

2005 Health Manpower Survey on Chinese Medicine Practitioners 2005 年有關中醫師的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查

Key Findings 結果摘要

- The Chinese medicine practitioners covered in the 2005 HMS were Chinese medicine practitioners registered with the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong or entered on the list of listed Chinese medicine practitioners maintained by the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Chapter 549) as at the survey reference date i.e. 31.8.2005.
- The number of Chinese medicine practitioners covered in the 2005 HMS was 8 058.
- Of the 8 058 Chinese medicine practitioners covered, 5 012 (62.2%) were registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 58 (0.7%) were Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration and 2 988(37.1%) were listed Chinese medicine practitioners.
- Of the 8 058 Chinese medicine practitioners covered, 2 836 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 35.2%. Analysed by the type of Chinese medicine practitioners, the response rate of registered Chinese medicine practitioners was 41.4%, while that of Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration and listed Chinese medicine practitioners was 36.2% and 24.8% respectively.
- 2005 年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查，涵蓋截至調查點算當日(即 2005 年 8 月 31 日)已根據《中醫藥條例》(第 549 章)的規定向香港中醫藥管理委員會註冊的中醫師或列入由香港中醫藥管理委員會備存的表列中醫名單內的中醫師。
- 2005 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋的中醫師人數為 8 058 名。
- 在涵蓋的 8 058 名中醫師中，註冊中醫佔 5 012 名(62.2%)，有限制註冊中醫佔 58 名(0.7%)而表列中醫佔 2 988 名(37.1%)。
- 在統計調查所涵蓋的 8 058 名中醫師中，有 2 836 名作出回應，整體回應率為 35.2%。按中醫類型分析，註冊中醫的回應率為 41.4%，有限制註冊中醫及表列中醫的回應率分別為 36.2% 及 24.8%。

Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioners

- Of the 2 073 responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 1 976 were “economically active”[†] (active) while 97 reported to be “economically inactive”[‡] (inactive) in the local Chinese medicine profession (See Chart A).
- Of the 1 976 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 1 935 were practising in the local Chinese medicine profession, 19 reported as having temporary sickness and seven were seeking jobs in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. 15 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners were starting business at subsequent date, waiting to take up new job, expecting to return to the original job or were not seeking job because they believed that no work was available in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey.

註冊中醫

- 在 2 073 名作出回應的註冊中醫中，有 1 976 名在本港中醫專業“從事經濟活動”[†] (在職)，有 97 名據報在本港中醫專業“非從事經濟活動”[‡] (非在本港從事業內工作) (見圖甲)。
- 在 1 976 名在職註冊中醫中，1 935 名在本港從事中醫專業工作，19 名填報暫時有病在身，而 7 名註冊中醫在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋中醫專業工作。15 名在職註冊中醫在統計日前 30 天即將開展中醫專業的生意、正等待上任新的中醫專業工作、正期待重返任職的中醫專業崗位或因為相信中醫專業工作暫無空缺，沒有找尋中醫專業工作。

* In the survey, the criteria used in defining economically active/inactive followed those recommended by the International Labour Organization, which are also being used by the Census and Statistics Department in Hong Kong.

是次統計調查中用以界定從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的準則，均參照國際勞工組織所提出並獲香港政府統計處所採用的建議。

† “Economically active” registered Chinese medicine practitioners comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” registered Chinese medicine practitioners. “Employed” registered Chinese medicine practitioners referred to those registered Chinese medicine practitioners practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while “unemployed” registered Chinese medicine practitioners referred to those registered Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession during the survey period; (b) had been available for work during the seven days before the survey; and (c) had sought work in the Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey.

“從事經濟活動”的註冊中醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”註冊中醫。“就業”註冊中醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事中醫專業的註冊中醫，而“待業”註冊中醫則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業；(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋中醫專業工作的註冊中醫。

‡ “Economically inactive” registered Chinese medicine practitioners comprised the responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners who were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, but excluding those who had been on leave during the survey period and who were “unemployed”.

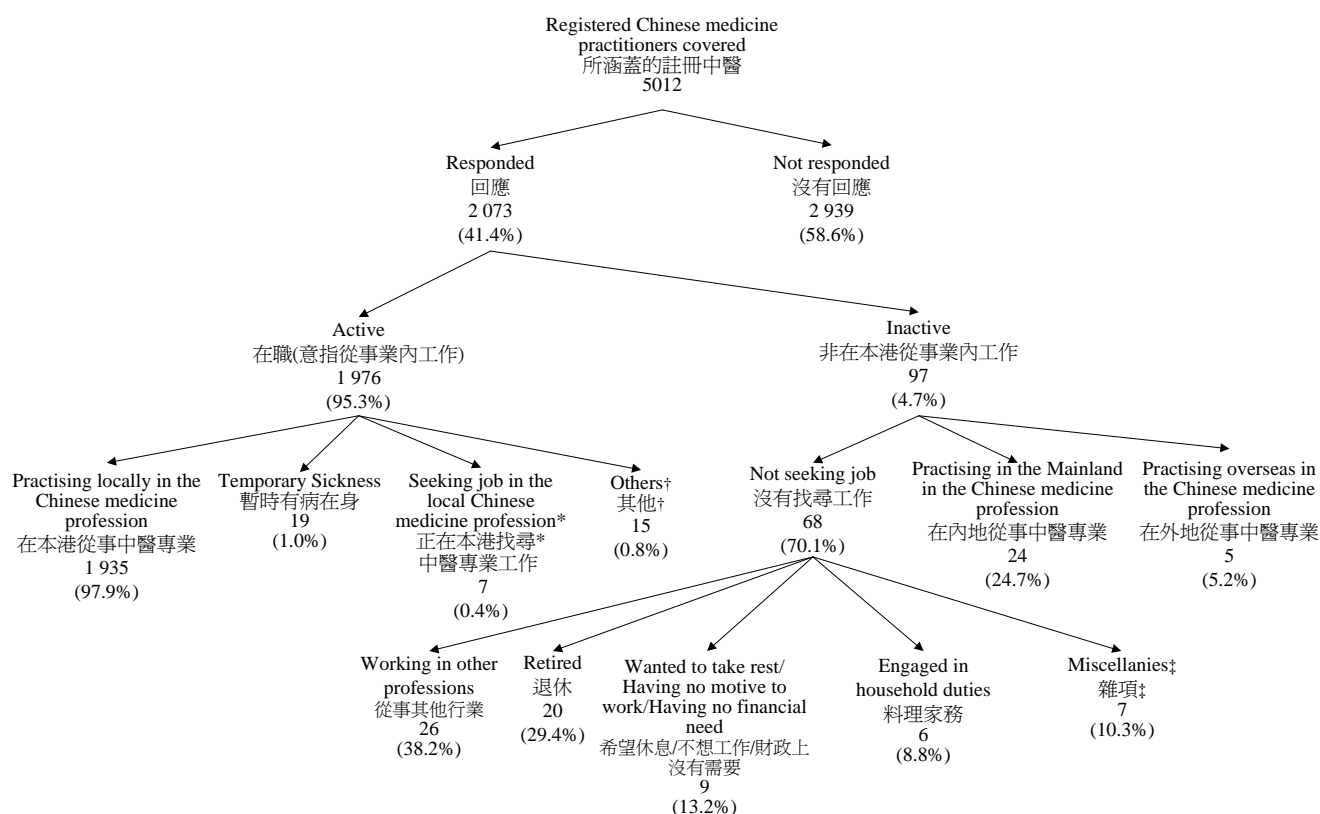
“非從事經濟活動”的註冊中醫包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業的註冊中醫，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的註冊中醫。

- The survey findings presented below were based on the 1 935 responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners practising in the local Chinese medicine profession as at 31.8.2005. As some questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.
 - (i) Four registered Chinese medicine practitioners did not indicate their sex. Among the remaining 1 931 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 1 445 (74.8%) were male and 486 (25.2%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 297 (males per 100 females). 17 registered Chinese medicine practitioners did not indicate their age. The median age of the remaining 1 918 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 57.0 years.
 - (ii) Distribution by sector of the main job* showed that most of the active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated were working in the private sector (92.7%), followed by those working in the academic sector (2.4%), the subvented sector (2.3%), the Hospital Authority (0.5%) and the Government (0.1%).
 - (iii) Of the 1 935 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 68.0% spent most of their working time in general practice. Those who spent most of the working time in bone-setting and acupuncture attributed to 17.7% and 9.3% respectively.
 - (iv) The median hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 1 935 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 48.0 hours. 206 (10.6%) registered Chinese medicine practitioners were required to undertake on-call duty in their posts, with a median of 10.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.
 - (v) 106 (5.5%) active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated reported that they had had second jobs*.
- Among the 97 inactive registered Chinese medicine practitioners (*See Chart A*):-
 - (i) 24 registered Chinese medicine practitioners reported practising in the Mainland and five reported practising overseas.
 - (ii) 68 registered Chinese medicine practitioners reported not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. The reasons reported for not seeking job included: working in other professions (38.2%), retired (29.4%) (with median age being 71.0 years), wanted to take rest/having no motive to work/having no financial need (13.2%), engaged in household duties (8.8%), etc.
- 下文所載的統計調查結果，是根據 1 935 名於 2005 年 8 月 31 日在本港從事中醫專業的註冊中醫師所提供的資料而製備的。由於部分問卷資料不全，下文所載的百分比總和可能不等於 100%。
 - (i) 4名註冊中醫沒有註明性別，在餘下的1 931名經點算在職註冊中醫中，1 445 名(74.8%)為男性，486名(25.2%)為女性，整體性別比率為297(每百名女性的男性人數)。17名註冊中醫沒有註明年齡，而餘下的1 918 名經點算在職註冊中醫的整體年齡中位數為57.0歲。
 - (ii) 按主要職位*所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，經點算在職註冊中醫大部份在私營機構(92.7%)工作，其餘依次為學術機構(2.4%)、資助機構(2.3%)、醫院管理局(0.5%)及政府(0.1%)。
 - (iii) 在1 935名在職註冊中醫中，68.0%把大部分工作時間用於中醫全科，把大部分工作時間用於骨傷及用於針灸的分別佔17.7%及9.3%。
 - (iv) 經點算的1 935名在職註冊中醫每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為48.0小時。206 名(10.6%)註冊中醫在現任職位中須擔任隨時候召工作。他們的每週隨時候召工作時數中位數(不計日常職務時間)為10.0小時。
 - (v) 有106名(5.5%)在職註冊中醫報稱兼有次要職位*。
- 非在本港從事業內工作的 97 名註冊中醫 (*見圖甲*):
 - (i) 24名註冊中醫據報在內地執業；另有5名在外地執業。
 - (ii) 68名註冊中醫據報並非在本港從事中醫專業工作，而在統計日前30天內亦無找尋業內工作。這些註冊中醫當中，沒有尋找業內工作的原因包括：從事其他行業(38.2%)、退休(29.4%)(年齡中位數為71.0歲)、希望休息/不想工作/財政上沒有需要(13.2%)、料理家務(8.8%)等項目。

* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the registered Chinese medicine practitioners had spent most of their working time, whereas the second job could be part-time jobs. 主要職位是指佔註冊中醫大部分工作時間的職位，而次要職位則可以是兼職職位。

Chart A : Activity Status of Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioners Covered

圖甲：所涵蓋註冊中醫的經濟活動身分



Notes : * Figure refers to the number of responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period; (b) had been available for work during the seven days before the survey; and (c) had sought work in the Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey.

有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業；(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋中醫專業工作的註冊中醫人數。

† Figure refers to the number of responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period; (b) had been available for work during the seven days before the survey; and (c) were starting business at subsequent date, waiting to take up new job, expecting to return to the original job or were not seeking job because they believed that no work was available in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey.

有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業；(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內即將開展中醫專業的生意、正等待上任新的中醫專業工作、正期待重返原任的中醫專業崗位或因為相信中醫專業工作暫無空缺，沒有找尋中醫專業工作的註冊中醫人數。

‡ Figures refer to the number of responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners who reported undertaking study, etc.

有關數字指進修等項目的註冊中醫人數。

Chinese Medicine Practitioners with Limited Registration

- Of the 21 responding Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration, 20 were “economically active”^{*†} (active) in the local Chinese medicine profession (See Chart B).
- The 20 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration were all practising in the local Chinese medicine profession

有限制註冊中醫

- 在 21 名作出回應的有限制註冊中醫中，有 20 名在本港中醫專業“從事經濟活動”^{*†} (在職)(見圖乙)。
- 20 名在職的有限制註冊中醫，全部均在本港從事中醫專業工作。

* In the survey, the criteria used in defining economically active/inactive followed those recommended by the International Labour Organization, which are also being used by the Census and Statistics Department in Hong Kong.

是次統計調查中用以界定從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的準則，均參照國際勞工組織所提出並獲香港政府統計處所採用的建議。

† “Economically active” Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration. “Employed” Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration referred to those Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while “unemployed” Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration referred to those Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession during the survey period; (b) had been available for work during the seven days before the survey; and (c) had sought work in the Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey.

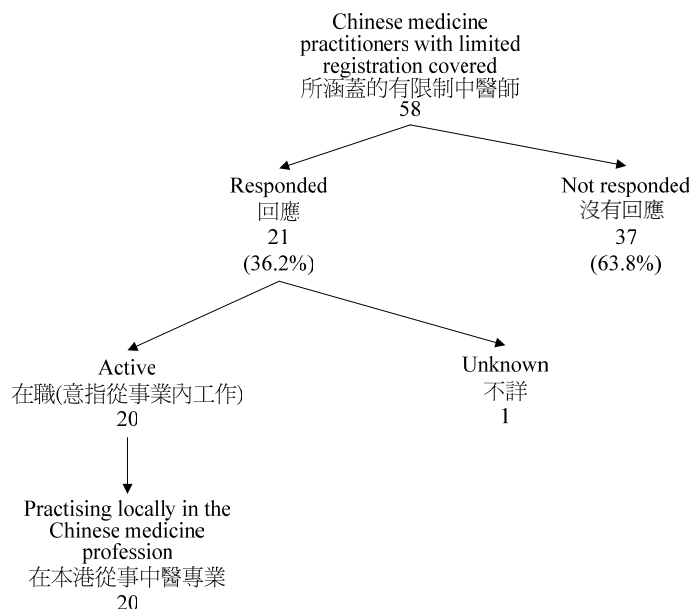
“從事經濟活動”的有限制註冊中醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”有限制註冊中醫。“就業”有限制註冊中醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事中醫專業的有限制註冊中醫，而“待業”有限制註冊中醫則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業；(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋中醫專業工作的有限制註冊中醫。

➤ The survey findings presented below were based on the 20 responding Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration practising in the local Chinese medicine profession as at 31.8.2005. As some questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

➤ 下文所載的統計調查結果，是根據 20 名於 2005 年 8 月 31 日在本港從事中醫專業的有限限制註冊中醫所提供的資料而製備的。由於部分問卷資料不全，下文所載的百分比總和可能不等於 100%。

Chart B : Activity Status of Chinese Medicine Practitioners with Limited Registration Covered

圖乙：所涵蓋有限限制註冊中醫的經濟活動身分



- (i) Of the 20 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated, 14 (70.0%) were male and 6 (30.0%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 233 (males per 100 females). The median age was 52.0 years.
- (ii) Distribution by sector of the main job[‡] showed that about half of the active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated were working in the academic sector (50.0%), followed by those working in the subvented sector (30.0%) and Hospital Authority (20.0%).
- (iii) Of the 20 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated, 40.0% spent most of their working time in general practice. Those who spent most of the working time in bone-setting and acupuncture attributed to 20.0% and 15.0% respectively. Another 15% spent most of the working time on teaching.
- (iv) The median hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 20 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated was 44.0 hours. One (5.0%) Chinese medicine practitioner with limited registration was required to undertake on-call duty in the post.
- (v) All the 20 Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration reported that they had no second jobs[‡].

- (i) 在20名在職有限限制註冊中醫中，14名(70.0%)為男性，6名(30.0%)為女性，整體性別比率為233(每百名女性的男性人數)。整體年齡中位數為52.0歲。
- (ii) 按主要職位[‡]所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，差不多半數經點算在職有限限制註冊中醫在學術機構(50.0%)工作，其餘依次為資助機構(30.0%)及醫院管理局(20.0%)。
- (iii) 在20名在職有限限制註冊中醫中，40.0%把大部分工作時間用於中醫全科，把大部分工作時間用於骨傷及針灸的分別佔20.0%及15.0%。另外15.0%把大部分工作時間用於教學。
- (iv) 經點算的20名在職有限限制註冊中醫每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為44.0小時。1名(5.0%)有限限制註冊中醫在現任職位中須擔任隨時候召工作。
- (v) 全部20名在職有限限制註冊中醫報稱並無次要職位[‡]。

[‡] Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration had spent most of their working time, whereas the second job could be part-time jobs.

主要職位是指佔有限限制註冊中醫大部分工作時間的職位，而次要職位則可以是兼職職位。

Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioners

- Of the 742 responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners, 627 were “economically active”^{*†} (active) while 113 reported to be “economically inactive”^{*‡} (inactive) in the local Chinese medicine profession (*See Chart C*).
- Of the 627 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners, 600 were practising in the local Chinese medicine profession, 14 reported as having temporary sickness and three were seeking jobs in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. 10 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners were starting business at subsequent date, waiting to take up new job, expecting to return to the original job or were not seeking job because they believed that no work was available in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey.
- The survey findings presented below were based on the 600 responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners practising in the local Chinese medicine profession as at 31.8.2005. As some questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.
 - (i) Five listed Chinese medicine practitioners did not indicate their sex. Among the remaining 595 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 472 (79.3%) were male and 123 (20.7%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 384 (males per 100 females). Seven listed Chinese medicine practitioners did not indicate their age. The median age of the remaining 593 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 56.0 years.
 - (ii) Distribution by sector of the main job[§] showed that most of the active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated were working in the private sector (94.7%), followed by those working in the subvented sector (0.7%).
 - (iii) Of the 600 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 53.3% spent most of their working time in general practice. Those who spent most of the working time in bone-setting and acupuncture attributed to 29.8% and 9.3% respectively.
 - (iv) The median hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 600 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 48.0 hours. 96 (16.0%) listed Chinese medicine practitioners were required to undertake on-call duty in their posts, with a median of 15.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.
 - (v) 30 (5.0%) active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated reported that they had had second jobs[§].

* In the survey, the criteria used in defining economically active/inactive followed those recommended by the International Labour Organization, which are also being used by the Census and Statistics Department in Hong Kong.

是次統計調查中用以界定從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的準則，均參照國際勞工組織所提出並獲香港政府統計處所採用的建議。

† “Economically active” listed Chinese medicine practitioners comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” listed Chinese medicine practitioners. “Employed” listed Chinese medicine practitioners referred to those listed Chinese medicine practitioners practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while “unemployed” listed Chinese medicine practitioners referred to those listed Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession during the survey period; (b) had been available for work during the seven days before the survey; and (c) had sought work in the Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey.

“從事經濟活動”的表列中醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”表列中醫。“就業”表列中醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事中醫專業的表列中醫，而“待業”表列中醫則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋中醫業工作的表列中醫。

‡ “Economically inactive” listed Chinese medicine practitioners comprised the responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners who were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, but excluding those who had been on leave during the survey period and who were “unemployed”.

“非從事經濟活動”的表列中醫包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業的表列中醫，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的表列中醫。

§ Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the listed Chinese medicine practitioners had spent most of their working time, whereas the second job could be part-time jobs. 主要職位是指佔表列中醫大部分工作時間的職位，而次要職位則可以是兼職職位。

表列中醫

- 在 742 名作出回應的表列中醫中，有 627 名在本港中醫專業“從事經濟活動”^{*†} (在職)，有 113 名據報在本港中醫專業“非從事經濟活動”^{*‡} (非在本港從事業內工作) (*見圖丙*)。
- 在 627 名在職表列中醫中，600 名在本港從事中醫專業工作，14 名填報暫時有病在身及 3 名表列中醫在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋中醫專業工作。10 名在職表列中醫在統計日前 30 天內即將開展中醫專業的生意、正等待上任新的中醫專業工作、正期待重返原任的中醫專業崗位或因為相信中醫專業工作暫無空缺，沒有找尋中醫專業工作。
- 下文所載的統計調查結果，是根據 600 名於 2005 年 8 月 31 日在本港從事中醫專業的表列中醫所提供的資料而製備的。由於部分問卷資料不全，下文所載的百分比總和可能不等於 100%。
 - (i) 5 名表列中醫沒有註明性別，在餘下的 595 名經點算在職表列中醫中，472 名 (79.3%) 為男性，123 名 (20.7%) 為女性，整體性別比率為 384 (每百名女性的男性人數)。7 名表列中醫沒有註明年齡，而餘下的 593 名經點算在職表列中醫的整體年齡中位數為 56.0 歲。
 - (ii) 按主要職位[§]所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，經點算的在職表列中醫大部份在私營機構 (94.7%) 工作，其餘依次為資助機構 (0.7%)。
 - (iii) 在 600 名在職表列中醫中，53.3% 把大部分工作時間用於中醫全科，把大部分工作時間用於骨傷及用於針灸的分別佔 29.8% 及 9.3%。
 - (iv) 經點算的 600 名在職表列中醫每週工作時數中位數 (不計用膳時間) 為 48.0 小時。96 名 (16.0%) 表列中醫在現任職位中須擔任隨時候召工作。他們的每週隨時候召工作時數中位數 (不計日常職務時間) 為 15.0 小時。
 - (v) 有 30 名 (5.0%) 在職表列中醫報稱兼有次要職位[§]。

➤ Among the 113 inactive listed Chinese medicine practitioners (See Chart C):-

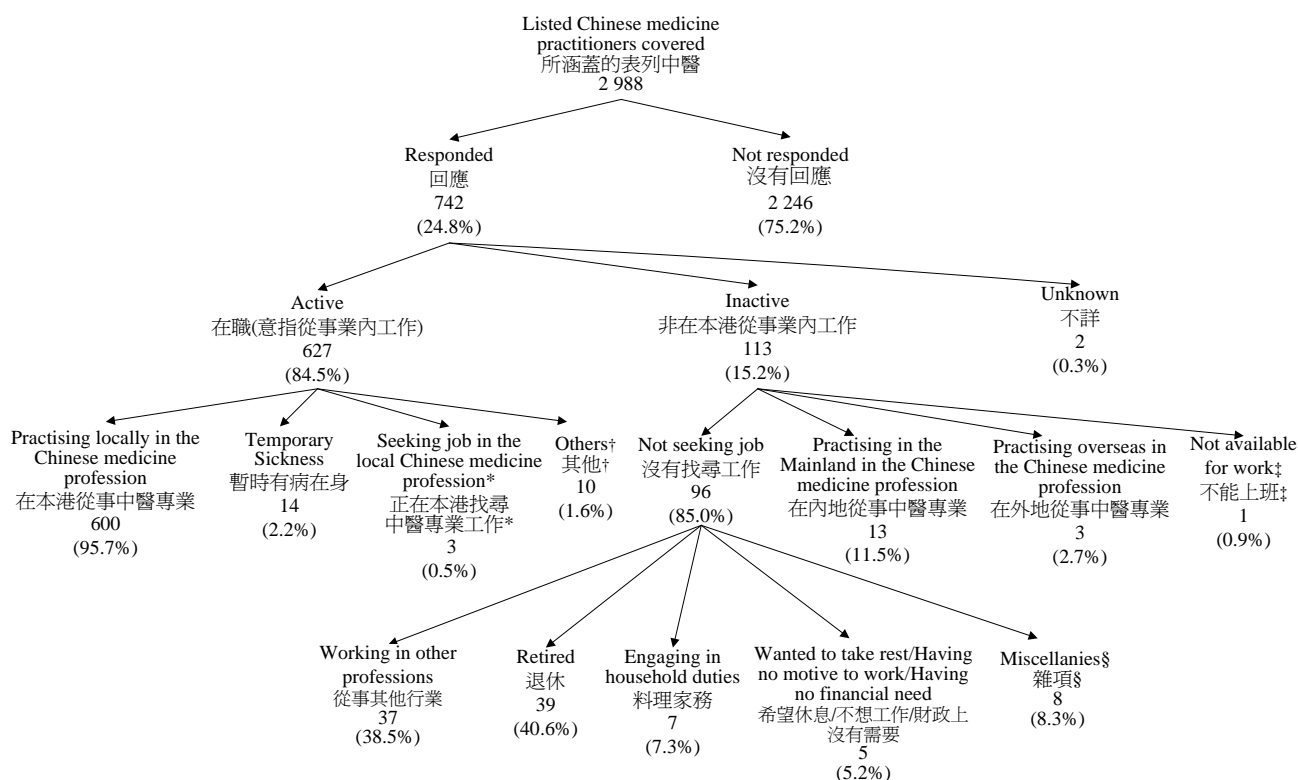
- (i) 13 listed Chinese medicine practitioners reported practising in the Mainland and three reported practising overseas.
- (ii) 96 listed Chinese medicine practitioners reported not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. The reasons reported for not seeking job included: retired (40.6%) (with median age being 69.0 years), working in other professions (38.5%), engaging in household duties (7.3%), wanted to take rest/having no motive to work/having no financial need(5.2%), etc.

➤ 非在本港從事業內工作的 113 名表列中醫 (見圖丙):

- (i) 13名表列中醫據報在內地執業；另有3名在外地執業。
- (ii) 96名表列中醫據報並非在本港從事中醫專業工作，而在統計日前30天內亦無找尋業內工作。這些表列中醫當中，沒有尋找業內工作的原因包括：退休(40.6%)(年齡中位數為69.0歲)、從事其他行業(38.5%)、料理家務(7.3%)、希望休息/不想工作/財政上沒有需要(5.2%)等項目。

Chart C : Activity Status of Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioners Covered

圖丙：所涵蓋表列中醫的經濟活動身分



Notes : * Figure refers to the number of responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period; (b) had been available for work during the seven days before the survey; and (c) had sought work in the Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey.

註釋 有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋中醫專業工作的表列中醫人數。

† Figure refers to the number of responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period; (b) had been available for work during the seven days before the survey; and (c) were starting business in the profession at subsequent date, waiting to take up new job, expecting to return to the original job or were not seeking job because they believed that no work was available in the local Chinese medicine profession, etc. during the 30 days before the survey.

有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內即將開展中醫專業的生意、正等待上任新的中醫專業工作、正期待重返原任的中醫專業崗位或因為相信中醫專業工作暫無空缺，沒有找尋中醫專業工作的表列中醫人數。

‡ Figure refers to the number of responding listed Chinese medicine practitioner who (a) was not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period; (b) had not been available for work during the seven days before the survey; and (c) had sought work in the optometry profession during the 30 days before the survey.

有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業；(b)在統計日前7天內不能上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋中醫專業工作的表列中醫人數。

§ Figures refer to the number of responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners who reported undertaking study, emigrated, etc. 有關數字指進修、移民等項目的表列中醫人數。