

2005 Health Manpower Survey
2005 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

I. Occupational Therapists

Covered

1.1 The occupational therapists covered in the 2005 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 - 31.3.2005.

1.2 The number of occupational therapists covered was 1 120.

1.3 Of the 1 120 registered occupational therapists covered, 822 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 73.4%. Among the respondents, 760 were economically active* (active) in the local occupational therapy profession as at 31.3.2005 and 62 reported to be economically inactive* (inactive) in the local occupational therapy profession (Chart A).

* 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. The “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；及(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, but excluding those who had been on leave during the survey period and who were “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，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的職業治療師。

I. 所涵蓋的職業治療師

1.1 2005 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 2005 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 所涵蓋職業治療師的人數為 1 120 名。

1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 1 120 名註冊職業治療師中，有 822 名作出回應，整體回應率為 73.4%。在回應者中，有 760 名職業治療師於 2005 年 3 月 31 日在本港職業治療專業從事經濟活動*(在職)，而有 62 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)。

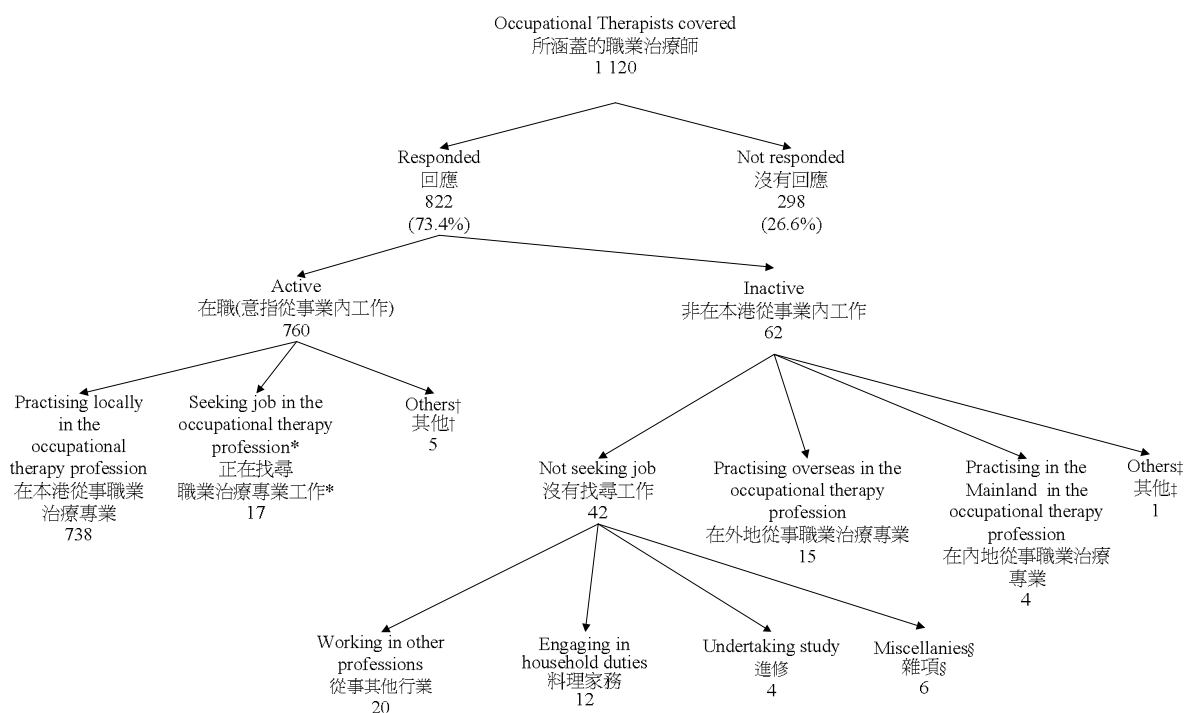
1.4 Of the 760 active occupational therapists enumerated, 17 were seeking jobs, and five were waiting to take up new job, expecting to return to the original job in the occupational therapy profession, etc during the 30 days before the survey. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.6 below were based on the 738 responding occupational therapists who were practising in the local occupational therapy profession as at 31.3.2005. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

1.5 Of the 62 inactive occupational therapists, 15 reported practising overseas, four reported practising in the Mainland. 42 reported not practising in the occupational therapy profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the occupational therapy profession during the 30 days before the survey (**Chart A**). Among the 42 inactive occupational therapists who reported not seeking job, the main reasons reported for not seeking jobs included: working in other professions (47.6%), engaging in household duties (28.6%) and undertaking studies (9.5%).

1.4 在 760 名在職職業治療師中，在統計日前 30 天內有 17 名正在本港找尋職業治療專業的工作，有 5 名正在等待出任新的職業治療專業的工作／期待重返原任的職業治療專業崗位等項目。下文第 1.6 段所載的統計調查結果，是指截至 2005 年 3 月 31 日，根據 738 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 62 名非在本港從事業內工作的職業治療師當中，有 15 名據報在外地執業，有 4 名據報在內地執業，另有 42 名並非在本港從事職業治療專業工作，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 42 名非在本港從事業內工作的職業治療師中，沒有找尋工作主要原因是：從事其他行業(47.6%)，料理家務(28.6%)及進修(9.5%)。

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天內能夠上班的職業治療師人數；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在找尋職業治療專業工作。

† 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 waiting to take up new job in the occupational therapy profession, expecting to return to their original job in the occupational therapy profession etc during the 30 days before the survey.

有關數字指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事職業治療專業；(b)在統計日前7天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前30天內正在等待上任新的職業治療專業工作、期待重返原任的職業治療專業崗位等的職業治療師人數。

‡ 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; and (b) had sought work in the occupational therapy 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職業治療專業；及(b)在統計日前30天內正在找尋職業治療專業工作；但(c)在統計日前7天內不能上班的職業治療師人數。

§ Figure refers to the number of responding occupational therapists who reported emigrated, taking rest, etc.

有關數字指填報移民或休息等項目的職業治療師人數。

1.6 Four occupational therapists did not indicate their sex. Of the remaining 734 active occupational therapists enumerated who were practising in the local occupational therapy profession, 231(31.5%) were male and 503 (68.5%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 46 (males per 100 females). 18 occupational therapists did not indicate their age, and the median age of the remaining 720 active occupational therapists enumerated was 32.0 years. The median age of the active female occupational therapists enumerated was 32.0 years and that of their male counterparts was 34.0 years.

1.7 The responding occupational therapists were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs*. Distribution by sector showed that about half of the active occupational therapists enumerated were working in the Hospital Authority (48.5%), followed by those working in the subvented sector (37.5%), the private sector (6.1%), the academic sector (4.3%) and the Government (3.4%).

1.8 The median age of the active occupational therapists enumerated was 38.5 years for those working in the Government, followed by 33.0 years for those working in the Hospital Authority, 32.5 years in the academic sector, 29.0 years in the subvented sector and 26.0 years in the private sector.

1.6 4名職業治療師沒有註明性別。在餘下的734名在職職業治療師當中，男性佔231名(31.5%)，女性佔503名(68.5%)，整體性別比率為46(每百名女性的男性人數)。扣除18名沒有註明年齡的職業治療師後，餘下720名經點算在職職業治療師的整體年齡中位數為32.0歲。經點算女職業治療師的年齡中位數為32.0歲，而男職業治療師的則為34.0歲。

1.7 我們要求作出回應的經點算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，約有一半經點算在職職業治療師在醫院管理局(48.5%)工作，其餘依次為資助機構(37.5%)、私營機構(6.1%)、學術機構(4.3%)及政府(3.4%)。

1.8 任職政府的經點算在職職業治療師年齡中位數為38.5歲，其餘依次為在醫院管理局(33.0歲)、學術機構(32.5歲)、資助機構(29.0歲)及私營機構(26.0歲)。

* 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。

1.9 Of the 738 active occupational therapists enumerated, 659 (89.3%) spent most of their working time in rehabilitation, followed by 45 (6.1%) whose main area of work in administration / management, 13 (1.8%) in teaching and 11 (1.5%) in research.

1.10 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 738 active occupational therapists enumerated was 44.0 hours. 33 (4.5%) occupational therapists had a median number of hours of 5.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

1.11 Of the 738 active occupational therapists enumerated, most held Bachelor's degree (58.5%) and 40.5% held Professional Diploma as their basic qualifications.

1.12 Of the 738 active occupational therapists enumerated, 492 (66.7%) had received or were receiving additional training, 220 (29.8%) did not receive any additional training and 26 (3.5%) did not reveal whether they had received or were receiving additional training or not. Of the 492 active occupational therapists with additional training, 42 active occupational therapists had not yet completed the additional training, 306 (62.2%) held Master's degree, 73 (14.8%) held Certificate and 23 (4.7%) held Diploma / Associate Diploma.

1.9 在 738 名在職職業治療師中，把大部分工作時間用於康復治療的佔 659 名(89.3%)，其餘依次為行政／管理 45 名(6.1%)、教學 13 名(1.8%) 及研究 11 名(1.5%)。

1.10 經點算的 738 名在職職業治療師，每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 44.0 小時。33 名(4.5%)職業治療師的每週隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)時數的中位數為 5.0 小時。

1.11 在 738 名經點算在職職業治療師中，經點算在職職業治療師以持有學士學位(58.5%)作為基本資格的人數最多，另有 40.5%持有專業文憑。

1.12 在 738 名經點算在職職業治療師中，492 名(66.7%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，220 名(29.8%)沒有受過額外訓練，而 26 名(3.5%)則沒有註明曾否接受額外訓練。在 492 名有接受額外訓練的經點算在職職業治療師中，42 名在職職業治療師還未完成額外訓練，306(62.2%)持有碩士學位，73 名(14.8%)持有證書及 23 名(4.7%)持有文憑／專科文憑。

1.13 Of the 492 occupational therapists who had received or were receiving additional training, 438 (88.6%) were trained in one field of additional training; and among them, 35.8% were trained in health care (occupational therapy / rehabilitation), 23.7% were in rehabilitation sciences / studies, 14.4% in healthcare management/health services management and 7.5% in rehabilitation.

1.14 Regarding Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities, 150 (20.3%) of the active occupational therapists revealed that they did not participate in any CPD activities in 2005. The distribution of CPD credits attained in the past 12 months by the 555 active occupational therapists enumerated who had participated in CPD was: one to ten credits (35.5%), 11 to 20 credits (44.7%) and 21 to 30 credits (12.3%).

1.13 在 492 名曾接受／正接受額外訓練的經點算在職職業治療師中，438 名(88.6%) 接受一項額外訓練；當中正接受健康護理(職業治療／康復技術)訓練佔 35.8%，康復科學／研究佔 23.7%、健康護理管理／衛生服務管理佔 14.4%及康復佔 7.5%。

1.14 有關持續專業發展的活動，150 名(20.3%)在職職業治療師表示在 2005 年並沒有參與任何有關持續專業發展的活動。至於 555 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(35.5%)，11 至 20 學分(44.7%)及 21 至 30 學分(12.3%)。

II. Trend Analysis

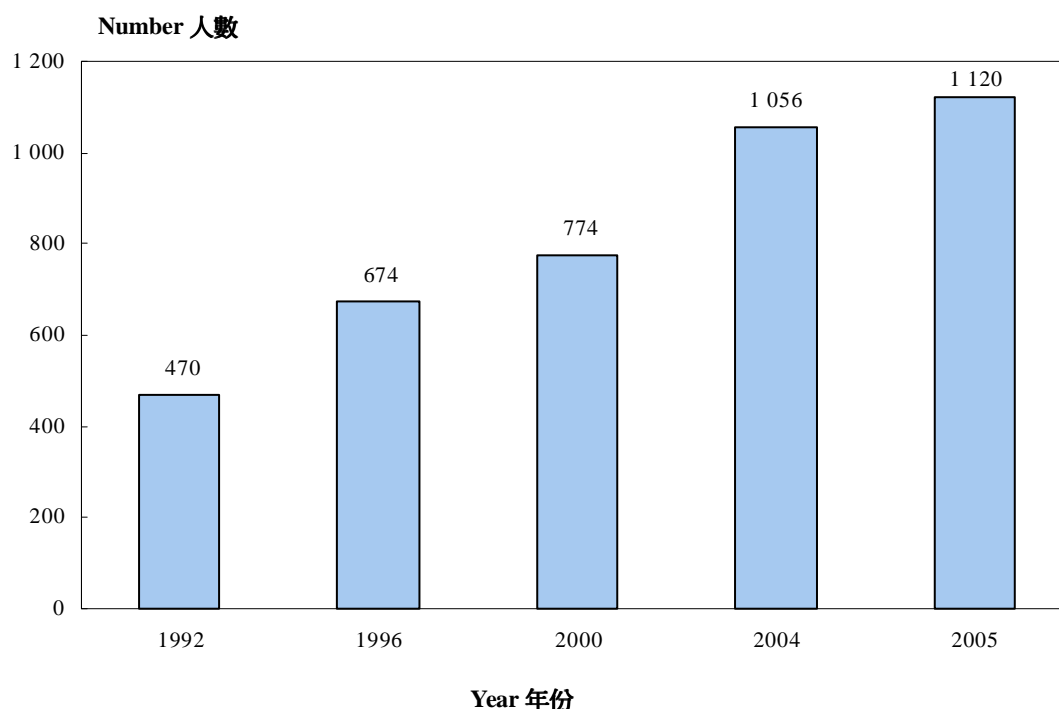
2.1 Since the enactment of the Occupational Therapists (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Regulation in August 1991, it is mandatory for a person practising occupational therapy in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate. Between 1992 and 2005, the number of occupational therapists increased from 470 in 1992 HMS to 1 120 in 2005 HMS. However, comparison of findings of the 2005 HMS with those of the surveys before 2004 should be cautious as the survey methodology and reference date had been changed (Chart B).

II. 趨勢分析

2.1 自 1991 年 8 月《職業治療師(註冊及紀律處分程序)規例》制定後，所有在本港執業的職業治療師，必須持有有效的執業證明書。在 1992 年至 2005 年期間，職業治療師的人數由 1992 年統計調查所得的 470 名，上升至 2005 年統計調查所得的 1 120 名。然而，由於醫療衛生服務人力統計調查的涵蓋範圍、統計調查方法及點算日均已改變，故將 2005 年與 2004 年以前的統計調查結果比較時必須小心謹慎(圖乙)。

Chart B : Number of Occupational Therapists Covered by Year (1992, 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2005)

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



Note: Figures 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 first of July of the respective years, whereas the figures of 2004 and 2005 refer to that as at the 31st of March of the respective years.
注釋: 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 年及 2005 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。

2.2 The sex ratio of active occupational therapists enumerated was in the range between 39 (males per 100 females) and 58 (males per 100 females) from 1982 to 2005. The ratio in 2004 HMS and 2005 HMS was 46 (males per 100 females) (**Table A**).

2.3 The mean age of the active occupational therapists enumerated increased gradually from 28.2 years in 1982 HMS to 32.9 years in 2005 HMS.

2.4 From 1982 to 1990 survey period, the Government was the largest employer of active occupational therapists enumerated, followed by the academic and subvented sectors, and together they employed more than 80% of 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 of active occupational therapists employed in the private, academic and subvented sectors had been fluctuating between 1982 HMS and 2005 HMS (**Table A**).

2.2 自 1982 到 2005 年，經點算在職職業治療師的整體性別比率介乎 39(每百名女性的男性人數)至 58(每百名女性的男性人數)。而 2004 年及 2005 年的比率為 46(每百名女性的男性人數) (**表甲**)。

2.3 經點算在職職業治療師的平均年齡，由 1982 年統計調查所得的 28.2 歲，逐漸上升至 2005 年統計調查所得的 32.9 歲。

2.4 在 1982 年至 1990 年統計調查期間，經點算在職職業治療師以任職政府的人數最多，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。但是，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%。私營機構、學術及資助機構所佔比例，在 1982 年至 2005 年統計調查期間變化不定(**表甲**)。

Table A : Selected Characteristics of Active Occupational Therapists Enumerated (1982, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2004 and 2005)

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年及2005年)

| Characteristics 特徵 | Year 年份 | | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1982 | 1984 | 1987 | 1990 | 1992 | 1996 | 2000 | 2004 | 2005 |
| A. Occupational Therapists Covered* 所涵蓋的職業治療* | - | - | - | - | 470 | 674 | 774 | 1 056 | 1 120 |
| B. Active Occupational Therapists Enumerated 經點算在職職業治療師 | 97 | 141 | 234 | 300 | 362 | 490 | 648 | 666 | 738 |
| Number Enumerated 經點算人數 | | | | | | | | | |
| Sex 性別 | | | | | | | | | |
| Male 男性 | 27 | 49 | 75 | 100 | 133 | 166 | 214 | 211 | 231 |
| Female 女性 | 70 | 92 | 159 | 200 | 229 | 324 | 434 | 455 | 503 |
| Unknown 不詳 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 4 |
| Sex Ratio (males per 100 females) 性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數) | 39 | 53 | 47 | 50 | 58 | 51 | 49 | 46 | 46 |
| Mean Age 平均年齡 | 28.2 | 27.8 | 28.0 | 29.2 | 28.6 | 29.8 | 32.0 | 33.8 | 32.9 |
| Sector of Work† 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%) |
| 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%) |
| 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%) |
| Academic & Subvented 學術及資助機構 | 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%) |
| Unknown 不詳 | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | N.A. | 2 (0.3%) | 1 (0.1%) |

Notes : * Figures 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 first of July of the respective years, whereas the figures of 2004 and 2005 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 年及 2005 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 and 2005, the sector refers to the sector of main job..

在 2004 年及 2005 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