

Population-based Health Information

Since 1981, population-based social data has been regularly collected through the General Household Survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department. Throughout the years, the survey has also collected a variety of health information, including cigarette smoking pattern, doctor consultation, hospitalisation and health status of the population etc. The data have been collated and reported in Special Topics Report.

In 2000, the Special Topics Report No. 27 reported the result of survey on the socio-demographic, health and economic profiles of the elderly people (aged 60 or above) and soon-to-be old people (aged 45-59). More than 4 000 elderly people and soon-to-be old people were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 75%. The survey only covered non-institutional population and result of the survey did not reflect the situation of those staying in hospitals and elderly care homes.

The survey revealed that 12.4% of the overall elderly people were cognitively or physically impaired (or both). The corresponding proportion was even higher for those aged 75 and over (25.9%).

普及人口健康資料

自一九八一年起，政府統計處定期進行「綜合住戶統計調查」，以搜集普及人口的社會資料。在過往多年，調查亦搜集了不同的健康資料，內容包括吸煙習慣、就醫和入住醫院情況及香港人健康狀況等。有關資料刊於專題報告。

於二零零零年，第二十七號專題報告書公布了一項有關長者（60歲或以上）及中年人（45至59歲）的生活、健康及經濟狀況的調查結果。超過4000名長者及中年人接受了訪問，回應率達75%。是項專題訪問的對象為非住院人口，訪問結果並未能反映醫院及安老院住院人士的情況。

調查顯示整體上有12.4%的長者有認知或活動能力衰退的情況（或兩者皆有），但在75歲或以上的長者中，該百分比則為更高（25.9%）。

The survey also showed that 71.8% of the elderly and 41.2% of the soon-to-be old people reported to have chronic diseases (including chronic diseases that did not require regular medical treatment). The commonly cited diseases among these elderly were hypertension (47.2%), arthritis (40.6%) and eye diseases (23.9%) (Table E). The chronic diseases reported by these soon-to-be old people included arthritis (38.2%), hypertension (31.1%), gastric diseases (16.7%), etc (Table F).

調查亦顯示，71.8%的長者及41.2%的中年人表示患有慢性疾病（包括不須要定期接受治療的慢性疾病）。在這些長者當中，較普遍提及的疾病為高血壓（47.2%）、關節炎（40.6%）和眼疾（23.9%）（表E）。而這些中年人士所提及的慢性疾病包括關節炎（38.2%）、高血壓（31.1%）、胃病（16.7%）等（表F）。

Table E Major Type of Diseases Among the Elderly Who Reported to Have Chronic Diseases
表E 在表示患有慢性疾病的長者罹患的主要疾病類別

Type of Diseases 疾病類別	Percentage of Total Number of Persons with Chronic Diseases* 所有罹患慢性疾人士 所佔的百分比*
Hypertension 高血壓	47.2 %
Arthritis 關節炎	40.6 %
Eye diseases 眼疾	23.9 %
Diabetes 糖尿病	20.9 %
High cholesterol 膽固醇過高	17.9 %
Heart diseases 心臟病	15.9 %
Tracheitis 氣管炎	10.6 %
Gastric diseases 胃病	10.1 %
Gout 痛風病	6.1 %
Stroke 中風	3.5 %

Note * More than one type of diseases could be reported among the 71.8% of the elderly who reported to have chronic diseases.

註 * 在表示患有慢性疾病的71.8%的長者中，可呈報多於一項的疾病類別。

Source Special Topics Report No.27, Census and Statistics Department

資料來源 政府統計處第二十七號專題報告書

Table F Major Type of Diseases Among the Soon-to-be Old People Who Reported to Have Chronic Diseases

表 F 在表示患有慢性疾病的中年人罹患的主要疾病類別

Type of Diseases 疾病類別	Percentage of Total Number of Persons with Chronic Diseases* 所有罹患慢性疾人士 所佔的百分比*
Arthritis 關節炎	38.2 %
Hypertension 高血壓	31.1 %
Gastric diseases 胃病	16.7 %
High cholesterol 膽固醇過高	13.9 %
Diabetes 糖尿病	12.4 %
Eye diseases 眼疾	9.8 %
Heart diseases 心臟病	8.7 %
Tracheitis 氣管炎	7.3 %
Gout 痛風病	5.2 %
Diseases of kidney 腎病	2.7 %

Note * More than one type of diseases could be reported among the 41.2% of the soon-to-be old people who reported to have chronic diseases.

註 * 在表示患有慢性疾病的 41.2% 的中年人中，可呈報多於一項的疾病類別。

Source Special Topics Report No.27, Census and Statistics Department

資料來源 政府統計處第二十七號專題報告書

As regards doctor consultation, 62.9% of the elderly and 51.4% of the soon-to-be old people had consulted doctors (excluding medical check-up) during the three months before enumeration. Government practitioners was the most common type of doctor being consulted, followed by private practitioners and Chinese medical practitioners.

有關就醫情況，62.9% 的長者及 51.4% 的中年人在統計前三個月內曾就醫（不包括身體檢查）。最普遍的診症醫生類別為政府醫生，其次是私家醫生及中醫。

In addition, since 1999, the Census and Statistics Department also started a series of Thematic Household Survey to collect social data required by policy bureaux and Government departments. The Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5 in 2000 provided information on prevalence of smoking. The survey revealed that 12.4% of the population aged 15 and over were daily smokers. The prevalence of smoking among males was higher than females, about 22.0% of men were daily smokers whilst the corresponding rate for female was 3.5%. Although the overall smoking prevalence has been declining over the past two decades, the rate among females has increased from 2.9% in 1998 to 3.5% in 2000 (Figure 18), and the rate among teenagers (aged 15-19) has also increased from 2.8% to 4.5% over the same period (Figure 19).

此外，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」以搜集各決策局及政府部門所需要的社會資料。在二零零零年，主題性住戶統計調查第五號報告書提供了有關吸煙流行情況的資料。該調查結果顯示，在15歲或以上人士當中，有12.4%的人士習慣每日吸煙。男性吸煙的比例較女性為高，22.0%的男性習慣每日吸煙，而女性則有3.5%。雖然整體的吸煙率在過去二十年間持續下降，但是女性吸煙比率卻由一九九八年的2.9%上升至二零零零年的3.5%（圖18），而青少年（15至19歲）的吸煙比率也於同期由2.8%上升至4.5%（圖19）。



Figure 18 Smoking Prevalence by Sex, 1982 - 2000

圖 18 一九八二年至二零零零年按性別劃分的吸煙流行情況

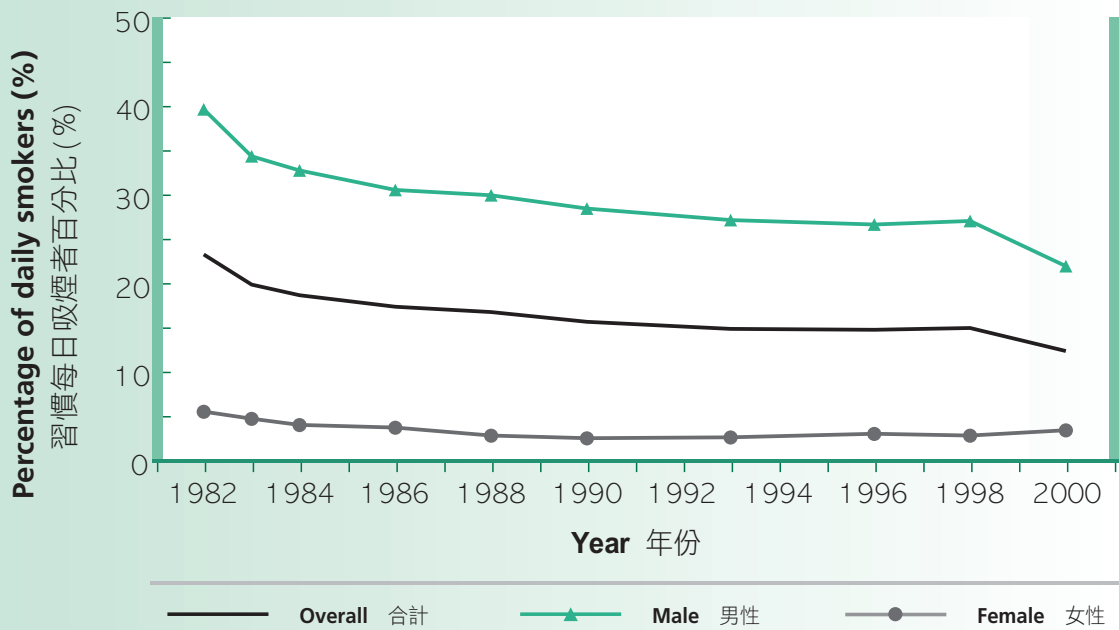
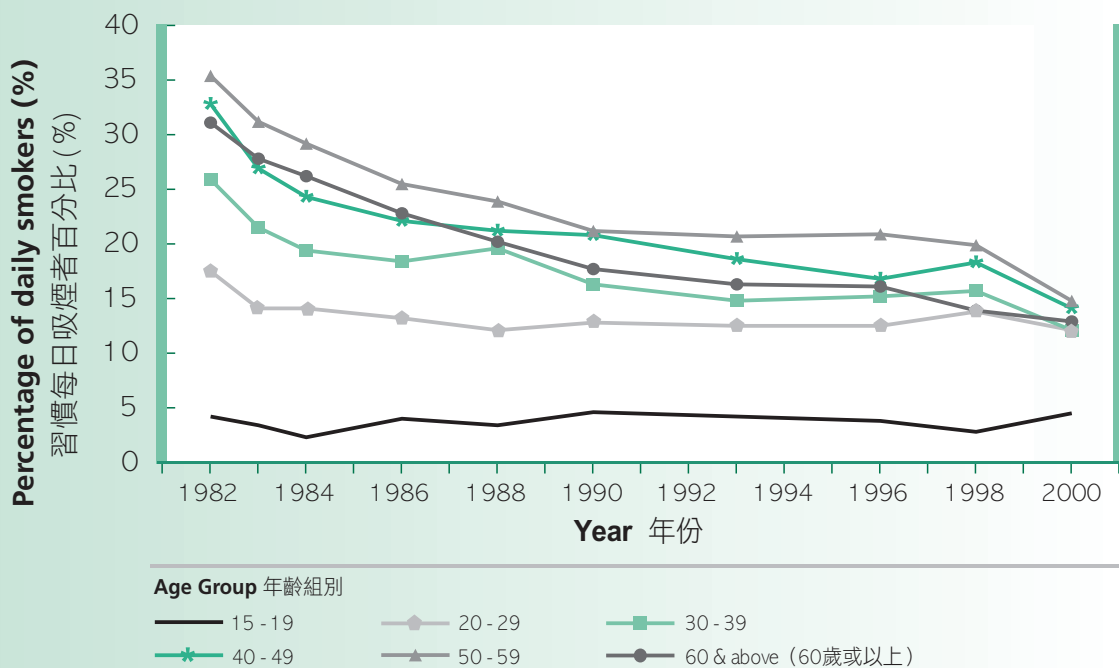


Figure 19 Smoking Prevalence by Age Group, 1982 - 2000

圖 19 一九八二年至二零零零年按年齡組別劃分的吸煙流行情況



Sources General Household Surveys in 1982, 1983, 1984, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1993, 1996 and 1998
Thematic Household Survey in 2000

資料來源 一九八二、一九八三、一九八四、一九八六、一九八八、一九九零、一九九三、一九九六及一九九八年的綜合住戶統計調查
二零零零年的主題性住戶統計調查