

家庭計劃知識、 態度及實行調查、 二〇〇二年

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

家計會自一九六七年起，每五年進行一項「香港家庭計劃知識、態度及實行調查」，收集與生育有關的重要資料。二〇〇二年進行的調查是系列中的第八次，目的是評估香港在家庭計劃及生育方面的現況；瞭解避孕方法的使用、避孕失效及意外懷孕，以至人工流產的情況；及探討兩性關係、性生活及對有關服務的需求。

調查對象包括年齡介乎十五至四十九歲的已婚／同居婦女及其配偶。問卷調查由市場策略研究中心進行，成功上門訪問 1,607 名婦女及其 1,147 名配偶，女性回應率達到 73%，而男性回應率則為 52%。

受訪者背景資料

受訪女性平均年齡為 38.7 歲，而受訪男性平均年齡為 42.4 歲（圖一）。圖二顯示受訪者的結婚年期（包括同居）為 13.6 年。約 13% 受訪女性結婚少於五年，26% 多於 20 年。

懷孕及生育

本港已婚婦女的平均實際子女數目持續下降（圖三），由一九八七年的

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 個跌至二〇〇二年的 1.6 個。大部分受訪者育有兩名子女，但比例已由一九九七年的 43.1% 跌至二〇〇二年的 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 跌至二〇〇二年的 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% 跌至二〇〇二年的 51.2%，認為 1 名甚至沒有小孩最為理想的比例卻上升。不想增添子女的受訪者由一九八七年的 4.8% 上升至二〇〇二年的 15.2%，只想要 1 名小孩的比例亦於同期由 10.1% 增至 16.6%。

理想子女數目下跌可從受訪者是否想（再）生孩子反映出來（圖五）。與一九九七年比較，較多受訪者不想增添孩子，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（懂得如何使用的比例）。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%，二〇〇二年為 86%。男用避孕套是目前最多人採用的避孕方法，佔 54.3%。過

spondents with this parity had dropped from 43.1% in 1997 to 41.0% in 2002. An increase in the proportion of respondents who had zero or one child was observed. The ideal parity showed a similar trend as the actual parity (Fig. 4), falling from a mean ideal parity of 2.1 children in 1987 to 1.6 children in 2002. The majority still thought the ideal parity was two children but even this majority had dropped from 58.4% in 1987 to 51.2% in 2002. The proportion of respondents who did not want children or wanted one child have increased. Respondents who do not want children increased from 4.8% in 1987 to 15.2% in 2002 and those who wanted to have one child increased from 10.1% in 1987 to 16.6% in 2002.

The fall in ideal parity was reflected by respondents' desire for more children (Fig. 5). Compared with 1997, more respondents chose not to have more children: 78.0% of female and 70.2% (a 40% increment) of male respectively. The major reason for not want to have more children was "Having attained ideal parity" (Fig. 6).

New questions were added to this Survey to investigate how much couples discussed and agreed on parity (Fig. 7). About 64% of respondents had discussed parity with their spouse and most couples agreed on parity (92.6% of female, 94.1% of male). Most felt that the amount of discussion was sufficient (95.8% of female, 94.2% of male).

Contraception

The distributions of respondent's knowledge of specific contraceptive methods are shown in Fig. 8 (have ever heard of) and Fig. 9 (have ever learned how to use). Respondents' perception of their own knowledge on specific contraceptive methods had improved, especially among male respondents.

The current contraceptive practice rate seems to have reached a plateau (Fig. 10), being 86% in 1992, 88% in 1997 and 86% in 2002. The most commonly used contraceptive method was male condom, 54.3%. In the past 15 years, the proportion of respondents using male condom as the principal contraceptive method has significantly increased (Fig. 11).

57.9% of female and 56.4% of male respondents thought that both wife and husband shared the responsibility of contraception (Fig. 12). About 60% of respondents claimed that they had discussed contraception with their spouse (Fig. 13). Those respondents who had discussed thought that their discussions were enough (94.0% of female, 91.8% of male) and that they could accept their spouse's opinion (96.5% of female, 97.2% of male).

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皆有避孕責任（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歲以下未婚青少年適宜（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%在意外懷孕前有避孕（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%下跌至二〇〇二年的3.3%（圖十七）。二〇〇二年，53.1%人工流產於香港醫院進行，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% female respondents felt it was appropriate to provide contraceptive service to unmarried youths below of age 18 (Fig. 14), an increment of 13.8% compared with 1997. This question was new to the male respondents and the positive result was 57.8%, similar to that of female respondents.

Induced Abortion

About 26% of female respondents had experienced abortion, which was similar to 1997 (Fig. 15). For those respondents who had had abortion, 42.9% had practiced contraception (Fig. 16).

The proportion of illegal abortion had dropped from 21.8% in 1987 to 3.3% in 2002 (Fig. 17). In 2002, 53.1% of abortions were performed in Hong Kong hospitals and 8.5% were performed in The Family Planning Association of Hong Kong.

As shown in Fig. 18, 79.1% of decisions on abortion were made by the respondent herself and 44.5% were made by the infant's father (more than one answer was permitted).

Couple Relationship

Fig. 19 gives the distribution of women's status after marriage. It can be observed that there appears to be an improvement in women's status compared with past years (high percentage implies good women's status). Opinions on "A woman re-marrying after a divorce is not disgraceful" have increased significantly.

Most of the respondents thought that a wife or a husband could reject their spouse's sexual request (about 85%) (Fig. 20). There is no gender difference on this question.

Sexual Life

This section was new to the series. Respondents were asked for their feelings toward sexual life. Male respondents (59.1%) showed more interest in sexual life than female respondents (31.2%) (Fig. 21). 5.7% of female respondents claimed that they were not interested in sexual life.

Work pressure was cited as the most influential factor affecting respondents' sexual lives, in 20.7% of female and 28.5% of male respectively (Fig. 22). 35.6% of female and 32.2% of male claimed that there were no factors affecting their sexual lives.

Only 2.7% of female and 1.0% of male declared that they were dissatisfied with marriage (Fig. 23). More men were satisfied with marriage than women. Since the survey sample was only married or cohab-

女性（31.2%）感興趣（圖二十一），5.7%受訪女性對性生活不感興趣。

調查發現不利於夫妻間性生活的主要因素是工作壓力，男女受訪者的比例分別為20.7%及28.5%（圖二十二）。35.6%受訪女性及32.2%受訪男性認為夫妻間性生活並無不利因素。

僅有2.7%受訪女性及1.0%受訪男性表示對目前婚姻不滿意（圖二十三）。滿意婚姻的受訪男性較女性為多。由於調查只訪問已婚或同居男女，所以對婚姻滿意的比例預計較整體人口為高，不滿意婚姻的夫婦或已離婚而於抽樣調查之外。

滿意目前性生活的受訪男性較女性為多，男女比例分別為57.0%及70.1%（圖二十四），跟對婚姻滿意程度相似。較少受訪者（2.3%女性及2.0%男性）表示不滿意性生活。

總結及建議

受訪女性的平均實際子女數目在過去十五年來不斷下降，反映本地夫婦選擇少生或不生子女。計劃生育多少子女的決定，往往受到很多方面的因素影響，包括社會、文化、經濟上的考慮，還有個人的意願等等。大部分港人都能實現家庭計劃理想。男士對家庭計劃的參與明顯增加，而男女雙方對性與生殖健康的認識及關注亦有所提高。家計會深信每一對夫婦作出的生殖選擇，都應該得到尊重。我們會繼續推行目前的家庭計劃指導工作，協助夫婦根據他們的意願，計劃及建立理想家庭。家計會將繼續提供全面資訊、教育及醫療服務，包括節育指導服務、婚前綜合服務、懷孕前驗身服務及生育指導服務等。

兩性關係和性生活是今次調查中的新範疇，在婚姻生活裏面，除了生兒育女外，夫妻間的協調及和諧需要越

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 were 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.

Acknowledgements

The Association would like to express its sincere gratitude to members of the Task Force on Knowledge Attitude & Practice Survey 2002, who guided and monitored the progress of the survey. Special thanks are given to Prof. Lam Tai Hing, Chairman of the Task Force, and all members including Dr Paul Yip, Dr Shiela Twinn, Prof Ng Man Lun, Prof Suzanne Ho, Mr Joseph Lee, Dr Siu Yat Ming and Mrs Annie Lau.

來越受到關注。調查結果顯示，夫婦間的性生活，還有改善的空間。這將會是家計會日後發展服務的方向。

銘謝

家計會謹此向負責指導及監察研究進展的「二〇〇二年家庭計劃知識、態度及實行調查」工作小組委員會致以謝意，當中包括主席林大慶教授、成員葉兆輝博士、程思雅博士、吳敏倫教授、何陳雪鸚教授、李文江先生、邵一鳴博士及劉麗潔玲女士。

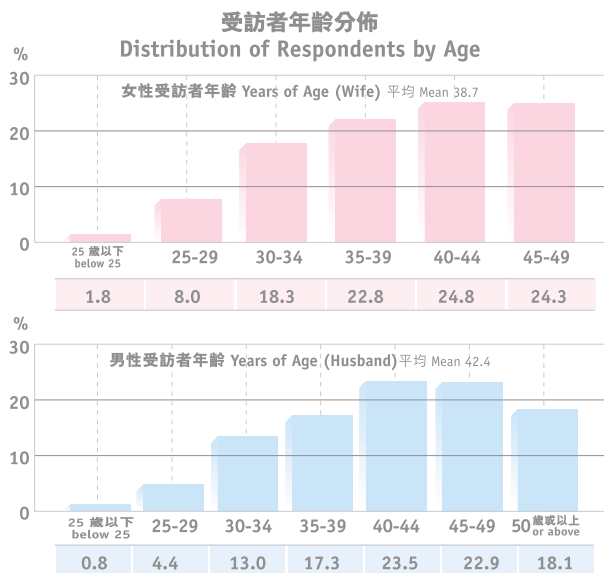
我們亦要多謝負責協助訪問的市場策略研究中心，以及提供數據支援的政府統計署。

最後，我們多謝所有曾參與調查的夫婦。

We wish to thank the Marketing Decision Research (Pacific) Ltd. for assistance of fieldwork and the Census and Statistics Department of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region for the data-frame support.

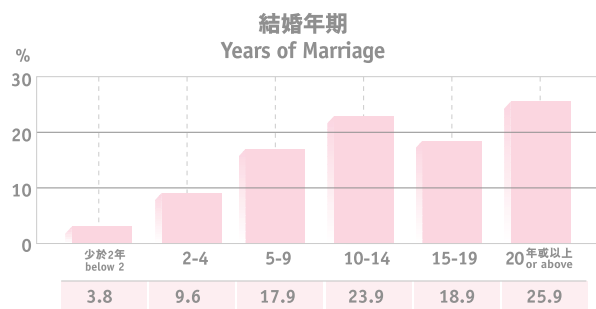
Finally, we would like to thank all participating couples who have taken part in the study.

圖一
Fig1



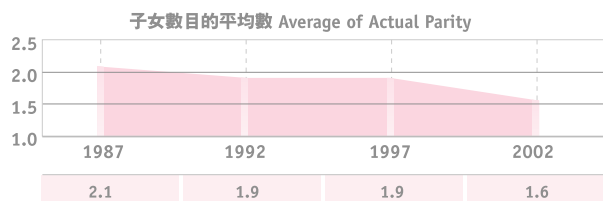
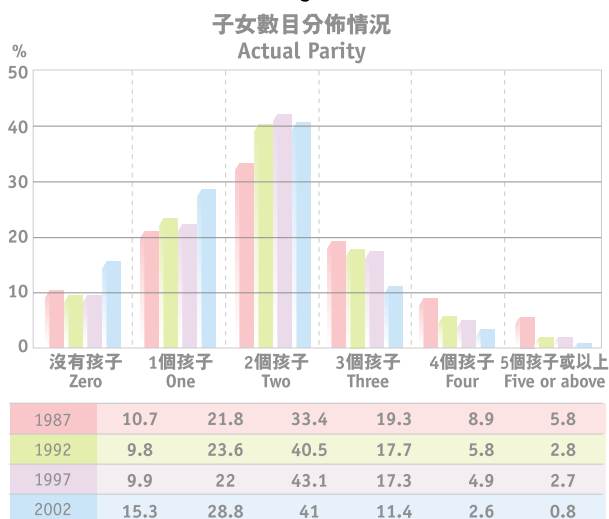
基數N₂₀₀₂ : 女性Wife(1,607) · 男性Husband(1,147)

圖二
Fig2



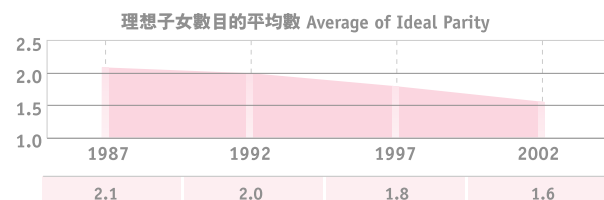
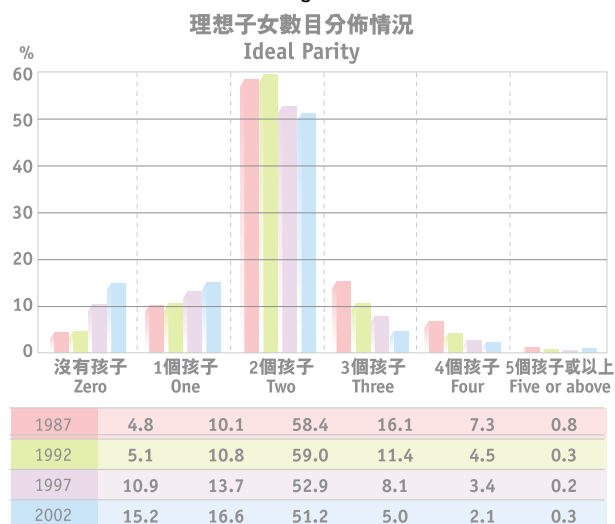
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圖三
Fig3



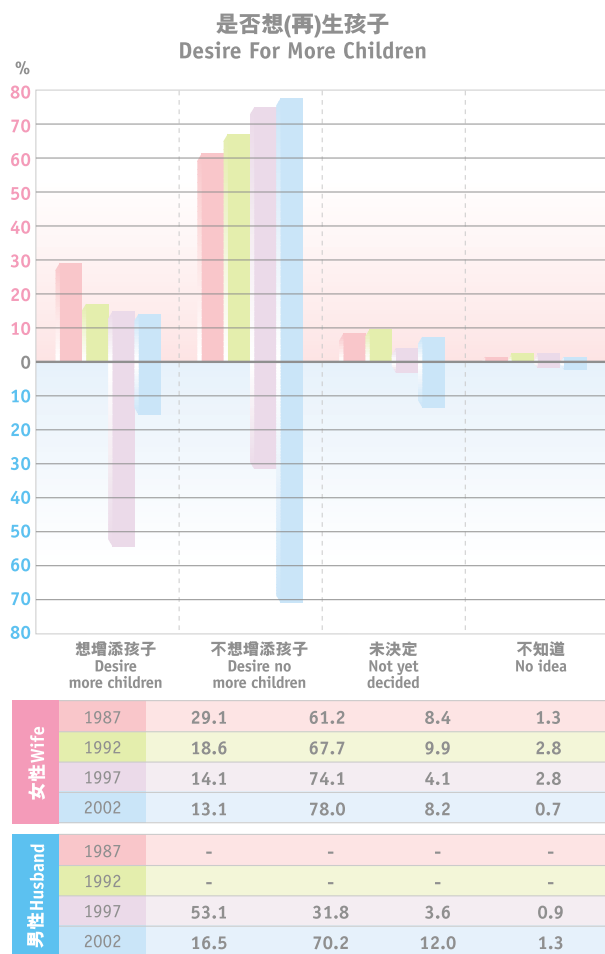
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圖四
Fig4



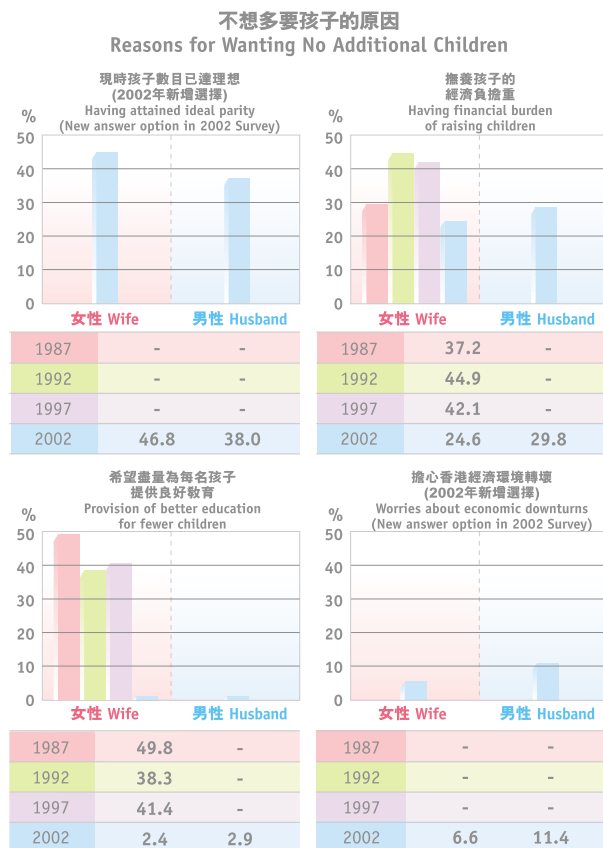
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圖五
Fig5



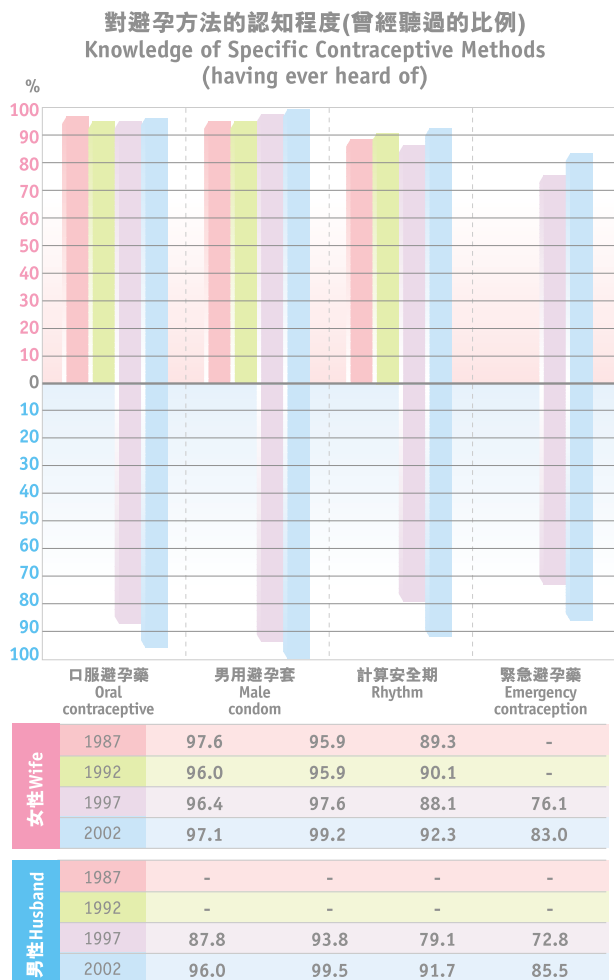
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圖六
Fig6



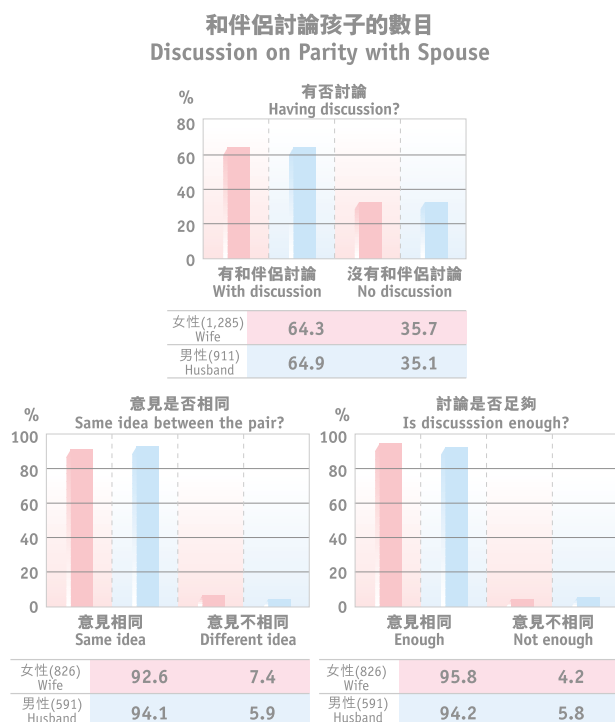
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圖八
Fig8

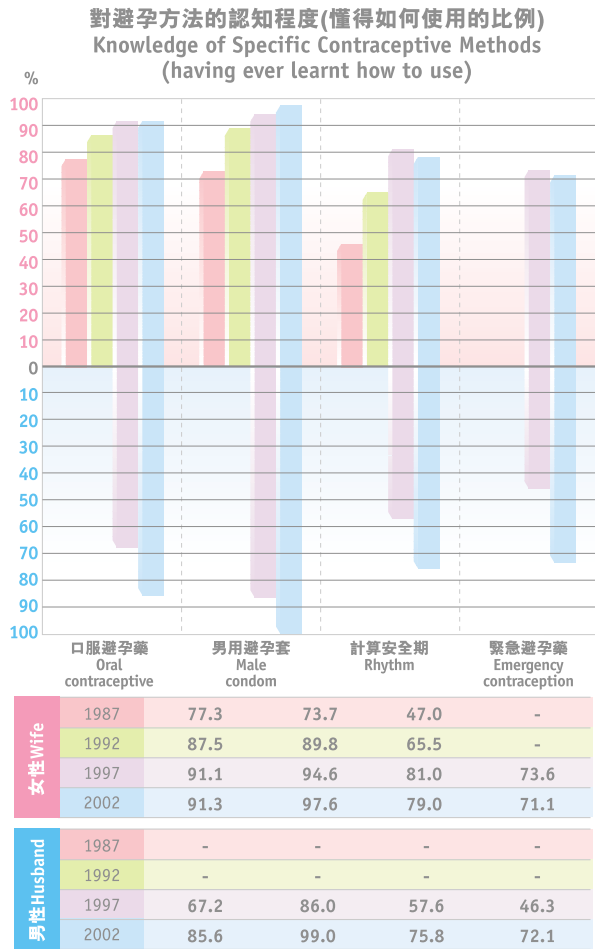


基數N2002：女性Wife(1,285)，男性Husband(911)

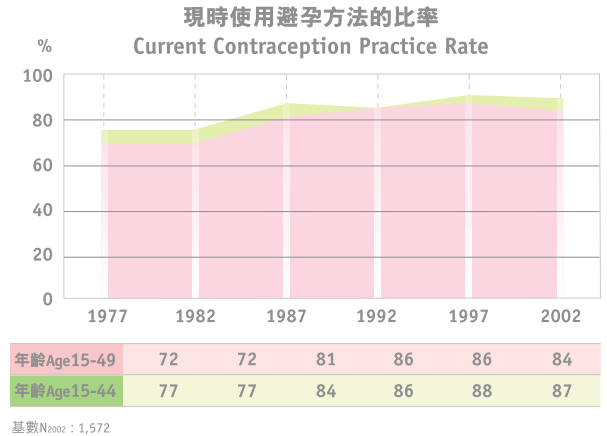
圖七
Fig7



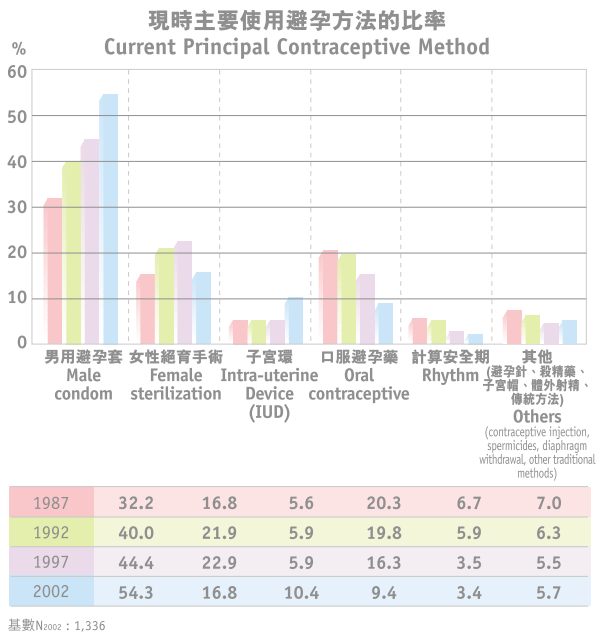
圖九
Fig9



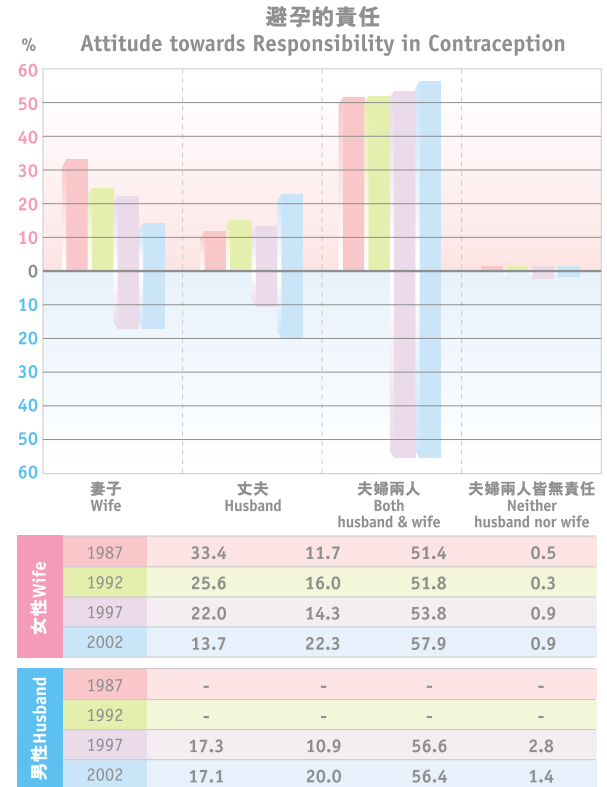
圖十
Fig10



圖十一
Fig11



圖十二
Fig12

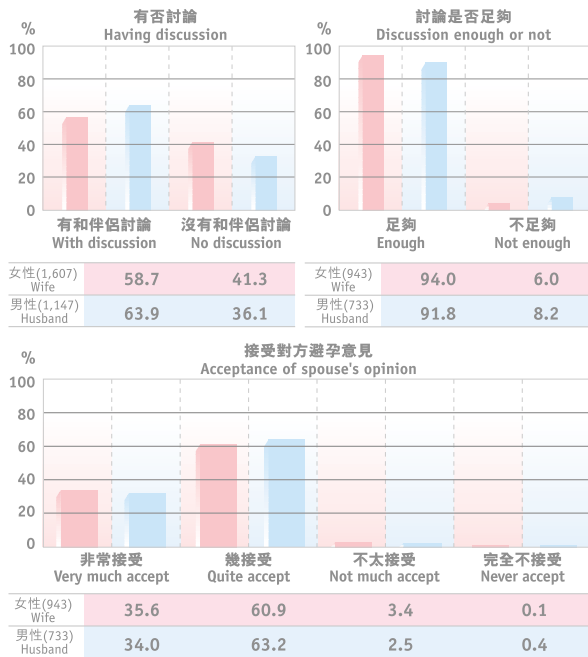


圖十三

Fig13

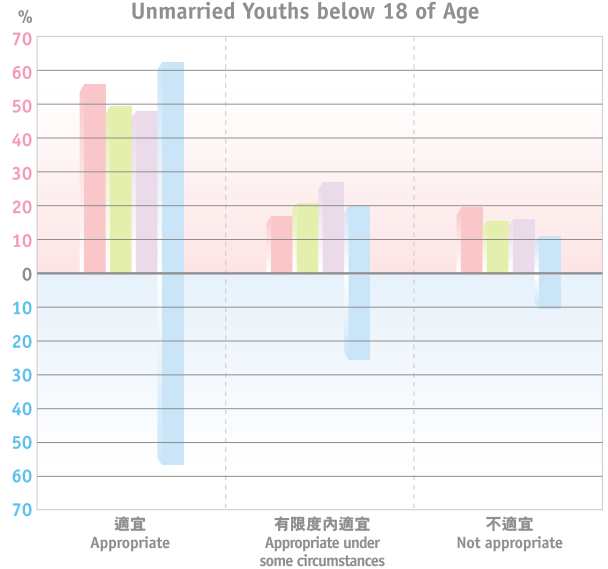
與伴侶討論避孕的問題

Discussion on Contraception with Spouse



圖十四

Fig14

對提供避孕服務給18歲以下未婚青少年的看法
Attitude towards Provision of Contraceptive Service to Unmarried Youths below 18 of Age

女性Wife	1987	56.4	17.3	19.5
	1992	49.4	20.7	16.7
	1997	48.7	26.5	17.1
	2002	62.5	19.9	10.8
男性Husband	1987	-	-	-
	1992	-	-	-
	1997	-	-	-
	2002	57.8	25.4	10.5

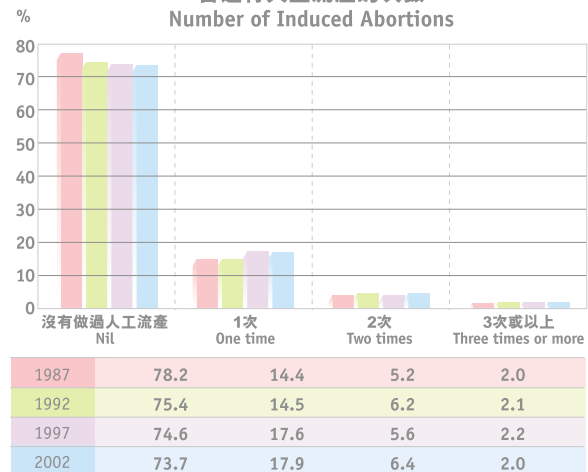
基數N2002：女性Wife(1,607)，男性Husband(1,147)

圖十五

Fig15

曾進行人工流產的次數

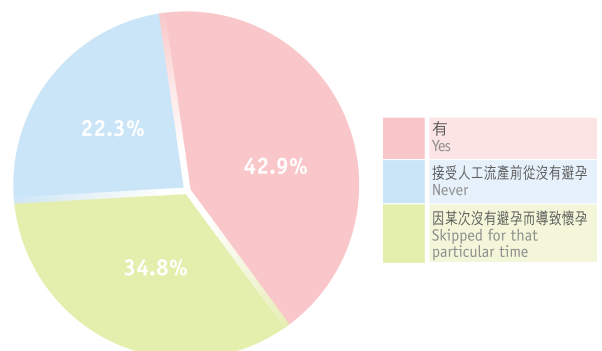
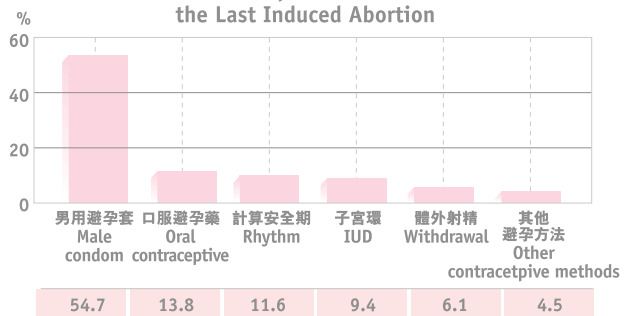
Number of Induced Abortions



基數N2002：1,603

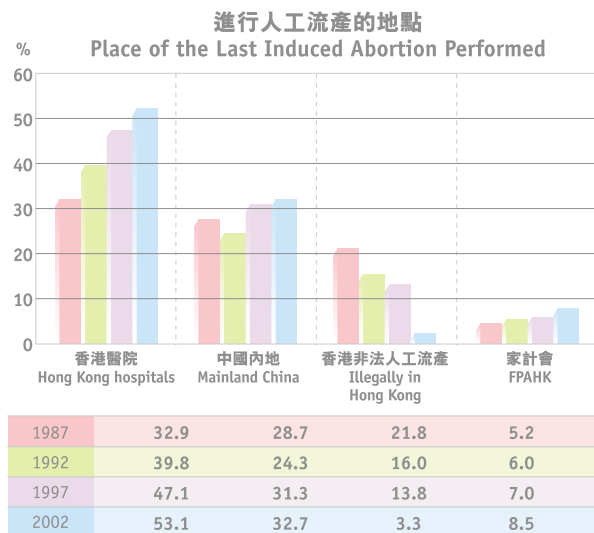
圖十六

Fig16

進行人工流產前的避孕方法
Use of Contraceptive Methods Before the Last Induced Abortion

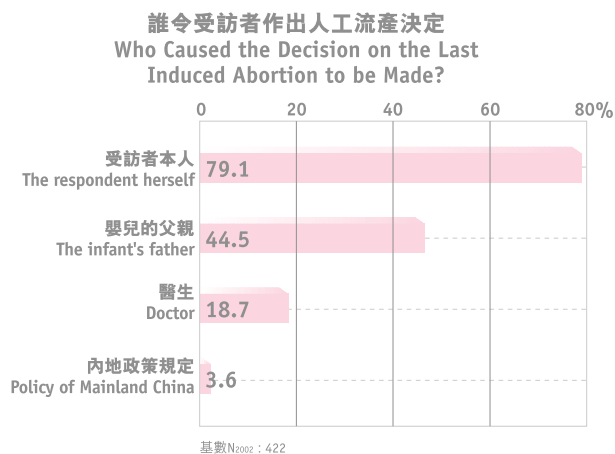
基數N2002：181

圖十七
Fig17



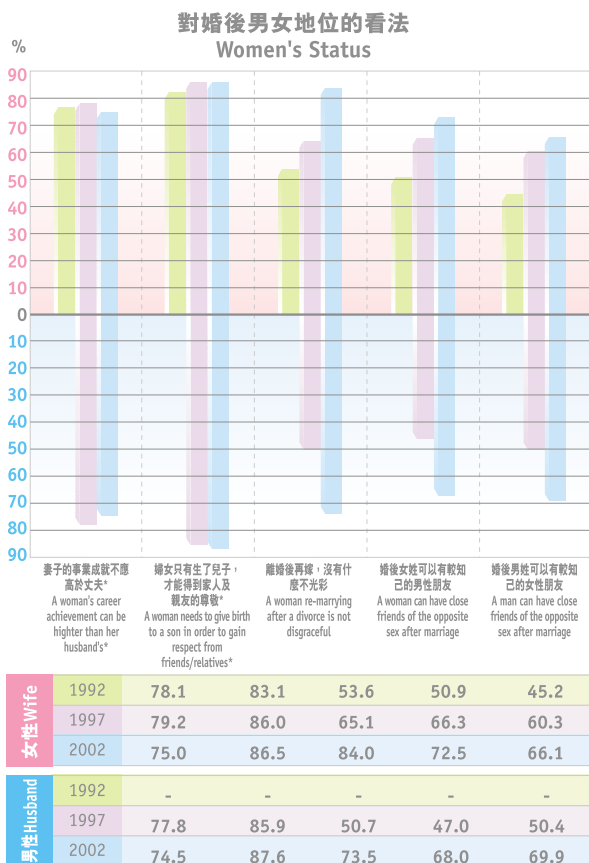
基數N₂₀₀₂ : 422

圖十八
Fig18



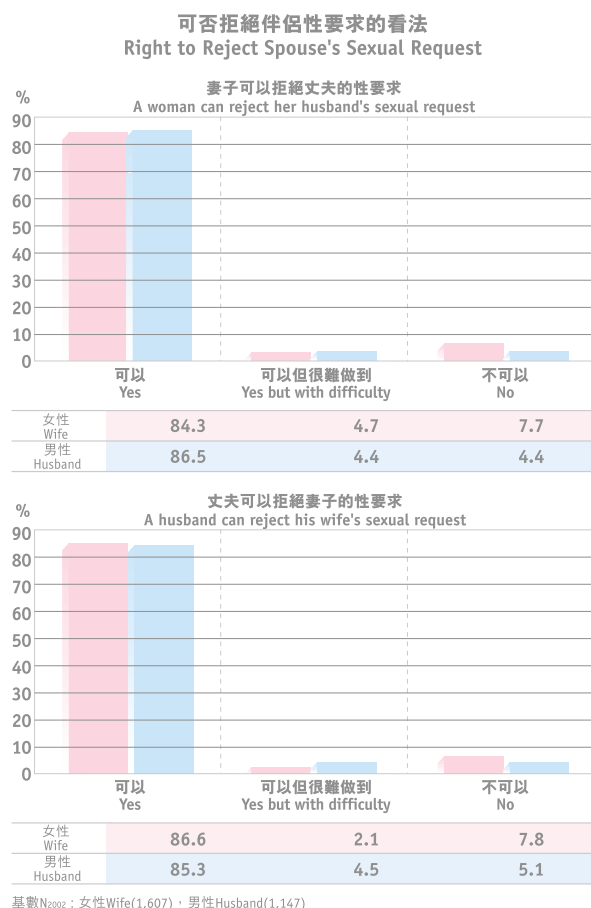
基數N₂₀₀₂ : 422

圖十九
Fig19



*圖表顯示為不認同的百分比 Proportion of those disagreeing with the statement.
基數N₂₀₀₂ : 女性Wife(1,607) , 男性Husband(1,147)

圖二十
Fig20

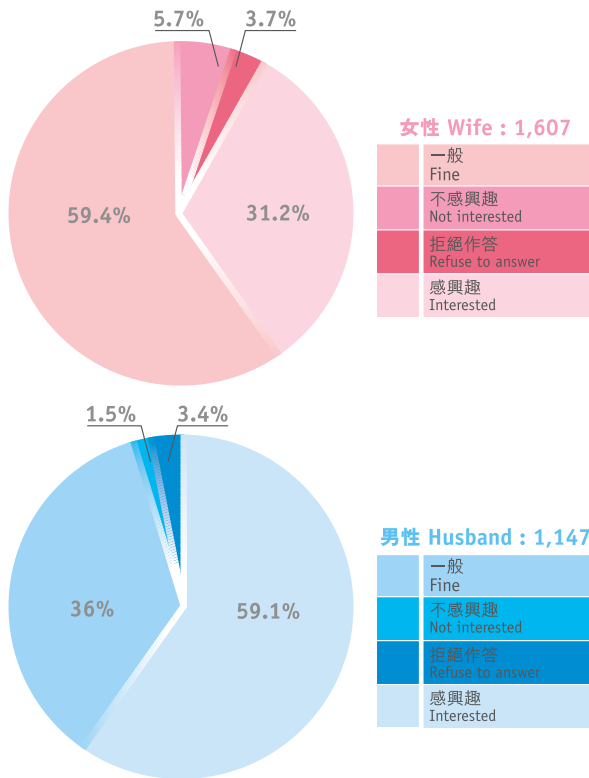


基數N₂₀₀₂ : 女性Wife(1,607) , 男性Husband(1,147)

圖二十一

Fig21

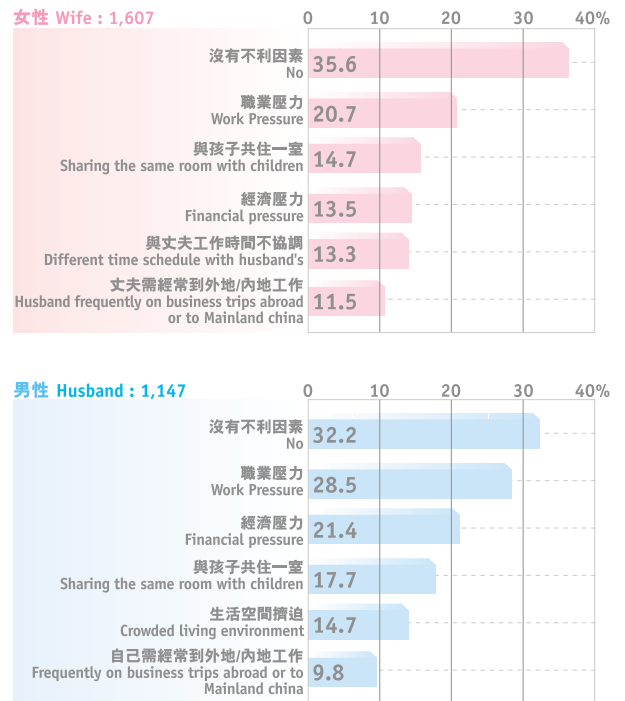
目前是否對性生活感興趣
Interest in Sexual Life



圖二十二

Fig22

不利夫妻間性生活的原因
Factors Affecting Sexual Life



圖二十三

Fig23

對目前婚姻的滿意程度
Marital Satisfaction

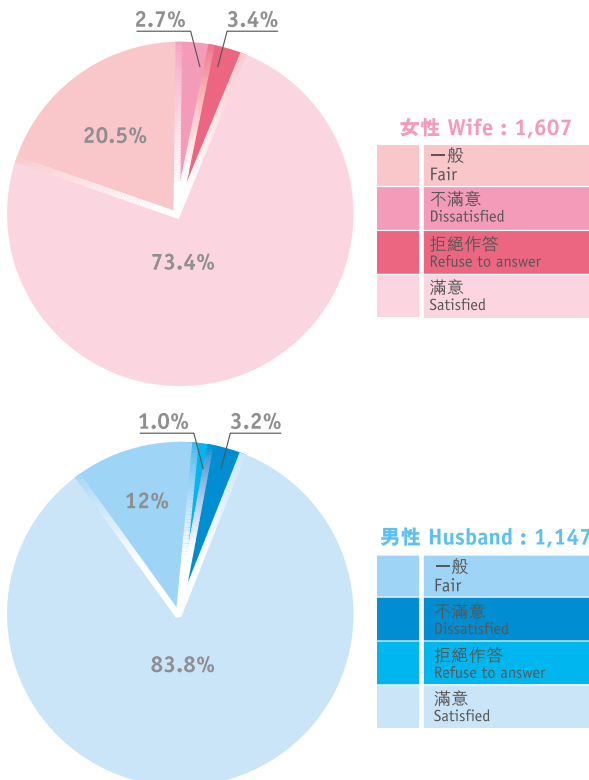


圖24

Fig24

對目前性生活的滿意程度
Satisfaction with Sexual Life

