

2005 Health Manpower Survey
2005 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查
Summary of the Characteristics of Physiotherapists Enumerated
經點算物理治療師的特徵摘要

I. Physiotherapists Covered

1.1 The physiotherapists covered in the 2005 HMS were physiotherapists registered with the Physiotherapists Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359) as at the survey reference date - 31.3.2005.

1.2 The number of physiotherapists covered was 1 835.

1.3 Of the 1 835 registered physiotherapists covered, 1 288 had responded to the Survey, giving an overall response rate of 70.2%. Among the respondents, 1 175 were economically active* (active) in the local physiotherapy profession as at 31.3.2005 and 111 reported to be economically inactive* (inactive) (**Chart A**).

I. 所涵蓋的物理治療師

1.1 2005 年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋的物理治療師，是指截至調查點算當日(即 2005 年 3 月 31 日)已按《輔助醫療業條例》(第 359 章)的規定，向香港物理治療師管理委員會註冊的物理治療師。

1.2 所涵蓋物理治療師的人數為 1 835 名。

1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 1 835 名註冊物理治療師中，有 1 288 名作出回應，整體回應率為 70.2%。在回應者中，有 1 175 名物理治療師於 2005 年 3 月 31 日在本港物理治療專業從事經濟活動*(在職)，而有 111 名據報並非在本港物理治療專業從事經濟活動*(非在本港從事業內工作)(圖甲)。

*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” physiotherapists comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” physiotherapists. The “employed” physiotherapists referred to those physiotherapists practising in the physiotherapy profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period, while the “unemployed” physiotherapists referred to those physiotherapists who (a) were not practising in the local physiotherapy 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 local physiotherapy profession during the 30 days before the Survey.

“從事經濟活動”的物理治療師包括所有“就業”及“待業”物理治療師。“就業”物理治療師是指統計調查期間在本港從事物理治療專業的物理治療師，而“待業”物理治療師則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事物理治療專業；及(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在本港找尋物理治療專業工作的物理治療師人數。

“Economically inactive” physiotherapists comprised the physiotherapists who were not practising in the physiotherapy 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”的物理治療師包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事物理治療專業的物理治療師，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的物理治療師。

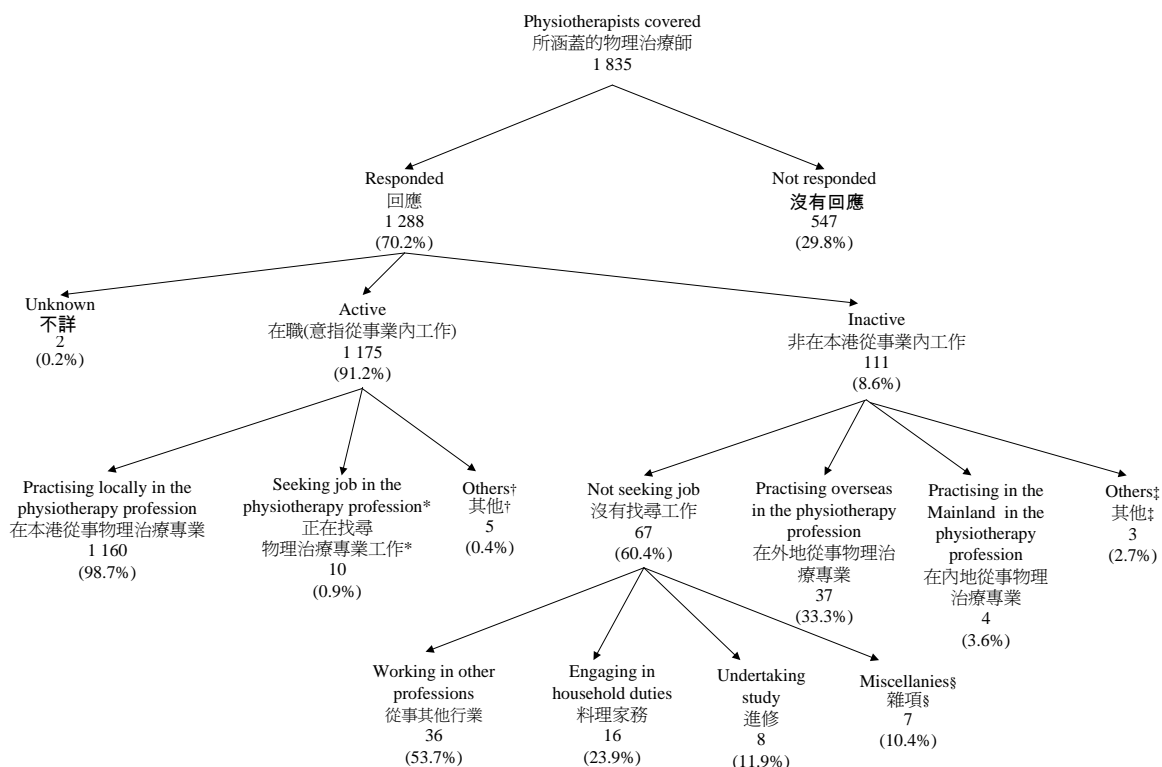
1.4 Of the 1 175 active physiotherapists, 10 were seeking jobs in the local physiotherapy profession, and five physiotherapists were waiting to take up new job in the physiotherapy profession, starting business in the physiotherapy profession at subsequent date or expecting to return to the original job in the physiotherapy profession, etc. during the 30 days before the Survey. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.6 below were based on the 1 160 physiotherapists practising in the local physiotherapy profession as at 31.3.2005. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

1.5 Of the 111 inactive physiotherapists, 37 reported practising overseas and four reported practising in the Mainland. 67 reported not practising in the physiotherapy profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the local physiotherapy profession during the 30 days before the Survey (**Chart A**). Among the 67 inactive physiotherapists who reported not seeking job, the main reasons reported for not seeking jobs included: working in the other professions (53.7%), engaging in household duties (23.9%) and undertaking studies (11.9%).

1.4 在 1 175 名在職物理治療師中，在統計日前 30 天內有 10 名正在本港找尋物理治療專業的工作，有 5 名正在等待上任有關物理治療專業的新職位、即將開展物理治療專業的生意或期待重返原任的物理治療專業崗位等項目。下文第 1.6 段所載的統計調查結果，是指截至 2005 年 3 月 31 日，根據 1 160 名在本港從事物理治療專業的物理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%。

1.5 在 111 名非在本港從事業內工作的物理治療師當中，有 37 名據報在外地執業，有 4 名據報在內地執業。有 67 名並非在本港從事物理治療專業工作，而在統計日前 30 天內亦無找尋業內工作(圖甲)。在 67 名非在本港從事業內工作的物理治療師中，沒有找尋工作主要原因是：從事其他行業 (53.7%)，料理家務 (23.9%) 及進修 (11.9%)。

Chart A: Activity Status of Physiotherapists Covered
圖甲：所涵蓋物理治療師的經濟活動身分



- Notes: 註釋:
- * Figure refers to the number of responding physiotherapists who (a) were not practising in the physiotherapy 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 physiotherapy 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物理治療專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班的物理治療師人數；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋物理治療專業工作。
 - † Figure refers to the number of responding physiotherapists who (a) were not practising in the physiotherapy 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 physiotherapy profession, expecting to return to their original job in the physiotherapy 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物理治療專業；(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物理治療專業工作、期待重返原任的物理治療專業崗位等的物理治療師人數。
 - ‡ Figures refer to the number of responding physiotherapists who (a) were not practising in the physiotherapy profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the physiotherapy 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物理治療專業；及(b)在統計日前30天內正在找尋物理治療專業工作；但(c)在統計日前7天內不能上班的物理治療師人數。
 - § Figures refer to the number of responding physiotherapists who reported taking rest, etc.
 有關數字指填報休息等項目的物理治療師人數。

1.6 Two physiotherapists did not indicate their sex. Of the remaining 1 158 active physiotherapists enumerated who were practising in the local physiotherapy profession, 486 (42.0%) were male and 672 (58.0%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 72 (males per 100 females). 19 physiotherapists did not indicate their age, and the median age of the remaining 1 141 active physiotherapists enumerated was 32.0 years for both the male and female physiotherapists enumerated.

1.7 The responding active physiotherapists were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs*. Distribution by sector showed that about half of the active physiotherapists were working in the Hospital Authority (45.5%), followed by those working in the private sector (29.2%), the subvented sector (19.7%), the academic sector (3.8%) and the Government (1.3%).

1.8 The median age of the active physiotherapists enumerated was 35.0 years for those working in the Government, 34.0 years for those working in the Hospital Authority, 33.0 years for those working in the academic sector, 29.0 years for those working in the subvented sector and 27.0 years for those working in the private sector.

1.6 2名物理治療師沒有註明性別。在餘下的1 158名在職物理治療師當中，男性佔486名(42.0%)，女性佔672名(58.0%)，整體性別比率為72(每百名女性的男性人數)。扣除19名沒有註明年齡的物理治療師後，餘下1 141名經點算在職物理治療師的整體年齡中位數為32.0歲，而女物理治療師及男物理治療師的年齡中位數相同，均為32.0歲。

1.7 我們要求作出回應的經點算在職物理治療師填寫其主要職位*的特徵。按主要職位所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，約有一半經點算在職物理治療師在醫院管理局(45.5%)工作，其餘依次為私營機構(29.2%)、資助機構(19.7%)、學術機構(3.8%)及政府(1.3%)。

1.8 任職政府的在職物理治療師年齡中位數為35.0歲，醫院管理局(34.0歲)、學術機構(33.0歲)、資助機構(29.0歲)及私營機構(27.0歲)。

* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the physiotherapists had spent most of their working time.
主要職位是指佔物理治療師大部分工作時間的職位。

1.9 Of the 1 160 active physiotherapists enumerated, 1 037 (89.4%) spent most of their working time in rehabilitation, followed by 64 (5.5%) whose main area of work were in administration / management, 30(2.6%) in teaching and 7 (0.6%) in research.

1.10 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 1 160 active physiotherapists enumerated was 44.0 hours. 141 (12.2%) physiotherapists were required to undertake on-call duty in their posts, with a median of 2.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

1.11 Of the 1 160 active physiotherapists enumerated, most held Bachelor's degree (60.8%) as their basic qualification and 34.4% held Diploma / Professional Diploma / Graduate Diploma.

1.12 Of the 1 160 active physiotherapists enumerated, 943 (81.3%) had received or were receiving additional training. 195 (16.8%) had not received any additional training and 22 (1.9%) did not reveal whether they had received or were receiving additional training or not. Of the 943 physiotherapists with additional training, 429 (45.5%) held Master's degree, 149 (15.8%) held Diploma, 140 (14.8%) held Certificate. 62 active physiotherapists had not yet completed the additional training.

1.13 Out of the 943 physiotherapists who had received/were receiving additional training, 375 (39.8%) were trained in one field of additional training; and among them, 30.1% were trained in acupuncture, 16.5% in sports physiotherapy / sports and health sciences, 12.0% in manipulative physiotherapy and 10.4% in gerontology.

1.9 在 1 160 名在職物理治療師中，把大部分工作時間用於康復治療的佔 1 037 名(89.4%)，其餘依次為行政／管理 64 名 (5.5%)、教學 30 名 (2.6%)及研究 7 名 (0.6%)。

1.10 經點算的 1 160 名在職物理治療師，每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 44.0 小時。141 名(12.2%)物理治療師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 2.0 小時。

1.11 在 1 160 名經點算在職物理治療師中以持有學士學位(60.8%)作為基本資格的人數最多，其餘為文憑／專業文憑／深造文憑 (34.4%)。

1.12 在 1 160 名經點算在職物理治療師中，943 名(81.3%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，195 名(16.8%)沒有受過額外訓練，而 22 名(1.9%)則沒有註明曾否接受額外訓練。在 943 名有接受額外訓練的經點算在職物理治療師中，429 名(45.5%)持有碩士學位、149 名 (15.8%) 持有文憑及 140 名 (14.8%)持有證書，另有 62 名未完成額外訓練。

1.13 943 名曾接受或正接受額外訓練在職物理治療師中，375 名(39.8%)曾接受一項額外訓練。當中接受針灸訓練佔 30.1%、運動物理治療／運動及健康科學佔 16.5%、手法物理治療學佔 12.0%及老年學佔 10.4%。

1.14 Regarding Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities, 389 (33.5%) of the active physiotherapists revealed that they did not participate in any CPD activities in 2005 and 49 (4.2%) did not reveal whether they had participated in CPD activities or not. Among the 722 active physiotherapists enumerated who had participated in CPD, the distribution of CPD credits attained in the past 12 months was: one to ten credits (27.0%), 11 to 20 credits (36.1%), 21 to 30 credits (19.3%) and more than 40 credits (10.9%).

1.14 關於持續專業發展的活動，389 名 (33.5%) 在職物理治療師表示在 2005 年並沒有參與任何有關持續專業發展的活動，另有 49 名 (4.2%) 沒有註明曾否參與有關持續專業發展的活動。至於 722 名表示曾參與有關活動的在職物理治療師中，在過去 12 個月所獲得的學分為：1 至 10 學分 (27.0%)，11 至 20 學分 (36.1%)，21 至 30 學分 (19.3%) 及多於 40 學分 (10.9%)。

II. Trend Analysis

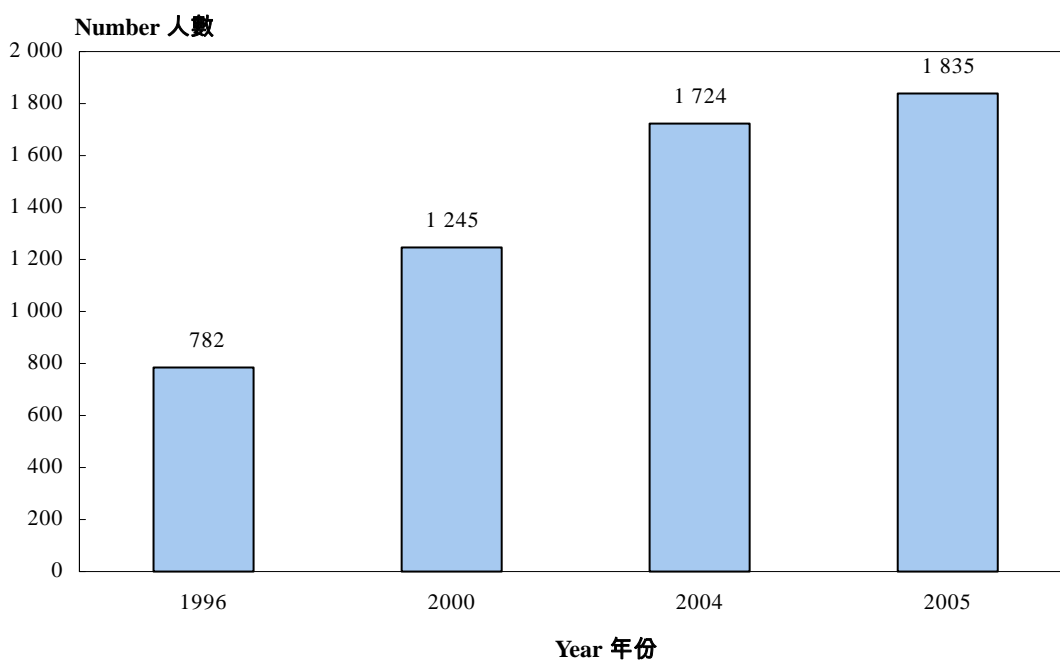
2.1 Since the enactment of the Physiotherapists (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Regulation in July 1999, it is mandatory for a person practising physiotherapists in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate. Between 1996 and 2005, the number of physiotherapists increased from 782 in 1996 HMS to 1 835 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 自 1999 年 7 月《物理治療師(註冊及紀律處分程序)規例》制定後，所有在本港執業的物理治療師，必須持有有效的執業證明書。在 1996 年至 2005 年期間，物理治療師的人數由 1996 年統計調查所得的 782 名，上升至 2005 年統計調查所得的 1 835 名。然而，由於醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所用的統計調查方法及點算日均已改變，故將 2005 年與 2004 年前統計調查結果比較時必須小心謹慎(圖乙)。

Chart B : Number of Physiotherapists Covered by Year (1996, 2000, 2004 and 2005)

圖乙：按年劃分的物理治療師涵蓋人數 (1996 年、2000 年、2004 年及 2005 年)



Note: Figure of 1996 refers to the number of physiotherapists reported by the responded institutions as at the first of July of the year 1996. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of physiotherapists registered with the Physiotherapists Board of Hong Kong as at 1.7.2000, whereas the figures of 2004 and 2005 refer to that as at 31st of March of the respective years.
註釋：1996 年的有關數字指截至 1996 年 7 月 1 日由回應機構填報的物理治療師人數，2000 年的有關數字指於 2000 年 7 月 1 日已向香港物理治療師管理委員會註冊的物理治療師人數，而 2004 年及 2005 年的數字則指於相關年份的 3 月 31 日已註冊的物理治療師人數。

2.2 The sex ratio of active physiotherapists enumerated increased from 46 (males per 100 females) in 1982 to 82 (males per 100 females) in 1990. Between 1992 to 2005, the sex ratio was maintained at 72 to 75 (males per 100 females) (Table A).

2.3 The mean age of the active physiotherapists enumerated increased from 29.0 years in 1982 HMS to 32.8 years in 2005 HMS.

2.4 From 1982 to 1990, the Government was the largest employer of active physiotherapists enumerated, and together with the subvented sector employed about 80% of the physiotherapists. The Hospital Authority has been the largest employer since its setup in 1991, while the proportion of active physiotherapists employed in the Government decreased to less than 2%.

2.2 經點算在職物理治療師的整體性別比率，由 1982 年統計調查所得的 46(每百名女性的男性人數)，上升至 1990 年統計調查所得的 82 (每百名女性的男性人數)，但在 1992 年至 2005 年期間則維持在 72 至 75(每百名女性的男性人數)的水平(表甲)。

2.3 經點算在職物理治療師的平均年齡，在 1982 年統計調查(29.0 歲)至 2005 年統計調查(32.8 歲)期間呈上升趨勢。

2.4 在 1982 年至 1990 年統計調查期間，經點算在職物理治療師以任職政府的人數最多，其次為資助機構，兩者合共聘用大約 80% 的物理治療師。但是，醫院管理局自 1991 年成立以來，已成為最大的僱主，而政府所聘任的物理治療師的比例則下降至大約 2%。

Table A : Selected Characteristics of Active Physiotherapists Enumerated (1982, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2005)

表甲： 經點算在職物理治療師的選定特徵 (1982年、1984年、1987年、1990年、1992年、1996年、2000年、2004年及2005年)

Characteristics 特徵	Year 年份								
	1982	1984	1987	1990	1992	1996	2000	2004	2005
A. Physiotherapists Covered* 所涵蓋的物理治療師*	-	-	-	-	-	782	1 245	1 724	1 835
B. Active Physiotherapists Enumerated 經點算在職物理治療師 Number Enumerated 經點算人數	235	299	403	478	539	693	993	1 048	1 160
Sex 性別									
Male 男性	74	104	167	215	229	291	426	442	486
Female 女性	161	195	236	263	310	402	567	606	672
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females) 性別比率 (每百名女性的男性人數)	46	53	71	82	73	72	75	73	72
Mean Age 平均年齡	29.0	29.7	29.6	30.2	29.4	30.3	32.1	33.0	32.8
Sector of Work † 工作機構類型 †									
Government 政府	127 (54.0%)	179 (59.9%)	213 (52.9%)	236 (49.4%)	2 (0.4%)	8 (1.2%)	13 (1.3%)	19 (1.8%)	15 (1.3%)
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	416 (77.2%)	529 (76.3%)	589 (59.3%)	519 (49.5%)	528 (45.5%)
Academic 學術機構	4 (1.7%)	11 (3.7%)	11 (2.7%)	10 (2.1%)	13 (2.4%)	23 (3.3%)	33 (3.3%)	49 (4.7%)	44 (3.8%)
Subvented 資助機構	62 (26.4%)	71 (23.7%)	144 (35.7%)	174 (36.4%)	40 (7.4%)	51 (7.4%)	145 (14.6%)	179 (17.1%)	229 (19.7%)
Private 私營機構	42 (17.9%)	38 (12.7%)	35 (8.7%)	58 (12.1%)	68 (12.6%)	82 (11.8%)	213 (21.5%)	282 (26.9%)	339 (29.2%)
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	5 (0.4%)

Notes : * Figure of 1996 refers to the number of physiotherapists reported by the responded institutions as at the first of July of the year 1996. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of physiotherapists registered with the Physiotherapists Board of Hong Kong as at 1.7.2000, whereas the figures of 2004 and 2005 refer to the number of physiotherapists registered with the Physiotherapists Board of Hong Kong as at 31st of March of the respective years.

1996年的有關數字指截至1996年7月1日由回應機構填報的物理治療師人數，2000年的有關數字指於2000年7月1日已向香港物理治療師管理委員會註冊的物理治療師人數，而2004年及2005年的數字則指於相關年份的3月31日已註冊的物理治療師人數。

† 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。

There may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total due to rounding.

由於四捨五入關係，個別項目的數字加起來可能與總數略有出入。

N.A. Not applicable 不適用

'-' Not available 沒有相關數字