

**2005 Health Manpower Survey**  
**2005 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查**  
**Summary of the Characteristics of Chiropractors Enumerated**  
**經點算脊醫的特徵摘要**

**I. Chiropractors Covered**

1.1 The chiropractors covered in the 2005 HMS were chiropractors registered with the Chiropractors Council of Hong Kong under the Chiropractors Registration Ordinance (Chapter 428) as at the survey reference date - 31.8.2005.

1.2 The number of chiropractors covered was 84.

1.3 Of the 84 registered chiropractors covered, 63 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 75.0%. Among the respondents, 59 were economically active\* (active) in the local chiropractic profession as at 31.8.2005 and four reported to be economically inactive\* (inactive) in the local chiropractic profession (Chart A).

**I. 所涵蓋的脊醫**

1.1 2005 年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋的脊醫，是指截至調查點算當日(即 2005 年 8 月 31 日)已按《脊醫註冊條例》(第 428 章)的規定，向香港脊醫管理局註冊的脊醫。

1.2 所涵蓋脊醫的人數為 84 名。

1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 84 名註冊脊醫中，有 63 名作出回應，整體回應率為 75.0%。在回應者中，有 59 名脊醫於 2005 年 8 月 31 日在本港脊骨療法專業從事經濟活動\*(在職)，而有 4 名據報並非在本港脊骨療法專業從事經濟活動\*(非在本港從事業內工作)(圖甲)。

\* 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” chiropractors comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” chiropractors. “Employed” chiropractors referred to those chiropractors practising in the chiropractic profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while the “unemployed” chiropractors referred to those chiropractors who (a) were not practising in the local chiropractic profession during the survey period; and (b); had been available for work during the seven days before the survey and (c) had sought work in the chiropractic profession during the 30 days before the survey.

“從事經濟活動”的脊醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”脊醫。“就業”脊醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事脊骨療法專業的脊醫，而“待業”脊醫則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事脊骨療法專業；(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的脊醫；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋脊骨療法專業工作。

“Economically inactive” chiropractors comprised the chiropractors who were not practising in the chiropractic 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”的脊醫包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事脊骨療法專業的脊醫，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的脊醫。

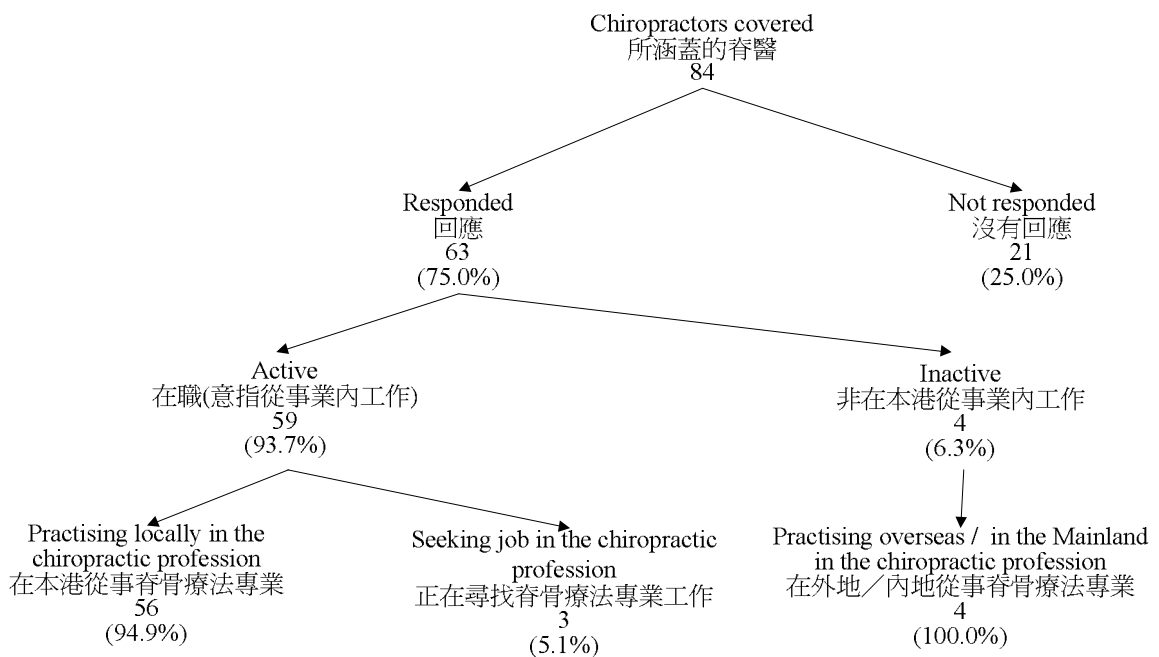
1.4 Of the 59 active chiropractors, three were seeking job. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.6 below were based on the 56 chiropractors practising in the local chiropractic profession as at 31.8.2005. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

1.4 59名在職脊醫中，有3名正在尋找工作。下文所載的統計調查結果，是指截至2005年8月31日，根據56名在本港從事脊骨療法專業的脊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%。

1.5 Of the four inactive chiropractors, all of them reported practising overseas / in the Mainland (Chart A).

1.5 在4名非在本港從事業內工作的脊醫當中，全部據報在外地／內地從事脊骨療法專業(圖甲)。

**Chart A : Activity Status of Chiropractors Covered**  
圖甲： 所涵蓋脊醫的經濟活動身分



1.6 Of the 56 active chiropractors enumerated who were practising in the local chiropractic profession, 43 (76.8%) were male and 13 (23.2%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 331 (males per 100 females). The median age of the 56 active chiropractors enumerated was 39.0 years. The median age of the female chiropractors enumerated was 36.0 years and that for their male counterparts was 45.0 years.

1.7 The responding active chiropractors were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs\*. One active chiropractor did not indicate the sector of work. Distribution by sector showed that all the remaining 55 active chiropractors enumerated were working in the private sector. Among them, the majority were in solo practice (67.9%) and the remaining were in group practice (30.4%).

1.8 The median age of the active chiropractors enumerated was 41.0 years for those working in solo practice and 36 years for those working in group practice.

1.9 All the 56 active chiropractors spent most of their working time on service in chiropractic.

1.6 經點算的 56 名在職脊醫當中，男性佔 43 名(76.8%)，女性佔 13 名(23.2%)，整體性別比率為 331 (每百名女性的男性人數)。56 名經點算在職脊醫的整體年齡中位數為 39.0 歲。經點算女脊醫的年齡中位數為 36.0 歲，而男脊醫的則為 45.0 歲。

1.7 我們要求作出回應的在職脊醫填寫其主要職位\*的特徵。一名經點算在職脊醫沒有註明所屬機構類型。按主要職位所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，其餘 55 名經點算在職脊醫均在私營機構工作，其中大部分為獨自執業(67.9%)的脊醫，餘下的則為聯合執業(30.4%)。

1.8 經點算獨自執業的在職脊醫的年齡中位數為 41.0 歲，而聯合執業的則為 36.0 歲。

1.9 全部 56 名在職脊醫把大部分工作時間用於脊骨治療。

\* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the chiropractors had spent most of their working time  
主要職位是指佔脊醫大部分工作時間的職位。

1.10 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the active chiropractors enumerated was 40.0 hours. Five (8.9%) chiropractors had a median number of 10.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

1.11 Regarding the average number of consultations / patients encountered per working day, 41.1% of the active chiropractors enumerated reported a range of 11 to 20 and 26.8% reported as 10 consultations / patients or below per working day.

1.12 Of the 56 active chiropractors enumerated, most held Doctoral degree (80.4%) as their basic qualifications and 14.3% held Bachelor's degree.

1.13 Of the 56 active chiropractors enumerated, 29 (51.8%) had received / were receiving additional training, 25 (44.6%) did not receive additional training and two (3.6%) did not reveal whether they had received / were receiving additional training or not. Of the 29 active chiropractors with additional training, nine active chiropractors (31.0%) held Certificate, seven held Diploma or Bachelor's degree (both being 24.1%).

1.14 Out of the 29 (31.8%) chiropractors who had received / were receiving additional training, 11 (37.9%) were trained in one field of additional training; and among them, 27.3 % were trained in paediatrics, 18.2% in sports injuries and 9.1% in chiropractic extremity, ergonomic, musculoskeletal disease management, neurology, nutrition or radiology.

1.10 在職脊醫每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 40.0 小時，而 5 名(8.9%)經點算的在職脊醫在現任職位中須擔任隨時候召的工作。他們的每週隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)時數的中位數為 10.0 小時。

1.11 至於每天的平均診症次數／病人人數，41.1%經點算在職脊醫填報介乎 11 至 20，26.8%填報等於或少於 10 診症次數／病人人數。

1.12 在 56 名經點算在職脊醫中，大部份持有博士學位(80.4%)作為基本資格，而持有學士學位則佔 14.3%。

1.13 在 56 名經點算在職脊醫中，29 名(51.8%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，25 名(44.6%)沒有受過額外訓練，而 2 名(3.6%)則沒有註明曾否接受額外訓練。在 29 名有接受額外訓練的經點算在職脊醫中，9 名(31.0%)在職脊醫持有證書，7 名持有文憑／學士學位(兩者都是 24.1%)。

1.14 29 名(31.8%)在職脊醫曾接受或正接受額外訓練中，11 名(37.9%)曾接受一項額外訓練，當中 27.3%主要曾接受兒科，18.2%運動創傷肌，其餘 9.1%為脊骨神經、人體工學、肌骨疾病治理、神經病學、營養學和放射學。

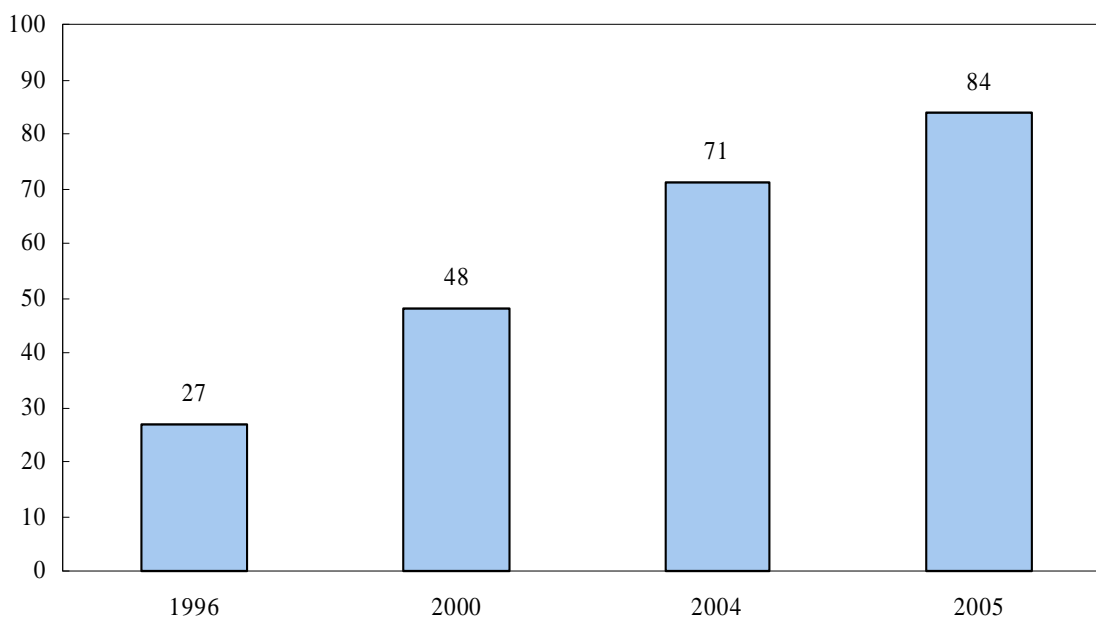
## II. Trend Analysis

2.1 Since the enactment of the Chiropractors (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Regulation in September 2001, it is mandatory for a person practising chiropractic in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate with effect from February 2003. Between 1996 and 2005, the number of chiropractors increased from 27 in 1996 HMS to 84 in 2005 HMS. On the other hand, comparison of findings of the 2005 HMS with those surveys before 2004 should be cautious as the survey methodology and reference date had been changed (Chart B).

## II. 趨勢分析

2.1 繼 2001 年 9 月《脊醫(註冊及紀律處分程序)規例》制定後，當局由 2003 年 2 月起強制規定所有在本港執業的脊醫必須持有有效的執業證明書。在 1996 年至 2005 年期間，脊醫的人數由 1996 年統計調查所得的 27 名上升至 2005 年統計調查所得的 84 名。然而，由於醫療衛生服務人力統計調查方法及點算日均已改變，故將 2005 年與 2004 年之前統計調查結果比較時必須小心謹慎(圖乙)。

**Chart B : Number of Chiropractors Covered by Year (1996, 2000, 2004 and 2005)**  
圖乙：按年劃分的脊醫涵蓋人數 (1996 年、2000 年、2004 年及 2005 年)



Note:  
註釋:

Figures of 1996 and 2000 refer to the number of chiropractors reported by the responding institutions as at the first of July of the respective years.  
Figures of 2004 and 2005 refer to the number of chiropractors registered with the Chiropractors Council of Hong Kong as the 31<sup>st</sup> of August of the respective years

1996 年及 2000 年的有關數字指截至相關年份 7 月 1 日由回應機構填報的脊醫人數，2004 年及 2005 年的有關數字則指於相關年份的 8 月 31 日已向香港脊醫管理局註冊的脊醫人數。

2.2 There was an increasing proportion of female chiropractors. The overall sex ratio showed a decrease from 2 300 (males per 100 females) in 1996 HMS to 331 (males per 100 females) in 2005 HMS (**Table A**).

2.3 The mean age of the active chiropractors enumerated decreased from 43.0 years in 1996 HMS to 41.6 years in 2005 HMS.

2.4 One active chiropractor did not indicate the sector of work in the 2005 HMS and all the remaining chiropractors enumerated from 1996 HMS to 2005 HMS were found in the private sector (**Table A**).

2.2 女脊醫所佔的比例有所增加，在職脊醫的整體性別比率，由 1996 年統計調查所得的 2 300(每百名女性的男性人數)，下跌至 2005 年統計調查所得的 331(每百名女性的男性人數)(**表甲**)。

2.3 經點算在職脊醫的平均年齡，由 1996 年的 43.0 歲，下降至 2005 年統計調查的 41.6 歲。

2.4 在 2005 年統計調查中，一名經點算在職脊醫沒有註明所屬機構類型。而其餘在 1996 年至 2005 年統計調查期間的經點算在職脊醫，全部在職脊醫均任職私營機構(**表甲**)。

**Table A : Selected Characteristics of Active Chiropractors Enumerated (1996, 2000, 2004 and 2005)**

**表甲： 經點算在職脊醫的選定特徵 (1996年、2000年、2004年及2005年)**

Characteristics 特徵	Year 年份			
	1996	2000	2004	2005
<b>A. Chiropractors Covered*</b> 所涵蓋的脊醫	27	48	71	84
<b>B. Active Chiropractors Enumerated</b> 經點算在職脊醫				
<b>Number Enumerated</b> 經點算人數	24	38	42	56
<b>Sex 性別</b>				
Male 男性	23	33	33	43
Female 女性	1	5	9	13
<b>Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)</b> 性別比率 (每百名女性的男性人數)	2 300	660	367	331
<b>Mean Age 平均年齡</b>	43.0	42.9	43.7	41.6
<b>Sector of Work<sup>†</sup></b> 工作機構類型				
Private 私營機構	24 (100%)	38 (100%)	42 (100%)	55 (98.2%)
Unknown 不詳	N.A	N.A	N.A	1 (1.8%)

Notes : \* Figures of 1996 and 2000 refer to the number of chiropractors reported by the responding institutions as at the first of July of the respective years.  
註釋： Figures of 2004 and 2005 refer to the number of chiropractors registered with the Chiropractors Council of Hong Kong as the 31<sup>st</sup> of August of the respective years.

1996年及2000年的有關數字指截至相關年份7月1日由回應機構填報的脊醫人數，2004年及2005年的有關數字則指於相關年份8月31日已向香港脊醫管理局註冊的脊醫人數。

† In 2004 and 2005, the sector refers to the sector of main job.

在2004年及2005年統計調查中，所屬機構類型指主要職位所屬機構的類型。

As the number of chiropractors involved was very small, the corresponding statistics should be interpreted with caution.

由於涉及在本港從事業內工作的脊醫人數很少，闡釋有關數據時必須小心謹慎。

N.A Not Applicable

不適用