

**2008 Health Manpower Survey**  
**2008 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查**  
**Summary of the Characteristics of Chinese Medicine Practitioners**  
**Enumerated**  
**經點算中醫師的特徵摘要**

**Executive Summary**

**I. Chinese Medicine Practitioners Covered**

1.1 The following three types of Chinese medicine practitioners were covered in the 2008 Health Manpower Survey (HMS):

**(i) Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioners**

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 – 31.8.2008.

**(ii) Chinese Medicine Practitioners with Limited Registration**

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 – 31.8.2008.

**(iii) Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioners**

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 – 31.8.2008.

**簡要報告**

**I. 所涵蓋的中醫師**

1.1 2008年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查涵蓋以下三類中醫師：

**(i) 註冊中醫**

指於調查點算當日即 2008 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) 有限制註冊中醫**

指於調查點算當日即2008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) 表列中醫**

指於調查點算當日即 2008 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 Of the 8 485 Chinese medicine practitioners covered, 5 554 (65.5%) were registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 88 (1.0%) were Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration and 2 843 (33.5%) were listed Chinese medicine practitioners.

## II. Response Rate

2.1 Of the 8 485 Chinese medicine practitioners covered, 4 229 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 49.8%. Analysed by the type of Chinese medicine practitioners, the response rate of registered Chinese medicine practitioners was 57.6%, while that of Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration and listed Chinese medicine practitioners was 42.0% and 34.9% respectively.

## III. Registered Chinese Medicine Practitioners

3.1 Among the 3 200 responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 2 967 (92.7%) were reported to be economically active (active)\*† in the local Chinese medicine profession as at 31.8.2008 and 233 (7.3%) reported to be economically inactive (inactive)\*‡ in the local Chinese medicine profession (Chart A).

1.2 在涵蓋的 8 485 名中醫師中，註冊中醫佔 5 554 名 (65.5%)，有限制註冊中醫佔 88 名 (1.0%)，而表列中醫佔 2 843 名 (33.5%)。

## II. 回應率

2.1 在統計調查所涵蓋的 8 485 名中醫師中，有 4 229 名作出回應，整體回應率為 49.8%。按中醫類型分析，註冊中醫的回應率為 57.6%，有限制註冊中醫及表列中醫的回應率分別為 42.0% 及 34.9%。

## III. 註冊中醫

3.1 在 3 200 名作出回應的註冊中醫中，有 2 967 名 (92.7%) 在本港中醫專業從事經濟活動\*† (在職)，有 233 名 (7.3%) 據報並非在本港中醫專業從事經濟活動\*‡ (非在本港從事業內工作) (圖甲)。

3.2 Of the 2 967 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 2 927 (98.7%) were practising in the local Chinese medicine profession, 11 (0.4%) reported as having temporary sickness, 17 (0.6%) were seeking jobs in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey and 12 (0.4%) were starting business at subsequent date, waiting to take up new jobs, expecting to return to the original jobs or believed that no work was available in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. (Chart A).

3.2 在2 967名在職註冊中醫中，2 927名(98.7%)在本港從事中醫專業工作，11名(0.4%)填報暫時有病在身，17名(0.6%)註冊中醫在統計日前30天內正在找尋中醫專業工作及12名(0.4%)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 local 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 local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey.

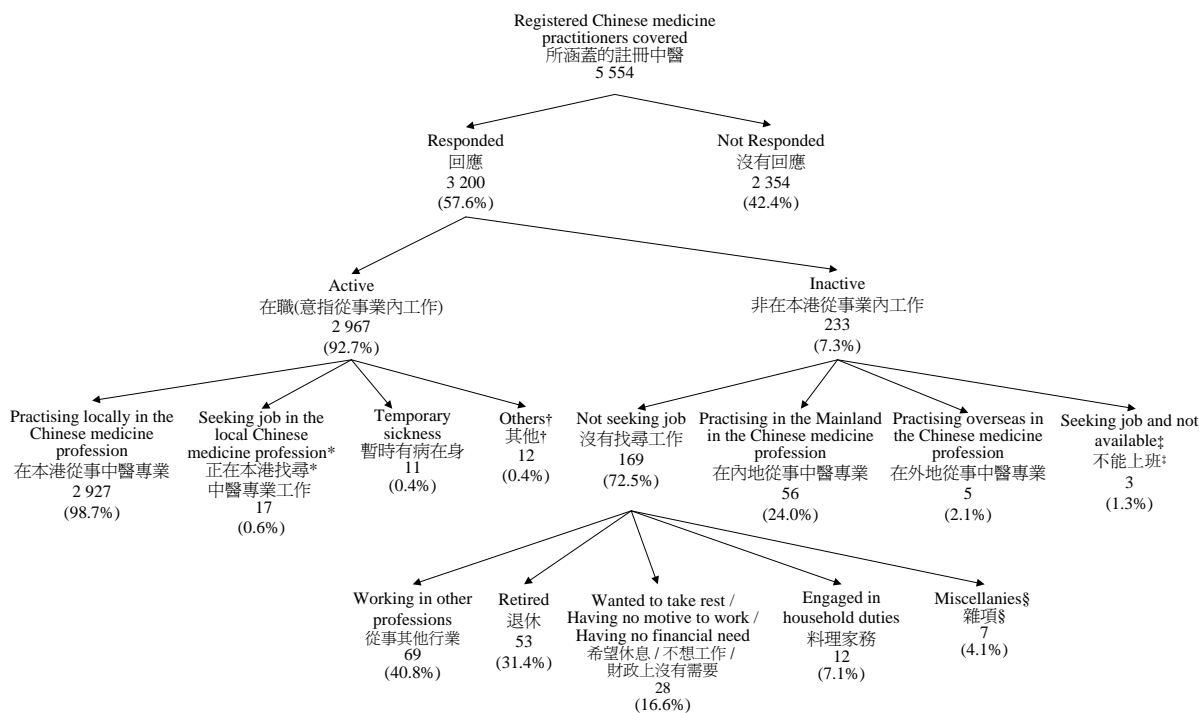
“從事經濟活動”的註冊中醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”註冊中醫。“就業”註冊中醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事中醫專業的註冊中醫，而“待業”註冊中醫則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在本港找尋中醫專業工作的註冊中醫。

‡ “Economically inactive” registered Chinese medicine practitioners comprised the registered Chinese medicine practitioners who were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, excluding those who had been on leave during the survey period and who were “economically active” but “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，不包括在統計調查期間休假及“從事經濟活動”但“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 : \* 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.

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 jobs, expecting to return to the original jobs or 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 (a) were 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註冊中醫人數。

§ Figure refer to the number of responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners who reported emigrated, etc.

有關數字指移民等項目的註冊中醫人數。

Percentage 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%。

3.3 Among the 233 inactive registered Chinese medicine practitioners, 56 reported practising in the Mainland, five reported practising overseas and 169 reported not seeking job in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. Among the 169 inactive registered Chinese medicine practitioners who reported not seeking job, the main reasons reported for not seeking job included: 69 (40.8%) were working in other professions, 53 (31.4%) were retired, 28 (16.6%) wanted to take rest / having no motive to work / having no financial need and 12 (7.1%) were engaged in household duties (Chart A).

3.4 Four registered Chinese medicine practitioners did not indicate their gender. Among the remaining 2 923 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 2 120 (72.5%) were male and 803 (27.5%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 264. 69 registered Chinese medicine practitioners did not indicate their age, the median age of the remaining 2 858 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 58.0 years. The median age of the active female registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 52.0 years and that of their male counterparts was 60.0 years.

3.5 The responding registered Chinese medicine practitioners were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs\*. Distribution by sector for the main job showed that 91.0% of the active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated were working in the private sector followed by those working in the subvented sector (3.0%), the academic sector (2.9%) and the Hospital Authority (1.5%).

3.3 在233名非在本港從事業內工作的註冊中醫當中，有56名據報在內地執業、有五名在外地執業及169名在統計日前30天內找尋業內工作。而在169名非在本港從事業內工作的註冊中醫中，沒有找尋工作的主要原因包括：69名(40.8%)從事其他行業、53名(31.4%)退休、28名(16.6%)希望休息／不想工作／財政上沒有需要及12名(7.1%)料理家務(圖甲)。

3.4 四名註冊中醫沒有註明性別。在餘下經點算的2 923名在職註冊中醫中，2 120名(72.5%)為男性，803名(27.5%)為女性，整體性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)為264。69名註冊中醫沒有註明年齡，餘下2 858名經點算在職註冊中醫的年齡中位數為58.0歲。女註冊中醫的年齡中位數為52.0歲，而男註冊中醫的年齡中位數為60.0歲。

3.5 我們要求作出回應的註冊中醫填寫其主要職位\*的特徵。按主要職位所屬機構類型的分佈資料顯示，91.0%經點算在職註冊中醫在私營機構工作，其餘依次為資助機構(3.0%)，學術機構(2.9%)及醫院管理局(1.5%)。

\* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the registered Chinese medicine practitioners had spent most of their working time.  
主要職位是指佔註冊中醫大部分工作時間的職位。

3.6 The median age of the active registered Chinese medicine practitioners was 59.0 years for those working in the private sector, followed by 44.0 years for those working in the Government and the Hospital Authority, 41.5 years in the academic sector and 29.0 years in the subvented sector.

3.7 Of the 2 927 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 66.6% spent most of their working time on general practice, followed by 16.5% on bone-setting and 11.8% on acupuncture.

3.8 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 2 927 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 48.0 hours. Among them, 2 471 (84.4%) were not required to undertake on-call duty (excluding normal duty) and 400 (13.7%) were required to undertake on-call duty with a median of 10.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

3.9 Of the 2 927 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 39.3% had passed the Licensing Examination (Section 61(1)(a) of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance) as their basic qualifications. Listed Chinese medicine practitioners who had been exempted from the Licensing Examination (Section 93 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance) and who had passed the Registration Assessment (Section 94 of the Chinese Medicine Ordinance) were 33.3% and 17.8% respectively.

3.10 Of the 2 927 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 1 476 (50.4%) received / were receiving any additional training and 1 448 (49.5%) did not receive any additional training. Of the 1 476 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners with additional training, 103 (7.0%) had not yet completed the additional training, 427 (28.9%) held Certificate, 344 (23.3%) held Master's Degree, 310 (21.0%) held Bachelor's Degree and 204 (13.8%) held Diploma as the highest qualification.

3.6 任職私營機構的在職註冊中醫年齡中位數為 59.0 歲，其餘依次為政府部門及醫院管理局(44.0 歲)、學術機構(41.5 歲) 及資助機構(29.0 歲)。

3.7 在 2 927 名經點算的在職註冊中醫中，66.6%把大部分工作時間用於全科，骨傷(16.5%)及針灸(11.8%)。

3.8 經點算的 2 927 名在職註冊中醫當中，每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 48.0 小時。2 471 名(84.4%)不用擔任隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)及 400 名(13.7%)需作隨時候召工作，而每週隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)時數的中位數為 10.0 小時。

3.9 在 2 927 名經點算在職註冊中醫中，39.3%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，而獲豁免參加執業資格試(《中醫藥條例》第 93 條)的表列中醫及在註冊審核(《中醫藥條例》第 94 條)中取得合格的表列中醫中分別佔 33.3%及 17.8%。

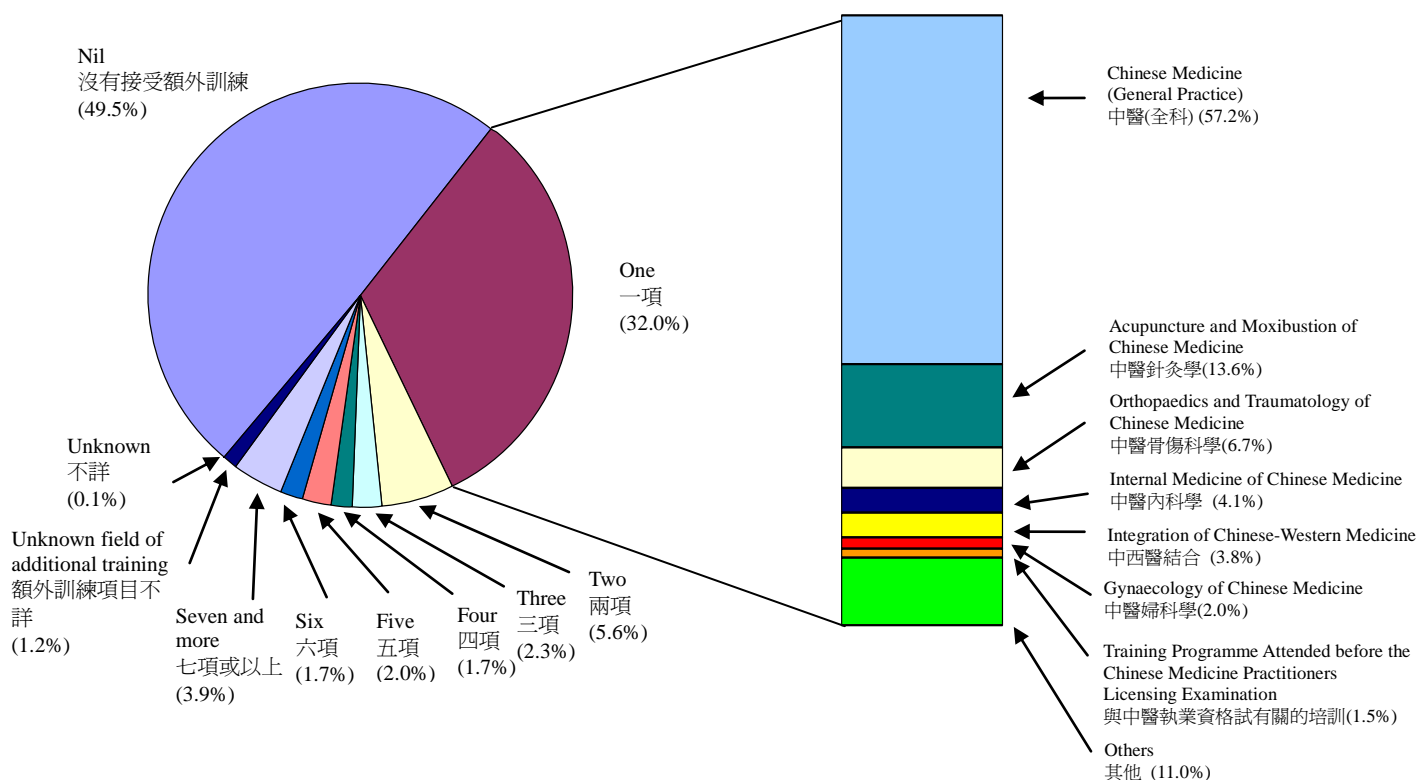
3.10 在 2 927 名經點算在職註冊中醫中，1 476 名(50.4%)曾接受 / 正接受額外訓練及 1 448 名(49.5%)沒有接受過任何額外訓練。在 1 476 名有接受額外訓練的在職註冊中醫中，103 名(7.0%)還未完成額外訓練，427 名(28.9%)持有證書，344 名(23.3%)持有碩士學位，310 名(21.0%)持有學士學位及 204 名(13.8%)持有文憑作為最高程度。

3.11 Of the 1476 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners with additional training, 938 (63.6%) were trained in one field of additional training. Among them, 57.2% were trained in Chinese medicine (general practice), 13.6% in acupuncture and moxibustion, 6.7% in orthopaedics and traumatology and 4.1% in internal medicine of Chinese medicine (Chart B).

3.11 在 1476 名曾接受／正接受額外訓練的在職註冊中醫中，938 名(63.6%)曾接受一項額外訓練。當中，57.2%接受中醫全科訓練，中醫針灸學佔 13.6%，中醫骨傷科學佔 6.7%及中醫內科學佔 4.1% (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 = 2 927**  
**經點算的在職註冊中醫總人數**

3.12 Regarding Continuing Medicine Education (CME) activities, 2 777 (94.9%) of the active registered Chinese medicine practitioners revealed that they had participated in CME activities in 2008, 112 (3.8%) did not participate in any CME activities and 38 (1.3%) did not reveal whether they had participated in CME activities or not. Among the 2 777 active registered Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated who had participated in CME activities, the distribution of CME points attained in the past 12 months was: 1 to 10 points (4.8%), 11 to 20 points (14.8%), 21 to 30 points (18.4%), 31 to 40 points (8.3%) and more than 40 points (53.7%).

#### IV. Chinese Medicine Practitioners with Limited Registration

4.1 Among the 37 responding Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration, all of them were economically active (active)\*† in the local Chinese medicine profession as at 31.8.2008. Among the 37 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration, all of them were practising in the local Chinese medicine profession (Chart C).

3.12 關於中醫藥學持續專業發展活動，2 777 名 (94.9%) 在職註冊中醫表示在 2008 年內曾參與有關中醫藥學持續專業發展活動，112 名 (3.8%) 並沒有參與任何有關中醫藥學持續專業發展活動及 38 名 (1.3%) 沒有註明曾否參與過有關中醫藥學持續專業發展活動。至於 2 777 名表示曾參與中醫藥學持續專業發展活動的在職註冊中醫中，在過去 12 個月所獲得的分數分布為：1 至 10 分 (4.8%)、11 至 20 分 (14.8%)、21 至 30 分 (18.4%)、31 至 40 分 (8.3%) 及 40 分以上 (53.7%)。

#### IV. 有限制註冊中醫

4.1 在 37 名作出回應的有限制註冊中醫中，全部均於 2008 年 8 月 31 日在本港中醫專業從事經濟活動\*† (在職)。在 37 名在職有限制註冊中醫中，全部均在本港從事中醫專業 (圖丙)。

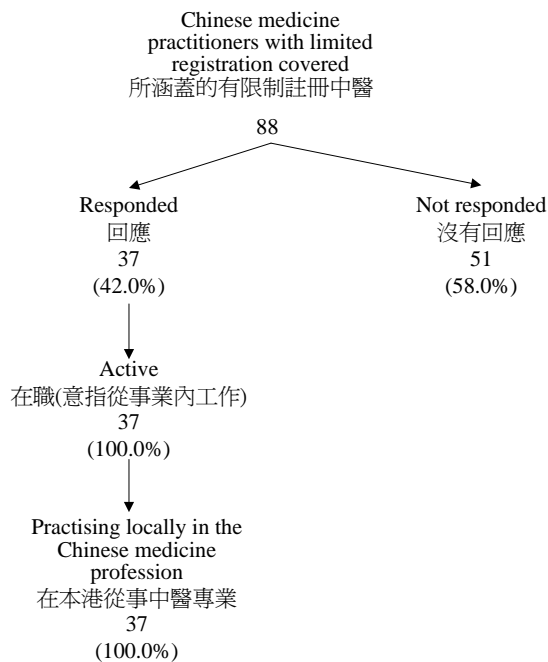
\* In the survey, the criteria used in defining economically active/inactive followed those recommended by the International Labour Organization, which are also being used by the Census and Statistics Department in Hong Kong. 是次統計調查中用以界定從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的準則，均參照國際勞工組織所提出並獲香港政府統計處所採用的建議。

† “Economically active” Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration. “Employed” Chinese medicine practitioners referred to those Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while “unemployed” with limited registration Chinese medicine practitioners referred to those with limited registration Chinese medicine practitioners who (a) were not practising in the local 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 local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. “從事經濟活動”的有限制中醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”有限制中醫。“就業”有限制中醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事中醫專業的有限制中醫，而“待業”有限制中醫則指(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 天內正在本港找尋中醫專業工作的有限制中醫。



## 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 37 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated, 25 (67.6%) were male and 12 (32.4%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of (males per 100 females) 208. Apart from two Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration did not indicate their age, the median age of the remaining 35 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated was 59.0 years. The median age of the active female Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated was 62.0 years and that of their male counterparts was 56.5 years.

4.2 經點算的37名在職有限制註冊中醫中，25名(67.6%)為男性，12名(32.4%)為女性，整體性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)為208。除了兩名有限制註冊中醫沒有註明年齡，餘下35名經點算在職有限制註冊中醫的年齡中位數為59.0歲。女在職有限制註冊中醫的年齡中位數為62.0歲，而男在職有限制註冊中醫的年齡中位數為56.5歲。

4.3 The responding active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs\*. Distribution by the sector for the main job showed that 54.1% of the active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration were working in the academic sector, followed by those working in the subvented sector (29.7%) and the Hospital Authority (16.2%).

4.4 The median age of active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated was 63.0 years for those working in the subvented sector, followed by 58.5 years for those working in Hospital Authority and 58.0 years in the academic sector.

4.5 Of the 37 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated, 37.8% spent most of their working time on general practice, 18.9% on acupuncture, 13.5% on teaching and 10.8% on bone-setting and research.

4.6 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 37 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration enumerated was 40.0 hours. Among them, 33 (89.2%) were not required to undertake on-call duty (excluding normal duty) and three (8.1%) were required to undertake on-call duty.

4.7 Of the 37 active Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 18 (48.6%) received / were receiving additional training, and 19 (51.4%) did not receive any additional training. Of the 18 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration with additional training, eight (44.4%) held Master's Degree, four (22.2%) held Bachelor's Degree and Doctoral Degree as the highest qualification.

4.3 按我們要求作出回應的有限制註冊中醫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，54.1%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(29.7%)及醫院管理局(16.2%)。

4.4 任職資助機構的經點算在職有限制註冊中醫的年齡中位數為63.0歲，其餘依次為醫院管理局(58.5歲)及學術機構(58.0歲)。

4.5 在37名經點算在職有限制註冊中醫中，37.8%把大部分工作時間用於全科，其餘依次為針灸(18.9%)、教學(13.5%)及骨傷及研究(10.8%)。

4.6 經點算的37名在職有限制註冊中醫當中，每週工作時數(不計用膳時間)的中位數為40.0小時。33名(89.2%)不用擔任隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)及三名(8.1%)需作隨時候召工作。

4.7 在37名經點算在職有限制註冊中醫中，18名(48.6%)曾接受／正接受額外訓練及19名(51.4%)沒有接受額外訓練。在18名有接受額外訓練的在職有限制註冊中醫中，八名(44.4%)持有碩士學位，四名(22.2%)持有學士學位及博士學位作為最高資格。

\* Main jobs referred to the job in which the Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration had spent most of their working time. 主要職位是指有限制註冊中醫大部分工作時間的職位。

4.8 Of the 18 active Chinese medicine practitioners with limited registration with additional training, nine (50.0%) were trained in one field of additional training. Among them, 44.4% were trained in Chinese medicine (general practice), 22.2% in integration of Chinese Western medicine and 11.1% in Chinese medicine research, synopsis of the golden chamber and acupuncture & moxibustion of Chinese medicine.

## V. Listed Chinese Medicine Practitioners

5.1 Among the 992 responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners, 830 (83.7%) were economically active\*† (active) in the local Chinese medicine profession as at 31.8.2008 and 162 (16.3%) were economically inactive\*‡ (inactive) in the local Chinese medicine profession (Chart D).

5.2 Of the 830 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners, 805 reported practising in the local Chinese medicine profession, 13 were seeking jobs in the local Chinese medicine profession and nine reported as having temporary sickness during the 30 days before the survey. The remaining three listed Chinese medicine practitioners were starting business at subsequent date or believed that no work was available in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey (Chart D).

\* 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” listed Chinese medicine practitioners comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” listed Chinese medicine practitioners. “Employed” listed Chinese medicine practitioners referred to those listed Chinese medicine practitioners practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while “unemployed” listed Chinese medicine practitioners referred to those listed 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”的表列中醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”表列中醫。“就業”表列中醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事中醫專業的表列中醫，而“待業”表列中醫則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋中醫業工作的表列中醫。

‡ “Economically inactive” listed Chinese medicine practitioners comprised the responding listed Chinese medicine practitioners who were not practising in the Chinese medicine profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, excluding those who had been on leave during the survey period and who were “economically active” but “unemployed”.

“非從事經濟活動”的表列中醫包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事中醫專業的表列中醫，不包括在統計調查期間休假及“從事經濟活動”但“待業”的表列中醫。

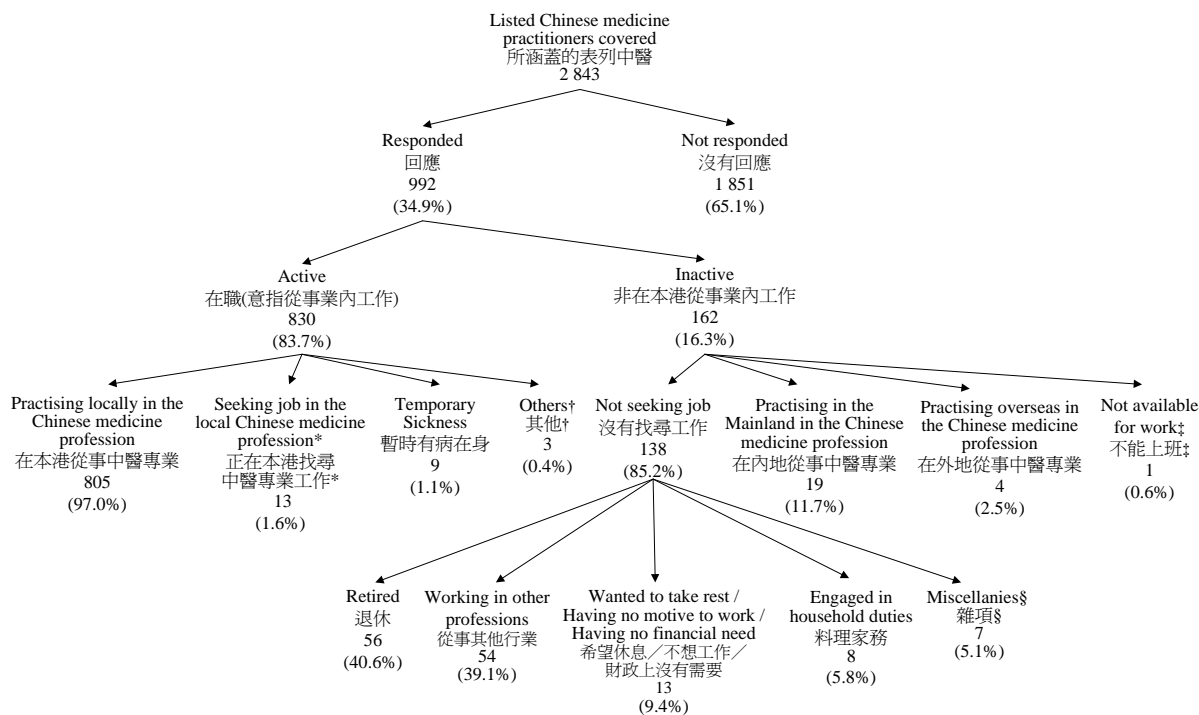
4.8 在18名曾接受／正接受額外訓練的在職有限制註冊中醫中，九名(50.0%)曾接受一項額外訓練。當中，接受中醫全科訓練佔44.4%，而接受中西醫結合訓練佔22.2%、中醫研究、金匱要略及中醫針灸學各佔11.1%。

## V. 表列中醫

5.1 在992名作出回應的表列中醫中，有830名(83.7%)在本港中醫專業從事經濟活動\*†(在職)，有162名(16.3%)據報並非在本港中醫專業從事經濟活動\*‡(非在本港從專業內工作)(圖丁)。

5.2 在830名在職表列中醫中，805名在本港從事中醫專業工作，13名表列中醫在統計日前30天內正在找尋中醫專業工作及九名填報暫時有病在身。餘下三名表列中醫在統計日前30天內即將開展中醫專業的生意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.

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 or 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。

Percentage may not add up to 100% due to rounding.

由於進位的關係，百分比的總和可能不等於 100%。

5.3 Among the 162 inactive listed Chinese medicine practitioners, 19 reported practising in the Mainland, four reported practising overseas and 138 reported not seeking jobs in the local Chinese medicine profession during the 30 days before the survey. Among the 138 inactive listed Chinese medicine practitioners who reported not seeking jobs, the main reasons reported for not seeking jobs included: 56 (40.6%) were retired, 54 (39.1%) were working in other professions, 13 (9.4%) wanted to take rest / having no motive to work / having no financial need, and eight (5.8%) were engaged in household duties. **(Chart E)**

5.4 Two listed Chinese medicine practitioners did not indicate their gender. Among the remaining 803 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 634 (79.0%) were male and 169 (21.0%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 375. 18 listed Chinese medicine practitioners did not indicate their age, the median age of the remaining 787 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 57.0 years. The median age of the active female listed Chinese medicine practitioners was 56.0 years and that of their male counterparts was 58.0 years.

5.5 The responding active listed Chinese medicine practitioners were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs\*. Distributed by sector for the main job showed that 97.1% of the active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated were working in the private sector followed by those working in the subvented sector (0.6%) and the academic sector (0.2%).

5.3 在162名非在本港從事業內工作的表列中醫中，19名據報在內地執業、四名在本地執業及138名在統計日前30天內無找尋業內工作。而在138名非在本港從事業內工作的表列中醫中，沒有找尋業內工作的原因包括：56名(40.6%)退休、54名(39.1%)從事其他行業、13名(9.4%)希望休息／不想工作／財政上沒有需要及八名(5.8%)料理家務(圖戊)。

5.4 兩名表列中醫沒有註明性別。在經點算的803名在職表列中醫中，634名(79.0%)為男性，169名(21.0%)為女性，整體性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)為375。18名表列中醫沒有註明年齡，餘下787名經點算在職表列中醫的年齡中位數為57.0歲。女在職表列中醫的年齡中位數為56.0歲；而男在職表列中醫的年齡中位數為58.0歲。

5.5 我們要求作出回應的在職表列中醫填寫其主要職位\*的特徵。按主要職位所屬機構類型的分布資料顯示，97.1%經點算在職表列中醫在私營機構工作，其餘依次為資助機構(0.6%)及學術機構(0.2%)。

\* Main jobs referred to the job in which the listed Chinese medicine practitioners had spent most of their working time. 主要職位是指佔表列中醫大部分工作時間的職位。

5.6 Of the 805 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 51.7% spent most of their working time on general practice, followed by 28.8% on bone-setting and 9.9% on acupuncture.

5.7 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 805 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated was 48.0 hours. Among them, 652 (81.0%) were not required to undertake on-call duty (excluding normal duty) and 119 (14.8%) were required to undertake on-call duties, with a median of 16.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

5.8 Of the 805 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners enumerated, 393 (48.8%) received / were receiving additional training, and 412 (51.2%) did not receive additional training. Of the 393 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners with additional training, 32 (8.1%) had not yet completed the additional training, 193 (49.1%) held Certificate, 84 (21.4%) held Diploma and 52 (13.2%) held Bachelor's Degree as the highest qualification.

5.6 在805名經點算在職表列中醫中，51.7%把大部分工作時間用於全科，其餘依次為骨傷(28.8%)及針灸(9.9%)。

5.7 經點算的805名在職表列中醫當中，每週工作時數(不計用膳時間)的中位數為48.0小時。652名(81.0%)不用擔任隨時候召工作及119名(14.8%)表列中醫需作隨時候召工作，而每週隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)的中位數為16.0小時。

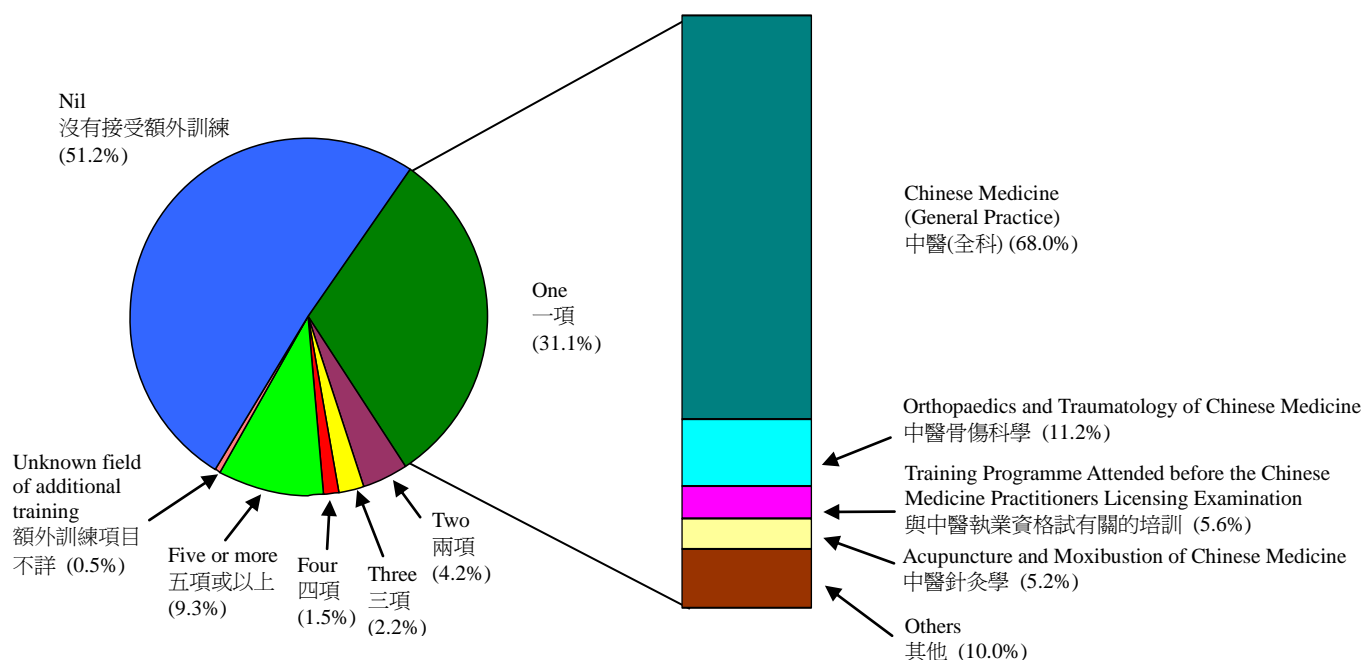
5.8 在805名經點算在職表列中醫中，393名(48.8%)曾接受／正接受額外訓練及412名(51.2%)沒有接受任何額外訓練。在393名有接受額外訓練的在職表列中醫中，32名(8.1%)還未完成額外訓練，193名(49.1%)持有證書、84名(21.4%)持有文憑及52名(13.2%)持有學士學位作為最高資格。

5.9 Of the 393 active listed Chinese medicine practitioners with additional training, 250 (63.6%) were trained in one field of additional training. Among them, 68.0% were trained in Chinese medicine (general practice), 11.2% in orthopaedics and traumatology of Chinese medicine, 5.6% in training programme attended before the Chinese medicine practitioners licensing examination and 5.2% in acupuncture and moxibustion of Chinese medicine (Chart E).

5.9 在393名曾接受／正接受額外訓練的在職表列中醫中，250名(63.6%)曾接受一項額外訓練。當中68.0%人士接受中醫(全科)訓練，中醫骨傷科學佔11.2%，與中醫執業資格試有關的培訓佔5.6%及中醫針灸學佔5.2% (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 = 805

經點算的在職表列中醫總人數