

2011 Health Manpower Survey on Occupational Therapists

2011 年有關職業治療師的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查

Key Findings

結果摘要

- The occupational therapists covered in the 2011 HMS were occupational therapists registered with the Occupational Therapists Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359) as at the survey reference date - 31.3.2011.
 - The number of occupational therapists covered was 1 395.
 - Of the 1 395 registered occupational therapists covered, 960 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 68.8%. Of the 960 responding occupational therapists, 882 (91.9%) were economically active*† (active) whereas 78 (8.1%) reported to be economically inactive*‡ (inactive) in the local occupational therapy profession (See Chart).
 - Of the 882 active occupational therapists, 876 (99.3%) were practising in the local occupational therapy profession, three (0.3%) were seeking jobs and three (0.3%) were starting business in the local occupational therapy profession at subsequent date or having temporary sickness during the 30 days before the survey.
 - The survey findings presented below were based on the 876 responding occupational therapists practising in the local occupational therapy profession as at 31.3.2011. As some questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.
 - (i) Six occupational therapists did not indicate their sex. Of the remaining 870 active occupational therapists enumerated, 259 (29.8%) were male and 611 (70.2%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 42. 16 occupational therapists did not indicate the age and the median age of the remaining 860 active occupational therapists enumerated was 36.0 years.
 - (ii) Distribution by sector of the main job§ showed that 422 (48.2%) were working in the Hospital Authority, followed by 294 (33.6%) in the subvented sector, 75 (8.6%) in the private sector, 50 (5.7%) in the academic sector and 33 (3.8%) in the Government.
 - (iii) 86.4% spent most of their working time on rehabilitation, followed by 8.8% on administration / management and 1.7% on primary health care¶, 1.6% on teaching and 1.0% on research.
- 2011 年的醫療衛生服務人力調查，涵蓋截至調查點算當日(即 2011 年 3 月 31 日)已根據《輔助醫療業條例》(第 359 章)的規定，向香港職業治療師管理委員會註冊的職業治療師。
 - 所涵蓋職業治療師的人數為 1 395 名。
 - 在統計調查所涵蓋的 1 395 名註冊職業治療師中，有 960 名作出回應，整體回應率為 68.8%。在回應的 960 名註冊職業治療師中，有 882 名(91.9%)在本港職業治療專業從事經濟活動*(在職)，有 78 名(8.1%)據報並非在本港職業治療專業從事經濟活動*‡(非在本港從事業內工作)(見圖)。
 - 在 882 名在職職業治療師中，876 名(99.3%)在本港從事職業治療專業，在統計日前 30 天內，三名(0.3%)正在找尋職業治療專業工作及三名(0.3%)即將開展職業治療專業的生意或暫時有病在身。
 - 下文所載的統計調查結果，是根據 876 名於 2011 年 3 月 31 日在本港從事職業治療專業的職業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%。
 - (i) 六名職業治療師沒有註明性別，在餘下 870 名經點算的在職職業治療師中，259 名(29.8%)為男性，611 名(70.2%)為女性，整體性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)為 42。16 名職業治療師沒有註明年齡，而餘下 860 名經點算在職職業治療師的整體年齡中位數為 36.0 歲。
 - (ii) 按主要職位§所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，422 名(48.2%)職業治療師在醫院管理局工作，其餘依次為 294 名(33.6%)在資助機構工作、75 名(8.6%)在私營機構工作、50 名(5.7%)在學術機構工作及 33 名(3.8%)在政府工作。
 - (iii) 86.4% 把大部分工作時間用於復康治療，其餘依次為行政／管理(8.8%)、基層健康護理¶(1.7%)、教學(1.6%)及研究(1.0%)。

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

‡ “Economically inactive” occupational therapists comprised the occupational therapists who were not practising in the occupational therapy 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”.

§ “Economically active” occupational therapists comprised the occupational therapists who were not practising in the occupational therapy 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”.

¶ Primary health care referred to the work such as health education, health promotion, etc. or the work involving patient care in the primary care setting.
基層健康護理指有關健康教育或健康推廣等項目的工作或涉及在基層健康工作層面上有關病人護理的工作。

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(iv) The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 876 active occupational therapists enumerated was 44.0 hours. 14 (1.6%) occupational therapists were required to undertake on-call duty (excluding normal duty), with a median number of 3.5 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

➤ Among the 78 inactive occupational therapists (*See Chart*):

(i) 12 occupational therapists reported practicing overseas.

(ii) 63 occupational therapists reported not practising in the occupational therapy profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the local occupational therapy profession during the 30 days before the survey. The reasons reported for not seeking job included: 30 (47.6%) were working in other professions, 23 (36.5%) engaged in household duties, four (6.3%) wanted to take rest / having no motive to work / having no financial need and three (4.8%) were retired, etc.

(iv) 經點算的876名在職職業治療師每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為44.0小時。14名(1.6%)職業治療師在現任職位中需作隨時候召工作(不計日常職務時間)，每週隨時候召工作(不計日常職務時間)時數的中位數為3.5小時。

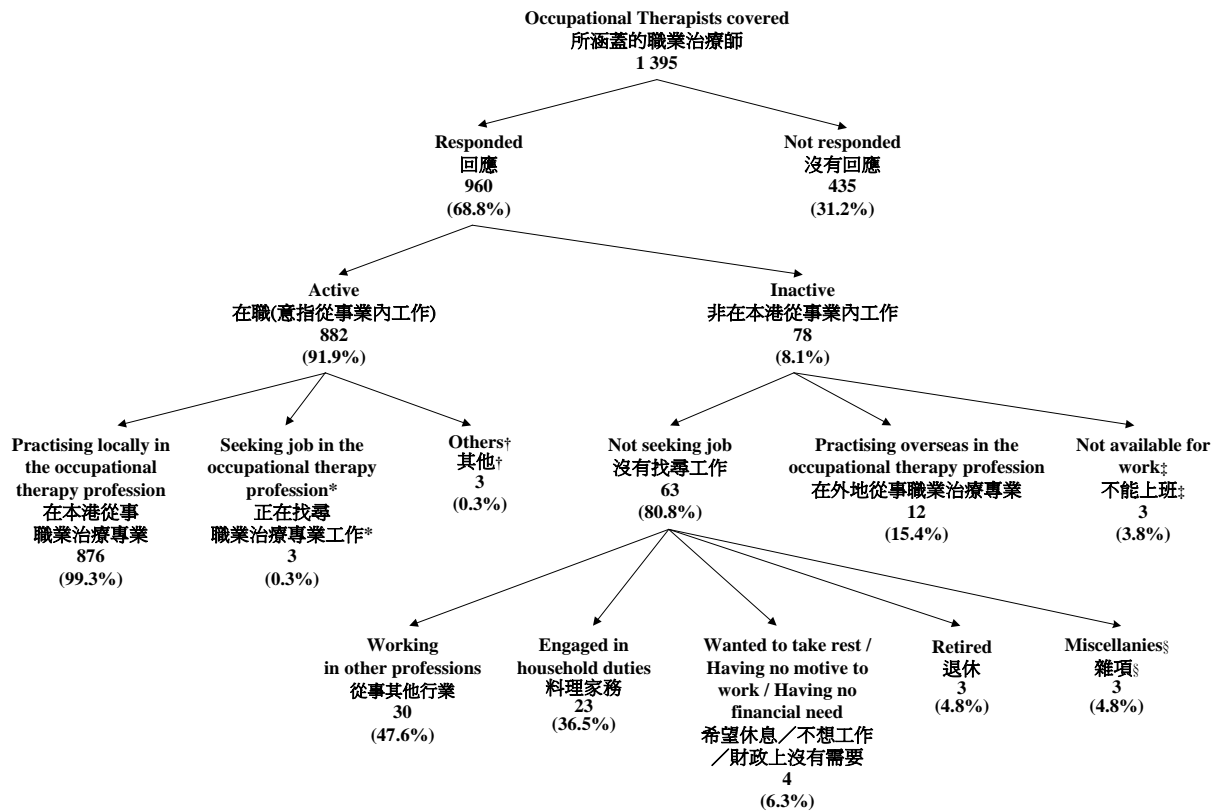
➤ 非在本港從事業內工作的78名職業治療師(見圖):

(i) 12名職業治療師據報在外地執業。

(ii) 63名職業治療師據報並非在本港從事職業治療專業工作，而在統計日前30天內亦無找尋業內工作。當中沒有尋找業內工作的原因包括：30名(47.6%)從事其他行業、23名(36.5%)料理家務、四名(6.3%)希望休息／不想工作／財政上沒有需要及三名(4.8%)退休等項目。

Activity Status of Occupational Therapists Covered

所涵蓋職業治療師的經濟活動身分



Notes: 註釋
* Figure refers to the number of responding occupational therapists who (a) were not practising in the occupational therapy 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 occupational therapy 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職業治療專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋職業治療專業工作的職業治療師人數。

† Figure refers to the number of responding occupational therapists who (a) were not practising in the occupational therapy 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 in the local occupational therapy profession at subsequent date 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職業治療專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內即將開展職業治療專業生意或暫時有病在身的職業治療師人數。

‡ Figure refers to the number of responding occupational therapists who (a) were not practising in the occupational therapy 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 occupational therapy 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職業治療專業；(b)在統計日前7天內不能上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋職業治療專業工作的職業治療師人數。

§ Figure refers to the number of responding occupational therapists who reported emigrated or undertaking study.
有關數字指填報移民或進修的職業治療師人數。

Percentages may not add up to 100% due to rounding.
由於進位關係，百分比的總和可能不等於100%。