Family Planning Knowledge, Attitude and Practice in Hong Kong Survey 2002

The Family Planning Knowledge, Attitude and Practice in Hong Kong Survey (KAP) is a serial territory wide survey on family planning conducted by the Association since 1967. Carried out every five years, this is the eighth study of the series. The objectives of the survey are to evaluate the pattern of family planning and fertility in Hong Kong; to study contraceptive use and failure, unplanned pregnancy and induced abortion; to evaluate sexual life and couple relationship and the needs for services.

The sample population of KAP 2002 was 15-49 year old married/cohabiting females and their spouses. The fieldwork was conducted by Marketing Decision Research (Pacific) Ltd. It successfully interviewed 1,607 women and 1,147 men with response rate of 73% and 52% respectively.

Respondent’s Background

The mean age of female respondents was 38.7 years and the mean age of male respondents was 42.4 years (Fig.1). Fig. 2 shows the duration of marriage (inclusive of cohabitation relationships) and the mean was 13.6 years. About 13% of female respondents were married for less than 5 years and 26% female respondents were married for more than 20 years.

Pregnancy and Reproduction

There was a declining trend in the mean actual parity (Fig. 3), which dropped from 2.1 children in 1987 to 1.6 children in 2002. The most common actual parity was still two children but the proportion of re-
2.1 倍至二 O O二年的 1.6 倍。大部分受訪者生有两名子女，但比例已由一九九七年的 43.1% 跌至二 O O二年的 41.0%。沒有子女或只有一名小孩的比例則上升。已婚婦女的平均理想子女數目亦有相同下降趨勢（圖四），由一九八七年的 2.1 跌至二 O O二年的 1.6。大部分受訪者以 2 名子女為理想數目，但比例則由一九八七年的 58.4% 跌至二 O O二年的 51.2%，認為 1 名甚至沒有小孩為理想的適合的見解也出現。不想增添子女的受訪者由一九八七年的 4.8% 上升至二 O O二年的 15.2%，只想要 1 名小孩的比例亦於同期由 10.1% 增至 16.6%。

理想子女數目下滑可從受訪者是否想（再）生孩子反映出來（圖五）。與一九九七年的比較，較多受訪者不願增添孩子，男女受訪者分別為 70.2%（升幅四成）及 78.0%。不想多要孩子的主要原因仍是「現時孩子數目已達理想」（圖六）。

這次調查新增題目，探討受訪者和伴侶討論孩子數目是否足夠及意見是否相同（圖七）。約 64% 受訪者曾與伴侶討論孩子數目，意見大致相同（92.6% 女性及 94.1% 男性），大部分受訪者認為討論足夠（95.8% 女性及 94.2% 男性）。

避孕

受訪者對各種避孕方法的認知程度見於圖八（曾經聽過的比例）及圖九（懂得如何使用比例）。男女受訪者對避孕方法及其用法的知識有所進步，男性受訪者更為顯著。

有實行避孕的夫婦的比例已達至相當高而穩定的水平（圖十），一九九二年為 86%、一九九七年為 88%，二 O O二年為 86%。男用避孕套是目前最多人採用的避孕方法，佔 54.3%。過
去15年，使用男用避孕套作為主要避孕方法的比例明顯上升（圖十一）。

57.9%受訪女性及56.4%受訪男性認為夫婦兩人都有避孕責任（圖十二）。約六成受訪者表示他們曾與伴侶討論避孕問題（圖十三），當中94.0%女性及91.8%男性認為討論足夠，而96.5%女性及97.2%男性接受對方的避孕意見。

62.5%受訪女性認為提供避孕服務給18歲以下未婚青少年合宜（圖十四），較一九九七年上升13.8%。受訪男性首次表示看法，57.8%認同，與受訪女性差不多。

人工流產

約26%受訪女性曾進行人工流產，與一九九七年差不多（圖十五），當中42.9%在意外懷孕有避孕（圖十六）。

在香港進行非法人工流產的數字由一九八七年的21.8%下降至二○○二年的3.3%（圖十七）。二○○二年，53.1%人工流產在香港醫院進行，8.5%在家計會進行。

圖十八顯示，79.1%人工流產決定由受訪者本人作出，44.5%由嬰兒的父親決定（可選擇多於一項）。

兩性關係

圖十九顯示已婚婦女的地位較以往為高（高百分比表示地位提高），認同「離婚後再嫁沒有什麼不光彩」比例顯著增加。

大部分受訪者認為妻子或丈夫可以拒絕伴侶提出性要求（約85%）（圖二十），這方面沒有性別差異。

性生活

這次調查增添了一組有關性生活的新的問題，受訪者會被問及對性生活的感受。受訪男性（59.1%）對性生活較受訪

62.5%女性受訪者認為合適為未婚青少年提供避孕服務（圖十四），較1997年上升13.8%。這個問題是新問題，對男性受訪者的正面反應是57.8%，與女性受訪者的反應相似。

Induced Abortion

約26%女性受訪者曾經歷人工流產，與1997年相似（圖十五）。對那些有過人工流產的受訪者，42.9%曾經使用避孕措施（圖十六）。

非法人工流產的比例已從1987年的21.8%降至2002年的3.3%（圖十七）。2002年，53.1%的人工流產在香港醫院進行，8.5%在香港家庭計劃會進行。

如圖十八所示，79.1%的決定是由受訪者本人作出，44.5%是由嬰兒的父親作出（有多於一種的選擇）。

Couple Relationship

圖十九顯示了女性在婚後的社會地位的提高。可以觀察到從過去幾年（高比例表示對女性社會地位的認同）的性別差異有所增加。

大部分受訪者認為丈夫或妻子可以拒絕伴侶提出性要求（約85%）（圖二十），這方面沒有顯著的性別差異。

Sexual Life

這段是新問題。受訪者被問及對性生活的感受。男性受訪者（59.1%）對性生活的興趣比女性受訪者（31.2%）（圖二十一）更高。5.7%的女性受訪者表示對性生活不感興趣。

工作壓力被視為影響受訪者的性生活的最重要因素，20.7%的女性和28.5%的男性表示（圖二十二）。35.6%的女性和32.2%的男性表示他們對性生活的減少沒有影響。只有2.7%的女性和1.0%的男性表示對結婚感到不滿意。更多男性對結婚感到滿意，但少於女性。但附註指出，當調查樣本為已婚或同居人士時，才適用這些結果。
iting couples, the rate of satisfaction of marriage was expected to be higher than in the overall population. If the couple were not satisfied with marriage, they may have divorced and been excluded from the sample.

Like satisfaction with marriage, more men were satisfied with sexual life than women, 57.0% of female and 70.1% of male respectively (Fig. 24). A very low percentage of respondents (2.3% of female, 2.0% of male) claimed that they were dissatisfied with sexual life.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The mean actual parity of married women in Hong Kong has seen a continuous downward trend over the past 15 years as local couples choose to have fewer children or none at all. Factors that affect people’s decision and choices on family size are numerous, ranging from social, cultural and economic factors to personal preferences. The majority of Hong Kong people can achieve their ideal family size as planned. There is a significant progress in men’s participation in family planning, and improved knowledge and concern about sexual and reproductive health among both women and men. The Association strongly believes that the reproductive choice of every couple should be respected. We should continue with current family planning programs emphasizing healthy and planned parenthood to help couples plan and achieve ideal family size according to their personal wishes. The Association will continue to provide comprehensive information, education and clinical services encompassing birth control, pre-marital check-up, pre-pregnancy preparation and subfertility service, etc.

This latest Survey covered new ground on marital and sexual relationships. The need for compatibility and harmony within a couple’s relationship, apart from the question of having children, is increasingly recognized. The Survey findings indicate that there is room for couples to improve the sexual satisfaction they experience in married life, and these will be areas for the Association to develop future services.

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Finally, we would like to thank all participating couples who have taken part in the study.
# 圖二十一
Fig21
目前是否對性生活感興趣
Interest in Sexual Life

女性 Wife : 1,607

- 一般 Fine
- 不感興趣 Not interested
- 很不感兴趣 Very not interested
- 未回答者 Refuse to answer
- 感興趣 Interested

59.4% 31.2%
1.5% 3.4%

男性 Husband : 1,147

- 一般 Fine
- 不感興趣 Not interested
- 很不感兴趣 Very not interested
- 未回答者 Refuse to answer
- 感興趣 Interested

36% 59.1%
12%

# 圖二十二
Fig22
不利夫婦間性生活的原因
Factors Affecting Sexual Life

女性 Wife : 1,607

- 沒有不利因素 No
- 頭腦壓力 Work Pressure
- 與孩子共住一室 Sharing the same room with children
- 廠商壓力 Financial pressure
- 與丈夫工作時間不協調 Different time schedule with husband’s
- 丈夫頻常對外地/外地工作 Husband frequently on business trips abroad or to Mainland china

0 10 20 30 40%
35.6%
20.7%
14.7%
13.5%
13.3%
11.5%

男性 Husband : 1,147

- 沒有不利因素 No
- 頭腦壓力 Work Pressure
- 生活空間狹窄 Crowded living environment
- 廠商壓力 Financial pressure
- 與孩子共住一室 Sharing the same room with children
- 丈夫頻常對外地/外地工作 Husband frequently on business trips abroad or to Mainland china

0 10 20 30 40%
32.2%
28.5%
21.4%
17.7%
14.7%
9.8%

# 圖二十三
Fig23
對目前婚姻的滿意程度
Marital Satisfaction

女性 Wife : 1,607

- 一般 Fair
- 不滿意 Dissatisfied
- 未回答者 Refuse to answer
- 滿意 Satisfied

20.5% 73.4%
1.0% 3.2%

男性 Husband : 1,147

- 一般 Fair
- 不滿意 Dissatisfied
- 未回答者 Refuse to answer
- 滿意 Satisfied

12% 83.8%
2.0% 3.5%

# 圖二十四
Fig24
對目前性生活的滿意程度
Satisfaction with Sexual Life

女性 Wife : 1,607

- 一般 Fair
- 不滿意 Dissatisfied
- 未回答者 Refuse to answer
- 滿意 Satisfied

36.7% 57.0%

男性 Husband : 1,147

- 一般 Fair
- 不滿意 Dissatisfied
- 未回答者 Refuse to answer
- 滿意 Satisfied

24.5% 70.1%