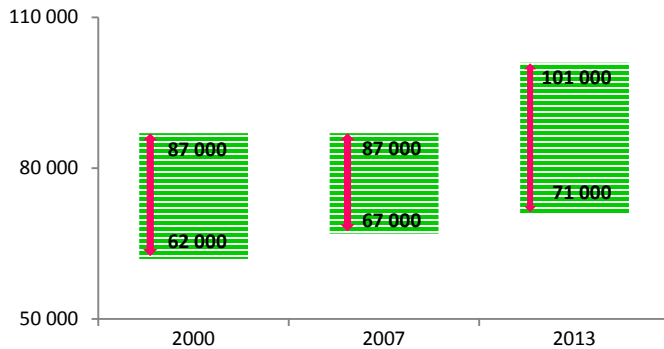




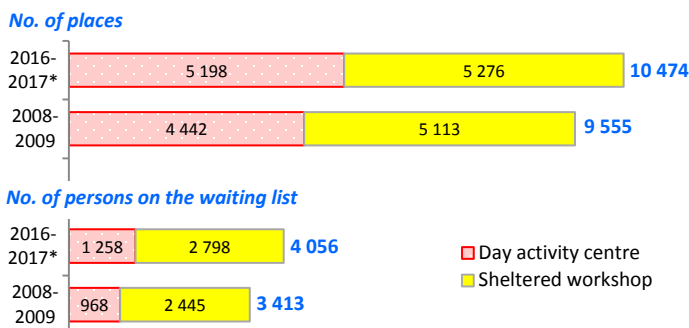
Rehabilitation services for intellectually disabled persons

Figure 1 – Number of intellectually disabled persons*



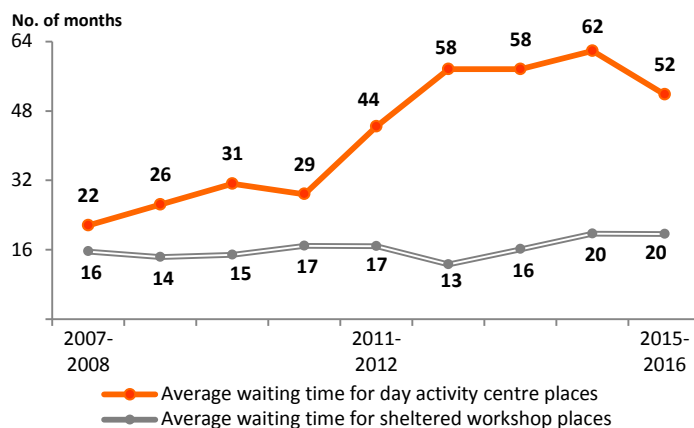
* A range of IDPs is crudely estimated by Census and Statistics Department, taking into account survey findings and bearing in mind possible under-reporting from the respondents.

Figure 2 – Provision of day training and vocational rehabilitation services



* Nine months figures as at December 2016.

Figure 3 – Waiting time for day training and vocational rehabilitation services



Highlights

- According to a survey on "persons with disabilities and chronic disease", the number of intellectually disabled persons ("IDPs"), was crudely estimated to range between 71 000 and 101 000 in 2013, taking up 1.0%-1.4% of local population. During 2000-2013, the number of IDPs had increased by a total of 15%-16%, probably due to the increase in longevity of them attributed to improving health care services. Most IDPs (more than 90%) lived at home (**Figure 1**).
- The Government provides two main types of services for IDPs aged 15 or above, namely (a) living skills and vocational training; and (b) residential care services. More specifically on (a), although such training places in day activity centres and sheltered workshops increased by 10% over the past eight years to 10 474 in 2016-2017, they still lagged behind the 19% increase in applicants. As such, some 4 056 IDPs were waiting for day training and vocational rehabilitation services in 2016-2017, up by 19% compared with eight years earlier (**Figure 2**).
- For each place at the day activity centres and sheltered workshops, the Government provides a monthly subsidy of HK\$10,106 and HK\$5,565 respectively in 2017-2018. In 2015-2016, the average waiting time was 52 months for places at day activity centres and 20 months for sheltered workshops. They were longer than that in 2007-2008, by 30 months and four months respectively (**Figure 3**).

Rehabilitation services for intellectually disabled persons (cont'd)

Figure 4 – Provision of residential care services

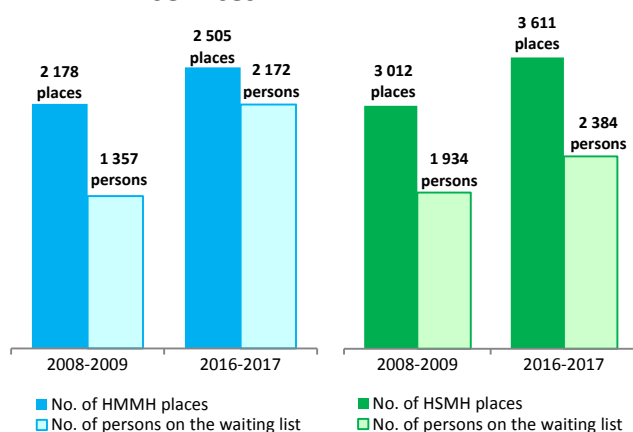
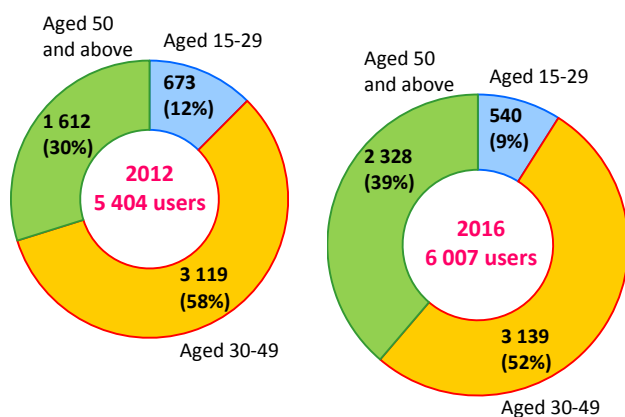


Figure 5 – Age distribution of users of residential care services*



* Figures only included IDPs living in HMMH and HSMH.

Figure 6 – Monitoring of residential care homes for the disabled⁽¹⁾

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017 ⁽²⁾
Complaint cases	72	45	44	51
No. of inspections	1 657	1 907	2 387	1 317
No. of advisory letters issued	318	466	481	260
No. of warning letters issued	0	1	5	33

(1) The residential care homes are for the persons with physical disability and intellectual disability.

(2) Nine months figures as at December 2016.

Highlights

- There are two major types of institutions providing subsidized residential care services for IDPs, namely hostel for moderately mentally handicapped persons ("HMMH") and hostel for severely mentally handicapped persons ("HSMH"). While the former accommodates those IDPs capable of basic self-care, the latter caters for those IDPs without basic self-care skills and requiring a higher level of assistance.
- In 2017-2018, the Government gives a monthly subsidy of HK\$15,473 for each place at HMMH and HSMH. Over the past eight years, although the total number of places in both types of institutions has increased by 18% to 6 116 in 2016-2017, they were still not enough to meet demand. As such, the total number of applicants on the waiting list surged by 38% over the same period to 4 556 in 2016-2017 (Figure 4). The average waiting time for HMMH place was about 11.5 years in 2016-2017, while that for HSMH was 7.8 years.
- As most IDPs living in these care homes tend to stay for a long time, coupled with the ageing trend in society, the proportion of residents living in HMMH and HSMH aged 50 and above rose to 39% in 2016, from 30% in 2012 (Figure 5).
- To monitor the service quality of residential care homes for the disabled (including IDPs), the Government conducts surprise checks and depending on the nature and severity of the irregularities, issues advisory letters or warning letters for remedial measures. From 2013 to 2015, the number of inspections varied from about 1 600 to over 2 300. During April-December 2016, 33 warning letters were issued, higher than the respective figures from 2013-2014 to 2015-2016 (Figure 6).

Data sources: Latest figures from Census and Statistics Department and Social Welfare Department.

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