

# 2009 Health Manpower Survey

## 2009 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查

### Summary of the Characteristics of Chiropractors Enumerated

### 經點算脊醫的特徵摘要

## Executive Summary

### I. Chiropractors Covered

1.1 The chiropractors covered in the 2009 HMS were chiropractors registered with the Chiropractors Council of Hong Kong under the Chiropractors Registration Ordinance (Chapter 428) as at the survey reference date – 31.8.2009.

1.2 The number of chiropractors covered was 114.

1.3 Of the 114 registered chiropractors covered, 93 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 81.6%. Among the respondents, 83 were economically active\*<sup>†</sup> (active) in the local chiropractic profession as at 31.8.2009 and ten reported to be economically inactive\*<sup>‡</sup> (inactive) (Chart A).

1.4 Of the ten inactive chiropractors, all of them reported practising overseas / in the Mainland (Chart A).

## 簡要報告

### I. 所涵蓋的脊醫

1.1 2009 年的醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所涵蓋的脊醫，是指截至調查點算當日（即 2009 年 8 月 31 日）已按《脊醫註冊條例》（第 428 章）的規定，向香港脊醫管理局註冊的脊醫。

1.2 所涵蓋脊醫的人數為 114 名。

1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 114 名註冊脊醫中，有 93 名作出回應，整體回應率為 81.6%。在回應者中，有 83 名脊醫於 2009 年 8 月 31 日在本港脊骨療法專業從事經濟活動\*<sup>†</sup>（在職），而有十名據報並非在本港脊骨療法專業從事經濟活動\*<sup>‡</sup>（非在本港從事業內工作）（圖甲）。

1.4 在十名非在本港從事業內工作的脊醫當中，全部據報在外地／內地執業（圖甲）。

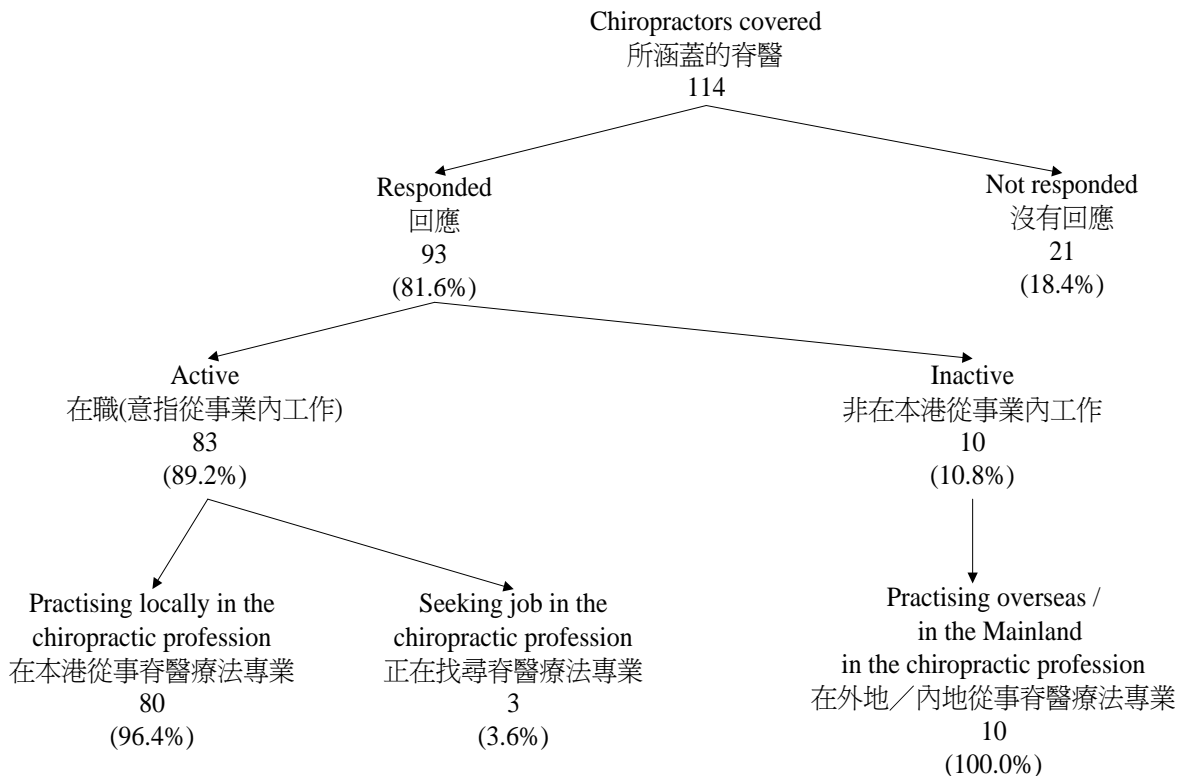
\* In the survey, the criteria used in defining economically active / inactive followed those recommended by the International Labour Organization, which are also being used by the Census and Statistics Department in Hong Kong.  
是次統計調查中用以界定從事經濟活動及非從事經濟活動的準則，均參照國際勞工組織所提出並獲香港政府統計處所採用的建議。

† “Economically active” chiropractors comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” chiropractors. “Employed” chiropractors referred to those chiropractors practising in the chiropractic profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while “unemployed” chiropractors referred to those chiropractors who (a) were not practising in the local chiropractic 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 chiropractic profession during the 30 days before the survey.  
“從事經濟活動”的脊醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”脊醫。“就業”脊醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事脊骨療法專業的脊醫，而“待業”脊醫則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事脊骨療法專業；(b)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班；及(c)在統計日前 30 天內正在香港找尋脊骨療法專業工作的脊醫。

‡ “Economically inactive” chiropractors referred to chiropractors who were not practising in the chiropractic 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”的脊醫包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事脊骨療法專業的脊醫，不包括在統計調查期間休假及“從事經濟活動”但“待業”的脊醫。

**Chart A : Activity Status of Chiropractors Covered**

圖甲： 所涵蓋脊醫的經濟活動身分



1.5 Of the 80 active chiropractors enumerated who were practising in the local chiropractic profession, 55 (68.8%) were male and 25 (31.3%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio (males per 100 females) of 220. The median age of the 80 active chiropractors enumerated was 40.5 years. The median age of the female chiropractors enumerated was 35.0 years and that for their male counterparts was 43.0 years.

1.6 The responding chiropractors were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs\*. Distribution by sector for the main job showed that all the 80 active chiropractors enumerated were working in the private sector. Among them, the largest proportion (61.3%) were in solo practice and the remaining 38.8% were in group practice.

1.5 經點算的 80 名在本港從事脊骨療法專業的在職脊醫中，55 名(68.8%)為男性，25 名(31.3%)為女性，整體性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)為 220。80 名經點算在職脊醫的整體年齡中位數為 40.5 歲。經點算女脊醫的年齡中位數為 35.0 歲，而男脊醫的則為 43.0 歲。

1.6 我們要求作出回應的脊醫填寫其主要職位\*的特徵。按主要職位所屬機構類型劃分的分布資料顯示，全部 80 名經點算在職脊醫均在私營機構工作。當中大部分(61.3%)為獨自執業及餘下的 38.8%則為聯合執業。

1.7 The median age of the active chiropractors enumerated was 42.0 years for those working in solo practice and 38.0 years for those working in group practice.

1.8 Of the 80 active chiropractors enumerated, 98.8% spent most of their working time on service in chiropractic, followed by 1.3% on administration / management.

1.9 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 80 active chiropractors enumerated was 40.0 hours. Among them, 72 (90.0%) were not required to undertake on-call duty (excluding normal duty) and eight (10.0%) were required to undertake on-call duty, with a median of 8.0 hours of on-call duty (excluding normal duty) per week.

1.10 Regarding the average number of consultations / patients encountered per working day, 43.8% of the active chiropractors enumerated reported to have a range of 11 to 20 consultations / patients, 26.3% reported to have 10 consultations / patients or below per working day and 13.8% reported to have 21 to 30 consultations / patients and 31 consultations / patients or above per working day.

1.11 Of the 80 active chiropractors enumerated, 65.0% held Doctoral Degree and 25.0% held Bachelor's Degree as their basic qualifications.

1.12 Of the 80 active chiropractors enumerated, 39 (48.8%) received / were receiving additional training and 41 (51.3%) did not receive any additional training. Of the 39 active chiropractors with additional training, 19 (48.7%) held Certificate and six (15.4%) held Doctoral Degree.

1.7 經點算的獨自執業在職脊醫的年齡中位數為 42.0 歲，而聯合執業的則為 38.0 歲。

1.8 在 80 名經點算在職脊醫中，98.8%把大部分工作時間用於脊骨治療，其餘依次為行政／管理(1.3%)。

1.9 經點算的 80 名在職脊醫當中，每週工作時數(不計用膳時間)中位數為 40.0 小時。72 名(90.0%)不用擔任隨時侯召工作(不計日常職務)及八名(10.0%)脊醫需作隨時侯召工作，而每週隨時侯召工作(不計日常職務)時數的中位數為 8.0 小時。

1.10 至於每工作天的平均診症次數／病人人數，43.8%經點算在職脊醫填報介乎 11 至 20 診症次數／病人人數，26.3%填報每工作天少於或等於 10 診症次數／病人人數及 13.8%填報介乎 21 至 30 及等於或多於 31 診症次數／病人人數。

1.11 在 80 名經點算在職脊醫中，65.0%持有博士學位及 25.0%持有學士學位作為基本資格。

1.12 在 80 名經點算在職脊醫中，39 名(48.8%)曾接受／正接受額外訓練，41 名(51.3%)沒有受過任何額外訓練。在 39 名有接受額外訓練的在職脊醫中，19 名(48.7%)持有證書及六名(15.4%)持有博士學位。

\* Main jobs referred to the jobs in which the chiropractors had spent most of their working time.  
主要職位是指佔脊醫大部分工作時間的職位。

1.13 Of the 39 chiropractors who received / were receiving additional training, 16 (41.0%) were trained in one field of additional training. Among them, 43.8 % were trained in acupuncture, 12.5% in chiropractic and musculoskeletal disease management, 6.3% in physiotherapy, neurology, nutrition, orthopaedics and sport injuries.

## II. Trend Analysis

2.1 Comparison of findings of the 2009 HMS with those surveys before 2004 should be cautious as the survey methodology and reference date had been changed.

2.2 Since the enactment of the Chiropractors (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Rules (Chapter 428B) in September 2001, it is mandatory for a person practising as a chiropractor in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate with effective from February 2003. Between 1996 and 2009, the number of chiropractors increased from 27 to 114. (Chart B).

1.13 在 39 名曾接受／正接受額外訓練的在職脊醫中，16 名(41.0%)曾接受一項額外訓練。當中，43.8%人士接受針灸訓練，脊骨療法或肌骨疾病治理佔 12.5%，其餘物理治療、神經病學、營養學、整形學及運動創傷則各分別佔 6.3%。

## II. 趨勢分析

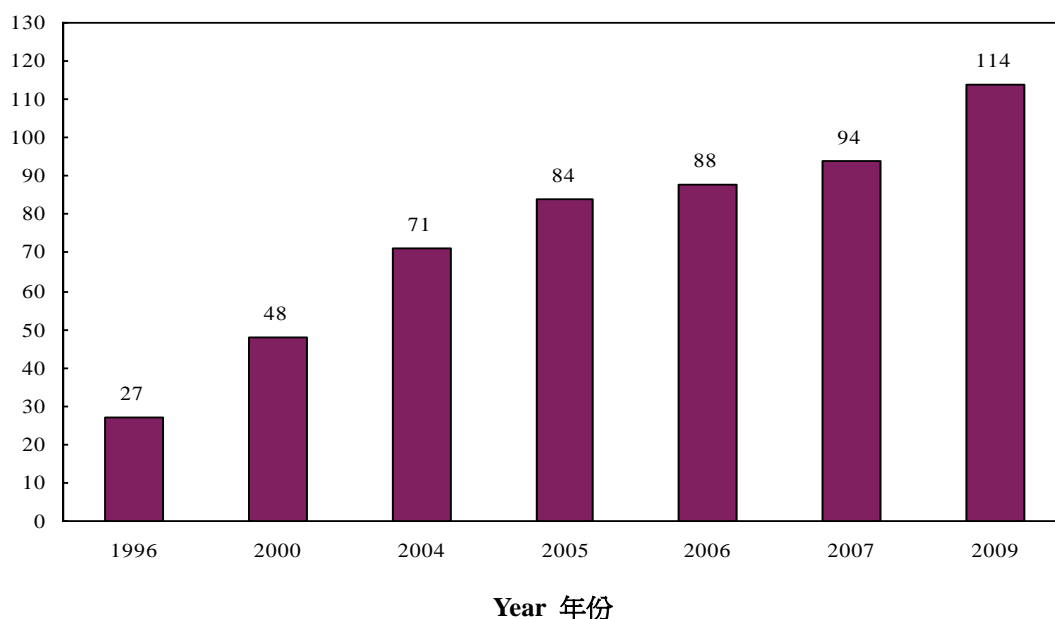
2.1 醫療衛生服務人力統計調查所用的統計調查方法及點算日均已改變，故將 2009 年與 2004 年之前統計調查結果比較時必須小心謹慎。

2.2 自 2001 年 9 月《脊醫(註冊及紀律處分程序)規則》(第 428B 章)制定後，當局由 2003 年 2 月起強制規定所有在本港執業的脊醫必須持有有效的執業證明書。在 1996 年至 2009 年期間，脊醫的人數由 27 名上升至 114 名(圖乙)。

**Chart B : Number of Chiropractors Covered by Year (1996, 2000, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2009)**

圖乙：按年劃分的脊醫涵蓋人數 (1996 年、2000 年、2004 年、2005 年、2006 年、2007 年及 2009 年)

Number 人數



Note : Figures of 1996 and 2000 refer to the number of chiropractors reported by the responding institutions as at the 1<sup>st</sup> of July of the respective years, whereas figures of 2004 to 2007 and 2009 refer to the number of chiropractors registered with the Chiropractors Council of Hong Kong as the 31<sup>st</sup> of August of the respective years.  
 註釋：1996 年及 2000 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脊醫人數，而 2004 年至 2007 年及 2009 年的有關數字則指於相關年份的 8 月 31 日已向香港脊醫管理局註冊的脊醫人數。

2.3 An increasing trend was observed in the proportion of female chiropractors, as indicated by the decrease of sex ratio (males per 100 females) from 2 300 in 1996 to 220 in 2009 (Table A).

2.3 女脊醫所佔的比例有所增加，整體性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)，由 1996 年所得的 2 300，下跌至 2009 年所得的 220 (表甲)。

2.4 The mean age of the active chiropractors enumerated remained stable between 41.6 years to 43.7 years between 1996 and 2009.

2.4 經點算在職脊醫的平均年齡，在 1996 年至 2009 年期間維持在 41.6 歲至 43.7 歲。

2.5 Apart from one active chiropractor did not indicate the sector of work in the 2005 HMS, all the remaining active chiropractors enumerated from 1996 to 2009 were found practising in the private sector (Table A).

2.5 除了一名在職脊醫在 2005 年統計調查中沒有註明所屬機構類型外，其餘在 1996 年至 2009 年期間的經點算在職脊醫，全部均任職私營機構(表甲)。

**Table A : Selected Characteristics of Active Chiropractors Enumerated (1996, 2000, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007 and 2009)**

表甲：經點算在職脊醫的選定特徵 (1996 年、2000 年、2004 年、2005 年、2006 年、2007 年及 2009 年)

Characteristics 特徵	Year 年份						
	1996	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2009
<b>A. Chiropractors Covered*</b> 所涵蓋的脊醫*	27	48	71	84	88	94	114
<b>B. Active Chiropractors Enumerated</b> 經點算在職脊醫							
<b>Number Enumerated</b> 經點算人數	24	38	42	56	58	52	80
<b>Sex 性別</b>							
Male 男性	23	33	33	43	46	43	55
Female 女性	1	5	9	13	12	9	25
<b>Sex Ratio (males per 100 females)</b> 性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)	2 300	660	367	331	383	478	220
<b>Mean Age 平均年齡</b>	43.0	42.9	43.7	41.6	42.9	43.6	42.7
<b>Sector of Work<sup>†</sup></b> 工作機構類型 <sup>†</sup>							
Private 私營機構	24 (100.0%)	38 (100.0%)	42 (100.0%)	55 (98.2%)	58 (100.0%)	52 (100.0%)	80 (100.0%)
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1 (1.8%)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Notes : \* Figures of 1996 and 2000 refer to the number of chiropractors reported by the responding institutions as at the 1<sup>st</sup> of July of the respective years, whereas the figures of 2004 to 2007 and 2009 refer to the number of chiropractors registered with the Chiropractors Council of Hong Kong as the 31<sup>st</sup> of August of the respective years.  
 1996 年及 2000 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脊醫人數，2004 年至 2007 年及 2009 年的有關數字則指於相關年份 8 月 31 日已向香港脊醫管理局註冊的脊醫人數。

† In 2004 to 2007 and 2009, the sector refers to the sector of main job.

在 2004 年至 2007 年及 2009 年統計調查中，所屬機構類型指主要職位所屬機構的類型。

As the number of chiropractors involved was very small, the corresponding statistics should be interpreted with caution.

由於涉及在本港從事業內工作的脊醫人數很少，闡釋有關數據時必須小心謹慎。

N.A. Not Applicable  
不適用