

2005 Health Manpower Survey

2005 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查

Summary of the Characteristics of Dentists Enumerated

經點算牙醫的特徵摘要

I. Dentists Covered

1.1 The dentists covered in the 2005 HMS were dentists registered under the Dental Registration Ordinance (Chapter 156) with the Dental Council of Hong Kong on resident list* as at the survey reference date - 31.8.2005.

1.2 The number of dentists covered was 1 753.

1.3 Of the 1 753 dentists covered, 1 173 had responded to the survey, giving an overall response rate of 66.9%. Among the respondents, 1 118 were economically active[†](active) in the local dental profession as at 31.8.2005 whereas 44 reported to be economically inactive[†](inactive) (**Chart A**).

I. 所涵蓋的牙醫

1.1 2005 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查，涵蓋截至調查點算當日(即 2005 年 8 月 31 日)已按《牙醫註冊條例》(第 156 章)的規定，向香港牙醫管理委員會備存的牙醫本地名單*內註冊的牙醫。

1.2 所涵蓋的牙醫人數為 1 753 名。

1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的 1 753 名牙醫中，有 1 173 名作出回應，整體回應率為 66.9%。在回應者中，有 1 118 名於 2005 年 8 月 31 日在本港牙科醫學專業從事經濟活動[†]，而有 44 名據報並非在本港牙科醫學專業從事經濟活動[†] (圖甲)。

* As the 2004 Health Manpower Survey only aimed at covering all dentists practising in Hong Kong, dentists on the list of registered dentists outside Hong Kong of the Dental Register were excluded from the Survey.

由於 2004 年醫療衛生服務人力統計調查只涵蓋所有在本港執業的牙醫，因此名列牙醫名冊內非本地名單者不包括在是次統計調查內。

† 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” dentists comprised all “employed” and “unemployed” dentists. The “employed” dentists referred to those dentists practising in the dental profession in Hong Kong during the survey period, while the “unemployed” dentists referred to those dentists who (a) were not practising in the dental profession during the survey period; and (b) had sought work in the dental 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”的牙醫包括所有“就業”及“待業”牙醫。“就業”牙醫是指統計調查期間在本港從事牙科醫學專業的牙醫，而“待業”牙醫則指(a)在統計調查期間並非在本港從事牙科醫學專業；及(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋牙科醫學專業工作；及(c)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的牙醫。

“Economically inactive” dentists comprised the dentists who were not practising in the dental 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”的牙醫包括在統計調查期間並非在本港從事牙科醫學專業的牙醫，但不包括在統計調查期間休假及“待業”的牙醫。

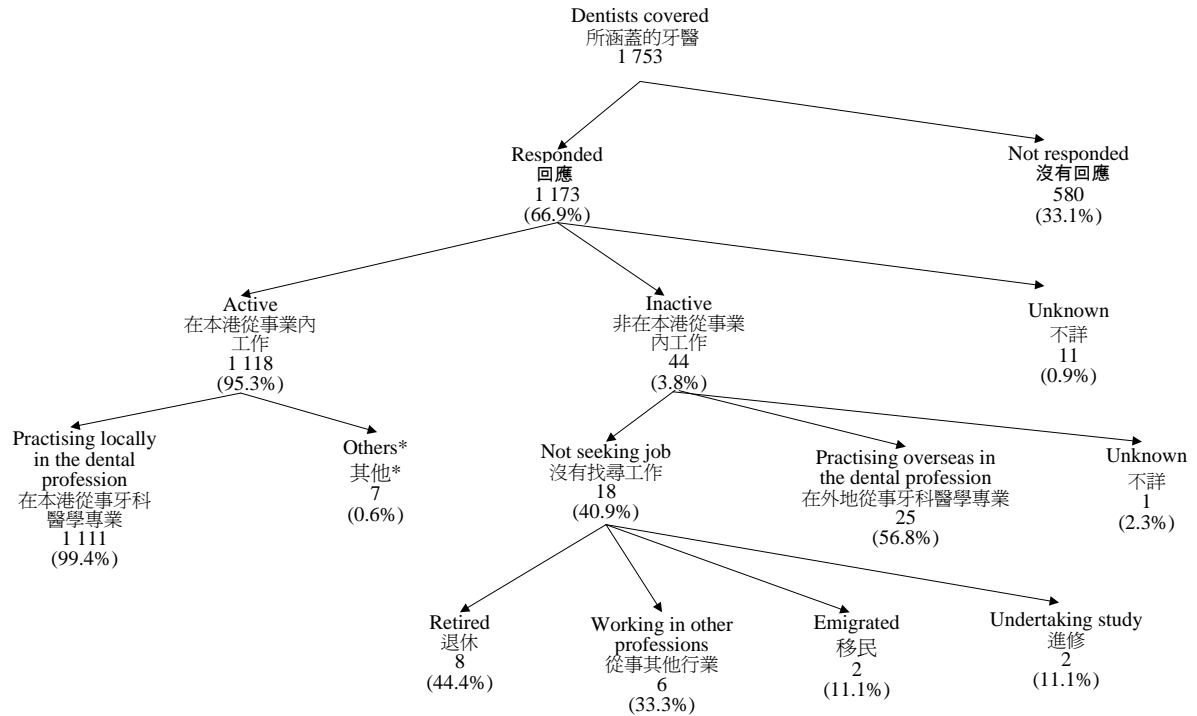
1.4 Of the 1 118 active dentists, seven were seeking jobs, expecting to return to the original job, starting business at subsequent date or waiting to take up new job in the local dental profession during the 30 days before the survey. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.6 below were based on the 1 111 responding dentists who were practising in the local dental profession as at 31.8.2005. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

1.5 Of the 44 inactive dentists, 25 reported practising overseas and 18 reported not practising in the dental profession in Hong Kong and not seeking job in the local dental profession during the 30 days before the survey (**Chart A**). Among the 18 inactive dentists who reported not seeking job, the main reasons reported for not seeking jobs included: retired (44.4%) (with median age being 63.5 years old), working in other professions (33.3%), emigrated (11.1%) and undertaking study (11.1%).

1.4 在 1 118 名在職牙醫中，有 7 名在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋牙科醫學專業工作、期待重返原任的牙科醫學專業崗位、即將開展牙醫醫學專業的生意或等待上任新的牙科專業醫學。下文第 1.6 段所載的統計調查結果，是根據 1 111 名於 2005 年 8 月 31 日在本港從事牙科醫學專業的牙醫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 44 名非在本港從事業內工作的牙醫中，有 25 名據報在外地執業，另有 18 名並非在本港從事牙科醫學專業，而在統計日前 30 天內亦無找尋業內工作(圖甲)。在這 18 名非在本港從事業內工作的牙醫中，不找尋工作主要原因：退休(44.4%) (年齡中位數為 63.5 歲)、從事其他行業(33.3%)、移民(11.1%)及進修(11.1%)。

Chart A : Activity Status of Dentists Covered
圖甲 : 所涵蓋牙醫的經濟活動身分



Notes: * Figures refer to the number of responding dentists who (a) were not practising in the dental profession in Hong Kong during the survey period; (b) had been available for work in the local dental profession during the seven days before the survey; and (c) had sought work, were expecting to return their original job, starting business at subsequent date or waiting to take up new job in the local dental profession during the 30 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牙科醫學專業; 及 (b) 在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班及 (c) 在統計日前 30 天內正在找尋牙科醫學專業工作、期待重返原任的牙科醫學專業崗位、即將開展牙醫醫學專業的生意或等待上任新的牙科醫學專業。

1.6 Of the 1 111 active dentists enumerated, 800 (72.0%) were male and 311 (28.0%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 257 (males per 100 females). Seven dentists did not indicate their age, and the median age of remaining 1 104 active dentists enumerated was 41.0 years old. The median age of the active female dentists enumerated was 35.0 years old and that their male counterparts was 43.0 years old.

1.6 經點算的 1 111 名在職牙醫當中，男性佔 800 名 (72.0%)，女性佔 311 名 (28.0%)，整體性別比率為 257 (每百名女性的男性人數)。7 名牙醫沒有註明年齡，在餘下 1 104 名經點算在職牙醫的整體年齡中位數為 41.0 歲。經點算女牙醫的年齡中位數為 35.0 歲，而男牙醫的則為 43.0 歲。

1.7 The responding active dentists were requested to indicate the characteristics of their main jobs*. Distribution by sector showed that a large proportion of the active dentists enumerated were working in the private sector (74.3%), followed by those working in the Government (18.1%), the academic[†] sector (4.5%) and the subvented sector (2.1%). Among the active dentists enumerated who were working in the private sector, the majority were in solo practice (64.4%), followed by group practice (33.5%) and other private institutions (2.2%).

1.8 The median age of the active dentists enumerated was 42.0 years for those working in the private sector, followed by 40.0 years for those working in the Government, 37.5 years for those working in the Hospital Authority, 35.5 years for those working in the academic sector and 34.0 years for those working in the subvented sector.

1.9 Of the 1 111 active dentists enumerated, 969 (87.2%) spent most of their working time in general dentistry. For the remaining active dentists enumerated, the main field of practice were as follows: specialist practice 107 (9.6%), teaching / education 17 (1.5%) and administration / management 10 (0.9%)

1.7 我們要求作出回應的在職牙醫填寫其主要職位*的特徵。按主要職位所屬機構類型劃分經點算在職牙醫的分布資料顯示，大部分經點算在職牙醫在私營機構 (74.3%)工作，其次為政府 (18.1%)、學術機構[†] (4.5%)和資助機構 (2.1%)。在私營機構工作的牙醫中，大部分為獨自執業 (64.4%)，其次為聯合執業(33.5%)及其他私營機構 (2.2%)。

1.8 任職私營機構的經點算在職牙醫的年齡中位數為 42.0 歲，其次為政府 (40.0 歲)、醫院管理局 (37.5 歲)、學術機構(35.5 歲)及資助機構(34.0 歲)。

1.9 在 1 111 名經點算在職牙醫中，把大部分工作時間用於牙科全科的佔 969 名 (87.2%)。在餘下經點算在職牙醫中，主要工作範疇是：專科執業 107 名(9.6%)、教學 / 教育 17 名 (1.5%) 及行政 / 管理 10 名(0.9%)。

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

[†] Includes universities and the Prince Philip Dental Hospital.
包括大學及菲臘牙科醫院。

1.10 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 1 111 active dentists enumerated was 44.0 hours. 84 (7.6%) had a median number of 10.0 hours of on-call duty (outside normal working hours) per week.

1.11 Regarding the average number of consultations / patients encountered per working day, 47.8% of the active dentists enumerated reported a range of 11 to 20, 37.2% reported as fewer than or equal to ten consultations / patients and 12.2% reported as more than 20 consultations / patients per working day.

1.12 Of the 1 111 active dentists enumerated, most held Bachelor's degree in Hong Kong (60.6%) as their basic qualification, 24.6% held Bachelor's degree and 12.9% held Doctoral degree issued by overseas institutions as their basic qualification.

1.13 Of the 1 111 active dentists enumerated, 396 (35.6%) had obtained additional qualification(s)*, 700 (63.0%) did not obtain any additional qualification, and 15 (1.4%) did not reveal whether they had obtained additional qualification or not. Out of the 396 dentists who had obtained additional qualification(s), 224 (56.6%) had obtained one additional qualification; and among them, 59 (26.3%) had obtained Master's degree and 52 (23.2%) had obtained Membership as their additional qualifications.

1.10 經點算的 1 111 名在職牙醫每週工作時數中位數(不計用膳時間)為 44.0 小時，而 84 名(7.6%)牙醫的每週隨時候召工作時數中位數(不計日常職務時間)為 10.0 小時。

1.11 至於每天的平均診症次數／病人人數，47.8%經點算在職牙醫填報每工作天介乎 11 至 20 人次，37.2%填報少於或等於 10 人次及 12.2%填報多於 20 人次。

1.12 在 1 111 名經點算在職牙醫中，以本港受訓並持有學士學位(60.6%)作為基本資格的人數最多，24.6%則持有海外機構頒授的學士學位作為基本資格。另有 12.9%持有海外機構頒授博士學位作為基本資格。

1.13 在 1 111 名經點算在職牙醫中，396 名(35.6%)持有額外資格*。700 名(63.0%)沒有持有額外資格，而 15 名(1.4%)則沒有註明曾否獲得額外資格。在 396 名牙醫持有額外資格當中，224 名(56.6%)持有一項額外資格，當中 59 名(26.3%)經點算在職牙醫獲得碩士學位及 52 名(23.2%)獲得院員為額外資格。

* Refers to the additional qualification registered with the Dental Council of Hong Kong.
指已經在香港牙醫管理委員註冊的額外資格。

1.14 Of the 396 active dentists who had obtained additional qualification(s), 332 (83.8%) had obtained one field of additional qualification; and among them, 37.0% were in general dentistry, 11.4% in Orthodontics, 11.1% in Prosthodontics and 10.2% in Oral and maxillofacial surgery.

1.15 Regarding Continuing Medical Education (CME) training, 111 (10.0%) of the active dentists revealed that they did not participate in any CME in 2005 and 15 (1.4%) did not reveal whether they had participated in CME training or not. The distribution of CME points received in the past 12 months by the 985 active dentists enumerated who had participated in CME was: above 20 points (47.2%), 16 to 20 points (18.4%), 11 to 15 points (14.7%), six to ten points (11.2%) and one to five points (8.5%).

II. Trend Analysis

2.1 Between 1982 and 2005, the number of dentists increased from 747 in 1982 HMS to 1 753 in 2005 HMS. On the other hand, comparison of findings of the 2005 HMS with those surveys before 2003 should be cautious as the survey methodology and reference date had been changed (Chart B).

1.14 在 396 名持有額外資格的經點算在職牙醫中，332 名(83.8%)持有一項額外資格；當中 37.0%主要持有牙科全科、11.4%為牙齒矯正科、11.1%為修復齒科及 10.2%為口腔頷面外科。

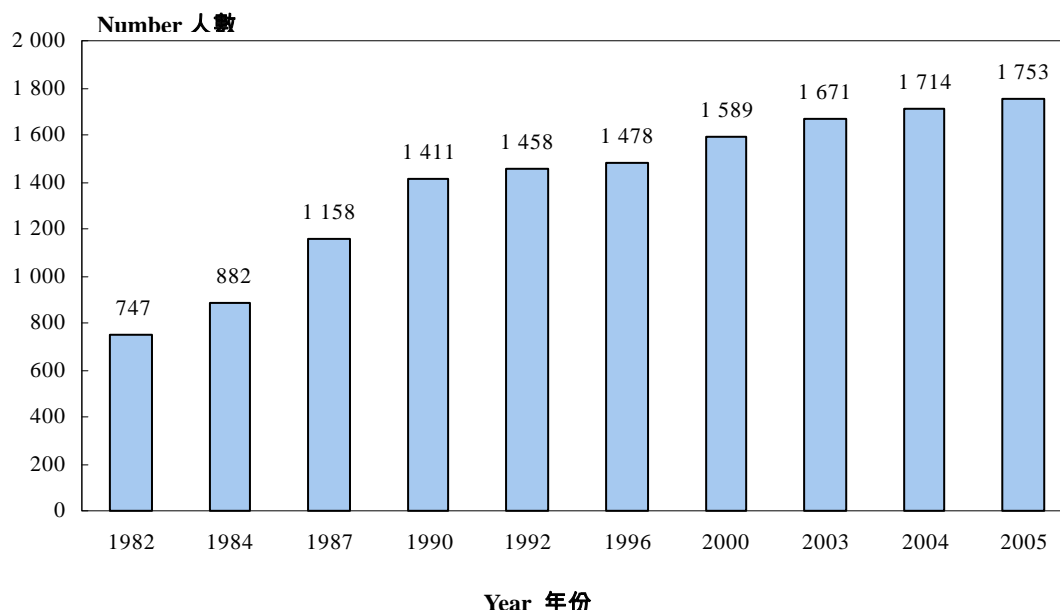
1.15 關於經點算在職牙醫的持續醫學教育，111 名(10.0%)在職牙醫表示 2005 年沒有參加與任何有關持續醫學教育，15 名(1.4%)沒有註明曾否接受有關持續醫學教育。985 名在職牙醫在過去 12 個月所獲得的學分為：20 學分以上(47.2%)，16 至 20 學分(18.4%)，11 至 15 學分(14.7%)，6 至 10 學分(11.2%)及 1 至 5 學分(8.5%)。

II. 趨勢分析

2.1 在 1982 年至 2005 年期間，牙醫人數由 1982 統計調查所得的 747 名，上升至 2005 年統計調查所得的 1 753 名。但另一方面，由於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 2005 年與 2003 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 Dentists Covered by Year (1982, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2005)

圖乙 : 按年劃分牙醫涵蓋人數 (1982 年、1984 年、1987 年、1990 年、1992 年、1996 年、2000 年、2003 年、2004 年及 2005 年)



Note :
註釋 :

Figures refer to the number of dentists registered on the list of registered dentists resident in Hong Kong with the Dental Council of Hong Kong as at the first of July of the respective years, the figure of 2003 refers to that as at 31.12.2003 and the figures of 2004 and 2005 refer to that as at the 31st of August of the respective years.

2000 年及之前的有關數字指於相關年份中 7 月 1 日已向香港牙醫管理委員會本地名單內註冊的牙醫人數，2003 年的數字則指於 2003 年 12 月 31 日本地名單內註冊的牙醫人數，而 2004 年及 2005 年的數字則指於相關年份的 8 月 31 日本地名單內註冊的牙醫人數。

2.2 A decreasing trend was observed in the proportion of male dentists, as indicated by a continuous decrease in the overall sex ratio from 679 (males per 100 females) in 1982 to 257 (males per 100 females) in 2005 (Table A).

2.2 整體性別比率由 1982 年統計調查所得的 679 (每百名女性的男性人數) 持續下跌至 2005 年統計調查所得的 257 (每百名女性的男性人數)，顯示男性牙醫的比例有下降趨勢(表甲)。

Table A : Selected Characteristics of Active Dentists Enumerated (1982, 1984, 1987, 1990, 1992, 1996, 2000, 2003, 2004 and 2005)

表甲：經點算在職牙醫的選定特徵 (1982年、1984年、1987年、1990年、1992年、1996年、2000年、2003年、2004年及2005年)

Characteristics 特徵	Year 年份									
	1982	1984	1987	1990	1992	1996	2000	2003	2004	2005
A. Dentists Covered* 所涵蓋的牙醫*	747	882	1 158	1 411	1 458	1 478	1 589	1 671	1 714	1 753
B. Active Dentists Enumerated 經點算在職牙醫										
Number Enumerated 經點算人數	635	694	833	920	947	977	1 152	1 026	916	1 111
Sex 性別										
Male 男性	-	594	696	760	793	779	903	756	657	800
Female 女性	-	100	137	160	154	198	249	264	259	311
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	6	N.A.	N.A.
Sex Ratio (males per 100 females) 性別比率(每百名女性的男性人數)	679	594	508	475	515	393	363	286	254	257
Mean Age 平均年齡	43.6	43.1	39.1	38.9	38.3	38.9	40.3	41.1	40.6	41.7
Sector of Work[†] 工作機構類型 [†]										
Government 政府	121 (19.1%)	116 (16.7%)	146 (17.5%)	157 (17.1%)	154 (16.3%)	198 (20.3%)	220 (19.1%)	172 (16.8%)	176 (19.2%)	201 (18.1%)
Private 私營機構	471 (74.2%)	530 (76.4%)	635 (76.2%)	694 (75.4%)	733 (77.4%)	744 (76.2%)	872 (75.7%)	734 (71.5%)	666 (72.7%)	825 (74.3%)
Others [‡] 其他 [‡]	43 (6.8%)	48 (6.9%)	52 (6.2%)	69 (7.5%)	60 (6.3%)	35 (3.6%)	60 (5.2%)	80 (7.8%)	73 (8.0%)	79 (7.1%)
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	40 (3.9%)	1 (0.1%)	6 (0.5%)

Notes : * Figures refer to the number of dentists registered on the list of the registered dentists resident in Hong Kong with the Dental Council of Hong Kong as at the first of July of the respective years, the figure of 2003 refers to that as at 31.12.2003, whereas the figures of 2004 and 2005 refer to the number of dentists registered with the Dental Board of Hong Kong as at 31st of August of the respective years.

2000年及之前的有關數字指於相關年份中7月1日在香港牙醫管理委員會本地名單內註冊的牙醫人數，2003年的數字則指2003年12月31日在本地名單內註冊的牙醫人數，而2004年及2005年的數字則指相關年份的8月31日在本地名單內註冊的牙醫人數。

† In 2003, 2004 and 2005, the sector refers to the sector of main job.

在2003年、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。

‡ Figures included Hospital Authority, subvented sector, academic sector and the Prince Philip Dental Hospital.

有關數字包括醫院管理局、資助機構、學術機構及菲臘牙科醫院。

There may be slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total owing 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