

2004 Health Manpower Survey

2004年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查

Summary of the Characteristics of Radiographers Enumerated

經點算放射技師的特徵摘要

I. Radiographers Covered

1.1 Diagnostic radiographers

1.1.1 Diagnostic radiographers refer to the personnel who are registered (Category D) with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 59) as at the survey reference date - 31.3.2004.

1.1.2 The number of diagnostic radiographers covered was 1 316.

1.1.3 Of the 1 316 diagnostic radiographers covered, 718 had responded to the Survey, giving an overall response rate of 54.6%. Among the respondents, 672 were economically active* in the local diagnostic radiography profession as at 31.3.2004 whereas 46 reported to be economically inactive* in the local diagnostic radiography profession (**Chart A**). The terms “active” and “inactive” were thereafter referred to “economically active” and “economically inactive” respectively.

I. 所涵蓋的放射技師

1.1 放射診斷技師

1.1.1 放射診斷技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，向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊成為(D 類)放射技師的人士。

1.1.2 所涵蓋放射診斷技師的人數為 1 316 名。

1.1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 1 316 名註冊放射診斷技師中，有 718 名作出回應，整體回應率為 54.6%。在回應者中，有 672 名放射診斷技師於 2004 年 3 月 31 日在本港放射診斷專業從事經濟活動*，而有 46 名據報並非在本港放射診斷專業從事經濟活動* (**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” diagnostic radiographers comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” diagnostic radiographers. The “employed” diagnostic radiographers referred to those diagnostic radiographers practising in the diagnostic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period, while the “unemployed” diagnostic radiographers referred to those diagnostic radiographers who (a) were not practising in the local diagnostic radiography profession during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the local diagnostic radiography 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”的放射診斷技師包括所有“就業”及“待業”放射診斷技師。“就業”放射診斷技師是指統計調查期間在本港從事放射診斷專業的放射診斷技師，而“待業”放射診斷技師則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事放射診斷專業；及(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在在本港找尋放射診斷專業工作；及(c)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的放射診斷技師。

“Economically inactive” diagnostic radiographers comprised the diagnostic radiographers who were not practising in the diagnostic radiography 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”的放射診斷技師包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事放射診斷專業的放射診斷技師，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的放射診斷技師。

1.1.4 Of the 672 active diagnostic radiographers, four were seeking jobs in the local diagnostic radiography profession. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.1.6 below were based on the 668 diagnostic radiographers practising in the local diagnostic radiography profession as at 31.3.2004. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

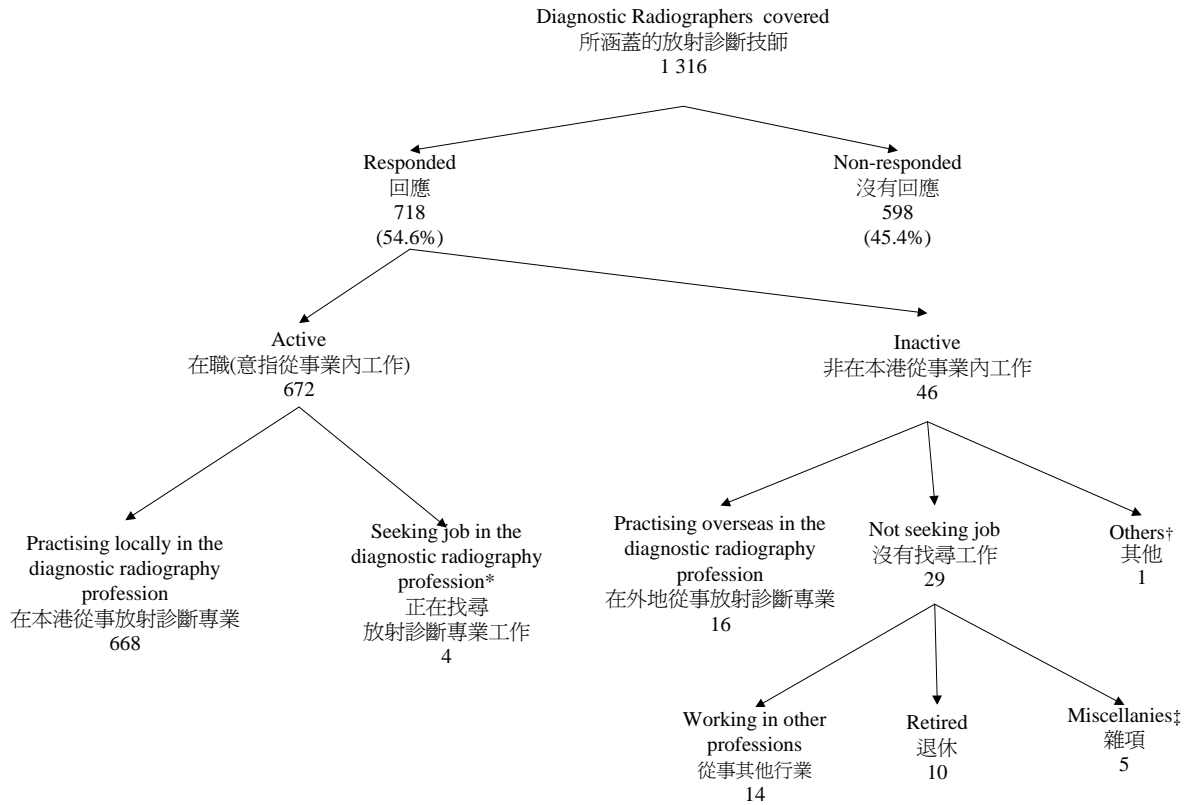
1.1.5 Of the 46 inactive diagnostic radiographers, 16 reported practising overseas, 29 reported not practising in the diagnostic radiography profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the diagnostic radiography profession during the 30 days before the Survey (**Chart A**). Further analysis showed that among the 29 inactive diagnostic radiographers, 48.3% reported working in other professions and 34.5% reported retired with median age being 58.0 years old. The remaining 17.2% reported undertaking study or being engaged in household duties, etc.

1.1.4 在 672 名在職放射診斷技師中，有 4 名正在本港找尋放射診斷專業的工作。下文第 1.1.6 段所載的統計調查結果，是指截至 2004 年 3 月 31 日，根據 668 名在本港從事放射診斷專業的放射診斷技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%。

1.1.5 在 46 名非在本港從事業內工作的放射診斷技師當中，有 16 名據報在外地執業，另有 29 名並非在本港從事放射診斷專業工作，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 29 名非在本港從事業內工作的放射診斷技師中，48.3% 填報從事其他行業，34.5% 則填報退休，其年齡中位數為 58.0 歲；另有 17.2% 填報進修或料理家務等項目。

Chart A : Activity Status of Diagnostic Radiographers Covered

圖甲：所涵蓋放射診斷技師的經濟活動身分



- Notes :
註釋：
- * Figure refers to the number of responded diagnostic radiographers who (a) were not practising in the diagnostic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the local diagnostic radiography 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放射診斷專業；及(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在本港找尋放射診斷專業工作；及(c)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的放射診斷技師人數。
 - † Figure refers to the number of responded diagnostic radiographers who (a) was not practising in the diagnostic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the local diagnostic radiography profession during the 30 days before the Survey; but (c) was 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放射診斷專業；及(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在本港找尋放射診斷專業工作；但(c)在統計日前 7 天內不能上班的放射診斷技師人數。
 - ‡ Figure refers to the number of responded diagnostic radiographers who reported undertaking study or being engaged in household duties, etc.
有關數字指填報進修或料理家務等項目的放射診斷技師人數。

1.1.6 Among the 668 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, 331 (49.6%) were male and 337 (50.4%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 98 (males per 100 females). Apart from four diagnostic radiographers who did not indicate their age, the median age of 664 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated was 38.0 years old. The median age of the active female diagnostic radiographers enumerated was 37.0 years old and that of their male counterparts was 39.0 years old.

1.1.7 In the 2004 HMS, the diagnostic radiographers 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 were working in the Hospital Authority (53.0%), followed by the private sector (40.0%). Those working in the Government and academic sector accounted for 7.0%. Among the diagnostic radiographers working in the private sector, majority were in medical and X-ray laboratories (54.7%), followed by private hospitals (40.1%).

1.1.8 Analysed by sector for the main job, the median age of the active diagnostic radiographers enumerated working in the private sector was 41.0 years old, followed by the Government and academic sector (37.0 years old), and the Hospital Authority (36.0 years old).

1.1.6 經點算的 668 名在職放射診斷技師當中，男性佔 331 名(49.6%)，女性佔 337 名(50.4%)，整體性別比率為 98 (每百名女性的男性人數)。剔除 4 名沒有註明年齡的放射診斷技師後，餘下 664 名經點算在職放射診斷技師的整體年齡中位數為 38.0 歲。經點算女放射診斷技師的年齡中位數為 37.0 歲，而男放射診斷技師的則為 39.0 歲。

1.1.7 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在職放射診斷技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，大部分經點算在職放射診斷技師在醫院管理局(53.0%)或私營機構(40.0%)工作。在政府及學術機構工作的則佔 7.0%。在私營機構工作的放射診斷技師中，大部分在醫務及 X 光化驗所(54.7%)工作，其次為私家醫院(40.1%)。

1.1.8 按主要職位所屬機構類型分析的結果顯示，任職私營機構的經點算在職放射診斷技師年齡中位數為 41.0 歲，其餘依次為政府及學術機構(37.0 歲)，以及醫院管理局(36.0 歲)。

* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the diagnostic radiographers had spent most of their working time, whereas the second jobs could be part-time jobs.
主要職位是指佔放射診斷技師大部分工作時間的職位，而次要職位則可以是兼職職位。

1.1.9 Analysed by the highest percentage of time spent on the area of work of the main job, 92.2% (616) of the 668 active diagnostic radiographers spent most of their working time on diagnostic stream, followed by administration / management 4.3% (29).

1.1.10 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 668 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated was 44.0 hours, while 102 (15.3%) diagnostic radiographers 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 15.5 hours. Among the 668 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, only 11 (1.6%) reported that they had had second jobs.

1.1.11 Among the 668 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, 662 (99.1%) were found to have obtained relevant basic qualifications in the profession and six (0.9%) possessed no relevant professional qualifications. Further analysis showed that most of the active diagnostic radiographers enumerated held Bachelor's degree (34.7%) or Professional Diploma (33.5%) as their basic qualifications and another 20.8% held Certificate / Higher Certificate.

1.1.12 Of the 668 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, 337 (50.4%) received or were receiving additional training, 308 (46.1%) did not receive additional training, and 23 (3.4%) did not reveal whether received additional training or not. Further analysis showed that of the 337 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated with additional training, 46.9% were mainly trained / being trained in diagnostic radiography, followed by ultrasonography / medical ultrasonography (13.9%) and health care (medical imaging & radiation technology) (8.9%) (Chart B).

1.1.9 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 668 名在職放射診斷技師中，把大部分工作時間用於診斷科的佔 92.2%(616 名)，其次為行政／管理佔 4.3%(29 名)。

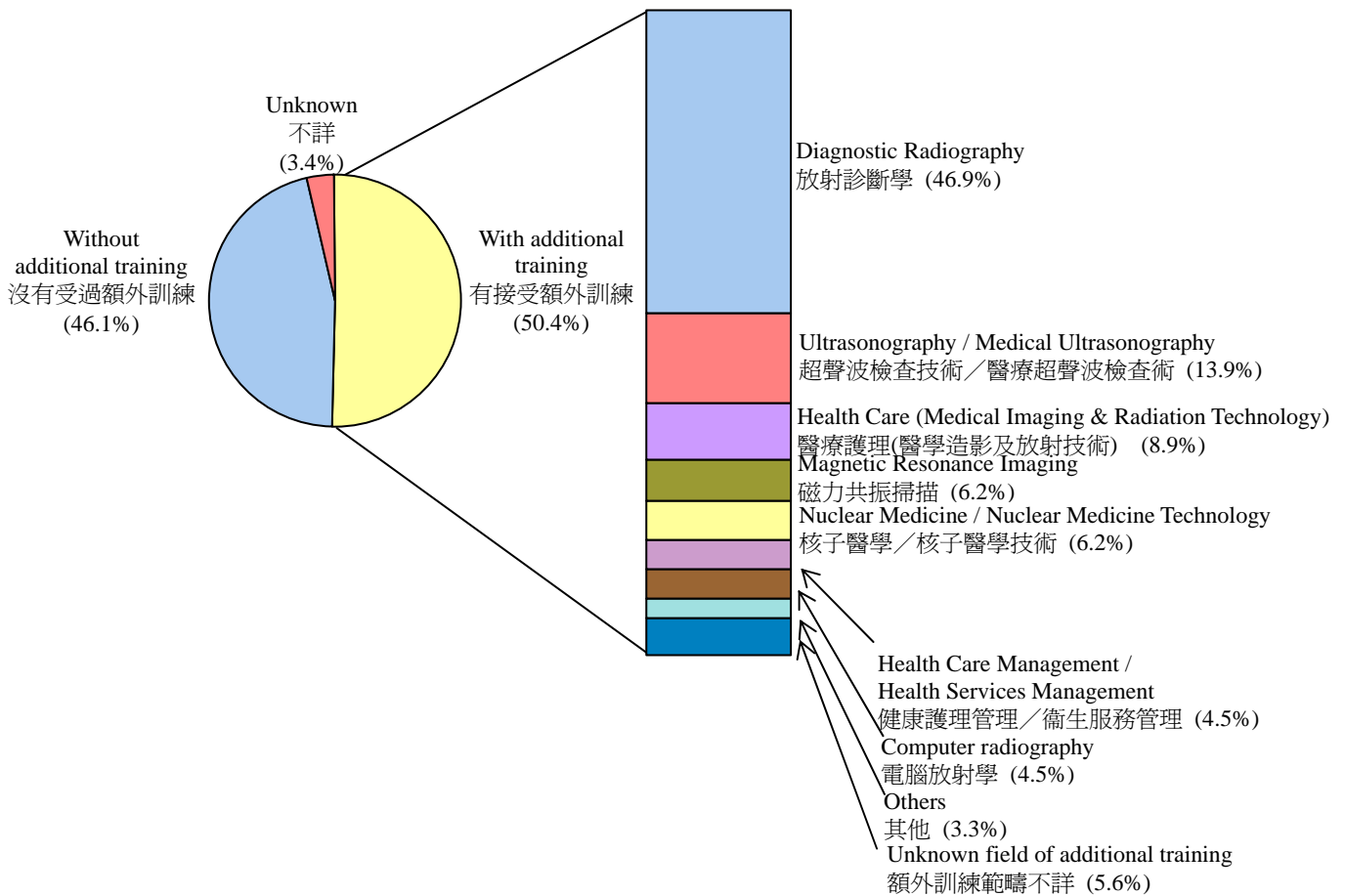
1.1.10 經點算的 668 名在職放射診斷技師，每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 44.0 小時，而 102 名(15.3%)放射診斷技師在現任職位中須擔任隨時候召的工作。他們的每週隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)時數的中位數為 15.5 小時。在 668 名經點算在職放射診斷技師中，11 名(1.6%)報稱兼有次要職位。

1.1.11 在 668 名經點算在職放射診斷技師中，662 名(99.1%)持有放射診斷專業的相關基本資格，6 名(0.9%)並無持有相關專業資格。進一步分析顯示，經點算在職放射診斷技師以持有學士學位(34.7%)或專業文憑(33.5%)作為基本資格的人數最多，而持有證書／高級證書的佔 20.8%。

1.1.12 在 668 名經點算在職放射診斷技師中，337 名(50.4%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，308 名(46.1%)沒有受過額外訓練，而 23 名(3.4%)則沒有註明曾否接受額外訓練。進一步分析顯示，337 名有接受額外訓練的經點算在職放射診斷技師中，46.9%人士主要曾接受或正接受放射診斷學訓練，其餘依次為超聲波檢查技術／醫療超聲波檢查術(13.9%)以及醫療護理(醫學造影及放射技術)(8.9%) (圖乙)。

Chart B : Active Diagnostic Radiographers Enumerated by Additional Training

圖乙：經點算在職放射診斷技師所接受的額外訓練



Total number of active diagnostic radiographers enumerated 經點算在職放射診斷技師總人數 = 668

1.1.13 Of the 337 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated with additional training, 34.4% held Bachelor's degree as their highest level of additional qualification obtained, followed by Certificate / Post-experience Certificate / Post-registration Certificate / Higher Certificate (33.5%).

1.1.13 在 337 名曾接受額外訓練的經點算在職放射診斷技師中，34.4% 人士持有學士學位作為最高資格，其次為證書 / 進修證書 / 深造證書 / 高級證書(33.5%)。

1.1.14 Regarding the Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities, 199 (29.8%) of the active diagnostic radiographers 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 446 active diagnostic radiographers enumerated was: less than ten hours (47.5%), ten to 19 hours (24.9%), 30 hours or above (15.9%) and 20 to 29 hours (11.7%).

1.2 Therapeutic radiographers

1.2.1 Therapeutic radiographers refer to the personnel who are registered (Category T) with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong under the Supplementary Medical Professions Ordinance (Chapter 359) as at the survey reference date - 31.3.2004.

1.2.2 The number of therapeutic radiographers covered was 203.

1.2.3 Of the 203 therapeutic radiographers covered, 108 had responded to the Survey, giving an overall response rate of 53.2%. Among the respondents, 100 were economically active* in the local therapeutic radiography profession as at 31.3.2004 whereas eight reported to be economically inactive* in the local therapeutic radiography profession (Chart C). The terms “active” and “inactive” were thereafter referred to “economically active” and “economically inactive” respectively.

* 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” therapeutic radiographers comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” therapeutic radiographers. The “employed” therapeutic radiographers referred to those therapeutic radiographers practising in the therapeutic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period, while the “unemployed” therapeutic radiographers referred to those therapeutic radiographers who (a) were not practising in the local therapeutic radiography profession during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the local therapeutic radiography 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”的放射治療技師包括所有“就業”及“待業”放射治療技師。“就業”放射治療技師是指統計調查期間在本港從事放射治療專業的放射治療技師，而“待業”放射治療技師則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事放射治療專業；及(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在本港找尋放射治療專業工作；及(c)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的放射治療技師。

“Economically inactive” therapeutic radiographers comprised the therapeutic radiographers who were not practising in the therapeutic radiography 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”的放射治療技師包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事放射治療專業的放射治療技師，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的放射治療技師。

1.1.14 關於持續專業發展的活動，199 名 (29.8%) 在職放射診斷技師表示在 2004 年並沒有參與持續專業發展活動。至於 446 名表示曾參與有關活動的在職放射診斷技師中，在過去 12 個月所獲得的時數為：少於 10 小時(47.5%)，10 至 19 小時(24.9%)，30 小時或以上(15.9%)及 20 至 29 小時(11.7%)。

1.2 放射治療技師

1.2.1 放射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，向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊成為(T 類)放射技師的人士。

1.2.2 所涵蓋放射治療技師的人數為 203 名。

1.2.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 203 名註冊放射治療技師中，有 108 名作出回應，整體回應率為 53.2%。在回應者中，有 100 名放射治療技師於 2004 年 3 月 31 日在本港放射治療專業從事經濟活動*，而有 8 名據報並非在本港放射治療專業從事經濟活動* (圖丙)。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”。

1.2.4 Of the 100 active therapeutic radiographers, one was seeking job in the therapeutic radiography profession. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.2.6 below were based on the 99 therapeutic radiographers practising in the local therapeutic radiography profession as at 31.3.2004. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

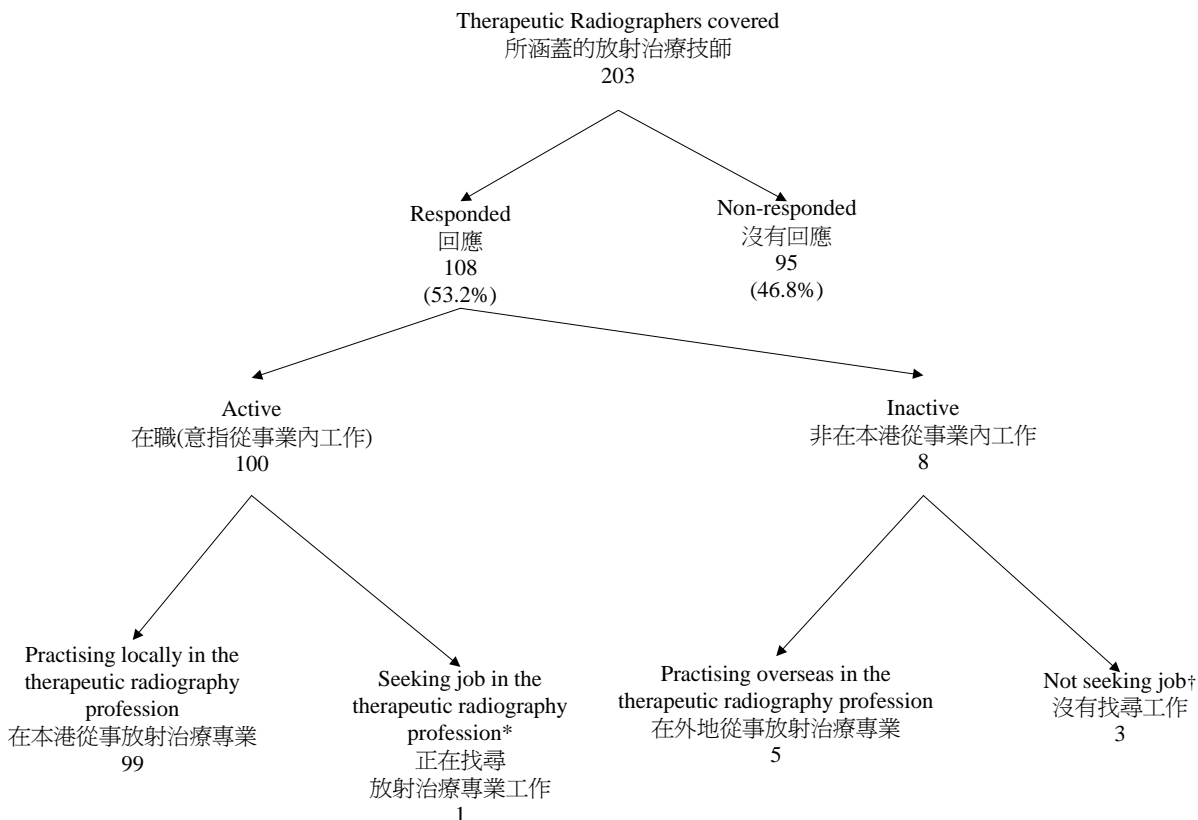
1.2.5 Of the eight inactive therapeutic radiographers, five reported practising overseas, and three reported not practising in the therapeutic radiography profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the therapeutic radiography profession during the 30 days before the Survey (**Chart C**). Further analysis showed that among the three inactive therapeutic radiographers, they reported retired, emigrated or working in other profession.

1.2.4 在 100 名在職放射治療技師中，有 1 名正在本港找尋放射治療專業的工作。下文第 1.2.6 段所載的統計調查結果，是指截至 2004 年 3 月 31 日，根據 99 名在本港從事放射治療專業的放射治療技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%。

1.2.5 在 8 名非在本港從事業內工作的放射治療技師當中，有 5 名據報在外地執業，另有 3 名並非在本港從事放射治療專業工作，而在統計日前 30 天內亦無找尋業內工作（圖丙）。進一步分析顯示，3 名非在本港從事業內工作的放射治療技師，分別填報退休、移民或從事其他行業。

Chart C : Activity Status of Therapeutic Radiographers Covered

圖丙：所涵蓋放射治療技師的經濟活動身分



Notes : * Figure refers to the number of responded therapeutic radiographers who (a) was not practising in the therapeutic radiography profession in Hong Kong during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the local therapeutic radiography profession during the 30 days before the Survey; and (c) had been available for work during the seven 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放射治療專業；及(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在本港找尋放射治療專業工作；及(c)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的放射治療技師人數。
 † Figure refers to the number of responded therapeutic radiographers who reported retired, emigrated or working in other professions.
 有關數字指填報退休、移民或從事其他行業的放射治療技師人數。

1.2.6 Among the 99 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated, 54 (54.5%) were male and 45 (45.5%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 120 (males per 100 females). Among the 99 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated, the median age was 33.0 years old. The median age of the active female therapeutic radiographers enumerated was 30.0 years old and that of their male counterparts was 36.5 years old.

1.2.6 經點算的 99 名在職放射治療技師當中，男性佔 54 名(54.5%)，女性佔 45 名(45.5%)，整體性別比率為 120 (每百名女性的男性人數)。經點算的 99 名在職放射治療技師的整體年齡中位數為 33.0 歲。經點算女放射治療技師的年齡中位數為 30.0 歲，而男放射治療技師的則為 36.5 歲。

1.2.7 In the 2004 HMS, the therapeutic radiographers 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 a large proportion was working in the Hospital Authority (77.8%), followed by the academic and private sector (21.2%).

1.2.8 Analysed by sector for the main job, the median age of the active therapeutic radiographers enumerated working in the Hospital Authority was 33.0 years old, followed by the academic and private sector (40.0 years old).

1.2.9 Analysed by the highest percentage of time spent on the area of work of the main job, 91.9% (91) of the 99 active therapeutic radiographers spent most of their working time on therapeutic stream, followed by administration / management 4.0% (4).

1.2.10 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 99 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated was 39.0 hours, while two (2.0%) therapeutic radiographers were requested to undertake on-call duty (excluding normal duty) in their posts. Among the 99 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated, only two (2.0%) reported that they had had second jobs.

1.2.11 Among the 99 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated, most of them held Bachelor's degree (58.6%) as their basic qualifications, followed by Diploma (29.3%) and Professional Diploma (9.1%).

1.2.7 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在職放射治療技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，大部分經點算在職放射治療技師在醫院管理局(77.8%)工作，其餘則任職學術及私營機構(21.2%)。

1.2.8 按主要職位所屬機構類型分析的結果顯示，任職醫院管理局的經點算在職放射治療技師的年齡中位數為 33.0 歲，其次為學術及私營機構(40.0 歲)。

1.2.9 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 99 名在職放射治療技師中，把大部分工作時間用於治療科的佔 91.9%(91 名)，其次為行政 / 管理佔 4.0%(4 名)。

1.2.10 經點算的 99 名在職放射治療技師，每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 39.0 小時，而 2 名(2.0%)放射治療技師在現任職位中須擔任隨時候召的工作(不計日常職務)。在 99 名經點算在職放射治療技師中，2 名(2.0%)報稱兼有次要職位。

1.2.11 在 99 名經點算在職放射治療技師中，以持有學士學位(58.6%)作為基本資格的人數最多，其餘依次為文憑(29.3%)及專業文憑(9.1%)。

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

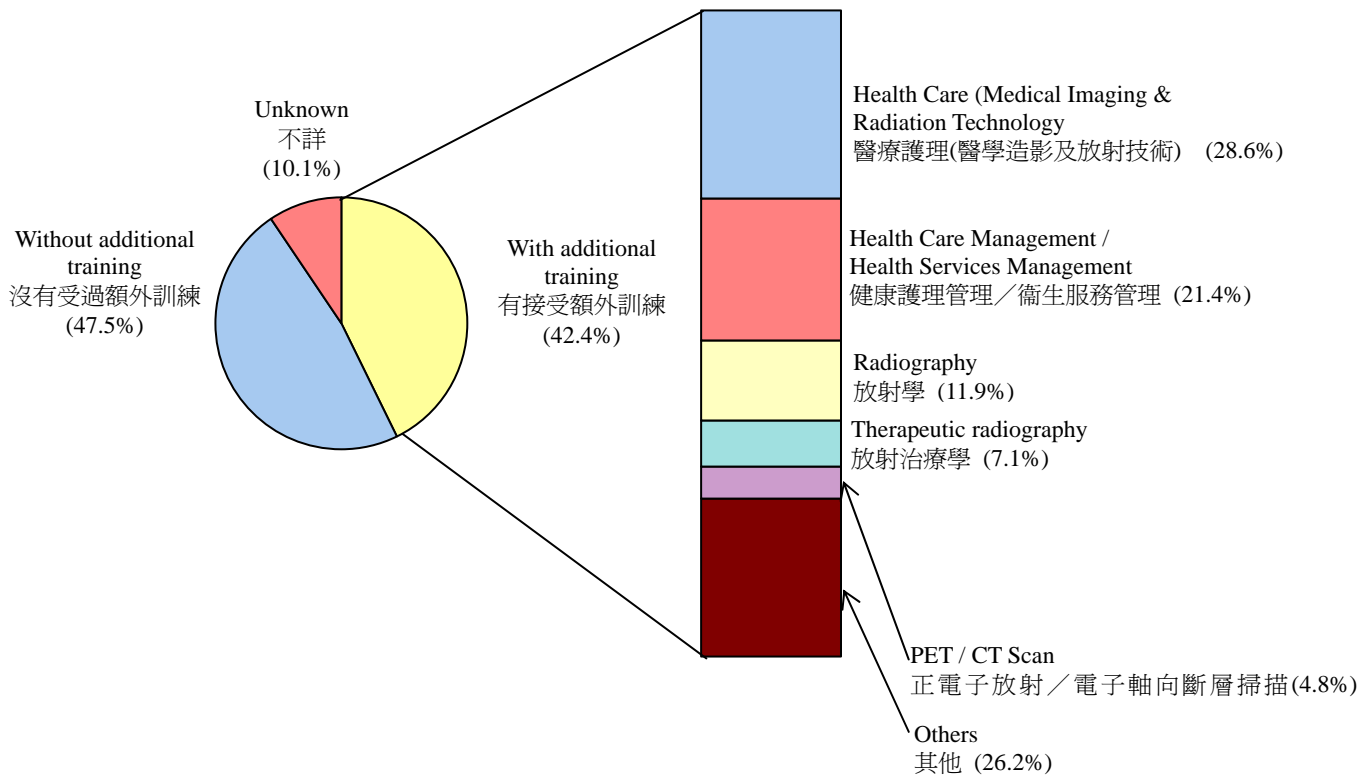
主要職位是指佔放射治療技師大部分工作時間的職位，而次要職位則可以是兼職職位。

1.2.12 Of the 99 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated, 42 (42.4%) received or were receiving additional training, 47 (47.5%) did not receive additional training, and ten (10.1%) did not reveal whether received additional training or not. Further analysis showed that of the 42 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated with additional training, 28.6% were mainly trained / being trained in health care (medical imaging & radiation technology), followed by health care management / health services management (21.4%), radiography (11.9%), therapeutic radiography (7.1%) and PET / CT Scan (4.8%) (**Chart D**).

1.2.12 在 99 名經點算在職放射治療技師中，42 名(42.4%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，47 名(47.5%)沒有受過額外訓練，而 10 名(10.1%)則沒有註明會否接受額外訓練。進一步分析顯示，42 名有接受額外訓練的經點算在職放射治療技師中，28.6%人士主要曾接受或正接受醫療護理(醫學造影及放射技術)訓練，其餘依次為健康護理管理／衛生服務管理(21.4%)、放射學(11.9%)、放射治療學及正電子放射／電子軸向斷層掃描(4.8%) (圖丁)。

Chart D: Active Therapeutic Radiographers Enumerated by Additional Training

圖丁：經點算在職放射治療技師所接受的額外訓練



Total number of active therapeutic radiographers enumerated 經點算在職放射治療技師總人數 = 99

1.2.13 Of the 42 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated with additional training, 45.2% held Bachelor's degree as their highest level of additional qualification obtained, followed by Master's degree (35.7%).

1.2.13 在 42 名曾接受額外訓練的經點算在職放射治療技師中，45.2% 人仕持有學士學位作為最高資格，其次為碩士學位(35.7%)。

1.2.14 Regarding Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities, 7 (7.1 %) of the active therapeutic radiographers 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 90 active therapeutic radiographers enumerated was: ten to 19 hours (42.2%), less than ten hours (30.0%), 20 to 29 hours (15.6%) and 30 hours or above (12.2%).

II. Trend Analysis

With the enactment of the Radiographers (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Regulation in November 1996, it has been mandatory for a person practising diagnostic radiography / therapeutic radiography in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate. 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.

2.1 Diagnostic radiographers

2.1.1 Between 1992 and 2004, the number of diagnostic radiographers increased from 626 in the 1992 HMS to 1 208 in the 2000 HMS and remained fairly stable in the 2004 HMS (**Chart E**).

1.2.14 關於持續專業發展的活動，7 名 (7.1%) 在職放射治療技師表示在 2004 年並沒有參與任何有關持續專業發展活動。至於 90 名表示曾經參與有關活動的在職放射治療技師中，在過去 12 個月所獲得的時數為：10 至 19 小時(42.2%)，少於 10 小時(30.0%)，20 至 29 小時(15.6%)及 30 小時或以上(12.2%)。

II. 趨勢分析

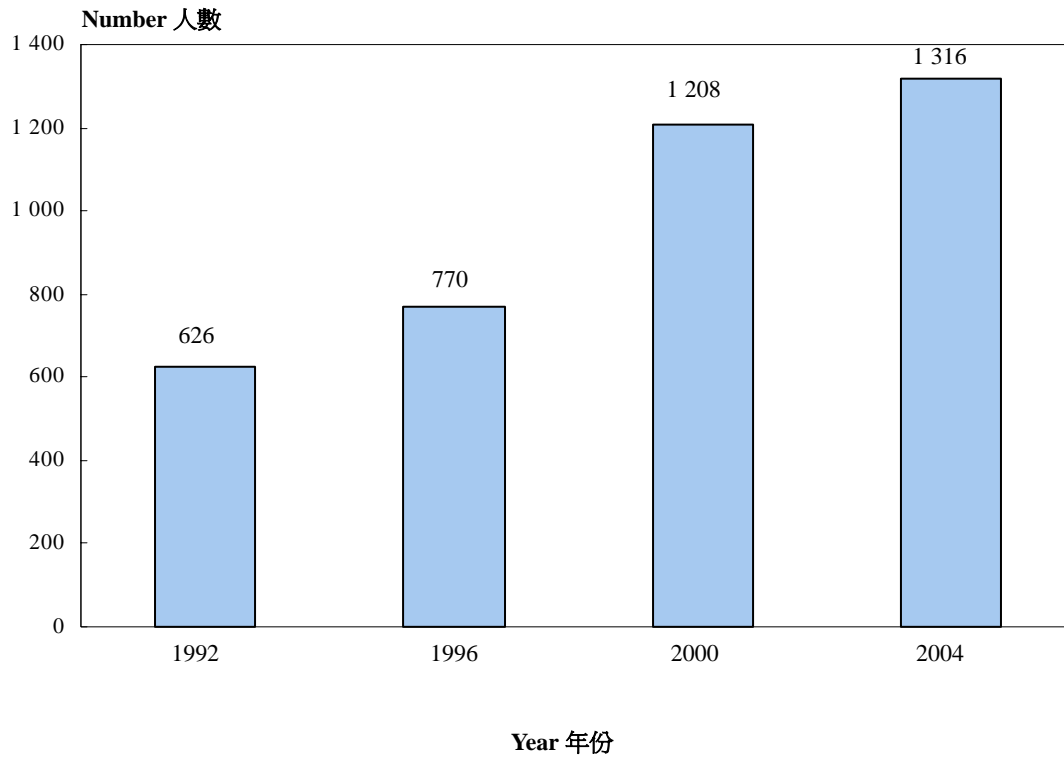
自 1996 年 11 月《放射技師(註冊及紀律處分程序)規例》制定後，所有在本港執業的放射診斷技師／放射治療技師，必須持有有效的執業證明書。由於 2004 年所用的統計調查方法及點算日均已改變，故與以往統計調查結果比較時必須小心謹慎。

2.1 放射診斷技師

2.1.1 在 1992 年至 2004 年期間，放射診斷技師的人數，由 1992 年統計調查所得的 626 名，上升至 2000 年統計調查所得的 1 208 名，到了 2004 年統計調查時則大致不變(圖戊)。

Chart E : Number of Diagnostic Radiographers Covered by Year (1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004)

圖戊：按年劃分的放射診斷技師涵蓋人數(1992年、1996年、2000年及2004年)



Note : Figures of 1992 and 1996 refer to the number of diagnostic radiographers reported by the responded institutions as at the first of July of the respective years. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of diagnostic radiographers registered with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong as at 1.7.2000, whereas the figure of 2004 refers to that as at 31.3.2004.
註釋：1992年及1996年的有關數字指截至相關年份7月1日由回應機構填報的放射診斷技師人數，而2004年的有關數字則指於2000年7月1日已向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊的放射診斷技師人數，而2004年的數字則指於2004年3月31日已註冊的放射診斷技師人數。

2.1.2 A decreasing trend was observed in the sex ratio of active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, as indicated by continuous decrease from 187 (males per 100 females) in the 1982 HMS to 98 (males per 100 females) in the 2004 HMS (Table A).

2.1.3 The mean age of the active diagnostic radiographers enumerated exhibited an increasing trend between the 1984 HMS (32.5 years old) to the 2004 HMS (38.7 years old).

2.1.4 From 1982 to 1990, the Government and academic* sector accounted for the largest proportion of active diagnostic radiographers enumerated, it decreased from 97.7% in the 1982 HMS to 68.6% in the 1990 HMS, and further to less than 10% after the set up of the Hospital Authority in 1991. The Hospital Authority had been the largest employer since then; however, its proportion decreased from 61.4% in the 1992 HMS to 53.0% in the 2004 HMS. On the contrary, the proportion working in the private sector increased from 2.3% in the 1982 HMS to 27.9% in the 1987 HMS and further to 40.0% in the 2004 HMS (Table A).

2.1.2 經點算在職放射診斷技師的整體性別比率，由 1982 年統計調查所得的 187(每百名女性的男性人數)，持續下跌至 2004 年統計調查所得的 98(每百名女性的男性人數)(表甲)。

2.1.3 經點算在職放射診斷技師的平均年齡，在 1984 年統計調查(32.5 歲)至 2004 年統計調查(38.7 歲)期間呈上升趨勢。

2.1.4 在 1982 年至 1990 年統計調查期間，經點算在職放射診斷技師以任職政府及學術機構*的人數最多，但其所聘放射診斷技師的比例由 1982 年統計調查所得的 97.7% 下降至 1990 年統計調查所得的 68.6%，自 1991 年醫院管理局成立以來，政府及學術機構*所聘放射診斷技師的比例更下降至少於 10%。而醫院管理局成為最大的僱主，然而醫院管理局所聘放射診斷技師的比例後來亦見減少，由 1992 年統計調查所得的 61.4%，下降至 2004 年統計調查所得的 53.0%。私營機構所佔比例，則由 1982 年統計調查所得的 2.3%，上升至 1987 年統計調查所得的 27.9%，到了 2004 年統計調查時更增至 40.0%(表甲)。

* Subvented sector was included in the 1982 HMS, 1984 HMS, 1987 HMS and 1990 HMS. Military was included in the 1987 HMS. 1982 年、1984 年、1987 年及 1990 年的統計調查包括資助機構。1987 年的統計調查包括軍事機構。

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

表 A : 經點算在職放射診斷技師的選定特徵 (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. Diagnostic Radiographers Covered 所涵蓋的放射診斷技師*	-	-	-	-	626	770	1 208	1 316
B. Active Diagnostic Radiographers Enumerated 經點算在職放射診斷技師*								
Number enumerated 經點算人數	175	234	487	555	422	657	856	668
Sex 性別								
Male 男性	114	153	306	329	244	343	432	331
Female 女性	61	81	181	226	178	314	424	337
Sex ratio (males per 100 females) 性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)	187	189	169	146	137	109	102	98
Mean age 平均年齡	33.0	32.5	33.2	33.6	34.0	34.2	36.5	38.7
Sector of work 工作機構類型 †								
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	259 (61.4%)	427 (65.0%)	483 (56.4%)	354 (53.0%)
Private 私營機構	4 (2.3%)	3 (1.3%)	136 (27.9%)	174 (31.4%)	152 (36.0%)	211 (32.1%)	322 (37.6%)	267 (40.0%)
Others 其他 ‡	171 (97.7%)	231 (98.7%)	351 (72.1%)	381 (68.6%)	11 (2.6%)	19 (2.9%)	51 (6.0%)	47 (7.0%)

Notes : * Figures of 1992 and 1996 refer to the number of diagnostic radiographers reported by the responded institutions as at the first of July of the respective years. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of diagnostic radiographers registered with the Radiographers Board of Hong Kong as at the first of July of the year, whereas the figure of 2004 refers to that as at 31.3.2004.

1992 年及 1996 年的有關數字指截至相關年份 7 月 1 日由回應機構填報的放射診斷技師人數，2000 年的有關數字則指於 2000 年 7 月 1 日已向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊的放射診斷技師人數，而 2004 年的數字則指於 2004 年 3 月 31 日已註冊的放射診斷技師人數。

† 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。

‡ Government and academic sectors were included from 1982 to 2004 HMS and military was included in the 1987 HMS.

1982 年至 2004 年的統計調查包括政府及學術機構，當中 1982 年、1984 年、1987 年及 1990 年的統計調查也包括資助機構，而 1987 年的統計調查也包括軍事機構。

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

2.2 Therapeutic radiographers

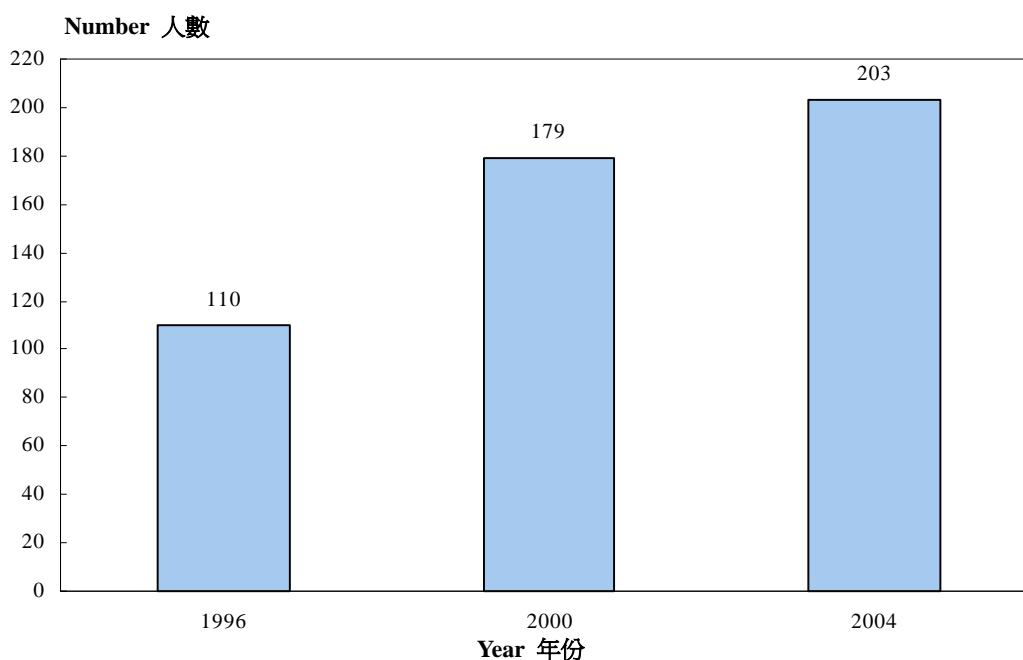
2.2.1 Between 1996 and 2004, the number of therapeutic radiographers increased from 110 in the 1996 HMS to 203 in the 2004 HMS (Chart F).

2.2 放射治療技師

2.2.1 在1996年至2004年期間，放射治療技師的人數由1996年統計調查所得的110名上升至2004年統計調查所得的203名(圖己)。

Chart F : Number of Therapeutic Radiographers Covered by Year (1996, 2000 and 2004)

圖己：按年劃分的放射治療技師涵蓋人數(1996年、2000年及2004年)



Notes : Figure of 1996 refers to the number of therapeutic radiographers reported by the responded institutions as at the first of July of the year 1996. Figure of 2000 refers to the number of therapeutic radiographers registered with the Radiographers 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放射治療技師人數，2000年的有關數字則指於2000年7月1日已向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊的放射治療技師人數，而2004年的數字則指於2004年3月31日已註冊的放射治療技師人數。

2.2.2 The sex ratio of the active therapeutic radiographers enumerated dropped from 280 (male per 100 females) in the 1982 HMS to 122 (males per 100 females) in the 1992 HMS but increased to 214 (males per 100 females) in the 1996 HMS and then dropped back to 120 (males per 100 females) in the 2004 HMS (Table B).

2.2.3 The mean age of the active therapeutic radiographers has been fluctuating in the range of 31.8 years old and 35.6 years old between the 1982 HMS and the 2004 HMS.

2.2.4 From 1982 to 1990, all the active therapeutic radiographers enumerated worked for the Government except that a few of them (5.3%) worked in the academic and private sector in 1990. The Hospital Authority had been the largest employer since its set up in 1991. It accounted for 91.7% of active therapeutic radiographers enumerated in the 1992 HMS, but then the proportion decreased to 77.8% in the 2004 HMS. On the other hand, the proportion working in the academic and private sector increased from 5.3% in the 1990 HMS to 21.2% in the 2004 HMS (Table B).

2.2.2 經點算在職放射治療技師的整體性別比率，由 1982 年統計調查所得的 280(每百名女性的男性人數)，下跌至 1992 年統計調查所得的 122(每百名女性的男性人數)，後於 1996 年統計調查時升至 214(每百名女性的男性人數)，但到了 2004 年統計調查時則回升跌至 120(每百名女性的男性人數)(表乙)。

2.2.3 經點算在職放射治療技師的平均年齡，在 1982 年至 2004 年統計調查期間變化不定，介乎 31.8 歲至 35.6 歲之間。

2.2.4 在 1982 年至 1990 年統計調查期間，除了 1990 年統計調查所錄得少數(5.3%)受聘於學術機構及私營機構的人仕外，在職放射治療技師以任職政府的人數最多。但是，醫院管理局自 1991 年成立以來，已成為最大的僱主，1992 年統計調查錄得 91.7%在職放射治療技師任職醫院管理局。然而，這方面的比例下降至 2004 年統計調查所得的 77.8%。學術機構及私營機構所佔的比例，則由 1990 年統計調查所得的 5.3%，上升至 2004 年統計調查所得的 21.2%(表乙)。

Table B : Selected Characteristics of Active Therapeutic Radiographers Enumerated (1982, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004)

表 B : 經點算在職放射治療技師的選定特徵(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. Therapeutic Radiographers Covered 所涵蓋的放射治療技師*	-	-	-	-	-	110	179	203
B. Active Therapeutic Radiographers Enumerated 經點算在職放射治療技師*								
Number enumerated 經點算人數	38	58	73	76	60	88	120	99
Sex 性別								
Male 男性	28	39	46	49	33	60	71	54
Female 女性	10	19	27	27	27	28	49	45
Sex ratio (males per 100 females) 性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)	280	205	170	181	122	214	145	120
Mean age 平均年齡	34.8	33.8	31.8	34.5	33.6	32.9	33.3	35.6
Sector of work 工作機構類型 †								
Government 政府	38 (100.0%)	58 (100.0%)	73 (100.0%)	72 (94.7%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Hospital Authority 醫院管理局	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	55 (91.7%)	79 (89.8%)	107 (89.2%)	77 (77.8%)
Academic & Private 學術及私營機構	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	4 (5.3%)	5 (8.3%)	9 (10.2%)	13 (10.8%)	21 (21.2%)
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 (1.0%)

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

1996年的有關數字指截至相關年份7月1日由回應機構填報的放射治療技師人數，2000年的有關數字則指於2000年7月1日已向香港放射技師管理委員會註冊的放射治療技師人數，而2004年的數字則指於2004年3月31日已註冊的放射治療技師人數。

† 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.

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