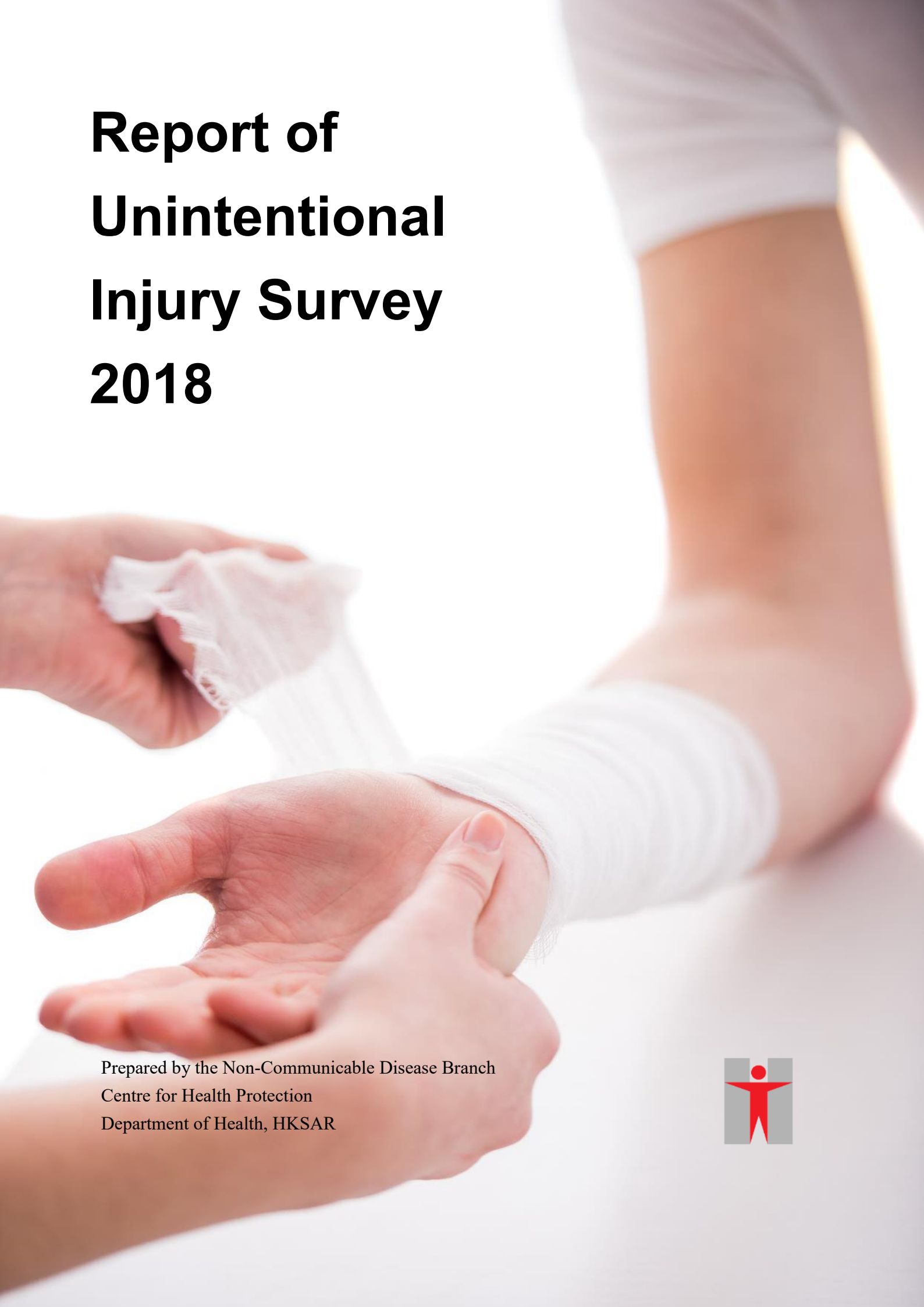
Report of Unintentional Injury Survey 2018



Prepared by the Non-Communicable Disease Branch
Centre for Health Protection
Department of Health, HKSAR

Content

Executive Summary

In Hong Kong, injury has remained as one of the top six leading causes of death in the population since the 1960s. Injury also contributes largely to premature death. The potential years of life lost (PYLL) at the age of 75 due to injury ranked the second amongst the ten leading causes of local deaths from 2000 to 2018. In 2018, the total number of in-patient discharges and deaths in all hospitals due to injuries was 120 812, which accounted for 5.4% of the total.

The Department of Health (DH) conducted the first Injury Survey in 2008 to collect pertinent information about the characteristics and burden of unintentional injuries (commonly known as "accidents") in Hong Kong. In 2018, the Non-Communicable Disease Branch (NCDB) of the Centre for Health Protection (CHP) has commissioned a research agency to conduct the Unintentional Injury Survey 2018 (UIS 2018) to collect updated information on unintentional injuries in Hong Kong.

The survey aims to collect updated information on the patterns and trends of unintentional injuries to support evidence-based decision-making in relevant policies, resources allocation and planning of health education activities so as to prevent unintentional injuries and to minimize the harm brought by.

The survey covered the land-based non-institutionalized population in Hong Kong. During the fieldwork period, interviewers visited the sampled quarters and conducted face-to-face interviews with respondents in Cantonese, Putonghua or English with the aid of a structured questionnaire in Chinese or English. The fieldwork was conducted between 17 September 2018 and 14 July 2019. Among these 7 440 households, 5 394 of them were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 72.5% at household level. A total of 14 204 persons from these 5 394 households were interviewed in the fieldwork.

In this survey, an "injury episode" is defined as "an unintentional injury that is serious enough to limit the normal activities of a person". It can be a serious accident resulting in hospitalization, or it can be a mild injury with or without treatment. Poisoning is also included if it fulfills the definition as stated above.

Overall Injury Rate

4.4%

Key findings:

The survey revealed that 4.4% of our population had sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration including 98.6% and 1.4% reported to have one episode and more than one episodes respectively. A total of 326 100 injury episodes from the 321 300 persons who had sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration were estimated among the 7.22 million population (as at first quarter of 2019). The injury rate in general increased with increasing age, where the lowest for young children aged 0 to 4 (2.0%), and the highest for elderly aged 75 and above (7.4%). The proportions were similar in males (4.7%) and females (4.2%).

Overall, women were found to be more vulnerable to domestic and fall-related injury episodes, whilst men were often victims of occupational and sports-related injury episodes.

Falls

39.4%

Main cause

Among the total injury episodes occurred in the 12 months before enumeration, the most common main cause was falls (39.4%). It was followed by sprain (26.2%), hit / struck[†] (13.3%), sports (7.4%) and cutting and piercing (3.6%). There were no reported cases of poisoning or electric shock in this survey. Falls and sports contributed to 37.2% and 23.9% of injury episodes respectively among children aged below 14. For people aged 15-64, sprain and falls contributed to 33.3% and 26.5% of injury episodes. For elderly aged 65 and above, falls contributed to 74.5% of injury episodes.

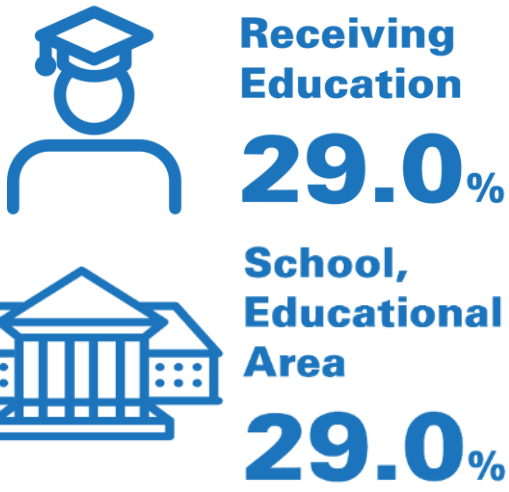
[†] Hit / struck refers to a blunt, compressive injury that damage underlying soft tissue without breaking the skin. It causes swelling and the torn blood vessels may cause bluish discoloration. Reference: OrthoInfo (2019). *Muscle Contusion (Bruise)*. Available from: https://orthoinfo.aaos.org/en/diseases--conditions/muscle-contusion-bruise/.

Place of occurrence

Almost all (96.6%) of the injury episodes took place in Hong Kong. More than a quarter (27.7%) of the injury episodes took place at home[†]. It was followed by transport area: public highway, street or road (23.1%) and commercial area (10.2%).

Activity engaged in when the injury episode took place

Unpaid work[‡] (29.0%) ranked the top as the activity associated with the injury episodes. Paid work ranked the second (21.6%), and it was followed by sports and exercise during leisure time (14.2%), leisure or play (11.8%) and traveling not elsewhere classified (11.5%).

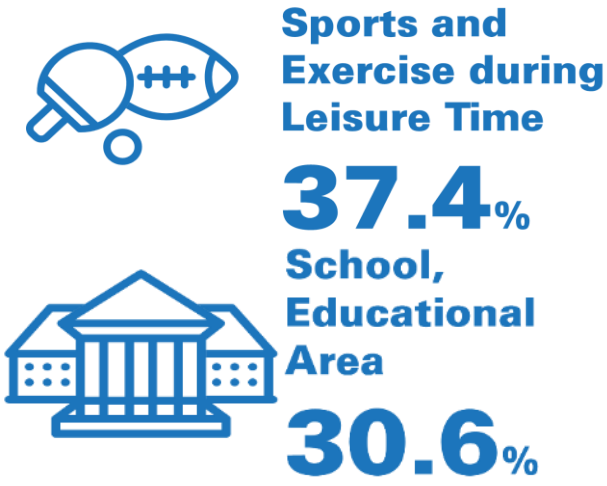


Injury episodes sustained by children aged 0 to 14

Injury episodes sustained by children aged 0 to 14 usually took place when they were receiving education (29.0%) and at leisure or play (26.3%). For place of occurrence, the injury episodes among children aged 0-14 occurred at school, educational area (29.0%) and home (22.5%). In particular, over half (55.9%) of the childhood injury episodes sustained by children aged 0 to 4 took place at home.

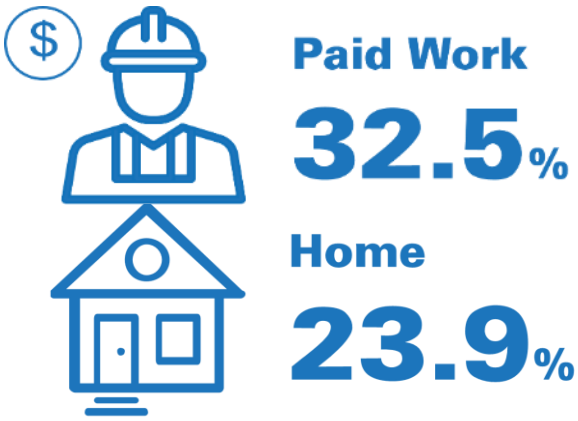
[†] According to International Classification of External Causes of Injuries (ICECI), "home" refers to a domestic setting instead of the home of the injured. If a mother got injured while she was cooking at her son's home, the place of occurrence was also classified as "home".

[‡] According to ICECI, examples of unpaid work include caring for children or relatives, shopping and voluntary work.



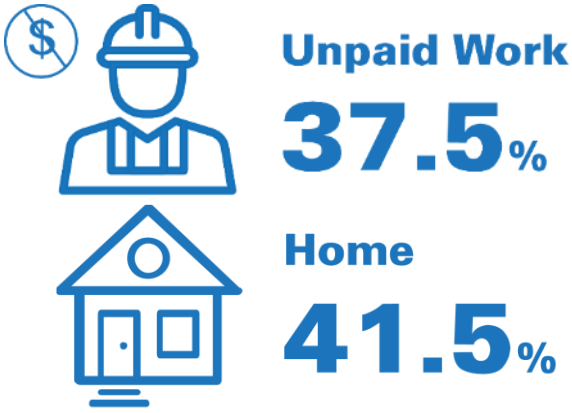
Injury episodes sustained by 15-24 years old group

Injury episodes sustained by adolescents and young adults aged 15 to 24 usually took place when they were playing sports and exercising during leisure time (37.4%), and receiving education (20.6%). The injury episodes usually occurred in school, educational area (30.6%) and sports or athletics area (25.7%).



Injury episodes sustained by 25-64 years old group

For injury episodes sustained by adults aged 25 to 64, they were usually engaged in paid work and unpaid work (32.5% and 29.3% respectively). Injury episodes sustained by adults aged 25 to 64 usually took place at home (23.9%) and transport area: public highway, street or road (23.6%).



Injury episodes sustained by 65 years and above

The injured elderly (aged 65 and above) were usually engaged in unpaid work (37.5%) and vital activity[†] (20.2%) when the injury episodes took place. Injury episodes sustained by elderly aged 65 and above usually took place at home (41.5%) and transport area: public highway, street or road (28.4%).

[†] According to ICECI, vital activity refers to basic activities necessary for life, such as sleeping, eating and getting dressed.

Mechanism of injury episode

Among the total injury episodes took place in the 12 months before enumeration, blunt force (57.4%) was the most frequently reported major direct mechanism, of which "contact with object / animal" had the greatest share (47.8%). Following blunt force, physical over-exertion (34.5%) and piercing / penetrating force (4.3%) were the second and third most commonly reported major direct mechanisms of injury episode respectively. As for sports-related injury, physical over-exertion (51.8%) was commonly reported as the major direct mechanism.

As for fall-related injury with underlying object, ground surface or surface conformation[†] (34.6%) was commonly reported major underlying object contributing to the start of the fall-related injury episodes.

Factors associated with injury

In this survey, various factors were found to be associated with the increased rate of injury. The proportion of population who sustained injury episode(s) was the highest for those with functional difficulties (15.9%), followed by living alone (12.9%), multiple selected chronic health conditions (8.4%-10.3%), regular drinking (8.1%), binge drinking (6.7%). Among elderly who were lack of physical activity, 7.2% of them sustained fall-related injury episode(s).

Knowledge, attitude and practice

A set of questions have been introduced in this round of survey to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice towards prevention of unintentional injuries. While majority of respondents agreed that unintentional injury is preventable (86.4%), only around half (49.8%) have done actions or taken precautions to prevent unintentional injuries from happening in household or workplace. In terms of the safety measures taken[‡], "being more careful" was widely adopted (89.0%), followed by "using protective gear" (29.0%) and "took safety training" (4.3%). A small proportion of respondents gave up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injuries because of the cost (3.8%).

[†] According to ICECI, ground surface or service conformation includes ground surface (e.g. cliff and slope), body of water (e.g. puddle) and surface conformation (e.g. even or uneven surface).

[‡] Multiple answers were allowed.

Recommendations

In view of the findings, the following key messages were made and would be promulgated to the general public, and people at different life stages:

- ✓ Always stay alert even at home, which is the most common place of injury episodes;
- ✓ Assess for environmental hazards and modify the environment to prevent injury. Fall is the most common cause of injury and is preventable by environmental modification such as keeping adequate lighting, removing objects on ground surface to avoid tripping ones, using anti-slip mats, etc;
- ✓ Avoid physical over-exertion during exercise which was commonly reported a direct cause for sports-related injuries;
- ✓ Practice healthy lifestyle and avoid drinking which will increase risk for injury;
- ✓ Do regular physical activities to strengthen the muscle and co-ordination to prevent injury, in particular, fall in elderly;
- ✓ Seek advice from your family doctor / healthcare professional if you have chronic health conditions or functional disabilities; and
- ✓ Provide visit and social support to persons living alone, for example, maintain daily contact with friends or relatives living alone.

Apart from the recommendations to individuals, enlisting multidisciplinary support for injury prevention, enhancing health education on injury prevention, advocating a safe environment, collecting injury data according to an established standard methodology and monitoring trend of unintentional injury are the next step of actions to tackle unintentional injury.

Background and Survey Method

Injury is an important public health issue all over the world. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), injury causes more than 5 million deaths worldwide every year, which accounts for about 9% of the global mortality, nearly 1.7 times the number of mortalities that result from HIV/ AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria combined; and it ranks amongst the leading causes of death and burden of disease in different countries[1]. Injury accounted for 10% of disability-adjusted life years (DALYs)[†] worldwide in 2019[2]. Apart from the significant number of deaths and disabilities so caused, injury also causes long-term sufferings on the survivors and their families, as well as the economic losses at societal level in terms of therapeutic and rehabilitative medical expenses and the loss of community workforce. Despite the alarming figures, the problem of injury had long been neglected in the past, largely because injury was viewed as a random event or an accident. Today, injury is considered to be preventable; and various safety practices have been proven to be effective measures for preventing injuries[3]. As a result, more and more countries are taking the initiatives to implement injury prevention activities and policies.

In Hong Kong, injury has remained as one of the top six leading causes of death in the population since the 1960s. Injury also contributes largely to premature death. The potential years of life lost (PYLL) at the age of 75 due to injury ranked the second amongst the ten leading causes of local deaths from 2000 to 2018. In 2018, the total number of in-patient discharges and deaths[‡] in all hospitals due to injuries was 120 812, which accounted for 5.4% of the total. However, the mortality and hospitalization data could only reflect the problem at the tip of the iceberg. In fact, a larger number of victims only received medical treatment in the out-patient setting or did not even seek any medical advice after the occurrence of injury.

To fill the information gap, the Department of Health (DH) conducted the first Injury Survey in 2008 to collect pertinent information about the characteristics and burden of unintentional injuries (commonly known as “accidents”) in Hong Kong. In 2018, the DH has commissioned a research agency to conduct the Unintentional Injury Survey 2018 (UIS 2018) to update the data on unintentional injuries in Hong Kong.

---

[1] World Health Organization (2014). Injuries and violence: the facts 2014. Available from: https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/149798.

[†] Disability-adjusted life years (DALYs) combines potential years of life lost (PYLL) and years lost to disability (YLD).

[2] World Health Organization (2021). Global health estimates: Leading causes of DALYs – Disease burden, 2000-2019. Available from: https://www.who.int/data/gho/data/themes/mortality-and-global-health-estimates/global-health-estimates-leading-causes-of-dalys.

[3] World Health Organization (2004). Guidelines for Conducting Community Surveys on Injuries and Violence. Available from: https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/42975.

[‡] Refers to discharges and deaths on an episode basis including day in-patients

Aim and Objectives

The survey aims to collect updated information on the patterns and trend of unintentional injuries to support evidence-based decision-making in relevant policies, resources allocation, provision of health education activities so as to prevent unintentional injuries and to minimize the harm brought by. Specifically, it has the following objectives:

- To characterize the unintentional injury pattern and to assess the size of the problem;
- To identify high risk subgroups in relation to unintentional injuries;
- To gather information on the management and medical treatments in relation to unintentional injuries; and
- To assess the knowledge, attitude and practice on injury prevention.

Survey Method

Coverage

The survey covered the land-based non-institutionalized population in Hong Kong. Foreign domestic helpers were included in the survey. However, two-way permit holders from the Mainland of China and other visitors residing in the sampled address, inmates of institutions such as elderly homes; and persons living on board vessels were excluded.

Sampling frame and selection

The survey adopted the Frame of Quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) as the sampling frame. Systematic replicated sampling was deployed for selecting the sample of replicates of living quarters for conduction of the survey.

Definition of injuries being covered

An injury is the physical damage that results when a human body is suddenly or briefly subjected to intolerable levels of energy [4]. Injuries can be intentional (such as suicide, homicide, family violence and riots) or unintentional (such as traffic incidents and incidental poisoning). An injury episode in this survey refers to "an unintentional injury that is serious enough to limit the normal activities of a person". Intentional injuries were not included in the scope of this survey.

Subjects

All households in the selected living quarters and all members except those mentioned in 'Coverage' in the households, regardless of their age, were enumerated individually.

Methodology

During the fieldwork period, interviewers visited the sampled quarters and conducted face-to-face interviews with respondents in Cantonese, Putonghua or English with the aid of a structured questionnaire in Chinese or English. Proxy reporting (via other household members) was used for persons in need, mostly in children and elderly.

Questionnaire design

A structured questionnaire was set according to the "Guidelines for Conducting Community Surveys on Injuries and Violence"[3] published by the World Health Organization in 2004. The International Classification of External Causes of Injuries (ICECI) [5] is a system of classifications used for systematic description of how injuries occur, which facilitates researchers to describe, measure and monitor the occurrence of injuries as well as to investigate their circumstances of occurrence using an internationally agreed classification.

[3] World Health Organization (2004). Guidelines for Conducting Community Surveys on Injuries and Violence. Available from: https://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/42975.

[4] EuroSafe. Policy briefing: Injury surveillance: a health policy priority. Available from: https://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0011/158177/Policy-Briefing-7-Injury-surveillance.pdf

[5] ICECI Coordination and Maintenance Group. International Classification of External Causes of Injuries (ICECI) version 1.2, 2004. Adelaide, 2004

Training for interviewers

To ensure consistency among interviewers on data collection, training manual were provided and training sessions were arranged prior to the conduction of fieldwork. Moreover, regular debriefing sessions and further regular training sessions were arranged during the fieldwork period to provide solutions to the difficulties encountered by the interviewers and to strengthen the performance of them.

Pilot survey

In order to test the survey materials and to ensure the smooth execution of the fieldwork, two-phases pilot surveys were conducted from 23 July 2018 to 27 August 2018, with 235 respondents successfully interviewed. All respondents in the pilot survey were not counted in the sample of the main survey.

Quality control

A series of quality control measures were adopted to ensure that all data collected from the fieldwork were of satisfactory quality. In addition to the training provided to interviewers, at least 15% of the questionnaires completed by each interviewer were checked by an independent team of quality control checkers. Measures like double data entry, computer data validation, periodic review on key data items were performed for the survey.

Grossing-up

The data collected from the survey were adjusted by the differential response rates for the three types of housing (i.e. public rental housing, subsidized sale flats and private housing), and grossed-up to the control for the age and gender profile of the target population for the first quarter of 2019.

Data analysis

Descriptive statistics were adopted to describe the pattern and the outcome of injury, as well as the burden of injury at individual and household levels. Chi-square test was performed as appropriate to study the association between different groups of a factor and injury, and logistic regression was performed to investigate if specific subgroup(s) of selected factor(s) was associated with increased injury rate. All statistical analyses were performed by using Statistical Package for Social Science.

Ethical approval

The survey was approved by the Ethics Committee of the Department of Health.

Enumeration results

The fieldwork was conducted between 17 September 2018 and 14 July 2019. Among 7 440 households selected, 5 394 of them were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 72.5% at household level. A total of 14 204 persons from these 5 394 households were interviewed in the fieldwork. The respondent profiles and detailed results were shown in **Annex** (see Table 1.1 for respondent profiles).

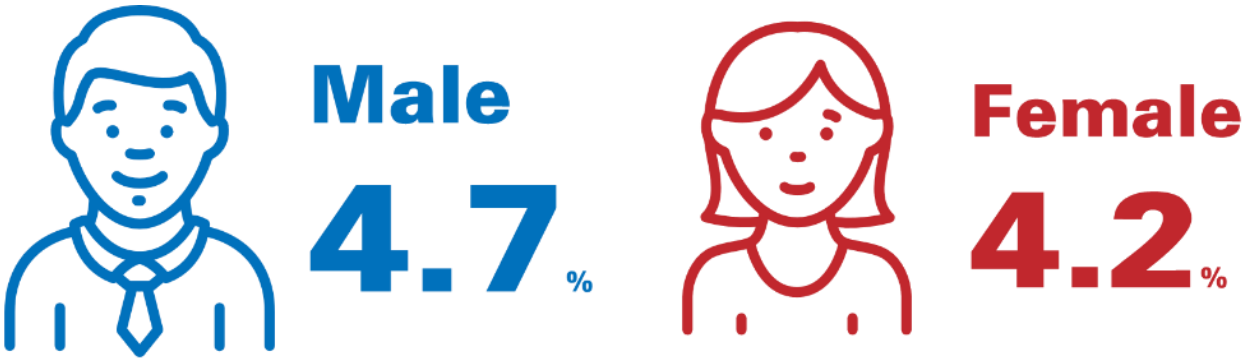
Pattern and Trend of Injury Episodes

The overall proportion of population who sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration was 4.4%.

Who were injured?

In this survey, an "injury episode" can be a serious accident resulting in hospitalization, or it can be a mild injury with or without treatment. Poisoning is also included if it fulfills the definition as stated above.

Among the 7.22 million population in Hong Kong (as at first quarter of 2019), 4.4% were estimated sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration. The proportions were similar in males (4.7%) and females (4.2%) (Table 2.1).



Analyzed by age group, the proportion was the lowest for children aged 0 to 4, at 2.0%. It increased and fluctuated between 2.6% and 6.0% for persons aged 5 to 74. The proportion was the highest for elderly persons aged 75 and above, at 7.4% (Table 2.2).

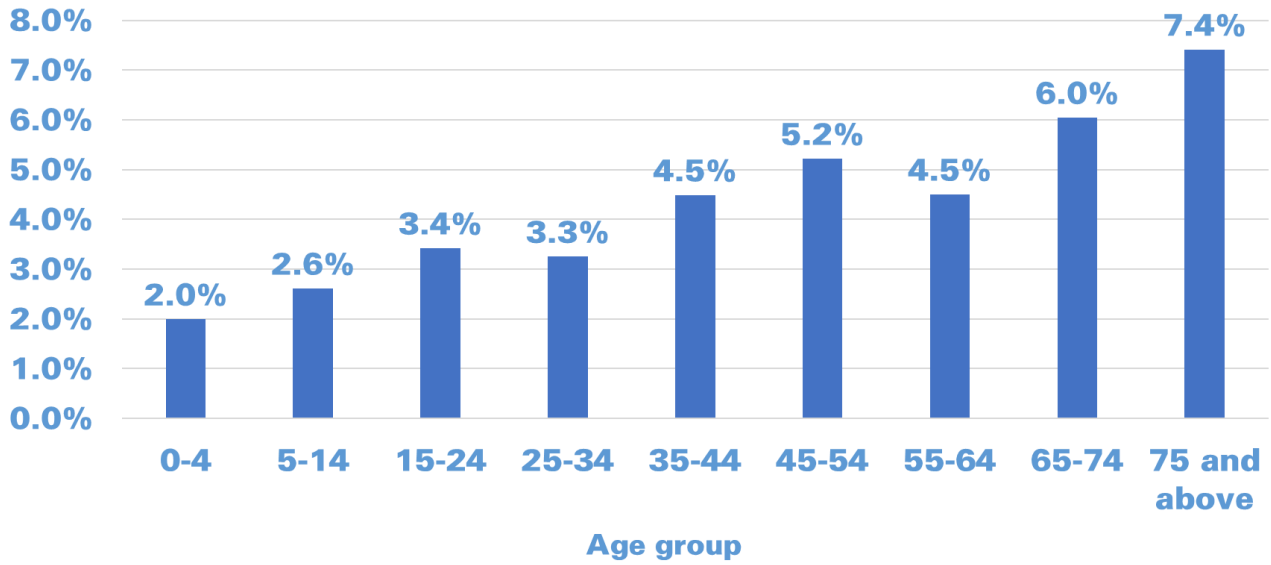


Figure 2.1 Proportion of injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

How was injury occur?

A total of 326 100 injury episodes from the 321 300 persons who had sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration were estimated. In the survey, all respondents who had sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration were asked to provide the details of up to three most serious injury episodes they had sustained during the aforementioned period.

Among the total injury episodes occurred in the 12 months before enumeration, the most common main cause was falls (39.4%). It was followed by sprain (26.2%), hit / struck[†] (13.3%), sports (7.4%) and cutting and piercing (3.6%). There were no reported cases of poisoning or electric shock in this survey.

Analyzed by gender, a higher proportion of injury episodes in females were related to falls (47.1% vs. 31.0% for male injury episodes) in the 12 months before enumeration. However, a higher proportion of injury episodes in males were related to hit / struck (16.9% vs. 10.1% for female injury episodes) and sports (9.9% vs. 5.1% for female injury episodes) during the aforementioned period. The proportions of injury episodes related to sprain were similar for both genders (Table 2.3-2.4).

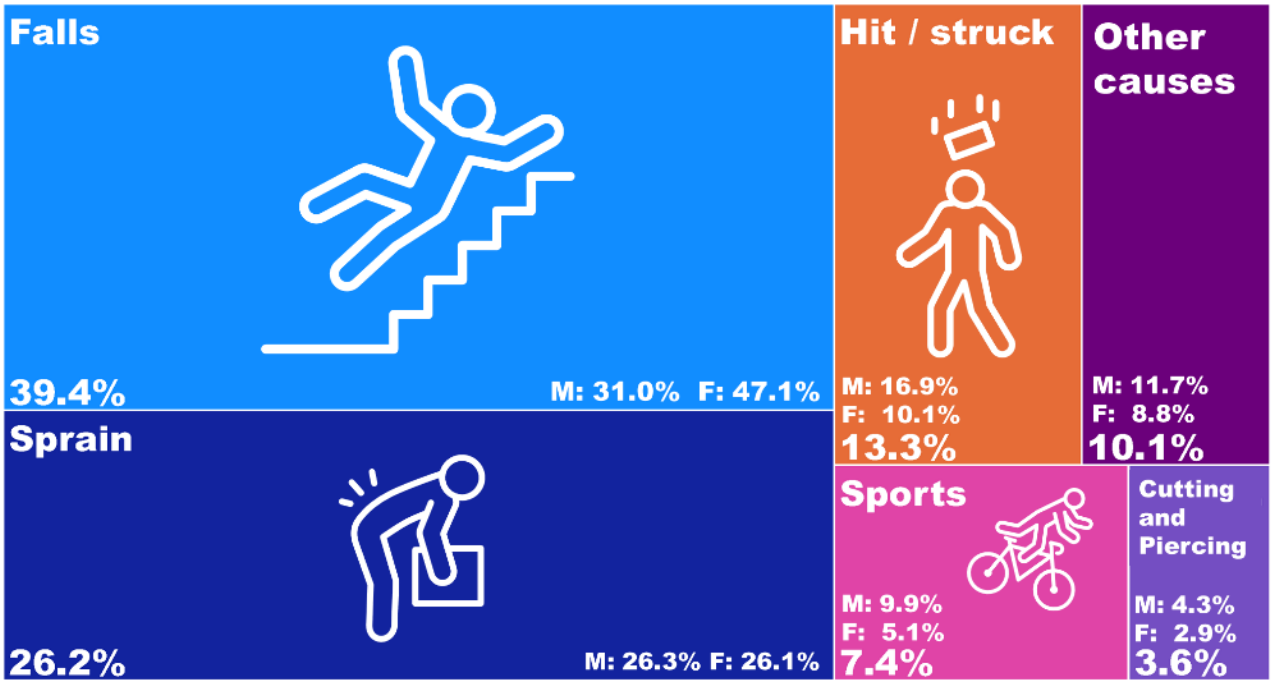


Figure 2.2 Main cause of injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

[†] Hit / struck refers to a blunt, compressive injury that damage underlying soft tissue without breaking the skin. It causes swelling and the torn blood vessels may cause bluish discoloration. Reference: OrthoInfo (2019). *Muscle Contusion (Bruise)*. Available from: https://orthoinfo.aaos.org/en/diseases--conditions/muscle-contusion-bruise/.

Where did unintentional injury occur?

The place of occurrence of an injury episode refers to the place where the person was when the injury episode took place. Almost all (96.6%) of the injury episodes took place in Hong Kong.

More than a quarter (27.7%) of the injury episodes took place at home[†]. It was followed by transport area: public highway, street or road[‡] (23.1%) and commercial area (10.2%) (Table 2.5-2.6).

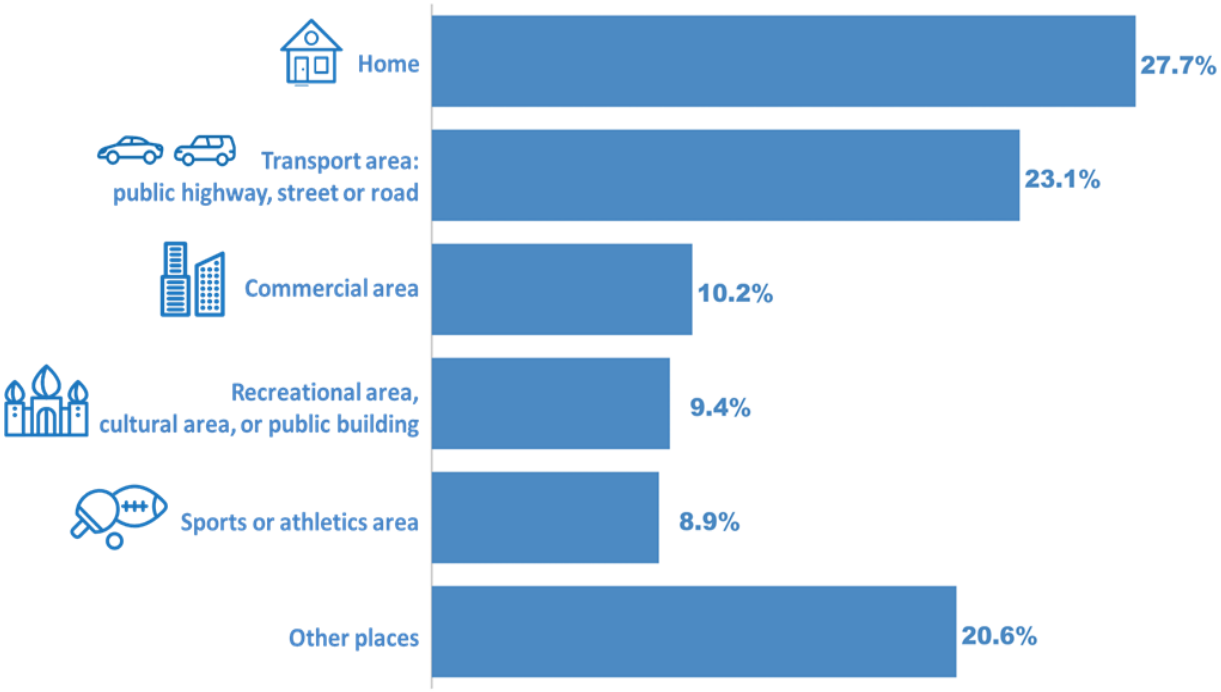


Figure 2.3 Place of occurrence in injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

[†] According to ICECI, "home" refers to a domestic setting instead of the home of the injured. If a mother got injured while she was cooking at her son's home, the place of occurrence was also classified as "home".
[‡] According to ICECI, "transport area: highway, street or road" includes road, pedestrian walkway and cycling path.

What were they doing when injury occurred?

The activity associated with an injury episode refers to the type of activity the injured person was engaged in when the injury episode was sustained.

Unpaid work† (29.0%) ranked the top in the activities associated with injury episodes. Paid work ranked the second (21.6%), and it was followed by sports and exercise during leisure time (14.2%), leisure or play (11.8%) and traveling not elsewhere classified‡ (11.5%) (Table 2.7-2.8).

Figure 2.4 Activity when injured in injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

† According to ICECI, examples of unpaid work include caring for children or relatives, shopping and voluntary work.
‡ According to ICECI, examples of travelling not elsewhere classified include travelling to/from entertainment activity, travelling to/from sports or exercise during leisure time and walking to/from school.

What had contributed to unintentional injuries?

Every injury episode has its own mechanism which leads to the physical injury. According to the ICECI, the mechanism of an injury is the way in which the injury was sustained, i.e. how the injured person was hurt. An injury episode is usually caused by a direct mechanism[+] and an underlying mechanism[†].

Among the total injury episodes took place in the 12 months before enumeration, blunt force (57.4%) was the most frequently reported major direct mechanism. Following blunt force, physical over-exertion[‡] (34.5%) and piercing / penetrating force (4.3%) were the second and third most commonly reported major direct mechanisms of injury episode respectively (Table 2.9-2.10).

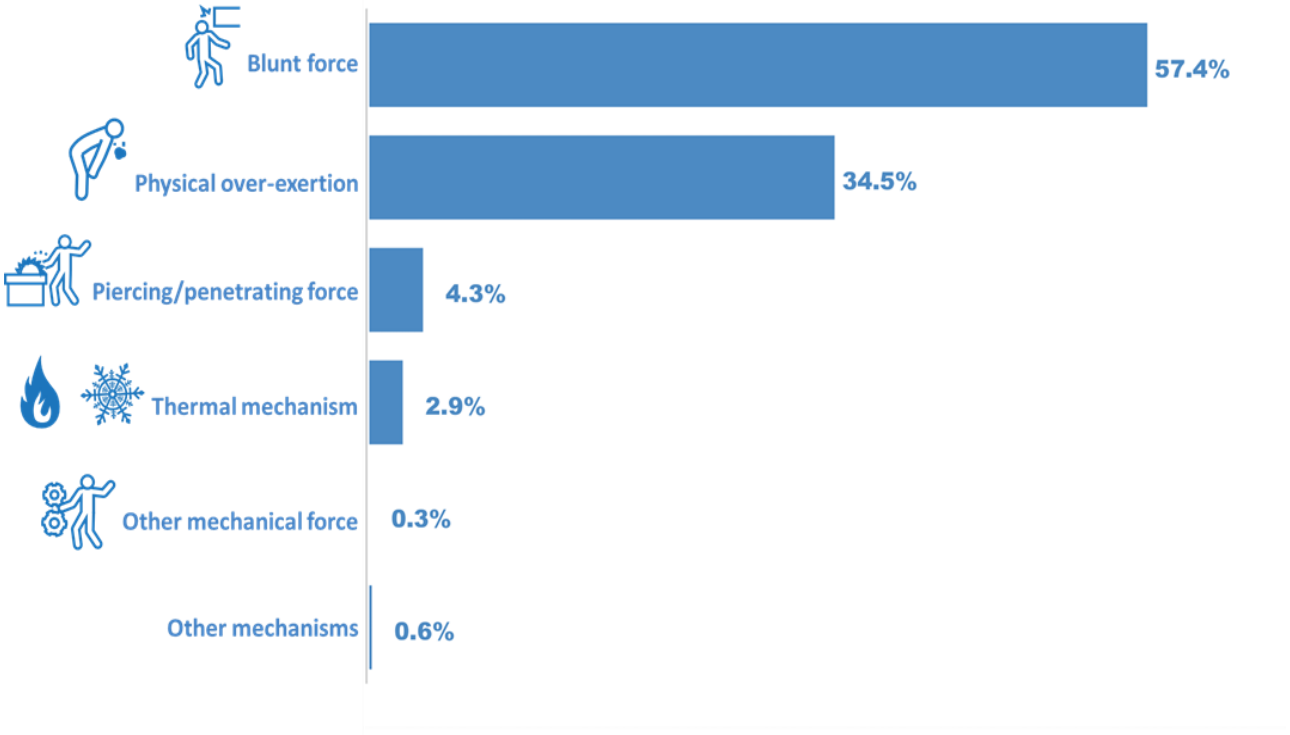


Figure 2.5 Major direct mechanism when injured in injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

[+] According to ICECI, direct mechanism of an injury episode is the mechanism which produces the actual physical harm
[†] According to ICECI, an underlying mechanism of injury is the mechanism which involves at the start of the injury.
[‡] According to ICECI, physical over-exertion refers to the forceful application of physical effort that discomfort or injury results. It can be acute or non-acute. Acute physical over-exertion is a condition of rapid onset, e.g. twisting an ankle when lifting heavy objects or weights. Non-acute physical over-exertion is a condition due to cumulative effects of multiple episodes of activity, of gradual and / or delayed onset, e.g. joint damage as a result of marathon running or rowing.

More than half (55.9%) of the injury episodes had an underlying mechanism.

Among those injury episodes with an underlying mechanism, blunt force was reported as the major underlying mechanism for almost all (97.8%) of them (Table 2.11-2.12), of which falling, stumbling, jumping, pushed had the greatest share (84.2%).

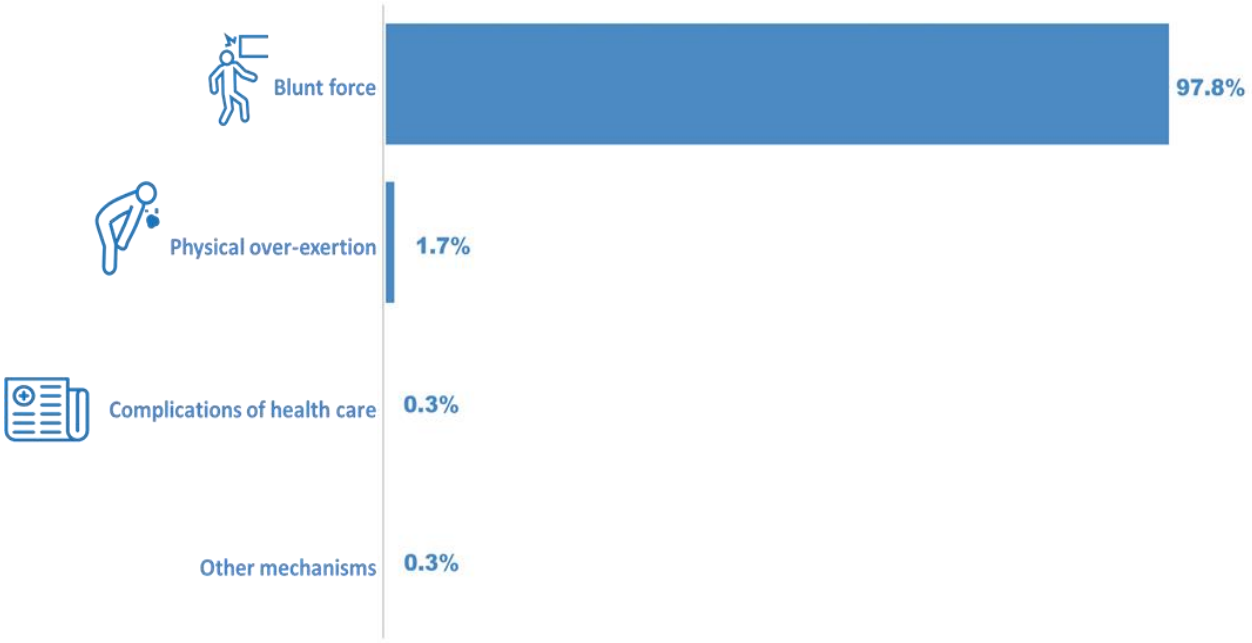


Figure 2.6 Major underlying mechanism when injured in injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

To convey the mechanism of an injury episode, an object is usually involved. According to the ICECI, the object producing an injury is a matter, material or thing being involved in the injury event. Similar to the concept of mechanism of injury episode, the direct object producing the injury is the object or substance which produces the actual physical harm, whereas the underlying object producing the injury is the object or substance which involved at the start of the injury event.

Animal, plant or person (36.8%) ranked the top as the major direct object producing the 326 100 injury episodes that had taken place in the 12 months before enumeration, of which 36.0% of the total attributed to person(s)[†]. The second and third most commonly quoted major direct objects were building, building component, or related fitting (23.4%) and ground surface or surface conformation (19.6%) respectively (Table 2.13-2.14).

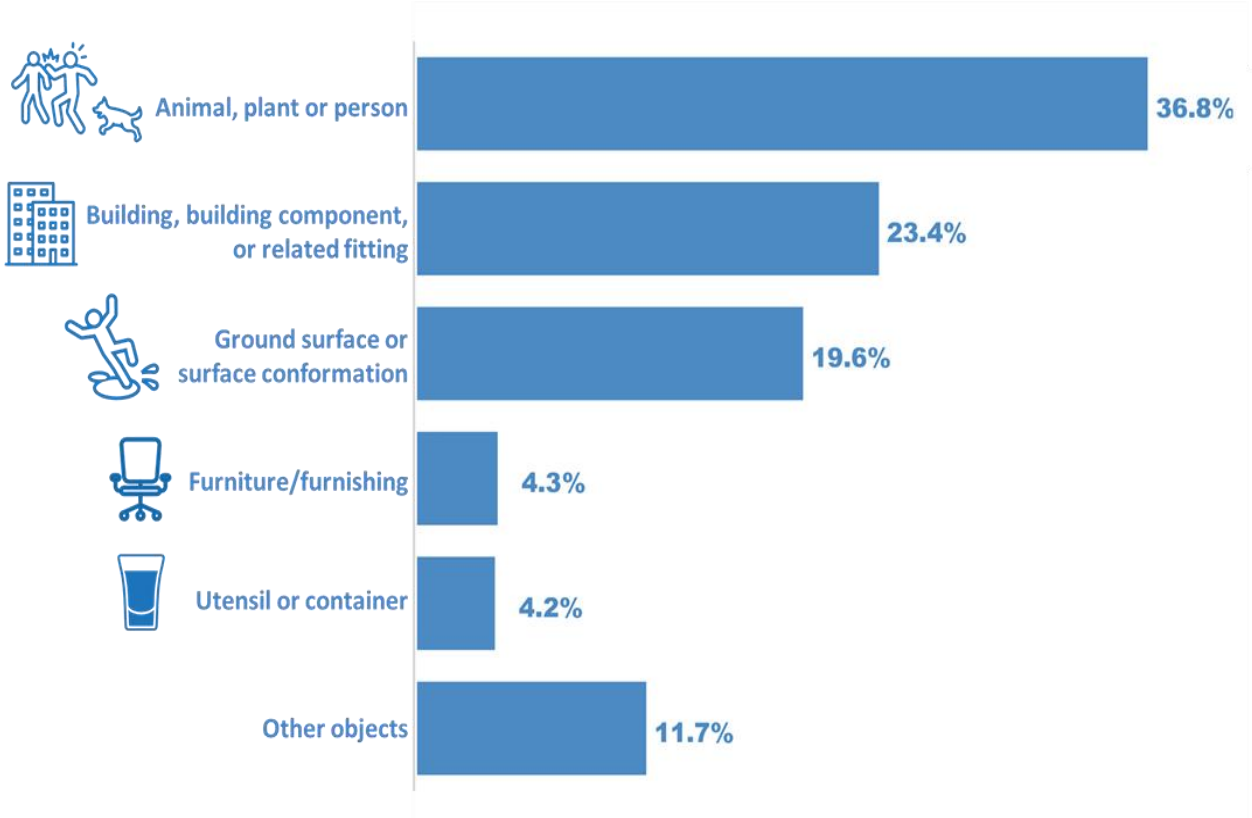


Figure 2.7 Major direct object producing injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

The survey also observed that 58.7% of the injury episodes involved an underlying object.

[†] The object code "animal, plant, or persons – person(s)" was applied when a person was the object in an injury episode. The "person(s)" could be the victim himself / herself, or other people. Examples of the victim himself / herself to be the object are: a person twisted his / her ankle when dancing (the victim's own body weight is largely responsible for the injury); a person hit his / her own head with fist when he / she uncorked a bottle with cork screw.

Among the injury episodes with an underlying object, the three most frequently reported major underlying objects were "ground surface or surface conformation" (29.4%), "animal, plant, or person" (19.1%) and "building, building component, or related fitting" (11.7%). Analyzed by gender, ground surface conformation was more frequently reported as the major underlying object for both male and female injury episodes, at 24.5% and 33.6% respectively (Table 2.15-2.16).

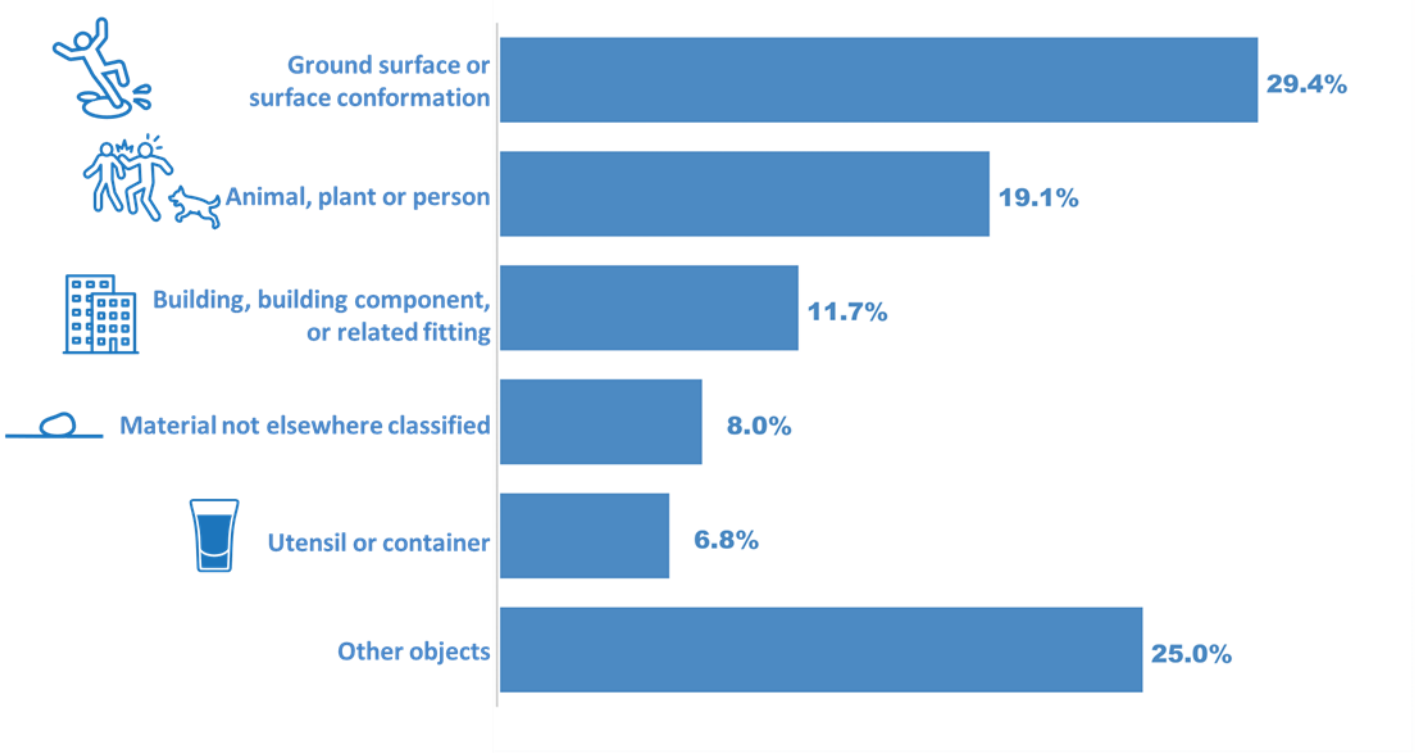
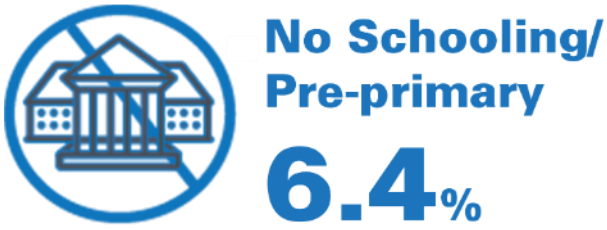


Figure 2.8 Major underlying object producing injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Risk Factors Associated with Injuries

Socio-demographical factors



Educational attainment

Among the injury episodes recorded, the proportion peaked for persons with no schooling/ pre-primary education, at 6.4%. Persons with secondary education were found with the least proportion at 4.3%; while 4.8% persons with post-secondary education sustained injury episode(s). Statistically significant difference in injury rate was observed among groups with different level of education attainment ($p<0.05$) (Table 2.17).

Occupation

58.0% persons aged 15 and above reported with employment. Analyzed by occupation, the proportion of those who sustained injury episode(s) was the highest among technicians or associate professionals (7.3%). It was followed by employers, managers, administrators, legislators, and senior officials or craft or related trades workers (6.0%) and plant / machine operators or assemblers (4.6%). The proportion was the lowest among the professionals (2.3%) Statistically significant difference in injury rate was observed among different selected occupation groups ($p<0.01$) (Table 2.18).

Average monthly personal income

The proportion of population aged 15 and above who sustained injury episode(s) generally increased with their monthly personal income. It increased generally from 3.4% for persons with no income to at least 4.4% for persons with monthly personal income, and at 6.4% for persons with monthly personal income of HK$5,000-9,999. Statistically significant difference in injury rate was observed among groups with different monthly personal income ($p<0.001$) (Table 2.19).

Living alone

The proportion of population who sustained injury episode(s) was significantly higher for persons living alone (12.9%), as compared against those who were not living alone (3.9%) ($p<0.001$) (Table 2.20).

Behavioural risk factors

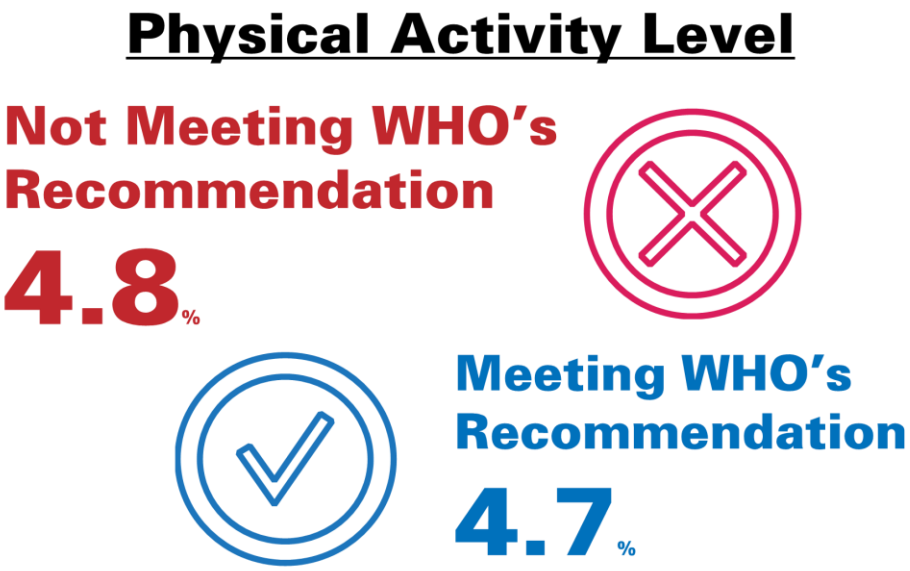
The WHO recommended that adults aged 18 and above should perform at least 150 minutes of moderate-intensity aerobic physical activity, 75 minutes of vigorous-intensity aerobic physical activity, or an equivalent combination of moderate-and vigorous-intensity physical activity achieving at least 600 metabolic equivalent (MET[†])-minutes in a week through activity at work, during transport or leisure time for health maintenance[6,‡].

[†] MET refers to metabolic equivalent and one MET is the rate of energy consumption while sitting at rest. It is taken by convention as an oxygen uptake of 3.5 millilitres per kilogram of body weight per minute. Physical activities frequently are classified by their intensity, using the MET as a reference unit.

[6] World Health Organization (2010). *Global recommendations on physical activity for health.* Available from: http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/44399/1/9789241599979_eng.pdf

[‡] WHO has announced new guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour in November 2020: World Health Organization (2020). *WHO Guidelines on physical activity and sedentary behaviour: web annex evidence profiles.* Available from: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240015111.

Among the population aged 18 and above, the proportion sustained an injury episode(s) in the past 12 months was similar in those who met the WHO recommendation of physical activity level (4.7%) and those who did not meet the WHO's recommendation (4.8%) No statistically significant difference in injury rate was observed between them (p=0.93) (Table 2.21).



Alcohol use does not only contribute to adverse health effects, but also the occurrence of unintentional injuries. A WHO's collaborative study on alcohol and injuries found that about half of the deaths attributable to alcohol are from injuries[7]. Among the persons aged 15 and above, the proportion of population who sustained injury episode(s) was the highest for regular drinkers† (8.1%). On the other hand, lower proportions were found among non-drinkers and occasional drinkers‡ (4.6% and 4.3% respectively) Statistically significant difference in injury rate was observed among groups with different types of drinking (p<0.001) (Table 2.22).

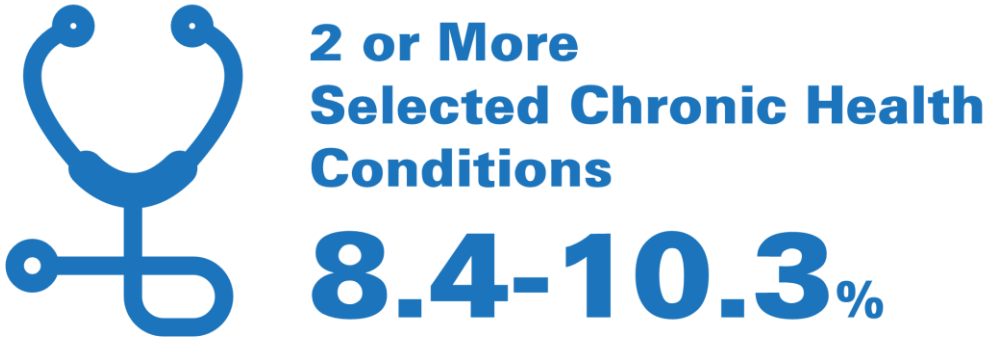
[7] World Health Organization (2007). Alcohol and Injury in Emergency Departments. Available from: https://www.who.int/substance_abuse/publications/alcohol_injury_summary.pdf. Accessed on 2 September 2019.
† "Regular drinkers" refer to people who drink at least once per week
‡ "Occasional drinkers" refer to people who drink three times or less per month

Binge drinking poses health risk to an individual from harmful use of alcohol. In essence, it refers to drinking large quantities of alcohol at a single time[8,*].

Among the population aged 15 and above, those who had engaged in binge drinking in the 12 months before enumeration had a significantly higher proportion (6.7%) of sustaining injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration when compared against those who had not engaged in binge drinking (4.6%) and such difference is statistically significant. ($p<0.05$) (Table 2.23).

Chronic health conditions / functional difficulties

The proportion of population who sustained injury episode(s) increase from 3.5% for persons without any selected chronic health condition[†] to 6.9% for persons with one selected chronic health condition, and further increased to 8.4-10.3% for persons with two or more selected chronic health conditions. Statistically significant difference in injury rate was observed among groups with different chronic health conditions ($p<0.001$) (Table 2.24).



[8] Samarasinghe D. Reducing Harm From Use of Alcohol – Community Responses (Alcohol Control Series No. 5). Geneva, World Health Organization, 2006

[*] In this survey, binge drinking refers to consumption of at least 5 cans of beer, 5 glasses of wine or 5 pegs of liquor in one occasion (within a few hours)

[†] 15 chronic health conditions were selected, including coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (emphysema / chronic bronchitis), asthma, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, dementia, stroke, anaemia, musculoskeletal disease (including arthritis, rheumatism, low back pain), auto-immune disease (including systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis), mood disorder, other psychiatric disorder and cancer.

A significantly larger proportion of population with long-term functional difficulties[‡] sustained injury episode(s). Among the persons with long-term functional difficulties, 15.9% sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration. For the persons without any long-term functional difficulties, only 4.2% sustained injury episode(s) during the period. Such difference is statistically significant ($p<0.001$) (Table 2.25).

Long-term Functional Difficulties

15.9%

[‡] Including long-term mobility difficulties with extremities / body, long-term visual difficulties even if wearing glasses, long-term hearing difficulties even if using hearing aids, long-term speech difficulties and other long-term physical difficulties.

Outcome of Unintentional Injuries

Body impact

The body impact assessed the extent of physical damage caused by an injury episode. In some cases, more than one body part was hurt in an injury episode.

Among the total injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration, 53.3% caused physical harm to the lower limbs of the injured persons, including 25.5% caused injury to the ankle, foot and /or toe and 24.5% caused injury to knee and / or lower leg. Following lower limbs, 31.4% of the injury episodes caused injury to the upper limbs of the injured persons, and another 13.2% caused physical harm to their trunk (Table 2.26).

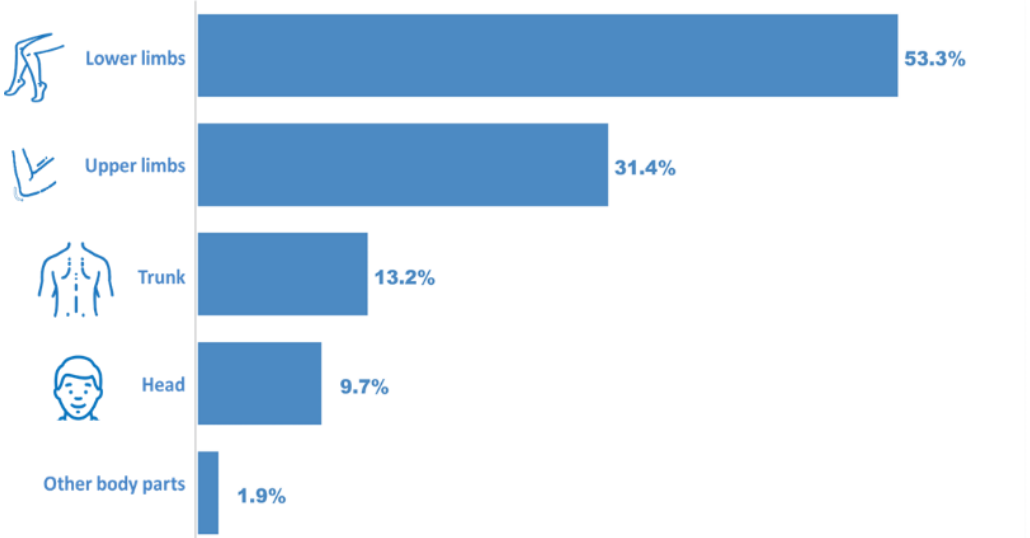


Figure 2.9 Body part(s) injured in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Analyzed by the form of physical harm caused by the injury episodes, 41.8% of the injury episodes involved scrape, bruise and / or blister, 35.5% involved sprain and / or strain, and 12.5% involved a fracture (broken bone) on the injured persons (Table 2.27).

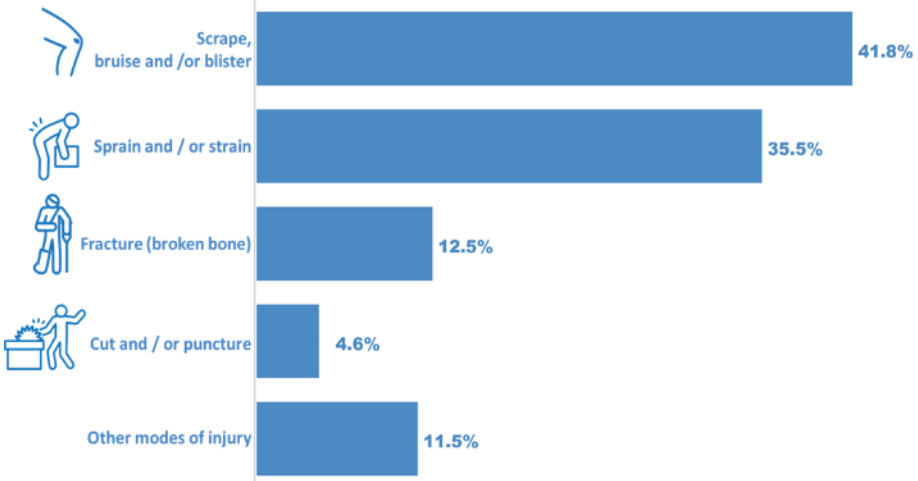


Figure 2.10 Form(s) of physical harm caused by the injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Help seeking behaviours

The help-seeking behaviour and treatment modalities provided some insights into the severity of an injury episode and its impact on the healthcare systems / services. Particular interest was directed towards the impact on the local system. A summary of the relevant estimated figures was graphically presented below (Table 2.28-2.30).

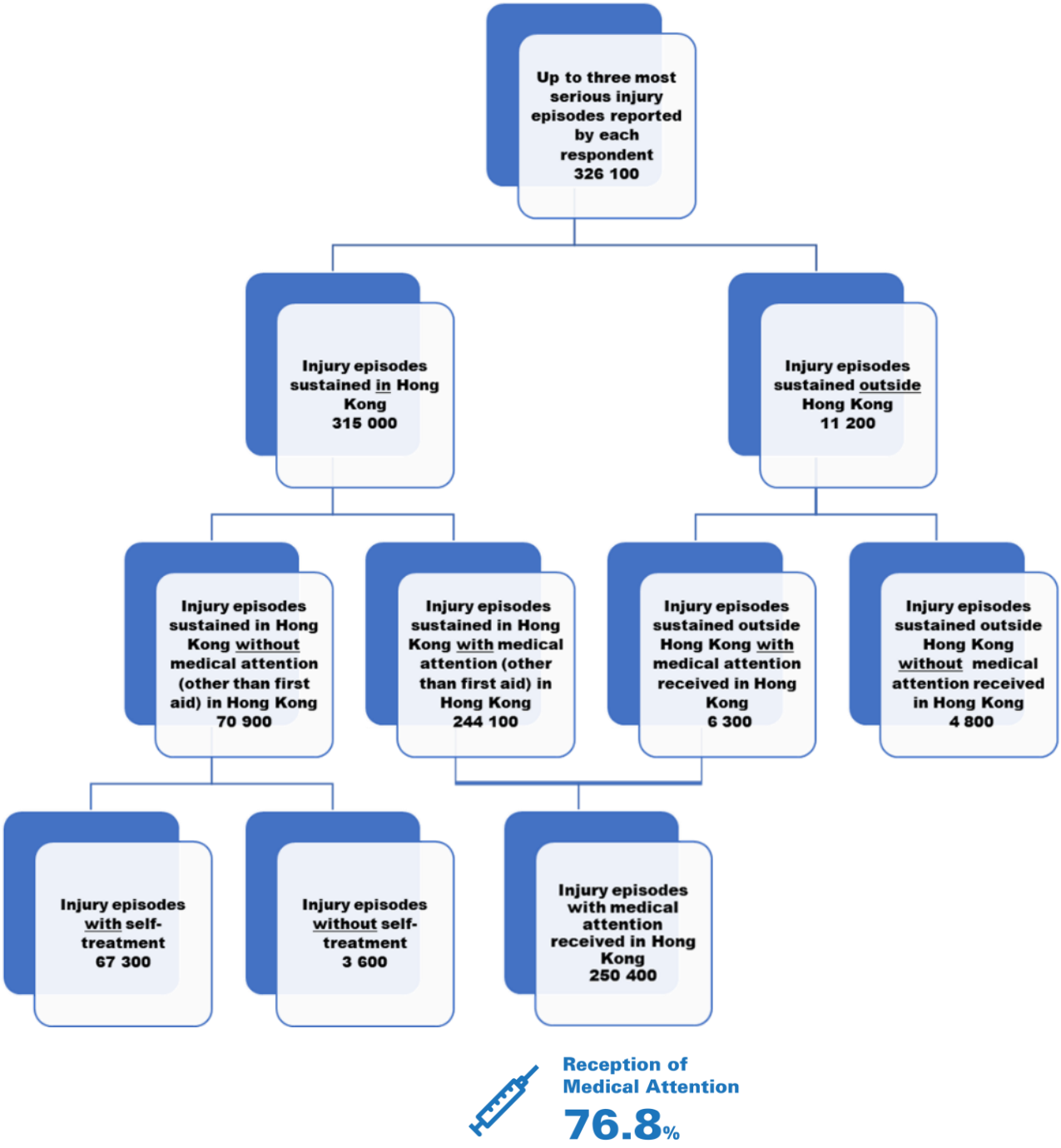


Figure 2.11 Summary of help-seeking behaviour and treatment modalities

Treatment modalities

Among the injury episodes which were medically attended in Hong Kong, the Accident and Emergency Department in hospitals under the Hospital Authority was the most popular source of first medical care (45.8%). It was followed by Chinese medicine practitioners (including bone setters) (31.9%) and general medical practitioners (12.7%) (Table 2.31-2.32).

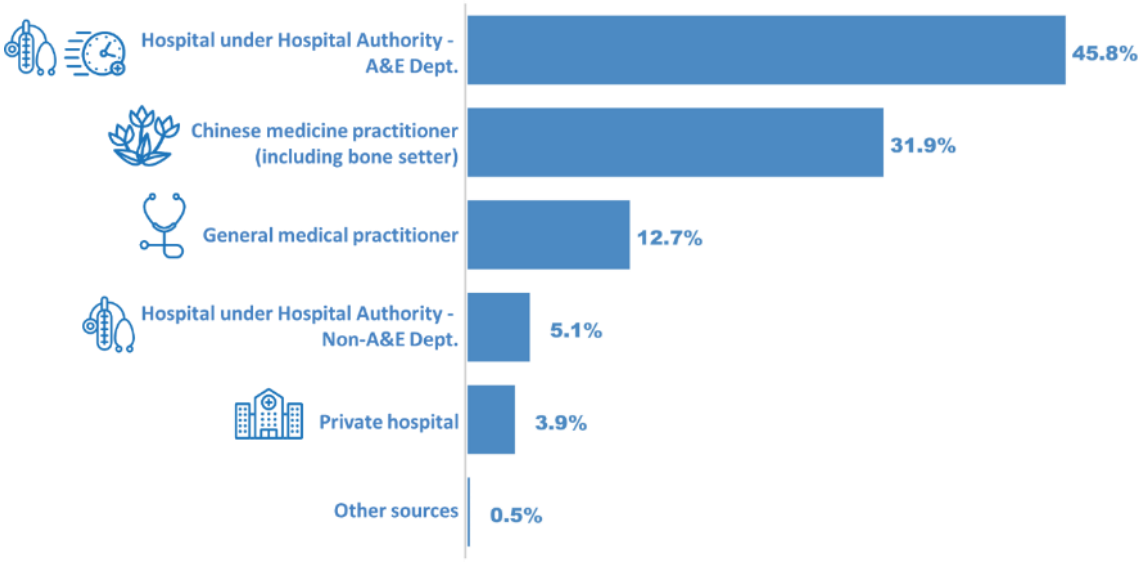


Figure 2.12 Source of first medical attention in Hong Kong in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong

Analyzed by age group, around 60% of the injury episodes in persons aged 15 and above had received follow-up medical attention (other than hospitalization) provided by healthcare professionals, which was higher than the corresponding figure for those in children aged 0 to 14 (47.8%) (Table 2.33-2.34).

Figure 2.13 Reception of follow-up medical attention (other than hospitalization) in Hong Kong provided by healthcare professionals in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong by age group

As for the type of follow-up medical attention, 46.2% of the injury episodes had consulted Chinese medicine practitioners (including bone setters), and 38.2% had consulted Western medicine practitioners (general practice). In addition, 22.7% had sought follow-up medical attention from Western medicine practitioners (specialists) (Table 2.35-2.36).

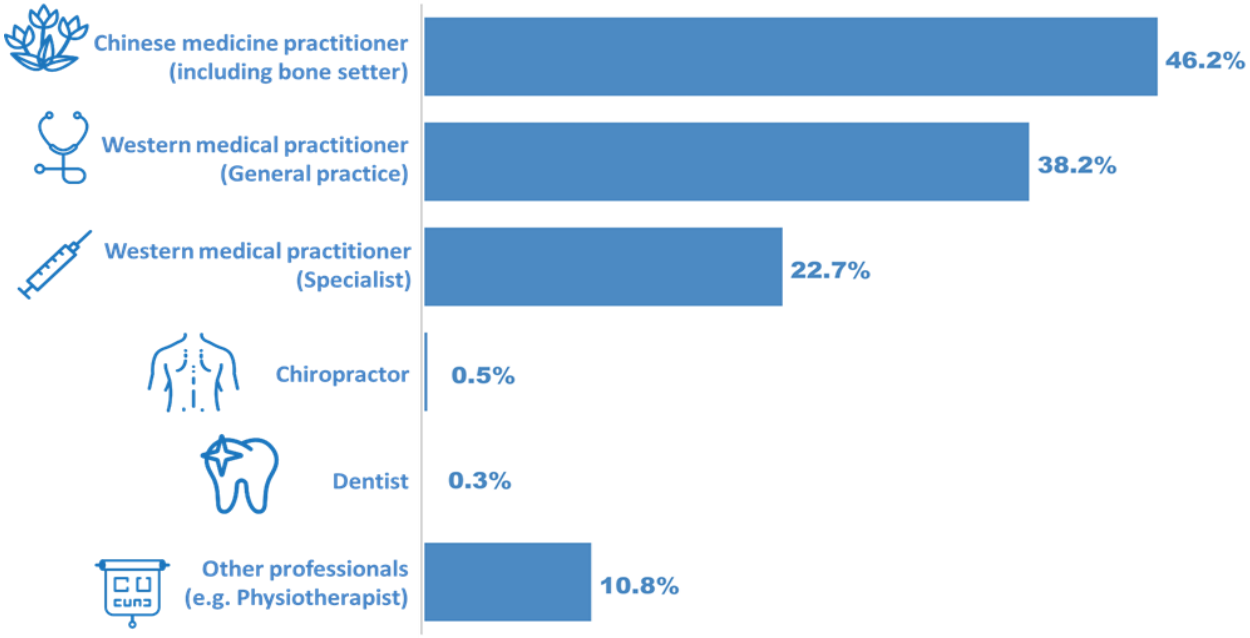


Figure 2.14 Healthcare provider of follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong for unintentional injuries sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong

Analyzed by age group, the proportion required hospitalization rapidly increased from around 14% among persons aged 0 to 64 to 46.0% among elderly aged 65 and above for injury episodes medically attended in Hong Kong (Table 2.37).

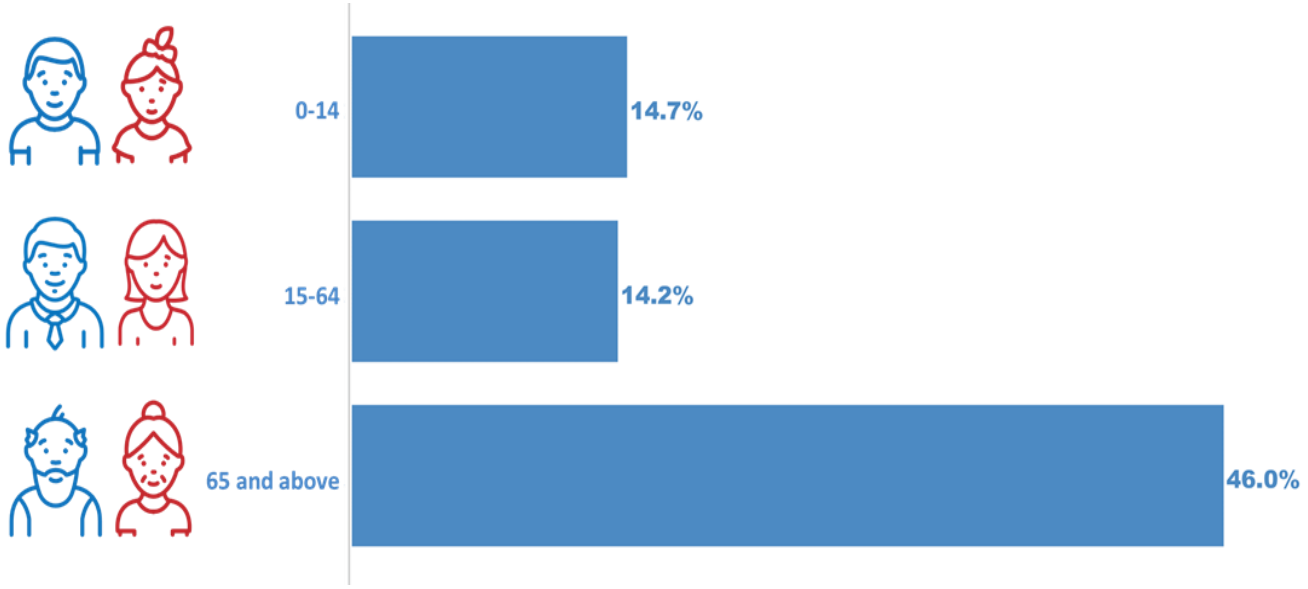


Figure 2.15 Hospitalization in Hong Kong in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong by age group

As for the duration of hospitalization, 14.1% of the injury episodes rendered the injured persons to be hospitalized for 0.5 to 1.0 day, 37.9% for 1.5 to 5.0 days, and 22.0% for 5.5 to 10.0 days. The median of the total number of days hospitalized was 5.0 (Table 2.38).

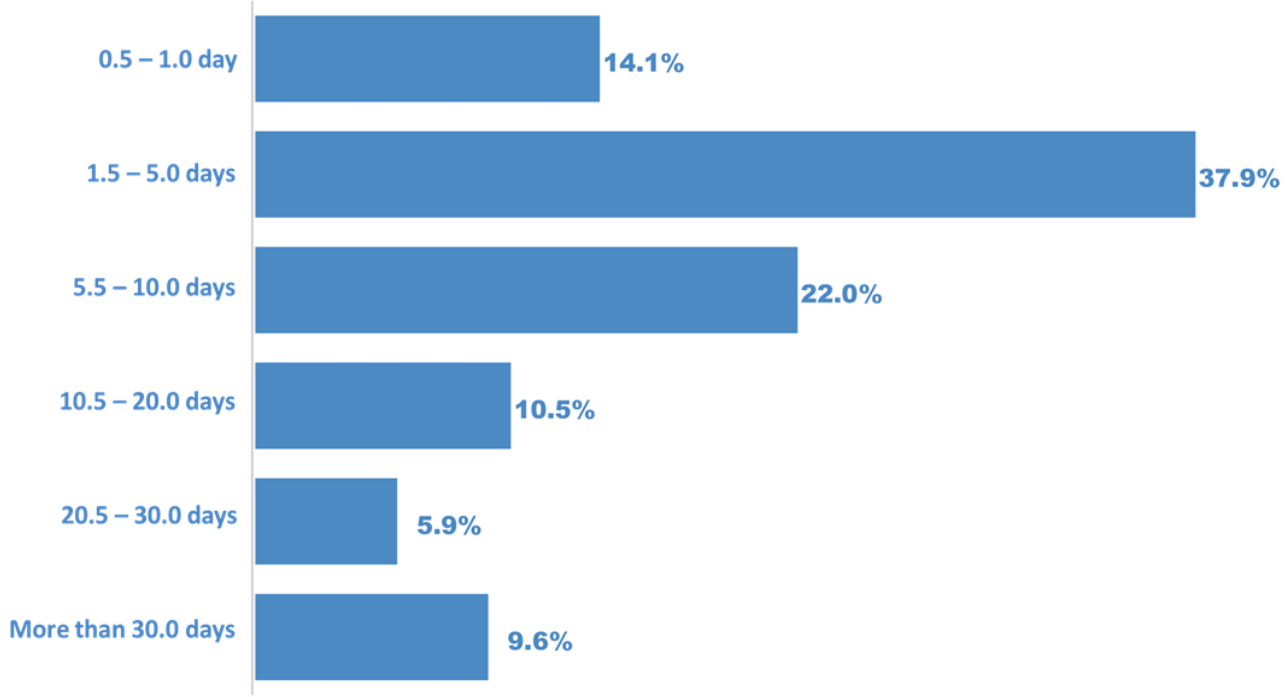


Figure 2.16 Duration of hospitalization in Hong Kong in hospitalized injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Analyzed by age group, the median length of staying in hospital due to the injury episodes was the longest for injury episodes in persons aged 65 and above, at 7.0 days. The corresponding figures for injury episodes in children aged 0 to 14 and persons aged 15 to 64 were 2.0 and 4.0 days respectively (Table 2.39).

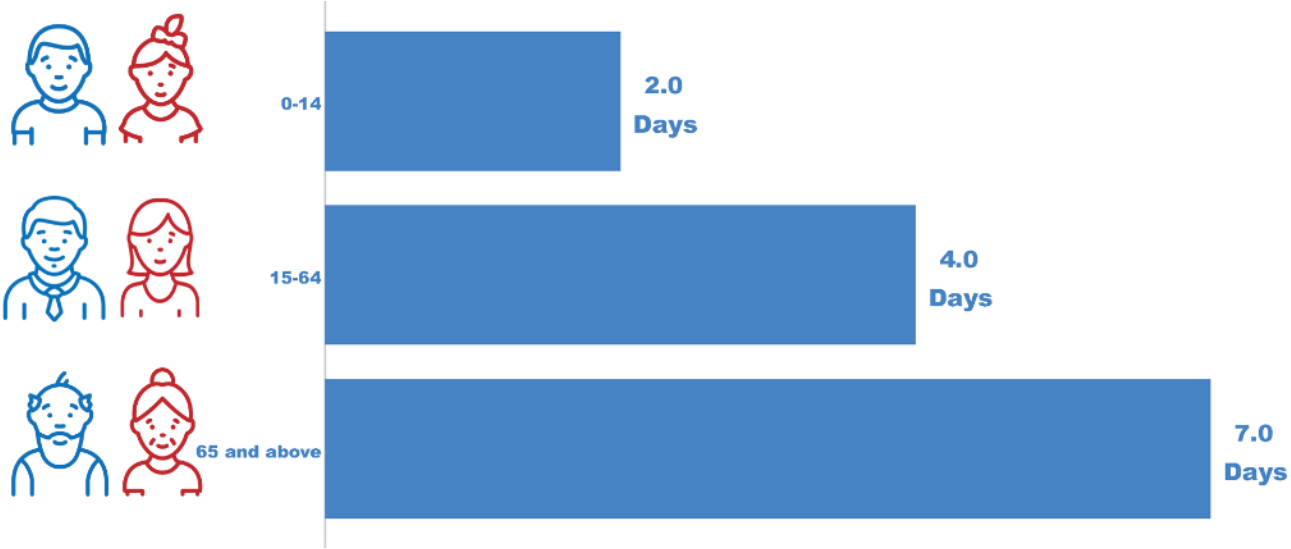
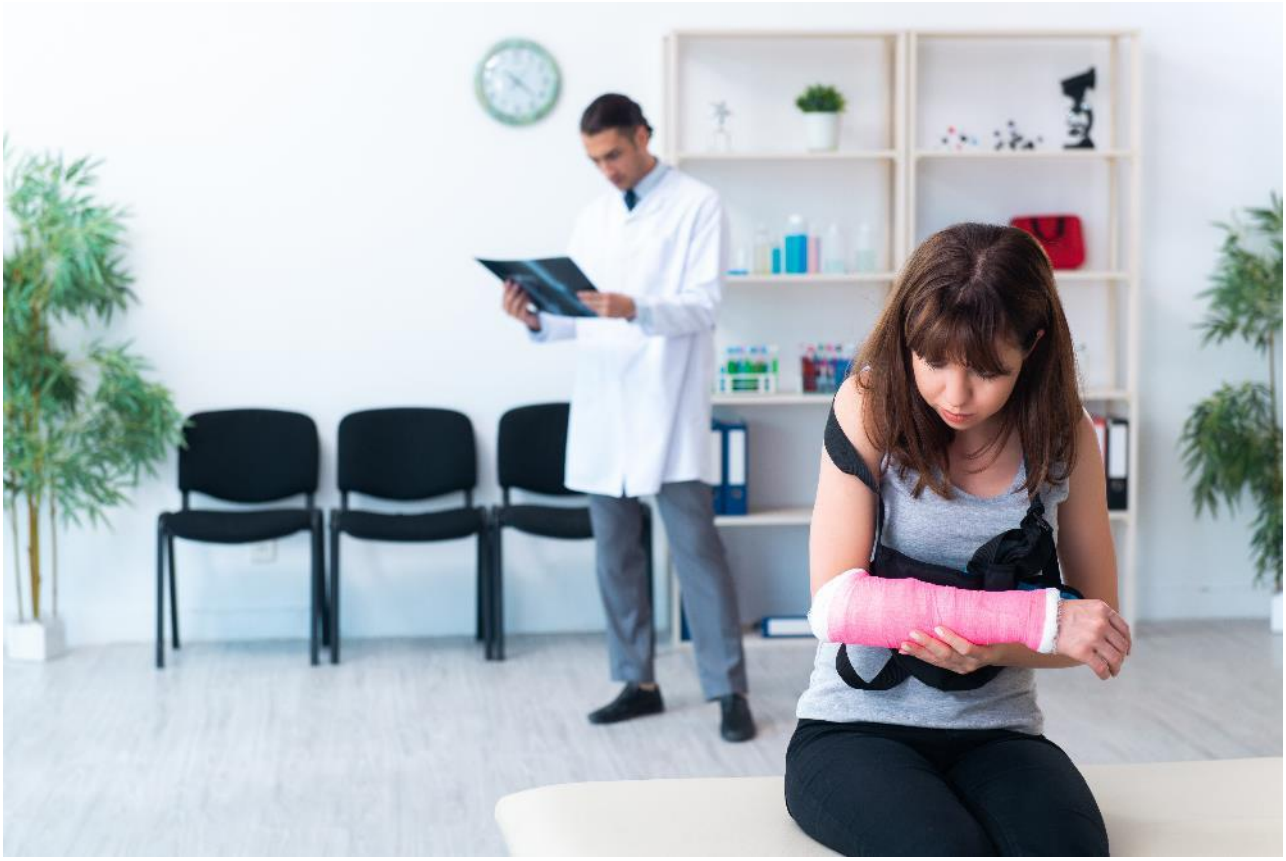


Figure 2.17 Median duration of hospitalization in Hong Kong in hospitalized injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group



Characteristics of Specific Types of Injury Episodes

This chapter reported the salient characteristics of specific types of injury episodes or injury episodes at specific settings, including fall-related injury episodes, sports-related injury episodes, domestic injury episodes; and injury episodes at specific life stages including childhood and elderly injury episodes.

All respondents who had sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration were asked to report the details of a maximum of three most serious ones during the period. If the reported episode was related to the types of injury as stated above, enumerators would ask the respondents to provide further information.

In fact, each injury episode had one main cause as stated by the respondent but it could be related to more than one type of injury episodes. For instance, if a man fell onto the ground while he was participating in a football game and got his leg injured, the injury episode would be classified as a sports-related and fall-related injury episode because sports activity (i.e. the football game) was involved and the victim encountered falls during the episode. The main cause of the injury episode could be sports or falls depending on the response and judgment of the respondent.

Among the total injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration, the proportions of specific types of injury episodes/ at specific settings, life stages are summarized in Table 3.

	Estimated number of episodes ('000)	**Proportion of all injury episodes %**
Specific types of injury episodes		
Fall-related	176.0	54.0
Sports-related	57.0	17.5
Domestic injury episodes	90.3	27.7
Injury episodes at specific life stages		
Childhood injury episodes†	20.2	6.2
Adulthood injury episode	222.5	68.2
Elderly injury episodes‡	83.4	25.6

Table 3. Type of injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

† Childhood injury episodes were injury episodes sustained by children aged 14 and below
‡ Elderly injury episodes were injury episodes sustained by elderly aged 65 and above

Fall-related injury episodes

Among the 7.22 million population (as at first quarter of 2019), 2.4% were estimated had sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration. The proportions were similar in males (2.2%) and females (2.5%) (Table 3.1).

Analyzed by age group, the proportion sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration was the highest for elderly persons aged 65 and above (5.4%). It was followed by persons aged 15 to 64 (1.8%). The lowest proportion was recorded for children aged 14 and below (1.6%) (Table 3.2).

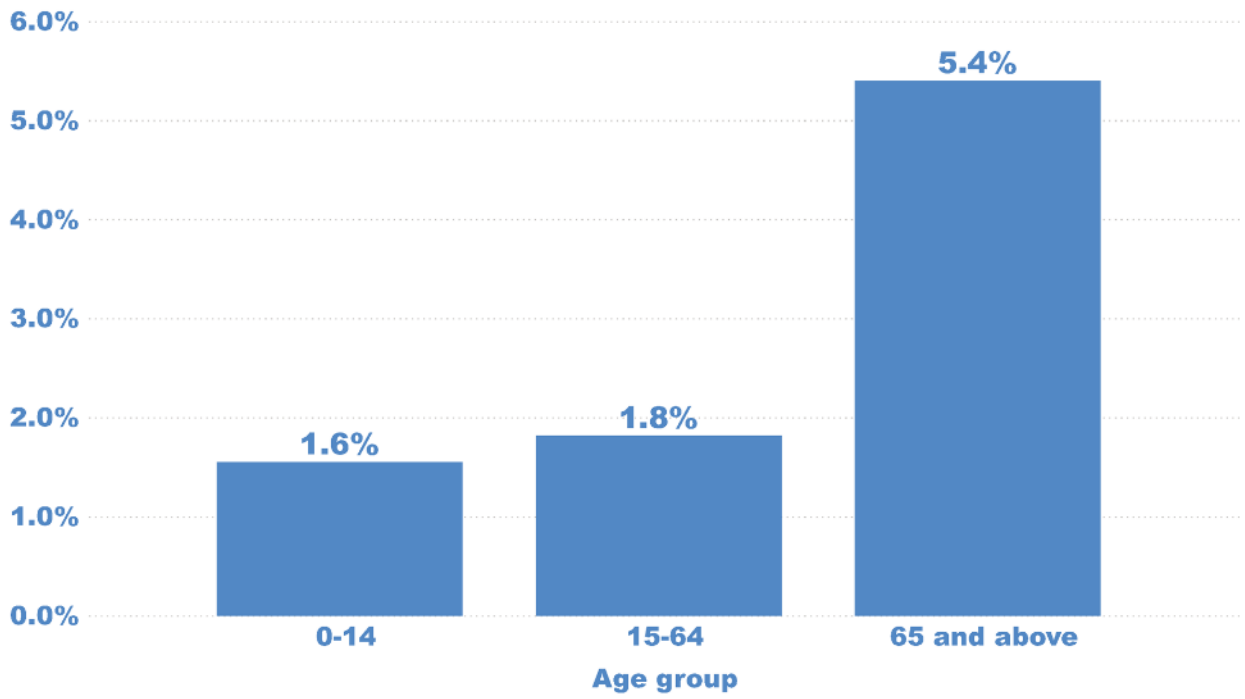


Figure 3.1 Proportion of population sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Among the fall-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration, the injured persons fell at transport area: public highway, street or road (29.4%) and home (26.8%) respectively (Table 3.3).

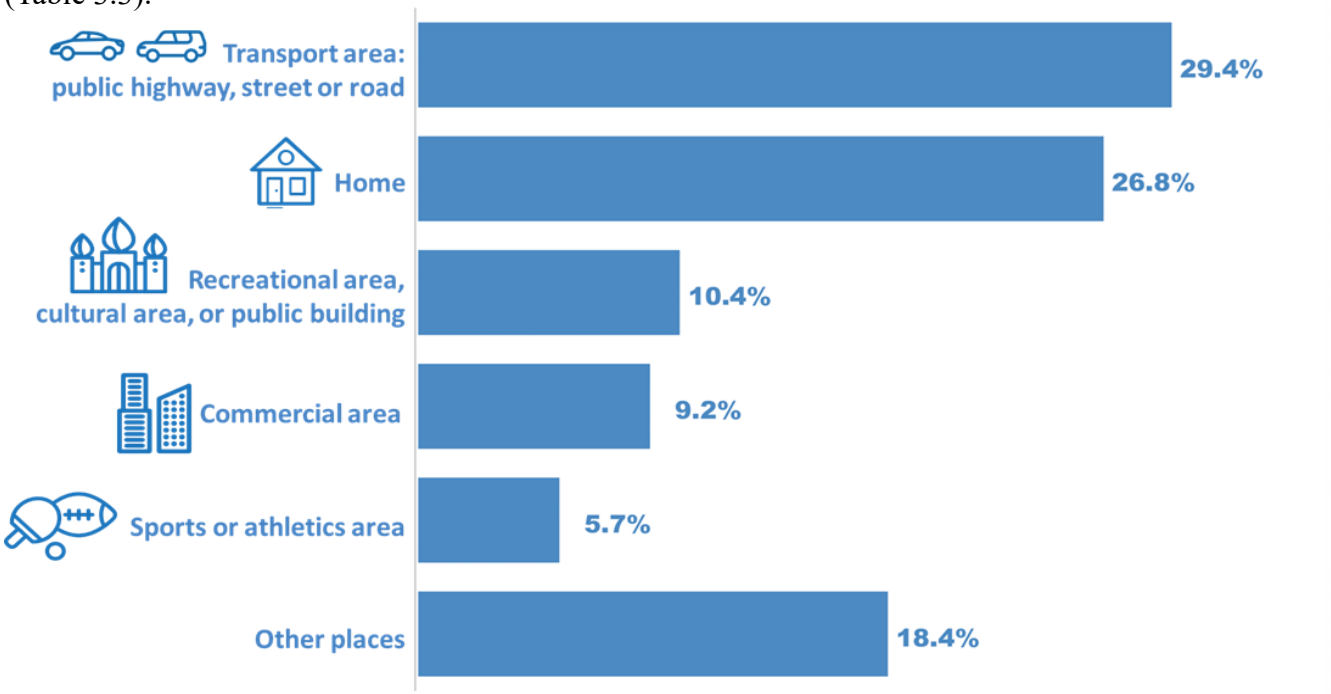


Figure 3.2 Place of occurrence of fall-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Among the fall-related injury episodes with an underlying object, ground surface or surface conformation (34.6%) was the most commonly quoted major underlying object contributing to the start of the fall-related injury episodes, followed by animal, plant or person (22.7%) and building, building component, or related fitting (10.3%) (Table 3.5-3.6).

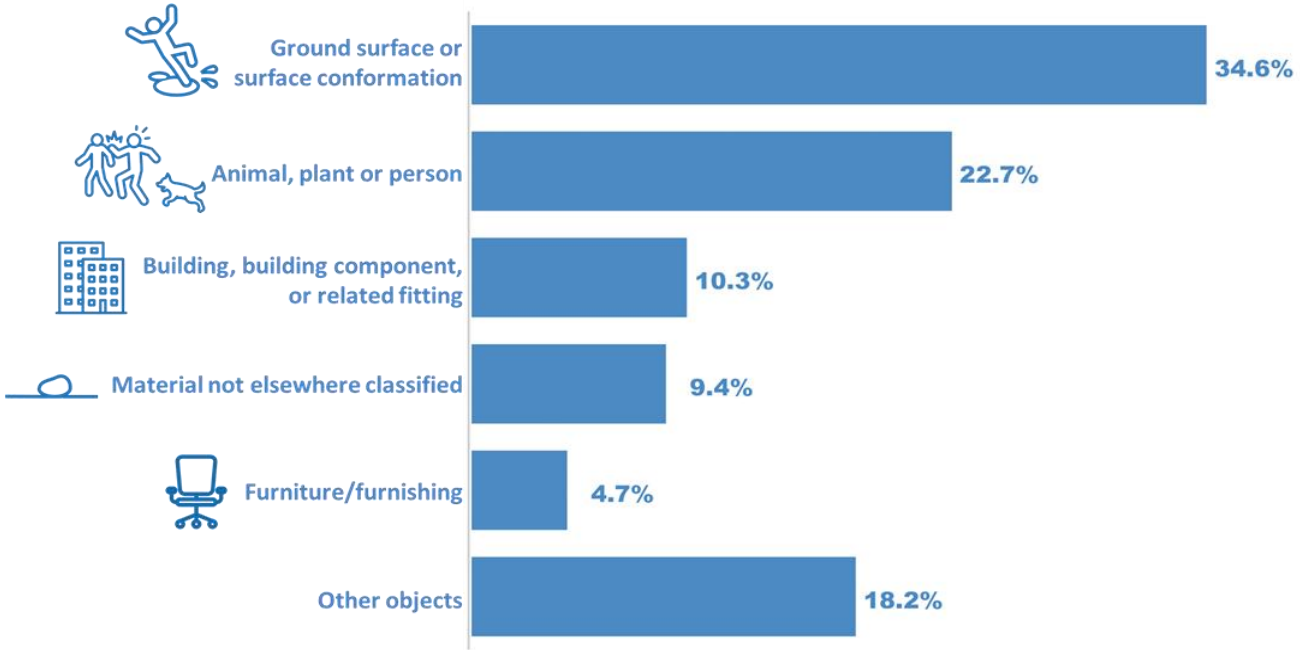
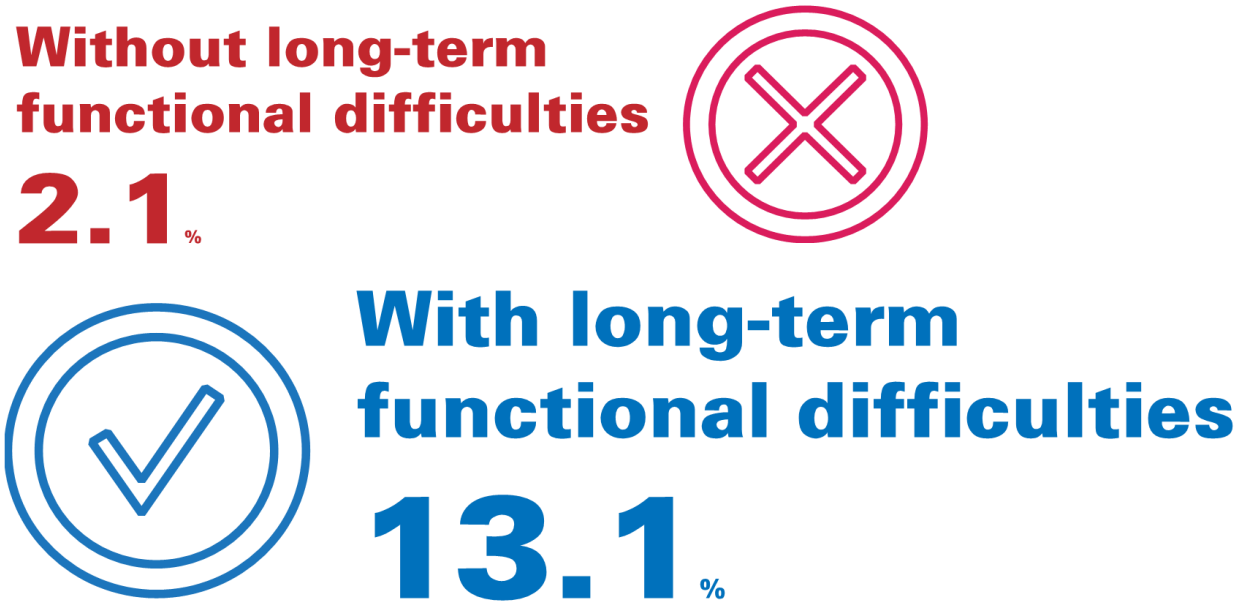


Figure 3.3 Major underlying object producing fall-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Among the population of aged 18 and above, 2.5% of them sustained fall-related injury episodes. For persons who did not meet the WHO's recommendation on physical activity level, 3.3% of them sustained fall-related injury episodes (Table 3.7).

Much higher proportion of population with long-term functional difficulties (13.1%) sustained fall-related injury episodes (Table 3.8).



Sports-related Injury Episodes

A sports-related injury episode is an injury episode in which the person was injured when he / she was engaged in sports-related activity (e.g. competition, recreational participation, warm-up). This section investigated different parameters of sports-related injury episodes with reference to the Sports module of ICECI (Table 3.9).

Sports-related Injury

17.5%

Among the 7.22 million population (as at first quarter of 2019), 0.8% of them were estimated had sustained sports-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration. Analyzed by gender, the proportion was higher for males (1.1%) than for females (0.5%) (Table 3.10).

Male

1.1%

Female

0.5%

Analyzed by age group, the proportion of population that had sustained sports-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration decreased with age, from 1.0% for children aged 0 to 14 to 0.8% for persons aged 15 to 64, and further down to 0.5% for elderly aged 65 and above (Table 3.11).

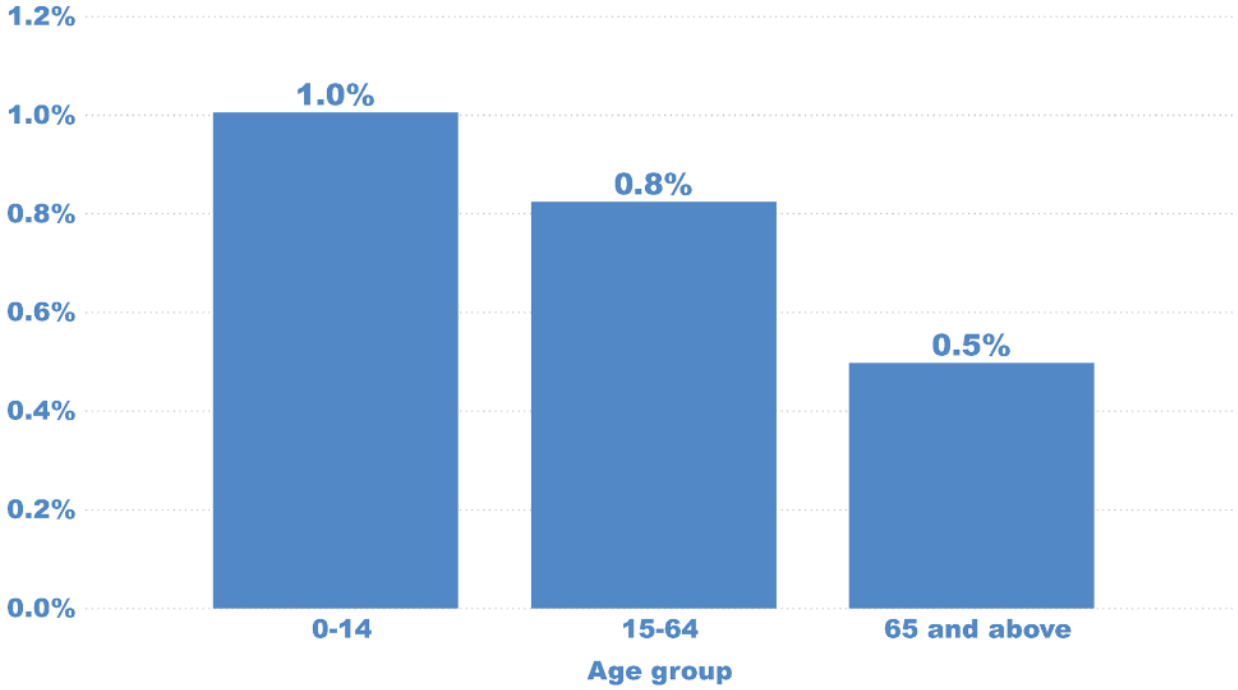


Figure 3.4 Proportion of population sustained sports-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

As for the place of occurrence of the sports-related injury episodes, about half (49.4%) of these injury episodes took place at sports or athletics area, followed by school or educational area (16.6%) and transport area – public highway, street or road (13.7%) (Table 3.12).

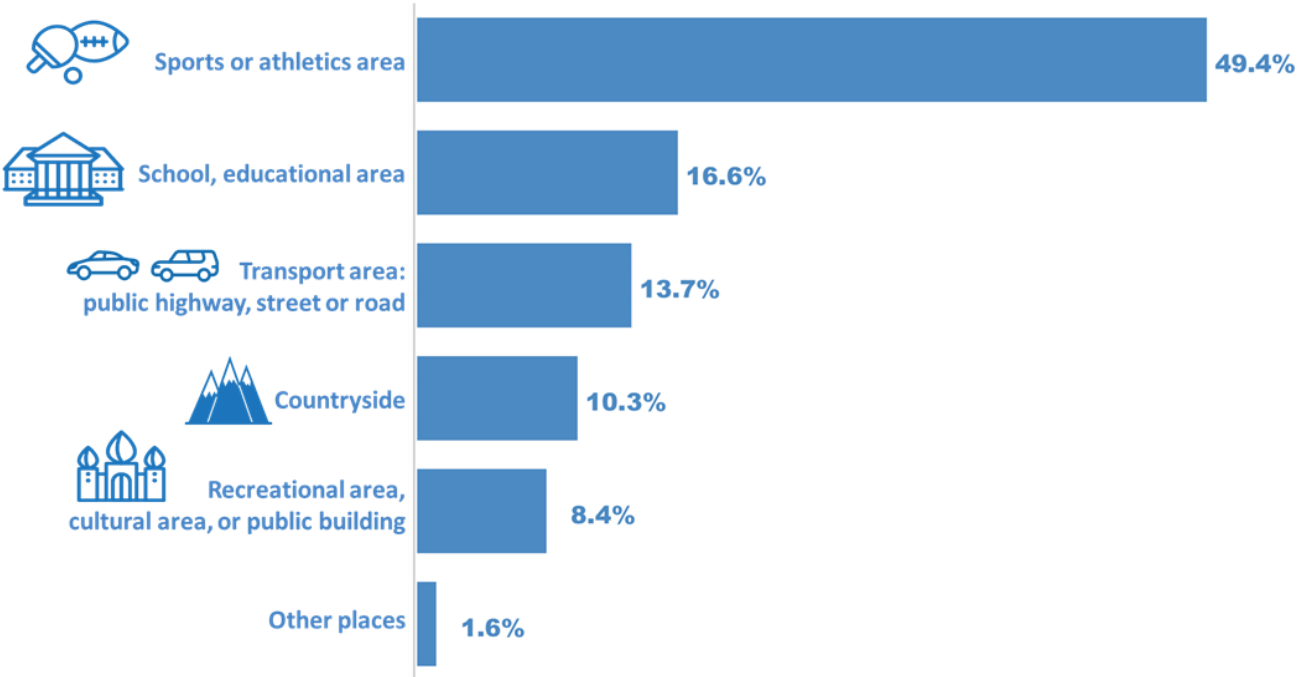


Figure 3.5 Place of occurrence of sports-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Among the sports-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration, 42.2% of these injury episodes were involved in team ball sports when the injury episodes took place, in which 22.9% of them were playing basketball and 15.8% of them were playing soccer. Following team ball sports, individual athletic activities (18.7%) and wheeled non-motored sports (10.4%) ranked second and third respectively (Table 3.13-3.14).

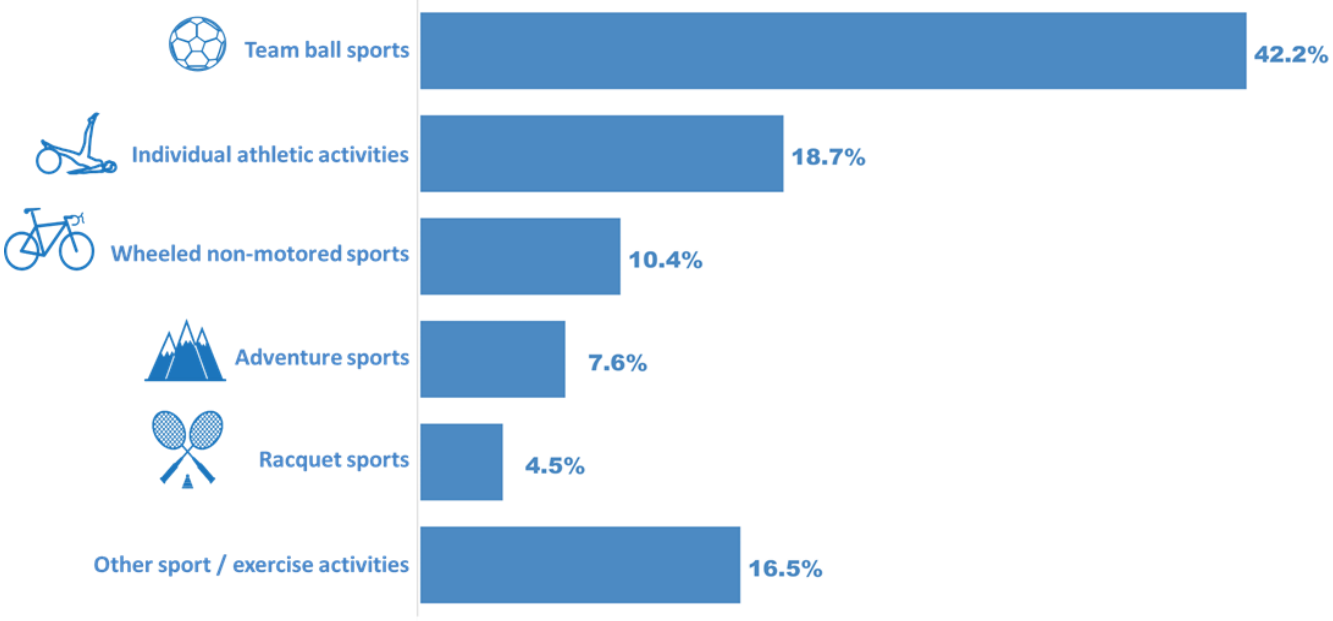


Figure 3.6 Type of sport / exercise activity associated with sports-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

Among the sports-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration, physical over-exertion† (51.8%) was most commonly reported as the major direct mechanism. It was followed by blunt force (44.4%) as the second most commonly reported major direct mechanism (Table 3.15).

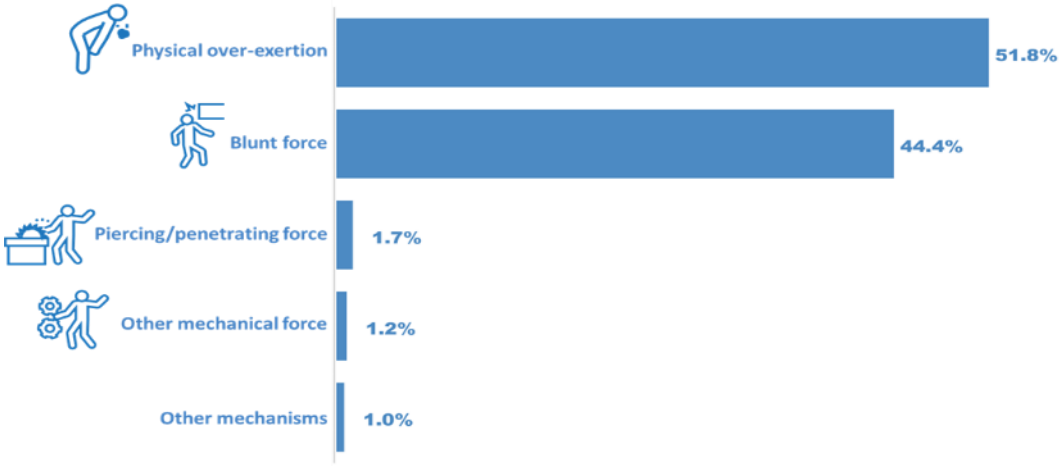


Figure 3.7 Major direct mechanism of sports-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

† According to ICECI, Physical over-exertion refers to the forceful application of physical effort that discomfort or injury results. It can be acute or non-acute. Acute physical over-exertion is a condition of rapid onset, e.g. twisting an ankle when lifting heavy objects or weights. Non-acute physical over-exertion is a condition due to cumulative effects of multiple episodes of activity, of gradual and / or delayed onset, e.g. joint damage as a result of marathon running or rowing.

Domestic injury episodes

In this survey, a domestic injury episode refers to an injury episode which takes place in a domestic setting. The definition of a domestic setting corresponds to the category of "home" under the Core Module 4 of ICECI that domestic injuries can take place at the victim's home or other person's home. Among the total injury episodes which took place in the 12 months before enumeration, 27.7% of them were classified as domestic injury episodes (Table 3.16).

Domestic Injury

27.7%

Among the 7.22 million population (as at first quarter of 2019), 1.2% were estimated had afflicted injury episodes in a domestic setting in the 12 months before enumeration. Analyzed by gender, the proportion was higher for females (1.4%) than for males (1.0%) (Table 3.17).

Male

1.0%

Female

1.4%

Analyzed by age group, the proportions of population sustaining domestic injury episodes were relatively higher in elderly, 2.2% for elderly aged 65 to 74 and 3.5% in elderly aged 75 and above (Table 3.18).

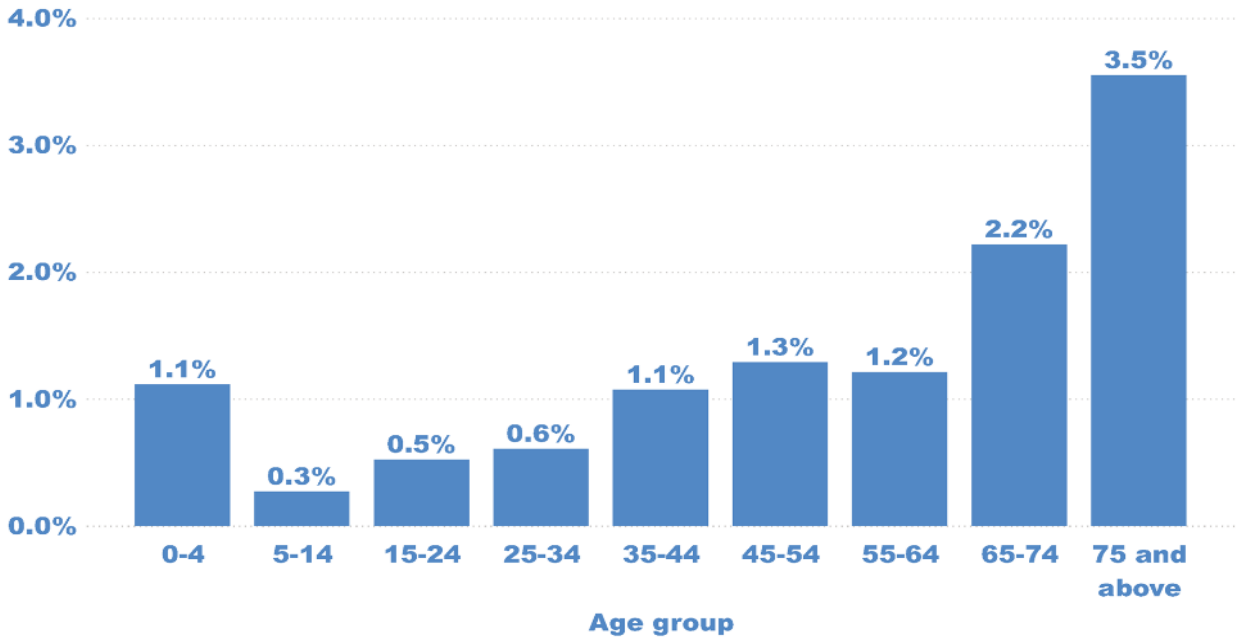


Figure 3.8 Proportion of population sustained domestic injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Among the domestic injury episodes which took place in the 12 months before enumeration, 41.1% of them were mainly due to falls. It was followed by sprain (24.3%), hit / struck (16.8%) and cutting and piercing (7.3%) (Table 3.19).

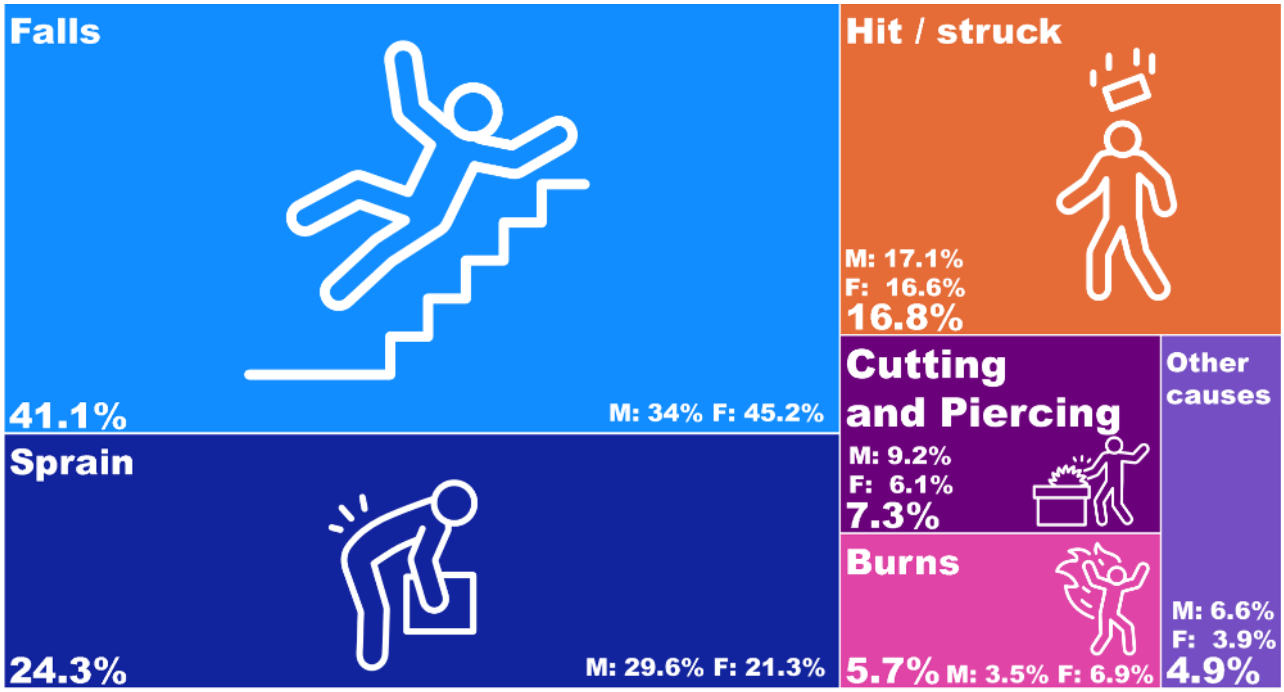
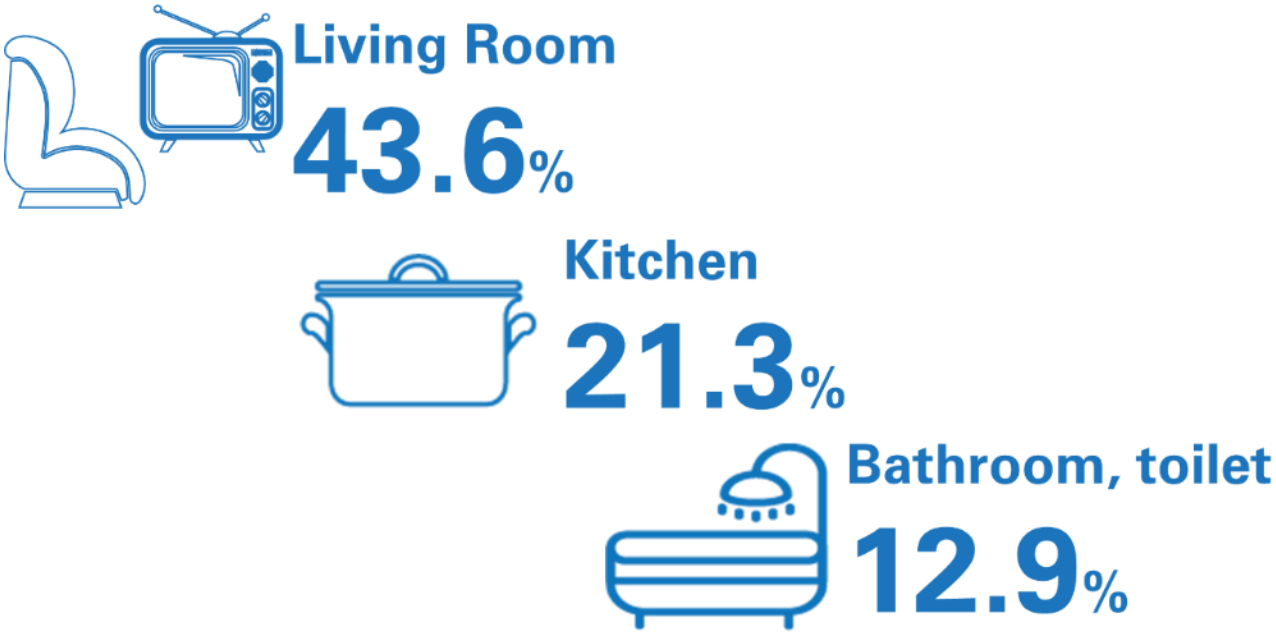


Figure 3.9 Main cause of domestic injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

The locations where domestic injury episodes occurred were coded according to the Place module of ICECI. Among the domestic injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration, 43.6% took place at living room. It was followed by kitchen (21.3%) and bathroom, toilet (12.9%) (Table 3.20).



Among the domestic injury episodes which took place in the 12 months before enumeration, building, building component, or related fitting (41.5%) was the commonest major direct object quoted. It was followed by animal, plant, or person (28.2%) and furniture / furnishing (12.2%) (Table 3.21-3.22).

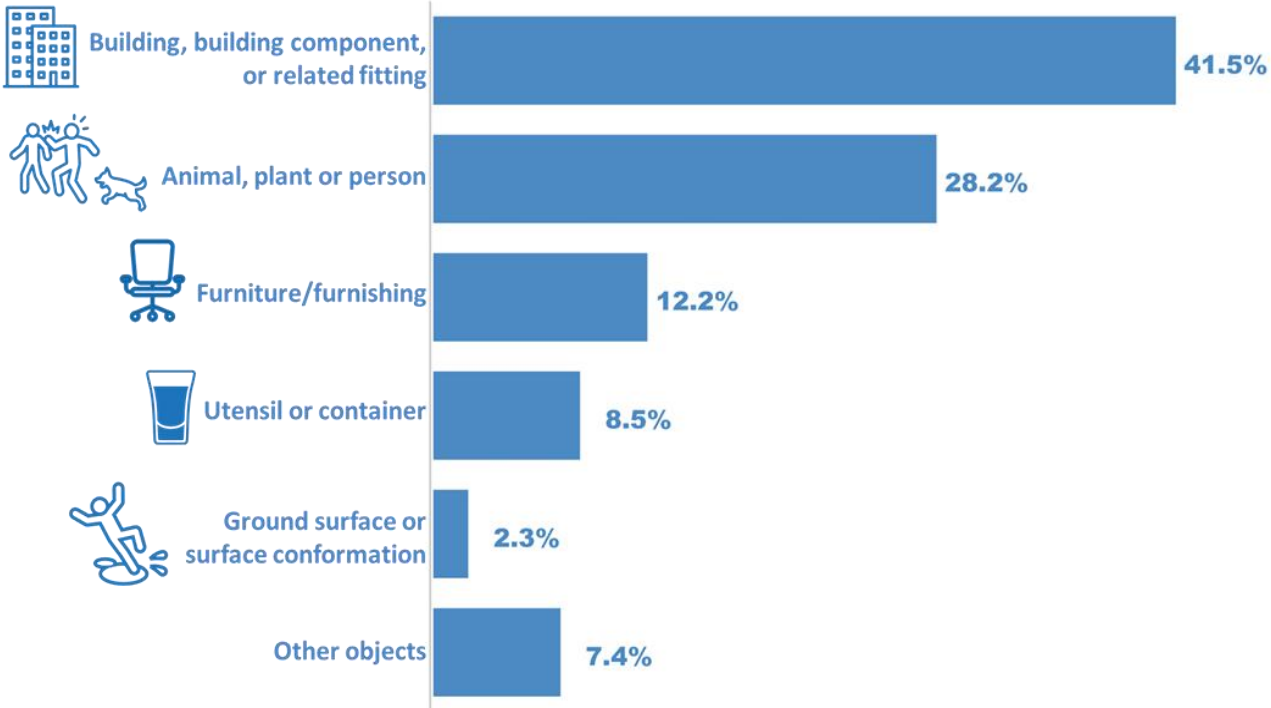


Figure 3.10 Major direct object producing domestic injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

The proportion of population sustaining domestic injury episodes was almost triple for persons living alone (3.1%) than those who were not (1.1%) (Table 3.23).

The proportion of population sustaining domestic injury episodes increased consistently with increasing number of selected chronic health conditions. It increased from 0.7% for persons without any selected chronic health conditions to 2.5% for persons suffering from one selected chronic health condition; and further to 4.6% for persons suffering from three or more selected chronic health conditions (Table 3.24).

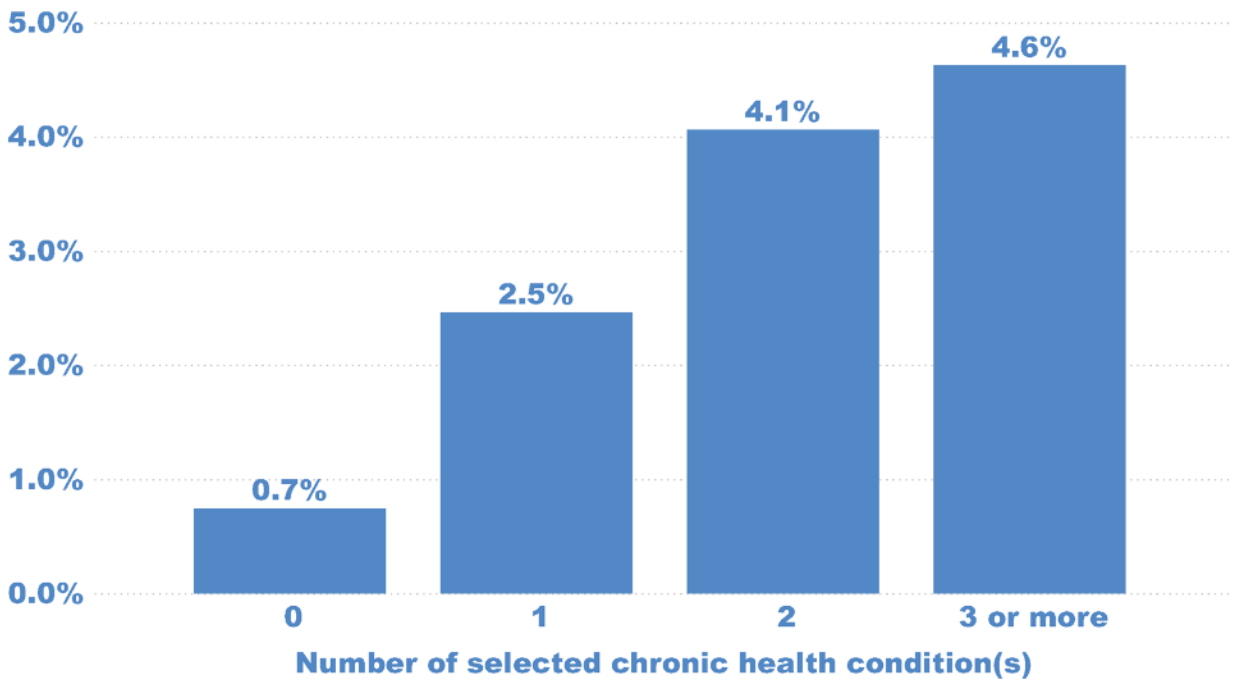


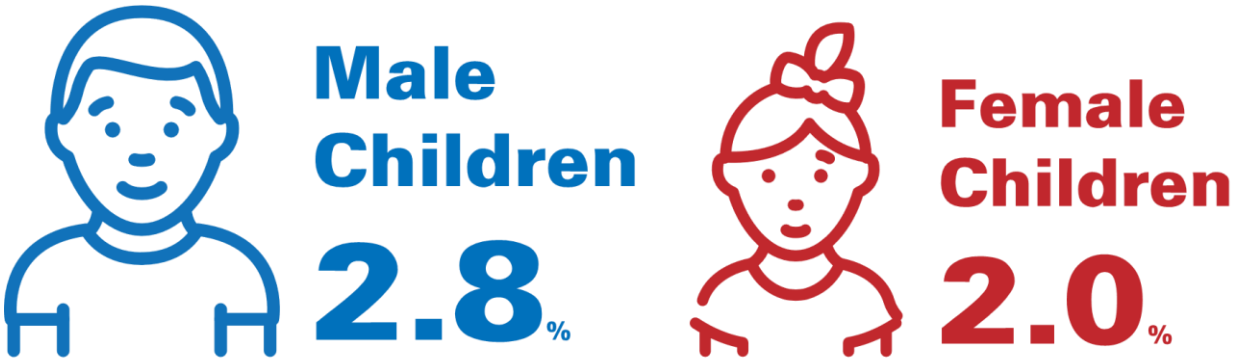
Figure 3.11 Proportion of population sustained domestic injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by number of selected chronic health conditions

Injury Episodes in Specific Life Stages

Childhood injury

Childhood injury is a major cause of child death and disability throughout the world. According to the estimates by the World Health Organization in 2011, about 630 000 children under 15 years old died because of injury every year worldwide[9]. It is now a leading cause of death in children aged between 1 and 18 years[10]. The impact of non-fatal injuries is also noticeable, and it is estimated that 10 to 30 million children and adolescents were affected every year. Among the total injury episodes which had taken place in the 12 months before enumeration, 6.2% of them were childhood injury episodes (Table 3.25).

Among the 839 100 children aged 14 and below (as at first quarter of 2019), 2.4% of them were estimated had sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration. Analyzed by gender, the proportion was slightly higher for boys (2.8%) than for girls (2.0%) (Table 3.26).



[9] World Health Organization. Child Injuries. Available at https://www.who.int/violence_injury_prevention/child/injury/en/. Accessed on 3 September 2019

[10] World Health Organization and UNICEF. Child and adolescent injury prevention: a global call to action. Geneva, World Health Organization, 2005

Analyzed by age group, elder children were more likely to sustain injury episodes. The proportion was the highest for children aged 10 to 14 (3.3%), while the proportions were similar for children aged 0 to 4 and children aged 5 to 9 (2.0% and 1.9% respectively) (Table 3.27).

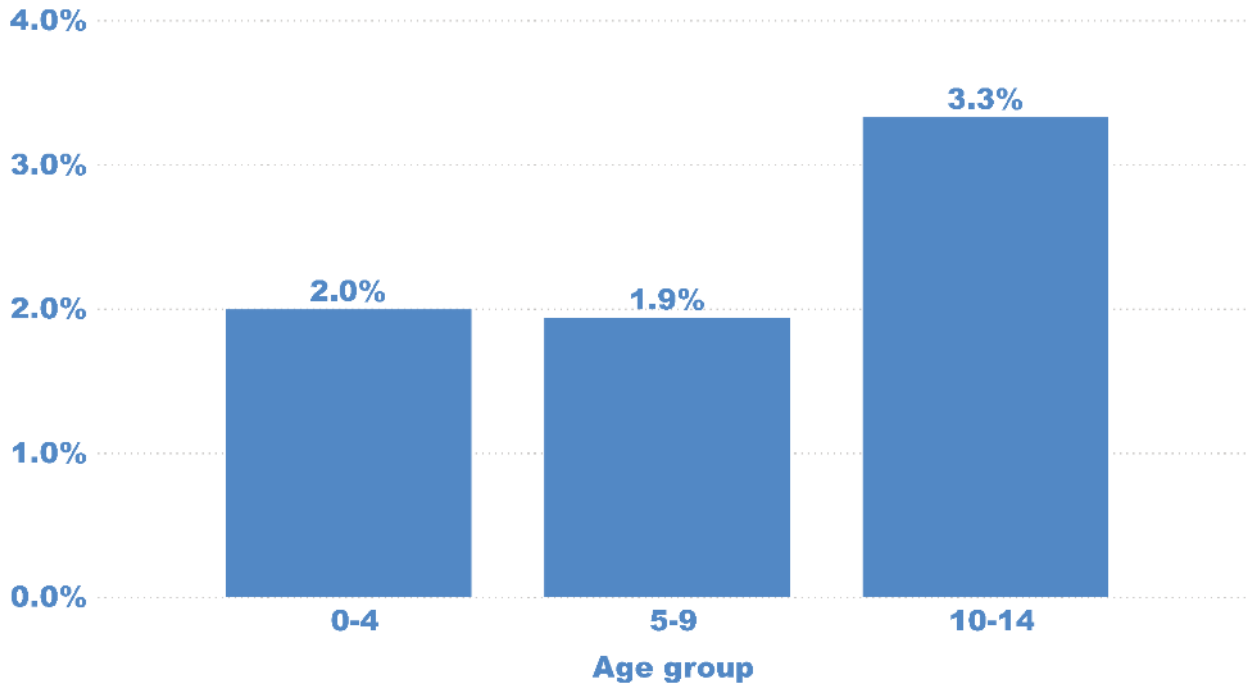


Figure 3.12 Proportion of childhood injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Among the childhood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration, more than one-third (37.2%) were mainly due to falls. 23.9% and 15.4% were due to sports and sprain respectively (Table 3.28-3.29).

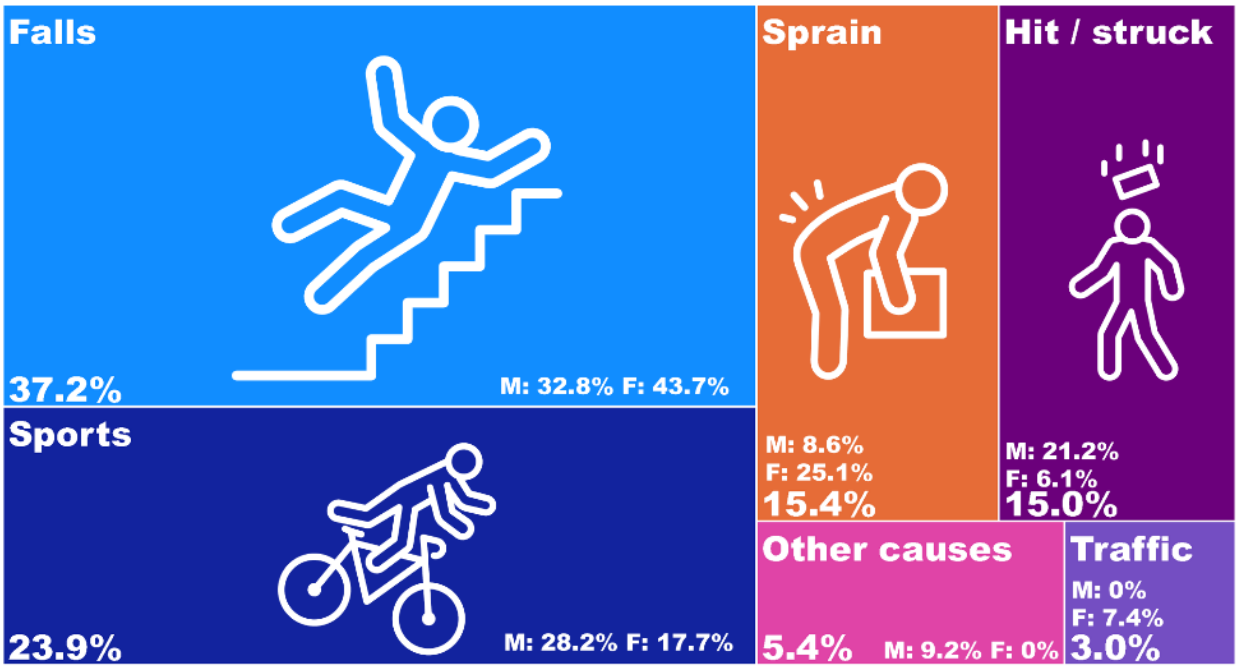


Figure 3.13 Main cause of childhood injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

As for the place of occurrence 29.0% of the episodes took place at school or educational area.22.5% took place at home and 14.7% took place at sports or athletics area (Table 3.30).

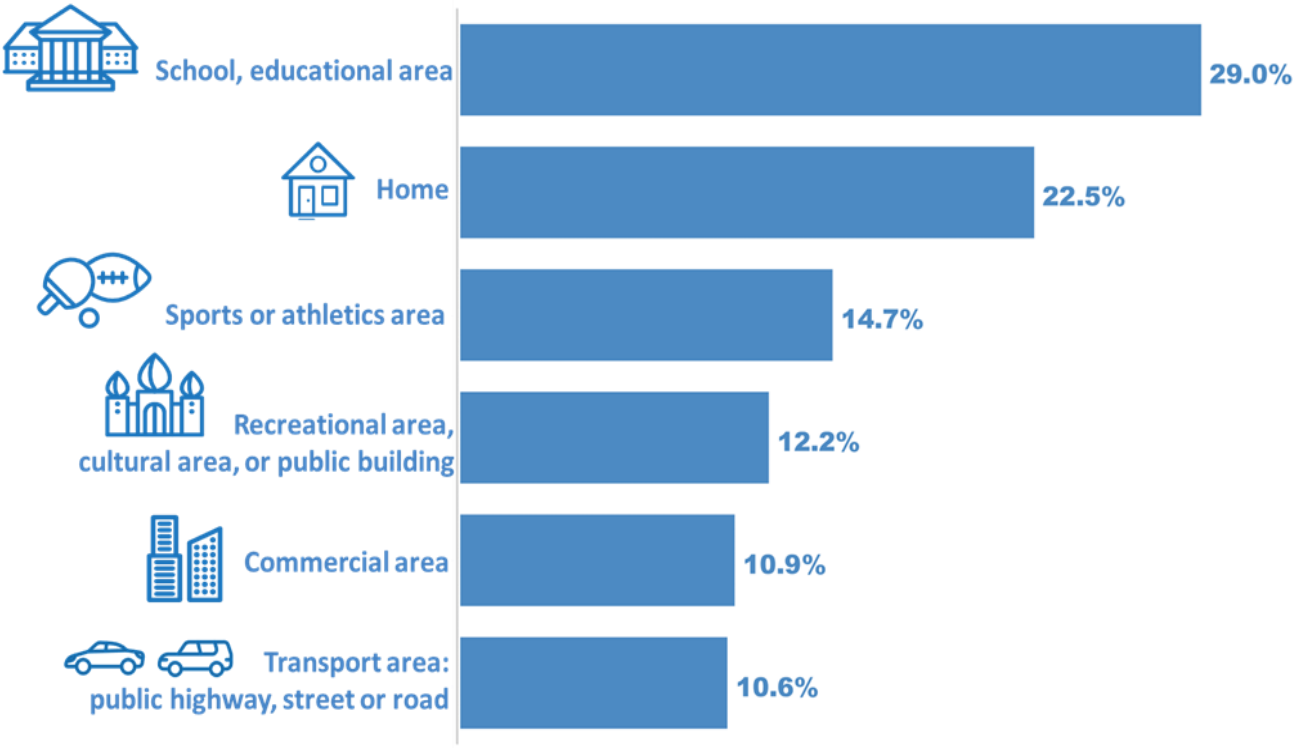


Figure 3.14 Place of occurrence for childhood injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

Regarding the activity associated with childhood injury episodes, 29.0%, 26.3% and 22.2% took place when the injured children were receiving education, at leisure or play, and in sports and exercise during leisure time respectively (Table 3.31-3.32).

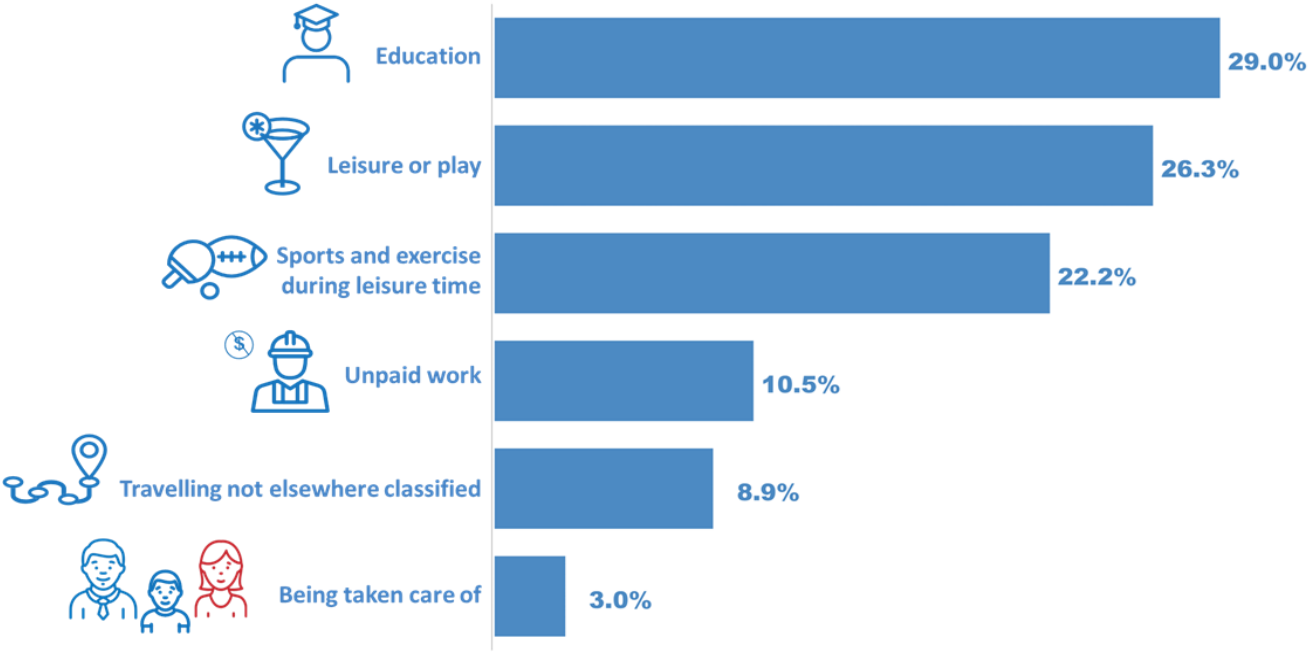


Figure 3.15 Activity when injured in childhood injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

Among the major direct objects producing the childhood injury episodes, building, building component, or related fitting' was the most commonly reported one (34.2%). It was followed by animal, plant, or person (27.3%) and ground surface or surface conformation (20.2%) (Table 3.33-3.34).

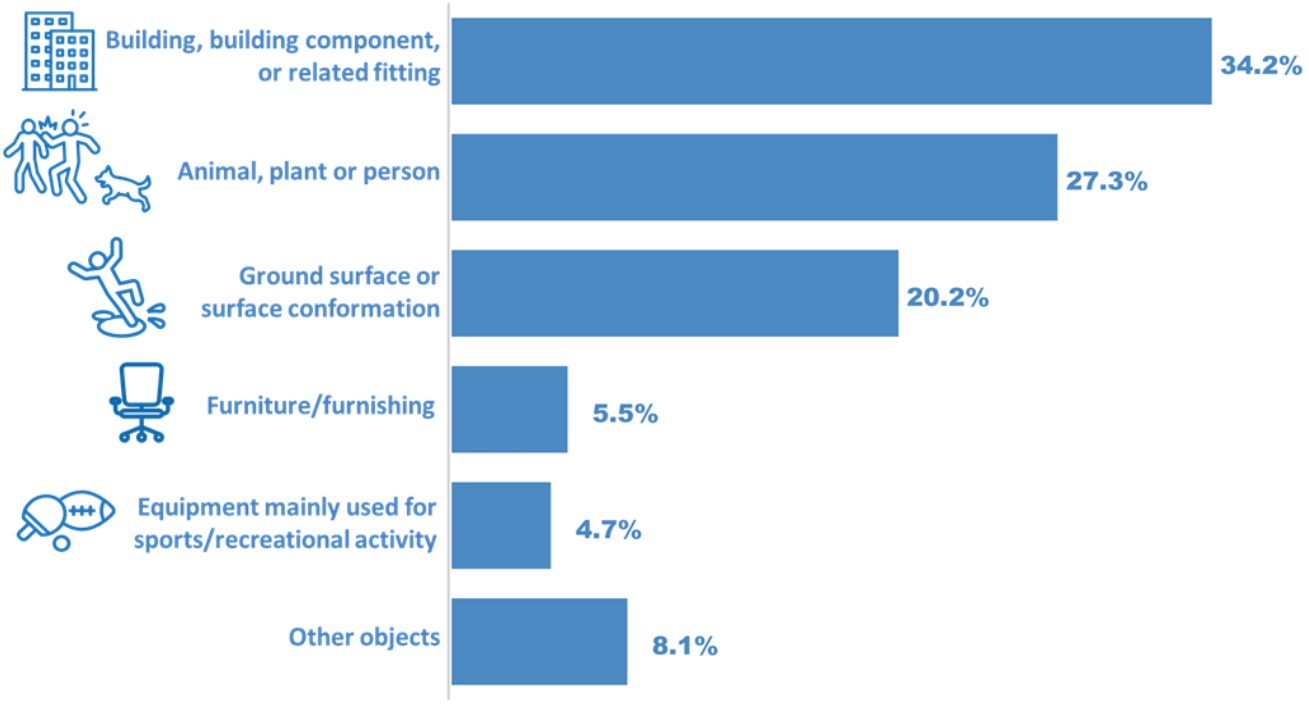
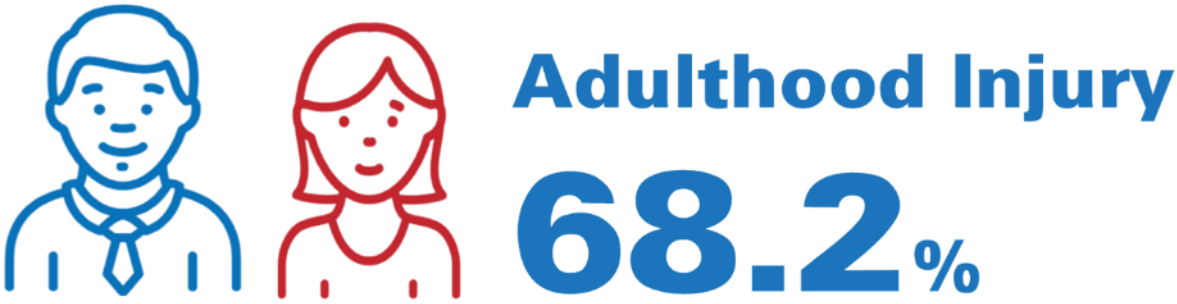


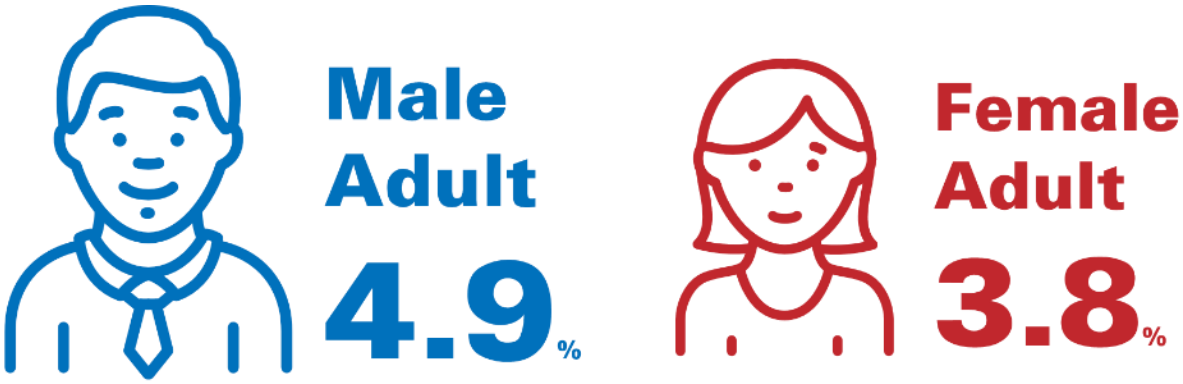
Figure 3.16 Major direct object producing childhood injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

Adulthood injury

Among the total injury episodes which took place in the 12 months before enumeration, 68.2% of them were adulthood injury episodes (Table 3.35).



Among the 5.17 million adults aged 15 to 64 (as at first quarter of 2019), 4.3% were estimated had sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration. Analyzed by gender, the proportion was slightly higher for males (4.9%) than for females (3.8%) (Table 3.36).



Analyzed by age group, the proportion that had sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration increased with age generally. The proportion was the highest for adults aged 45 to 54 (5.2%), while the proportions were similar for adult aged 15 to 24 and adults aged 25 to 34 (3.4% and

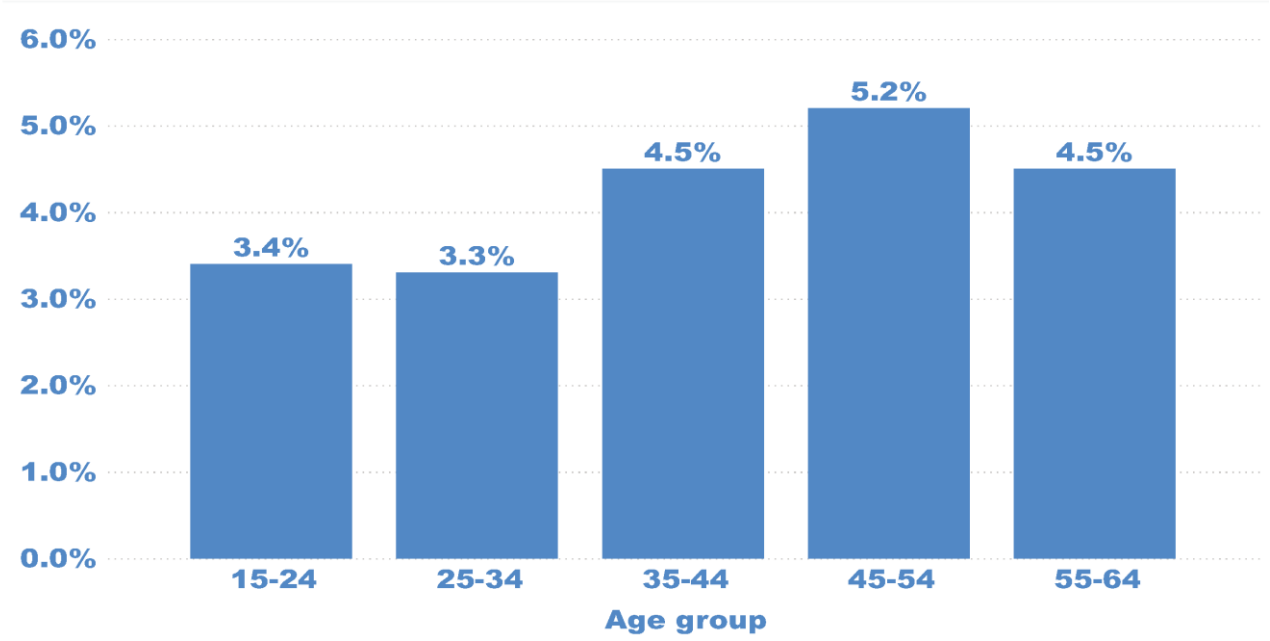


Figure 3.17 Proportion of population aged 15 to 64 sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Among the adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration, more than one-thirds (33.3%) were mainly due to sprain. Another 26.5% and 15.0% were due to falls and hit/ struck respectively (Table 3.38-3.39).

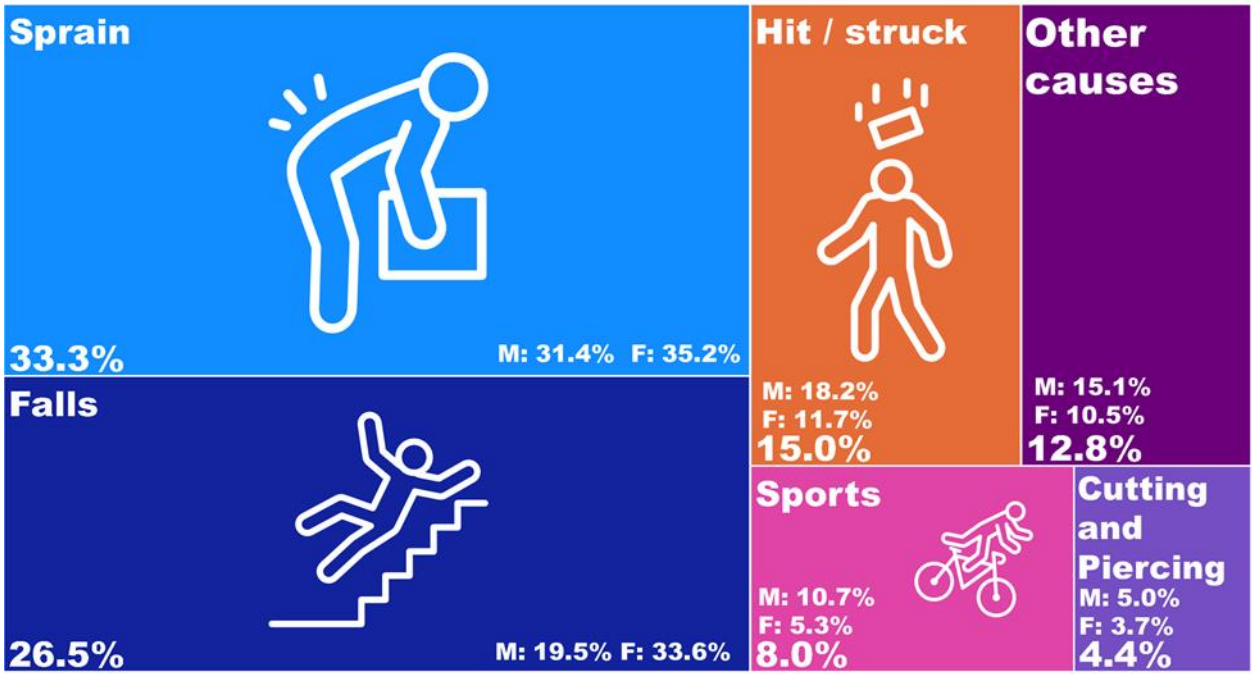


Figure 3.18 Main cause of adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

As for the place of occurrence of adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration, 23.0% of the episodes took place at home. Another 22.3% took place at transport area – public highway, street or road and 11.1% took place at sports or athletics area. Among young adults aged 15 to 24, injury episodes usually occurred in school, educational area (30.6%) and sports or athletics area (25.7%) (Table 3.40).

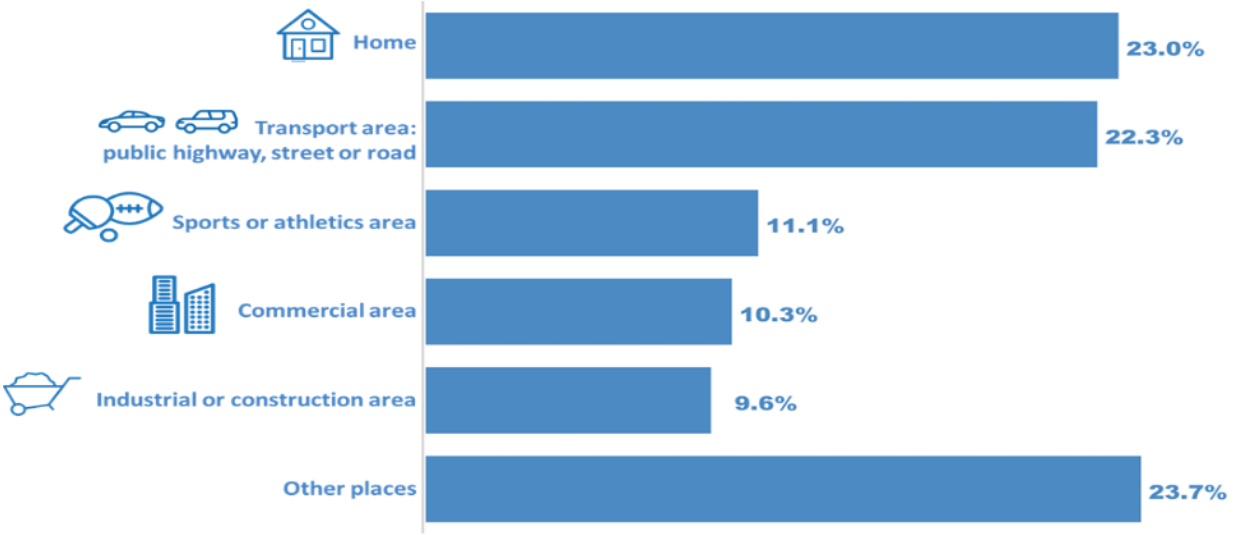


Figure 3.19 Place of occurrence of adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Regarding the activity associated with adulthood injury episodes, 30.1% took place when the injured adults were engaged in paid work. In addition, 27.5% took place when the injured adults were engaged in unpaid work, and 16.7% took place when the injured adults were engaged in sports and exercise during leisure time. Among young adults aged 15 to 24, injury episodes usually took place when they were playing sports and exercising during leisure time (37.4%) and receiving education (20.6%) (Table 3.41-3.42).

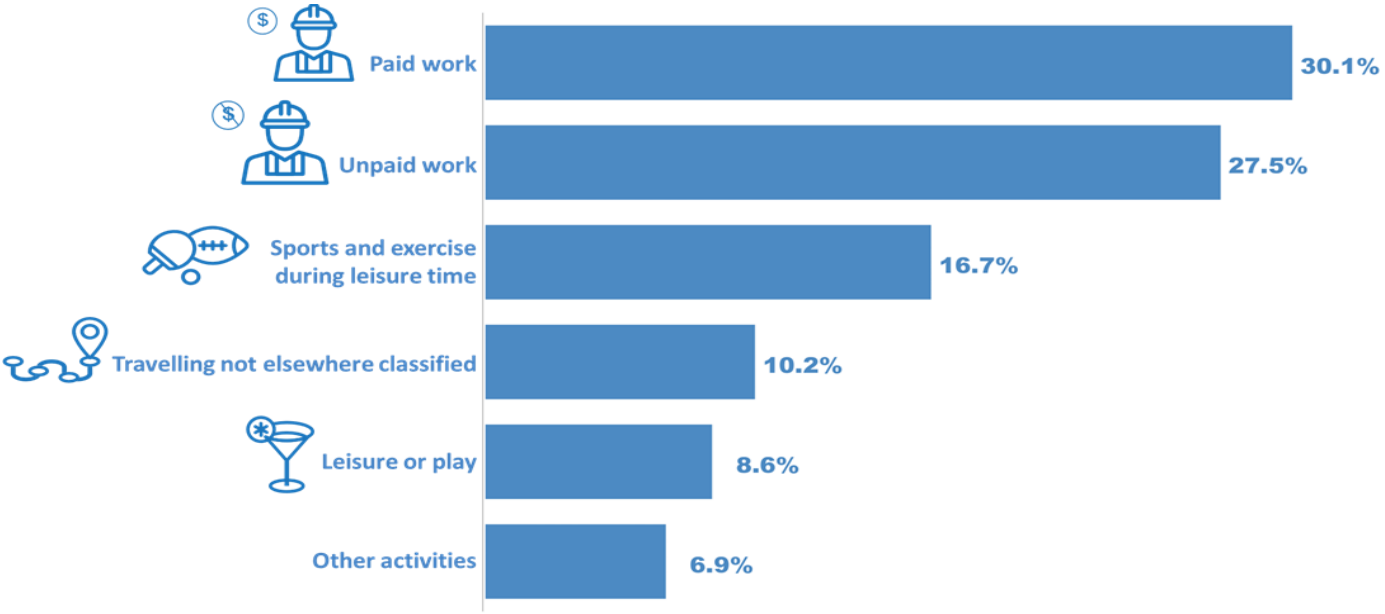


Figure 3.20 Activity when injured in adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Among the major direct objects producing the adulthood injury episodes as reported, animal, plant, or person was the most commonly reported one (45.3%). It was followed by ground surface or surface conformation (15.9%) and building, building component, or related fitting (14.6%) (Table 3.43-3.44).

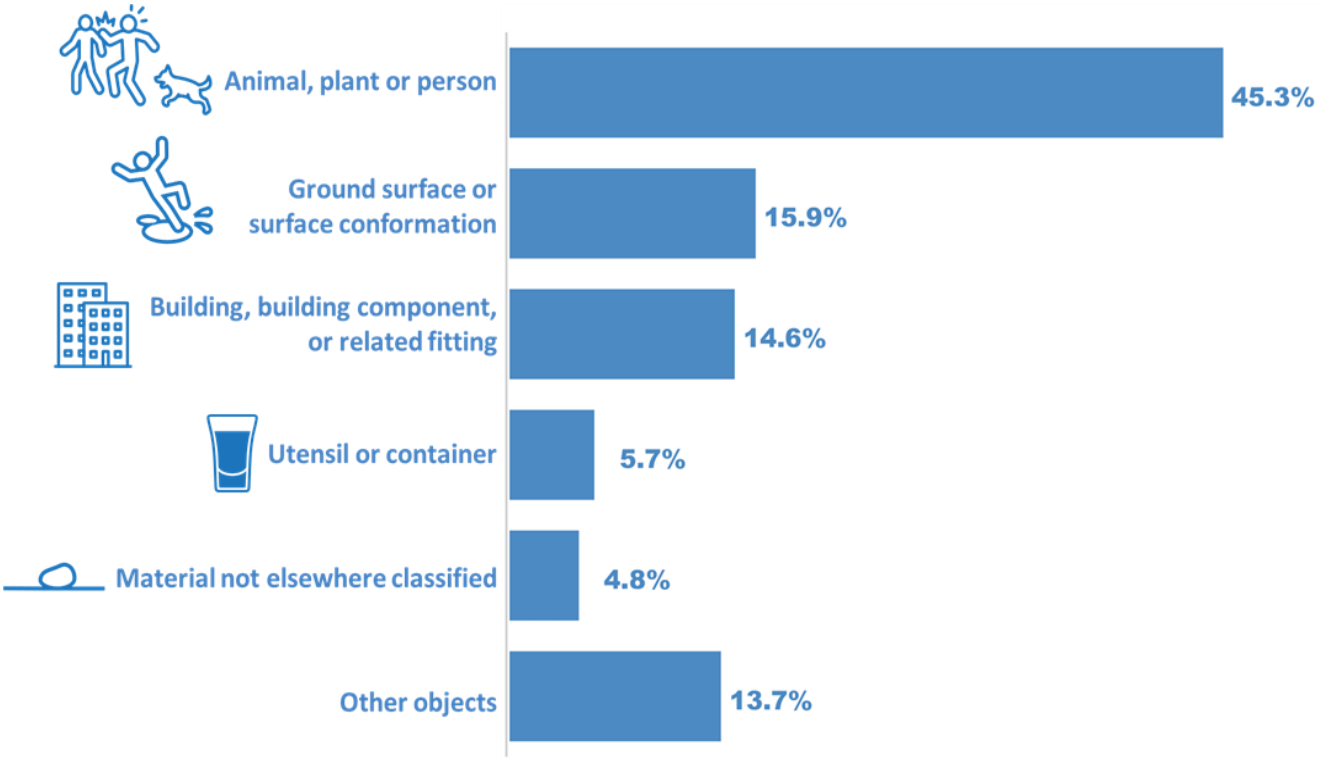


Figure 3.21 Major direct object producing adulthood injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

Elderly injury

Elderly is known to be a vulnerable group of afflicting injury. The process of degeneration, e.g. poor vision, decrease in muscle strength and body balance, caused them to be more susceptible to the risks and serious consequences of injury. Elderly injury can contribute to a substantial socio-economic burden to the victims, their families and the society.

In this survey, an elderly injury episode refers to an injury episode encountered by elderly persons aged 65 and above. Among the total injury episodes which took place in the 12 months before enumeration, 25.6% were elderly injury episodes (Table 3.45).

Among the 1.21 million elderly persons aged 65 and above (as at first quarter of 2019), 6.6% were estimated had sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration. Analyzed by gender, the proportion was higher for females (7.8%) than for males (5.3%) (Table 3.46).

The proportion sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration increased with age, from 5.7% for elderly persons aged 65 to 69 to 6.5% for elderly persons aged 70 to 74, and further to 7.4% for elderly persons aged 75 and above (Table 3.47).

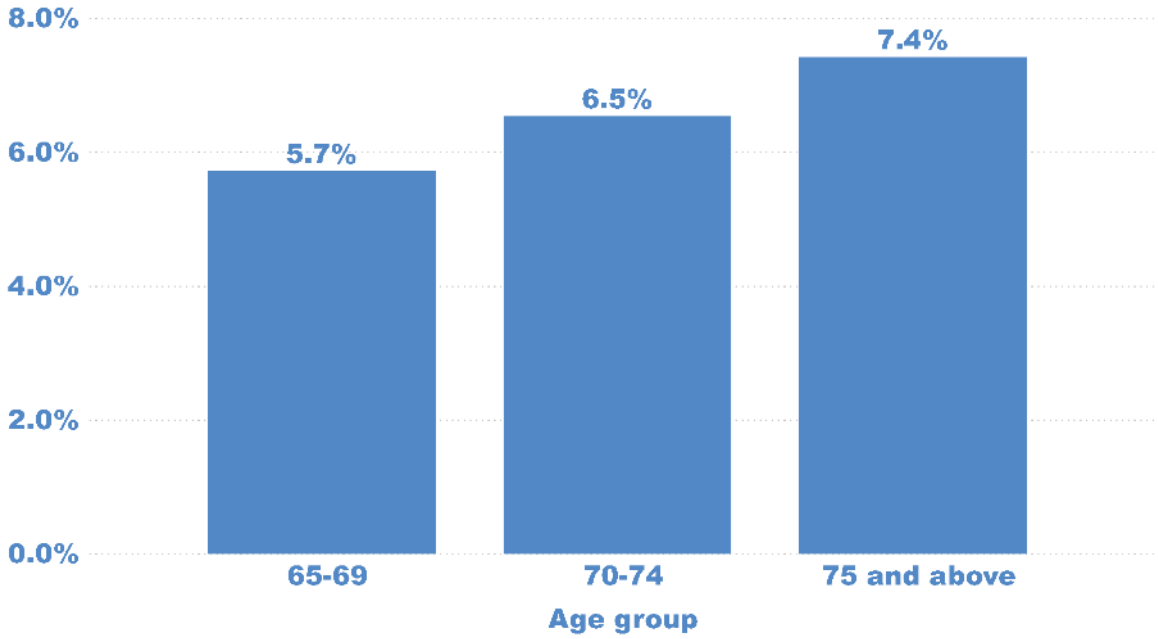


Figure 3.22 Proportion of elderly injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Among the elderly injury episodes which took place in the 12 months before enumeration, nearly three quarters (74.5%) were due to falls. It was followed by sprain (9.9%), hit / struck (8.4%) and cutting and piercing (2.2%) (Table 3.48-3.49).

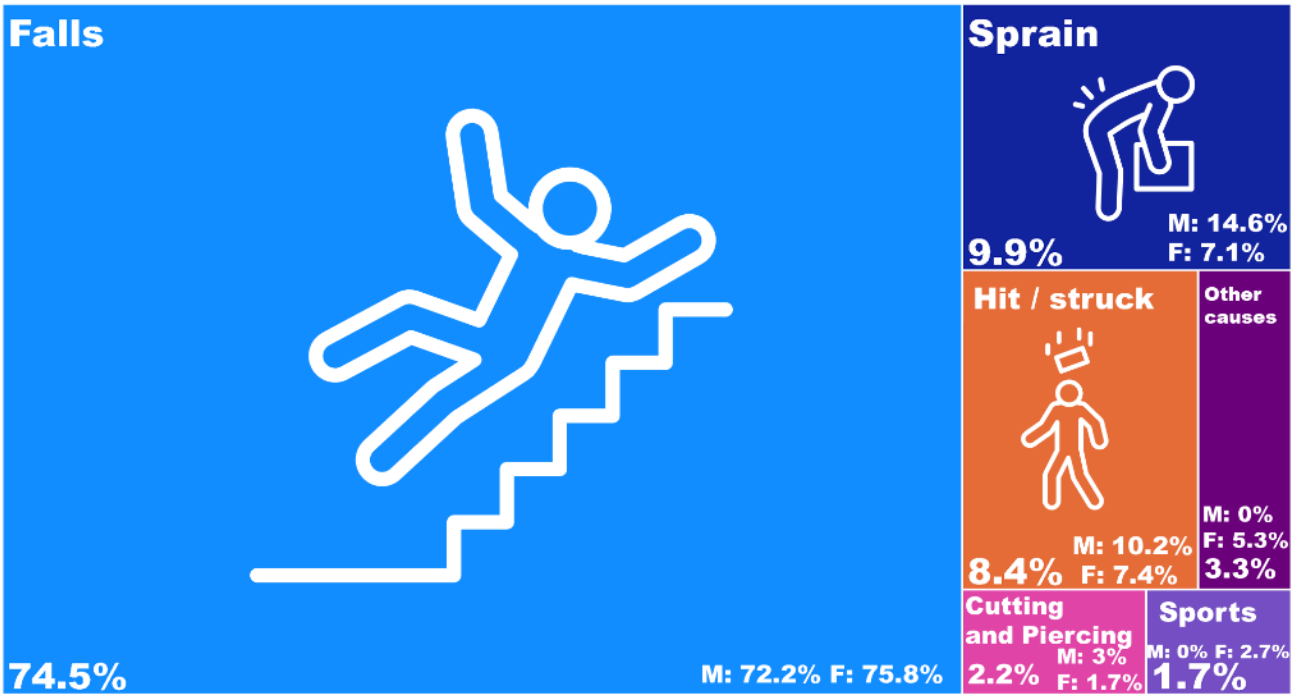


Figure 3.23 Main cause of elderly injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

Regarding the place of occurrence of the elderly injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration, home was the most commonly reported place (41.5%). It was followed by transport area: public highway, street or road (28.4%) and commercial area (10.1%) (Table 3.50).

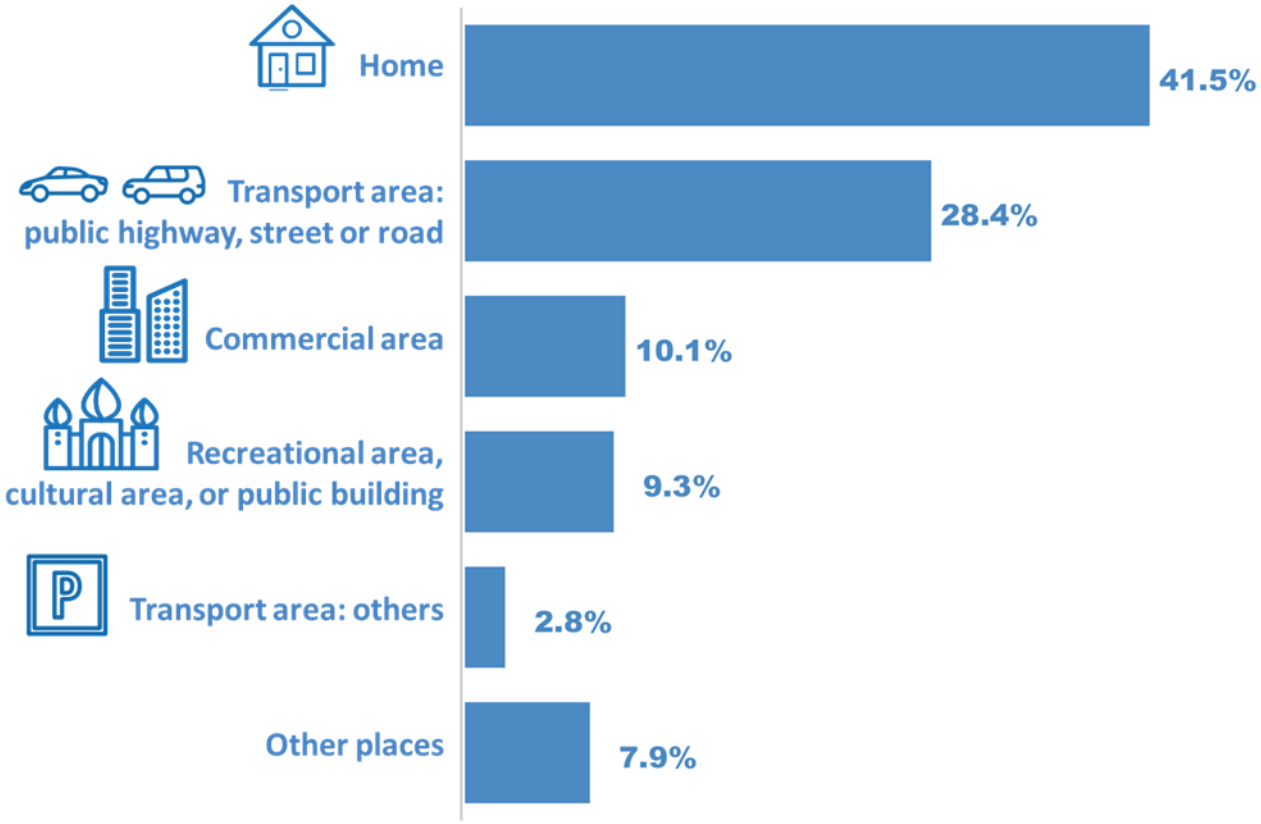


Figure 3.24. Place of occurrence of elderly injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration

Fall injury in elderly

The proportion of elderly injury episodes caused by falls increased with age, from 59.8% for elderly aged 65 to 69, to 64.4% for elderly aged 70 to 74, and further to 88.6% for elderly aged 75 and above (Table 3.49).

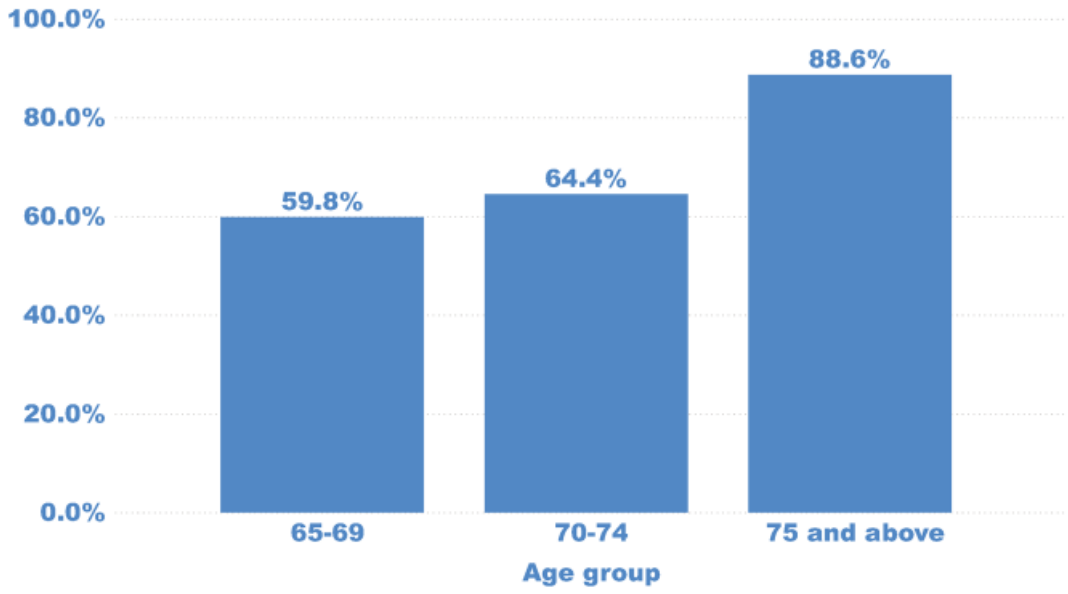


Figure 3.25 Proportion of population aged 65 and above who sustained injury episodes caused by falls in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Among the 1.21 million elderly persons aged 65 and above (as at first quarter of 2019), 5.4% were estimated had sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration. Analyzed by gender, the proportion for elderly women aged 65 and above (6.5%) was higher than that for elderly men (4.2%) (Table 3.51).

The proportion of elderly sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration increased with age, from 4.0% for those aged 65 to 69 to 5.2% for those aged 70 to 74, and further to 6.7% for those aged 75 and above (Table 3.52).

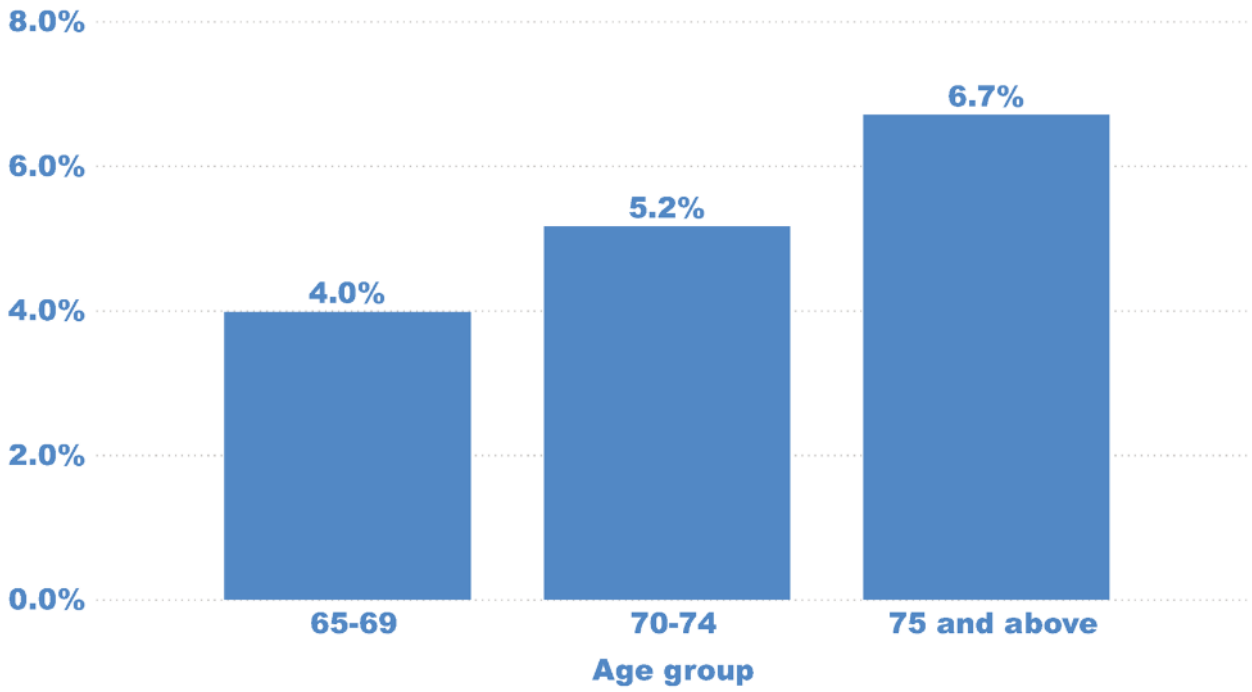
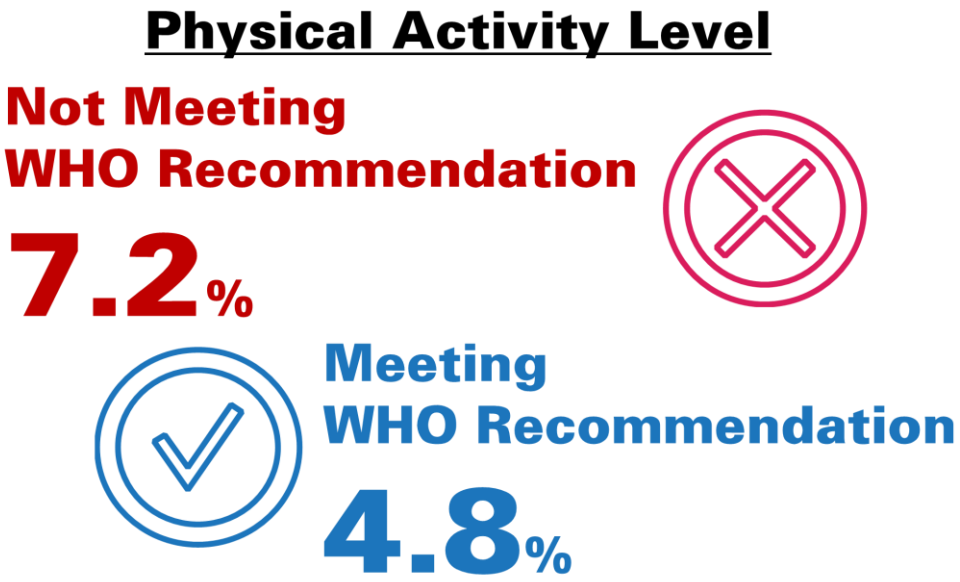


Figure 3.26 Proportion of population aged 65 and above sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

For elderly persons who met the WHO's recommendation on physical activity, only 4.8% sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration, compared with 7.2% of those who did not meet the WHO's recommendation (Table 3.53).



In addition, the proportion of fall-related injury episodes sustained by elderly persons in the 12 months before enumeration was found to increase with number of selected chronic conditions. The corresponding figure was 2.3% for elderly persons aged 65 and above without any selected chronic health conditions. It increased to 5.4% for those with one selected chronic condition and reached the highest for those with three or more selected chronic health conditions, at 8.8% (Table 3.54).

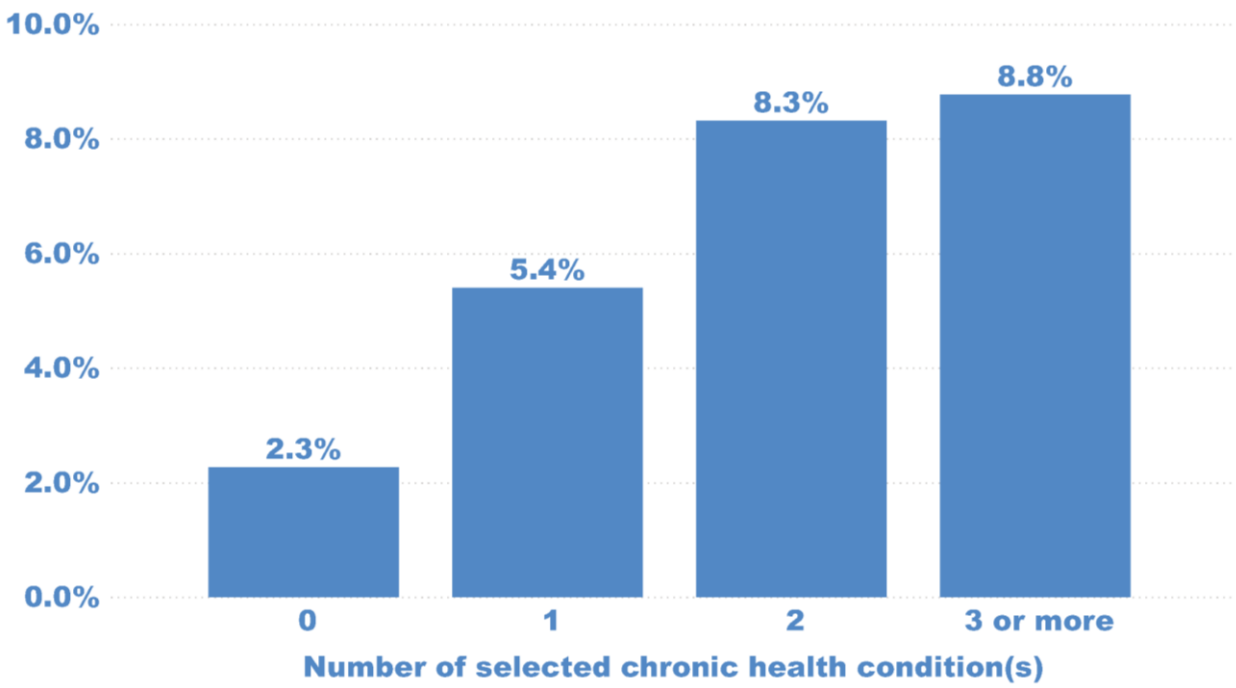
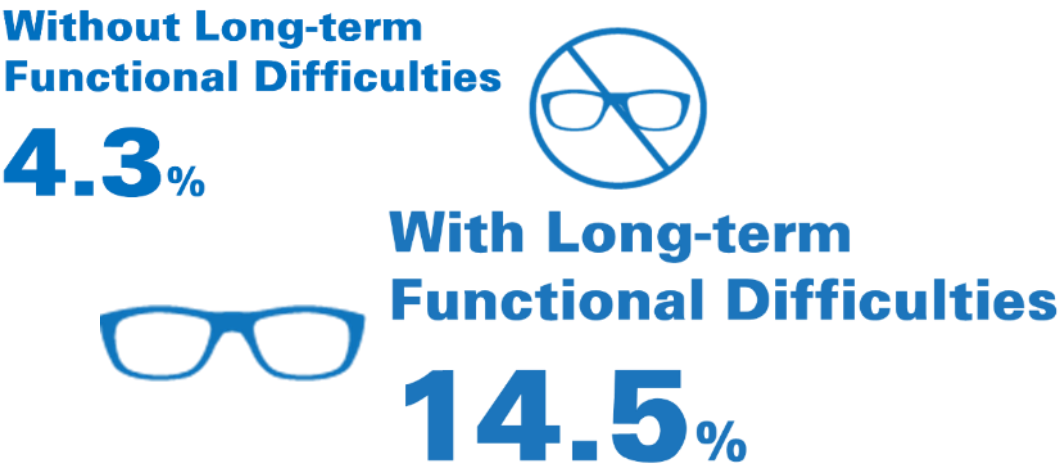


Figure 3.27 Proportion of population aged 65 and above sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by number of selected chronic health conditions

Moreover, the proportion of elderly persons aged 65 and above who sustained fall-related injury episodes was significantly higher for those who were suffering from long-term functional difficulties (14.5%) than those who were not (4.3%) (Table 3.55).



Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Safety Measures

Injuries are not accidents, they are predictable, preventable and controllable[11]. This chapter reports the assessment of the respondent's knowledge, attitude and practice in adopting safety measures against unintentional injuries.

"Unintentional injury is preventable?"

Among the 7.22 million population (as at first quarter of 2019), 86.4% were estimated agreed that unintentional injury was preventable. The proportion of agreeing unintentional injury to be preventable was slightly higher in females (86.8% vs. 85.9% in males) (Table 4.1-4.2).

Safety measures taken against unintentional injury

Among the 7.22 million population (as at first quarter of 2019), around half (49.8%) were estimated had done some safety measures or taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration. Analyzed by gender, the proportion of population who had taken any safety measures to prevent unintentional injury was slightly higher in female (50.4% vs. 49.0% in males) (Table 4.3).

[11] Sleet DA (2018). The Global Challenge of Child Injury Prevention. International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health 2018, 15(9), 1921. Available from: https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph15091921.

Analyzed by age group, the proportion of persons who had taken any safety measures to prevent unintentional injury was the highest for infants (carers) aged 0 to 4 (66.3%†). It was followed by persons aged 35 to 44 (54.1%). The lowest proportion was recorded for those aged 15 to 24 (43.1%) (Table 4.4).

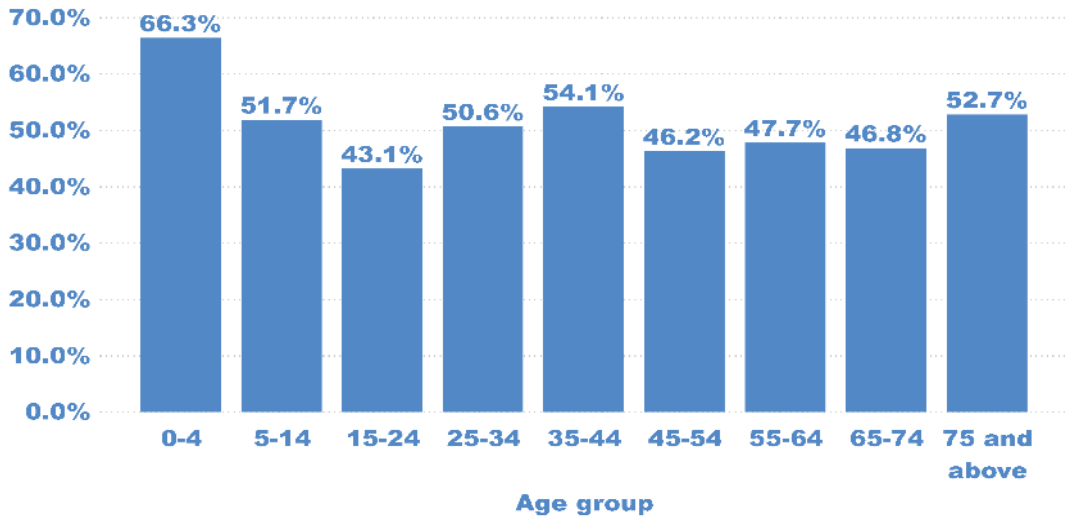


Figure 4.1 Proportion of population who had done some safety measures or taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Among the population who had taken safety measures to prevent unintentional injuries±, "Being more careful" was the most-mentioned safety measure taken (89.0%), followed by "using protective gear" (29.0%) and "took safety training" (4.3%) respectively. Analyzed by gender, "being more careful" is slightly more frequently mentioned in females (89.3% vs. 88.6% in males). Analyzed by age group, "Being more careful" is the most mentioned safety measure taken among all the age groups, ranging from 79.9% to 93.2%. The highest age group is those who aged 15-24 (Table 4.5-4.6).

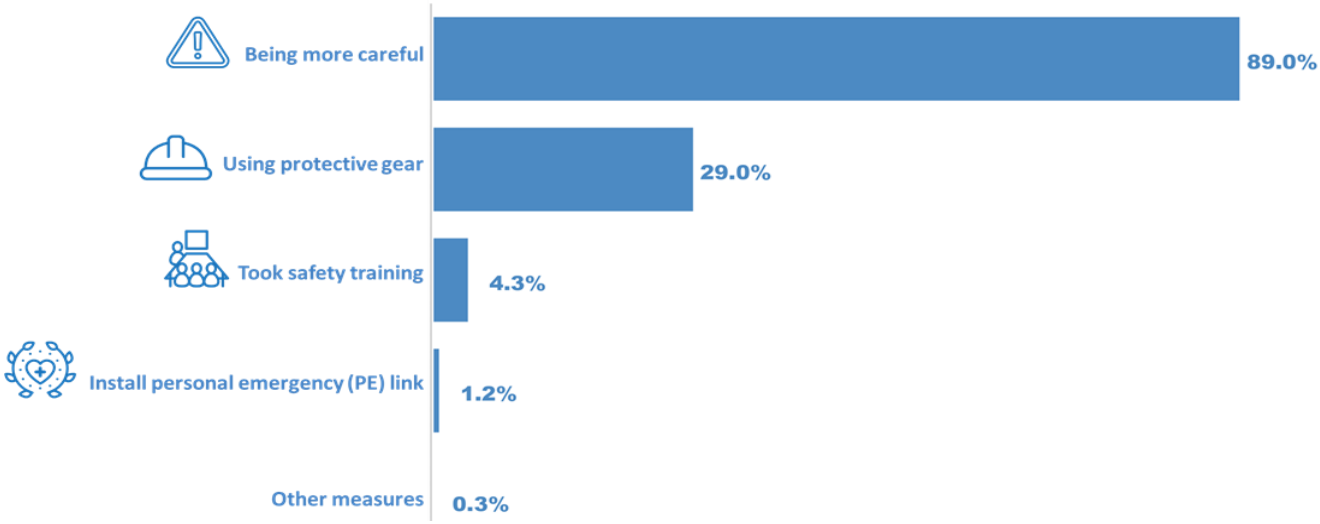


Figure 4.2 Safety measures taken in the 12 months before enumeration

† Proxy reporting by parents or primary carers for young children aged below 11 was allowed in the survey.
± Multiple answers were allowed on the safety measure that had been taken

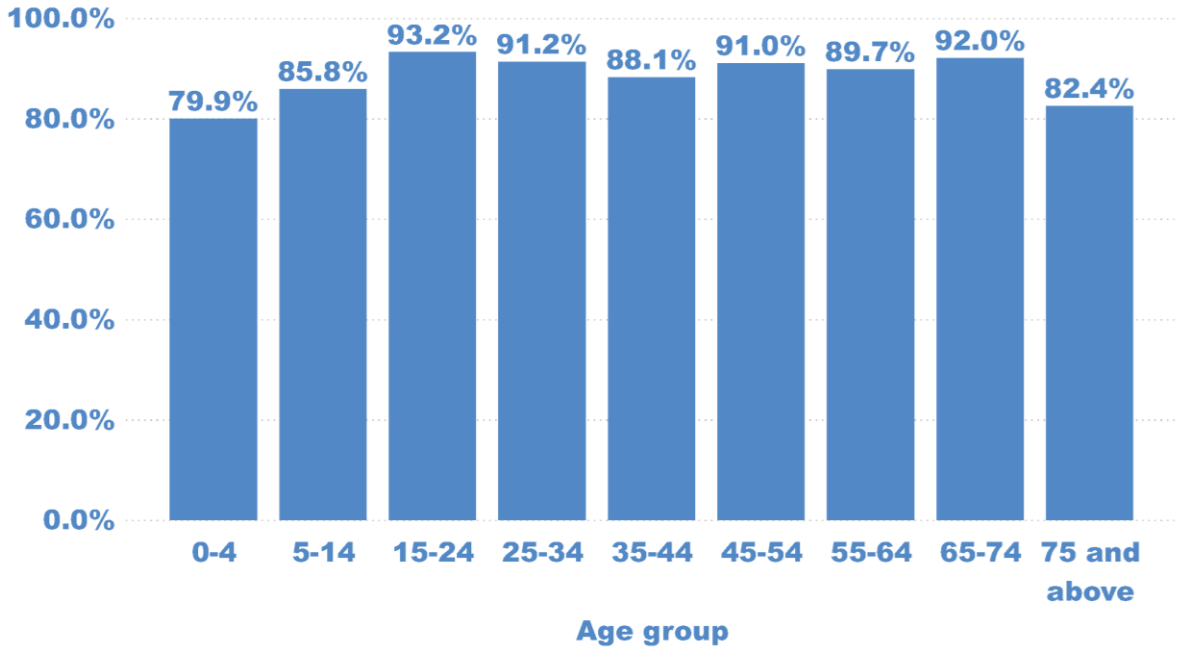


Figure 4.3 Safety measures 'Being more careful' taken in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

On the other hand, "using protective gear" is more frequently mentioned in males (30.7% vs. 27.7% in females).

Whether giving up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injuries because of the cost

Among the population who had taken safety measures to prevent unintentional injuries, few of them (3.8%) gave up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injury because of cost. Analyzed by gender, the proportion who gave up because of cost were slightly higher in males (3.9%) than that of in females (3.7%) (Table 4.7).

Analyzed by age group, children aged 15 to 24 were the highest proportion to give up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injury because of cost (5.8%), followed by elderly persons aged 75 and above (5.3%) (Table 4.8).

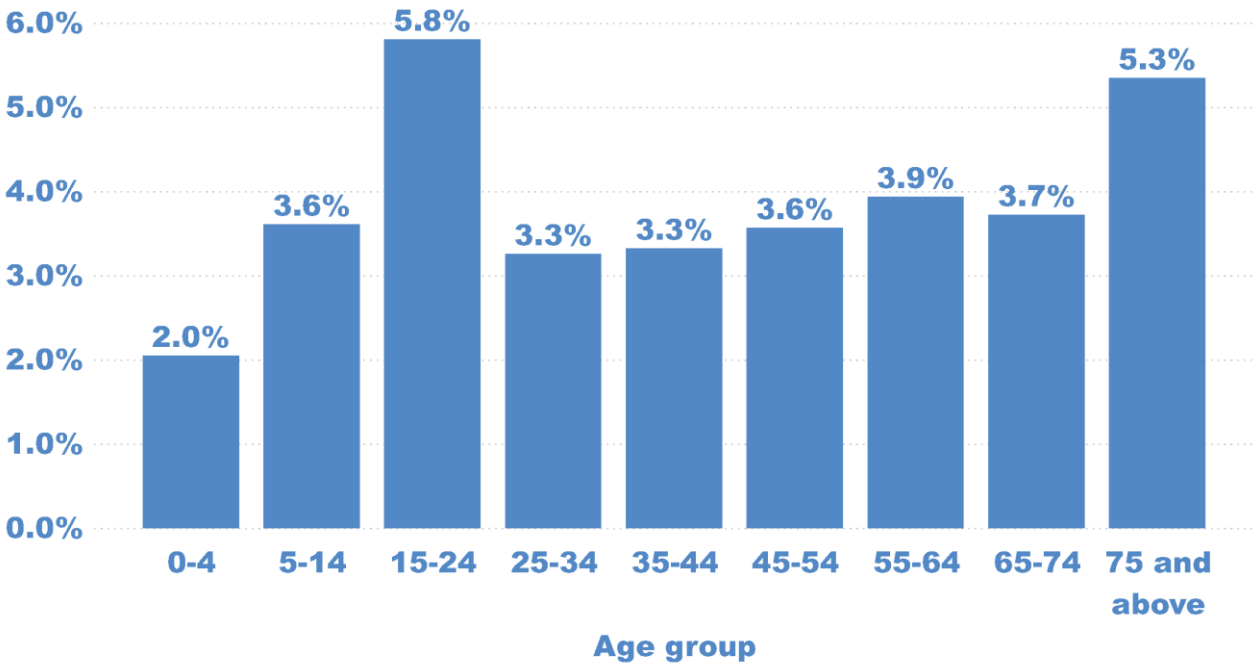


Figure 4.4 Proportion of population who gave up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injury because of cost in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Reasons for not taking safety measures against unintentional injury

Among the population who had not taken safety measures to prevent unintentional injuries, almost all of them (95.5%) reported “I feel safe enough” as a reason for not taking safety measures (Table 4.9-4.10).

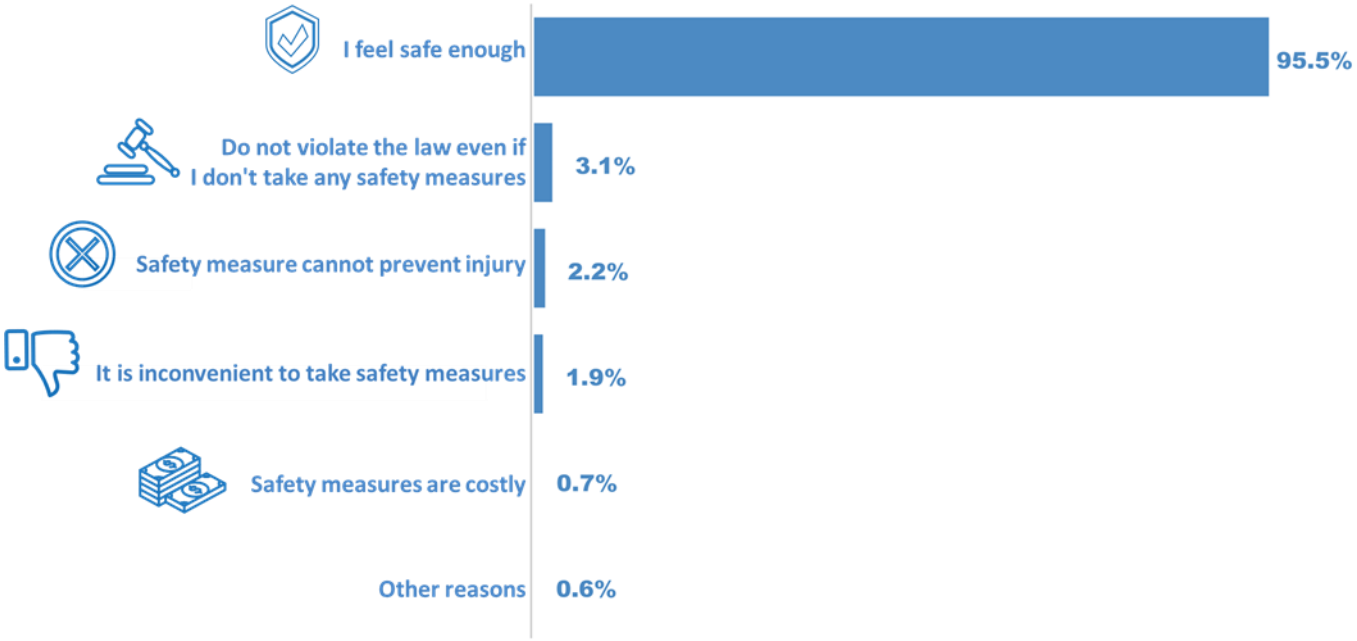


Figure 4.5 Reasons of neither done any safety measures nor taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury in the 12 months before enumeration

Safety practice to prevent unintentional injuries

In this survey, respondents were asked about the usual safety practices they adopted against injuries at individual and household levels in the 12 months before enumeration. Practices of personal safety measures against fall-related, sports-related, and drowning-related injuries were enquired. Respondents were asked to rate their frequency of adopting the specific safety measures by using a five-point Likert scale with the rating scale "all of the time", "most of the time", "some of the time", "a little of the time" and "none of the time". They were allowed to choose "not applicable" if they did not fulfill the conditions as specified in the safety measures, such that these responses were excluded in the analysis.

Safety measures at individual level

Fall-related injury

Among the 6 fall-related safety measures covered in this survey, the top 3 adopted safety measures are "remove objects which people might trip over" (e.g. cord, carton) (91.2%), "hold handrail while standing on escalator" (81.8%) and "not wearing high-heel shoes" (76.3%), i.e. adopted the safety measures all or most of the time.

On the other hand, the least 3 adopted individual safety measures are "use step-stool to reach high" (54.0%), "make daily contact with friends, relatives or neighbours due to living alone" (41.8%) and "carry alarm device for seeking help in case of fall and cannot get up (i.e. Personal Emergency (PE) Link)" (17.0%) (Table 5.1).

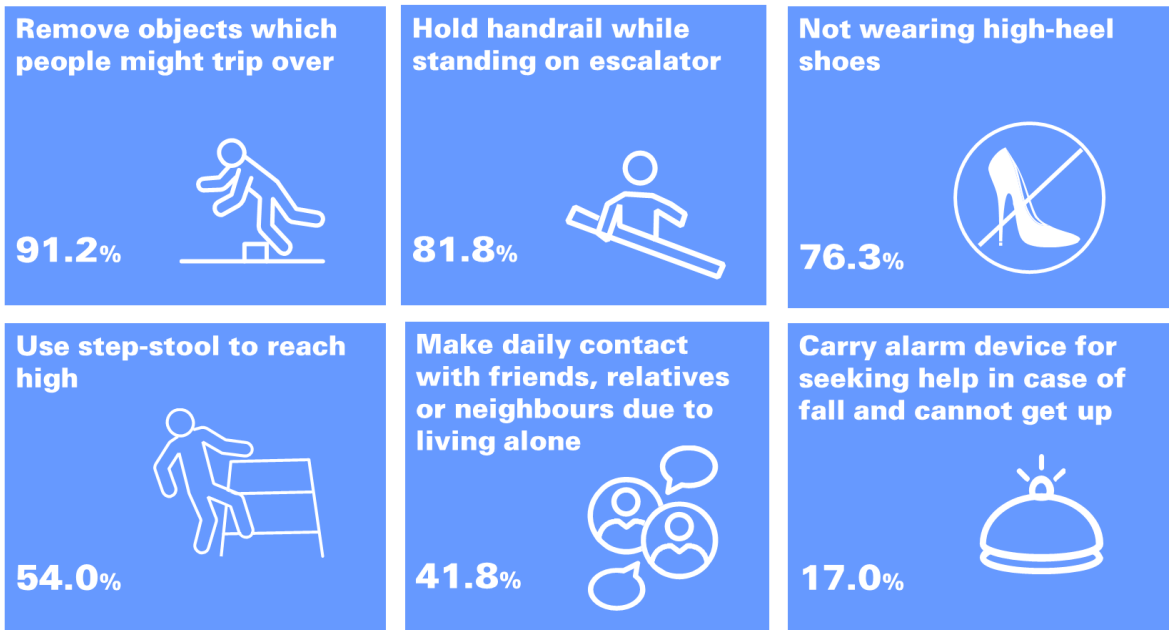


Figure 5.1 Frequency of adopting safety measures against fall-related injury in the population

Sports-related injury

Among the 5 sports-related individual safety measures covered in this survey, the top 2 adopted safety measures are “do warm up exercise before participating in the sports” (70.7%) and “schedule regular fluid break during exercise” (70.6%).

On the other hand, the least 2 adopted individual safety measures are “use protective gear during sports activities” (45.6%) and “use sunblock agent to reduce the chance of sunburn” (43.9%) (Table 5.2).

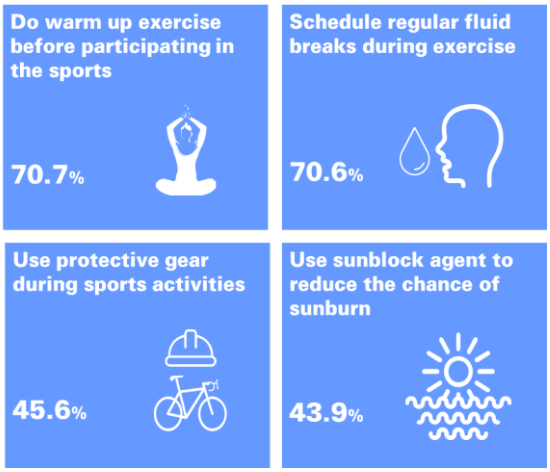


Figure 5.2 Frequency of adopting safety measures against sports-related injury in the population

Drowning-related injury

Among 5 drowning-related individual safety measures covered in this survey, the top 3 adopted safety measures are “not playing in beach, pool or wading pool alone for respondents aged below 11” (97.3%), “not bathing unattended for respondents aged below 11 (76.2%)” and “go only to beach / pool with lifeguards” (75.0%).

On the other hand, the least adopted individual safety measures are “do warm-up exercise before playing water sports” (60.1%) and “use life vest when playing water sports” (38.9%) (Table 5.3-5.4).

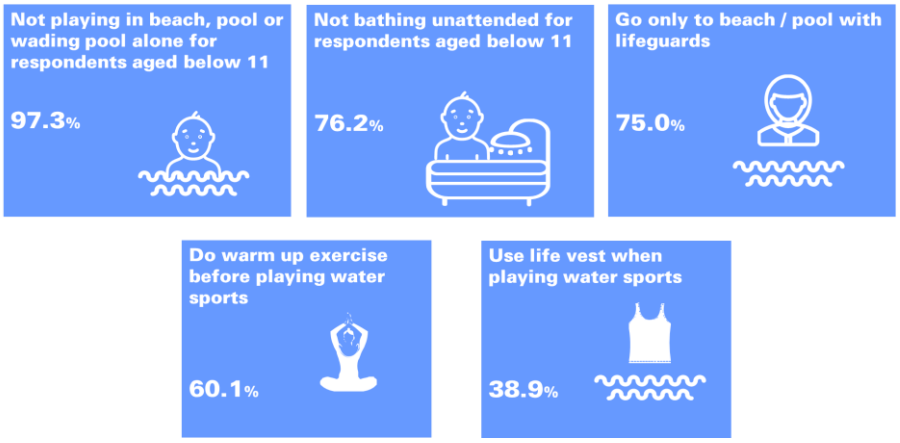


Figure 5.3 Frequency of adopting safety measures against drowning-related injury in the population

Safety measures at household level

According to the C&SD, there are 2.59 million households in Hong Kong as at first quarter of 2019, about 402 500 of them had children aged below 11 and 936 600 of them had elderly aged 65 and above respectively.

To prevent domestic injuries, the top 3 adopted safety measures as estimated are “keep adequate lighting” (95.8%), “remove objects which people may trip over” (89.2%) and “label medications or poisoning agents (e.g. household sanitary agents) clearly” (75.5%) all or most of the time.

On the other hand, the remaining least 2 adopted individual safety measures are “not putting different drugs or medications into the same container” (73.5%) and “use anti-slip mats” (39.4%) all or most of the time respectively (Table 5.5).

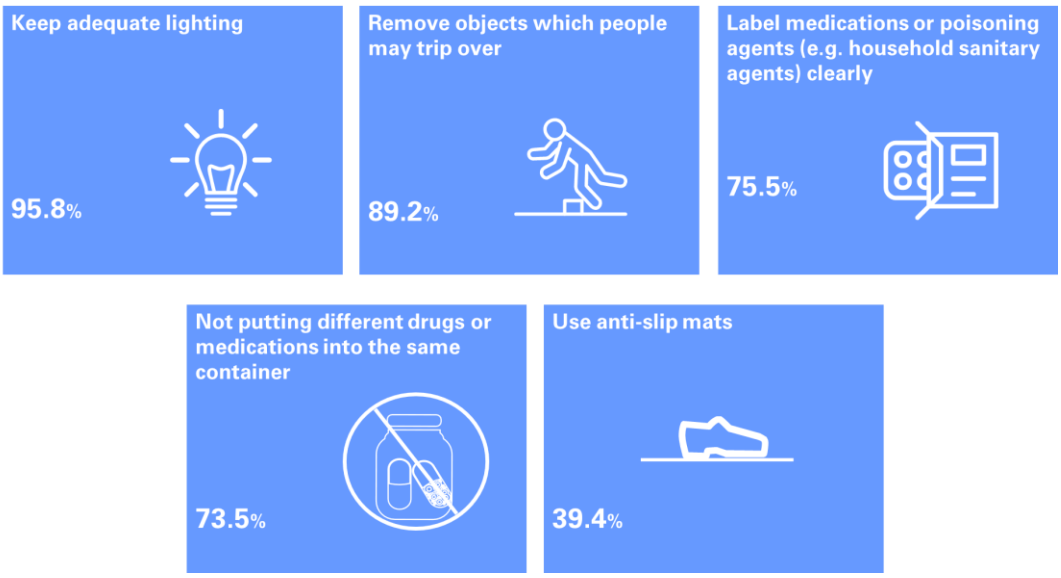


Figure 5.4 Frequency of adopted safety measures against domestic injury in households

According to the C&SD, about 402 500 of the 2.59 million households in Hong Kong had children aged below 11. Among these households, the top 3 adopted safety measures as estimated are "not leaving child(ren) aged below 11 at home unattended" (93.2%), "keep matches or lighters out of reach of children" (89.6%) and "keep medications and poisoning agents out of reach of children" (89.5%) all or most of the time.

On the other hand, the least 3 adopted individual safety measures as estimated are "using corner protectors" (37.7%) and "using safety gates to keep children away from toilet and kitchen" (37.3%) and "using door knob covers" (27.5%) all or most of the time (Table 5.6).

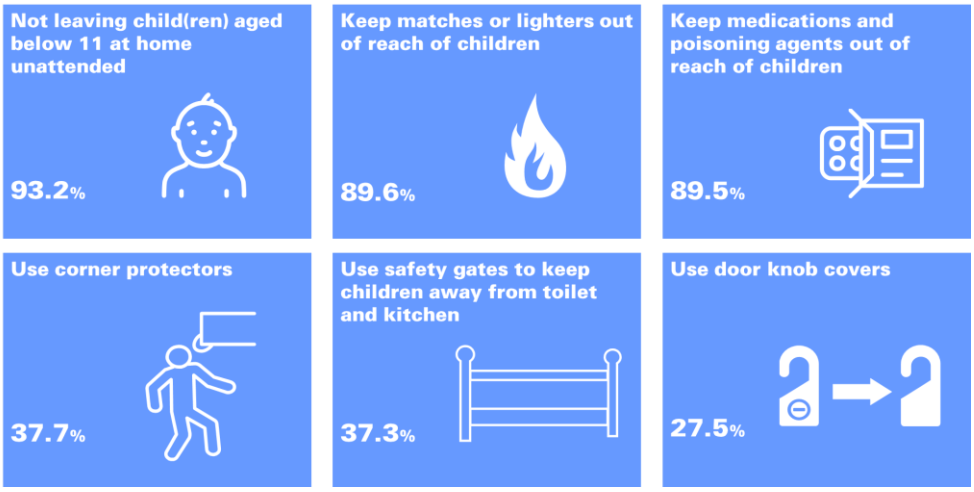


Figure 5.5 Frequency of adopting safety measures against domestic childhood injury in households with children aged below 11

According to the C&SD, about 936 600 of the 2.59 million households had elderly aged 65 and above. In order to prevent fall-related injuries in households with elderly aged 65 and above, it was estimated that 95.0% "keep adequate lighting" all or most of the time. The proportions of these households adopting the remaining three safety measures all or most of the time were low – "use anti-slip mats" (39.6%) and "use handrails to assist movement" (21.0%) and "use raised toilet seat to allow getting on and off the toilet easily" (7.9%) (Table 5.7).

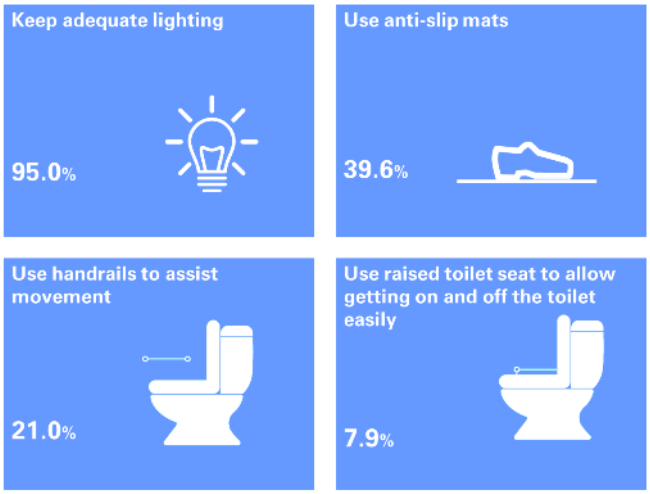


Figure 5.6 Frequency of adopting safety measures against fall-related injury in households with elderly aged 65 and above

Discussion, conclusion and recommendations

In this survey, 4.4% of the population in Hong Kong reported with at least one injury episode sustained in the 12 months before enumeration. Similar to the findings in Injury Survey 2008, the proportion was the lowest for young children aged 0 to 4 and the highest for elderly aged 75 and above. In fact, it is difficult to compare such finding with other local or overseas studies because each survey has its own case definition and inclusion criteria. Nevertheless, the result can definitely throw light on the latest pattern of injury across genders and different age groups in Hong Kong.

The three most common main cause was falls (39.4%), sprain (26.2%) and hit / struck† (13.3%) compared to falls (32.2%), sprain (25.8%) and sports (14.1%) as reported in Injury Survey 2008.

This survey found that the patterns and characteristics of unintentional injuries varied across genders and different life stages. Such variation was probably related to the specific living habits of the persons injured. Based on the survey findings, injury episodes usually occur in situations where the victims encounter in their everyday life. Injury episodes sustained by children aged 0 to 14 usually occurred when receiving education (29.0%) and at leisure or play (26.3%), which are similar to the result obtained in the injury Survey 2008 (receiving education (31.5%) and at leisure or play (28.2%)). The injury episodes among children aged 0-14 mostly occurred at school, educational area (29.0%) and home (22.5%). Over half (55.9%) of the childhood injury episodes sustained by children aged 0 to 4 took place at home, compared to 82.5% as reported in Injury Survey 2008.

For injury episodes sustained by adolescents and young adults aged 15 to 24, sports and exercise during leisure time (37.4%) and education (20.6%) were the major involved activities, compared to sports and exercise during leisure time (41.1%) and education (25.2%) as reported in Injury Survey 2008. The injury episodes usually occurred in school, educational area (30.6%) and sports or athletics area (25.7%), compared to sports or athletics area (36.7%) and school, educational area (27.1%) as reported in Injury Survey 2008.

For injury episodes sustained by adults aged 25 to 64, the persons injured usually afflicted an injury episode when they were engaged in paid work and unpaid work (32.5% and 29.3% respectively, compared to paid work (43.1%) and sports and exercise during leisure time (16.2%) as reported in Injury Survey 2008. The injury episodes usually occurred at home or in transport area: public highway, street or road (23.9% and 23.6% respectively, compared to 18.2% for both home and transport area: public highway, street or road as reported in Injury Survey 2008).

The elderly injured were engaged in unpaid work (37.5%) and vital activity (20.2%) when the injury episodes took place, compared to unpaid work (23.1%) and travelling not elsewhere classified† (22.5%) as reported in Injury Survey 2008. Injury episodes sustained by elderly aged 65 and above usually took

† Including travelling to/ from sports or exercise during leisure time, travelling to/ from entertainment activity, travelling to/ from recreational activity and walking to/ from school, according to ICECI

place at home (41.5%) and transport area: public highway, street or road (28.4%) (compared to 43.1% and 26.4% respectively in 2008).

In general, women were found to be more vulnerable to domestic and fall-related injury episodes, whilst men were often victims of occupational and sports-related injury episodes. On the other hand, for the first time, there were non-fatal drowning injury episodes reported in this survey. There was no reported case of poisoning-related injury episodes in this survey.

Burdens of unintentional injuries were the highest among the old people in the population. Almost four-fifth (78.5%) of the injury episodes sustained by elderly aged 65 and above were medically attended in Hong Kong. The highest hospitalization rate and longest mean and median of duration of hospitalization were observed in this age group. A higher proportion of victims in this age group required follow-up medical attention as well.

In this survey, various factors were found to be associated with the increased rate of injury. The proportion of population who sustained injury episode(s) was the highest for those with functional disabilities (15.9%), followed by living alone (12.9%). multiple selected chronic health conditions (8.4%-10.3%), regular drinking (8.1%), binge drinking (6.7%). Among elderly who were lack of physical activity, 7.2% of them sustained fall-related injury episode(s). Injury rate was different among groups with different educational attainment, occupation or different average monthly personal income and such difference was found to be statistically significant. However, these results should be interpreted with caution since underlying confounding factors were not adjusted for when performing the statistical tests.

A set of questions have been introduced in this survey to assess the knowledge, attitude and practice towards prevention of unintentional injuries. While majority of the respondents agreed that unintentional injury is preventable (86.4%), almost half of them (49.8%) had taken actions or precautions to prevent unintentional injuries household or workplace. In terms of the safety measures taken, “being more careful” was widely adopted (89.0%), compared with “using protective gear” (29.0%) and “took safety training” (4.3%). Only a small proportion of the respondents gave up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injuries because of the cost (3.8%). On the other hand, majority (95.5%) of the respondents did not adopt any safety measures against unintentional injuries because they felt safe enough.

Of the 34 personal safety measures covered in this survey, 28 were followed by over half of the population all or most of the time. As for the 19 household safety measures, 12 of them were followed by over half of the households all or most of the time. However, the adoption of safety measures against fall-related injury and sports-related injury was less frequent, whilst fall-related injury episodes accounted for around three-forth (74.5%) of the elderly injury episodes and sports-related injury episodes being one of the major causes of unintentional injuries among younger population.

Recommendations

Recommendations for the general public, by specific type of injury and by different life stages were listed below.

For the general public

- Always stay alert, even at home

- Avoid multi-tasking or rushing, take caution of potential risks of injury in the surroundings[12]

- Modify the environment to minimize the hazards which can lead to injuries

- Refrain from alcohol consumption

For specific type of injury

Against fall-related injuries[12]

- Ensure sufficient lighting, install nightlights or bedside lamps or position switches at convenient locations

- Modify living environment to minimize the risks of fall. Keep walkways dry and remove objects that might make you trip or slip. Avoid waxing the floor. Use anti-slip mats or tiles in bathroom and toilet

- Choose appropriate clothing and shoes. Avoid clothes that are too long or too loose, select shoes with non-slip soles and ensure shoelaces are properly tied

- Use assistive tools or devices such as step-stool

[12] Elderly Health Service, Department of Health (2020). Fall Prevention. Available from: https://www.elderly.gov.hk/english/healthy_ageing/home_safety/falls.html

Against domestic injuries

- Stay alert and check home safety measures regularly[13]

- Modify home environment and settings to minimize the risks of domestic injury. For example, use U-shaped door stopper to prevent finger injuries from door- slamming, cover sharp corners of furniture with corner protectors, understand weight capacity of furniture and place objects evenly[13,14]

- Adopt recommendation for preventing fall-related injury

Against sports-related injuries

- Wear appropriate clothing and footwear, e.g. wearing running shoes for running

- Use appropriate equipment and protective gears during sports activities, e.g. shin guards for football, gum shield for rugby[15]

- Warm-up thoroughly before participating in sports activities[15]

- Receiving coaching to learn correct techniques[15]

- Protect against sunlight and arrange regular fluid breaks

[13] Family Health Service, Department of Health (2019). Home Safety. Available from: https://www.fhs.gov.hk/english/mulit_med/000020.html
[14] Department of Health (2019). Domestic Safety Handbook (Chinese version only). Available from: https://www.change4health.gov.hk/en/injury_prevention/safety_info/materials/index.html
[15] NHS (2020). Sports injuries. Available from: https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/sports-injuries/

For different life-stage

Children

- Supervise children

Use physical barrier(s) to block children's access to places with risks, e.g. kitchen, balcony

- Use protective gears in sports-related class and activities

- Parents, schools and educational institutes to work together minimizing the risk factors of injury in the living environments

Adults

- Acquire the knowledge and skills of injury prevention in different settings, e.g. attend occupational safety class

- Comply with safety instructions, adopt safety measures and use protective gears whenever applicable

Elderly

- Perform applicable physical activity regularly

- Do not overestimate your ability. Keep motions slow while changing postures, e.g. getting up from bed, standing up. Remain seated while performing actions that require balance, e.g. putting on trousers.[12] Seek help if necessary

- Use assistive devices, e.g. walking cane, handrails to assist movement

- Provide visit and social support to the living alone elderly, for example, maintain daily contact with friends or relatives living alone. Elderly can consider using a phone for the elderly to contact friends or relatives, or seek help if necessary[12]

- Seek advice from your family doctor to modify risk factors of fall and injury, modify medical regimen when necessary

[12] Elderly Health Service, Department of Health (2020). Fall Prevention. Available from: https://www.elderly.gov.hk/english/healthy_ageing/home_safety/falls.html

Limitations

The survey covered the land-based non-institutionalized population in Hong Kong. Injury episodes sustained by inmates of institutions such as elderly homes, and persons living on boats or vessels were not included.

The adoption of a reference period of 12 months in reporting injury episodes had carefully taken into account the possible seasonal effects on specific types injury episodes (such as may be more burns around mid-Autumn festival). Under-reporting might occur even though, a set of comprehensive prompt cards was used to facilitate respondents in recalling during the interview. Under-reporting might also occur if the respondents were unwilling to report the details of the injury episodes, especially for injuries caused by unlawful activities like drunk driving or speeding. It should be noted that the figures represented the proportion of the population sustaining an unintentional injury that was serious enough to limit their normal activities in the 12 months before enumeration. Minor unintentional injuries were not included if they did not limit the normal activities of the persons injured. If these minor unintentional injuries were taken into account, the rate of unintentional injury in Hong Kong is expected to be higher.

Another major source of reporting errors is the tendency of some respondents to recall incorrectly the date of occurrence of the incidents. Respondents who reported with injury episode(s) might have reported those occurred outside the reference period or failed to report injury episodes which occurred in the reference period.

Chi-square test was performed to study the association between different groups of a factor and injury rate. In addition, logistic regression was performed to investigate if specific group(s) of selected factor(s) was associated with increased injury rate. However, not all data of the underlying potential confounding factors are available to be adjusted in the regression model(s) that the statistical test results should be interpreted with caution.

Similar to other surveys, the results of this survey were subject to both sampling and non-sampling errors. In particular, some estimates on uncommon types of injury episodes, mechanisms or objects, were only based on small numbers of sampled observations, and hence were subject to sampling error and should be interpreted with caution. Moreover, a zero figure might mean a non-zero estimate of a small magnitude. Although efforts were made to ensure randomness in selection of participants and representativeness of the results, bias may still exist if those people who could not be reached or refused to participate were having different unintentional injury pattern, health status or lifestyles.

Annex

General Remarks

1. Figures may not add up to the total due to rounding.
2. * refers to less than 0.05.

Table 1.1 Weighted distribution of sampled respondents by age group and gender

Age group	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
0-14	432.4	13.1	406.7	10.4	839.1	11.6
15-24	336.2	10.2	325.8	8.3	662.0	9.2
25-34	442.3	13.4	586.8	14.9	1 029.1	14.2
35-44	457.8	13.9	701.0	17.8	1 158.8	16.0
45-54	486.7	14.8	651.6	16.6	1 138.3	15.8
55-64	571.5	17.3	614.3	15.6	1 185.8	16.4
65-74	346.3	10.5	358.3	9.1	704.6	9.8
75-84	165.1	5.0	190.0	4.8	355.1	4.9
85 and above	58.0	1.8	94.1	2.4	152.1	2.1
Total	3 296.3	100.0	3 928.6	100.0	7 224.9	100.0
Median (age)	44.0		43.0		44.0	
Mean (age)	42.6		43.4		43.0	
Standard error of mean (age)	0.268		0.257		0.214	

Base: All respondents

Table 2.1 Proportion of population sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	154.4	4.7	167.0	4.2	321.3	4.4
No	3 141.9	95.3	3 761.6	95.8	6 903.6	95.6
Total	3 296.3	100.0	3 928.6	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 2.2 Proportion of population sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Age group									
	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	5.4	2.0	14.8	2.6	22.6	3.4	33.5	3.3	52.0	4.5
No	265.5	98.0	553.4	97.4	639.4	96.6	995.6	96.7	1 106.8	95.5
Total	270.9	100.0	568.2	100.0	662.0	100.0	1 029.1	100.0	1 158.8	100.0

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Age group									
	45 - 54		55 – 64		65 - 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	59.4	5.2	53.4	4.5	42.6	6.0	37.6	7.4	321.3	4.4
No	1 078.9	94.8	1 132.4	95.5	662.0	94.0	469.6	92.6	6 903.6	95.6
Total	1 138.3	100.0	1 185.8	100.0	704.6	100.0	507.2	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 2.3 Main cause of injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Main cause of injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Falls	48.3	31.0	80.2	47.1	128.5	39.4
Sprain	41.0	26.3	44.4	26.1	85.4	26.2
Hit / struck	26.3	16.9	17.2	10.1	43.5	13.3
Sports	15.4	9.9	8.7	5.1	24.1	7.4
Cutting and piercing	6.6	4.3	5.0	2.9	11.6	3.6
Traffic	5.0	3.2	4.0	2.4	9.1	2.8
Burns	2.1	1.3	6.0	3.5	8.1	2.5
Crush	4.5	2.9	2.2	1.3	6.7	2.0
Animal bite	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	2.5	0.8
Non-fatal drowning	0.5	0.3	*	*	0.5	0.2
Others	4.5	2.9	1.7	1.0	6.2	1.9
Total	155.8	100.0	170.3	100.0	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.4 Main cause of injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Main cause of injury episodes	Age group									
	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Falls	3.6	66.4	4.0	26.6	2.8	12.5	6.4	18.9	12.7	24.5
Sprain	*	*	3.1	20.9	9.7	42.9	9.6	28.3	21.8	41.9
Hit / struck	0.6	10.9	2.5	16.5	1.5	6.5	4.8	14.0	4.7	9.0
Sports	*	*	4.8	32.6	4.3	19.0	7.0	20.7	3.4	6.6
Cutting and piercing	*	*	*	*	1.0	4.3	0.6	1.8	4.9	9.4
Traffic	0.6	11.4	*	*	0.5	2.2	2.0	5.9	1.0	1.9
Burns	*	*	*	*	0.5	2.2	1.0	2.9	0.5	1.0
Crush	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.0	5.8	1.0	1.9
Animal bite	*	*	0.5	3.3	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.0
Non-fatal drowning	*	*	*	*	0.5	2.2	*	*	*	*
Others	0.6	11.4	*	*	1.9	8.2	0.6	1.6	1.5	3.0
Total	5.4	100.0	14.8	100.0	22.6	100.0	34.0	100.0	52.0	100.0

Main cause of injury episodes	Age group									
	45 – 54		55 – 64		65 – 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Falls	16.3	27.5	20.5	37.7	27.1	61.8	35.0	88.6	128.5	39.4
Sprain	21.2	35.8	11.7	21.5	6.8	15.5	1.4	3.5	85.4	26.2
Hit / struck	11.2	18.8	11.3	20.8	5.4	12.3	1.6	4.1	43.5	13.3
Sports	1.6	2.7	1.5	2.7	0.9	2.1	0.5	1.3	24.1	7.4
Cutting and piercing	0.5	0.8	2.9	5.3	1.8	4.1	*	*	11.6	3.6
Traffic	2.4	4.0	1.2	2.2	0.9	2.1	0.5	1.2	9.1	2.8
Burns	1.5	2.5	3.7	6.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.3	8.1	2.5
Crush	2.6	4.3	1.1	2.1	*	*	*	*	6.7	2.0
Animal bite	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.0	*	*	2.5	0.8
Non-fatal drowning	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.2
Others	1.6	2.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	6.2	1.9
Total	59.4	100.0	54.4	100.0	43.9	100.0	39.5	100.0	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.5 Place of occurrence in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Location when the incident took place	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Home	33.2	21.3	57.1	33.5	90.3	27.7
Transport area: public highway, street or road	34.0	21.8	41.5	24.3	75.4	23.1
Commercial area	14.6	9.4	18.8	11.0	33.4	10.2
Recreational area, cultural area, or public building	9.9	6.3	20.7	12.1	30.5	9.4
Sports or athletics area	22.9	14.7	6.3	3.7	29.1	8.9
Industrial or construction area	21.8	14.0	0.9	0.5	22.8	7.0
Transport area: others (e.g. bus terminal, MTR station, carpark)	6.1	3.9	9.1	5.3	15.2	4.6
School, educational area	8.3	5.3	5.8	3.4	14.0	4.3
Countryside	3.2	2.0	5.5	3.2	8.7	2.7
Residential institution	1.4	0.9	1.5	0.9	2.9	0.9
Medical service area	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.9	2.1	0.6
Farm or other place of primary production	*	*	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2
Others	*	*	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.4
Total	155.8	100.0	170.3	100.0	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.6 Place of occurrence in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Location when the incident took place	Age group									
	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Home	3.0	55.9	1.5	10.4	3.5	15.3	6.2	18.4	12.4	23.9
Transport area: public highway, street or road	1.2	22.3	0.9	6.4	2.5	11.0	6.8	19.9	10.9	21.0
Commercial area	1.2	21.8	1.0	6.9	0.5	2.3	2.3	6.8	6.1	11.7
Recreational area, cultural area, or public building	*	*	2.5	16.7	1.5	6.8	3.7	10.8	5.0	9.7
Sports or athletics area	*	*	3.0	20.1	5.8	25.7	8.1	23.9	6.7	12.9
Industrial or construction area	*	*	*	*	0.4	2.0	4.4	13.0	4.1	7.8
Transport area: others (e.g. bus terminal, MTR station, carpark)	*	*	*	*	1.0	4.5	1.0	3.1	4.2	8.1
School, educational area	*	*	5.9	39.6	6.9	30.6	*	*	*	*
Countryside	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.9	1.4	4.3	1.9	3.7
Residential institution	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medical service area	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm or other place of primary production	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	1.2
Total	5.4	100.0	14.8	100.0	22.6	100.0	34.0	100.0	52.0	100.0

Location when the incident took place	Age group									
	45 – 54		55 – 64		65 – 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Home	14.7	24.7	14.4	26.4	15.6	35.5	19.0	48.0	90.3	27.7
Transport area: public highway, street or road	16.4	27.7	13.0	23.9	12.9	29.4	10.7	27.2	75.4	23.1
Commercial area	7.6	12.7	6.4	11.7	5.0	11.4	3.4	8.5	33.4	10.2
Recreational area, cultural area, or public building	3.8	6.4	6.2	11.4	5.4	12.2	2.4	6.2	30.5	9.4
Sports or athletics area	4.1	6.9	*	*	0.9	2.1	0.5	1.3	29.1	8.9
Industrial or construction area	5.6	9.4	6.8	12.5	1.0	2.2	0.5	1.2	22.8	7.0
Transport area: others (e.g. bus terminal, MTR station, carpark)	3.5	5.9	3.0	5.5	1.3	3.0	1.1	2.7	15.2	4.6
School, educational area	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	*	*	*	*	14.0	4.3
Countryside	1.6	2.7	1.9	3.5	1.4	3.2	*	*	8.7	2.7
Residential institution	1.1	1.8	*	*	0.5	1.0	1.4	3.4	2.9	0.9
Medical service area	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.9	*	*	*	*	2.1	0.6
Farm or other place of primary production	*	*	0.6	1.1	*	*	*	*	0.6	0.2
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.4
Total	59.4	100.0	54.4	100.0	43.9	100.0	39.5	100.0	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.7 Activity when injured in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Kind of activity engaged in when the incident occurred	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Unpaid work	31.1	19.9	63.4	37.2	94.5	29.0
Paid work	47.5	30.5	22.8	13.4	70.4	21.6
Sports and exercise during leisure time	33.0	21.2	13.3	7.8	46.4	14.2
Leisure or play	13.9	8.9	24.6	14.4	38.4	11.8
Travelling not elsewhere classified	14.7	9.4	22.7	13.3	37.4	11.5
Vital activity	8.5	5.4	19.0	11.2	27.5	8.4
Education	6.0	3.9	4.5	2.6	10.5	3.2
Being taken care of	0.6	0.4	*	*	0.6	0.2
Other specified activities	0.5	0.3	*	*	0.5	0.1
Total	155.8	100.0	170.3	100.0	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.8 Activity when injured in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Kind of activity engaged in when the incident occurred	Age group									
	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Unpaid work	1.2	21.8	0.9	6.4	2.5	11.1	4.6	13.7	15.8	30.4
Paid work	*	*	*	*	2.0	8.6	11.8	34.9	17.5	33.6
Sports and exercise during leisure time	0.6	10.9	3.9	26.4	8.5	37.4	11.3	33.1	8.6	16.5
Leisure or play	1.8	32.7	3.6	24.0	0.4	2.0	3.0	8.9	2.1	4.0
Travelling not elsewhere classified	1.3	23.2	0.5	3.7	2.9	12.9	1.1	3.2	6.6	12.7
Vital activity	*	*	*	*	1.7	7.3	2.1	6.3	1.4	2.7
Education	*	*	5.9	39.5	4.7	20.6	*	*	*	*
Being taken care of	0.6	11.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified activities	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	5.4	100.0	14.8	100.0	22.6	100.0	34.0	100.0	52.0	100.0

Kind of activity engaged in when the incident occurred	Age group									
	45 – 54		55 – 64		65 – 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Unpaid work	15.8	26.6	22.3	41.0	17.8	40.5	13.5	34.2	94.5	29.0
Paid work	20.5	34.5	15.2	27.9	2.4	5.4	1.0	2.5	70.4	21.6
Sports and exercise during leisure time	6.1	10.3	2.7	5.0	3.6	8.2	1.0	2.6	46.4	14.2
Leisure or play	5.8	9.8	7.8	14.4	7.9	18.1	6.0	15.2	38.4	11.8
Travelling not elsewhere classified	7.1	11.9	5.0	9.2	6.9	15.7	6.0	15.1	37.4	11.5
Vital activity	4.1	6.9	1.4	2.5	5.3	12.1	11.5	29.1	27.5	8.4
Education	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	10.5	3.2
Being taken care of	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.6	0.2
Other specified activities	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.1
Total	59.4	100.0	54.4	100.0	43.9	100.0	39.5	100.0	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.9 Major direct mechanism of injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Major direct mechanism of injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Blunt force	85.1	54.6	102.0	59.9	187.2	57.4
Physical over-exertion	57.2	36.7	55.2	32.4	112.5	34.5
Piercing/penetrating force	8.2	5.2	6.0	3.5	14.2	4.3
Thermal mechanism	2.8	1.8	6.6	3.9	9.3	2.9
Other mechanical force	1.1	0.7	*	*	1.1	0.3
Threat to breathing	0.5	0.3	*	*	0.5	0.2
Other specified mechanism of injury	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.4
Total	155.8	100.0	170.3	100.0	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.10 Major direct mechanism of injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Major direct mechanism of injury episodes	Age group									
	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Blunt force	4.8	88.6	10.8	72.6	5.7	25.1	16.8	49.4	17.9	34.4
Physical over-exertion	*	*	3.6	24.2	13.6	59.9	15.0	44.2	28.2	54.3
Piercing/penetrating force	*	*	0.5	3.3	1.0	4.3	0.6	1.8	5.4	10.3
Thermal mechanism	0.6	11.4	*	*	1.5	6.7	0.6	1.6	0.5	1.0
Other mechanical force	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Threat to breathing	*	*	*	*	0.5	2.2	*	*	*	*
Other specified mechanism of injury	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.9	1.0	2.9	*	*
Total	5.4	100.0	14.8	100.0	22.6	100.0	34.0	100.0	52.0	100.0

Major direct mechanism of injury episodes	Age group									
	45 – 54		55 – 64		65 – 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Blunt force	32.1	54.1	33.0	60.7	30.9	70.4	35.2	89.1	187.2	57.4
Physical over-exertion	24.8	41.8	13.6	25.1	10.3	23.5	3.3	8.4	112.5	34.5
Piercing/penetrating force	1.0	1.7	3.4	6.3	1.8	4.1	0.5	1.3	14.2	4.3
Thermal mechanism	1.5	2.5	3.7	6.7	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.3	9.3	2.9
Other mechanical force	*	*	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.1	*	*	1.1	0.3
Threat to breathing	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.2
Other specified mechanism of injury	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.4	0.4
Total	59.4	100.0	54.4	100.0	43.9	100.0	39.5	100.0	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.11 Major underlying mechanism of injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Major underlying mechanism of injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Blunt force	**76.9**	**97.4**	**101.5**	**98.1**	**178.4**	**97.8**
Falling, stumbling, jumping, pushed	60.7	76.8	93.0	89.9	153.6	84.2
Physical over-exertion	**2.1**	**2.6**	**1.0**	**1.0**	**3.1**	**1.7**
Complications of health care	*	*	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.3**
Other specified mechanism of injury	*	*	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.3**
Total	**79.0**	**100.0**	**103.5**	**100.0**	**182.5**	**100.0**

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) with underlying mechanism(s) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.12 Major underlying mechanism of injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Major underlying mechanism of injury episodes	Age group									
	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Blunt force	**3.0**	**83.6**	**10.4**	**100.0**	**8.7**	**94.7**	**11.0**	**100.0**	**22.0**	**100.0**
Falling, stumbling, jumping, pushed	3.0	83.6	8.9	86.0	3.9	42.3	9.1	82.0	17.5	79.4
Physical over-exertion	**0.6**	**16.4**	*	*	**0.5**	**5.3**	*	*	*	*
Complications of health care	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified mechanism of injury	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	**3.6**	**100.0**	**10.4**	**100.0**	**9.2**	**100.0**	**11.0**	**100.0**	**22.0**	**100.0**

Major underlying mechanism of injury episodes	Age group									
	45 – 54		55 – 64		65 – 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Blunt force	**28.2**	**96.4**	**29.7**	**98.3**	**30.8**	**97.0**	**34.6**	**98.6**	**178.4**	**97.8**
Falling, stumbling, jumping, pushed	23.6	80.7	25.9	85.8	27.7	87.2	34.1	97.3	153.6	84.2
Physical over-exertion	**1.1**	**3.6**	*	*	**1.0**	**3.0**	*	*	**3.1**	**1.7**
Complications of health care	*	*	*	*	*	*	**0.5**	**1.4**	**0.5**	**0.3**
Other specified mechanism of injury	*	*	**0.5**	**1.7**	*	*	*	*	**0.5**	**0.3**
Total	**29.3**	**100.0**	**30.2**	**100.0**	**31.8**	**100.0**	**35.0**	**100.0**	**182.5**	**100.0**

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) with underlying mechanism(s) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.13 Major direct object producing injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Major direct object producing injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Animal, plant, or person	**62.7**	**40.2**	**57.3**	**33.7**	**120.0**	**36.8**
Person(s)	61.2	39.3	56.3	33.1	117.5	36.0
Building, building component, or related fitting	**30.3**	**19.4**	**45.9**	**27.0**	**76.2**	**23.4**
Ground surface or surface conformation	**26.0**	**16.7**	**37.9**	**22.3**	**63.9**	**19.6**
Furniture/furnishing	**3.8**	**2.4**	**10.3**	**6.0**	**14.1**	**4.3**
Utensil or container	**8.7**	**5.6**	**5.0**	**2.9**	**13.7**	**4.2**
Material not elsewhere classified	**9.5**	**6.1**	**2.6**	**1.5**	**12.0**	**3.7**
Land vehicle or means of land transport	**3.1**	**2.0**	**2.5**	**1.5**	**5.6**	**1.7**
Tool/machine/apparatus mainly used for work	**3.8**	**2.4**	**1.1**	**0.6**	**4.9**	**1.5**
Appliance mainly used in household	**1.1**	**0.7**	**3.1**	**1.8**	**4.2**	**1.3**
Hot object/substance not elsewhere classified	**1.0**	**0.7**	**2.6**	**1.5**	**3.7**	**1.1**
Equipment mainly used for sports/recreational activity	**2.0**	**1.3**	**0.6**	**0.3**	**2.5**	**0.8**
Mobile machinery or special purpose vehicle	**1.5**	**1.0**	*****	*****	**1.5**	**0.5**
Food or drink	**1.1**	**0.7**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**0.5**
Infant or child product	**0.5**	**0.3**	*****	*****	**0.5**	**0.2**
Item mainly for personal use	*****	*****	**0.5**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**0.1**
Other specified object / substance	**0.9**	**0.6**	**0.5**	**0.3**	**1.4**	**0.4**
Total	**155.8**	**100**	**170.3**	**100**	**326.1**	**100**

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.14 Major direct object producing injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Major direct object producing injury episodes	Age group									
	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Animal, plant, or person	*	*	5.5	37.3	14.5	64.2	17.5	51.6	28.7	55.2
Person(s)	*	*	5.0	34.0	14.5	64.2	17.5	51.6	28.2	54.3
Building, building component, or related fitting	3.0	55.5	3.9	26.5	1.4	6.3	1.6	4.6	6.6	12.6
Ground surface or surface conformation	1.2	22.3	2.9	19.5	2.8	12.5	4.2	12.5	5.7	10.9
Furniture/furnishing	0.6	10.9	0.5	3.5	*	*	2.2	6.5	2.0	3.8
Utensil or container	*	*	*	*	1.4	6.4	0.6	1.8	5.7	11.0
Material not elsewhere classified	*	*	0.5	3.5	*	*	2.5	7.5	1.9	3.6
Land vehicle or means of land transport	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6	4.7	0.4	0.9
Tool/machine/apparatus mainly used for work	*	*	*	*	0.4	2.0	0.6	1.6	*	*
Appliance mainly used in household	*	*	*	*	1.0	4.6	*	*	0.5	1.0
Hot object/substance not elsewhere classified	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.6	4.6	*	*
Equipment mainly used for sports/recreational activity	*	*	1.0	6.4	*	*	1.1	3.2	0.5	1.0
Mobile machinery or special purpose vehicle	*	*	*	*	0.5	2.3	0.5	1.4	*	*
Food or drink	0.6	11.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infant or child product	*	*	0.5	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Item mainly for personal use	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified object / substance	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.9	*	*	*	*
Total	5.4	100.0	14.8	100.0	22.6	100.0	34.0	100.0	52.0	100.0

Table 2.14 Major direct object producing injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group (continued)

Major direct object producing injury episodes	Age group									
	45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Animal, plant, or person	**25.9**	**43.6**	**14.2**	**26.1**	**10.8**	**24.5**	**2.8**	**7.2**	**120.0**	**36.8**
Person(s)	25.4	42.7	13.6	25.1	10.3	23.5	2.8	7.2	117.5	36.0
Building, building component, or related fitting	**11.0**	**18.5**	**11.9**	**21.8**	**14.8**	**33.8**	**22.0**	**55.8**	**76.2**	**23.4**
Ground surface or surface conformation	**11.2**	**18.9**	**11.4**	**20.9**	**13.4**	**30.4**	**11.0**	**28.0**	**63.9**	**19.6**
Furniture/furnishing	**1.6**	**2.7**	**3.9**	**7.1**	**1.7**	**4.0**	**1.6**	**4.1**	**14.1**	**4.3**
Utensil or container	**0.5**	**0.9**	**4.4**	**8.1**	**0.9**	**2.1**	*	*	**13.7**	**4.2**
Material not elsewhere classified	**2.5**	**4.2**	**3.7**	**6.7**	**0.4**	**1.0**	**0.5**	**1.3**	**12.0**	**3.7**
Land vehicle or means of land transport	**2.6**	**4.3**	*	*	**0.5**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**1.2**	**5.6**	**1.7**
Tool/machine/apparatus mainly used for work	**1.1**	**1.8**	**1.8**	**3.4**	**0.9**	**2.1**	*	*	**4.9**	**1.5**
Appliance mainly used in household	**1.0**	**1.7**	**1.6**	**2.9**	*	*	*	*	**4.2**	**1.3**
Hot object/substance not elsewhere classified	*	*	**1.6**	**3.0**	*	*	**0.5**	**1.3**	**3.7**	**1.1**
Equipment mainly used for sports/recreational activity	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**2.5**	**0.8**
Mobile machinery or special purpose vehicle	**0.6**	**1.0**	*	*	*	*	*	*	**1.5**	**0.5**
Food or drink	**0.5**	**0.8**	*	*	**0.4**	**1.0**	*	*	**1.5**	**0.5**
Infant or child product	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	**0.5**	**0.2**
Item mainly for personal use	**0.5**	**0.8**	*	*	*	*	*	*	**0.5**	**0.1**
Other specified object / substance	**0.5**	**0.8**	*	*	*	*	**0.5**	**1.3**	**1.4**	**0.4**
Total	**59.4**	**100**	**54.4**	**100**	**43.9**	**100**	**39.5**	**100**	**326.1**	**100**

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.15 Major underlying object producing injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Major underlying object producing injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Ground surface or surface conformation	21.4	24.5	34.9	33.6	56.3	29.4
Animal, plant, or person	18.7	21.4	17.9	17.2	36.5	19.1
Building, building component, or related fitting	5.8	6.6	16.7	16.0	22.5	11.7
Material not elsewhere classified	7.2	8.3	8.1	7.8	15.3	8.0
Utensil or container	7.8	8.9	5.2	5.0	12.9	6.8
Furniture/furnishing	6.9	7.9	4.7	4.5	11.6	6.1
Land vehicle or means of land transport	5.5	6.3	3.7	3.6	9.2	4.8
Tool/machine/apparatus mainly used for work-related activity	6.4	7.3	0.5	0.4	6.8	3.6
Equipment mainly used for sports/recreational activity	3.6	4.2	0.5	0.5	4.2	2.2
Item mainly for personal use	1.0	1.2	2.7	2.6	3.7	2.0
Food or drink	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.9	1.0
Appliance mainly used in household	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.7
Other non-pharmaceutical chemical substance	0.6	0.7	*	*	0.6	0.3
Infant or child product	0.5	0.6	*	*	0.5	0.3
Pharmaceutical substance for human use	*	*	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2
Medical/surgical device	*	*	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
Other specified object / substance	0.6	0.7	5.9	5.7	6.5	3.4
Unspecified object/substance	*	*	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3
Total	87.4	100.0	104.1	100.0	191.5	100.0

Base: Injury Episodes (up to three most serious ones) with underlying object(s) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.16 Major underlying object producing injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Major underlying object producing injury episodes	Age group									
	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Ground surface or surface conformation	0.6	19.5	0.5	5.7	0.9	9.2	6.2	35.4	6.0	20.1
Animal, plant, or person	1.8	60.2	4.0	47.5	4.8	47.5	1.5	8.7	5.0	16.7
Building, building component, or related fitting	*	*	1.1	12.5	1.0	10.1	1.0	5.8	5.6	18.6
Material not elsewhere classified	*	*	1.9	22.7	0.5	5.2	1.0	5.7	1.0	3.3
Utensil or container	0.6	20.3	*	*	*	*	0.5	3.1	4.7	15.6
Furniture/furnishing	*	*	0.5	6.0	0.4	4.4	1.6	9.4	2.0	6.6
Land vehicle or means of land transport	*	*	*	*	0.5	4.8	2.0	11.5	1.6	5.4
Tool/machine/apparatus mainly used for work-related activity	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.4	7.7	1.4	4.5
Equipment mainly used for sports/recreational activity	*	*	0.5	5.6	0.8	8.4	0.5	3.0	1.4	4.5
Item mainly for personal use	*	*	*	*	0.5	5.2	1.1	6.5	0.5	1.6
Food or drink	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.5
Appliance mainly used in household	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other non-pharmaceutical chemical substance	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Infant or child product	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pharmaceutical substance for human use	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Medical/surgical device	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified object / substance	*	*	*	*	0.5	5.2	0.6	3.2	0.5	1.7
Unspecified object/substance	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	3.0	100.0	8.4	100.0	10.1	100.0	17.5	100.0	30.1	100.0

Table 2.16 Major underlying object producing injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group (continued)

Major underlying object producing injury episodes	Age group									
	45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Ground surface or surface conformation	10.1	28.9	8.1	27.7	11.8	37.2	12.1	46.0	56.3	29.4
Animal, plant, or person	2.0	5.8	6.6	22.8	5.3	16.8	5.4	20.6	36.5	19.1
Building, building component, or related fitting	5.9	16.8	2.4	8.3	3.1	9.8	2.4	9.0	22.5	11.7
Material not elsewhere classified	1.5	4.2	1.8	6.1	5.2	16.2	2.5	9.4	15.3	8.0
Utensil or container	3.4	9.8	2.2	7.6	0.9	2.8	0.5	1.9	12.9	6.8
Furniture/furnishing	1.5	4.4	0.4	1.5	3.1	9.9	1.9	7.3	11.6	6.1
Land vehicle or means of land transport	2.5	7.0	1.7	5.7	1.0	3.0	*	*	9.2	4.8
Tool/machine/apparatus mainly used for work-related activity	2.0	5.6	1.7	5.7	*	*	0.5	1.9	6.8	3.6
Equipment mainly used for sports/recreational activity	0.5	1.4	*	*	0.5	1.5	*	*	4.2	2.2
Item mainly for personal use	0.5	1.5	*	*	0.5	1.6	0.5	2.1	3.7	2.0
Food or drink	1.0	2.7	0.4	1.5	*	*	*	*	1.9	1.0
Appliance mainly used in household	*	*	0.9	3.1	0.4	1.3	*	*	1.3	0.7
Other non-pharmaceutical chemical substance	*	*	0.6	2.0	*	*	*	*	0.6	0.3
Infant or child product	0.5	1.4	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.3
Pharmaceutical substance for human use	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.2
Medical/surgical device	*	*	0.5	1.6	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.2
Other specified object / substance	3.7	10.4	1.3	4.3	*	*	*	*	6.5	3.4
Unspecified object/substance	*	*	0.6	2.0	*	*	*	*	0.6	0.3
Total	35.1	100.0	29.1	100.0	31.8	100.0	26.3	100.0	191.5	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) with underlying object(s) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.17 Proportion of population aged 15 and above who sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration by educational attainment

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Highest educational attainment											
	No schooling / Pre-primary		Primary		Secondary		Post-secondary or above		Refused to answer		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	19.7	6.4	52.0	5.4	150.3	4.3	79.1	4.8	*	*	301.1	4.7
No	286.2	93.6	902.4	94.6	3 316.7	95.7	1 577.4	95.2	2.0	100.0	6 084.7	95.3
Total	305.9	100.0	954.4	100.0	3 467.0	100.0	1 656.6	100.0	2.0	100.0	6 385.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 15 and above

Chi-square test: $p<0.05$

Table 2.18 Proportion of employed persons aged 15 and above who sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration by occupation

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Occupation									
	Employers, managers, administrators, legislators, and senior officials		Professionals		Technicians or associate professionals		Clerks, secretaries		Service workers, shop and market sales workers	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	24.9	6.0	6.2	2.3	26.6	7.3	26.0	3.6	33.1	4.2
No	389.7	94.0	261.7	97.7	337.4	92.7	693.7	96.4	756.5	95.8
Total	414.6	100.0	267.9	100.0	364.0	100.0	719.8	100.0	789.6	100.0

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Occupation													
	Skilled agriculture or fishery workers		Craft or related trades workers		Plant / machine operators or assemblers		Elementary occupations and non-skilled workers		Others		Refused to answer		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	*	*	14.1	6.0	10.0	4.6	24.5	3.8	1.4	6.6	*	*	167.0	4.5
No	6.9	100.0	221.1	94.0	206.2	95.4	621.3	96.2	20.4	93.4	19.7	100.0	3 534.6	95.5
Total	6.9	100.0	235.2	100.0	216.2	100.0	645.8	100.0	21.8	100.0	19.7	100.0	3 701.6	100.0

Base: All respondents who had a full-time or part-time job in the 7 days before enumeration

Chi-square test: $p<0.01$

Table 2.19 Proportion of population aged 15 and above who sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration by average monthly personal income

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Average monthly personal income							
	HK$0		HK$1 – $4 999		HK$5 000 – $9 999		HK$10 000 – $19 999	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	50.0	3.4	57.3	5.4	34.2	6.4	74.4	4.4
No	1 428.3	96.6	999.7	94.6	501.1	93.6	1 617.6	95.6
Total	1 478.3	100.0	1 057.0	100.0	535.3	100.0	1 692.0	100.0

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Average monthly personal income					
	HK$20 000 or above		Refused to answer		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	84.2	5.3	1.0	3.0	301.1	4.7
No	1 506.2	94.7	31.8	97.0	6 084.7	95.3
Total	1 590.4	100.0	32.8	100.0	6 385.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 15 and above

Chi-square test: $p<0.001$

Table 2.20 Proportion of population who sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months by whether living alone

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Living alone		Not living alone		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	61.0	12.9	260.3	3.9	321.3	4.4
No	413.4	87.1	6 490.1	96.1	6 903.6	95.6
Total	474.4	100.0	6 750.5	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Chi-square test: $p<0.001$

Table 2.21 Proportion of population aged 18 and above who sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration by level of physical activity

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Meeting WHO Recommendation of Physical Activity Level		Not Meeting WHO Recommendation of Physical Activity Level		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	237.2	4.7	57.9	4.8	295.1	4.7
No	4 780.3	95.3	1 156.3	95.2	5 936.6	95.3
Total	5 017.5	100.0	1 214.2	100.0	6 231.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 18 and above

Chi-square test: $p=0.93$

Table 2.22 Proportion of population aged 15 and above who sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration by type of alcohol drinker

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Type of alcohol drinker									
	Non-drinkers		Ex-drinkers		Occasional drinkers		Regular drinkers		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	183.3	4.6	8.6	7.4	80.6	4.3	28.7	8.1	301.1	4.7
No	3 837.9	95.4	107.2	92.6	1 812.4	95.7	327.2	91.9	6 084.7	95.3
Total	4 021.2	100.0	115.7	100.0	1 893.0	100.0	355.9	100.0	6 385.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 15 and above

Chi-square test: $p<0.001$

"Occasional drinkers" refer to people who drink three times or less per month
"Regular drinkers" refer to people who drink at least once per week

Table 2.23 Proportion of population aged 15 and above who sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration by whether engaged in binge drinking in the 12 months before enumeration

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Engaged in binge drinking in the 12 months before enumeration					
	Yes		No		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	21.1	6.7	280.0	4.6	301.1	4.7
No	292.4	93.3	5 792.3	95.4	6 084.7	95.3
Total	313.4	100.0	6 072.4	100.0	6 385.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 15 and above

Chi-square test: $p<0.05$

"Binge drinking" refers to consumption of at least 5 cans of beer, 5 glasses of wine or 5 pegs of liquor in one occasion (within a few hours)

Table 2.24 Proportion of population who sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 months before enumeration by number of selected chronic health conditions

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	Number of selected chronic health conditions									
	0		1		2		3 or more		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	203.4	3.5	61.1	6.9	42.3	10.3	14.6	8.4	321.3	4.4
No	5 555.1	96.5	822.4	93.1	367.4	89.7	158.6	91.6	6 903.6	95.6
Total	5 758.5	100.0	883.5	100.0	409.7	100.0	173.2	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Chi-square test: $p<0.001$

Selected chronic health conditions include coronary heart disease, hypertension, diabetes mellitus, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (emphysema / chronic bronchitis), asthma, epilepsy, Parkinson's disease, dementia, stroke, anaemia, musculoskeletal disease (including arthritis, rheumatism, low back pain), auto-immune disease (including systemic lupus erythematosus, rheumatoid arthritis), mood disorder, other psychiatric disorder and cancer.

Table 2.25 Proportion of population who sustained injury episode(s) in the 12 Months before enumeration by whether with long-term functional difficulties

Whether sustained an injury episode in the past 12 months	With long-term functional difficulties		Without long-term functional difficulties		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	25.9	15.9	295.4	4.2	321.3	4.4
No	137.6	84.1	6 766.0	95.8	6 903.6	95.6
Total	163.5	100.0	7 061.4	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Chi-square test: $p<0.001$

Long-term functional difficulties include long-term mobility difficulties with extremities / body, long-term visual difficulties even if wearing glasses, long-term hearing difficulties even if using hearing aids, long-term speech difficulties and other long-term physical difficulties.

Table 2.26 Body part(s) injured in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Body part(s) injured in injury episodes sustained in the past 12 months	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Lower limbs	173.9	53.3
Upper limbs	102.4	31.4
Trunk	43.0	13.2
Head	31.6	9.7
Other body parts	6.1	1.9

Base: Injury Episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration
Note: Multiple answers were allowed

Table 2.27 Form(s) of physical harm caused by the injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Form(s) of physical harm caused by injury episodes in the past 12 months	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Scrape, bruise and / or blister	136.4	41.8
Sprain and / or strain	115.8	35.5
Fracture (broken bone)	40.9	12.5
Cut and / or puncture	15.1	4.6
Other modes of injury	37.6	11.5

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondent in the 12 months before enumeration
Note: Multiple answers allowed.

Table 2.28 Reception of medical attention (other than first aid) in Hong Kong in injury episodes sustained outside Hong Kong in the 12 months before enumeration

Whether received medical attention (other than first aid) in Hong Kong	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	6.3	56.7
No	4.8	43.3
Total	11.2	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents outside Hong Kong in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.29 Reception of medical attention (other than first aid) in Hong Kong in injury episodes sustained in Hong Kong in the 12 months before enumeration

Whether had medical attention (other than first aid) in Hong Kong	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	244.1	77.5
No	70.9	22.5
Total	315.0	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in Hong Kong in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.30 Reception of medical attention (other than first aid) in Hong Kong in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Whether had medical attention (other than first aid) in Hong Kong	Age group							
	0-14		15-64		65 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	13.8	68.0	171.2	76.9	65.5	78.5	250.4	76.8
No	6.5	32.0	51.3	23.1	17.9	21.5	75.7	23.2
Total	20.2	100.0	222.5	100.0	83.4	100.0	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 2.31 Source of first medical attention in Hong Kong in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong by gender

Source of first medical attention in Hong Kong	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Hospital under Hospital Authority - A&E Dept.	58.6	48.3	56.1	43.4	114.6	45.8
Chinese medicine practitioner (including bone setter)	39.2	32.3	40.8	31.6	80.0	31.9
General medical practitioner	15.7	12.9	16.1	12.5	31.8	12.7
Hospital under Hospital Authority - Non-A&E Dept.	4.8	4.0	8.0	6.2	12.8	5.1
Private hospital	3.1	2.5	6.8	5.3	9.9	3.9
Dentist's office	*	*	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
Chiropractor's office	*	*	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Pharmacy/drug store	*	*	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2
Total	121.4	100.0	129.1	100.0	250.4	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong

Table 2.32 Source of first medical attention in Hong Kong in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong by age group

Source of first medical attention in Hong Kong	Age group									
	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Hospital under Hospital Authority - A&E Dept.	3.0	72.1	4.9	51.8	5.3	31.3	11.1	40.0	12.1	30.8
Chinese medicine practitioner (including bone setter)	*	*	2.6	27.0	8.8	52.6	9.8	35.5	17.5	44.4
General medical practitioner	0.6	13.9	1.5	15.9	1.7	10.3	2.2	8.1	8.4	21.3
Hospital under Hospital Authority - Non-A&E Dept.	*	*	*	*	*	*	2.5	9.0	1.4	3.5
Private hospital	0.6	13.9	0.5	5.3	1.0	5.7	2.1	7.5	*	*
Dentist's office	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Chiropractor's office	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pharmacy/drug store	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Total	4.2	100.0	9.5	100.0	16.8	100.0	27.7	100.0	39.4	100.0

Source of first medical attention in Hong Kong	Age group									
	45 – 54		55 – 64		65 – 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Hospital under Hospital Authority - A&E Dept.	17.2	37.0	16.7	40.8	18.2	52.1	26.1	85.4	114.6	45.8
Chinese medicine practitioner	17.6	38.0	13.6	33.2	8.6	24.6	1.5	4.9	80.0	31.9
General medical practitioner	5.7	12.4	6.0	14.7	3.6	10.4	1.9	6.3	31.8	12.7
Hospital under Hospital Authority - Non-A&E Dept.	2.6	5.6	2.6	6.3	2.7	7.6	1.1	3.5	12.8	5.1
Private hospital	3.2	7.0	2.1	5.0	0.5	1.3	*	*	9.9	3.9
Dentist's office	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.4	*	*	0.5	0.2
Chiropractor's office	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.2	*	*	0.4	0.2
Pharmacy/drug store	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.2	*	*	0.4	0.2
Total	46.3	100.0	41.0	100.0	34.9	100.0	30.6	100.0	250.4	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong

Table 2.33 Reception of follow-up medical attention (other than hospitalization) in Hong Kong provided by healthcare professionals in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong by gender

Reception of follow-up medical attention (other than hospitalization) in Hong Kong	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	74.0	61.0	84.8	65.7	158.8	63.4
No	47.3	39.0	44.3	34.3	91.6	36.6
Total	121.4	100.0	129.1	100.0	250.4	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong

Table 2.34 Reception of follow-up medical attention (other than hospitalization) in Hong Kong provided by healthcare professionals in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong by age group

Reception of follow-up medical attention (other than hospitalization) in Hong Kong	Age group							
	0 – 14		15 – 64		65 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	6.6	47.8	113.3	66.2	38.9	59.5	158.8	63.4
No	7.2	52.2	57.9	33.8	26.5	40.5	91.6	36.6
Total	13.8	100.0	171.2	100.0	65.5	100.0	250.4	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong

Table 2.35 Healthcare provider of follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong for unintentional injuries sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong by gender

Healthcare provider of follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Chinese medicine practitioner (including bone setter)	31.8	42.9	41.6	49.0	73.3	46.2
Western medical practitioner (General practice)	29.4	39.8	31.2	36.8	60.6	38.2
Western medical practitioner (Specialist)	17.9	24.2	18.2	21.5	36.1	22.7
Chiropractor	*	*	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5
Dentist	0.5	0.7	*	*	0.5	0.3
Pharmacist	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other professionals (e.g. Physiotherapist)	5.5	7.5	11.6	13.7	17.1	10.8

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration with follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong provided by healthcare professionals

Note: Multiple answers were allowed

Table 2.36 Healthcare provider of follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong for unintentional injuries sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong by age group

Healthcare provider of follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong	Age group									
	0 – 4		5 – 14		15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Chinese medicine practitioner (including bone setter)	*	*	2.0	33.3	7.9	74.8	7.9	46.4	16.2	53.0
Western medical practitioner (General practice)	0.6	100.0	3.0	50.2	3.2	30.1	4.5	26.4	9.5	30.9
Western medical practitioner (Specialist)	*	*	1.5	24.7	1.3	12.1	5.1	29.7	3.4	11.1
Chiropractor	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Dentist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Pharmacist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other professionals (e.g. Physiotherapist)	*	*	1.5	25.5	0.4	4.0	1.6	9.2	2.6	8.5

Healthcare provider of follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong	Age group									
	45 – 54		55 – 64		65 – 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Chinese medicine practitioner (including bone setter)	15.3	46.7	11.0	49.5	9.5	40.6	3.5	22.4	73.3	46.2
Western medical practitioner (General practice)	14.8	45.1	7.0	31.2	9.4	40.0	8.7	56.3	60.6	38.2
Western medical practitioner (Specialist)	8.2	25.2	5.1	23.0	7.8	33.1	3.8	24.3	36.1	22.7
Chiropractor	*	*	*	*	0.9	3.7	*	*	0.9	0.5
Dentist	0.5	1.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.3
Pharmacist	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other professionals (e.g. Physiotherapist)	3.8	11.7	1.2	5.2	5.0	21.2	1.0	6.7	17.1	10.8

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration with follow-up medical attention in Hong Kong provided by healthcare professionals

Note: Multiple answers were allowed

Table 2.37 Hospitalization in Hong Kong in injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong by age group

Hospitalization in Hong Kong	Age group							
	0 – 14		15 – 64		65 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	2.0	14.7	24.3	14.2	30.1	46.0	56.5	22.6
No	11.7	85.3	146.8	85.8	35.4	54.0	194.0	77.4
Total	13.8	100.0	171.2	100.0	65.5	100.0	250.4	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration with medical attention in Hong Kong

Table 2.38 Duration of hospitalization in Hong Kong in hospitalized injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Duration of hospitalization in Hong Kong	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
0.5 – 1.0 day	2.9	11.6	5.0	16.0	7.9	14.1
1.5 – 5.0 days	9.9	39.3	11.6	36.8	21.4	37.9
5.5 – 10.0 days	6.2	24.6	6.3	19.9	12.4	22.0
10.5 – 20.0 days	2.7	10.8	3.2	10.3	5.9	10.5
20.5 – 30.0 days	0.5	2.0	2.8	9.1	3.3	5.9
More than 30.0 days	2.9	11.6	2.5	8.0	5.4	9.6
Total	25.1	100.0	31.4	100.0	56.5	100.0
Median (days)		5.0		5.0		5.0
Mean (days)		10.9		12.9		12.0
Standard error of mean (days)		2.089		2.616		1.729

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration with hospitalization in Hong Kong

Table 2.39 Duration of hospitalization in Hong Kong in hospitalized injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Duration of hospitalization in Hong Kong	Age group							
	0-14		15-64		65 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
0.5 – 1.0 day	1.0	47.9	5.2	21.3	1.8	5.9	7.9	14.1
1.5 – 5.0 days	1.1	52.1	10.0	40.9	10.4	34.6	21.4	37.9
5.5 – 10.0 days	*	*	4.4	18.1	8.0	26.6	12.4	22.0
10.5 – 20.0 days	*	*	3.7	15.0	2.3	7.5	5.9	10.5
20.5 – 30.0 days	*	*	0.5	2.1	2.8	9.5	3.3	5.9
More than 30.0 days	*	*	0.6	2.5	4.8	15.9	5.4	9.6
Total	2.0	100.0	24.3	100.0	30.1	100.0	56.5	100.0
Median (days)	2.0		4.0		7.0		5.0	
Mean (days)	1.8		6.6		17.1		12.0	
Standard error of mean (days)	0.393		1.084		2.958		1.729	

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration with hospitalization in Hong Kong

Table 3.1 Proportion of population sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Whether sustained fall-related injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	73.3	2.2	99.0	2.5	172.3	2.4
No	3 223.0	97.8	3 829.6	97.5	7 052.6	97.6
Total	3 296.3	100.0	3 928.6	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 3.2 Proportion of population sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Whether sustained fall-related injury episodes	Age group							
	0-14		15-64		65 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	13.0	1.6	93.8	1.8	65.4	5.4	172.3	2.4
No	826.1	98.4	5 080.2	98.2	1 146.4	94.6	7 052.6	97.6
Total	839.1	100.0	5 174.0	100.0	1 211.8	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 3.3 Place of occurrence of fall-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Place of occurrence of fall-related injury episodes	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Transport area: public highway, street or road	51.8	29.4
Home	47.2	26.8
Recreational area, cultural area, or public building	18.3	10.4
Commercial area	16.2	9.2
Sports or athletics area	10.1	5.7
Industrial or construction area	8.6	4.9
Transport area: others (e.g. bus terminal, MTR station, carpark)	8.2	4.6
Others	15.7	8.9
Total	176.0	100.0

Base: Fall-related injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.4 Approximate height from which the injured person fell during the fall-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Approximate height from which the injured person fell during the fall-related injury episodes	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Same level as the person injured was standing	136.4	77.5
Height less than 2 metres	35.4	20.1
Height at 2 metres or above	3.1	1.8
Other specified height	1.1	0.6
Total	176.0	100.0

Base: Fall-related injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.5 Major underlying object producing fall-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Major underlying object producing fall-related injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Ground surface or surface conformation	16.4	29.5	29.2	38.4	45.7	34.6
Animal, plant, or person	15.2	27.3	14.8	19.4	30.0	22.7
Building, building component, or related fitting	4.4	7.8	9.3	12.2	13.6	10.3
Material not elsewhere classified	5.2	9.4	7.1	9.3	12.3	9.4
Furniture / furnishing	3.0	5.3	3.3	4.3	6.3	4.7
Tool, machine, apparatus mainly used for work-related activity	4.5	8.1	0.5	0.6	5.0	3.8
Land vehicle or means of land transport	2.0	3.6	1.6	2.1	3.6	2.8
Item mainly for personal use	0.5	0.9	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.0
Utensil or container	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.4	2.5	1.9
Food or drink	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.4	1.0
Appliance mainly used in household	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7
Infant or child product	0.5	0.9	*	*	0.5	0.4
Pharmaceutical substance for human use	*	*	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Other non-pharmaceutical chemical substance	0.6	1.1	*	*	0.6	0.4
Other specified object / substance	0.6	1.1	5.3	7.0	6.0	4.5
Unspecified object / substance	*	*	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4
Total	55.7	100.0	76.2	100.0	131.9	100.0

Base: Fall-related injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) with underlying objects sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.6 **Major underlying object producing fall-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group**

Major underlying object producing fall-related injury episodes	Age group							
	0 - 14		15 - 64		65 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Ground surface or surface conformation	1.1	12.1	22.1	31.3	22.5	42.8	45.7	34.6
Animal, plant, or person	5.3	60.5	14.4	20.3	10.3	19.6	30.0	22.7
Building, building component, or related fitting	*	*	8.6	12.2	5.0	9.6	13.6	10.3
Material not elsewhere classified	1.9	21.6	3.3	4.7	7.1	13.6	12.3	9.4
Furniture / furnishing	0.5	5.7	2.1	2.9	3.7	7.0	6.3	4.7
Tool, machine, apparatus mainly used for work-related activity	*	*	5.0	7.0	*	*	5.0	3.8
Land vehicle or means of land transport	*	*	2.7	3.8	1.0	1.8	3.6	2.8
Item mainly for personal use	*	*	1.6	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.6	2.0
Utensil or container	*	*	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.9	2.5	1.9
Food or drink	*	*	1.4	1.9	*	*	1.4	1.0
Appliance mainly used in household	*	*	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.7
Infant or child product	*	*	0.5	0.7	*	*	0.5	0.4
Pharmaceutical substance for human use	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4
Other non-pharmaceutical chemical substance	*	*	0.6	0.8	*	*	0.6	0.4
Other specified object / substance	*	*	6.0	8.4	*	*	6.0	4.5
Unspecified object / substance	*	*	0.6	0.8	*	*	0.6	0.4
Total	8.8	100.0	70.7	100.0	52.5	100.0	131.9	100.0

Base: Fall-related injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) with underlying objects sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.7 Proportion of population aged 18 and above sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by level of physical activity

Whether sustained fall-related injury episodes	Meeting WHO recommendation of physical activity level		Not meeting WHO recommendation of physical activity level		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	117.1	2.3	39.5	3.3	156.6	2.5
No	4 900.4	97.7	1 174.8	96.7	6 075.1	97.5
Total	5 017.5	100.0	1 214.2	100.0	6 231.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 18 and above

Table 3.8 Proportion of population sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by whether with long-term functional difficulties

Whether sustained fall-related injury episodes	With long-term functional difficulties		Without long-term functional difficulties		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	21.5	13.1	150.8	2.1	172.3	2.4
No	142.1	86.9	6 910.6	97.9	7 052.6	97.6
Total	163.5	100.0	7 061.4	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 3.9 Proportion of sports-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Whether the injured episode was sports-related	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	57.0	17.5
No	269.1	82.5
Total	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.10 Proportion of population sustained sports-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Whether sustained sports-related injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	36.8	1.1	20.2	0.5	57.0	0.8
No	3 259.5	98.9	3 908.4	99.5	7 167.9	99.2
Total	3 296.3	100.0	3 928.6	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 3.11 Proportion of population sustained sports-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Whether sustained sports-related injury episodes	Age group							
	0 - 14		15 - 64		65 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	8.4	1.0	42.6	0.8	6.0	0.5	57.0	0.8
No	830.7	99.0	5 131.4	99.2	1 205.8	99.5	7 167.9	99.2
Total	839.1	100.0	5 174.0	100.0	1 211.8	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 3.12 Place of occurrence of sports-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Place of occurrence of sports-related injury episodes	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Sports or athletics area	28.2	49.4
School, educational area	9.4	16.6
Transport area: public highway, street or road	7.8	13.7
Countryside	5.9	10.3
Recreational area, cultural area, or public building	4.8	8.4
Medical service area	0.5	0.8
Home	0.4	0.7
Total	57.0	100.0

Base: Sports-related injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.13 Type of sport / exercise activity associated with sports-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Type of sport / exercise activity associated with sports-related injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Team ball sports	**22.4**	**61.0**	**1.6**	**8.1**	**24.1**	**42.2**
Basketball	12.5	34.1	0.5	2.6	13.1	22.9
Soccer	9.0	24.5	*	*	9.0	15.8
Volleyball	0.9	2.4	1.1	5.5	2.0	3.5
Individual athletic activities	**4.7**	**12.7**	**6.0**	**29.6**	**10.7**	**18.7**
Jogging	3.4	9.2	3.0	15.0	6.4	11.3
Gymnasium	1.3	3.5	1.0	5.1	2.3	4.1
Yoga	*	*	1.9	9.5	1.9	3.4
Wheeled non-motored sports – Cycling	**3.8**	**10.4**	**2.1**	**10.4**	**6.0**	**10.4**
Adventure sports – Hiking	**0.4**	**1.2**	**3.9**	**19.3**	**4.4**	**7.6**
Racquet sports – Badminton	**1.5**	**4.0**	**1.1**	**5.3**	**2.5**	**4.5**
Ice or snow sports – Skiing	**0.4**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**5.4**	**1.5**	**2.7**
Individual water sports – Swimming	*	*	**0.6**	**2.8**	**0.6**	**1.0**
Aesthetic activities – Dancing	*	*	**0.5**	**2.6**	**0.5**	**0.9**
Combative sports	**0.5**	**1.3**	*	*	**0.5**	**0.9**
Other sport / exercise activities	**3.0**	**8.1**	**3.3**	**16.5**	**6.3**	**11.1**
Total	**36.8**	**100.0**	**20.2**	**100.0**	**57.0**	**100.0**

Base: Sports-related injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.14 Type of sport / exercise activity associated with sports-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Type of sport / exercise activity associated with sports-related injury episodes	Age group							
	0 - 14		15 - 64		65 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Team ball sports	**3.0**	**35.2**	**20.6**	**48.5**	**0.5**	**7.8**	**24.1**	**42.2**
Basketball	1.0	11.9	12.1	28.3	*	*	13.1	22.9
Soccer	1.5	17.8	7.0	16.5	0.5	7.8	9.0	15.8
Volleyball	0.5	5.5	1.5	3.6	*	*	2.0	3.5
Individual athletic activities	**1.9**	**23.1**	**7.8**	**18.4**	**0.9**	**14.8**	**10.7**	**18.7**
Jogging	1.9	23.1	4.0	9.4	0.5	7.6	6.4	11.3
Gymnasium	*	*	2.3	5.4	*	*	2.3	4.1
Yoga	*	*	1.5	3.5	0.4	7.3	1.9	3.4
Wheeled non-motored sports – Cycling	**0.6**	**7.0**	**4.0**	**9.3**	**1.4**	**23.2**	**6.0**	**10.4**
Adventure sports – Hiking	*	*	**3.5**	**8.1**	**0.9**	**14.9**	**4.4**	**7.6**
Racquet sports – Badminton	*	*	**2.5**	**6.0**	*	*	**2.5**	**4.5**
Ice or snow sports – Skiing	*	*	**1.5**	**3.6**	*	*	**1.5**	**2.7**
Individual water sports – Swimming	*	*	**0.6**	**1.3**	*	*	**0.6**	**1.0**
Aesthetic activities – Dancing	*	*	**0.5**	**1.2**	*	*	**0.5**	**0.9**
Combative sports	**0.5**	**5.8**	*	*	*	*	**0.5**	**0.9**
Other sport / exercise activities	**2.4**	**28.9**	**1.5**	**3.6**	**2.4**	**39.3**	**6.3**	**11.1**
Total	**8.4**	**100.0**	**42.6**	**100.0**	**6.0**	**100.0**	**57.0**	**100.0**

Base: Sports-related injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.15 Major direct mechanism of sports-related injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Major direct mechanism of sports-related injury episodes	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Physical over-exertion	29.6	51.8
Blunt force	25.3	44.4
Piercing / penetrating force – Biting, stinging, invenomating	0.9	1.7
Other mechanical force –Contact with machinery	0.7	1.2
Other specified mechanism	0.6	1.0
Total	57.0	100.0

Base: Sports-related injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.16 Proportion of domestic injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Whether the injury episode took place in domestic setting	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	90.3	27.7
No	235.8	72.3
Total	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.17 Proportion of population sustained domestic injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Whether sustained domestic injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	33.2	1.0	56.1	1.4	89.3	1.2
No	3 263.1	99.0	3 872.5	98.6	7 135.6	98.8
Total	3 296.3	100.0	3 928.6	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 3.18 Proportion of population sustained domestic injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Whether sustained domestic injury episodes	Age group									
	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	3.0	1.1	1.5	0.3	3.5	0.5	6.2	0.6	12.4	1.1
No	267.9	98.9	566.7	99.7	658.5	99.5	1 022.9	99.4	1 146.4	98.9
Total	270.9	100.0	568.2	100.0	662.0	100.0	1 029.1	100.0	1 158.8	100.0

Whether sustained domestic injury episodes	Age group									
	45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	14.7	1.3	14.4	1.2	15.6	2.2	18.0	3.5	89.3	1.2
No	1 123.6	98.7	1 171.4	98.8	689.0	97.8	489.2	96.5	7 135.6	98.8
Total	1 138.3	100.0	1 185.8	100.0	704.6	100.0	507.2	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 3.19 Main cause of domestic injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Main cause of domestic injury episodes	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Falls	37.1	41.1
Sprain	22.0	24.3
Hit / struck	15.2	16.8
Cutting and piercing	6.6	7.3
Burns	5.1	5.7
Crush	1.6	1.8
Animal bite	0.6	0.6
Other types of injury	2.3	2.5
Total	90.3	100.0

Base: Domestic injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.20 Place of occurrence of domestic injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Place of occurrence of domestic injury episodes	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Living room	39.3	43.6
Kitchen	19.3	21.3
Bathroom, toilet	11.6	12.9
Bedroom	10.4	11.5
Stairs	2.8	3.2
Corridor	2.4	2.6
Dining room	1.9	2.1
Office, home office	0.4	0.5
Other specified place of occurrence	2.1	2.3
Total	90.3	100.0

Base: Domestic injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.21 Major direct object producing domestic injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Major direct object producing domestic injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Building, building component, or related fitting	13.3	39.9	24.2	42.4	37.4	41.5
Animal, plant, or person	9.8	29.6	15.6	27.4	25.5	28.2
Furniture / furnishing	3.3	10.0	7.7	13.5	11.0	12.2
Utensil or container	4.7	14.1	3.0	5.2	7.6	8.5
Ground surface or surface conformation	0.5	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.1	2.3
Appliance mainly used in household	*	*	2.0	3.6	2.0	2.3
Hot object / substance not elsewhere classified	0.6	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.8
Food or drink	0.6	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.2
Tool, machine, apparatus mainly used for work-related activity	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1
Item mainly for personal use	*	*	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5
Material not elsewhere classified	*	*	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5
Total	33.2	100.0	57.1	100.0	90.3	100.0

Base: Domestic injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.22 Major direct object producing domestic injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Major direct object producing domestic injury episodes	Age group							
	0 – 14		15 – 64		65 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Building, building component, or related fitting	2.8	62.3	11.2	21.8	23.4	67.8	37.4	41.5
Animal, plant, or person	*	*	20.9	40.9	4.6	13.2	25.5	28.2
Furniture / furnishing	1.1	24.2	6.6	12.8	3.4	9.7	11.0	12.2
Utensil or container	*	*	6.7	13.2	0.9	2.6	7.6	8.5
Ground surface or surface conformation	*	*	1.6	3.1	0.5	1.4	2.1	2.3
Appliance mainly used in household	*	*	2.0	4.0	*	*	2.0	2.3
Hot object/substance not elsewhere classified	*	*	1.1	2.2	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.8
Food or drink	0.6	13.5	*	*	0.4	1.3	1.1	1.2
Tool, machine, apparatus mainly used for work-related activity	*	*	0.6	1.1	0.5	1.3	1.0	1.1
Item mainly for personal use	*	*	0.5	0.9	*	*	0.5	0.5
Material not elsewhere classified	*	*	*	*	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.5
Total	4.6	100.0	51.2	100.0	34.6	100.0	90.3	100.0

Base: Domestic injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.23 Proportion of population sustained domestic injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by whether living alone

Whether sustained domestic injury episodes	Living alone		Not living alone		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	14.8	3.1	74.6	1.1	89.3	1.2
No	459.7	96.9	6 675.9	98.9	7 135.6	98.8
Total	474.4	100.0	6 750.5	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 3.24 Proportion of population sustained domestic injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by number of selected chronic health conditions

Whether sustained domestic injury episodes	Number of selected chronic health conditions									
	0		1		2		3 or more		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	42.9	0.7	21.8	2.5	16.6	4.1	8.0	4.6	89.3	1.2
No	5 715.6	99.3	861.7	97.5	393.1	95.9	165.2	95.4	7 135.6	98.8
Total	5 758.5	100.0	883.5	100.0	409.7	100.0	173.2	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 3.25 Proportion of childhood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Whether the injury episode was sustained by children aged 14 and below	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	20.2	6.2
No	305.9	93.8
Total	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.26 Proportion of population aged 14 and below sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Whether sustained injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	12.0	2.8	8.3	2.0	20.2	2.4
No	420.4	97.2	398.4	98.0	818.9	97.6
Total	432.4	100.0	406.7	100.0	839.1	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 14 and below

Table 3.27 Proportion of population aged 14 and below sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Whether sustained injury episodes	Age group							
	0 – 4		5 – 9		10 – 14		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	5.4	2.0	5.6	1.9	9.2	3.3	20.2	2.4
No	265.5	98.0	285.2	98.1	268.2	96.7	818.9	97.6
Total	270.9	100.0	290.8	100.0	277.4	100.0	839.1	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 14 and below

Table 3.28 Main cause of childhood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Main cause of childhood injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Falls	3.9	32.8	3.6	43.7	7.5	37.2
Sports	3.4	28.2	1.5	17.7	4.8	23.9
Sprain	1.0	8.6	2.1	25.1	3.1	15.4
Hit / struck	2.5	21.2	0.5	6.1	3.0	15.0
Traffic	*	*	0.6	7.4	0.6	3.0
Animal bite	0.5	4.1	*	*	0.5	2.4
Others	0.6	5.1	*	*	0.6	3.0
Total	12.0	100.0	8.3	100.0	20.2	100.0

Base: Childhood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 14 and below in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.29 Main cause of childhood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Main cause of childhood injury episodes	Age group							
	0 – 4		5 – 9		10 – 14		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Falls	3.6	66.4	2.0	36.4	1.9	20.7	7.5	37.2
Sports	*	*	1.0	18.3	3.8	41.3	4.8	23.9
Sprain	*	*	1.5	27.2	1.6	17.1	3.1	15.4
Hit / struck	0.6	10.9	1.0	18.1	1.4	15.6	3.0	15.0
Traffic	0.6	11.4	*	*	*	*	0.6	3.0
Animal bite	*	*	*	*	0.5	5.3	0.5	2.4
Others	0.6	11.4	*	*	*	*	0.6	3.0
Total	5.4	100.0	5.6	100.0	9.2	100.0	20.2	100.0

Base: Childhood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 14 and below in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.30 Place of occurrence of childhood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Place of occurrence of childhood injury episodes	Age group							
	0 – 4		5 – 9		10 – 14		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
School, educational area	*	*	2.0	36.0	3.9	41.8	5.9	29.0
Home	3.0	55.9	1.5	27.4	*	*	4.6	22.5
Sports or athletics area	*	*	1.5	27.5	1.4	15.5	3.0	14.7
Recreational area, cultural area, or public building	*	*	0.5	9.2	2.0	21.3	2.5	12.2
Commercial area	1.2	21.8	*	*	1.0	11.2	2.2	10.9
Transport area: public highway, street or road	1.2	22.3	*	*	0.9	10.3	2.1	10.6
Total	5.4	100.0	5.6	100.0	9.2	100.0	20.2	100.0

Base: Childhood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 14 and below in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.31 Activity when injured in childhood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Activity when injured in childhood injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Education	2.4	20.2	3.5	41.7	5.9	29.0
Leisure or play	2.8	23.3	2.5	30.7	5.3	26.3
Sports and exercise during leisure time	4.5	37.6	*	*	4.5	22.2
Unpaid work	1.6	13.7	0.5	5.8	2.1	10.5
Travelling not elsewhere classified	*	*	1.8	21.8	1.8	8.9
Being taken care of – by non-healthcare person	0.6	5.1	*	*	0.6	3.0
Total	12.0	100.0	8.3	100.0	20.2	100.0

Base: Childhood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 14 and below in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.32 Activity when injured in childhood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Activity when injured in childhood injury episodes	Age group							
	0 – 4		5 – 9		10 – 14		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Education	*	*	2.0	36.0	3.8	41.7	5.9	29.0
Leisure or play	1.8	32.7	2.1	36.6	1.5	16.4	5.3	26.3
Sports and exercise during leisure time	0.6	10.9	1.5	27.5	2.4	25.7	4.5	22.2
Unpaid work	1.2	21.8	*	*	0.9	10.3	2.1	10.5
Travelling not elsewhere classified	1.3	23.2	*	*	0.5	5.9	1.8	8.9
Being taken care of – by non-healthcare person	0.6	11.4	*	*	*	*	0.6	3.0
Total	5.4	100.0	5.6	100.0	9.2	100.0	20.2	100.0

Base: Childhood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 14 and below in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.33 Major direct object producing childhood injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Major direct object producing childhood injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Building, building component, or related fitting	4.8	39.7	2.2	26.2	6.9	34.2
Animal, plant, or person	2.5	20.6	3.1	37.0	5.5	27.3
Ground surface or surface conformation	1.1	8.8	3.0	36.7	4.1	20.2
Furniture / furnishing - Table, stand, cupboard, shelf or partition	1.1	9.2	*	*	1.1	5.5
Equipment mainly used for sports / recreational activity - Ball used in sport	1.0	8.0	*	*	1.0	4.7
Food or drink - Food, drink, or related product	0.6	5.1	*	*	0.6	3.0
Infant or child product - Playground equipment	0.5	4.3	*	*	0.5	2.5
Material not elsewhere classified - Natural material	0.5	4.3	*	*	0.5	2.5
Total	12.0	100.0	8.3	100.0	20.2	100.0

Base: Childhood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 14 and below in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.34 Major direct object producing childhood injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Major direct object producing childhood injury episodes	Age group							
	0 – 4		5 – 9		10 – 14		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Building, building component, or related fitting	3.0	55.5	1.5	27.4	2.4	25.9	6.9	34.2
Animal, plant, or person	*	*	2.0	36.2	3.5	37.9	5.5	27.3
Ground surface or surface conformation	1.2	22.3	0.5	8.9	2.4	25.9	4.1	20.2
Furniture / furnishing - Table, stand, cupboard, shelf or partition	0.6	10.9	0.5	9.2	*	*	1.1	5.5
Equipment mainly used for sports / recreational activity - Ball used in sport	*	*	*	*	1.0	10.3	1.0	4.7
Food or drink - Food, drink, or related product	0.6	11.4	*	*	*	*	0.6	3.0
Infant or child product - Playground equipment	*	*	0.5	9.2	*	*	0.5	2.5
Material not elsewhere classified - Natural material	*	*	0.5	9.2	*	*	0.5	2.5
Total	5.4	100.0	5.6	100.0	9.2	100.0	20.2	100.0

Base: Childhood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 14 and below in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.35 Proportion of adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Whether the injury episode was sustained by adults aged 15 - 64	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	222.5	68.2
No	103.7	31.8
Total	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.36 Proportion of population aged 15 to 64 sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Whether sustained injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	112.4	4.9	108.6	3.8	220.9	4.3
No	2182.1	95.1	2770.9	96.2	4953.1	95.7
Total	2294.5	100.0	2879.5	100.0	5174.0	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 15 to 64

Table 3.37 Proportion of population aged 15 to 64 sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Whether sustained injury episodes	Age group											
	15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44		45 – 54		55 - 64		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	22.6	3.4	33.5	3.3	52.0	4.5	59.4	5.2	53.4	4.5	220.9	4.3
No	639.4	96.6	995.6	96.7	1106.8	95.5	1078.9	94.8	1132.4	95.5	4953.1	95.7
Total	662.0	100.0	1029.1	100.0	1158.8	100.0	1138.3	100.0	1185.8	100.0	5174.0	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 15 to 64

Table 3.38 Main cause of adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Main cause of adulthood injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Sprain	35.4	31.4	38.6	35.2	74.1	33.3
Falls	22.1	19.5	36.8	33.6	58.9	26.5
Hit / struck	20.6	18.2	12.8	11.7	33.4	15.0
Sports	12.0	10.7	5.8	5.3	17.8	8.0
Cutting and piercing	5.7	5.0	4.1	3.7	9.8	4.4
Burns	2.1	1.9	5.1	4.7	7.2	3.2
Traffic	5.0	4.5	2.0	1.8	7.0	3.2
Crush	4.5	4.0	2.2	2.0	6.7	3.0
Animal bite	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.7
Non-fatal drowning	0.5	0.4	*	*	0.5	0.2
Others	3.9	3.5	1.7	1.5	5.6	2.5
Total	112.9	100.0	109.6	100.0	222.5	100.0

Base: Adulthood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 15 – 64 in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.39 Main cause of adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Main cause of adulthood injury episodes	Age group											
	15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44		45 – 54		55 – 64		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Sprain	9.7	42.9	9.6	28.3	21.8	41.9	21.2	35.8	11.7	21.5	74.1	33.3
Falls	2.8	12.5	6.4	18.9	12.7	24.5	16.3	27.5	20.5	37.7	58.9	26.5
Hit / struck	1.5	6.5	4.8	14.0	4.7	9.0	11.2	18.8	11.3	20.8	33.4	15.0
Sports	4.3	19.0	7.0	20.7	3.4	6.6	1.6	2.7	1.5	2.7	17.8	8.0
Cutting and piercing	1.0	4.3	0.6	1.8	4.9	9.4	0.5	0.8	2.9	5.3	9.8	4.4
Burns	0.5	2.2	1.0	2.9	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.5	3.7	6.7	7.2	3.2
Traffic	0.5	2.2	2.0	5.9	1.0	1.9	2.4	4.0	1.2	2.2	7.0	3.2
Crush	*	*	2.0	5.8	1.0	1.9	2.6	4.3	1.1	2.1	6.7	3.0
Animal bite	*	*	*	*	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.6	0.7
Non-fatal drowning	0.5	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.2
Others	1.9	8.2	0.6	1.6	1.5	3.0	1.6	2.7	*	*	5.6	2.5
Total	22.6	100.0	34.0	100.0	52.0	100.0	59.4	100.0	54.4	100.0	222.5	100.0

Base: Adulthood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 15 – 64 in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.40 Place of occurrence of adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Place of occurrence of adulthood injury episodes	Age group					
	15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Home	3.5	15.3	6.2	18.4	12.4	23.9
Transport area: public highway, street or road	2.5	11.0	6.8	19.9	10.9	21.0
Sports or athletics area	5.8	25.7	8.1	23.9	6.7	12.9
Commercial area	0.5	2.3	2.3	6.8	6.1	11.7
Industrial or construction area	0.4	2.0	4.4	13.0	4.1	7.8
Recreational area, cultural area, or public building	1.5	6.8	3.7	10.8	5.0	9.7
Transport area: others (e.g. bus terminal, MTR station, carpark)	1.0	4.5	1.0	3.1	4.2	8.1
School, educational area	6.9	30.6	*	*	*	*
Countryside	0.4	1.9	1.4	4.3	1.9	3.7
Medical service area	*	*	*	*	*	*
Residential institution	*	*	*	*	*	*
Farm or other place of primary production	*	*	*	*	*	*
Others	*	*	*	*	0.6	1.2
Total	22.6	100.0	34.0	100.0	52.0	100.0

Place of occurrence of adulthood injury episodes	Age group					
	45 – 54		55 – 64		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Home	14.7	24.7	14.4	26.4	51.2	23.0
Transport area: public highway, street or road	16.4	27.7	13.0	23.9	49.6	22.3
Sports or athletics area	4.1	6.9	*	*	24.8	11.1
Commercial area	7.6	12.7	6.4	11.7	22.8	10.3
Industrial or construction area	5.6	9.4	6.8	12.5	21.3	9.6
Recreational area, cultural area, or public building	3.8	6.4	6.2	11.4	20.3	9.1
Transport area: others (e.g. bus terminal, MTR station, carpark)	3.5	5.9	3.0	5.5	12.8	5.7
School, educational area	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.1	8.1	3.7
Countryside	1.6	2.7	1.9	3.5	7.3	3.3
Medical service area	0.5	0.8	1.6	2.9	2.1	0.9
Residential institution	1.1	1.8	*	*	1.1	0.5
Farm or other place of primary production	*	*	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.3
Others	*	*	*	*	0.6	0.3
Total	59.4	100.0	54.4	100.0	222.5	100.0

Base: Adulthood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 15 – 64 in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.41 Activity when injured in adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Activity when injured in adulthood injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Paid work	44.6	39.5	22.4	20.4	67.0	30.1
Unpaid work	18.3	16.2	42.7	39.0	61.1	27.5
Sports and exercise during leisure time	27.2	24.1	10.0	9.2	37.2	16.7
Travelling not elsewhere classified	8.5	7.5	14.2	12.9	22.7	10.2
Leisure or play	7.1	6.3	12.1	11.0	19.2	8.6
Vital activity	3.5	3.1	7.1	6.5	10.7	4.8
Education	3.6	3.2	1.0	1.0	4.7	2.1
Total	112.9	100.0	109.6	100.0	222.5	100.0

Base: Adulthood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 15 - 64 in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.42 Activity when injured in adulthood injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Activity when injured in adulthood injury episodes	Age group					
	15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Paid work	2.0	8.6	11.8	34.9	17.5	33.6
Unpaid work	2.5	11.1	4.6	13.7	15.8	30.4
Sports and exercise during leisure time	8.5	37.4	11.3	33.1	8.6	16.5
Travelling not elsewhere classified	2.9	12.9	1.1	3.2	6.6	12.7
Leisure or play	0.4	2.0	3.0	8.9	2.1	4.0
Vital activity	1.7	7.3	2.1	6.3	1.4	2.7
Education	4.7	20.6	*	*	*	*
Total	22.6	100.0	34.0	100.0	52.0	100.0

Activity when injured in adulthood injury episodes	Age group					
	45 – 54		55 – 64		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Paid work	20.5	34.5	15.2	27.9	67.0	30.1
Unpaid work	15.8	26.6	22.3	41.0	61.1	27.5
Sports and exercise during leisure time	6.1	10.3	2.7	5.0	37.2	16.7
Travelling not elsewhere classified	7.1	11.9	5.0	9.2	22.7	10.2
Leisure or play	5.8	9.8	7.8	14.4	19.2	8.6
Vital activity	4.1	6.9	1.4	2.5	10.7	4.8
Education	*	*	*	*	4.7	2.1
Total	59.4	100.0	54.4	100.0	222.5	100.0

Base: Adulthood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 15 – 64 in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.43 Major direct object producing adulthood injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Major direct object producing adulthood injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Animal, plant, or person	54.4	48.2	46.5	42.4	100.9	45.3
Ground surface or surface conformation	16.2	14.3	19.2	17.5	35.4	15.9
Building, building component, or related fitting	11.8	10.5	20.6	18.8	32.4	14.6
Utensil or container	8.2	7.3	4.5	4.1	12.7	5.7
Material not elsewhere classified	8.5	7.5	2.1	1.9	10.6	4.8
Furniture / furnishing	1.8	1.6	7.8	7.1	9.6	4.3
Land vehicle or means of land transport	3.1	2.7	1.6	1.4	4.6	2.1
Appliance mainly used in household	1.1	0.9	3.1	2.8	4.2	1.9
Tool/machine/apparatus mainly used for work-related activity	2.8	2.5	1.1	1.0	3.9	1.8
Hot object/substance not elsewhere classified	1.0	0.9	2.1	2.0	3.2	1.4
Equipment mainly used for sports/recreational activity - Ball used in sport	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.7
Mobile machinery or special purpose vehicle - Mainly used in industry	1.5	1.4	*	*	1.5	0.7
Food or drink - Food, drink, or related product	0.5	0.4	*	*	0.5	0.2
Item mainly for personal use - Tobacco or related product	*	*	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2
Other specified object / substance	0.9	0.8	*	*	0.9	0.4
Total	112.9	100.0	109.6	100.0	222.5	100.0

Base: Adulthood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 15 – 64 in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.44 Major direct object producing adulthood injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Major direct object producing adulthood injury episodes	Age group					
	15 – 24		25 – 34		35 – 44	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Animal, plant, or person	14.5	64.2	17.5	51.6	28.7	55.2
Ground surface or surface conformation	2.8	12.5	4.2	12.5	5.7	10.9
Building, building component, or related fitting	1.4	6.3	1.6	4.6	6.6	12.6
Utensil or container	1.4	6.4	0.6	1.8	5.7	11.0
Material not elsewhere classified	*	*	2.5	7.5	1.9	3.6
Furniture/furnishing	*	*	2.2	6.5	2.0	3.8
Land vehicle or means of land transport	*	*	1.6	4.7	0.4	0.9
Appliance mainly used in household	1.0	4.6	*	*	0.5	1.0
Tool/machine/apparatus mainly used for work-related activity	0.4	2.0	0.6	1.6	*	*
Hot object/substance not elsewhere classified	*	*	1.6	4.6	*	*
Equipment mainly used for sports/recreational activity – Ball used in sport	*	*	1.1	3.2	0.5	1.0
Mobile machinery or special purpose vehicle – Mainly used in industry	0.5	2.3	0.5	1.4	*	*
Food or drink – Food, drink, or related product	*	*	*	*	*	*
Item mainly for personal use – Tobacco or related product	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other specified object / substance	0.4	1.9	*	*	*	*
Total	22.6	100.0	34.0	100.0	52.0	100.0

Major direct object producing adulthood injury episodes	Age group					
	45 – 54		55 – 64		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Animal, plant, or person	25.9	43.6	14.2	26.1	100.9	45.3
Ground surface or surface conformation	11.2	18.9	11.4	20.9	35.4	15.9
Building, building component, or related fitting	11.0	18.5	11.9	21.8	32.4	14.6
Utensil or container	0.5	0.9	4.4	8.1	12.7	5.7
Material not elsewhere classified	2.5	4.2	3.7	6.7	10.6	4.8
Furniture/furnishing	1.6	2.7	3.9	7.1	9.6	4.3
Land vehicle or means of land transport	2.6	4.3	*	*	4.6	2.1
Appliance mainly used in household	1.0	1.7	1.6	2.9	4.2	1.9
Tool/machine/apparatus mainly used for work-related activity	1.1	1.8	1.8	3.4	3.9	1.8
Hot object/substance not elsewhere classified	*	*	1.6	3.0	3.2	1.4
Equipment mainly used for sports/recreational activity – Ball used in sport	*	*	*	*	1.6	0.7
Mobile machinery or special purpose vehicle – Mainly used in industry	0.6	1.0	*	*	1.5	0.7
Food or drink – Food, drink, or related product	0.5	0.8	*	*	0.5	0.2
Item mainly for personal use – Tobacco or related product	0.5	0.8	*	*	0.5	0.2
Other specified object / substance	0.5	0.8	*	*	0.9	0.4
Total	59.4	100.0	54.4	100.0	222.5	100.0

Base: Adulthood injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 15 – 64 in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.45 Proportion of elderly injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Whether the injury episodes was sustained by elderly persons aged 65 and above	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Yes	83.4	25.6
No	242.7	74.4
Total	326.1	100.0

Base: Injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by the respondents in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.46 Proportion of population aged 65 and above sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Whether sustained injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	30.0	5.3	50.1	7.8	80.2	6.6
No	539.4	94.7	592.3	92.2	1 131.6	93.4
Total	569.4	100.0	642.4	100.0	1 211.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 65 and above

Table 3.47 Proportion of population aged 65 and above sustained injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Whether sustained injury episodes	Age group							
	65 – 69		70 – 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	24.0	5.7	18.6	6.5	37.6	7.4	80.2	6.6
No	396.5	94.3	265.5	93.5	469.6	92.6	1 131.6	93.4
Total	420.5	100.0	284.1	100.0	507.2	100.0	1 211.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 65 and above

Table 3.48 Main cause of elderly injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Main cause of elderly injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Falls	22.3	72.2	39.8	75.8	62.1	74.5
Sprain	4.5	14.6	3.7	7.1	8.2	9.9
Hit / struck	3.2	10.2	3.9	7.4	7.0	8.4
Cutting and piercing	0.9	3.0	0.9	1.7	1.8	2.2
Sports	*	*	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.7
Traffic	*	*	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.7
Burns	*	*	0.9	1.8	0.9	1.1
Animal bite	*	*	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5
Total	31.0	100.0	52.5	100.0	83.4	100.0

Base: Elderly injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 65 and above in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.49 Main cause of elderly injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Main cause of elderly injury episodes	Age group							
	65 – 69		70 – 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Falls	15.2	59.8	12.0	64.4	35.0	88.6	62.1	74.5
Sprain	2.4	9.3	4.5	24.1	1.4	3.5	8.2	9.9
Hit / struck	3.7	14.6	1.7	9.2	1.6	4.1	7.0	8.4
Cutting and piercing	1.8	7.1	*	*	*	*	1.8	2.2
Sports	0.9	3.7	*	*	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.7
Traffic	0.5	2.0	0.4	2.3	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.7
Burns	0.4	1.7	*	*	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.1
Animal bite	0.5	1.8	*	*	*	*	0.5	0.5
Total	25.4	100.0	18.6	100.0	39.5	100.0	83.4	100.0

Base: Elderly injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 65 and above in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.50 Place of occurrence of elderly injury episodes sustained in the 12 months before enumeration

Place of occurrence of elderly injury episodes	No. of episodes ('000)	%
Home	34.6	41.5
Transport area: public highway, street or road	23.7	28.4
Commercial area	8.4	10.1
Recreational area, cultural area, or public building	7.8	9.3
Transport area: others (e.g. bus terminal, MTR station, car park)	2.4	2.8
Residential institution	1.8	2.2
Industrial or construction area	1.4	1.7
Sports or athletics area	1.4	1.7
Countryside	1.4	1.7
Other specified place of occurrence	0.6	0.7
Total	83.4	100.0

Base: Elderly injury episodes (up to three most serious ones) sustained by respondents aged 65 and above in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 3.51 Proportion of population aged 65 and above sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Whether sustained fall-related injury episodes	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	23.7	4.2	41.7	6.5	65.4	5.4
No	545.7	95.8	600.7	93.5	1 146.4	94.6
Total	569.4	100.0	642.4	100.0	1 211.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 65 and above

Table 3.52 Proportion of population aged 65 and above sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Whether sustained fall-related injury episodes	Age group							
	65 – 69		70 – 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	16.7	4.0	14.7	5.2	34.0	6.7	65.4	5.4
No	403.8	96.0	269.4	94.8	473.2	93.3	1 146.4	94.6
Total	420.5	100.0	284.1	100.0	507.2	100.0	1 211.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 65 and above

Table 3.53 **Proportion of population aged 65 and above sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by level of physical activity**

Whether sustained fall-related injury episodes	Meeting WHO recommendation of physical activity level		Not meeting WHO recommendation of physical activity level		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	44.1	4.8	21.3	7.2	65.4	5.4
No	872.8	95.2	273.6	92.8	1 146.4	94.6
Total	917.0	100.0	294.8	100.0	1 211.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 65 and above

Table 3.54 **Proportion of population aged 65 and above sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by number of selected chronic health conditions**

Whether sustained fall-related injury episodes	Number of selected chronic health conditions									
	0		1		2		3 or more		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	8.9	2.3	22.2	5.4	22.6	8.3	11.7	8.8	65.4	5.4
No	385.6	97.7	390.4	94.6	249.1	91.7	121.3	91.2	1 146.4	94.6
Total	394.5	100.0	412.6	100.0	271.7	100.0	132.9	100.0	1 211.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 65 and above

Table 3.55 **Proportion of population aged 65 and above sustained fall-related injury episodes in the 12 months before enumeration by presence of long-term functional difficulties**

Whether sustained fall-related injury episodes	With long-term functional difficulties		Without long-term functional difficulties		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	18.4	14.5	47.0	4.3	65.4	5.4
No	108.2	85.5	1 038.2	95.7	1 146.4	94.6
Total	126.6	100.0	1 085.2	100.0	1 211.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged 65 and above

Table 4.1 Proportion of population who agreed that unintentional injury was preventable by gender

Whether agreed that unintentional injury was preventable	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Agree	2 832.9	85.9	3 410.8	86.8	6 243.8	86.4
Disagree	463.4	14.1	517.8	13.2	981.1	13.6
Total	3 296.3	100.0	3 928.6	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 4.2 Proportion of population who agreed that unintentional injury was preventable by age group

Whether agreed that unintentional injury was preventable	Age group									
	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Agree	241.5	89.1	500.8	88.1	572.8	86.5	907.8	88.2	1 000.5	86.3
Disagree	29.4	10.9	67.4	11.9	89.2	13.5	121.3	11.8	158.3	13.7
Total	270.9	100.0	568.2	100.0	662.0	100.0	1 029.1	100.0	1 158.8	100.0

Whether agreed that unintentional injury was preventable	Age group									
	45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Agree	968.5	85.1	1 020.1	86.0	597.7	84.8	434.0	85.6	6 243.8	86.4
Disagree	169.8	14.9	165.7	14.0	106.9	15.2	73.2	14.4	981.1	13.6
Total	1 138.3	100.0	1 185.8	100.0	704.6	100.0	507.2	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 4.3 Proportion of population who had done some safety measures or taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Whether had done some safety measures or taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	1 616.5	49.0	1 978.7	50.4	3 595.2	49.8
No	1 679.8	51.0	1 949.9	49.6	3 629.7	50.2
Total	3 296.3	100.0	3 928.6	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 4.4 Proportion of population who had done some safety measures or taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Whether had done some safety measures or taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace	Age group									
	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	179.7	66.3	294.0	51.7	285.6	43.1	520.4	50.6	626.6	54.1
No	91.2	33.7	274.2	48.3	376.4	56.9	508.7	49.4	532.2	45.9
Total	270.9	100.0	568.2	100.0	662.0	100.0	1 029.1	100.0	1 158.8	100.0

Whether had done some safety measures or taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace	Age group									
	45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	525.9	46.2	566.0	47.7	329.5	46.8	267.5	52.7	3 595.2	49.8
No	612.4	53.8	619.8	52.3	375.1	53.2	239.7	47.3	3 629.7	50.2
Total	1 138.3	100.0	1 185.8	100.0	704.6	100.0	507.2	100.0	7 224.9	100.0

Base: All respondents

Table 4.5 Safety measures taken in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Safety measures taken	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Being more careful	1 432.3	88.6	1 767.0	89.3	3 199.2	89.0
Using protective gear	495.7	30.7	548.2	27.7	1 043.9	29.0
Took safety training	94.2	5.8	62.0	3.1	156.2	4.3
Install personal emergency (PE) link	13.8	0.9	28.2	1.4	42.0	1.2
Others	5.1	0.3	5.4	0.3	10.5	0.3

Base: Respondents who had taken safety measures to prevent unintentional injuries in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration

Note: Multiple answers were allowed

Table 4.6 Safety measures taken in the 12 months before enumeration by age group

Safety measures taken	Age group									
	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Being more careful	143.6	79.9	252.3	85.8	266.2	93.2	474.8	91.2	552.3	88.1
Using protective gear	79.3	44.1	93.2	31.7	57.9	20.3	146.6	28.2	203.9	32.5
Took safety training	5.0	2.8	6.0	2.1	8.0	2.8	27.0	5.2	35.4	5.6
Install personal emergency (PE) link	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	0.2	*	*
Others	*	*	*	*	*	*	1.0	0.2	2.5	0.4

Safety measures taken	Age group									
	45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Being more careful	478.4	91.0	507.9	89.7	303.2	92.0	220.5	82.4	3 199.2	89.0
Using protective gear	138.5	26.3	171.9	30.4	81.0	24.6	71.6	26.8	1 043.9	29.0
Took safety training	29.4	5.6	34.6	6.1	6.2	1.9	4.6	1.7	156.2	4.3
Install personal emergency (PE) link	2.0	0.4	3.7	0.7	7.9	2.4	27.3	10.2	42.0	1.2
Others	0.5	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.3	4.3	1.6	10.5	0.3

Base: Respondents who had taken safety measures to prevent unintentional injuries in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration

Note: Multiple answers were allowed

Table 4.7 Proportion of population who gave up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injury because of cost in the 12 months before enumeration by gender

Whether gave up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injury because of cost	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	63.7	3.9	72.4	3.7	136.1	3.8
No	1 552.8	96.1	1 906.3	96.3	3 459.1	96.2
Total	1 616.5	100.0	1 978.7	100.0	3 595.2	100.0

Base: Respondents who had taken safety measures to prevent unintentional injuries in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 4.8 **Proportion of population who gave up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injury because of cost in the 12 months before enumeration by age group**

Whether gave up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injury because of cost	Age group									
	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	3.7	2.0	10.6	3.6	16.6	5.8	16.9	3.3	20.8	3.3
No	176.0	98.0	283.4	96.4	269.0	94.2	503.5	96.7	605.8	96.7
Total	179.7	100.0	294.0	100.0	285.6	100.0	520.4	100.0	626.6	100.0

Whether gave up adopting a safety measure to prevent unintentional injury because of cost	Age group									
	45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
Yes	18.7	3.6	22.3	3.9	12.2	3.7	14.3	5.3	136.1	3.8
No	507.1	96.4	543.8	96.1	317.3	96.3	253.2	94.7	3 459.1	96.2
Total	525.9	100.0	566.0	100.0	329.5	100.0	267.5	100.0	3 595.2	100.0

Base: Respondents who had taken safety measures to prevent unintentional injuries in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration

Table 4.9 **Reasons of neither done any safety measures nor taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration by gender**

Reasons of neither done any safety measures nor taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury	Gender					
	Male		Female		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
I feel safe enough	1 601.5	95.3	1 865.1	95.7	3 466.7	95.5
Do not violate the law even if I don't take any safety measures	56.2	3.3	56.1	2.9	112.3	3.1
Safety measure cannot prevent injury	38.5	2.3	39.9	2.0	78.5	2.2
It is inconvenient to take safety measures	29.7	1.8	38.1	2.0	67.8	1.9
Safety measures are costly	12.4	0.7	12.3	0.6	24.8	0.7
Others	12.0	0.7	10.5	0.5	22.5	0.6

Base: Respondents who had not done any safety measures or taken any precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration

Note: Multiple answers were allowed

Table 4.10 **Reasons of neither done any safety measures nor taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration by age group**

Reasons of neither done any safety measures nor taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury	Age group									
	0 - 4		5 - 14		15 - 24		25 - 34		35 - 44	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
I feel safe enough	79.7	87.3	255.7	93.2	362.3	96.2	494.7	97.2	507.5	95.4
Do not violate the law even if I don't take any safety measures	1.9	2.1	8.5	3.1	10.1	2.7	14.9	2.9	16.7	3.1
Safety measure cannot prevent injury	1.3	1.4	6.4	2.3	6.2	1.6	8.8	1.7	9.0	1.7
It is inconvenient to take safety measures	0.6	0.7	5.3	1.9	6.0	1.6	4.2	0.8	13.3	2.5
Safety measures are costly	*	*	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.1	4.8	0.9
Others	9.6	10.5	2.5	0.9	1.6	0.4	*	*	0.4	0.1

Reasons of neither done any safety measures nor taken precautions to prevent unintentional injury	Age group									
	45 - 54		55 - 64		65 - 74		75 and above		Total	
	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%	No. of persons ('000)	%
I feel safe enough	587.0	95.8	600.0	96.8	359.3	95.8	220.5	92.0	3 466.7	95.5
Do not violate the law even if I don't take any Safety measures	21.0	3.4	23.6	3.8	9.3	2.5	6.3	2.6	112.3	3.1
Safety measure cannot prevent injury	13.2	2.2	14.8	2.4	10.7	2.9	8.0	3.3	78.5	2.2
It is inconvenient to take safety measures	9.4	1.5	11.2	1.8	8.6	2.3	9.3	3.9	67.8	1.9
Safety measures are costly	5.1	0.8	4.4	0.7	5.0	1.3	2.9	1.2	24.8	0.7
Others	0.5	0.1	*	*	4.9	1.3	2.9	1.2	22.5	0.6

Base: Respondents who had not done any safety measures or taken any precautions to prevent unintentional injury in household or workplace in the 12 months before enumeration

Note: Multiple answers were allowed

Table 5.1 Frequency of adopting safety measures against fall-related injury in the population

Frequency of adopting safety measures against fall-related injury	No. of persons ('000)	%
Remove objects which people might trip over (e.g. cord, carton)		
All of the time	5 582.1	78.7
Most of the time	884.2	12.5
Some of the time	439.8	6.2
A little of the time	93.4	1.3
None of the time	91.4	1.3
Total	7 090.9	100.0
Hold handrail while standing on escalator		
All of the time	4 726.6	66.4
Most of the time	1 098.7	15.4
Some of the time	878.8	12.3
A little of the time	177.4	2.5
None of the time	237.8	3.3
Total	7 119.3	100.0
Not wearing high-heel shoes		
All of the time	2 128.9	63.6
Most of the time	426.3	12.7
Some of the time	555.7	16.6
A little of the time	167.8	5.0
None of the time	70.8	2.1
Total	3 349.5	100.0

Table 5.1 Frequency of adopting safety measures against fall-related injury in the population (continued)

Frequency of adopting safety measures against fall-related injury	No. of persons ('000)	%
Use step-stool to reach high		
All of the time	3 148.4	46.2
Most of the time	532.6	7.8
Some of the time	874.4	12.8
A little of the time	293.4	4.3
None of the time	1 969.7	28.9
Total	6 818.5	100.0
Make daily contact with friends, relatives or neighbours due to living alone		
All of the time	143.5	30.8
Most of the time	51.0	10.9
Some of the time	54.0	11.6
A little of the time	37.2	8.0
None of the time	179.8	38.6
Total	465.5	100.0
Carry alarm device for seeking help in case of fall and cannot get up (i.e. Personal Emergency (PE) Link) (for persons aged 65 and above)		
All of the time	98.1	14.1
Most of the time	20.3	2.9
Some of the time	19.9	2.9
A little of the time	12.7	1.8
None of the time	545.2	78.3
Total	696.2	100.0

Base: All respondents with particular safety measure applicable to them

Table 5.2 Frequency of adopting safety measures against sports-related injury in the population

Frequency of adopting safety measures against sports-related injury	No. of persons ('000)	%
Do warm up exercise before participating in sports		
All of the time	2 536.7	54.0
Most of the time	784.7	16.7
Some of the time	741.9	15.8
A little of the time	146.6	3.1
None of the time	491.0	10.4
Total	4 700.8	100.0
Schedule regular fluid breaks during exercise		
All of the time	2 511.6	53.2
Most of the time	818.9	17.4
Some of the time	847.9	18.0
A little of the time	122.7	2.6
None of the time	417.9	8.9
Total	4 719.0	100.0
Use protective gear during sports activities		
All of the time	1 644.8	35.6
Most of the time	461.5	10.0
Some of the time	574.3	12.4
A little of the time	401.5	8.7
None of the time	1 540.6	33.3
Total	4 622.8	100.0
Use sunblock agent to reduce the chance of sunburn		
All of the time	1 435.4	30.1
Most of the time	660.4	13.8
Some of the time	797.5	16.7
A little of the time	233.9	4.9
None of the time	1 647.1	34.5
Total	4 774.2	100.0

Base: Respondents who participated in sports with the particular safety measure applicable to them

Table 5.3 Frequency of adopting safety measures against drowning-related injury in children aged below 11

Frequency of adopting safety measures against drowning-related injury in children aged below 11	No. of persons ('000)	%
Not playing in beach, pool or wading pool alone for respondents aged below 11		
All of the time	544.1	93.3
Most of the time	23.2	4.0
Some of the time	7.3	1.3
A little of the time	4.5	0.8
None of the time	4.1	0.7
Total	583.2	100.0
Not bathing unattended for respondents aged below 11		
All of the time	453.3	73.8
Most of the time	14.6	2.4
Some of the time	24.6	4.0
A little of the time	19.1	3.1
None of the time	102.3	16.7
Total	613.8	100.0

Base: Respondents aged below 11 with particular safety measure applicable to them

Table 5.4 Frequency of adopting safety measures against drowning-related injury in the population

Frequency of adopting safety measures against drowning-related injury	No. of persons ('000)	%
Go only to beach / pool with lifeguards		
All of the time	2 026.5	61.5
Most of the time	444.8	13.5
Some of the time	551.5	16.7
A little of the time	65.2	2.0
None of the time	206.3	6.3
Total	3 294.3	100.0
Do warm-up exercise before playing water sports		
All of the time	1 293.4	40.4
Most of the time	632.7	19.7
Some of the time	825.0	25.7
A little of the time	121.9	3.8
None of the time	331.3	10.3
Total	3 204.3	100.0
Use life vest when playing water sports		
All of the time	816.6	26.5
Most of the time	384.6	12.5
Some of the time	788.2	25.6
A little of the time	364.2	11.8
None of the time	730.4	23.7
Total	3 084.0	100.0

Base: All respondents with particular safety measure applicable to them

Table 5.5 Frequency of adopting safety measures against domestic injury in households

Frequency of adopting safety measures against domestic injury in households	No. of households ('000)	%
Keep adequate lighting		
All of the time	2 118.1	82.0
Most of the time	356.7	13.8
Some of the time	90.6	3.5
A little of the time	5.6	0.2
None of the time	10.9	0.4
Total	2 582.0	100.0
Remove objects which people may trip over		
All of the time	2 041.3	79.0
Most of the time	264.7	10.2
Some of the time	221.3	8.6
A little of the time	19.5	0.8
None of the time	37.0	1.4
Total	2 583.8	100.0
Label medications or poisoning agents (e.g. household sanitary agents) clearly		
All of the time	1 754.2	68.1
Most of the time	191.2	7.4
Some of the time	105.0	4.1
A little of the time	24.3	0.9
None of the time	501.5	19.5
Total	2 576.2	100.0
Not putting different drugs or medications into the same container		
All of the time	1 729.9	67.3
Most of the time	160.2	6.2
Some of the time	204.8	8.0
A little of the time	38.6	1.5
None of the time	436.8	17.0
Total	2 570.3	100.0
Use anti-slip mats		
All of the time	910.4	37.0
Most of the time	59.8	2.4
Some of the time	112.1	4.6
A little of the time	131.6	5.3
None of the time	1 247.9	50.7
Total	2 461.9	100.0

Base: All households with the particular safety measure applicable to them

Table 5.6 Frequency of adopting safety measures against domestic childhood injury in households with children aged below 11

Frequency of adopting safety measures against domestic childhood injury in households with children aged below 11	No. of households ('000)	%
Not leaving children aged below 11 at home unattended		
All of the time	360.5	89.8
Most of the time	13.7	3.4
Some of the time	4.7	1.2
A little of the time	1.4	0.4
None of the time	21.3	5.3
Total	401.6	100.0
Keep matches or lighters out of reach of children		
All of the time	311.7	83.0
Most of the time	24.8	6.6
Some of the time	6.7	1.8
A little of the time	0.9	0.2
None of the time	31.7	8.4
Total	375.7	100.0
Keep medications and poisoning agents out of reach of children		
All of the time	342.5	85.1
Most of the time	17.7	4.4
Some of the time	6.0	1.5
A little of the time	1.9	0.5
None of the time	34.4	8.6
Total	402.5	100.0
Install window frames (lock window frames if they can be open)		
All of the time	325.8	82.3
Most of the time	10.8	2.7
Some of the time	13.7	3.5
A little of the time	19.6	4.9
None of the time	26.2	6.6
Total	396.1	100.0
Use safety plugs		
All of the time	300.8	75.1
Most of the time	8.7	2.2
Some of the time	7.3	1.8
A little of the time	3.4	0.8
None of the time	80.3	20.0
Total	400.5	100.0

Table 5.6 Frequency of adopting safety measures against domestic childhood injury in households with children aged below 11 (continued)

Frequency of adopting safety measures against domestic childhood injury in households with children aged below 11	No. of households ('000)	%
Roll up curtain strings to avoid children from playing		
All of the time	171.7	62.0
Most of the time	30.7	11.1
Some of the time	8.0	2.9
A little of the time	4.4	1.6
None of the time	62.2	22.5
Total	277.1	100.0
Use child-proof containers for storing medications		
All of the time	208.1	52.5
Most of the time	16.1	4.1
Some of the time	16.8	4.2
A little of the time	7.9	2.0
None of the time	147.9	37.3
Total	396.8	100.0
Use corner protectors (used in table or other furniture corner)		
All of the time	137.0	35.5
Most of the time	8.3	2.2
Some of the time	21.6	5.6
A little of the time	14.5	3.8
None of the time	204.5	53.0
Total	386.0	100.0
Use safety gates to keep children away from toilet and kitchen		
All of the time	119.1	30.4
Most of the time	27.0	6.9
Some of the time	11.9	3.0
A little of the time	8.0	2.0
None of the time	225.6	57.6
Total	391.6	100.0
Use door knob covers		
All of the time	97.0	24.6
Most of the time	11.5	2.9
Some of the time	12.6	3.2
A little of the time	17.5	4.4
None of the time	256.5	64.9
Total	395.0	100.0

Base: Households with children aged below 11 with the particular safety measure applicable to them

Table 5.7 Frequency of adopting safety measures against fall-related injury in households with elderly aged 65 and above

Frequency of adopting safety measures against fall-related injury in households with elderly aged 65 and above	No. of households ('000)	%
Keep adequate lighting		
All of the time	759.4	81.1
Most of the time	129.5	13.8
Some of the time	37.9	4.1
A little of the time	4.7	0.5
None of the time	4.5	0.5
Total	936.0	100.0
Use anti-slip mats		
All of the time	332.8	37.2
Most of the time	21.1	2.4
Some of the time	43.4	4.9
A little of the time	47.4	5.3
None of the time	448.9	50.2
Total	893.7	100.0
Use handrails to assist movement		
All of the time	169.1	18.6
Most of the time	21.4	2.4
Some of the time	36.7	4.0
A little of the time	55.6	6.1
None of the time	625.1	68.9
Total	907.8	100.0
Use raised toilet seat to allow getting on and off the toilet easily		
All of the time	61.7	6.8
Most of the time	10.6	1.2
Some of the time	30.1	3.3
A little of the time	48.8	5.4
None of the time	760.1	83.4
Total	911.4	100.0

Base: Households with elderly aged 65 and above with the particular safety measure applicable to them