

2005 Health Manpower Survey
2005 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查

Summary of Characteristics of Chinese Medicine Practitioners Enumerated
經點算中醫師的特徵摘要

Executive Summary

簡要報告

I. Chinese Medicine Practitioners Covered

I. 所涵蓋的中醫師

1.1 The following three types of Chinese medicine practitioners were covered in the 2005 Health Manpower Survey (HMS):

1.1 2005年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查涵蓋以下三種中醫師：

(i) Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioners

(i) 註冊中醫

refer to Registered Chinese medicine practitioners registered with the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Chapter 549) as at the survey reference date – 31.8.2005.

指於調查點算當日即 2005 年 8 月 31 日已根據《中醫藥條例》(第 549 章)向香港中醫藥管理委員會註冊的註冊中醫。

(ii) Chinese Medicine Practitioners with Limited Registration

(ii) 有限制註冊中醫

refer to Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration registered with the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Chapter 549) as at the survey reference date – 31.8.2005.

指於調查點算當日即2005年8月31日已根據《中醫藥條例》(第549章)向香港中醫藥管理委員會註冊的有限制註冊中醫。

(iii) Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioners

(iii) 表列中醫

refer to listed Chinese medicine practitioners entered on the list of Chinese medicine practitioners maintained by the Chinese Medicine Council of Hong Kong under the Chinese Medicine Ordinance (Chapter 549) as at the survey reference date – 31.8.2005.

指於調查點算當日即 2005 年 8 月 31 日已根據《中醫藥條例》(第 549 章)列入由香港中醫藥管理委員會備存的表列中醫名單的中醫。

1.2 2005 HMS was the first round of HMS that covered the Chinese medicine practitioners. The number of Chinese medicine practitioners covered in the 2005 HMS was 8 058.

1.3 Of the 8 058 Chinese medicine practitioners covered, 5 012 (62.2%) were registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 58 (0.7%) were Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration and 2 988 (37.1%) were listed Chinese medicine practitioners.

II. Response Rate

2.1 Of the 8 058 Chinese medicine practitioners covered, 2 836 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 35.2%. Analysed by the type of Chinese medicine practitioners, the response rate of registered Chinese medicine practitioners was 41.4%, while that of Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration and listed Chinese medicine practitioners was 36.2% and 24.8% respectively.

2.2 The results were based on completed questionnaires (2 836) received as at 11.3.2006 by registered Chinese medicine practitioners and listed Chinese medicine practitioners as at 31.8.2005. A total of 463 questionnaires with missing information or dubious/ inconsistent information were classified as incomplete questionnaires, as the respondents did not provide contact information in the questionnaires or could not be contacted after repeated attempts, and further clarifications could not be carried out. As the number of Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration involved was very small, interpretation of the corresponding statistics should be cautious.

1.2 醫療衛生服務人力統計調查於2005年首次涵蓋中醫師，所涵蓋的中醫師人數為8 058名。

1.3 在涵蓋的8 058名中醫師中，註冊中醫佔5 012名(62.2%)，有限制註冊中醫佔58名(0.7%)，而表列中醫佔2 988名(37.1%)。

II. 回應率

2.1 在統計調查所涵蓋的8 058名中醫師中，有2 836名作出回應，整體回應率為35.2%。按中醫類型分析，註冊中醫的回應率為41.4%，有限制註冊中醫及表列中醫的回應率分別為36.2%及24.8%。

2.2 統計調查的結果，是根據於2005年8月31日的註冊中醫及表列中醫截至2006年3月11日所填報的2 836份問卷而製備的。有463份問卷所載的資料有欠完整或含糊不清／前後不符。由於部分回應者沒有提供聯絡資料或經多次嘗試後仍然聯絡不上，因此未能進一步加以澄清，故被列作資料不全的問卷。由於所涉及的有限制註冊中醫人數很少，故詮釋有關統計數字時必須小心謹慎。

III. Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioners

3.1 Among the 2 073 responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 1 976 were classified as economically active (active)* and 97 economically inactive (inactive)*.

3.2 Out of the 1 976 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 1 935 were practising in the local Chinese medicine profession, 19 reported as having temporary sickness and seven were seeking jobs in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. 15 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners were starting business at subsequent date(s), waiting to take up new job(s), expecting to return to the original job(s) or were not seeking job(s) because they believed that no work was available in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey (**Chart A**).

III. 註冊中醫

3.1 在 2 073 名作出回應的註冊中醫中，有 1 976 名在本港中醫專業從事經濟活動*(在職)，有 97 名據報在本港中醫專業非從事經濟活動*(非在本港從事業內工作)。

3.2 在 1 976 名在職註冊中醫中，1 935 名在本港從事中醫專業工作，19 名填報暫時有病在身，而七名註冊中醫在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋中醫專業工作。15 名在職註冊中醫在統計日前 30 天即將開展中醫專業的生意、正等待上任新的中醫專業工作、正期待重返原任的中醫專業崗位或因為相信中醫專業工作暫無空缺，沒有找尋中醫專業工作(圖甲)。

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

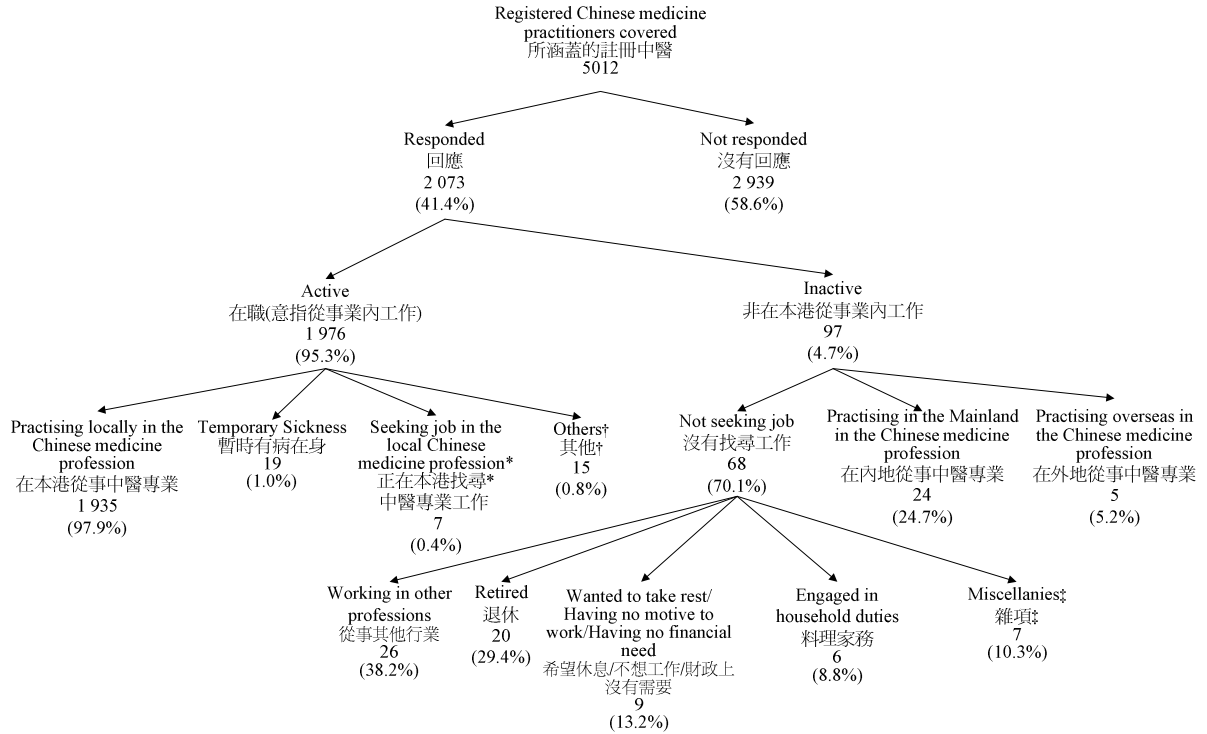
“從事經濟活動”的註冊中醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”註冊中醫。“就業”註冊中醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事中醫專業的註冊中醫，而“待業”註冊中醫則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業；(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋中醫專業工作的註冊中醫。

“Economically inactive” registered Chinese medicine practitioners comprised the responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners who were not practising in the Chinese medicine 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”的註冊中醫包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業的註冊中醫，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的註冊中醫。

Chart A: Activity Status of Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioners Covered

圖甲：所涵蓋註冊中醫的經濟活動身分



Notes :
註釋:

* Figure refers to the number of responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine 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 Chinese medicine 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中醫專業；(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋中醫專業工作的註冊中醫人數。

† Figure refers to the number of responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine 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, expecting to return to the original job or were not seeking job because they believed that no work was available in the local Chinese medicine 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中醫專業；(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內即將開展中醫專業的生意、正等待上任新的中醫專業工作、正期待重返原任的中醫專業崗位或因為相信中醫專業工作暫無空缺，沒有找尋中醫專業工作的註冊中醫人數。

‡ Figure refers to the number of responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners who reported undertaking study, etc.

有關數字指進修等項目的註冊中醫人數。

3.3 Among the 97 inactive registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 24 reported practising in the Mainland and five reported practising overseas. The remaining 68 reported not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job(s) in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. The reasons reported for not seeking job(s) included: working in other professions 26 (38.2%), retired 20 (29.4%) (with median age being 71.0 years), wanted to take rest/having no motive to work/having no financial need nine (13.2%), engaged in household duties six (8.8%).

3.4 Of the 1 935 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated who were practising in the local Chinese medicine profession, 1 445 (74.7%) were male and 486 (25.1%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 297 (males per 100 females). 17 registered Chinese medicine practitioners did not indicate their age, and the median age of the remaining 1 918 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 57.0 years.

3.5 The responding active registered Chinese medicine practitioners were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs and second jobs*, if any. Regarding the sector for the main job, 92.7% reported that they were working in the private sector, 2.4% in the academic sector, 2.3% in the subvented sector and 0.5% in the Hospital Authority. Among the 1 935 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated who were practising in the local Chinese medicine profession, only 106 (5.5%) reported that they had second jobs.

3.3 在97名非在本港從事業內工作的註冊中醫中，有24名據報在內地執業；另有五名據報在外地執業。餘下68名註冊中醫據報並非在本港從事中醫專業工作，而在統計日前30天內亦無找尋業內工作。這些註冊中醫當中，沒有尋找業內工作的原因包括：從事其他行業26名(38.2%)、退休20名(29.4%)(年齡中位數為71.0歲)、希望休息／不想工作／財政上沒有需要九名(13.2%)、料理家務六名(8.8%)等。

3.4 在本港從事中醫專業的1 935名經點算在職註冊中醫當中，1 445名(74.7%)為男性，486名(25.1%)為女性，整體性別比率為297(每百名女性的男性人數)。17名註冊中醫沒有註明年齡，而餘下1 918名經點算在職註冊中醫的年齡中位數為57.0歲。

3.5 我們要求作出回應的在職註冊中醫填寫其主要及(如有)次要職位*的特徵。就主要職位所屬機構類型而言，在私營機構工作的經點算在職註冊中醫佔92.7%，學術機構佔2.4%，資助機構佔2.3%及醫院管理局佔0.5%。在1 935名在本港從事中醫專業的經點算在職註冊中醫中，只有106名(5.5%)報稱兼有次要職位。

* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the registered Chinese medicine practitioners had spent most of their working time, whereas the second job could be part-time jobs.
主要職位是指佔註冊中醫大部分工作時間的職位，而次要職位則可以是兼職職位。

3.6 Analysed by sector for the main job, the median age of the active registered Chinese medicine practitioners working in the private sector was 57.0 years, followed by 47.0 years for those whose main jobs were in subvented sector, 46.0 years for those working in the Hospital Authority and academic sector (45.0 years).

3.7 Of the 1 935 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 1 315 (68.0%) spent most of their working time in general practice, 342 (17.7%) in bone-setting and 180 (9.3%) in acupuncture.

3.8 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 48.0 hours. Among the 1 935 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 1 688 (87.2%) did not have to undertake on-call duties, while 206 (10.7%) had to undertake on call duties. The median number of 10.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

3.6 按主要職位所屬機構類型分析，任職私營機構在職註冊中醫的年齡中位數為 57.0 歲，任職資助機構的為 47.0 歲、屬醫院管理局的為 46.0 歲及學術機構的為 45.0 歲。

3.7 經點算的 1 935 名在職註冊中醫中，將大部分工作時間用於全科的佔 1 315 名 (68.0%)，用於骨傷的佔 342 名 (17.7%)、針灸佔 180 名 (9.3%)。

3.8 經點算在職註冊中醫的每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 48.0 小時。在 1 935 名經點算在職註冊中醫中，1 688 名 (87.2%)無須在現任職位中擔任隨時候召工作，而須擔任隨時候召工作的有 206 名 (10.7%)，他們的每週隨時候召工作時數(不計日常職務)中位數為 10.0 小時。

3.9 Of the 1 935 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, most had received listed Chinese medicine practitioner who had been exempted from the Licensing Examination (Section 93 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance) (42.4%) as their basic qualification. Listed Chinese medicine practitioner who had passed the Registration Assessment (Section 94 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance) and passed the Licensing Examination (Section 61(1)(a) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance) were 23.5% and 22.2% respectively.

3.10 Of the 1 935 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 690 (35.7%) had received or were receiving additional training, while 1 233 (63.7%) did not receive additional training and 12 (0.6%) did not reveal whether they had received/were receiving additional training. Of the 690 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners with additional training, 355 (51.5%) had received/were receiving one type of additional training. Among them, 32.1% were mainly trained in general practice, 18.6% in acupuncture, 12.1% in bone-setting and 7.9% in internal medicine of Chinese medicine (*Chart B*).

3.11 Regarding Continuing Medicine Education (CME) activities, 71 (3.7%) active registered Chinese medicine practitioners reported that they did not participate in any CME activities in the past 12 months. For the 1 840 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated who had participated in CME activities, the distribution of CME points attained in the past 12 months was: 11 to 20 points (46.5%), 21 to 30 points (24.2%) and 40 points or above (13.2%)(*Chart B*).

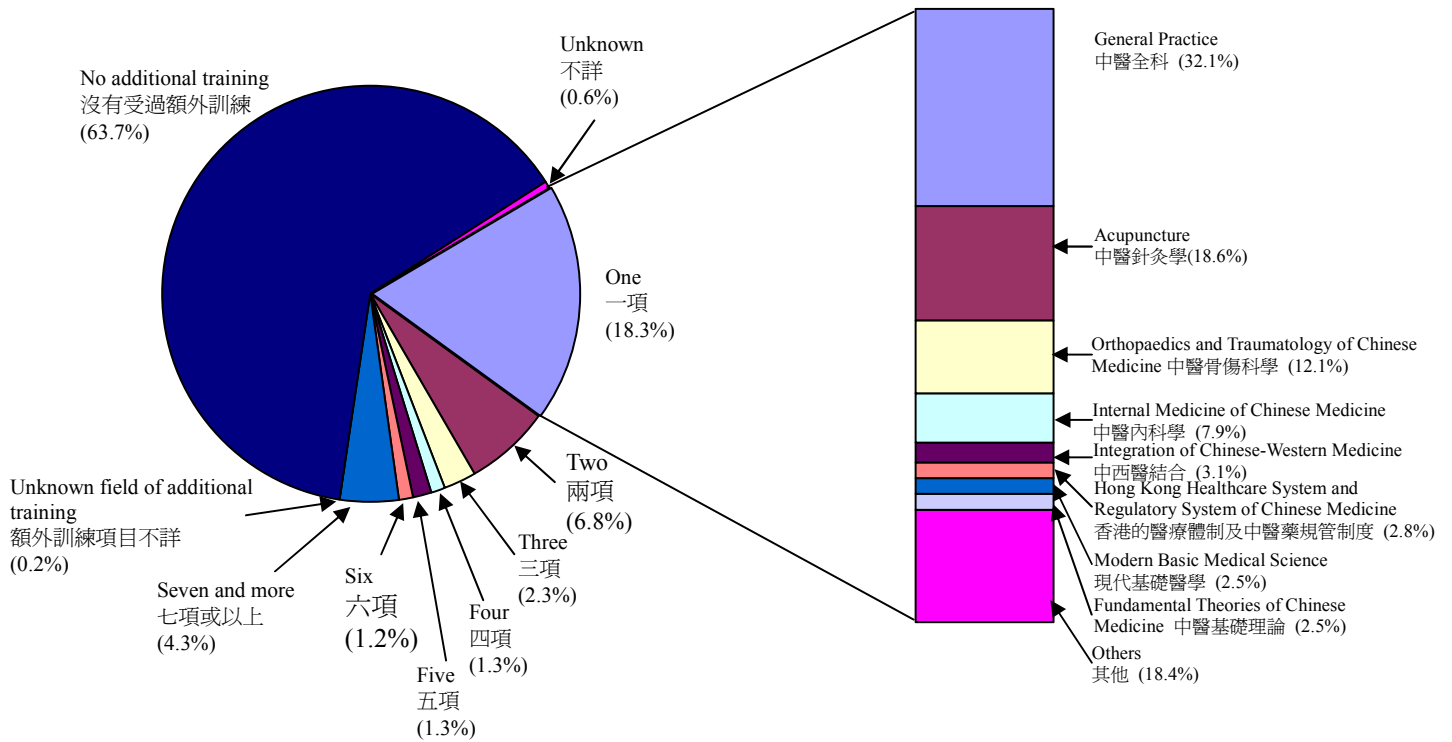
3.9 在1 935名經點算在職註冊中醫中，以獲豁免參加執業資格試（《中醫藥條例》第93條）的表列中醫(42.4%)作為基本資格的人數最多，而在註冊審核（《中醫藥條例》第94條）中取得合格的表列中醫及在執業資格試（《中醫藥條例》第61(1)(a)條）中取得合格作為基本資格的分別佔23.5%及22.2%。

3.10 在1 935名經點算在職註冊中醫中，690名(35.7%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，1 233名(63.7%)沒有受過額外訓練，而12名(0.6%)則沒有註明曾否接受額外訓練。在690名曾接受或正接受額外訓練的在職註冊中醫中，355名(51.5%)曾接受一項額外訓練，當中接受中醫全科訓練佔32.1%，中醫針灸學佔18.6%，中醫骨傷科學佔12.1%及中醫內科學佔7.9%(圖乙)。

3.11 關於中醫藥學持續專業發展活動，71名(3.7%)在職註冊中醫報稱在過去12個月內沒有參與任何有關中醫藥學持續專業發展活動。在1 840名報稱曾經參與中醫藥學持續專業發展活動的經點算在職註冊中醫中，在過去12個月所得分數的分布為：11至20分(46.5%)、21至30分(24.2%)及40分以上(13.2%)(圖乙)。

Chart B: Active Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioners Enumerated by Additional Training

圖乙：經點算的在職註冊中醫所接受的額外訓練



Total number of active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated = 1 935
 經點算的在職註冊中醫總人數

IV. Chinese Medicine Practitioners with Limited Registration

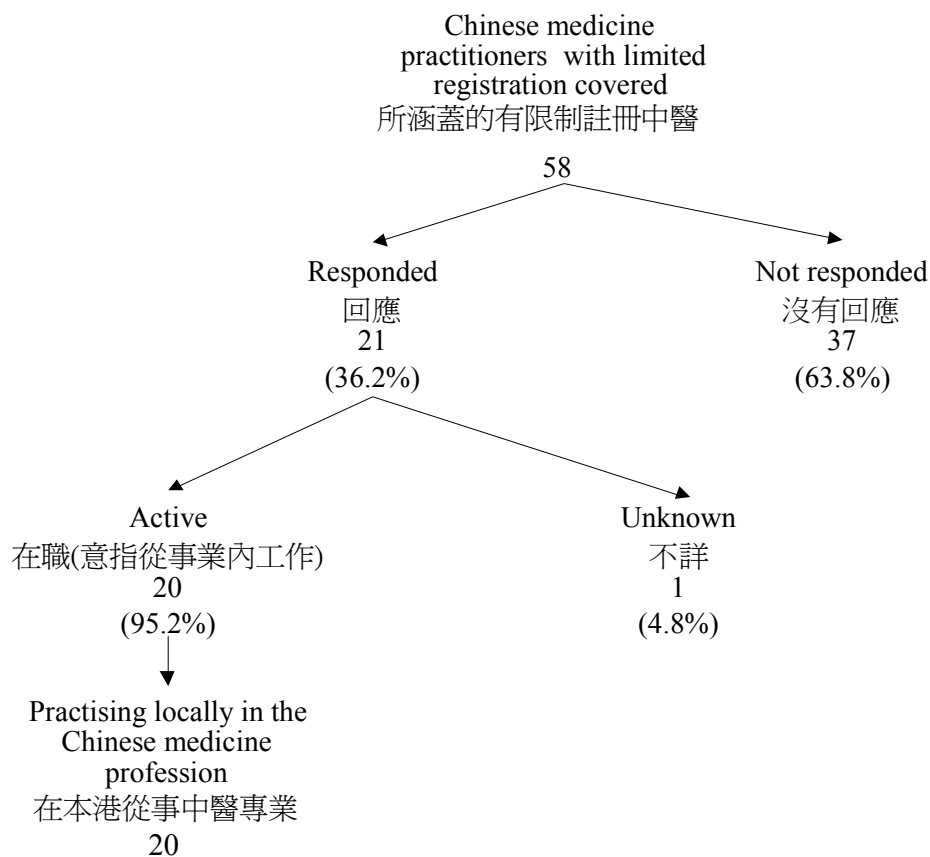
4.1 Among the 21 responding Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration, 20 were active in the local Chinese medicine profession as at 31.8.2005. All of them were practising in the local Chinese medicine profession (Chart C).

IV. 有限制註冊中醫

4.1 在21名作出回應的有限制註冊中醫中，20名於2005年8月31日在本港中醫專業從事經濟活動(在職)，全部均在本港從事中醫專業(圖丙)。

Chart C: Activity Status of Chinese Medicine Practitioners with Limited Registration Covered

圖丙：所涵蓋有限制註冊中醫的經濟活動身分



4.2 Of the 20 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated, 14 (70.0%) were male and six (30.0%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 233 (males per 100 females). The median age of the 20 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated was 52.0 years.

4.3 The responding active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs and second jobs, if any. Regarding the sector for the main job, half (50.0%) reported that they were working in the academic sector, followed by working in the subvented sector (30.0%) and Hospital Authority (20.0%). Among the 20 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated, all reported that they had no second job.

4.4 Analysed by the sector for the main job, the median age of active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration whose main jobs were in the subvented sector was 58.5 years, followed by working in the academic sector (49.5 years) and Hospital Authority (42.5 years).

4.5 Of the 20 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated, eight (40.0%) spent most of their working time in general practice, four (20.0%) in bone-setting, three (15.0%) in both acupuncture and teaching.

4.6 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated was 44.0 hours. Among the 20 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated, 19 (95.0%) did not have to undertake on-call duties, and only one (5.0%) had to undertake on-call duties.

4.2 經點算的20名在職有限制註冊中醫中，14名(70.0%)為男性，六名(30.0%)為女性，整體性別比率為233(每百名女性的男性人數)。20名經點算在職有限制註冊中醫的年齡中位數為52.0歲。

4.3 我們要求作出回應的在職有限制註冊中醫填寫其主要及(如有)次要職位的特徵。就主要職位所屬機構類型而言，半數(50.0%)經點算在職有限制註冊中醫在學術機構工作，其餘依次為資助機構(30.0%)及醫院管理局(20.0%)。在20名在本港從事中醫專業的經點算在職有限制註冊中醫中，沒有報稱兼有次要職位。

4.4 按主要職位所屬機構類型分析，任職資助機構在職有限制註冊中醫的年齡中位數為58.5歲，其次任職學術機構(49.5歲)及醫院管理局(42.5歲)。

4.5 經點算的20名在本港從事中醫專業的在職有限制註冊中醫中，把大部分工作時間用於全科的佔八名(40.0%)，用於骨傷的佔四名(20.0%)，針灸及教學均佔三名(15.0%)。

4.6 經點算在職有限制註冊中醫的每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為44.0小時。在20名經點算在職有限制註冊中醫中，19名(95.0%)無須在現任職位中擔任隨時候召工作，而須擔任隨時候召工作的只有一名(5.0%)。

4.7 Of the 20 active Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, five (25.0%) had received or were receiving additional training, while 15 (75.0%) did not receive additional training. Of the five active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration with additional training, four (80.0%) had received / were receiving one type of additional training. 50.0% were mainly trained in general practice and 25.0% each in internal medicine of Chinese medicine and integration of Chinese-Western medicine.

4.7 在20名經點算在職有限制註冊中醫中，五名(25.0%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，15名(75.0%)沒有接受過額外訓練。在五名曾接受或正接受額外訓練的在職有限制註冊中醫中，四名(80.0%)曾接受一項額外訓練，當中接受中醫全科佔50.0%，而接受中醫內科學及中西醫結合訓練各佔25.0%。

V. Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioners

5.1 Among the 742 responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners, 627 were economically active ('active'), while 113 were economically inactive ('inactive') in the local Chinese medicine profession (**Chart D**).

5.2 Of the 627 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners, 600 were practising in the local Chinese medicine profession, 14 reported as having temporary sickness and three were seeking jobs in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. Ten active listed Chinese medicine practitioners were starting business at subsequent date, waiting to take up new job, expecting to return to the original job or believed that no work was available in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey (**Chart D**).

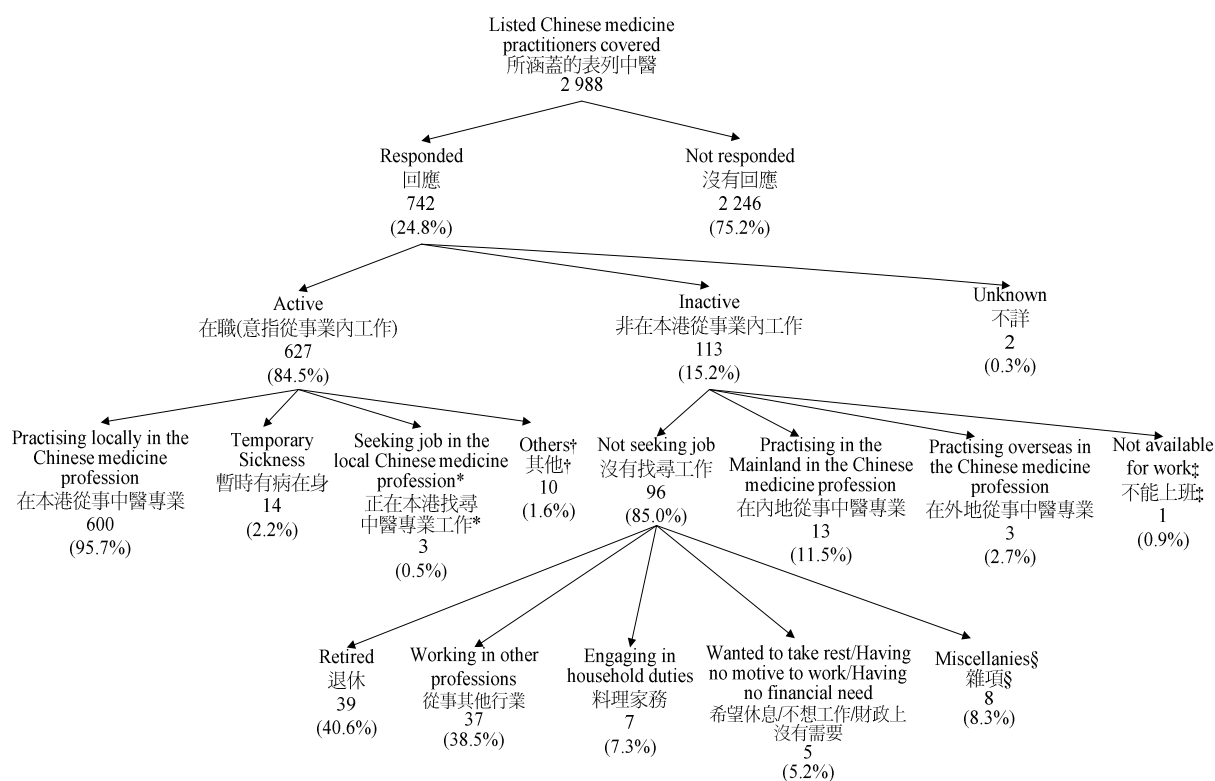
V. 表列中醫

5.1 在742名作出回應的表列中醫中，有627名在本港中醫專業從事經濟活動(在職)，有113名據報在本港中醫專業非從事經濟活動(非在本港從事業內工作)(圖丁)。

5.2 在627名在職表列中醫中，600名在本港從事中醫專業工作，14名填報暫時有病在身及三名表列中醫在統計日前30天內正在找尋中醫專業工作。十名在職表列中醫在統計日前30天內即將開展中醫專業的生意、正等待上任新的中醫專業工作、正期待重返原任的中醫專業崗位或因為相信中醫專業工作暫無表列中醫空缺(圖丁)。

Chart D: Activity Status of Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioners Covered

圖丁：所涵蓋表列中醫的經濟活動身分



Notes : * Figure refers to the number of responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine 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 Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey.

註釋 有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋中醫專業工作的表列中醫人數。

† Figure refers to the number of responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the Chinese medicine 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 profession at subsequent date, waiting to take up new job, expecting to return to the original job or were seeking job because they believed that no work was available in the local Chinese medicine 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中醫專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內即將開展中醫專業的生意、正等待上任新的中醫專業工作、正期待重返原任的中醫專業崗位或因為相信中醫專業工作暫無空缺，沒有找尋中醫專業工作的表列中醫人數。

‡ Figure refers to the number of responding listed Chinese medicine practitioner who (a) was not practising in the Chinese medicine 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 Chinese medicine 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中醫專業；(b)在統計日前7天內不能上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋中醫專業工作的表列中醫人數。

§ Figure refers to the number of responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners who reported undertaking study, emigrated, etc.

有關數字指進修、移民等項目的表列中醫人數。

5.3 Among the 113 inactive listed Chinese medicine practitioners, 13 listed Chinese medicine practitioners reported practising in the Mainland and three reported practising overseas. 96 listed Chinese medicine practitioners reported not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job(s) in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. The reasons reported for not seeking job(s) included: retired 39 (40.6%) (with median age being 69.0 years), working in other professions 37 (38.5%), engaging in household duties seven (7.3%), wanted to take rest/having no motive to work/having no financial need five (5.2%).

5.4 Of the 600 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 472 (78.7%) were male and 123 (20.5%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 384 (males per 100 females). Seven listed Chinese medicine practitioners did not indicate their age, and the median age of the remaining 593 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 56.0 years.

5.5 The responding active listed Chinese medicine practitioners were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs and second jobs, if any. Regarding the sector for the main job, 94.7% of the active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated reported that they were working in the private sector, 0.7% of those working in the subvented sector. Among the 600 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, only 30 (5.0%) reported that they had second jobs.

5.6 Among the 568 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated who were working in the private sector, 57.2% were working in Chinese Medical Clinic (including General Practice, Acupuncture and Bone-setting). Those working in Chinese Medicine Company / Chinese Pharmaceutical Company and Chinese Medicine Manufacturer accounted for 33.3% and 1.2% respectively.

5.3 在非在本港從事業內工作的113名表列中醫中，13名表列中醫據報在內地執業；另有三名據報在外地執業。96名表列中醫據報並非在本港從事中醫專業工作，而在統計日前30天內亦無找尋業內工作。這些表列中醫當中，沒有尋找業內工作的原因包括：退休39名(40.6%)(年齡中位數為69.0歲)、從事其他行業37名(38.5%)、料理家務七名(7.3%)、希望休息／不想工作／財政上沒有需要五名(5.2%)。

5.4 經點算的600名在職表列中醫中，472名(78.7%)為男性，123名(20.5%)為女性，整體性別比率為384(每百名女性的男性人數)。七名表列中醫沒有註明年齡，而餘下593名經點算在職表列中醫的年齡中位數為56.0歲。

5.5 我們要求作出回應的在職表列中醫填寫其主要及(如有)次要職位的特徵。就主要職位所屬機構類型而言，在私營機構工作的經點算在職表列中醫佔94.7%及資助機構佔0.7%。在600名在本港從事中醫專業的經點算在職表列中醫中，只有30名(5.0%)報稱兼有次要職位。

5.6 在568名任職私營機構的經點算在職表列中醫中，57.2%在中醫診所(包括：全科、針灸、骨傷)工作，而在中藥店／中藥行及中藥製造廠工作的分別佔33.3%及1.2%。

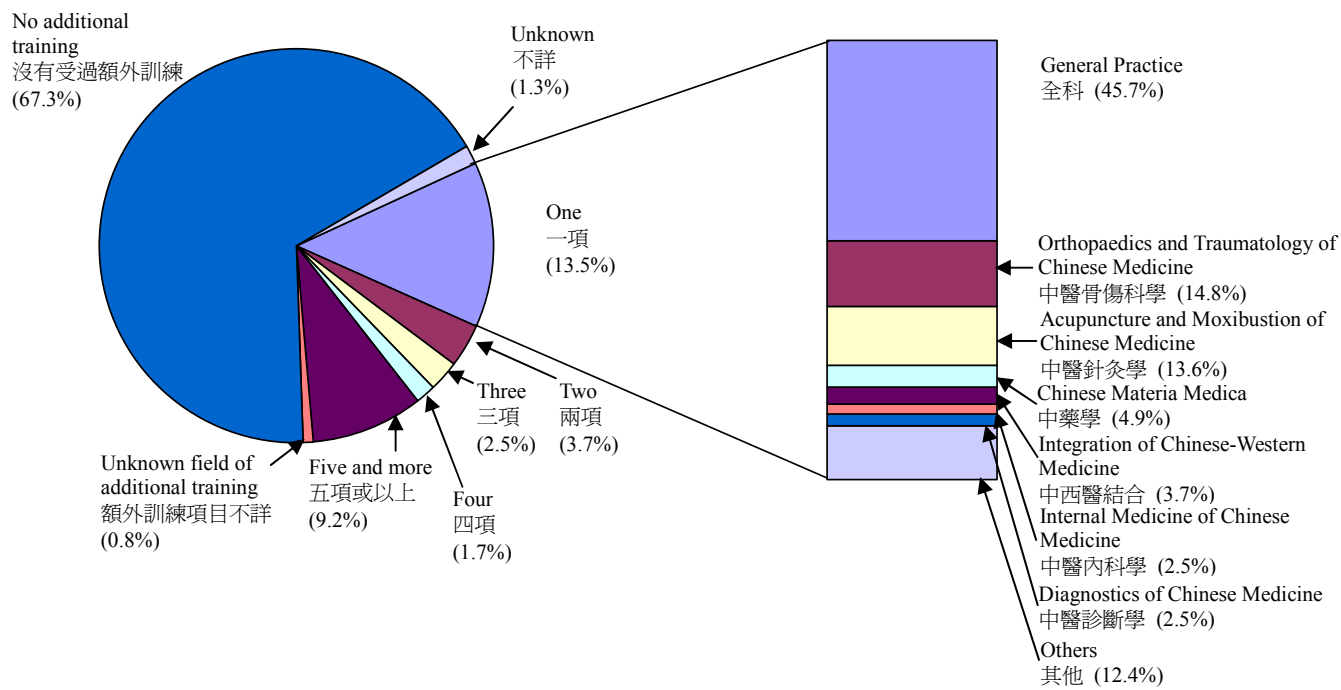
5.7 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 48.0 hours. Of the 600 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 480 (80.0%) did not have to undertake on-call duties, and the remaining 96 (16.0%) had to undertake on-call duties, with a median number of 15.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

5.8 Of the 600 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 188 (31.3%) had received or were receiving additional training, while 404 (67.3%) did not receive additional training and eight (1.3%) did not reveal that whether they had received or were receiving additional training. Of the 188 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners with additional training, 81 (43.1%) had received / were receiving one type of additional training. Among them, 45.7% were mainly trained in general practice, 14.8% in bone-setting, 13.6% in acupuncture and 4.9% in Chinese materia medica (**Chart E**).

5.7 經點算在職表列中醫的每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為48.0小時。在600名經點算在職表列中醫中，480名(80.0%)無須在現任職位中擔任隨時候召工作，而須擔任隨時候召工作的有96名(16.0%)，他們的每週隨時候召工作時數(不計日常職務)中位數為15.0小時。

5.8 在600名經點算在職表列中醫中，188名(31.3%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，404名(67.3%)沒有接受過額外訓練，而八名(1.3%)則沒有註明曾否接受額外訓練。在188名曾接受或正接受額外訓練的在職表列中醫中，81名(43.1%)曾接受一項額外訓練，當中接受中醫全科訓練佔45.7%，中醫骨傷科學佔14.8%，中醫針灸學佔13.6%及中藥學佔4.9%(圖戊)。

Chart E: Active Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioners Enumerated by Additional Training
圖戊：經點算的在職表列中醫所接受的額外訓練



Total number of active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated = 600
經點算的在職表列中醫總人數