

主題性住戶統計調查 第十九號報告書

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 19

公眾對行人環境的意見
Public Views on Pedestrian Environment

公眾對教育改革的意見
Public Views on Education Reform

執行支付贍養費命令的情況
Enforcement of Order for Payment of Alimony

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1 引言 Introduction

背景

1.1 為了應付各決策局與政府部門對各類社會事項的統計數據的需求，政府統計處於一九九九年開始進行一系列的主題性住戶統計調查。統計處將各決策局及政府部門就其所需各類社會事項的統計資料而提議進行的專題訪問結集，組成不同的主題性住戶統計調查，然後外判予私營市場調查公司進行。

1.2 每一輪的主題性住戶統計調查均是獨立及涵蓋全港的統計調查，並且委托私營市場調查公司進行。統計處在這些統計調查中擔任協調及管理的角色，並負責監察承辦商的工作，以確保承辦商所提供的服務能夠符合統計標準。

本報告書所包括的專題

1.3 政府統計處在二零零三年九月至十一月期間，進行了一項主題性住戶統計調查，搜集有關公眾對行人環境的意見、公眾對教育改革的意見，以及執行支付贍養費命令的情況等資料。本報告書列載有關上述三個專題的統計調查主要結果。

統計調查方法簡述

1.4 在經科學方法抽選的樣本內，約 9 200 個住戶接受了訪問，回應率為 78%。

1.5 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員首先向所有十五歲及以上的人士進行有關公眾對行人環境的意見的統計調查。然後，統計員向所有十八歲及以上的人士進行有關公眾對教育改革的意見的統計調查。最後，統計員向所有曾經離婚/分居的十六歲及以上的人士進行有關其執行支付贍養費命令的情況的統計調查。

Background

1.1 In order to meet the requests from policy bureaux and government departments for statistical data on selected social issues, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) started a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) in 1999 such that certain enquiries for statistical information on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments would be packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted-out to private research firms.

1.2 Each round of THS is an independent, territory-wide survey commissioned to a private research firm. The C&SD plays a co-ordination and management role in the THS and is responsible for monitoring the work of the contractor to ensure that the service delivered by the contractor in connection with the THS is statistically acceptable.

Topics included in this report

1.3 A round of THS was conducted during September – November 2003 to collect information relating to public views on pedestrian environment, public views on education reform and enforcement of order for payment of alimony. Major survey findings in respect of these three topics are given in this report.

Brief description of survey method

1.4 Some 9 200 households within a scientifically selected sample were successfully enumerated, constituting a response rate of 78%.

1.5 For each enumerated household, all persons aged 15 and over were selected for interview in respect of the survey on public views on pedestrian environment. Then, all persons aged 18 and over were selected for interview in respect of the survey on public views on education reform. Lastly, all persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated were selected for interview in respect of the survey on the enforcement of order for payment of alimony.

1.6 根據從受訪住戶所搜集的資料,可推論全香港住戶及人口的有關情況(有關統計調查所涵蓋的人口範圍及統計方法詳情,請參閱本報告書附錄一)。

1.6 Based on the information collected from the interviewed households, the situation related to all households and the entire population in Hong Kong can be inferred (please see [Appendix 1](#) of this report for more detailed description of the survey coverage and methodology).

數字進位

1.7 由於進位關係,統計表內個別項目加起來可能與總數略有出入。

Rounding of figures

1.7 Owing to rounding, there may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables.

代號

1.8 ‘-’ 代表「零」。

Symbol

1.8 ‘-’ signifies nil.

2 統計調查結果摘要 Summary of survey findings

公眾對行人環境的意見

對行人優先原則及行人環境改善計劃(包括設立行人專用街道及悠閒式街道)的意見

- ◆ 在統計時全港 5 703 100 名年齡在十五歲及以上的人士當中,約 56.9%認為在人多車多的地方,道路設計應該偏重行人,14.3%認為應該偏重車輛,而 28.8%認為兩方面均須兼顧。就在人多車多而與鐵路連接的地方而言,相應的百分比則分別為 73.3%、8.3%及 18.5%。
- ◆ 83.8%十五歲及以上人士表示非常/頗為接受設立行人專用街道(包括全日/部分時間行人專用街道)。
- ◆ 77.7%十五歲及以上人士表示非常/頗為接受設立悠閒式街道。
- ◆ 概括而言,90.3%十五歲及以上人士認為設立行人專用區(包括設立行人專用街道及悠閒式街道)對整體公眾非常/頗有益處。

是否知道行人環境改善計劃的實施情況

- ◆ 在所有十五歲及以上的人士中,約有 3 824 200 人(67.1%)知道運輸署已在多區實施行人環境改善計劃。
- ◆ 在知道運輸署已在多區實行人環境改善計劃的 3 824 200 人中,大部分(76.6%)知道該計劃已在旺角區實施,其次為在銅鑼灣區(46.1%)及中環區(21.2%)。
- ◆ 知道在有關地區已實行人環境改善計劃及/或經常在該些地區活動的人士中,認為實行人環境改善計劃對改善有關地區的

Public views on pedestrian environment

Views on pedestrian priority principle and pedestrian schemes (including the development of Pedestrian Street and Traffic Calming Street)

- ◆ Of the 5 703 100 persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 56.9% considered that road design should pay more emphasis on pedestrians in a crowded area; 14.3%, more emphasis on vehicles; and 28.8%, equal emphasis on both parties. Under the setting of a crowded area connected to railway, the corresponding percentages were 73.3%, 8.3% and 18.5% respectively.
- ◆ 83.8% of persons aged 15 and over indicated that the development of Pedestrian Street (including full-time / part-time Pedestrian Street) was very / quite acceptable to them.
- ◆ 77.7% of persons aged 15 and over indicated that the development of Traffic Calming Street was very / quite acceptable to them.
- ◆ Generally speaking, 90.3% of persons aged 15 and over thought that pedestrianisation (including the development of Pedestrian Street and Traffic Calming Street) was very / quite beneficial to the general public.

Awareness of the implementation of pedestrian schemes

- ◆ Of all persons aged 15 and over, some 3 824 200 persons (67.1%) knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts.
- ◆ Among those 3 824 200 persons who knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts, the majority (76.6%) knew that the scheme had been implemented in Mong Kok, followed by that in Causeway Bay (46.1%) and Central (21.2%).
- ◆ Of those persons who were aware of the implementation of pedestrian schemes in the respective districts and / or usually walked

整體行人環境非常/頗有效的佔大多數，有關百分比介乎 66.7%與 87.3%。

- ◆ 5.3%十五歲及以上人士表示有需要在其他地區設立行人專用區，特別是在荃灣(該些人士中有 27.0%提及此地區)、觀塘(18.1%)及油尖旺(16.5%)。

使用行人路及行人過路設施的情況

- ◆ 在所有十五歲及以上的人士中，表示願意步行最多 1 - 10 分鐘而不乘搭交通工具的佔超過三分之一(35.3%)；11 - 20 分鐘的佔 38.0%；21 - 30 分鐘的佔 20.7%；及 31 分鐘及以上佔 6.0%。整體而言，他們願意步行的最長時間平均為 19.0 分鐘。
- ◆ 62.1%十五歲及以上人士表示若行人環境及設施獲得改善，他們願意步行更長時間。
- ◆ 在所有十五歲及以上的人士中，約 58.5%以交通燈控制的過路處為首選的行人過路設施，22.4%以有自動電梯的行人天橋為首選，9.7%以斑馬線為首選，而 5.5%則以有自動電梯的行人隧道為首選。

公眾對教育改革的意見

學與教

- ◆ 在統計時的 5 346 400 名十八歲及以上人士中，大部分(介乎 69.1%與 90.4%)認為七個學習宗旨對學生非常重要/重要。
- ◆ 大部分(介乎 77.6%與 86.5%)十八歲及以上人士非常同意/同意有關四個關鍵項目的個

around those districts, the majority thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was very / quite effective in improving the overall pedestrian environment in those districts. The respective percentages of persons having such opinion ranged from 66.7% to 87.3%.

- ◆ 5.3% of persons aged 15 and over considered that it was necessary to introduce pedestrianisation in other districts, particularly in Tsuen Wan (cited by 27.0% of those persons), Kwun Tong (18.1%) and Yau Tsim Mong (16.5%).

Usage of footpath and road crossing facilities

- ◆ Of all persons aged 15 and over, over one-third (35.3%) indicated that they were willing to walk for a maximum of 1 - 10 minutes without taking transportation; 38.0%, 11 - 20 minutes; 20.7%, 21 - 30 minutes; and 6.0%, 31 minutes and over. Overall speaking, the average maximum time for which they were willing to walk was 19.0 minutes.
- ◆ 62.1% of persons aged 15 and over indicated that they would be willing to walk longer time if the pedestrian environment and facilities had been improved.
- ◆ Some 58.5% of all persons aged 15 and over chose signalized controlled crossing as their most preferred road crossing facilities; 22.4%, footbridge with escalators; 9.7%, zebra crossing; and 5.5%, subway with escalators.

Public views on education reform

Learning and Teaching

- ◆ Of the 5 346 400 persons aged 18 and over at the time of enumeration, the majority (ranging from 69.1% to 90.4%) considered that the Seven Learning Goals were very important / important to students.
- ◆ The majority (ranging from 77.6% to 86.5%) of persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed /

- 別教育改革措施。
- ◆ 大部分(介乎 75.7% 與 92.0%)十八歲及以上人士認為五種基本的學習經歷對幫助學生達至全人發展、終身學習的目標非常重要/重要。
 - ◆ 84.3% 十八歲及以上人士表示非常同意/同意「為了幫助學生學得更好，學校在短期內應該優先培養學生的批判性思考能力、創造力及溝通能力」。
 - ◆ 80.3% 十八歲及以上人士表示非常同意/同意善用資訊科技以達至優質教育的五年策略能為學生提供更多學習機會，並令他們更有效地學習。
 - ◆ 6.1% 十八歲及以上人士曾瀏覽香港教育城網站。
 - ◆ 在所有十八歲及以上的人士中，有 80.4% 表示非常同意/同意「由於學生有更多時間和老師、校長和其他同學溝通接觸，因此全日制小學就能夠營造出一個更有生氣的學習環境」，而有 79.0% 非常同意/同意「全日制小學能夠增加老師和學生之間的互動接觸，令學生可以更積極主動參與課堂的討論活動」。
 - ◆ 64.5% 十八歲及以上人士表示非常同意/同意全校參與模式無論對有或沒有特殊教育需要的學生都有益處。
 - ◆ 78.2% 十八歲及以上人士表示非常同意/同意將學前教育工作者(包括幼稚園/幼兒園教師)的入職學歷要求，由中學會考程度提升至認可的幼稚園教師程度(即認可的證書/訓練課程/高級文憑等)，是最有效提升學前教育機構的教學素質的方法。
- agreed to the respective education reform measures on the Four Key Tasks.
- ◆ The majority (ranging from 75.7% to 92.0%) of persons aged 18 and over considered that the Five Essential Learning Experiences were very important / important to help students prepare for whole-person development and life-long learning.
 - ◆ 84.3% of persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that “critical thinking skills, creativity and communication skills were schools’ short-term priorities in helping students learn better”.
 - ◆ 80.3% of persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that the five-year strategy on the application of Information Technology for quality education had increased students’ opportunity to learn and enabled them to learn effectively.
 - ◆ 6.1% of persons aged 18 and over had visited the website of HKEducationCity.
 - ◆ Some 80.4% of all persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that “a more cordial learning environment could be achieved in whole-day primary schools since students had more time to talk to teachers, principal and other students”, while 79.0% strongly agreed / agreed that “whole-day primary schools allowed more teacher-student interaction in the classroom and thus students could participate more actively in discussion activities”.
 - ◆ 64.5% of persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that the Whole-school Approach was beneficial to students with and without special educational needs.
 - ◆ 78.2% of persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that raising the entry qualification of early childhood educators (including kindergarten / nursery teachers) from Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination level to Qualified Kindergarten Teachers level (i.e. recognized certificate / training course / higher diploma, etc.) was the most effective way to enhance the quality of teaching and learning in pre-primary institutions.

對學校的支援

- ◆ 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，79.3%表示非常同意/同意家長教師會能夠強化學校和家長之間的聯繫並推動兩方面的合作。

課程多元化

- ◆ 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，大部分表示非常同意/同意直接資助學校擁有以下三項特色：(1)「在設計課程給不同能力和性格取向的學生這一方面，擁有更大的自主權」(69.7%);(2)「可以為學生提供更多額外的資源，例如進行小班教學、提供額外的教師和增益課程等，以配合不同學生的需要」(73.0%);及(3)「有較大的動力去改善教學素質，以吸引更多家長選擇他們」(71.6%)。
- ◆ 71.4%十八歲及以上人士表示非常同意/同意「一條龍」學校可以促進小學和中學課程的連貫性。
- ◆ 69.3%十八歲及以上人士表示非常同意/同意在二零一零年讓六成中學畢業生接受專上教育這個政策目標會足夠應付當時經濟發展的需要。
- ◆ 85.3%十八歲及以上人士非常同意/同意「為了保證持續教育的素質，政府應該為課程和提供課程的機構訂立一套客觀的素質指標，以及提供清晰的資料讓公眾了解他們的水平」及84.6%表示非常同意/同意「提供清晰的課程和進修途徑資料，可以鼓勵更多人參與持續教育和終身學習」。
- ◆ 56.8%十八歲及以上人士表示不同意/非常不同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠，而 22.1%則表示非常同意/同意有關工作已經足夠。

Support for schools

- ◆ Of all persons aged 18 and over, 79.3% strongly agreed / agreed that the Parent-teacher Association would strengthen the link between schools and parents and promote home-school co-operation.

Diversity in curriculum

- ◆ Of all persons aged 18 and over, the majority strongly agreed / agreed that Direct Subsidy Scheme schools possessed the following three characteristics : (1) “had greater freedom in designing their curriculum to cater for the different abilities and aptitudes of their students” (69.7%); (2) “provided more extras such as small class, additional teachers and student enrichment programmes to suit the needs of their students” (73.0%); and (3) “had incentives to improve the quality of education they provided to attract parents for survival” (71.6%).
- ◆ 71.4% of persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that “Through-train” schools enhanced continuity in the curriculum between primary and secondary schools.
- ◆ 69.3% of persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that the policy objective of increasing post-secondary education opportunities to 60% of the secondary schools leavers by 2010 would be sufficient to meet the economic development at that time.
- ◆ 85.3% of persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that “there should be a set of objective benchmarks of qualifications and clear information on standard of courses and course providers in the continuing education sector” and 84.6%, “the provision of clear information on courses and the progression pathways would encourage the pursuit of continuing education and life-long learning”.
- ◆ 56.8% of persons aged 18 and over disagreed / strongly disagreed that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient while 22.1% strongly agreed / agreed that such effort was sufficient.

執行支付贍養費命令的情況

- ◆ 在統計時約有 216 200 名十六歲及以上曾經離婚或分居的人士，佔香港所有十六歲及以上人士的 3.8%。
- ◆ 在該 216 200 名離婚/分居人士中，49 500 人(22.9%)有向法庭申請支付贍養費命令(以下簡稱為「贍養令」)，而 5 400 人(2.5%)將打算申請。大部分(161 300 人或 74.6%)則沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令。
- ◆ 在該 161 300 名沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的人士中，約 2 300 人(1.4%)表示他們已與前配偶達成贍養費協議，由後者支付贍養費。至於餘下 159 000 名(98.6%)沒有與前配偶訂定有關協議的人士，他們最普遍提及沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因為「沒有需要」(佔該 159 000 人的 40.0%)。
- ◆ 在該 49 500 名有申請贍養令的離婚/分居人士中，38 200 人(77.1%)成功獲取贍養令，而 2 000 人(4.1%)則未能成功獲取贍養令。
- ◆ 約 40 500 名離婚/分居人士可收取贍養費，包括 38 200 名成功獲取贍養令的人士及 2 300 名與前配偶有贍養費協議由前配偶提供贍養費的人士。
- ◆ 撇除 14 600 名收取前配偶象徵式一元的贍養費的離婚/分居人士，在餘下 25 900 名可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士中，約 40.2% 已全數收取贍養費款項，而 59.8% 則未能全數收取贍養費款項。

Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

- ◆ Some 216 200 persons aged 16 and over had ever been divorced or separated at the time of enumeration, constituting 3.8% of all persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong.
- ◆ Of those 216 200 divorced / separated persons, some 49 500 (22.9%) had applied for a maintenance order (for payment of alimony) from the court while 5 400 (2.5%) intended to do so. The majority (161 300 persons or 74.6%) of them had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order.
- ◆ Of those 161 300 divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order, some 2 300 (1.4%) reported that they already had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse that the latter would provide maintenance for them. For the remaining 159 000 persons (98.6%) who did not have such an agreement with their ex-spouse, their most commonly cited reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order was “no such need” (cited by 40.0% of those 159 000 persons).
- ◆ Of those 49 500 divorced / separated persons who had applied for a maintenance order, 38 200 persons (77.1%) were successful in obtaining the order while 2 000 persons (4.1%) were not successful.
- ◆ Some 40 500 divorced / separated persons were expected to receive maintenance, including 38 200 persons who had successfully obtained a maintenance order and 2 300 persons who had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse that the latter would provide maintenance.
- ◆ Excluding 14 600 divorced / separated persons who had obtained nominal maintenance of \$1 from their ex-spouse, some 40.2% of the remaining 25 900 divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance reported that they had received the maintenance payment in full while 59.8% reported otherwise.

3 公眾對行人環境的意見 Public views on pedestrian environment

引言

3.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有十五歲及以上的人士，進行有關公眾對行人環境的意見的統計調查。

3.2 在是項統計調查中，受訪者被問及他們對行人優先原則及行人環境改善計劃(包括設立行人專用街道及悠閒式街道)的意見。他們是否知道行人環境改善計劃的實施情況，以及他們使用行人路及行人過路設施的情況。

統計調查的主要結果

甲. 對行人優先原則及行人環境改善計劃的意見

認為道路設計應該偏重行人抑或車輛

3.3 所有十五歲及以上的人士均被問及他們認為在人多車多的地方以及在人多車多而與鐵路連接的地方，道路設計應該偏重行人抑或車輛。

3.4 統計調查結果顯示，在統計時全港 5 703 100 名年齡在十五歲及以上的人士當中，約 56.9%認為在人多車多的地方，道路設計應該偏重行人，14.3%認為應該偏重車輛，而 28.8%認為兩方面均須兼顧。就在人多車多而與鐵路連接的地方而言，相應的百分比則分別為 73.3%、8.3%及 18.5%。(表 3.1a)

3.5 與其他道路使用者比較，主要以公共交通工具代步的人士中相對地有較高百分比(58.0%)認為在人多車多的地方，道路設計應該偏重行人；而職業司機中則相對地有較高百分比(25.2%)認為道路設計應該偏重車輛。關於在人多車多而與鐵路連接的地方的情況下，所得

INTRODUCTION

3.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 15 and over were interviewed in respect of the survey on public views on pedestrian environment.

3.2 In this survey, the respondents were asked about their views on pedestrian priority principle and pedestrian schemes (including the development of Pedestrian Street and Traffic Calming Street), their awareness of the implementation of pedestrian schemes and their usage of footpath and road crossing facilities.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

A. Views on pedestrian priority principle and pedestrian schemes

Perception about whether road design should pay more emphasis on pedestrians or vehicles

3.3 All persons aged 15 and over were asked whether they considered that road design should pay more emphasis on pedestrians or vehicles in a crowded area and also in a crowded area connected to railway.

3.4 The survey results showed that of the 5 703 100 persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong at the time of enumeration, some 56.9% considered that road design should pay more emphasis on pedestrians in a crowded area; 14.3%, more emphasis on vehicles; and 28.8%, equal emphasis on both parties. Under the setting of a crowded area connected to railway, the corresponding percentages were 73.3%, 8.3% and 18.5% respectively. (Table 3.1a)

3.5 Compared with other road users, persons who mainly travelled by public transport had a relatively higher percentage considering that road design should pay more emphasis on pedestrians in a crowded area, at 58.0%, while working drivers had a relatively higher percentage considering that road design should pay more

意見的模式亦差不多。(表 3.1a)

emphasis on vehicles, at 25.2%. Similar pattern was observed for the situation pertaining to a crowded area connected to railway. (Table 3.1a)

對行人專用街道的接受程度

Level of acceptance about Pedestrian Street

3.6 當被問及他們對行人專用街道(包括全日/部分時間行人專用街道)的意見時,約 4 777 900 人(83.8%)表示非常/頗為接受設立行人專用街道,而 279 000 人(4.9%)則表示頗不/非常不接受行人專用街道。(圖 3.1 及表 3.1b)

3.6 When asked about their views on Pedestrian Street (including full-time / part-time Pedestrian Street), some 4 777 900 persons (83.8%) indicated that the development of Pedestrian Street was very / quite acceptable to them while 279 000 persons (4.9%) said that it was quite / very unacceptable. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.1b)

3.7 在各類道路使用者中,主要以私家車/的士代步的人士相對有較高百分比(11.5%)不接受設立行人專用街道。(表 3.1b)

3.7 Among various categories of road users, persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi had a relatively higher percentage not in favour of the development of Pedestrian Street, at 11.5%. (Table 3.1b)

接受設立行人專用街道的原因

Reason for accepting the development of Pedestrian Street

3.8 就該 4 777 900 名非常/頗為接受設立行人專用街道的人士而言,他們接受設立行人專用街道的較普遍原因是「行人更安全」(該些人士中有 51.0%提及此原因)及「步行環境更舒適」(45.5%)。其他普遍提及的原因包括「人流更暢通」(31.1%)及「減少空氣污染」(15.7%)。(表 3.2)

3.8 For those 4 777 900 persons who considered that the development of Pedestrian Street was very / quite acceptable, the more commonly cited reasons for accepting the development of Pedestrian Street were “safer for pedestrians” (cited by 51.0% of those persons) and “more comfortable walking environment” (45.5%). Other commonly cited reasons included “smoother flow of pedestrians” (31.1%) and “reduced air pollution” (15.7%). (Table 3.2)

不接受設立行人專用街道的原因

Reason for not accepting the development of Pedestrian Street

3.9 至於該 279 000 名頗不/非常不接受設立行人專用街道的人士,他們不接受設立行人專用街道的最普遍原因是「對駕駛人士造成不便」(該些人士中有 43.9%提及此原因),其次為「引致該區/附近街道交通阻塞」(37.2%)、「商舖上落貨不方便」(19.0%)及「不應該不准車輛駛入」(16.0%)。(表 3.3)

3.9 Regarding those 279 000 persons who considered that the development of Pedestrian Street was quite / very unacceptable, the most commonly cited reason for not accepting the development of Pedestrian Street was “inconvenience caused to drivers” (cited by 43.9% of those persons), followed by “created traffic congestion in the areas / streets nearby” (37.2%), “inconvenience caused to shops for loading and unloading goods” (19.0%) and “vehicular access should not be restricted” (16.0%). (Table 3.3)

*對悠閒式街道的接受程度**Level of acceptance about Traffic Calming Street*

3.10 在所有十五歲及以上的人士當中，約 4 431 800 人(77.7%)表示非常/頗為接受設立悠閒式街道，而 603 600 人(10.6%)則表示頗不/非常不接受設立悠閒式街道。(圖 3.1 及表 3.1c)

3.10 Among all persons aged 15 and over, some 4 431 800 persons (77.7%) indicated that the development of Traffic Calming Street was very / quite acceptable to them while 603 600 persons (10.6%) said that it was quite / very unacceptable. (Chart 3.1 and Table 3.1c)

3.11 與其他道路使用者相比，主要以公共交通工具代步的人士中，有較高百分比表示非常/頗為接受設立悠閒式街道(78.3%)。相反地，在主要以私家車/的士代步的人士中，則有較高百分比表示頗不/非常不接受設立悠閒式街道(18.5%)。(表 3.1c)

3.11 As compared to other road users, a relatively higher percentage of persons who mainly travelled by public transport indicated that the development of Traffic Calming Street was very / quite acceptable, at 78.3%. On the contrary, a relatively higher percentage of persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi said that the development of Traffic Calming Street was quite / very unacceptable, at 18.5%. (Table 3.1c)

*接受設立悠閒式街道的原因**Reason for accepting the development of Traffic Calming Street*

3.12 就該 4 431 800 名非常/頗為接受設立悠閒式街道的人士而言，他們接受悠閒式街道的普遍原因是「步行環境更舒適」(該些人士中有 50.3%提及此原因)、「行人更安全」(41.7%)、「人流更暢通」(33.7%)及「減少空氣污染」(15.8%)。(表 3.4)

3.12 For those 4 431 800 persons who considered that the development of Traffic Calming Street was very / quite acceptable, the commonly cited reasons were “more comfortable walking environment” (cited by 50.3% of those persons), “safer for pedestrians” (41.7%), “smoother flow of pedestrians” (33.7%) and “reduced air pollution” (15.8%). (Table 3.4)

*不接受設立悠閒式街道的原因**Reason for not accepting the development of Traffic Calming Street*

3.13 至於該 603 600 名頗不/非常不接受設立悠閒式街道的人士，他們不接受悠閒式街道的普遍原因是「引致該區/附近街道交通阻塞」(該些人士中有 74.7%提及此原因)及「對駕駛人士造成不便」(43.9%)。(表 3.5)

3.13 Regarding those 603 600 persons who considered that the development of Traffic Calming Street was quite / very unacceptable, the commonly cited reasons were “created traffic congestion in the areas / streets nearby” (cited by 74.7% of those persons) and “inconvenience caused to drivers” (43.9%). (Table 3.5)

*認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾是否有益處**Whether thought that pedestrianisation was beneficial to the general public*

3.14 所有十五歲及以上的人士，不論他們是否接受設立行人專用街道/悠閒式街道，均被進一步問及他們認為設立行人專用區(包括設立行人專用街道及悠閒式街道)對整體公眾是否有益處。

3.14 All persons aged 15 and over were further asked whether they thought that pedestrianisation (including the development of Pedestrian Street and Traffic Calming Street) was beneficial to the general public, regardless of whether they accepted the development of Pedestrian Street / Traffic Calming Street or not.

3.15 在所有十五歲及以上的人士當中，約 5 148 000 人(90.3%)認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾非常/頗有益處，而 84 000 人(1.5%)則持相反意見。(表 3.1d)

認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾有益處的原因

3.16 就該 5 148 000 名認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾有益處的人士而言，最普遍的原因是「行人更安全」(該些人士中有 50.5%提及此原因)，其次為「步行環境更舒適」(45.4%)、「人流更暢通」(34.4%)及「減少空氣污染」(16.4%)。(表 3.6)

認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾沒有益處的原因

3.17 至於該 84 000 名認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾沒有益處的人士，他們有這種想法的最普遍原因是「對駕駛人士造成不便」(該些人士中有 58.5%提及此原因)，其他普遍提及的原因包括「引致交通阻塞」(30.9%)、「不應該全日不准車輛駛入」(23.0%)、「在該些街道不可以下車」(22.7%)及「商舖上落貨不方便」(16.0%)。(表 3.7)

乙. 是否知道行人環境改善計劃的實施情況

是否知道運輸署已在多區實施行人環境改善計劃

3.18 在所有十五歲及以上的人士中，逾三分之二(67.1%)知道運輸署已在多區實施行人環境改善計劃，而餘下 32.9%則表示不知道。(圖 3.2 及表 3.8a)

3.19 按年齡組別分析，在二十至二十九歲人士中，知道運輸署已在多區實施行人環境改

3.15 Some 5 148 000 persons aged 15 and over (90.3%) thought that pedestrianisation was very / quite beneficial to the general public while 84 000 (1.5%) thought otherwise. (Table 3.1d)

Reason for thinking that pedestrianisation was beneficial to the general public

3.16 For those 5 148 000 persons who thought that pedestrianisation was beneficial to the general public, the most commonly cited reason for thinking so was “safer for pedestrians” (cited by 50.5% of those persons), followed by “more comfortable walking environment” (45.4%), “smoother flow of pedestrians” (34.4%) and “reduced air pollution” (16.4%). (Table 3.6)

Reason for thinking that pedestrianisation was not beneficial to the general public

3.17 Regarding those 84 000 persons who thought that pedestrianisation was not quite beneficial / not beneficial at all to the general public, the most commonly cited reason for thinking so was “inconvenience caused to drivers” (cited by 58.5% of those persons). Other commonly cited reasons included “created traffic congestion” (30.9%), “full-time restriction to vehicular access was not accepted” (23.0%), “not allowed to get off in those streets” (22.7%) and “inconvenience caused to shops for loading and unloading goods” (16.0%). (Table 3.7)

B. Awareness of the implementation of pedestrian schemes

Whether knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts

3.18 Of all persons aged 15 and over, over two-thirds (67.1%) knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts while the remaining 32.9% indicated the opposite. (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.8a)

3.19 Analysed by age group, persons aged 20 - 29 had the highest percentage knowing that

善計劃者所佔的百分比最高(78.4%);其次為三十至三十九歲人士(75.9%)及四十至四十九歲人士(73.3%)。(表 3.8a)

3.20 相對而言,男性中知道運輸署已在多區實行人環境改善計劃者所佔的百分比比較高(72.0%),而女性的相應百分比則為 62.6%。(表 3.8a)

3.21 按道路使用者種類分析,在主要以私家車/的士代步的人士及職業司機當中,知道運輸署已在多區實行人環境改善計劃者所佔的百分比比較高,分別為 85.2%及 83.7%。而主要以公共交通工具代步的人士的相應百分比則為 65.6%。(表 3.8b)

是否知道在有關地區已實行人環境改善計劃

3.22 在知道運輸署已在多區實行人環境改善計劃的 3 824 200 人中,大部分(76.6%)知道該計劃已在旺角區實施,其次為在銅鑼灣區(46.1%)及中環區(21.2%)。(圖 3.2 及表 3.9)

認為行人環境改善計劃能否有效地改善已實施該計劃的地區的整體行人環境

3.23 知道在有關地區已實行人環境改善計劃及/或經常在該些地區活動的人士中,認為實行人環境改善計劃對改善有關地區的整體行人環境非常/頗有效的佔大多數,有關百分比介乎 66.7%與 87.3%。然而,這些人士中亦有少於十分之一認為實行人環境改善計劃對改善已實施該計劃的地區的整體行人環境頗不見效/非常不見效,尤其是在銅鑼灣區(8.1%)。(表 3.10)

the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts, at 78.4%, followed by those aged 30 - 39 (75.9%) and those aged 40 - 49 (73.3%). (Table 3.8a)

3.20 Relatively speaking, a higher percentage of males (72.0%) knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts, as against 62.6% for females. (Table 3.8a)

3.21 Analysed by type of road users, persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi and working drivers had relatively higher percentages knowing that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts, at 85.2% and 83.7% respectively. The corresponding percentage for persons who mainly travelled by public transport was 65.6%. (Table 3.8b)

Whether knew that pedestrian schemes had been implemented in the respective districts

3.22 Among those 3 824 200 persons who knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts, the majority (76.6%) knew that the scheme had been implemented in Mong Kok, followed by that in Causeway Bay (46.1%) and Central (21.2%). (Chart 3.2 and Table 3.9)

Whether thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was effective in improving the overall pedestrian environment in the respective districts where pedestrian schemes had been implemented

3.23 Of those persons who were aware of the implementation of pedestrian schemes in the respective districts and / or usually walked around those districts, the majority thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was very / quite effective in improving the overall pedestrian environment in those districts. The respective percentages of persons having such opinion ranged from 66.7% to 87.3%. However, less than one-tenth thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was quite / very ineffective in the respective districts where pedestrian schemes had been implemented, particularly in Causeway Bay (8.1%). (Table 3.10)

可改善有關地區的整體行人環境的範疇

3.24 認為實施行人環境改善計劃對改善個別地區的整體行人環境非常/頗有效的人士中，有較高百分比認為該計劃能有效改善有關地區的「人流擠迫」及「交通安全」問題。(表 3.11)

未能改善有關地區的整體行人環境的範疇

3.25 至於認為實施行人環境改善計劃對改善有關地區的整體行人環境頗不見效/非常不見效的人士，有較高百分比認為該計劃仍未能有效改善有關地區的「人流擠迫」及「車輛擠迫」問題。(表 3.12)

認為是否需要在其他地區設立行人專用區

3.26 當被問及認為是否需要在其他地區設立行人專用區時，約 46.0%的十五歲及以上人士表示沒有此需要，而 48.6%則表示沒有意見。約 5.3%表示有需要在其他地區設立行人專用區，特別是在荃灣(該些人士中有 27.0%提及此地區)、觀塘(18.1%)及油尖旺(16.5%)。(表 3.13)

Aspect of improvement in the overall pedestrian environment in the respective districts

3.24 Among those persons who thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was very / quite effective in improving the overall pedestrian environment in the respective districts, relatively higher percentages of them thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was effective in improving the problems of “congestion of pedestrians” and “transport safety” in the respective districts. (Table 3.11)

Aspect of the overall pedestrian environment which could not be improved in the respective districts

3.25 Regarding those persons who thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was quite / very ineffective in improving the overall pedestrian environment in the respective districts, relatively higher percentages of them thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was still not effective in improving the problems of “congestion of pedestrians” and “congestion of vehicles” in the respective districts. (Table 3.12)

Whether thought that it was necessary to introduce pedestrianisation in other districts

3.26 When asked whether they thought that it was necessary to introduce pedestrianisation in other districts, some 46.0% of all persons aged 15 and over thought that there was no need to do so while some 48.6% said that they had no comment. About 5.3% considered that it was necessary to introduce pedestrianisation in other districts, particularly in Tsuen Wan (cited by 27.0% of that group of persons), Kwun Tong (18.1%) and Yau Tsim Mong (16.5%). (Table 3.13)

丙. 使用行人路及行人過路設施的情況*願意步行而不乘搭交通工具的最長時間*

3.27 在所有十五歲及以上的人士中，當被問及他們願意步行而不乘搭交通工具的最長時間時，表示願意步行最多 1 - 10 分鐘的佔超過三分之一(35.3%)；11 - 20 分鐘的佔 38.0%；21 - 30 分鐘的佔 20.7%；及 31 分鐘及以上的佔 6.0%。整體而言，他們願意步行的最長時間平均為 19.0 分鐘。(表 3.14a)

3.28 按道路使用者種類分析，職業司機及主要以公共交通工具代步的人士，平均願意步行的最長時間相對較長，分別為 19.7 分鐘及 19.1 分鐘；而主要以私家車/的士代步的人士平均願意步行的最長時間則為 15.9 分鐘。(表 3.14a)

若行人環境及設施獲得改善，是否願意步行更長時間

3.29 在所有十五歲及以上的人士中，約 62.1% 表示若行人環境及設施獲得改善，他們願意步行更長時間，而 37.9% 則表示不願意。(表 3.14b)

3.30 按道路使用者種類分析，主要以私家車/的士代步的人士中，有相對較高百分比(71.4%)表示若行人環境及設施獲得改善，他們願意步行更長時間；而主要以公共交通工具代步的人士的相應百分比為 61.7%，而職業司機的相應百分比則為 57.5%。(表 3.14b)

首選的行人過路設施

3.31 所有十五歲及以上人士被進一步問及在以下七項行人過路設施中，他們會依次選擇哪項設施橫過馬路：

C. Usage of footpath and road crossing facilities*Maximum time willing to walk without taking transportation*

3.27 When asked about the maximum time for which they were willing to walk without taking transportation, over one-third (35.3%) of all persons aged 15 and over indicated that they were willing to walk for a maximum of 1 - 10 minutes; 38.0%, 11 - 20 minutes; 20.7%, 21 - 30 minutes; and 6.0%, 31 minutes and over. Overall speaking, the average maximum time for which they were willing to walk was 19.0 minutes. (Table 3.14a)

3.28 Analysed by type of road users, the average maximum time willing to walk was relatively longer for working drivers and persons who mainly travelled by public transport, at 19.7 minutes and 19.1 minutes respectively, as against 15.9 minutes for persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi. (Table 3.14a)

Whether willing to walk longer time if the pedestrian environment and facilities had been improved

3.29 Of all persons aged 15 and over, some 62.1% indicated that they would be willing to walk longer time if the pedestrian environment and facilities had been improved while 37.9% said otherwise. (Table 3.14b)

3.30 Analysed by type of road users, a relatively higher percentage of persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi indicated that they would be willing to walk longer time if the pedestrian environment and facilities had been improved, at 71.4%, as against 61.7% for persons who mainly travelled by public transport and 57.5% for working drivers. (Table 3.14b)

Most preferred road crossing facilities

3.31 All persons aged 15 and over were further asked to rank their preference in respect of the following seven types of road crossing facilities for crossing the road :

- 交通燈控制的過路處
- 斑馬線
- 行人輔助線
- 有自動電梯的行人天橋
- 沒有自動電梯的行人天橋
- 有自動電梯的行人隧道
- 沒有自動電梯的行人隧道

3.32 在所有十五歲及以上的人士中，約 58.5% 以交通燈控制的過路處為首選的行人過路設施，22.4% 以有自動電梯的行人天橋為首選，9.7% 以斑馬線為首選，而 5.5% 則以有自動電梯的行人隧道為首選（圖 3.3 及表 3.15）

以有關行人過路設施為首選的原因

3.33 以交通燈控制的過路處或斑馬線為首選過路設施的人士當中，有相對較高的百分比認為該等過路設施最安全（分別有 62.2% 及 32.4%）及最方便（分別有 24.7% 及 42.1%）。至於以有自動電梯的行人天橋或有自動電梯的行人隧道為首選過路設施的人士當中，有相對較高的百分比認為該等過路設施最安全（分別有 57.0% 及 48.8%）及最舒適（分別有 20.7% 及 28.1%）。（表 3.16）

- signalized controlled crossing
- zebra crossing
- cautionary crossing
- footbridge with escalators
- footbridge without escalators
- subway with escalators
- subway without escalators

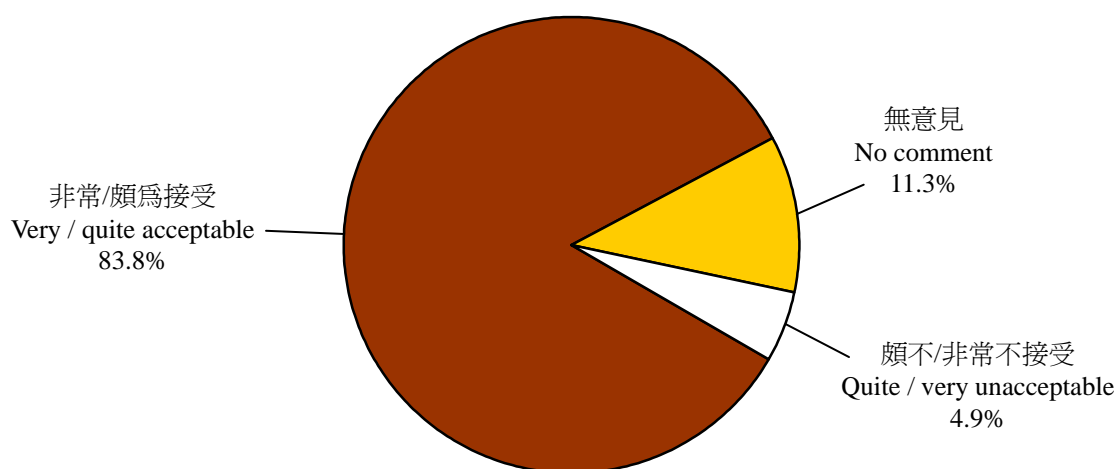
3.32 Some 58.5% of all persons aged 15 and over chose signalized controlled crossing as their most preferred road crossing facilities; 22.4%, footbridge with escalators; 9.7%, zebra crossing; and 5.5%, subway with escalators. (Chart 3.3 and Table 3.15)

Reason for choosing the respective road crossing facilities as the most preferred road crossing facilities

3.33 For those who chose signalized controlled crossing or zebra crossing as their most preferred road crossing facilities, relatively higher percentages of them considered that such road crossing facilities were the safest (62.2% and 32.4% respectively) and most convenient (24.7% and 42.1% respectively) way to cross the road. Regarding those who chose footbridge with escalators or subway with escalators as their most preferred road crossing facilities, relatively higher percentages of them thought that such road crossing facilities were the safest (57.0% and 48.8% respectively) and most comfortable (20.7% and 28.1% respectively) way to cross the road. (Table 3.16)

圖 3.1 按對行人專用街道/悠閒式街道的接受程度劃分的十五歲及以上人士的百分比分布
 Chart 3.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by level of acceptance about Pedestrian Street / Traffic Calming Street

對行人專用街道的接受程度
Level of acceptance about Pedestrian Street



對悠閒式街道的接受程度
Level of acceptance about Traffic Calming Street

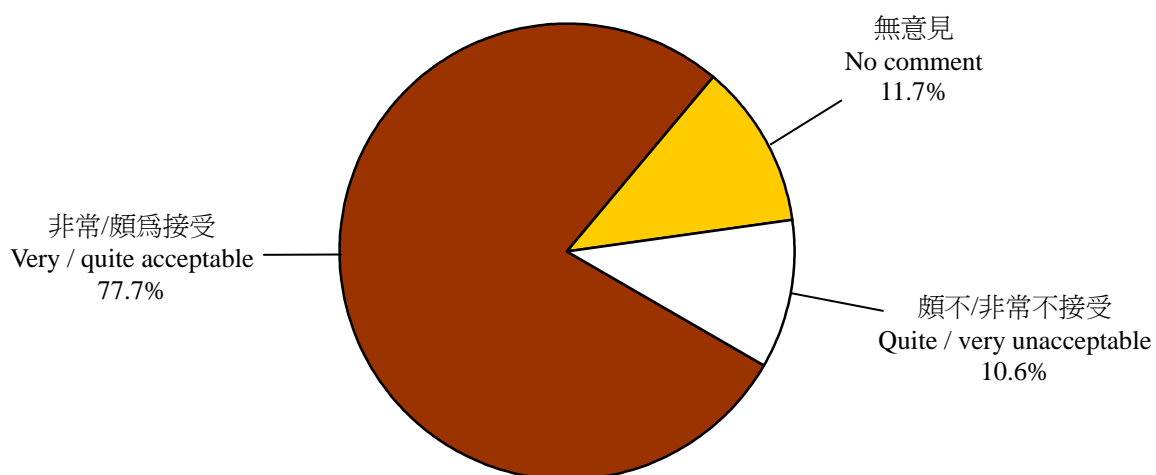
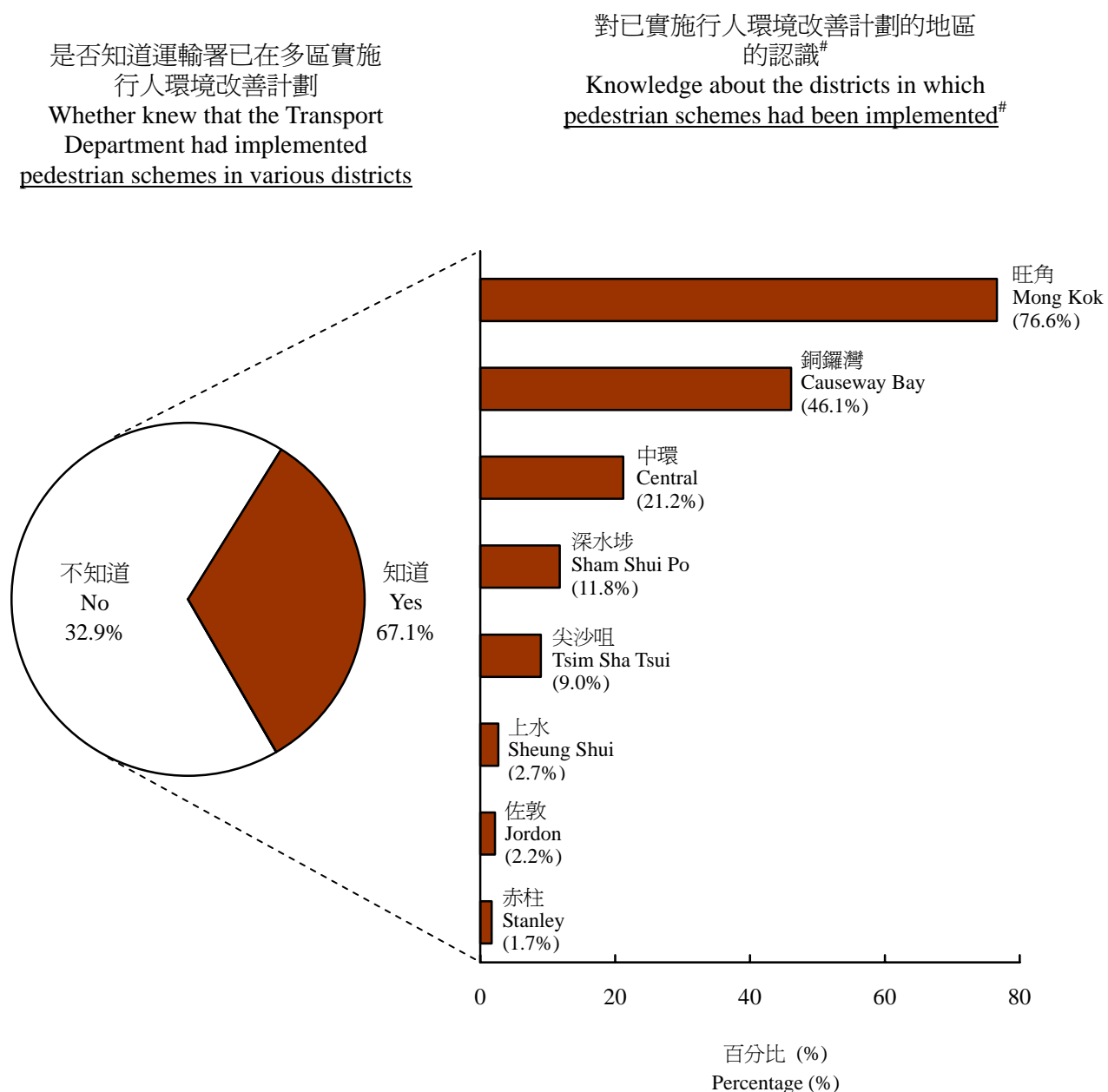


圖 3.2 按是否知道運輸署已在多區實行人環境改善計劃及對已實行人環境改善計劃的地區的認識劃分的十五歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.2 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by whether knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts and knowledge about the districts in which pedestrian schemes had been implemented



註釋： # 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : # Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有知道運輸署已在多區實行人環境改善計劃的十五歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over who knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts.

圖 3.3 按首選的行人過路設施劃分的十五歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 3.3 Percentage distribution of persons aged 15 and over by their most preferred road crossing facilities

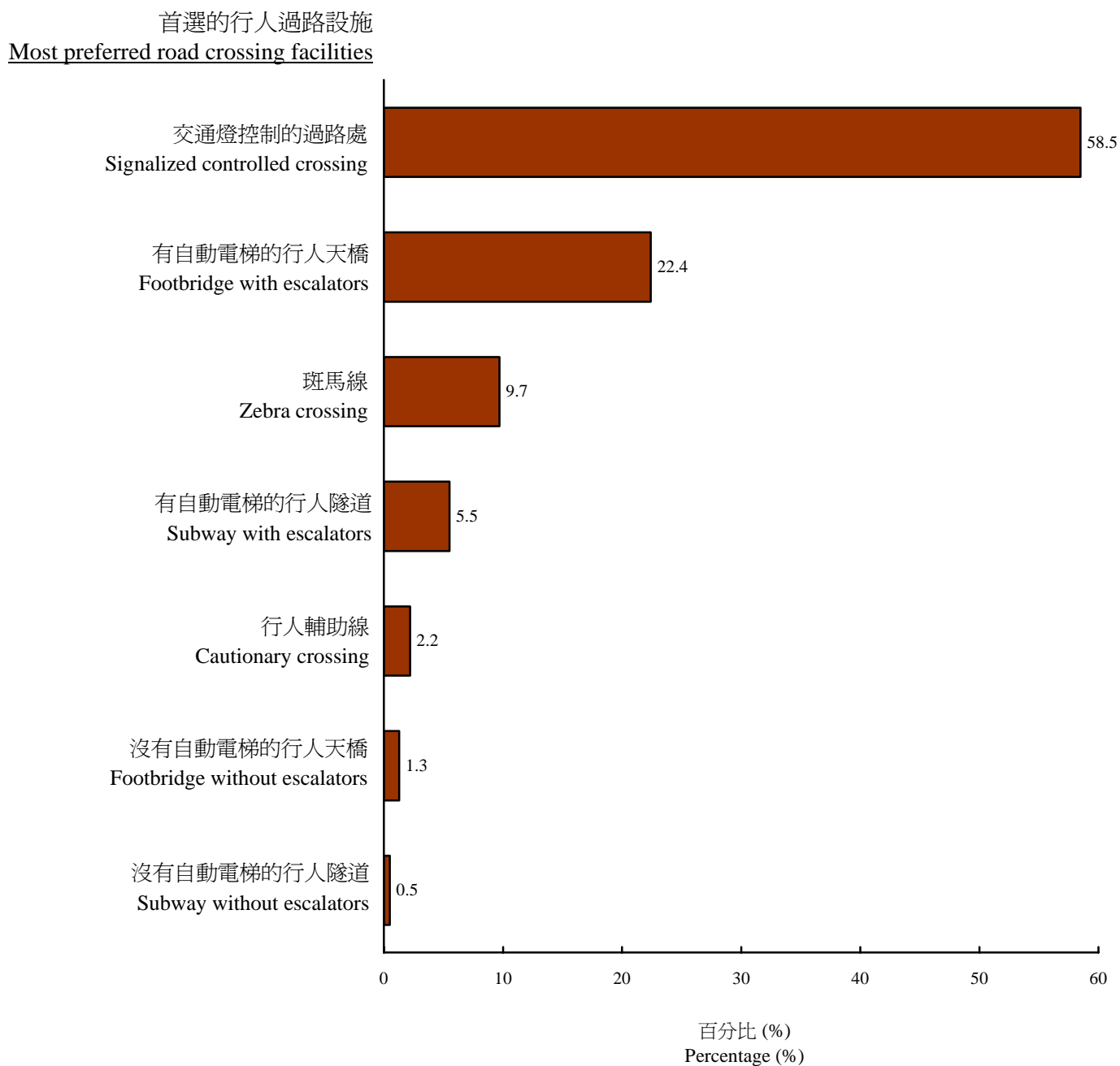


表 3.1a 按認為在人多車多的地方/人多車多而與鐵路連接的地方，道路設計應該偏重行人抑或車輛及道路使用者種類劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1a Persons aged 15 and over by perception about whether road design should pay more emphasis on pedestrians or vehicles in a crowded area / crowded area connected to railway and type of road users

認為道路設計應該偏重行人抑或車輛 Perception about whether road design should pay more emphasis on pedestrians or vehicles	道路使用者種類 Type of road users							
	職業司機 Working drivers		主要以私家車/的士代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi		主要以公共交通工具代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by public transport		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
在人多車多的地方 In a crowded area								
行人 Pedestrians	60.8	40.1	133.1	45.1	3 051.1	58.0	3 245.0	56.9
車輛 Vehicles	38.3	25.2	56.7	19.2	722.6	13.7	817.5	14.3
兩者同等重要 Both	52.5	34.6	105.1	35.6	1 483.0	28.2	1 640.6	28.8
在人多車多而與鐵路連接的地方 In a crowded area connected to railway								
行人 Pedestrians	88.9	58.7	184.7	62.6	3 903.9	74.3	4 177.5	73.3
車輛 Vehicles	21.6	14.3	31.8	10.8	419.0	8.0	472.4	8.3
兩者同等重要 Both	41.0	27.1	78.4	26.6	933.7	17.8	1 053.2	18.5
總計 Total	151.5	100.0	294.9	100.0	5 256.6	100.0	5 703.1	100.0

表 3.1b 按道路使用者種類及對行人專用街道的接受程度劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1b Persons aged 15 and over by type of road users and level of acceptance about Pedestrian Street

道路使用者種類 Type of road users	對行人專用街道的接受程度 Level of acceptance about Pedestrian Street							
	非常/頗為接受 Very / quite acceptable		無意見 No comment		頗不/非常 不接受 Quite / very unacceptable		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
職業司機 Working drivers	128.5	84.8	13.4	8.9	9.6	6.3	151.5	100.0
主要以私家車/的士代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi	240.1	81.4	20.8	7.0	34.0	11.5	294.9	100.0
主要以公共交通工具代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by public transport	4 409.2	83.9	612.0	11.6	235.4	4.5	5 256.6	100.0
合計 Overall	4 777.9	83.8	646.2	11.3	279.0	4.9	5 703.1	100.0

表 3.1c 按道路使用者種類及對悠閒式街道的接受程度劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
 Table 3.1c Persons aged 15 and over by type of road users and level of acceptance about Traffic Calming Street

道路使用者種類 Type of road users	對悠閒式街道的接受程度 Level of acceptance about Traffic Calming Street							
	非常/頗為接受 Very / quite acceptable		無意見 No comment		頗不/非常 不接受 Quite / very unacceptable		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
職業司機 Working drivers	103.0	68.0	27.0	17.8	21.5	14.2	151.5	100.0
主要以私家車/的士代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi	213.5	72.4	27.0	9.1	54.5	18.5	294.9	100.0
主要以公共交通工具代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by public transport	4 115.3	78.3	613.7	11.7	527.6	10.0	5 256.6	100.0
合計 Overall	4 431.8	77.7	667.7	11.7	603.6	10.6	5 703.1	100.0

表 3.1d 按道路使用者種類及認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾是否有益處劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.1d Persons aged 15 and over by type of road users and whether thought that pedestrianisation was beneficial to the general public

道路使用者種類 Type of road users	認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾是否有益處 Whether thought that pedestrianisation was beneficial to the general public							
	非常/頗有益處 Very / quite beneficial		無意見 No comment		頗沒有/完全沒有益處 Not quite beneficial / not beneficial at all		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
職業司機 Working drivers	132.6	87.5	9.3	6.1	9.6	6.4	151.5	100.0
主要以私家車/的士代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi	270.5	91.7	8.8	3.0	15.6	5.3	294.9	100.0
主要以公共交通工具代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by public transport	4 744.8	90.3	453.0	8.6	58.8	1.1	5 256.6	100.0
合計 Overall	5 148.0	90.3	471.1	8.3	84.0	1.5	5 703.1	100.0

表 3.2 按接受設立行人專用街道的原因劃分的非常/頗接受設立行人專用街道的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.2 Persons aged 15 and over who considered that the development of Pedestrian Street was very / quite acceptable by reason for accepting the development of Pedestrian Street

接受設立行人專用街道的原因 [#] Reason for accepting the development of Pedestrian Street [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
行人更安全 Safer for pedestrians	2 437.9	51.0
步行環境更舒適 More comfortable walking environment	2 175.2	45.5
人流更暢通 Smoother flow of pedestrians	1 487.6	31.1
減少空氣污染 Reduced air pollution	748.3	15.7
行人增加令該區的商舖受益 The shops nearby would be benefited from the increased flow of pedestrians	274.9	5.8
合計 Overall	4 777.9	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.3 按不接受設立行人專用街道的原因劃分的頗不/非常不接受設立行人專用街道的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.3 Persons aged 15 and over who considered that the development of Pedestrian Street was quite / very unacceptable by reason for not accepting the development of Pedestrian Street

不接受設立行人專用街道的原因 [#] Reason for not accepting the development of Pedestrian Street [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
對駕駛人士造成不便 Inconvenience caused to drivers	122.5	43.9
引致該區/附近街道交通阻塞 Created traffic congestion in the areas / streets nearby	103.7	37.2
商舖上落貨不方便 Inconvenience caused to shops for loading and unloading goods	52.9	19.0
不應該不准車輛駛入 Vehicular access should not be restricted	44.7	16.0
在該些街道不可以下車 Not allowed to get off in those streets	27.0	9.7
泊車位減少 Reduction in parking spaces	1.3	0.5
合計 Overall	279.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.4 按接受設立悠閒式街道的原因劃分的非常/頗接受設立悠閒式街道的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.4 Persons aged 15 and over who considered that the development of Traffic Calming Street was very / quite acceptable by reason for accepting the development of Traffic Calming Street

接受設立悠閒式街道的原因 [#] Reason for accepting the development of Traffic Calming Street [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
步行環境更舒適 More comfortable walking environment	2 227.1	50.3
行人更安全 Safer for pedestrians	1 850.3	41.7
人流更暢通 Smoother flow of pedestrians	1 493.5	33.7
減少空氣污染 Reduced air pollution	698.2	15.8
行人增加令該區的商舖受益 The shops nearby would be benefited from the increased flow of pedestrians	186.9	4.2
合計 Overall	4 431.8	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.5 按不接受設立悠閒式街道的原因劃分的頗不/非常不接受設立悠閒式街道的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.5 Persons aged 15 and over who considered that the development of Traffic Calming Street was quite / very unacceptable by reason for not accepting the development of Traffic Calming Street

不接受設立悠閒式街道的原因 [#] Reason for not accepting the development of Traffic Calming Street [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
引致該區/附近街道交通阻塞 Created traffic congestion in the areas / streets nearby	450.9	74.7
對駕駛人士造成不便 Inconvenience caused to drivers	265.1	43.9
泊車位減少 Reduction in parking spaces	9.3	1.5
合計 Overall	603.6	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note：# Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.6 按認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾有益處的原因劃分的認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾非常/頗有益處的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.6 Persons aged 15 and over who thought that pedestrianisation was very / quite beneficial to the general public by reason for thinking that pedestrianisation was beneficial to the general public

認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾有益處的原因 [#] Reason for thinking that pedestrianisation was beneficial to the general public [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
行人更安全 Safer for pedestrians	2 599.3	50.5
步行環境更舒適 More comfortable walking environment	2 334.6	45.4
人流更暢通 Smoother flow of pedestrians	1 771.3	34.4
減少空氣污染 Reduced air pollution	843.7	16.4
行人增加令該區的商舖受益，並帶動整體經濟 The shops nearby would be benefited from the increased flow of pedestrians, and eventually the overall economy would be benefited	398.3	7.7
合計 Overall	5 148.0	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.7 按認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾沒有益處的原因劃分的認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾頗沒有/完全沒有益處的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.7 Persons aged 15 and over who thought that pedestrianisation was not quite beneficial / not beneficial at all to the general public by reason for thinking that pedestrianisation was not beneficial to the general public

認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾沒有益處的原因 [#] Reason for thinking that pedestrianisation was not beneficial to the general public [#]	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
對駕駛人士造成不便 Inconvenience caused to drivers	49.1	58.5
引致交通阻塞 Created traffic congestion	26.0	30.9
不應該全日不准車輛駛入 Full-time restriction to vehicular access was not accepted	19.3	23.0
在該些街道不可以下車 Not allowed to get off in those streets	19.0	22.7
商舖上落貨不方便 Inconvenience caused to shops for loading and unloading goods	13.4	16.0
泊車位減少 Reduction in parking spaces	1.0	1.1
合計 Overall	84.0	

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Note: # Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.8a 按年齡/性別及是否知道運輸署已在多區實施行人環境改善計劃劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.8a Persons aged 15 and over by age / sex and whether knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	是否知道運輸署已在多區實施行人環境改善計劃 Whether knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts					
	知道 Yes		不知道 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
15 - 19	302.6	69.6	132.1	30.4	434.8	100.0
20 - 29	721.7	78.4	198.3	21.6	919.9	100.0
30 - 39	927.8	75.9	294.0	24.1	1 221.7	100.0
40 - 49	962.9	73.3	351.1	26.7	1 314.0	100.0
50 - 59	489.6	61.1	312.4	38.9	802.0	100.0
≥ 60	419.6	41.5	591.0	58.5	1 010.6	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	1 959.6	72.0	763.1	28.0	2 722.7	100.0
女 Female	1 864.6	62.6	1 115.7	37.4	2 980.3	100.0
合計 Overall	3 824.2	67.1	1 878.9	32.9	5 703.1	100.0

表 3.8b 按道路使用者種類及是否知道運輸署已在多區實行人環境改善計劃劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.8b Persons aged 15 and over by type of road users and whether knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts

道路使用者種類 Type of road users	是否知道運輸署已在多區實行人環境改善計劃 Whether knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts					
	知道 Yes		不知道 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
職業司機 Working drivers	126.8	83.7	24.7	16.3	151.5	100.0
主要以私家車/的士代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi	251.2	85.2	43.8	14.8	294.9	100.0
主要以公共交通工具代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by public transport	3 446.2	65.6	1 810.4	34.4	5 256.6	100.0
合計 Overall	3 824.2	67.1	1 878.9	32.9	5 703.1	100.0

表 3.9 按是否知道在有關地區已實行人環境改善計劃劃分的知道運輸署已在多區實行人環境改善計劃的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.9 Persons aged 15 and over who knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts by whether that pedestrian schemes had been implemented in the respective districts

已實行人環境改善計劃的地區 Districts in which pedestrian schemes had been implemented	是否知道在有關地區已實行人環境改善計劃 Whether knew that pedestrian schemes had been implemented in the respective districts					
	知道 Yes		不知道 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
旺角 Mong Kok	2 929.6	76.6	894.6	23.4	3 824.2	100.0
銅鑼灣 Causeway Bay	1 762.8	46.1	2 061.4	53.9	3 824.2	100.0
中環 Central	809.0	21.2	3 015.2	78.8	3 824.2	100.0
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	451.9	11.8	3 372.3	88.2	3 824.2	100.0
尖沙咀 Tsim Sha Tsui	344.1	9.0	3 480.1	91.0	3 824.2	100.0
上水 Sheung Shui	104.8	2.7	3 719.4	97.3	3 824.2	100.0
佐敦 Jordon	83.9	2.2	3 740.3	97.8	3 824.2	100.0
赤柱 Stanley	66.6	1.7	3 757.6	98.3	3 824.2	100.0

表 3.10 按認為行人環境改善計劃能否有效地改善已實施該計劃的地區的整體行人環境劃分的知道在有關地區已實施行人環境改善計劃及/或經常活動於該些地區的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.10 Persons aged 15 and over who were aware of the implementation of pedestrian schemes in the respective districts and / or usually walked around those districts by whether thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was effective in improving the overall pedestrian environment in the respective districts

已實施行人環境改善計劃的地區 Districts in which pedestrian schemes had been implemented	認為行人環境改善計劃能否有效地改善有關地區的整體行人環境 Whether thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was effective in improving the overall pedestrian environment in the respective districts			
	非常/頗有效 Very / quite effective	無意見 No comment	頗不見效/ 非常不見效 Quite / very ineffective	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
旺角 Mong Kok	3 043.8 (87.3%)	263.7 (7.6%)	179.8 (5.2%)	3 487.3 (100.0%)
銅鑼灣 Causeway Bay	1 972.1 (83.2%)	206.1 (8.7%)	191.0 (8.1%)	2 369.2 (100.0%)
赤柱 Stanley	171.4 (79.6%)	37.3 (17.3%)	6.7 (3.1%)	215.4 (100.0%)
上水 Sheung Shui	169.5 (78.1%)	39.7 (18.3%)	7.9 (3.7%)	217.1 (100.0%)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	701.6 (76.6%)	156.6 (17.1%)	57.6 (6.3%)	915.7 (100.0%)
尖沙咀 Tsim Sha Tsui	835.7 (76.3%)	196.1 (17.9%)	63.3 (5.8%)	1 095.2 (100.0%)
中環 Central	819.9 (68.9%)	289.7 (24.3%)	80.8 (6.8%)	1 190.4 (100.0%)
佐敦 Jordon	262.1 (66.7%)	113.4 (28.8%)	17.7 (4.5%)	393.2 (100.0%)

表 3.11 按可改善有關地區的整體行人環境的範疇劃分的認為實行人環境改善計劃對改善有關地區的整體行人環境非常/頗有效的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.11 Persons aged 15 and over who thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was very / quite effective in improving the overall pedestrian environment in the respective districts by aspect of improvement in the overall pedestrian environment in the respective districts

已實行人環境改善計劃的地區 Districts in which pedestrian schemes had been implemented	可改善有關地區的整體行人環境的範疇 [#] Aspect of improvement in the overall pedestrian environment in the respective districts [#]						減少車輛數目 Reduction in the number of vehicles	合計 Overall
	人流擠迫 Congestion of pedestrians	交通安全 Transport safety	空氣污染 Air pollution	車輛擠迫 Congestion of vehicles	環境衛生 Environmental hygiene			
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)		
旺角 Mong Kok	2 383.0 (78.3%)	596.0 (19.6%)	158.5 (5.2%)	137.6 (4.5%)	24.5 (0.8%)	22.6 (0.7%)	3 043.8	
銅鑼灣 Causeway Bay	1 508.9 (76.5%)	306.8 (15.6%)	139.5 (7.1%)	107.5 (5.4%)	8.8 (0.4%)	26.2 (1.3%)	1 972.1	
赤柱 Stanley	103.4 (60.3%)	34.2 (20.0%)	32.5 (19.0%)	5.1 (3.0%)	2.3 (1.3%)	5.0 (2.9%)	171.4	
上水 Sheung Shui	66.5 (39.3%)	60.4 (35.7%)	21.0 (12.4%)	13.4 (7.9%)	15.2 (9.0%)	6.2 (3.6%)	169.5	
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	443.2 (63.2%)	213.2 (30.4%)	41.8 (6.0%)	33.7 (4.8%)	40.6 (5.8%)	15.3 (2.2%)	701.6	
尖沙咀 Tsim Sha Tsui	593.3 (71.0%)	122.4 (14.6%)	92.7 (11.1%)	30.9 (3.7%)	13.3 (1.6%)	32.7 (3.9%)	835.7	
中環 Central	545.9 (66.6%)	155.9 (19.0%)	73.2 (8.9%)	68.2 (8.3%)	12.1 (1.5%)	13.0 (1.6%)	819.9	
佐敦 Jordon	179.9 (68.6%)	55.0 (21.0%)	12.3 (4.7%)	17.9 (6.8%)	6.7 (2.6%)	6.0 (2.3%)	262.1	

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Note: [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

表 3.12 按未能改善有關地區的整體行人環境的範疇劃分的認為實行人環境改善計劃對改善有關地區的整體行人環境頗不見效/非常不見效的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.12 Persons aged 15 and over who thought that the implementation of pedestrian schemes was quite / very ineffective in improving the overall pedestrian environment in the respective districts by aspect of the overall pedestrian environment which could not be improved in the respective districts

已實行人環境改善計劃的地區 Districts in which pedestrian schemes had been implemented	未能改善有關地區的整體行人環境的範疇 [#] Aspect of the overall pedestrian environment which could not be improved in the respective districts [#]						
	人流擠迫 Congestion of pedestrians	車輛擠迫 Congestion of vehicles	交通安全 Transport safety	空氣污染 Air pollution	環境衛生 Environmental hygiene	減少車輛數目 Reduction in the number of vehicles	合計 Overall
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
旺角 Mong Kok	115.1 (64.0%)	41.2 (22.9%)	19.2 (10.7%)	9.1 (5.0%)	8.1 (4.5%)	1.3 (0.7%)	179.8
銅鑼灣 Causeway Bay	127.5 (66.8%)	42.6 (22.3%)	12.9 (6.8%)	11.2 (5.9%)	1.3 (0.7%)	1.9 (1.0%)	191.0
赤柱 Stanley	2.5 (37.9%)	3.9 (57.6%)	0.3 (4.5%)	- -	- -	- -	6.7
上水 Sheung Shui	3.2 (40.7%)	0.6 (8.1%)	3.4 (42.5%)	- -	0.7 (8.7%)	- -	7.9
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	46.1 (80.1%)	6.0 (10.4%)	1.6 (2.8%)	0.9 (1.6%)	7.3 (12.6%)	- -	57.6
尖沙咀 Tsim Sha Tsui	32.9 (51.9%)	26.0 (41.0%)	0.7 (1.0%)	2.3 (3.6%)	0.3 (0.5%)	1.6 (2.5%)	63.3
中環 Central	43.3 (53.6%)	25.1 (31.1%)	1.6 (2.0%)	9.8 (12.1%)	4.1 (5.1%)	0.7 (0.8%)	80.8
佐敦 Jordon	12.6 (71.4%)	0.9 (5.1%)	2.2 (12.4%)	1.7 (9.5%)	0.6 (3.4%)	0.3 (1.8%)	17.7

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes : [#] Multiple answers were allowed.

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 3.13 按認為是否需要在其他地區設立行人專用區/有需要設立行人專用區的地區劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.13 Persons aged 15 and over by whether thought that it was necessary to introduce pedestrianisation in other districts / district where pedestrianisation needed to be introduced

認為是否需要在其他地區設立行人專用區/ 需要設立行人專用區的地區 [#] Whether thought that it was necessary to introduce pedestrianisation in other districts / district where pedestrianisation needed to be introduced [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
需要 Yes	304.1	5.3
荃灣 Tsuen Wan	82.2	(27.0)
觀塘 Kwun Tong	55.1	(18.1)
油尖旺 Yau Tsim Mong	50.1	(16.5)
中西區 Central & Western District	25.4	(8.4)
元朗 Yuen Long	23.5	(7.7)
灣仔 Wan Chai	20.1	(6.6)
東區 Eastern District	17.0	(5.6)
沙田 Shatin	6.5	(2.1)
深水埗 Sham Shui Po	6.2	(2.0)
屯門 Tuen Mun	5.3	(1.7)
南區 Southern District	4.7	(1.6)
大埔 Tai Po	2.6	(0.9)
西貢 Sai Kung	1.8	(0.6)
北區 Northern District	1.3	(0.4)
葵青 Kwai Tsing	1.3	(0.4)
九龍城黃大仙 Kowloon City / Wong Tai Sin	1.3	(0.4)
不需要 No	2 625.0	46.0
無意見 No comment	2 773.9	48.6
總計 Total	5 703.1	100.0

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有認為有需要在其他地區設立行人專用區的十五歲及以上人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all persons aged 15 and over who thought that it was necessary to introduce pedestrianisation in other districts.

表 3.14a 按願意步行而不乘搭交通工具的最長時間及道路使用者種類劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.14a Persons aged 15 and over by maximum time willing to walk without taking transportation and type of road users

願意步行而不乘搭交通工具的最長時間(分鐘) Maximum time willing to walk without taking transportation (minutes)	道路使用者種類 Type of road users							
	職業司機 Working drivers		主要以私家車/的士代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi		主要以公共交通工具代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by public transport		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
1 - 5	22.5	14.8	61.4	20.8	599.7	11.4	683.5	12.0
6 - 10	22.1	14.6	69.6	23.6	1 237.0	23.5	1 328.7	23.3
11 - 15	38.7	25.6	85.9	29.1	1 244.8	23.7	1 369.4	24.0
16 - 20	17.1	11.3	33.3	11.3	745.5	14.2	796.0	14.0
21 - 30	44.0	29.0	29.7	10.1	1 106.9	21.1	1 180.6	20.7
≥ 31	7.1	4.7	15.1	5.1	322.7	6.1	344.8	6.0
總計 Total	151.5	100.0	294.9	100.0	5 256.6	100.0	5 703.1	100.0
平均願意步行的最長時間(分鐘) Average maximum time willing to walk (minutes)	19.7		15.9		19.1		19.0	

表 3.14b 按道路使用者種類及若行人環境及設施獲得改善，是否願意步行更長時間劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目

Table 3.14b Persons aged 15 and over by type of road users and whether willing to walk longer time if the pedestrian environment and facilities had been improved

道路使用者種類 Type of road users	若行人環境及設施獲得改善，是否願意步行更長時間 Whether willing to walk longer time if the pedestrian environment and facilities had been improved					
	願意 Yes		不願意 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
職業司機 Working drivers	87.2	57.5	64.4	42.5	151.5	100.0
主要以私家車/的士代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by private car / taxi	210.5	71.4	84.4	28.6	294.9	100.0
主要以公共交通工具代步的人士 Persons who mainly travelled by public transport	3 242.0	61.7	2 014.6	38.3	5 256.6	100.0
合計 Overall	3 539.7	62.1	2 163.4	37.9	5 703.1	100.0

表 3.15 按首選的行人過路設施劃分的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.15 Persons aged 15 and over by their most preferred road crossing facilities

首選的行人過路設施 Most preferred road crossing facilities	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
交通燈控制的過路處 Signalized controlled crossing	3 336.0	58.5
有自動電梯的行人天橋 Footbridge with escalators	1 277.0	22.4
斑馬線 Zebra crossing	551.0	9.7
有自動電梯的行人隧道 Subway with escalators	311.2	5.5
行人輔助線 Cautionary crossing	125.3	2.2
沒有自動電梯的行人天橋 Footbridge without escalators	72.1	1.3
沒有自動電梯的行人隧道 Subway without escalators	30.4	0.5
總計 Total	5 703.1	100.0

表 3.16 按以有關行人過路設施為首選的原因劃分的以某種行人過路設施為首選的十五歲及以上人士數目
Table 3.16 Persons aged 15 and over who chose the respective road crossing facilities as their most preferred road crossing facilities by reason for choosing the respective road crossing facilities as the most preferred road crossing facilities

首選的行人過路設施 Most preferred road crossing facilities	以有關行人過路設施為首選的過路設施的原因 Reason for choosing the respective road crossing facilities as the most preferred road crossing facilities						
	最安全的方法 The safest way	最方便的方法 The most convenient way	最直接的方法 The most direct way	最省時的方法 The most time saving way	最舒適的方法 The most comfortable way	其他 Others	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)	人數 No. of persons ('000)
交通燈控制的過路處 Signalized controlled crossing	2 076.5 (62.2%)	823.2 (24.7%)	360.9 (10.8%)	58.3 (1.7%)	17.2 (0.5%)	-	3 336.0 (100.0%)
有自動電梯的行人天橋 Footbridge with escalators	727.8 (57.0%)	218.8 (17.1%)	29.4 (2.3%)	36.1 (2.8%)	265.0 (20.7%)	-	1 277.0 (100.0%)
斑馬線 Zebra crossing	178.7 (32.4%)	231.7 (42.1%)	87.0 (15.8%)	42.1 (7.6%)	11.5 (2.1%)	-	551.0 (100.0%)
有自動電梯的行人隧道 Subway with escalators	152.0 (48.8%)	61.3 (19.7%)	2.0 (0.6%)	8.5 (2.7%)	87.4 (28.1%)	-	311.2 (100.0%)
行人輔助線 Cautionary crossing	35.9 (28.6%)	24.3 (19.4%)	25.7 (20.5%)	16.5 (13.2%)	22.9 (18.3%)	-	125.3 (100.0%)
沒有自動電梯的行人天橋 Footbridge without escalators	45.6 (63.3%)	9.5 (13.2%)	2.3 (3.1%)	3.2 (4.5%)	-	11.5 (16.0%)	72.1 (100.0%)
沒有自動電梯的行人隧道 Subway without escalators	15.3 (50.5%)	7.2 (23.7%)	0.3 (1.0%)	7.0 (22.9%)	-	0.6 (2.0%)	30.4 (100.0%)

註釋：部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Note: Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

4 公眾對教育改革的意見

Public views on education reform

引言

4.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有十八歲及以上人士(不包括留宿外籍家庭傭工)，進行有關公眾對教育改革的意見的統計調查。

4.2 在是項統計調查中，受訪者被問及有關他們對教育改革及主要教育措施的意見。

統計調查的主要結果

甲. 學與教

七個學習宗旨

4.3 教育改革措施包括透過課程改革，使學校能協助學生達到七個學習宗旨，以應付廿一世紀的挑戰。

4.4 所有十八歲及以上人士被問及他們認為下列七個學習宗旨對學生的重要性：

- 建立健康的生活方式，並培養對體藝活動的興趣和鑑賞能力；
- 全面掌握八個學習領域的基礎知識；
- 養成獨立閱讀的習慣；
- 積極主動並有信心地以中英兩種語文(包括普通話)與人溝通及討論；
- 發展創意思維和掌握獨立學習的能力；
- 認識自己的國民身分，致力貢獻國家和社會；及
- 明白自己在家庭、社會和國家所擔當的角色以及應該履行的責任，並關注本身的福祉。

4.5 統計調查結果顯示，在統計時約 5 346 400 名十八歲及以上人士中，大部分認為

INTRODUCTION

4.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 18 and over (excluding live-in foreign domestic helpers) were interviewed in respect of the survey on public views on education reform.

4.2 In this survey, the respondents were asked about their views on the education reform and major education initiatives.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

A. Learning and Teaching

Seven Learning Goals

4.3 The education reform measures included reforming of curriculum such that schools could assist students to achieve the Seven Learning Goals in order to meet the challenges of the 21st century.

4.4 All persons aged 18 and over were asked about their perceived importance of the following Seven Learning Goals to students：

- lead a healthy lifestyle and develop an interest in and appreciation of aesthetic and physical activities;
- possess a breadth and foundation of knowledge in the eight key learning areas;
- develop a habit of reading independently;
- engage in discussion actively and confidently in English and Chinese (including Putonghua);
- develop creative thinking and master independent learning skills;
- understand their national identity and be committed to contributing to the nation and society; and
- recognize their roles and responsibilities as members in the family, the society and the nation; and show concern for their well-being.

4.5 The survey results showed that of some 5 346 400 persons aged 18 and over at the time of enumeration, the majority considered that the

各項學習宗旨對學生非常重要/重要(有關百分比介乎 69.1%與 90.4%)。 (表 4.1a)

四個關鍵項目

4.6 教育改革措施亦包括四個關鍵項目：(1)專題研習；(2)從閱讀中學習；(3)德育及公民教育；及(4)運用資訊科技進行互動學習。

4.7 當他們被問及對有關四個關鍵項目的個別教育改革措施的同意程度時，在所有十八歲及以上人士中，約 77.6%表示非常同意/同意「專題研習能夠幫助學生建立知識，並將知識、能力、價值觀和態度結合起來」；85.5%表示非常同意/同意「閱讀技巧可以促進學生整體的學習能力，以達至終身學習和全人發展」；86.5%表示非常同意/同意「社會在推動德育和公民教育上扮演一個不可缺少的角色」；以及 78.0%表示非常同意/同意「在推動課程改革方面，德育及公民教育應該是最優先推行的項目」。 (表 4.1b)

五種基本的學習經歷

4.8 為達至全人發展、終身學習的教育目標，學校必須為學生提供五種基本的學習經歷(包括「品德教育和公民教育」、「發展智能」、「參與社會服務」、「促進體藝發展」及「發展和工作有關的經驗」)，以配合教育目標中「德、智、體、群、美」五育的發展。

4.9 所有十八歲及以上人士被問及有關他們認為個別學習經歷對學生的重要性。他們中大部分(92.0%)認為「品德教育和公民教育」是非常重要/重要的學習經歷，可幫助學生達至終身學習的目標；88.0%，「發展智能」；82.8%，「參與社會服務」；81.4%，「發展和工作有關的經驗」；及 75.7%，「促進體藝發展」。 (表 4.1c)

respective Learning Goals were very important / important to students (ranging from 69.1% to 90.4%). (Table 4.1a)

Four Key Tasks

4.6 The education reform measures also included Four Key Tasks: (1) Project learning; (2) Reading to learn; (3) Moral and civic education; and (4) Information Technology for interactive learning.

4.7 When asked about their level of agreement to the respective education reform measures on the Four Key Tasks, some 77.6% of all persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that “project learning enables students to construct and connect knowledge, skills, value and attitude”; 85.5% strongly agreed / agreed that “possession of the reading skills enhances students’ overall learning capacity for life-long learning and whole-person development”; 86.5% strongly agreed / agreed that “society plays an indispensable role in promoting moral and civic education” and 78.0% strongly agreed / agreed that “moral and civic education is a top priority in curriculum reform”. (Table 4.1b)

Five Essential Learning Experiences

4.8 To help students prepare for whole-person development and life-long learning, schools had to provide them with the Five Essential Learning Experiences (including “moral and civic education”, “intellectual development”, “community service”, “physical and aesthetic development” and “career-related experiences”) that corresponded to “ethics, intellect, physique, social skills and aesthetics” stated in the aims of education.

4.9 All persons aged 18 and over were asked about their perceived importance of the respective Learning Experiences to students. The majority (92.0%) of them considered that “moral and civic education” was very important / important Learning Experience to help students prepare for life-long learning; 88.0%, “intellectual development”; 82.8%, “community service”; 81.4%, “career-related experiences”; and 75.7%, “physical and aesthetic development”. (Table 4.1c)

*批判性思考能力、創造力及溝通能力**Critical thinking skills, creativity and communication skills*

4.10 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，大部分(84.3%)表示非常同意/同意「為了幫助學生學得更好，學校在短期內應該優先培養學生的批判性思考能力、創造力及溝通能力」；而小部分(3.4%)則表示不同意/非常不同意。(表 4.1d)

4.10 The majority (84.3%) of all persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that “critical thinking skills, creativity and communication skills were schools’ short-term priorities in helping students learn better”, while a small proportion (3.4%) disagreed / strongly disagreed. (Table 4.1d)

*運用資訊科技於教育上**Application of Information Technology (IT) in education*

4.11 善用資訊科技以達至優質教育是一個五年策略，目的是：

4.11 The IT for quality education was a five-year strategy, which aimed to :

- 增加學校接觸資訊科技及連接網絡的機會；
- 增強教師在資訊科技方面的知識，特別是在課堂教學上應用資訊科技；
- 發展資訊科技教學資源的配套；及
- 在社會上，尤其是在學校裏推動資訊科技文化，幫助學生學習。

- improve schools’ access and connectivity to IT systems;
- empower teachers in IT know-how, especially in applying IT in classroom teaching;
- develop IT educational resource packages; and
- promote an IT culture in the community, especially the school sector in helping students learn better.

4.12 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，大部分(80.3%)表示非常同意/同意善用資訊科技以達至優質教育的五年策略能為學生提供更多學習機會，並令他們更有效地學習，而只有小部分(4.2%)持相反的意見。(圖 4.1 及表 4.1e)

4.12 Of all persons aged 18 and over, the majority (80.3%) strongly agreed / agreed that the five-year strategy on the application of IT for quality education had increased students’ opportunity to learn and enabled them to learn effectively while only a small proportion (4.2%) held an opposite view. (Chart 4.1 and Table 4.1e)

*對香港教育城網站的認識及意見**Awareness of and views on the website of HKEducationCity*

4.13 根據是項統計調查的結果，在該 5 346 400 名十八歲及以上人士中，328 100 人(6.1%)曾瀏覽香港教育城網站，而 5 018 300 人(93.9%)則從未瀏覽該網站。(表 4.1f)

4.13 It was estimated that of those 5 346 400 persons aged 18 and over, 328 100 persons (6.1%) had visited the website of HKEducationCity while 5 018 300 persons (93.9%) had not. (Table 4.1f)

4.14 按年齡組別分析，三十至三十九歲人士中曾瀏覽香港教育城網站的百分比最高，達 9.7%；其次為十八至二十九歲人士(9.5%)及四十至四十九歲人士(6.9%)。(表 4.1f)

4.14 Analysed by age group, persons aged 30 - 39 had the highest percentage of having visited the website of HKEducationCity, at 9.7%. This was followed by persons aged 18 - 29 (9.5%) and those aged 40 - 49 (6.9%). (Table 4.1f)

4.15 男性及女性中曾瀏覽香港教育城網站的百分比相若，男性的百分比為 6.2%，而女性

4.15 Both sexes had similar percentages of having visited the website of HKEducationCity,

則為 6.1%。(表 4.1f)

4.16 按教育程度分析,具專上教育程度的人士中曾瀏覽香港教育城網站的百分比最高,達 19.1%;而具小學及以下教育程度的人士的相應百分比則最低。(表 4.1g)

4.17 與其他經濟活動身分組別的人士比較,學生中曾瀏覽香港教育城網站的百分比最高,達 21.7%;從事經濟活動人士及料理家務者曾瀏覽香港教育城網站的百分比比較低,分別為 7.1%及 2.7%。(表 4.1h)

4.18 就該 328 100 名曾瀏覽香港教育城網站的十八歲及以上人士而言,他們中分別有 59.0%及 50.8%表示非常同意/同意香港教育城網站能「為市民提供健康而優質的資料和服務」及「可以促進知識的分享和線上的合作並為提高教育素質和培養終身學習作出貢獻»;相反,分別有 20.5%及 24.2%表示不同意/非常不同意。(表 4.2)

全日制小學教育

4.19 至於對全日制小學教育的意見,在所有十八歲及以上的人士中,分別有 80.4%及 79.0%表示非常同意/同意「由於學生有更多時間和老師、校長和其他同學溝通接觸,因此全日制小學就能夠營造出一個更有生氣的學習環境」及「全日制小學能夠增加老師和學生之間的互動接觸,令學生可以更積極主動參與課堂的討論活動」。(圖 4.2 及表 4.3a)

全校參與模式

4.20 「全校參與模式」強調校內每名教職員均有責任照顧學生的個別差異及特殊需要,透過學校重整及彈性調配校內資源,為少數在學習上有困難的學生採用多元化的教學方法、提供課程及評估方法的調適、組織學生與學生之

being 6.2% for males and 6.1% for females. (Table 4.1f)

4.16 Analysed by educational attainment, persons with tertiary educational attainment had the highest percentage of having visited the website of HKEducationCity, at 19.1%, while the corresponding percentage for persons with primary educational attainment and below was the lowest. (Table 4.1g)

4.17 Compared to persons in other economic activity status groups, students had the highest percentage of having visited the website of HKEducationCity, at 21.7%. Economically active persons and home-makers had relatively lower percentages, at 7.1% and 2.7% respectively. (Table 4.1h)

4.18 For those 328 100 persons aged 18 and over who had visited the website of HKEducationCity, some 59.0% and 50.8% respectively of them strongly agreed / agreed that the website of HKEducationCity “offered healthy and quality information and services to the public” and “facilitated knowledge sharing and online collaboration which contributed to quality education and fostered life-long learning”. On the contrary, some 20.5% and 24.2% respectively disagreed / strongly disagreed. (Table 4.2)

Whole-day primary schooling

4.19 Regarding views on whole-day primary schooling, some 80.4% and 79.0% respectively of all persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that “a more cordial learning environment could be achieved in whole-day primary schools since students had more time to talk to teachers, principal and other students” and “whole-day primary schools allowed more teacher-student interaction in the classroom and thus students could participate more actively in discussion activities”. (Chart 4.2 and Table 4.3a)

Whole-school Approach

4.20 The Whole-school Approach emphasized that all teaching staff shared the responsibility to cater for individual differences and special educational needs of students. By consolidating and redeploying resources flexibly,

間的輔導活動及加強家長的參與，建立一個兼容的學習環境，令全校上下一心，提升整體學生的學習成效。

4.21 所有十八歲及以上人士中約 64.5% 表示非常同意/同意全校參與模式無論對有或沒有特殊教育需要的學生都有益處，而 18.0% 則表示不同意/非常不同意。（表 4.3b）

對學前教育的意見

4.22 所有十八歲及以上人士亦被問及有關對增強學前教育工作者(包括幼稚園/幼兒園教師)的專業能力方面的意見。他們中約 78.2% 表示非常同意/同意將學前教育工作者的入職學歷要求，由中學會考程度提升至認可的幼稚園教師程度(即認可的證書/訓練課程/高級文憑等)，是最有效提升學前教育機構的教學素質的方法；然而，約 11.3% 持相反意見。（表 4.3c）

4.23 逾三分之一(36.4%)認為「對社會有良好態度」是學前教育的最重要教學成果；29.9%，「建立良好生活習慣」；22.7%，「提升學習興趣」；6.6%，「提升認知能力」；及 4.4%，「提升創造力」。（表 4.3d）

乙. 對學校的支援

家長教師會的成效

4.24 至於家長教師會的成效方面，在所有十八歲及以上人士中，大部分(79.3%)表示非常同意/同意家長教師會能夠強化學校和家長之間的聯繫並推動兩方面的合作，而小部分(7.4%)則表示不同意/非常不同意。（表 4.4）

schools were encouraged to differentiate teaching, tailor curriculum, adapt assessment methods, organize peer remedial activities and enhance parents' participation for helping the minority of students with learning difficulties. As such, an integrated learning environment could be developed to strengthen the school team spirit and enhance the learning effectiveness of all students.

4.21 Of all persons aged 18 and over, some 64.5% strongly agreed / agreed that the Whole-school Approach was beneficial to students with and without special educational needs while 18.0% disagreed / strongly disagreed. (Table 4.3b)

Views on pre-primary education

4.22 Persons aged 18 and over were also asked about their views on enhancing professional competence of early childhood educators (including kindergarten / nursery teachers). Some 78.2% of them strongly agreed / agreed that raising the entry qualification of early childhood educators from Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination level to Qualified Kindergarten Teachers level (i.e. recognized certificate / training course / higher diploma, etc.) was the most effective way to enhance the quality of teaching and learning in pre-primary institutions. However, some 11.3% held an opposite view. (Table 4.3c)

4.23 Over one-third (36.4%) perceived that “development of positive attitudes towards the community” was the most important outcome of teaching and learning in pre-primary education; 29.9%, “formation of good habits”; 22.7%, “development of interest in learning”; 6.6%, “development of cognitive ability”; and 4.4%, “development of creativity”. (Table 4.3d)

B. Support for schools

Effectiveness of Parent-teacher Association

4.24 Regarding the effectiveness of Parent-teacher Association, the majority (79.3%) of all persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that the Parent-teacher Association would strengthen the link between schools and parents

and promote home-school co-operation while a small proportion (7.4%) disagreed / strongly disagreed. (Table 4.4)

丙. 課程多元化

直接資助(直資)學校

4.25 「直接資助」計劃是政府資助及鼓勵一些已經有相當高教育水準的私校發展為一個強大的體制，同時給學校有充分自由訂定符合基本教育標準的課程、學費及入學資格，令家長為子女選擇學校時有更多的選擇。

4.26 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，大部分表示非常同意/同意直資學校擁有下列特色：(表 4.5a)

- 「在設計課程給不同能力和性格取向的學生這一方面，擁有更大的自主權」(69.7%)
- 「可以為學生提供更多額外的資源，例如進行小班教學、提供額外的教師和增益課程等，以配合不同學生的需要」(73.0%)
- 「有較大的動力去改善教學素質，以吸引更多家長選擇他們」(71.6%)

「一條龍」學校

4.27 「一條龍」辦學模式是指擁有相同的教育理想及辦學理念的中學與小學結合一起，為學生提供具連貫性及全面的學習經歷。小學學生無須參加派位機制，就可以直升到所屬中學，這樣不單止可以加強學校對學生的認識及照顧，還可以減少學生升讀中學的適應困難並減低學生升讀中學的壓力。

4.28 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，約 71.4% 表示非常同意/同意「一條龍」學校可以促進小

C. Diversity in curriculum

Direct Subsidy Scheme (DSS) schools

4.25 Under the DSS, the Government provided subsidies to those schools which had attained a sufficiently high educational standard and encouraged them to develop a strong private school sector. Schools were free to decide on their curriculum which met the basic standard for education, fees and entrance requirements. As such, parents had greater choice in finding suitable schools for their children.

4.26 Of all persons aged 18 and over, the majority strongly agreed / agreed that DSS schools possessed the following characteristics: (Table 4.5a)

- “Had greater freedom in designing their curriculum to cater for the different abilities and aptitudes of their students” (69.7%)
- “Provided more extras such as small class, additional teachers and student enrichment programmes to suit the needs of their students” (73.0%)
- “Had incentives to improve the quality of education they provided to attract parents for survival” (71.6%)

“Through-train” schools

4.27 The “Through-train” mode of schooling meant that those primary and secondary schools with the same philosophy and aspiration for education linked up and provided coherent and all-round learning experiences. Primary school students could proceed directly to the linked secondary school without going through the school places allocation process. This not only strengthened the schools’ understanding of and care for their students, but also alleviated students’ adaptation problems and pressure upon their entry into secondary schools.

4.28 Among all persons aged 18 and over, some 71.4% strongly agreed / agreed that

學和中學課程的連貫性，而 15.9% 則表示不同意/非常不同意。(圖 4.3 及表 4.5b)

4.29 當他們再被問及若有子女就讀小學，會否送他們到「一條龍」學校就讀，大部分(73.3%)表示會送其子女到「一條龍」學校就讀，而 13.0% 則表示不會。(表 4.5c)

對增加專上教育機會的意見

4.30 對於增加專上教育機會方面的意見，在所有十八歲及以上人士中，約 69.3% 表示非常同意/同意在二零一零年讓六成中學畢業生接受專上教育這個政策目標會足夠應付當時經濟發展的需要，而 15.6% 則表示不同意/非常不同意。(表 4.5d)

對增加支援持續教育的意見

4.31 當他們被問及是否同意政府增加支援持續教育時，大部分非常同意/同意「為了保證持續教育的素質，政府應該為課程和提供課程的機構訂立一套客觀的素質指標，以及提供清晰的資料讓公眾了解他們的水平」(85.3%)及「提供清晰的課程和進修途徑資料，可以鼓勵更多人參與持續教育和終身學習」(84.6%)。(表 4.5e)

對政府現時在推動持續教育方面的意見

4.32 在所有十八歲及以上人士中，逾半(56.8%)表示不同意/非常不同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠，而少於四分之一(22.1%)表示非常同意/同意有關工作已經足夠。(表 4.5f)

“Through-train” schools enhanced continuity in the curriculum between primary and secondary schools whereas 15.9% disagreed / strongly disagreed. (Chart 4.3 and Table 4.5b)

4.29 When further asked whether they would send their children to study in a “Through-train” school if they had children studying in primary schools, the majority (73.3%) replied in the affirmative while 13.0% said the opposite. (Table 4.5c)

Views on increasing post-secondary education opportunities

4.30 In terms of the view on increasing post-secondary education opportunities, some 69.3% of all persons aged 18 and over strongly agreed / agreed that the policy objective of increasing post-secondary education opportunities to 60% of the secondary schools leavers by 2010 would be sufficient to meet the economic development at that time while 15.6% disagreed / strongly disagreed. (Table 4.5d)

Views on increasing support for continuing education

4.31 When asked whether there should be increased support for continuing education from the Government, the majority strongly agreed / agreed that “there should be a set of objective benchmarks of qualifications and clear information on standard of courses and course providers in the continuing education sector” (85.3%) and “the provision of clear information on courses and the progression pathways would encourage the pursuit of continuing education and life-long learning” (84.6%). (Table 4.5e)

Views on the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education

4.32 Among all persons aged 18 and over, over half (56.8%) disagreed / strongly disagreed that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient while less than one-quarter (22.1%) strongly agreed / agreed that such effort was sufficient. (Table 4.5f)

4.33 按年齡組別分析,四十至四十九歲人士中不同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠的百分比相對較高,達 65.8%;其次為三十至三十九歲人士(65.6%)及十八至二十九歲人士(62.8%)。(表 4.5f)

4.34 男性與女性中不同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面已經足夠的百分比大致相若,分別為 57.3%及 56.3%。(表 4.5f)

4.35 按教育程度分析,具專上教育程度人士及具中學/預科教育程度人士中不同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠的百分比相對較高,分別為 63.5%及 61.9%;具小學及以下教育程度人士的相應百分比為 42.3%。(表 4.5g)

4.36 與其他經濟活動身分組別的人士比較,學生中不同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠的百分比最高,達 69.3%;其次為從事經濟活動人士(62.6%)及料理家務者(53.6%)。(表 4.5h)

4.33 Analysed by age group, among persons aged 40 - 49, there was a relatively higher percentage (65.8%) disagreeing that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient, followed by those aged 30 - 39 (65.6%) and those aged 18 - 29 (62.8%). (Table 4.5f)

4.34 Males and females had similar percentages disagreeing that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient, at 57.3% and 56.3% respectively. (Table 4.5f)

4.35 Analysed by educational attainment, persons with tertiary educational attainment and those with secondary / matriculation educational attainment had relatively higher percentages disagreeing that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient, at 63.5% and 61.9% respectively. The corresponding percentage for persons with primary educational attainment and below was 42.3%. (Table 4.5g)

4.36 Compared with persons in other economic activity status groups, students had the highest percentage disagreeing that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient, at 69.3%, followed by economically active persons (62.6%) and home-makers (53.6%). (Table 4.5h)

圖 4.1 按是否同意善用資訊科技以達至優質教育的五年策略能為學生提供更多學習機會並令他們更有效地學習劃分的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 4.1 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that the five-year strategy on the application of Information Technology for quality education had increased students' opportunity to learn and enabled them to learn effectively

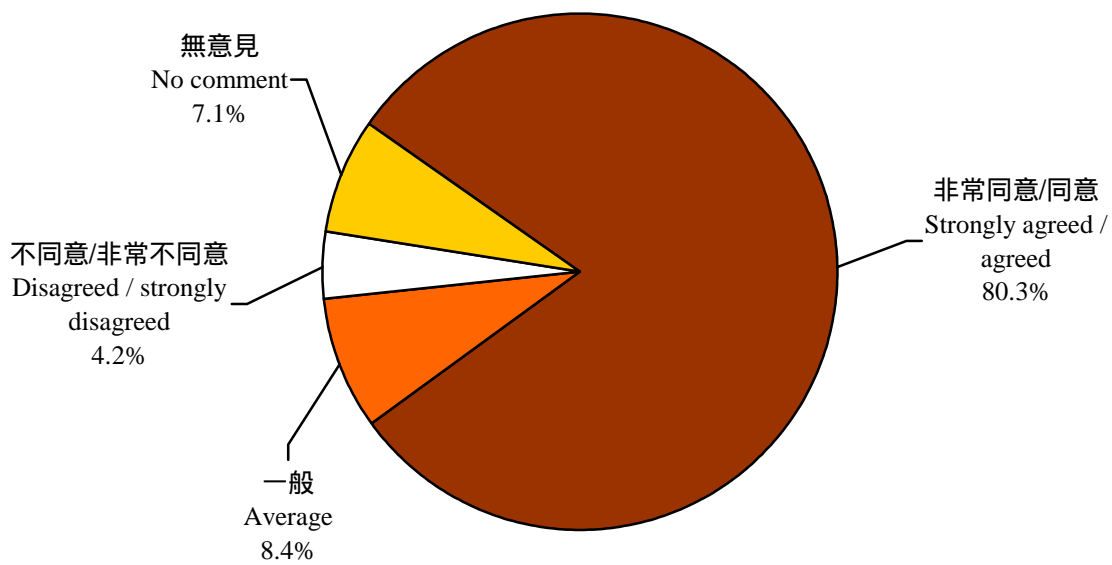
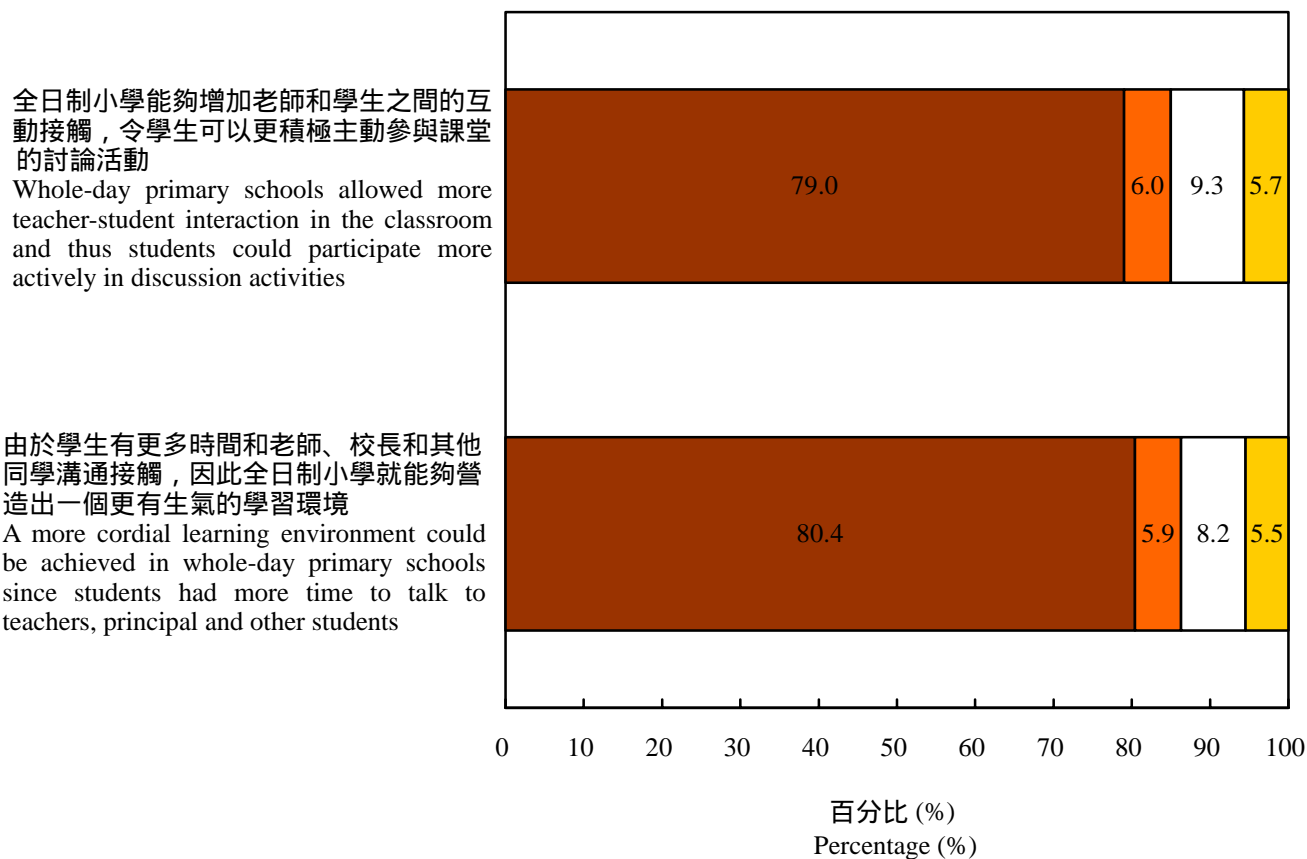


圖 4.2 按對全日制小學教育的意見劃分的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 4.2 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over by views on whole-day primary schooling



對全日制小學教育的意見：
 Views on whole-day primary schooling :

- 非常同意/同意
Strongly agreed / agreed
- 一般
Average
- 不同意/非常不同意
Disagreed / strongly disagreed
- 無意見
No comment

圖 4.3 按是否同意「一條龍」學校可以促進小學和中學課程的連貫性劃分的十八歲及以上人士的百分比分布
Chart 4.3 Percentage distribution of persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that “Through-train” schools enhanced continuity in the curriculum between primary and secondary schools

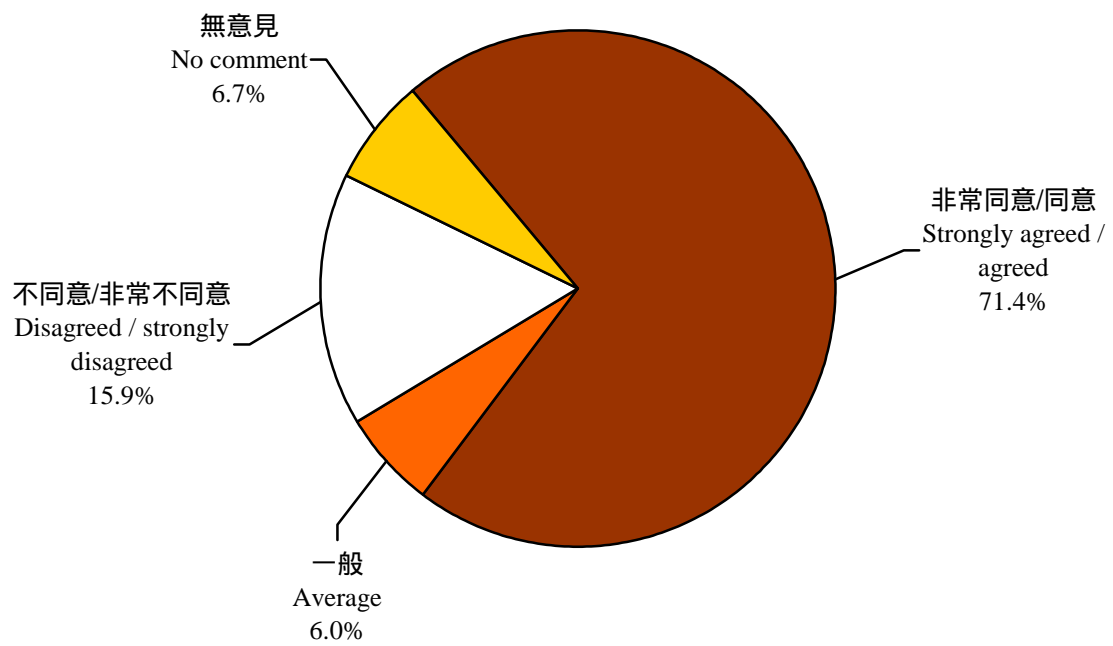


表 4.1a 按認為個別學習宗旨對學生的重要性劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1a Persons aged 18 and over by perceived importance of the respective types of Learning Goals to students

七個學習宗旨 Type of Seven Learning Goals	認為個別學習宗旨對學生的重要性 Perceived importance of the respective Learning Goals to students				
	非常重要/ 重要 Very important / important	一般 Average	不重要/ 非常不重要 Unimportant / very unimportant	無意見 No comment	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
建立健康的生活方式，並培養對體藝活動的興趣和鑑賞能力 Lead a healthy lifestyle and develop an interest in and appreciation of aesthetic and physical activities	4 224.5 (79.0%)	827.5 (15.5%)	123.9 (2.3%)	170.5 (3.2%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
全面掌握八個學習領域的基礎知識 Possess a breadth and foundation of knowledge in the eight key learning areas	4 632.9 (86.7%)	476.7 (8.9%)	72.2 (1.4%)	164.6 (3.1%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
養成獨立閱讀的習慣 Develop a habit of reading independently	4 549.7 (85.1%)	578.1 (10.8%)	65.5 (1.2%)	153.0 (2.9%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
積極主動並有信心地以中英兩種語文(包括普通話)與人溝通及討論 Engage in discussion actively and confidently in English and Chinese (including Putonghua)	4 830.9 (90.4%)	302.4 (5.7%)	53.0 (1.0%)	160.1 (3.0%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
發展創意思維和掌握獨立學習的能力 Develop creative thinking and master independent learning skills	4 614.5 (86.3%)	498.3 (9.3%)	54.8 (1.0%)	178.8 (3.3%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
認識自己的國民身分，致力貢獻國家和社會 Understand their national identity and be committed to contributing to the nation and society	3 693.2 (69.1%)	1 166.5 (21.8%)	332.7 (6.2%)	154.0 (2.9%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
明白自己在家庭、社會和國家所擔當的角色以及應該履行的責任，並關注本身的福祉 Recognize their roles and responsibilities as members in the family, the society and the nation; and show concern for their well-being	4 460.5 (83.4%)	613.6 (11.5%)	117.1 (2.2%)	155.2 (2.9%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)

表 4.1b 按對有關四個關鍵項目的個別教育改革措施的意見劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1b Persons aged 18 and over by views on the respective types of education reform measures on the Four Key Tasks

有關四個關鍵項目的教育改革措施 Type of the education reform measures on the Four Key Tasks	對有關四個關鍵項目的個別教育改革措施的同意程度 Level of agreement to the respective education reform measures on the Four Key Tasks				
	非常同意/ 同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	一般 Average	不同意/ 非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	無意見 No comment	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
專題研習能夠幫助學生建立知識，並將知識、能力、價值觀和態度結合起來 Project learning enables students to construct and connect knowledge, skills, value and attitude	4 151.4 (77.6%)	546.7 (10.2%)	269.6 (5.0%)	378.7 (7.1%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
閱讀技巧可以促進學生整體的學習能力，以達至終身學習和全人發展 Possession of the reading skills enhances students’ overall learning capacity for life-long learning and whole-person development	4 570.7 (85.5%)	351.2 (6.6%)	153.6 (2.9%)	271.0 (5.1%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
社會在推動德育和公民教育上扮演一個不可缺少的角色 Society plays an indispensable role in promoting moral and civic education	4 623.0 (86.5%)	363.6 (6.8%)	102.8 (1.9%)	257.0 (4.8%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
在推動課程改革方面，德育及公民教育應該是最優先推行的項目 Moral and civic education is a top priority in curriculum reform	4 171.1 (78.0%)	522.1 (9.8%)	333.7 (6.2%)	319.5 (6.0%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)

表 4.1c 按認為個別學習經歷對學生的重要性劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1c Persons aged 18 and over by perceived importance of the respective types of Learning Experiences to students

五種基本的學習經歷 Type of Five Essential Learning Experiences	認為個別學習經歷對學生的重要性 Perceived importance of the respective Learning Experiences to students			
	非常重要/ 重要 Very important / important	一般 Average	不重要/ 非常不重要 Unimportant / very unimportant	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
品德教育和公民教育 Moral and civic education	4 917.0 (92.0%)	404.3 (7.6%)	25.0 (0.5%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
發展智能 Intellectual development	4 706.4 (88.0%)	608.6 (11.4%)	31.4 (0.6%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
參與社會服務 Community service	4 428.3 (82.8%)	845.8 (15.8%)	72.3 (1.4%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
促進體藝發展 Physical and aesthetic development	4 048.4 (75.7%)	1 181.5 (22.1%)	116.5 (2.2%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
發展和工作有關的經驗 Career-related experiences	4 351.2 (81.4%)	875.8 (16.4%)	119.4 (2.2%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)

表 4.1d 按是否同意為了幫助學生學得更好，學校在短期內應該優先培養學生的批判性思考能力、創造力及溝通能力劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1d Persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that critical thinking skills, creativity and communication skills were schools' short-term priorities in helping students learn better

是否同意為了幫助學生學得更好，學校在短期內應該優先培養學生的批判性思考能力、創造力及溝通能力 Whether agreed that critical thinking skills, creativity and communication skills were schools' short-term priorities in helping students learn better	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	4 505.9	84.3
一般 Average	376.3	7.0
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	184.4	3.4
無意見 No comment	279.7	5.2
總計 Total	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.1e 按是否同意善用資訊科技以達至優質教育的五年策略能為學生提供更多學習機會並令他們更有效地學習劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1e Persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that the five-year strategy on the application of Information Technology (IT) for quality education had increased students' opportunity to learn and enabled them to learn effectively

是否同意善用資訊科技以達至優質教育的五年策略能為學生提供更多學習機會並令他們更有效地學習

Whether agreed that the five-year strategy on the application of IT for quality education had increased students' opportunity to learn and enabled them to learn effectively

	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	4 294.4	80.3
一般 Average	448.2	8.4
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	226.2	4.2
無意見 No comment	377.5	7.1
總計 Total	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.1f 按年齡/性別及曾否瀏覽香港教育城網站劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1f Persons aged 18 and over by age / sex and whether had visited the website of HKEducationCity

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	曾否瀏覽香港教育城網站 Whether had visited the website of HKEducationCity					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
18 - 29	99.9	9.5	952.6	90.5	1 052.5	100.0
30 - 39	114.4	9.7	1 067.5	90.3	1 181.9	100.0
40 - 49	89.6	6.9	1 211.8	93.1	1 301.4	100.0
50 - 59	15.4	1.9	784.5	98.1	799.9	100.0
≥ 60	8.7	0.9	1 001.9	99.1	1 010.6	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	160.3	6.2	2 426.3	93.8	2 586.6	100.0
女 Female	167.9	6.1	2 591.9	93.9	2 759.8	100.0
合計 Overall	328.1	6.1	5 018.3	93.9	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.1g 按教育程度及曾否瀏覽香港教育城網站劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1g Persons aged 18 and over by educational attainment and whether had visited the website of HKEducationCity

教育程度 Educational attainment	曾否瀏覽香港教育城網站 Whether had visited the website of HKEducationCity					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	1.7	0.1	1 492.9	99.9	1 494.6	100.0
中學/預科 [#] Secondary / matriculation [#]	107.6	4.0	2 597.9	96.0	2 705.5	100.0
專上教育 Tertiary	218.9	19.1	927.4	80.9	1 146.3	100.0
合計 Overall	328.1	6.1	5 018.3	93.9	5 346.4	100.0

註釋：[#] 具中學教育程度的人士包括具中一至中五教育程度的人士，而具預科教育程度的人士則包括具中六及中七教育程度的人士。

Note: [#] Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 educational attainment while persons with matriculation educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

表 4.1h 按經濟活動身分及曾否瀏覽香港教育城網站劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.1h Persons aged 18 and over by economic activity status and whether had visited the website of HKEducationCity

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	曾否瀏覽香港教育城網站 Whether had visited the website of HKEducationCity					
	有 Yes		沒有 No		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	248.1	7.1	3 226.5	92.9	3 474.6	100.0
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	80.0	4.3	1 791.8	95.7	1 871.8	100.0
學生 Students	49.5	21.7	178.2	78.3	227.7	100.0
料理家務者 Home-makers	22.5	2.7	826.1	97.3	848.6	100.0
其他 Others	8.1	1.0	787.4	99.0	795.5	100.0
合計 Overall	328.1	6.1	5 018.3	93.9	5 346.4	100.0

註釋：⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Note: ⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

表 4.2 按對香港教育城網站的意見劃分的曾瀏覽香港教育城網站的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.2 Persons aged 18 and over who had visited the website of HKEducationCity by views on the website of HKEducationCity

對香港教育城網站的意見 Views on the website of HKEducationCity	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
為市民提供健康而優質的資料和服務 Offered healthy and quality information and services to the public		
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	193.6	59.0
一般 Average	61.0	18.6
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	67.2	20.5
無意見 No comment	6.4	1.9
可以促進知識的分享和線上的合作並為提高教育 素質和培養終身學習作出貢獻 Facilitated knowledge sharing and online collaboration which contributed to quality education and fostered life-long learning		
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	166.5	50.8
一般 Average	73.6	22.4
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	79.4	24.2
無意見 No comment	8.6	2.6
總計 Total	328.1	100.0

表 4.3a 按對全日制小學教育的意見劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.3a Persons aged 18 and over by views on whole-day primary schooling

對全日制小學教育的意見 Views on whole-day primary schooling	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
全日制小學能夠增加老師和學生之間的互動接觸，令學生可以更積極主動參與課堂的討論活動 Whole-day primary schools allowed more teacher-student interaction in the classroom and thus students could participate more actively in discussion activities		
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	4 224.7	79.0
一般 Average	321.1	6.0
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	497.8	9.3
無意見 No comment	302.8	5.7
由於學生有更多時間和老師、校長和其他同學溝通接觸，因此全日制小學就能夠營造出一個更有生氣的學習環境 A more cordial learning environment could be achieved in whole-day primary schools since students had more time to talk to teachers, principal and other students		
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	4 295.9	80.4
一般 Average	315.8	5.9
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	440.5	8.2
無意見 No comment	294.1	5.5
總計 Total	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.3b 按是否同意全校參與模式無論對有或沒有特殊教育需要的學生都有益處劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.3b Persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that the Whole-school Approach was beneficial to students with and without special educational needs

是否同意全校參與模式無論對有或沒有特殊教育需要的學生都有益處 Whether agreed that the Whole-school Approach was beneficial to students with and without special educational needs	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	3 448.2	64.5
一般 Average	449.8	8.4
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	961.7	18.0
無意見 No comment	486.6	9.1
總計 Total	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.3c 按是否同意將學前教育工作者的入職學歷要求提升是最有效提升學前教育機構的教學素質的方法劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.3c Persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that raising the entry qualification of early childhood educators was the most effective way to enhance the quality of teaching and learning in pre-primary institutions

是否同意將學前教育工作者的入職學歷要求提升是最有效提升學前教育機構的教學素質的方法	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
Whether agreed that raising the entry qualification of early childhood educators was the most effective way to enhance the quality of teaching and learning in pre-primary institutions		
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	4 181.2	78.2
一般 Average	208.3	3.9
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	604.4	11.3
無意見 No comment	352.4	6.6
總計 Total	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.3d 按認為學前教育的最重要教學成果劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.3d Persons aged 18 and over by perceived most important outcome of teaching and learning in pre-primary education

認為學前教育的最重要教學成果 Perceived most important outcome of teaching and learning in pre-primary education	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
對社會有良好態度 Development of positive attitudes towards the community	1 944.3	36.4
建立良好生活習慣 Formation of good habits	1 599.7	29.9
提升學習興趣 Development of interest in learning	1 213.7	22.7
提升認知能力 Development of cognitive ability	355.0	6.6
提升創造力 Development of creativity	233.8	4.4
總計 Total	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.4 按是否同意家長教師會能夠強化學校和家長之間的聯繫並推動兩方面的合作劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目

Table 4.4 Persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that Parent-teacher Association would strengthen the link between schools and parents and promote home-school co-operation

是否同意家長教師會能夠強化學校和家長之間的聯繫並推動兩方面的合作	人數	百分比
Whether agreed that Parent-teacher Association would strengthen the link between schools and parents and promote home-school co-operation	No. of persons ('000)	%
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	4 239.0	79.3
一般 Average	331.9	6.2
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	393.2	7.4
無意見 No comment	382.4	7.2
總計 Total	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.5a 按是否同意直接資助(直資)學校擁有個別特色劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
 Table 4.5a Persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that Direct Subsidy Scheme (DSS) schools possessed the respective characteristics

直資學校的特色 Characteristics of DSS schools	是否同意直資學校擁有個別特色 Whether agreed that DSS schools possessed the respective characteristics				
	非常同意/ 同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	一般 Average	不同意/ 非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	無意見 No comment	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
在設計課程給不同能力和性格取向的學生這一方面，擁有更大的自主權 Had greater freedom in designing their curriculum to cater for the different abilities and aptitudes of their students	3 724.7 (69.7%)	393.6 (7.4%)	692.7 (13.0%)	535.5 (10.0%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
可以為學生提供更多額外的資源，例如進行小班教學、提供額外的教師和增益課程等，以配合不同學生的需要 Provided more extras such as small class, additional teachers and student enrichment programmes to suit the needs of their students	3 902.7 (73.0%)	388.7 (7.3%)	555.4 (10.4%)	499.6 (9.3%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
有較大的動力去改善教學素質，以吸引更多家長選擇他們 Had incentives to improve the quality of education they provided to attract parents for survival	3 826.2 (71.6%)	401.1 (7.5%)	599.9 (11.2%)	519.2 (9.7%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)

表 4.5b 按是否同意「一條龍」學校可以促進小學和中學課程的連貫性劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.5b Persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that “Through-train” schools enhanced continuity in the curriculum between primary and secondary schools

是否同意「一條龍」學校可以促進小學和中學課程的連貫性 Whether agreed that “Through-train” schools enhanced continuity in the curriculum between primary and secondary schools	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	3 814.9	71.4
一般 Average	323.1	6.0
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	850.1	15.9
無意見 No comment	358.3	6.7
總計 Total	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.5c 按若有子女就讀小學，會否送他們到「一條龍」學校就讀劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
 Table 4.5c Persons aged 18 and over by whether would send their children to study in a “Through-train” school if they had children studying in primary schools

若有子女就讀小學，會否送他們到「一條龍」學校就讀 Whether would send their children to study in a “Through-train” school if they had children studying in primary schools	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
會 Yes	3 918.0	73.3
不會 No	695.6	13.0
無意見 No comment	732.7	13.7
總計 Total	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.5d 按是否同意在二零一零年讓六成中學畢業生接受專上教育這個政策目標會足夠應付當時經濟發展的需要劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.5d Persons aged 18 and over by whether agreed that the policy objective of increasing post-secondary education opportunities to 60% of the secondary school leavers by 2010 would be sufficient to meet the economic development at that time

是否同意在二零一零年讓六成中學畢業生接受專上教育這個政策目標會足夠應付當時經濟發展的需要

Whether agreed that the policy objective of increasing post-secondary education opportunities to 60% of the secondary school leavers by 2010 would be sufficient to meet the economic development at that time

	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
非常同意/同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	3 704.0	69.3
一般 Average	381.2	7.1
不同意/非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	835.1	15.6
無意見 No comment	426.2	8.0
總計 Total	5 346.4	100.0

表 4.5e 按對增加支援持續教育的個別範疇的意見劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
Table 4.5e Persons aged 18 and over by views on the respective aspects of increasing support for continuing education

	對個別範疇的同意程度				
	Level of agreement to the respective aspects				
	非常同意/ 同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	一般 Average	不同意/ 非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	無意見 No comment	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
增加支援持續教育的範疇 Aspects of increasing support for continuing education					
為了保證持續教育的素質，政府應該為 課程和提供課程的機構訂立一套客觀 的素質指標，以及提供清晰的資料讓 公眾了解他們的水平 There should be a set of objective benchmarks of qualifications and clear information on standard of courses and course providers in the continuing education sector	4 562.7 (85.3%)	274.3 (5.1%)	101.9 (1.9%)	407.6 (7.6%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)
提供清晰的課程和進修途徑資料，可以 鼓勵更多人參與持續教育和終身學習 The provision of clear information on courses and the progression pathways would encourage the pursuit of continuing education and life-long learning	4 523.1 (84.6%)	306.9 (5.7%)	123.5 (2.3%)	392.8 (7.3%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)

表 4.5f 按年齡/性別及是否同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
 Table 4.5f Persons aged 18 and over by age / sex and whether agreed that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	是否同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠 Whether agreed that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient				
	非常同意/ 同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	一般 Average	不同意/ 非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	無意見 No comment	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
年齡組別 Age group					
18 - 29	238.1 (22.6%)	124.4 (11.8%)	660.9 (62.8%)	29.1 (2.8%)	1 052.5 (100.0%)
30 - 39	271.9 (23.0%)	94.2 (8.0%)	775.5 (65.6%)	40.3 (3.4%)	1 181.9 (100.0%)
40 - 49	248.4 (19.1%)	120.4 (9.2%)	856.2 (65.8%)	76.5 (5.9%)	1 301.4 (100.0%)
50 - 59	179.6 (22.5%)	105.3 (13.2%)	422.4 (52.8%)	92.6 (11.6%)	799.9 (100.0%)
≥ 60	243.8 (24.1%)	126.1 (12.5%)	320.4 (31.7%)	320.4 (31.7%)	1 010.6 (100.0%)
性別 Sex					
男 Male	593.1 (22.9%)	279.4 (10.8%)	1 481.3 (57.3%)	232.7 (9.0%)	2 586.6 (100.0%)
女 Female	588.7 (21.3%)	290.9 (10.5%)	1 554.0 (56.3%)	326.3 (11.8%)	2 759.8 (100.0%)
合計 Overall	1 181.8 (22.1%)	570.3 (10.7%)	3 035.3 (56.8%)	559.0 (10.5%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)

表 4.5g 按教育程度及是否同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
 Table 4.5g Persons aged 18 and over by educational attainment and whether agreed that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient

教育程度 Educational attainment	是否同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠 Whether agreed that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient				
	非常同意/ 同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	一般 Average	不同意/ 非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	無意見 No comment	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
未受教育/幼稚園/小學 No schooling / kindergarten / primary	312.5 (20.9%)	167.9 (11.2%)	632.5 (42.3%)	381.7 (25.5%)	1 494.6 (100.0%)
中學/預科 [#] Secondary / matriculation [#]	597.0 (22.1%)	291.5 (10.8%)	1 674.4 (61.9%)	142.6 (5.3%)	2 705.5 (100.0%)
專上教育 Tertiary	272.3 (23.8%)	110.8 (9.7%)	728.5 (63.5%)	34.7 (3.0%)	1 146.3 (100.0%)
合計 Overall	1 181.8 (22.1%)	570.3 (10.7%)	3 035.3 (56.8%)	559.0 (10.5%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)

註釋：[#] 具中學教育程度的人士包括具中一至中五教育程度的人士，而具預科教育程度的人士則包括具中六及中七教育程度的人士。

Note: [#] Persons with secondary educational attainment include those with Secondary 1 to Secondary 5 educational attainment while persons with matriculation educational attainment include those with Secondary 6 to Secondary 7 educational attainment.

表 4.5h 按經濟活動身分及是否同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠劃分的十八歲及以上人士數目
 Table 4.5h Persons aged 18 and over by economic activity status and whether agreed that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient

經濟活動身分 Economic activity status	是否同意政府現時在推動持續教育方面的工作已經足夠 Whether agreed that the current effort of the Government in promoting continuing education was sufficient				
	非常同意/ 同意 Strongly agreed / agreed	一般 Average	不同意/ 非常不同意 Disagreed / strongly disagreed	無意見 No comment	總計 Total
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	人數 No. of persons (‘000)
從事經濟活動 ⁺ Economically active ⁺	778.7 (22.4%)	355.5 (10.2%)	2 174.2 (62.6%)	166.3 (4.8%)	3 474.6 (100.0%)
非從事經濟活動 Economically inactive	403.1 (21.5%)	214.8 (11.5%)	861.1 (46.0%)	392.7 (21.0%)	1 871.8 (100.0%)
學生 Students	41.2 (18.1%)	24.1 (10.6%)	157.8 (69.3%)	4.6 (2.0%)	227.7 (100.0%)
退休人士 Retired persons	181.6 (24.9%)	97.2 (13.3%)	220.2 (30.2%)	230.8 (31.6%)	729.9 (100.0%)
料理家務者 Home-makers	166.8 (19.7%)	86.3 (10.2%)	454.8 (53.6%)	140.7 (16.6%)	848.6 (100.0%)
其他 Others	13.5 (20.5%)	7.2 (11.0%)	28.3 (43.2%)	16.5 (25.2%)	65.6 (100.0%)
合計 Overall	1 181.8 (22.1%)	570.3 (10.7%)	3 035.3 (56.8%)	559.0 (10.5%)	5 346.4 (100.0%)

註釋：⁺ 從事經濟活動人士包括就業人士及失業人士。

Note: ⁺ Economically active persons comprise employed persons and unemployed persons.

5 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

引言

5.1 在每個接受訪問的住戶中，統計員訪問所有曾經離婚/分居的十六歲及以上的人士，以搜集有關執行支付贍養費命令(以下簡稱為「贍養令」)情況的資料。

5.2 在是項統計調查中，目標受訪者被問及他們有否向法院申請/打算向法院申請贍養令。就該些沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的受訪者而言，他們再被問及其沒有申請/打算申請贍養令的原因，以及有否與前配偶私下達成協議(以下簡稱為「贍養費協議」)，由後者提供贍養費予他們。至於那些已成功獲取贍養令或已與前配偶達成贍養費協議由前配偶提供贍養費的受訪者，則被問及他們是否已全數收取贍養費款項；若沒有，他們有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款。

概念及定義

5.3 就是項統計調查而言，「離婚/分居人士」是指曾經離婚/分居的十六歲及以上人士，不論他們在統計時有否再婚。

專題訪問的主要結果

5.4 根據是項統計調查的結果，在統計時約有 216 200 名十六歲及以上曾經離婚或分居的人士，佔香港所有十六歲及以上人士的 3.8%。下表概覽按申請贍養令的情況及有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議劃分的離婚/分居人士數目。

INTRODUCTION

5.1 Within each enumerated household, all persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated were interviewed in respect of the survey on the enforcement of order for payment of alimony.

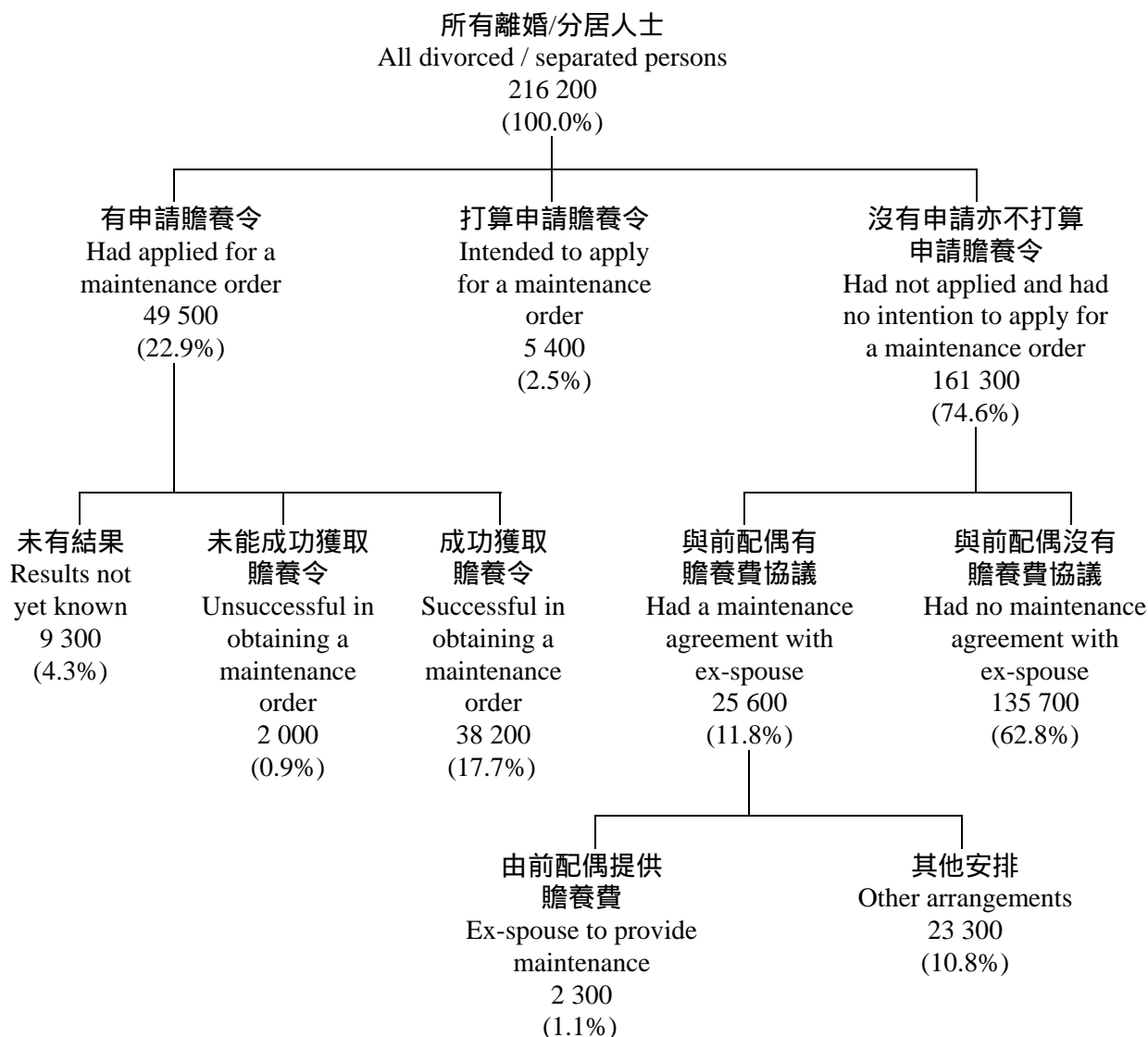
5.2 In this survey, the target respondents were asked whether they had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order from the court and if not, their reasons for not doing so and whether they had an agreement in private with their ex-spouse (hereafter referred to as “maintenance agreement”) that the latter would provide maintenance for them. For those respondents who either had successfully obtained a maintenance order or had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse that the latter would provide maintenance, they were asked whether they had received the maintenance payment in full and if not, whether they had taken any legal actions to recover the arrears of maintenance.

CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

5.3 For the purpose of this survey, “divorced / separated persons” referred to persons aged 16 and over who had ever been divorced / separated, regardless of whether they had been re-married at the time of enumeration.

MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE ENQUIRY

5.4 It was estimated that some 216 200 persons aged 16 and over had ever been divorced or separated at the time of enumeration, constituting 3.8% of all persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong. An overview on the number of divorced / separated persons in accordance with their status of applying for a maintenance order and whether they had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse was presented below.



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons.

有否申請/打算申請贍養令

5.5 在該 216 200 名離婚/分居人士中，49 500 人(22.9%)有向法庭申請贍養令，而 5 400 人(2.5%)將打算申請。大部分(161 300 人或 74.6%)則沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令。(圖 5.1 及表 5.1)

Whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

5.5 Of the 216 200 divorced / separated persons, some 49 500 (22.9%) had applied for a maintenance order from the court while 5 400 (2.5%) intended to do so. The majority (161 300 persons or 74.6%) of them had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order. (Chart 5.1 and Table 5.1)

年齡及性別

5.6 按年齡組別分析，有申請/打算申請贍養令人士所佔的百分比在十六至三十四歲的離

Age and sex

5.6 Analysed by age group, the percentage of divorced / separated persons who had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order was the

婚/分居人士中最高，達 32.7%。其次是五十五歲及以上的離婚/分居人士(29.8%)及四十五至五十四歲的離婚/分居人士(25.9%)。(表 5.1)

5.7 男性離婚/分居人士有申請/打算申請贍養令的百分比(9.1%)較女性的相應百分比(37.6%)顯著為低。(表 5.1)

有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議由前配偶提供贍養費/沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因

5.8 在該 161 300 名沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的人士中，約 2 300 人(1.4%)表示他們已與前配偶達成贍養費協議，由後者支付贍養費。至於餘下 159 000 名(98.6%)沒有與前配偶訂定有關協議的人士，他們最普遍提及沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因為「沒有需要」(佔該 159 000 人的 40.0%)。其他原因包括「前配偶無能力支付贍養費」(16.8%)、「認為男方不應收取贍養費」(15.5%)、「經濟環境較前配偶好」(12.0%)及「雙方同意不需要提供贍養費予對方」(11.7%)。(表 5.2)

5.9 按性別分析，較多男性離婚/分居人士提及沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的兩個原因為「沒有需要」(佔沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令以及沒有與前配偶達成贍養費協議的男性離婚/分居人士的 34.0%)及「認為男方不應收取贍養費」(29.2%)。較多女性提及沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因為「沒有需要」(佔有關人士的 46.7%)，其次為「前配偶無能力支付贍養費」(29.2%)。(表 5.2)

highest among those aged 16 - 34, at 32.7%. This was followed by divorced / separated persons aged 55 and over (29.8%) and those aged 45 - 54 (25.9%). (Table 5.1)

5.7 The percentage of male divorced / separated persons who had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order (9.1%) was significantly lower than that of their female counterpart (37.6%). (Table 5.1)

Whether had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse that ex-spouse would provide maintenance / reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order

5.8 Of the 161 300 divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order, some 2 300 (1.4%) reported that they already had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse that the latter would provide maintenance for them. For the remaining 159 000 persons (98.6%) who did not have such an agreement with their ex-spouse, their most commonly cited reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order was “no such need” (cited by 40.0% of those 159 000 persons). Other reasons included “the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance” (16.8%), “thought that men should not receive maintenance” (15.5%), “had better financial condition than the ex-spouse” (12.0%) and “agreed that both parties were not required to provide maintenance for each other” (11.7%). (Table 5.2)

5.9 Analysed by sex, the two most commonly cited reasons for male divorced / separated persons not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order were “no such need” (cited by 34.0% of the male divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order and did not have a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse) and “thought that men should not receive maintenance” (29.2%). The most commonly cited reasons by their female counterpart not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order were “no such need” (cited by 46.7% of the persons concerned), followed by “the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance” (29.2%). (Table 5.2)

是否成功獲取贍養令

5.10 在該 49 500 名有申請贍養令的離婚/分居人士中，大部分(77.1%)成功獲取贍養令，而 4.1%則未能成功獲取贍養令。至於其餘 18.8%，他們的申請尚未有結果。(表 5.3)

5.11 已知申請贍養令結果的人士中，女性離婚/分居人士成功獲取贍養令的比率為 97.3%，較男性的相應比率(83.8%)為高。(表 5.3)

贍養令的執行情況

5.12 統計調查結果顯示，約 40 500 名離婚/分居人士可收取贍養費，包括 38 200 名成功獲取贍養令的人士及 2 300 名與前配偶有贍養費協議由前配偶提供贍養費的人士。

贍養費支付方式

5.13 撇除 14 600 名收取前配偶象徵式一元的贍養費的離婚/分居人士，在餘下 25 900 名可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士中，大部分(96.3%)表示其贍養費是以定期方式收取，而 3.7%則是以一次過方式收取。(表 5.4)

是否已全數收取贍養費款項

5.14 在該 25 900 名離婚/分居人士中，約 40.2%已全數收取贍養費款項，而 59.8%則未能全數收取贍養費款項。(圖 5.2 及表 5.4)

Whether successful in obtaining a maintenance order

5.10 Of those 49 500 divorced / separated persons who had applied for a maintenance order, the majority (77.1%) were successful in obtaining the order while 4.1% were not successful. For the remaining 18.8%, the results of their application were not known. (Table 5.3)

5.11 Among those who had already known the results of their application for a maintenance order, female divorced / separated persons had a higher success rate at 97.3%, when compared with their male counterpart (83.8%). (Table 5.3)

Enforcement of the maintenance order

5.12 The survey results showed that some 40 500 divorced / separated persons were expected to receive maintenance, including 38 200 persons who had successfully obtained a maintenance order and 2 300 persons who had a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse that the latter would provide maintenance.

Mode of maintenance payment

5.13 Excluding 14 600 divorced / separated persons who had obtained nominal maintenance of \$1 from their ex-spouse, the majority (96.3%) of the remaining 25 900 divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance reported that the maintenance was settled by periodic payments while 3.7% by a lump sum payment. (Table 5.4)

Whether had received maintenance payment in full

5.14 Among those 25 900 divorced / separated persons, some 40.2% reported that they had received the maintenance payment in full while 59.8% reported otherwise. (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.4)

有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款/
沒有採取任何法律行動的原因

5.15 就該 15 500 名未能全數收取贍養費款項的離婚/分居人士而言，約 3 200 人(20.6%)有採取法律行動追討贍養費欠款，而大部分(12 300 人或 79.4%)則沒有採取任何法律行動。在該 12 300 名沒有採取任何法律行動的離婚/分居人士中，最普遍提及沒有採取法律行動的原因為「前配偶無能力支付贍養費」(該 12 300 人中 44.4%提及此原因)。其他原因包括「提出法律訴訟的程序太繁複」(32.0%)、「未能聯絡前配偶」(26.7%)、「無能力支付律師費」(10.9%)、「太忙」(10.9%)及「認為前配偶不會支付贍養費」(7.7%)。(圖 5.2 及表 5.5)

*Whether had taken any legal actions to
recover the arrears of maintenance / reason
for not taking any legal actions*

5.15 For those 15 500 divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full, some 3 200 (20.6%) had taken legal actions to recover the arrears of maintenance while the majority (12 300 persons or 79.4%) had not. Among those 12 300 divorced / separated persons who had not taken any legal actions, their most commonly cited reason for being so was “the ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance” (cited by 44.4% of those 12 300 persons). Other reasons included “application procedures for legal proceedings too complicated” (32.0%), “unable to contact the ex-spouse” (26.7%), “could not afford Retainer’s fee” (10.9%), “too busy” (10.9%) and “thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance” (7.7%). (Chart 5.2 and Table 5.5)

圖 5.1 按有否申請/打算申請贍養令劃分的離婚/分居人士的百分比分布
Chart 5.1 Percentage distribution of divorced / separated persons by whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

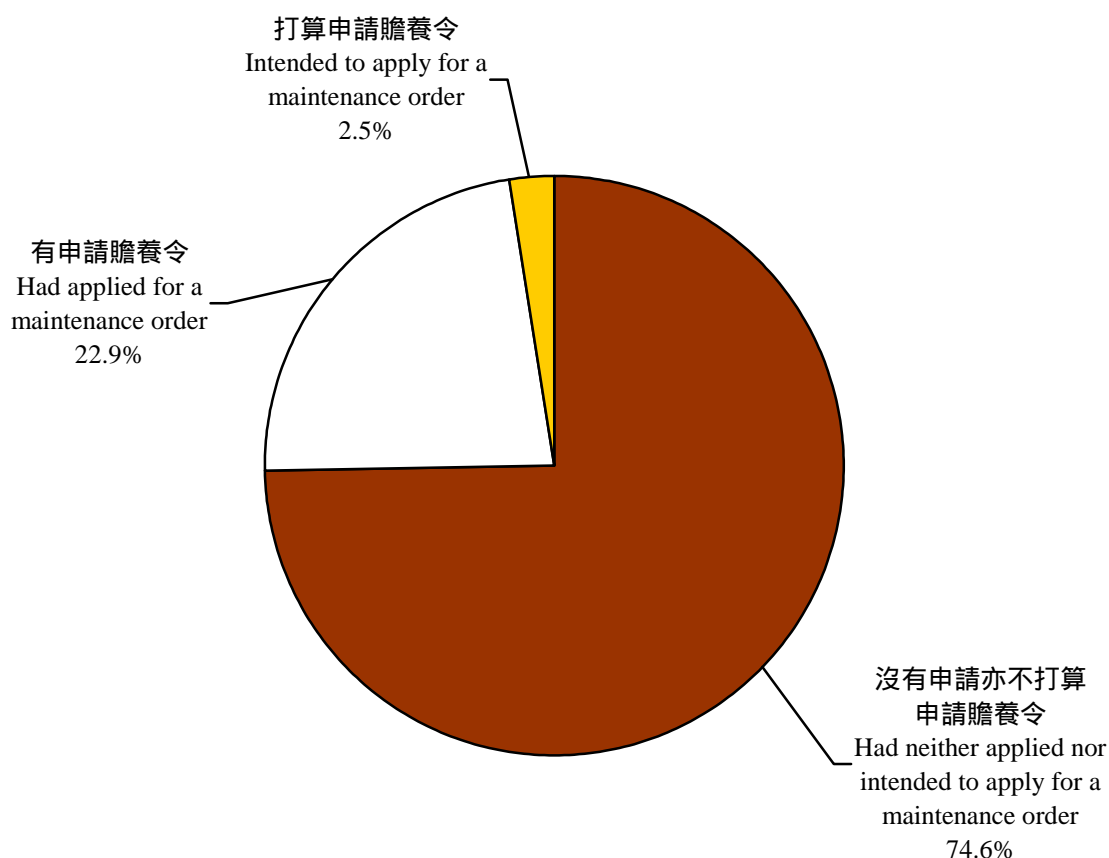
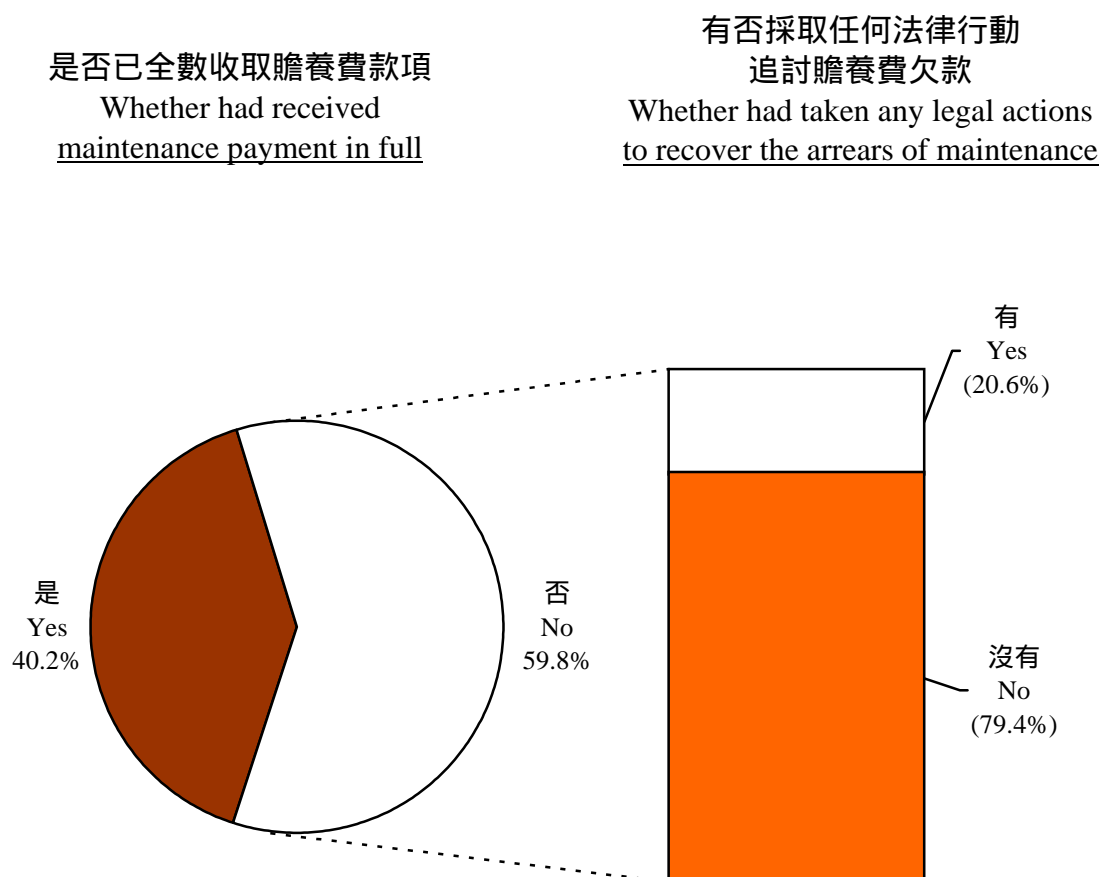


圖 5.2 按是否已全數收取贍養費款項及有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款劃分的可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士的百分比分布
Chart 5.2 Percentage distribution of divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance by whether had received maintenance payment in full and whether had taken any legal actions to recover the arrears of maintenance



註釋：括號內的數字顯示在所有未能全數收取贍養費款項的離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Note: Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full.

表 5.1 按年齡/性別及有否申請/打算申請贍養令劃分的離婚/分居人士數目
Table 5.1 Divorced / separated persons by age / sex and whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order

年齡組別/性別 Age group / Sex	有否申請/打算申請贍養令 Whether had applied / intended to apply for a maintenance order					
	有申請/打算申請 Had applied / intended to apply		沒有申請 亦不打算申請 Had neither applied nor intended to apply		總計 Total	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
年齡組別 Age group						
16 - 34	3.9	32.7	8.1	67.3	12.0	100.0
35 - 44	18.4	21.1	68.7	78.9	87.1	100.0
45 - 54	15.6	25.9	44.7	74.1	60.3	100.0
≥ 55	16.9	29.8	39.9	70.2	56.8	100.0
性別 Sex						
男 Male	8.4	9.1	84.2	90.9	92.6	100.0
女 Female	46.5	37.6	77.1	62.4	123.5	100.0
合計 Overall	54.9	25.4	161.3	74.6	216.2	100.0

表 5.2 按有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議由前配偶提供贍養費/沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因及性別劃分的沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的離婚/分居人士數目

Table 5.2 Divorced / separated persons who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order by whether had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse that ex-spouse would provide maintenance / reason for not applying nor intending to apply for a maintenance order and sex

有否與前配偶達成贍養費協議由前配偶提供贍養費/沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令的原因 [#]	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	-	-	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.4
沒有 [#] No [#]	84.2	100.0	74.8	97.0	159.0	98.6
沒有需要 No such need	28.7	(34.0)	35.0	(46.7)	63.6	(40.0)
前配偶無能力支付贍養費 The ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance	5.0	(5.9)	21.8	(29.2)	26.8	(16.8)
認為男方不應收取贍養費 Thought that men should not receive maintenance	24.6	(29.2)	-	(-)	24.6	(15.5)
經濟環境較前配偶好 Had better financial condition than the ex-spouse	11.2	(13.4)	7.9	(10.6)	19.2	(12.0)
雙方同意不需要提供贍養費予對方 Agreed that both parties were not required to provide maintenance for each other	15.6	(18.5)	3.0	(3.9)	18.6	(11.7)
未能聯絡前配偶 Unable to contact the ex-spouse	1.7	(2.1)	6.0	(8.0)	7.7	(4.8)
與前配偶達成協議提供贍養費予對方 Had a maintenance agreement with the ex-spouse that maintenance would be provided for the ex-spouse	3.8	(4.5)	0.9	(1.3)	4.7	(3.0)
其他 Others	2.3	(2.8)	4.2	(5.7)	6.6	(4.1)
總計 Total	84.2	100.0	77.1	100.0	161.3	100.0

註釋：[#] 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：[#] Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內，所有沒有申請亦不打算申請贍養令以及沒有與前配偶達成贍養費協議由前配偶提供贍養費的離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons in the respective sex groups who had neither applied nor intended to apply for a maintenance order and did not have a maintenance agreement with their ex-spouse that ex-spouse would provide maintenance.

表 5.3 按是否成功獲取贍養令及性別劃分的有申請贍養令的離婚/分居人士數目
Table 5.3 Divorced / separated persons who had applied for a maintenance order by whether had successfully obtained a maintenance order and sex

	男 Male		女 Female		合計 Overall	
	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
是否成功獲取贍養令 Whether had successfully obtained a maintenance order						
是 Yes	5.8	83.8 (83.8)	32.4	76.0 (97.3)	38.2	77.1 (95.0)
否 No	1.1	16.2 (16.2)	0.9	2.1 (2.7)	2.0	4.1 (5.0)
未有結果 Results not yet known	-	-	9.3	21.8	9.3	18.8
總計 Total	6.9	100.0	42.6	100.0	49.5	100.0

註釋：括號內的數字顯示在個別性別組別內，所有有申請贍養令及已知其申請結果的離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

部分估計只基於少數的觀察所得，故須謹慎闡釋。

Notes : Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons in the respective sex groups who had applied for a maintenance order and had already known the results of their application.

Some estimates are based on only a small number of observations and thus should be interpreted with caution.

表 5.4 按贍養費支付方式/是否已全數收取贍養費款項劃分的可收取贍養費的離婚/分居人士數目*

Table 5.4 Divorced / separated persons who were expected to receive maintenance* by mode of maintenance payment / whether had received maintenance payment in full

贍養費支付方式/是否已全數收取贍養費款項 Mode of maintenance payment / Whether had received maintenance payment in full	人數 No. of persons ('000)	百分比 %
贍養費支付方式 Mode of maintenance payment		
以定期方式收取 Periodic payments	24.9	96.3
以一次過方式收取 Lump sum payment	1.0	3.7
是否已全數收取贍養費款項 Whether had received maintenance payment in full		
是 Yes	10.4	40.2
否 No	15.5	59.8
總計 Total	25.9	100.0

註釋：* 不包括 14 600 名收取前配偶象徵式一元的贍養費的離婚/分居人士。

Note: * Excluding 14 600 divorced / separated persons who received nominal maintenance of \$1 from their ex-spouse.

表 5.5 按有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款/沒有採取任何法律行動的原因劃分的未能全數收取贍養費款項的離婚/分居人士數目
 Table 5.5 Divorced / separated persons who had not received maintenance payment in full by whether had taken any legal actions to recover the arrears of maintenance / reason for not taking any legal actions

有否採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款/ 沒有採取任何法律行動的原因 [#]	人數 No. of persons (‘000)	百分比 %
有 Yes	3.2	20.6
沒有 [#] No [#]	12.3	79.4
前配偶無能力支付贍養費 <i>The ex-spouse was unable to pay maintenance</i>	5.5	(44.4)
提出法律訴訟的程序太繁複 <i>Application procedures for legal proceedings too complicated</i>	3.9	(32.0)
未能聯絡前配偶 <i>Unable to contact the ex-spouse</i>	3.3	(26.7)
無能力支付律師費 <i>Could not afford Retainer’s fee</i>	1.3	(10.9)
太忙 <i>Too busy</i>	1.3	(10.9)
認為前配偶不會支付贍養費 <i>Thought that the ex-spouse would not pay maintenance</i>	1.0	(7.7)
總計 Total	15.5	100.0

註釋：# 可選擇多項答案。

Notes：# Multiple answers were allowed.

括號內的數字顯示在所有沒有採取任何法律行動追討贍養費欠款的離婚/分居人士中所佔的百分比。

Figures in brackets represent the percentages in respect of all divorced / separated persons who had not taken any legal actions to recover the arrears of maintenance.

附錄一：統計調查方法

Appendix 1 : Survey methodology

統計調查的涵蓋範圍及樣本設計

主題性住戶統計調查涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口。以下類別人士並不包括在內：

- (a) 公共機構/社團院舍的住院人士；及
- (b) 水上居民。

這項統計調查的涵蓋範圍約佔居港人口(包括常住居民¹及流動居民²)的99%。

2. 這項統計調查是以屋宇單位的樣本作依據。該樣本是從全港所有供居住用途及只部分作居住用途的永久性屋宇單位和小區內的屋宇單位中，以一個根據科學方法設計的抽樣系統選出。抽樣單位包括在已建設地區內的永久性屋宇單位及在非建設地區內的小區。

3. 主題性住戶統計調查採用政府統計處設立的屋宇單位框作為抽樣框，當中包括兩部分：(i) 屋宇單位檔案庫和(ii) 小區檔案庫。屋宇單位檔案庫載有在已建設地區內所有永久性屋宇單位地址的電腦化紀錄，包括市區、新市鎮和其他主要發展區。每個屋宇單位均以一個獨有的地址作識別，並詳列街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。

¹ 「常住居民」包括兩類人士：(一)在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港；及(二)在統計時點身在香港的香港非永久性居民。

² 至於「流動居民」，是指在統計時點之前的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月，又或在統計時點之後的六個月內，在港逗留最少一個月但少於三個月的香港永久性居民，不論在統計時點他們是否身在香港。

Survey coverage and sample design

The Thematic Household Survey (THS) covers the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong. The following categories of people are excluded :

- (a) inmates of institutions; and
- (b) persons living on board vessels.

This survey covers about 99% of the Hong Kong Resident Population (i.e. including both Usual Residents¹ and Mobile Residents²).

2. The THS is based on a sample of quarters selected from all permanent quarters and quarters in segments which are for residential and partially residential purposes in Hong Kong in accordance with a scientifically designed sampling scheme. The sampling units are permanent quarters in built-up areas and segments in non-built-up areas.

3. The THS makes use of the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department as the sampling frame. The frame consists of two parts : (i) Register of Quarters (RQ) and (ii) Register of Segments (RS). The RQ contains computerized records of all addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas, including urban areas, new towns and other major developed areas. Each unit of quarters is identified by unique address with details such as street name, building name, floor number and flat number.

¹ “Usual Residents” include two categories of people: (1) Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least three months during the six months before the reference time-point or for at least three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point; and (2) Hong Kong Non-permanent Residents who are in Hong Kong at the reference time-point.

² As for “Mobile Residents”, they are Hong Kong Permanent Residents who have stayed in Hong Kong for at least one month but less than three months during the six months before the reference time-point or for at least one month but less than three months during the six months after the reference time-point, regardless of whether they are in Hong Kong or not at the reference time-point.

4. 小區檔案庫載有在非建設地區內的小區的紀錄，有關紀錄以相對較永久和可辨認的標記(例如小徑和河流)來劃分。每個小區約有 10 個屋宇單位。由於在非建設地區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址，以致未能個別識認，故此以小區作為在非建設地區內的抽樣單位的安排是有必要的。

4. The RS contains records of segments in non-built-up areas which are delineated by relatively permanent and identifiable landmarks such as footpath and river. There are about 10 quarters in each segment. The use of segments as the sampling unit in non-built-up areas is necessary since the quarters in these areas may not have clear addresses and cannot readily be identified individually.

統計調查問卷

Survey questionnaire

5. 問卷旨在搜集有關公眾對行人環境的意見、公眾對教育改革的意見，以及執行支付贍養費命令的情況等資料。

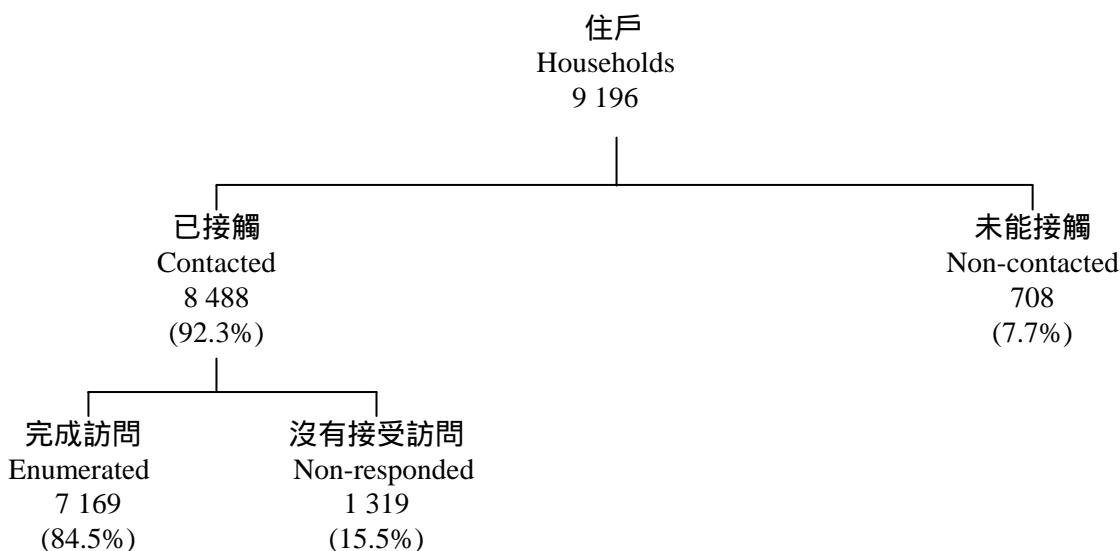
5. The questionnaire was designed to collect information on public views on pedestrian environment, public views on education reform and enforcement of order for payment of alimony.

訪問結果

Enumeration experience

6. 在有人居住的 9 143 個屋宇單位中，共有 9 196 個住戶。於該 9 196 個住戶中，成功訪問了 7 169 個住戶，整體回應率為 78%。統計調查的訪問結果概列如下：

6. A total of 9 196 households were found in the sample of 9 143 occupied quarters. Among those 9 196 households, 7 169 households had been successfully enumerated, with an overall response rate of 78%. The enumeration experience of the survey is summarized below :-



估計的可靠性

Reliability of the estimates

7. 主題性住戶統計調查的結果受抽樣誤差和非抽樣誤差的影響。本報告書所載的估計是根據一個特定樣本所得的資料編製。以同樣的抽樣方式，可抽選出許多大小相同的可能樣本，而是項統計調查的樣本為眾多樣本的其中

7. Results of the THS are subject to sampling error and non-sampling error. The estimates contained in this report were based on information obtained from a particular sample, which was one of a large number of possible

之一。由於每次抽選的樣本都會略有不同，因此不同樣本得出的估計亦互有差異。「抽樣誤差」正是計算這些差異的統計量數，可用以量度從一個特定樣本所得的估計，在估算總體數據方面的精確程度。

8. 由於本報告書所載列的估計有抽樣誤差，寫作零的數字，可能是一個小數值的數字，而並非是零。這些估計須謹慎闡釋。

9. 在比較本報告書所載列各種變數的估計的精確程度時，可採用離中系數。離中系數的計算方法，是將標準誤差除以有關估計，再以百分比表示。標準誤差是根據統計原理所訂的公式計算。一般來說，標準誤差與總體內各元素的變異、樣本規模和樣本設相關。

10. 本報告書所載列的選定變數的估計的離中系數如下：

變數 <u>Variable</u>	估計 <u>Estimate</u>	離中系數 $\frac{CV}{(\%)}$
知道運輸署已在多區實行人環境改善計劃的十五歲及以上人士佔全香港所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who knew that the Transport Department had implemented pedestrian schemes in various districts among all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong	67.1%	0.5
認為設立行人專用區對整體公眾非常/頗有益處的十五歲及以上人士佔全香港所有十五歲及以上人士的百分比 Percentage of persons aged 15 and over who thought that pedestrianisation was very / quite beneficial to the general public among all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong	90.2%	0.2

samples that could be selected using the same sample design. By chance, estimates derived from different samples would differ from each other. The 'sampling error' is a measure of these variations and is thus a measure of the precision with which an estimate derived from a particular sample would approximate the population parameter to be measured.

8. It should be noted that since all estimates contained in this report are subject to sampling error, a zero figure may mean a non-zero figure of a small magnitude. These estimates should be interpreted with caution.

9. For comparing the precision of the estimates of various variables contained in this report, the *coefficient of variation* (CV) can be used. CV is obtained by expressing the *standard error* (SE) as a percentage of the estimate to which it refers. In turn, the SE is computed according to a formula which is established on the basis of statistical theory. Generally speaking, the SE is related to the variability of the elements in the population, the size of the sample and the sample design adopted for the survey.

10. The CV of the estimates of the selected variables presented in this report are given below :

變數 Variable	估計 Estimate	離中系數 CV (%)
非常同意/同意善用資訊科技以達至優質教育的五年策略能為學生提供更多學習機會並令他們更有效地學習的十八歲及以上人士佔全香港所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比	80.3%	0.4
Percentage of persons aged 18 and over who strongly agreed / agreed that the five-year strategy on the application of Information Technology for quality education had increased students' opportunity to learn and enabled them to learn effectively among all persons aged 18 and over in Hong Kong		
非常同意/同意「一條龍」學校可以促進小學和中學課程的連貫性的十八歲及以上人士佔全香港所有十八歲及以上人士的百分比	71.4%	0.5
Percentage of persons aged 18 and over who strongly agreed / agreed that "Through-train" schools enhanced continuity in the curriculum between primary and secondary schools among all persons aged 18 and over in Hong Kong		
可收取贍養費的十六歲及以上離婚/分居人士佔全香港所有十六歲及以上人士的百分比	0.7%	8.9
Percentage of divorce / separated persons aged 16 and over who were expected to receive maintenance among all persons aged 16 and over in Hong Kong.		

附錄二：曾出版的主題性住戶統計調查報告書

Appendix 2 : Previously released Thematic Household Survey Reports

主題性住戶統計調查第一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十元

(統計期間：4/2000-6/2000)

- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 現職情況
- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 對事業的冀望
- 對自己創業的冀望
- 曾參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 計劃參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 對政府在經濟轉型時期所擔當角色的期望

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 1

Bilingual version, HK\$60

(Survey period: 4/2000-6/2000)

- Concerns on employment opportunities – current situation
- Concerns on employment opportunities – career aspirations
- Aspirations for setting up own business
- Training / retraining courses attended
- Plan for attending training / retraining courses
- Expectations for the role of the Government under the economic transformation

主題性住戶統計調查第二號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：1/2000-3/2000)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 對中文輸入法的認識及使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 對「公共服務電子化計劃」的認識
- 對資訊科技發展的意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 2

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 1/2000-3/2000)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Knowledge and usage of Chinese input methods
- Usage of electronic business services
- Awareness of Electronic Service Delivery scheme
- Views on the development of information technology

主題性住戶統計調查第三號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十四元

(統計期間：9/1999-11/1999)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 牙醫診治情況
- 使用中藥產品和食品情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 3

Bilingual version, HK\$44

(Survey period: 9/1999-11/1999)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalization
- Dental consultation
- The usage of Chinese medical products and food

主題性住戶統計調查第四號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣六十六元

(統計期間：10/1999-1/2000)

- 公眾對樓宇安全檢驗計劃的認識
- 公眾對緊急事故及天災的應變情況
- 公眾對申訴專員公署的認識
- 香港的少數族裔人士的特徵

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 4

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 10/1999-1/2000)

- Public awareness of the Building Safety Inspection Scheme
- The public's responses to emergency incidents and natural disasters
- Public awareness of the Office of The Ombudsman
- The characteristics of the ethnic minorities in Hong Kong

主題性住戶統計調查第五號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元

(統計期間：10/2000-11/2000)

- 吸煙情況
- 對《基本法》的認識
- 對聘請家庭傭工的意見
- 購買新鮮食品的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 5

Bilingual version, HK\$52

(Survey period: 10/2000-11/2000)

- Pattern of cigarette smoking
- Understanding of the Basic Law
- Views on employment of domestic helpers
- Pattern of purchasing fresh food produce

主題性住戶統計調查第六號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元

(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 對「公共服務電子化計劃」的認識

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 6

Bilingual version, HK\$54

(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Knowledge of using personal computer and Chinese input methods
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Awareness of Electronic Service Delivery scheme

主題性住戶統計調查第七號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元

(統計期間：4/2001-6/2001)

- 在中國內地居住的意向及情況
- 執行支付贍養費命令的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 7

Bilingual version, HK\$52

(Survey period: 4/2001-6/2001)

- Aspiration and experience of taking up residence in the mainland of China
- Enforcement of order for payment of alimony

主題性住戶統計調查第八號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十六元

(統計期間：1/2001-5/2001)

- 香港居民的健康狀況
- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及個人購買醫療保險的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 8

Bilingual version, HK\$46

(Survey period: 1/2001-5/2001)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalization
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and purchase of medical insurance by individuals

主題性住戶統計調查第九號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣四十元

(統計期間：3/2002-5/2002)

- 在香港以外地方就讀的香港學生
- 對家居廢物分類及回收的認識及參與的情況
- 長者的足部健康情況
- 對保險服務的需求及意見

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 9

Bilingual version, HK\$40

(Survey period: 3/2002-5/2002)

- Hong Kong students studying outside Hong Kong
- Knowledge of and participation in source separation and recycling of domestic wastes
- Foot health of older persons
- Insurance needs and opinions on insurance services

主題性住戶統計調查第十號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十四元

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- 個人電腦及互聯網的普及程度
- 對使用個人電腦及中文輸入法的認識
- 個人電腦的使用情況
- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 10

Bilingual version, HK\$54

(Survey period: 5/2002-7/2002)

- Penetration of personal computer and Internet
- Knowledge of using personal computer and Chinese input methods
- Usage of personal computer
- Usage of Internet service
- Usage of electronic business services
- Usage of online Government services
- Information security

主題性住戶統計調查第十一號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣三十六元

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- 受供養父母的特徵
- 對改善居所的冀望
- 居所按揭利息款項

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 11

Bilingual version, HK\$36

(Survey period: 8/2001-10/2001)

- Characteristics of dependent parents
- Aspiration for improvement in accommodation
- Home mortgage interest payment

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中英文對照版，港幣七十五元

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- 就醫情況
- 入住醫院情況
- 接受牙醫診治情況
- 僱主或機構提供醫療福利予僱員及受個人購買的醫療保險保障的情況
- 居於院舍人士的健康狀況及其使用醫護服務的情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 12

Bilingual version, HK\$75

(Survey period: 5/2002-7/2002)

- Health status of Hong Kong residents
- Doctor consultation
- Hospitalization
- Dental consultation
- Provision of medical benefits by employers / companies and coverage of medical insurance purchased by individuals
- Health status of institutional residents and their utilization of medical services

主題性住戶統計調查第十三號報告書

中英文對照版，港幣五十二元

(統計期間：7/2002-9/2002)

- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 現職情況
- 有關就業機會的關注事項 – 對事業的冀望
- 對自己創業的冀望
- 在內地進行與工作有關的業務的情況
- 對在內地工作的冀望
- 曾參加的培訓/再培訓課程
- 參加培訓/再培訓課程的計劃

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 13

Bilingual version, HK\$52

(Survey period: 7/2002-9/2002)

- Concerns on employment opportunities – current situation
- Concerns on employment opportunities – career aspiration
- Aspiration for setting up own business
- Engagement in job-related business activities in the Mainland
- Aspiration for working in the Mainland
- Training / retraining courses attended
- Plan for attending training / retraining courses

主題性住戶統計調查第十四號報告書

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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 14

Bilingual version, HK\$66

(Survey period: 12/2001-2/2002)

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Pattern of participation in unpaid activities
Pattern of participation in social activities
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Views on home-makers

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- 互聯網服務的使用情況
- 電子商業服務的使用情況
- 網上政府服務的使用情況
- 資訊科技保安

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 15

Bilingual version, HK\$81

(Survey period: 5/2003-8/2003)

Penetration of personal computer and Internet
Knowledge of using personal computer and
Chinese input methods
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Usage of Internet service
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Usage of online Government services
Information technology security

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- 對《基本法》的認識
- 出外旅遊的情況
- 吸煙情況

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 16

Bilingual version, HK\$56

(Survey period: 11/2002-2/2003)

Understanding of the Basic Law
Pattern of outbound travel
Pattern of smoking

主題性住戶統計調查第十七號報告書

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- 內地來港定居三年及以下的人士的需要

Thematic Household Survey Report No. 17

Bilingual version, HK\$58

(Survey period: 3/2003-5/2003)

Public opinions on electricity supply in Hong
Kong
Public awareness of and perception on the work
of the Office of The Ombudsman
Needs of persons from the Mainland having
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主題性住戶統計調查第十八號報告書
中英文對照版，港幣五十六元
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Thematic Household Survey Report No. 18
Bilingual version, HK\$56
(Survey period: 5/2003-8/2003)

- 在內地居住的情況
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的情況
- 到內地居住的意向
- 在內地自置/租用住宅物業的意向

Experience of taking up residence in the
Mainland
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