

# 2011 Health Manpower Survey 2011 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查

## Summary of the Characteristics of Occupational Therapists Enumerated 經點算職業治療師的特徵摘要

### Executive Summary

### 簡要報告

#### I. Occupational Therapists Covered

#### I. 所涵蓋的職業治療師

1.1 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.

1.1 2011 年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋的職業治療師，是指截至調查點算當日(即 2011 年 3 月 31 日)已按《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。

1.2 The number of occupational therapists covered was 1 395.

1.2 所涵蓋職業治療師的人數為 1 395 名。

1.3 Of the 1 395 occupational therapists covered, 960 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 68.8%. Among the respondents, 882 were economically active\*† (active) in the local occupational therapy profession as at 31.3.2011 and 78 reported to be economically inactive\*‡ (inactive) in the local occupational therapy profession (Chart A).

1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 1 395 名職業治療師中，有 960 名作出回應，整體回應率為 68.8%。在回應者中，有 882 名職業治療師於 2011 年 3 月 31 日在本港職業治療專業從事經濟活動\*† (在職)，而有 78 名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) (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” 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 local 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. “從事經濟活動”的職業治療師包括所有“就業”及“待業”職業治療師。“就業”職業治療師是指統計調查期間在本港從事職業治療專業的職業治療師，而“待業”職業治療師則指(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 天內正在本港找尋職業治療專業工作的職業治療師人數。

‡ “Economically inactive” occupational therapists comprised the occupational therapists who were not practising in the occupational therapy 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”的職業治療師包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事職業治療專業的職業治療師，不包括在統計調查期間休假及“從事經濟活動”但“待業”的職業治療師。

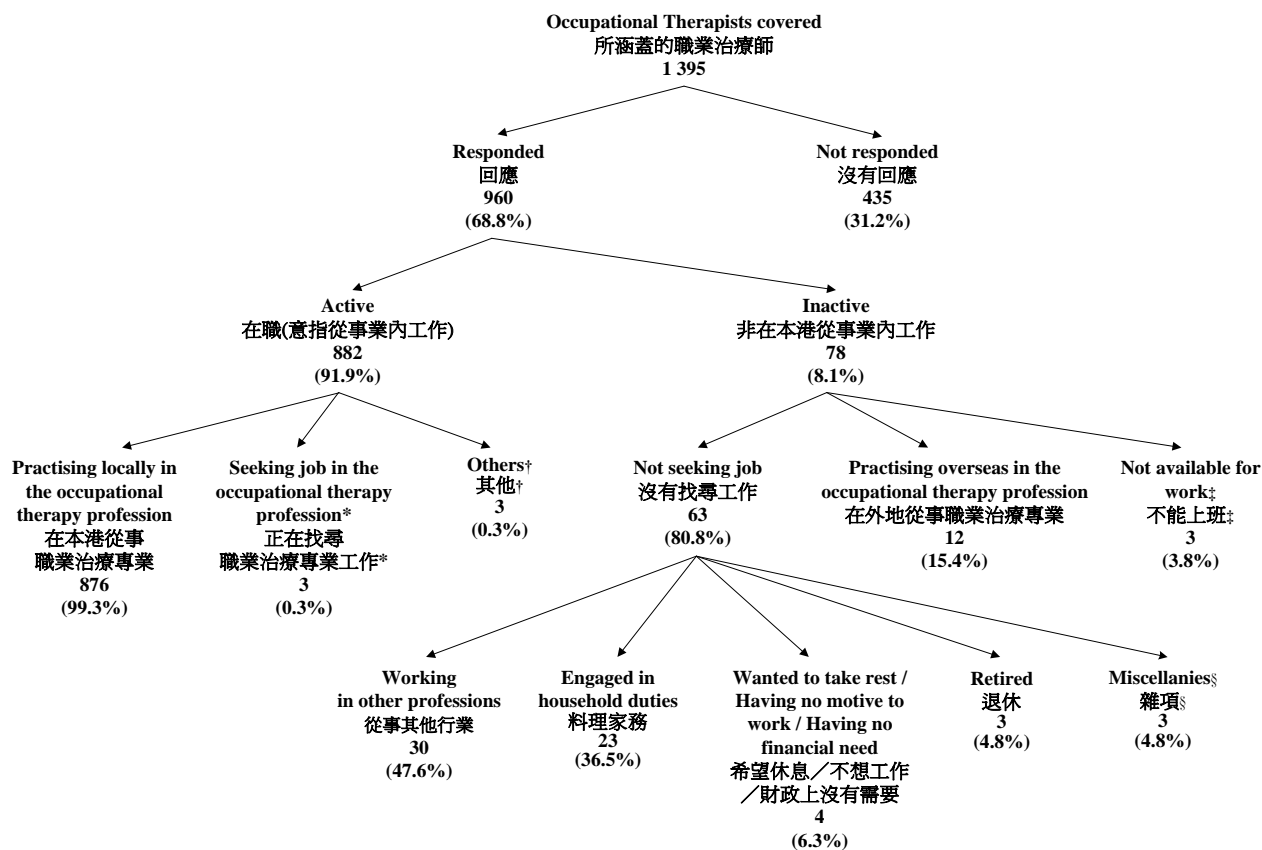
1.4 Of the 882 active occupational therapists enumerated, 876 were practising in the local occupational therapy profession, three were seeking jobs and three were starting business in the local occupational therapy at subsequent date or having temporary sickness during the 30 days before the survey. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.6 below were based on the 876 responding occupational therapists who were practising in the local occupational therapy profession as at 31.3.2011. As some information was missing from certain questionnaires, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

1.5 Of the 78 inactive occupational therapists, 12 reported practising overseas, and 63 reported not seeking job in the local occupational therapy profession during the 30 days before the survey (**Chart A**). Among the 63 inactive occupational therapists who reported not seeking job, the main reasons reported for not seeking jobs included: 30 (47.6%) were working in other professions, 23 (36.5%) were 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.

1.4 在 882 名經點算在職職業治療師中，876 名本港從事職業治療專業，在統計日前 30 天內，三名正在本港找尋職業治療專業的工作及三名即將開展職業治療專業的生意或暫時有病在身。下文第 1.6 段所載的統計調查結果，是指截至 2011 年 3 月 31 日，根據 876 名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%。

1.5 在 78 名非在本港從事業內工作的職業治療師當中，有 12 名據報在外地執業及 63 名在統計日前 30 天內無找尋業內工作(圖甲)。而在 63 名非在本港從事業內工作的職業治療師中，沒有尋找工作的主要原因包括：30 名 (47.6%) 正從事其他行業、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。

**Chart A : Activity Status of Occupational Therapists Covered**  
**圖甲： 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%。

1.6 Six active occupational therapists did not indicate their sex. Of the 870 active occupational therapists enumerated who were practising in the local occupational therapy profession, 259 (29.8%) were male and 611 (70.2%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 42. Apart from 16 occupational therapists who did not indicate the age, the median age of the remaining 860 active occupational therapists enumerated was 36.0 years. The median age of the active female occupational therapists enumerated was 35.0 years and that of their male counterparts was 38.0 years.

1.7 The responding active occupational therapists were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs\*. Distribution of the main job by sector showed that about half (48.2%) of the active occupational therapists enumerated were working in the Hospital Authority, followed by those working in the subvented sector (33.6%), the private sector (8.6%), the academic sector (5.7%) and the Government (3.8%).

1.8 The median age of the active occupational therapists enumerated was 42.0 years for those working in the Government, followed by 37.0 years for those working in the Hospital Authority, 36.0 years in the academic sector, 33.0 years in the subvented sector and 32.0 years in the private sector.

1.9 Of the 876 active occupational therapists enumerated, 86.4% spent most of their working time on rehabilitation, followed by 8.8% on administration / management, 1.7% on primary health care<sup>†</sup>, 1.6% on teaching and 1.0% on research.

1.6 六名在職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。除了 16 名職業治療師沒有註明年齡外，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。經點算在職女職業治療師的年齡中位數為 35.0 歲，而在職男職業治療師的年齡中位數則為 38.0 歲。

1.7 我們要求作出回應的在職職業治療師填寫其主要職位\*的特徵。按主要職位所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，約有一半 (48.2%) 經點算在職職業治療師在醫院管理局工作，其餘依次為資助機構 (33.6%)、私營機構 (8.6%)、學術機構 (5.7%) 及政府 (3.8%)。

1.8 經點算任職政府的職業治療師年齡中位數為 42.0 歲，其餘依次為醫院管理局 (37.0 歲)、學術機構 (36.0 歲)、資助機構 (33.0 歲) 及私營機構 (32.0 歲)。

1.9 在 876 名經點算在職職業治療師中，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<sup>†</sup> (1.7%)、教學 (1.6%) 及研究 (1.0%)。

\* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the occupational therapists had spent most of their working time.  
主要職位是指佔職業治療師大部分工作時間的職位。

† 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.  
基層健康護理是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。

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

1.11 Of the 876 active occupational therapists enumerated, 66.8% held Bachelor's Degree and 32.6% held Professional Diploma as their basic qualifications.

1.12 Of the 876 active occupational therapists enumerated, 689 (78.7%) received / were receiving additional training and 187 (21.3%) did not receive any additional training. Of the 689 active occupational therapists with additional training, 20 (2.9%) had not yet completed the additional training, 477 (69.2%) held Master's Degree, 115 (16.7%) held Certificate and 28 (4.1%) held Post-graduate Diploma as the highest qualification.

1.13 Of the 689 active occupational therapists who had received / were receiving additional training, 38.4% were trained in health care (occupational therapy / rehabilitation technology), 25.4% in rehabilitation sciences / studies, 15.6% in health care management / health services management, 6.4% in rehabilitation, 4.7% in counselling and 3.3% in gerontology.

1.14 Of the 689 active occupational therapists who had received / were receiving additional training, 582 (84.5%) were trained in one field of additional training. Among them, 40.2% were trained in health care (occupational therapy / rehabilitation technology), 25.1% in rehabilitation sciences / studies, 14.8% in health care management / health services management, 7.2% in rehabilitation, 5.3% in counselling and 4.1% in gerontology.

1.10 經點算的 876 名在職職業治療師當中，每週工作時數(不計用膳時間)的中位數為 44.0 小時。當中，14 名(1.6%)在職職業治療師需作隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)，而每週隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)時數的中位數為 3.5 小時。

1.11 在 876 名經點算在職職業治療師中，66.8%持有學士學位及 32.6%持有專業文憑作為基本資格。

1.12 在 876 名經點算在職職業治療師中，689 名(78.7%)曾接受 / 正接受額外訓練及 187 名(21.3%)沒有受過任何額外訓練。在 689 名有接受額外訓練的在職職業治療師中，20 名(2.9%)還未完成額外訓練，477 名(69.2%)持有碩士學位，115 名(16.7%)持有證書及 28 名(4.1%)持有深造文憑作為最高資格。

1.13 在 689 名曾接受 / 正接受額外訓練的在職職業治療師中，38.4%人士接受健康護理(職業治療 / 康復技術)訓練，康復科學 / 研究佔 25.4%、健康護理管理 / 衛生服務管理佔 15.6%、復康治療佔 6.4%、輔導佔 4.7%及老年學佔 3.3%。

1.14 在 689 名曾接受 / 正接受額外訓練的在職職業治療師中，582 名(84.5%)曾接受一項額外訓練。當中，40.2%人士接受健康護理(職業治療 / 康復技術)訓練，康復科學 / 研究佔 25.1%、健康護理管理 / 衛生服務管理佔 14.8%、復康治療佔 7.2%、輔導佔 5.3%及老年學佔 4.1%。

1.15 Regarding Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities, 715 (81.6%) of the active occupational therapists revealed that they had participated in CPD activities in 2011, 135 (15.4%) did not participate in any CPD activities and 26 (3.0%) did not reveal whether they had participated in CPD activities or not. Among the 715 active occupational therapists enumerated who had participated in CPD activities, the distribution of CPD credits attained in the past 12 months was: 1 to 10 credits (29.9%), 11 to 20 credits (35.4%), 21 to 30 credits (17.8%), 31 to 40 credits (6.3%) and more than 40 credits (10.6%).

1.15 關於持續專業發展的活動，715 名 (81.6%) 在職職業治療師表示在 2011 年曾參與有關持續專業發展的活動，135 名 (15.4%) 並沒有參與任何有關持續專業發展的活動及 26 名 (3.0%) 沒有註明曾否參與任何有關持續專業發展的活動。至於 715 名表示曾參與有關活動的在職職業治療師中，在過去 12 個月所獲得的學分為：1 至 10 學分 (29.9%)、11 至 20 學分 (35.4%)、21 至 30 學分 (17.8%)、31 至 40 學分 (6.3%) 及多於 40 學分 (10.6%)。

## II. Trend Analysis

2.1 Comparison of findings of the 2011 HMS with those surveys before 2004 should be cautious as the survey methodology and reference date had been changed.

2.2 With the enactment of the Occupational Therapists (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Regulations (Chapter 359B), registration of the profession of occupational therapists commenced on 1 October 1990 while disciplinary control of the profession was effective on 1 August 1991, it is mandatory for a person practising occupational therapy in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate. Between 1992 and 2011, the number of occupational therapists increased from 470 to 1 395 (Chart B).

2.3 Since 1982, the sex ratio (males per 100 females) of active occupational therapists enumerated has been fluctuating in the range between 39 and 58. The sex ratio (males per 100 females) was maintained at a range of 40 and 43 in recent years (Table A).

## II. 趨勢分析

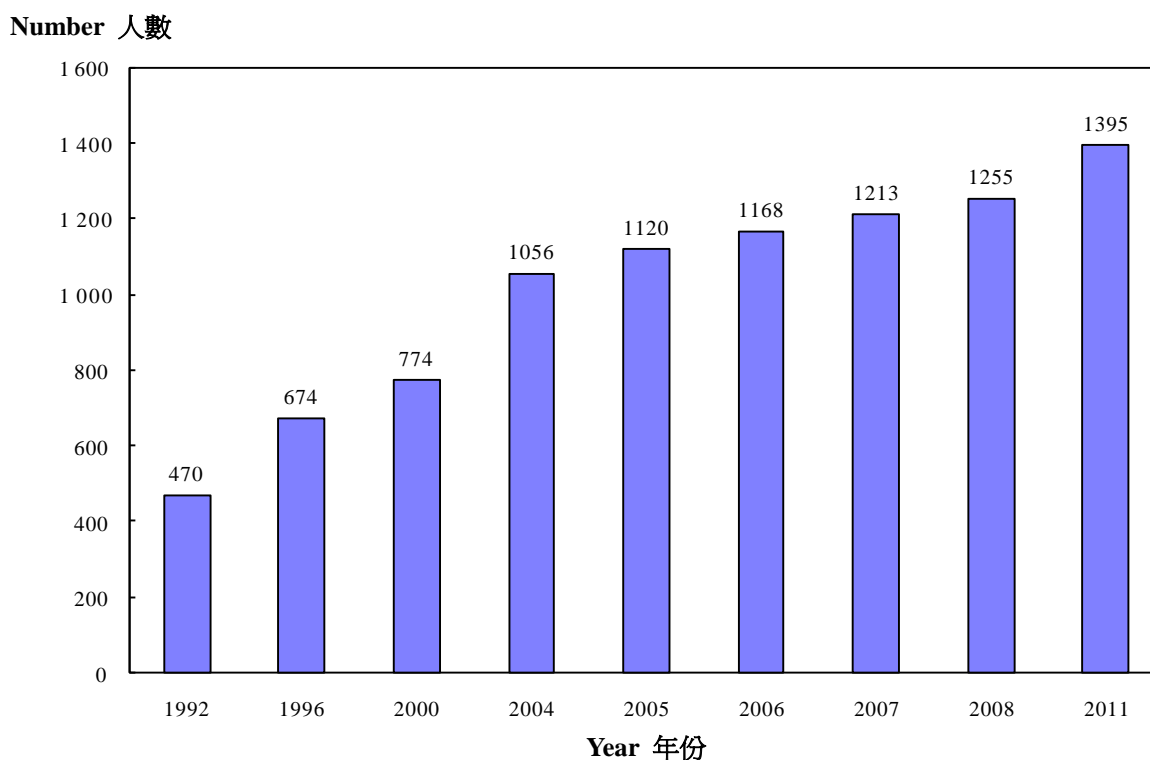
2.1 由於醫療衛生服務人力統計調查的統計調查方法及點算日均已改變，故將 2011 年與 2004 年以前的統計調查結果比較時必須小心謹慎。

2.2 隨著《職業治療師(註冊及紀律處分程序)規例》(第 359B 章)的實施，職業治療師的註冊於 1990 年 10 月 1 日開始，而紀律規管則於 1991 年 8 月 1 日生效，所有在本港執業的職業治療師，必須持有有效的執業證明書。在 1992 年至 2011 年期間，職業治療師的人數由 470 名上升至 1 395 名 (圖乙)。

2.3 自 1982 年，經點算在職職業治療師的性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)介乎 39 至 58。而近年的性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)維持在 40 至 43 之間 (表甲)。

**Chart B : Number of Occupational Therapists Covered by Year (1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2011)**

**圖乙：按年劃分的職業治療師涵蓋人數(1992年、1996年、2000年、2004年、2005年、2006年、2007年、2008年及2011年)**



Notes: Figure of the year 2000 and before refer to the number of occupational therapists registered with the Occupational Therapists Board of Hong Kong as at the 1st of July of the respective years, whereas the figures of 2004 to 2011 refer to that as at the 31st of March of the respective years

有關數字指於2000年或之前在相關年份中7月1日已向香港職業治療師管理委員會註冊的職業治療師人數，而2004年至2011年的數字則指於相關年份的3月31日已註冊的職業治療師人數。

2.4 The mean age of the active occupational therapists enumerated increased gradually from 28.2 years in 1982 to 36.7 years in 2011.

2.4 經點算在職職業治療師的平均年齡，由1982年的28.2歲，逐漸上升至2011年的36.7歲。

2.5 From 1982 to 1990, the largest proportion of active occupational therapists enumerated was working in the Government, followed by the academic and subvented sectors, which together employed more than 80% of all the occupational therapists. The Hospital Authority has been the largest employer since its setup in 1991, while the proportion of active occupational therapists employed in the Government decreased to less than 5%. The proportion working in the academic and subvented sectors increased from 16.5% in 1982 to 39.3% in 2011 (Table A).

2.5 在1982年至1990年期間，經點算在職職業治療師以任職政府的比例最多，其次為學術及資助機構，兩者合共聘用多於80%的職業治療師。醫院管理局自1991年成立以來，已成為最大的僱主，而政府所聘任的職業治療師的比例則下降至少於5%。任職學術及資助機構所佔的比例，則由1982年的16.5%，上升至2011年的39.3% (表甲)。

**Table A: Selected Characteristics of Active Occupational Therapists Enumerated (1982, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 & 2011)**

**表甲：經點算在職職業治療師的選定特徵 (1982 年、1984 年、1987 年、1990 年、1992 年、1996 年、2000 年、2004 年、2005 年、2006 年、2007 年、2008 年及 2011 年)**

	Year 年份												
	1982	1984	1987	1990	1992	1996	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2011
<b>A. Occupational Therapists Covered*</b> 所涵蓋的職業治療師*	-	-	-	-	470	674	774	1 056	1 120	1 168	1 213	1 255	1 395
<b>B. Active Occupational Therapists Enumerated</b> 經點算在職職業治療師													
<b>Number Enumerated</b> 經點算人數	97	141	234	300	362	490	648	666	738	796	681	656	876
<b>Sex 性別</b>													
Male 男性	27	49	75	100	133	166	214	211	231	237	193	198	259
Female 女性	70	92	159	200	229	324	434	455	503	559	487	458	611
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4	N.A.	1	N.A.	6
<b>Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)</b> 性別比率 (每百名女性的男性人數)	39	53	47	50	58	51	49	46	46	42	40	43	42
<b>Mean Age</b> 平均年齡	28.2	27.8	28.0	29.2	28.6	29.8	32.0	33.8	32.9	34.1	34.5	34.9	36.7
<b>Median Age</b> 年齡中位數	-	-	-	-	-	-	32.0	33.0	32.0	34.0	34.0	34.0	36.0
<b>Sector of Work†</b> 工作機構類型													
Government 政府	67 (69.1%)	94 (66.7%)	125 (53.4%)	149 (49.7%)	8 (2.2%)	17 (3.5%)	27 (4.2%)	28 (4.2%)	25 (3.4%)	28 (3.5%)	17 (2.5%)	17 (2.6%)	33 (3.8%)
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	214 (59.1%)	349 (71.2%)	395 (61.0%)	361 (54.2%)	358 (48.5%)	367 (46.1%)	327 (48.0%)	297 (45.3%)	422 (48.2%)
Private 私營機構	14 (14.4%)	23 (16.3%)	2 (0.9%)	11 (3.7%)	19 (5.2%)	31 (6.3%)	103 (15.9%)	31 (4.7%)	45 (6.1%)	75 (9.4%)	58 (8.5%)	50 (7.6%)	75 (8.6%)
Academic & Subvented 資助機構	16 (16.5%)	24 (17.0%)	107 (45.7%)	140 (46.6%)	121 (33.5%)	93 (19.0%)	123 (19.0%)	244 (36.6%)	309 (41.9%)	317 (39.8%)	279 (41.0%)	292 (44.5%)	344 (39.3%)
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2 (0.3%)	1 (0.1%)	9 (1.1%)	N.A.	N.A.	2 (0.2%)

Notes: \* Figure of the year 2000 and before refer to the number of occupational therapists registered with the Occupational Therapists Board of Hong Kong as at the 1st of July of the respective years, whereas the figures of 2004 to 2011 refer to that as at the 31st of March of the respective years.

註釋：有關數字指於 2000 年或以前在相關年份中 7 月 1 日已向香港職業治療師管理委員會註冊的職業治療師人數，而 2004 年至 2011 年的數字則指於相關年份的 3 月 31 日已註冊的職業治療師人數。

† In 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2011, the sector refers to the sector of main job.

在 2004 年、2005 年、2006 年、2007 年、2008 年及 2011 年統計調查中，所屬機構類型指主要職位所屬機構的類型。

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