
總計 Total	23 200	100.0	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上居住在住戶內的智障人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over with intellectual disability residing in households.

^ 方括號內的數字顯示在所有十五歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

^ Figures in square brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over.

編製上表所載的數據時，是基於某些假設(例如在《康復服務中央檔案室》登記的31 000名智障人士中，有7 800人為住院人士)及局限(例如數據有一定的低估程度)。故此該些數據只供粗略參考之用，並須謹慎闡釋。有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章第4.10-4.17段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Figures in the above table are provided for crude reference only and should be interpreted with caution, as they are subject to certain assumptions (e.g. some 7 800 of those 31 000 registrants with intellectual disability in the Central Registry for Rehabilitation were institutional residents) and limitations (e.g. the existence of certain degree of under-estimation). Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

表 A3B.5 按行業/職業劃分的居住在住戶內的就業智障人士數目
Table A3B.5 Employed persons with intellectual disability residing in households by industry/occupation

行業/職業 Industry/Occupation	居住在住戶內的 就業智障人士 Employed persons with intellectual disability residing in households		整體就業人口 Total employed population
	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	百分比 %
行業 Industry			
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	3 300	91.7	26.5
其他 Others	300	8.3	73.5
職業 Occupation			
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	3 400	95.9	18.8
其他 Others	§	§	81.2
總計 Total	3 500	100.0	100.0

註釋：§ 由於抽樣誤差甚大，數目等於或少於 200 的估計(包括數值為零的數字)或基於這些估計而編製的相關統計數字(如百分比)，在本報告書的統計表內不予公布。

Notes : § Estimates equal to or less than 200 (including zero figures) and related statistics derived based on such estimates (e.g. percentages) are not released due to very large sampling errors.

編製上表所載的數據時，是基於某些假設(例如在《康復服務中央檔案室》登記的 31 000 名智障人士中，有 7 800 人為住院人士)及局限(例如數據有一定的低估程度)。故此該些數據只供粗略參考之用，並須謹慎闡釋。有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章第 4.10-4.17 段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Figures in the above table are provided for crude reference only and should be interpreted with caution, as they are subject to certain assumptions (e.g. some 7 800 of those 31 000 registrants with intellectual disability in the Central Registry for Rehabilitation were institutional residents) and limitations (e.g. the existence of certain degree of under-estimation). Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

表 A3B.6 按每月就業收入劃分的居住在住戶內的就業智障人士數目
Table A3B.6 Employed persons with intellectual disability residing in households by monthly employment earnings

	居住在住戶內的 就業智障人士 Employed persons with intellectual disability residing in households		整體就業人口 Total employed population
每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons	百分比 %	百分比 %
< 1,000	2 000	56.4	1.4
1,000 - 1,999	800	21.6	1.1
≥ 2,000	800	21.9	97.5
總計 Total	3 500	100.0	100.0
每月就業收入中位數(港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	800 (3,300)		10,100

註釋：括號內的數字顯示撇除在庇護工場工作的居住在住戶內的就業智障人士後的相應數字。

Notes : Figure in bracket represents the corresponding figure for employed persons with intellectual disability residing in households after excluding those working in sheltered workshops.

編製上表所載的數據時，是基於某些假設(例如在《康復服務中央檔案室》登記的31 000名智障人士中，有7 800人為住院人士)及局限(例如數據有一定的低估程度)。故此該些數據只供粗略參考之用，並須謹慎闡釋。有關列載在本附錄的數據的背景，請參閱本報告書第四章第4.10-4.17段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

Figures in the above table are provided for crude reference only and should be interpreted with caution, as they are subject to certain assumptions (e.g. some 7 800 of those 31 000 registrants with intellectual disability in the Central Registry for Rehabilitation were institutional residents) and limitations (e.g. the existence of certain degree of under-estimation). Please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report regarding the background about the figures presented in this Appendix.

附錄三(丙)：智障人士總數的統計評估

Appendix 3C : Statistical assessment on the total number of persons with intellectual disability

A3C.1 由於智障是一個十分敏感的課題，在統計調查中搜集智障人士的資料遇到一定的困難。譬如說，在進行統計調查時，訪問人員留意到有部分受訪者被問及有關這項敏感課題的問題時，表現不安。其中特別是大部分的智障人士均未能親自回答有關問題，由住戶成員或照顧者代答的情況是無可避免的。由於訪問人員未能直接訪問部分智障人士，透過細心留意受訪者的外觀及行為以界定受訪者是否智障人士的可能性極為有限。

A3C.2 除此之外，鑑於對學習及明白事物有困難的人士並不一定是智障人士，在是項統計調查中，只有曾被合資格的醫務人員診斷為智障的人士才會被界定為智障人士。採用上述的定義表示在界定受訪者是否為智障人士時，那些被懷疑是智障但尚未獲診斷為智障的人士（特別是那些接近輕度智障的學習遲緩人士）則不會被包括在統計調查內。此外，在往時，智障並不像現時般較為人認識。以往，有些智障人士（特別是那些成年人士）可能從未為其智障的情況而被合資格的醫務人員確定有該項殘疾，所以即使他們實際是智障人士，在是項統計調查中，亦不會被界定為智障。

A3C.3 由於上述的問題，在是項統計調查中，有關智障人士的統計調查結果相信會有一定程度的低估情況，因此有關數據並沒有包括在本報告書的主要分析內。詳情請參閱本報告書第四章第 4.10-4.17 段「低估智障人士數目的情況」一節。

A3C.4 參考多項有關的行政記錄及專題訪問與院舍統計調查的概括結果，可對全港智障人士的總數進行統計評估。基於不同假設而進行的兩個統計評估方案陳列如下，以作概括參考。

A3C.1 Intellectual disability (ID) is a very sensitive topic. Difficulties were encountered when collecting information on persons with ID under the setting of a statistical survey. For instance, in the course of this survey, it was observed by the interviewers that some respondents felt uneasy when being asked questions related to this sensitive topic. Besides, proxy reporting by household members or carers could not be avoided as most of the persons with ID could not answer the questions on their own. The possibility of identifying those persons with ID through observing their appearance and behaviour was limited as the interviewers could not have direct contact with some persons with ID.

A3C.2 This apart, considering that persons who have difficulties in learning and understanding things are not necessarily persons with ID, only those persons who had been diagnosed by qualified health personnel as having ID were classified as persons with ID in the context of this survey. The adoption of such definition means that those who were suspected to have ID but not yet so diagnosed (especially those slow-learners with marginally mild grade of ID) were not included in the survey. Moreover, ID was less commonly known in the past. Some persons with ID (especially those adults) might not have consulted qualified health personnel about their ID in the past and thus were not classified as persons with ID (even though they actually were) in the survey.

A3C.3 As a result of the above problems, the survey findings pertaining to persons with ID are considered to be subject to a certain degree of under-estimation and therefore not included in the main analysis in this report. For details, please see the section “Under-estimation in respect of persons with intellectual disability” in paragraphs 4.10-4.17 in Chapter 4 of this report.

A3C.4 With reference to the administrative records from various relevant sources and also some broad findings of the special topic enquiry (STE) and the institutions survey, a statistical assessment on the total number of persons with ID in Hong Kong could be made. Two scenarios of the statistical assessment based on different assumptions are set out below for broad reference.

統計評估方案一

A3C.5 在香港，大部分智障學生就讀於特殊學校，有些則就讀於職業訓練局的技能訓練中心或透過教育局提供的特殊教育服務於普通學校就讀。根據有關機構的行政記錄，在統計時，約有 6 500 名智障人士正就讀於該些院校。

A3C.6 根據院舍統計調查的結果，在非從事經濟活動的智障人士中，學生與非學生的比率約為一比六。

A3C.7 因此，可計算出非從事經濟活動的智障人士總數(包括居住在住戶及院舍內的智障人士)可能是 47 000 人左右[$\approx 6\,500 \times (1 + 6)$ ，但受進位影響]。

A3C.8 再者，根據專題訪問及院舍統計調查的結果，非從事經濟活動的智障人士與從事經濟活動的智障人士的比率約為七比三。若在統計評估中應用此比率，則全港智障人士總數可能是 67 000 人左右[$\approx 47\,000 \div 0.7$]，即表示全港智障人士的普遍率約為 1.0%。

統計評估方案二

A3C.9 這個統計評估方案二採用了從有關六歲以下兒童(以下簡稱為「學前兒童」)的行政記錄中取得的附加資料。此評估方案是根據下列行政記錄、專題訪問和院舍統計調查的概括結果及一些假設而作出的：

- (a) 約有 6 500 名智障人士正就讀於特殊學校、職業訓練局的技能訓練中心或透過教育局提供的特殊教育服務於普通學校就讀；

Statistical Assessment Scenario 1

A3C.5 The majority of students with ID in Hong Kong are studying in special schools. Besides, some are in Vocational Training Council Skill Centres, and some in ordinary schools provided with special education services by the Education Bureau. According to the administrative records of relevant parties, some 6 500 persons with ID were studying in those institutes at the time of the survey.

A3C.6 The institutions survey recorded that the ratio of students to non-students amongst persons with ID who were economically inactive was around 1:6.

A3C.7 It is therefore likely that the total number of economically inactive persons with ID (including those in households and those in institutions) might be in the region of 47 000 [$\approx 6\,500 \times (1 + 6)$, subject to the effect of rounding].

A3C.8 Furthermore, the findings of both the STE and the institutions survey showed that the ratio of economically inactive persons with ID to economically active persons with ID was around 7:3. Applying this ratio in the statistical assessment, **the total number of persons with ID in Hong Kong might be in the region of some 67 000** [$\approx 47\,000 \div 0.7$], representing a prevalence rate of some 1.0% for persons with ID in Hong Kong.

Statistical Assessment Scenario 2

A3C.9 In this second scenario of statistical assessment, more supplementary information from administrative records pertaining to children aged below 6 (hereafter referred to as “pre-schoolers”) had been made use of. This assessment scenario is based on the following administrative records, broad findings of the STE and the institutions survey as well as certain assumptions：

- (a) some 6 500 students with ID were studying in special schools, Vocational Training Council Skill Centres, and ordinary schools provided with special education services by the Education Bureau;

- (b) 約 700 名智障的學前兒童正於康復服務中央轉介系統中輪候學前兒童康復服務，約佔該輪候冊內所有學前兒童的 30%；
- (c) 根據有關機構的行政記錄，約有 5 300 名學前兒童正接受康復服務。參考上述(b)項中提及的百分比，當中可能有 1 600 人[$\approx 5\,300 \times 30\%$]為智障人士；
- (d) 根據院舍統計調查的結果，在非從事經濟活動的智障人士中，學生及學前兒童相對於其他人士的比率約為一比六；及
- (e) 根據專題訪問及院舍統計調查的結果，非從事經濟活動的智障人士與從事經濟活動的智障人士的比率約為七比三。

A3C.10 按上述(a)至(c)項資料而作出的統計評估，顯示智障學前兒童及智障學生的總數可能為 8 800 人左右[$\approx 6\,500 + 700 + 1\,600$]。再參考上述(d)項資料，另一個非從事經濟活動智障人士總數的估計可能是 61 000 人左右[$\approx 8\,800 \times (1 + 6)$]，但受進位影響。因此，**全港智障人士總數可能是 87 000 人左右**[$\approx 61\,000 \div 0.7$]，佔全港人口約 1.3%。

A3C.11 總括而言，上述兩個統計評估方案顯示**全港智障人士的總數可能為 67 000 人至 87 000 人左右**，即代表全港智障人士的普遍率為 1.0%至 1.3%。

- (b) some 700 pre-schoolers with ID were waitlisted for pre-schooler rehabilitation services in the Central Referral System for Rehabilitation Services, constituting about 30% of all pre-schoolers on the waiting list;
- (c) according to the administrative records of relevant parties, some 5 300 pre-schoolers were receiving rehabilitation services. Making reference to the proportion mentioned in item (b) above, it is likely that some 1 600 [$\approx 5\,300 \times 30\%$] of them were persons with ID;
- (d) the ratio of students and pre-schoolers relative to other persons amongst all persons with ID who were economically inactive was around 1:6 according to the findings of the institutions survey; and
- (e) the findings of both the STE and the institutions survey showed that the ratio of economically inactive persons with ID to economically active persons with ID was around 7:3.

A3C.10 Statistical assessment based on items (a)-(c) above shows that the total number of pre-schoolers and students with ID is likely to be some 8 800 [$\approx 6\,500 + 700 + 1\,600$]. Making further reference to item (d) above, another estimate for the total number of economically inactive persons with ID might be in the region of 61 000 [$\approx 8\,800 \times (1 + 6)$, subject to the effect of rounding]. Subsequently, **the total number of persons with ID might be in the region of 87 000** [$\approx 61\,000 \div 0.7$], constituting about 1.3% of the total population.

A3C.11 In conclusion, **the two aforesaid scenarios of statistical assessment indicate that the total number of persons with ID in Hong Kong might be in the region of 67 000 – 87 000**, representing a prevalence rate of some 1.0% – 1.3% for persons with ID in Hong Kong.

外國類似統計調查的結果

A3C.12 以下列舉部分國家/地區的統計部門根據類似的統計調查估計智障人士普遍率的數字，以作比較：

Findings of similar overseas surveys

A3C.12 To provide some relevant figures for comparison, the prevalence rates of persons with ID as estimated in similar surveys conducted by statistical offices of some overseas countries/territories are given below :

統計部門 Statistical office	統計調查 Survey	名稱 Terminology	普遍率 Prevalence rate
澳大利亞統計局 Australian Bureau of Statistics	二零零三年殘疾、年老及照顧者統計調查 2003 Survey of Disability, Ageing and Carers	智能及發展疾患 Intellectual and developmental disorders	0.9%
美國普查局 Census Bureau of the United States	二零零二年透過入息及工作參與情況統計調查進行的成年人 士殘疾情況專題項目 2002 Survey of Income and Program Participation : Topical Module – Adult Disability	智力遲緩 Mental retardation	0.5%
新西蘭統計局 Statistics New Zealand	二零零六年殘疾情況統計調查 2006 Disability Survey	智力障礙 Intellectual disability	0.8%

附錄四：估計的可靠性

Appendix 4 : Reliability of the estimates

A4.1 是項統計調查的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差影響。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，在估計總體數據方面的精確程度。

A4.2 由於本報告書所載的估計有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，而並非是零。

A4.3 本報告書在比較各種變數估計的精確程度時，採用了離中系數。離中系數的計算方法，是將標準誤差除以有關估計，再以百分比表示。標準誤差是根據統計原理所訂的公式計算。一般來說，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設計相關。

A4.4 本報告書所列載的主要變數估計的離中系數如下：

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
身體活動能力受限制人士 Persons with restriction in body movement	187 800	1.5
視覺有困難人士 Persons with seeing difficulty	122 600	2.1
聽覺有困難人士 Persons with hearing difficulty	92 200	2.5
言語能力有困難人士 Persons with speech difficulty	28 400	4.1
有精神病/情緒病人士 Persons with mentally illness/mood disorder	86 600	2.4

A4.1 Results of this survey are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on information obtained from a particular sample, which was one of a large number of possible samples of the same size 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.

A4.2 It should be noted that since all estimates contained in this report are subject to sampling error, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude.

A4.3 For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables in this report, the *coefficient of variation* (CV) is 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.

A4.4 The CV of the estimates of the main variables presented in this report are given below :

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
有自閉症人士 Autistic persons	3 800	10.7
有特殊學習困難人士 Persons with Specific Learning Difficulties	9 900	7.4
有注意力不足/過度活躍症人士 Persons with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder	5 500	9.7
有一項或多於一項上列殘疾類別的人士 Persons with one or more of the above types of disability	361 300	1.3
長期病患者 Persons with chronic diseases	1 152 700	1.6

附錄五：曾出版的從綜合住戶統計調查搜集所得的社會資料專題報告書
**Appendix 5 : Previously released Special Topics Reports on social data
collected via the General Household Survey**

曾出版的專題報告書

第一號專題報告書

英文版，已售罄

- 就醫情況 (11/1982-1/1983)
- 有關吸烟及呼吸系統疾病的流行病學統計調查 (5/1982-7/1982)
- 體育及野外康樂活動 (2/1982-3/1982)
- 學生在家溫習的時間 (11/1982-1/1983)
- 勞工流動情況 (1/1982-3/1982)
- 部分時間工作 (5/1982-7/1982)
- 氣體安全 (2/1983-4/1983)
- 住戶飼養的貓狗數目 (1/1982-3/1982)

第二號專題報告書

英文版，已售罄

- 就醫情況 (7/1983-9/1983)
- 吸烟習慣 (3/1983)
- 可供使用的汽車及通宵泊車情況 (10/1983-12/1983)
- 上/下班的公共交通支出 (10/1983-12/1983)
- 體育及野外康樂活動 (7/1983-9/1983)
- 勞工流動情況 (7/1983-9/1983)
- 私人住宅的居住面積及密度 (10/1983-12/1983)
- 家居耐用品 (8/1982-10/1982)

第三號專題報告書

英文版，已售罄

- 文盲 (10/1984-12/1984)
- 修讀兼讀課程的情況 (4/1984-6/1984)
- 香港居民在海外獲取高等教育資格的情況 (4/1984-6/1984)
- 私家車使用情況 (10/1984-12/1984)
- 的士使用情況 (8/1984-9/1984)
- 有薪酬的超時工作 (5/1984)
- 僱員病假模式 (7/1984-9/1984)
- 吸烟習慣 (7/1984)

Previously released Special Topics Reports

Special Topics Report No. I

English version, out of stock

Doctor consultation (11/1982-1/1983)
Epidemiological survey on smoking and diseases of the respiratory system (5/1982-7/1982)
Sports and countryside recreational activities (2/1982-3/1982)
Time spent on home study by students (11/1982-1/1983)
Labour mobility (1/1982-3/1982)
Part-time employment (5/1982-7/1982)
Gas safety (2/1983-4/1983)
Number of cats/dogs kept in households (1/1982-3/1982)

Special Topics Report No. II

English version, out of stock

Doctor consultation (7/1983-9/1983)
Smoking patterns (3/1983)
Car availability and overnight parking (10/1983-12/1983)
Expenditure on public transport in commuting to and from work (10/1983-12/1983)
Sports and countryside recreational activities (7/1983-9/1983)
Labour mobility (7/1983-9/1983)
Living area and occupation density of private households (10/1983-12/1983)
Household durables (8/1982-10/1982)

Special Topics Report No. III

English version, out of stock

Illiteracy (10/1984-12/1984)
Participation in part-time education (4/1984-6/1984)
Higher education attained outside Hong Kong by local residents (4/1984-6/1984)
Availability and use of private cars (10/1984-12/1984)
Use of taxis (8/1984-9/1984)
Paid overtime work (5/1984)
Sick leave pattern of employees (7/1984-9/1984)
Smoking patterns (7/1984)

第四號專題報告書
英文版，已售罄

Special Topics Report No. IV
English version, out of stock

- 勞工供應及流動情況 (10/1987-12/1987)

Labour supply and mobility (10/1987-12/1987)

第五號專題報告書
英文版，港幣二十九元

Special Topics Report No. V
English version, HK\$29

- 修讀兼讀課程的情況 (4/1988-6/1988)
- 吸烟習慣 (7/1988)
- 的士使用情況 (8/1987-9/1987)
- 文化表演出席情況 (1/1988-3/1988)
- 僱員病假模式 (8/1987-9/1987)
- 部分時間工作 (4/1988-6/1988)

Participation in part-time education
(4/1988-6/1988)
Cigarette smoking pattern (7/1988)
Use of taxis (8/1987-9/1987)
Attending cultural performances
(1/1988-3/1988)
Sick leave pattern of employees
(8/1987-9/1987)
Part-time employment (4/1988-6/1988)

第六號專題報告書
英文版，港幣二十八元

Special Topics Report No. VI
English version, HK\$28

- 郊野公園 (10/1988-12/1988)
- 香港文物保護 (1/1989)
- 就醫情況 (1/1989)
- 上/下班的公共交通支出 (8/1988-9/1988)
- 等候的士時間 (3/1989)
- 家庭傭工 (10/1988-12/1988)
- 在中國工作的香港居民
(10/1988-12/1988)

Country parks (10/1988-12/1988)
Heritage preservation (1/1989)
Doctor consultation (1/1989)
Expenditure on public transport to and from
work (8/1988-9/1988)
Taxi waiting time (3/1989)
Domestic helpers (10/1988-12/1988)
Hong Kong residents working in China
(10/1988-12/1988)

第七號專題報告書
英文版，港幣四十六元

Special Topics Report No. VII
English version, HK\$46

- 在中國工作的香港居民
(10/1989-12/1989)
- 積極找尋其他工作的就業人士
(1/1990-3/1990)
- 僱員病假及產假模式 (8/1990-9/1990)
- 入住醫院情況 (10/1989-12/1989)
- 就醫情況 (7/1990)
- 吸烟習慣 (7/1990)
- 玩具安全 (1/1990-3/1990)
- 家庭生活教育服務 (1/1990-3/1990)
- 對家庭服務中心的認識 (4/1990-6/1990)

Hong Kong residents working in China
(10/1989-12/1989)
Employed persons actively seeking other
employment (1/1990-3/1990)
Sick leave pattern and maternity leave pattern
of employees (8/1990-9/1990)
Hospitalization (10/1989-12/1989)
Doctor consultation (7/1990)
Cigarette smoking pattern (7/1990)
Toy safety (1/1990-3/1990)
Family life education service (1/1990-3/1990)
Awareness of family service centres
(4/1990-6/1990)

第八號專題報告書
英文版，港幣四十三元

- 電台廣播的收聽情況 (1/1991-3/1991)
- 文化表演出席情況 (1/1991-3/1991)
- 捐腎情況 (5/1991-6/1991)
- 牙科診治情況 (10/1990-12/1990)
- 入住醫院情況 (7/1991-9/1991)
- 僱主或工作機構提供的醫療福利及醫療保險 (7/1991-9/1991)
- 家庭傭工 (10/1990-12/1990)
- 汽車防盜設施的安裝及使用情况 (4/1991-6/1991)
- 在中國結婚的香港居民 (4/1991-6/1991)

Special Topics Report No. VIII
English version, HK\$43

Radio audienceship (1/1991-3/1991)
Attending cultural performances (1/1991-3/1991)
Kidney donation (5/1991-6/1991)
Dental consultation (10/1990-12/1990)
Hospitalization (7/1991-9/1991)
Medical benefits provided by employer/company and medical insurance (7/1991-9/1991)
Domestic helpers (10/1990-12/1990)
Installation and use of anti-theft device in motor vehicles (4/1991-6/1991)
Hong Kong residents married in China (4/1991-6/1991)

第九號專題報告書
英文版，港幣四十二元

- 家庭傭工 (10/1991-12/1991)
- 在海外獲取高等教育資格的情況 (10/1991-12/1991)
- 等候的士時間 (10/1991-11/1991)
- 就業人士轉職情況 (1/1992-3/1992)
- 電視及錄影機的使用情況 (1/1992-3/1992)

Special Topics Report No. IX
English version, HK\$42

Domestic helpers (10/1991-12/1991)
Higher education attained outside Hong Kong (10/1991-12/1991)
Taxi waiting time (10/1991-11/1991)
Occupational mobility (1/1992-3/1992)
Use of television sets and video cassette recorders (1/1992-3/1992)

第十號專題報告書
英文版，港幣五十四元

- 在中國工作的香港居民 (4/1992-6/1992)
- 僱員離職情況 (4/1992-6/1992)
- 香港居民的健康狀況 (7/1992)
- 就醫情況 (8/1992-9/1992)
- 捐贈器官情況 (8/1992-9/1992)
- 學童保健計劃 (8/1992-9/1992)

Special Topics Report No. X
English version, HK\$54

Hong Kong residents working in China (4/1992-6/1992)
Worker displacement in Hong Kong (4/1992-6/1992)
Health status of the population in Hong Kong (7/1992)
Doctor consultation (8/1992-9/1992)
Organ donation (8/1992-9/1992)
School medical services (8/1992-9/1992)

第十一號專題報告書
英文版，港幣八十一元

- 勞工流動情況 (10/1992-1/1993)
- 家庭傭工 (11/1992-2/1993)
- 僱員病假及產假模式 (3/1993-7/1993)
- 吸烟習慣 (8/1993-9/1993)
- 公眾對能源效益的認識 (9/1993-11/1993)
- 等候的士時間 (10/1993-12/1993)

Special Topics Report No. 11
English version, HK\$81

Labour mobility (10/1992-1/1993)
Domestic helpers (11/1992-2/1993)
Sick leave and maternity leave patterns of
employees (3/1993-7/1993)
Cigarette smoking pattern (8/1993-9/1993)
Public awareness of the concept of energy
efficiency (9/1993-11/1993)
Taxi waiting time (10/1993-12/1993)

第十二號專題報告書
英文版，港幣四十元

- 家庭傭工 (8/1993-12/1993)
- 家庭生活教育 (1/1994-2/1994)
- 市民光顧小販的情況 (4/1994-5/1994)
- 香港文物保護 (6/1994-10/1994)
- 捐贈器官情況 (6/1994-10/1994)
- 乘搭的士的地點 (10/1994)

Special Topics Report No. 12
English version, HK\$40

Domestic helpers (8/1993-12/1993)
Family life education (1/1994-2/1994)
Hawker situation and hawker patronage
behaviour (4/1994-5/1994)
Heritage preservation (6/1994-10/1994)
Organ donation (6/1994-10/1994)
Taxi boarding location (10/1994)

第十三號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣三十元

- 部分時間工作 (11/1994-3/1995)
- 學生做暑期工的情況 (11/1994-3/1995)
- 入住醫院情況 (4/1995-8/1995)
- 僱員離職情況 (4/1995-8/1995)

Special Topics Report No. 13
Bilingual version, HK\$30

Part-time employment (11/1994-3/1995)
Students taking up summer jobs
(11/1994-3/1995)
Hospitalization (4/1995-8/1995)
Worker displacement (4/1995-8/1995)

第十四號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

- 在中國工作的香港居民 (9/1995-10/1995)
- 勞工流動情況 (9/1995-10/1995)
- 等候的士時間 (11/1995-12/1995)
- 家庭傭工 (11/1995-1/1996)

Special Topics Report No. 14
Bilingual version, HK\$42

Hong Kong residents working in China
(9/1995-10/1995)
Labour mobility (9/1995-10/1995)
Taxi waiting time (11/1995-12/1995)
Domestic helpers (11/1995-1/1996)

第十五號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十二元

- 在中國內地結婚的香港居民
(11/1995-1/1996)
- 吸烟習慣 (1/1996)
- 公眾對能源效益的認識 (2/1996-4/1996)
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的認識
(2/1996-4/1996)
- 香港居民的健康及就醫情況
(5/1996-6/1996)

Special Topics Report No. 15
Bilingual version, HK\$42

Hong Kong residents married in Mainland
China (11/1995-1/1996)
Cigarette smoking pattern (1/1996)
Public awareness of the concept of energy
efficiency (2/1996-4/1996)
Public awareness of the Office of The
Ombudsman (2/1996-4/1996)
Hong Kong residents' health status and doctor
consultation (5/1996-6/1996)

第十六號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十元

- 保姆照顧六歲以下兒童的服務使用情況
(7/1996-9/1996)
- 僱員病假及產假模式 (7/1996-9/1996)
- 內地來港定居未足七年人士對社會服務
的需求及認識 (10/1996-1/1997)
- 使用公共小巴服務情況 (2/1997-3/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 16
Bilingual version, HK\$40

Utilization of service provided by childminders
for care of children aged below six
(7/1996-9/1996)
Sick leave and maternity leave patterns of
employees (7/1996-9/1996)
Need for and awareness of social services in
respect of persons from the mainland of
China having resided in Hong Kong for less
than 7 years (10/1996-1/1997)
Patronage of public light buses
(2/1997-3/1997)

第十七號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣三十元

- 獨留十二歲及以下兒童在家情況
(4/1997-6/1997)
- 住戶飼養貓狗情況 (4/1997-6/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 17
Bilingual version, HK\$30

Leaving children aged 12 and below
unattended at home (4/1997-6/1997)
Keeping of cats and dogs in households
(4/1997-6/1997)

第十八號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣二十八元

- 公眾對維修斜坡的重要性的認識
(7/1997-9/1997)
- 公眾對投訴警方獨立監察委員會的認識
(7/1997-9/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 18
Bilingual version, HK\$28

Public awareness of the importance of slope
maintenance (7/1997-9/1997)
Public awareness of the Independent Police
Complaints Council (7/1997-9/1997)

第十九號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣四十八元

- 勞工流動情況及相關課題
(10/1997-12/1997)

Special Topics Report No. 19
Bilingual version, HK\$48

Labour mobility and related subjects
(10/1997-12/1997)

第二十號專題報告書
中英文對照版，港幣三十二元

- 僱員工作時數模式 (10/1996-11/1996)
- 住戶參與家居廢物分類及回收的情況 (1/1998-3/1998)
- 使用互聯網服務情況 (1/1998-3/1998)
- 吸烟習慣 (3/1998)

Special Topics Report No. 20
Bilingual version, HK\$32

Patterns of hours of work of employees
(10/1996-11/1996)
Participation of households in source separation
and recovery of domestic wastes
(1/1998-3/1998)
Utilization of Internet service (1/1998-3/1998)
Cigarette smoking pattern (3/1998)

第二十一號專題報告書
中英文對照版，印刷版：已售罄
下載版：免費

- 等候的士時間 (4/1998-5/1998)
- 入住醫院情況 (4/1998-6/1998)
- 在中國內地工作的香港居民 (5/1998-6/1998)

Special Topics Report No. 21
Bilingual version, Print version : out of stock
Download version : Free

Time spent in waiting taxi (4/1998-5/1998)
Hospitalization (4/1998-6/1998)
Hong Kong residents working in the mainland
of China (5/1998-6/1998)

第二十二號專題報告書
中英文對照版，印刷版：港幣三十元
下載版：免費

- 有配偶或子女在中國內地的香港居民 (3/1999-5/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 22
Bilingual version, Print version : HK\$30
Download version : Free

Hong Kong residents with spouses/children in
the Mainland of China (3/1999-5/1999)

第二十三號專題報告書
中英文對照版，印刷版：已售罄
下載版：免費

- 僱員病假模式 (7/1998-9/1998)
- 僱員離職情況 (7/1998-9/1998)

Special Topics Report No. 23
Bilingual version, Print version : out of stock
Download version : Free

Sick leave pattern of employees
(7/1998-9/1998)
Worker displacement (7/1998-9/1998)

第二十四號專題報告書
中英文對照版，印刷版：已售罄
下載版：免費

- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及個人
購買醫療保險的情況 (10/1998-12/1998)
- 六十歲及以上獨居長者的情況 (1/1999-3/1999)
- 部分時間工作 (1/1999-2/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 24
Bilingual version, Print version : out of stock
Download version : Free

Provision of medical benefits by employers/
companies and purchase of medical insurance
by individuals (10/1998-12/1998)
A profile of elderly persons aged 60 and over
living alone (1/1999-3/1999)
Part-time employment (1/1999-2/1999)

第二十五號專題報告書

中英文對照版，印刷版：港幣三十四元
下載版：免費

- 就業人士轉工情況 (6/1999-8/1999)
- 內地來港定居未足七年人士
(7/1999-12/1999)
- 回流香港人士 (7/1999-12/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 25

Bilingual version, Print version : HK\$34
Download version : Free

Job-changing of employed persons
(6/1999-8/1999)
Persons from the mainland of China
having resided in Hong Kong for
less than 7 years (7/1999-12/1999)
Returnees to Hong Kong (7/1999-12/1999)

第二十六號專題報告書

中英文對照版，印刷版：港幣四十二元
下載版：免費

- 勞工流動情況及其他與勞工相關課題
(10/1999-12/1999)

Special Topics Report No. 26

Bilingual version, Print version : HK\$42
Download version : Free

Labour mobility and other labour-related
subjects (10/1999-12/1999)

第二十七號專題報告書

中英文對照版，印刷版：港幣四十元
下載版：免費

- 臨時僱員就業情況 (7/2000-9/2000)
- 部分時間制工作 (7/2000-9/2000)
- 長者及中年人的生活、健康及經濟狀況
(7/2000-9/2000)

Special Topics Report No. 27

Bilingual version, Print version : HK\$40
Download version : Free

Casual employment (7/2000-9/2000)
Part-time employment (7/2000-9/2000)
Socio-demographic, health and economic
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