

家庭議會

2011 家庭狀況統計調查—初步結果

目的

家庭支援小組委員會在二零一二年一月六日的會議，審議 2011 家庭狀況統計調查(統計調查)的初步結果。本文件旨在簡介小組委員會通過的統計調查初步結果。

背景

2. 家庭議會在二零一一年三月十四日的會議，通過進行調查的建議，以蒐集本港家庭現況的資料及數據(請參閱家庭議會第 FC 1/2011 號文件“家庭議會二零一一年工作計劃”)。

3. 進行統計調查的主要目的，在於蒐集有關本港家庭最新及以科學實證為本的資料，以便家庭議會更了解本港家庭在多方面的現況，例如對家庭核心價值、工作與生活的平衡、為人父母之道、家庭功能等的態度，以及對家庭生活是否滿意、有否留意與家庭有關的活動、有否社會支援網絡等。

4. 統計調查結果提供有用的資料，有助追蹤本港家庭的情況，並有助了解本港家庭的轉變、所面對的問題和所需的支援。

統計調查

5. 基於上述背景，我們在二零一一年三月委託政策二十一有限公司(政策二十一)進行統計調查。聚焦小組討論及文獻研究工作在二零一一年四月完成後，外勤調查工作隨即在二零一一年五月至九月進行，受訪對象達 2 000 人，訪問內容涵蓋下列範疇：

- (a) 家庭的重要性；
- (b) 為人父母之道；
- (c) 家庭功能；
- (d) 對家庭生活是否滿意；
- (e) 工作與生活的平衡；
- (f) 有否社會支援網絡；
- (g) 有否留意及參加與家庭有關的活動。

初步結果

6. 家庭支援小組委員會在二零一二年一月六日審議統計調查的初步結果及建議。統計調查的主要初步結果如下：

- (a) 很多受訪者認為家庭核心價值重要(超過 80%^註)；
- (b) 大部分受訪者願意與父母同住(69%)和支持其生活(85%)；
- (c) 頗大部分受訪者贊同結婚是人生必經階段(66%)及養兒育女對婚姻重要(60%)；
- (d) 對於無法和諧共處而又沒有子女的夫妻，過半數受訪者接受離婚為最佳解決辦法(57%)；
- (e) 大部分受訪者認為其家庭功能良好(79%)，並滿意家庭生活(81%)；
- (f) 不少為人父母的受訪者對養兒育女感到巨大壓力(62%)；
- (g) 接近半數在職受訪者承認難以平衡工作與家庭(44%)；
- (h) 受訪者甚少留意(40%)和參加(8%)政府及／或非政府機構舉辦的與家庭有關的活動。

政策二十一亦有進行地區層面的調查分析，結果與全港性調查的結果相若。不過，地區調查的取樣規模較小，所得結果宜審慎詮釋。附件所載的簡報資料，摘要載述初步結果及建議，家庭支援小組委員會的意見亦已涵蓋其中。

^註 反映同意有關陳述的受訪者所佔百分比。

統計調查的建議

7. 上述初步結果反映出本港家庭大致運作良好，受訪者滿意家庭生活。不過，結果也顯示，公眾對養兒育女及平衡工作與家庭感到壓力，而對政府及／或非政府機構舉辦的與家庭有關的活動，甚少留意和參加。政策二十一因而提出下列建議供家庭議會考慮：

- (a) 加強家長教育；
- (b) 向僱主推廣家庭友善措施；
- (c) 通過不同途徑積極推廣與家庭有關的活動。

8. 家庭支援小組委員會審議有關建議，認為建議值得推行。

未來路向

9. 請委員備悉現階段的初步結果。視乎委員的初步意見，我們會將報告全文提交家庭支援小組委員會通過。現正為報告定稿，同時請小組委員會考慮下列事宜：

- (a) 與公眾講通的計劃；
- (b) 所得數據的使用；
- (c) 與其他機構共享數據；
- (d) 會否定期進行調查(如每兩年一次)。

家庭支援小組委員會稍後將訂出落實建議的策略。

家庭議會秘書處

二零一二年一月

Family Survey 2011



Home Affairs Bureau
Family Council 1

Enumeration Results

Importance of Family

Parenthood

Family Functioning

Satisfaction with Family Life

Balancing Work and Family

Social Support Network

Awareness and Participation of Family-related Programmes

Analysis at District Level

Recommendations

Enumeration Results

3

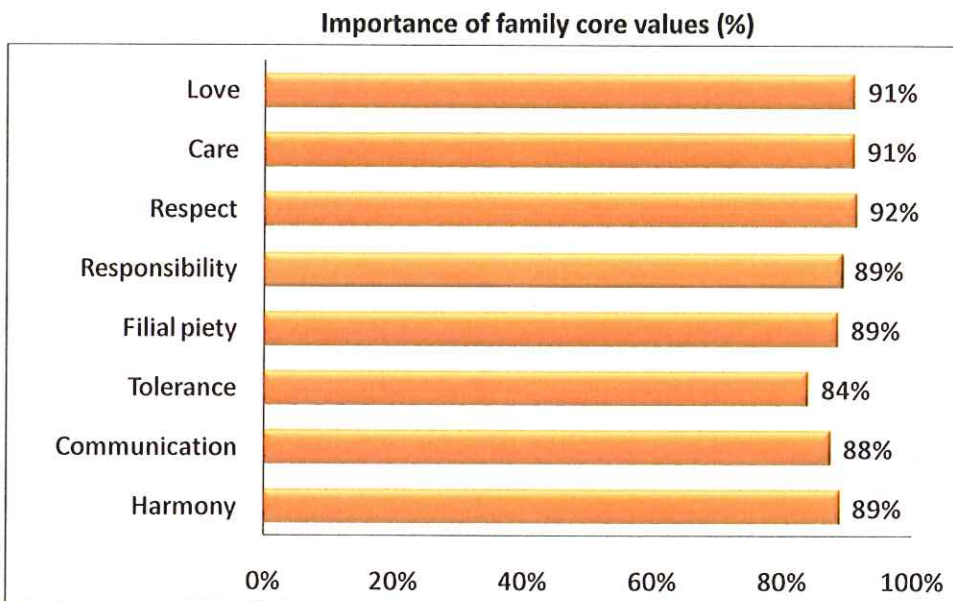
Enumeration results

	Number	%
Total no. of living quarters (LQs) sampled	3,500	100
No. of invalid LQs excluded	450	12.9
No. of eligible sample	3,050	87.1
Total no. of effective sampled LQs	3,050	100
No. of LQs refused to be interviewed	436	14.3
No. of non-contact LQs	614	20.1
No. of LQs successfully enumerated	2,000	65.6
No. of respondents successfully interviewed	2,000	

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Importance of Family

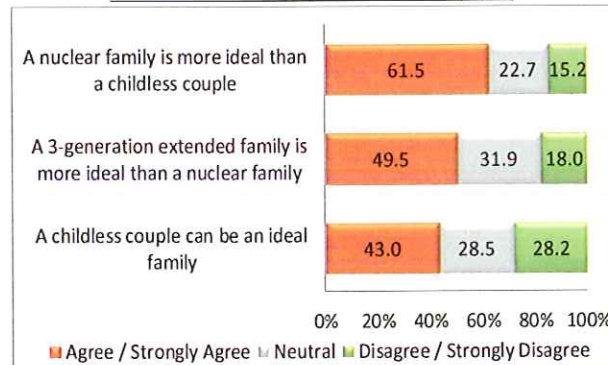
Most people still considered family core values as important



Attitudes towards ideal family varied

- 62% of the respondent agreed that “a nuclear family is more ideal than a childless couple”.
- 50% also agreed that “a 3-generation extended family is more ideal than a nuclear family”.
- 43% also expressed that “a childless couple can also be an ideal family”.

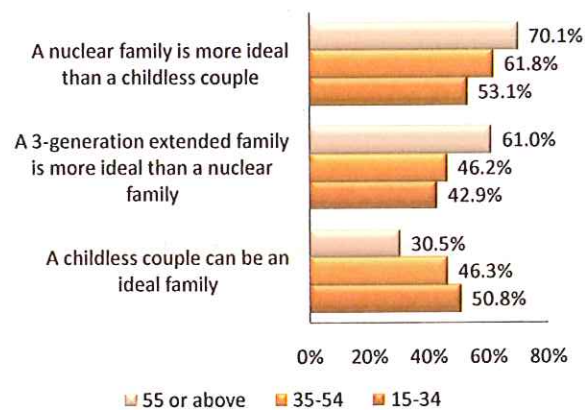
Attitudes towards ideal family (%)



7

Attitudes towards ideal family varied

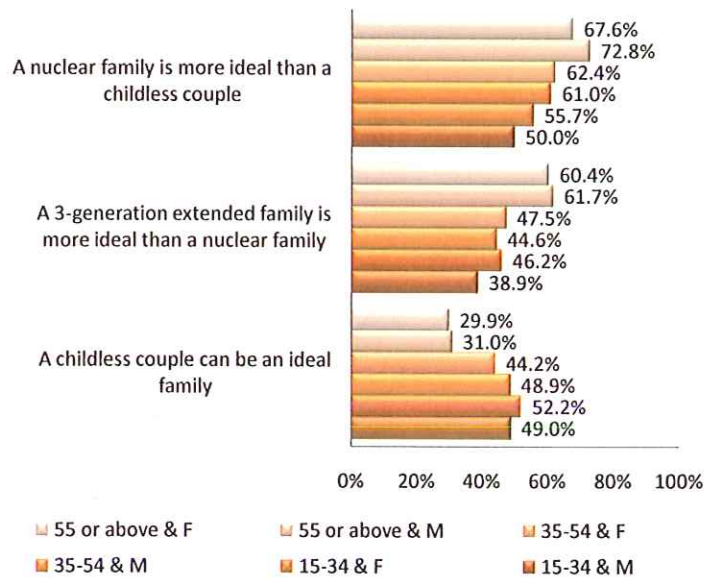
By age group (Agree / Strongly Agree)



8

Attitudes towards ideal family varied

By age group and gender (Agree / Strongly Agree)

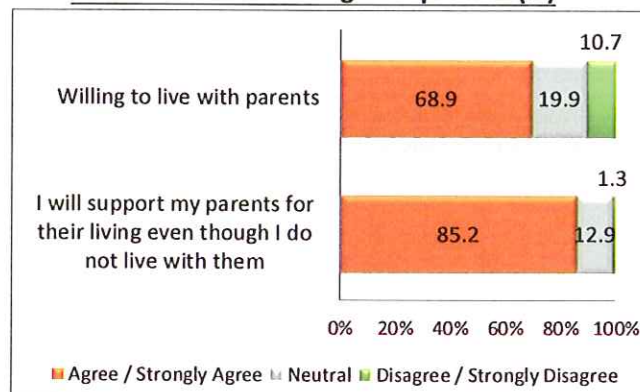


9

Attitudes towards living with parents

- 69% of the respondents were willing to live with parents.
- 85% agreed to support their parents' living even though they did not live with them.

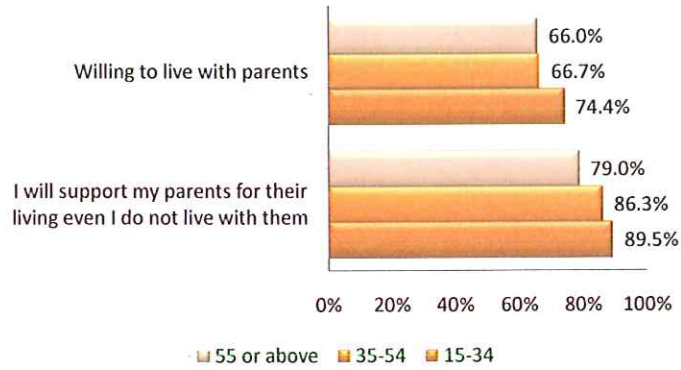
Attitudes towards living with parents (%)



10

Attitudes towards living with parents

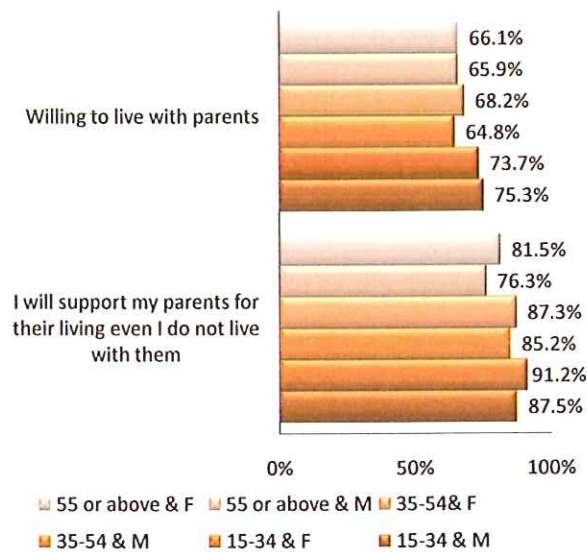
By age group (Agree / Strongly Agree)



11

Attitudes towards living with parents

By age group and gender (Agree / Strongly Agree)

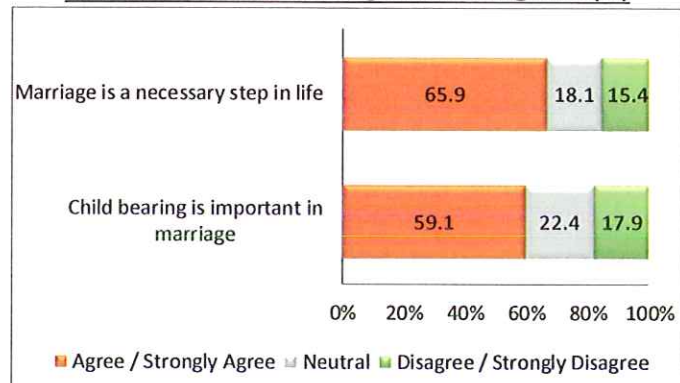


12

Most respondents agreed that marriage is a necessary step in life

- 66% of the respondents agreed that “marriage is a necessary step in life”.
- 59% agreed that “child bearing is important in marriage”.

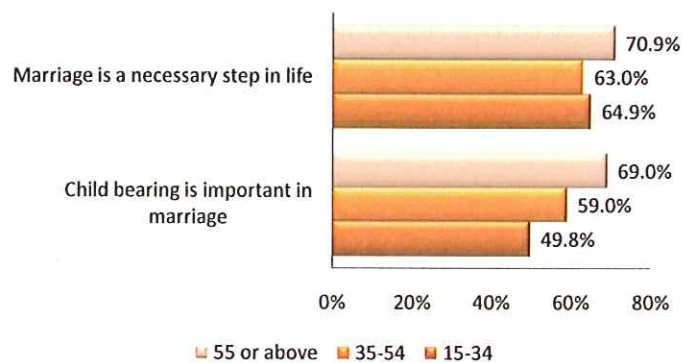
Attitudes towards marriage and having child(%)



13

Most respondents agreed that marriage is a necessary step in life

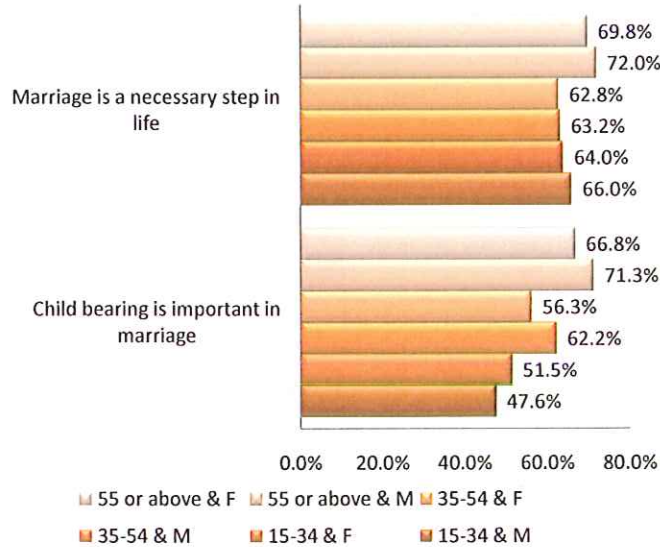
By age group (Agree / Strongly Agree)



14

Most respondents agreed that marriage is a necessary step in life

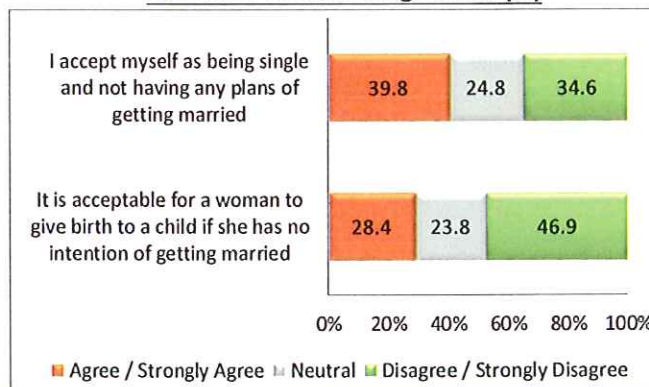
By age group and sex group (Agree / Strongly Agree)



Regarding singlehood, attitudes of respondents also varied

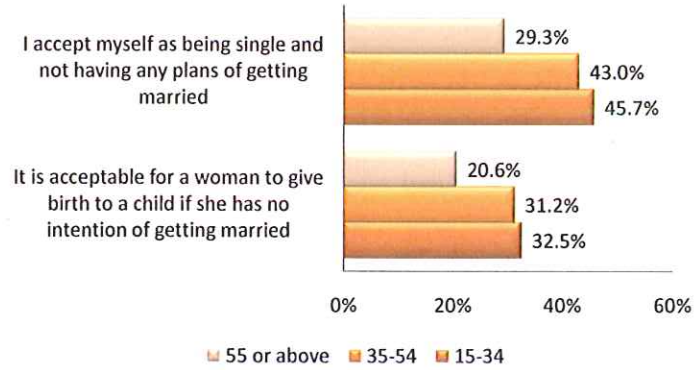
- 40% accepted the view that “being single and not having any plan to get married”.
- At the same time, 47% of the respondents did not accept a woman to give birth to a child if she had no intention of getting married.

Attitudes towards singlehood (%)



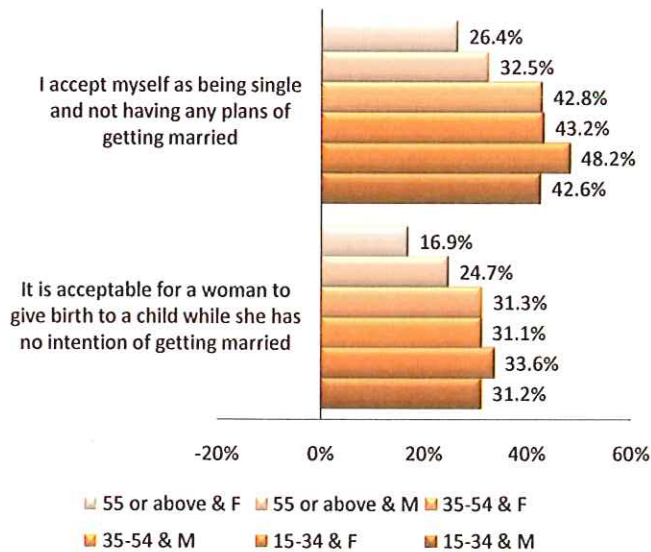
Regarding singlehood, attitudes of respondents also varied

By age group (Agree / Strongly Agree)



Regarding singlehood, attitudes of respondents also varied

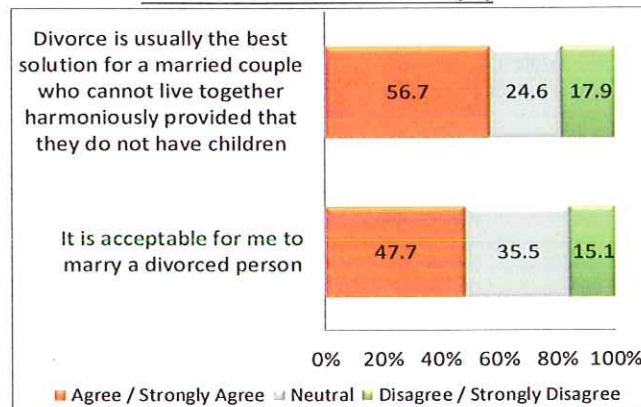
By age group and gender (Agree / Strongly Agree)



Attitudes on divorce

- 57% accepted “divorce being the best solution for a married couple who cannot live together harmoniously provided that they do not have children”.
- 48% of the respondents accepted marrying a divorced person.

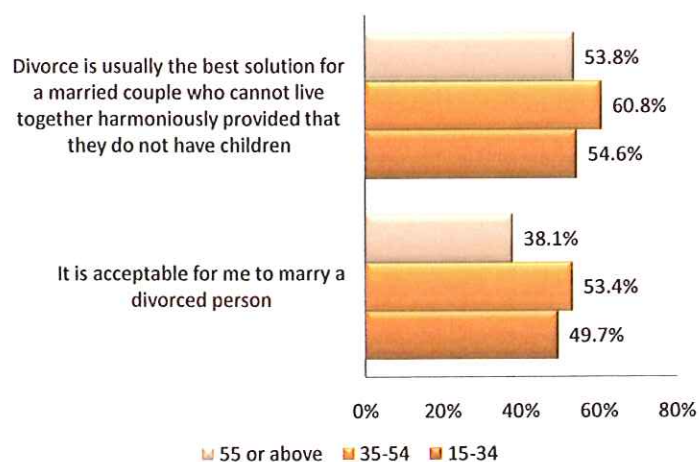
Attitudes towards divorce (%)



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Attitudes on divorce

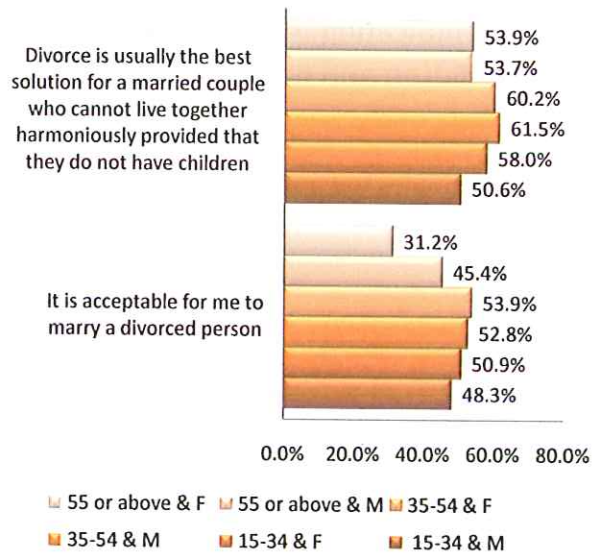
By age group (Agree / Strongly Agree)



20

Attitudes on divorce

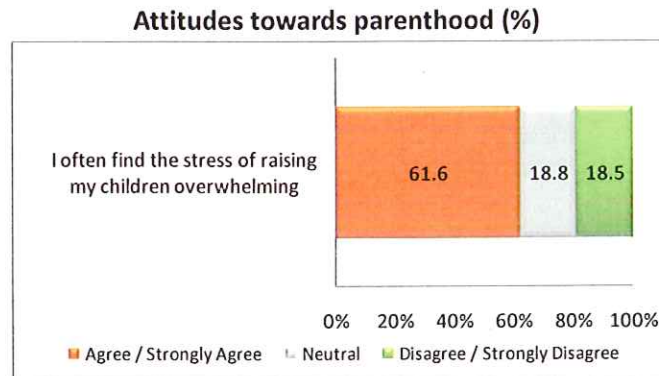
By age group and gender (Agree / Strongly Agree)



Parenthood

Raising children was stressful

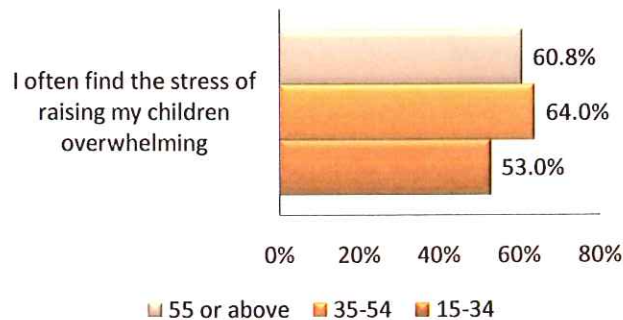
- 62% of the parents agreed that they often found the stress of raising their children overwhelming, indicating that most were not confident of their ability in both raising children and handling the associated stress.



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Raising children was stressful

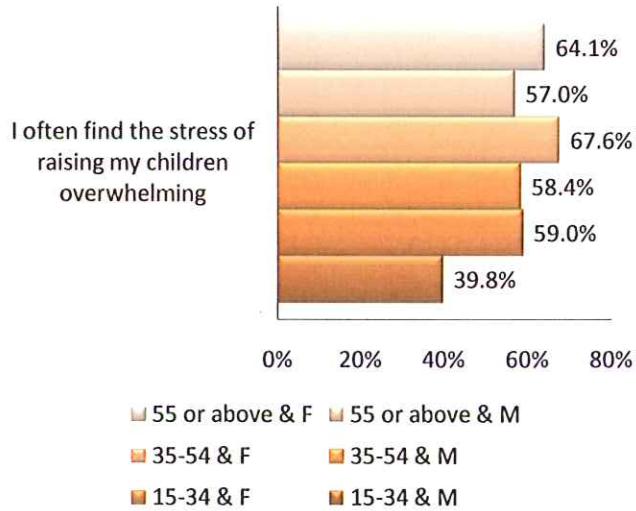
By age group (Agree / Strongly Agree)



24

Raising children was stressful

By age group and gender (Agree / Strongly Agree)

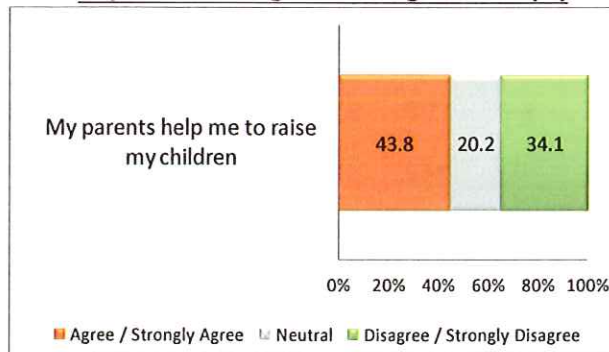


25

Views on raising their children by grandparents were diversified

- 44% of the respondents expressed that their parents rendered assistance in taking care of their children, whereas 34% did not.

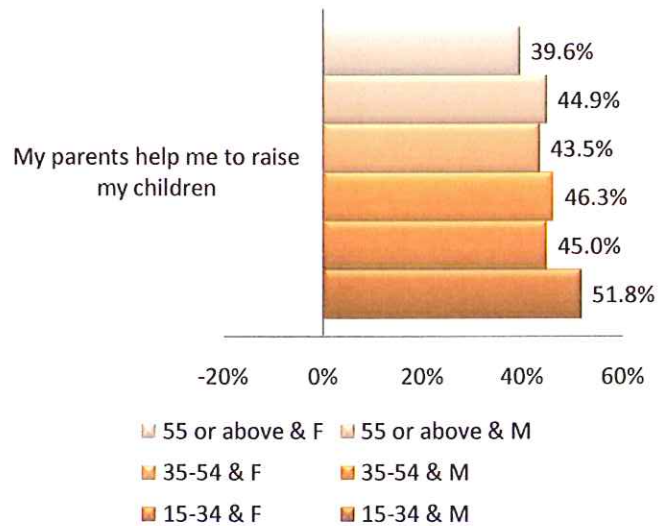
Impact on having and raising children (%)



26

Views on raising their children by grandparents were diversified

By age and gender (Agree / Strongly Agree)



51% of those non-parents respondents (aged 35-54) had no intention to have children in the future, but 76% of those non-parents aged 15-34 indicated their intention to have children in the future

Intention to have children in the future among non-parents by age group (%)

	15-34			35-54			55 or above		
	All	M	F	All	M	F	All	M	F
Not at all likely	2.2	0.8	3.6	15.7	10.3	23.7	60.6	57.4	65.6
Not very likely	9.7	11.6	8.0	34.9	29.8	42.5	24.4	27.5	19.7
Somewhat likely	50.2	50.4	50.0	28.8	39.3	13.5	2.5	4.2	0.0
Very likely	25.8	27.9	23.9	6.6	6.7	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.0

The major reasons for non-parent respondents for not having children were “I am too old” (31%) and “I do not have a partner/not married” (32%)

Reasons for those who had no children to have children in the future (%)

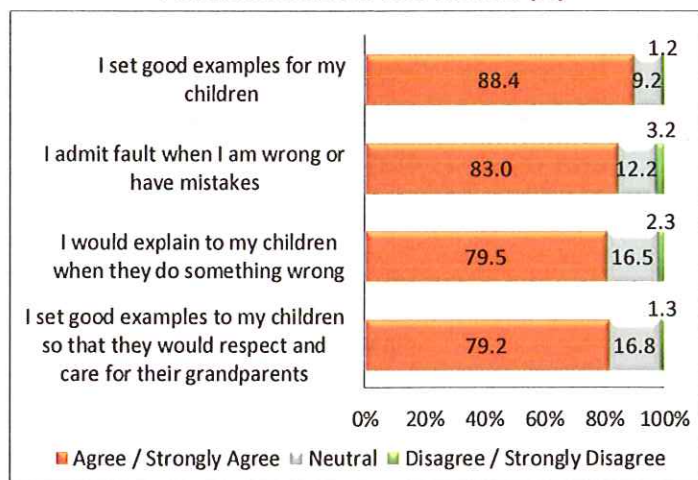
Reasons	All	Male	Female
I do not have a partner/Not married	32.0	32.8	31.2
We are too old	30.5	33.3	27.6
I do not want any/Do not like children	16.9	14.9	19.1
Wanted simply to enjoy life and experience more of it	10.8	11.0	10.7
Would not have time/Too busy	9.1	8.4	9.7
Wanted to be financially stable	8.8	9.1	8.4
Wanted to have house first	5.1	5.0	5.2
My spouse/partner was not ready	2.6	4.2	0.9
Wanted to get established in career	2.4	2.9	1.8
Wanted to but were unable to conceive	1.9	1.0	3.0
No one to take care the children	0.9	1.7	0.0
Others	6.4	5.2	7.7

Most parents agreed to set role models for their children

Majority of the parents agreed:

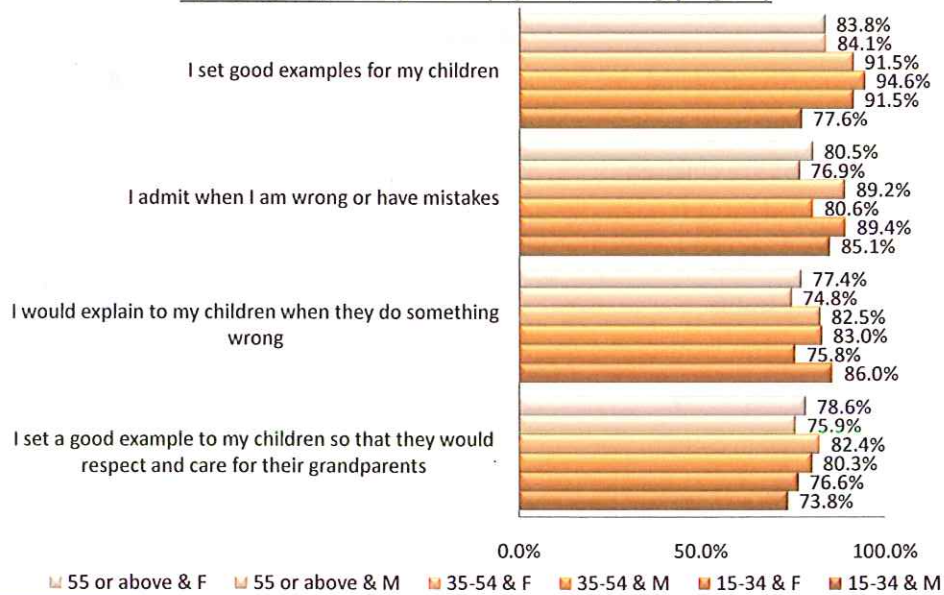
- a) to set good examples to their children (88%),
- b) to admit fault when doing wrong (83%),
- c) to explain to their children when they do something wrong (80%) and
- d) to set a good example to children so that they would respect and take care of their grandparents (79%).

Attitudes towards role models (%)



Most parents agreed to set role models for their children

By age group and gender (Agree / Strongly Agree)

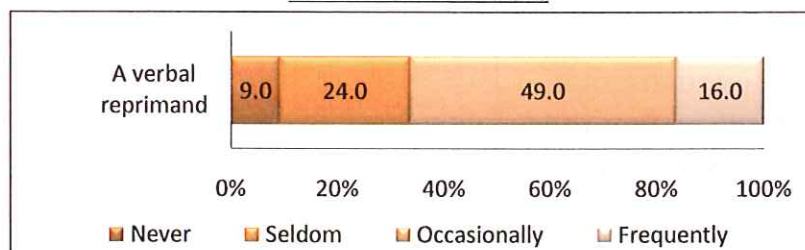


31

Parenting methods were on the whole gentle

- Parents with children aged 18 or below indicated that they used non-physical approaches (i.e., a verbal reprimand, withdrawal of privileges, sending the child to his or her room and a “time out”) much more frequently when disciplining their children.
- 88% adopted verbal reprimand either frequently (16%), occasionally (49%) and rarely (24%) .

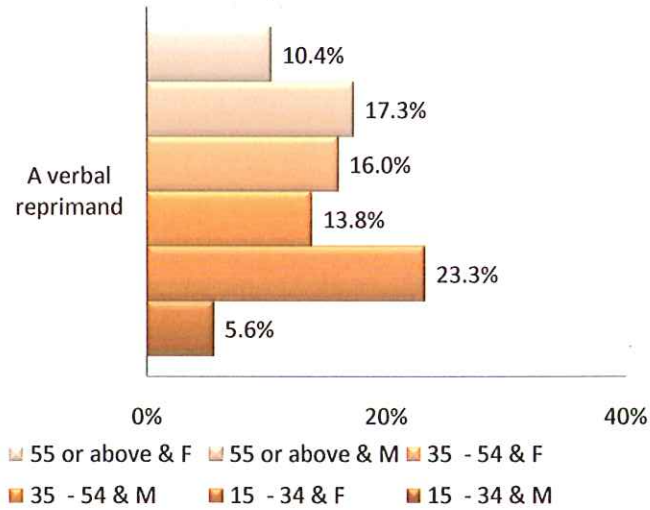
Parenting method (%)



32

Parenting methods were on the whole gentle

By age group and gender (Agree / Strongly Agree)



33

Family Functioning

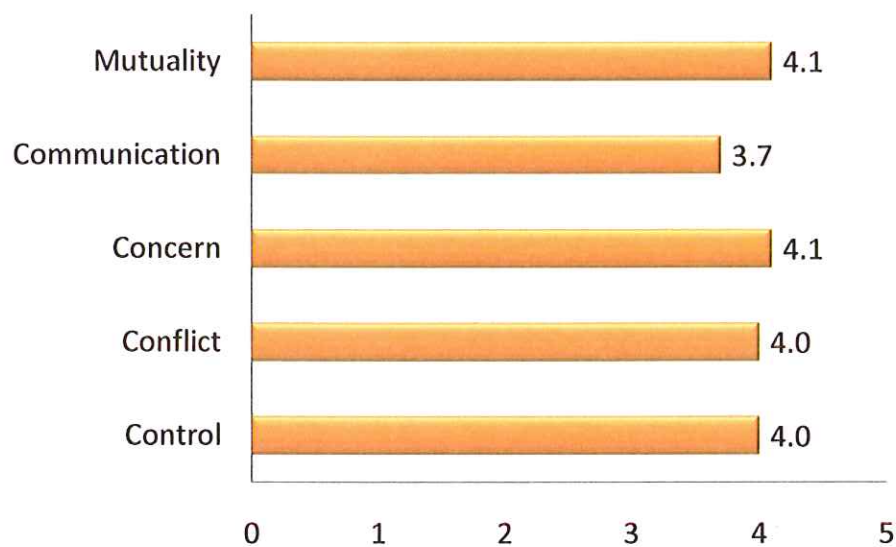
34

Chinese Family Assessment Instrument (CFAI)

- The Chinese Family Assessment Instrument (CFAI) (Daniel T.L. Shek) is a 33-item instrument which can be classified into the following five dimensions to assess family functioning:
 - (1) Mutuality,
 - (2) Communication and Cohesiveness
 - (3) Conflict and Harmony
 - (4) Parental Concern and
 - (5) Parental Control

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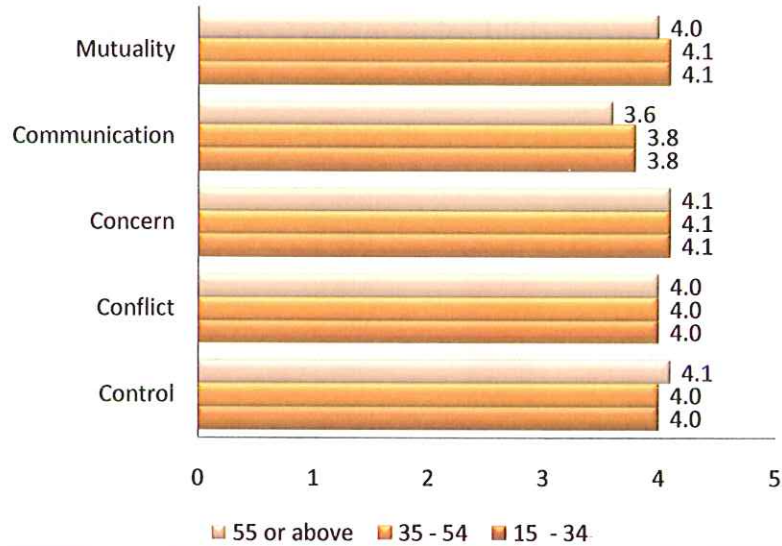
Mean scores of the Chinese Family Assessment Instrument



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Mean scores of the Chinese Family Assessment Instrument

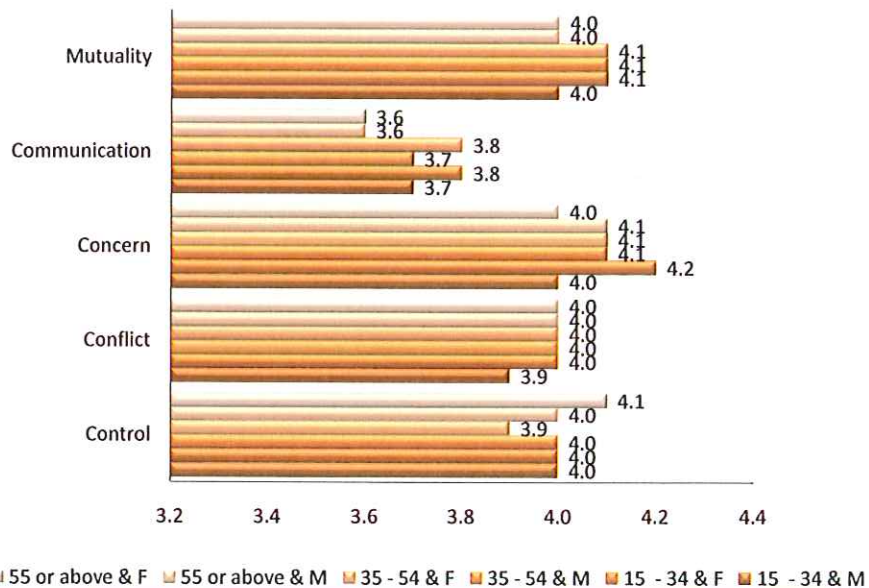
By age group



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Mean scores of the Chinese Family Assessment Instrument

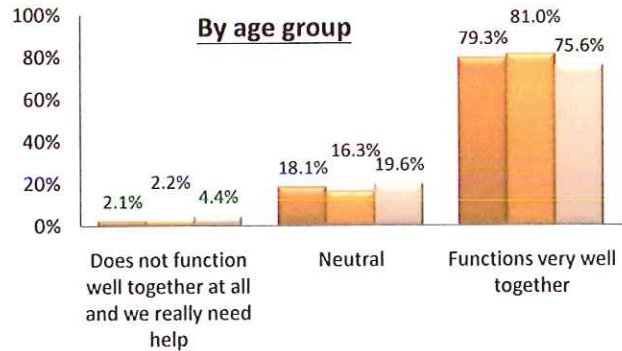
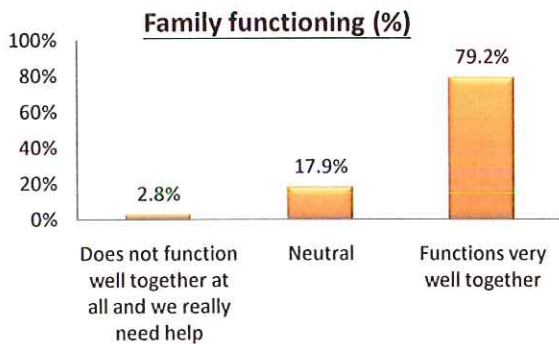
By age group and gender



38

Families functioned very well in general (79%)

- Respondents considered that
 - (a) there was mutual trust and concern among family members
 - (b) a very good parent-child relationship is maintained
 - (c) parent showed concern about their children
 - (d) they communicated quite well and their families were cohesive



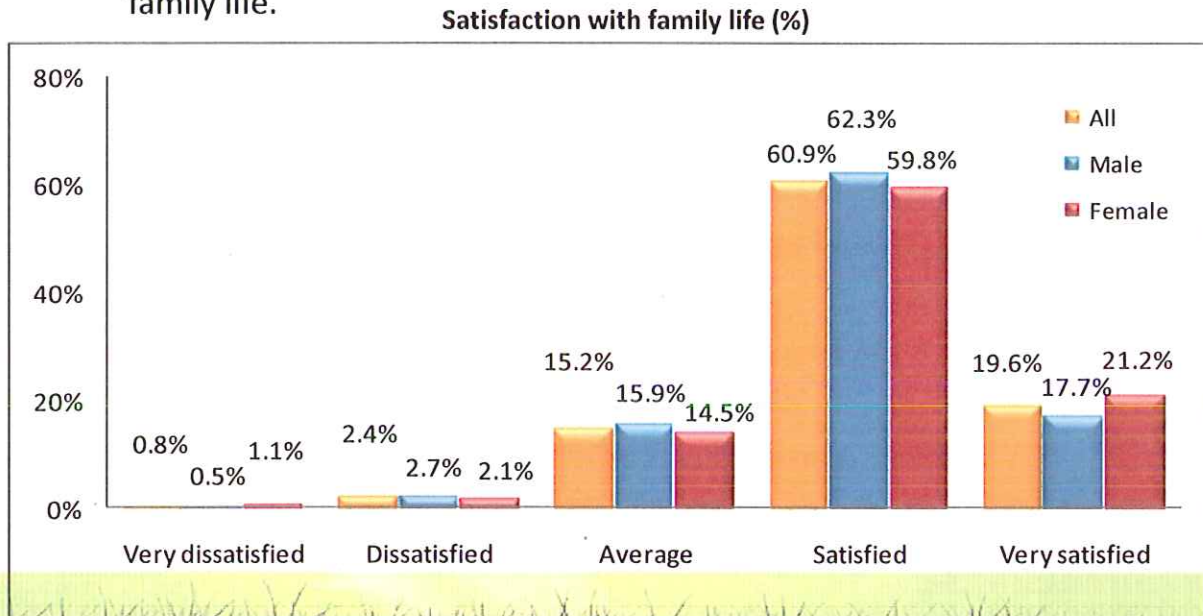
■ 15-34 ■ 35-54 ■ 55 or above

39

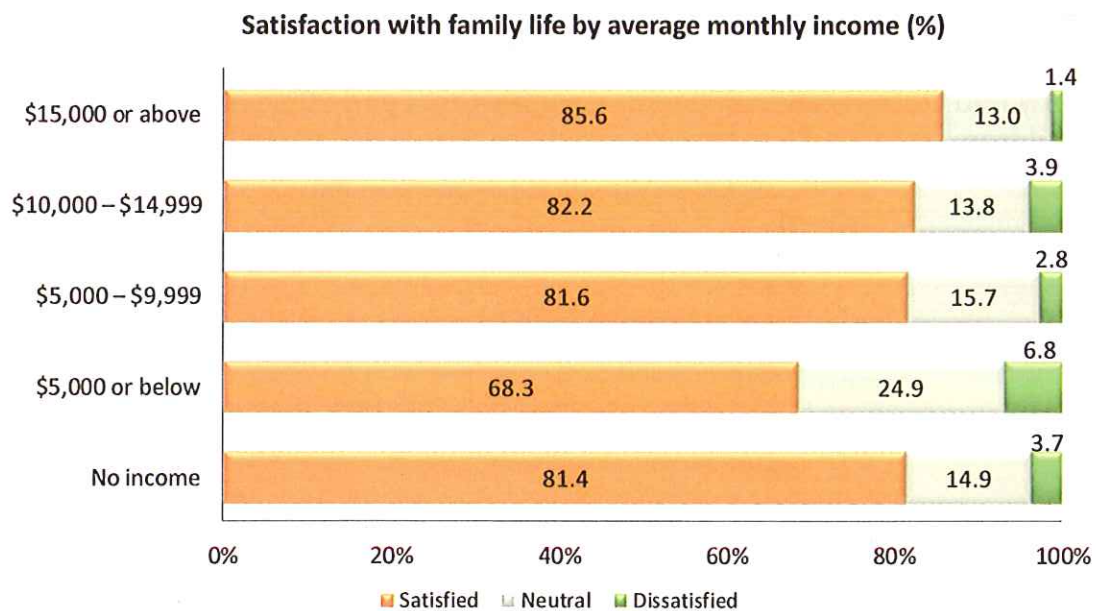
Satisfaction with Family Life

On the whole, respondents were quite satisfied with their family life

- 81% of the respondents were satisfied or very satisfied with their family life.

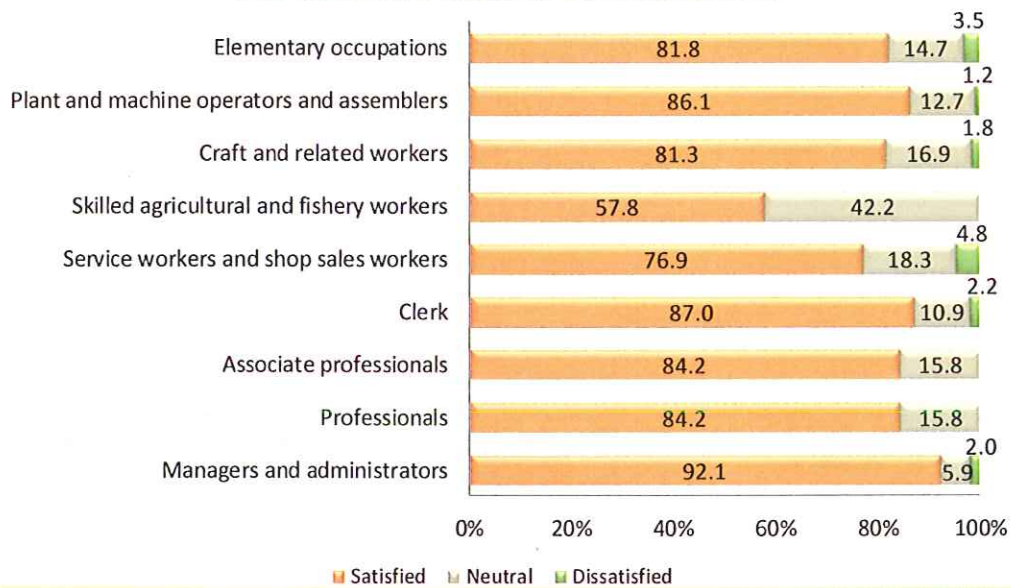


Analysed by respondents' average monthly income, respondents with lower income tended to indicate their satisfaction with family life as low (68%)



Analysed by respondents' occupation, the managers and administrators tended to indicate that they were more satisfied with family life (92%), while just over half of the skilled agricultural and fishery workers reported that they were satisfied with family life

Satisfaction with family life by occupation (%)



Relationship with family members was fairly close in general

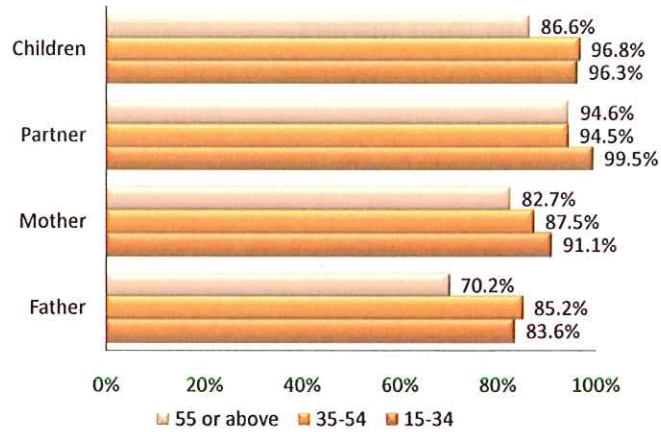
- 84% of the respondents considered their relationship close (fairly close and very close) with their fathers and 89% with their mothers.
- 95% had close relationship with their partners and 90% with their children.

Relationship with family members (%)



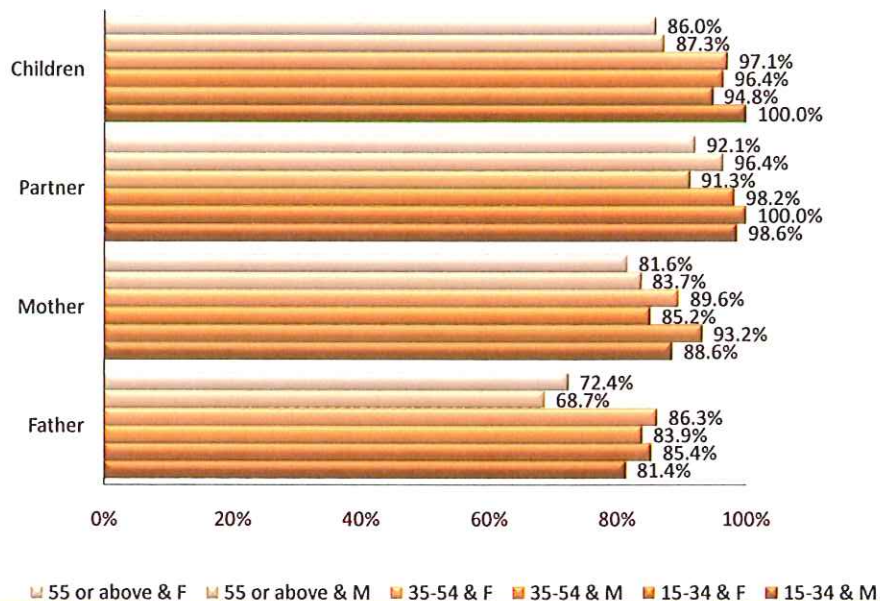
Relationship with family members was fairly close in general

By age group (Close)



Relationship with family members was fairly close in general

By age group and gender (Close)



The survey results showed that time spent with parents was limited

- 40% of respondents talked to their parents for less than 30 minutes a week.
- 23% had not talked to their fathers.
- 19% had not talked to their mothers at all in the week prior to enumeration.

Time spent in talking with father and mother (%)

	Father	Mother
No time	22.8	19.1
< 30 minutes	40.1	38.8
31 – 60 minutes	8.2	8.9
1 hour to < 2 hours	11.1	11.4
2 hours to < 4 hours	6.2	8.9
≥ 4 hours	11.6	12.8

The survey results showed that time spent with parents was limited

By age group

		15 - 34	35 - 54	55 or above
Father	< 30 mins	56.0	70.5	77.2
	31 – 60 mins	9.1	7.1	7.4
	> 1 hour	34.9	22.4	15.5
Mother	< 30 mins	44.5	68.5	74.6
	31 – 60 mins	10.7	7.7	5.8
	> 1 hour	44.9	23.8	19.6

The survey results showed that time spent with parents was limited

By age group and gender

	%	15 - 34			35 - 54			55 or above		
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Father	< 30 mins	56.0	56.7	55.4	70.5	70.0	70.9	77.2	83.1	68.4
	31 – 60 mins	9.1	7.8	10.1	7.1	6.8	7.4	7.4	2.6	14.4
	≥ 1 hrs	34.9	35.4	34.5	22.4	23.2	21.7	15.5	14.3	17.2
Mother	< 30 mins	44.5	46.9	42.4	68.5	72.9	64.8	74.6	77.3	71.4
	31 – 60 mins	10.7	13.0	8.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	5.8	3.8	8.3
	≥ 1 hrs	44.9	40.1	48.8	23.8	19.5	27.5	19.6	18.9	20.4

When compared with communication with parents, partners communicated with each other more frequently

- Only 8% did not speak to each other.
- 30% talked to each other for more than 4 hours.
- 11% for 2 to 4 hours, 14% for 1 to 2 hours.
- 26% for less than half hour a week.
- 32% chatted with their children for less than 30 minutes a week and 21% did not talk to each other at all.

Time spent in talking with partner and children (%)

	Partner	Children
No time	8.4	20.5
< 30 minutes	25.5	32.0
31 – 60 minutes	11.2	10.4
1 hour to < 2 hours	14.1	10.6
2 hours to < 4 hours	10.7	7.5
≥ 4 hours	30.1	19.0

When compared with communication with parents, partners communicated with each other more frequently

By age group

		15 - 34	35 - 54	55 or above
Partner	< 30 mins	25.8	32.3	39.6
	31 – 60 mins	13.8	10.4	11.5
	> 1 hour	60.3	57.3	48.9
Child	< 30 mins	59.3	46.8	56.5
	31 – 60 mins	4.7	9.0	12.7
	> 1 hour	35.9	44.2	30.8

By age group and gender

	%	15 - 34			35 - 54			55 or above		
		Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
Partner	< 30 mins	25.8	30.9	23.2	32.3	30.8	33.7	39.6	39.1	40.3
	31 – 60 mins	13.8	14.2	13.7	10.4	11.1	9.8	11.5	12.9	9.8
	≥ 1 hrs	60.3	55.0	63.2	57.3	58.2	56.6	48.9	48.0	49.9
Child	< 30 mins	59.3	77.8	52.2	46.8	53.5	42.4	56.5	60.5	53.2
	31 – 60 mins	4.7	4.0	5.0	9.0	7.1	10.3	12.7	10.4	14.6
	≥ 1 hrs	35.9	18.3	42.7	44.2	39.4	47.3	30.8	29.2	32.2

In general, home was considered comfortable and a place where family members loved to stay

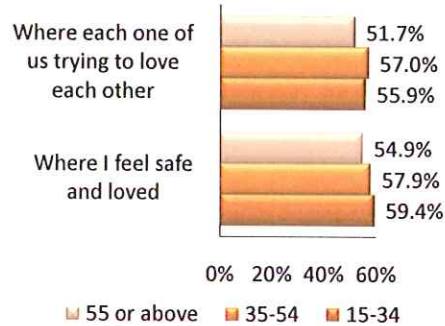
- About 58% of respondents frequently perceived their home as “a place where he/she feel safe and loved”; for another 37% sometimes.
- About 55% and 40% frequently and sometimes considered their home “a place where each one trying to love each other” respectively.

The perception of home (%)



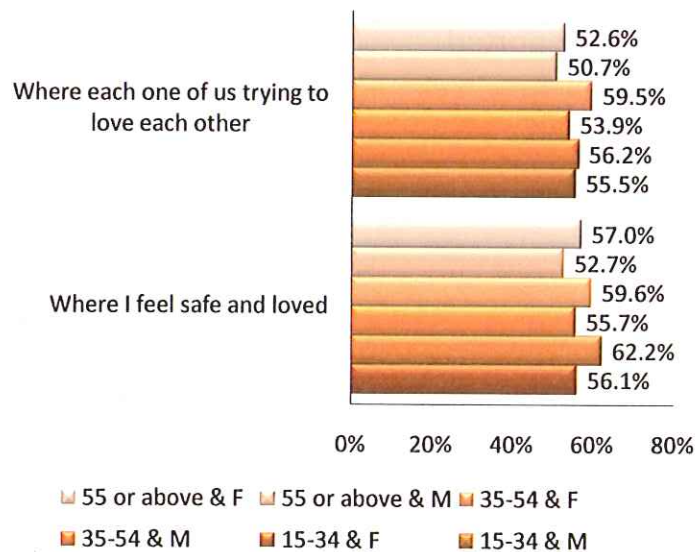
In general, home was considered comfortable and a place where family members loved to stay

By age group



In general, home was considered comfortable and a place where family members loved to stay

By age group and gender

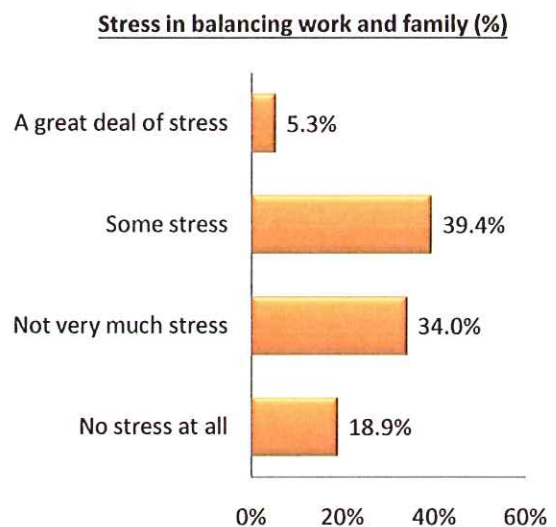


Balancing Work and Family

55

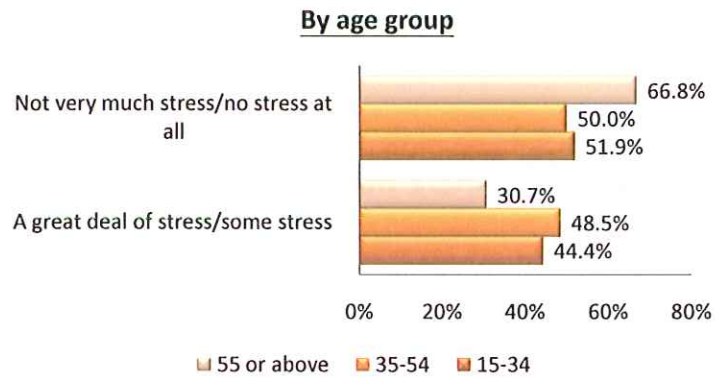
Nearly half of those at work reported stress in balancing work and family

- 44% of the respondents who were currently at work reported that the need of striking a balance of work and family caused them a great deal of stress or some stress.



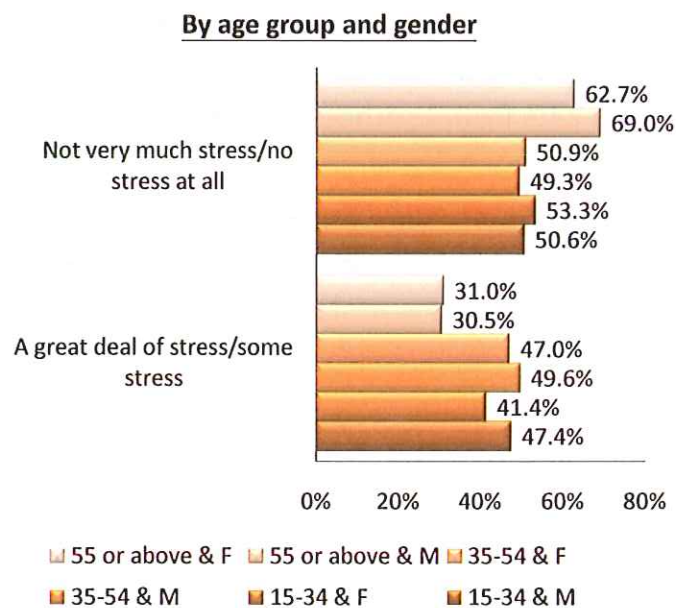
56

Nearly half of those at work reported stress in balancing work and family



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Nearly half of those at work reported stress in balancing work and family



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Social Support Network

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Majority of the respondents would seek help or advice from their “close friends” and “spouses” when they encountered difficulties

- When financial problems were encountered, about 55% of the respondents would seek help from spouse, 28% from parents, 28% from close friends and 24% from brothers/sisters.
- When emotional problems were encountered, about 54% and 53% of the respondents sought help from spouse and close friends respectively.

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Help seeking behavior (%)

	Financial problems			Emotional problems		
	All	Male	Female	All	Male	Female
Spouse (for those married)	54.8	46.2	62.5	53.7	55.6	51.9
Close friends	28.3	33.3	24.1	53.3	55.3	51.6
Parents	27.7	27.9	27.6	18.6	16.2	20.6
Brothers/ sisters	24.2	22.7	25.4	23.4	17.5	28.5
Children (for those having children)	23.3	17.7	27.1	21.9	14.8	26.8

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Help seeking behavior (%)

By age group				By age group			
Top 5 parties	15-34	35-54	55 or above	Top 5 parties	15-34	35-54	55 or above
Financial problems				Emotional problems			
Parents	61.5	18.6	4.0	Parents	40.8	13.0	2.4
Brothers/ sisters	28.9	28.6	13.3	Brothers/ sisters	29.9	25.6	13.7
Spouse (for those married)	19.4	44.0	26.3	Spouse (for those married)	17.0	40.5	31.4
Children (for those having children)	0.0	10.2	54.9	Children (for those having children)	2.5	14.5	41.8
Close friends	42.3	29.4	12.1	Close friends	72.4	54.4	31.6

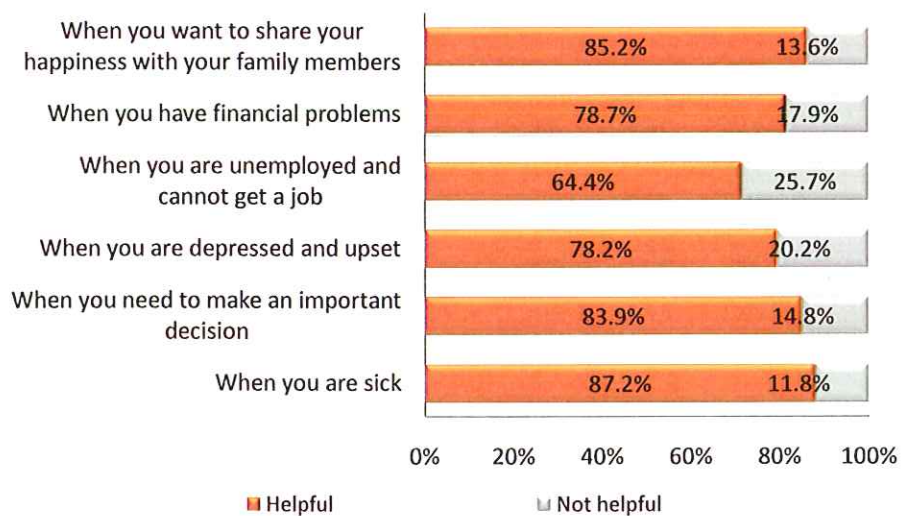
62

When problems encountered, family members were helpful and supportive

- The respondents considered that their family members were supportive
 - a) when they were sick (72%)
 - b) when they wanted to share the happiness with their family members (67%)
 - c) when they needed to make an important decision (64%)
 - d) when they had financial problems (59%) and when they were depressed and upset (54%).

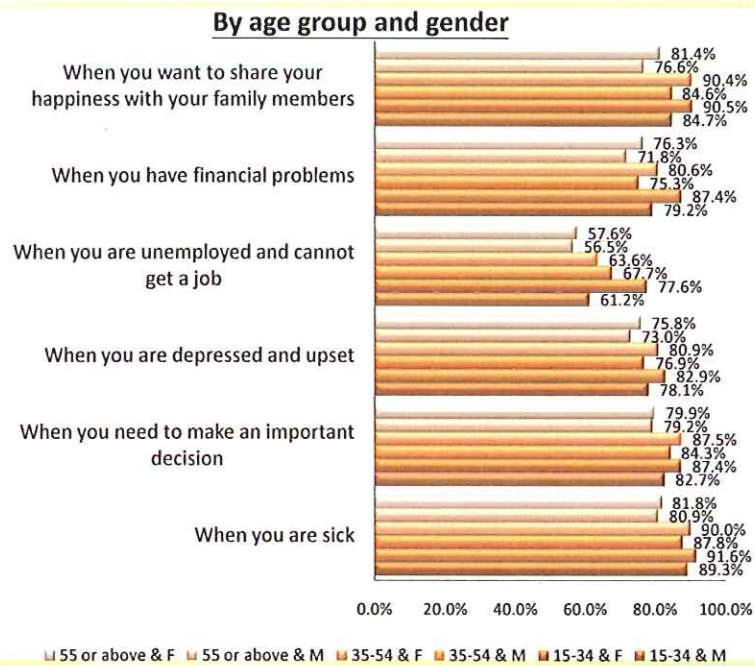
63

Availability of assistance (%)



64

Availability of assistance (%)



65

65

Awareness and Participation of Family-related Programmes

66

66

Half of the respondents were not aware of any family-related activities organized by the Government or NGOs

- 50% of the respondents were not aware of such programmes.
- 40% had heard of such programmes but had not participated.
- Only 8% had participated in programmes organized by government or NGOs.

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Awareness of family-related activities (%)

By gender

	All	Male	Female
Participated in the activities/ programmes	7.8	6.6	8.9
I have heard about such activities/ programmes but did not participate	39.7	41.8	37.9
Not aware of those activities/ programmes	49.8	49.1	50.4

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Awareness of family-related activities (%)

By age group

	15-34	35-54	55 or above
Participated in the activities / programmes	4.1	10.5	8.2
I have heard about such activities/ programmes but did not participate	36.7	43.4	37.9
Not aware of those activities/ programmes	55.5	43.7	51.9

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Participation in family-related activities organized by government or NGOs correlated positively with traditional family values and satisfaction with family life

- Those who had participated in such programmes rated the importance of all traditional family values as high.
- Likewise, those who are not aware of these programmes gave a lower importance rating for all core values.
- Similar pattern was also observed for rating on “satisfaction with family life”.

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Correlation between family-related programmes and importance of family (%)

Family core value	Degree of importance	Participated in family-related programmes	Heard about family-related programmes but did not participate	Not aware of family-related programmes
Love	High	97.7	91.8	90.2
Care	High	96.1	91.8	90.7
Respect	High	96.1	92.0	91.3
Responsible	High	93.7	90.5	88.4
Filial piety	High	96.6	89.7	87.5
Tolerance	High	87.9	86.1	82.7
Communication	High	92.6	88.6	87
Harmony	High	93.8	89.9	88.5

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Correlation between family-related programmes and satisfaction with family life (%)

Satisfaction with family life	Participated in family-related programmes	Heard about family-related programmes but did not participate	Not aware of family-related programmes
Satisfied	84.7	84.7	77.6
Average	12.8	12.2	17.6
Dissatisfied	2.5	2.4	4.0

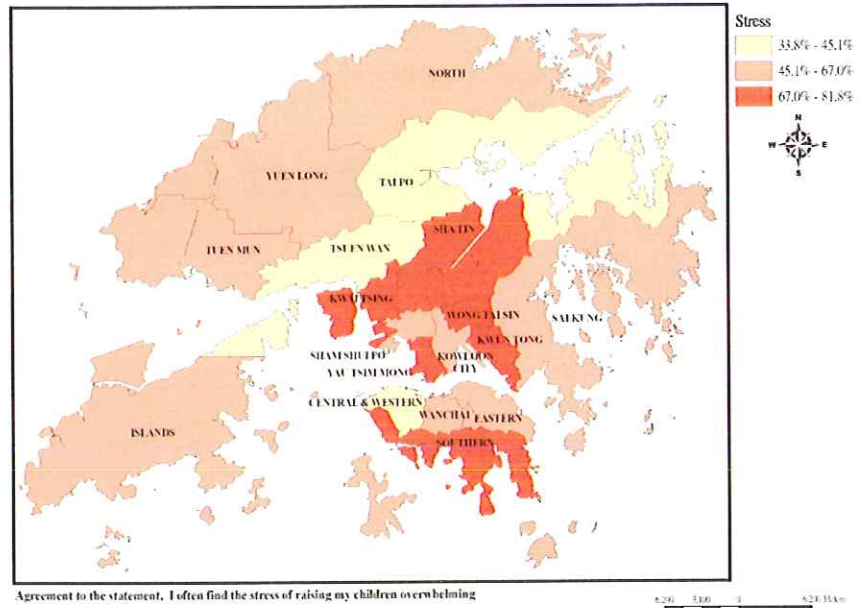
72

Stress of raising the children

A higher proportion of respondents living in

- Kwai Tsing (82%),
- Shatin (75%),
- Kwun Tong (74%),
- Wong Tai Sin (70%),
- Southern (70%) and
- Yau Tsim Mong (68%)

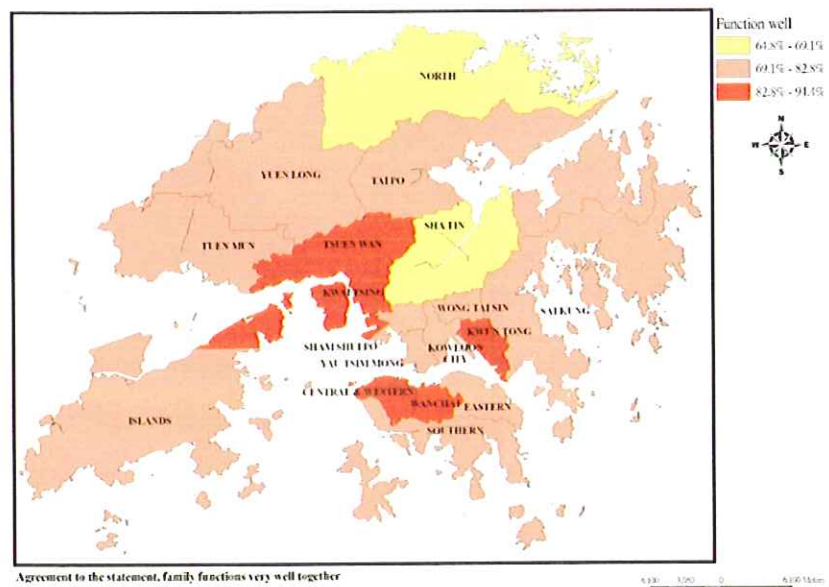
tended to find the stress of raising their children overwhelming.



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Family functioning

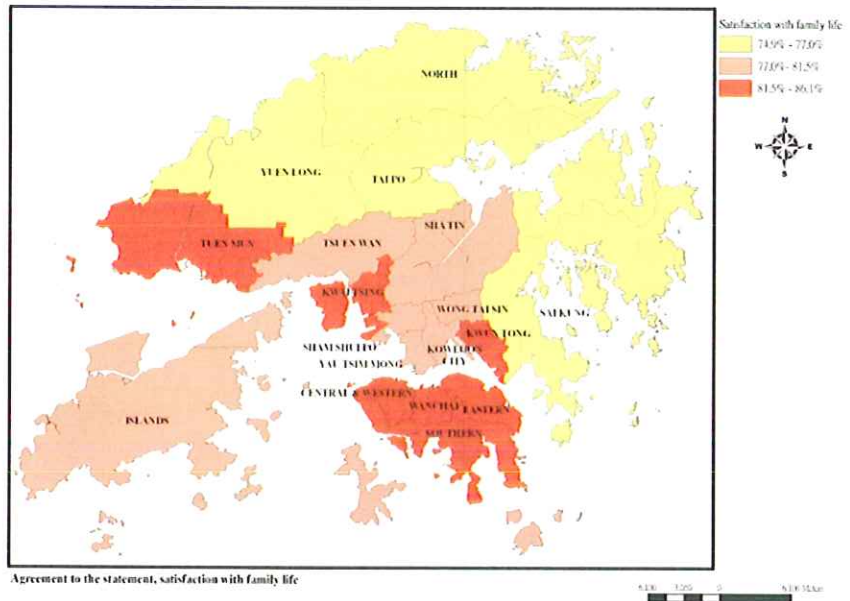
Most of the families functioned very well across all districts. Relatively speaking, North and Shatin had a highest proportion of respondents who reported their family does not function well together.



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Satisfaction with Family Life

- Yuen Long (75%)
 - North (76%)
 - Sai Kung (76%) and
 - Tai Po (77%)
- had a relatively lower proportion of respondents who were satisfied or very satisfied with their family life.



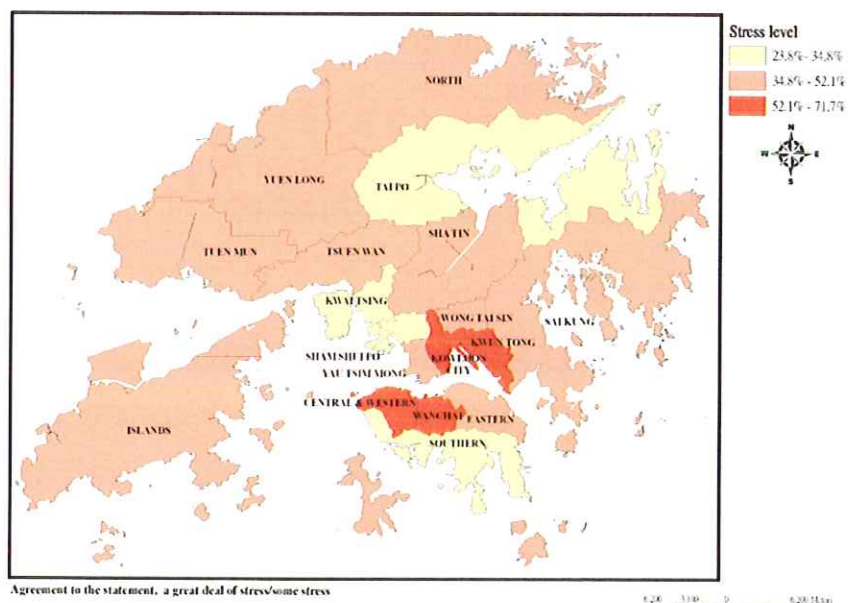
77

Balancing Work and Family

Respondents living in

- Kowloon City (72%),
- Kwun Tong (59%),
- Wan Chai (58%) and
- Central & Western (56%)

were found more stressful to balance work and family.

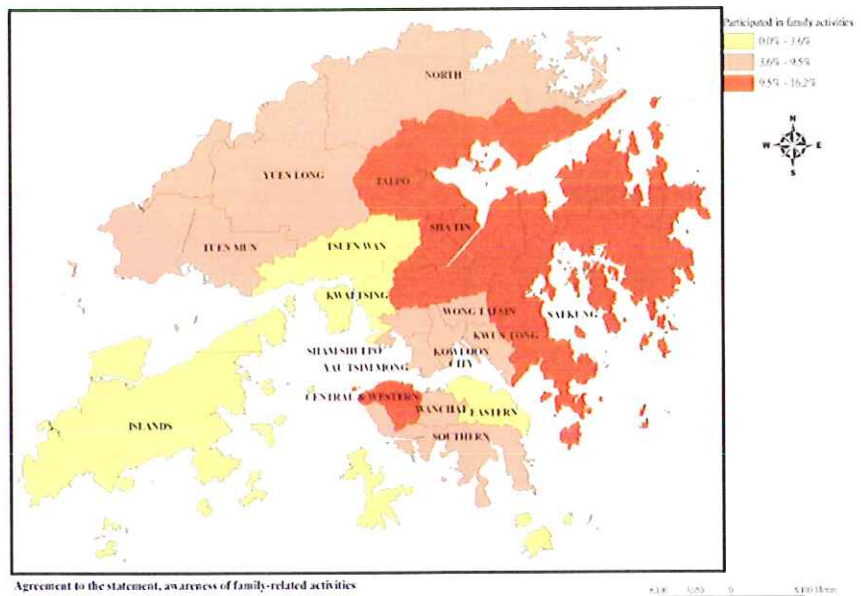


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Awareness of Family-related Programmes

Participation rate for family-related programmes were the highest for respondents living in

- Shatin (16%),
- Tai Po (15%),
- Central and Western (13%)
- Sai Kung (12%)



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Recommendations

- Promotion of Family-friendly Policy amongst employers on a continuous basis
- Strengthening of Parent Education
- Promotion of Family-related Activities

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