

1996 Health Manpower Survey

一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查

Summary of the Characteristics of Allied Health Personnel Enumerated 經點算醫療輔助人員的特徵摘要

1. Types of Allied Health Personnel Enumerated

1.1 The 1996 Health Manpower Survey (HMS) enumerated the following types of allied health personnel practising in Hong Kong as at 1.7.1996 :

- (i) audiologists/audiology technicians (page 2)
- (ii) speech therapists (page 3)
- (iii) chiropractors (page 4)
- (iv) dietitians (page 4)
- (v) medical laboratory technologists (page 5)
- (vi) medical laboratory assistants (page 5)
- (vii) occupational therapists (page 7)
- (viii) occupational therapy assistants (page 8)
- (ix) optometrists (page 8)
- (x) optical technicians (page 9)
- (xi) orthoptists (page 9)
- (xii) pharmacists (page 10)
- (xiii) dispensers (public sector) (page 11)
- (xiv) physiotherapists (page 12)
- (xv) physiotherapy assistants (page 13)
- (xvi) prosthetist-orthotists (page 13)
- (xvii) clinical psychologists (page 14)
- (xviii) educational psychologists (page 15)
- (xix) diagnostic radiographers (page 16)
- (xx) therapeutic radiographers (page 17)
- (xxi) X-ray technicians/assistants (page 17)
- (xxii) mould laboratory technicians (page 18)

Based on the data collected on these types of enumerated personnel, their characteristics were analysed and presented in the summary below. There were also other types of allied health personnel enumerated in the survey. As the numbers were small, in order to safeguard confidentiality of information provided by individual personnel, their characteristics were not presented in this summary.

2. Characteristics of Audiologists/Audiology Technicians and Speech Therapists Enumerated

1. 經點算的醫療輔助人員類別

1.1 截至一九九六年七月一日為止，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查點算的香港執業醫療輔助人員如下：

- (i) 聽力學家 / 聽力學技術員 (第2頁)
- (ii) 言語治療師 (第3頁)
- (iii) 脊醫 (第4頁)
- (iv) 營養師 (第4頁)
- (v) 醫務化驗師 (第4頁)
- (vi) 醫務化驗室助理 (第5頁)
- (vii) 職業治療師 (第7頁)
- (viii) 職業治療助理 (第8頁)
- (ix) 視光師 (第8頁)
- (x) 視光技術員 (第9頁)
- (xi) 視覺矯正師 (第9頁)
- (xii) 藥劑師 (第10頁)
- (xiii) 公營機構配藥員 (第11頁)
- (xiv) 物理治療師 (第12頁)
- (xv) 物理治療助理 (第13頁)
- (xvi) 義肢矯形師 (第13頁)
- (xvii) 臨床心理學家 (第14頁)
- (xviii) 教育心理學家 (第15頁)
- (xix) 放射診斷技師 (第16頁)
- (xx) 放射治療技師 (第17頁)
- (xxi) X光技術員/助理 (第17頁)
- (xxii) 製模實驗室技術員 (第18頁)

衛生署根據搜集所得的資料，就各類醫療輔助人員的特徵進行分析，得出以下結果。此外，是次調查的點算對象亦包括其他類別的醫療輔助人員，但基於他們的人數不多，而為使個別人員所提供的資料得以保密，他們的特徵將不予公布。

2. 經點算的聽力學家/聽力學技術員及言語治療師的特徵

2.1 Audiologists/Audiology technicians

2.1.1 Audiologists refer to the personnel who hold a Master of Science in Audiology, or equivalent. These include those Scientific Officers (Medical) with relevant qualifications working in the audiometric service in the Hospital Authority (HA) or the Department of Health. On the other hand, audiology technicians refer to the personnel who hold the Certificate of Audiology Technicians' Training Course and the Certificate of qualifying examinations issued by the British Association of Audiology Technicians, or equivalent. Accordingly, a total of 37 audiologists/audiology technicians were enumerated in the 1996 HMS. This was slightly less than the corresponding figure of the 1992 HMS (40).

2.1.2 Among the 37 audiologists/audiology technicians enumerated, 73.0% were males, giving an overall sex ratio of 270 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 36.8.

2.1.3 Of the audiologists/audiology technicians enumerated, 35.1% and 45.9% worked in the government and the HA respectively.

2.1.4 The two common basic qualifications held by the 37 audiologists/audiology technicians enumerated were Master of Science in Audiology (40.5%) and Member of the British Association of Audiology Technicians (35.1%).

2.1.5 70.3% of the audiologists/audiology technicians enumerated reported to be practising locally in the audiology profession as at 1.7.1992. About half of those working in the government as at 1.7.1992 had shifted to the HA and private sector between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996. As regards those working in other sectors, only a few of them had undergone inter-sector flow during the period. On the other hand, 29.7% of the audiologists/audiology technicians enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the audiology profession, working as audiologists/audiology technicians abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, majority joined the government and the HA after 1.7.1992.

2.1 聽力學家/聽力學技術員

2.11 聽力學家指持有聽力學理學碩士學位，或具備同等資歷的人員。當中包括具備有關資歷，並於醫院管理局或衛生署轄下的聽力測驗服務中心任職的醫務化驗科學主任。至於聽力學技術員則指持有聽力學技術員訓練證書及已通過英國聽力學技術員協會舉辦的資格檢定考試並獲頒發證書，或具備同等資歷的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的聽力學家/聽力學技術員共有37名，較一九九二年的統計調查(40名)為低。

2.1.2 37名經點算的聽力學家/聽力學技術員當中，男性佔73.0%，整體性別比率為270人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為36.8歲。

2.1.3 經點算的聽力學家/聽力學技術員中，分別有35.1%任職政府，45.9%受僱於醫院管理局。

2.1.4 經點算的聽力學家/聽力學技術員普遍具備聽力學理學碩士學位(40.5%)，或英國聽力學技術員協會的會員資格(35.1%)為基本資歷。

2.1.5 經點算的聽力學家/聽力學技術員中，70.3%據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業聽力學家/聽力學技術員，而據報於一九九二年七月一日在政府任職的人員中，約有半數在一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間轉往醫院管理局及私營機構任職。至於任職於其他類型機構的人員，則只有少數在同期轉往不同類型的機構工作。另一方面，有29.7%經點算的聽力學家/聽力學技術員據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀聽力學專業課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中大部份在一九九二年七月一日後加入了政府或醫院管理局工作。

2.2 Speech therapists

2.2.1 Speech therapists refer to the personnel who hold a Degree in Speech Therapy and Language Therapy, or equivalent. Accordingly, a total of 79 speech therapists were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, which was almost double of that of the 1992 HMS (41).

2.2.2 Among the 79 speech therapists enumerated, 86.1% were females, giving a sex ratio of 16 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 29.6.

2.2.3 Of the speech therapists enumerated, 44.3% worked in the subvented sector, followed by the HA (35.4%), the government (15.2%) and the private sector (5.1%).

2.2.4 96.2% of the speech therapists enumerated held a Degree in Speech Therapy or Degree in Speech and Hearing Sciences as their basic qualification.

2.2.5 22 of the speech therapists enumerated reported to be practising locally in the speech therapy profession as at 1.7.1992. Only a few of them had undergone inter-sector flow between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996. On the other hand, 57 of the speech therapists enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the speech therapy profession, working as speech therapists abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, 56.1% joined the subvented sector after 1.7.1992, followed by the HA (31.6%) and other sectors (12.3%).

3. Characteristics of Chiropractors Enumerated

3.1 Chiropractors refer to the personnel who were trained and qualified in the practice of chiropractic. Accordingly, a total of 24 chiropractors were enumerated in the 1996 HMS.

3.2 Majority of the 24 chiropractors enumerated were males. Their overall mean age was 43.0. They were all practising in the private sector.

3.3 As revealed in the survey, 70.8% of

2.1 言語治療師

2.2.1 言語治療師指持有言語治療學學位，或具備同等資歷的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的言語治療師共有79名，較一九九二年的統計調查(41名)幾乎多出一倍。

2.2.2 79名經點算的言語治療師中，女性佔86.1%，性別比率為16人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為29.6歲。

2.2.3 經點算的言語治療師中，任職於受資助機構的佔44.3%，其餘分別任職於醫院管理局(35.4%)、政府(15.2%)及私營機構(5.1%)。

2.2.4 經點算的言語治療師中，具備言語治療學學位或言語及聽力學科學學位為基本資歷的佔96.2%。

2.2.5 經點算的言語治療師中，22名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業言語治療師，其中只有少數曾於一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間轉往不同類型的機構工作。另一方面，有57名經點算的言語治療師據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀言語治療專業課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有56.1%在一九九二年七月一日後加入了受資助機構工作，其餘的分別加入了醫院管理局(31.6%)及其他機構(12.3%)。

3. 經點算脊醫的特徵

3.1 脊醫指曾接受脊醫訓練並具備執業資歷的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查中經點算的脊醫共有24名。

3.2 24名經點算的脊醫中，大部份為男性。他們的整體平均年齡為43.0歲，全部均在私營機構執業。

3.3 調查結果顯示，70.8%經點算的脊

the chiropractors enumerated possessed doctoral degree in chiropractic as their basic qualification.

3.4 Among the 24 chiropractors enumerated in the survey, 70.8% reported to be practising locally in the chiropractic profession as at 1.7.1992. They all remained in the private sector between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996. On the other hand, 29.2% of the chiropractors enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, most of them were practising or studying in chiropractic abroad.

4. Characteristics of Dietitians Enumerated

4.1 Dietitians refer to the personnel who possess a degree or a postgraduate diploma in dietetics recognized by the British Dietetic Association for Membership, or equivalent. Accordingly, 61 dietitians were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, which was the same as that of the 1992 HMS.

4.2 Among the 61 dietitians enumerated, only 4 were males, giving a sex ratio of 7 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 36.8. 83.6% of them were employed by the HA.

4.3 50.8% of the dietitians enumerated possessed bachelor's degree in dietetics/nutrition/food whereas 18.0% held postgraduate diploma/master's degree in dietetics as their basic qualification.

4.4 33 of the dietitians enumerated reported to be practising locally as dietitians as at 1.7.1992. Majority of them remained in the respective sectors between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996. On the other hand, 28 of the dietitians enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, most of them were practising or studying in dietetics abroad, or working in other profession etc. Among them, 82.1% joined the HA after 1.7.1992.

5. Characteristics of Medical Laboratory Technologists Enumerated

5.1 Medical laboratory technologists

5.1.1 Medical laboratory technologists refer

醫持有脊椎治療博士學位為基本資歷。

3.4 是次統計調查經點算的24名脊醫中，70.8%據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業脊醫。一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間他們全部任職於私營機構。另一方面，有29.2%經點算的脊醫據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們大部份在海外執業或攻讀脊椎治療課程。

4. 經點算營養師的特徵

4.1 營養師指持有英國營養學學會認可為會員資格的營養學學位或深造文憑，或具備同等資歷的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的營養師共有61名，人數與一九九二年統計調查所得相同。

4.2 61名經點算的營養師中，男性僅佔4名，性別比率為7人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為36.8歲，其中83.6%受僱於醫院管理局。

4.3 經點算的營養師中，50.8%持有飲食學/營養學/食物學學士學位，而18.0%則持有營養學深造文憑為基本資歷。

4.4 經點算的營養師中，33名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業營養師。其中大部份在一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間均留在原來所屬類型機構工作。另一方面，有28名經點算的營養師據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們大多在海外執業或攻讀營養學專業課程，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有82.1%在一九九二年七月一日後加入了醫院管理局工作。

5. 經點算醫務化驗師的特徵

5.1 醫務化驗師

5.1.1 醫務化驗師指根據香港法例第359

to the personnel who are registered with the Medical Laboratory Technologists Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359). Accordingly, 1 715 medical laboratory technologists were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, representing a decrease of 0.9% compared with the 1992 HMS (1 731).

5.1.2 Among the 1 715 medical laboratory technologists enumerated, 52.7% were females, giving a sex ratio of 90 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 34.5.

5.1.3 54.3% of the medical laboratory technologists enumerated worked in the HA, followed by the private sector (26.5%), the government (12.0%) and other sectors (7.1%).

5.1.4 96.9% of the medical laboratory technologists enumerated obtained relevant academic qualification in the profession. Of these, Diploma/Higher Diploma in Medical Laboratory Science issued by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and Ordinary/Higher Certificate in Medical Laboratory Science/Technology issued by the University of Hong Kong were the two most popular ones recorded.

5.1.5 Among the medical laboratory technologists enumerated in the survey, 1 380 reported to be practising medical laboratory technology locally as at 1.7.1992. For the medical laboratory technologists working in the HA, the private sector and the government as at 1.7.1992, only 2.1%, 6.5% and 13.5% had undergone inter-sector flow between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996 respectively. However, the corresponding figure for those working in other sectors was as high as 55.2%. On the other hand, 335 of the medical laboratory technologists enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying medical laboratory science, practising as medical laboratory technologists abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, 58.2% joined the HA after 1.7.1992, followed by the private sector (18.2%), the government (12.5%) and other sectors (11.0%).

5.2 Medical laboratory assistants

章《輔助醫療業條例》的規定向香港醫務化驗師管理委員會註冊的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的醫務化驗師共有1 715名，較一九九二年的統計調查(1 731名)減少0.9%。

5.1.2 1 715名經點算的醫務化驗師中，女性佔52.7%，性別比率為90人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為34.5歲。

5.1.3 經點算的醫務化驗師中，任職於醫院管理局的佔54.3%，其餘的分別任職於私營機構(26.5%)、政府(12.0%)及其他機構(7.1%)。

5.1.4 經點算的醫務化驗師中，96.9%具備醫療化驗的專業學歷。其中以香港理工大學頒發的醫療化驗科學文憑/高級文憑及香港大學頒發的醫療化驗科學/技術普通/高級證書為最普遍的基本資歷。

5.1.5 經點算的醫務化驗師中，1 380名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業醫務化驗師。而據報於一九九二年七月一日在醫院管理局、私營機構及政府任職的醫務化驗師中，分別只有2.1%、6.5%及13.5%曾於一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間轉往其他類型的機構工作，但任職其他機構的人員的相應百分比則高達55.2%。另一方面，有335名經點算的醫務化驗師據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀醫療化驗科學課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有58.2%於一九九二年七月一日後加入了醫院管理局工作，其餘的分別加入了私營機構(18.2%)、政府(12.5%)及其他機構(11.0%)。

5.2 醫務化驗室助理

5.2.1 Medical laboratory assistants refer to the personnel who assist medical laboratory technologists in practising medical laboratory technology. Accordingly, 128 medical laboratory assistants were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, of whom 53.1% were females, giving a sex ratio of 88 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 38.0. 47.7% of them were working in the HA, followed by the private sector (35.2%), the subvented/academic sector (10.9%) and the government (6.3%).

6. Characteristics of Occupational Therapists Enumerated

6.1 Occupational therapists

6.1.1 Occupational therapists refer to the personnel who are registered with the Occupational Therapists Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359). Accordingly, 490 occupational therapists were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, representing an increase of 35.4% over the 1992 HMS (362).

6.1.2 Of the 490 occupational therapists enumerated, 66.1% were females, giving a sex ratio of 51 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 29.8.

6.1.3 71.2% of the occupational therapists enumerated worked in the HA, followed by the subvented/academic sector (19.0%), the private sector (6.3%) and the government (3.5%).

6.1.4 94.3% of the occupational therapists enumerated possessed Bachelor of Science in Occupational Therapy issued by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University on or after 1.1.1994 or Professional Diploma in Occupational Therapy issued by the former Hong Kong Polytechnic before 1.1.1994 as their basic qualification.

6.1.5 276 of the occupational therapists enumerated reported to be practising locally in the occupational therapy profession as at 1.7.1992. Whilst majority of the

5.2.1 醫務化驗室助理指協助醫務化驗師執行醫務化驗工作的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的醫務化驗室助理共有128名，其中女性佔53.1%，性別比率為88人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為38.0歲，當中任職於醫院管理局的佔47.7%，其餘的分別任職於私營機構(35.2%)、受資助/學術機構(10.9%)及政府(6.3%)。

6. 經點算職業治療師的特徵

6.1 職業治療師

6.1.1 職業治療師指根據香港法例第359章《輔助醫療業條例》的規定向香港職業治療師管理委員會註冊的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的職業治療師共有490名，較一九九二年的統計調查(362名)增加35.4%。

6.1.2 490名經點算的職業治療師中，女性佔66.1%，性別比率為51人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為29.8歲。

6.1.3 經點算的職業治療師中，任職於醫院管理局的佔71.2%，其餘的分別任職於受資助/學術機構(19.0%)、私營機構(6.3%)及政府(3.5%)。

6.1.4 經點算的職業治療師中，94.3%持有香港理工大學於一九九四年一月一日或之後頒發的職業治療科學學士學位，或香港理工學院於一九九四年一月一日前頒發的職業治療專業文憑為基本資歷。

6.1.5 經點算的職業治療師中，276名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業職業治療師。而據報於一九九二年七月一日在醫院管理局或政府任職的職業治療

occupational therapists working in the HA and the government as at 1.7.1992 remained in the respective sectors between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996, 37.6% and about half of those working in the subvented/academic and private sectors respectively as at 1.7.1992 had undergone inter-sector flow during the same period. On the other hand, 214 of the occupational therapists enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the occupational therapy profession, working as occupational therapists abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, 80.4% joined the HA after 1.7.1992.

6.2 Occupational therapy assistants

6.2.1 Occupational therapy assistants refer to the personnel who, under the supervision of occupational therapists, assist in carrying out medically oriented vocational, educational and recreational activities designed to rehabilitate the physically and mentally disabled persons. Accordingly, a total of 194 occupational therapy assistants were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, of whom 50.5% were females, giving a sex ratio of 98 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 40.8. 78.4% of them were found in the HA.

7. Characteristics of Optical Personnel Enumerated

7.1 Optometrists

7.1.1 Optometrists refer to the personnel who are registered with the Optometrists Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359). Accordingly, a total of 1 054 optometrists were enumerated in the 1996 HMS. Comparisons with previous years were however not available as the need for a person practising optometry in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate has only become a mandatory requirement since April 1996.

7.1.2 Of the 1 054 optometrists enumerated, 84.4% were males, giving a sex ratio of 543 (males per 100 females). Their

師中，大部份在一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間均留在原來所屬類型機構工作。至於據報在一九九二年七月一日任職於受資助/學術機構及私營機構的職業治療師中，則分別有37.6%及約半數在同期轉往不同類型的機構工作。另一方面，有214名經點算的職業治療師據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀職業治療專業課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有80.4%在一九九二年七月一日後加入了醫院管理局工作。

6.2 職業治療助理

6.2.1 職業治療助理指在職業治療師監督下，協助進行為幫助殘疾人士及弱智人士康復而設計的職業、教育及康樂的醫療活動。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的職業治療助理共有194名，女性佔50.5%，性別比率為98人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為40.8歲，其中78.4%任職於醫院管理局。

7. 經點算視光師的特徵

7.1 視光師

7.1.1 視光師指根據香港法例第359章《輔助醫療業條例》的規定向香港視光師管理委員會註冊的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的視光師共有1 054名，由於在香港執業為視光師的人士需要持有有效執業證明書的規定自一九九六年四月起才成為強制性的規定，故此並無以往數字可作比較。

7.1.2 1 054名經點算的視光師中，男性佔84.4%，性別比率為543人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為

overall mean age was 39.9. 96.6% of them worked in the private sector.

7.1.3 32.4% of the optometrists enumerated were found to have obtained basic qualification registrable with the Optometrists Board. Of these, Degree in Optometry, Professional Diploma in Optometry (H.K.) and Certificate/Higher Certificate in Optometry (H.K.) were the three most common ones recorded. The remaining 67.6% of the optometrists enumerated possessed no academic qualification but had acquired substantial knowledge, experience and skill in the practice of their profession.

7.1.4 Among the optometrists enumerated in the survey, 979 reported to be practising locally in the optometry profession as at 1.7.1992. Most of them remained in the respective sectors between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996. On the other hand, 75 of the optometrists enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the optometry profession, working as optometrists abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, 84.0% joined the private sector after 1.7.1992.

7.2 Optical technicians

7.2.1 Optical technicians refer to the personnel who perform grinding and glazing of spectacle lenses in their frames and the fitting of the same and sight-testing for spectacles and refraction. Accordingly, 605 optical technicians were enumerated in the 1996 HMS.

7.2.2 Of the 605 optical technicians enumerated, 97 were females, giving a sex ratio of 524 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 29.8. Nearly all of them were found in private sector.

7.3 Orthoptists

7.3.1 Orthoptists refer to the personnel who possess a diploma or degree in orthoptic, or equivalent. Accordingly, a total of 12 orthoptists were enumerated in the 1996 HMS.

7.3.2 Of the 12 orthoptists enumerated, 50.0% were females. Their overall mean age

39.9歲，其中96.6%任職於私營機構。

7.1.3 經點算的視光師中，32.4%具備可向視光師管理委員會註冊的基本學歷。其中以視光學學士學位及本地頒授的視光學專業文憑、視光學證書/高級證書最為普遍。其餘67.6%經點算的視光師雖未具備該等學歷，但卻具有所從事的專業的豐富知識、經驗及技能。

7.1.4 是次統計調查經點算的視光師中，979名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業視光師，其中大部份於一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間均留在原來所屬類型機構工作。另一方面，有75名經點算的視光師據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀視光學專業課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有84.0%於一九九二年七月一日後加入了私營機構工作。

7.2 視光技術員

7.2.1 視光技術員指那些從事眼鏡鏡片碾磨及裝配、眼鏡視力效果測試及屈光檢查工作的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的視光技術員共有605名。

7.2.2 605名經點算的視光技術員中，女性佔97名，性別比率為524人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為29.8歲，其中接近全數在私營機構任職。

7.3 視覺矯正師

7.3.1 視覺矯正師指持有視軸矯正學文憑或學位，或具備同等資歷的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的視覺矯正師共有12名。

7.3.2 12名經點算的視覺矯正師中，女性佔50.0%。他們的整體平均年齡為34.3

was 34.3. 7 of them worked in the HA and the remaining 5 were found in the government and the private sector. They all possessed the Diploma of the British Orthoptic Council or the Diploma of Applied Science in Orthoptic as their basic qualification.

8. Characteristics of Pharmacists and Dispensers Enumerated

8.1 Pharmacists

8.1.1 Pharmacists refer to the personnel who are registered with the Pharmacy and Poisons Board of Hong Kong under the Pharmacy and Poisons Ordinance (Chapter 138). Accordingly, a total of 610 pharmacists were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, representing an increase of 39.0% over the 1992 HMS (439).

8.1.2 Of the 610 pharmacists enumerated, 57.5% were males, giving a sex ratio of 136 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 37.1.

8.1.3 63.0% of the pharmacists enumerated worked in the private sector, followed by the HA (29.3%), the government (5.9%) and the subvented/academic sector (1.8%).

8.1.4 93.8% of the pharmacists enumerated possessed Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy as their basic qualification.

8.1.5 Among the pharmacists enumerated in the survey, 366 reported to be practising locally in the pharmacy profession as at 1.7.1992. Majority of them remained in the respective sectors between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996, except that 19.6%, 8.7%, 33.3% and 5.4% of those working in the HA, the government, the subvented/academic sector and the private sector respectively as at 1.7.1992 had undergone inter-sector flow during the period. On the other hand, 244 of the pharmacists enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at

歲，其中7名任職於醫院管理局，其餘5名分別任職於政府及私營機構。他們全部均持有英國視軸矯正協會頒發的文憑或視軸矯正應用科學文憑為基本資歷。

8. 經點算藥劑師及配藥員的特徵

8.1 藥劑師

8.1.1 藥劑師指根據香港法例第138章《藥劑業及毒藥條例》的規定向香港藥劑業及毒藥管理局註冊的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的藥劑師共有610名，較一九九二年的統計調查(439名)增加39.0%。

8.1.2 610名經點算的藥劑師中，男性佔57.5%，性別比率為136人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為37.1歲。

8.1.3 經點算的藥劑師中，任職私營機構的佔63.0%，其餘的分別任職於醫院管理局(29.3%)、政府(5.9%)及受資助/學術機構(1.8%)。

8.1.4 經點算的藥劑師中，持有藥劑學理學學士為基本資歷的佔93.8%。

8.1.5 是次統計調查經點算的藥劑師中，366名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業藥劑師。他們當中除了19.6%、8.7%、33.3%及5.4%分別於醫院管理局、政府、受資助/學術機構及私營機構任職的藥劑師曾於一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間轉往不同類型的機構工作外，其他大部份均留在原來所屬類型機構工作。另一方面，有244名藥劑師據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀藥劑學專業課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有55.7%於一九九二年

1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the pharmacy profession, working as pharmacists abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, 55.7% joined the private sector after 1.7.1992, followed by the HA (36.9%), the government (4.5%) and the subvented/ academic sector (2.9%).

8.2 Dispensers (public sector)

8.2.1 Dispensers refer to the personnel who have completed a 3-year classroom and on-the-job training in dispensing and obtained the Certificate in Dispensing Studies awarded by the Vocational Training Council, or equivalent. Only those reported to be practising in the public sector, including the government, HA and subvented/academic sector, were covered in the HMS. Accordingly, a total of 591 dispensers (public sector) were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, representing an increase of 1.4% over the 1992 HMS (583).

8.2.2 Among the 591 dispensers (public sector) enumerated, 58.4% were males, giving a sex ratio of 140 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 34.8.

8.2.3 40.8% of the dispensers (public sector) enumerated worked in the government. Of the remaining 59.2%, majority were employed by the HA while only a few were enumerated in the subvented/academic sector.

8.2.4 78.8% of the dispensers (public sector) enumerated were locally trained with the Certificate of Competence (Dispenser) or the Certificate in Dispensing Studies. It was also found that 11.5% of the dispensers (public sector) enumerated possessed Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy issued overseas as their basic qualification.

8.2.5 Among the dispensers (public sector) enumerated in the survey, 433 and 56 reported to be working locally as dispensers (public sector) and student dispensers (public sector) respectively as at 1.7.1992. Most of them

七月一日後加入了私營機構工作，其餘的分別加入了醫院管理局(36.9%)、政府(4.5%)及受資助/學術機構(2.9%)。

8.2 公營機構配藥員

8.2.1 配藥員指已完成3年的課堂及在職訓練，並獲職業訓練局頒發配藥學證書，或具備同等資歷的人員。而醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋的只包括任職於政府、醫院管理局及受資助/學術機構等公營機構的配藥員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的公營機構配藥員共有591名，較一九九二年的統計調查(583名)增加1.4%。

8.2.2 591名經點算的公營機構配藥員中，男性佔58.4%，性別比率為140人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為34.8歲。

8.2.3 經點算的公營機構配藥員中，任職於政府的佔40.8%，其餘59.2%的人員中，大部份受僱於醫院管理局，只有少數在學術機構工作。

8.2.4 經點算的公營機構配藥員中，78.8%曾在本地接受訓練，並取得配藥員證書或配藥證書，另外，調查亦發現有11.5%的人員持有海外機構頒發的藥劑學理學學士為基本資歷。

8.2.5 是次統計調查經點算的公營機構配藥員中，分別有433名及56名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地公營機構的在職配藥員及見習配藥員。其中大部份在一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月

remained in the respective sectors between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996. On the other hand, 102 of the dispensers (public sector) enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession in public sector as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the dispensing profession, working as dispensers in private sector or abroad, or working in other professions etc. Among them, 87.3% joined the HA after 1.7.1992.

9. Characteristics of Physiotherapists Enumerated

9.1 Physiotherapists

9.1.1 Physiotherapists refer to the personnel who possess Bachelor of Science in Physiotherapy or equivalent. Accordingly, 693 physiotherapists were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, representing an increase of 28.6% over the 1992 HMS (539).

9.1.2 Of the 693 physiotherapists enumerated, 58.0% were females, giving a sex ratio of 72 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 30.3.

9.1.3 76.3% of the physiotherapists enumerated were employed by the HA. The remaining were shared among the private sector (11.8%), subvented/academic sector (10.7%) and the government (1.2%).

9.1.4 66.1% and 26.0% of the physiotherapists enumerated possessed the Professional Diploma in Physiotherapy issued by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and Bachelor in Physiotherapy/Rehabilitation respectively as their basic qualification.

9.1.5 Among the physiotherapists enumerated in the survey, 399 reported to be practising locally in the physiotherapy profession as at 1.7.1992. 4.4% of those who previously worked in the HA as at 1.7.1992 had undergone inter-sector flow between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996, which was smaller than the corresponding figures of the private sector (20.0%) and subvented/academic sector (32.0%). It was further revealed that all of the physiotherapists working in the government as at 1.7.1992 remained in the government between 1.7.1992

一日期間均留在原來所屬類型機構工作。另一方面，有102名經點算的公營機構配藥員據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地的公營機構執業。當時他們正攻讀配藥學專業課程，或任職私營機構，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有87.3%於一九九二年七月一日後加入了醫院管理局工作。

9. 經點算物理治療師的特徵

9.1 物理治療師

9.1.1 物理治療師指持有香港理工大學頒發的物理治療學理學士學位，或具備同等資歷的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的物理治療師共有693名，較一九九二年的統計調查(539名)增加28.6%。

9.1.2 693名經點算的物理治療師中，女性佔58.0%，性別比率為72人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為30.3歲。

9.1.3 經點算的物理治療師中，受僱於醫院管理局的佔76.3%，其餘的分別任職於私營機構(11.8%)、受資助/學術機構(10.7%)及政府(1.2%)。

9.1.4 經點算的物理治療師中，66.1%持有香港理工大學頒發的物理治療學專業文憑，另有26.0%具備物理治療/復康學士學位為其基本資歷。

9.1.5 是次統計調查經點算的物理治療師中，399名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業物理治療師。而據報於一九九二年七月一日在醫院管理局任職的物理治療師中，有4.4%曾在一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間轉往其他類型的機構工作，較在私營機構任職人員的相應百分率(20.0%)及在受資助/學術機構任職人員的相應百分率(32.0%)為低。調查結果又顯示，任職於政府的物理治療師全部於一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間均留在政府工作。另一方面，有294名經點算的物理

and 1.7.1996. On the other hand, 294 of the physiotherapists enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the physiotherapy profession, working as physiotherapists abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, 79.6% joined the HA after 1.7.1992.

9.2 Physiotherapy assistants

9.2.1 Physiotherapy assistants refer to the personnel with no relevant professional qualification but are working in the field of physiotherapy. Accordingly, 100 physiotherapy assistants were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, of whom 72.0% were females, giving a sex ratio of 39 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 41.5. The private sector and the HA each accounted for 44.0% of the physiotherapy assistants enumerated.

10. Characteristics of Prosthetist-orthotists Enumerated

10.1 Prosthetist-orthotists refer to the personnel who possess a Diploma in Prosthetics and Orthotics (H.K.) or equivalent. Accordingly, 56 prosthetist-orthotists were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, which was slightly smaller than the corresponding figure of the 1992 HMS (59).

10.2 All the 56 prosthetist-orthotists enumerated were males. Their mean age was 33.6. 53 of them were employed by the HA.

10.3 As revealed in the survey, nearly all the prosthetist-orthotists enumerated possessed the Certificate/Diploma in Prosthetics and Orthotics as their basic qualification.

10.4 43 of the prosthetist-orthotists enumerated reported to be practising locally as prosthetist-orthotists and another 10 were in the student rank as at 1.7.1992. Among these 53 prosthetist-orthotists, only a few had undergone inter-sector flow between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996. On the other hand, 3 prosthetist-orthotists reported to be not

治療師據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀物理治療學專業課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有79.6%在一九九二年七月一日之後加入了醫院管理局工作。

9.2 物理治療助理

9.2.1 物理治療助理指正在物理治療業內任職但並不具備有關專業資歷的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的物理治療助理共有100名，其中女性佔72.0%，性別比率為39人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為41.5歲。在私營機構及醫院管理局任職的人員各佔整體的44.0%。

10. 經點算義肢矯形師的特徵

10.1 義肢矯形師指持有義肢修復及矯正學文憑，或具備同等資歷的人員。按這定義，是次統計調查經點算的義肢矯形師共有56名，略少於一九九二年統計調查的相應人數(59名)。

10.2 56名經點算的義肢矯形師全部為男性，平均年齡為33.6歲，其中53人受僱於醫院管理局。

10.3 調查結果顯示，幾乎所有經點算的義肢矯形師均持有義肢修復及矯正學證書/文憑為基本資歷。

10.4 經點算的義肢矯形師中，分別有43名及10名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業義肢矯形師及見習義肢矯形師。該53名義肢矯形師中，只有少數曾於一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間轉往不同類型的機構工作。另一方面，有3名義肢矯形師據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時

practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were either not at work or working in other professions. They all joined the HA after 1.7.1992.

11. Characteristics of Psychologists Enumerated

11.1 Clinical psychologists

11.1.1 Clinical psychologists refer to the personnel who hold a Master's Degree in Clinical Psychology or equivalent. Accordingly, 92 clinical psychologists were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, which was more than double of that of the 1992 HMS (45).

11.1.2 Of the 92 clinical psychologists enumerated, 66.3% were females, giving a sex ratio of 51 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 37.1.

11.1.3 Most of the clinical psychologists enumerated were employed by the HA (44.6%) and the government (41.3%).

11.1.4 89.1% of the clinical psychologists enumerated possessed the Master's Degree in Clinical Psychology as their basic qualification.

11.1.5 Among the 92 clinical psychologists enumerated in the survey, 55.4% reported to be practising locally in the clinical psychology profession as at 1.7.1992. Most of them remained in the respective sectors between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996, except that over half of the clinical psychologists working in the subvented/academic sector as at 1.7.1992 had undergone inter-sector flow during the period. On the other hand, 44.6% of the clinical psychologists enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the clinical psychology profession, working as clinical psychologists abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, 53.7% and 34.1% joined the HA and the government respectively after

他們可能不是在職人士，又或是正從事其他行業。在一九九二年七月一日之後他們全部加入了醫院管理局工作。

11. 經點算心理學家的特徵

11.1 臨床心理學家

11.1.1 臨床心理學家指持有臨床心理學碩士學位，或具備同等資歷的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的臨床心理學家共有92名，較一九九二年的統計調查(45名)多出逾一倍。

11.1.2 92名經點算的臨床心理學家中，女性佔66.3%，性別比率為51人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為37.1歲。

11.1.3 大部份經點算的臨床心理學家受僱於醫院管理局(44.6%)及政府(41.3%)。

11.1.4 經點算的臨床心理學家中，持有臨床心理學碩士學位為基本資歷的佔89.1%。

11.1.5 是次統計調查經點算的92名臨床心理學家中，55.4%據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業臨床心理學家，而據報於一九九二年七月一日在受資助/學術機構任職者中，超過半數曾於一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間轉往不同類型的機構工作，除此以外，其餘大部份的人員在該段期間均留在原來所屬類型機構任職。另一方面，有44.6%經點算的臨床心理學家據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀臨床心理學專業課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有53.7%和34.1%在一九九二年七月一日後分別加入了醫院管理局及政府工作。

1.7.1992.

11.2 Educational psychologists

11.2.1 Educational psychologists refer to the personnel who hold a Master's Degree in Psychology, or an Honours Degree in Psychology, or equivalent, and with two years' post-graduate experience in educational psychology. Accordingly, 32 educational psychologists were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, which was the same as that of the 1992 HMS.

11.2.2 Among the educational psychologists enumerated, 26 were females, giving a sex ratio of 23 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 38.8.

11.2.3 71.9% of the educational psychologists enumerated were found in the government.

11.2.4 Majority of the educational psychologists enumerated possessed a Master's Degree in Educational Psychology as their basic qualification.

11.2.5 Among the 32 educational psychologists enumerated in the survey, 59.4% reported to be practising locally in the educational psychology profession as at 1.7.1992. All of them remained in the respective sectors between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996. On the other hand, 40.6% of the educational psychologists enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the educational psychology profession, working as educational psychologists abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, 46.2% were employed by the government after 1.7.1992. The rest joined either the private or subvented/academic sectors.

11.2 教育心理學家

11.2.1 教育心理學家指持有心理學碩士學位，或心理學榮譽學位，或具備同等學歷，並具有2年教育心理輔導工作經驗的人員，而該經驗須在畢業後獲取。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的教育心理學家共有32名，人數與一九九二年統計調查經點算的相同。

11.2.2 經點算的教育心理學家中，女性佔26名，性別比率為23人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為38.8歲。

11.2.3 經點算的教育心理學家中，任職於政府的佔71.9%。

11.2.4 大部份經點算的教育心理學家持有教育心理學碩士學位為基本資歷。

11.2.5 是次統計調查經點算的32名教育心理學家中，59.4%據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業教育心理學家。在一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間，他們全部均留在原來所屬類型機構任職。另一方面，有40.6%經點算的教育心理學家據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀教育心理學專業課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有46.2%在一九九二年七月一日後加入了政府工作，其餘的則加入了私營機構及受資助/學術機構。

12. Characteristics of Radiographers and Radiological Workers Enumerated

12.1 Diagnostic radiographers

12.1.1 Diagnostic radiographers refer to the personnel who possess the Professional Diploma or Bachelor of Science in Diagnostic Radiography issued by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University or equivalent, and are practising in diagnostic radiology. Accordingly, 657 diagnostic radiographers were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, representing an increase of 55.7% over the 1992 HMS (422).

12.1.2 Among the 657 diagnostic radiographers enumerated, 52.2% were males, giving a sex ratio of 109 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 34.2.

12.1.3 Majority of the diagnostic radiographers enumerated worked in the HA (65.0%) and the private sector (32.1%).

12.1.4 55.7% and 18.9% of the diagnostic radiographers enumerated possessed the Professional Diploma in Diagnostic Radiography and Certificate/Higher Certificate in Diagnostic Radiography respectively as their basic qualification.

12.1.5 Among the diagnostic radiographers enumerated in the survey, 496 reported to be practising locally in the diagnostic radiography profession as at 1.7.1992. Only 3.6% of them had undergone inter-sector flow between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996. On the other hand, 161 of the diagnostic radiographers enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the diagnostic radiography profession, working as diagnostic radiographers abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, 80.1% joined the HA after 1.7.1992.

12. 經點算放射技師及放射技工的特徵

12.1 放射診斷技師

12.1.1 放射診斷技師指持有香港理工大學頒發的放射診斷學專業文憑，或放射診斷學理學士學位，或具備同等資歷，及正在從事放射診斷工作的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的放射診斷技師共有657名，較一九九二年的統計調查(422名)增加55.7%。

12.1.2 657名經點算的放射診斷技師中，男性佔52.2%。性別比率為109人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為34.2歲。

12.1.3 大部份經點算的放射診斷技師任職於醫院管理局(65.0%)及私營機構(32.1%)。

12.1.4 經點算的放射診斷技師中，持有放射診斷學專業文憑及放射診斷學證書/高級證書為基本資歷的人員分別佔55.7%及18.9%。

12.1.5 是次統計調查經點算的放射診斷技師中，496名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業放射診斷技師，其中只有3.6%曾於一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間轉往不同類型的機構工作。另一方面，有161名經點算的放射診斷技師據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀放射診斷學專業課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有80.1%在一九九二年七月一日後加入了醫院管理局工作。

12.2 Therapeutic radiographers

12.2.1 Therapeutic radiographers refer to the personnel who possess the Bachelor of Science in Therapeutic Radiography issued by the Hong Kong Polytechnic University or have passed the examination organized by the College of Radiographers or equivalent, and are practising in therapeutic radiology. Accordingly, 88 therapeutic radiographers were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, representing an increase of 46.7% over the 1992 HMS (60).

12.2.2 Among the 88 therapeutic radiographers enumerated, 68.2% were males, giving a sex ratio of 214 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 32.9.

12.2.3 Of the 88 therapeutic radiographers enumerated, 89.8% were employed by the HA. The remaining worked in the universities and private sector.

12.2.4 Most of the therapeutic radiographers enumerated held the Diploma of College of Radiographers (Therapeutic) (U.K.) (75.0%) or Bachelor of Science in Radiography (15.9%) as their basic qualification.

12.2.5 Among the therapeutic radiographers enumerated in the survey, 59 reported to be practising locally in the therapeutic radiography profession as at 1.7.1992. Only a few of them had undergone inter-sector flow between 1.7.1992 and 1.7.1996. On the other hand, 29 of the therapeutic radiographers enumerated reported to be not practising locally in the profession as at 1.7.1992. At that time, they were studying for the therapeutic radiography profession, working as therapeutic radiographers abroad or working in other professions etc. Among them, 89.7% joined the HA after 1.7.1992.

12.3 X-ray technicians/assistants

12.2 放射治療技師

12.2.1 放射治療技師指持有香港理工大學頒發的放射治療學理學士學位，或已通過放射技師學院舉辦的考試，或具備同等資歷，及正在從事放射治療工作的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的放射治療技師共有88名，較一九九二年的統計調查(60名)增加了46.7%。

12.2.2 88名經點算的放射治療技師中，男性佔68.2%，性別比率為214人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為32.9歲。

12.2.3 88名經點算的放射治療技師中，89.8%受僱於醫院管理局，其餘的任職於大學及私營機構。

12.2.4 大部份經點算的放射治療技師持有英國放射技師學院所頒發的放射治療學文憑(75.0%)，或具備放射學理學士(15.9%)為基本資歷。

12.2.5 是次統計調查經點算的放射治療技師中，分別有48名及11名據報於一九九二年七月一日為本地執業放射治療技師及見習放射治療技師。他們當中只有少數曾於一九九二年七月一日至一九九六年七月一日期間轉往不同類型的機構工作。另一方面，有29名經點算的放射治療技師據報於一九九二年七月一日並非在本地執業。當時他們正攻讀放射治療專業課程，或是在海外執業，或是從事其他行業等。他們當中有89.7%在一九九二年七月一日後加入了醫院管理局工作。

12.3 X光技術員/助理

12.3.1 X-ray technicians/assistants refer to the personnel who perform radiography and related technical duties under the supervision of a doctor or a radiographer. Accordingly, 153 X-ray technicians/assistants were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, representing a decrease of 5.0% over the 1992 HMS (161).

12.3.1 X光技術員/助理指在醫生或放射技師監督下擔任放射職責或執行有關技術工作的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的X光技術員/助理共有153名，較一九九二年的統計調查(161名)減少5.0%。

12.3.2 Of the 153 X-ray technicians/assistants enumerated, 55.6% were females, giving a sex ratio of 80 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 43.2.

12.3.3 61.4% of the X-ray technicians/assistants enumerated were working in the private sector. Of the remaining 38.6%, majority were employed by the government and the HA.

12.4 Mould laboratory technicians

12.4.1 Mould laboratory technicians refer to the personnel who have completed a three-year training and passed the Mould Laboratory Technicians Examination. Those working in the private hospitals with formal on-the-job training but did not possess relevant professional qualification were also included. Accordingly, a total of 17 mould laboratory technicians were enumerated in the 1996 HMS, representing a decrease of 15.0% over the 1992 HMS (20).

12.4.2 Of the 17 mould laboratory technicians enumerated, 76.5% were males, giving a sex ratio of 325 (males per 100 females). Their overall mean age was 32.2. Majority of them were employed by the HA.

12.4.3 All the mould laboratory technicians working in the HA held the Certificate/Diploma in Mould Laboratory Technology as their basic qualification. Those working in private institutions had undergone on-the-job training only but did not possess any relevant professional qualification.

12.3.2 153名經點算的X光技術員/助理中，女性佔55.6%，性別比率為80人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為43.2歲。

12.3.3 經點算的X光技術員/助理中，61.4%任職於私營機構，其餘的38.6%大部份受僱於政府及醫院管理局。

12.4 製模實驗室技術員

12.4.1 製模實驗室技術員指已完成3年訓練，並通過製模實驗室技術員考試的人員，當中亦包括在私家醫院工作，曾接受正式在職訓練，但不具備有關學歷的人員。按這定義，一九九六年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查經點算的製模實驗室技術員共有17名，較一九九二年的統計調查(20名)減少15.0%。

12.4.2 17名經點算的製模實驗室技術員中，男性佔76.5%，性別比率為325人(每百名女性的男性數目)。他們的整體平均年齡為32.2歲，大部份受僱於醫院管理局。

12.4.3 受僱於醫院管理局的製模實驗室技術員全部均持有製模實驗室技術證書/文憑為基本資歷。至於任職於私營機構的人員，他們均已接受在職訓練，但不具備任何有關的專業學歷。