

主題性住戶統計調查 第三號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3

香港居民的健康狀況
Health Status of Hong Kong Residents

就醫情況
Doctor Consultation

入住醫院情況
Hospitalization

牙醫診治情況
Dental Consultation

使用中藥產品和食品情況
The Usage of Chinese Medical Products and Food

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1 引言 Introduction

背景

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

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

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在一九九九年九月至十一月期間，進行了一項有關健康事項的主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關香港居民的健康狀況、就醫情況、入住醫院情況、牙醫診治情況及使用中藥產品和食品情況等資料。

統計調查方法簡述

1.4 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 10 100個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 77%。所有住戶成員均被問及其健康狀況、在訪問前十四天內的就醫情況、在訪問前六個月內的入住醫院情況，以及在訪問前一個月內因醫治疾病、調理身體或補身而使用中藥產品和食品的情況。所有三歲及以上的住戶成員亦進一步被問及其在訪問前六個月內的接受牙醫診治情況。

Background

1.1 In order to meet the requests from policy bureaux and government departments for statistical data on selected social issues, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) started a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) in 1999 such that certain enquiries for statistical information on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments would be packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted-out to private research firms.

1.2 Each round of THS is an independent, territory-wide survey commissioned to a private research firm. The C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the service delivered by the contractor in connection with the THS is statistically acceptable.

Topic included in this report

1.3 A round of THS on health-related issues was conducted during September to November 1999 to collect information on the health status of the Hong Kong residents, doctor consultation, hospitalization, dental consultation and the usage of Chinese medical products and food.

Brief description of survey method

1.4 Some 10 100 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 77%. All household members were asked about their health status; their pattern of doctor consultation during the fourteen days before enumeration; their pattern of hospitalization during the six months before enumeration; and their usage of Chinese medical products and food for curing diseases, regulating functional state of the body, and building up health during the month before enumeration. All household members aged 3 and over were further asked about their utilization of dental services during the six months before enumeration.

1.5 根據從受訪住戶所搜集的資料，可推論全香港人口的有關情況(有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍，請參閱附錄)。

1.5 Based on the information collected from the interviewed households, the situation related to the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred (please see Appendix for more detailed description of the survey methodology and the survey coverage).

數字進位

1.6 由於進位關係，統計表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Rounding of figures

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

代號

1.7 ‘-’ 代表「零」。

Symbol

1.7 ‘-’ signifies nil.

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of Survey Findings

香港居民的健康狀況

Health status of Hong Kong residents

比對同齡人士的自我健康評估

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

- ◆ 23.6%的香港居民認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多。
- ◆ 67.4%認為自己的健康狀況與其他同齡人士差不多。
- ◆ 8.9%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多。

- ◆ 23.6% of Hong Kong residents considered their health condition better or much better than people of their age.
- ◆ 67.4% thought that their health condition was more or less the same as people of their age.
- ◆ 8.9% considered their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age.

比對十二個月前的自我健康評估

Self-perceived health condition as compared with that 12 months ago

- ◆ 9.0%的香港居民認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前好或好許多。
- ◆ 78.2%認為自己目前的健康狀況與十二個月前差不多。
- ◆ 12.4%認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多。

- ◆ 9.0% of Hong Kong residents considered their present health condition better or much better than that 12 months ago.
- ◆ 78.2% thought that their present health condition was more or less the same as that 12 months ago.
- ◆ 12.4% considered their present health condition worse or much worse than that 12 months ago.

是否患有需要長期覆診的疾病

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

- ◆ 862 200人患有需要長期覆診的疾病,佔人口的12.8%。
- ◆ 較普遍提及的需要長期覆診的疾病為高血壓(在該862 200人中佔31.2%);糖尿病(16.1%);心臟病(11.0%)及關節炎/風濕/腰背痛(10.9%)。

- ◆ 862 200 persons had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, representing 12.8% of the population.
- ◆ The more commonly cited diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors were hypertension (31.2% of those 862 200 persons); diabetes (16.1%); heart disease (11.0%) and arthritis / rheumatism / low back pain (10.9%).

在訪問前十四天內曾否有健康問題

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

- ◆ 1 321 000人在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題,佔人口的19.5%。

- ◆ 1 321 000 persons had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration, representing 19.5% of the population.

- ◆ 在該1 321 000名在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士中，61.4%表示曾患有呼吸系統疾病。
- ◆ 其他較普遍提及的健康問題包括皮膚、肌肉及骨骼關節疾病(12.1%)；症狀、病徵及其他有關徵狀，如發熱、頭痛及暈眩(9.7%)與消化系統疾病(9.0%)。
- ◆ 在該1 321 000名在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士中，54.8%為處理上次的健康問題而曾向西醫求診。
- ◆ 其他較普遍提及的處理方法為「服用購自藥房的西藥」(13.4%)及「向中醫(內科/普外科)/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫求診」(9.7%)。
- ◆ 61.4% of the 1 321 000 persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration reported to have diseases of respiratory system.
- ◆ Other commonly cited health-related problems included diseases of skin and musculoskeletal system (12.1%); symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions such as fever, headache and dizziness (9.7%) and diseases of digestive system (9.0%).
- ◆ 54.8% of the 1 321 000 persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration consulted practitioners of Western medicine for treatment of the last episode.
- ◆ Other commonly cited treatments were “taking Western medicine bought from pharmacy” (13.4%) and “consulting herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists” (9.7%).

就醫情況

在訪問前十四天內曾否就醫

- ◆ 955 700人在訪問前十四天內曾就醫，佔人口的 14.1%。
- ◆ 在該955 700人中，86.5%在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫求診；而 19.9%則曾向中醫求診。由於一名人士可在訪問前十四天內同時向西醫及中醫求診，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

在訪問前十四天內的就醫情況

- ◆ 包括最近三次的就醫次數，該955 700名在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士的總就醫次數為一百四十三萬次。

Doctor consultation

Whether had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration

- ◆ 955 700 persons had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration, representing 14.1% of the population.
- ◆ 86.5% of those 955 700 persons had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration, while 19.9% had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine. These percentages do not sum to 100 as a person might have consulted both a practitioner of Western medicine and a practitioner of Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration.

Doctor consultations made during the fourteen days before enumeration

- ◆ Including the latest three doctor consultations, the total number of consultations recorded for the 955 700 persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration was 1.43 million.

- ◆ 在該一百四十三萬次就醫次數中，私家西醫佔 54.8%。
- ◆ 中醫佔該一百四十三萬次就醫次數中的 22.7%。
- ◆ 衛生署轄下診所的醫生佔 10.9%，而醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生則佔 9.5%。
- ◆ 向私家醫生求診的每次診金的中位數為 \$150。診金是指病人向私家醫生求診所支付的淨額費用。
- ◆ 54.8% of the 1.43 million doctor consultations were attributed to private practitioners of Western medicine.
- ◆ Practitioners of Chinese medicine accounted for another 22.7% of the 1.43 million doctor consultations.
- ◆ Doctors in clinics under the Department of Health had a share of 10.9% while those in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority had a share of 9.5%.
- ◆ The median consultation fee per consultation made with a private practitioner was \$150. Consultation fee referred to the net payment made by a patient to the private practitioner consulted.

入住醫院情況

- ◆ 255 600人在訪問前六個月內曾入住醫院，佔人口的 3.8%。
- ◆ 在該 255 600名住院病人中，205 000人(80.2%)上次是入住醫院管理局轄下的醫院，而其餘 50 500人(19.8%)則是入住私家醫院。
- ◆ 在該 255 600名住院病人中，80.8%在訪問前六個月內曾入院一次；12.7%曾入院兩次；3.6%曾入院三次及 2.8%曾入院四次及以上。
- ◆ 上次入住醫院的住院期間中位數為三日。
- ◆ 46 000名住院病人(佔所有住院病人中的 18.0%)所支付的住院費用是全部或部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼。
- ◆ 入住私家醫院的 50 500名病人所支付的住院費用中位數為 \$13,000。住院病人支付的住院費用是指所有支付給有關的私家醫院及醫生的金額，包括醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼的金額。
- ◆ 255 600 persons had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration, representing 3.8% of the population.
- ◆ Of the 255 600 in-patients, 205 000 (80.2%) were last admitted into hospitals under the Hospital Authority while the remaining 50 500 persons (19.8%) were last admitted into private hospitals.
- ◆ 80.8% of the 255 600 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals once; 12.7%, twice; 3.6%, thrice; and 2.8%, four and more times during the six months before enumeration.
- ◆ The median duration of stay in the hospital in the last episode of admission was 3 days.
- ◆ The hospital charges paid by 46 000 in-patients (18.0% of all in-patients) were fully or partially covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer.
- ◆ The median charges paid by the 50 500 in-patients in private hospitals was \$13,000. Charges paid by an in-patient referred to the total amount paid to the private hospital and doctor concerned, including the amount covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer.

牙醫診治情況

- ◆ 1 452 500名三歲及以上人士有定期接受牙齒檢查，佔所有三歲及以上人士的21.5%。
- ◆ 1 243 100名三歲及以上人士在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治，佔所有三歲及以上人士的18.4%。
- ◆ 在該1 243 100名在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士中，78.0%只接受一次牙醫診治。接受牙醫診治的平均次數為1.5次。
- ◆ 在該1 243 100人的上次接受牙醫診治中，私家牙科診所佔59.6%。另外，政府牙科診所佔35.7%及其他類別的診所佔4.6%。
- ◆ 在該1 243 100人的上次接受牙醫診治中，「洗牙」佔46.6%；「牙齒檢查」佔38.0%；「補牙」佔25.0%及「脫牙」佔16.9%。
- ◆ 在非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的每次診金的中位數為\$350。診金是指在上次接受牙醫診治中支付予非政府牙科診所的淨額費用。

使用中藥產品和食品情況*在訪問前一個月內曾否服用中藥產品/食品*

- ◆ 1 050 600人在訪問前一個月內曾服用中藥產品/食品，佔人口的15.5%。
- ◆ 在該1 050 600名在訪問前一個月內曾服用中藥產品/食品的人士中，63.3%表示為了調理身體而服用中藥產品/食品。

Dental consultation

- ◆ 1 452 500 persons aged 3 and over had regular teeth check-up, representing 21.5% of all persons aged 3 and over.
- ◆ 1 243 100 persons aged 3 and over had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration, representing 18.4% of all persons aged 3 and over.
- ◆ 78.0% of the 1 243 100 persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration had made only one consultation during that period. The average number of dental consultations was 1.5.
- ◆ 59.6% of the last dental consultations for these 1 243 100 persons were made with private dental clinics. Another 35.7% were made with government dental clinics and 4.6% with other types of dental clinics.
- ◆ Of all the last dental consultations made by those 1 243 100 persons, 46.6% were for “scaling and polishing”; 38.0% for “teeth check-up”; 25.0% for “filling” and 16.9% for “extraction of teeth”.
- ◆ The median consultation fee per dental consultation made at non-government dental clinics was \$350. Consultation fee referred to the net payment made by a patient for the last dental consultation made at a non-government dental clinic.

The usage of Chinese medical products and food*Whether had consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration*

- ◆ 1 050 600 persons had consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration, representing 15.5% of the population.
- ◆ 63.3% of the 1 050 600 persons reported that they had consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration for regulating functional state of the body.

- ◆ 30.0% 為了醫治疾病及 10.6% 為了補身而服用中藥產品/食品。

在訪問前一個月內曾否使用外用中藥

- ◆ 1 532 500 人在訪問前一個月內曾使用外用中藥，佔人口的 22.7%。
- ◆ 在該 1 532 500 人中，30.7% 最近一次使用外用中藥是由於蚊叮蟲咬。
- ◆ 其他較普遍提及的原因包括「風濕/骨痛/肌肉痛」(16.8%)；「頭暈/頭痛」(16.1%) 及「扭傷/拉傷」(15.7%)。

- ◆ 30.0% consumed Chinese medical products / food for curing diseases and 10.6% for building up health.

Whether had consumed Chinese medicine for external use during the month before enumeration

- ◆ 1 532 500 persons had consumed Chinese medicine for external use during the month before enumeration, representing 22.7% of the population.
- ◆ Regarding the last episode of using Chinese medicine for external use, 30.7% of the 1 532 500 persons had consumed Chinese medicine for external use owing to insect bites.
- ◆ Other commonly cited reasons included “rheumatism / pain in bones / muscles pain” (16.8%); “faint / headache” (16.1%) and “sprains / strains” (15.7%).

3 香港居民的健康狀況 Health Status of Hong Kong Residents

比對同齡人士的自我健康評估

3.1 約三分之二(67.4%)的香港居民認為自己的健康狀況與其他同齡人士差不多,另 23.6%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士好或好許多,而 8.9%則持相反意見。(表 3.1a)

年齡及性別

3.2 年長者中有較大比例認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多。在六十五歲及以上的人士中,有 22.7%認為自己的健康狀況較其他同齡人士差或差許多,但在四十五歲以下的人士中,相應的百分比則少於 10%。按性別分析,相對男性來說(7.6%),有較多女性(10.3%)認為自己的健康狀況較同齡人士差或差許多。(表 3.1a 和 3.1b 及圖 3.1)

比對十二個月前的自我健康評估

3.3 大部分(78.2%)的香港居民認為自己目前的健康狀況與十二個月前差不多,另 9.0%認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前好或好許多,而 12.4%則持相反意見。(表 3.1c)

年齡及性別

3.4 認為自己目前的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多的人士,在年長者中佔較大比例。在六十五歲及以上的人士中,有 30.0%認為自己的健康狀況較十二個月前差或差許多,而在三十五歲以下的人士中,則只有少於 10%。男性與女性所得出的結果大致相同。(表 3.1c 和 3.1d 及圖 3.2)

患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士

3.5 約862 200人(即每千人中有128人)表示患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

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

3.1 About two-thirds (67.4%) of Hong Kong residents thought that their health condition was more or less the same as people of their age. 23.6% considered their health condition better or much better than people of their age while 8.9% said the opposite. (Table 3.1a)

Age and sex

3.2 Higher proportion of elderly persons perceived their health condition as being worse or much worse than people of their age. Such proportion was 22.7% for those aged 65 and over, but less than 10% for those aged below 45. Analyzed by sex, a slightly larger proportion of females (10.3%) than males (7.6%) considered their health condition worse or much worse than people of their age. (Tables 3.1a and 3.1b and Chart 3.1)

Self-perceived health condition as compared with that 12 months ago

3.3 The majority (78.2%) of Hong Kong residents thought that their present health condition was more or less the same as that 12 months ago. 9.0% considered their health condition better or much better than that 12 months ago while 12.4% said the opposite. (Table 3.1c)

Age and sex

3.4 Higher proportion of elderly persons perceived that their present health condition was worse or much worse than that 12 months ago, being 30.0% for those aged 65 and over but less than 10% for those aged below 35. Similar results were obtained for both males and females. (Tables 3.1c and 3.1d and Chart 3.2)

Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

3.5 Some 862 200 persons (or 128 per 1 000 population) reported to have diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

年齡及性別

3.6 在該862 200名患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中，39.5%年齡在六十五歲及以上，另 17.7%介乎五十五至六十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為五十九歲。按性別分析，女性佔 54.9%，而男性則佔 45.1%。（表 3.2a）

3.7 年長者中患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率，較其他年齡組別的人士顯著為高。在三十五歲以下的人士中，患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率低於每千人中有 40 人。年齡在三十五歲及以上的人士中，有關比率隨年齡增長而上升，由介乎三十五至四十四歲人士的每千人中有 83 人，上升至六十五歲及以上人士的每千人中有 479 人。（表 3.2a 及圖 3.3）

3.8 按性別分析，女性患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率一般較男性為高，尤以較高年齡組別人士為甚。女性整體比率為每千人中有 141 人，而男性則為每千人中有 115 人。（表 3.2a）

經濟活動身分

3.9 在該862 200名患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中，約 66.5%是沒有從事經濟活動的，而其餘 33.5%則為從事經濟活動人士。前者患有需要長期覆診的疾病的比率較高，可能是由於該組別有較多年長者包括在內。（表 3.2b）

需要長期覆診的疾病類別

3.10 在該862 200名需要長期覆診的人士中，31.2%患有高血壓；16.1%患有糖尿病；11.0%患有心臟病；而10.9%患有關節炎／風濕／腰背痛。（表 3.2c）

3.11 按年齡分析，相對其他年齡組別人士，有較大比例的四十五歲及以上人士患有高血壓及糖尿病。患有耳鼻喉科病的比例，在年齡介乎十五至二十四歲人士中最大；而患有哮喘的比例，則在十五歲以下人士中最大。（表 3.2c）

Age and sex

3.6 Of the 862 200 persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 39.5% were aged 65 and over and another 17.7% aged 55-64. Their median age was 59. Analyzed by sex, 54.9% were females and 45.1% were males. (Table 3.2a)

3.7 Elderly persons had a much higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors than persons in other age groups. The rate was less than 40 per 1 000 persons for those aged below 35. For those aged 35 and over, the rate increased with age, rising from 83 per 1 000 for those aged 35-44 to 479 per 1 000 for those aged 65 and over. (Table 3.2a and Chart 3.3)

3.8 Analyzed by sex, females generally had higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors than males, especially those in higher age groups. The overall rate was 141 per 1 000 persons for females and 115 per 1 000 for males. (Table 3.2a)

Activity status

3.9 Some 66.5% of the 862 200 persons with diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors were economically inactive while the remaining 33.5% were economically active. The former had a higher rate of having diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, probably because they comprised more elderly persons. (Table 3.2b)

Diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors

3.10 Of those 862 200 persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors, 31.2% suffered from hypertension; 16.1%, diabetes; 11.0%, heart disease and 10.9%, arthritis / rheumatism / low back pain. (Table 3.2c)

3.11 Further analyzed by age, the proportions of those aged 45 and over who suffered from hypertension and diabetes were much higher than the corresponding proportions in other age groups. On the other hand, persons aged 15-24 had the highest proportion of persons suffering from ENT problem while persons aged below 15 had the highest proportion of persons suffering from asthma. (Table 3.2c)

3.12 在該862 200名需要長期覆診的人士中，大部分(79.6%)只定時服用醫生處方的西藥，極小比例只服用中藥(0.9%)或同時服用西藥及中藥(0.9%)。此外，他們當中 18.6%並沒有定期服用任何藥物。(表 3.2d)

3.12 The majority (79.6%) of these 862 200 persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors were taking only Western medicine prescribed by doctors regularly. A very small proportion of them was taking only Chinese medicine (0.9%) or both Western and Chinese medicine together (0.9%). 18.6% of them were not taking any kind of medicine regularly. (Table 3.2d)

在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士

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

3.13 約1 321 000人(即每千人中有 195 人)表示在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題。而在一九九六年及一九九二年的專題訪問中，相應數字分別為1 244 800人(即每千人中有 202 人)及 727 500人(即每千人中有 130 人)。(表 3.3)

3.13 Some 1 321 000 persons (or 195 persons per 1 000 population) reported to have health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration. The corresponding figures for the 1996 and 1992 enquiries were 1 244 800 persons (or 202 persons per 1 000 population) and 727 500 persons (or 130 persons per 1 000 population) respectively. (Table 3.3)

年齡及性別

Age and sex

3.14 在該1 321 000名在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士中，21.2%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲，另14.8%介乎二十五至三十四歲及 14.1%介乎四十五至五十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為三十七歲。按性別分析，54.2%是女性，而 45.8%是男性。女性的年齡較男性稍高，前者年齡中位數為三十九歲，後者則為三十六歲。(表 3.4a)

3.14 Of those 1 321 000 persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration, 21.2% were aged 35-44, 14.8% aged 25-34 and 14.1% aged 45-54. Their median age was 37. Analyzed by sex, 54.2% were females and 45.8% were males. Females, with a median age of 39, were slightly older than their male counterparts with a median age of 36. (Table 3.4a)

3.15 相對其他年齡組別的人士，五歲以下的幼童曾有健康問題的比率最高，每千人中有 315 人。其次是六十五歲及以上人士，每千人中有 237 人。年齡介乎十五至六十四歲的人士，其比率隨年齡增長而上升，由十五至二十四歲人士的每千人中有 153 人，上升至五十五至六十四歲人士的每千人中有 217 人。(表 3.4a 及圖 3.4)

3.15 Young children aged below 5 had the highest rate of having health-related problems than persons of other ages, at 315 per 1 000 persons, followed by elderly persons aged 65 and over, with a rate of 237 per 1 000 persons. For those aged between 15 and 64, the rate increased with age, rising from 153 per 1 000 persons for those aged 15-24 to 217 per 1 000 persons for those aged 55-64. (Table 3.4a and Chart 3.4)

3.16 按性別進一步分析，在十五歲以下年齡組別中，女性的比率較男性的為低。但在十五歲及以上年齡組別中，女性的比率則較男性的為高。女性整體比率為每千人中有 212 人，而男性則為每千人中有 179 人。(表 3.4a)

3.16 Further analyzed by sex, the rates for females aged below 15 were lower than those for males of the same age group. However, for the age groups of 15 and over, the rates for females were higher than those for males. The overall rate for females was 212 per 1 000 persons, as against 179 per 1 000 persons for males. (Table 3.4a)

經濟活動身分

3.17 在該1 321 000名在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士中，大概一半(50.6%)是沒有從事經濟活動的，而其餘 49.4%則為從事經濟活動人士。前者曾有健康問題的比率較高，可能是由於有較多幼童及年長者包括在內。(表 3.4b)

上次的主要健康問題

3.18 在各類報稱的上次主要健康問題中，呼吸系統疾病佔最多(61.4%)，其次是皮膚、肌肉及骨骼關節疾病(12.1%)；症狀、病徵及其他有關徵狀，如發熱、頭痛及暈眩(9.7%)與消化系統疾病(9.0%)。在患呼吸系統疾病的人士中，大部分(93.4%)曾感染傷風 / 感冒或有咳嗽 / 喉痛。(表 3.4c)

3.19 按年齡進一步分析，呼吸系統疾病在所有年齡組別的人士中皆為最普遍的健康問題，但不同年齡組別人士患上該疾病的百分比，則隨年齡上升而下降。另一方面，患皮膚、肌肉及骨骼關節疾病的百分比，則隨年齡同步上升。(表 3.4c)

對上次的主要健康問題的處理方法

3.20 在該1 321 000名在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士中，約 54.8%為處理上次的主要健康問題而曾向西醫求診。其他處理方法，按普遍性的遞降次序分別為服用購自藥房的西藥(13.4%)、向中醫(內科/普通科) / 骨傷中醫 / 針灸中醫求診(9.7%)、服用中藥 / 中國成藥(4.9%)、服用最近一次處理健康問題剩餘的藥物(3.9%)及休息(2.9%)。另 8.7%曾有健康問題的人士，沒有採取任何處理方法。(表 3.4d)

Activity status

3.17 About half (50.6%) of the 1 321 000 persons with health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration were economically inactive while the remaining 49.4% were economically active. The former had a higher rate of having health-related problems, probably because they comprised more young children and elderly persons. (Table 3.4b)

Major health-related problem in the last episode

3.18 Among various reported major health problems in the last episode, the disease of respiratory system was most frequently cited (61.4%), followed by the disease of skin and musculoskeletal system (12.1%); symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions such as fever, headache and dizziness (9.7%) and the disease of digestive system (9.0%). Of those who suffered from the disease of respiratory system, the majority (93.4%) had caught cold / influenza or had cough / sore throat. (Table 3.4c)

3.19 Further analyzed by age, while the disease of respiratory system remained to be the most popular major health problem among persons in all age groups, the proportion of persons who suffered from such disease decreased with age. On the other hand, the proportion of persons who suffered from the disease of skin and musculoskeletal system increased with age. (Table 3.4c)

Treatment of the major health-related problem in the last episode

3.20 Some 54.8% of the 1 321 000 persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration consulted practitioners of Western medicine for treatment of the last episode. Other treatments, in descending order of popularity, included taking Western medicine bought from pharmacy (13.4%), consulting herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists (9.7%), using Chinese herbs / proprietary medicine (4.9%), taking medicine left over from the latest episode of health problem (3.9%), and taking rest (2.9%). Another 8.7% of the persons with health problems did nothing. (Table 3.4d)

3.21 按年齡分析，雖然向西醫求診均為所有年齡組別人士所採用最普遍的處理方法，但五歲以下(82.2%)和五至十四歲(65.7%)人士採用該處理方法的比例則較高。(表 3.4d)

3.21 Analyzed by age, although consulting practitioners of Western medicine was the most popular treatment among persons in all age groups, the proportions of persons using such treatment were higher for persons aged below 5 (82.2%) and persons aged 5-14 (65.7%). (Table 3.4d)

局限

Limitations

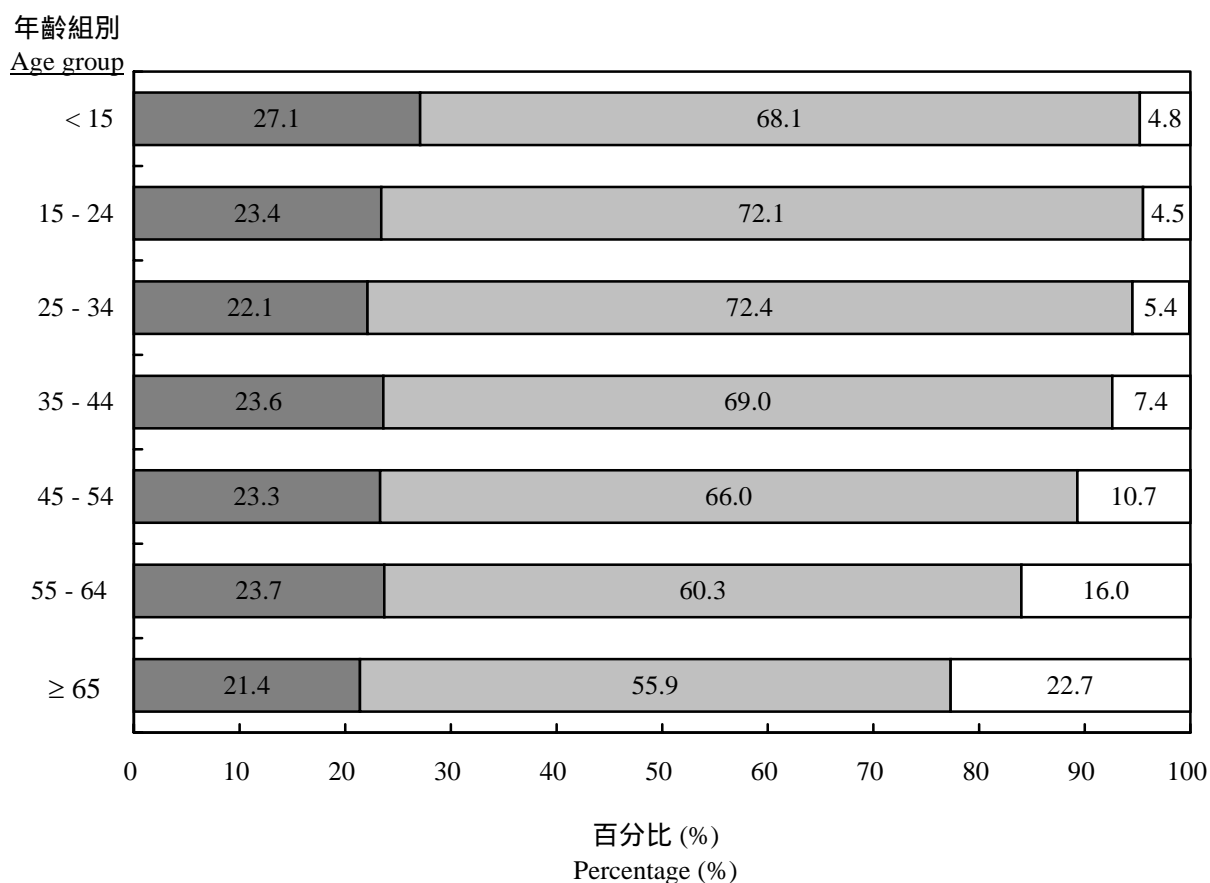
3.22 在是項專題訪問中，受訪者被問及在訪問前十四天內曾否有健康問題，至於有關疾病或病徵的資料，是根據受訪者的敘述而並未經核對便記錄下來。因此受訪者可能會隱瞞或錯報其健康問題。首先，健康問題可能被視為十分個人及敏感的事宜，因此有些受訪者可能不願意向統計員透露該些資料。其次，由於受訪者是根據個人主觀的判斷引述健康問題，所以即使是同一疾病或病徵，有人認為是健康問題，但亦有人認為不是。尤其是那些未曾就醫的人士，由於欠缺相關知識，可能會錯報健康問題的類別，又或不察覺有疾病或病徵。

3.22 In the enquiry, respondents were asked to report if they had any health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration, and the information on diseases or symptoms was recorded as reported without verification. There might thus be under-reporting or misreporting of health problems by respondents. Firstly, health problems might be regarded as a very personal and sensitive matter, and so some respondents might be unwilling to disclose such information to enumerators. Secondly, since respondents reported health problems based on their own subjective assessment, even for the same disease or symptom, a person might regard it as a health problem while another person might not. Especially for persons who had not consulted any doctor, they might misreport the type of health problem or not be aware of the disease or symptom, because they lacked the relevant knowledge.

3.23 此外，各項有關曾有健康問題的人士的估算均是指於一九九九年九月至十一月期間進行的訪問之前十四天內的情況。而該等估算會受季節性影響，故並不反映所有香港居民在較長期間內(例如一年)的健康狀況。

3.23 Besides, the various estimates of persons who had health-related problems referred only to the situation during the fourteen days before enumeration which took place during September to November 1999. They were subject to seasonal effect and hence could not represent the health status of all Hong Kong residents over a longer period (e.g. a year).

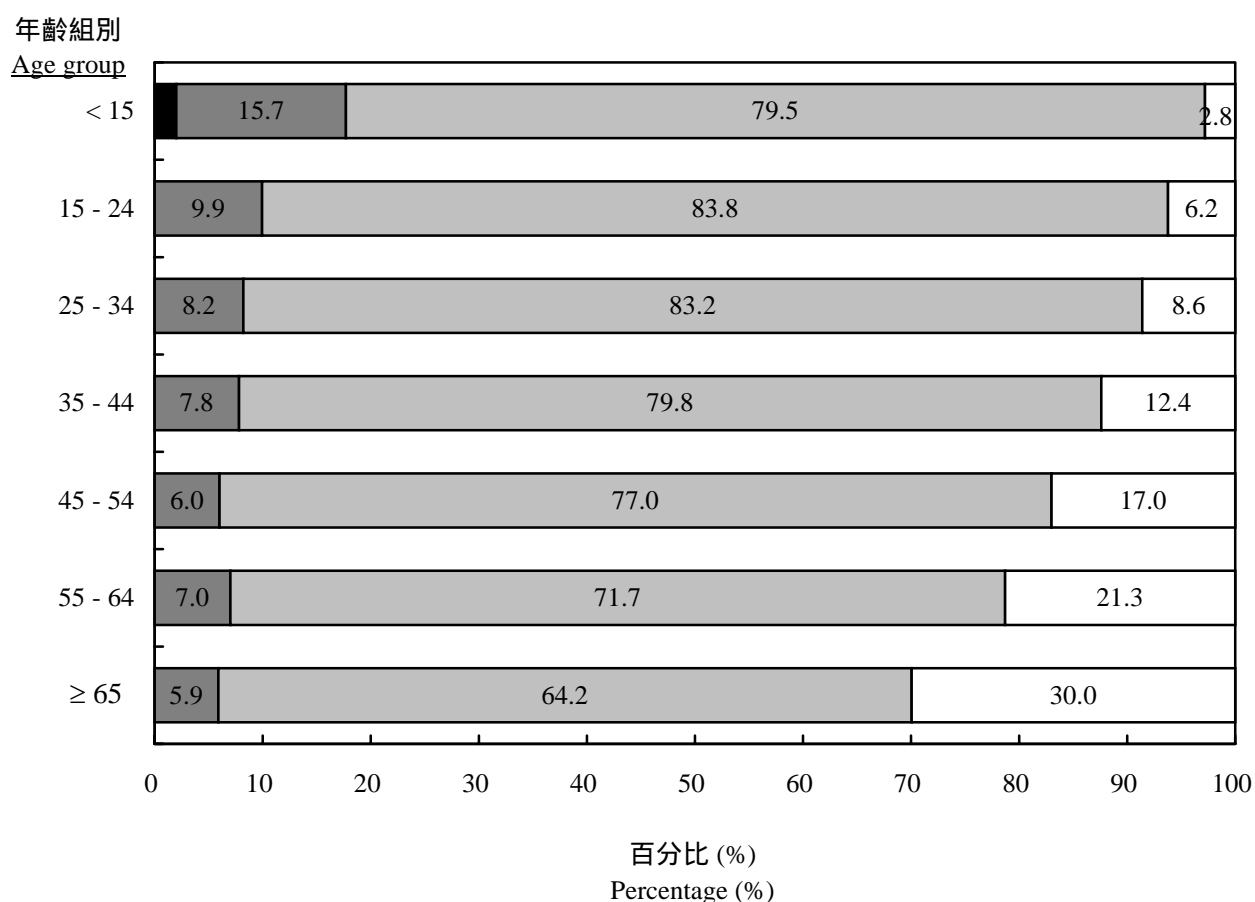
圖3.1 按比對同齡人士的自我健康評估及年齡劃分的人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of persons by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and age



比對同齡人士的自我健康評估：
 Self-perceived health condition as compared
 with people of same age :

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

圖3.2 按比對十二個月前的自我健康評估及年齡劃分的人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of persons by self-perceived health condition (as compared with that 12 months ago) and age



比對十二個月前的自我健康評估：
 Self-perceived health condition as compared
 with that 12 months ago :

- 不適用於少於一歲的人士
Not applicable for persons aged below one
- 好許多/較好
Much better / better
- 差不多
More or less the same
- 較差/差許多
Worse / much worse

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

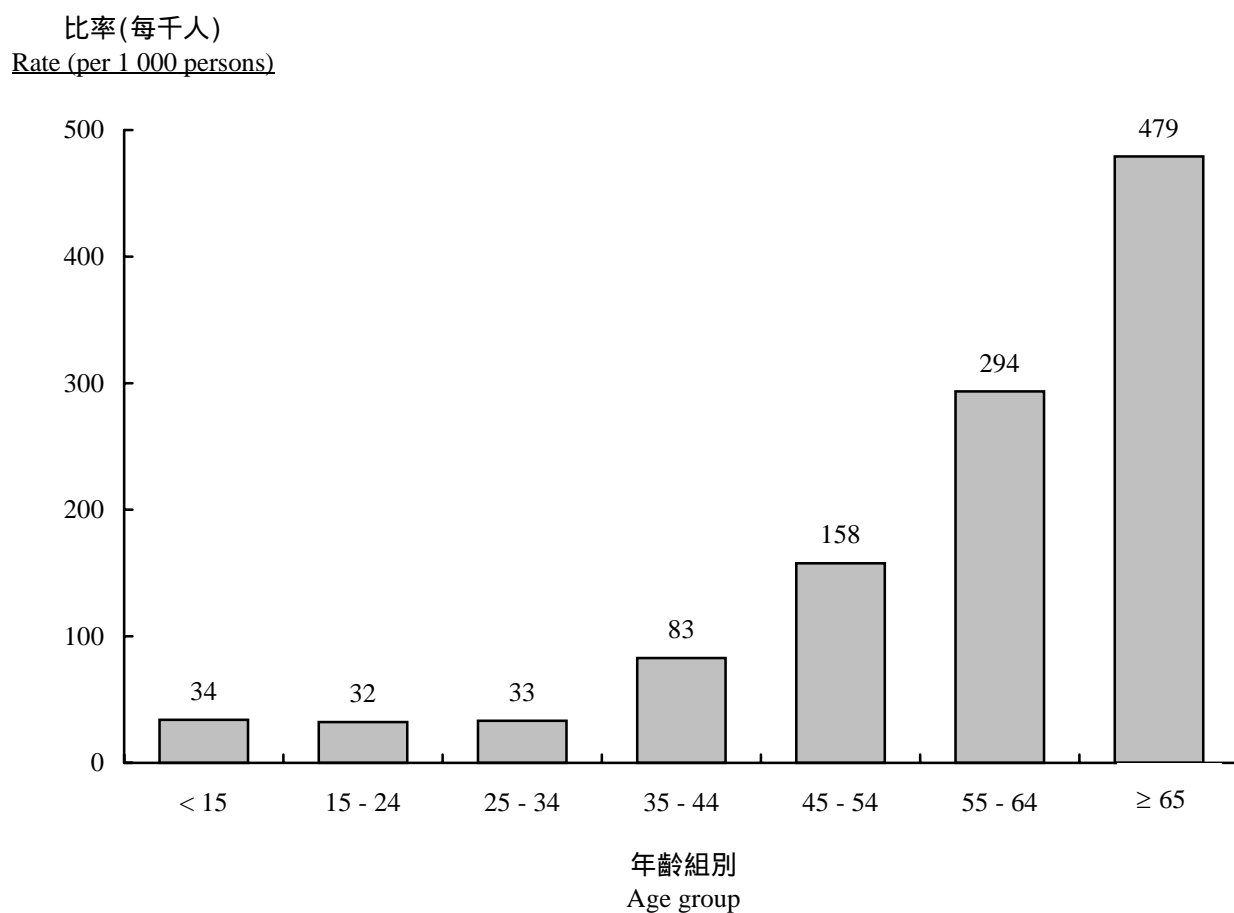


圖3.4 按年齡劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的的人士的比率
Chart 3.4 Rate of persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration by age

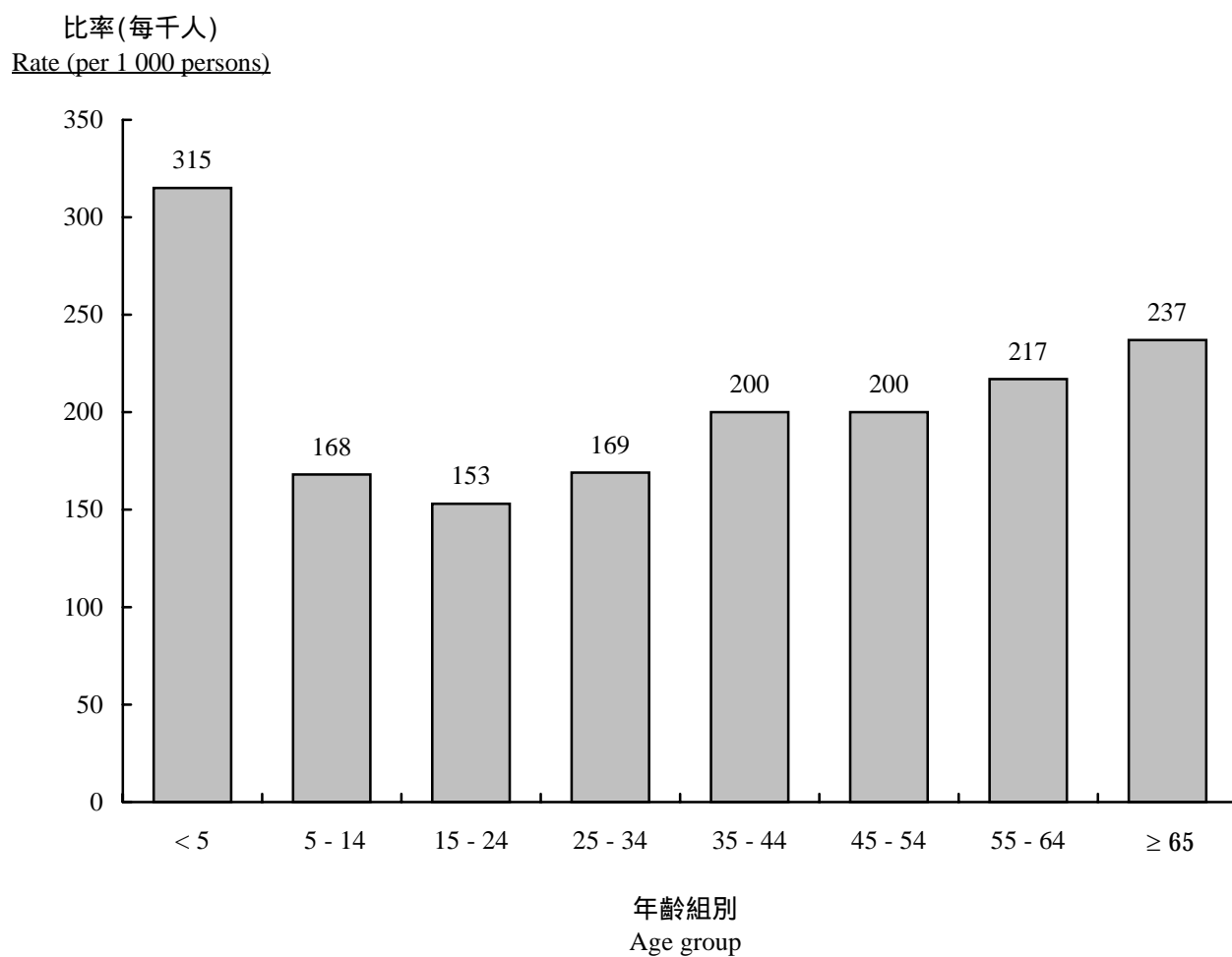


表 3.1a 按比對同齡人士的自我健康評估及性別劃分的人士數目
Table 3.1a Persons by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and sex

比對同齡人士的自我 健康評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
好許多 Much better	55.0	1.6	48.2	1.4	103.2	1.5
較好 Better	788.5	23.3	706.8	21.0	1 495.3	22.1
差不多 More or less the same	2 288.2	67.5	2 267.9	67.3	4 556.0	67.4
較差 Worse	236.6	7.0	320.9	9.5	557.5	8.2
差許多 Much worse	19.9	0.6	26.9	0.8	46.7	0.7
總計 Total	3 388.2	100.0	3 370.6	100.0	6 758.8	100.0

表 3.1b 按比對同齡人士的自我健康評估及年齡劃分的人士數目
Table 3.1b Persons by self-perceived health condition (as compared with people of same age) and age

比對同齡人士的 自我健康評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with people of same age	年齡組別 Age group							合計 Overall
	<15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	≥65	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	
好許多 Much better	15.9 (1.4%)	11.8 (1.3%)	16.6 (1.4%)	19.9 (1.4%)	15.3 (1.6%)	10.3 (2.0%)	13.4 (1.9%)	103.2 (1.5%)
較好 Better	293.6 (25.7%)	198.4 (22.1%)	239.9 (20.7%)	310.3 (22.2%)	201.9 (21.7%)	112.9 (21.7%)	138.4 (19.5%)	1 495.3 (22.1%)
差不多 More or less the same	778.3 (68.1%)	647.0 (72.1%)	837.4 (72.4%)	966.8 (69.0%)	615.4 (66.0%)	313.0 (60.3%)	398.0 (55.9%)	4 556.0 (67.4%)
較差 Worse	51.5 (4.5%)	38.1 (4.3%)	58.7 (5.1%)	99.3 (7.1%)	92.4 (9.9%)	73.2 (14.1%)	144.3 (20.3%)	557.5 (8.2%)
差許多 Much worse	3.2 (0.3%)	1.9 (0.2%)	3.5 (0.3%)	4.1 (0.3%)	7.1 (0.8%)	9.7 (1.9%)	17.3 (2.4%)	46.7 (0.7%)
總計 Total	1 142.6 (100.0%)	897.2 (100.0%)	1 156.2 (100.0%)	1 400.4 (100.0%)	932.0 (100.0%)	519.1 (100.0%)	711.4 (100.0%)	6 758.8 (100.0%)

表 3.1c 按比對十二個月前的自我健康評估及性別劃分的人士數目
Table 3.1c Persons by self-perceived health condition (as compared with that 12 months ago) and sex

比對十二個月前的自我 健康評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with that 12 months ago	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
好許多 Much better	10.9	0.3	13.1	0.4	24.0	0.4
較好 Better	296.3	8.7	287.7	8.5	583.9	8.6
差不多 More or less the same	2 671.2	78.8	2 615.1	77.6	5 286.3	78.2
較差 Worse	380.4	11.2	419.5	12.4	799.8	11.8
差許多 Much worse	17.7	0.5	24.6	0.7	42.3	0.6
不適用* Not applicable*	11.6	0.3	10.7	0.3	22.3	0.3
總計 Total	3 388.2	100.0	3 370.6	100.0	6 758.8	100.0

註釋：* 不適用於少於一歲的人士。

Note : * Not applicable for persons aged below one.

表 3.1d 按比對十二個月前的自我健康評估及年齡劃分的人士數目
Table 3.1d Persons by self-perceived health condition (as compared with that 12 months ago) and age

比對十二個月前的 自我健康評估 Self-perceived health condition as compared with that 12 months ago	年齡組別 Age group							合計 Overall
	<15	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	≥65	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
好許多 Much better	5.1 (0.4%)	2.2 (0.2%)	4.8 (0.4%)	5.2 (0.4%)	3.0 (0.3%)	1.2 (0.2%)	2.6 (0.4%)	24.0 (0.4%)
較好 Better	174.7 (15.3%)	87.1 (9.7%)	90.5 (7.8%)	104.3 (7.4%)	53.4 (5.7%)	35.1 (6.8%)	38.9 (5.5%)	583.9 (8.6%)
差不多 More or less the same	908.6 (79.5%)	751.8 (83.8%)	961.4 (83.2%)	1 117.8 (79.8%)	717.6 (77.0%)	372.3 (71.7%)	456.7 (64.2%)	5 286.3 (78.2%)
較差 Worse	31.1 (2.7%)	54.8 (6.1%)	97.5 (8.4%)	168.8 (12.1%)	150.9 (16.2%)	103.2 (19.9%)	193.5 (27.2%)	799.8 (11.8%)
差許多 Much worse	0.7 (0.1%)	1.3 (0.1%)	1.9 (0.2%)	4.3 (0.3%)	7.1 (0.8%)	7.3 (1.4%)	19.7 (2.8%)	42.3 (0.6%)
不適用* Not applicable*	22.3 (2.0%)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	22.3 (0.3%)
總計 Total	1 142.6 (100.0%)	897.2 (100.0%)	1 156.2 (100.0%)	1 400.4 (100.0%)	932.0 (100.0%)	519.1 (100.0%)	711.4 (100.0%)	6 758.8 (100.0%)

註釋：* 不適用於少於一歲的人士。

Note : * Not applicable for persons aged below one.

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

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 15	24.3	6.3	41	14.3	3.0	26	38.6	4.5	34
15 - 24	12.4	3.2	28	16.6	3.5	37	28.9	3.4	32
25 - 34	18.4	4.7	34	20.1	4.2	33	38.5	4.5	33
35 - 44	51.8	13.3	74	64.2	13.6	92	116.0	13.4	83
45 - 54	60.8	15.6	124	86.1	18.2	196	146.9	17.0	158
55 - 64	75.1	19.3	267	77.3	16.3	325	152.4	17.7	294
≥ 65	145.9	37.5	440	195.0	41.2	513	340.9	39.5	479
合計 [@] Overall [@]	388.7	100.0 (45.1)	115	473.5	100.0 (54.9)	141	862.2	100.0 (100.0)	128
中位數 (歲) Median (years)	59			60			59		

註釋：* 在各年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以十五歲以下的男性為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，即有 41 人患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

[@] 括號內的數字顯示在所有患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, out of every 1 000 males aged < 15, 41 had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

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

表 3.2b 按經濟活動身分劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.2b Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by activity status

經濟活動身分 Activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	288.8	33.5	81
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	573.4	66.5	180
學生 Students	46.6	5.4	33
退休人士 Retired persons	317.4	36.8	438
料理家務者 Home-makers	129.1	15.0	166
其他 Others	80.2	9.3	288
合計 Overall	862.2	100.0	128

註釋：* 在各經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以從事經濟活動人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，即有 81 人患有需要長期覆診的疾病。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes: * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective activity status groups. For example, out of every 1 000 economically active persons, 81 had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors.

Economically active persons comprise the employed persons and unemployed persons.

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

疾病類別# Type of diseases#	年齡組別 Age group							合計 Overall
	<15 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	15-24 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	25-34 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	35-44 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	45-54 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	55-64 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	≥65 人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
高血壓 Hypertension	- (-)	- (-)	0.7 (1.7%)	14.4 (12.5%)	46.2 (31.5%)	59.8 (39.2%)	147.9 (43.4%)	269.0 (31.2%)
糖尿病 Diabetes	- (-)	- (-)	0.4 (1.1%)	8.5 (7.3%)	20.9 (14.2%)	31.8 (20.9%)	76.7 (22.5%)	138.4 (16.1%)
心臟病 Heart disease	2.8 (7.2%)	2.0 (6.8%)	2.1 (5.4%)	5.7 (4.9%)	9.1 (6.2%)	17.9 (11.7%)	55.1 (16.2%)	94.7 (11.0%)
關節炎/風濕/腰背痛 Arthritis / rheumatism / low back pain	1.3 (3.3%)	1.3 (4.4%)	3.4 (8.8%)	14.2 (12.3%)	16.5 (11.3%)	16.0 (10.5%)	41.2 (12.1%)	93.8 (10.9%)
眼病 Eye disease	3.3 (8.5%)	1.1 (3.8%)	1.9 (4.9%)	3.9 (3.4%)	5.0 (3.4%)	12.0 (7.9%)	32.6 (9.6%)	59.8 (6.9%)
耳鼻喉科病 ENT problem	8.8 (22.9%)	7.2 (24.8%)	4.9 (12.7%)	12.0 (10.3%)	8.2 (5.6%)	4.9 (3.2%)	5.5 (1.6%)	51.5 (6.0%)
哮喘 Asthma	11.4 (29.5%)	2.3 (8.1%)	1.1 (2.8%)	3.8 (3.2%)	2.5 (1.7%)	5.1 (3.3%)	11.3 (3.3%)	37.4 (4.3%)
甲狀腺疾病 Thyroid disease	0.2 (0.5%)	2.4 (8.3%)	5.3 (13.8%)	9.9 (8.5%)	7.8 (5.3%)	4.4 (2.9%)	5.7 (1.7%)	35.6 (4.1%)
精神病 (包括神經衰弱 如：焦慮症、失眠等) Mental disorder (including Neurosis like anxiety and insomnia)	0.9 (2.3%)	1.3 (4.6%)	4.4 (11.3%)	5.2 (4.5%)	9.4 (6.4%)	5.0 (3.3%)	7.8 (2.3%)	34.1 (4.0%)
胃潰瘍 Peptic ulcer	- (-)	1.4 (4.7%)	1.5 (4.0%)	4.2 (3.6%)	8.1 (5.5%)	5.9 (3.9%)	12.8 (3.8%)	33.9 (3.9%)
膽固醇過高 High cholesterol	- (-)	- (-)	0.5 (1.2%)	3.9 (3.3%)	5.1 (3.5%)	6.3 (4.1%)	14.5 (4.3%)	30.3 (3.5%)
癌病 Cancer	0.2 (0.4%)	0.7 (2.4%)	0.2 (0.5%)	4.3 (3.7%)	4.9 (3.4%)	6.2 (4.1%)	12.8 (3.8%)	29.4 (3.4%)
皮膚病 Skin disease	2.6 (6.6%)	2.1 (7.3%)	3.5 (9.1%)	6.1 (5.3%)	3.1 (2.1%)	2.0 (1.3%)	7.7 (2.3%)	27.2 (3.2%)
慢性支氣管炎/肺氣腫/ 支氣管擴張 Chronic Bronchitis / Emphysema / Bronchiectasis	1.8 (4.7%)	1.9 (6.5%)	1.1 (2.7%)	1.4 (1.2%)	1.9 (1.3%)	4.3 (2.8%)	12.5 (3.7%)	24.8 (2.9%)
其他 Others	7.8 (20.2%)	6.6 (22.9%)	10.9 (28.4%)	31.9 (27.5%)	29.1 (19.8%)	25.2 (16.5%)	54.1 (15.9%)	165.7 (19.2%)
合計 Overall	38.6	28.9	38.5	116.0	146.9	152.4	340.9	862.2

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

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

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

表 3.2d 按定期服用的藥物類別劃分的患有需要長期覆診的疾病的人士數目
Table 3.2d Persons who had diseases that required long-term follow-up by doctors by type of medicine regularly consumed

定期服用的藥物類別 Type of medicine regularly consumed	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
沒有定期服用藥物 Did not consume any medicine regularly	160.8	18.6
只服用西藥 Western medicine only	686.1	79.6
只服用中藥 Chinese medicine only	7.5	0.9
同時服用西藥及中藥 Both Western and Chinese medicine	7.8	0.9
總計 Total	862.2	100.0

表 3.3 在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士數目
Table 3.3 Persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
一九九二年七月 Jul 1992	727.5	130
一九九六年五月至六月 May – Jun 1996	1 244.8	202
一九九九年九月至十一月 Sep – Nov 1999	1 321.0	195

註釋：* 在各訪問期間每千人中所佔的人數。

Note : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective enquiry periods.

表 3.4a 按年齡及性別劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士數目
Table 3.4a Persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	54.2	9.0	324	47.6	6.6	306	101.8	7.7	315
5 - 14	74.5	12.3	176	63.5	8.9	160	137.9	10.4	168
15 - 24	64.6	10.7	146	73.0	10.2	161	137.5	10.4	153
25 - 34	84.9	14.0	156	110.3	15.4	180	195.1	14.8	169
35 - 44	123.0	20.3	175	157.4	22.0	226	280.3	21.2	200
45 - 54	81.4	13.5	166	105.4	14.7	239	186.7	14.1	200
55 - 64	56.1	9.3	200	56.7	7.9	238	112.8	8.5	217
≥ 65	66.4	11.0	200	102.4	14.3	270	168.8	12.8	237
合計 [@] Overall [@]	604.9	100.0 (45.8)	179	716.1	100.0 (54.2)	212	1 321.0	100.0 (100.0)	195
中位數 (歲) Median (years)		36			39			37	

註釋：* 在各年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以五歲以下的男性為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，即有 324 人在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題。

[@] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, out of every 1 000 males aged < 5, 324 had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration.

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

表 3.4b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士數目
Table 3.4b Persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration by activity status

經濟活動身分 Activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動 [#] Economically active [#]	652.9	49.4	183
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	668.1	50.6	209
學生 Students	256.6	19.4	183
退休人士 Retired persons	159.7	12.1	220
料理家務者 Home-makers	165.9	12.6	213
其他 Others	85.8	6.5	308
合計 Overall	1 321.0	100.0	195

註釋：* 在各經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以從事經濟活動人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，即有 183 人在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題。

[#] 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective activity status groups. For example, out of every 1 000 economically active persons, 183 had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration.

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

表 3.4c 按上次的主要健康問題及年齡劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士數目
Table 3.4c Persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration by major health problem in the last episode and age

上次的主要健康問題 Major health problem in the last episode	年齡組別 Age group								合計 Overall
	<5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	≥65	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
呼吸系統疾病 Disease of respiratory system	82.7 (81.2%)	109.3 (79.2%)	100.3 (72.9%)	131.1 (67.2%)	171.1 (61.0%)	99.9 (53.5%)	48.7 (43.2%)	68.1 (40.4%)	811.1 (61.4%)
皮膚、肌肉及骨骼關節疾病 Disease of skin and musculoskeletal system	1.9 (1.9%)	5.1 (3.7%)	7.0 (5.1%)	14.0 (7.2%)	30.4 (10.8%)	34.2 (18.3%)	27.2 (24.1%)	40.6 (24.1%)	160.4 (12.1%)
症狀、病徵及其他有關徵狀 Symptoms, signs and ill-defined conditions	11.4 (11.2%)	11.7 (8.5%)	12.5 (9.1%)	16.2 (8.3%)	26.7 (9.5%)	17.8 (9.5%)	11.1 (9.8%)	21.1 (12.5%)	128.6 (9.7%)
消化系統疾病 Disease of digestive system	3.3 (3.2%)	7.6 (5.5%)	10.2 (7.4%)	22.1 (11.3%)	30.8 (11.0%)	17.1 (9.1%)	12.3 (11.0%)	15.8 (9.3%)	119.2 (9.0%)
神經系統、感覺器官及精神病 Disease of nervous system, sense organs and mental disorder	0.4 (0.4%)	1.9 (1.4%)	2.0 (1.5%)	3.5 (1.8%)	6.8 (2.4%)	5.6 (3.0%)	5.9 (5.3%)	4.7 (2.8%)	30.9 (2.3%)
意外及中毒 Injury and poisoning	1.3 (1.2%)	1.7 (1.3%)	3.2 (2.3%)	4.1 (2.1%)	6.2 (2.2%)	4.0 (2.1%)	1.7 (1.5%)	2.3 (1.4%)	24.5 (1.9%)
血液循環系統疾病 Disease of circulatory system	- (-)	0.2 (0.1%)	- (-)	0.7 (0.3%)	1.6 (0.6%)	4.0 (2.1%)	2.5 (2.2%)	9.5 (5.6%)	18.4 (1.4%)
其他 Others	0.8 (0.8%)	0.6 (0.4%)	2.3 (1.7%)	3.3 (1.7%)	6.8 (2.4%)	4.2 (2.2%)	3.3 (2.9%)	6.8 (4.0%)	28.0 (2.1%)
總計 Total	101.8 (100.0%)	137.9 (100.0%)	137.5 (100.0%)	195.1 (100.0%)	280.3 (100.0%)	186.7 (100.0%)	112.8 (100.0%)	168.8 (100.0%)	1 321.0 (100.0%)

表 3.4d 按對上次的主要健康問題的處理方法及年齡劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士數目
Table 3.4d Persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration by treatment of the major health problem in the last episode and age

對上次的主要健康問題的處理方法 Treatment of the major health problem in the last episode	年齡組別 Age group								合計 Overall
	<5	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	≥65	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	
向西醫求診 Consulting practitioners of Western medicine	83.7 (82.2%)	90.6 (65.7%)	74.4 (54.1%)	107.1 (54.9%)	134.0 (47.8%)	89.5 (47.9%)	54.0 (47.9%)	91.1 (54.0%)	724.4 (54.8%)
服用購自藥房的西藥 Using Western medicine bought from pharmacy	3.3 (3.3%)	17.9 (13.0%)	26.0 (19.0%)	29.3 (15.0%)	48.9 (17.5%)	26.9 (14.4%)	13.2 (11.7%)	10.8 (6.4%)	176.4 (13.4%)
向中醫(內科/普通科)/骨傷中醫/針灸中醫求診 Consulting herbalists / acupuncturists / bone-setters	3.4 (3.3%)	6.6 (4.8%)	7.0 (5.1%)	20.3 (10.4%)	35.6 (12.7%)	26.6 (14.2%)	14.5 (12.9%)	14.6 (8.6%)	128.6 (9.7%)
服用中藥/中國成藥 Using Chinese herbs / proprietary medicine	0.9 (0.9%)	5.4 (3.9%)	3.5 (2.5%)	5.0 (2.6%)	13.8 (4.9%)	14.2 (7.6%)	9.0 (8.0%)	12.4 (7.3%)	64.2 (4.9%)
服用最近一次處理健康問題剩餘的藥物 Taking medicine left over from the latest episode of health problem	3.9 (3.8%)	6.0 (4.3%)	1.4 (1.1%)	3.9 (2.0%)	8.6 (3.1%)	7.1 (3.8%)	5.0 (4.4%)	15.1 (9.0%)	51.0 (3.9%)
休息 Taking rest	1.5 (1.5%)	2.5 (1.8%)	5.3 (3.9%)	8.6 (4.4%)	7.7 (2.7%)	4.0 (2.1%)	3.4 (3.0%)	5.1 (3.0%)	38.1 (2.9%)
其他 Others	1.1 (1.1%)	0.9 (0.7%)	1.9 (1.4%)	2.5 (1.3%)	3.8 (1.4%)	2.9 (1.6%)	2.0 (1.8%)	7.7 (4.6%)	22.8 (1.7%)
沒有處理 Did nothing	3.9 (3.8%)	8.2 (6.0%)	17.9 (13.1%)	18.2 (9.3%)	27.9 (9.9%)	15.5 (8.3%)	11.6 (10.3%)	12.0 (7.1%)	115.3 (8.7%)
總計 Total	101.8 (100.0%)	137.9 (100.0%)	137.5 (100.0%)	195.1 (100.0%)	280.3 (100.0%)	186.7 (100.0%)	112.8 (100.0%)	168.8 (100.0%)	1 321.0 (100.0%)

4 就醫情況 Doctor Consultation

在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士

4.1 約955 700人(即每千人中有 141 人)表示在訪問前十四天內曾就醫，而從以前的專題訪問所得的相應數據，在一九九六年的專題訪問為919 000人(即每千人中有 149 人)、一九九二年的專題訪問為580 800人(即每千人中有 103 人)、一九九零年的專題訪問為513 400人(即每千人中有 92 人)及一九八九年的專題訪問為730 900人(即每千人中有 131 人)。不過，讀者要注意，由於各次專題訪問在不同的季節進行，有關的結果會受季節性影響。(表 4.1)

4.2 「就醫」是指向醫生求診，但不包括下列情況：

- (a) 住院病人在留院期間接受醫生診治；
- (b) 沒有見醫生而只到診所取藥或接受藥物注射；及
- (c) 向牙醫求診。

但是，由醫生進行的檢查與及在醫院的門診部及急症室的診症，無論有關人士隨後是否入院，均計算在內。

年齡及性別

4.3 在該955 700人中，19.3%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲，另 14.5%年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲及 14.4%年齡在六十五歲及以上。他們的年齡中位數為三十七歲。(表 4.2a)

4.4 五歲以下兒童的就醫比率最高，每千人中有 280 人。其次是六十五歲及以上的長者，其比率為每千人中有 193 人。至於年齡介乎十五至六十四歲的人士，就醫比率大致上隨年齡增長而上升，由十五至二十四歲人士的每千人中有 96 人，上升至五十五至六十四歲人士的每千人中有 164 人。(表 4.2a 及圖 4.1)

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

4.1 Some 955 700 persons (or 141 persons per 1 000 population) had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration. The corresponding figures obtained in previous enquiries were 919 000 persons (or 149 per 1 000) for the 1996 enquiry; 580 800 persons (or 103 per 1 000) for the 1992 enquiry; 513 400 persons (or 92 per 1 000) for the 1990 enquiry; and 730 900 persons (or 131 per 1 000) for the 1989 enquiry. Readers are, however, cautioned that because of differences in the seasons of conducting the enquiries, the findings are subject to the effect of seasonal influence. (Table 4.1)

4.2 'Doctor consultation' referred to an occasion on which a person consulted a doctor but excluded the following:

- (a) doctor consultations by in-patients during their stay in hospitals;
- (b) attendance in clinics to get medicine or to have injections without seeing a doctor; and
- (c) dental consultations.

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

Age and sex

4.3 Of those 955 700 persons, 19.3% were aged 35-44, while 14.5% aged 25-34 and 14.4% aged 65 and over. Their median age was 37. (Table 4.2a)

4.4 Children aged below 5 had the highest doctor consultation rate of 280 per 1 000 persons, followed by elderly persons aged 65 and over, with a rate of 193 per 1 000 persons. For those aged between 15-64, the rate generally increased with age, rising from 96 per 1 000 persons for those aged 15-24 to 164 per 1 000

4.5 按性別分析，在該955 700人中，55.0%為女性，而45.0%為男性。女性的年齡中位數為三十八歲，較男性年長，男性的年齡中位數只是三十六歲。女性的就醫比率亦較高，每千人中有156人，男性的就醫比率則為每千人中有127人。（表4.2a）

經濟活動身分

4.6 按經濟活動身分分析，在該955 700名在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士中，約52.9%是沒有從事經濟活動的，而47.1%則為從事經濟活動人士。前者的就醫比率較高，每千人中有159人，後者的就醫比率則為每千人中有126人。他們之間的差異可能是因兩者不同的年齡分布，大部分非從事經濟活動人士為兒童及年長者。（表4.2b）

診症醫生類別

4.7 在該955 700名在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士中，約826 800名(86.5%)曾向西醫求診。西醫包括註冊或非註冊私家西醫及在醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部、私立醫院門診部、衛生署轄下診所、衛生署轄下診所或醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室、社團診療所、慈善團體診療所與豁免登記診療所診症的醫生。（表4.3a）

4.8 約190 200名(19.9%)在訪問前十四天內曾向中醫求診，包括內科/普通科中醫、針灸中醫及骨傷中醫。（表4.3a）

persons for those aged 55-64. (Table 4.2a and Chart 4.1)

4.5 Analyzed by sex, 55.0% of those 955 700 persons were females and 45.0% were males. The females, with a median age of 38, were slightly older than their male counterparts, with a median age of 36. The females also had a higher doctor consultation rate of 156 per 1 000 persons as compared to 127 per 1 000 persons for males. (Table 4.2a)

Activity status

4.6 Analyzed by activity status, 52.9% of the 955 700 persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration were economically inactive and 47.1% were economically active. The former had a higher doctor consultation rate of 159 per 1 000 economically inactive persons as compared to the latter, with a rate of 126 per 1 000 economically active persons. This difference was probably due to the different age distribution of persons in the two activity status groups, as most of the economically inactive persons were children and elderly persons. (Table 4.2b)

Type of practitioners consulted

4.7 Of those 955 700 persons who had consulted practitioners during the fourteen days before enumeration, some 826 800 persons (86.5%) had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during that period. Practitioners of Western medicine included private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, and doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority, out-patient departments of private hospitals, clinics under the Department of Health, Accident and Emergency departments of clinics under the Department of Health and of hospitals under the Hospital Authority, clinics of institutions and charitable organizations and exempted clinics. (Table 4.3a)

4.8 About 190 200 persons (19.9%) had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration, including herbalists, acupuncturists and bone-setters. (Table 4.3a)

在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫求診的人士

4.9 在該826 800名在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，大部分(92.0%)報稱在同一期間內曾有健康問題。其餘66 500名在同一期間內沒有健康問題的人士中，77.6%為了「覆診」及另 22.4%為了「身體檢查」而向西醫求診。(表 4.3a)

年齡及性別

4.10 在該826 800名在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，18.0%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲；另14.9%年齡在六十五歲及以上和14.2%年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為三十七歲。按性別劃分，他們中 46.1%是男性，而 53.9%是女性。(表 4.3b)

就醫次數

4.11 在該826 800名在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，72.8%曾向西醫求診一次；19.4%曾求診兩次，另 7.9%曾求診三次及以上。他們的平均就醫次數為 1.4 次。(表 4.3c)

對上次就醫的診症西醫表現的意見

4.12 對於上次就醫的診症西醫的表現，在該826 800人中，約三分之二(66.3%)滿意醫生對病情的解釋及建議，只有 5.4%不滿意。至於治療 / 藥物的成效方面，63.8%表示滿意，而 5.8%則不滿意。(表 4.3d)

對上次就醫的診金的意見

4.13 約四分之三(74.5%)在訪問前十四天內

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

4.9 The majority (92.0%) of the 826 800 persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration reported to have health-related problems during that period. Of the remaining 66 500 persons who did not have health-related problems during that period, they consulted practitioners of Western medicine mainly for “follow-up consultation” (77.6%) and “body check-up” (22.4%). (Table 4.3a)

Age and sex

4.10 Of those 826 800 persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration, 18.0% were aged 35-44. Another 14.9% were aged 65 and over and 14.2% aged 25-34. Their median age was 37. Analyzed by sex, 46.1% were males and 53.9% were females. (Table 4.3b)

Number of consultations

4.11 Of the 826 800 persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration, 72.8% had consulted practitioners of Western medicine once, 19.4% twice and 7.9% three times and more. Their average number of consultations was 1.4. (Table 4.3c)

Views on the performance of the practitioner of Western medicine last consulted

4.12 Regarding the performance of the practitioner of Western medicine last consulted, about two-thirds (66.3%) of those 826 800 persons were satisfied with the explanation of illness and advice given by the practitioner, while only 5.4% were dissatisfied. In terms of effectiveness of the treatment / medication, 63.8% were satisfied while 5.8% were dissatisfied. (Table 4.3d)

Views on the last consultation fee

4.13 About three-quarters (74.5%) of those who had consulted practitioners of Western

曾向西醫求診的人士認為上次就醫的診症西醫所收的診金合理，另14.7%則持相反意見，其餘10.8%無需支付診金。（表 4.3e）

選擇西醫的考慮因素

4.14 當被問及為何決定向西醫求診時，在該826 800名在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫求診的人士中，最多人提及的考慮因素是「藥物是否見效快」（44.9%）。其他普遍提及的考慮包括「病徵」（39.4%）、「醫生／療效的口碑」（23.9%）及「診所地點」（20.5%）。（表 4.3f）

在訪問前十四天內曾向中醫求診的人士

4.15 在該190 200名在訪問前十四天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，大部分(92.8%)報稱在同一期間曾有健康問題。其餘13 700名在同一期間沒有健康問題的人士中，47.7%向中醫求診的原因是「身體檢查」、39.0%是「覆診」及 13.3%是「調理身體」。（表 4.3a）

年齡及性別

4.16 在該190 200名在訪問前十四天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，28.1%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲，另 19.1%介乎四十五至五十四歲。他們的年齡中位數為四十一歲，較曾向西醫求診的人士的年齡中位數（三十七歲）為高。（表 4.3b）

4.17 按性別分析，38.0%是男性及 61.9%是女性。與曾向西醫求診的人士比較，有較多女性傾向向中醫求診。（表 4.3b）

medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration considered the consultation fee charged by the practitioners of Western medicine in the last consultation reasonable, while 14.7% held the opposite view. The remaining 10.8% did not pay for the consultation. (Table 4.3e)

Factors considered in choosing practitioners of Western medicine

4.14 When asked why they had decided to consult practitioners of Western medicine, the factor most commonly cited by the 826 800 persons who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration was “whether medicine had fast curative effect” (44.9%). The other commonly cited considerations were “symptoms / diseases suffered” (39.4%), “reputation of practitioner / curative effect” (23.9%) and “location of the clinic” (20.5%). (Table 4.3f)

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

4.15 The majority (92.8%) of the 190 200 persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration reported to have health-related problems during that period. Of the remaining 13 700 persons who did not have health-related problems during that period, they consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine mainly for “body check-up” (47.7%), “follow-up consultation” (39.0%) and “regulating functional state of the body” (13.3%). (Table 4.3a)

Age and sex

4.16 Of those 190 200 persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration, 28.1% were aged 35-44 and 19.1% aged 45-54. Their median age was 41, higher than those who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine (37). (Table 4.3b)

4.17 Analyzed by sex, 38.0% were males and 61.9% were females. As compared to those who had consulted practitioners of Western medicine, more females inclined to consult practitioners of Chinese medicine. (Table 4.3b)

*就醫次數**Number of consultations*

4.18 在該190 200名在訪問前十四天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，43.0%曾向中醫求診一次；28.7%曾求診兩次，另28.2%曾求診三次及以上。他們的平均就醫次數為2.4次，遠較在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫求診的人士的為高。(表4.3c)

4.18 Of the 190 200 persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration, 43.0% had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine once, 28.7% twice and 28.2% three times and more. Their average number of consultations was 2.4, which was significantly higher than the average number of consultations made with practitioners of Western medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration. (Table 4.3c)

*對上次就醫的診症中醫表現的意見**Views on the performance of the practitioner of Chinese medicine last consulted*

4.19 在該190 200名在訪問前十四天內曾向中醫求診的人士中，70.4%滿意上次診症的中醫對病情的解釋及建議，只有4.4%表示不滿意。至於治療/藥物的成效方面，66.0%表示滿意，另6.8%表示不滿意。(表4.3d)

4.19 Of the 190 200 persons who had consulted practitioners of Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration, 70.4% were satisfied with the explanation of illness and advice given by the practitioner of Chinese practitioner last consulted, while only 4.4% were dissatisfied. In terms of effectiveness of the treatment / medication, 66.0% were satisfied while 6.8% were dissatisfied. (Table 4.3d)

*對上次就醫的診金的意見**Views on the last consultation fee*

4.20 在該190 200人士中，大部分(81.5%)認為上次就醫的診症中醫的診金合理；15.3%認為不合理。另外，3.2%不需要支付診金予上次就醫的診症中醫。(表4.3e)

4.20 The majority (81.5%) of the 190 200 persons found the consultation fee charged by the practitioners of Chinese medicine last consulted reasonable. On the other hand, 15.3% found it unreasonable. About 3.2% did not pay for their last consultation with practitioners of Chinese medicine. (Table 4.3e)

*選擇中醫的考慮因素**Factors considered in choosing practitioners of Chinese medicine*

4.21 在該190 200名在訪問前十四天內選擇向中醫求診的人士中，主要考慮因素為「病徵」(39.1%)、「藥物是否容易被身體吸收」(37.8%)、「調理身體」(28.1%)及「醫生/療效的口碑」(24.1%)。(表4.3f)

4.21 Of the 190 200 persons who chose to consult practitioners of Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration, the major considerations were “symptoms / diseases suffered” (39.1%), “whether medicine was more acceptable to the body” (37.8%), “regulating functional state of the body” (28.1%) and “reputation of practitioner / curative effect” (24.1%). (Table 4.3f)

在訪問前十四天內的就醫情況

4.22 在訪問前十四天內的就醫情況（最多至最近三次）的資料亦有搜集。該955 700名曾在該期間內就醫的人士的總就醫次數為一百四十三萬次。（表 4.4）

診症醫生類別

4.23 私家西醫是最普遍的診症醫生類別。在該一百四十三萬次就醫次數中，私家西醫佔54.8%。其次是中醫(22.7%)；衛生署轄下診所的醫生(10.9%)及醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生(9.5%)。（表 4.4 及圖 4.2）

私家醫生的診金

4.24 「診金」是指病人向私家醫生求診所支付的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及/或保險公司所支付的補償金額後所支付的費用，包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支。撇除那些不知診金的就醫次數，向私家醫生求診的每次診金的中位數為\$150。（表 4.5）

Doctor consultations made during the fourteen days before enumeration

4.22 Information on doctor consultations, up to the latest three during the fourteen days before enumeration, was also collected in the survey. The total number of consultations recorded for the 955 700 persons who had consulted a doctor during that period was 1.43 million. (Table 4.4)

Type of practitioners consulted

4.23 Private practitioners of Western medicine represented the most popular type of practitioner consulted. Some 54.8% of those 1.43 million consultations were attributed to them, followed by practitioners of Chinese medicine (22.7%), doctors in clinics under the Department of Health (10.9%), and doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under the Hospital Authority (9.5%). (Table 4.4 and Chart 4.2)

Consultation fee of private practitioners

4.24 “Consultation fee” referred to the net payment made by a patient to the private practitioner consulted, covering expenses such as fees for prescription, X-ray and laboratory test after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company. Excluding consultations of which the fees were unknown, the overall median consultation fee per consultation made with a private practitioner was \$150. (Table 4.5)

圖4.1 按年齡劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士的比率
Chart 4.1 Rate of persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration

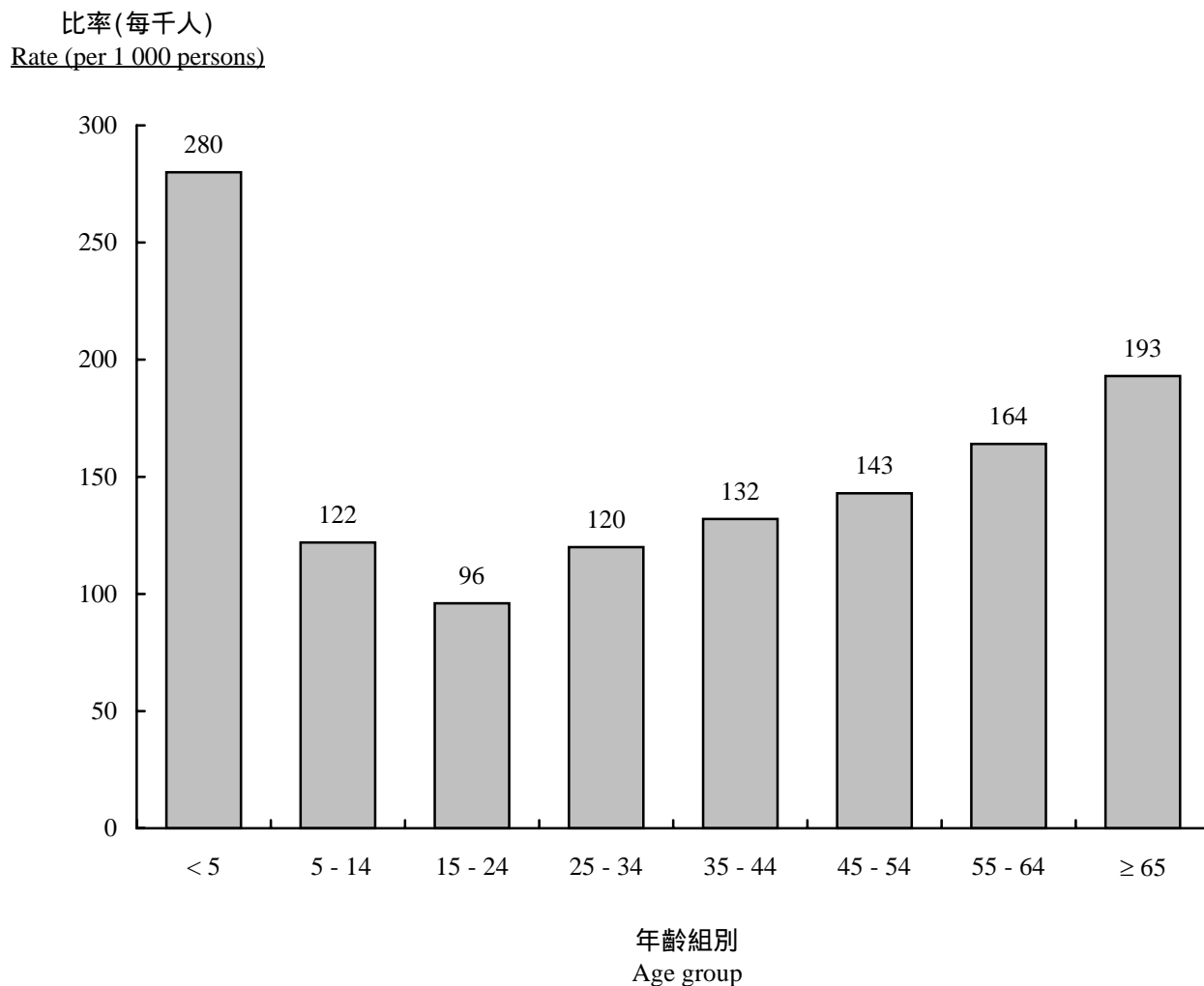
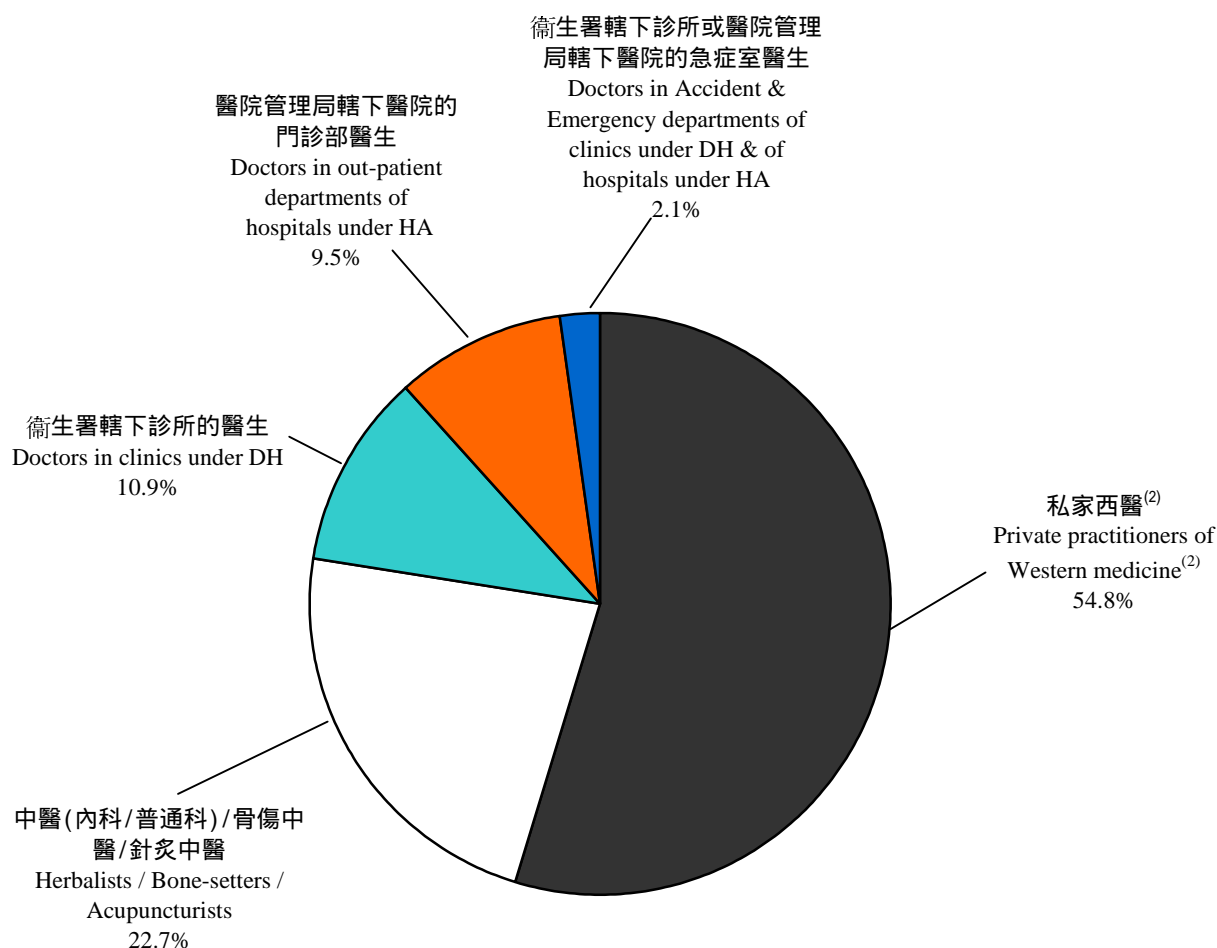


圖4.2 按診症醫生類別劃分的在訪問前十四天內的就醫次數⁽¹⁾的百分比分布
Chart 4.2 Percentage distribution of consultations⁽¹⁾ made during the fourteen days before enumeration by type of practitioner consulted



註釋：⁽¹⁾ 根據有關人士在訪問前十四天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

⁽²⁾ 包括註冊或非註冊私家西醫，以及在私立醫院門診部、社團診療所、慈善團體診療所與豁免登記診療所診症的醫生。

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Based on the last and up to the last three doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the fourteen days before enumeration.

⁽²⁾ Including private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, and doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals, clinics of institutions, charitable organizations and exempted clinics.

表 4.1 在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.1 Persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	比率* Rate*
一九八九年一月 Jan 1989	730.9	131
一九九零年七月 Jul 1990	513.4	92
一九九二年八月至九月 Aug – Sep 1992	580.8	103
一九九六年五月至六月 May – Jun 1996	919.0	149
一九九九年九月至十一月 Sep – Nov 1999	955.7	141

註釋：* 在各訪問期間每千人中所佔的人數。

Note: * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective enquiry periods.

表 4.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.2a Persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	48.1	11.2	287	42.1	8.0	271	90.2	9.4	280
5 - 14	56.0	13.0	132	44.2	8.4	112	100.3	10.5	122
15 - 24	39.4	9.2	89	47.1	9.0	104	86.5	9.1	96
25 - 34	55.5	12.9	102	83.0	15.8	136	138.5	14.5	120
35 - 44	77.8	18.1	111	107.1	20.4	154	184.9	19.3	132
45 - 54	55.8	13.0	113	77.2	14.7	175	133.0	13.9	143
55 - 64	40.6	9.4	145	44.2	8.4	186	84.9	8.9	164
≥ 65	57.0	13.2	172	80.4	15.3	212	137.3	14.4	193
合計 [@] Overall [@]	430.3	100.0 (45.0)	127	525.3	100.0 (55.0)	156	955.7	100.0 (100.0)	141
中位數 (歲) Median (years)		36			38			37	

註釋：* 在各年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以五歲以下的男性為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，即有 287 人在訪問前十四天內曾就醫。

[@] 括號內的數字顯示在所有在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。

Notes: * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, out of every 1 000 males aged < 5, 287 had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration.

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

表 4.2b 按經濟活動身分劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士數目
Table 4.2b Persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration by activity status

經濟活動身分 Activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	449.9	47.1	126
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	505.7	52.9	159
學生 Students	187.8	19.6	134
退休人士 Retired persons	128.5	13.4	177
料理家務者 Home-makers	117.8	12.3	151
其他 Others	71.7	7.5	257
合計 Overall	955.7	100.0	141

註釋：* 在各經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以從事經濟活動人士為例，每一千名屬於該組別的人士中，即有 126 人在訪問前十四天內曾就醫。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes: * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective activity status groups. For example, out of every 1 000 economically active persons, 126 had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration.

Economically active persons comprise the employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 4.3a 按曾否有健康問題劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫/中醫求診的人士數目
 Table 4.3a Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration by whether had health-related problems

	西醫 Practitioner of Western medicine		中醫 Practitioner of Chinese medicine	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
曾否有健康問題 Whether had health-related problems				
有 Yes	760.4	92.0	176.5	92.8
沒有 No	66.5	8.0	13.7	7.2
總計* Total*	826.8	100.0 (86.5)	190.2	100.0 (19.9)

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。由於一名人士可在訪問前十四天內同時向西醫及中醫求診，因此這些百分比數字的總和不等於 100。

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

表 4.3b 按年齡/性別劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫/中醫求診的人士數目
Table 4.3b Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration by age / sex

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	西醫 Practitioner of Western medicine		中醫 Practitioner of Chinese medicine	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group				
< 5	87.5	10.6	6.2	3.3
5 - 14	93.7	11.3	10.0	5.2
15 - 24	78.6	9.5	10.4	5.5
25 - 34	117.2	14.2	30.8	16.2
35 - 44	148.5	18.0	53.4	28.1
45 - 54	107.5	13.0	36.4	19.1
55 - 64	71.0	8.6	21.1	11.1
≥ 65	123.0	14.9	22.0	11.6
性別 Sex				
男 Male	380.8	46.1	72.3	38.0
女 Female	446.0	53.9	117.8	61.9
總計* Total*	826.8	100.0 (86.5)	190.2	100.0 (19.9)
中位數 (歲) Median (years)		37		41

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。

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

表 4.3c 按就醫次數劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫/中醫求診的人士數目
Table 4.3c Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration by number of consultations

在訪問前十四天內的就醫次數 Number of consultations during the fourteen days before enumeration	西醫 Practitioner of Western medicine		中醫 Practitioner of Chinese medicine	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	601.8	72.8	81.8	43.0
2	160.0	19.4	54.7	28.7
≥ 3	65.0	7.9	53.7	28.2
總計* Total*	826.8	100.0 (86.5)	190.2	100.0 (19.9)
平均就醫次數 Average number of consultations		1.4		2.4

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。

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

表 4.3d 按對上次就醫的診症醫生表現的意見劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫/中醫求診的人士數目
Table 4.3d Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration by view on the performance of the practitioner last consulted

對上次就醫的診症醫生表現的意見 View on the performance of the practitioner last consulted	西醫 Practitioner of Western medicine		中醫 Practitioner of Chinese medicine	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
對病情的解釋及建議 Explanation of illness and advice				
滿意 Satisfied	547.8	66.3	133.9	70.4
普通 Average	229.3	27.7	46.7	24.6
不滿意 Dissatisfied	44.7	5.4	8.4	4.4
不適用 Not applicable	5.0	0.6	1.0	0.5
治療/藥物的成效 Effectiveness of treatment / medication				
滿意 Satisfied	527.5	63.8	125.6	66.0
普通 Average	226.7	27.4	47.0	24.7
不滿意 Dissatisfied	48.0	5.8	12.9	6.8
不適用 Not applicable	24.6	3.0	4.6	2.4
總計* Total*	826.8	100.0 (86.5)	190.2	100.0 (19.9)

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。

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

表 4.3e 按對上次就醫的診金的意見劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫/中醫求診的人士數目
 Table 4.3e Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration by view on the last consultation fee

	西醫 Practitioner of Western medicine		中醫 Practitioner of Chinese medicine	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
對上次就醫的診金的意見 View on the last consultation fee				
合理 Reasonable	616.1	74.5	155.0	81.5
不合理 Unreasonable	121.7	14.7	29.1	15.3
不適用 Not applicable	89.1	10.8	6.1	3.2
總計* Total*	826.8	100.0 (86.5)	190.2	100.0 (19.9)

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示在所有在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士中所佔的百分比。

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

表 4.3f 按選擇診症醫生類別的考慮因素劃分的在訪問前十四天內曾向西醫/中醫求診的人士數目
Table 4.3f Persons who had consulted practitioners of Western / Chinese medicine during the fourteen days before enumeration by factor considered in choosing the type of doctor consulted

選擇診症醫生類別的考慮因素# Factor considered in choosing the type of doctor consulted#	西醫 Practitioner of Western medicine		中醫 Practitioner of Chinese medicine	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
藥物是否見效快 Whether medicine had fast curative effect	371.1	44.9	28.0	14.7
病徵 Symptoms / diseases suffered	325.4	39.4	74.3	39.1
醫生/療效的口碑 Reputation of practitioner / curative effect	197.4	23.9	45.8	24.1
診所地點 Location of clinic	169.2	20.5	17.3	9.1
診金 Consultation fee	126.9	15.3	20.6	10.8
藥物是否容易被身體吸收 Whether medicine was more acceptable to the body	91.9	11.1	71.9	37.8
等候診症時間 Waiting time in clinic	81.0	9.8	9.5	5.0
調理身體 Regulating functional state of the body	13.6	1.6	53.4	28.1
其他 Others	52.1	6.3	5.5	2.9
合計 Overall	826.8		190.2	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 4.4 按診症醫生類別劃分的在訪問前十四天內的就醫次數⁽¹⁾
Table 4.4 Consultations⁽¹⁾ made during the fourteen days before enumeration by type of practitioner consulted

診症醫生類別 Type of practitioner consulted	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
私家西醫 ⁽²⁾ Private practitioners of Western medicine ⁽²⁾	781.7	54.8
中醫(內科/普通科) /骨傷中醫/針灸中醫 Herbalists / bone-setters / acupuncturists	322.9	22.7
衛生署轄下診所的醫生 (不包括診所的急症室醫生) Doctors in clinics under Department of Health (other than those in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics)	155.3	10.9
醫院管理局轄下醫院的門診部醫生 Doctors in out-patient departments of hospitals under Hospital Authority	135.3	9.5
衛生署轄下診所或醫院管理局轄下醫院的急症室醫生 Doctors in Accident and Emergency departments of clinics under Department of Health and of hospitals under Hospital Authority	30.4	2.1
總計 Total	1 425.6	100.0

註釋：⁽¹⁾ 根據有關人士在訪問前十四天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

⁽²⁾ 包括註冊或非註冊私家西醫，以及在私立醫院門診部、社團診療所、慈善團體診療所與豁免登記診療所診症的醫生。

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Based on the last and up to the last three doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the fourteen days before enumeration.

⁽²⁾ Including private practitioners of Western medicine, whether registered or not, and doctors in out-patient departments of private hospitals, clinics of institutions, charitable organizations and exempted clinics.

表 4.5 按診金⁽²⁾劃分的在訪問前十四天內向私家醫生求診的就醫次數⁽¹⁾
Table 4.5 Consultations⁽¹⁾ made during the fourteen days before enumeration with private practitioners by consultation fee⁽²⁾

診金 ⁽²⁾ (港元) Consultation fee ⁽²⁾ (HK\$)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 ⁽³⁾ % ⁽³⁾
已知 Known	1 080.0	98.5
0	119.1	(11.0)
1 - < 100	234.0	(21.7)
100 - < 200	460.3	(42.6)
200 - < 300	169.7	(15.7)
300 - < 500	61.2	(5.7)
≥ 500	35.7	(3.3)
不知 Unknown	16.8	1.5
總計 Total	1 096.8	100.0
中位數 ⁽⁴⁾ (港元) Median ⁽⁴⁾ (HK\$)		150

註釋：⁽¹⁾ 根據有關人士在訪問前十四天內最近一次至最近三次就醫的資料。

⁽²⁾ 指病人支付予診症私家醫生的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用，包括一些如藥物、照 X 光及進行化驗等所需的開支。

⁽³⁾ 括號內的數字顯示在所有已知診金的就醫次數中所佔的比例。

⁽⁴⁾ 撇除那些不知診金的就醫次數。

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Based on the last and up to the last three doctor consultations made by the persons concerned during the fourteen days before enumeration.

⁽²⁾ Referred to the net payment made by a patient to the private practitioner consulted, including expenses such as fees for prescription, X-ray and laboratory test after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and/or insurance company.

⁽³⁾ Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all consultations of which the fees were known.

⁽⁴⁾ Excluding consultations of which the fees were unknown.

5 入住醫院情況 Hospitalization

在訪問前六個月內曾入院的人士

5.1 據估計，約有255 600人在訪問前六個月內曾入院(每千人中有 38 人)。而從以前的專題訪問所得的相應數據，在一九九八年為225 700人(每千人中有 34 人);在一九九五年為183 700人(每千人中有 30 人)。在一九九一年為122 500人(每千人中有 22 人)及在一九八九年為117 000人(每千人中有 21 人)。(表 5.1)

5.2 由於是項統計調查的對象為陸上非住院人口，因此，在訪問期間正住院的人士並不包括在統計範圍內。是項統計調查所指的「住院病人」乃在訪問前六個月內曾入院但在訪問時已出院的人士。至於訪問前六個月內在醫院出生的嬰兒，若他們於母親離院前出院或跟隨母親同日出院，將不會視為住院病人(但他們的母親會視為曾經住院的人士);但若他們於母親離院後仍獨自留院，則會被計算為住院病人。

年齡及性別

5.3 在該255 600名住院病人中，女性佔51.3%，男性佔48.7%。在年齡方面，六十五歲及以上人士佔27.5%，年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲的人士佔16.8%，而年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的人士則佔14.4%。(表 5.2a)

5.4 年長者與幼童住院的比率較其他年齡組別的人士為高。以住院率而論，六十五歲及以上人士的比率最高，每千人中有99人曾住院。其次是五歲以下兒童的比率，每千人中有58人。年齡介乎五至六十四歲之間的人士，住院率隨年齡增長而上升，由五至十四歲的每千人中有17人曾住院，上升至五十五至六十四歲的每千人中有46人。(表 5.2a 及圖 5.1)

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

5.1 It was estimated that some 255 600 persons (38 persons per 1 000 population) had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration. The corresponding figures were 225 700 persons (34 per 1 000 population) in the 1998 enquiry; 183 700 persons (30 per 1 000 population) in the 1995 enquiry; 122 500 persons (22 per 1 000 population) in the 1991 enquiry and 117 000 persons (21 per 1 000 population) in the 1989 enquiry. (Table 5.1)

5.2 As the present survey only covers the land-based non-institutional population, persons who were staying in hospitals at the time of enumeration were not included. In this survey, 'in-patients' referred to persons who had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration but had already been discharged at the time of enumeration. For babies born in hospitals during the six months before enumeration, they were not counted (but their mothers would be included as having been hospitalized) if they left the hospital earlier than or on the same day as their mothers. However, they would be considered as in-patients if they stayed behind after their mothers had been discharged.

Age and sex

5.3 Of those 255 600 in-patients, 51.3% were females and 48.7% were males. Regarding their age, 27.5% were aged 65 and over, 16.8% aged 35-44 and 14.4% aged 25-34. (Table 5.2a)

5.4 Elderly people and young children had a higher rate of hospitalization than persons in other age groups. The hospitalization rate of those aged 65 and over was the highest, at 99 per 1 000 persons. Those aged below 5 came second, at 58 per 1 000 persons. As for those aged between 5 and 64, hospitalization rate generally increased with age, from 17 per 1 000 persons for those aged 5-14 to 46 per 1 000 persons for those aged 55-64. (Table 5.2a and Chart 5.1)

5.5 按性別分析，女性的整體住院率為每千人中有 39 人，男性每千人中有 37 人。這差距在二十五至三十四歲的年齡組別尤為顯著，女性每千人中有 41 人曾住院，而男性每千人中僅有 22 名，這主要是與該年齡組別的婦女有較高機會因生育而入院有關。但在五歲以下的兒童中，男性的住院率(每千人中有 75 人)較女性(每千人中有 39 人)顯著為高。(表 5.2a)

5.5 Analyzed by sex, the overall hospitalization rate was 39 per 1 000 females as against 37 per 1 000 males. The difference was more pronounced in the age group of 25-34, with females having a rate of 41 per 1 000 as against 22 per 1 000 males. This was mainly because females in this age group had a higher chance of hospitalization owing to child-bearing. However, for children aged under 5, the hospitalization rate for males (75 per 1 000 persons) was significantly higher than that for females (39 per 1 000 persons) (Table 5.2a)

經濟活動身分

Activity status

5.6 在255 600名住院病人中，從事經濟活動人士佔 41.2%，退休人士佔 24.5%，料理家務者佔 11.7%與及學生佔 10.3%。退休人士的住院率最高，每千人中有 86 人曾住院。(表 5.2b)

5.6 Of those 255 600 in-patients, 41.2% were economically active persons, 24.5% were retired persons, 11.7% were home-makers and 10.3% were students. Retired persons had the highest hospitalization rate of 86 per 1 000 persons. (Table 5.2b)

5.7 在入住醫院管理局(醫管局)轄下醫院的人士中，從事經濟活動人士(35.2%)及退休人士(28.5%)所佔的百分比比較高。在入住私家醫院的人士中，從事經濟活動人士所佔的百分比更高，達 65.7%，而退休人士則只佔 8.3%。(表 5.2b)

5.7 Among in-patients in Hospital Authority (HA) hospitals, economically active persons (35.2%) and retired persons (28.5%) had relatively larger shares. The percentage of economically active persons among in-patients in private hospitals was much higher, at 65.7%, whereas that of retired persons was only 8.3%. (Table 5.2b)

住戶每月入息

Monthly household income

5.8 整體住院病人的住戶每月入息中位數為\$17,500。上次入住私家醫院的人士的住戶每月入息中位數(\$35,000)，較上次入住醫管局轄下醫院的人士的住戶每月入息中位數(\$17,500)為高。(表 5.2c)

5.8 The median monthly household income of all in-patients was \$17,500. In-patients last admitted to private hospitals had a higher median monthly household income (\$35,000) than those last admitted to HA hospitals (\$17,500). (Table 5.2c)

5.9 屬於住戶每月入息少於 \$5,000 的人士的住院率最高，每千人中有 71 人。在上次入住醫管局轄下醫院的人士中，住戶入息較低的人士的住院率較高，而在上次入住私家醫院的人士的情況剛相反，住戶入息較低的人士的住院率較低。(表 5.2c)

5.9 Persons from households with monthly income under \$5,000 had the highest hospitalization rate of 71 per 1 000 persons. The hospitalization rates in respect of in-patients in HA hospitals were higher for persons from lower income households, whereas for in-patients in private hospitals, the situation was reversed i.e. the rates were lower for persons from lower income households. (Table 5.2c)

每月就業收入

Monthly employment earnings

5.10 在92 400名屬於就業人士的住院病人中，每月就業收入介乎\$5,000-\$9,999 的人士的

5.10 Of those 92 400 in-patients who were employed persons, those with monthly

住院率最高，每千人中有 39 人，其次為就業收入介乎\$10,000-\$14,999 的人士(每千人中有 35 人)。所有屬於就業人士的住院病人與上次入住醫管局轄下醫院的就業人士的每月就業收入中位數同為\$11,250，上次入住私家醫院的就業人士的每月就業收入中位數則較高，為\$17,500。(表 5.3a)

employment earnings of \$5,000-\$9,999 had the highest hospitalization rate of 39 per 1 000 persons, followed by those with \$10,000-\$14,999 (35 per 1 000 persons). The median monthly employment earnings of all employed in-patients and those last admitted to HA hospitals were both \$11,250. Employed in-patients last admitted to private hospitals had a higher median monthly employment earnings of \$17,500. (Table 5.3a)

行業類別及職業組別

Industry sector and occupation category

5.11 約 25.6% 就業的住院病人從事批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業。另 25.6% 從事社區、社會及個人服務業。除了從事建造業人士的住院率較低外(每千人中有 20 人)，從事其他個別行業類別的人士，其住院率與整體就業人士的住院率(每千人中有 28 人)相近。(表 5.3b)

5.11 About 25.6% of the employed in-patients were in the wholesale, retail and import/export trades, restaurants and hotels sector. Another 25.6% were in the community, social and personal services sector. Hospitalization rates for persons engaged in different industry sectors were similar to the overall rate (28 per 1 000 persons), except for the lowest hospitalization rate recorded in the construction sector (20 per 1 000 persons). (Table 5.3b)

5.12 按職業組別分析，約 20.5% 的就業住院病人為專業及輔助專業人員，18.2% 為文員。從事個別主要職業組別的人士，其住院率與整體就業人士的住院率(每千人中有 28 人)都很相近，個別職業組別人士的住院率徘徊於每千人中約有 23 至 34 人。(表 5.3c)

5.12 Analyzed by occupation category, about 20.5% of the employed in-patients were professionals and associate professionals and 18.2% were clerks. Hospitalization rates for persons engaged in different major occupation categories were similar to the overall rate (28 per 1 000 persons), hovering around 23 to 34 per 1 000 persons in the respective occupation categories. (Table 5.3c)

上次入住的醫院

Hospital of last admission

5.13 「上次入住的醫院」是指在訪問前六個月內住院病人最後一次入住的醫院，包括沒有在醫院留宿的個案。若病人在最後一次入院時曾轉換醫院，則以其最後進入的醫院作分析。在該255 600名住院病人中，約有205 000名(80.2%)最後一次是入住醫管局轄下的醫院，而其餘則入住私家醫院。(表 5.2d 及圖 5.2)

5.13 ‘Hospital of last admission’ referred to the hospital into which an in-patient was last admitted, including those cases where the in-patient did not stay overnight in hospital, during the six months before enumeration. For in-patients who had been transferred between hospitals during the last admission, the hospital into which they were last admitted was taken for analysis. Of the 255 600 in-patients, some 205 000 (80.2%) were last admitted into HA hospitals while the remaining were admitted into private hospitals. (Table 5.2d and Chart 5.2)

5.14 在92 400名就業的住院病人中，最後一次入住醫管局轄下醫院的人士佔60 400名(65.4%)，而其餘則入住私家醫院。(表 5.3a)

5.14 Of the 92 400 employed in-patients, some 60 400 (65.4%) were last admitted into HA hospitals while the remaining were admitted into private hospitals. (Table 5.3a)

上次入住的醫院病房類別

Type of ward of last admission

5.15 大部分住院病人均入住普通病房 (92.5%)，在205 000名上次入住醫管局轄下醫院的住院病人中，96.8%入住普通病房，而在50 500名上次入住私家醫院的住院病人中，亦有75.1%入住普通病房。(表 5.2d)

5.15 Most of the in-patients were last admitted into general class ward (92.5%). Of the 205 000 in-patients last admitted into HA hospitals, 96.8% were admitted into general class ward. Among the 50 500 in-patients last admitted into private hospitals, 75.1% were admitted into general class ward. (Table 5.2d)

入院次數

Number of admissions

5.16 「入院次數」是指住院病人在訪問前六個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。一位住院病人可能因同一事件連續入住多於一間醫院。例如，某人一間醫院接受手術，而於兩星期後，轉往另外一間醫院接受治療三星期後才出院。每次入住不同醫院都會被計算在入院次數內。

5.16 'Number of admissions' referred to the number of times an in-patient had been admitted into hospitals during the six months before enumeration, including transfers between hospitals. An in-patient might stay in more than one hospital in the same episode. For example, a person received operation in a hospital and after two weeks, he was transferred to another hospital and stayed there and received treatment for three weeks before discharge. Admission to each and every different hospital was counted as one admission.

5.17 在該255 600名住院病人中，約80.8%在訪問前六個月內曾入院一次；12.7%曾入院兩次；3.6%曾入院三次；另外2.8%曾入院四次及以上。(表 5.2e)

5.17 Some 80.8% of the 255 600 in-patients had been admitted into hospitals once; 12.7%, twice; 3.6%, thrice; and 2.8%, four and more times during the six months before enumeration. (Table 5.2e)

5.18 按年齡進一步分析，曾入院一次的住院病人較年輕，他們的年齡中位數為四十二歲，而曾入院兩次或以上人士的年齡中位數則為五十六歲。(表 5.2f)

5.18 Further analysed by age, in-patients who had been admitted into hospitals once had a much younger age profile, with a median age of 42. The median age for those who had been admitted twice or more was 56. (Table 5.2f)

上次入院的住院期間

Duration of stay in last episode of admission

5.19 「上次入院的住院期間」是指上次入院時因同一事件逗留於各間醫院的整段期間。在255 600名住院病人中，53.0%留院少於四日，28.2%留院一星期及以上。整體而言，病人的住院期間中位數為三日。(表 5.2g)

5.19 'Duration of stay in last episode of admission' referred to the total duration of stay in all hospitals in the same episode of last admission. Of the 255 600 in-patients, 53.0% had a duration of stay of less than 4 days; and 28.2%, 1 week and over. The overall median duration of stay was 3 days. (Table 5.2g)

5.20 在91 500名於上次入院曾在手術室接受手術的人士中，48.5%留院少於四日，35.6%留院一星期及以上。曾在手術室接受手術人士的住院期間中位數為四日。(表 5.2g)

5.20 Of those 91 500 in-patients who had received operation in operating theatre in the last episode of admission, 48.5% had a duration of stay of less than 4 days; and 35.6%, 1 week and

入住私家醫院所支付的費用及曾否在手術室接受手術

5.21 住院病人所支付的住院費用是指所有支付給有關的私家醫院及醫生的金額，包括醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼的金額。入住私家醫院的50 500名病人所支付的住院費用中位數為\$13,000。當中有 50.9%曾在手術室接受手術，他們支付的住院費用中位數為\$20,000，較沒有在手術室接受手術的住院病人的住院費用中位數 \$8,500 為高。 (表 5.4)

住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼

5.22 整體而言，約46 000名住院病人(佔所有住院病人的 18.0%)所付的住院費用是全部或部分由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼。入住私家醫院的病人的相應百分比更高，達 66.3%。至於補貼或津貼金額佔總住院費用的百分比，在該46 000名住院病人中，54.6%獲補貼或津貼全部費用，另外 30.0%則獲補貼或津貼 50%至 99%的費用。 (表 5.2h)

over. The median duration of stay for these in-patients was 4 days. (Table 5.2g)

Hospital charges and whether had operation in operating theatre in private hospitals

5.21 Hospital charges paid by an in-patient referred to the total amount paid to the private hospital and the doctor concerned, including the amount covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. The overall median hospital charges paid by the 50 500 in-patients in private hospitals was \$13,000. Some 50.9% had received operation in operating theatre and their median hospital charges, at \$20,000, was higher than that of \$8,500 for those who had not. (Table 5.4)

Whether hospital charges covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer

5.22 Overall speaking, the hospital charges paid by 46 000 in-patients (18.0% of all in-patients) were fully or partly covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer. The corresponding percentage for in-patients in private hospitals was much higher, at 66.3%. Regarding the percentage of charges covered or subsidized, 54.6% of these 46 000 in-patients had 100% of the charges covered by insurance or subsidized by employer, while 30.0% had 50% to 99% of the charges covered or subsidized. (Table 5.2h)

圖5.1 按年齡劃分的住院病人的比率
 Chart 5.1 Rate of in-patients by age

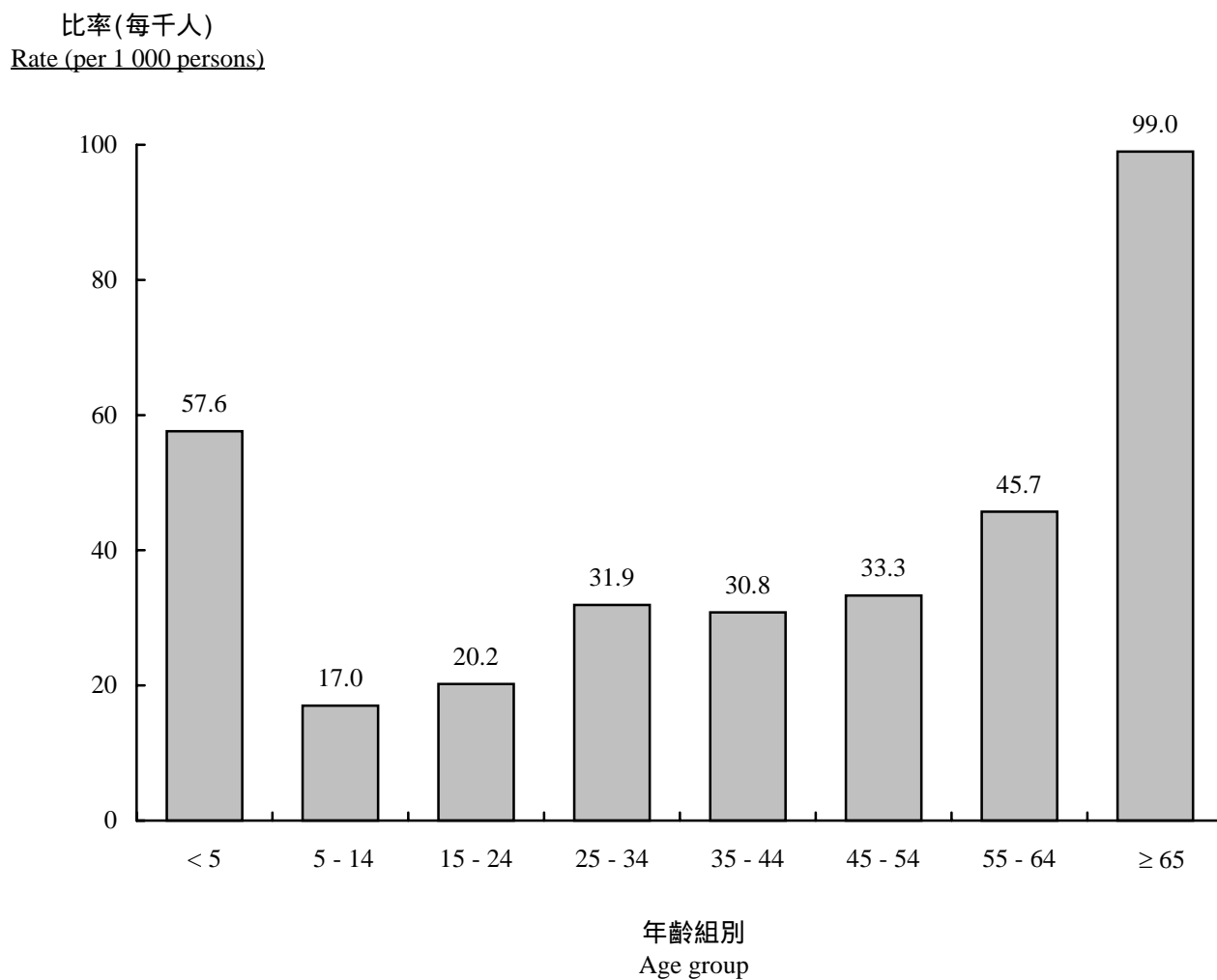


圖5.2 按上次入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的住院病人的百分比分布
Chart 5.2 Percentage distribution of in-patients by type of hospital of last admission

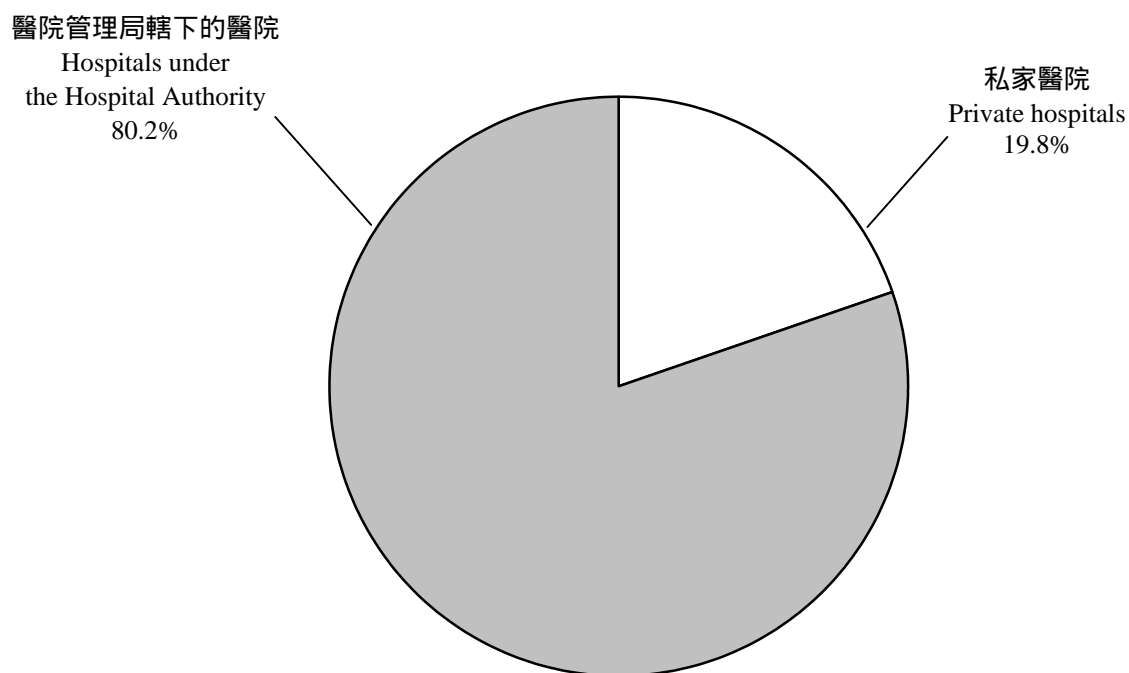


表 5.1 住院病人數目及住院率
Table 5.1 In-patients and hospitalization rates

訪問期間 Enquiry period	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	住院率* Hospitalization rate*
一九八九年十月至十二月 October – December 1989	117.0	20.8
一九九一年七月至九月 July – September 1991	122.5	22.0
一九九五年四月至八月 April – August 1995	183.7	30.4
一九九八年四月至六月 April – June 1998	225.7	34.3
一九九九年九月至十一月 September – November 1999	255.6	37.8

註釋：* 在各訪問期間每千人中所佔的人數。

Note : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective enquiry periods.

表 5.2a 按年齡及性別劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.2a In-patients by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5	12.5	10.0	74.6	6.1	4.7	39.3	18.6	7.3	57.6
5 - 14	7.4	5.9	17.5	6.5	4.9	16.4	13.9	5.4	17.0
15 - 24	9.7	7.8	21.9	8.4	6.4	18.5	18.1	7.1	20.2
25 - 34	11.8	9.5	21.6	25.0	19.1	40.9	36.9	14.4	31.9
35 - 44	18.2	14.6	25.8	24.9	19.0	35.8	43.1	16.8	30.8
45 - 54	16.0	12.9	32.5	15.0	11.4	34.1	31.0	12.1	33.3
55 - 64	14.9	12.0	53.0	8.8	6.7	36.9	23.7	9.3	45.7
≥ 65	33.9	27.2	102.3	36.5	27.8	96.1	70.4	27.5	99.0
合計# Overall#	124.4	100.0 (48.7)	36.7	131.1	100.0 (51.3)	38.9	255.6	100.0 (100.0)	37.8
年齡中位數 (歲) Median age (years)		46			42			43	

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有五歲以下的男性為例，每千人中有 74.6 人為住院病人。

括號內的數字顯示佔所有住院病人的百分比。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged < 5, 74.6 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

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

表 5.2b 按經濟活動身分及上次入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.2b In-patients by activity status and type of hospital of last admission

經濟活動身分 Activity status	上次入住的醫院所屬類別 Type of hospital of last admission								
	醫院管理局 Hospital Authority			私營機構 Private			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*
從事經濟活動 ^② Economically active ^②	72.1	35.2	20.2	33.2	65.7	9.3	105.4	41.2	29.5
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	132.9	64.8	41.7	17.3	34.3	5.4	150.2	58.8	47.1
料理家務者 Home-makers	24.0	11.7	30.8	5.8	11.5	7.4	29.9	11.7	38.3
退休人士 Retired persons	58.4	28.5	80.6	4.2	8.3	5.8	62.6	24.5	86.4
學生 Students	21.2	10.3	15.1	5.1	10.1	3.6	26.2	10.3	18.7
其他 Others	29.3	14.3	105.0	2.2	4.4	7.9	31.5	12.3	112.9
合計 [#] Overall [#]	205.0	100.0 (80.2)	30.3	50.5	100.0 (19.8)	7.5	255.6	100.0 (100.0)	37.8

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，每千人中有 29.5 人為住院病人。

括號內的數字顯示佔所有住院病人的百分比。

② 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 29.5 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

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

② Economically active persons comprise the employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 5.2c 按住戶每月入息及上次入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.2c In-patients by monthly household income and type of hospital of last admission

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	上次入住的醫院所屬類別 Type of hospital of last admission								
	醫院管理局 Hospital Authority			私營機構 Private			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	30.7	15.0	69.3	0.6	1.2	1.4	31.4	12.3	70.7
5,000 - 9,999	32.7	16.0	40.9	2.3	4.5	2.8	35.1	13.7	43.9
10,000 - 14,999	37.3	18.2	32.3	5.0	9.9	4.3	42.2	16.5	36.5
15,000 - 19,999	24.7	12.0	27.8	5.7	11.3	6.4	30.4	11.9	34.2
20,000 - 24,999	24.7	12.0	30.5	3.9	7.8	4.9	28.6	11.2	35.4
25,000 - 29,999	15.0	7.3	27.9	4.5	8.9	8.3	19.3	7.6	35.9
30,000 - 39,999	17.9	8.7	22.2	9.2	18.3	11.4	27.1	10.6	33.6
≥ 40,000	22.3	10.9	18.8	19.1	38.0	16.0	41.5	16.2	34.9
合計 Overall	205.0	100.0	30.3	50.5	100.0	7.5	255.6	100.0	37.8
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)	17,500			35,000			17,500		

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有屬於住戶每月入息少於五千元的人士為例，每千人中有 70.7 人為住院病人。

Note：* Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income less than \$5,000, 70.7 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

表 5.2d 按上次入住的醫院病房類別及上次入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的住院病人數目
 Table 5.2d In-patients by type of ward of last admission and type of hospital of last admission

上次入住的醫院病房類別 Type of ward of last admission	上次入住的醫院所屬類別 Type of hospital of last admission					
	醫院管理局 Hospital Authority		私營機構 Private		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
頭等 First	1.6	0.8	1.7	3.3	3.3	1.3
二等 Second	3.2	1.6	10.5	20.8	13.7	5.4
普通 General	198.6	96.8	37.9	75.1	236.5	92.5
其他* Others*	1.6	0.9	0.4	0.8	2.0	0.9
總計# Total#	205.0	100.0 (80.2)	50.5	100.0 (19.8)	255.6	100.0 (100.0)

註釋：* 其他包括半私家病房及深切治療部。

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

括號內的數字顯示佔所有住院病人的百分比。

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

表 5.2e 按入院次數劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.2e In-patients by number of admissions

入院次數 Number of admissions	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	206.5	80.8
2	32.5	12.7
3	9.3	3.6
≥ 4	7.2	2.8
總計 Total	255.6	100.0

註釋：「入院次數」是指住院病人在訪問前六個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

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

表 5.2f 按年齡及入院次數劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.2f In-patients by age and number of admissions

年齡組別 Age group	入院次數 Number of admissions					
	一次 Once		兩次或以上 Twice or more		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
< 5	15.2	7.4	3.4	6.9	18.6	7.3
5 - 14	12.1	5.9	1.8	3.7	13.9	5.4
15 - 24	16.4	7.9	1.8	3.7	18.1	7.1
25 - 34	31.8	15.4	5.0	10.2	36.9	14.4
35 - 44	37.3	18.1	5.7	11.6	43.1	16.9
45 - 54	25.0	12.1	6.1	12.4	31.0	12.1
55 - 64	18.0	8.7	5.7	11.6	23.7	9.3
≥ 65	50.6	24.5	19.6	39.9	70.4	27.5
總計* Total *	206.5	100.0 (80.8)	49.1	100.0 (19.2)	255.6	100.0 (100.0)
年齡中位數(歲) Median age (years)	42		56		43	

註釋：「入院次數」是指住院病人在訪問前六個月內入住醫院的次數，轉院次數亦包括在內。

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

* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有住院病人的百分比。

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

表 5.2g 按上次入院的住院期間及曾否在手術室接受手術劃分的住院病人數目
Table 5.2g In-patients by duration of stay in last episode of admission and whether had operation performed in operating theatre

上次入院的住院期間(日數) Duration of stay in last episode of admission (days)	曾否在手術室接受手術 Whether had operation performed in operating theatre					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
1	18.8	20.6	29.0	17.7	47.9	18.7
2	10.0	10.9	28.6	17.5	38.5	15.1
3	15.6	17.0	33.4	20.4	49.0	19.2
4	6.3	6.9	16.9	10.3	23.3	9.1
5	5.6	6.1	13.4	8.2	19.0	7.4
6	2.7	3.0	3.0	1.8	5.7	2.2
7 - 13	19.5	21.3	23.4	14.3	42.9	16.8
≥ 14	13.1	14.3	16.1	9.8	29.2	11.4
總計 Total	91.5	100.0	164.1	100.0	255.6	100.0
住院期間中位數(整日) Median duration (complete days)	4		3		3	

註釋：「上次入院的住院期間」是指上次入院時因同一事件逗留於各間醫院的整段期間。

Note: ‘Duration of stay in last episode of admission’ refers to the total duration of stay in all hospitals in the same episode of last admission.

表 5.2h 按住院費用是否由醫療保險補貼或由僱主津貼/該些補貼或津貼佔住院費用的百分比及上次入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的住院病人數目
 Table 5.2h In-patients by whether hospital charges covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer / percentage of charges covered or subsidized and type of hospital of last admission

住院費用是否由醫療保險 補貼或由僱主津貼/該些 補貼或津貼佔住院費用 的百分比 Whether hospital charges covered by medical insurance or subsidized by employer / percentage of charges covered or subsidized	上次入住的醫院所屬類別 Type of hospital of last admission					
	醫院管理局 Hospital Authority		私營機構 Private		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比* %*
是 Yes	12.5	6.1	33.5	66.3	46.0	18.0
< 50%	0.2	(1.6)	2.2	(6.6)	2.4	(5.2)
50% - 99%	1.8	(14.4)	12.0	(35.9)	13.8	(30.0)
100%	8.7	(69.6)	16.4	(48.9)	25.1	(54.6)
不清楚 Unknown	1.8	(14.4)	2.9	(8.5)	4.7	(10.2)
否 No	192.5	93.9	17.0	33.7	209.5	82.0
總計 Total	205.0	100.0	50.5	100.0	255.6	100.0

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有獲得醫療保險補貼或僱主津貼住院費用的住院病人的百分比。

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

表 5.3a 按每月就業收入及上次入住的醫院所屬類別劃分的就業住院病人數目
Table 5.3a Employed in-patients by monthly employment earnings and type of hospital of last admission

每月就業收入(港元) Monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	上次入住的醫院所屬類別 Type of hospital of last admission						
	醫院管理局 Hospital Authority		私營機構 Private		合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	8.1	13.4	1.3	4.1	9.4	10.1	24.7
5,000 - 9,999	20.2	33.4	6.6	20.6	27.0	29.2	38.9
10,000 - 14,999	15.4	25.5	7.9	24.5	23.3	25.2	34.7
15,000 - 19,999	7.2	11.9	4.8	15.0	12.0	13.0	27.2
20,000 - 29,999	6.4	10.6	7.0	21.9	13.4	14.5	27.6
≥ 30,000	3.0	5.0	4.5	14.1	7.4	8.0	26.9
合計# Overall #	60.4	100.0 (65.4)	32.0	100.0 (34.6)	92.4	100.0 (100.0)	28.2
每月就業收入中位數 (港元) Median monthly employment earnings (HK\$)	11,250		17,500		11,250		

註釋：* 在個別每月就業收入組別內每千名就業人士中所佔的人數。以所有每月就業收入少於五千元為例，每千人中有 24.7 人為住院病人。

括號內的數字顯示佔所有就業的住院病人的百分比。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 employed persons in the respective monthly employment earnings groups. For example, among all employed persons with monthly employment earnings less than \$5,000, 24.7 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

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

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

行業類別 Industry sector	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
製造業 Manufacturing	15.0	16.2	31.3
建造業 Construction	7.1	7.7	20.3
批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業 Wholesale, retail and import / export trades, restaurants and hotels	23.7	25.6	30.0
運輸、倉庫及通訊業 Transport, storage and communications	10.7	11.6	26.2
金融、保險、地產及商用服務業 Financing, insurance, real estate and business services	10.2	11.1	30.4
社區、社會及個人服務業 Community, social and personal services	23.7	25.6	28.3
其他 Others	2.1	2.3	52.8
合計 Overall	92.4	100.0	28.2

註釋：* 在個別行業組別內每千名就業人士中所佔的人數。以製造業的就業人士為例，每千人中有 31.3 人為住院病人。

Note : * Rate per 1 000 employed persons in the respective industry sectors. For example, among all employed persons in the manufacturing sector, 31.3 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

表 5.3c 按職業組別劃分的就業住院病人數目
Table 5.3c Employed in-patients by occupation category

職業組別 Occupation category	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
經理及行政級人員 Managers and administrators	9.5	10.2	26.2
專業及輔助專業人員 Professionals and associate professionals	18.9	20.5	32.2
文員 Clerks	16.8	18.2	29.7
服務工作及商店銷售人員 Service workers and shop sales workers	15.8	17.1	34.0
工藝及有關人員 Craft and related workers	11.9	12.9	25.4
機台及機器操作員及裝配員 Plant and machine operators and assemblers	6.1	6.6	26.8
非技術工人 Elementary occupations	12.9	14.0	22.8
其他# Others#	0.4	0.4	34.5
合計 Overall	92.4	100.0	28.2

註釋：* 在個別職業組別內每千名就業人士中所佔的人數。以所有經理及行政級人員為例，每千人中有 26.2 人為住院病人。

估值只基於樣本內的少數觀察值所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes: * Rate per 1 000 employed persons in the respective occupation categories. For example, among all managers and administrators, 26.2 out of 1 000 persons were in-patients.

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

表 5.4 按所支付的住院費用及曾否在手術室接受手術劃分的上次入住私家醫院的住院病人數目
Table 5.4 In-patients who were last admitted into private hospitals by hospital charges paid and whether had operation performed in operating theatre

所支付的住院費用(港元) Hospital charges paid (HK\$)	曾否在手術室接受手術 Whether had operation performed in operating theatre					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
已知 Known	21.1	82.3	21.9	88.2	43.0	85.2
< 5,000	0.2	0.8	3.8	15.7	4.0	8.0
5,000 - 9,999	3.4	13.2	8.6	34.8	12.0	23.8
10,000 - 19,999	5.9	23.1	6.0	24.1	11.9	23.6
20,000 - 29,999	4.1	15.8	1.9	7.6	6.0	11.8
≥ 30,000	7.6	29.4	1.5	6.0	9.1	17.9
未知 Unknown	4.6	17.7	2.9	11.8	7.5	14.8
總計* Total *	25.7	100.0 (50.9)	24.8	100.0 (49.1)	50.5	100.0 (100.0)
住院費用中位數# (港元) Median hospital charges# (HK\$)	20,000		8,500		13,000	

註釋：* 括號內的數字顯示佔所有上次入住私家醫院的住院病人的百分比。

Notes：* Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all in-patients who were last admitted into private hospitals.

撇除未知所支付住院費用的住院病人。

Excluding in-patients whose hospital charges were unknown.

6 牙醫診治情況 Dental Consultation

有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士

6.1 所有三歲及以上人士被問及有否定期接受牙齒檢查及在訪問前六個月內向牙醫求診的情況。

6.2 根據統計調查的結果，1 452 500名三歲及以上的人士(每千人中有 215 人)有定期接受牙齒檢查。他們當中，62.2%每隔一年或以上檢查牙齒一次；34.3%每隔六個月至少於一年檢查牙齒一次及3.6%每隔少於六個月檢查牙齒一次。(表 6.1a)

年齡及性別

6.3 在該1 452 500名有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中，35.4%年齡介乎三至十四歲；20.8%年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲及 16.0%年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲。有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的比率在三至十四歲的兒童中最高，為每千人中有 573 人，可能由於他們大部分都享有學童牙科保健服務。其次是三十五至四十四歲的人士(每千人中有 215 人)及二十五至三十四歲的人士(每千人中有 201 人)。(表 6.1b 及圖 6.1)

6.4 在該1 452 500人中，51.1%為女性及48.9%為男性。女性有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率為每千人中有 220 人，稍高於男性的每千人中有 210 人。(表 6.1b)

經濟活動身分

6.5 按經濟活動身分分析，在該1 452 500人中，47.5%為從事經濟活動人士，而 52.5%沒有從事經濟活動。學生佔了後者中的 77.4%，他們有定期接受牙齒檢查的比率最高，為每千名學生中有 421 人。(表 6.1c)

住戶每月入息

6.6 在該1 452 500名有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士中，30.2%的住戶每月入息達\$40,000及以上。有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的比率在住戶每月入息較少的人士中較低。住戶每月入息少於\$5,000 的人士的比率為每千人中有 75 人，而住戶每月入息為\$40,000 及以上的人士的

Persons who had regular teeth check-up

6.1 All persons aged 3 and over were asked whether they had regular teeth check-up and their utilization of dental services during the six months before enumeration.

6.2 It was estimated that 1 452 500 persons aged 3 and over (215 per 1 000 persons) had their teeth regularly checked up. Among them, 62.2% had their teeth checked up once a year or less often; 34.3% once every six months to less than one year; and 3.6% more often than once every six months. (Table 6.1a)

Age and sex

6.3 Of the 1 452 500 persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 35.4% were aged 3-14; 20.8% aged 35-44 and 16.0% aged 25-34. The rate of persons having their teeth regularly checked up was highest for children aged 3-14, at 573 per 1 000 persons, probably because a substantial proportion of them were eligible for the School Dental Care Service. This was followed by persons aged 35-44 (215 per 1 000 persons) and persons aged 25-34 (201 per 1 000 persons). (Table 6.1b and Chart 6.1)

6.4 51.1% of those 1 452 500 persons were females and 48.9% were males. The rate of females having their teeth regularly checked up was 220 per 1 000 persons, slightly higher than their male counterparts (210 per 1 000 males). (Table 6.1b)

Activity status

6.5 Analyzed by activity status, 47.5% of those 1 452 500 persons were economically active and 52.5% were economically inactive. About 77.4% of the latter were students who had the highest rate of having their teeth regularly checked up, at 421 per 1 000 students. (Table 6.1c)

Monthly household income

6.6 Of the 1 452 500 persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 30.2% had a monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. The rate of persons having their teeth regularly checked up was lower for persons with lower monthly household income, being 75 per 1 000 persons for

相應比率則為每千人中有 363 人。 (表 6.1d)

在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士

6.7 約 1 243 100 名三歲及以上人士在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙齒檢查或診治。接受牙醫診治的比率為每千人中有 184 人。在該 1 243 100 人中, 746 900 人(60.1%)有定期接受牙齒檢查。有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士接受牙醫診治的比率(每千人中有 514 人)較沒有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的比率(每千人中有 98 人)高出很多。 (表 6.2a)

年齡及性別

6.8 在該 1 243 100 人中, 23.3% 年齡介乎三至十四歲, 21.0% 年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲及 15.7% 年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲。三至十四歲的兒童接受牙醫診治的比率最高, 為每千人中有 323 人。緊隨其後的是年齡介乎四十五至五十四歲的人士(每千人中有 204 人)及年齡介乎三十五至四十四歲的人士(每千人中有 186 人)。 (表 6.2b 及圖 6.2)

6.9 在該 1 243 100 人中, 50.8% 為女性及 49.2% 為男性。大致上, 除了年齡在五十五歲及以上的人士之外, 各年齡組別的女性的接受牙醫診治比率均較同年齡組別的女性為高。女性整體的接受牙醫診治比率為每千人中有 187 人, 而男性則為每千人中有 180 人。 (表 6.2b)

經濟活動身分

6.10 在該 1 243 100 人中, 約 52.3% 為從事經濟活動人士。其餘 47.7% 則沒有從事經濟活動, 包括 28.2% 為學生, 10.3% 為料理家務者及 7.9% 為退休人士。學生接受牙醫診治的比率最高, 為每千學生中有 250 人, 其次為從事經濟活動人士(每千人中有 182 人)。 (表 6.2c)

those with monthly household income less than \$5,000, and 363 per 1 000 persons for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. (Table 6.1d)

Persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration

6.7 Some 1 243 100 persons aged 3 and over had their teeth checked or treated during the six months before enumeration. The dental consultation rate was 184 per 1 000 persons. Of these 1 243 100 persons, 746 900 (60.1%) persons had their teeth regularly checked up. The dental consultation rate for those who had their teeth regularly checked up (514 per 1 000 persons) was much higher than the rate for those who did not have their teeth regularly checked up (98 per 1 000 persons). (Table 6.2a)

Age and sex

6.8 Of those 1 243 100 persons, 23.3% were aged 3-14, 21.0% aged 35-44 and 15.7% aged 25-34. Children aged 3-14 had the highest dental consultation rate of 323 per 1 000 persons, followed by persons aged 45-54 (204 per 1 000 persons) and persons aged 35-44 (186 per 1 000 persons). (Table 6.2b and Chart 6.2)

6.9 50.8% of those 1 243 100 persons were females and 49.2% were males. Generally speaking, females had higher dental consultation rate than males for all age groups except for those aged 55 and over. The overall dental consultation rate for females was 187 per 1 000 persons, as against 180 per 1 000 males. (Table 6.2b)

Activity status

6.10 Some 52.3% of those 1 243 100 persons were economically active. The remaining 47.7% were economically inactive, with 28.2% being students, 10.3% homemakers and 7.9% retired persons. The dental consultation rate was highest for students, at 250 per 1 000 students, followed by economically active persons (182 per 1 000 persons). (Table 6.2c)

住戶每月入息

6.11 在該1 243 100名在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士中，26.6%的住戶每月入息達\$40,000 及以上。接受牙醫診治的比率隨着住戶每月入息增加而上升。住戶每月入息在\$5,000 以下的人士接受牙醫診治的比率為每千人中有 105 人，此比率上升至住戶每月入息在\$40,000 及以上的人士的每千人中有 275 人。(表 6.2d)

Monthly household income

6.11 Of the 1 243 100 persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration, 26.6% had a monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. The dental consultation rate increased with monthly household income. The dental consultation rate was 105 per 1 000 persons for those with monthly household income less than \$5,000, and it increased to 275 per 1 000 persons for those with monthly household income of \$40,000 and over. (Table 6.2d)

接受牙醫診治次數

6.12 在該1 243 100人中，大部分(78.0%)在訪問前六個月內曾接受一次牙醫診治，另 11.8%曾接受兩次牙醫診治及 10.2%曾接受三次及以上牙醫診治。接受牙醫診治的平均次數為1.5 次。(表 6.2e)

Number of dental consultations

6.12 The majority (78.0%) of those 1 243 100 persons had made one dental consultation during the six months before enumeration, while 11.8% had two and 10.2% had three and more. The average number of dental consultations was 1.5. (Table 6.2e)

上次接受牙醫診治的情況

6.13 「上次接受牙醫診治」是指在訪問前六個月內最後一次接受牙醫診治。統計調查亦搜集了上次接受牙醫診治的資料。

The last dental consultation

6.13 “The last dental consultation” referred to the last dental consultation made during the six months before enumeration. Information on the last dental consultation was also collected in the survey.

牙科診所類別

6.14 在上次接受牙醫診治中，私家牙科診所佔 59.6%。另外，政府牙科診所佔 35.7%及其他類別的診所佔 4.6%。政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所，而其他牙科診所則包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校的牙科診所。(表 6.2f 及圖 6.3)

Type of dental clinic attended

6.14 59.6% of the last dental consultation were made with private dental clinics. Another 35.7% were made with government dental clinics and 4.6% with other types of dental clinics. Government dental clinics referred to clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority while other dental clinics included Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions. (Table 6.2f and Chart 6.3)

6.15 按經濟活動身分分析，大部分(70.9%)學生的上次接受牙醫診治都是透過政府牙科診所獲得的，尤其是衛生署轄下的學童牙科診所。至於其他經濟活動身分的人士向政府牙科診所求診的百分比介乎 20.1%至 24.1%。(表 6.2f)

6.15 Analyzed by activity status, the majority (70.9%) of the students had their last dental consultations made with government dental clinics, in particular the Student Dental Clinics under the Department of Health. For persons of other activity status, the proportion of their last consultations made with government dental clinics ranged from 20.1% to 24.1%. (Table 6.2f)

所接受的主要牙醫診治類別

6.16 在該1 243 100名在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士的上次接受牙醫診治中，「洗牙」佔46.6%；「牙齒檢查」佔38.0%；「補牙」佔25.0%及「脫牙」佔16.9%。（表 6.2g）

6.17 按年齡組別分析，年齡介乎三至十四歲的兒童的上次接受牙醫診治中，「牙齒檢查」佔較大比例(64.3%)。「洗牙」則相對地在年齡介乎二十五至三十四歲的人士(佔上次接受牙醫診治的60.3%)及三十五至四十四歲的人士(58.1%)中較普遍。至於年齡在六十五歲及以上的年長者，他們所接受的牙醫診治普遍為「鑲牙」(37.8%)及「脫牙」(31.9%)。（表 6.2g）

診金

6.18 「診金」是指支付予非政府牙科診所的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用。在799 500次向非政府牙科診所求診的上次接受牙醫診治中，16.4%的診金介乎\$300至\$399。另14.8%的診金介乎\$200至\$299。撇除那些不知道診金的接受牙醫診治次數，在非政府牙科診所接受牙醫診治的每次診金的中位數為\$350。（表 6.3）

Major type of dental treatment received

6.16 Of all the last consultations made by the 1 243 100 persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration, 46.6% were for “scaling and polishing”; 38.0% for “teeth check-up”; 25.0% for “filling” and 16.9% for “extraction of teeth”. (Table 6.2g)

6.17 Analyzed by age group, a large proportion (64.3%) of children aged 3-14 had their last dental consultation for “teeth check-up”. “Scaling and polishing” was relatively more common for persons aged 25-34 (60.3% of the last consultation) and those aged 35-44 (58.1%). For elderly persons aged 65 and over, the common dental treatments were “prosthesis treatment” (37.8%) and “extraction of teeth” (31.9%). (Table 6.2g)

Consultation fee

6.18 “Consultation fee” referred to the net payment in the last dental consultation made at a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company. Of the 799 500 last dental consultations at non-government dental clinics, 16.4% were of consultation fee \$300-\$399. Another 14.8% were of consultation fee \$200-\$299. Excluding consultations of which the fees were unknown, the median consultation fee per dental consultation made at non-government dental clinics was \$350. (Table 6.3)

圖6.1 按年齡劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的三歲及以上人士的比率
Chart 6.1 Rate of persons aged 3 and over who had their teeth regularly checked up by age

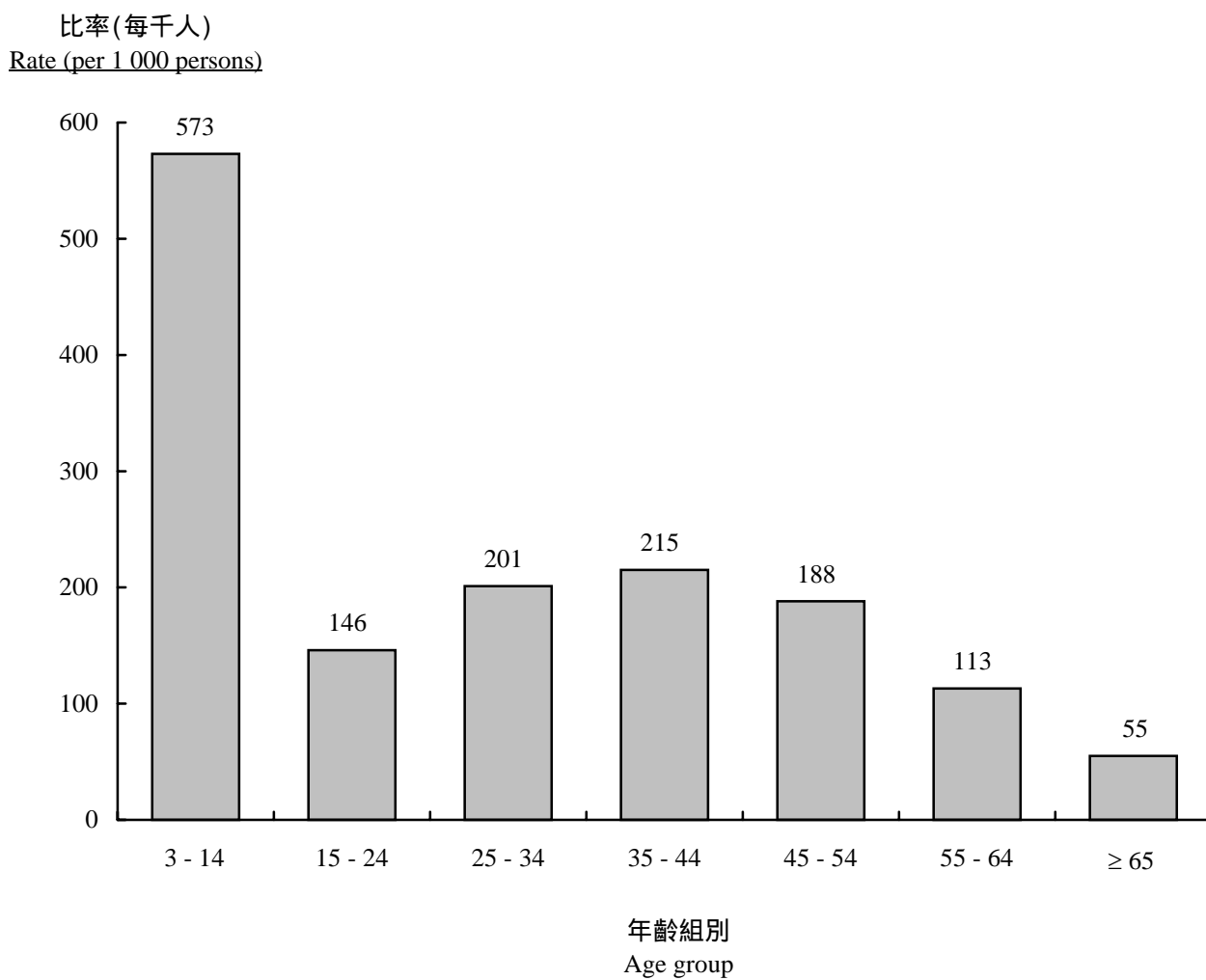


圖6.2 按年齡劃分的在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的三歲及以上人士的比率
Chart 6.2 Rate of persons aged 3 and over who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration by age

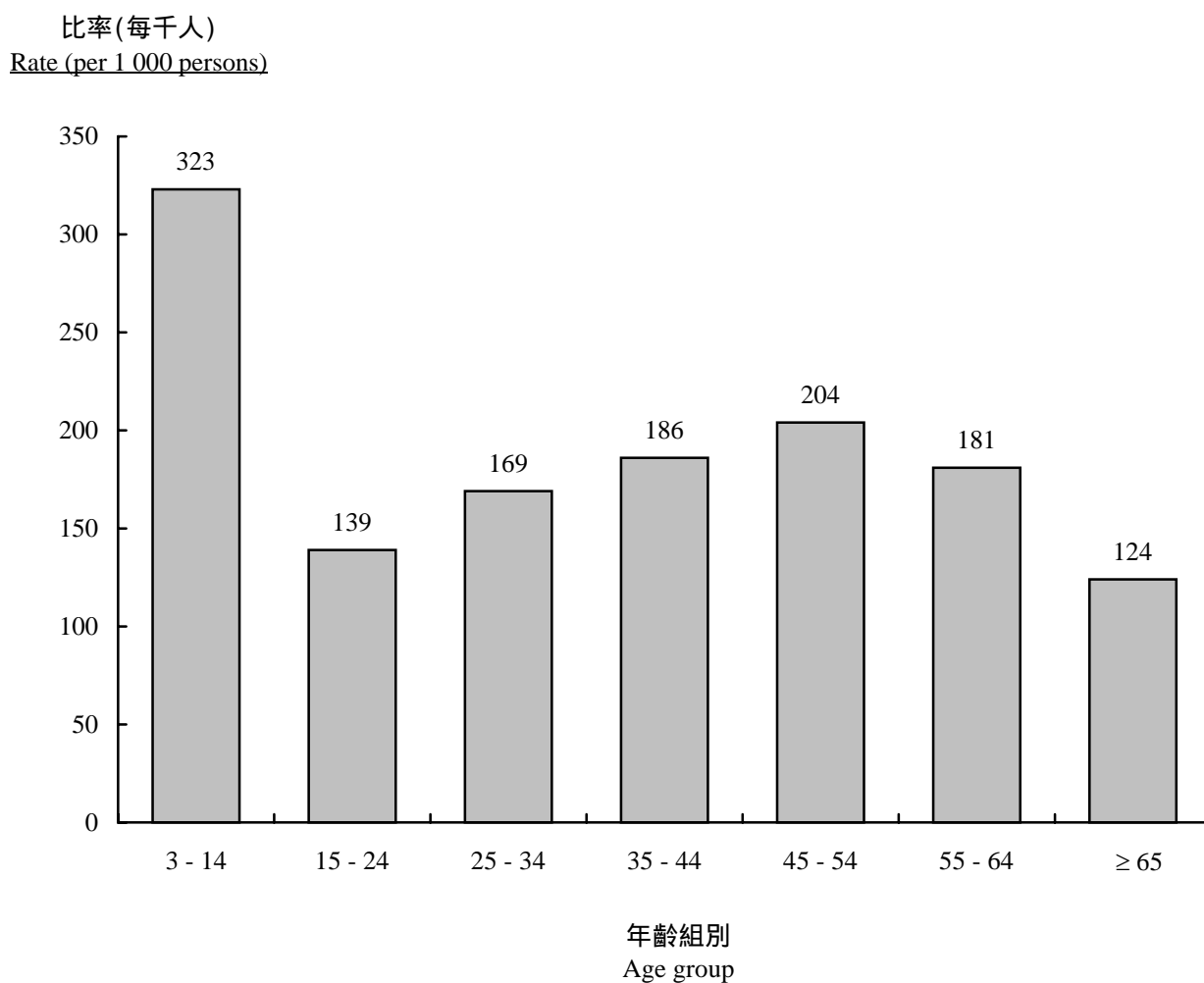
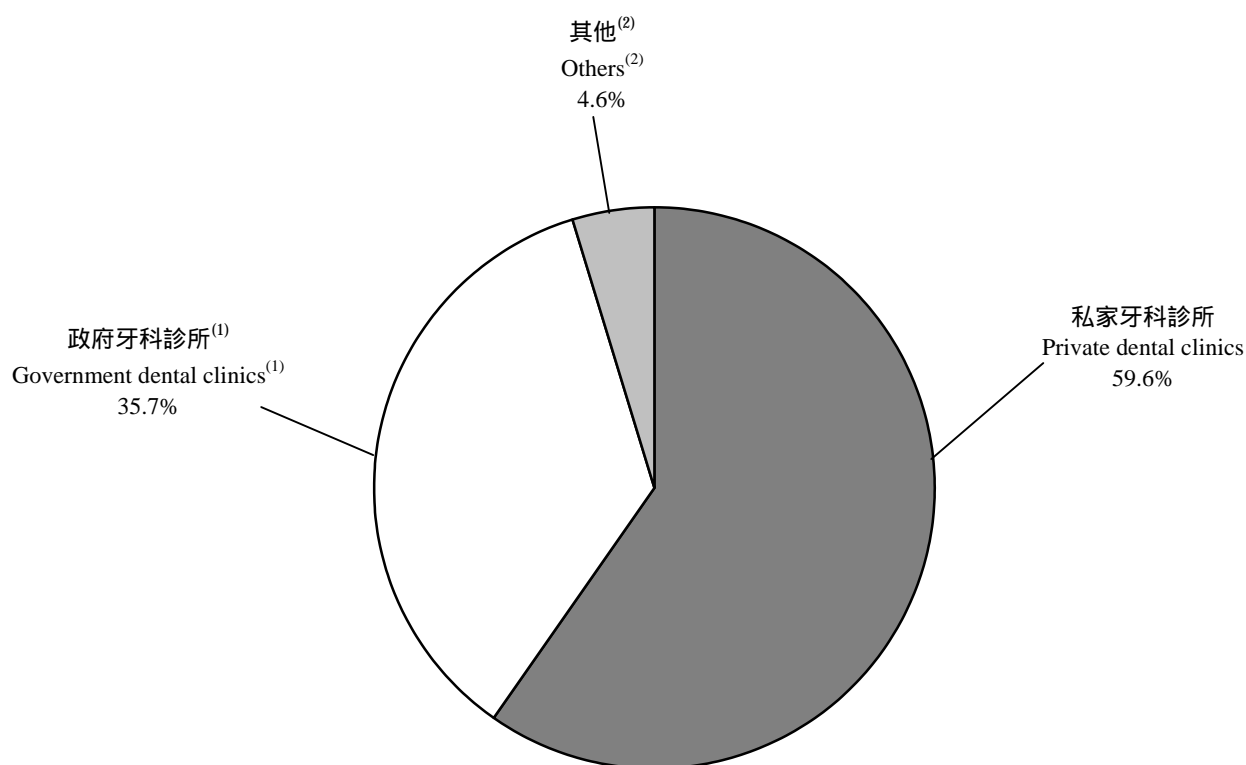


圖6.3 按上次接受牙醫診治的牙科診所類別劃分的在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的三歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 6.3 Percentage distribution of persons aged 3 and over who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration by type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation



註釋：⁽¹⁾ 政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所。

⁽²⁾ 其他牙科診所包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校牙科診所。

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Government dental clinics referred to dental clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority.

⁽²⁾ Other dental clinics include Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions.

表 6.1a 按定期接受牙齒檢查的相距時間劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的三歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.1a Persons aged 3 and over who had their teeth regularly checked up by interval of regular teeth check-up

定期接受牙齒檢查的相距時間 Interval of regular teeth check-up	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
一年或以上 One year or above	903.2	62.2
六個月至少於一年 Six months to less than one year	497.5	34.3
少於六個月 Less than six months	51.7	3.6
總計 Total	1 452.5	100.0

表 6.1b 按年齡及性別劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的三歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.1b Persons aged 3 and over who had their teeth regularly checked up by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
3 - 14	263.1	37.1	568	251.1	33.8	579	514.2	35.4	573
15 - 24	59.6	8.4	134	71.2	9.6	157	130.8	9.0	146
25 - 34	98.1	13.8	180	134.6	18.1	220	232.7	16.0	201
35 - 44	144.9	20.4	206	156.8	21.1	225	301.7	20.8	215
45 - 54	91.3	12.9	186	84.1	11.3	191	175.4	12.1	188
55 - 64	33.7	4.8	120	24.8	3.3	104	58.5	4.0	113
≥ 65	19.3	2.7	58	19.9	2.7	52	39.2	2.7	55
合計 [®] Overall [®]	710.0	100.0 (48.9)	210	742.5	100.0 (51.1)	220	1 452.5	100.0 (100.0)	215

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有三至十四歲的男性為例，每千人中有 568 人有定期接受牙齒檢查。

[®] 括號內的數字顯示佔所有有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士的百分比。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 3 - 14, 568 out of 1 000 persons had their teeth regularly checked up.

[®] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had their teeth regularly checked up.

表 6.1c 按經濟活動身分劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的三歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.1c Persons aged 3 and over who had their teeth regularly checked up by activity status

經濟活動身分 Activity status	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	689.6	47.5	193
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	763.0	52.5	239
學生 Students	590.6	40.7	421
退休人士 Retired persons	52.6	3.6	73
料理家務者 Home-makers	109.9	7.6	141
其他 Others	9.9	0.7	35
合計 Overall	1 452.5	100.0	215

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，每千人中有 193 人有定期接受牙齒檢查。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 193 out of 1 000 persons had their teeth regularly checked up.

Economically active persons comprise the employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 6.1d 按住戶每月入息劃分的有定期接受牙齒檢查的三歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.1d Persons aged 3 and over who had their teeth regularly checked up by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	33.8	2.3	75
5,000 - 9,999	122.2	8.4	150
10,000 - 14,999	210.5	14.5	179
15,000 - 19,999	153.4	10.6	170
20,000 - 24,999	177.1	12.2	216
25,000 - 29,999	115.7	8.0	212
30,000 - 39,999	201.5	13.9	246
≥ 40,000	438.4	30.2	363
合計 Overall	1 452.5	100.0	215
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		27,500	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有屬於每月入息少於五千元之住戶的人士為例，每千人中有 75 人有定期接受牙齒檢查。

Note: * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons from households with monthly household income less than \$5,000, 75 out of 1 000 persons had their teeth regularly checked up.

表 6.2a 按是否有定期接受牙齒檢查劃分的在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的三歲及以上人士數目
 Table 6.2a Persons aged 3 and over who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration by whether had their teeth regularly checked up

是否有定期接受牙齒檢查 Whether had teeth regularly checked up	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
是 Yes	746.9	60.1	514
否 No	496.2	39.9	98
合計 Overall	1 243.1	100.0	184

註釋：* 在各是否有定期接受牙齒檢查的組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有有定期接受牙齒檢查的人士為例，每千人中有 514 人在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Note: * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective groups of whether had teeth regularly checked up. For example, among all persons who had their teeth regularly checked up, 514 out of 1 000 persons had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration.

表 6.2b 按年齡及性別劃分的在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的三歲及以上人士數目
 Table 6.2b Persons aged 3 and over who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration by age and sex

年齡組別 Age group	男 Male			女 Female			合計 Overall		
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
3 - 14	148.8	24.3	321	140.9	22.3	325	289.8	23.3	323
15 - 24	56.8	9.3	128	68.2	10.8	150	125.0	10.1	139
25 - 34	89.2	14.6	164	106.2	16.8	174	195.4	15.7	169
35 - 44	127.5	20.8	181	133.4	21.1	192	260.8	21.0	186
45 - 54	96.4	15.8	196	93.5	14.8	212	189.9	15.3	204
55 - 64	51.3	8.4	183	42.4	6.7	178	93.8	7.5	181
≥ 65	41.2	6.7	124	47.2	7.5	124	88.4	7.1	124
合計 [®] Overall [®]	611.3	100.0 (49.2)	180	631.7	100.0 (50.8)	187	1 243.1	100.0 (100.0)	184

註釋：* 在個別年齡及性別分組內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有三至十四歲的男性為例，每千人中有 321 人在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

[®] 括號內的數字顯示佔所有在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的人士的百分比。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective age and sex sub-groups. For example, among all males aged 3 - 14, 321 out of 1 000 persons had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration.

[®] Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration.

表 6.2c 按經濟活動身分劃分的在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的三歲及以上人士數目
 Table 6.2c Persons aged 3 and over who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration by activity status

經濟活動身分 Activity status	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
從事經濟活動# Economically active#	650.4	52.3	182
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	592.6	47.7	186
學生 Students	350.8	28.2	250
退休人士 Retired persons	98.7	7.9	136
料理家務者 Home-makers	127.7	10.3	164
其他 Others	15.5	1.2	56
合計 Overall	1 243.1	100.0	184

註釋：* 在個別經濟活動身分組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有從事經濟活動人士為例，每千人中有 182 人在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Notes : * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective activity status groups. For example, among all economically active persons, 182 out of 1 000 persons had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration.

Economically active persons comprise the employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 6.2d 按住戶每月入息劃分的在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的三歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.2d Persons aged 3 and over who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration by monthly household income

住戶每月入息(港元) Monthly household income (HK\$)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	比率* Rate*
< 5,000	47.1	3.8	105
5,000 - 9,999	114.4	9.2	141
10,000 - 14,999	175.0	14.1	150
15,000 - 19,999	137.3	11.0	153
20,000 - 24,999	168.5	13.6	206
25,000 - 29,999	93.3	7.5	172
30,000 - 39,999	176.3	14.2	216
≥ 40,000	331.0	26.6	275
合計 Overall	1 243.1	100.0	184
住戶每月入息中位數 (港元) Median monthly household income (HK\$)		22,500	

註釋：* 在個別住戶每月入息組別內每千人中所佔的人數。以所有屬於每月入息少於五千元的住戶的人士為例，每千人中有 105 人在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治。

Note: * Rate per 1 000 persons in the respective monthly household income groups. For example, among all persons with monthly household income less than \$5,000, 105 out of 1 000 persons had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration.

表 6.2e 按接受牙醫診治次數劃分的在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的三歲及以上人士數目
 Table 6.2e Persons aged 3 and over who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration by number of dental consultations

在訪問前六個月內接受牙醫診治次數 Number of dental consultations during the six months before enumeration	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
1	969.2	78.0
2	146.9	11.8
≥ 3	126.9	10.2
總計 Total	1 243.1	100.0
接受牙醫診治的平均次數 Average number of dental consultations		1.5

表 6.2f 按經濟活動身分及上次接受牙醫診治的牙科診所類別劃分的在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的三歲及以上人士數目
 Table 6.2f Persons aged 3 and over who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration by activity status and type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation

經濟活動身分 Activity status	上次接受牙醫診治的牙科診所類別 Type of dental clinic attended for the last dental consultation							
	政府牙科診所 ⁽¹⁾ Government dental clinics ⁽¹⁾		私家牙科診所 Private dental clinics		其他 ⁽²⁾ Others ⁽²⁾		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
從事經濟活動 Economically active	141.9	21.8	476.5	73.3	32.0	4.9	650.4	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	301.7	50.9	265.6	44.8	25.4	4.3	592.6	100.0
學生 <i>Students</i>	248.8	70.9	90.9	25.9	11.0	3.1	350.8	100.0
退休人士 <i>Retired persons</i>	23.8	24.1	67.5	68.4	7.4	7.5	98.7	100.0
料理家務者 <i>Home-makers</i>	25.7	20.1	96.6	75.6	5.5	4.3	127.7	100.0
其他 <i>Others</i>	3.5	22.4	10.5	67.3	1.6	10.3	15.5	100.0
合計 Overall	443.6	35.7	742.0	59.6	57.4	4.6	1 243.1	100.0

註釋：⁽¹⁾ 政府牙科診所指衛生署及醫院管理局轄下的牙科診所。

⁽²⁾ 其他牙科診所包括菲臘親王牙科醫院及慈善團體或大專院校牙科診所。

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Government dental clinics referred to dental clinics under the Department of Health and the Hospital Authority.

⁽²⁾ Other dental clinics include Prince Philip Dental Hospital and dental clinics of charitable organizations or tertiary institutions.

表 6.2g 按上次牙醫診治所接受的主要牙醫診治類別及年齡劃分的在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的三歲及以上人士數目
Table 6.2g Persons aged 3 and over who had dental consultation during the six months before enumeration by major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation and age

上次牙醫診治 所接受的主要 牙醫診治類別 [#]	年齡組別 Age group							合計
	3 - 14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	≥65	Overall
Major type of dental treatment received in the last dental consultation [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
洗牙 Scaling and polishing	121.2 (41.8%)	63.0 (50.4%)	117.7 (60.3%)	151.6 (58.1%)	85.0 (44.8%)	28.3 (30.2%)	12.4 (14.1%)	579.2 (46.6%)
牙齒檢查 Teeth check-up	186.2 (64.3%)	40.1 (32.1%)	65.6 (33.6%)	87.9 (33.7%)	55.2 (29.1%)	22.9 (24.4%)	14.6 (16.5%)	472.4 (38.0%)
補牙 Filling	60.7 (21.0%)	30.8 (24.6%)	51.4 (26.3%)	72.6 (27.8%)	53.6 (28.2%)	26.7 (28.5%)	15.1 (17.1%)	310.8 (25.0%)
脫牙 Extraction of teeth	37.0 (12.8%)	19.1 (15.3%)	27.5 (14.1%)	36.2 (13.9%)	34.7 (18.3%)	27.1 (29.0%)	28.2 (31.9%)	209.7 (16.9%)
鑲牙 Prosthesis treatment	1.7 (0.6%)	1.0 (0.8%)	2.9 (1.5%)	13.7 (5.2%)	23.6 (12.4%)	17.2 (18.3%)	33.5 (37.8%)	93.5 (7.5%)
杜牙根 Root canal treatment	3.4 (1.2%)	4.1 (3.3%)	6.6 (3.4%)	10.4 (4.0%)	10.2 (5.4%)	2.7 (2.9%)	2.4 (2.7%)	39.6 (3.2%)
箍牙 Orthodontic treatment	5.8 (2.0%)	8.2 (6.6%)	1.8 (0.9%)	0.2 (0.1%)	0.2 (0.1%)	0.6 (0.7%)	0.4 (0.4%)	17.3 (1.4%)
合計 Overall	289.7	125.0	195.4	260.8	189.9	93.8	88.4	1 243.1

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字表示在個別年齡組別中佔所有在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治人士的百分比。

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

表 6.3 按診金劃分的在訪問前六個月內的上次接受非政府牙科診所牙醫診治的次數
Table 6.3 Last dental consultations made at non-government dental clinics during the six months before enumeration by consultation fee

診金 ⁽¹⁾ (港元) Consultation fee ⁽¹⁾ (HK\$)	次數 No. (‘000)	百分比 %
0	69.0	8.6
1 - 99	32.9	4.1
100 - 199	76.3	9.5
200 - 299	118.6	14.8
300 - 399	130.9	16.4
400 - 499	52.2	6.5
500 - 599	54.1	6.8
600 - 999	63.5	8.0
1,000 - 1,999	75.5	9.4
2,000 - 2,999	34.6	4.3
3,000 - 4,999	33.7	4.2
≥ 5,000	33.6	4.2
不知道 Unknown	24.6	3.1
總計 Total	799.5	100.0
診金中位數 ⁽²⁾ (港元) Median consultation fee ⁽²⁾ (HK\$)		\$350

註釋：⁽¹⁾ 指支付予非政府牙科診所的淨額費用，即扣除僱主及/或保險公司的補償金額後所支付的費用。

⁽²⁾ 撇除那些不知診金的診治次數。

Notes: ⁽¹⁾ Referred to the net payment made to a non-government dental clinic after deducting the amount reimbursed by employer and / or insurance company.

⁽²⁾ Excluding consultations of which the fees were unknown.

7 使用中藥產品和食品情況 The Usage of Chinese Medical Products and Food

7.1 所有人士均被問及他們曾否在訪問前一個月內服用中藥產品/食品以醫治疾病、調理身體或補身。中藥產品/食品包括中藥材及中成藥。

7.2 他們亦被問及他們在訪問前一個月內曾否使用外用中藥。外用中藥包括中成藥及中醫使用的藥物。

7.3 由於很難用簡單言語介定中藥產品/食品，統計員在訪問時向受訪者出示一張列載較普遍的中藥材、中成藥及外用中成藥的提示咭，以供參考。不過，他們須注意提示咭只用作舉例說明，未必能涵蓋所有中藥產品/食品。

曾服用中藥產品/食品的人士

7.4 根據統計調查的結果，約1 050 600人在訪問前一個月內曾服用中藥產品/食品，佔人口的 15.5%。（表 7.1）

年齡及性別

7.5 服用中藥產品/食品在年齡介乎三十五至六十四歲的人士中較為普遍。他們中介乎 18.4%至 19.0%的人士在訪問前一個月內曾服用中藥產品/食品。年齡在五歲以下的兒童曾服用中藥產品/食品的百分比則最低(10.6%)。（表 7.1）

7.6 按性別分析，女性曾服用中藥產品/食品的百分比(17.0%)較男性的相應百分比(14.1%)為高。（表 7.1）

7.1 All persons were asked whether they had consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration for curing diseases, regulating functional state of the body or building up health. Chinese medical products / food included both the Chinese herbal medicines and Chinese proprietary medicines.

7.2 They were also asked whether they had used Chinese medicines for external use during the month before enumeration. Chinese medicines for external use included both the Chinese proprietary medicines and those used by practitioners of Chinese medicine.

7.3 As it was difficult to define Chinese medical products / food in simple words, a prompt card with a list of common Chinese herbal medicines, Chinese proprietary medicines and Chinese proprietary medicines for external use was shown to the respondents for their reference during field enumeration. However, they were reminded that the list was only for illustrative purposes and might not be exhaustive.

Persons who had consumed Chinese medical products / food

7.4 It was estimated from the survey that some 1 050 600 persons had consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration, accounting for 15.5% of the population. (Table 7.1)

Age and sex

7.5 The consumption of Chinese medical products / food was relatively more common among persons aged 35-64. The percentages of persons in these age groups having consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration ranged from 18.4%-19.0%. The corresponding percentage was lowest for children aged below 5 (10.6%). (Table 7.1)

7.6 When analyzed by sex, females had a higher percentage of having consumed Chinese medical products / food (17.0%) as compared with their male counterparts (14.1%). (Table 7.1)

服用中醫產品/食品的次數

7.7 在該1 050 600名在訪問前一個月內曾服用中醫產品/食品的人士中，27.0%在訪問前一個月內只服用了一次。另28.5%曾服用兩次；29.2%，三至五次與15.3%，六次及以上。（表7.2a）

Number of times of consuming Chinese medical products / food

7.7 Of the 1 050 600 persons who had consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration, 27.0% had consumed only once during the month before enumeration. Another 28.5% had consumed twice; 29.2%, three to five times and 15.3%, six times and over. (Table 7.2a)

服用中醫產品/食品的主要目的

7.8 至於服用中醫產品/食品的主要目的，在該1 050 600人中，63.3%表示為了調理身體而服用中醫產品/食品。約30.0%為了醫治疾病及10.6%為了補身而服用中醫產品/食品。（表7.2b）

Major purpose of consuming Chinese medical products / food

7.8 Regarding the major purpose of consuming Chinese medical products / food, 63.3% of the 1 050 600 persons reported that they had consumed Chinese medical products / food for regulating functional state of the body. Some 30.0% consumed Chinese medical products / food for curing diseases and 10.6% for building up health. (Table 7.2b)

曾使用外用中醫的人士

7.9 約1 532 500人在訪問前一個月內曾使用外用中醫，佔人口的22.7%。（表7.3）

Persons who had consumed Chinese medicine for external use

7.9 Some 1 532 500 persons had consumed Chinese medicine for external use during the month before enumeration, representing 22.7% of the population. (Table 7.3)

年齡及性別

7.10 年齡在六十五歲及以上人士在訪問前一個月內曾使用外用中醫的百分比最高，達40.4%。其他年齡組別人士的相應百分比介乎年齡在十五至二十四歲人士的12.3%與年齡在五十五至六十四歲人士的29.0%。（表7.3）

Age and sex

7.10 Elderly persons aged 65 and over had the highest percentage of having consumed Chinese medicine for external use during the month before enumeration, at 40.4%. The corresponding percentages for persons in other age groups ranged from 12.3% for those aged 15-24 to 29.0% for those aged 55-64. (Table 7.3)

7.11 約25.7%的女性在訪問前一個月內曾使用外用中醫，稍高於男性的相應百分比(19.7%)。（表7.3）

7.11 Some 25.7% of females had consumed Chinese medicine for external use during the month before enumeration, higher than the corresponding percentage for males (19.7%). (Table 7.3)

使用外用中醫的次數

7.12 在該1 532 500名在訪問前一個月內曾使用外用中醫的人士中，32.1%在訪問前一個月

Number of times of consuming Chinese medicine for external use

7.12 Of the 1 532 500 persons who had consumed Chinese medicine for external use

內曾使用外用中藥一至兩次。此外，33.1%曾使用三至五次；17.5%，六至十次；及17.2%，十次以上。（表 7.4a）

during the month before enumeration, 32.1% had used it once to twice during the month before enumeration. Another 33.1% had used it for three to five times; 17.5%, six to ten times; and 17.2%, over ten times. (Table 7.4a)

上次使用外用中藥的原因

Reason of consuming Chinese medicine for external use in the last episode

7.13 至於上次使用外用中藥的原因，在該1 532 500人中，30.7%是由於蚊叮蟲咬而使用外用中藥。其他較普遍提及的原因包括「風濕/骨痛/肌肉痛」(16.8%)；「頭暈/頭痛」(16.1%)及「扭傷/拉傷」(15.7%)。（表 7.4b）

7.13 Regarding the last episode of consuming Chinese medicine for external use, 30.7% of the 1 532 500 persons had consumed Chinese medicine for external use owing to insect bites. Other commonly cited reasons of consuming Chinese medicine for external use included “rheumatism / pain in bones / muscles pain” (16.8%); “faint / headache” (16.1%) and “sprains / strains” (15.7%). (Table 7.4b)

局限

Limitation

7.14 在是項統計調查中，受訪者被問及曾在訪問前一個月內使用中藥產品/食品。由於中藥產品/食品沒有一個清晰的定義，受訪者參考提示咭及根據個人主觀的判斷引述他們使用中藥產品/食品的情況。因此，即使是同一種產品/食品，有人認為是中藥產品/食品，但亦有人認為不是。尤其是那些未經中醫處方的中藥產品/食品，由於受訪者欠缺相關知識，可能會錯報其使用中藥產品/食品的情況。

7.14 Respondents were asked whether they had used Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration. As there was no clear definition of Chinese medical products / food, respondents reported their usage of Chinese medical products / food based on their own subjective assessment and with reference to the prompt card. Even for the same product / food, a person might regard it as a Chinese medical product / food while another person might not. Especially for those products / food not prescribed by practitioners of Chinese medicine, respondents might misreport their usage of Chinese medical products / food because they lacked the relevant knowledge.

表 7.1 按年齡/性別及在訪問前一個月內曾否服用中藥產品/食品劃分的人士數目
Table 7.1 Persons by age / sex and whether had consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration

年齡組別/性別 Age group/sex	在訪問前一個月內曾否 服用中藥產品/食品 Whether had consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration					
	有 Yes		沒有 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 %
年齡組別 Age group						
< 5	34.2	10.6	288.6	89.4	322.9	100.0
5 - 14	103.8	12.7	715.9	87.3	819.7	100.0
15 - 24	112.6	12.5	784.6	87.5	897.2	100.0
25 - 34	163.0	14.1	993.2	85.9	1 156.2	100.0
35 - 44	261.3	18.7	1 139.1	81.3	1 400.4	100.0
45 - 54	177.5	19.0	754.5	81.0	932.0	100.0
55 - 64	95.3	18.4	423.7	81.6	519.1	100.0
≥ 65	102.9	14.5	608.5	85.5	711.4	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	477.6	14.1	2 910.5	85.9	3 388.2	100.0
女 Female	572.9	17.0	2 797.6	83.0	3 370.6	100.0
合計 Overall	1 050.6	15.5	5 708.2	84.5	6 758.8	100.0

表 7.2a 按服用中藥產品/食品的次數劃分的在訪問前一個月內曾服用中藥產品/食品的人士數目
Table 7.2a Persons who had consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration by number of times of consuming Chinese medical products / food

服用中藥產品/食品的次數 Number of times of consuming Chinese medical products / food	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
一次 Once	283.7	27.0
兩次 Twice	299.3	28.5
三次至五次 Three to five times	307.0	29.2
六次及以上 Six times and over	160.6	15.3
總計 Total	1 050.6	100.0

表 7.2b 按服用中藥產品/食品的主要原因劃分的在訪問前一個月內曾服用中藥產品/食品的人士數目

Table 7.2b Persons who had consumed Chinese medical products / food during the month before enumeration by major purpose of consuming Chinese medical products / food

服用中藥產品/食品的主要原因# Major purpose of consuming Chinese medical products / food#	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
調理身體 Regulating functional state of the body	664.7	63.3
醫治疾病 Curing disease	315.2	30.0
補身 Building up health	111.4	10.6
合計 Overall	1 050.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 7.3 按年齡/性別及在訪問前一個月內曾否使用外用中藥劃分的人士數目
Table 7.3 Persons by age / sex and whether had consumed Chinese medicine for external use during the month before enumeration

年齡組別/性別 Age group/sex	在訪問前一個月內曾否使用外用中藥 Whether had consumed Chinese medicine for external use during the month before enumeration					
	有 Yes		沒有 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 %
年齡組別 Age group						
< 5	60.4	18.7	262.4	81.3	322.9	100.0
5 - 14	175.7	21.4	644.0	78.6	819.7	100.0
15 - 24	110.5	12.3	786.7	87.7	897.2	100.0
25 - 34	184.1	15.9	972.0	84.1	1 156.2	100.0
35 - 44	323.9	23.1	1 076.7	76.9	1 400.4	100.0
45 - 54	240.2	25.8	691.8	74.2	932.0	100.0
55 - 64	150.6	29.0	368.5	71.0	519.1	100.0
≥ 65	287.1	40.4	424.2	59.6	711.4	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	667.8	19.7	2 720.4	80.3	3 388.2	100.0
女 Female	864.7	25.7	2 505.9	74.3	3 370.6	100.0
合計 Overall	1 532.5	22.7	5 226.3	77.3	6 758.8	100.0

表 7.4a 按使用外用中藥的次數劃分的在訪問前一個月內曾使用外用中藥的人士數目
Table 7.4a Persons who had consumed Chinese medicine for external use during the month before enumeration by number of times of consuming Chinese medicine for external use

在訪問前一個月內使用外用中藥的次數 Number of times of consuming Chinese medicine for external use during the month before enumeration	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
1 - 2	491.2	32.1
3 - 5	508.0	33.1
6 - 10	268.8	17.5
11 - 20	111.0	7.2
21 - 30	121.1	7.9
≥ 30	32.4	2.1
總計 Total	1 532.5	100.0

表 7.4b 按上次使用外用中藥的原因劃分的在訪問前一個月內曾使用外用中藥的人士數目
Table 7.4b Persons who had consumed Chinese medicine for external use during the month before enumeration by reason of consuming Chinese medicine for external use in the last episode

上次使用外用中藥的原因 Reason of consuming Chinese medicine for external use in the last episode	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
蚊叮蟲咬 Insect bites	471.1	30.7
風濕/骨痛/肌肉痛 Rheumatism / pain in bones / muscles pain	257.6	16.8
頭暈/頭痛 Faint / headache	247.2	16.1
扭傷/拉傷 Sprains / strains	240.8	15.7
胃痛 Stomachache	127.3	8.3
感冒/咳嗽 Influenza / cough	49.9	3.3
受傷 Injury	41.3	2.7
皮膚病/皮膚炎 Skin disease / dermatitis	39.7	2.6
其他 Others	57.4	3.7
總計 Total	1 532.5	100.0

附錄：統計調查方法

Appendix : Survey Methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

1. 主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔全港總人口的99%。

2. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從全港所有供居住用途及只部分作居住用途的永久性屋宇單位和小區內的屋宇單位的紀錄中，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。

3. 主題性住戶統計調查採用政府統計處設立的屋宇單位框作為抽樣框，當中包括兩部分：(i) 屋宇單位檔案庫和 (ii) 小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區內所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化紀錄，包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

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

統計調查問卷

5. 問卷旨在搜集有關香港居民的健康狀況、就醫情況、入住醫院情況、牙醫診治情況及使用中藥產品和食品情況等資料。

Survey coverage and sample design

1. The Thematic Household Survey (THS) covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

- (a) inmates of institutions; and
- (b) persons living on board vessels.

This survey thus covers about 99% of the total population of Hong Kong.

2. The THS is based on a sample of quarters selected from records of 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.

3. The THS 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 computerized records of all addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas, including urban areas, new towns and other major developed areas. Each unit of quarters is identified by unique address with details such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

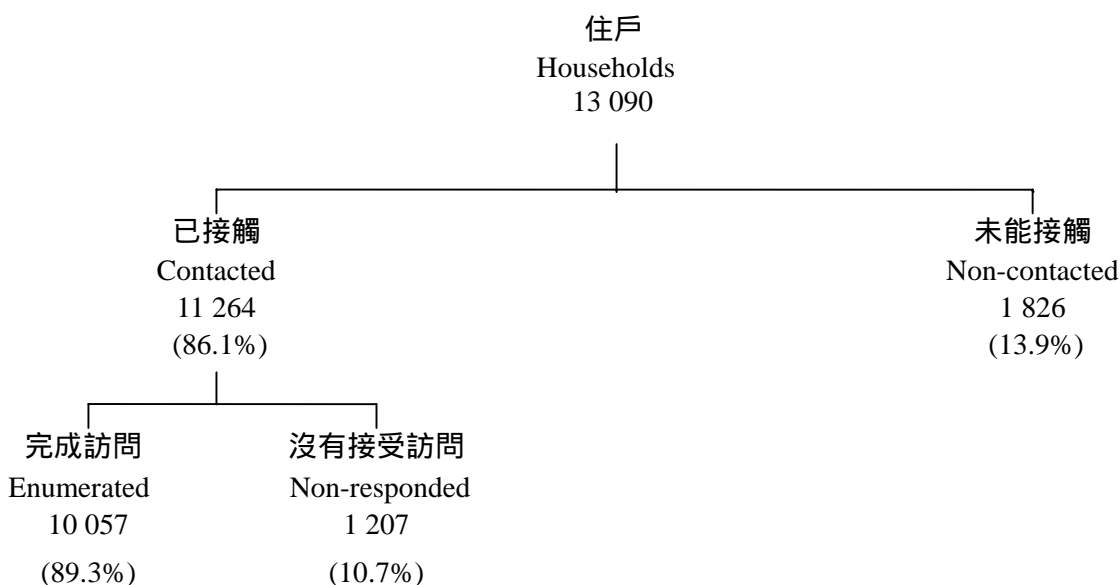
4. The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

Survey questionnaire

5. The questionnaire is designed to collect information on the health status of Hong Kong residents, patterns of doctor consultation, hospitalization, dental consultation and the usage of Chinese medical products and food.

訪問結果

6. 在有人居住的12 834個屋宇單位中，共有13 090個住戶。於該13 090個住戶中，成功訪問了10 057個住戶，回應率為 77%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：



估值的可靠性

7. 主題性住戶統計調查的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本報告所載的估價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價亦互有差異。「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價，在估計總體數據方面的精確程度。

8. 由於本報告所載列的估價有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，而並非是零。

Enumeration experience

6. A total of 13 090 households were found in the sample of 12 834 occupied quarters. Among these 13 090 households, 10 057 households had been successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 77%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :-

Reliability of the estimates

7. Results of the THS are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on information obtained from a particular sample, which was one of a large number of possible samples that could be selected using the same sample design. By chance, estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The 'sampling error' is a measure of these variations and is thus a measure of the precision with which an estimate derived from a particular sample would approximate the population parameter to be measured.

8. 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.

9. 本報告在比較各種變數估值的精確程度時，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值，再以百份比表示。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。

9. 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.

10. 本報告所載列的主要變數估值的離中系數如下：

10. The CV of the estimates of the main variables in this report are given below :

變數 <u>Variable</u>	樣本估值 <u>Sample Estimate</u>	離中系數 <u>CV</u> (%)
在訪問前十四天內曾有健康問題的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had health-related problems during the fourteen days before enumeration among all persons	19.5%	1.1
在訪問前十四天內曾就醫的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had consulted a doctor during the fourteen days before enumeration among all persons	14.1%	1.3
在訪問前六個月內曾入住醫院的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had been admitted into hospital during the six months before enumeration among all persons	3.8%	2.7
在訪問前六個月內曾接受牙醫診治的三歲及以上人士佔所有三歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 3 and over who had received dental treatment during the six months before enumeration among all persons aged 3 and over	18.4%	1.1
在訪問前一個月內曾使用中藥產品和食品的人士佔所有人士的百分比 Percentage of persons who had used Chinese medical products and food during the month before enumeration among all persons	15.5%	1.2