

2021 Hong Kong Chiropractic Survey: Analysis of Data

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Abstract: Objective -To summarize the key findings of the 2021 Survey of the Hong Kong Chiropractic Profession given to Hong Kong chiropractors and compare them to the practice patterns seen in similar local and international studies.

Method: A 52-question survey was conducted online, and access was provided via an email, Facebook, or WhatsApp invitation. The survey was sent to all registered chiropractors in Hong Kong and those on the database at the Chiropractic Doctors Association of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Chiropractic Association, and China Hong Kong Macau Chiropractic Association. The questions were divided into sections into the following areas: information about the typical chiropractic practitioner, chiropractic practice management, chiropractor beliefs, and chiropractor clinical management.

Summary: 80 chiropractors responded to the survey. The results indicate that the typical chiropractor in Hong Kong has a monthly income of \$150,000-\$300,000 HKD (19,230-38,460USD/month) and is an employee or sole practitioner with a thriving practice. Findings also suggest that the majority of chiropractors in Hong Kong have a vertebral subluxation focus and use a range of techniques in their practice.

Indexing Terms: chiropractic; Hong Kong; survey; practitioner income; practitioner beliefs.

Introduction

Chiropractic is a branch of healthcare that is separate from Dentistry, Medicine, and Traditional Chinese Medicine. Chiropractors utilize a range of modalities, including but not limited to manual joint adjustments and mobilization, soft tissue release, rehabilitation, ergonomic advice, and lifestyle changes to improve patients' health through locomotion, habits, and the nervous system. Since the inception in 1895 by D.D. Palmer, chiropractic had been through many changes and spread around the world. Hong Kong chiropractic officials obtained legal status in 1993 and started registration for chiropractic under Hong Kong Council in 2001. There have been multiple surveys looking into the local chiropractic industry all over the world. This survey is an attempt to describe the current state of chiropractic in Hong Kong with reference to a survey conducted by NZCC in 2019 [1]. This survey provides some insight into chiropractic in Hong Kong and development of the profession in Asia.

... This is the deepest analysis yet of a discreet group of chiropractors. It points to reasons why these groups are so successful in practice yet it raises a concern about the need for medical 'sick leave' certificates. The level of detail reported is exemplary... [Editor]



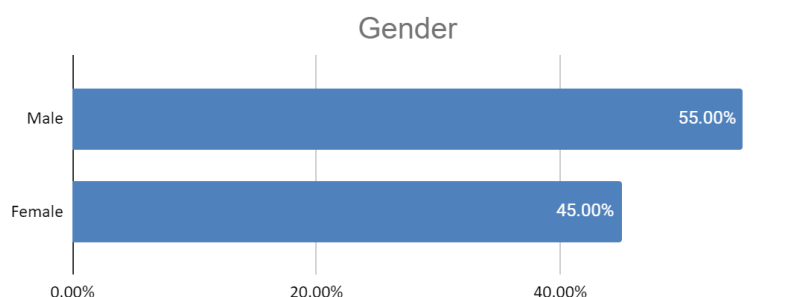
Responses

The survey was distributed to all registered chiropractic associations in Hong Kong along an official invitation to participate through existing chiropractic associations via email; hence, the invitation included most registered chiropractors in Hong Kong. As of 31st March 2021, there are 152 chiropractors registered under the *Chiropractic Doctors*

Association of Hong Kong, Hong Kong Chiropractic Association, and China Hong Kong Macau Chiropractic Association, including those who are no longer practicing or no longer living in Hong Kong. A total of 80 responses were received, of which 73 respondents completed the whole survey. This equates to a completion rate of 91.25%. This is the first professional survey conducted in Hong Kong within the profession. We hope to see a further increase in respondents in our follow-up survey.

Gender

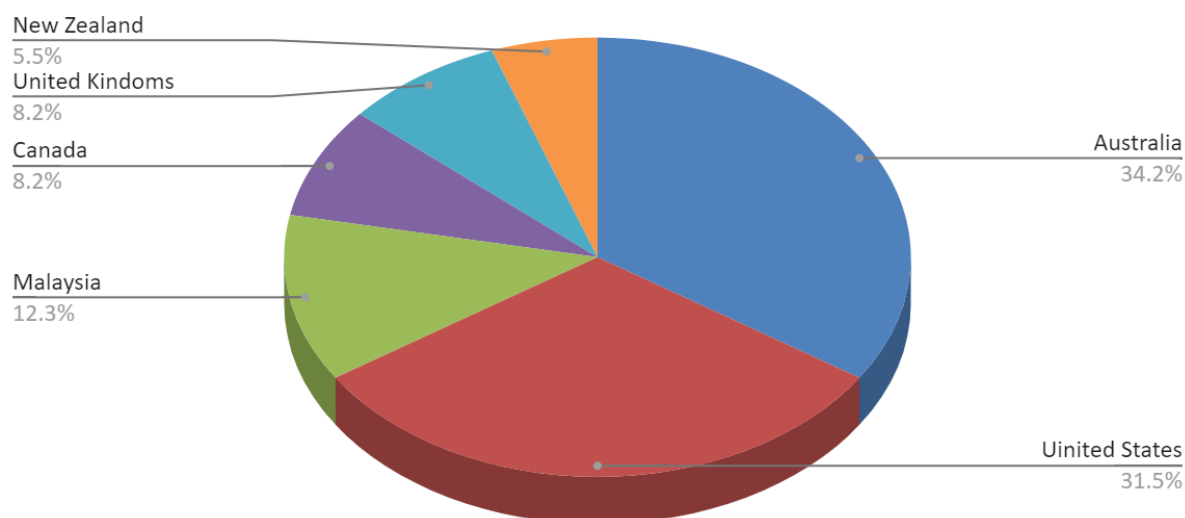
In our survey, 55% of the respondents identified themselves as male, and 45% identified themselves as females. This finding is similar to what was reported in Australia, New Zealand, and Denmark [1-3], and it is much more even compared to what was reported in the United States (male to female ratio was 78%:22%) [4].



Chiropractic Education

Respondents were asked to indicate the institution in which they received their qualifications. Their responses were grouped and re-organized based on the region of the institute. The majority of chiropractors in this survey received their qualifications in Australia and the United States, with around one-third of respondents coming from each of these two regions. The rest of the population comprised chiropractors from Malaysia, Canada, the United Kingdom, and New Zealand. A detailed breakdown of graduates' graduating institutes are as follows:

Graduates by regions

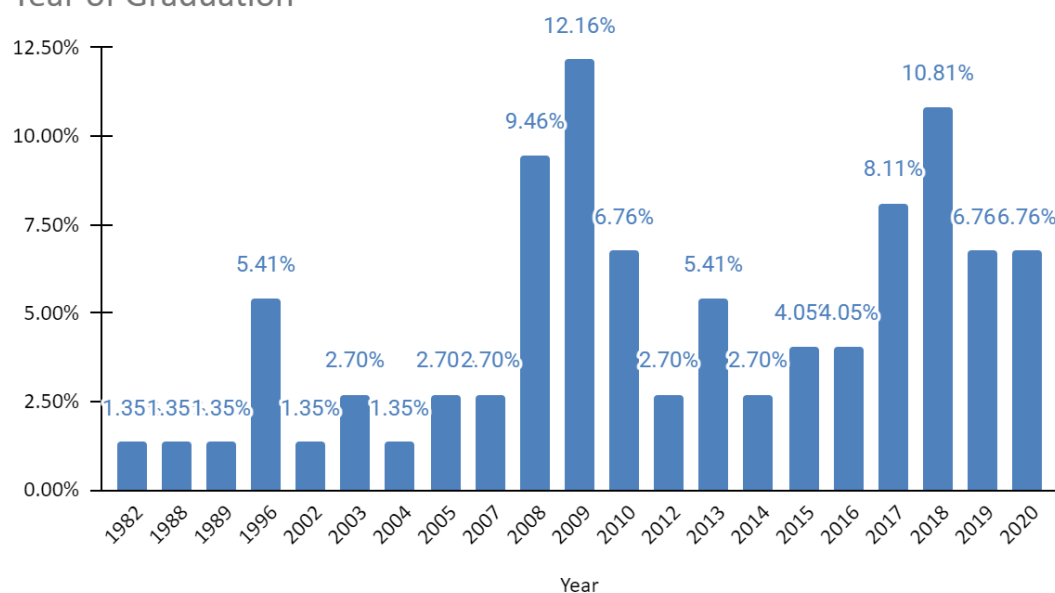


Institutes (n=73)	% of total		% of total
AECC	4.11%	New York Chiropractic College	1.37%
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College	8.22%	New Zealand College of Chiropractic	5.48%
Cleveland Chiropractic College	1.37%	Palmer College of Chiropractic West	5.48%
International Medical University	12.33%	Queensland University of Technology	1.37%
Life Chiropractic College West	2.74%	RMIT	8.22%
Life University	5.48%	Sherman College	1.37%
Logan University	1.37%	Southern California University of Health Sciences	5.48%
Macquarie University	17.81%	University of South Wales	1.37%
McTimoney Chiropractic College	2.74%	University of Western States	2.74%
Murdoch University	6.85%	University of Bridgeport	1.37%
National University of Health Science	2.74%		

Length of Time in Practice

Respondents were also asked about their graduation year. Two spikes of chiropractors returning to Hong Kong were observed around 2009 and 2019. The population of chiropractors is relatively young, with the median graduation year of chiropractors being 2012 [5]. This implies that, on average, the participants have been practicing their profession for about 9 years.

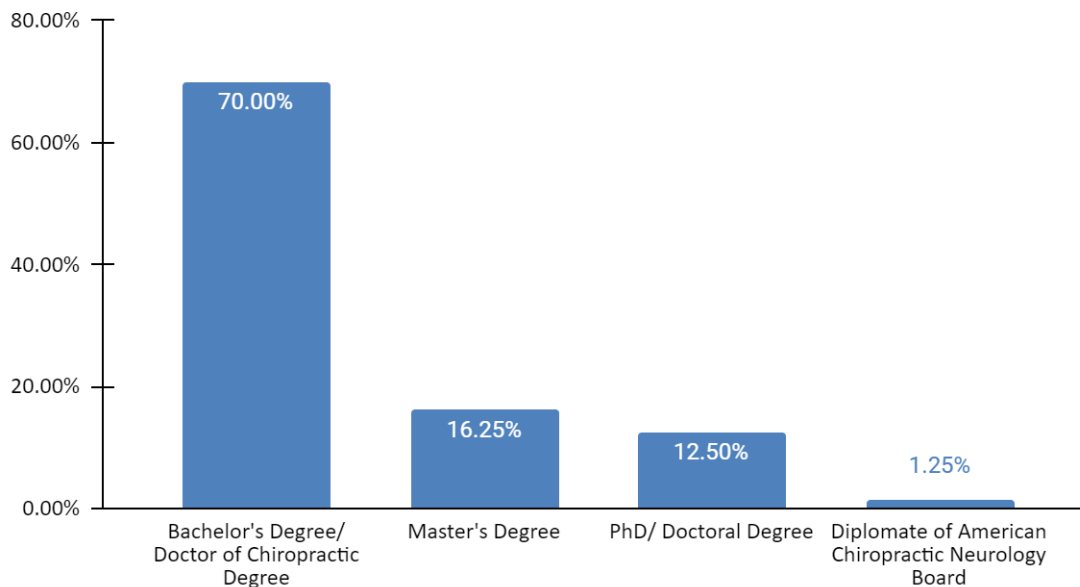
Year of Graduation



Tertiary Education and Qualifications

In terms of the highest level of education, the majority of respondents reported having Bachelor's/ Doctor of Chiropractic degrees, and 16.15% and 12.50% of respondents hold Master's Degree and PhD/Doctoral Degree, respectively.

Highest level of education attained



Continuing Professional Development

Respondents were asked to indicate the chiropractic area that interests them. Amongst all the available options, the top five most popular areas are (in descending order), Chiropractic Techniques (8.70%), Diagnostic Imaging (7.42%), Clinical Biomechanics and Clinical Anatomy (7.16%), Pain Management (6.91%), and Neurology and Orthopedics (6.39%). These results are meaningful for Continuing Professional Developments providers in providing suitable courses to chiropractors in Hong Kong.

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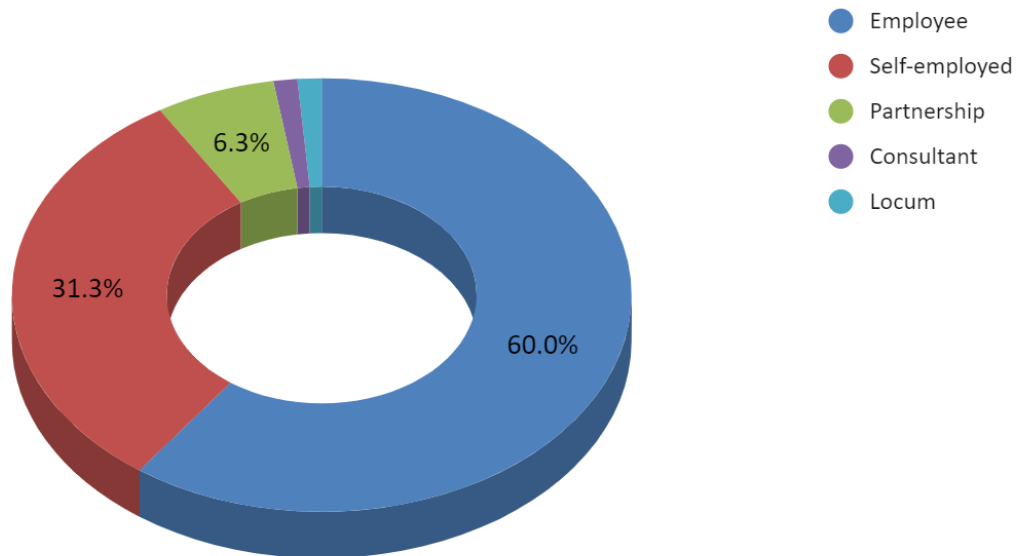
Employment Status

In this survey, 60% of the respondents indicated to be employed, and only around 30% to be self-employed. This corresponds well with the recent development of a few large chiropractic practices owning multiple clinics in Hong Kong, which requires a lot of chiropractors stationed at their establishments.

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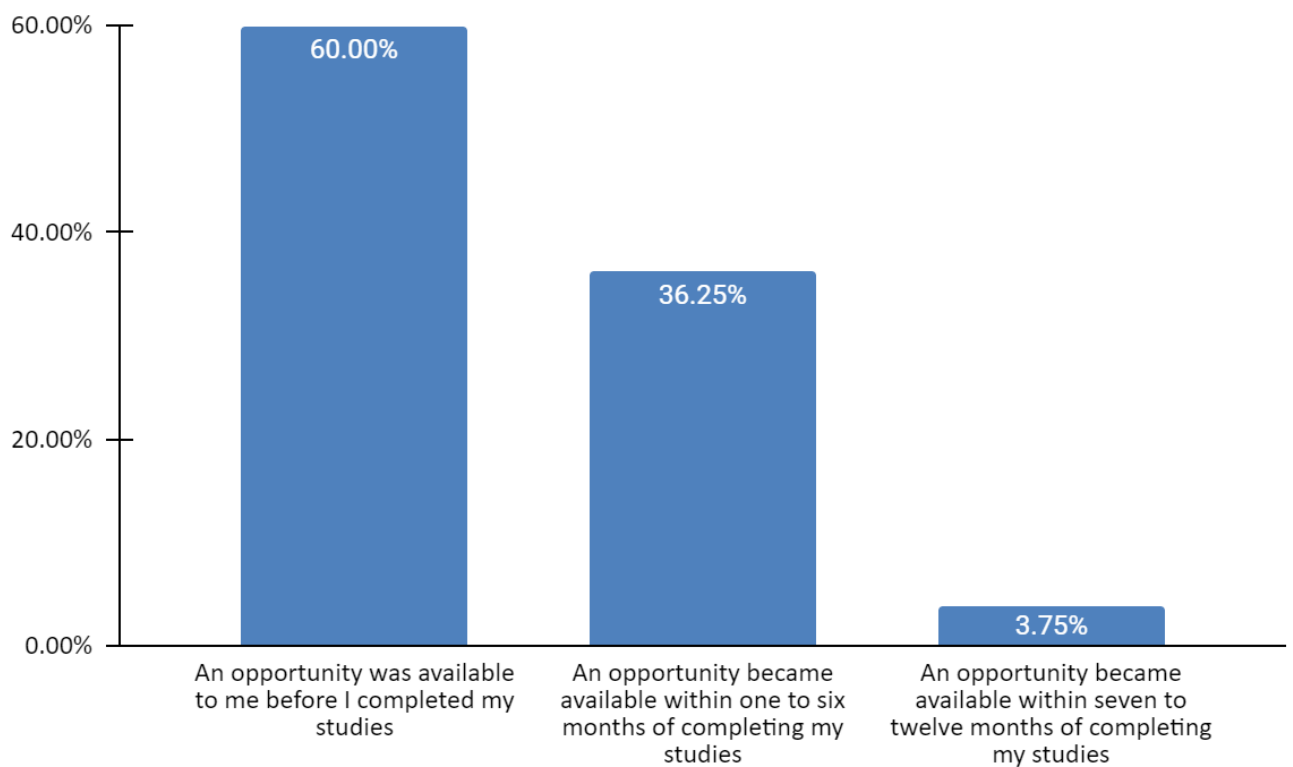
CPD Topics	% of total
Ageing and Geriatrics	4.60%
Chiropractic Adjusting	0.26%
Chiropractic Neurology	0.26%
Chiropractic Principles	3.58%
Clinical and Diagnostic Science	4.09%
Clinical Biomechanics and Clinical Anatomy	4.35%
CPR & First Aid	4.35%
Diagnostic Imaging	7.42%
Disability and Impairment Rating	1.02%
Epidemiology	1.02%
Ergonomics	4.09%
Ethics	1.79%
Exercise Physiology	5.12%
History of Chiropractic	1.28%
Men's and Women's Health	1.79%
Microbiology, Applied Biochemistry and Physiology	0.77%
Neurology and Orthopedics	6.39%
Neurophysiology	5.12%
New Technology in Medical Imaging/ Therapy eg. New Version of Shockwave	0.26%
Nutrition and Nutraceutical	2.30%
Pain Managements	6.91%
Pediatric and Adolescents Health	4.09%
Pharmacology	1.28%
Practice Risk Management	3.58%
Professional Education in other Health sciences	1.79%
Psychology	2.30%
Public Health	2.05%
Rehabilitation	5.63%
Sports	0.26%
Statistics, Study Design and Research Methodology	0.77%
Techniques(Therapeutic or Adjunctive)	8.70%

Current state of employment



Finding Work

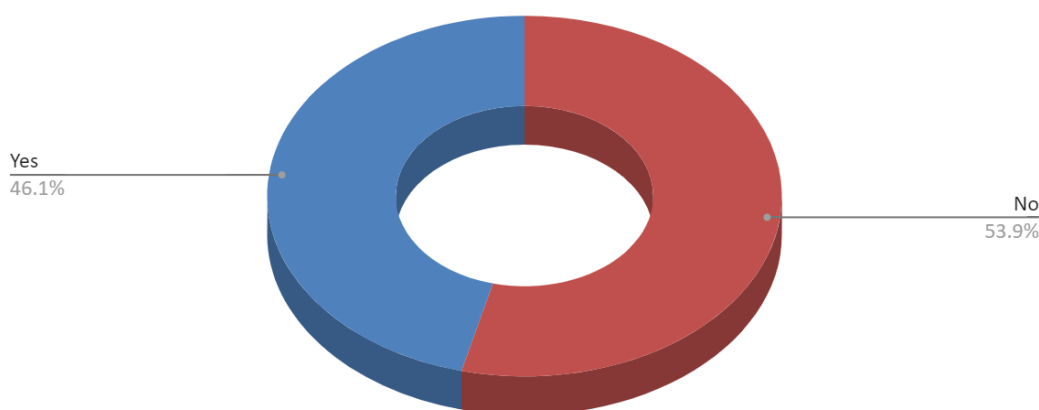
Respondents were asked to indicate how long they waited before they were offered a job position in the chiropractic industry. 60 % of the respondents answered, "An opportunity was available to me before I completed my studies," while a further 31.25% of respondents were offered a position within 6 months of completing their study. All respondents managed to find a position in chiropractic within twelve months of completion of the study.



Need for Associates and Partners

When it comes to whether or not a chiropractor would consider taking an associate or partner, the opinions were roughly evenly split: 46.05% of participating chiropractors were considering taking on an Associates or Partner while 53.95% were not.

Would you consider taking on an Associate or Partner in the next 12 months



Location of Practice

Around 44.74% of the respondents indicated that they are working in more than one location. The distribution of chiropractors was the following: 36.08 in Kowloon, 31.96% in Hong Kong Island, and 31.96% in New Territories. The top 3 places with the highest concentration of chiropractors was Mong Kong, Central, and Causeway Bay. Each of these districts contained around 12-17% of the total number of chiropractors who participated in this survey.

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Practice Growth and Status

Respondents were asked about the situation of the practice and their view on the future development of chiropractic in Hong Kong. 80% of respondents reported growth in their practice for the last 2 years despite the COVID-19 pandemic. Only 17.33% of the respondents reported that their practice did not grow during the mentioned period. When asked about their perspective on the future of chiropractic in Hong Kong, 82.67% of respondents said that chiropractic is going to grow in the coming 2 years, and 16% thought it will stay at the same level.

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Practice location by region

Kowloon		Hong Kong Island		New Territory	
<u>District</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>% of total</u>	<u>District</u>	<u>% of total</u>
Austin	1.03%	Causeway Bay	12.37%	Lantau	1.03%
Hunghom	1.03%	Central	15.46%	Long Ping	1.03%
Jordan	4.12%	North Point	2.06%	Sha Tin	6.19%
Kwun Tong	4.12%	Wan Chai	2.06%	Shek Mun	2.06%
Mong Kok	17.53%			Sheung Shui	2.06%
Prince Edward	2.06%			Tai po	1.03%
Tsim Sha Tsui	3.09%			Tai Wo	2.06%
Yau Ma Tei	3.09%			Tseung Kwan O	1.03%
				Tsing Yi	2.06%
				Tsuen Wan	7.22%
				Tuen Mun	3.09%
				Yuen Long	3.09%

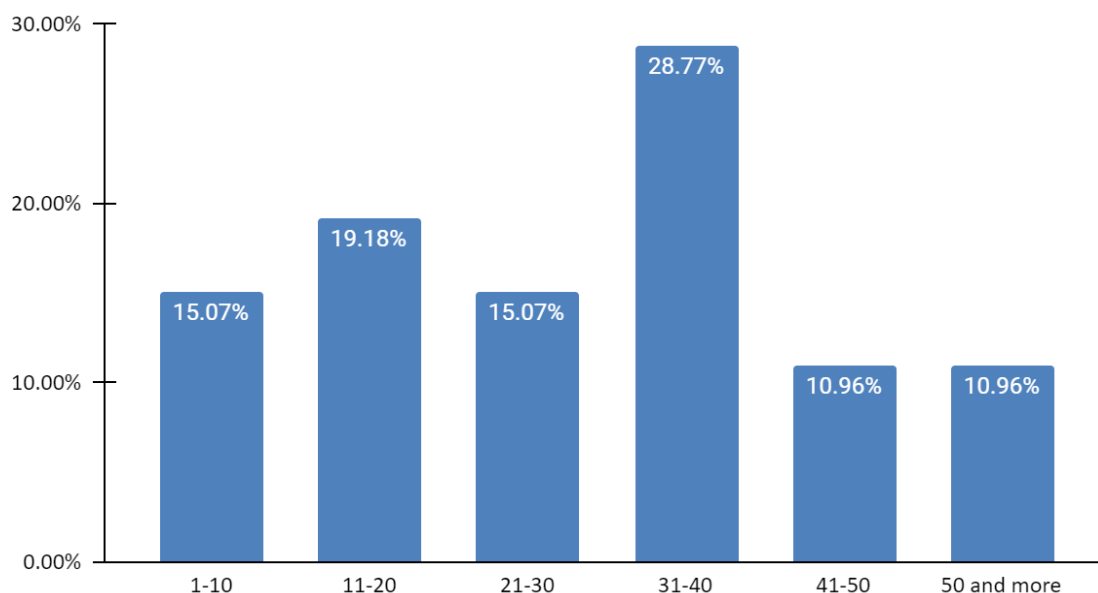
'Over the last 2 years, your practice did ...

'In the next 2 years, I see the Chiropractic profession in Hong Kong will ...

Decline	2.67%	1.33%
Grow	80.00%	82.67%
Stay the same Level	17.33%	61.00%

The number of patient visits per day is an important indicator of whether a practice is thriving. Approximately half of the respondents were seeing above 30 patient visits per day (median: 31.31 visits/day), and about 22% reported were seeing over 40 patients per day. These numbers are higher than in other countries' [1,2,6] reports indicate 80-100 patients consultations per week.

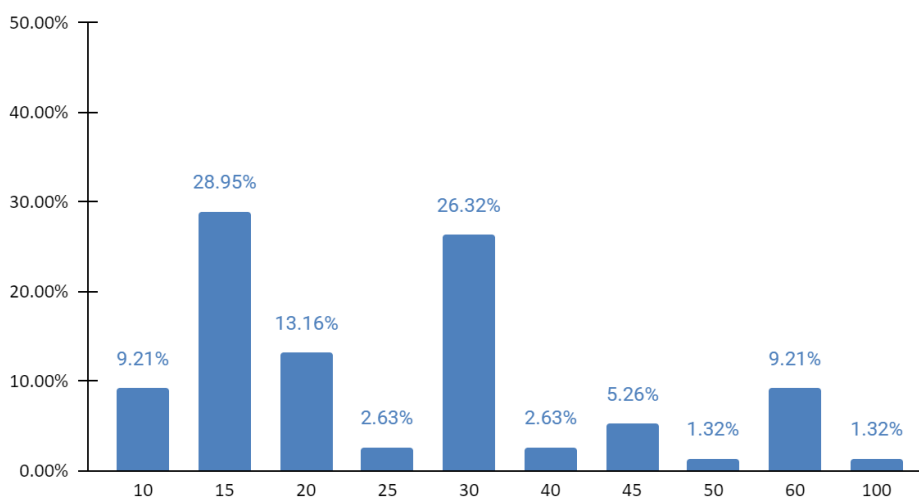
Number of patient visit per day



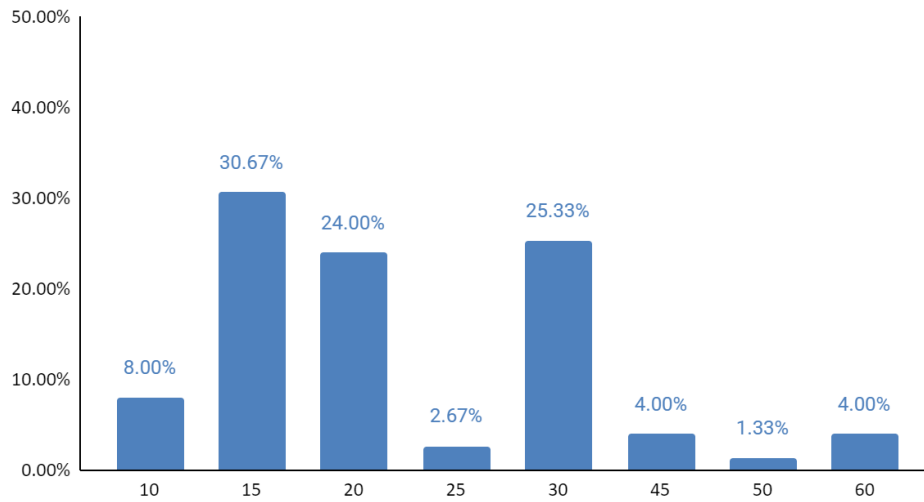
Patient Visit Time

In our survey, we found that the average time spent with patients varied significantly, from 3 to 100 minutes. The survey considered several types of practitioner-patient interactions, including new patients visit, reports of findings, regular and re-evaluation/examination visits. However, a clear clustering of time spent with patients was observed. On average, new patient visits and reports of findings took the longest, while regular visits and progress examination/ re-evaluation took a similar amount of time. The average time of all visit types included falls between 15 to 30 minutes. The results are roughly consistent with other studies of a similar kind, except for new patient visits, which are on average 10-20 minutes shorter compared to other regions [1, 3, 6].

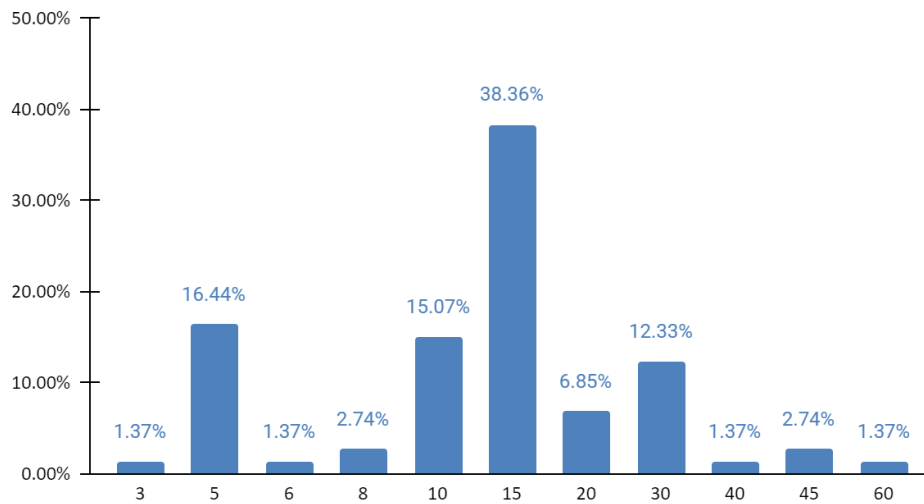
Consultation time(in minutes) - New patients



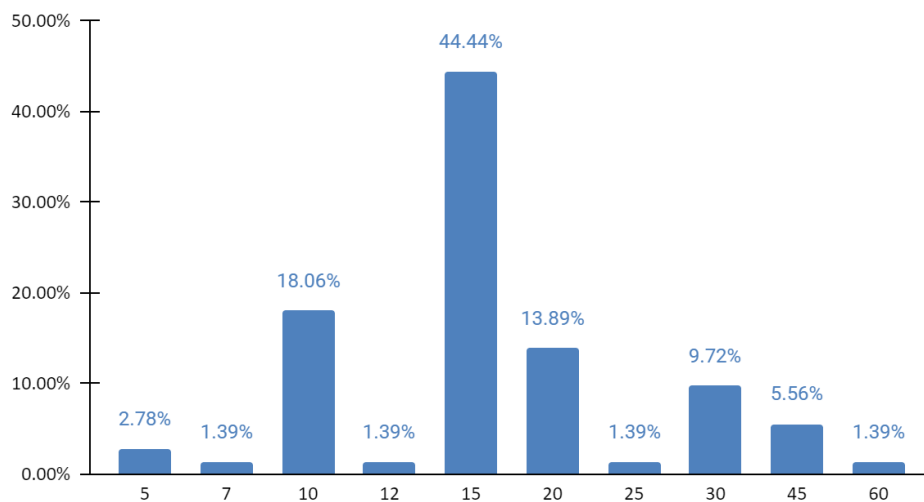
Consultation time(in minutes) - Report of findings



Consultation time(in minutes) - Regular visits



Consultation time(in minutes) - Progress examination/ Re-evaluation



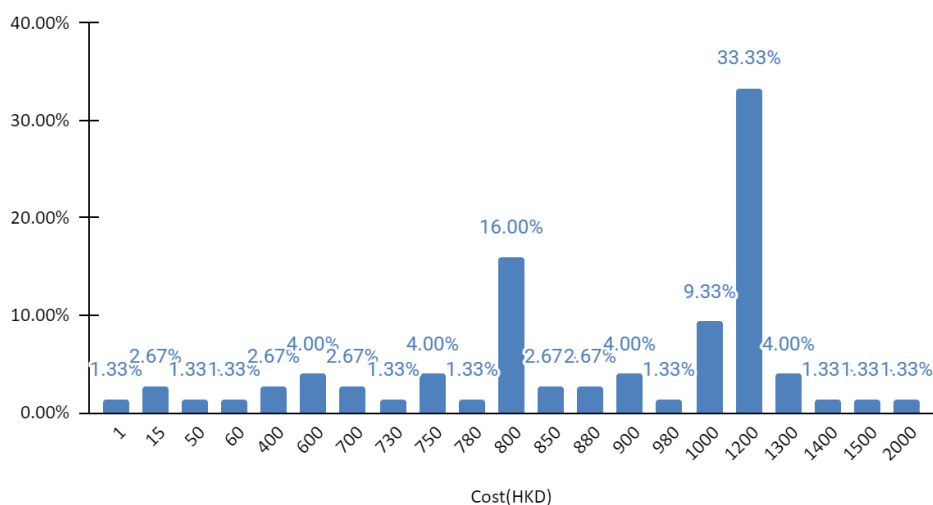
Time for each visit type(in minutes)

New patients (n=76)		Report of findings (n=75)		Regular Visit (n=73)		Progress examination/ re-evaluation (n=72)	
<u>Average</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Median</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Median</u>
27.4	20	23.3	20	16.1	15	17.8	15

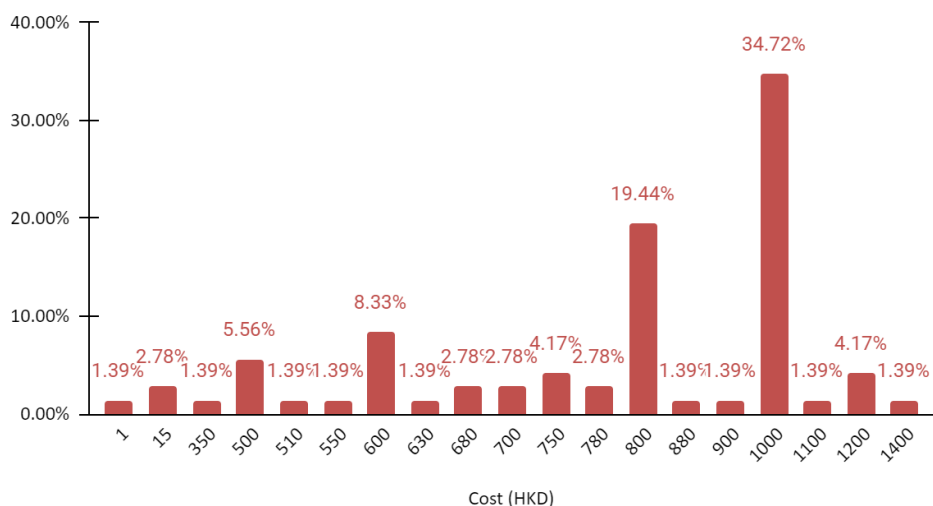
Patient Charge

This survey asked participants how much they charge patients for different visits and populations. In new patient visits, respondents, on average, reported to charge children and adults roughly the same, around \$925 HKD, and charge the elderly slightly less, about \$874.5 HKD. The same can also be said for regular visits, where children and adults pay slightly more than the elderly. There are 2 distinct groupings of results in all instances, showing a split in how respondents see how much they should be charging patients. This could be due to the geographic location of the clinic; clinics in Hong Kong Island tend to charge more because inhabitants in the area tend to have a higher purchasing power.

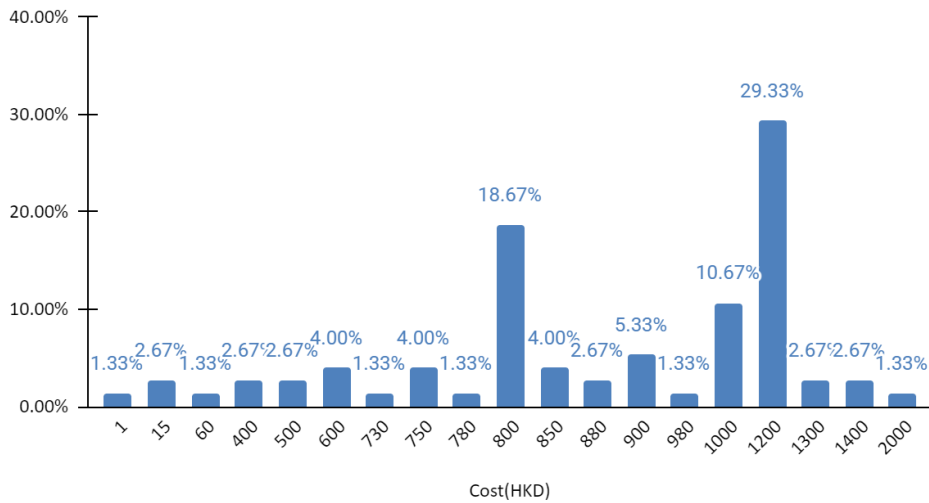
Cost of Visit: New Patient(child)(without imaging)



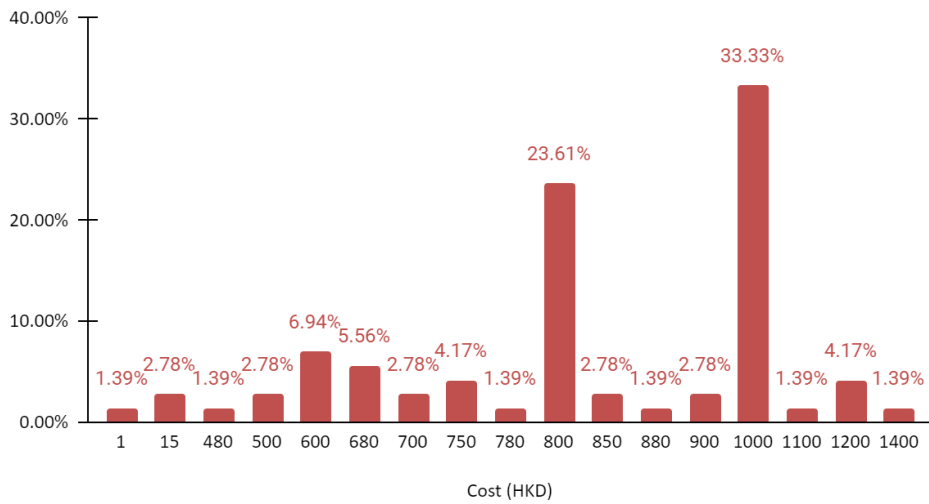
Cost of Visit: Regular visits(child)



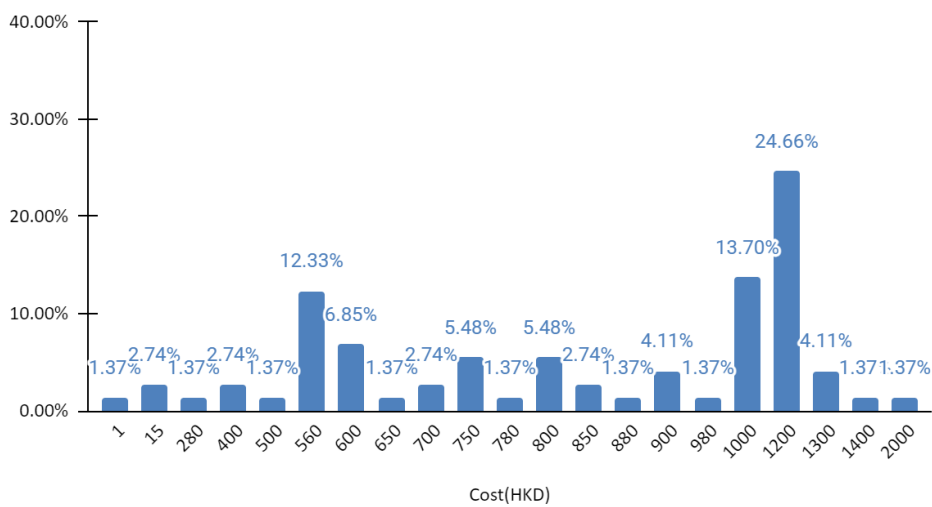
Cost of Visit: New Patient(adult)(without imaging)



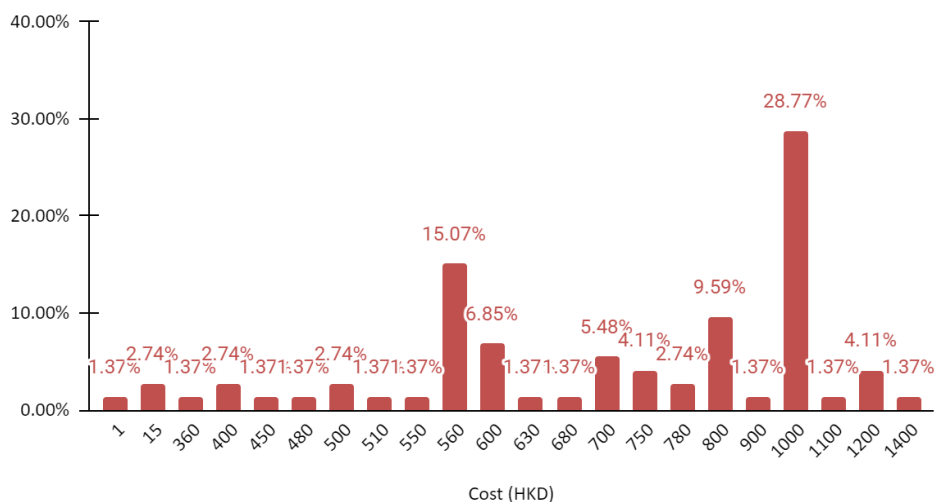
Cost of Visit: Regular visits(adults)



New Patient visit(without Imaging)(elderly)



Cost of visit: regular visit(elderly)



Charges for each visit type by population (in HKD)

New Patient Visit

Children (n=75)

Average Median

\$926.9 \$990

Adults (n=75)

Average Median

\$924.5 \$900

Elderly (n=73)

Average Median

\$874.5 \$900

Regular Visit

Children (n=72)

Average Median

\$810 \$800

Adults (n=72)

Average Median

\$828.9 \$800

Elderly (n=73)

Average Median

\$751.5 \$750

Staffing

We asked participants how many employees they have at the practice from each of the following categories: chiropractors, other health professionals, and clinical nurses. Most practices in this survey had individuals with a full-time position in all three categories. About 40% of respondents had 5 or more clinic nurse employees.

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	Number hired					
	1	2	3	4	≥ 5	N/A
Chiropractors						
<i>Full-time(n=76)</i>	30.26%	23.68%	13.16%	2.63%	26.32%	3.95%
<i>Part-time(n=73)</i>	10.96%	15.07%	5.48%	1.37%	10.96%	56.16%
Other Health Professionals						
<i>Full-time(n=70)</i>	24.29%	22.86%	7.14%	0.00%	22.86%	22.86%
<i>Part-time(n=70)</i>	8.33%	6.94%	4.17%	0.00%	12.50%	68.06%
Clinic Nurses						
<i>Full-time(n=74)</i>	12.16%	16.22%	10.81%	10.81%	41.89%	8.11%
<i>Part-time(n=74)</i>	6.76%	9.46%	10.81%	0.00%	17.57%	55.41%

Computerized System

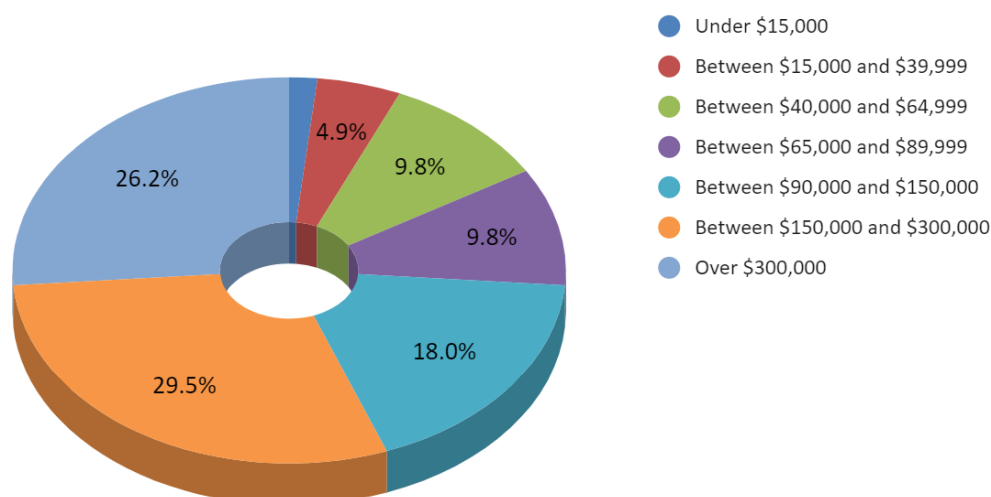
When it comes to the use of technology, a large majority (69.33%) of respondents said they are using a computer software program to manage their patients, with 20% planning to adopt one in the coming years. Online booking is still an uncommon practice in Hong Kong, with only 32% having implemented such a system.

Do you plan to acquire computer software that will enable you to adopt a paperless record keeping system? (n=75)	% of Total
<i>I am already using a computer software program to manage my patients</i>	69.33%
<i>No, not in the foreseeable future</i>	10.67%
<i>Yes, but not within the next 5 years</i>	5.33%
<i>Yes, within 5 years</i>	14.67%
Do you have an online booking system(n=75)	
<i>Yes</i>	32.00%
<i>No</i>	68.00%

Income

Over half of the sample had a monthly income of \$150,000-\$300,000 HKD per month or more, and 26.23% reported their monthly income to be over \$300,000 HKD per month.

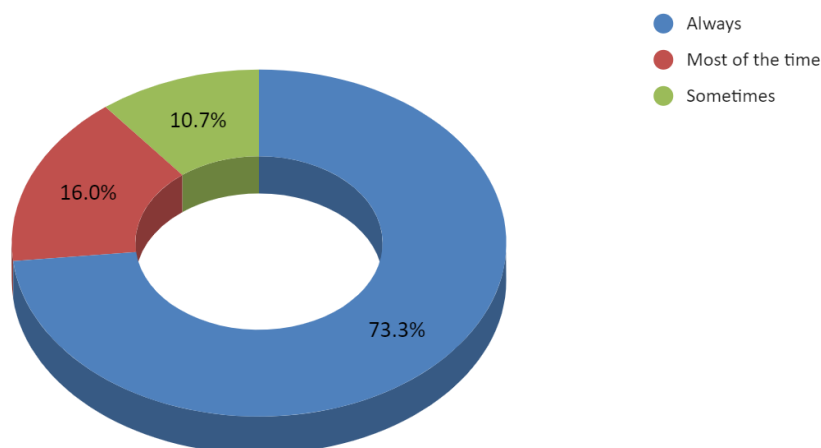
Income per month of Participants (in HKD)



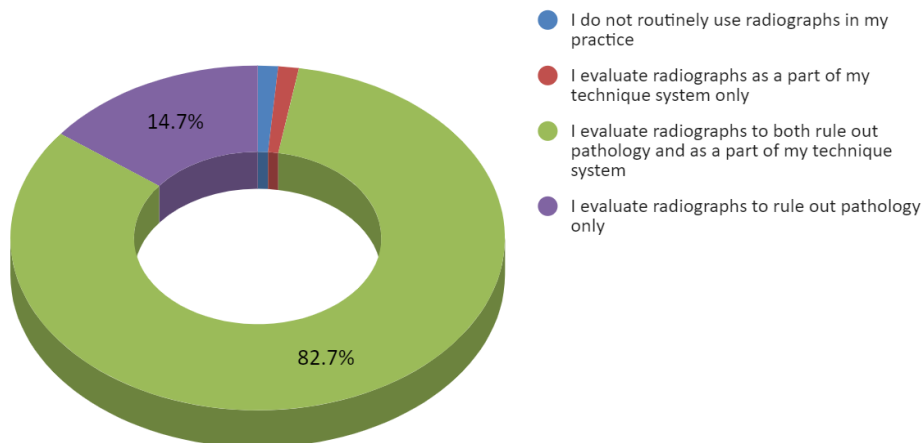
Radiography

Radiographs and other diagnostic imaging had been a huge part of chiropractors' daily practice. Around 90% of respondents in this survey indicated they use radiographic imaging in their practice at least "most of the time." Over 82% of respondents took radiographs to both rule out pathology and as a part of their technique system. The top two most utilized radiographs were X-rays (37.78%) and magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (35.56%), followed by computed tomography (CT) (13.33%). These 3 types of imaging accounted for over 86% of total imaging ordered by our respondents.

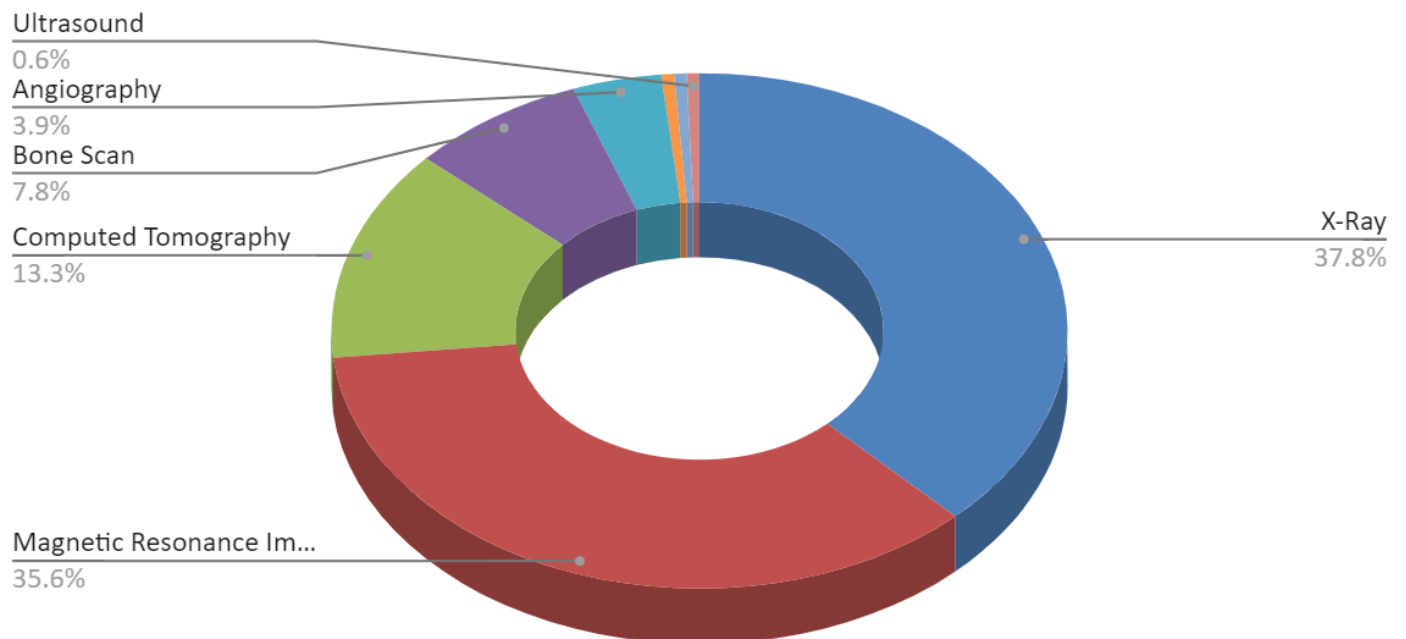
Utilization of radiography in practice



Reason of using radiography



Types of imaging tools utilized at least sometimes



Chiropractic Techniques

Respondents were asked about the utilization of chiropractic techniques in their practice. The majority (86.11%) of respondents indicated that they use an integrative/combination of approaches from different 'named techniques'. Only about 2% reported to primarily use a single 'named technique.'

Technique Utilization	% of Total
<i>I primarily use a single 'named technique' in my practice (e.g., Gonstead/Activator/Thompson)</i>	2.78%
<i>I select from a number of 'named techniques' and use the one most suited to each patient</i>	8.33%
<i>I use a technique approach that I have developed myself</i>	2.78%
<i>I use an integrative / combination of approaches from different 'name techniques' that are best suited to each patient</i>	86.11%

Adjustive Procedures Utilized

Although manipulation is not the only therapy chiropractors provide, it is perhaps one of the most well-known aspects of our profession in the eyes of the public. The top 4 most utilized adjustive procedures by our respondents are Diversified Technique (19.40%), Activator Adjusting Instruments (without following the AMCT analysis protocol) (13.73%), Thompson Technique (11.64%), and Extremity Adjusting (11.34%).

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Adjustive Techniques	% of Total
Activator Adjusting Instrument (Without following the AMCT Analysis Protocol)	13.73%
Activator Methods Chiropractic Technique (AMCT)	5.97%
Applied Kinesiology (AK)	2.69%
Bio Energetic Synchronisation Technique (B.E.S.T.)	0.30%
Chiropractic Biophysics Technique (CBP)	4.78%
Cox Flexion Distraction Technique	8.96%
Cranial Adjusting	1.49%
Diversified Technique (DT)	19.40%
Extremity Adjusting	11.34%
Gonstead Technique	5.67%
Logan Basic	1.19%
Network Spinal Analysis	0.60%
Neuro Emotional Technique (NET)	0.60%
Nimmo / Receptor Tonus	0.90%
Other Adjusting Instrument	2.69%
Palmer Upper Cervical / HIO / Upper Cervical Specific	0.90%
Sacro Occipital Technique (SOT)	5.37%
Thompson Technique	11.64%
Torque Release Technique (TRT)	1.79%

Non-Adjustive Procedures Utilized

In terms of non-adjustive procedure, heel life/foot orthotics (16.67%), corrective/therapeutic exercises (15.79%), and bracing with lumbar support/cervical collar (13.45%) seems to be the dominant procedure-of-choice.

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Non-Adjustive Techniques	% of Total
Bracing with lumbar support, cervical collar, etc.	13.45%
Corrective or therapeutic exercises	15.79%
Dry needling	3.80%
Graston	0.29%
Heat pack/ moist heat(home use)	6.73%
Heat pack/ moist heat(in clinic)	4.97%
Heel lifts or foot orthotics	16.67%
Ice pack/cryotherapy (home use)	7.89%
Ice pack/cryotherapy (in clinic)	8.48%
Massage therapy(by chiropractor)	4.39%
Massage therapy(by referral)	6.73%
Shockwave therapy and electrical stimulation, traction machine	0.29%
Taping/strapping	9.94%
Traction	0.29%
None of the above	0.29%

Other Products

Except for a small minority, almost all respondents provide health products of some kind to their patients. Details are listed in the chart below.

Health products	% of Total
Braces and supports	23.93%
Essential oils	1.71%
Homeopathic remedies	1.28%
Nutritional supplements	24.36%
Orthotics	22.65%
Pillows	23.50%
None of the above	2.56%

Professional Referrals

As a healthcare service provider, one will eventually encounter the situation of referring a patient or consulting a patient referred to us by others. Respondents had been asked which healthcare service providers they have referred a patient to and which healthcare service providers referred at least 1 patient to them.

The top 3 health professionals to which our respondents referred at least 1 patient are general practitioners (18.82%), chiropractors (11.37%), and orthopaedic surgeons (11.37%). The top 3 health professionals that refer a patient to us are surprisingly also general practitioners (15.07%) orthopaedic surgeons (14.04%), and other chiropractors (10.62%). Physiotherapists and acupuncturists follow closely after in referral rate at both referral scenarios.

Health professional	Received at least 1 referral from (n=255)	Referred at least 1 patient to (n=292)
Acupuncturist	9.02%	9.25%
Another Chiropractor	11.37%	10.62%
Dentist	3.14%	3.08%
Functional Medicine Practitioner	-	0.34%
General Practitioner	18.82%	15.07%
General Surgeon	3.53%	4.79%
Massage Therapist	7.06%	6.51%
Midwife	-	0.34%
Neurosurgeon	6.27%	7.53%
Nurse Practitioners	3.14%	0.68%
Nutritionist	1.18%	1.37%
Obstetrics & Gynecology	1.57%	2.05%
Oncologist	-	0.34%
Orthopaedic Surgeon	11.37%	14.04%
Paediatrician	1.96%	1.71%
Physiotherapist	9.41%	9.93%
Podiatrist	2.35%	2.40%
Psychologist/Psychiatrist	0.78%	1.71%
Radiologist	6.27%	7.53%
Traditional Chinese Medicine Practitioner	0.39%	-
Yoga Instructor	0.39%	-
None of the Above	1.96%	0.68%

Chiropractic Identity and Practice

The Chiropractic identity had always been a topic that elicited lots of discussions and disagreements. In this survey, respondents were asked to rate a few questions from ‘*Strongly Disagree*’ to ‘*Strongly Agree*’ to give us an insight into what chiropractors in Hong Kong think and how they see the profession.

The overwhelming majority (90.41%) of respondents agreed that the primary purpose of chiropractic is to promote healthy spine and peripheral joints and structures, and 87.67% of them also agreed that the primary purpose of Chiropractic is to manage neuro-musculoskeletal (NMSK) complaints. Fewer participants, namely 73.97%, agreed that the primary purpose of chiropractic is to detect vertebral subluxation. One thing to note is these 3 options are not mutually exclusive. We also see respondents agree that chiropractic can also help in promoting healthy peripheral joints and structures.

‘The Primary Purpose of Chiropractic is to ...

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<i>Detect vertebral subluxation (n=73)</i>	4.11%	5.48%	16.44%	32.88%	41.10%
<i>Manage NMSK complaints (n=73)</i>	2.74%	2.74%	6.85%	41.10%	46.58%
<i>Promote healthy spine and peripheral joints/structure (n=73)</i>	5.48%	0%	4.11%	38.36%	52.05%

When it comes to patient visits, 90.41% of respondents agreed that patients usually need multiple visits to help with their chief complaint, and the majority of respondents (84.93%) considered that a short leave from work can assist patients in healing. 73.97% also agreed that patient complaints are often recurrent.

The vast majority of respondents agreed that chiropractic is effective in helping NMSK complaints (94.52%). Since patients’ complaints are often recurrent, 82.19% of respondents also agreed that a treatment package can lessen the financial burden of patients. Moreover, maintenance/wellness care was reported as a good way to help patients with recurrent complaints (93.15%). 93.06% of respondents considered that chiropractic could reach more of the population if it would be covered by insurance.

Two tables follow

Respondent's views

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
<i>Patients usually need multiple visits to help with their chief complaint (n=73)</i>	2.74%	0.00%	6.85%	30.14%	60.27%
<i>A short leave from work can help with recovery if it is related to the patient's work/ profession (n=73)</i>	1.37%	0.00%	13.70%	38.36%	46.58%
<i>Patients' complaints are often recurrent in nature (n=73)</i>	1.37%	2.74%	21.92%	39.73%	34.25%
<i>Chiropractic is an effective way of helping people with with neuro-musculoskeletal complaints (n=73)</i>	1.37%	0%	4.11%	19.18%	75.34%
<i>A treatment package is an effective way to lessen the financial burden on patients (n=73)</i>	2.74%	4.11%	10.96%	30.14%	52.05%
<i>Maintenance/wellness care is good way of helping patients with recurrent complaints (n=73)</i>	1.37%	0.00%	5.48%	21.92%	71.23%
<i>Chiropractic can reach more people in need if it is covered by insurance plan (n=72)</i>	0.00%	0.00%	6.94%	20.83%	72.22%

Voices from the Industry

At the last section of the survey we asked respondents to write down areas in which they think chiropractic best practices should focus at the local level to improve our profession as a whole. A total of 18 replies were received. They indicated two areas that the respondents are most concerned about: public awareness and education (22.22%) and official Sick Leave (22.22%).

In regards to public awareness, there is a call for an awareness campaign to increase public awareness and knowledge of chiropractic not just by non-governmental organizations (NGO) but also by the governments. All current efforts in promoting chiropractic in Hong Kong are from individual NGOs. While this approach has achieved a certain amount of success over the years, it is not enough if we want the best for the public. With public fundings and education campaigns, chiropractic can reach more people in need and alleviate the burden on the public health system.

The second topic which a lot of chiropractors in Hong Kong are concerned about is the official sick leave. Being a primary healthcare practitioner, one is traditionally able to issue sick leave if necessary. However, the Department of Labour in Hong Kong has not officially recognized sick leaves issued by chiropractors. This puts chiropractors in Hong Kong in an unusual situation where they are able to diagnose and treat the patient but need general practitioners to issue any sick leaves greater than 2 days. Chiropractors issuing sick leave greater than 2 days may run the risk of not getting recognized by the patients' workplace. This will affect the patient's income and deter them from getting proper treatment.

Areas that need improving

Area	% of total(n=18)	Comments
Better public awareness and education	22.22%	- Better awareness and campaign organized by not just NGOs but also government
Official sick leave	22.22%	
Increasing the professional image of chiropractors	11.11%	
Connections with other chiropractors	11.11%	
Advertisements and revision of COP	11.11%	
Insurance	5.56%	- Increase Insurance coverage
Improving chiro-medical relationship	5.56%	- Speaking to a medical professional - Increasing understanding - Explaining how chiropractic can help patients
Infighting	5.56%	- Better communication between chiropractors
Increasing bar of entry of licensing	5.56%	- Suggestion of requiring chiropractors in Hong Kong to have a license elsewhere before allowed to register in Hong Kong

Conclusion

This is the first study describing the current state and characteristics of chiropractic in Hong Kong. Few concerns from chiropractors had been identified in this survey. It is hoped that the findings of this survey will prove helpful to policymakers in their decision-making. A follow-up survey is recommended for a more comprehensive depiction of chiropractic in Hong Kong.

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