

2004 Health Manpower Survey

2004年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查

Summary of the Characteristics of Physiotherapist Enumerated

經點算物理治療師的特徵摘要

I. Physiotherapists Covered

1.1 The physiotherapists covered in the 2004 HMS were physiotherapists registered with the Physiotherapists Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359) as at the survey reference date - 31.3.2004.

1.2 The number of physiotherapists covered was 1 724.

1.3 Of the 1 724 registered physiotherapists covered, 1 155 had responded to the Survey, giving an overall response rate of 67.0%. Among the respondents, 1 064 were economically active* in the local physiotherapy profession as at 31.3.2004 whereas 90 reported to be economically inactive* in the local physiotherapy profession (**Chart A**). The terms “active” and “inactive” were thereafter referred to “economically active” and “economically inactive” respectively.

I. 所涵蓋的物理治療師

1.1 2004 年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋的物理治療師，是指截至調查點算當日(即 2004 年 3 月 31 日)已按《輔助醫療業條例》(第 359 章)的規定，向香港物理治療師管理委員會註冊的物理治療師。

1.2 所涵蓋物理治療師的人數為 1 724 名。

1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 1 724 名註冊物理治療師中，有 1 155 名作出回應，整體回應率為 67.0%。在回應者中，有 1 064 名物理治療師於 2004 年 3 月 31 日在本港物理治療專業從事經濟活動*，而有 90 名據報並非在本港物理治療專業從事經濟活動* (**圖甲**)。下文以“在職”(意指從事業內工作)及“非在本港從事業內工作”分別代替“從事經濟活動”及“非從事經濟活動”。

* In the Survey, the criteria used in defining economically active and 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” physiotherapists comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” physiotherapists. The “employed” physiotherapists referred to those physiotherapists practising in the physiotherapy profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period, while the “unemployed” physiotherapists referred to those physiotherapists who (a) were not practising in the local physiotherapy profession during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the local physiotherapy profession during the 30 days before the Survey; and (c) had been available for work during the seven days before the Survey.

“從事經濟活動”的物理治療師包括所有“就業”及“待業”物理治療師。“就業”物理治療師是指統計調查期間在本港從事物理治療專業的物理治療師，而“待業”物理治療師則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事物理治療專業；及(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在本港找尋物理治療專業工作；及(c)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的物理治療師。

“Economically inactive” physiotherapists comprised the physiotherapists who were not practising in the physiotherapy 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”的物理治療師包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事物理治療專業的物理治療師，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的物理治療師。

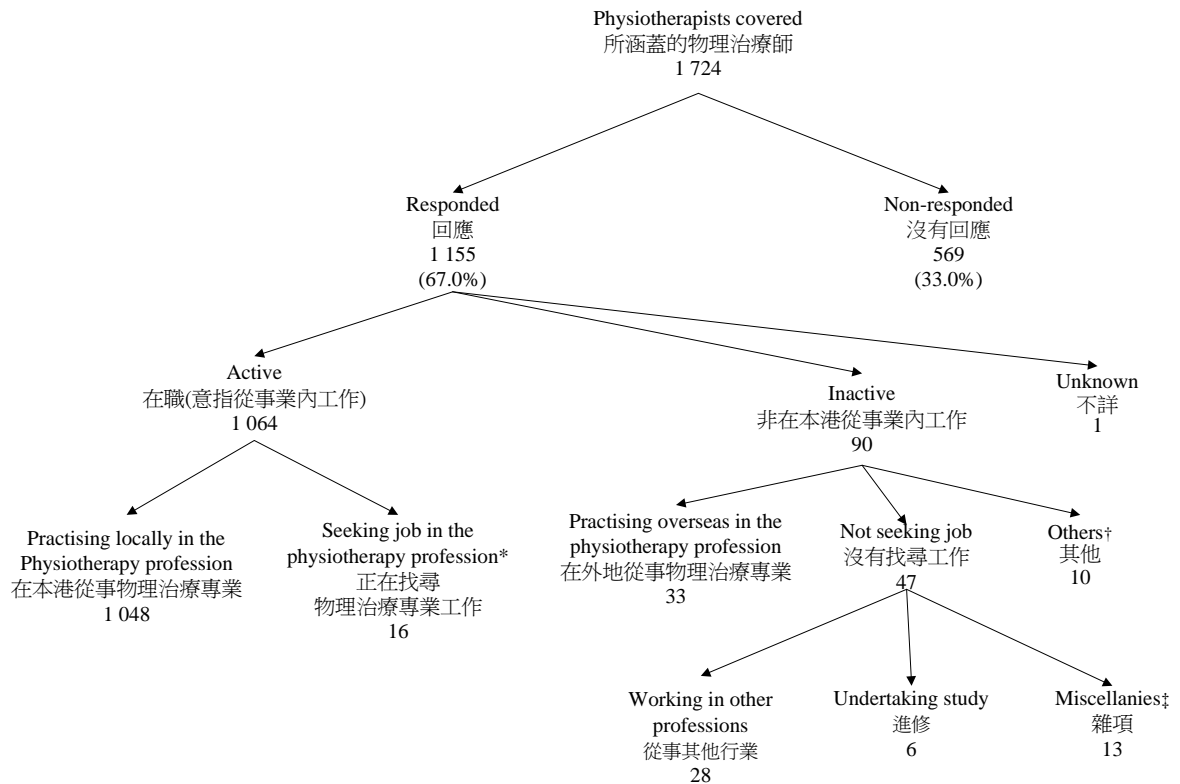
1.4 Of the 1 064 active physiotherapists, 16 were seeking jobs in the local physiotherapy profession. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.6 below were based on the 1 048 physiotherapists practising in the local physiotherapy profession as at 31.3.2004. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

1.5 Of the 90 inactive physiotherapists, 33 reported practising overseas and 47 reported not practising in the physiotherapy profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the physiotherapy profession during the 30 days before the Survey (**Chart A**). Further analysis showed that among the 47 inactive physiotherapists, 59.6% reported working in other professions and 12.8% reported undertaking study. The remaining 27.7% reported retired, emigrated or being engaged in household duties, etc.

1.4 在 1 064 名在職物理治療師中，有 16 名正在本港找尋物理治療專業的工作。下文第 1.6 段所載的統計調查結果，是指截至 2004 年 3 月 31 日，根據 1 048 名在本港從事物理治療專業的物理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 90 名非在本港從事業內工作的物理治療師當中，有 33 名據報在外地執業，另有 47 名並非在本港從事物理治療專業工作，而在統計日前 30 天內亦無找尋業內工作(圖甲)。進一步分析顯示，在 47 名非在本港從事業內工作的物理治療師中，59.6% 填報從事其他行業，12.8% 填報進修，餘下的 27.7% 則填報退休、移民或料理家務等項目。

Chart A : Activity Status of Physiotherapists Covered
圖甲 : 所涵蓋物理治療師的經濟活動身分



- Notes : 註釋 :
- * Figure refers to the number of responded physiotherapists who (a) were not practising in the physiotherapy profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the local physiotherapy profession during the 30 days before the Survey; and (c) had been available for work during the seven days before the Survey.
有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事物理治療專業；及(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在本港找尋物理治療專業工作；及(c)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的物理治療師人數。
 - † Figure refers to the number of responded physiotherapists who (a) were not practising in the physiotherapy profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the local physiotherapy profession during the 30 days before the Survey; but (c) were not available for work during the seven days before the Survey.
有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事物理治療專業；及(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在本港找尋物理治療專業工；但(c)在統計日前 7 天內不能上班的物理治療師人數。
 - ‡ Figure refers to the number of responded physiotherapists who reported retired, emigrated or being engaged in household duties, etc.
有關數字指填報退休、移民或料理家務等項目的物理治療師人數。

1.6 Among the 1 048 active physiotherapists enumerated, 442 (42.2%) were male and 606 (57.8%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 73 (males per 100 females). Apart from nine physiotherapists who did not indicate their age, the median age of 1 039 active physiotherapists enumerated was 33.0 years old, which was also the same for male and female physiotherapists enumerated.

1.6 經點算的 1 048 名在職物理治療師當中，男性佔 442 名(42.2%)，女性佔 606 名(57.8%)，整體性別比率為 73 (每百名女性的男性人數)。剔除 9 名沒有註明年齡的物理治療師後，餘下 1 039 名經點算在職物理治療師的整體年齡中位數為 33.0 歲，與女物理治療師及男物理治療師的年齡中位數相同。

1.7 In the 2004 HMS, the physiotherapists were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs and second jobs*, if any. Regarding the main job, the distribution by sector showed that about half was working in the Hospital Authority (49.5%), followed by the private sector (26.9%) and the subvented sector (17.1%). Those working in the academic sector accounted for 4.7% and the Government 1.8%. Among the physiotherapists working in the private sector, majority were in private physiotherapy clinic / centre (28.0%), followed by miscellaneous health services centre (27.3%), private hospital and nursing home (20.2%), elderly home (14.2%) and rehabilitation institute (4.6%).

1.8 Analysed by sector for the main job, the median age of the active physiotherapists enumerated working in the Government and the Hospital Authority was 35.0 years old, followed by the academic sector (32.0 years old), the subvented sector (30.0 years old) and the private sector (28.0 years old).

1.7 在 2004 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查中，我們要求作出回應的經點算在職物理治療師填寫其主要及次要職位*(如有)的特徵。按主要職位所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，約有一半經點算在職物理治療師在醫院管理局(49.5%)工作，其餘依次為私營機構(26.9%)、資助機構(17.1%)。在學術機構工作的物理治療師佔 4.7%，而在政府工作的佔 1.8%。在私營機構工作的物理治療師中，大部分任職私營物理治療診所／中心(28.0%)，其餘依次為雜項健康服務中心(27.3%)、私家醫院及護養院(20.2%)、老人院(14.2%)及復康機構(4.6%)。

1.8 按主要職位所屬機構類型分析的結果顯示，任職政府及醫院管理局的經點算在職物理治療師年齡中位數為 35.0 歲，其餘依次為學術機構(32.0 歲)、資助機構(30.0 歲)及私營機構(28.0 歲)。

* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the physiotherapists had spent most of their working time, whereas the second jobs could be part-time jobs.

主要職位是指佔物理治療師大部分工作時間的職位，而次要職位則可以是兼職職位。

1.9 Analysed by the highest percentage of time spent on the area of work of main job found that 90.5% (948) of the 1 048 active physiotherapists spent most of their working time on rehabilitation, followed by administration / management 5.3% (56) and teaching / education 3.0% (31).

1.10 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 1 048 active physiotherapists enumerated was 44.0 hours, while 88 (8.4%) physiotherapists were required to undertake on-call duty in their posts. Their median number of hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week amounted to 2.0 hours. Among the 1 048 active physiotherapists enumerated, 37 (3.5%) reported that they had had second jobs.

1.11 Among the 1 048 active physiotherapists enumerated, 1 043 (99.5%) were found to have obtained relevant basic qualifications in the profession and five (0.5%) did not indicate their basic qualifications. Further analysis showed that most of the active physiotherapists enumerated held Bachelor's degree (57.2%) as their basic qualifications, followed by Diploma / Professional Diploma / Graduate Diploma (35.7%), Certificate (3.8%) and Master's degree (2.1%).

1.12 Of the 1 048 active physiotherapists enumerated, 825 (78.7%) received or were receiving additional training, 209 (19.9%) did not receive additional training, and 14 (1.3%) did not reveal whether received additional training or not. Further analysis showed that of the 825 active physiotherapists enumerated with additional training, 26.8% were mainly trained / being trained in physiotherapy, followed by manipulative physiotherapy (18.7%), rehabilitation sciences / studies (16.1%), sports physiotherapy / sports and health sciences (12.5%) and acupuncture (8.4%) (Chart B).

1.9 對主要職位工作範疇的最高工作時間百分比所作的分析顯示，在 1 048 名在職物理治療師中，把大部分工作時間用於康復治療的佔 90.5% (948 名)，其餘依次為行政／管理 5.3% (56 名)及教學／教育 3.0% (31 名)。

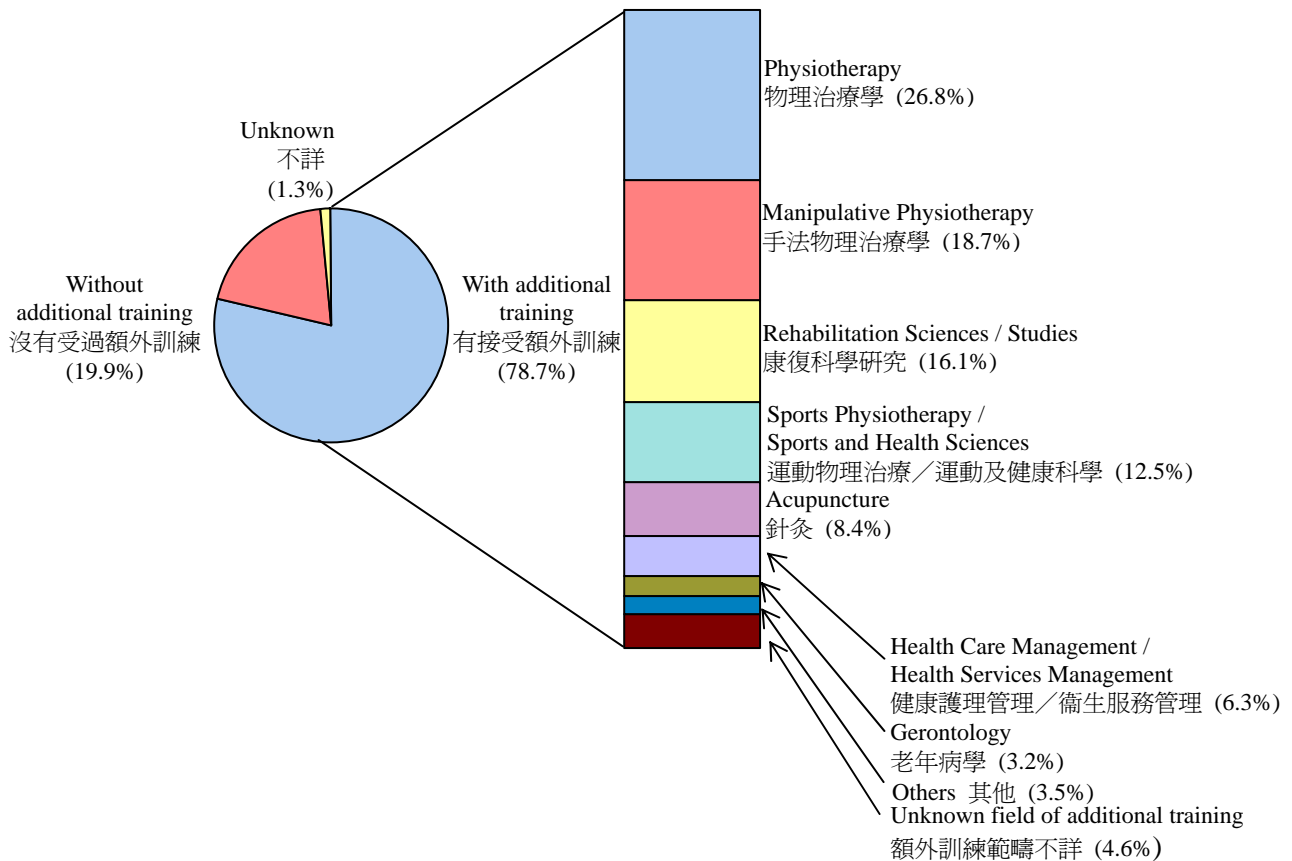
1.10 經點算的 1 048 名在職物理治療師，每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 44.0 小時，而 88 名(8.4%)物理治療師在現任職位中須擔任隨時候召的工作。他們的每週隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)時數的中位數為 2.0 小時。在 1 048 名經點算在職物理治療師中，37 名(3.5%)報稱兼有次要職位。

1.11 在 1 048 名經點算在職物理治療師中，1 043 名(99.5%)持有物理治療專業的相關基本資格，5 名(0.5%)沒有註明所持的基本資格。進一步分析顯示，經點算在職物理治療師以持有學士學位(57.2%)作為基本資格的人數最多，其餘依次為文憑／專業文憑／深造文憑(35.7%)、證書(3.8%)及碩士學位(2.1%)。

1.12 在 1 048 名經點算在職物理治療師中，825 名(78.7%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，209 名(19.9%)沒有受過額外訓練，而 14 名(1.3%)則沒有註明曾否接受額外訓練。進一步分析顯示，825 名有接受額外訓練的經點算在職物理治療師中，26.8%人士主要曾接受或正接受物理治療學訓練，其餘依次為手法物理治療學(18.7%)、康復科學／研究(16.1%)、運動物理治療／運動及健康科學(12.5%)及針灸(8.4%) (圖乙)。

Chart B : Active Physiotherapists Enumerated by Additional Training

圖乙：經點算在職物理治療師所接受的額外訓練



Total number of active physiotherapists enumerated 經點算在職物理治療師總人數 = 1 048

1.13 Of the 825 active physiotherapists enumerated with additional training, 39.9% held Master's degree as their highest level of additional qualification obtained, followed by Certificate (14.9%), Diploma (13.5%) and Post-graduate diploma (10.7%).

1.13 在 825 名曾接受額外訓練的經點算在職物理治療師中，39.9% 人士持有碩士學位作為最高資格，其餘依次為證書(14.9%)，文憑(13.5%)及深造文憑(10.7%)。

1.14 Regarding Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities, 66 (6.3%) of the active physiotherapists revealed that they did not participate in any CPD activities in 2004. The number of CPD hours attained in the past 12 months by the 977 active physiotherapists enumerated was: 30 hours or above (53.0%), less than ten hours (17.9%), ten to 19 hours (16.7%) and 20 to 29 hours (12.4%).

II. Trend Analysis

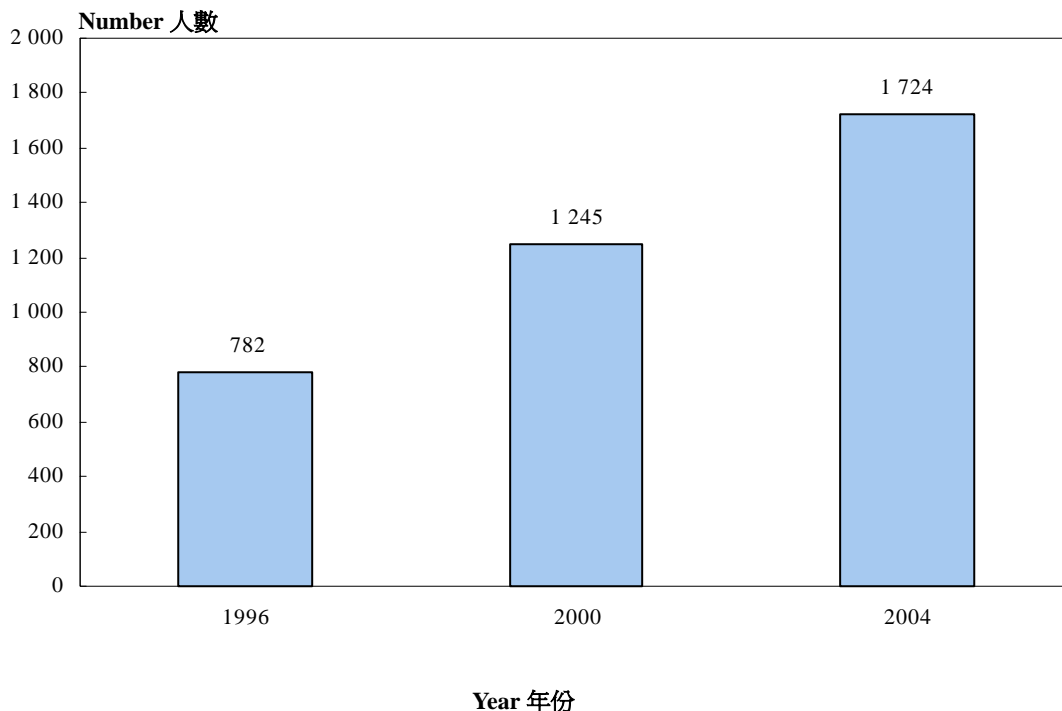
2.1 With the enactment of the Physiotherapists (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Regulation in July 1999, it has been mandatory for a person practising physiotherapy in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate. Between 1996 and 2004, the number of physiotherapists increased sharply from 782 in the 1996 HMS to 1 724 in the 2004 HMS. However, comparison of findings with those of previous surveys should be cautious as the survey methodology and reference date of the 2004 HMS had been changed (**Chart C**).

1.14 關於持續專業發展的活動，66 名 (6.3%) 在職物理治療師表示在 2004 年並沒有參與任何有關持續專業發展的活動。至於 977 名表示曾參與有關活動的在職物理治療師中，在過去 12 個月所獲得的時數為：30 小時或以上 (53.0%)，少於 10 小時 (17.9%)，10 至 19 小時 (16.7%) 及 20 至 29 小時 (12.4%)。

II. 趨勢分析

2.1 自 1999 年 7 月《物理治療師(註冊及紀律處分程序)規例》制定後，所有在本港執業的物理治療師，必須持有有效的執業證明書。在 1996 年至 2004 年期間，物理治療師的人數由 1996 年統計調查所得的 782 名，上升至 2004 年統計調查所得的 1 724 名。然而，由於 2004 年所用的統計調查方法及點算日均已改變，故與以往統計調查結果比較時必須小心謹慎(圖丙)。

Chart C : Number of Physiotherapists Covered by Year (1996, 2000 and 2004)
圖丙：按年劃分的物理治療師涵蓋人數 (1996 年、2000 年及 2004 年)



Note: Figure of 1996 refers to the number of physiotherapists reported by the responded institutions as at the first of July of the year 1996. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of physiotherapists registered with the Physiotherapists Board of Hong Kong as at 1.7.2000, whereas the figure of 2004 refers to that as at 31.3.2004.
 註釋：1996 年的有關數字指截至 1996 年 7 月 1 日由回應機構填報的物理治療師人數，2000 年的有關數字指於 2000 年 7 月 1 日已向香港物理治療師管理委員會註冊的物理治療師人數，而 2004 年的數字則指於 2004 年 3 月 31 日已註冊的物理治療師人數。

2.2 The sex ratio of active physiotherapists enumerated increased from 46 (males per 100 females) in 1982 HMS to 82 (males per 100 females) in 1990 HMS and then dropped slightly to 73 (males per 100 females) in 1992 HMS but remained stable at 72 to 75 from 1992 to 2004 (Table A).

2.2 經點算在職物理治療師的整體性別比率，由 1982 年統計調查所得的 46(每百名女性的男性人數)，上升至 1990 年統計調查所得的 82 (每百名女性的男性人數)，然後在 1992 年統計調查時微跌至 73(每百名女性的男性人數)，但在 1992 年至 2004 年期間則維持在 72 至 75(每百名女性的男性人數)的水平(表甲)。

2.3 The mean age of the active physiotherapists enumerated exhibited an increasing trend between the 1982 HMS (29.0 years old) and the 2004 HMS (33.0 years old).

2.3 經點算在職物理治療師的平均年齡，在 1982 年統計調查(29.0 歲)至 2004 年統計調查(33.0 歲)期間呈上升趨勢。

2.4 From 1982 to 1990, the Government accounted for the largest proportion of active physiotherapists enumerated (49.4% to 59.9%), followed by the subvented sector (23.7% to 36.4%), which together employed about 80% of the physiotherapists. The proportion working in the Hospital Authority decreased from 77.2% in the 1992 HMS to 49.5% in the 2004 HMS. The proportion working in the subvented sector decreased from 36.4% in the 1990 HMS to 7.4% in the 1992 HMS but then rebounded to 17.1% in the 2004 HMS. The proportion working in the private sector had decreased from 17.9% in the 1982 HMS to 11.8% in the 1996 HMS but recorded a sharp rise to 21.5% in the 2000 HMS and further to 26.9% in the 2004 HMS (Table A).

2.4 在 1982 年至 1990 年統計調查期間，經點算在職物理治療師以任職政府(49.4%至 59.9%)的人數最多，其次為資助機構(23.7%至 36.4%)，兩者合共聘用大約 80% 的物理治療師。醫院管理局所佔的比例，由 1992 年統計調查所得的 77.2%，下跌至 2004 年統計調查所得的 49.5%。資助機構所佔的比例，由 1990 年統計調查所得的 36.4%，驟降至 1992 年統計調查時的 7.4%，但在 2004 年統計調查期間則回升至 17.1%。私營機構所佔的比例，由 1982 年統計調查所得的 17.9%，下降至 1996 年統計調查所得的 11.8%，但在 2000 年統計調查期間則顯著升幅至 21.5%，到了 2004 年統計調查時更增至 26.9% (表甲)。

Table A : Selected Characteristics of Active Physiotherapists Enumerated (1982, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004)

表 A : 經點算在職物理治療師的選定特徵 (1982 年、1984 年、1987 年、1990 年、1992 年、1996 年、2000 年及 2004 年)

Characteristics 特徵	Year 年份							
	1982	1984	1987	1990	1992	1996	2000	2004
A. Physiotherapists Covered 所涵蓋的物理治療師*	-	-	-	-	-	782	1 245	1 724
B. Active Physiotherapists Enumerated 經點算在職物理治療師 Number enumerated 經點算人數	235	299	403	478	539	693	993	1 048
Sex 性別								
Male 男性	74	104	167	215	229	291	426	442
Female 女性	161	195	236	263	310	402	567	606
Sex ratio (males per 100 females) 性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)	46	53	71	82	73	72	75	73
Mean age 平均年齡	29.0	29.7	29.6	30.2	29.4	30.3	32.1	33.0
Sector of work 工作機構類型[†]								
Government 政府	127 (54.0%)	179 (59.9%)	213 (52.9%)	236 (49.4%)	2 (0.4%)	8 (1.2%)	13 (1.3%)	19 (1.8%)
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	416 (77.2%)	529 (76.3%)	589 (59.3%)	519 (49.5%)
Academic 學術機構	4 (1.7%)	11 (3.7%)	11 (2.7%)	10 (2.1%)	13 (2.4%)	23 (3.3%)	33 (3.3%)	49 (4.7%)
Subvented 資助機構	62 (26.4%)	71 (23.7%)	144 (35.7%)	174 (36.4%)	40 (7.4%)	51 (7.4%)	145 (14.6%)	179 (17.1%)
Private 私營機構	42 (17.9%)	38 (12.7%)	35 (8.7%)	58 (12.1%)	68 (12.6%)	82 (11.8%)	213 (21.5%)	282 (26.9%)

Notes : * Figure of 1996 refers to the number of physiotherapists reported by the responded institutions as at the first of July of the year 1996. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of physiotherapists registered with the Physiotherapists Board of Hong Kong as at 1.7.2000, whereas the figure of 2004 refers to that as at 31.3.2004.

1996 年的有關數字指截至 1996 年 7 月 1 日由回應機構填報的物理治療師人數，2000 年的有關數字指於 2000 年 7 月 1 日已向香港物理治療師管理委員會註冊的物理治療師人數，而 2004 年的數字則指於 2004 年 3 月 31 日已註冊的物理治療師人數。

† In 2004, the sector refers to the sector of main job.

在 2004 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