

Knowing Our Youth and Bridging the Gap

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How to Know Our Youth?

- Media-based understanding (problem-oriented understanding) – youth behavior having news value
- Adult-based vs. youth-based understanding; insider vs. outsider understanding
- Authority-based understanding (infallibility of experts?)
- Evidence-based understanding (e.g. family does not play an important role in adolescence)

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價值觀命題	個人與社會評價命題	行為命題
家庭	自我能力評價	社會資本
性	政府/議會評價	3
教育	社會評價	
政治		
個人		
法治		
工作		
傳媒		
社會承擔		
環境保護		
題目總計	47	16
		3

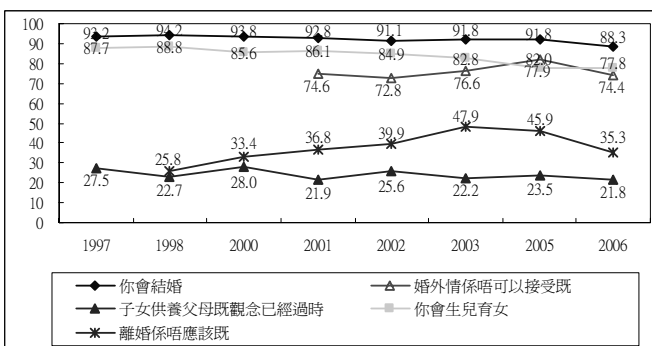
香港青年協會。(2008)。香港青年趨勢分析 2004-2006。香港:香港青年協會。 3

Family Values (家庭價值觀)

- High support for traditional family values
- Conflicting family values
- 74.4% did not accept extra-marital affairs (EMA)
- 77.3% disagreed that “taking care of parents is outdated”
- 35.3% believed people should not divorce
- 80.5% felt cohabitation was acceptable
- 77.8% anticipated that they would have children
- Weak emotional connectedness (comparative study)

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家庭觀念轉變趨勢



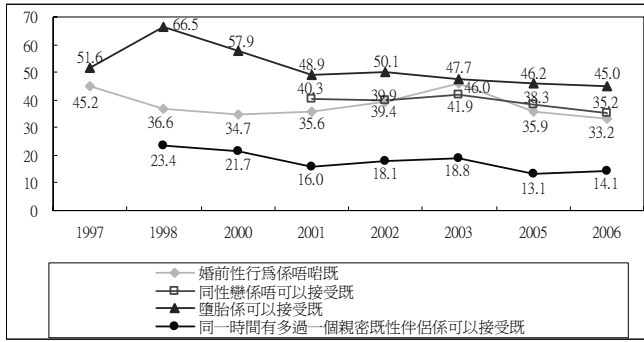
香港青年協會。(2008)。香港青年趨勢分析 2004-2006。香港:香港青年協會。 5

Sexual Values (性價值觀)

- Growing sexual permissiveness
- Conflicting sexual values
- Downward trend in accepting more than one sex partners at one time: 14.1%
- Growing acceptance of pre-marital sex: 33.2% agreed that it was wrong
- 45.0% accepted abortion
- Emphasis on loyalty in relationship; emphasis on sexual gratification and sexual choices

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性觀念轉變趨勢

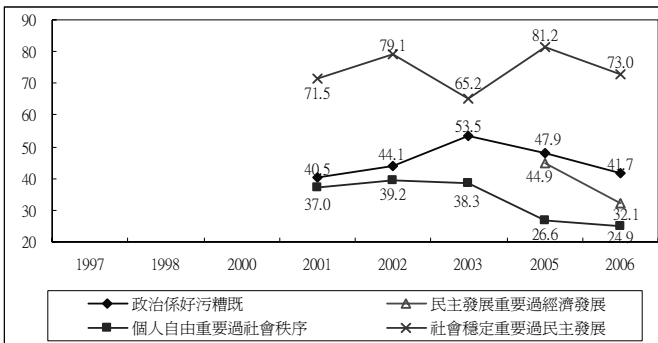


香港青年協會。(2008)。香港青年趨勢分析 2004-2006。香港:香港青年協會。

Political Values (政治價值觀)

- Political values not very positive in young people
- Relatively negative views on politics
- Weak beliefs that people can really change Government politics
- Emphasis on pragmatic rather than ideal political values
- Social stability > democratic development

政治觀念轉變趨勢



香港青年協會。(2008)。香港青年趨勢分析 2004-2006。香港:香港青年協會。

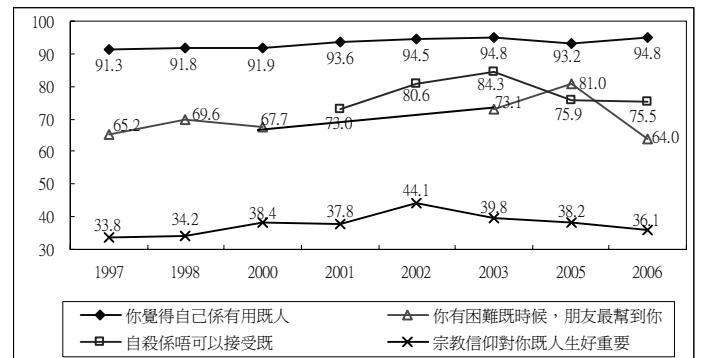
Personal Values (性價值觀)

- Conflicting personal values
- Positive view about self (94.8%)
- Positive life outlook (83.6%)
- Religion is important (36.1%)
- Suicide is not acceptable (75.5%)
- Friends are helpful in difficult time (64%)
- “Autonomous” youth people with existential and spiritual concerns

個人價值觀念

% [N]	(平均分)	非常同意	幾同意	唔係幾同意	非常唔同意	無意見/唔知/難講
你覺得自己係有用既人 [851]	(1.69)	36.1	58.6	4.5	0.5	0.3
自殺係唔可以接受既 [850]	(1.89)	38.2	37.3	18.2	4.8	1.5
你有困難既時候，朋友最幫到你 [851]	(2.22)	16.2	47.8	32.8	2.7	0.6
宗教信仰對你既人生好重要 [850]	(2.70)	13.0	23.1	42.1	19.9	1.9
你喜歡上網結交朋友 [851]	(2.88)	4.7	22.0	52.4	19.7	1.2
你既人生觀係消極既 [851]	(3.20)	2.0	14.0	45.9	37.7	0.4

個人價值觀念轉變趨勢



香港青年協會。(2008)。香港青年趨勢分析 2004-2006。香港:香港青年協會。

宗教對你既人生有幾重要？[國際比較] (%)

	香港	日本	韓國	美國	瑞典	德國
非常重要	10.3	4.1	16.3	36.1	8.6	9.6
幾重要	22.9	23.2	36.6	35.8	11.7	31.3
唔係幾重要	34.9	39.3	33.6	15.6	37.5	35.7
非常唔重要	30.0	24.8	12.7	10.8	41.6	19.8
唔知 / 難講	1.9	8.6	1.8	1.6	0.7	3.5
合計	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

香港青年協會。(2008)。香港青年趨勢分析 2004-2006。香港:香港青年協會。

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你有幾經常係冇信心？[國際比較] (%)

	香港	日本	韓國	美國	瑞典	德國
經常	11.2	10.8	23.6	6.7	11.1	5.1
有時	40.6	39.8	55.0	27.7	30.9	20.4
很少	37.6	30.0	12.9	22.1	22.4	34.0
冇	10.3	18.1	7.3	39.9	34.8	36.6
唔知 / 難講	0.3	1.2	1.2	3.6	0.9	3.9
合計	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

香港青年協會。(2008)。香港青年趨勢分析 2004-2006。香港:香港青年協會。

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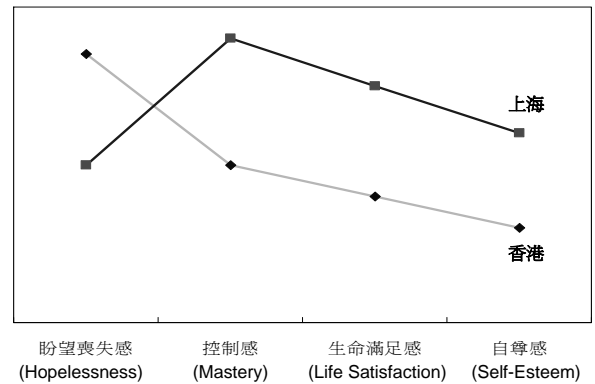
總體嚟講，你最近有幾開心？[國際比較] (%)

	香港	日本	韓國	美國	瑞典	德國
開心	35.4	46.4	32.0	55.0	59.2	42.8
幾開心	49.2	47.2	55.7	39.7	36.9	51.9
唔係幾開心	14.1	3.2	8.2	3.4	2.9	3.3
唔開心	0.9	1.2	2.1	1.4	0.7	0.7
唔知 / 難講	0.5	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.3
合計	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

香港青年協會。(2008)。香港青年趨勢分析 2004-2006。香港:香港青年協會。

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上海與香港年青人的適應



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亞洲區 香港青少年最不快樂

亞洲區青年快樂比率調查

地區	是否快樂	15-19歲青少年最感到快樂的元素	20-29歲青年最感到快樂的元素
香港	5%	29% 友誼	21% 賺錢
台灣	52%	19% 獲得好成績	23% 賺錢
中國	59%	39% 獲得好成績	28% 事業有發展
新加坡	70%	25% 戀愛	26% 戀愛
印度	73%	29% 獲得好成績	28% 家庭
馬來西亞	75%	31% 家庭	32% 家庭
泰國	77%	26% 家庭	36% 家庭
菲律賓	78%	23% 戀愛	30% 家庭

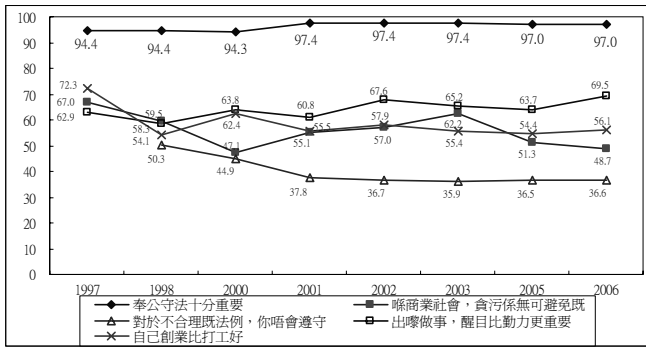
明報 15/2/2001 A4 頁

Values on Law and Work (法治及工作價值觀)

- Conflicting values in following laws
- High identification with the rule of law
- Set up one's own business better than working (56.1%)
- Will not follow unreasonable laws (36.5%)
- Corruption is unavoidable (48.7%)
- "Smart" is more important than diligence (69.5%)

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法治及工作觀念轉變趨勢



香港青年協會。(2008)。香港青年趨勢分析 2004-2006。香港:香港青年協會。
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Pragmatic Values (實用主義價值觀)

- Diligence not important: 41.8%
- Self-Centered interest: 30%+
- Acceptance of illegal activities not hurting others: 17%+
- Righteousness leads to poverty (30%)
- Wise to follow the trend (61.4%)
- Money can buy happiness (24%)
- Negative perception of adolescent values and morality (60% - 70%+)

請問你同唔同意: 「一個人只要肯挨苦，就一定會成功」既觀念呢？

	教育程度 (人數及百分比)				合計
	中三或以下	中四及中五	中六及中七	大專或以上	
非常同意 / 幾同意	55 76.0%	125 58.5%	40 55.3%	71 50.1%	290 58.2%
非常唔同意 / 唔係幾同意	17 24.0%	88 41.5%	32 44.7%	71 49.9%	209 41.8%
合計	73 100.0%	213 100.0%	71 100.0%	142 100.0%	499 100.0%

香港青年協會。(2000)。青年人看人生理理想(二)。香港:香港青年協會。

請問你同唔同意人不為己，天誅地滅？

	同意		不同意		唔知 / 難講	合計
	非常同意	幾同意	唔係幾同意	非常唔同意		
1997年	3.8%	32.3%	38.7%	17.4%	7.8%	100.0%
	36.1%		56.1%			
1999年	2.8%	29.5%	54.5%	8.1%	5.1%	100.0%
	32.3%		62.6%			
增減百分點	-3.8		+6.5**			

香港青年協會。(2000)。青年人看人生理理想(二)。香港:香港青年協會。

請問你同唔同意: 只要唔係傷天害理，任何搵錢既方法，唔理合唔合法都可以用？

	同意		不同意		唔知 / 難講	合計
	非常同意	幾同意	唔係幾同意	非常唔同意		
1997年	4.0%	15.7%	45.6%	32.3%	2.4%	100.0%
	19.7%		77.9%			
1999年	0.8%	16.9%	57.3%	22.8%	2.2%	100.0%
	17.7%		80.1%			
增減百分點	-2.0		+2.2			

香港青年協會。(2000)。青年人看人生理理想(二)。香港:香港青年協會。

請問你同唔同意以下既意見或者觀念呢？

	同意		不同意		唔知 / 難講	合計
	非常同意	幾同意	唔係幾同意	非常唔同意		
係而家呢個社會，忠直直終需乞食	23 4.6%	128 25.3%	282 55.8%	43 8.4%	30 5.9%	505 100.0%
	29.9%		64.2%			
為避免被排擠，做人難免要隨波逐流	24 4.8%	286 56.6%	157 31.0%	22 4.4%	17 3.3%	506 100.0%
	61.4%		35.4%			

香港青年協會。(2000)。青年人看人生理理想(二)。香港:香港青年協會。

請問你同唔同意錢可以買到快樂？

	同意		不同意		唔知 / 難講	合計
	非常同意	幾同意	唔係幾同意	非常唔同意		
1997年	2.7%	24.0%	36.5%	34.3%	2.6%	100.0%
	26.7%		70.8%			
1999年	1.6%	22.4%	54.8%	18.9%	2.4%	100.0%
	24.0%		73.7%			
增減百分點	-2.7		+2.9			

香港青年協會。(2000)。青年人看人理想(二)。香港:香港青年協會。

你覺得香港年青人既道德水平係高抑或低呢？

	1997	1999	增減百分點
很高 / 高	5.4%	4.1%	-1.3
不高不低	26.8%	29.4%	+2.6
很低 / 低	66.9%	64.9%	-2.0
唔知 / 難講	0.9%	1.6%	+0.7
合計	100.0%	100.0%	

香港青年協會。(2000)。青年人看人理想(二)。香港:香港青年協會。

你覺得香港年青人既道德水平係提高緊，下降緊，定係同以前差唔多呢？

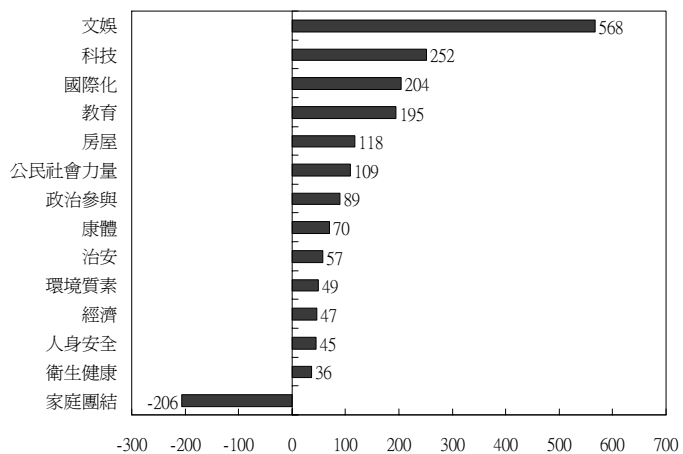
	1997	1999	增減百分點
正在提高 / 提高緊	5.2%	4.2%	-1.0
正在下降 / 下降緊	73.0%	76.2%	+3.2
同以前差唔多	20.2%	17.1%	-3.1
唔知 / 難講	1.7%	2.5%	0.8
合計	100.0%	100.0%	

香港青年協會。(2000)。青年人看人理想(二)。香港:香港青年協會。

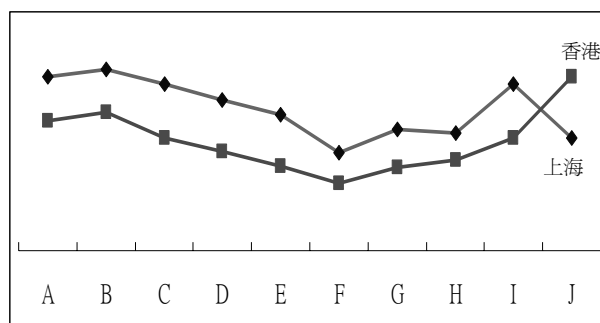
Phenomena Deserving Attention

1. Identification of traditional family values (e.g., filial piety) ... BUT
 - Family disintegration and drop in family solidarity
 - Ideal child in the eyes of Chinese parents
 - High psychological control but low behavioral control
 - Strict mother, kind father
 - Foreign domestic helper syndrome
2. Family influence on value and character formation – the missing link

按分類指數劃分的香港社會發展趨勢 (2004)

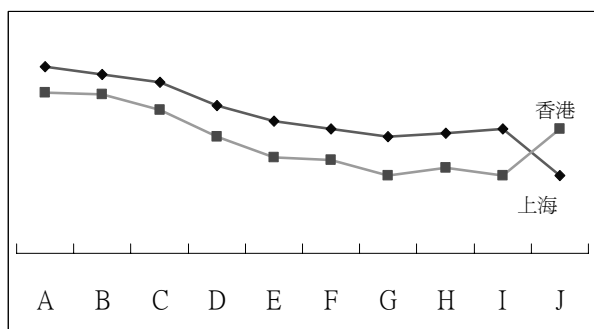


學生對親職及親子關係的觀感 (香港與上海的比較)



A=父親對子女的認識。B=父親對子女的期望。C=父親對子女的主動監控。D=父親對子女的管教。E=對父親管教的滿意程度。F=子女對父親的主動溝通。G=父親對子女的信心。H=子女對父親的信心。I=父親的管教(本土化觀念)。J=父親的心理控制。

學生對親職及親子關係的觀感（香港與上海的比較）



A=母親對子女的認識。B=母親對子女的期望。C=母親對子女的主動監控。D=母親對子女的管教。E=對母親管教的滿意程度。F=子女對母親的主動溝通。G=母親對子女的信任。H=子女對母親的信任。I=母親的管教(本土化觀念)。J=母親的心理控制。

Phenomena Deserving Attention

3. Permissive and confused sexual values and inadequate sex knowledge
4. Pragmatic values: Noble dreams and values?
5. Emphasis on self-expressiveness values
「見鬼勿O咀、潛水怕屈機」 vs. 「禮義廉恥、國之四維」潮語學校 (2).ppt
6. Media influence (popular songs)
7. Adult world's influence on value and character formation (double standards; materialism; sensual world; pragmatism)

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Issues Deserving Reflection

1. Four basic questions for value education: Who? What? How? Why?
EDB Values: 「堅毅」、「尊重他人」、「責任感」、「國民身份認同」、「承擔精神」、「誠信」、「關愛」
2. Family-based value education – parental involvement (Who)
3. Family issues and relationships as entry points (What)
4. Sex, dating, love affairs, marriage as entry points (What)
5. Media issues (e.g. singers, blogs) as entry points (What)
6. Reflection on pragmatic values as entry point (What)
7. Psychosocial competencies and value building (What)
8. Evidence-based value education programs (What)

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Issues Deserving Reflection

9. Experiential learning versus cognitive learning:
knowledge, feeling, motivation, action - 知、情、意、行 (How)
10. Role models of adults (teachers, principals, school staff) – double-standards?
Do we have values, aspirations and characters that students can model? (Who and How)
11. Teaching “subjects” versus whole person education (Why)
Positive value and character in those who “educate” the students? Catching what kinds of “fish”?

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Issues Deserving Reflection

12. Role of life philosophies and religions in value and character education (人生的宗教 + 宗教的人生 (Why? What?))
 - Confucianism: self-cultivation of inborn conscience (修身、良知)
 - Buddhism: fate, “meng”, destiny (因果); illusion of experience (色)
 - Taoism: harmony with nature; self-transcendence
 - “Big Bang” theory (value and truth in randomness) to “Evolution” (findings values from monkey to money)
 - Post-modernism (God has died; values as social construction and discourses)
 - Christian traditions (human beings created by God; values from God)

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About the Speaker

Daniel Shek (PhD, FHKPS, BBS, JP) is Professor 1 in the Department of Social Work at The Chinese University of Hong Kong, Advisory Professor of East China Normal University, and Honorary Professor of Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau. He is Chief Editor of *Journal of Youth Studies*, Consulting Editor of *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, international consultant of *American Journal of Family Therapy*, and editorial board member of *Social Indicators Research*, *International Journal of Adolescent Medicine and Health*, *The Scientific World Journal (Child Health and Human Development and Holistic Health and Medicine domains)*, *Asian Journal of Counseling*, *International Journal of Disability and Human Development*, and *Bentham Open Family Studies Journal*. He has served in many government advisory bodies, including the Action Committee against Narcotics, Commission on Youth, Fight Crime Committee and Family Council. He has to date published 27 books, 58 book chapters and more than 200 articles in international refereed journals on family and adolescent issues.