

# 2014 Health Manpower Survey on Diagnostic Radiographers

## Key Findings

- The diagnostic radiographers (Category D) covered in the 2014 HMS were diagnostic radiographers registered with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359) as at the survey reference date - 31.3.2014.
- The number of diagnostic radiographers covered was 1 649.
- Of the 1 649 registered diagnostic radiographers covered, 581 responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 35.2%. Of the 581 responding diagnostic radiographers, 542 (93.3%) were economically active\*† (active) while 39 (6.7%) reported that they were economically inactive\*‡ (inactive) in the local diagnostic radiography profession (*See Chart*).
- Of the 542 active diagnostic radiographers, 541 (99.8%) were practising in the local diagnostic radiography profession and one (0.2%) was seeking job during the 30 days before the survey.
- The survey findings presented below were based on the 541 responding diagnostic radiographers who were practising in the local diagnostic radiography profession as at 31.3.2014. As some questionnaires had missing responses, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.
  - (i) One diagnostic radiographer did not indicate sex. Among the remaining 540 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, 275 (50.9%) were male and 265 (49.1%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 104. Five diagnostic radiographers did not indicate age and the median age of the remaining 536 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated was 42.5 years.
  - (ii) Distribution by sector of the main job§ showed that 274 (50.6%) were working in the Hospital Authority, followed by 234 (43.3%) in the private sector and 33 (6.1%) in the Government, academic and subvented sectors.
  - (iii) 91.7% spent most of their working time on diagnostic stream, followed by 6.1% on administration / management and 1.1% on teaching.
  - (iv) The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 541 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated was 42.0 hours. 109 (20.1%) diagnostic radiographers were required to undertake on-call duty (excluding normal duty), with a median number of 16.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

\* In the survey, 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.

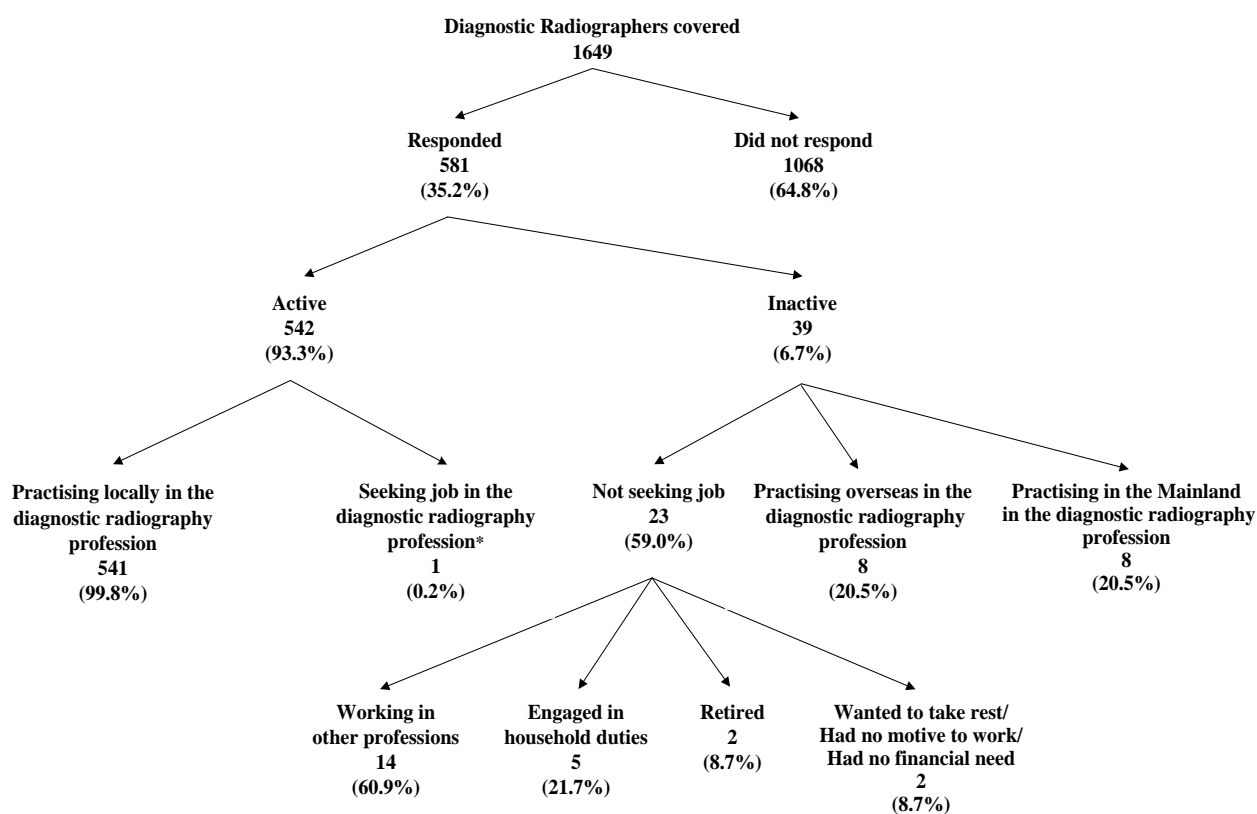
† “Economically active” diagnostic radiographers comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” diagnostic radiographers. “Employed” diagnostic radiographers referred to those diagnostic radiographers practising in the diagnostic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while “unemployed” diagnostic radiographers referred to those diagnostic radiographers who (a) were not practising in the 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.

‡ “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 “economically active” but “unemployed”.

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

- Among the 39 inactive diagnostic radiographers (*See Chart*):
- (i) Eight diagnostic radiographers reported practising overseas and eight diagnostic radiographers reported practising in the Mainland.
  - (ii) 23 diagnostic radiographers reported not practising in the diagnostic radiography profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the local diagnostic radiography profession during the 30 days before the survey. The reasons reported for not seeking jobs included: 14 (60.9%) were working in other professions, five (21.7%) were engaged in household duties, two (8.7%) were retired and two (8.7%) wanted to take rest / had no motive to work / had no financial need.

## Activity Status of Diagnostic Radiographers Covered



Note: \* 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 been available for work during the seven days before the survey; and (c) had sought work in the local diagnostic radiography profession during the 30 days before the survey.

# 2014 Health Manpower Survey on Therapeutic Radiographers

## Key Findings

- The therapeutic radiographers (Category T) covered in the 2014 HMS were therapeutic radiographers registered with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong under the supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359) as at the survey reference date - 31.3.2014.
- The number of therapeutic radiographers covered was 318.
- Of the 318 registered therapeutic radiographers covered, 117 responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 36.8%. Of the 117 responding therapeutic radiographers, 110 (94.0%) were economically active<sup>\*†</sup> (active) while seven (6.0%) reported that they were economically inactive<sup>\*‡</sup> (inactive) in the local therapeutic radiography profession (*See Chart*).
- Of the 110 active therapeutic radiographers, 109 (99.1%) were practising in the local therapeutic radiography profession and one (0.9%) was seeking job in the local therapeutic radiography profession during the 30 days before the survey.
- The survey findings presented below were based on the 109 responding therapeutic radiographers who were practising in the local therapeutic radiography profession as at 31.3.2014. As some questionnaires contained missing responses, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.
  - (i) One therapeutic radiographer did not indicate sex. Among the remaining 108 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated, 55 (50.9%) were male and 53 (49.1%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 104. Three therapeutic radiographers did not indicate age and the median age of the remaining 106 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated was 34.0 years.
  - (ii) Distribution by sector of the main job<sup>§</sup> showed that 65 (59.6%) were working in the Hospital Authority, followed by 41 (37.6%) in the private sector and three (2.8%) in the academic sector.
  - (iii) 90.8% spent most of their working time on therapeutic stream, followed by 6.4% on administration / management and 2.8% on teaching.
  - (iv) The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 109 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated was 39.0 hours. Two (1.8%) therapeutic radiographers were required to undertake on-call duty (excluding normal duty).

\* In the survey, 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.

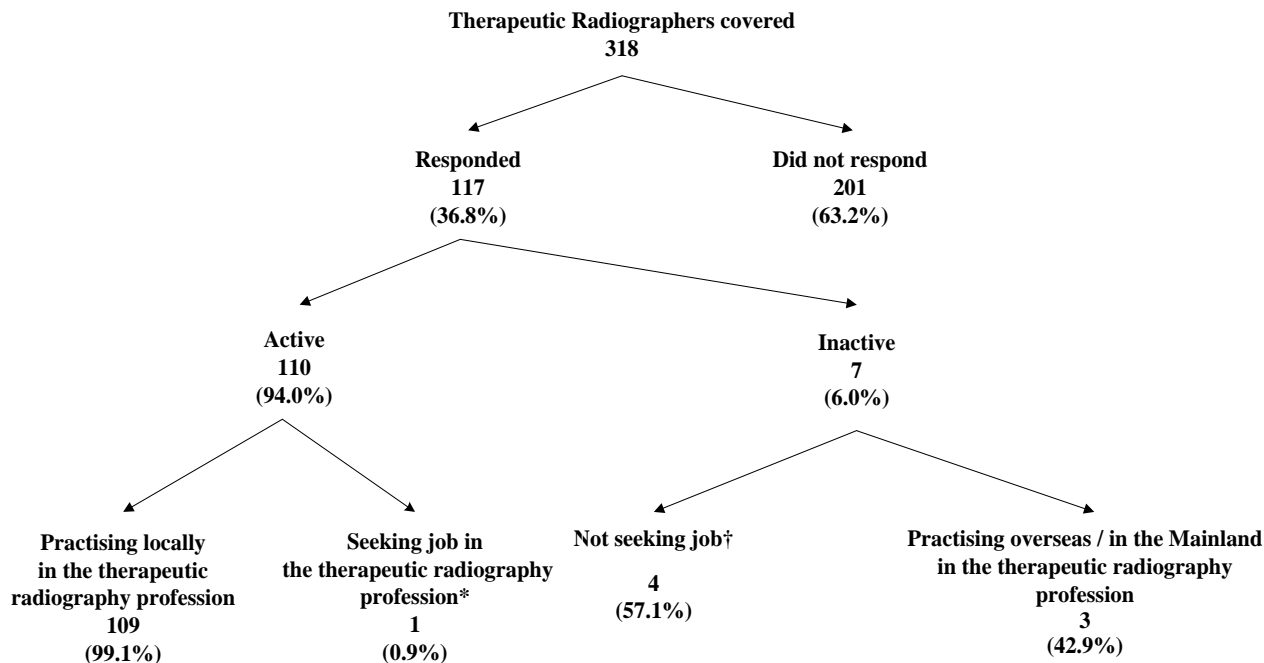
† “Economically active” therapeutic radiographers comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” therapeutic radiographers. “Employed” therapeutic radiographers referred to those therapeutic radiographers practising in the therapeutic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while “unemployed”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

‡ “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 “economically active” but “unemployed”.

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

- Among the seven inactive therapeutic radiographers (*See Chart*):
  - (i) Three therapeutic radiographers reported practising overseas / in the Mainland.
  - (ii) Four therapeutic radiographers reported not practising in the therapeutic radiography profession in Hong Kong and not seeking jobs in the local therapeutic radiography profession during the 30 days before the survey.

### Activity Status of Therapeutic Radiographers Covered



Notes: \* 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 local therapeutic radiography profession during the 30 days before the survey.

† Figure refers to the number of responding therapeutic radiographers who reported working in other professions or engaged in household duty.