

# 2005 Health Manpower Survey on Occupational Therapists 2005 年有關職業治療師的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查

## Key Findings

### 結果摘要

- The occupational therapists covered in the 2005 HMS were occupational therapists registered with the Occupational Therapists Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359) as at the survey reference date, i.e. 31.3.2005.
  - The number of occupational therapists covered in the 2005 HMS was 1 120.
  - Of the 1 120 registered occupational therapists covered, 822 had responded to the Survey, giving an overall response rate of 73.4%. As at 31.3.2005, 760 of the responding occupational therapists were economically active\*† while 62 reported to be economically inactive\*‡ in the local occupational therapy profession (*See Chart*) (thereafter referred to as “active” and “inactive” respectively).
  - Of the 760 active occupational therapists, 738 were practising in the local occupational therapy profession, 17 were seeking jobs, and five were waiting to take up new job or expecting to return to the original job in the occupational therapy profession, etc during the 30 days before the Survey.
  - The survey findings presented below were based on the 738 responding occupational therapists practising in the local occupational therapy profession as at 31.3.2005. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.
    - (i) Four occupational therapists who did not indicate their sex. Among the remaining 734 active occupational therapists enumerated, 231 (31.5%) were male and 503 (68.5%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 46 (males per 100 females). 18 occupational therapists did not indicate their age; and the median age of the remaining 720 active occupational therapists enumerated was 32.0 years old.
    - (ii) Regarding the main job§, the distribution by sector showed that about half of the active occupational therapists enumerated were working in the Hospital Authority (48.5%), followed by 37.5% working in the subvented sector. The remaining were working in the private sector (6.1%), the academic sector (4.3%) and the Government (3.4%).
    - (iii) Analysed by highest percentage of time spent on the area of work of the main job, 89.3% of the 738 active occupational therapists spent most of their working time on rehabilitation, followed by administration / management (6.1%) and teaching (1.8%).
- 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 3 月 31 日)已根據《輔助醫療業條例》(第 359 章)的規定向香港職業治療師管理委員會註冊的職業治療師。
  - 2005 年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋職業治療師的人數為 1 120 名。
  - 在統計調查所涵蓋的 1 120 名註冊職業治療師中，有 822 名作出回應，整體回應率為 73.4%。在回應者中，有 760 名職業治療師於 2005 年 3 月 31 日在本港職業治療專業從事經濟活動\*†，有 62 名據報並非在本港職業治療專業從事經濟活動\*‡(見圖)(下文分別以“在職”(意指從事業內工作)及“非在本港從事業內工作”代替)。
  - 在 760 名在職職業治療師中，738 名在本港從事職業治療專業工作，17 名在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋職業治療專業工作，另有 5 名職業治療師正等待上任新的職業治療專業工作或即將重返原任的職業治療專業崗位等。
  - 下文所載的統計調查結果，是根據 738 名於 2005 年 3 月 31 日在本港從事職業治療專業的職業治療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) 剔除 4 名沒有註明性別的職業治療師後，在餘下 734 名經點算在職職業治療師中，男性佔 231 名 (31.5%)，女性佔 503 名 (68.5%)，整體性別比率為 46 (每百名女性的男性人數)。18 名職業治療師沒有註明年齡，而餘下 720 名經點算在職職業治療師的整體年齡中位數為 32.0 歲。
    - (ii) 按主要職位§所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，在經點算在職職業治療師當中，約有一半在醫院管理局(48.5%)工作，其次為資助機構(37.5%)，餘下的則受聘於私營機構(6.1%)、學術機構(4.3%)及政府(3.4%)。
    - (iii) 對主要職位工作範疇的最高工作時間百分比所作的分析顯示，在 738 名在職職業治療師中，把大部分工作時間用於康復治療的佔 89.3%，其餘依次為行政／管理(6.1%)及教學(1.8%)。

\* In the Survey, the criteria used in defining economically active and 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” occupational therapists comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” occupational therapists. The “employed” occupational therapists referred to those occupational therapists practising in the occupational therapy profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period, while the “unemployed” occupational therapists referred to those occupational therapists who (a) were not practising in the occupational therapy profession during the Survey period; (b) had sought work in the occupational therapy profession during the 30 days before the Survey; and (c) had been available for work during the seven days before the Survey. “從事經濟活動”的職業治療師包括所有“就業”及“待業”職業治療師。“就業”職業治療師是指統計調查期間在本港從事職業治療專業的職業治療師，而“待業”職業治療師則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事職業治療專業；(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋職業治療專業工作；及(c)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的職業治療師。

§ “Economically inactive” occupational therapists comprised the occupational therapists who were not practising in the occupational therapy 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”的職業治療師包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事職業治療專業的職業治療師，但不包括在統計調查期間休假期及“待業”的職業治療師。

§ Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the occupational therapists had spent most of their working time.

主要職位是指佔職業治療師大部分工作時間的職位。

(iv) The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 738 active occupational therapists enumerated was 44.0 hours. 33 (4.5%) occupational therapists were required to undertake on-call duty in their posts. Their median number of hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week amounted to 5.0 hours.

➤ The distribution of the 62 inactive occupational therapists was as follows (*See Chart*):-

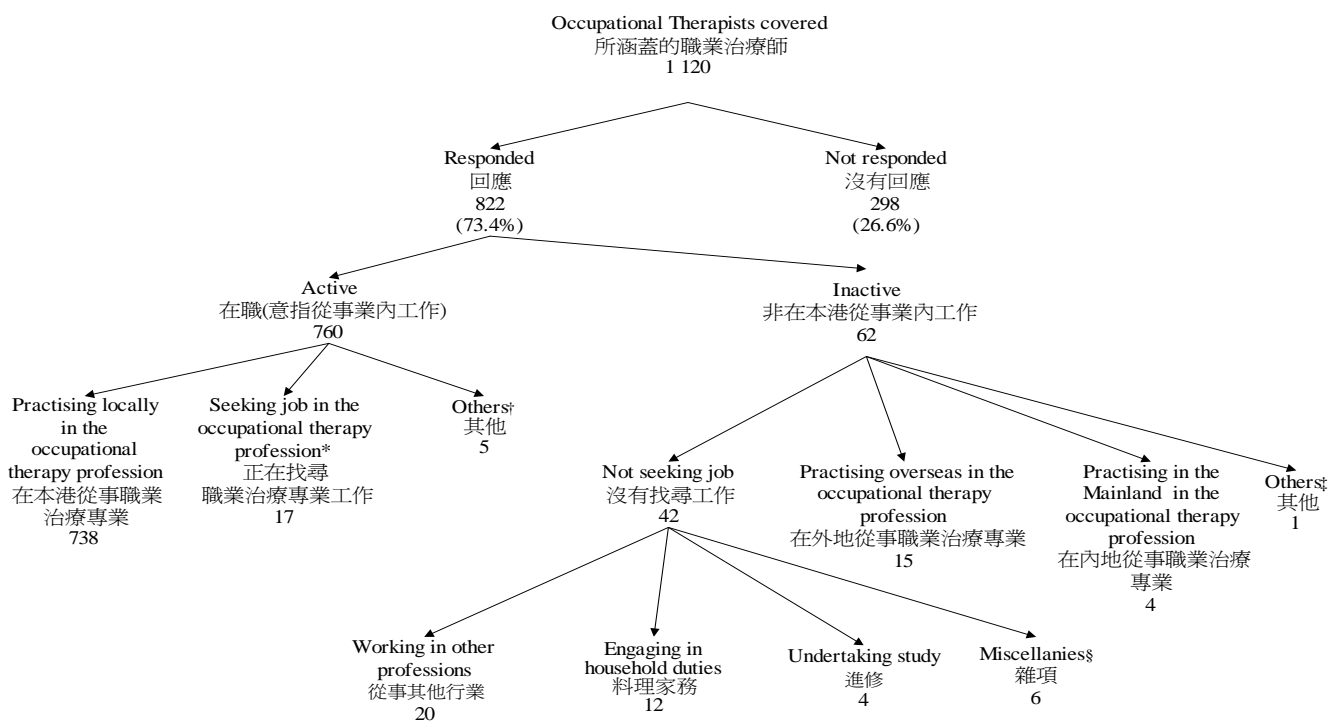
- (i) 15 occupational therapists reported practising overseas and four reported practising in the Mainland.
- (ii) 42 occupational therapists reported not practising in the occupational therapy profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the occupational therapy profession during the 30 days before the Survey. Among them, the reasons reported for not seeking job included: working in other professions (47.6%), engaging in the household duties (28.6%) and undertaking study (9.5%).

(iv) 經點算的738名在職職業治療師每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為44.0小時。33名(4.5%)職業治療師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5.0小時。

➤ 非在本港從事業內工作的62名職業治療師的分布如下(見圖):-

- (i) 15名職業治療師據報在外地執業；另有4名在內地執業。
- (ii) 42名職業治療師據報並非在本港從事職業治療專業工作，而在統計日前30天內亦無找尋業內工作。這些職業治療師當中，沒有尋找業內工作的原因包括：從事其他行業(47.6%)、料理家務(28.6%)及進修(9.5%)。

### Activity Status of Occupational Therapists Covered 所涵蓋職業治療師的經濟活動身分



Notes: 註釋

\* Figure refers to the number of responding occupational therapists who (a) were not practising in the occupational therapy profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period; (b) had sought work in the occupational therapy profession during the 30 days before the Survey; and (c) had been available for work during the seven days before the Survey.  
有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事職業治療專業；(b)在統計日前30天內正在找尋職業治療專業工作；及(c)在統計日前7天內能夠上班的職業治療師人數。

† Figure refers to the number of responding occupational therapists who (a) were not practising in the occupational therapy profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period; (b) had been available for work during the seven days before the Survey; and (c) were waiting to take up new job in the occupational therapy profession, expecting to return to their original job in the occupational therapy 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職業治療專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在等待上任新的職業治療專業工作、期待重返原任的職業治療專業崗位等的職業治療師人數。

‡ Figure refers to the number of responding occupational therapists who (a) were not practising in the occupational therapy profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the occupational therapy profession during the 30 days before the Survey; but (c) were not available for work during the seven days before the Survey.  
有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事職業治療專業；及(b)在統計日前30天內正在找尋職業治療專業工作；但(c)在統計日前7天內不能上班的職業治療師人數。

§ Figure refers to the number of responding occupational therapists who reported emigrated, taking rest, etc.  
有關數字指填報移民或休息等項目的職業治療師人數。