

Chapter One

Cultural Capital

Section A. Youth Culture, Leisure and Participation

1. Sport Participation

Table 1.1: Sports Participated in by Socioeconomic Factors

	* Percentage of each socio-economic group who take part in sport									
Socioeconomic groups	SWM	BAD	BBL	JOG	SOC	WLK	HIK	WTR	EXE	TEN
Age										
15-24	11	12	21	5	10	1	2	2	0	2
Education										
No education	4	0	0	2	0	11	8	0	5	0
Primary	4	1	1	3	1	8	3	0	3	0
Lower Secondary	6	3	4	3	4	4	3	1	2	1
Upper Secondary	7	8	6	5	6	2	2	2	3	2
Matriculation	14	9	13	6	9	4	3	5	2	3
Post Secondary & above	12	12	8	8	4	3	5	6	2	5

Source: Sport Development Board (2000)

Note: SWH= Swimming BAD=Badminton BBL=Basketball JOG=Jogging SOC= Soccer

WLK=Walking HIK=Hiking WTR=Weight Training EXE=Exercise TEN=Tennis

Table 1.2: Top Five Sports Played By 5 - 14 Years-Olds In 1999

Boys		Girls	
1 Basketball	16%	1 Badminton	13%
2 Soccer	15%	2 Swimming	13%
3 Swimming	12%	3 Basketball	6%
4 Badminton	9%	4 Volleyball	5%
5 Table tennis	8%	5 Dance	5%

Source: Sport Development Board (1999)

Note: The figures are based on participation in the last four weeks and some infrequent participants are excluded.

The Sports Participation Survey is a territory-wide, quarterly, telephone survey carried out for the Hong Kong Sports Development Board by the Social Sciences Research Centre of The University of Hong Kong. Before 1999 aged 15 and above were interviewed.

Youth who are highly educated are more likely to take part in different kinds of sports activities. In 1999, many of the young male participants in sporting activities like to play basketball and soccer. Of young female participants, 13% like badminton and 13% like swimming. Both boys and girls are more likely to participate in swimming.

1. Sport Participation

Table 1.3: Top Five Sports Played By 5 - 14 Years-Olds In 2000

Boys		Girls	
1 Basketball	19%	1 Swimming	18%
2 Soccer	12%	2 Badminton	15%
3 Swimming	12%	3 Basketball	8%
4 Badminton	11%	4 Cycling	7%
5 Table tennis	7%	5 Jogging	7%

Source: Sport Development Board (2000)

Note: The figures are based on participation in the last four weeks and some infrequent participants are excluded.

The Sports Participation Survey is a territory-wide, quarterly, telephone survey carried out for the Hong Kong Sports Development Board by the Social Sciences Research Centre of The University of Hong Kong. Before 1999 aged 15 and above were interviewed.

Teenagers are more likely to participate in many types of sporting activities than other age groups. Compared with 1999, 5 to 14-year-olds are more likely to participate in most organized group sports, basketball, badminton and swimming, but less likely to participate in jogging, cycling, or table tennis in 2000. As shown in Table 1.1, the three most popular physical recreation activities among Hong Kong youth aged 15-24 were basketball (21%), badminton (12%), and swimming (11%). Common characteristics of these activities were low cost, convenience, and casual scheduling.

2. Number of Public Libraries Youth Borrowers Registered

Table 1.4: Age Profile of Registered Borrowers in Hong Kong Public Libraries (As at 16.6.2001)

Age Group	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage
0-4	4008	0.17	4011	0.17	8019	0.34
5-9	74948	3.16	72203	3.05	147150	6.21
10-14	153443	6.41	142409	6.01	295852	12.48
15-19	179077	7.55	159205	6.71	338282	14.27
20-24	159014	6.71	129637	5.47	288651	12.17
25-29	143321	6.04	101445	4.28	244765	10.32

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department

Table 1.5: Age Profile of Registered Borrowers in Hong Kong Public Libraries (As at 27.1.2001)

Age Group	Female Patron		Male Patron		Grand Total	
	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage	Total No.	Percentage
0-4	3796	0.17	3694	0.16	7490	0.33
5-9	68700	2.99	66840	2.91	135540	5.90
10-14	150943	6.57	139953	6.09	290896	12.66
15-19	175469	7.63	156083	6.79	331552	14.42
20-24	156784	6.82	126658	5.51	283442	12.33
25-29	139979	6.09	99046	4.31	239025	10.40

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department

Table 1.4 and Table 1.5 show the age profile of registered borrowers in Hong Kong public libraries. It can be seen that young people aged between 15-19 have relatively higher percentage of registered borrowers in the public libraries. It is interesting to note that quite a significant number of children aged 5-9 has registered as borrowers in the period between January 2001 and June 2001. The number of borrower aged 5-9 has increased from 5.9% in January to 6.2% in June.

2. Number of Public Libraries Youth Borrowers Registered

Table 1.6: Socio-Economic Profile of Users Analyzed by Category of Public Library

	Category of public library					
	Overall	The Central Library	Major libraries	District libraries	Small libraries	Mobile libraries
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex						
Male	42.8	38.5	38.2	46.9	43.9	32.3
Female	47.2	61.5	61.8	53.1	56.1	67.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age						
12 -14	10.8	3.5	13.1	11.7	13.5	12.8
15 - 17	13.3	5.9	18.8	13.8	12.3	6.3
18 - 19	9.5	6.8	12.2	10.0	6.7	4.5
20 - 29	20	21.4	25.7	17.3	18.0	10.6
30 - 39	21.8	28.6	15.9	22.1	21.9	27.7
40 - 49	16.3	20.9	11.1	16.5	17.7	25.7
50 - 64	6.6	10.5	2.9	6.6	7.6	10.3
65 or above	1.7	2.3	0.4	2.0	2.3	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education attainment						
Primary or below	5.7	2.5	3.6	7.6	7.4	9.5
Lower secondary	19.4	9.5	19.1	21.8	24.3	26.8
Upper secondary	34.4	30.8	33.9	35.8	35.4	34.5
Matriculation	13	11.7	16.6	12.3	10.6	11.0
Tertiary or above	27.4	45.5	26.8	22.4	22.3	18.3
Refusals	/	/	/	0.1	/	/
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample size	(6 560)	(498)	(907)	(2 621)	(2 147)	(387)

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department (2001b)

Table 1.7: Gender of Public Library Non-Users*

	Non-user
	%
Sex	
Male	54.2
Female	45.8
Total	100.0

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department (2001a)

Note: * Individuals aged 12 or above who had not visited public libraries in past 12 months

According to the recent survey on library services conducted in 2001, 34.4% of the public library users are the upper secondary students and 27.4% of the users have the educational attainment of tertiary or above. It is clear that male (54.2%) are less likely than female (45.8%) to use the public libraries (Table 1.7). In addition, youth aged between 12-19 were the major group of users of the public library services (33.6%), followed by people aged between 20-29 (20%) and 30-39 (21.8%).

3. Youth Usage of Regional/District Cultural Facilities in Hong Kong

Table 1.8: Users Of District Cultural Facilities

How Often In The Last 12 Months Has Respondents Participated In Cultural/ Entertainment Activities At Town Halls Or Civic Centers Against Age Groups

Age Groups	Almost Every week	Percent	Almost Every month	Percent	Few times A year	Percent	Don't know /Hard to tell	Percent
1-14	6	5.90%	5	5.00%	85	84.20%	5	5.00%
15-24	3	4.80%	10	15.90%	40	63.50%	10	15.90%
25-34	2	5.70%	5	14.30%	19	54.30%	9	25.70%
35-44	3	6.70%	6	13.30%	31	68.90%	5	11.10%
45-54	6	18.20%	4	12.10%	20	60.60%	3	9.10%
55-64	3	16.70%	1	5.60%	11	61.10%	3	16.70%
65+	2	11.10%	5	27.80%	8	44.40%	3	16.70%

Source: Social Sciences Research Centre (2001)

Table 1.9: Non-Users of District Cultural Facilities

How often in the last 12 months has he/she participated in cultural/entertainment activities at town halls or civic centers vs. Age groups

Age Groups	Almost Every week	Percent	Almost Every month	Percent	Few times A year	Percent	Don't know /Hard to tell	Percent
1-14	1	1.60%	8	13.10%	47	77.00%	5	8.20%
15-24	3	5.80%	5	9.60%	37	71.20%	7	13.50%
25-34	2	15.40%	2	15.40%	5	38.50%	4	30.80%
35-44	2	7.70%	2	7.70%	16	61.50%	6	23.10%
45-54	0	0.00%	2	8.70%	18	78.30%	3	13.00%
55-64	0	0.00%	3	27.30%	8	72.70%	0	0.00%
65+	0	0.00%	3	23.10%	8	61.50%	2	15.40%

Source: Social Sciences Research Centre (2001)

A telephone based public survey of approximately 1500 Hong Kong residents was conducted by the Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Hong Kong in December 2001. The survey was undertaken to collect information on the proportion of users of district cultural facilities who use district cultural facilities and non-users of district cultural facilities who have no interest in using the cultural facilities. Youth in Hong Kong has relatively high percentage of using the cultural facilities in accordance with the survey. In 2001, there were 15.9% young users aged 15-24 and 9.6% young non-users aged 15-24 participated in cultural/entertainment activities at town halls or civic centers every month.

3. Youth Usage of Regional/District Cultural Facilities

Table 1.10: Profile Of Audience Analyzed By Program Type

	Program type					
	Overall	Music	Dance	Theatre	Chinese Opera	Multi-Arts
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex						
Male	42.4	47.3	35.1	38.4	31.3	49.5
Female	57.0	52.7	64.9	61.6	68.2	50.5
Refusals	0.1	*	/	/	0.5	/
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age						
15 - 19	11.2	12.8	15.4	12.5	1.8	9.9
20 - 29	21.5	24.0	13.5	34.9	8.7	31.1
30 - 39	26.0	27.0	29.9	25.5	17.5	30.5
40 - 49	22.4	21.2	22.7	13.7	30.2	24.4
50 - 59	12.0	9.9	12.3	10.1	23.6	3.0
60 or above	6.7	5.1	6.1	2.5	17.2	1.1
Refusals	0.2	*	/	0.9	1	/
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Education level						
Primary or below	3.1	1.1	1.9	0.5	13.1	0.8
Lower secondary (F.1 - F.3)	8.2	6.9	7.9	2.3	18.7	2.1
Upper secondary (F.4 - F.5)	20.2	18.0	25.8	14.6	26.8	17.2
Matriculation (F.6 - F.7)	9.1	8.6	13.9	10.8	5.5	9.1
Tertiary or above	59.2	65.1	50.3	71.9	35.1	70.5
Refusals	0.3	0.2	0.2	/	0.8	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample Size	(3 486)	(1 607)	(324)	(574)	(717)	(264)

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department (2001)

*Note: * Less than 0.05%*

An opinion survey conducted by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in 2001 found that almost 50 percent of the theatre program and more than one-third of the music program were visited by the young audiences.

3. Youth Usage of Regional/District Cultural Facilities

Table 1.11: Profile Of Audience And Non-Audience

	Non-audience %	Audience %
Sex		
Male	49.1	42.4
Female	50.9	57.5
Refusals	/	0.1
Total	100	100
Age		
15 - 19	8.1	11.2
20 - 29	18.4	21.5
30 - 39	23.6	26
40 - 49	21.1	22.4
50 - 59	12.1	12
60 or above	16.6	6.7
Refusals	/	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0
Education level		
Primary or below	24.1	3.1
Lower secondary (F.1 - F.3)	18.8	9.2
Upper secondary (F.4 - F.5)	31.9	20.2
Matriculation (F.6 - F.7)	6.6	9.1
Tertiary or above	117.9	59.2
Refusals	0.6	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0
Sample Size	(2 014)	(3 486)
Base: All respondents		

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department (2001)

The opinion survey conducted by the Leisure and Cultural Services Department in 2001 also showed that almost one-third (32.7%) of audience of performing arts activities are youth and more than half (59.2%) of the audience have tertiary education or above.

4. Youth Participation Pattern of Cultural and Leisure Activities

Table 1.12: Types Of Performing Arts Activities Analyzed By Age

	Age 15 - 24
	%
Music	
Preferred	59.8
Liked most	51.2
Theatre	
Preferred	38.1
Liked most	29.1
Chinese Opera	
Preferred	1.2
Liked most	1.1
Dance	
Preferred	18.7
Liked most	10.9
Multi-arts	
Preferred	5.5
Liked most	3.4
Musical	
Preferred	2.0
Liked most	2.2
Family show	
Preferred	0.6
Liked most	0.3
Mime/puppet show	
Preferred	0.6
Liked most	0.6
Other type of programs	
Preferred	1.5
Liked most	1.1
No preference	8.5
Sample size	(341)

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department (2001)

Table 1.12 indicates that more than half of youth (59.8%) preferred to participate in performing arts activities.

4. Youth Participation Pattern of Cultural and Leisure Activities

Table 1.13: Channels Which Respondents Considered As Convenient For Obtaining Information On LCSD Performing Arts Activities Analyzed By Age

Channels which respondents considered as convenient for obtaining information on LCSD performing arts activities	Age 15 - 24 %
TV commercials	34.1
Newspaper	12.7
LCSD web-page	33.5
Leaflets	12.5
Direct mailing	10.6
E-media	27.0
MTR advertisements	9.2
Posters	12.9
Radio advertisement	6.8
Magazines	9.8
Flyers distributed on the street	3.7
Bus advertisements	6.3
Banners	1.4
Others	22.2
Don't know/ no comment	2.5
None	0.3
Sample Size	(341)

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department (2001)

About one-third of the young respondents considered web-page of LCSD and TV commercial as convenient for obtaining information on LCSD performing arts activities.

5. Youth Attendance in Culture and Leisure Activities

Table 1.14: Age Distribution (15-24) Of Recreation & Sports Activities Organized In 2001

Activities	Number of Participants	
	15 to 19	20 to 24
Athletics and Aquatics		
Distance Run	461	181
Life-saving	1057	336
Swimming	4111	1330
Track & Field	3897	831
Dance and Fitness		
Aerobic Dance	1372	2694
Baduanjin	7	13
Children Dance	20	2
Chinese Dance	10	13
Dance Competition	800	704
Dance Night/ Dance Party	1690	1283
Fitness Exercise	146	220
Fitness (Multi-gym)	9376	7448
Gold Card Fitness Scheme- Fitness Assessment	321	749
Gold Card Fitness Scheme- Refresher Session	123	312
Fitness Course for Overweight Children	0	17
Gymnastics/ General Gymnastics	36	16
Hydro Fitness	49	49
Jazz	407	386
Judo	323	49
Lion Dance	14	3
Modern Dance	166	119
Oriental Dance	30	30
Play Leadership Scheme	0	0
Quali Walk	4	8
Social Dance	171	199
Stress Management and Physical Relaxation	4	2
Tai Chi	172	201
Tai Chi Sword	22	13
Walkathon	34	32
Western Folk Dance	51	67
Wushu	20	7
Yoga	234	308

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department (2001)

There were also some differences in the types of recreation and sports activities pursued by young participants. Young male outnumbered young females in all athletics and aquatics activities including swimming, life saving, track and field, and distance running. Young participants aged 20-29 significantly outnumbered those aged 15-19 in aerobic dance and water sports including canoeing and windsurfing.

5. Youth Attendance in Culture and Leisure Activities

Table 1.14: Age Distribution (15-24) Of Recreation & Sports Activities Organized In 2001

Individual Games		
Aquathon	14	6
Archery	83	188
Badminton	2844	2009
Chinese Chess	103	46
Contract Bridge	387	397
Fencing	1073	482
Go Activity	529	335
Golf/ Indoor Golf	94	174
In-line Roller Skating	5	1
Lawn Bowls/ Indoor Lawn Bowls	87	114
Short Mat Bowling	31	34
Mini-tennis	48	2
Rope Skipping	701	153
Squash	917	638
Table-tennis	2515	1035
Ten Pin Bowling	35	13
Cycling	48	0
Tennis	944	820
Outdoor Pursuits and Water Sports		
Camping	1624	1096
Canoeing	1292	1934
Excursion	406	402
Fishing	1	2
Hiking	75	64
Horse Riding	65	86
Kite Flying	769	676
Orienteering	352	322
Rope Course	12	8
Rowing	2	4
Sailing	1060	1635
Sand Sculpture	937	723
Sport Climbing	150	103
Windsurfing	991	1335
Water Cycling	12	3
Team Games		
Baseball	0	0
Basketball	6051	4362
Gateball	57	66
Handball	257	39
Hockey	7	0
Rugby	3	0
Soccer	5246	3593
Softball	16	13
Volleyball	1661	1662
Beach Volleyball	53	35

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department (2001)

Remark: Participation rate of recreation and sports programs of these two age groups is 16%.

6. Cultural Venues Visited by Youth

Table 1.15: Age Analyzed By Performing Arts Venue

	Performing arts venue													
	Overall	Hong Kong Cultural Centre	Hong Kong City Hall	Ko Shan Theatre	Sha Tin Town Hall	Tsuen Wan Town Hall	Tuen Mun Town Hall	Kwai Tsing Theatre	Yuen Long Theatre	Sheung Wan Civic Centre	Sai Wan Ho Civic Centre	Ngau Chi Civic Centre	Tai Po Civic Centre	North District Town Hall
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Age														
15 - 19	12.5	11.6	6.2	12.4	13.8	12.0	20.9	8.4	11.1	14.3	9.6	26.4	12.2	14.0
20 - 29	25.1	31.3	29.0	13.1	26.0	22.4	26.1	21.8	14.9	21.8	18.9	23.2	16.8	15.4
30 - 39	25.0	26.7	24.7	23.8	23.6	26.9	17.6	26.4	32.2	23.6	27.0	18.0	21.5	29.0
40 - 49	18.7	13.8	21.2	22.2	17.6	21.1	21.4	16.0	20.2	19.6	23.1	17.63	24.7	22.2
50 - 59	9.4	8.9	9.8	11.3	9.1	8.9	8.7	10.4	8.4	10.4	10.7	8.5	10.8	10.8
60+	9.3	7.8	9.1	17.1	10.0	8.7	5.3	6.9	13.1	10.4	10.7	6.3	14.0	8.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Sample Size	(5 001)	(450)	(449)	(450)	(450)	(450)	(449)	(450)	(450)	(280)	(281)	(284)	(279)	(279)

Source: Leisure and Cultural Services Department (2001)

More than one-third (38%) of the performing arts venues were visited by the youth aged between 15-29. Hong Kong Cultural Centre was the first preferred location of young people aged 20-29 and Hong Kong City Hall was the second favorable location of youth aged 20-29.

7. Youth Exposure To Music, Television, Newspapers And Books

Table 1.16: Watch TV Program during weekday

Watch TV Everyday	6 hours or over	12%
	4 - 6 hours	35.6%
	1 - 3 hours	52.4%
Average 3.7 hour per day		

Source: Breakthrough (1999)

Table 1.17: Watch TV Program during weekend

Watch TV Everyday	6 hours or over	18.9%
	4 - 6 hours	44.8%
	1 - 3 hours	32%
	None	4.3%
Average 4.8 hour per day		

Source: Breakthrough (1999)

Table 1.18: Reasons of Reading Newspaper

Habit	31.0%
Spend time / entertainment	12.1%
Wonderment	2.5%
Want to know fact / news	51.4%
Obtain information / knowledge	1.8%
Others	1.2%

Source: Breakthrough (1998)

In general, Hong Kong young people spend considerable amounts of time watching T.V., 52.4% of youth reported watching between 1 and 3 hours of television every week. An additional 35.6% watched 4-6 hours and 12% watched 6 or more hours every week. The youth of Hong Kong spend on average 4.8 hours per day watching television during weekend.

7. Youth Exposure To Music, Television, Newspapers And Books

Table 1.19: Magazine most frequently read by youth

Male		Female	
Youth Magazine	65.1%	Youth Magazine	76.4%
Comic Book / Magazine	59.2%	Entertainment Magazine	61.3%
TV Games Magazine	58.3%	Kid Magazine	51.2%
Entertainment Magazine	56.7%	Family Magazine	42.0%
Sport Magazine	45.3%	Comic Book / Magazine	39.8%

Source: Breakthrough (1998)

Table 1.20: Ways to obtain the information of reference book

	Male	Female
Book Store / Exhibition	42.2%	45.5%
Newspaper / Magazine	23.8%	21.4%
Family	20.3%	26.3%
Classmate / Friend	33.1%	46.1%
Teacher / Reading Report of book	27.0%	30.9%
Library	51.6%	64.1%
Other means	1.5%	2.1%

Source: Breakthrough (1998)

It can be seen that youth magazine, comic book, and entertainment magazine were the more popular books frequently read by young people. Table 1.20 shows that the ways to obtain the information of reference book were bookstore and exhibition. Table 1.28 summarizes the main reasons of reading newspaper among Hong Kong youth was to know the facts and news.

Section B. Briefs and Values

8. Life Aspiration and Satisfaction

Table 1.21: Up To Now, Do You Think Your Experiences Of Happiness Outweigh Your Experiences Of Unhappiness?

	Frequency	Percent
Experiences of happiness count more	292	55.0%
Experiences of unhappiness count more	97	18.4%
Equally count	132	24.8%
Don't know / hard to say	10	1.8%
Total	531	100.0%

Source: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (2001)

Table 1.22: Up To Now, Do You Think Your Experiences Of Happiness Outweigh Your Experiences Of Unhappiness? (By Occupation)

	Occupation		
	At work	At school	Total
Experiences of happiness count more	120 50.4%	148 65.2%	268 57.6%
Experiences of unhappiness count more	40 17.0%	36 15.9%	76 16.5%
Equally count	77 32.6%	43 18.9%	120 25.9%
Total	238 100.0%	227 100.0%	464 100.0%

Source: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (2001)

55% of respondents claimed that their experiences of happiness outweighed their experiences of unhappiness. Respondents of school age were more likely to report having more experience of happiness. Only less than 20% revealed that their experiences of unhappiness counted more. The remaining 24.8% said that their experiences of happiness and unhappiness were equally accounted.

8. Life Aspiration and Satisfaction

Table 1.23: Are You Someone With An Optimistic Or A Pessimistic Nature?

	Age Groups			
	15-19	20-24	25-29	Total
Optimistic	134 78.7%	106 64.8%	118 62.9%	359 68.6%
Pessimistic	16 9.6%	31 18.9%	29 15.2%	76 14.6%
Balanced	20 11.6%	27 16.4%	41 21.9%	88 16.8%
Total	170 100.0%	164 100.0%	188 100.0%	522 100.0%

Source: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (2001)

In evaluating their own personal character, 70% of respondents revealed that they were optimistic by nature. Age makes a difference. Significantly, more respondents at a younger age claimed that they were optimistic by nature.

9. Career and Life Goal

Table 1.24: In Your Eyes, What Would You Consider As Being Successful?

	Frequency	Percent
Good academic results	155	30.8%
Fulfillment of goals	127	25.2%
A prosperous career	74	14.7%
A lot of money (Strong financial base)	27	9.4%
Be admired or praised	24	4.8%
A harmonious family	18	3.7%
Have intrinsic merits	16	3.2%
Be powerful/Influential/Be a leader/Have social status	15	3.0%
Be able to develop one's talent or skills	15	3.0%
Make a contribution to society	14	2.8%
Be well-known to public	8	1.6%
Have social honor	1	0.2%
Others	24	4.9%
Don't know / hard to say	93	18.6%
Total	631	

Source: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (2000)

Table 1.25: In Your Opinion, Which Of The Professions Mentioned Have The Highest Social Status

	Frequency	Percent
Judges	236	47.0%
Lawyers	130	25.9%
Doctors	120	23.8%
Legislators	93	18.5%
Government Officials	82	16.3%
Businessmen	44	8.7%
Firemen	32	6.4%
Teachers	28	5.6%
Policemen	26	5.1%
Accountants	24	4.7%
Architects	23	4.5%
Entertainers	13	2.5%
Social Workers	10	1.9%
Journalists	7	1.5%
Athletes	4	0.8%
Property/ Estates Agents	1	0.2%
Insurance Agents	0	0%
None	4	0.7%
Don't know / Hard to say	17	3.3%

Source: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (1998)

A survey conducted by the Hong Kong Federation of Youth Groups in 1998 revealed that 30% of respondents said “to be a success meant having good academic results”. 25% said it was a fulfillment of goals and another 15% said having a prosperous career was a measure of success. Forty-seven per cent of young people believed that judges enjoyed the highest social status, followed by one-fourth of the respondents supporting lawyers and doctors respectively.

9. Career and Life Goal

Table 1.26: In Your Opinion, Which Of The Professions Mentioned Have The Greatest Social Influence?

	Frequency	Percent
Legislators	157	31.3%
Judges	107	21.3%
Government Officials	104	20.6%
Journalists	103	20.4%
Policemen	85	16.9%
Firemen	71	14.1%
Teachers	65	13.0%
Doctors	63	12.5%
Social Workers	56	11.2%
Businessmen	56	11.1%
Entertainers	52	10.3%
Lawyers	49	9.8%
Architects	21	4.2%
Property/ Estates Agents	7	1.4%
Accountants	6	1.3%
Athletes	3	0.6%
Insurance Agents	1	0.2%
Don't know / Hard to say	14	2.7%

Source: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (1998)

Table 1.27: In your opinion, which of the professions mentioned are most susceptible to corruption?

	Frequency	Percent
Doctors	143	28.5%
Businessmen	137	27.3%
Lawyers	121	24.0%
Entertainers	93	18.5%
Property/ Estates Agents	92	18.3%
Judges	51	10.0%
Accountants	47	9.3%
Architects	42	8.3%
Insurance Agents	38	7.5%
Government Officials	37	7.3%
Legislators	32	6.4%
Policemen	15	2.9%
Teachers	14	2.7%
Firemen	10	2.0%
Athletes	2	0.5%
Social Workers	2	0.3%
Journalists	1	0.2%
Don't know / Hard to say	16	3.2%

Source: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (1998)

Legislators topped the list of among 17 professions as having the greatest social influence accounting for 31.3 per cent of respondents' replies. The survey found that policemen topped the list of professions most susceptible to corruption, higher than even businessmen.

9. Career and Life Goal

Table 1.28: In your opinion, what kinds of professions mentioned are in shortest supplies in Hong Kong?

	Frequency	Percent
Athletes	69	13.8%
Social Workers	69	13.7%
Doctors	52	10.3%
Teachers	47	9.4%
Government Officials	31	6.2%
Policemen	29	5.8%
Judges	27	5.5%
Journalists	27	5.3%
Legislators	26	5.2%
Architects	26	5.1%
Firemen	21	4.1%
Lawyers	19	3.8%
Businessmen	10	1.9%
Accountants	8	1.6%
Entertainers	5	1.1%
Property/ Estates Agent	5	1.0%
Insurance Agents	3	0.6%
None	55	10.9%
Others	4	0.7%
Don't know / hard to say	62	12.3%

Source: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (1998)

The survey found that athletes, social workers, doctors and teachers were considered the four occupations in shortest supply. Social workers and teachers, in particular, are close to the life of youth. Therefore, young people's demand to have more services from social workers and teachers was great.

9. Career and Life Goal

Table 1.29: What Kind Of Job Would Be Your First Choice?

	Frequency	Percent
Disciplined Services	63	12.6%
Medical and Health Services	61	12.1%
Education	47	9.3%
Accounting/ Actuary	36	7.2%
Legal Profession (Lawyers)	35	6.9%
Social Services	33	6.5%
Architecture/ Surveying/ Engineering	26	5.3%
Civil Service	23	4.6%
Design/ Art/ Dancing Industry	18	3.5%
Journalism	15	3.0%
Banking/ Monetary Sector/ Investment/ Insurance	14	2.8%
Hotel Industry/ Tourism/ Catering	13	2.6%
Athlete	12	2.5%
Information Technology	10	2.0%
Manufacturing Sector	8	1.5%
Wholesale and Retail Sector/ Salesperson	7	1.3%
Entertainment	7	1.3%
Service Sector	6	1.1%
Property (Estates) Agent	4	0.7%
Politicians	2	0.4%
Transport Sector	1	0.1%
Others	9	1.8%
Don't know / hard to say	53	10.7%
Total	501	100.0%

Source: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (1998)

The survey found that the disciplined services have a wide appeal for young people, with about 12.6 per cent of young people choosing the disciplined services as their desired career. Job security and challenging nature of the jobs might contribute to this view.

9. Career and Life Goal

Table 1.30: What Is The Main Reason For Making The Choice?

	Frequency	Percent
Own interests / Own aspirations	154	34.4%
Meaningful/ Make contribution to society/ Can help many people	108	24.1%
Attractive fringe benefits and returns	62	13.9%
Challenging/ Unique	25	5.6%
Has high social status and social influence	19	4.3%
Bright prospects	15	3.3%
Nature of job is good (environment, office hours)	13	2.9%
High degree of freedom	12	2.6%
Easy to do	5	1.2%
Many vacancies	2	0.5%
Has social privileges	1	0.3%
Parents' expectations	1	0.1%
Nothing special	18	4.0%
Others	5	1.2%
Don't know / Hard to say	7	1.6%
Total	447	100.0%

Source: Hong Kong Federation of Youth Group (1998)

The largest number of young people claimed interest and aspiration were the main consideration in choosing their career.

Section C. Cultural Knowledge, Awareness and Work

10. Youth Studying In The Areas Related To Culture And Leisure

Table 1.31: Student Population in Art-related Programs (2001-2002)

Institution	Postgraduate		Undergraduate		Associate Degree, Higher Diploma, Diploma		Short Course Retraining	Total
	FT	PT	FT	PT	FT	PT		
Government-funded Programs								
1 HKU	10		30					40 [^]
2 CUHK	12	4	66					82
3 CityU	16		181		73			270
4 PolyU	9	35	327		265			636
5 HKBU			64					64
6 HKIEd	14	29	168	71	113	17	160	572 [^]
7 IVE					853	566		1,419
Sub-total	61	68	836	71	1,304	583	160	3,083
Self-financed Programs								
8 SPACE (HKU)						230	2,570	2,800
9 SCS (CUHK)						336	2,433	2,769
10 SCE (HKBU)							158	158
11 PolyU self-financed	29*			100**	60			189
12 LiPACE (OUHK)							300	300
13 The Art School, HKAC				209		535	3,100	3,844
14 Caritas Bianchi College of Careers							2,000	2,372
15 Chingying Institute of Visual Arts					300	275		575
16 First Institute of Art and Design					500	700		1,200 [^]
Sub-total	29	0	0	309	1,232	2,207	10,561	14,207
Total	90	68	836	380	2,536	2,659	10,721	17,290

Source: Hong Kong Arts Development Council (2002)

Note: * The program MSc Multimedia and Entertainment Technology is co-hosted by School of Design and the Multimedia Center; ** BA Art and Design in Education; [^] Estimation only.

The combined number of full-time students in fine arts, media, communications and design programs in Hong Kong is approximately 3,000. On the whole, there are more than 17,000 full-time and part-time students engaged in art and art-related disciplines in Hong Kong.

10. Youth Studying In The Areas Related To Culture And Leisure

Table 1.32: Full-time Student Numbers in Government-funded Arts Academics/Art Departments

Institution	Student Numbers in School/ Department	Student Number in Visual Arts Degree Program (Fine Arts/Media Arts Dept)			
		Program	Duration	Number	
PolyU School of Design	601	385*	BA Design	3 years	160
			HD	2 years	225
CUHK Department of Fine Arts	82	78*	BA	3 years	66
			MFA	2 years	5
			M. Phil	2 years	4
			PhD	3 years	3
HKU Department of Fine Arts	40	40	BA	2 years	30
			M. Phil	2 years	5
			PhD	3 years	6

Source: Hong Kong Arts Development Council (2002)

** 2001-2002 Full-time student numbers*

Table 1.31 and 1.32 shows that there are inadequate degree places in the local tertiary institution. There is insufficient Government support for Art-related programs in the universities. This is more evident when comparing the number of applicants to the very limited number of degree places available in the Department of Fine Arts in HKU and CUHK.

11. Language Spoken and Fluency

Table 1.33: Proportion of Youths Able to Speak Selected Languages/Dialects, 1991, 1996 and 2001

Language/Dialect	Youths*			Whole Population Aged 5 and Over		
	As the Usual Language	As another Language/Dialect	Total	As the Usual Language	As another Language/Dialect	Total
1991						
Cantonese	91.7	5.6	97.3	88.7	7.1	95.8
English	1.6	55	56.6	2.2	29.4	31.6
Putonghua	0.8	15	15.8	1.1	16.9	18.1
Other Chinese dialects	5.0	9.0	14.0	7.0	14.2	21.2
Others	0.9	3.6	4.4	1.0	4.1	5.1
1996						
Cantonese	91.9	5.1	97.0	88.7	6.6	95.2
English	2.1	59.2	61.3	3.1	34.9	38.1
Putonghua	0.7	25.4	26.1	1.1	24.2	25.3
Other Chinese dialects	4.1	8.2	12.3	5.8	13.8	19.6
Others	1.2	4.9	6.1	1.3	5.4	6.6
2001						
Cantonese	92.8	4.8	97.5	89.2	6.8	96.1
English	2.1	65.6	67.6	3.2	39.8	43.0
Putonghua	0.4	37.4	37.8	0.9	33.3	34.1
Other Chinese dialects	3.3	7.6	10.9	5.5	13.9	19.3
Others	1.4	7.0	8.4	1.2	6.0	7.2

Source: Census and Statistics Department (2001)

Note: * The figures exclude mute persons.

It can be seen from the Table 1.33 that English and Putonghua are getting more popular as another language and dialect of the youths in Hong Kong. The proportion of youths who are able to speak English and Putonghua have increased during the past decade.