

2006 Health Manpower Survey
2006 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查
Summary of the Characteristics of Radiographers Enumerated
經點算放射技師的特徵摘要

Executive Summary

I. Radiographers Covered

1.1 Diagnostic radiographers

1.1.1 The radiographers covered in the 2006 HMS were diagnostic radiographers (Category D) and therapeutic radiographers (Category T) registered with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359) as at the survey reference date – 31.3.2006.

1.1.2 The survey covered 1 343 diagnostic radiographers.

1.1.3 Of the 1 343 registered diagnostic radiographers covered, 778 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 57.9%. Among the respondents, 742 were economically active* (active) in the local diagnostic radiography profession as at 31.3.2006 whereas 36 reported to be economically inactive* (inactive) in the local diagnostic radiography profession (**Chart A**).

簡要報告

I. 所涵蓋的放射技師

1.1 放射診斷技師

1.1.1 2006 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋的放射技師是指向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊成為(D 類)放射診斷技師及(T 類)放射治療技師的人士，截至調查點算當日(即 2006 年 3 月 31 日)已按《輔助醫療業條例》(第 359 章)的規定。

1.1.2 所涵蓋放射診斷技師的人數為 1 343 名。

1.1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 1 343 名註冊放射診斷技師中，有 778 名作出回應，整體回應率為 57.9%。在回應者中，有 742 名放射診斷技師於 2006 年 3 月 31 日在本港放射診斷專業從事經濟活動*(在職)，而有 36 名據報並非在本港放射診斷專業從事經濟活動*(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” diagnostic radiographers comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” diagnostic radiographers. The “employed” diagnostic radiographers referred to those diagnostic radiographers practising in the diagnostic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while “unemployed” diagnostic radiographers referred to those diagnostic radiographers who (a) were not practising in the local diagnostic radiography 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 diagnostic radiography profession during the 30 days before the survey. “從事經濟活動”的放射診斷技師包括所有“就業”及“待業”放射診斷技師。“就業”放射診斷技師是指統計調查期間在本港從事放射診斷專業的放射診斷技師，而“待業”放射診斷技師則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事放射診斷專業；及(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的放射診斷技師；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在在本港找尋放射診斷專業工作。

“Economically inactive” diagnostic radiographers comprised the diagnostic radiographers who were not practising in the diagnostic radiography 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”的放射診斷技師包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事放射診斷專業的放射診斷技師，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的放射診斷技師。

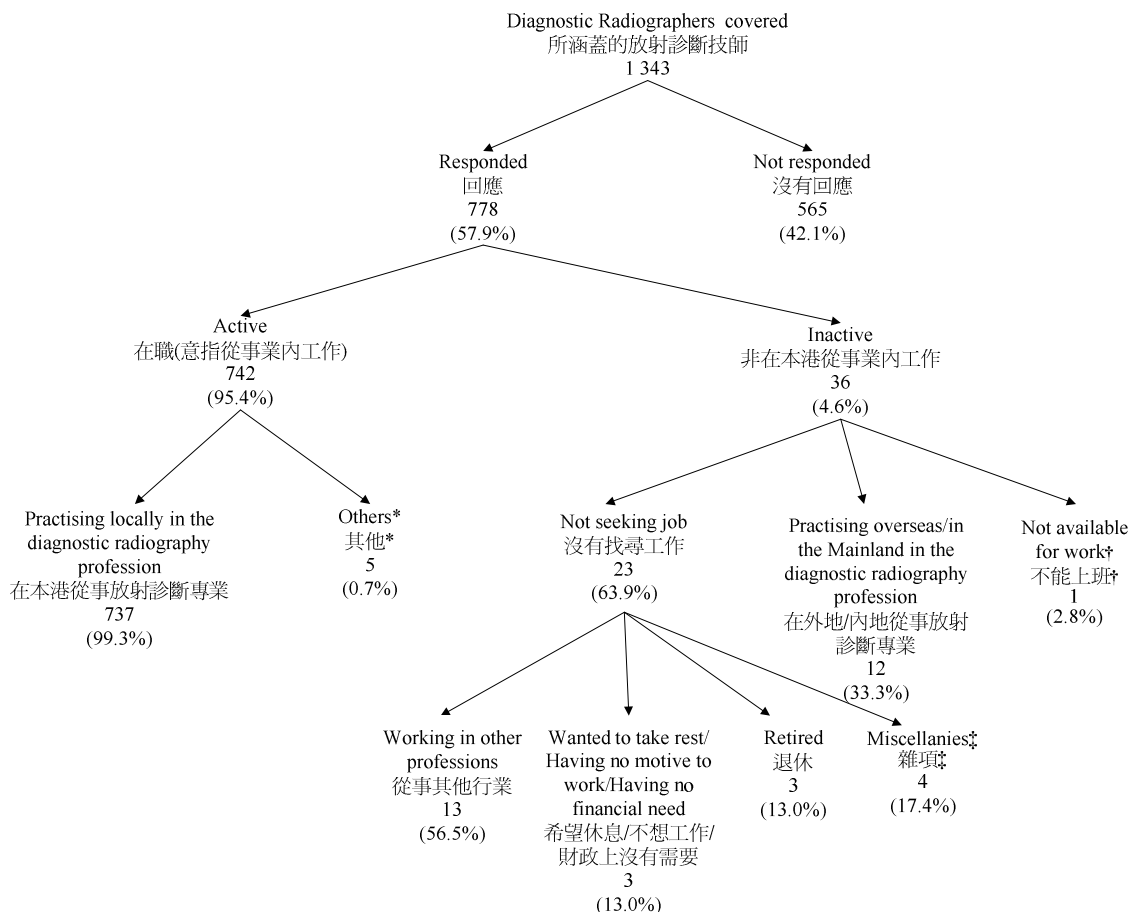
1.1.4 Of the 742 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, five were not practising in the diagnostic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the survey period. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.1.6 below were based on the 737 responding diagnostic radiographers who were practising in the local diagnostic radiography profession as at 31.3.2006. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

1.1.5 Of the 36 inactive diagnostic radiographers, 12 reported practising overseas / in the Mainland and 23 reported not seeking job in the local diagnostic radiography profession during the 30 days before the survey (**Chart A**). Among the 23 inactive diagnostic radiographers who reported not seeking job, the main reasons reported for not seeking jobs included: 13 (56.5%) were working in other professions, three (13.0%) wanted to take rest / having no motive to work / having no financial need and three (13.0%) were retired, etc.

1.1.4 在 742 名在職放射診斷技師中，5 名在統計調查期間並非在本港從事放射診斷業。下文第 1.1.6 段所載的統計調查結果，是指截至 2006 年 3 月 31 日，根據 737 名在本港從事放射診斷專業的放射診斷技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%。

1.1.5 在 36 名非在本港從事業內工作的放射診斷技師當中，有 12 名據報在海外／內地執業，另有 23 名並非在本港從事放射診斷專業工作，而在統計日前 30 天內亦無找尋業內工作(圖甲)。在 23 名非在本港從事業內工作的放射診斷技師中，沒有找尋工作主要原因包括為：13 名 (56.5%)從事其他行業、三名(13.0%)希望休息／不想工作／財政上沒有需要及三名(13.0%)退休等項目。

Chart A : Activity Status of Diagnostic Radiographers Covered
圖甲： 所涵蓋放射診斷技師的經濟活動身分



Notes : * Figures refer to the number of responding diagnostic radiographers who (a) were not practising in the diagnostic radiography 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 in the local diagnostic radiography profession, believed that no work was available in the local diagnostic radiography profession or having temporary sickness 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放射診斷專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內即將展開放射診斷的業務、正等待上任新的放射診斷專業工作、相信放射診斷專業工作暫無空缺或暫時有病在身的放射診斷技師人數。

† Figure refers to the number of responding diagnostic radiographer who (a) was not practising in the diagnostic radiography 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 diagnostic radiography 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放射診斷專業；(b)在統計日前7天內不能上班的放射診斷技師人數；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋放射診斷專業工作。

‡ Figures refer to the number of responding diagnostic radiographers who reported emigrated, household duties, etc. 有關數字指填報填報移民或料理家務等項目的放射診斷技師人數。

1.1.6 Two diagnostic radiographers did not indicate their sex. Of the remaining 735 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated who were practising in the local diagnostic radiography profession, 353 (48.0%) were male and 382 (52.0%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 92 (males per 100 females). Excluding six diagnostic radiographers who did not indicate their ages, the median age of 731 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated was 38.0 years. The median age of the active female diagnostic radiographers enumerated was 38.0 years and that of their male counterparts was 39.0 years.

1.1.7 The responding active diagnostic radiographers were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs*. Distribution by sector showed that about half of the active diagnostic radiographers enumerated were working in the Hospital Authority (50.5%), followed by those working in the private sector (43.6%), the Government, academic and subvented sector (5.7%). Among the 321 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated who were working in the private sector, the majority were working in medical and X-ray laboratory (55.8%), followed by those working in private hospitals (38.3%).

1.1.8 The median age of the active diagnostic radiographers enumerated was 40.0 years for those working in the private sector, 37.0 years for those working in the Hospital Authority and 34.0 years for those working in the Government, academic and subvented sectors.

1.1.6 兩名放射診斷技師沒有註明性別。而餘下的 735 名本地在職放射診斷技師當中，男性佔 353 名(48.0%)，女性佔 382 名(52.0%)，整體性別比率為 92 (每百名女性的男性人數)。剔除六名沒有註明年齡的放射診斷技師後，餘下 731 名經點算在職放射診斷技師的整體年齡中位數為 38.0 歲。經點算女放射診斷技師的年齡中位數為 38.0 歲，而男放射診斷技師的則為 39.0 歲。

1.1.7 我們要求作出回應的在職放射診斷技師填寫其主要職位*的特徵。按主要職位所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，大約一半經點算在職放射診斷技師在醫院管理局工作(50.5%)，其餘依次為私營機構(43.6%)、政府、學術機構及資助機構(5.7%)。321 名在私營機構工作的放射診斷技師中，大部分(55.8%)在醫務及 X 光化驗所工作，其次於私家醫院工作(38.3%)。

1.1.8 任職私營機構的經點算在職放射診斷技師年齡中位數為 40.0 歲，醫院管理局的放射診斷技師的年齡中位數的則為 37.0 歲，任職政府、學術及資助機構的則為 34.0 歲。

* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the diagnostic radiographers had spent most of their working time.
主要職位是指佔放射診斷技師大部分工作時間的職位。

1.1.9 Of the 737 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, 660 (89.6%) spent most of their working time in diagnostic stream, followed by 41 (5.6%) whose main area of work were in administration / management, six (0.8%) in research and four (0.5%) in teaching.

1.1.10 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 737 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated was 44.0 hours. 150 (20.4%) diagnostic radiographers were required to undertake on-call duty in their post, with median number of hours of 16.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

1.1.11 Of the 737 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, 38.8% held Bachelor's degree, 33.5% held Professional Diploma, 19.7% held Certificate / Higher Certificate and 6.5% held Diploma.

1.1.12 Of the 737 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, 427 (57.9%) had received / were receiving additional training, 309 (41.9%) did not obtain any additional training and one did not reveal whether they had received or were receiving additional training or not. Of the 427 active diagnostic radiographers had received / were receiving additional training, 22 (5.2%) active diagnostic radiographers had not yet completed the additional training, 158 (37.0%) held Certificate / Post-experience Certificate / Post-registration Certificate / Higher Certificate, 130 (30.4%) held Bachelor's degree, 40 (9.4%) held Post-graduate Diploma, 39 (9.1%) held Master's degree, 15 (3.5%) held Diploma.

1.1.9 在 737 名在職放射診斷技師中，660 名 (89.6%)把大部分工作時間用於診斷科，41 名(5.6%)用於行政／管理，六名(0.8%)用於研究及四 名(0.5%)用於教學。

1.1.10 經點算的 737 名在職放射診斷技師，每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 44.0 小時，而 150 名(20.4%)放射診斷技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 16.0 小時。

1.1.11 在 737 名經點算在職放射診斷技師中，持有學士學位作為基本資格佔 38.8%、持有專業文憑佔 33.5%，而持有證書／高級證書的佔 19.7%及持有文憑的佔 6.5%。

1.1.12 在 737 名經點算在職放射診斷技師中，427 名(57.9%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，309 名(41.9%)沒有受過額外訓練，而一名則沒有註明會否接受額外訓練。在 427 名有接受額外訓練的經點算在職放射診斷技師中，22 名(5.2%)在職放射診斷技師尚未完成額外訓練，158 名(37.0%)持有證書／進修證書／深造證書／高級證書、130 名(30.4%)持有學士學位、40 名(9.4%)持有深造文憑、39 名(9.1%)持有碩士學位、15 名(3.5%)持有文憑。

1.1.13 Out of the 427 diagnostic radiographers who had received / were receiving additional training, 262 (61.4%) were trained in one field of additional training; and among them, 40.1% were trained in diagnostic radiography, 24.8% in ultrasonography / medical ultrasonography, 7.3% in magnetic resonance imaging, 6.9% in computer radiography, 6.1% in nuclear medicine / nuclear medicine technology and 6.1% in healthcare (medical imaging and radiation technology).

1.1.14 Regarding Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities, 383 (52.0%) of the active diagnostic radiographers revealed that they did not participate in CPD activities in 2006 and 47 (6.4%) did not reveal whether they had participated in CPD activities or not. The distribution of CPD hours attained by the 307 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated who had participated in CPD in the past 12 months was: one to ten credits (71.7%), 11 to 20 credits (19.2%), 21 to 30 credits (4.2%), 31 to 40 credits (2.9%) and 40 credits or above (2.0%).

1.2 Therapeutic radiographers

1.2.1 The radiographers covered in the 2006 HMS were therapeutic radiographers (Category T) registered with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359) as at the survey reference date – 31.3.2006.

1.2.2 The survey covered 212 therapeutic radiographers.

1.1.13 在 427 名曾接受額外訓練的經點算在職放射診斷技師中，262 名(61.4%)正接受一項額外訓練。當中，接受放射診斷學訓練佔 40.1%，超聲波檢查技術／醫療超聲波檢查術佔 24.8%、磁力共振掃描佔 7.3%、電腦放射學佔 6.9%、核子醫學／核子醫學技術及醫療護理(醫學造影及放射技術)各佔 6.1%。

1.1.14 關於持續專業發展的活動，383 名(52.0%)在職放射診斷技師表示在 2006 年並沒有參與持續專業發展活動，47 名(6.4%)沒有註明曾否參加持續專業發展的活動。至於 307 名表示曾參與有關活動的在職放射診斷技師中，在過去 12 個月所獲得的學分為：1 至 10 學分(71.7%)、11 至 20 學分(19.2%)、21 至 30 學分(4.2%)、31 至 40 學分(2.9%)及 40 學分或以上(2.0%)。

1.2 放射治療技師

1.2.1 2006 年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋的放射治療技師，是指截至調查點算當日(即 2006 年 3 月 31 日)已按《輔助醫療業條例》(第 359 章)的規定，向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊成為(T 類)放射治療技師的人士。

1.2.2 所涵蓋放射治療技師的人數為 212 名。

1.2.3 Of the 212 registered therapeutic radiographers covered, 141 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 66.5%. Among the respondents, 141 were economically active* (active) in the local therapeutic radiography profession as at 31.3.2006 whereas 17 reported to be economically inactive* (inactive) in the local therapeutic radiography profession (Chart B).

1.2.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 212 名註冊放射治療技師中，有 141 名作出回應，整體回應率為 66.5%。在回應者中，有 141 名放射治療技師於 2006 年 3 月 31 日在本港放射治療專業從事經濟活動*(在職)，而有 17 名據報並非在本港放射治療專業從事經濟活動* (非在本港從事業內工作) (圖乙)。

*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” therapeutic radiographers comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” therapeutic radiographers. “Employed” therapeutic radiographers referred to those therapeutic radiographers practising in the therapeutic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while “unemployed” therapeutic radiographers referred to those therapeutic radiographers who (a) were not practising in the local therapeutic radiography 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 therapeutic radiography profession during the 30 days before the survey.

“從事經濟活動”的放射治療技師包括所有“就業”及“待業”放射治療技師。“就業”放射治療技師是指統計調查期間在本港從事放射治療專業的放射治療技師，而“待業”放射治療技師則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事放射治療專業；及(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的放射治療技師；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在本港找尋放射治療專業工作。

“Economically inactive” therapeutic radiographers comprised the therapeutic radiographers who were not practising in the therapeutic radiography 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”的放射治療技師包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事放射治療專業的放射治療技師，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的放射治療技師。

1.2.4 Of the 124 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated, one was seeking jobs during the 30 days before the survey, and one believed that no work was available in the local therapeutic radiography profession. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.2.6 below were based on the 122 responding therapeutic radiographers who were practising in the local therapeutic radiography profession as at 31.3.2006. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

1.2.5 Of the 17 inactive therapeutic radiographers, ten reported practising overseas and seven reported not practising in the therapeutic radiography profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the local therapeutic radiography profession during the 30 days before the survey (**Chart B**).

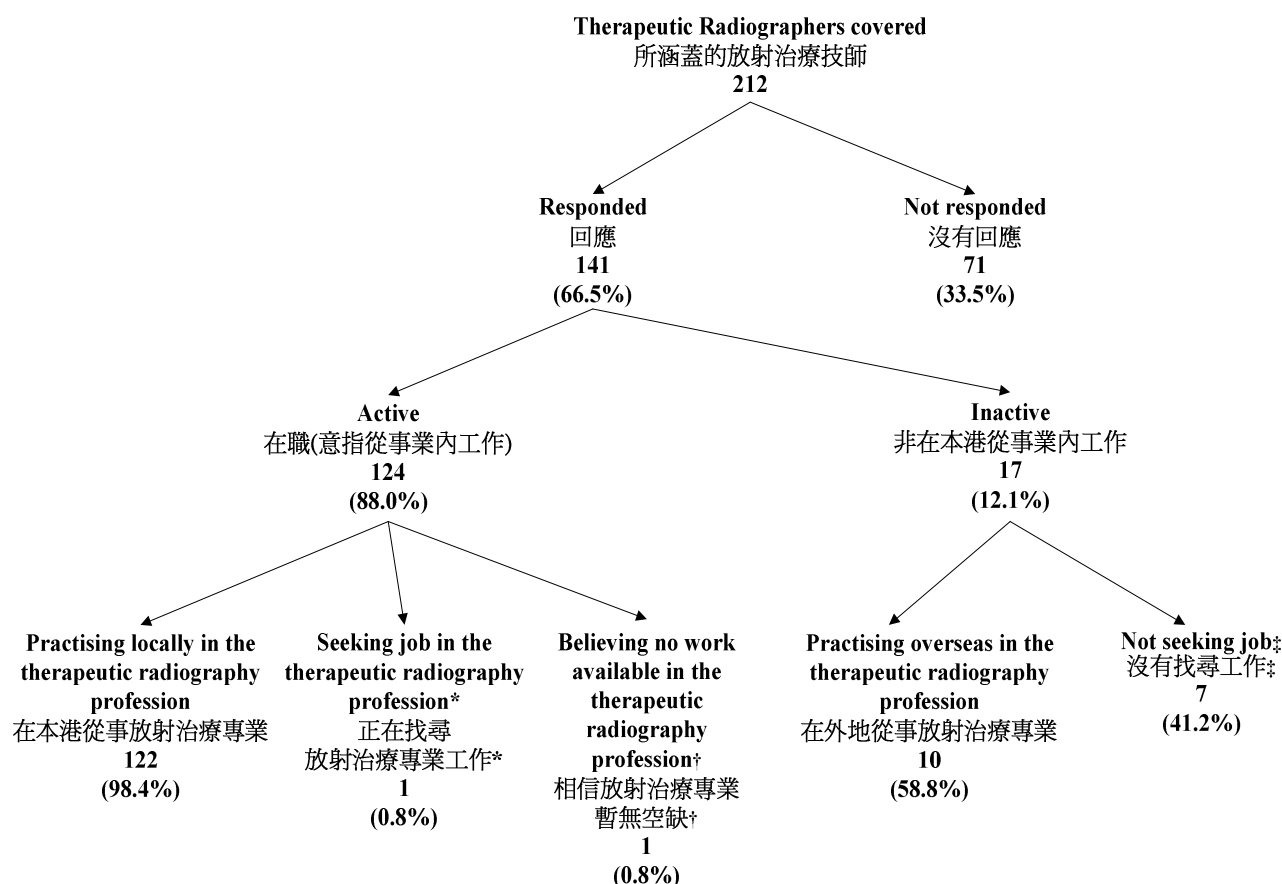
1.2.6 One therapeutic radiographer did not indicate the sex. Of the remaining 121 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated who were practising in the local therapeutic radiography profession, 66 (54.5%) were male and 55 (45.5%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 120 (males per 100 females). One therapeutic radiographers did not indicate the age, and the median age of the remaining 121 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated was 33.0 years. The median age of the active female therapeutic radiographers enumerated was 32.0 years and that of male therapeutic radiographers enumerated was 34.0 years.

1.2.4 124 名在職放射治療技師中，在統計日前 30 天內有一名正在本港找尋放射治療專業的工作及一名放射治療技師相信放射治療專業工作暫無空缺。下文第 1.2.6 段所載的統計調查結果，是指截至 2006 年 3 月 31 日，根據 122 名在本港從事放射治療專業的放射治療技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%。

1.2.5 在 17 名非在本港從事業內工作的放射治療技師當中，有十名據報在海外執業，另有七名並非在本港從事放射治療專業工作，而在統計日前 30 天內亦無找尋業內工作（圖乙）。

1.2.6 一名放射治療技師沒有顯示性別。在餘下經點算的 121 名在職放射治療技師當中，男性佔 66 名 (54.5%)，女性佔 55 名 (45.5%)，整體性別比率為 120 (每百名女性的男性人數)。一名放射治療師沒有註明年齡，餘下 121 名經點算在職放射治療技師的整體年齡中位數為 33.0 歲。經點算女放射治療技師的年齡中位數為 32.0 歲，而男放射治療技師的則為 34.0 歲。

Chart B : Activity Status of Therapeutic Radiographers Covered
圖乙： 所涵蓋放射治療技師的經濟活動身分



- Notes:
註釋
- * Figure refers to the number of responding therapeutic radiographer who (a) was not practising in the therapeutic radiography 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 therapeutic radiography 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放射治療專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班的放射治療技師人數；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋放射治療專業工作。
 - † Figure refers to the number of responding therapeutic radiographer who (a) was not practising in the therapeutic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the survey period; (b) had been available for work during the seven days before the survey; and (c) believed that no work was available in the local therapeutic radiography profession and had not sought work in the therapeutic radiography 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放射治療專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內相信放射治療專業工作暫無空缺及無找尋放射治療專業工作的放射治療技師人數。
 - ‡ Figure refers to the number of responding therapeutic radiographers who reported undertaking study, working in other profession, engaging in household duties, retired, etc.
有關數字指填報進修、從事其他行業、料理家務及退休等項目的放射治療技師人數。

1.2.7 The responding active therapeutic radiographers were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs*. Distribution by sector showed that a large proportion was working in the Hospital Authority (81.1%), followed by the academic and private sector (18.0%).

1.2.8 The median age of the active therapeutic radiographers enumerated was 34.0 years for those working in the Hospital Authority, followed by 29.5 years for those working in the academic and private sector.

1.2.9 Of the 122 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated, 113 (92.6%) spent most of their working time in therapeutic stream, followed by six (4.9%) in administration / management.

1.2.10 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 122 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated was 39.0 hours. One (0.8%) had to undertake on-call duty (excluding normal duty) was working in the current post.

1.2.11 Of the 122 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated, 81 (66.4%) held Bachelor's degree, 26 (21.3%) held Diploma and 14 (11.5%) held Professional Diploma as their basic qualifications.

1.2.12 Of the 122 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated, 77 (63.1%) had received / were receiving additional training, 45 (36.9%) did not obtain any additional training. Of the 77 active therapeutic radiographers had received / were receiving additional training, 30 (39.0%) held Master's degree and 25 (32.5%) held Bachelor's degree as their highest level of additional training.

1.2.7 我們要求作回應的在職放射治療技師填寫其主要職位*的特徵。按主要職位所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，大部分經點算在職放射治療技師在醫院管理局(81.1%)工作，其餘則任職學術及私營機構(18.0%)。

1.2.8 經點算任職醫院管理局的放射治療技師的年齡中位數為 34.0 歲，而任職學術及私營機構的年齡中位數則為 29.5 歲。

1.2.9 在 122 名在職放射治療技師中，113 名(92.6%)把大部分工作時間用於治療科，其次為六名(4.9%)用於行政／管理。

1.2.10 經點算的 122 名在職放射治療技師，每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 39.0 小時。而一名(0.8%)放射治療技師在現任職位中須擔任隨時候召的工作(不計日常職務)。

1.2.11 在 122 名經點算在職放射治療技師中，81 名(66.4%)持有學士學位，26 名(21.3%)持有文憑及 14 名(11.5%)持有專業文憑作為基本資格。

1.2.12 在 122 名經點算在職放射治療技師中，77 名(63.1%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，45 名(36.9%)沒有受過額外訓練。在 77 名曾接受或正接受額外訓練的在職放射治療技師中，30 名(39.0%)持有碩士學位及 25 名(32.5%)持有學士學位作為額外訓練的最高資格。

* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the diagnostic radiographers had spent most of their working time.
主要職位是指佔放射診斷技師大部分工作時間的職位。

1.2.13 Out of the 77 therapeutic radiographers who had received / were receiving additional training, 60 (77.9%) were trained in one field of additional training; and among them, 35.0% were trained in healthcare management / health services management, 20.0% were trained in healthcare (medical imaging & radiation technology) and 26.7% in therapeutic radiography.

1.2.14 Regarding Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities, 48 (39.3 %) of the active therapeutic radiographers revealed that they did not participate in any CPD activities in 2006 and three (2.5%) did not reveal whether they had participated in CPD activities or not. Among the 71 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated who had participated in CPD, the distribution of CPD credits attained in the past 12 months was: one to ten credits (67.6%) and 11 to 20 credits (23.9%).

II. Trend Analysis

Since the enactment of the Radiographers (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Regulation in November 1996, it is mandatory for a person practising diagnostic radiography / therapeutic radiography in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate. Comparison of findings of the 2006 HMS with those surveys before 2004 should be cautious as the survey methodology and reference date had been changed.

2.1 Diagnostic radiographers

2.1.1 Between 1992 and 2006, the number of diagnostic radiographers increased from 626 in 1992 to 1 316 in 2004 and remained rather stable afterwards (Chart C).

1.2.13 在 77 名曾接受或正接受額外訓練的放射治療技師中，60 名(77.9%)接受一項額外訓練，當中，接受健康護理管理／衛生服務管理訓練佔 35.0%，醫療護理(醫學造影及放射技術)佔 20.0%及放射治療學佔 26.7%。

1.2.14 關於持續專業發展的活動，48 名(39.3%)在職放射治療技師表示在 2006 年並沒有參與任何有關持續專業發展活動及三名(2.5%)沒有註明曾否參加持續專業發展的活動。而在 71 名表示曾經參與有關活動的在職放射治療技師當中，過去 12 個月所獲得的學分分佈為：1 至 10 學分(67.6%)及 11 至 20 學分(23.9%)。

II. 趨勢分析

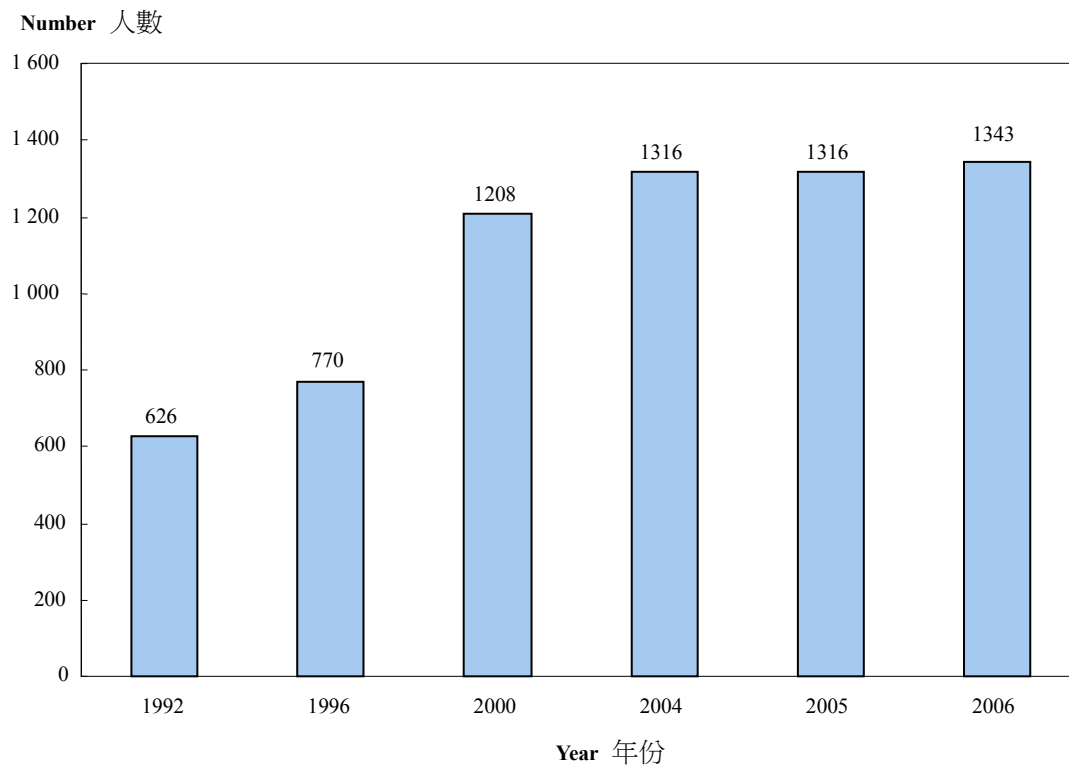
自 1996 年 11 月《放射技師(註冊及紀律處分程序)規例》制定後，所有在本港執業的放射診斷技師／放射治療技師，必須持有有效的執業證明書。由於 2006 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查的統計調查方法及點算日均已改變，故與 2004 年以前的統計調查結果比較時必須小心謹慎。

2.1 放射診斷技師

2.1.1 在 1992 年至 2006 年期間，放射診斷技師的人數，由 1992 年所得的 626 名，上升至 2004 年所得的 1 316 名，其後放射診斷技師人數的趨勢大致穩定(圖丙)。

Chart C: Number of Diagnostic Radiographers Covered by Year (1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2005 and 2006)

圖丙：按年劃分的放射診斷技師涵蓋人數(1992年、1996年、2000年、2004年、2005年及2006年)



Note : Figures of 1992 and 1996 refer to the number of diagnostic radiographers reported by the responding institutions as at the first of July of the respective years. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of diagnostic radiographers registered with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong as at the first of July of the year 2000, whereas the figures of 2004, 2005 and 2006 refer to that as at the 31st of March of the respective years.

註釋： 1992年及1996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放射診斷技師人數，而2000年的有關數字則指於2000年7月1日已向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊的放射診斷技師人數，而2004年、2005年及2006年的數字則指於相關年份3月31日已註冊的放射診斷技師人數。

2.1.2 The sex ratio of active diagnostic radiographers enumerated decreased from 187 (males per 100 females) in 1982 to 92 (males per 100 females) in 2006 (Table A).

2.1.3 The mean age of the active diagnostic radiographers enumerated showed an increasing trend between 1984 (32.5 years) and 2006 (39.1 years).

2.1.4 From 1982 to 1990, the Government and academic* sectors were the largest employer of active diagnostic radiographers enumerated. Since Hospital Authority set up in 1991, it has been the largest employer, and the proportion of active diagnostic radiographers employed in Government and academic sector decreased to 5.7% in 2006. The proportion working in the private sector showed an increasing trend from 2.3% in 1982 to 43.6% in 2006. (Table A).

2.1.2 經點算在職放射診斷技師的整體性別比率，由 1982 年的 187(每百名女性的男性人數)，下降至 2006 年的 92(每百名女性的男性人數)(表甲)。

2.1.3 經點算在職放射診斷技師的平均年齡，在 1984 年 (32.5 歲)至 2006 年 (39.1 歲)期間呈上升趨勢。

2.1.4 在 1982 年至 1990 年統計調查期間，在經點算的在職放射診斷技師以任職政府及學術機構*的人數最多。醫院管理局自 1991 年成立以來，已成為最大的僱主，而政府及學術機構所聘任的放射診斷技師醫務化驗師的比例則下降至 2006 年的 5.7%。私營機構所佔比例則呈上升趨勢，由 1982 年的 2.3%上升至 2006 年的 43.6%(表甲)。

*Subvented sector was included in 1982 HMS, 1984 HMS, 1987 HMS, 1990 HMS and 2006 HMS. Military was included in 1987 HMS. 1982 年、1984 年、1987 年、1990 年及 2006 年的統計調查包括資助機構。1987 年的統計調查包括軍事機構。

Table A : Selected Characteristics of Active Diagnostic Radiographers Enumerated (1982, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2005 and 2006)

表甲：經點算在職放射診斷技師的選定特徵 (1982 年、1984 年、1987 年、1990 年、1992 年、1996 年、2000 年、2004 年、2005 年及 2006 年)

Characteristics 特徵	Year 年份									
	1982	1984	1987	1990	1992	1996	2000	2004	2005	2006
A. Diagnostic Radiographers* Covered 所涵蓋的放射診斷技師*	-	-	-	-	626	770	1 208	1 316	1 316	1 343
B. Active Diagnostic Radiographers Enumerated 經點算在職放射診斷技師										
Number Enumerated 經點算人數	175	234	487	555	422	657	856	668	725	737
Sex 性別										
Male 男性	114	153	306	329	244	343	432	331	347	353
Female 女性	61	81	181	226	178	314	424	337	376	382
Unknown 不詳	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females) 性別比率 (每百名女性的男性人數)	187	189	169	146	137	109	102	98	92	92
Mean Age 平均年齡	33.0	32.5	33.2	33.6	34.0	34.2	36.5	38.7	37.8	39.1
Sector of Work† 工作機構類型†										
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	259 (61.4%)	427 (65.0%)	483 (56.4%)	354 (53.0%)	381 (52.6%)	372 (50.5%)
Private 私營機構	4 (2.3%)	3 (1.3%)	136 (27.9%)	174 (31.4%)	152 (36.0%)	211 (32.1%)	322 (37.6%)	267 (40.0%)	299 (41.2%)	321 (43.6%)
Others‡ 其他‡	171 (97.7%)	231 (98.7%)	351 (72.1%)	381 (68.6%)	11 (2.6%)	19 (2.9%)	51 (6.0%)	47 (7.0%)	40 (5.5%)	42 (5.7%)
Unknown 不詳	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 (0.7%)	2 (0.3%)

Notes: * Figures of 1992 and 1996 refer to the number of diagnostic radiographers reported by the responding institutions as at the first of July of the respective years. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of diagnostic radiographers registered with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong as at the first of July of the year 2000, whereas the figures of 2004, 2005 and 2006 refer to that as at the 31st of March of the respective years.

1992 年及 1996 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放射診斷技師人數，2000 年的有關數字則指於 2000 年 7 月 1 日已向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊的放射診斷技師人數，而 2004 年、2005 年及 2006 年的數字則指於相關年份 3 月 31 日已註冊的放射診斷技師人數。

† In 2004, 2005 and 2006, the sector refers to the sector of main job.
在 2004 年、2005 年及 2006 年統計調查中，所屬機構類型指主要職位所屬機構的類型。

‡ Government and academic sectors were included from 1982 to 2006 HMS and military was included in the 1987 HMS.
1982 年至 2006 年的統計調查包括政府及學術機構，當中 1982 年、1984 年、1987 年、1990 年及 2006 年的統計調查也包括資助機構，而 1987 年的統計調查也包括軍事機構。

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

2.2 Therapeutic radiographers

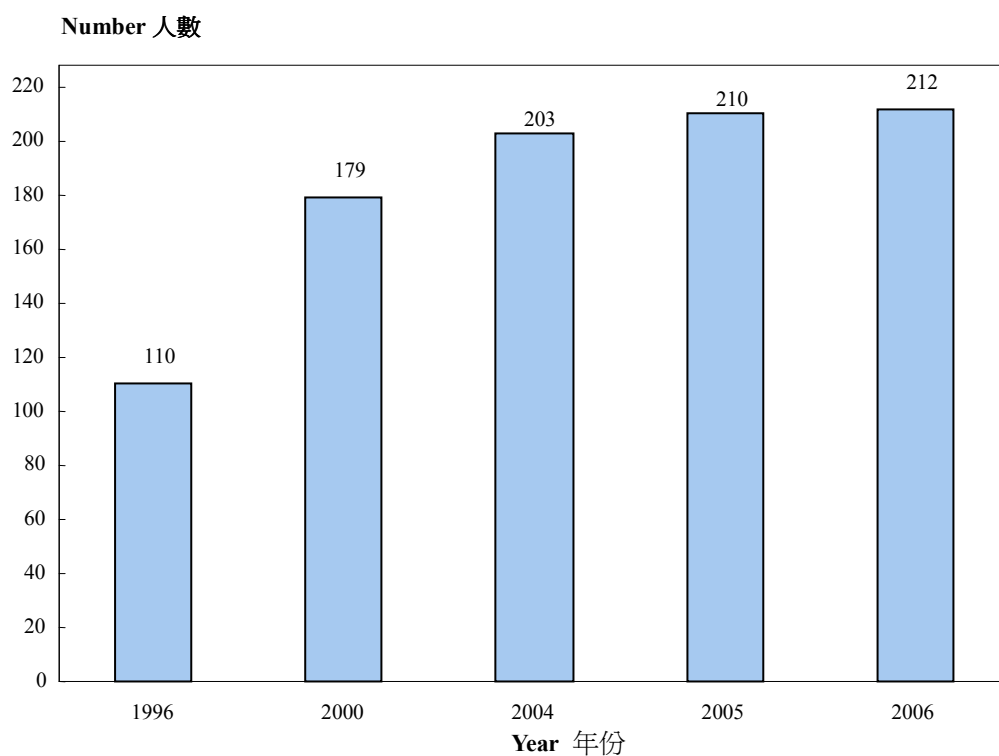
2.2.1 Between 1996 and 2006, the number of therapeutic radiographers increased from 110 in 1996 to 212 in 2006 (Chart D).

2.2 放射治療技師

2.2.1 在1996年至2006年期間，放射治療技師的人數由1996年的110名上升至2006年的212名(圖丁)。

Chart D: Number of Therapeutic Radiographers Covered by Year (1996, 2000, 2004, 2005 and 2006)

圖丁：按年劃分的放射治療技師涵蓋人數(1996年、2000年、2004年、2005年及2006年)



Notes : Figure of 1996 refers to the number of therapeutic radiographers reported by the responding institutions as at the first of July of the year 1996. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of therapeutic radiographers registered with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong as at the first of July of the year 2000, whereas the figures of 2004, 2005 and 2006 refer to that as at the 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放射治療技師人數，2000年的有關數字則指於相關年份7月1日已向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊的放射治療技師人數，而2004年、2005及2006年的數字則指於相關年份3月31日已註冊的放射治療技師人數。

2.2.2 The sex ratio of active therapeutic radiographers enumerated dropped from 280 (male per 100 females) in 1982 to 170 (males per 100 females) in 1987 but increased to 214 (male per 100 females) in 1996 and then dropped back to 120 (males per 100 females) in 2006 (Table B).

2.2.3 The mean age of the active therapeutic radiographers enumerated had been fluctuating in the range of 31.8 years and 35.6 years between 1987 and 2006 (Table B).

2.2.4 From 1982 to 1990, all active therapeutic radiographers enumerated working in the Government except that a few of them (5.3%) working in the academic and private sector in 1990. Since Hospital Authority set up in 1991, it has been the largest employer, and the proportion of the active therapeutic radiographers enumerated decreased from 91.7% in 1992 to 81.1% in 2006. On the other hand, the proportion working in the academic and private sector increased from 5.3% in 1990 to 18.0% in 2006 (Table B).

2.2.2 經點算在職放射治療技師的整體性別比率，由1982年的280(每百名女性的男性人數)，下跌至1987年所得的170(每百名女性的男性人數)，後於1996年時升至214(每百名女性的男性人數)，但到了2006年時則回跌至120(每百名女性的男性人數)(表乙)。

2.2.3 經點算在職放射治療技師的平均年齡，由1987年至2006年期間變化不定，介乎31.8歲至35.6歲之間(表乙)。

2.2.4 在1982年至1990年統計調查期間，除了1990年統計調查所錄得少數(5.3%)受聘於學術機構及私營機構的人仕外，放射治療技師以任職政府的人數最多。醫院管理局自1991年成立以來，已成為最大的僱主，比例由1992年的91.7%下降至2006年的81.1%。另一方面，學術及私營機構所佔比例，則由1990年的5.3%，上升至2006年的18.0%(表乙)。

Table B : Selected Characteristics of Active Therapeutic Radiographers Enumerated (1982, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2005 and 2006)

表乙： 經點算在職放射治療技師的選定特徵(1982年、1984年、1987年、1990年、1992年、1996年、2000年、2004年、2005年及2006年)

Characteristics 特徵	Year 年份									
	1982	1984	1987	1990	1992	1996	2000	2004	2005	2006
A. Therapeutic Radiographers Covered* 所涵蓋的放射治療技師*	-	-	-	-	-	110	179	203	210	212
B. Active Therapeutic Radiographers Enumerated 經點算在職放射治療技師										
Number Enumerated 經點算人數	38	58	73	76	60	88	120	99	123	122
Sex 性別										
Male 男性	28	39	46	49	33	60	71	54	66	66
Female 女性	10	19	27	27	27	28	49	45	57	55
Unknown 不詳	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females) 性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)	280	205	170	181	122	214	145	120	116	120
Mean Age 平均年齡	34.8	33.8	31.8	34.5	33.6	32.9	33.3	35.6	33.7	35.1
Sector of Work† 工作機構類型†										
Government 政府	38 (100.0%)	58 (100.0%)	73 (100.0%)	72 (94.7%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	55 (91.7%)	79 (89.8%)	107 (89.2%)	77 (77.8%)	100 (81.3%)	99 (81.1%)
Academic & Private 學術及私營機構	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4 (5.3%)	5 (8.3%)	9 (10.2%)	13 (10.8%)	21 (21.2%)	23 (18.7%)	22 (18.0%)
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 (1.0%)	N.A.	1 (0.8%)

Notes : * Figures of 1992 and 1996 refer to the number of diagnostic radiographers reported by the responding institutions as at the first of July of the respective years. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of diagnostic radiographers registered with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong as at the first of July of the year 2000, whereas the figures of 2004, 2005 and 2006 refer to that as at the 31st of March of the respective years.

註釋： 1992年及1996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放射治療技師人數，2000年的有關數字則指於相關年份7月1日已向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊的放射治療技師人數，而2004年、2005年及2006年的數字則指於相關年份3月31日已註冊的放射治療技師人數。

† In 2004, 2005 and 2006, the sector refers to the sector of main job.

在2004年、2005年及2006年統計調查中，所屬機構類型指主要職位所屬機構的類型。

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N.A. Not applicable 不適用

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