

## *Hong Kong China*

### SOURCE

**Name of source:** *Social data collected via the General Household Survey, November 2006 - December 2007*

**Institution responsible for the statistics:** Census and Statistics Department 16/F - 22/F & 25/F, Wanchai Tower, 12 Harbour Road, Wan Chai, Hong Kong

**Type of source:** Household survey

**Periodicity:** Every 7 years (previous module on disability was included in 2000 GHS)

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

### COVERAGE

**Disabilities:** Restriction in body movement, seeing difficulties, hearing difficulties, speech difficulties, mental illness/mood disorder, autism, specific learning difficulties, attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder and intellectual disability

**Population groups:** All age groups

**Total population covered:** 5.2% of total population

**Economic activities:** All economic activities

**Sectors covered:** All sectors

**Labour force status:** Employed persons, unemployed persons, persons not economically active

**Status in Employment:** Employees, employers, own-account workers, contributing family workers

**Geographic areas:** Whole country

**Establishments:** NR

**Other limitations:** Na

### TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

**Term used to denote 'disability':** 'Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases'

**Definition of this term:**

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

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

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

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

Persons with learning difficulties referred to those who had been diagnosed as having learning difficulties under medical assessment tests.

Persons with deficit/hyperactivity disorder referred to those who had been diagnosed as having a hyper activity disorder under medical assessment tests.

Persons with intellectual disability referred to those who had been diagnosed as having an intellectual disability under medical assessment tests.

**Source of this definition:** WHO, INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION OF FUNCTIONING, DISABILITY AND HEALTH (2001)

**Questions used to identify persons with disabilities:** The questions in the questionnaires were addressed on the following issues of disabled people: severity of disability for persons with selected types of disability (e.g. for persons with restriction in body movement: major types of restriction in body movement, whether required wheelchair/other specialised aid/tool to move/walk around, whether having used artificial limb, whether needed the help of other persons in order to walk/to walk up and down a flight of stairs/to grasp a small object on the floor/to carry a heavy object/to dress/to bath; for persons with seeing/hearing/speech difficulty: whether able to see/hear/speak at all, whether required a specialised aid/tool in order to be able to see well/hear well/speak well and be understood by others), chronic diseases, impact of disabilities and chronic diseases on day-to-day living (e.g. whether had difficulties in day-to-day living owing to disabilities/chronic diseases, whether had difficulties in the following aspects owing to the disabilities/chronic diseases: studying in school, work, going out to school/work/shopping/leisure, ability to remember things or concentrate and doing housework, whether having a person to take care of their day-to-day living owing to the disabilities/chronic diseases), primary carers and the caring services required (e.g. relationship to their primary carer, whether living together with the primary carer, whether needed to pay for the caring services provided by the primary carer, usual hours of caring services provided by the primary carer per week), transportation arrangement.

**Minimum duration to be considered as a person with disability:** 6 months

## CLASSIFICATION

**Classifications:**

**Cross-classifications:** No

**REFERENCE PERIOD:** 2007

## DISSEMINATION

**National publications:** Social data collected via the General Household Survey: Persons with disabilities and chronic diseases, Special Topics Report No.48 (第四十八號專題報告書)

**Website:** <http://www.statistics.gov.hk/pub/B11301482008XXXXB0100.pdf>