



## 中大香港亞太研究所民調： 市民對豁免海外醫生考試態度分歧

為吸引更多海外醫生來港註冊和工作，香港醫務委員會（醫委會）月前通過方案，豁免海外專科醫生在港註冊的實習期。有立法會議員認為方案欠吸引力，建議直接修改相關法例，容許海外醫生在符合某些條件下豁免執業資格試，註冊為本地醫生。香港中文大學香港亞太研究所最近就此進行調查，發現市民對此建議的態度較為分歧，三分之一不贊成議員的建議，約兩成半人則贊成。此外，約一半市民擔心，海外醫生在本地註冊後，都會轉到私人市場執業，無助解決公營醫療人手不足問題。

是次調查於 2019 年 5 月 18 至 26 日晚上以電話調查訪問形式進行，共成功訪問了 704 位 18 歲或以上市民。結果顯示，對於有立法會議員建議，直接修改法例，容許海外醫生在符合某些特定條件下豁免考試註冊為醫生，受訪市民的態度頗為紛紜，34.1%的人並不贊成，贊成的有 24.4%，感到「一半半」的有 26.5%（見附表一）。同時，接近四成（39.0%）的受訪市民擔心，豁免海外醫生考執業試將降低香港醫生整體質素，不擔心的也有 30.5%，19.9%則表示「一半半」（見附表二）。

在立法會應否介入海外醫生註冊的問題上，有人認為，醫委會始明白醫學界的專業要求，故此海外醫生應符合什麼條件才能在本港註冊也應由醫委會決定，有 41.5%的受訪市民同意這個說法，不同意的只有 18.9%，24.5%則表示「一半半」（見附表三）。也有人認為，醫委會過於保護本地醫生的利益，故海外醫生的註冊條件應由立法會直接修改法例來決定。對於這種說法，約有三成（29.0%）

受訪市民同意，二成半（25.0%）不同意，表示「一半半」的則更多，佔 31.7%（見附表四）。

在豁免海外醫生實習的問題上，醫委會月前通過方案，海外專科醫生於醫管局、衛生署或大學醫學院工作滿三年，並且通過執業資格試，便可豁免實習註冊為專科醫生。稍多於四成（41.5%）的受訪市民認為這個方案能夠吸引更多海外專科醫生來港註冊和工作，覺得不能夠的只有 11.9%，33.1%則表示「一半半」（見附表五）。現時海外普通科醫生通過考試，再實習一年，可以註冊為本地普通科醫生。接近一半（49.6%）受訪者認為，如果他們也可以在滿足某些條件下豁免實習，將能夠吸引更多海外普通科醫生來港工作和註冊，只有 11.7%受訪者認為不能夠，22.6%則表示「一半半」（見附表六）。

此外，在放寬海外醫生來港註冊這個議題上，一半（50.0%）的受訪市民表示擔心海外醫生獲得本地註冊後都會轉到私人市場執業，因而解決不了公營醫療人手不足的問題，只有 18.2%不擔心，23.2%則回答「一半半」（見附表七）。

最後，調查也詢問了受訪者整體上是否滿意香港公立醫院和診所的醫療服務質素，結果發現，37.5%的受訪者表示滿意，22.7%不滿意，35.2%回答「普通／一半半」（見附表八）。

這次調查的成功回應率為 36.7%，以 704 個成功樣本數推算，百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.69 個百分點以內（可信度設於 95%）。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室  
二零一九年六月五日

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傳媒查詢：中大香港亞太研究所助理所長鄭宏泰博士（電話 3943 1341）

附表一：是否贊成立法會修改法例豁免海外醫生考試（百分比）

|             | 百分比   |
|-------------|-------|
| 贊成          | 24.4  |
| 一半半         | 26.5  |
| 不贊成         | 34.1  |
| 視乎情況／甚麼特定條件 | 0.7   |
| 不知道／很難說     | 14.3  |
| (樣本數)       | (698) |

題目：「有立法會議員建議直接修改相關法例，容許海外醫生係符合某啲特定條件下豁免考執業資格試註冊為醫生。你贊唔贊成呢個免考試建議呢？係贊成、一半半，定係唔贊成呢？」

附表二：是否擔心豁免考試將降低香港醫生整體質素（百分比）

|             | 百分比   |
|-------------|-------|
| 擔心          | 39.0  |
| 一半半         | 19.9  |
| 不擔心         | 30.5  |
| 視乎情況／甚麼特定條件 | 0.7   |
| 不知道／很難說     | 9.9   |
| (樣本數)       | (689) |

題目：「你擔唔擔心，豁免海外醫生考執業試，會降低香港醫生嘅整體質素。係擔心、一半半，定係唔擔心呢？」

附表三：是否同意海外醫生在本地註冊的條件應由醫委會決定（百分比）

|         | 百分比   |
|---------|-------|
| 同意      | 41.5  |
| 一半半     | 24.5  |
| 不同意     | 18.9  |
| 不知道／很難說 | 15.1  |
| (樣本數)   | (702) |

題目：「有人話，醫委會明白醫學界嘅專業要求，所以海外醫生要符合咩嘢條件先可以喺本地註冊應該由醫委會決定。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半，定係唔同意呢？」

附表四：是否同意海外醫生在本地註冊的條件應由立法會決定（百分比）

|         | 百分比   |
|---------|-------|
| 同意      | 29.0  |
| 一半半     | 31.7  |
| 不同意     | 25.0  |
| 不知道／很難說 | 14.3  |
| (樣本數)   | (700) |

題目：「有人話，醫委會過於保護本地醫生嘅利益，所以海外醫生點樣先可以喺本地註冊應該由立法會直接修改法例去決定。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半，定係唔同意呢？」

附表五：醫委會方案能否吸引更多海外醫生來港（百分比）

|         | 百分比   |
|---------|-------|
| 能夠      | 41.5  |
| 一半半     | 33.1  |
| 不能夠     | 11.9  |
| 不知道／很難說 | 13.5  |
| (樣本數)   | (704) |

題目：「醫委會最近通過方案，海外專科醫生喺醫管局、衛生署或者大學醫學院工作滿3年，並且通過執業資格試，就可以豁免實習，註冊做專科醫生？你認為呢個免實習方案能唔能夠吸引到更多海外專科醫生嚟香港註冊同工作呢？係能夠、一半半，定係唔能夠呢？」

附表六：豁免實習能否吸引更多海外普通科醫生來港（百分比）

|         | 百分比   |
|---------|-------|
| 能夠      | 49.6  |
| 一半半     | 22.6  |
| 不能夠     | 11.1  |
| 不知道／很難說 | 16.8  |
| (樣本數)   | (704) |

題目：「現時海外普通科醫生嚟香港通過執業資格試，再實習一年，可以註冊為普通科醫生？如果佢地可以喺滿足某啲條件下免實習，你認為免實習能唔能夠吸引到更多海外普通科醫生嚟香港註冊同工作呢？係能夠、一半半，定係唔能夠呢？」

附表七：是否擔心海外醫生取得註冊後都會轉到私人市場執業（百分比）

|         | 百分比   |
|---------|-------|
| 擔心      | 50.0  |
| 一半半     | 23.2  |
| 不擔心     | 18.2  |
| 不知道／很難說 | 8.5   |
| (樣本數)   | (680) |

題目：「你擔唔擔心，海外醫生獲得本地註冊之後，都會轉到私人市場執業，解決唔到公營醫療人手不足嘅問題。係擔心、一半半，定係唔擔心呢？」

附表八：是否滿意公立醫院和診所的服務質素（百分比）

|         | 百分比   |
|---------|-------|
| 滿意      | 37.5  |
| 普通／一半半  | 35.2  |
| 不滿意     | 22.7  |
| 不知道／很難說 | 4.5   |
| (樣本數)   | (704) |

題目：「整體嚟講，你滿唔滿意香港公立醫院同診所嘅醫療服務質素呢？係滿意、一半半，定係唔滿意呢？」

## **Views on Relaxing Licensing Requirements for Overseas Doctors Surveyed Findings Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK**

To attract more overseas doctors to get licensed to work in Hong Kong, the Medical Council of Hong Kong (the Medical Council) decided in May 2019 to exempt overseas specialist doctors from internship requirements. Some legislators believe that the new arrangement is not attractive enough and propose amending the related medical bill directly to waive the licensing examination of overseas doctors who can fulfill certain specified criteria. A survey conducted by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, showed that the views of citizens on the legislators' proposal were varied. About one-third disagreed with this proposal, and one-fourth agreed. Half of the citizens worried that overseas doctors would work in the private sector once they got their medical licence and so importing doctors would not solve the manpower shortage problem in the public sector.

A telephone survey took place from 18 to 26 May 2019, and 704 respondents aged 18 or above were interviewed. On the proposal made by some legislators to exempt overseas doctors from the licensing examination, the survey found that attitudes of the respondents varied considerably. Whereas 34.1% of them disagreed with this suggestion, 24.4% agreed and 26.5% said "in-between". 39.0% of the respondents worried that the exemption of the licensing examination would lower the overall quality of Hong Kong doctors. About 30.5% claimed that they were not worried, and 19.9% said "in-between".

On the question of whether the Legislative Council should be involved in the licensing requirements of overseas doctors, it had been argued that since the Medical Council understands the professional requirements of a doctor, the Council should decide what criteria the overseas doctors should meet in order to get a local licence. While 41.5% of the respondents agreed with this view, 18.9% disagreed and 24.5% said "in-between". Another argument was that the Medical Council is over-protecting the interests of local doctors. Therefore, we should let the Legislative Council set the licensing requirements of overseas doctors by directly amending the law; 29.0% of the respondents agreed with this argument, 25.0% disagreed, and 31.7% answered "in-between".

The Medical Council has recently made a new arrangement to exempt overseas specialist doctors from internship requirements, as long as they have worked in the Hospital Authority, the Department of Health or medical schools of universities for three years and have passed the licensing examination. 41.5% of the respondents

thought that the new arrangement could help attract more foreign specialist doctors to Hong Kong. Only 11.9% opined that it could not and 33.1% said “in-between”. Currently, foreign general practitioners have to complete a one-year internship before they can get a local licence. Nearly one-half (49.6%) of the respondents believed that if their internship could also be waived, more foreign general practitioners would come to Hong Kong to get a local license and work. Only 11.1% did not think so and 22.6% answered “in-between”.

On the matter of relaxing the licensing requirements for overseas doctors, 50.0% of the respondents worried that these doctors would move to work in the private sector after they received their licence. That meant importing overseas doctors would not solve the manpower shortage problem in the public sector. Only 18.2% said they were not worried about this and 23.2% answered “in-between”.

Lastly, the respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with the medical service qualities of Hong Kong public hospitals and clinics. The results showed that 37.5% were satisfied, 22.7% were dissatisfied and 35.2% said “in-between”.

The response rate of this survey is 36.7%. The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.69 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

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