

Survey on Family Planning Knowledge, Attitude and Practice in Hong Kong 2007

二零零七年香港家庭計劃知識、態度及實行調查

The Association's Survey of Family Planning Knowledge, Attitude and Practice in Hong Kong is a territory-wide survey conducted every five years since 1967. The ninth in the series, the 2007 survey successfully interviewed 1,510 married or cohabitated women aged between 15 and 49, and 770 of their spouses between December 2007 and April 2008 by home visits. Various aspects of family planning including parity, fertility, contraception and induced abortion were examined. Questions on “Marriage and Sex” have been included since 2002.

家計會自一九六七年開始，每五年進行一次覆蓋全港的大型「香港家庭計劃知識、態度及實行調查」。二零零七年的調查是同類系列的第九次，於二零零七年十二月至二零零八年四月成功上門訪問1,510名15至49歲已婚或同居婦女，以及其中770名受訪婦女的配偶，調查家庭計劃及相關課題包括子女數目、生育、避孕及人工流產等，以及由二零零二年加入的婚姻與性問題。

Parity

There was a continuous drop in the actual parity of Hong Kong couples over the past 30 years. The mean actual parity declined from 3.3 in 1977 to 1.6 five years ago, and to 1.5 in 2007. While low fertility persisted, the declining trend was leveling off. As for ideal parity, nearly 50% of the women polled still desired two children, a decrease of 10% from 60% in 1992. On the other hand, the proportion of those whose ideal parity is one child had risen from about 10% in 1992 to 26% in 2007. Respondents who desired no children also rose to 13% in 2007 from 5% in 1992.

Family Planning and Fertility

The current pregnancy rate at the time of the survey was only 0.9%. Among the fertile women polled in 2007, only about 13% desired to have a child or another child while over 80% did not. 40% of women married for 4-5 years still had no children. Those aged 35-39 and still childless were also on the rise, accounting for 15% of the fertile women in 2007 as compared with 11% in 2002.

In the 35-39 year old group, 31% had fewer children than they desired, indicating that about 30% of women in this age group still desired to give birth. However, women's fertility declined from after 35 years of age, accompanied by greater risks during conception and pregnancy.

Respondents not desiring to have a child or another child cited heavy financial burden of raising children, being too old, and too much responsibility in raising children as their main concerns. The proportion of women who thought themselves too old and did not want to have late pregnancy rose from 5% in 2002 to 37% in 2007, indicating that age had become an increasingly significant factor affecting Hong Kong people's fertility.

The survey also reflected an increasing level of education and full-time employment among Hong Kong women. In 2007, 87% of the female respondents had attained secondary or post-secondary education and 51% worked full time. High education attainment and long working hours are associated with women deferring pregnancy and even affect their desire to have children.

On policies to encourage childbearing, respondents said they would most likely be encouraged by: financial incentives including education and healthcare subsidies; parental support such as flexible working hours and increase in nurseries and child-care services; education policies including free pre-school education, better quality of education and small-class teaching, etc. However, the survey indicated that such incentives were more attractive to

子女數目

過去30年港人的子女數目不斷下降，由一九七七年的平均子女數目3.3名下降至五年前的1.6名，以及二零零七年的1.5名。少生育的情況持續，但下降趨勢則平穩下來。至於理想子女數目方面，希望生育兩名孩子的受訪婦女仍然最多，接近五成，但較一九九二年的六成減少了百分之十。另一方面，以一名孩子為理想子女數目的受訪者比率卻愈來愈高，由一九九二年約10%增加至二零零七年的26%。同期選擇不生孩子的受訪婦女亦由5%升至13%。

家庭計劃與生育

調查期間正在懷孕的受訪婦女比率只有0.9%。二零零七年在有生育能力的受訪婦女中，只有約13%表示有「生育」或「再生育」的打算，八成則沒有。已婚4至5年而尚未生育的婦女高達四成；年介35-39歲而仍未生育的婦女比率，由二零零二年的11%上升至二零零七年的15%。

在35-39歲的受訪婦女中，實際子女數目少於理想子女數目的有31%，顯示有三成婦女仍願意生育。然而，女性在35歲後生育能力會下降，成孕和生育的風險則會增加。

不想生育或再生育的受訪者表示，他們的主要顧慮是養育孩子的經濟負擔重、年紀大及養育孩子的責任大等。自覺年紀太大而不願當高齡產婦的婦女，由二零零二年5%上升至二零零七年37%，反映年齡成為一個愈來愈影響港人生育的重要因素。

調查亦反映本港女性的教育程度及全職工作比率不斷上升。二零零七年具中學及大專程度的受訪婦女達87%，全職工作51%。婦女教育程度高、工作時間長，都與她們推遲生育計劃有關，甚至影響生育意願。

受訪者認為最能鼓勵他們的生育政策：經濟方面，包括教育及醫療資助；支援父母方面，例如：容許彈性上班時間及增加育嬰托兒服務；教育方面，則

respondents with one child or no children, but less meaningful for those who already had two or more children.

37% of one-child mothers said they had not achieved their ideal parity whereas only about 6% of the two-children mothers said so, indicating that one-child mothers are more likely to have another child than two-children mothers. Most people gave "I like children" and "To let my child(ren) have company" as their reason for desiring a child or another child.

Contraceptive Practice

83% of the women polled had used male condoms, while the second most common method ever used was oral contraceptive pill, about 36% of the female respondents. The male condom was also the most popular current method of contraception, being used by more than 60% of the 1,078 female respondents practicing contraception at the time of the survey. Its usage had increased continuously from 20% in 1982 to 63% in 2007. In contrast, the usage of female sterilization and oral contraceptive pill, the most popular methods in the past, had declined. In 2007, female sterilization registered a usage of 9%, compared with 28% in 1982. During the same period, the usage of oral contraceptive pill also dropped from nearly 27% to about 8%. Usage of intrauterine contraceptive device (IUCD) at 12% in 2007 was double the level of about 6% in 1992 and 1997. The increase is believed to be mainly due to women coming from the Mainland to reside in Hong Kong, as IUCD is a common form of contraception on the Mainland.

Induced Abortion

21% of the female respondents had ever had induced abortion, down from 26% five years ago and showing a departure from the upward trend over the past 15 years. There were no significant changes in the proportions of those who had had one, two, three, four or more induced abortions. As to the place where the last induced abortion was performed, 44% of those who had ever had induced abortion (excluding those who weren't Hong Kong residents yet at the time of their last induced abortion) had the operation in Hong Kong hospitals, 31% in Mainland China, 19% in the Association and 2% illegally in Hong Kong.

Marriage & Sex

Hong Kong couples had sex only 3.9 times a month on average and were just fairly interested in sex, but most were satisfied with their sex life and marriage. "Work pressure" was cited by most men and women (25% and 30% respectively) as the key factor affecting their sex life. Other unfavourable factors cited by women were "living with children" and "incompatible work

包括免費幼兒教育、提升教育質素及小班教學等。不過，調查亦發現，這些鼓勵對未有子女及只有一名子女的受訪者吸引力較大；但是對於已有兩名或以上子女的受訪者，則意義不大。

37%現有一名孩子的母親認為仍未達到理想子女數目，但只有6%育有兩名孩子的母親認為仍未達標，顯示只有一名子女的母親願意多生一孩的機會，較已有兩名孩子的母親為高。當被問及想生、或想再生孩子的原因時，「喜歡孩子」是最多人回答的原因，其次便是「讓孩子有伴」。

避孕方法的使用

83%受訪婦女曾經使用男用避孕套，其次是口服避孕藥，約36%。男用避孕套亦是現時最常用的避孕方法，在調查期間實行避孕的1,078名受訪婦女中，逾六成現正採用。男用避孕套的使用率多年來不斷上升，由一九八二年的20%，升至二零零七年的63%。相反，曾經是最多人使用的女性結紮手術及口服避孕藥，使用比率則下降。女性結紮手術由一九八二年的28%，下降至二零零七年的9%；口服避孕藥則由一九八二年接近27%下降至約8%。子宮環的使用率則由一九九二年和一九九七年約6%，上升至二零零七年的12%，增幅差不多一倍，相信是因為近年較多內地婦女來港定居所致，而子宮環是內地常用的避孕方法。

人工流產

曾進行人工流產的女受訪者接近21%，較五年前的26%為少，亦沒有延續過去十五年來上升的趨勢。曾進行一次、兩次、三次、及四次或以上人工流產的受訪者，比例沒有多大變化。曾經進行人工流產的女受訪者(上一次進行人工流產時仍未成為香港居民的不計算在內)，上一次進行人工流產的地點為香港醫院(44%)，中國內地(31%)，家計會(19%)及香港非法人工流產(2%)。

婚姻與性

香港夫婦平均做愛次數為每月3.9

schedules". "Health problems" and "living with children" were cited by 23% and 20% of the men respectively. Despite many couples having sex problems, few sought treatment or help.

Conclusion and Recommendation

In recent years, Hong Kong's concern over fertility issues and efforts by various sectors of society to reduce the barriers to childbearing were positive and deserved recognition. Couples were reminded to cherish the 'value' and 'meaning' of nurturing the next generation and the satisfaction of parenthood, and seek early help if they had any sex problems.

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次，對性生活興趣一般，但大部分對性生活及婚姻感到滿意。大部分受訪男女(分別有25%及30%)認為工作壓力是影響性生活的最主要因素。對於女受訪者來說，其他主要因素是「與孩子同住一室」和「與配偶工作時間不協調」；男受訪者而言，「健康問題」及「與孩子同住一室」分別佔23%及20%。雖然很多夫婦受性問題困擾，但是尋求治療或協助的卻很少。

總結及建議

近年社會各方面對生育問題的關注、並為減少生育障礙而作出的種種努力，都是正面和值得肯定的。我們提醒夫婦珍視養育下一代的「價值」和「意義」，以及為人父母的滿足感，如受性問題困擾，應盡早尋求協助。

銘謝

家計會謹此向負責指導及監察研究進展的研究小組委員會致以謝意，亦要多謝負責訪問的尼爾森（中國）有限公司、資助部分費用的拜耳醫療保健、以及提供數據支援的政府統計署。最後，我們多謝所有受訪夫婦及其他參與人士。



Release of findings of the Survey on Family Planning Knowledge, Attitude and Practice in Hong Kong 2007

「二零零七年香港家庭計劃知識、態度及實行調查」結果公佈