

2004 Health Manpower Survey

2004年的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 2004 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 - 31.3.2004.

1.2 The number of occupational therapists covered was 1 056.

1.3 Of the 1 056 registered occupational therapists covered, 729 had responded to the Survey, giving an overall response rate of 69.0%. Among the respondents, 682 were economically active* in the local occupational therapy profession as at 31.3.2004 whereas 46 reported to be economically inactive* in the local occupational therapy profession (**Chart A**). 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” 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 the “unemployed” occupational therapists referred to those occupational therapists who (a) were not practising in the local occupational therapy profession during the Survey period; and (b) had sought work in the local occupational therapy 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30天內正在本港找尋職業治療專業工作；及(c)在統計日前7天內能夠上班的職業治療師。

“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 2004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2004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1 056名。

1.3 在統計調查所涵蓋的1 056名註冊職業治療師中，有729名作出回應，整體回應率為69.0%。在回應者中，有682名職業治療師於2004年3月31日在本港職業治療專業從事經濟活動*，而有46名據報並非在本港職業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”。

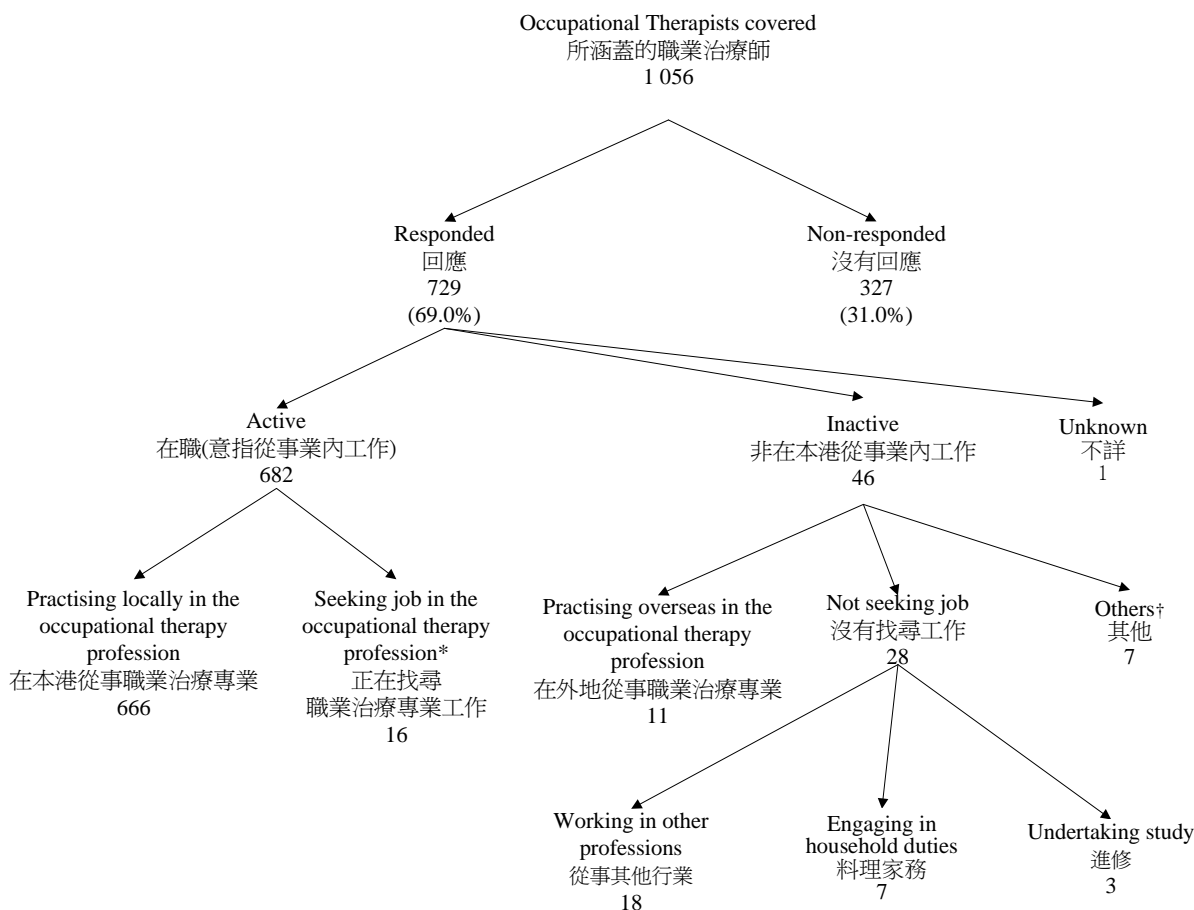
1.4 Of the 682 active occupational therapists, 16 were seeking jobs in the local occupational therapy profession. The survey results presented in paragraph 1.6 below were based on the 666 occupational therapists practising in the local occupational therapy profession as at 31.3.2004. As certain questionnaires contained missing information, percentages presented below may not add up to 100%.

1.5 Of the 46 inactive occupational therapists, 11 reported practising overseas and 28 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**). Further analysis showed that among the 28 inactive occupational therapists, 64.3% reported working in other professions, 25.0% reported being engaged in household duties and the remaining 10.7% reported undertaking studies.

1.4 在 682 名在職職業治療師中，有 16 名正在本港找尋職業治療專業的工作。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 666 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 46 名非在本港從事業內工作的職業治療師當中，有 11 名據報在外地執業，另有 28 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 28 名非在本港從事業內工作的職業治療師中，64.3%填報從事其他行業，25.0%填報料理家務，10.7%填報進修。

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: * Figure refers to the number of responded 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 local occupational therapy 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職業治療專業; 及(b)在統計日前 30 天內正在本港找尋職業治療專業工作; 及(c)在統計日前 7 天內能夠上班的職業治療師人數。

† Figure refers to the number of responded 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 local 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 天內正在本港找尋職業治療專業工; 但(c)在統計日前 7 天內不能上班的職業治療師人數。

1.6 Among the 666 active occupational therapists enumerated, 211 (31.7%) were male and 455 (68.3%) were female, giving an overall sex ratio of 46 (males per 100 females). Apart from nine occupational therapists who did not indicate their age, the median age of 657 active occupational therapists enumerated was 33.0 years old. The median age of the female occupational therapists enumerated was 33.0 years old and that for their male counterparts was 34.0 years old.

1.7 In the 2004 HMS, the occupational therapists 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 (54.2%) and 32.0% in the subvented sector (32.0%), followed by the private or academic sector (4.7% for each) and the Government (4.2%).

1.8 Analysed by sector for the main job, the median age of the active occupational therapists enumerated working in the Government was 36.0 years old, followed by the Hospital Authority and the subvented sector (33.0 years old for each), the private sector (31.5 years old) and the academic sector (30.0 years old).

1.6 經點算的 666 名在職職業治療師當中，男性佔 211 名(31.7%)，女性佔 455 名(68.3%)，整體性別比率為 46 (每百名女性的男性人數)。剔除 9 名沒有註明年齡的職業治療師後，餘下 657 名經點算在職職業治療師的整體年齡中位數為 33.0 歲。經點算女職業治療師的年齡中位數為 33.0 歲，而男職業治療師的則為 34.0 歲。

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職業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職業治療師在醫院管理局(54.2%)工作，另外在資助機構工作佔 32.0%，其次受聘於私營機構或學術機構(各佔 4.7%)及政府(4.2%)。

1.8 按主要職位經點算在職職業治療師所屬機構類型分析的結果顯示，任職政府的經點算在職職業治療師年齡中位數為 36.0 歲，其餘依次為在醫院管理局及資助機構(各為 33.0 歲)、私營機構(31.5 歲)及學術機構(30.0 歲)。

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

主要職位是指佔職業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 the main job found that 90.1% (600) of the 666 active occupational therapists spent most of their working time on rehabilitation, followed by administration / management 5.1% (34) and teaching / education 3.8% (25).

1.10 The median number of hours of work (excluding meal breaks) per week of the 666 active occupational therapists enumerated was 44.0 hours, while 32 (4.8%) active occupational therapists enumerated 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 5.0 hours. Among the 666 active occupational therapists enumerated, 13 (2.0%) reported that they had had second jobs.

1.11 Among the 666 active occupational therapists enumerated, 663 (99.5%) were found to have obtained relevant basic qualifications in the profession and three (0.5%) did not disclose such information. Further analysis showed that most of the active occupational therapists enumerated held Bachelor's degree (54.7%) and 39.2% held Professional Diploma as their basic qualifications.

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 666 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 90.1% (600 名)，其餘依次為行政／管理 5.1% (34 名)及教學／教育 3.8% (25 名)。

1.10 經點算的 666 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，而 32 名(4.8%)職業治療師在現任職位中須擔任隨時候召工作。他們的每週隨時候召工作(不計日常職務)時數的中位數為 5.0 小時。在 666 名經點算在職職業治療師中，13 名(2.0%)報稱兼有次要職位。

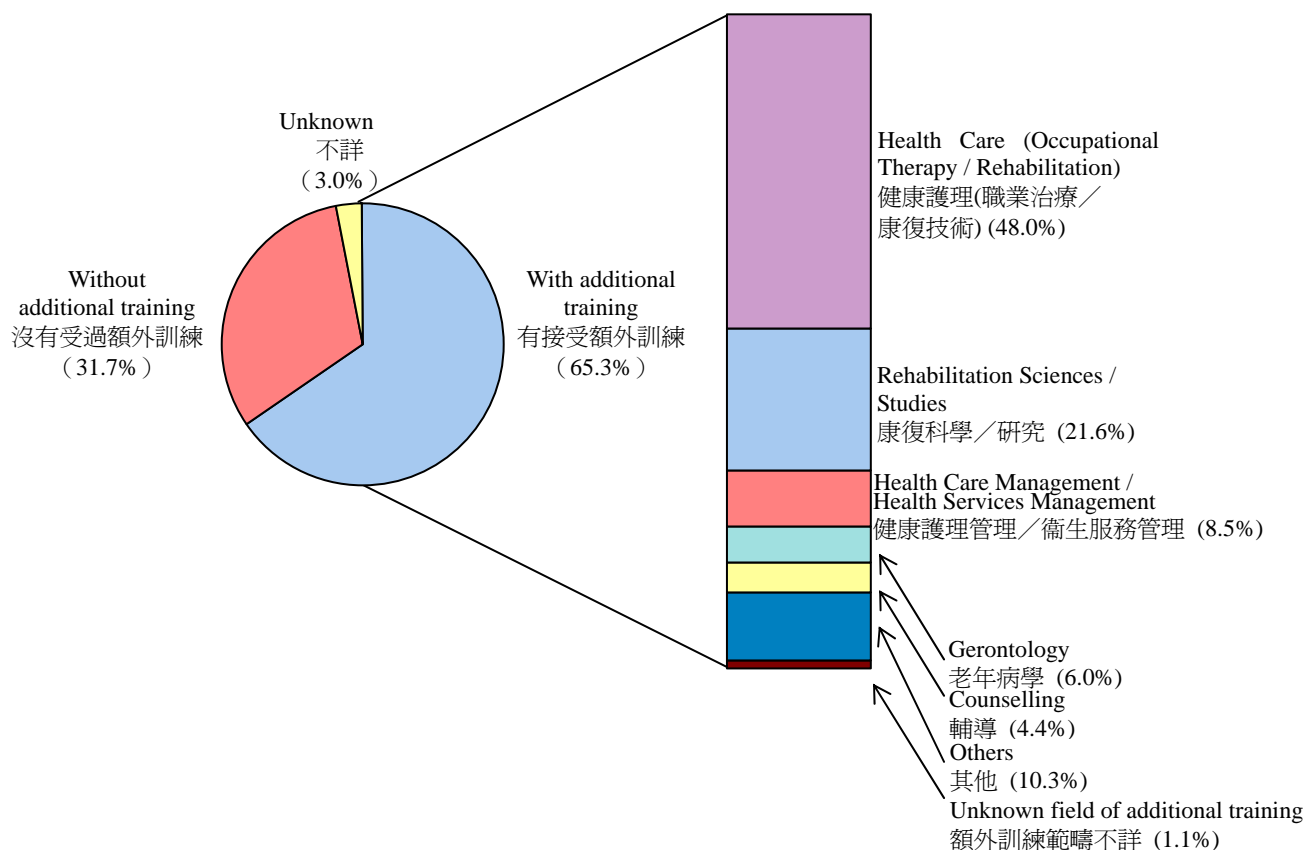
1.11 在 666 名經點算在職職業治療師中，663 名(99.5%)持有職業治療專業的相關基本資格，3 名(0.5%)沒有註明所持有的相關基本資格。進一步分析顯示，經點算在職職業治療師以持有學士學位(54.7%)作為基本資格的人數最多，另有 39.2%持有專業文憑。

1.12 Of the 666 active occupational therapists enumerated, 435 (65.3%) received or were receiving additional training, 211 (31.7%) did not receive additional training, and 20 (3.0%) did not reveal whether received additional training or not. Further analysis showed that of the 435 active occupational therapists enumerated with additional training, 48.0% were mainly trained / being trained in health care (occupational therapy / rehabilitation), followed by rehabilitation sciences / studies (21.6%), health care management / health services management (8.5%), gerontology (6.0%) and counselling (4.4%) (**Chart B**).

1.12 在 666 名經點算在職職業治療師中，435 名(65.3%)曾接受或正接受額外訓練，211 名(31.7%)沒有受過額外訓練，而 20 名(3.0%)則沒有註明曾否接受額外訓練。進一步分析顯示，435 名有接受額外訓練的經點算在職職業治療師中，48.0%人士主要曾接受或正接受健康護理(職業治療／康復技術)訓練，其餘依次為康復科學／研究(21.6%)、健康護理管理／衛生服務管理(8.5%)、老年病學(6.0%)及輔導(4.4%) (**圖乙**)。

Chart B : Active Occupational Therapists Enumerated by Additional Training

圖乙： 經點算在職職業治療師所接受的額外訓練



Total number of active occupational therapists enumerated 經點算在職職業治療師總人數 = 666

1.13 Of the 435 active occupational therapists enumerated with additional training, 54.3% held Master's degree as their highest level of additional qualification obtained, followed by Certificate (17.0%), Post-graduate diploma (5.3%), Diploma / Associate diploma and Bachelor's degree (same for 3.7%).

1.13 在 435 名曾接受額外訓練的經點算在職職業治療師中，54.3% 人士持有碩士學位作為最高資格，其餘依次為證書(17.0%)，深造文憑(5.3%)，文憑／專科文憑及學士學位資格(皆為 3.7%)。

1.14 Regarding Continuing Professional Development (CPD) activities, 22 (3.3%) of the active occupational therapists 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 637 active occupational therapists enumerated was: 30 hours or above (37.4%), ten to 19 hours (25.7%), 20 to 29 hours (18.7%) and less than ten hours (18.2%).

II. Trend Analysis

2.1 With the enactment of the Occupational Therapists (Registration and Disciplinary Procedure) Regulation in August 1991, it has been mandatory for a person practising occupational therapy in Hong Kong to hold a valid practising certificate. Between 1992 and 2004, the number of occupational therapists had increased from 470 in the 1992 HMS to 774 in the 2000 HMS and further to 1 056 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**).

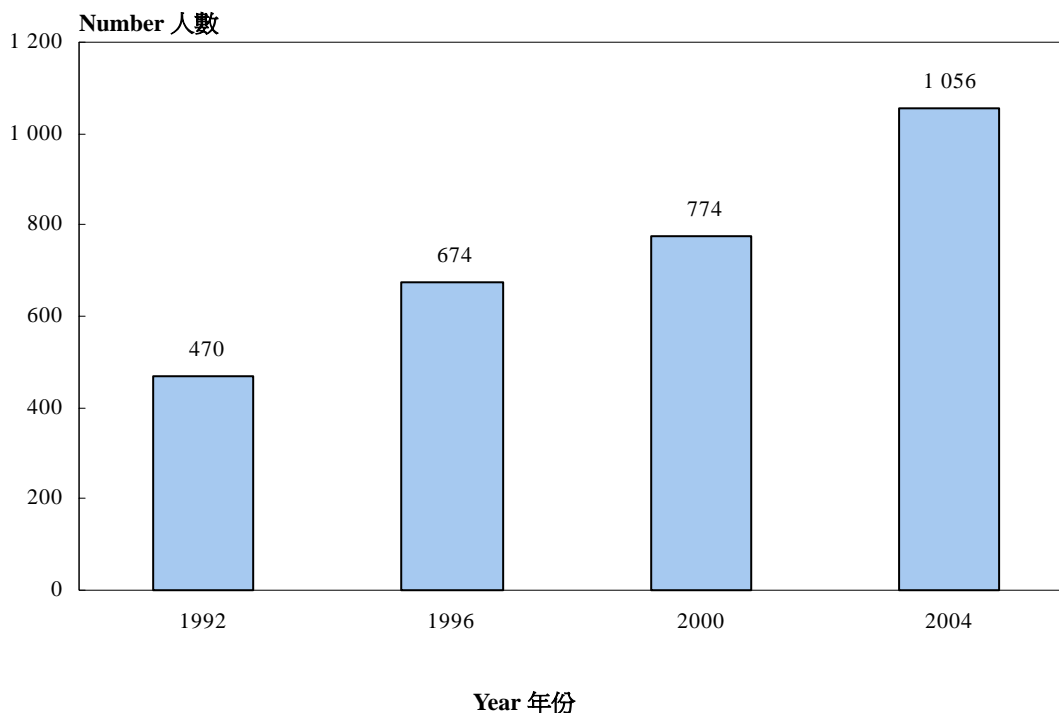
1.14 有關持續專業發展的活動，22 名 (3.3%) 在職職業治療師表示在 2004 年並沒有參與任何有關持續專業發展的活動。至於 637 名表示曾參與有關活動的在職職業治療師中，在過去 12 個月所獲得的時數為：30 小時或以上(37.4%)，10 至 19 小時(25.7%)，20 至 29 小時(18.7%)及少於 10 小時(18.2%)。

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 2004 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 2000 年統計調查所得的 774 名，到了 2004 年統計調查時更增至 1 056 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 Occupational Therapists Covered by Year (1992, 1996, 2000 and 2004)

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



Note: Figures 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 figure of 2004 refers to that as at 31.3.2004.
註釋：有關數字指於相關年份中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年的數字則指於2004年3月31日已註冊的職業治療師人數。

2.2 Since 1982, the sex ratio of active occupational therapists enumerated has been fluctuating in the range between 39 (males per 100 females) and 58 (males per 100 females). The ratio in the 2004 HMS was 46 (males per 100 females) (Table A).

2.2 自1982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年的比率為46(每百名女性的男性人數)(表甲)。

2.3 The mean age of the active occupational therapists enumerated increased gradually from 28.2 years old in the 1982 HMS to 33.8 years old in the 2004 HMS.

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2004年統計調查所得的33.8歲。

2.4 From 1982 to 1990, the Government accounted for the largest proportion of active occupational therapists enumerated, followed by the academic and subvented sectors, which together employed more than 80% of the occupational therapists. The Hospital Authority has been the largest employer since its setup in 1991, whilst the proportion of the Government decreased to less than 5%. The proportion of the private, academic and subvented sectors had been fluctuating between the 1982 HMS and the 2004 HMS (Table A).

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 2004 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 and 2004)

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年及2004年)

Characteristics 特徵	Year 年份							
	1982	1984	1987	1990	1992	1996	2000	2004
A. Occupational Therapists Covered 所涵蓋的職業治療師*	-	-	-	-	470	674	774	1 056
B. Active Occupational Therapists Enumerated 經點算在職職業治療師	97	141	234	300	362	490	648	666
Number enumerated 經點算人數								
Sex 性別								
Male 男性	27	49	75	100	133	166	214	211
Female 女性	70	92	159	200	229	324	434	455
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
Mean age 平均年齡	28.2	27.8	28.0	29.2	28.6	29.8	32.0	33.8
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%)
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%)
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%)
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%)
Unknown 不詳	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2 (0.3%)

Notes : * Figures 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 figure of 2004 refers to that as at 31.3.2004.

註釋： 有關數字指於相關年份中 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 年的數字則指於 2004 年 3 月 31 日已註冊的職業治療師人數。

[†] 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