

Youth Indicators of Macao 2005



澳門青年指標
Indicadores sobre a Juventude em Macau
Youth Indicators of Macao



教育暨青年局
Direcção dos Serviços de
Educação e Juventude

Table of Contents

	Page
Executive Summary	1
From the Editor	8
Methodology	
Phase II	9
Data Collection.....	12
Chapter 1	
Population, Marriage and Family	14
1.1 Proportion of Youth in Total Population.....	15
1.2 Composition of Youth Population.....	17
1.3 Average Age at First Marriage.....	18
1.4 Statistics on Households by Composition.....	19
1.5 Statistics on Single Parent Families.....	20
1.6 Average Number of Children per Family.....	21
1.7 Distribution of New Immigrants by Age.....	22
1.8 Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates.....	23
1.9 Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates.....	24
Chapter 2	
Physical and Mental Health	25
2.1 Average Sleeping Time.....	26
2.2 Smoking and Drinking Habits.....	27
2.3 Classification of Diseases.....	38
2.4 Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics.....	39
2.5 Knowledge of Sex.....	40
2.6 Interpersonal Relationships.....	41
2.7 Premarital Sex (Rate)	50
2.8 Suicide Rates (Number)	51
Chapter 3	
Education and Training	53
3.1 Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level	54
3.2 Local University Students by Discipline.....	56
3.3 Students Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Discipline.....	58
3.4 Adult Education and Vocational Training.....	59
3.5 Per Capita Public Expenditure (Government Expenditure) on Education	60
3.6 Young Teachers as a Percentage of Total Teacher Population.....	61
3.7 Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment.....	62
3.8 Promotion Rates in Schools at Various Education Levels...	63
3.9 Drop-out Rates.....	64
3.10 Distribution of Students by Type of School.....	65
Chapter 4	
Labour Force and Employment	66
4.1 Employment Situation of Young People.....	67
4.2 Weekly Working Hours.....	69

	4.3	Average Income of Young People.....	70
	4.4	Composition of Youth Labour Force and Their Skills.....	71
	4.5	Relationship between Educational Attainment and Income.....	72
Chapter 5		Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities	73
	5.1	Number of Books Owned per Capita.....	74
	5.2	Average Reading Time per Day.....	77
	5.3	Internet Surfing by Number of Surfers and Time Spent.....	78
	5.4	Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation.....	79
	5.5	Libraries in Macao and Utilisation Rates.....	82
	5.6	Participation Rate in Cultural Activities.....	85
	5.7	Participation Rate in Sports Activities.....	87
Chapter 6		Civic Duties and Social Participation	89
	6.1	Youth Organisations by Type.....	90
	6.2	Participation in the Community (Including Voluntary Service).....	92
	6.3	Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights.....	94
	6.4	Participation in Youth Policies.....	96
Chapter 7		Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours	98
	7.1	Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders.....	99
	7.2	Reasons for Committing Crime and Classification.....	100
	7.3	Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse.....	101
	7.4	Types of Deviant Behaviour and Distribution.....	104
	7.5	Changes in the Number of Young Delinquents in Youth Offenders Institutes and Prisons.....	105
Chapter 8		Values	107
	8.1	Attitudes towards Education.....	108
	8.2	Attitudes towards Employment.....	109
	8.3	Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex.....	110
	8.4	Life Values.....	111
	8.5	Family Values.....	112
	8.6	Social Values.....	113
	8.7	Attitudes towards Different Values -- Comparison of Youths with Their Parents.....	115
	8.8	Religious Belief.....	116
Chapter 9		Consumption and Quality of Life	117
	9.1	Housing Situation.....	118
	9.2	Income (Pocket Money) and Source of Income.....	120
	9.3	Expenses (Amount) and Allocation Ratios.....	122
	9.4	Family Commitment.....	123
Chapter 10		Social Environment and Youth Policies.....	126
	10.1	Development Trends of Social Environment.....	127
	10.2	Changes in Youth Policies.....	128

	10.3 Extent of Concern Expressed by the Community towards Youth Problems.....	130
	10.4 Youth Exchanges – International and Macao-China Mainland.....	134
	10.5 Information Technology and Youth Development.....	133
Appendix I:	List of the 80 Indicators Comprising the Youth Indicators Profile of Macao.....	136
Appendix II:	Brief Introduction on the Six Social Surveys Conducted for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2005	139
Source of Information	142
List of Tables and Figures	147
References	151
Acknowledgements	152

Executive Summary

Phase I of the Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project was conducted in three stages (2004-2006). The entire project encompasses 80 indicators. Collected data on 65 indicators are presented in this “Youth Indicators of Macao 2005”, representing 81.25% of the overall research work (80 indicators). The remaining work was scheduled to be completed in 2006, covering altogether 15 indicators.

The Youth Indicators Profile of Macao comprises 10 areas. The distribution of the 65 indicators in the 10 areas covered by Stage II of Phase I of the research project is as follows:

- (I) Population, Marriage and Family (9 indicators)
Proportion of youth in total population; composition of youth population; average age at first marriage; statistics on households by composition; statistics on single parent families; average number of children per family; distribution of new immigrants by age; fertility rates and mortality rates; marriage rates and divorce rates.
- (II) Physical and Mental Health (8 indicators)
Average sleeping time; smoking and drinking habits; classification of diseases; age at first appearance of sex characteristics; knowledge of sex; interpersonal relationships; premarital sex (rate) ; suicide rates (number).
- (III) Education and Training (10 indicators)
Distribution of students and teachers by education level; local university students by discipline; students pursuing education overseas by destination and discipline; adult education and vocational training; per capita public expenditure (government expenditure) on education; young teachers as a percentage of total teacher population; literacy rate and educational attainment; promotion rates in schools at various education levels; drop-out rates; distribution of students by type of school.
- (IV) Labour Force and Employment (5 indicators)
Employment situation of young people; weekly working hours; average income of young people; composition of youth labour force and their skills; relationship between educational attainment and income.
- (V) Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities (7 indicators)
Number of books owned per capita; average reading time per day; Internet surfing by number of surfers and time spent; leisure activities and leisure time allocation; libraries in Macao and utilisation rates; participation rate in cultural activities; participation rate in sports activities.
- (VI) Civic Duties and Social Participation (4 indicators)
Youth organisations by type; participation in the community (including voluntary service); participation in elections (political) and exercising voting rights; participation in youth policies.
- (VII) Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours (5 indicators)
Statistics and classification of young offenders; reasons for committing crime and classification; drug addiction and substance abuse; types of deviant behaviour and distribution; changes in the number of young delinquents in youth offenders institutes and prisons.

- (VIII) Values (8 indicators)
Attitudes towards education; attitudes towards employment; attitudes towards marriage and sex; life values; family values; social values; attitudes towards different values --comparison of youths with their parents; religious belief.
- (IX) Consumption and Quality of Life (4 indicators)
Housing situation; income (pocket money) and source of income; expenses (amount) and allocation ratios; family commitment.
- (X) Social Environment and Youth Policies (5 indicators)
Development trends of social environment; changes in youth policies; extent of concern expressed by the community towards youth problems; youth exchanges – international and Macao-China Mainland; information technology and youth development.

Information on indicators presented in each chapter is summarised below:

Chapter 1: Population, Marriage and Family

According to the estimates of Macao resident population in 2004, among the youth population aged 13-29 within the resident population of Macao, the 17 age group commanded the highest percentage, while the 27 age group had the lowest percentage. The youth population aged 13-29 represented 26.6% of the total resident population (123662 persons), of which 48.4% were male (59917) and 51.5% were female (63745). In 2004, the median age at first marriage among the youth population aged 13-29 was below 31. According to the 2001 Census, statistics on household composition showed that families with members aged 15-29 accounted for 44.2% of the total number of families in the territory. According to data provided by the Social Welfare Bureau, there were 2027 single parent families in 2004, of which 1468 had members aged 13-29. According to the 2001 Census, statistics on household composition showed that the average number of members aged 15-29 per family in single families, nuclear families, and non-nuclear families were 0.21, 0.73 and 1.38 respectively. In 2004, the total number of legal immigrants from Mainland China who were aged 13-29 was 1483. The overall birth rate of Macao in 2004 indicated that there were 127 live babies given birth by every 10000 female among the youth population aged 13-29. As regards overall death rate, the corresponding number of deaths per 10000 persons aged 13-29 was 3. In 2004, the overall marriage statistics showed that there were 38 cases of marriage per 10000 persons, while the corresponding figure for the 13-29 youth age group was 101 cases per 10000 persons. As regards the overall divorce rate, there were 10 cases of divorce per 10000 persons among the entire Macao population, while the corresponding figure for the 13-29 youth age group was 8 cases per 10000 persons.

Chapter 2: Physical and Mental Health

According to a survey conducted in 2005 on youths aged 13-29, the average sleeping time of young people was 7 hours 25 minutes per day. There was no significant discrepancy between male and female youths. As regards smoking habit, 11.8% of young respondents admitted that they had a smoking habit. The probability of male picking up the habit was higher than female. The majority of respondents said that they started to smoke at the age between 14 and 18, this being the age range with the highest concentration. 92.7% of the respondents acknowledged that smoking has negative impact on health. On drinking habit, 29.2% of young people interviewed admitted that they had the habit of drinking alcoholic beverages. The prevalence of drinking habit among males was generally higher than

females. The majority of respondents said that they started to drink at the age between 14 and 18, this being the age range with the highest concentration. 85.1% of female respondents acknowledged that drinking has negative impact on health, higher than the 72.6% recorded by male respondents by 12.5%.

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, in 2004, among the communicable diseases subject to mandatory declaration, there were 266 reported cases among the aged 15-29 youth population, of which those suffering from bacterial food poisoning accounted for the highest percentage, followed by tuberculosis.

According to a survey on youths aged 13-29 conducted in 2005, taking beard as the benchmark of male sex characteristic, the average age at first appearance of sex characteristic among males was 15.1. Taking menstrual cycle as the benchmark of female sex characteristic, the average age at first appearance of sex characteristic among females was 12.7. As regards knowledge of sex, on average, 60.3% of youths provided correct answers to questions concerning sex. On interpersonal relationships, 55.4% of youths said that they maintained good relationship with their family, while 61.9% said that they also enjoyed good relationship with their schoolmates/colleagues. 42.1% of youths said that their relationship with peers/community was fair. 12.2% of single young respondents said that they had sexual intercourse over the previous month.

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, the number of deaths by suicide was 12 among the youth population aged 15-29.

Chapter 3: Education and Training

According to data provided by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, figures for the 2003/2004 academic year showed that the total number of kindergarten students and teachers were 11874 and 459 respectively; the total number of primary students and teachers were 39350 and 1547 respectively; the total number of secondary students and teachers were 46509 and 2001 respectively; and the total number of students and teachers in special education were 522 and 85 respectively.

According to data provided by the Tertiary Education Services Office, the number of students enrolled in various degree and tertiary diploma programmes across Macao for the 2003/2004 academic year was 13129, of which the majority were in bachelor's degree programmes, accounting for 45.76% of the total; students undertaking doctoral degree programmes accounted for the least percentage, only 0.47%.

According to data provided by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau in 2004, 1686 senior secondary school graduates pursued further studies outside Macao, with the majority going to Mainland China, and Taiwan being the second most popular destination.

According to a survey on education conducted in 2003/2004, students aged 15-29 who were enrolled in adult education courses represented a 38.7% share of the youth population aged 15-29.

According to data provided by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau in 2003, the total public expenditure for non-tertiary education was MOP 1.083 billion, with the per capita education expenditure for 98255 students being MOP 11,022.3. For the 2003/2004 academic year, the number of teachers attaining various levels of education and aged under 29 was 1202, representing 27.8% of the total number of teachers in Macao (4331).

According to the 2001 Census, the literacy rate among Macao youths aged 13-29 was 99.4%. Statistic on the youth resident population aged 13-29 by academic qualification showed that 33.5% had completed junior secondary education, accounting for the highest percentage. The second largest group was those who have completed primary education, accounting for 30.8%.

According to data provided by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, in the 2003/2004 academic year, the promotion rate among students in public and private primary and secondary schools across all school grades was 87.5% (13-29 age group) or 92.3% (among all Macao students irrespective of age). As regards kindergarten, primary and junior secondary school students aged 5-15 who left school before completing compulsory education, the total number of dropouts was 598 for the

academic year 2003/2004, representing a dropout rate of 0.84%. Figures for the academic year 2003/2004 indicated that the number of kindergarten students, primary students, secondary students and students in special education as a percentage of the total number of students in Macao in that particular academic year were 12.1%, 40%, 47.3% and 0.6% respectively.

Chapter 4: Labour Force and Employment

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau in 2004, in every 1000 males among the youth population aged 14-29, there were 449 belonged to the labour force, while the corresponding figure for female was 483. In the youth labour force aged 14-29, the unemployment rates for the age groups 14-19, 20-24, 25-29 were 15.7%, 8.9% and 4.4% respectively. According to a survey on employment conducted in 2004, regarding the number of actual working hours per week and among the youth employed population aged 14-29, the majority worked 45-49 hours per week, while youths who worked 35-39 hours per week accounted for the least percentage. In 2004, the median monthly employment earnings for the employed population aged 14-29 was MOP 4,854. According to a survey on employment, in 2004, among the employed population aged 14-29, 97.1% were employees and 2.9% were non-employees. According to the statistic on the employed population aged 14-29 by the level of education attained, in 2004, the median employment earnings for those who have never received formal school education or have only received preschool education was MOP 3,418, while the corresponding figures for working people who have attained primary education, secondary education and tertiary education were MOP 3,787, MOP 4,222, and MOP 7,758 respectively.

Chapter 5: Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2005, the total number of books owned by young respondents was 38.2; while the corresponding figures for leisure-reading books and non-leisure reading books were 21.7 and 16.5 respectively. The majority of young people spent less than 1 hour per day reading for academic or leisure reasons. The average number of hours spent on the Internet by young people was 18.578 hours per week; male youths in general spent more hours surfing the net than female youths. The top three leisure activities which most young people participated in were watching TV, surfing the Internet, shopping. There were 249 libraries/ reading rooms across Macao, of which 20.1% were public libraries, 6.4% were libraries/reading rooms in universities/professional training colleges, 35.3% were specialised libraries/library rooms, 38.2% were school libraries/reading rooms.

According to data provided by the Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau, in 2004, 4253 persons who were aged 13-29 applied for library cards.

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2005, the top three cultural activities which young people most frequently participated were attending cultural programmes at the Cultural Centre, touring the museum, and participating in traditional Chinese and western cultural activities.

As regards participation in sports activities, based on statistics on the usage of selected facilities managed by the Macao Sport Development Board and sampled at random in March 2005, the most frequent users were youths aged 16-18, while the least frequent users were youths aged 28-29.

Chapter 6: Civic Duties and Social Participation

As of May 2005, there were 110 youth organisations registered with the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2005, the top three community activities which young people most frequently participated were voluntary service, helping out on flag-days/charitable activities, community recreational activities. According to the statistics on registration of voters in that age group, the total number of registered voters aged 18-29 was 14317, of which the majority were aged 22, while those aged 18 accounted for the least number.

In accordance with the survey, 40% of the young people said they would register as voters, while 30% said that they would cast vote in the Legislative Assembly elections. Among the respondents, about 4.5% have participated in discussions on the formulation of youth policies, while over 90% have never participated in related discussions.

Chapter 7: Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours

According to data provided by the Security Forces Coordination Office, in 2004, there were in total 9839 offenders who was aged 13 or above (across all nationalities). Among the offenders aged 13-20, the majority committed crimes against property, while those committed offences against the person ranked second in number. For both categories of offences, the number of male offenders outnumbered female offenders.

According to a survey conducted in 2002, among minor residents in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute, the most-cited reason for committing offence was peer influence, accounting for 51% of the total; the second most-cited reason was money temptation, accounting for 25.3%.

According to data provided by the Security Forces Coordination Office, in 2004, 42 young people aged 13-29 engaged in illegal drug trafficking (Macao residents only), of which 93% were male, 7% were female. In the same year, 38 young people aged 13-29 committed drugs abuse, of which 33 were male, 5 were female; among them, the majority used marijuana and controlled drugs, while the next prominent group used heroine. In 2004, the total number of young people aged 13-29 seeking help from Comprehensive Drug-Stopping Service Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau stood at 90, of which the majority or 63 were male and 27 were female. Most of the offenders were single people.

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 in 2005, the top three deviant behaviours by young people were: using abusive language (55%), dyeing hair (34%) and smoking (24.5%).

In 2004, the total number of residents in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute stood at 73, of which 53 were male, while 20 were female. Also in 2004, the number of prisoners aged 16-29 in the Macao Prison was 517, of which 475 were male, while 42 were female.

Chapter 8: Values

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 in 2005, in terms of their attitudes towards education, 89.5% of the respondents agreed to the statement: "Man must adopt the attitude that it's never too old to learn", while 84.2% and 87.2% of the respondents respectively agreed to the statements: "School education can help personal development" and "you support Macao's 10-year compulsory education policy". This reflects that young people value education and support the concept of life-long education. On attitudes towards employment, over 60% (63%) agreed "The Macao labour market is full of opportunities", it was 33.6 % higher than those disagreed with the statement. 60.3% of the respondents also agreed to the statement: "man has to work in order to be someone of value". This shows that young people hold a positive attitude towards work. On attitudes towards marriage and sex, over 95% of the young people accepted that secondary school students could go steady, while over 90% accepted that one should stay faithful to only one love for all your life. As regards life values, 89.4% and 78.0% of the respondents respectively agreed to the two statements: "One must set goals in life before one can achieve anything" and "life is full of hopes". This shows that young people in Macao

hold a positive attitude towards life. On family values, 72.6% of respondents agreed to the statement: “Siblings in a family can support one another”, while 64.5% of the respondents agreed to the statement: “parents will help you out when you have problems”. As regards social values, around 59.1% and 62.6% of respondents respectively agreed to the two statements: “You are proud to be a member of Macao society” and “you feel a sense of belonging to the Macao community”. This reflects that young people have a higher degree of identification with the status as a Macao citizen. On attitudes towards different values, viz. life, family, society, education, work, marriage and sex, the respondents felt that they themselves held different views from their parents, indicating a certain gap between the attitudes of young people and their parents. On the contrary, young people felt that their attitudes towards sex were closer to those of their parents. On religious belief, over 60% of respondents agreed to the statements: “Religious belief can provide spiritual support” and “religion can guide people towards acts of virtue”.

Chapter 9: Consumption and Quality of Life

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 in 2005, the majority of young people lived in private housing, representing 70.7% of total; the second biggest group lived in economic housing, accounting for 22.5%. As regards income and income sources, the average monthly principal income among youths was MOP 4,134.2, and the main income source was from parents. As for expenses and allocation of expenses, the average amount of personal expenses for the previous month among youths interviewed was MOP 1,922.7. For male respondents, the main expense was on food and beverages, followed by support for parents/relatives, while for female respondents, the main expense was on support for parents/relatives, followed by food and beverages. On family commitments, 20.6% of the young respondents said that they had to provide monetary support to their family every month. The number of young females providing monetary support to their family exceeded the corresponding figure for males. The top three family chores which young people shared were: cleaning/general housework, chores before and after meals, buying food at the market /cooking/shopping.

Chapter 10: Social Environment and Youth Policies

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2005, more than 80% of the respondents agreed that the sex industry affects the physical and mental development of young people; but less than 60% of the respondents agreed that the sex industry affects relationship with boy/girl friends, marital relationship and work.

During the period from 1988 to 2004, the focus of Macao’s youth policies was generally placed on areas such as sports, activity facilities for young people, cultural affairs and youth crime. At the same time, more and more emphases have been gradually put to other areas such as youth research, employment and training. In recent years, the Macao Government also started to promote development in science and technology, and tourism which could promote youth affairs at the district level.

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2005, the top two youth issues which young people would like other people to show concern/attach greater importance were: crime/drug abuse and education/training.

In 2004, 2633 young students aged 13-29 from Macao participated in international /Mainland exchange activities organised by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. The majority of students attended exchange projects in Mainland China and programmes related to popularisation of science.

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2005, young people achieved relatively low ratings in knowledge and competency related to creative/ production activities using the computer. Regarding influence of information technology on various aspects of life, the young respondents agreed that information technology has positive influence on enhancing their knowledge. As regards influence on interpersonal relationship, while young people in general believe information technology could help improve long-distant relationship, it could also obstruct

development of relationship with family members close by their side. On influence of information technology on health, respondents overall acknowledged a slightly negative impact.

From the Editor

The University of Macao was first commissioned by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau to conduct research on the Youth Indicators Profile of Macao in September 2001. In February 2003, the University submitted the research report “Youth Indicators Profile of Macao”, which initially set out 10 areas of research (viz. Population, Marriage and Family; Physical and Mental Health; Education and Training; Labour Force and Employment; Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities; Civic Duties and Social Participation; Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours; Values; Consumption and Quality of Life; Social Environment and Youth Policies) and 80 indicators. “Youths” in Macao is defined as those individuals aged 13-29.

In 2004, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau initiated specific efforts to collect data for the various indicators covered by the Youth Indicators Profile of Macao. The main purpose is to enable the public to have a better picture, through these indicators, of the current situation of young people aged 13-29 in Macao, thereby gaining a more comprehensive understanding of the different interests and needs of the younger generation. The data will also provide good reference to relevant departments of the Special Administrative Region government when formulating future related policies. The Youth Indicators Profile of Macao task force and working group compiled the Youth Indicators of Macao 2004 report, presenting data on 42 indicators out of the total 80 indicators, which were collected during Stage 1, Phase I of the Youth Indicators Profile of Macao project. The work of Stage 2 was carried out in 2005, which concentrated on collecting data on 65 of the 80 indicators.

This report covers 65 indicators, including information acquired through “Data Collection”, i.e., data provided by various government departments/agencies, as well as “Social Survey” data collected through six surveys conducted in 2005. These six surveys were: Research on Youth and Youth Policies Indicators 2005; Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005; Research on Youth Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005; Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005; Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005; Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2005. Furthermore, in a bid to achieve objective standards, during the course of compilation, the report’s editorial committee exercised the right to modify texts of literature and information quoted.

The Youth Indicators of Macao 2005 report is an extension of the Youth Indicators of Macao 2004 report. In addition to newly added indicators, this report also covers 41 indicators, which have already been presented in the 2004 report (except for the physique and physical fitness indicator).

The Youth Indicators Profile of Macao project aims at establishing an objective and reliable “Youth File”, and providing reference information for Macao, thereby facilitating improvement on youth work and services in the SAR. Tasked with this arduous mission, the project’s working group is committed to devoting strenuous effort to continuously refine the indicators report and work on the Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project.

Editorial Committee
(Data Collection)
Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project
2006

Methodology

Phase II

The Phase II of the Data Collection Programme for the profile was officially launched at the end of 2004. The main task is to collect data on 65 indicators selected from the full list of 80 items.

The 65 indicators presented in the report of Youth Indicators of Macao 2005 can be grouped into two main categories based on the method of collection:

- (I) Data provided by government departments and agencies (hereinafter referred to as Data Collection), covering 34 indicators;
- (II) First-hand information obtained through social survey (hereinafter referred to as “Social Survey”), covering 33 indicators.

Of the 65 indicators, data for 2 indicators have been acquired by both methods of Data Collection and Social Survey.

Table 1 lists the various indicators in accordance with the respective research area (total 10 areas) and the method of acquiring data.

Table 1: Breakdown of 65 Indicators by Research Area and Method of Collection

Area	Data Collection	Social Survey
Population, Marriage and Family	Proportion of Youth in Total Population Composition of Youth Population Average Age at First Marriage Statistics on Households by Composition Statistics on Single Parent Families Average Number of Children per Family Distribution of New Immigrants by Age Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates	---
Physical and Mental Health	Classification of Diseases Suicide Rates (Number) ^{Note 1}	Average Sleeping Time Smoking and Drinking Habits Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics Knowledge of Sex Interpersonal Relationships Premarital Sex (Rate) Suicide Rates (Number) ^{Note 1}

Area	Data Collection	Social Survey
Education and Training	Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level Local University Students by Discipline Students Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Discipline Adult Education and Vocational Training Per Capita Public Expenditure (Government Expenditure) on Education Young Teachers as a Percentage of Total Teacher Population Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment Promotion Rates in Schools at Various Education Levels Dropout Rates Distribution of Students by Type of School	---
Labour Force and Employment	Employment Situation of Young People Weekly Working Hours Average Income of Young People Composition of Youth Labour Force and Their Skills Relationship between Educational Attainment and Income	---
Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities	Libraries in Macao and Utilisation Rates Participation Rate in Sports Activities	Number of Books Owned per Capita Average Reading Time per Day Internet Surfing by Number of Surfers and Time Spent Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation Participation Rate in Cultural Activities
Civic Duties and Social Participation	Youth Organisations by Type Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights ^{Note 2}	Participation in the Community (including Voluntary Service) Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights ^{Note 2} Participation in Youth Policies
Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours	Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse Changes in the Number of Young Delinquents in Youth Offenders Institutes and Prisons	Reasons for Committing Crime and Classification Types of Deviant Behaviour and Distribution

Area	Data Collection	Social Survey
Values	---	Attitudes Towards Education Attitudes Towards Employment Attitudes Towards Marriage and Sex Life Values Family Values Social Values Attitudes Towards Different Values --Comparison of Youths with Their Parents Religious Belief
Consumption and Quality of Life	---	Housing Situation Income (Pocket Money) and Source of Income Expenses (Amount) and Allocation Ratios Family Commitment
Social Environment and Youth Policy	Youth Exchanges – International and Macao-China Mainland	Development Trends of Social Environment Changes in Youth Policies Extent of Concern Expressed by the Community towards Youth Problems Information Technology and Youth Development
Total	34	33

Note 1: Data for this indicator have been acquired by both the methods of Data Collection and Social Survey.

Note 2: Data for this indicator have been acquired by both the methods of Data Collection and Social Survey.

Data Collection

Stage II of the Data Collection Programme comprises two parts: data collection and social survey.

In January 2005, the Task Force commenced Data Collection by contacting various relevant government departments and agencies and requesting provision of data related to the youth indicators. These include: the Cultural Affairs Bureau (Macao Central Library), Public Administration and Civil Services Bureau, Legal Affairs Bureau (Youth Offenders Institute), Social Welfare Bureau, Security Forces Coordination Office, Tertiary Education Services Office, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Statistics and Census Service Bureau, Macao Library & Information Management Association, Macau Prison, and Macau Sport Development Board.

Table 2 shows the 34 indicators, which were compiled from data, obtained using this method.

Table 2: 34 Indicators Compiled by Using the “Data Collection” Method

Proportion of Youth in Total Population	Composition of Youth Population	Average Age at First Marriage
Statistics on Households by Composition	Statistics on Single Parent Families	Average Number of Children per Family
Distribution of New Immigrants by Age	Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates	Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates
Classification of Diseases	Suicide Rates (Number)	Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level
Local University Students by Discipline	Students Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Discipline	Adult Education and Vocational Training
Per Capita Public Expenditure (Government Expenditure) on Education	Young Teachers as a Percentage of Total Teacher Population	Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment
Promotion Rates in Schools at Various Education Levels	Dropout Rates	Distribution of Students by Type of School
Employment Situation of Young People	Weekly Working Hours	Average Income of Young People
Composition of Youth Labour Force and Their Skills	Relationship between Educational Attainment and Income	Libraries in Macao and Utilisation Rates
Participation Rate in Sports Activities	Youth Organisations by Type	Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights
Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders	Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse	Changes in the Number of Young Delinquents in Youth Offenders Institutes and Prisons
Youth Exchanges – International and Macau-Mainland China	—	—

Social surveys for the Stage II Programme covered 33 indicators. With the assistance of various social service agencies in Macao, the Task Force conducted social surveys during the period from March to August 2005 to collect relevant data. Table 3 shows the 33 indicators compiled by using this method.

Table 3 : 33 Indicators Compiled by Using the Method of “Social Survey”

Average Sleeping Time	Smoking and Drinking Habits	Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics
Knowledge of Sex	Interpersonal Relationships	Premarital Sex (Rate)
Suicide Rates (Number)	Number of Books Owned per Capita	Average Reading Time per Day
Internet Surfing by Number of Surfers and Time Spent	Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation	Participation Rate in Cultural Activities
Participation in the Community (Including Voluntary Service)	Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights	Participation in Youth Policies
Reasons for Committing Crime and Classification	Types of Deviant Behaviour and Distribution	Attitudes towards Education
Attitudes towards Employment	Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex	Life Values
Family Values	Social Values	Attitudes towards Different Values—Comparison of Youths with Their Parents
Religious Belief	Housing Situation	Income (Pocket Money) and Source of Income
Expenses (Amount) and Allocation Ratios	Family Commitment	Development Trends of Social Environment
Changes in Youth Policies	Extent of Concern Expressed by the Community towards Youth Problems	Information Technology and Youth Development

Chapter 1

Population, Marriage and Family

1.1 Proportion of Youth in Total Population

Table 1.1a: Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2004)

Age	Percent
13	6.2
14	6.5
15	7.1
16	7.2
17	7.3
18	7.2
19	6.7
20	6.2
21	5.8
22	5.4
23	4.9
24	4.9
25	5.0
26	4.9
27	4.8
28	4.9
29	5.0
Total	100.0

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

According to an estimate on resident population in Macao conducted in 2004, in the youth population, i.e., young people aged between 13 and 29, those aged 17 made up the highest proportion, accounting for 7.3% of all Macao young people. The age 27 group, being only 4.8% of the total youth population, recorded the lowest percentage.

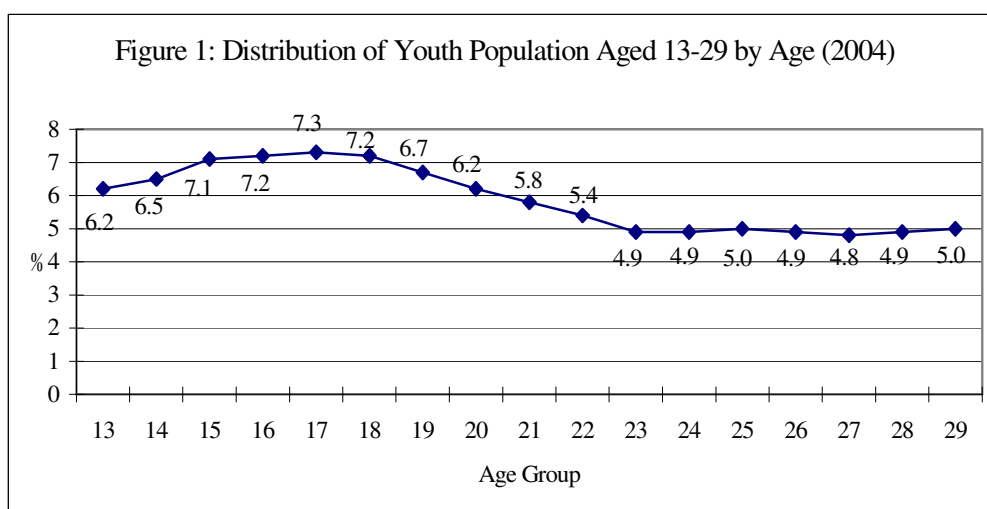


Table 1.1b: Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Sex (2004)⁽¹⁾

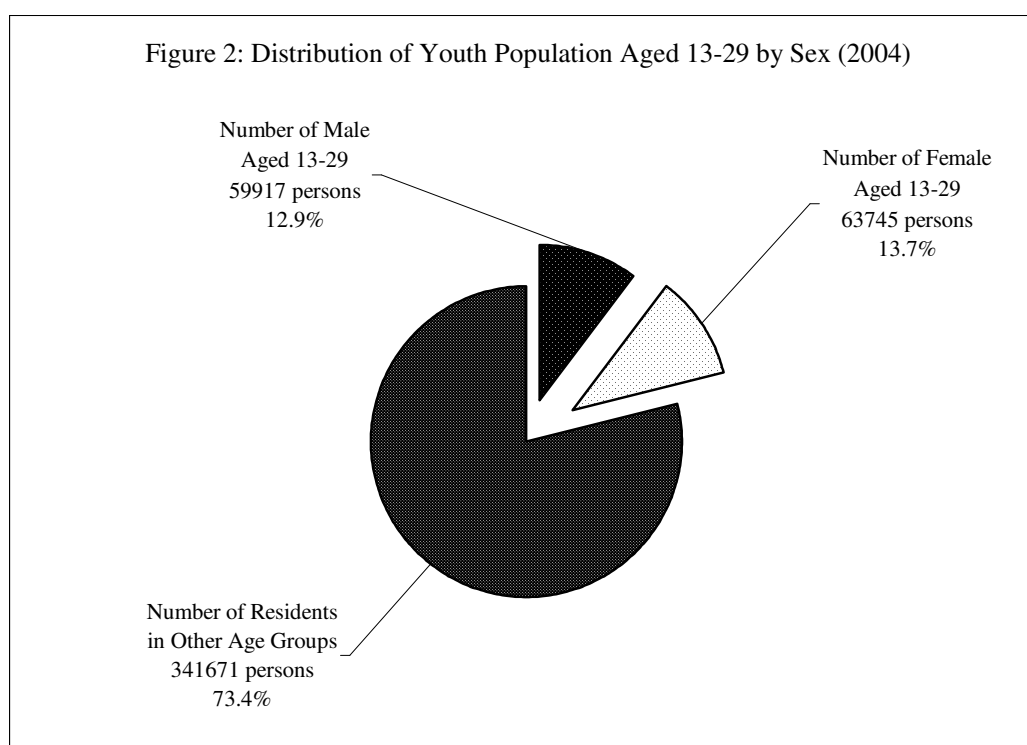
Age	Male	Female	Both Sexes
13-29	59917(12.9)	63745(13.7)	123662(26.6)
Total	223229(48.0)	242104(52.0)	465333(100.0)

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of the total in each specific age group.

Note: (1) Reference date: 31 December 2004.

According to an estimate of Macao resident population conducted in 2004, the territory has a total population of 465333, of which 223229 were male, and 242104 were female. 123662 (persons) were aged 13 to 29, accounting for 26.6% of the total population. The number of male aged 13-29 was 59917, accounting for 12.9% of the total population, while the number of female in the same age range was 63745, representing 13.7% of the total population. The proportion of female aged 13-29 to the total population was 0.8% higher than that of male in the same age range.



1.2 Composition of Youth Population

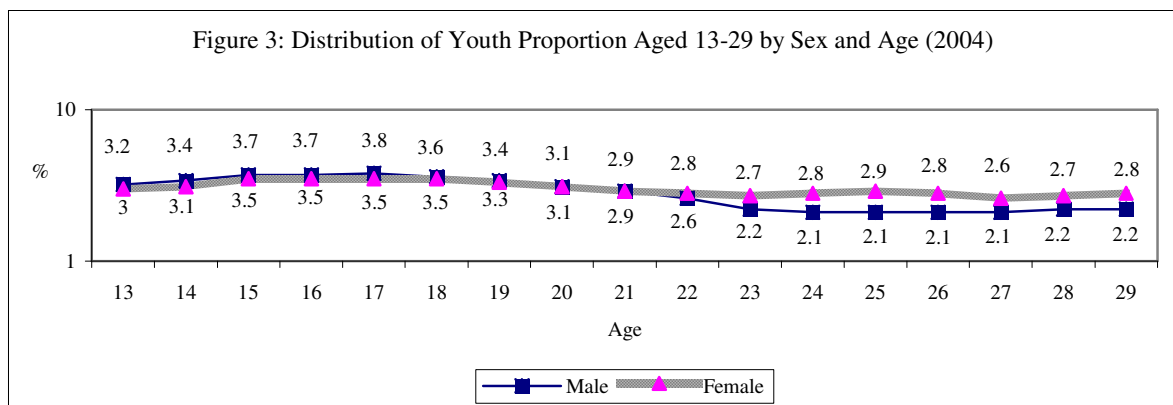
Table 1.2: Statistic on Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2004)⁽¹⁾

Age	Male	Percent of Youth Population Aged 13-29	Female	Percent of Youth Population Aged 13-29	Both Sexes
13	4003	3.2	3700	3.0	7703
14	4187	3.4	3864	3.1	8051
15	4535	3.7	4300	3.5	8835
16	4589	3.7	4341	3.5	8930
17	4644	3.8	4390	3.5	9034
18	4493	3.6	4350	3.5	8843
19	4237	3.4	4086	3.3	8323
20	3889	3.1	3780	3.1	7669
21	3591	2.9	3606	2.9	7197
22	3210	2.6	3444	2.8	6654
23	2764	2.2	3307	2.7	6071
24	2597	2.1	3411	2.8	6008
25	2592	2.1	3581	2.9	6173
26	2537	2.1	3506	2.8	6043
27	2615	2.1	3260	2.6	5875
28	2682	2.2	3337	2.7	6019
29	2752	2.2	3482	2.8	6234
Total	59917	48.4	63745	51.5	123662

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Reference date: 31 December 2004.

According to an estimate of Macao resident population conducted in 2004, the youth population, i.e., those aged between 13 and 29 stood at 123662, of which 59917 were male (48.4%) and 63745 were female (51.5%). The highest figure in the male youth population was registered in the 17 age group (4644 persons), while the lowest figure was recorded by the 26 age group (2537 persons). The 17 age group also accounted for the highest figure (4390 persons) of the female youth population, while the lowest figure was recorded by the 27 age group (3260 persons). From age 21, female youths outnumbered male youths in each age group in a progressive manner.



1.3 Average Age at First Marriage

Table 1.3: Average Age at First Marriage (2004)

	Median Age
First Marriage for Females Aged 13-29	25.7
First Marriage for Males Aged 13-29	26.4
First Marriage for Females Overall	27.5
First Marriage for Males Overall	30.1

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

In 2004, the median age at first marriage for young people between 13 and 29 was below 31 for both sexes. The median age at first marriage for females was 25.7, while for males was 26.4. The median age at first marriage for females was 0.7 year lower than that of males.

Taking account of the whole population, in 2004, the median age at first marriage for females in Macao was similarly lower than that for males, the respective figures for females and males being 27.5 and 30.1.

1.4 Statistics on Households by Composition

Table 1.4: Statistic on Households with Members Aged 15-29 by Household ⁽¹⁾ Composition (2001)

Household Composition	Total	Percentage of Total Households with Members Aged 15-29
Total	100.0	44.2
Single-person Household ⁽²⁾	100.0	21.0
Nuclear⁽³⁾ Household	100.0	48.0
Non-nuclear⁽³⁾ Household	100.0	60.8

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Household: a unit composed of members who live together, have meals together and share common property. Members of a household do not necessarily have any kinship ties between them, but would share part of the entire living unit; a person living alone and all by himself/herself is also considered a household.

(2) Single-person household: a household with only one member.

(3) Family nucleus: refers to a married couple with no children or with unmarried children; also refers to a single parent(father or mother) with unmarried children.

According to the 2001 Census, households with members aged 15-29 accounted for 44.2% of the total number of households in Macao. Statistic on households with members aged 15-29 by their composition shows that the percentage of single-person households, nuclear households and non-nuclear households were 21%, 48% and 60.8% respectively.

1.5 Statistics on Single Parent Families

Table 1.5: Single Parent Families with Members Aged 13-29 (2004)

	Single Parent Family (Number)	Single Parent Family with Members Aged 13-29 (Number)
Families Receiving Single-Parent Financial Assistance from the Social Welfare Bureau	1737	1270
Single Parent Families Support Network (Families not on Single-Parent Financial Assistance Provided by the Social Welfare Bureau)	290	198 ⁽¹⁾
Total	2027	1468

Source: Social Welfare Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Based only on the year of birth of the first child of the family.

In 2004, there were in total 1737 families receiving Single-Parent Financial Assistance from the Social Welfare Bureau, of which 1270 had members aged 13-29, totalling 2223 persons.

In 2004, there were 736 families in the Single Parent Families Support Network, which are families not on Single-Parent Financial Assistance provided by the Social Welfare Bureau. In addition, there were 290 single-parent families which the Social Welfare Bureau had no information on file, of which 198 had youth members aged 13-29.

According to information provided by the Social Welfare Bureau, there were a total of 2027 single-parent families in Macao, of which 1468 had youth members aged 13-29.

1.6 Average Number of Children per Family

Table 1.6: Average Number of Members Aged 15-29 by Household ⁽¹⁾ Composition (2001)

Household Composition	Average Number of Persons
Single-person Household⁽²⁾	0.21
Nuclear⁽³⁾ Household	0.73
Non-nuclear⁽³⁾ Household	1.38

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Household: a unit composed of members who live together, have meals together and share common property. Members of a household do not necessarily have any kinship ties between them, but would share part of the entire living unit; a person living alone and all by himself/herself is also considered a household.

(2) Single-person household: a household with only one member.

(3) Family nucleus: refers to a married couple with no children or with unmarried children; also refers to a single parent(father or mother) with unmarried children.

Based on the statistics of the 2001 Census, the households with members aged 15-29 by their composition shows that the average number of members in those age groups per household for single-person households, nuclear households and non-nuclear households were 0.21, 0.73 and 1.38 respectively.

1.7 Distribution of New Immigrants by Age

Table 1.7: Legal Immigrants Aged 13-29 from Mainland China (2001-2004)

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004
13-14	152	97	74	214
15-19	184	444	183	932
20-24	48	17	31	51
25-29	201	250	218	286
Total	585	808	506	1483

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

In 2001, the number of legal immigrants aged 13-29 who came from Mainland China totalled 585. The respective figures for 2002, 2003 and 2004 were 808, 506 and 1483.

1.8 Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates

Table 1.8: Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates (2004)

2004	Per 1000
Number of Live Births by Females Aged 13-29 vs. Average Total Youth Population Aged 13-29	12.7
Number of Deaths Aged 13-29 vs. Average Total Youth Population Aged 13-29	0.3
Fertility Rate (Overall)	7.2
Mortality Rate (Overall)	3.4

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

In 2004, the overall birth rate in Macao was 72 live babies per 10000 persons. For the youth population, i.e., those aged between 13 and 29, the number of live babies per 10000 women in that age range was 127.

As for the overall mortality rate in the same year, the number of deaths per 10000 persons was 34. For the youth population aged 13-29, the number of deaths was 3 per 10000 persons.

1.9 Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates

Table 1.9: Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates (2004)

Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates	Per 1000
Marriage Rate (Aged 13-29)	10.1
Divorce Rate (Aged 13-29)	0.8
Marriage Rate (Overall)	3.8
Divorce Rate (Overall)	1.0

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

In 2004, the overall marriage rate was approximately 38 cases per 10000 persons. The corresponding figure for those aged 13-29 was 101 per 10000.

The overall divorce rate for Macao was 10 cases per 10000 persons, while for those aged between 13 and 29 the corresponding figure was 8 per 10000.

Chapter 2

Physical and Mental Health

2.1 Average Sleeping Time

Table 2.1a: Daily Work and Rest Routine by Sex (2005)

Work and Rest Routine	Average No. of Hours		
	Male (589 persons)	Female (706 persons)	Both Sexes (1295 persons)
Sleeping Time	7 hours 26 minutes	7 hours 57 minutes	7 hours 25 minutes
Working Time	3 hours 57 minutes	4 hours 31 minutes	4 hours 16 minutes
Study Time	3 hours 03 minutes	3 hours 36 minutes	3 hours 39 minutes
Leisure Time	7 hours 30 minutes	7 hours	7 hours 36 minutes

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 25).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Table 2.1b: Daily Sleeping Time by Age (2005)

Age								Average Sleeping Time
	none	< 1 hour	2-3 hours	4-5 hours	6-7 hours	8-9 hours	≥ 10 hours	
13	0.7	1.5	3	3.7	38.8	39.6	12.7	7.4
14	1.8	1.8	0.9	7.1	36.3	40.7	11.5	7.3
15	4.2	2.5	0.8	5.8	35.0	40.8	10.8	7.1
16	1.6	0	0.8	10.1	42.6	35.7	9.3	7.2
17	0	0	2.6	8.8	50.9	31.6	6.1	10.3
18	1.6	0.8	3.9	8.6	49.2	28.9	7.0	8.1
19	1.1	0	4.4	9.9	56.0	23.1	5.5	6.7
20	0	0	0	12.3	40.4	36.8	10.5	7.3
21	0	0	0	18.5	44.4	33.3	3.7	6.9
22	0	0	0	13.0	39.1	43.5	4.3	7.2
23	0	0	0	25.0	58.0	16.7	0	6.3
24	0	0	0	6.3	68.8	25.0	0	6.8
25	0	0	0	0	62.5	37.5	0	7.2
26	0	0	0	10.0	50.0	30.0	10.0	7.2
27	0	0	0	4.5	59.1	36.4	0	7.1
28	0	0	0	5.9	64.7	23.5	5.9	6.9
29	0	0	0	21.7	65.2	13	0	6.3

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, pp. 25).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

The average sleeping time per day for all young people interviewed was 7 hours 25 minutes. The difference in average sleeping time between male and female was not significant. The average sleeping time for the 17 and 18 age groups are the highest among all age groups, being 10.3 hours and 8.1 hours respectively. The following three age groups report the lowest average sleeping time: age 29 (6.3 hours), age 23 (6.3 hours) and age 19 (6.7 hours). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 25)

2.2 Smoking and Drinking Habits

Table 2.2a: Smoking Habit (2005)

% (N=939)

Smoking Status	Percent
Non-Smoking	88.2
Smoking	11.8
Total	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp.21 & 22).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

In a recent survey on smoking habits among young people, about 88.2% of the respondents claimed that they do not smoke, while 11.8% said they do. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 21)

Table 2.2b: Relationship between Age and Smoking Habit (2005)**% (N=888)**

Smoking Status	Age of Respondents				Sub Total
	13-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	
Non-Smoking	100.0	91.8	75.4	77.8	88.2
Smoking	0.0	8.2	24.6	22.2	11.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp.22 & 23).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Regarding the relationship between age and smoking habit, the percentage of respondents claiming that they had the habit of smoking was the highest in the 20-24 age group, i.e., 24.6%, followed by the 25-29 age group, with a figure of 22.2%. As for the 15-19 and 13-14 age groups, the corresponding percentages were 8.2% and 0% respectively. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 22)

Table 2.2c: Relationship between Sex and Smoking Habit (2005)**% (N=938)**

Smoking Status	Sex of Respondents	
	Male	Female
Non-Smoking	82.2	93.9
Smoking	17.8	6.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), p. 22).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Among the respondents, the percentage of smokers among all male respondents was 17.8%, while the corresponding figure for female respondents was 6.1%; a difference of about 300 percentage points, indicating that the probability of male youths picking up smoking habit was much higher than that of the female youths. As regards the respondents who claimed that they do not smoke, the percentage of female was higher than that of male by 11.7% (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 22)

Table 2.2d: Weekly Consumption of Cigarettes (2005)

(N=100)

No. of packs	Percent
< 1.0	6.0
1.0	10.0
2.0	16.0
3.0	24.0
3.5	3.0
4.0	12.0
5.0	4.0
6.0	4.0
7.0	15.0
8.0	1.0
10.0	3.0
14.0	2.0
Total	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), p.23).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Among all smoking respondents, 24% said they smoked 3 packs of cigarettes per week, accounting for the highest percentage; this was followed by those who smoked 2 packs per week, accounting for 16%. The next two highest percentages were accounted by those who smoked 7 packs and 4 packs per week; the respective figures being 15% and 12%. Furthermore, 3% of the respondents claimed they smoked 10 packs per week, while 2% said they smoked as much as 14 packs a week. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 23)

Table 2.2e: Age at which First Started Smoking (2005)

(N=103)

Age	Percent
8	1.9
9	1.9
10	1.0
12	5.8
13	7.8
14	11.7
15	24.3
16	19.4
17	8.7
18	11.7
19	2.9
20	1.0
22	1.0
24	1.0
Total	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp.25 & 26).

Note : (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Majority of the respondents claimed that they started smoking at the age between 14 and 18, which was 75.8% of the total respondents. Among them, 24.3% said they first smoked at the age of 15, 19.4% said that they started to smoke at the age of 16, those who started at the ages of 14 and 18 are 11.7% respectively. Furthermore, those who picked up the habit at the ages of 8 and 9 are 1.9% respectively. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 22)

Table 2.2f: Reasons for Smoking (2005)

(F=124)

Reason	Percent
Out of Curiosity	41.9
Just for Fun	5.6
Feeling Bored	21.8
Peer Encouragement	16.1
To Gain Peer Acceptance	4.0
To Look More Mature	4.0
Others	6.5
Total	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 26 & 27).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Of all the smoking respondents, 41.9% said they smoked simply out of curiosity. 21.8% of young people claimed that smoking relieved their boredom. Another most quoted reason was peer encouragement (16.1%). The data reflect that over 60% of the respondents smoked out of their own urge and not due to encouragement or persuasion by other people. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 26)

Table 2.2g: Perception of Effects of Smoking on Health (2005)

(N=935)

Perception of Effects of Smoking on Health	Percent
Smoking has negative impact on health	92.7
Smoking has positive impact on health	4.3
Smoking has no impact on health	3.0
Total	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 26 & 27).

Note : (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Statistics on young people's perception of effects of smoking on health shows that 92.7% of the respondents think smoking does have negative impact on health, while 4.3% think it has positive effect, and another 3% think it has no effect whatsoever on health. The above data shows that irrespective of smokers or non-smokers, an overwhelming majority of the respondents consider that smoking has a harmful effect on health. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 26)

Table 2.2h: Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)

(N=939)

Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages	Percent
Non-Consumer	70.8
Consumer	29.2
Total	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 29 & 30).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

On drinking habits, 70.8% of the respondents said they do not consume any alcoholic beverages, while 29.2% said they do. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 29)

Table 2.2i: Relationship between Age and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)

% (N=889)

Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages	Age of Respondents				
	13-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	Sub-total
Non-Consumers	92.1	74.0	47.8	64.1	70.8
Consumers	7.9	26.0	52.2	35.9	29.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 30 & 31).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Among the respondents, the 20-24 age group had the highest percentage of alcoholic beverages consumers, accounting for 52.2% of the total; followed by the 25-29 age group with a percentage of 35.9%. As for the 15-19 age group and 13-14 age group, the corresponding figures were 26% and 7.9% respectively. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 30)

Table 2.2j: Relationship between Sex and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)

% (N=939)

Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages	Sex of Respondents	
	Male	Female
Non-Consumers	62.5	78.9
Consumers	37.5	21.1
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 30).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Among the male respondents, 37.5% said they consume alcoholic beverages, while only 21.1% of the total female respondents said they have a drinking habit. The percentage of male alcoholic drinkers exceeds that of female drinkers by 16.4%. This shows that the behaviour of alcohol consumption is more prevalent among male youths than female youths. Among those non-drinking respondents, the percentage of females was higher than that of the males. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 30)

Table 2.2k: Average Weekly Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)

(N=247)

Frequency	Percent
0.0	7.7
≤ 1	55.8
1 - 3	26.7
3 - 5	7.2
≥ 6	2.4
Total	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), p. 31).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Among all alcohol-drinking respondents, 55.8% said they on average drink alcoholic beverages once a week or less, while 26.7% said they drink 1-3 times per week. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 31)

Table 2.21: Age at Which Youngsters First Started Consuming Alcoholic Beverages (2005)

(N=253)

Age	Percent
3	0.4
4	0.4
5	0.8
7	0.4
8	0.8
9	0.8
10	2.0
11	2.0
12	5.5
13	5.1
14	12.6
15	17.8
16	18.6
17	14.2
18	12.6
19	1.2
20	3.6
23	0.4
24	0.8
Total	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 32 & 33).

Note : (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Among all the alcohol-drinking respondents, the majority or 75.8% first tasted alcoholic beverages between the age between 14 and 18, of which 18.6% claimed they took the first sip at 16, while 17.8% at the age of 15. The corresponding figures for the age groups 14, 17 and 18 were 12.6%, 14.2% and 12.6% respectively. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 32)

Table 2.2m: Reasons for Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)

(F=330)

Reasons for Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages	Percent
Out of Curiosity	15.5
Just for Fun	32.7
Feeling Bored	10.3
Peer Encouragement	20.9
To Gain Peer Acceptance	6.1
To Look More Mature	3.0
Others	11.5
Total	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), p. 34).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Among all the alcohol-drinking respondents, 32.7% said they drink just for fun. The second most popular reason cited for drinking was peer encouragement (20.9%). 15.5% of the respondents said they drink out of curiosity, while 11.5% chose “others” as their answer. 10.3% said they drink because of boredom. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 33)

Table 2.2n: Perception of Effects of Drinking on Health (2005)

(N=932)

Perception of Effects of Drinking on Health	Male	Female	Percent
Drinking has negative impact on health	72.6	85.1	79.0
Drinking has positive impact on health	4.6	2.3	3.4
Drinking has no impact on health	22.8	12.6	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 35 & 36).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

85.1% of the female respondents believed drinking has negative impact on health; it was 12.5% higher than the corresponding figure for male respondents. Regarding the percentages for “Drinking has positive impact on health” and “Drinking has no impact on health”, the corresponding figures for male respondents are 4.6% and 22.8% respectively; which was 2.3% and 10.2% higher than that of the female respondents. The corresponding percentages for female respondents are 2.3% and 12.6% respectively. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 35)

2.3 Classification of Diseases

Table 2.3: Youths Aged 15-29 Suffering from Communicable Diseases Subject to Mandatory Declaration (2004)

Code	International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) (Tenth Revision)	Number	Percent
A01.0	Typhoid Fever	1	0.4
A05-09	Bacterial food intoxication	72	27.0
A08.1	Acute gastroenteropathy due to Norwalk agent	5	1.9
A15-A16(2)	T.B pulmonary	68	25.6
A15-A16(3)	Other respiratory tuberculosis	9	3.4
A17.1-9	Other tuberculosis of nervous system	1	0.4
A18.3-8	Tuberculosis of other organs	5	1.9
A54	Gonococcal infections	10	3.7
A57-A64	Other sexually transmitted diseases [excluding A59 (Trichomoniasis) and A60(anogenital herpes viral)]	4	1.5
A71	Trachoma	1	0.4
B01	Chickenpox	54	20.3
B08.4-5	Enterovirus Infection	3	1.1
B15.0-9	Acute hepatitis A	1	0.4
B16.1-9	Acute hepatitis B	7	2.6
B17.1	Acute hepatitis C	11	4.1
B17.2	Acute hepatitis E	1	0.4
B26	Mumps	3	1.1
Z21	Asymptomatic HIV infection	10	3.8
	Total	266	100.0

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

In 2004, there were 266 persons among the youth population aged 15-29 suffering from communicable diseases which are subject to mandatory declaration. The majority were affected by bacterial food intoxication which made a total of 72 persons, 27%. Tuberculosis was in the next place, 25.6% of the respondents, i.e., 68 persons, were suffering from this disease.

2.4 Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics

Table 2.4a: Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Male (2005)

(N=736)

Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Male	Sex Characteristics Not Yet Appeared	10-13	14-17	18-21	22-25	26-29
Number of Persons	72	158	396	103	5	2

Source: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao (2005 Report, p. 6).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Taking beard as the benchmark of male sex characteristic, among the 736 male respondents, 72 said they had not noticed any sex characteristic, representing 9.8% of the total. Among the remaining 664 respondents who claimed they had noticed this sex characteristic, the average age cited for first appearance of such characteristic was 15.1; the youngest being 10, while the oldest was 28. (“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2005 Report, p. 6)

Table 2.4b: Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Female (2005)

(N=900)

Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Female	Sex Characteristics Not Yet Appeared	9-11	12-14	15-17	18-20
Number of Persons	11	189	525	174	1

Source: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao (2005 report, p. 6).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Taking menstrual period as the benchmark of female sex characteristic, among the 900 female respondents, 11 said they had not noticed any such sex characteristic, representing 1.2% of the total. Among the remaining 889 respondents who claimed they had experienced such sex characteristic, the average age cited for first appearance of such characteristic was 12.7; the youngest being 9, while the oldest was 18. (“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2005 report, p. 6)

2.5 Knowledge of Sex

Table 2.5: Young People's Knowledge of Sex (2005)

Statements	Percent of Correct Answers	Percent of Incorrect Answers
Diaphragm is not a contraceptive device.	44.7	55.3
Sex diseases survive only within the human body and cannot be transmitted through social contact.	48.5	51.5
Non-promiscuity and preserving one's purity is the most effective way to prevent sexually-transmitted diseases.	64.8	35.2
Masturbation (autoeroticism) will not cause any harm to the kidneys.	63.5	36.5
Homosexuality is not a kind of pervasive behaviour.	73.1	26.9
Masturbation is not an abnormal sexual habit.	67.0	33.0
Total Percentage	60.3	39.7

Source: "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, (2005 report, p. 10).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

On average, 60.3% of respondents provided correct answers for the above statements related to knowledge on sex. ("Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2005 report, p. 10)

2.6 Interpersonal Relationships

Table 2.6a: Communication with Family Members – General (2005)

% (N=938)

Means of Communication	Talking Face-to-face/ Doing Things Together	ICQ/Email/SMS	Writing Letters	Voicemail/ Video Phone
Frequency				
Not at all	1.1	69.5	92.9	29.5
Rarely	3.9	10.2	4.5	17.9
Only Occasionally	15.4	8.0	1.5	21.0
Moderately	40.5	8.5	1.1	21.9
Frequently	31.8	3.3	0.1	9.1
Very Frequently	7.4	0.4	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 11 & 12).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

On the subject of communication with family members, majority of the respondents said the most common means used was “talking face-to-face /doing things together”, of which those choosing “moderately” accounted for 40.5% of the total, followed by “frequently” at 31.8%. As for the other means of communication, including “ICQ/email/SMS”, “writing letters”, and “voicemail/video phone”, the most common answer was “rarely”, with the respective percentage figures standing at 69.5%, 92.9% and 29.5%. The figures for “voicemail/video phone” show the most even distribution: while 29.5% of respondents said “not at all”, those who cited “only occasionally” and “moderately” also accounted for 21% and 21.9% respectively. The three figures were more or less in the same range. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 11)

Table 2.6b: Communication with Family Members -- Frequency per Week (2005)

	%			
Means of Communication Frequency	Talking Face-to-face/ Doing Things Together (N=938)	ICQ/Email/ SMS (N=939)	Writing Letters (N=939)	Voicemail/ Video Phone (N=939)
0 time	4.8	73.6	95.2	34.2
1-10 times	62.8	22.3	4.6	55.8
11-20 times	22.8	3.5	0.2	8.3
≥ 21 times	9.6	0.6	0	1.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), p. 12).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

As regards frequency of communication, “talking face-to-face/doing things together” accounted for the highest percentage. 62.8% of the respondents said they have face-to-face contact with family members 1-10 times per week, and 22.8% said they do so 11-20 times per week. The frequencies of taking “ICQ/email/SMS”, “writing letters” or “voicemail/video phone” as the means of communication are low, and all of them are in the range of 0 and 1-10 times per week. The sub-totals for the foregoing means of communication are 95.9%, 99.8% and 90% respectively. Among which, “writing letters” has the highest percentage for “0” time per week among all the categories. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p.12)

Table 2.6c: Evaluation of Relationship with Family Members (2005)

(N=939)

Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Very Poor		0.2
Poor		3.1
Average		33.8
Good		55.4
Excellent		7.6
Total		100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), p. 13).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

55.4% of the respondents said their relationship with family members is good, while 33.8% said it is just average. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 13)

Table 2.6d: Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues–General (2005)

% (N=939)

Means of Communication Frequency	Talking Face-to-face/ Doing Things Together	ICQ/Email/SMS	Writing Letters	Voicemail/ Video Phone
Not at all	1.9	20.7	88.9	18.1
Rarely	4.2	5.5	5.3	6.0
Only Occasionally	12.7	13.8	2.3	16.0
Moderately	37.2	22.7	2.7	27.2
Frequently	38.6	28.5	0.6	27.9
Very Frequently	5.5	8.7	0.1	4.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 13 & 14).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

On the subject of communication with schoolmates/colleagues, apart from the communication means of “writing letters”, which the majority or 88.9% of the respondents chose “not at all”, figures for all the other means of communication indicate that the respondents communicate quite frequently with schoolmates/colleagues. 38.6% of the respondents said they frequently have face-to-face contact with schoolmates/colleagues, while 37.2% said they do so “moderately”. On using “ICQ/email/SMS” to communicate, 28.5% said “frequently”, which was the highest percentage in that category. The next popular answer was “moderately” (22.7%). On using “voicemail/video phone” as means of communication, “frequently” and “moderately” take up the highest percentages, accounting 27.9% and 27.2% respectively. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 13)

Table 2.6e: Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues – Frequency per Week (2005)

Frequency \ Means of Communication	%			
	Talking Face-to-face/ Doing Things Together (N=938)	ICQ/Email/SMS (N=939)	Writing Letter (N=939)	Voicemail/ Video Phone (N=939)
0 time	4.9	22.5	92.2	20.0
1-10 times	72.3	47.7	7.2	55.8
11-20 times	18.8	18.4	0.3	19.6
≥ 21 times	4.1	11.4	0.2	4.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 14 & 15).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

72.3% or the majority of the respondents said they have face-to-face contact with schoolmates/colleagues 1-10 times per week, while 18.8% said they do so 11-20 times a week. For all the other three means of communication, the highest percentage was found in the “1-10 times per week” frequency range. On using “ICQ/email/SMS” to communicate, 47.7% said they do so 1-10 times per week. On “writing letters” to schoolmates/colleagues, 7.2% said they do so 1-10 times per week. On using “voicemail/video phone” as means of communication, 55.8% said they do so 1-10 times per week. The frequency figures for these three means were all lower than the corresponding figure for face-to-face contact. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 14)

Table 2.6f: Evaluation of Relationship with Schoolmates/Colleagues (2005)

(N=938)

Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Very Poor		0.2
Poor		1.2
Average		27.0
Good		61.9
Excellent		9.7
Total		100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 15).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

61.9% of the respondents said their relationship with schoolmates/colleagues is good, 27% said it is just average. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 15)

Table 2.6g: Communication with Peers/Community – General (2005)

% (N=939)

Means of Communication Frequency	Talking Face-to-face / Does Things Together	ICQ/Email/SMS	Writing Letter	Voicemail/ Video Phone
Not at all	15.3	37.7	91.1	36.6
Rarely	14.7	11.5	4.7	14.0
Only Occasionally	21.2	14.0	1.3	16.4
Moderately	28.5	20.8	2.3	19.8
Frequently	19.0	14.1	0.6	12.2
Very Frequently	1.3	2.0	0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 15 & 16).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

As regards relationship with peers/community, the most common form of communication was face-to-face contact; of which 28.5% of the respondents said they do so “moderately”, 21.2% said “only occasionally”, while 19% said “frequently”. On using “ICQ/email/SMS” to communicate, the majority or 37.7% said “not at all”, while the next popular answer was “frequently” (20.8%). On writing letters, 91.1% said “not at all”, which was similar to statistics for communication with schoolmates/colleagues. On using “voicemail/video phone” as means of communication, 36.6% said “not at all”, again it takes up the highest percentage. 19.8% said “moderately”, and those who answered “only occasionally” or “rarely” made up 16.4% and 14% of the total respectively. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 15)

Table 2.6h: Communication with Peers/Community – Frequency per Week (2005)

		% (N=939)			
Means of Communication Frequency	Talking Face-to-face/ Doing Things Together	ICQ/Email/SMS	Writing Letter	Voicemail/ Video Phone	
0 time	25.5	41.4	93.8	43.8	
1-10 times	63.9	44.1	5.3	47.5	
11-20 times	8.9	11.5	0.6	6.8	
≥ 21 times	1.7	3.0	0.2	1.9	
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 16 & 17).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

On the subject of frequency of communication with peers/community, except for “writing letters”, which most respondents or 93.8% cited “0”, the most common frequency for the other three means of communication was 1-10 times per week, followed by “0” time. For face-to-face contact, the corresponding figures were 63.9% and 25.5% respectively. For “ICQ/email/SMS”, the corresponding figures were 44.1% and 41.4% respectively. For the last means “voicemail/ video phone”, the corresponding figures were 47.5% and 43.8% respectively. The distributions for the latter two means were quite similar. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 16)

Table 2.6i: Evaluation of Relationship with Peers/ Community (2005)

(N=926)

Evaluation	Frequency	Percent
Very Poor		6.5
Poor		6.3
Average		42.1
Good		40.4
Excellent		4.8
Total		100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), p. 17).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

When evaluating relationship with peers/community, 42.1% or the majority of the respondents cited “average”, while the next popular answer was “good”, accounting for 40.4%. This clearly reflects that in terms of communication and interaction, the respondents have poorer relationship with peers/community than with family members, and schoolmates/colleagues. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 17)

2.7 Premarital Sex (Rate)

Table 2.7: Sexual Activities of Single Persons in the Previous Month

(N=1642)

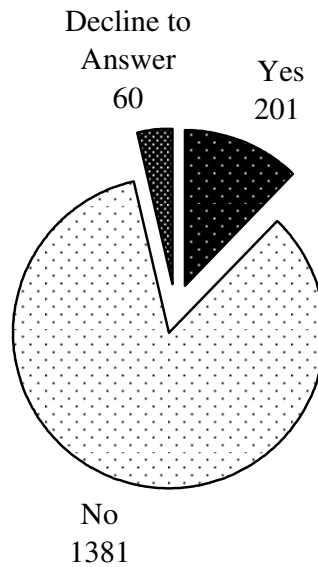
Answer	Number	Percent
Yes	201	12.2%
No	1381	84.1%
Decline to Answer	60	3.7%
Total	1642	100%

Source: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, (2005 report, p. 13).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Among the single respondents, 201 (12.2%) claimed that they had had sexual intercourse during the previous month, while 1381(84.1%) gave negative answer. Another 60 respondents declined to give any answer, representing 3.7% of the total. (“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2005 report, p. 13)

Figure 4: Sexual Activities of Single Persons in the Previous Month



2.8 Suicide Rates (Number)

Table 2.8a: Suicide Rate among Youth Population Aged 15-29 (2004)

Number of Deaths by Suicide Among Youths aged 15-29	12 persons
Number of Deaths by Suicide as a Percentage of the Average Number of Youths Aged 15-29	0.01%

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

In 2004, 12 young people aged 15-29 died of suicide. The number of deaths by suicide as a percentage of the average number of youths aged 15-29 was 1 per 10000.

Table 2.8b: Statistics on Contemplated/Attempted Suicide (2005)

Status \ Frequency	Has Contemplated to Commit Suicide (N=935)		Has Attempted to Commit Suicide (N=936)	
	Number	%	Number	%
No	841	89.9	924	98.7
Yes	94	10.1	12	1.3
Total	935	100.0	936	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 19 & 20).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

89.9% of the respondents have never contemplated committing suicide, while 10.1% have contemplated committing suicide. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 19)

1.3% of the respondents have actually attempted suicide, and 98.7% have never attempted suicide. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 19)

Table 2.8c: Statistics on Attempted Suicide (2005)

(N=8)

Number of Times	Frequency	No. of Respondents Who Have Attempted to Commit Suicide	Percent
1		4	50.0
2		3	37.5
4		1	12.5
Total		8	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), p. 20).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Of the 12 respondents who have attempted suicide, 4 have tried once, 3 have tried twice, and there was also one respondent who have tried to kill himself/herself as many as 4 times. The remaining four declined to provide any information. Among the valid responses, the majority or 50% have attempted suicide once, the highest percentage among all frequencies. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 20)

Chapter 3

Education and Training

3.1 Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level

Table 3.1 : Distribution of Students and Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2003/2004 Academic Year)

	No. of Students			No. of Teachers		
	Public Schools	Private Schools	Sub Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Sub Total
Kindergarten	684 (12.7)	11190 (12.1)	11874 (12.1)	35 (9.6)	424 (10.7)	459 (10.6)
Primary School	1644 (30.5)	37706 (40.6)	39350 (40.0)	108 (29.6)	1439 (36.3)	1547 (35.7)
Secondary School	2752 (51.0)	43757 (47.1)	46509 (47.3)	168 (46.0)	1833 (46.2)	2001 (46.2)
Special Education	317 (5.8)	205 (0.2)	522 (0.6)	31 (8.5)	54 (1.4)	85 (2.0)
Teachers with non-teaching duties⁽¹⁾	N/A	N/A	N/A	23 (6.3)	216 (5.4)	239 (5.5)
Total	5397 (100.0)	92858 (100.0)	98255 (100.0)	365 (100.0)	3966 (100.0)	4331 (100.0)

Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of total for that specific type of schools at the relevant education level.

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Teachers with non-teaching duties: refers to teachers who are not assigned to teaching work; teachers in this category are not classified by education level.

According to figures for the academic year 2003/2004, there were 11874 kindergarten pupils in Macao, accounting for 12.1% of total number of students across all education levels in that period. There were 459 kindergarten teachers in the territory, accounting for 10.6% of all in-service teachers in that academic year.

As for primary schools, there were 39350 primary students across the whole territory, accounting for 40% of all students in that academic year. There were 1547 primary school teachers across the territory, accounting for 35.7% of all in-service teachers in the academic year.

There were 46509 secondary students across the territory accounted for 47.3% of all students in that academic year. There were 2001 secondary school teachers across the territory, accounting for 46.2% of all in-service teachers in the same period.

522 students were receiving special education across the territory, accounting for 0.6% of all students in that academic year. There were 85 teachers working in special education across the territory, accounting for 2% of all in-service teachers in the same period.

In the 2003/2004 academic year, there were 239 teachers with non-teaching duties across all schools in Macao, accounting for 5.5% of all in-service teachers in that period.

Figure 5: Distribution of Students in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2003/2004 Academic Year)

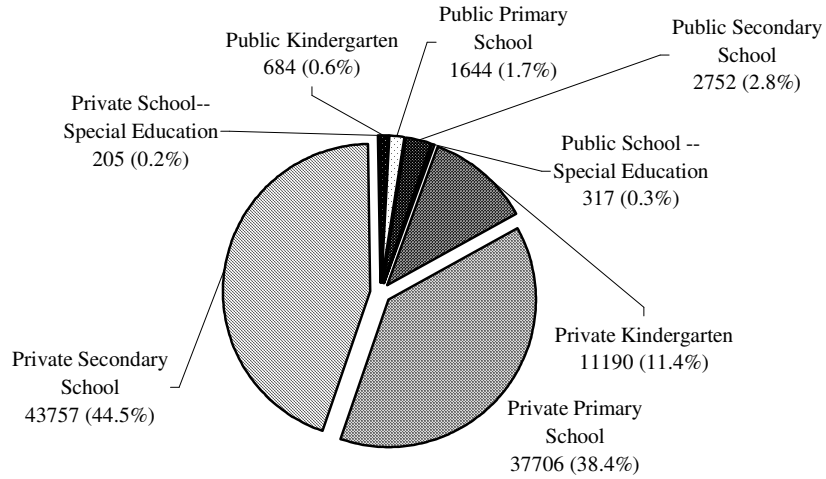
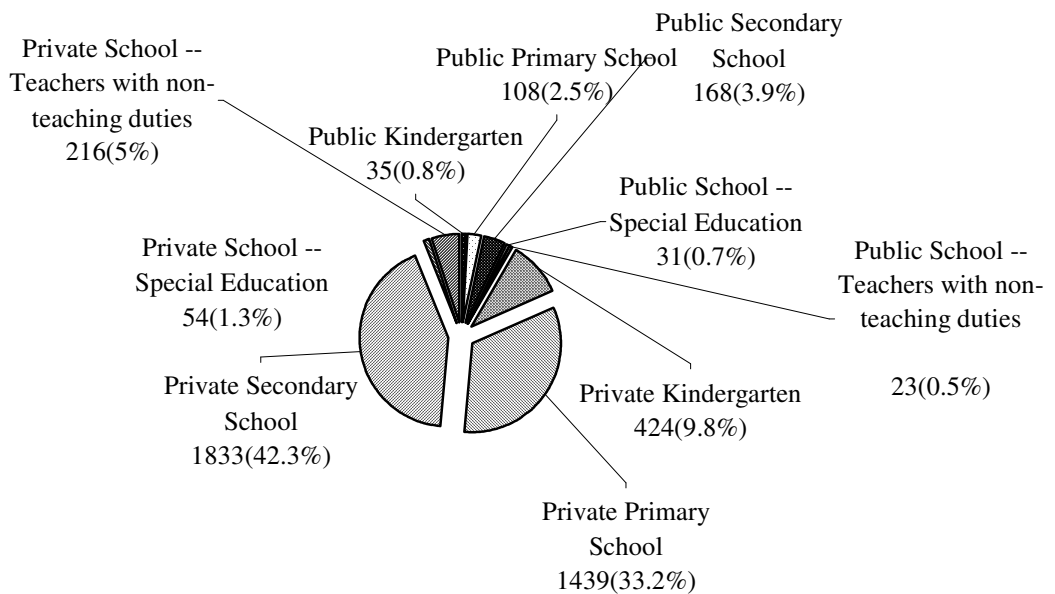


Figure 6: Distribution of Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2003/2004 Academic Year)



3.2 Local University Students by Discipline

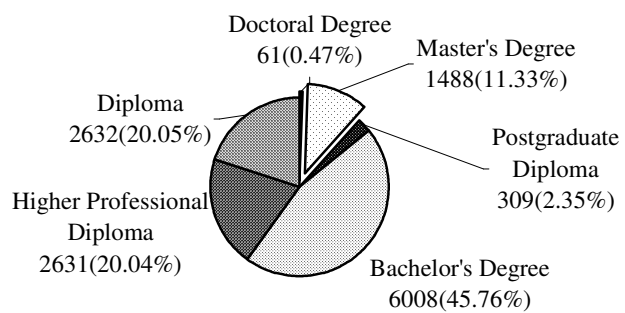
Table 3.2: Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Type of Degree and Diploma (2003/2004 Academic Year)

Tertiary Institutions	Doctoral Degree	Master's Degree	Postgraduate Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	Higher Professional Diploma	Diploma	Grand Total		
							Male	Female	Total
University of Macau	18	869	138	3117	185	--	1716	2611	4327
Macao Polytechnic Institute	--	--	--	489	1959	4	979	1473	2452
Institute for Tourism Studies	--	--	--	44	280	44	95	273	368
Academy of Public Security Forces	--	--	--	21	--	--	19	2	21
Asia International Open University (Macao)	6	176	170	660	5	189	572	634	1206
Macao Inter-University Institute	3	123	1	8	--	19	53	101	154
Kiang Wu College of Macau	--	--	--	133	1	--	11	123	134
Macao University of Science and Technology	34	320	--	1472	--	2087	1451	2462	3913
Macao Management Institute	--	--	--	64	201	--	67	198	265
Chung Sai Innovation Institute	--	--	--	--	--	289	145	144	289
Grand Total	61	1488	309	6008	2631	2632	5108	8021	13129
Percent	0.47	11.33	2.35	45.76	20.04	20.05	39.0	61.0	100.0

Source: Tertiary Education Services Office (2004 report, pp. 7 & 9).

For the 2003/2004 academic year, the total number of local students enrolled in tertiary institutions across Macao and undertaking studies in various degree and diploma programmes stood at 13129. The majority of the students enrolled in bachelor's degree programmes (6008 students, and accounting for 45.76% of total), while those pursuing doctoral degrees accounted for the least percentage (61 students and 0.47% of the total). In addition, female local university students outnumbered male university students by 2913 persons.

Figure 7: Local University Students by Type of Degree and Diploma
(2003/2004 Academic Year)



3.3 Students Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Discipline

Table 3.3: Macao Senior Secondary School Graduates Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Professional Discipline (2004) ^{(1) (2)}

Professional Discipline \ Country/District	Business Studies	Humanities and Social Science	Science	Arts	Medicine/ Nursing Studies	Education	Industry	Tourism	Legal	Agriculture	Architecture	Unknown	Total
Mainland China	274	114	77	109	83	35	138	23	17	3	6	46	925
Taiwan	71	50	56	57	44	25	73	6	12	13	6	117	530
Portugal	--	3	1	3	8	--	3	2	9	--	2	5	36
USA	15	5	7	8	6	2	6	2	1	--	1	37	90
Australia	10	1	1	2	8	--	4	--	--	--	--	27	53
UK	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	--	--	--	14	17
Canada	1	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	--	--	13	17
Hong Kong, China	6	1	1	--	--	--	9	--	--	--	--	1	18
Total	378	174	143	180	150	63	234	34	39	16	15	260	1686

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Based on information on students enrolled in graduating class of senior secondary schools at the beginning of the 2003/2004 academic year as provided by local schools. Only those students aged 13-29 were included in the above table which classified students who pursued overseas studies by destinations and disciplines.

(2) Students who pursued further studies in Macao or did not report destination of overseas studies were not included in the above table.

In 2004, 1686 senior secondary school graduates pursued further studies outside Macao. The majority or 925 graduates went to mainland China; the second most popular destination was Taiwan, with 530 students. The most popular discipline was business studies, with 378 students taking up this field of study.

3.4 Adult Education and Vocational Training

Table 3.4: Adult Education and Vocational Training(2003/2004)

	Percent
Students Aged 15-29 Registered for Adult Education Programmes as a Percentage of the Total Population in Those Age Groups	38.7
Students Aged 15-29 Registered for Adult Education Programmes as a Percentage of Total Number of Students Enrolled in Such Programmes	42.3

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

According to the 2003/2004 survey on education in Macao, students aged between 15 and 29 enrolled in adult education programmes accounted for 38.7% of the total population across those age groups.

In addition, the percentage of students aged between 15 and 29 enrolled in adult education programmes accounted for around half (42.3%) of all adult education students across all age groups.

3.5 Per Capita Public Expenditure (Government Expenditure) on Education

Table 3.5: Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education (2002-2003)

	2002	2003
Public Expenditure on Non-tertiary Education⁽¹⁾	MOP 1,007,000,000	MOP 1,083,000,000
Total Number of Students	99183	98255
Per Capita Education Expenditure (Unit Cost Per Student)	MOP 10,152.9	MOP 11,022.3

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Figures on public expenditure on non-tertiary education as provided by the Finance Services Bureau.

In 2002, public expenditure on non-tertiary education amounted to MOP 1.007 billion, providing for a total number of 99183 students; the per capita education expenditure (unit cost per student) was MOP 10,152.9.

In 2003, public expenditure on non-tertiary education amounted to MOP 1.083 billion, providing for a total number of 98255 students; the per capita education expenditure (unit cost per student) was MOP 11,022.3.

3.6 Young Teachers as a Percentage of Total Teacher Population

Table 3.6: Distribution of Young Teachers by Type of School of Various Education Level (2003/2004 Academic Year)

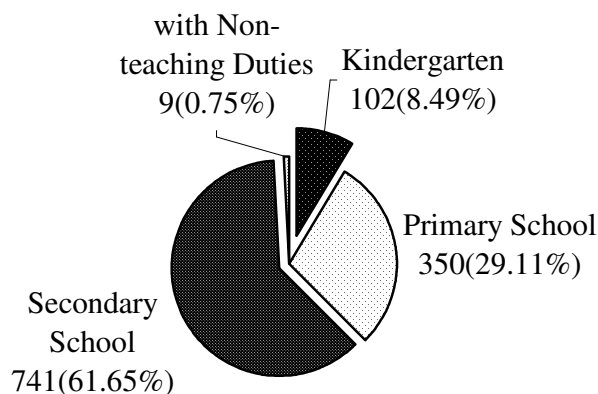
	Kindergarten		Primary School		Secondary School		With Non-teaching duties ⁽¹⁾		Overall	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Aged ≤ 29	102	22.2	350	21.4	741	37.0	9	3.8	1202	27.8
Overall	459	100.0	1632	100.0	2001	100.0	239	100.0	4331	100.0

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Non-load bearing teachers refer to teachers who are not assigned to teaching work. Teachers in this category are not classified by education level.

In the 2003/2004 academic year, 1202 teachers under the age of 29 were serving schools of various education levels, representing 27.8% of all in-service teachers (4331) across all age groups in the same period. Of these, 102 were kindergarten teachers, accounting for 22.2% of all in-service kindergarten teachers (459); 350 were primary school teachers, accounting for 21.4% of all in-service primary school teachers (1632); 741 were secondary school teachers, making up 37% of all in-service secondary school teachers (2001); 9 were teachers with non-teaching duties, making up 3.8% of all teachers in that category (239).

Figure 8: Distribution of Teachers Aged 29 or Under by Type of School at Various Education Levels (2003/2004 Academic Year)



3.7 Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment

Table 3.7a: Literacy Rate (2001)

	Percent
Literacy Rate (Aged 15-29)	99.4
Literacy Rate Overall	91.3

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

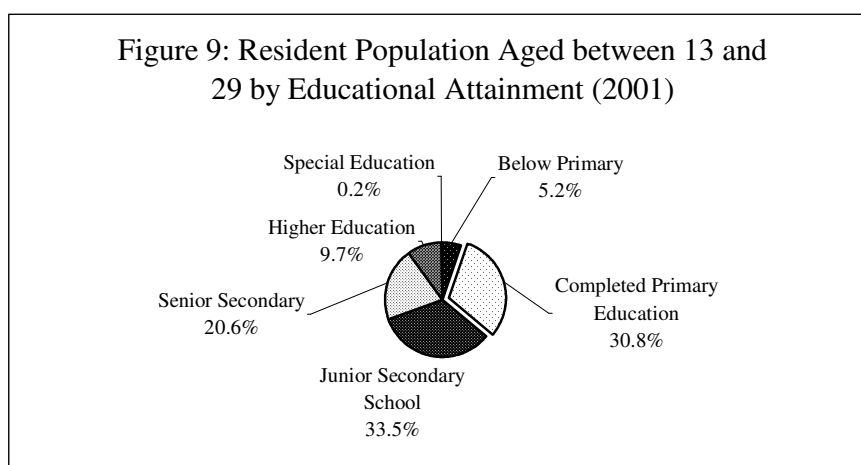
According to the 2001 Census, literacy rate among young people aged between 15 and 29 was 99.4%, while the overall literacy rate across all age groups was 91.3%.

Table 3.7b: Resident Population Aged between 13 and 29 by Educational Attainment (2001)

	Percent
Below Primary	5.2
Completed Primary Education	30.8
Junior Secondary	33.5
Senior Secondary	20.6
Higher Education	9.7
Special Education	0.2

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

According to the 2001 Census, statistic on young people aged between 13 and 29 by educational attainment reveals that the majority have completed only junior secondary education (33.5%); the next biggest group being those who have finished primary schooling (30.8%). Of all the young people in these age groups, 20.6% have completed senior secondary education, approximately 1 out of 10 (9.7%) are university graduates, and 0.2% have received special education.



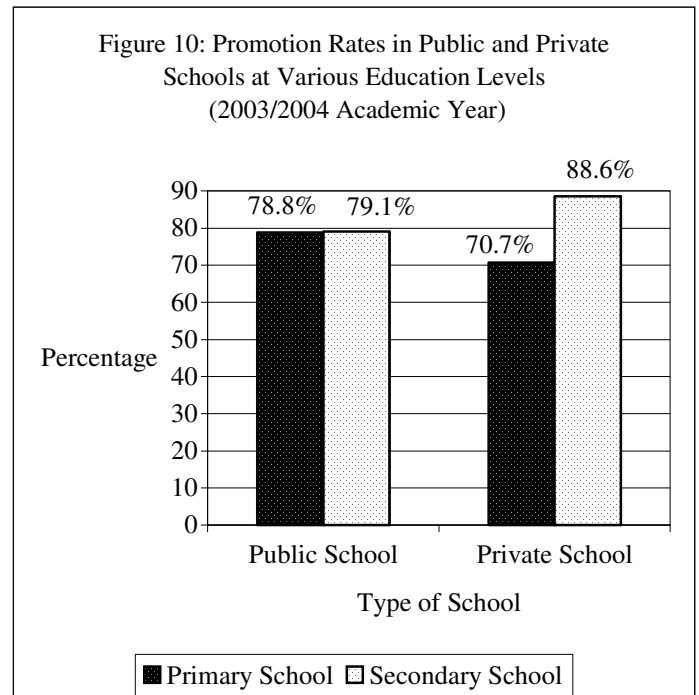
3.8 Promotion Rates in Schools at Various Education Levels

Table 3.8: Promotion Rates in Public and Private Schools at Various Education Levels (2003/2004 Academic Year) ⁽¹⁾

		Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Total
Public School	Aged 13-29	--	78.8	79.1	84.9
	All Students	99.4	91.8	86.4	90.0
Private School	Aged 13-29	--	70.7	88.6	87.6
	All Students	98.4	94.0	89.6	92.5
Total	Aged 13-29	--	71.4	88.4	87.5
	All Students	98.5	94.0	89.4	92.3

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Excluding recurrent education.



In the 2003/2004 academic year, the promotion rates in public and private primary schools were 71.4% (for students aged 13-29) and 94% (students across all age groups) respectively, while for secondary schools, the corresponding figures were 88.4% and 89.4% respectively. The overall promotion rates across all education levels were 87.5% (for students aged 13-29) and 92.3% (for all students) respectively.

3.9 Drop-out Rates

Table 3.9: Drop-out Rates (2001/2002 Academic Year to 2003/2004 Academic Year)

Academic Year	Number of Drop-out Students ⁽¹⁾	Total Number of Students in K3 ⁽²⁾ to S3 ⁽³⁾	Drop-out Rates ⁽⁴⁾ (%)
2001/2002	509	77021	0.66
2002/2003	535	74370	0.72
2003/2004	598	71178	0.84

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Drop-out students refer to secondary, primary or kindergarten students who are aged 5 to 15 and who have left school before completing compulsory education, but excluding those who are deceased, have emigrated or left Macao for overseas studies.

(2) K3: Preschool Preparatory Class

(3) S3: The third Year of junior Secondary School

(4) Drop-out rate=Total No. of Drop-out Students/ Total No. of Students in K3 to S3 x100%.

Figures on kindergarten, primary school and junior secondary school students who were aged 5 to 15 and who had left school before completing compulsory education were classified by academic year. In the 2001/2002 academic year, there were 509 drop-out students, representing a drop-out rate of 0.66%. In the 2002/2003 academic year, the number of drop-out students stood at 535, representing a drop-out rate of 0.72%. In the 2003/2004 academic year, the number of drop-out students and drop-out rate were 598 and 0.84% respectively.

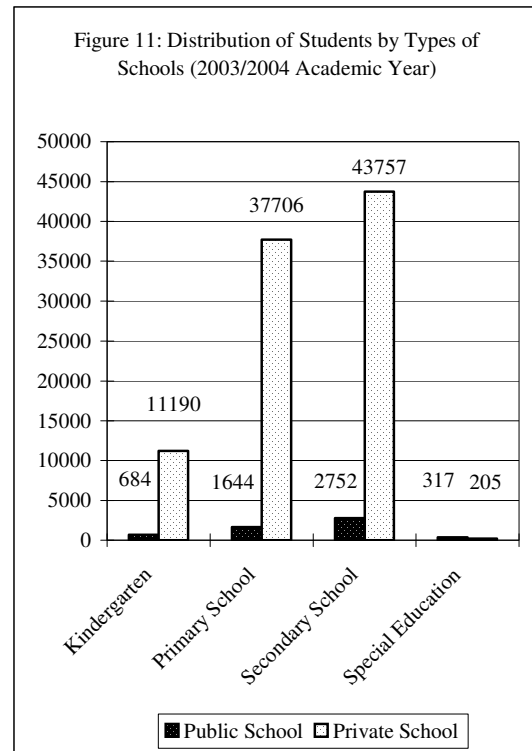
3.10 Distribution of Students by Type of School

Table 3.10: Distribution of Students by Type of School (2003/2004 Academic Year)

	Public School	Private School	Sub Total
Kindergarten	684 (12.7)	11190 (12.1)	11874 (12.1)
Primary School	1644 (30.5)	37706 (40.6)	39350 (40.0)
Secondary School	2752 (51.0)	43757 (47.1)	46509 (47.3)
Special Education	317 (5.8)	205 (0.2)	522 (0.6)
Total	5397 (100.0)	92858 (100.0)	98255 (100.0)

Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of total for that specific type of schools at the relevant education level.

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).



Figures for the 2003/2004 academic year indicate that there were 11874 kindergarten students, accounting for 12.1% of the total number of students enrolled in various types of schools across Macao in the same period. Among them, 684 were enrolled in public kindergartens, representing 12.7% of all students studying in public schools, while 11190 were in private kindergartens, representing 12.1% of all students enrolled in private schools.

There were 39350 primary students across the territory, accounting for 40% of all students enrolled in the same period. Among them, 1644 were enrolled in public primary schools, representing 30.5% of all students studying in public schools, while 37706 were in private primary schools, representing 40.6% of all students studying in private schools.

For secondary schools, there were a total of 46509 secondary students, accounting for 47.3% of all students enrolled in Macao schools during the same period. Among them, 2752 were enrolled in public secondary schools, representing 51% of all students studying in public schools, while 43757 were in private secondary schools, representing 47.1% of all students enrolled in private schools.

As for special education, there were 522 students, accounting for 0.6% of the entire student population in the same period. Among them, 317 were enrolled in public schools, representing 5.8% of all students studying in public schools, while 205 were in private schools, representing 0.2% of all students enrolled in private schools.

Chapter 4

Labour Force and Employment

4.1 Employment Situation of Young People

Table 4.1a: Economic Activities of Population Aged 14-29⁽¹⁾ (2004)

'000 persons			
Statistical Index	Total	Male	Female
Labour Force (Aged 14-29)	50.7	23.4	27.3
Employed Population (Aged 14-29)	46.9	21.1	25.8
Of Which: Underemployed Population	0.5	0.3	0.2
Unemployed Population (Aged 14-29)	3.8	2.3	1.5
%			
Labour Force Participation Rate (Aged 14-29)	46.7	44.9	48.3
Unemployment Rate (Aged 14-29)	7.5	9.8	5.4
Underemployment Rate (Aged 14-29)	0.9	1.2	0.7

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) The survey has been conducted by random sampling. Subjects included all people living within housing units on Macao Peninsula, Taipa and Coloane, but excluding marine population and persons living in collective living quarters (such as military barracks, hospitals, prisons, student dormitories and elderly homes). According to Macao's labour laws, under certain circumstances, the legal working age is 14 or above. The above table therefore provides figures for the labour force aged 14-29.

In 2004, among the youth population aged 14-29, for every 1000 males, 449 belonged to the labour force, while the corresponding figure for females was 483.

Statistics on the unemployment situation show that for every 1000 males in the labour force aged 14-29, 98 were unemployed, while the corresponding rate for unemployed females was 54 per 1000.

As for underemployment, 12 out of 1000 males in the labour force aged between 14 and 29 were underemployed, while the corresponding underemployment rate for females was 7 per 1000.

Table 4.1b: Unemployment Rate in Labour Force Aged 14-29⁽¹⁾ by Age Group (2004)

Age Group	Unemployment Rate
14-19	15.7
20-24	8.9
25-29	4.4

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

Note : (1) The survey has been conducted by random sampling. Subjects included all people living within housing units on Macao Peninsula, Taipa and Coloane, but excluding marine population and persons living in collective living quarters (such as military barracks, hospitals, prisons, student dormitories and elderly homes).

According to Macao's labour laws, under certain circumstances, the legal working age is 14 or above. The above table therefore provides figures for the labour force aged 14-29.

In the youth labour force aged 14-29, the unemployment rates for the three age groups, i.e., 14-19, 20-24, and 25-29, were 15.7%, 8.9% and 4.4% respectively.

4.2 Weekly Working Hours

Table 4.2: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Actual Working Hours per Week (2004)

Actual Working Hours per Week	Distribution
<35	12.4
35-39	6.6
40-44	15.0
45-49	30.6
50-54	8.1
55-59	14.3
>=60	13.0
Total	100.0

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

According to a survey on employment conducted in 2004, among the employed population aged 14-29, 30.6% or the majority put in 45-49 actual working hours per week; the least number of working people in the specified age range put in only 35-39 actual working hours per week, accounting for 6.6% of the total.

4.3 Average Income of Young People

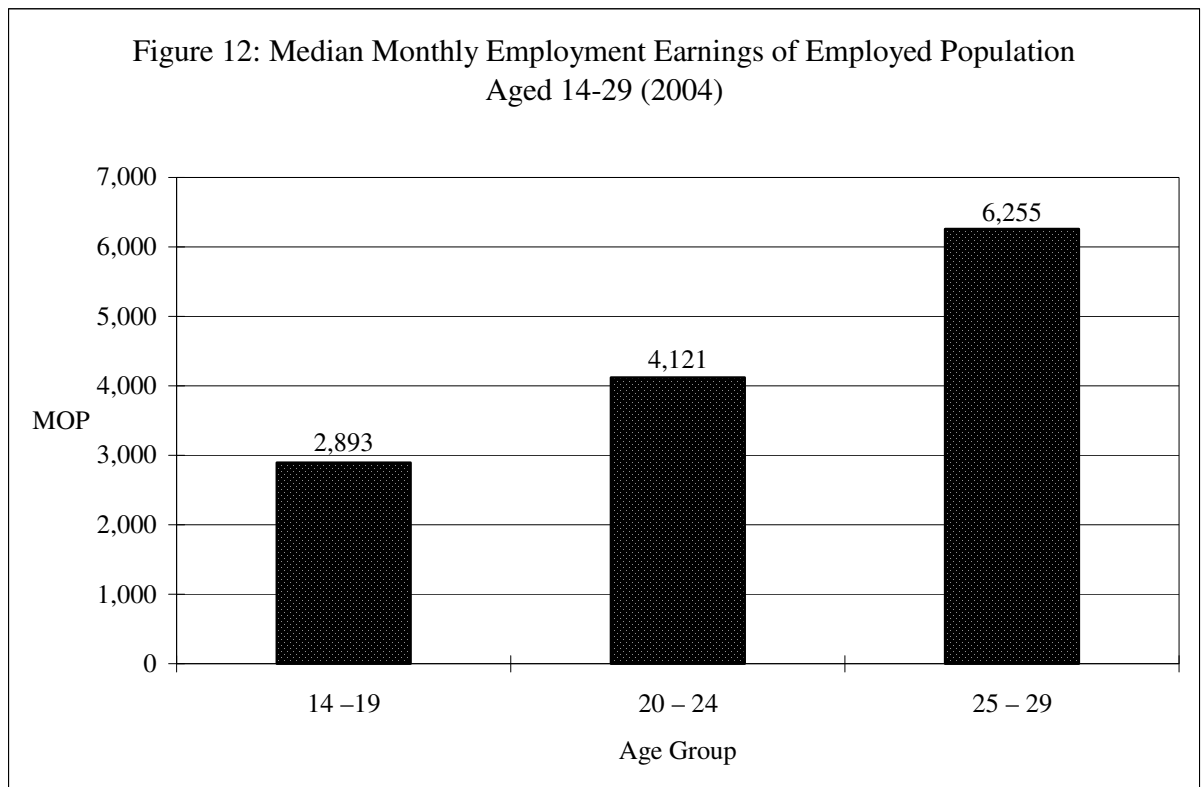
Table 4.3: Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29⁽¹⁾ by Age Group (2004)

Age Group	Median Employment Earnings
Overall (total of aged 14-29)	4,854
14 – 19	2,893
20 – 24	4,121
25 – 29	6,255

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

Note : (1) The survey has been conducted by random sampling. Subjects included all people living within housing units on Macao Peninsula, Taipa and Coloane, but excluding marine population and persons living in collective living quarters (such as military barracks, hospitals, prisons, student dormitories and elderly homes). According to Macao's labour laws, under certain circumstances, the legal working age is 14 or above. The above table therefore provides figures for the labour force aged 14-29.

In 2004, for the youth employed population, i.e., employed individuals aged 14-29, the overall median monthly employment earnings was MOP 4,854. The median figures for the age groups of 14-19, 20-24 and 25-29 were MOP 2,893, MOP 4,121 and MOP 6,255 respectively.



4.4 Composition of Youth Labour Force and Their Skills

Table 4.4: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation and Employment Status⁽¹⁾ (2004)

Occupation	Total	Employment Status	
		Employee	Non-employee
Professionals	4.3	4.2	0.1
Technicians and Associate Professionals	13.2	12.6	0.6
Clerks	34.0	33.7	0.3
Workers in Services and Sales and Similar Fields	23.0	22.4	0.5
Industrial Workers and Craftsmen	4.7	4.5	0.2
Plant and Machine Operators, Drivers and Assemblers	11.4	11.2	0.2
Non-technical Workers	7.4	7.3	0 ⁽²⁾
Others	2.2	1.2	1.0
Total	100.0	97.1	2.9

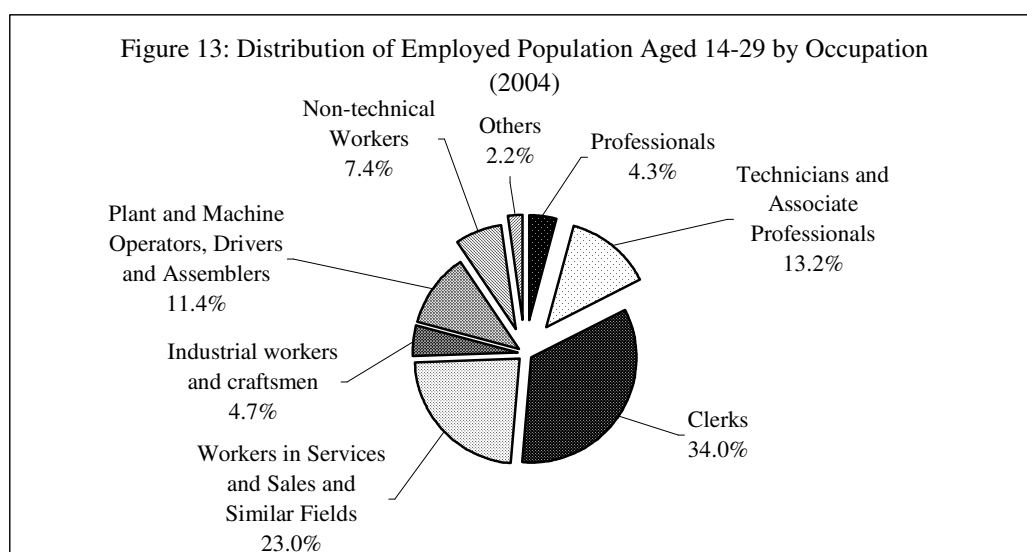
Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) The survey has been conducted by random sampling. Subjects included all people living within housing units on Macao Peninsula, Taipa and Coloane, but excluding marine population and persons living in collective living quarters (such as military barracks, hospitals, prisons, student dormitories and elderly homes).

According to Macao's labour laws, under certain circumstances, the legal working age is 14 or above. The above table therefore provides figures for the labour force aged 14-29.

(2) The resultant figure is less than half of the unit adopted.

According to an employment survey in 2004, among the employed population aged 14-29 in Macao, 97.1% were employees, while 2.9% were non-employees. A breakdown by job nature indicates the majority were clerical workers (34%), while the second largest group was workers in services, sales and similar fields (23%).



4.5 Relationship between Educational Attainment and Income

Table 4.5: Monthly Median Employment Earnings for Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Educational Attainment⁽¹⁾ (2004)

MOP	
Educational Attainment	Median Employment Earnings
Overall (Total Population Aged 14-29)	4,854
Never Attended School/Pre-school Education	3,418
Primary Education	3,787
Secondary Education	4,222
Higher Education	7,758

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

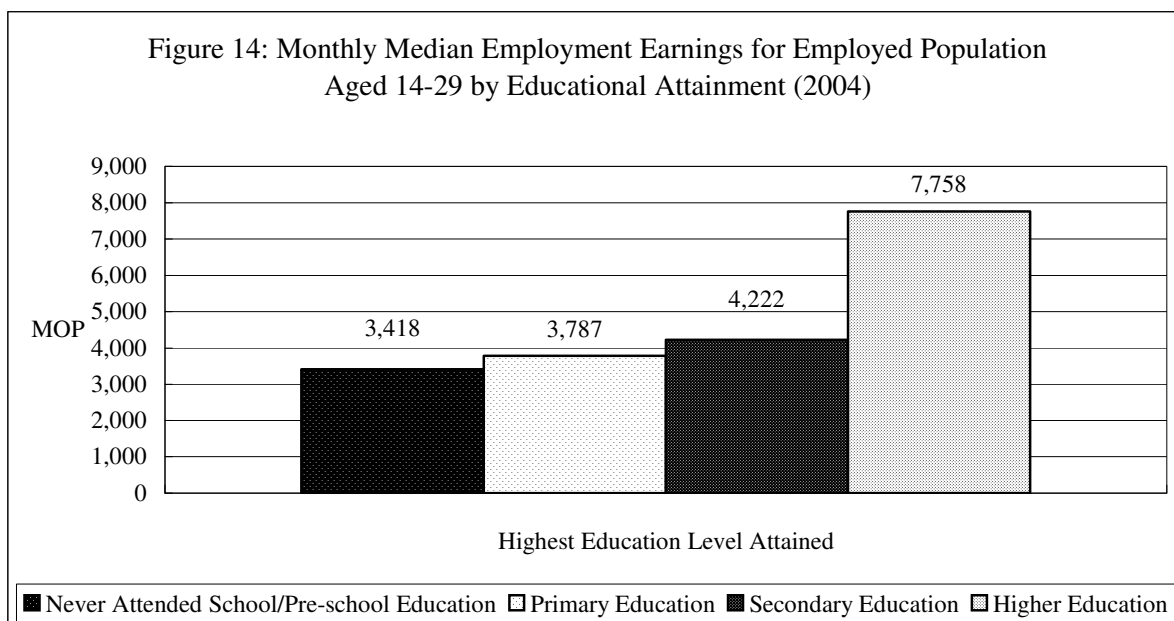
Note : (1) The survey has been conducted by random sampling. Subjects included all people living within housing units on Macao Peninsula, Taipa and Coloane, but excluding marine population and persons living in collective living quarters (such as military barracks, hospitals, prisons, student dormitories and elderly homes).

According to Macao's labour laws, under certain circumstances, the legal working age is 14 or above. The above table therefore provides figures for the labour force aged 14-29.

Employed population: refers to the total number of people aged 14 or above who had worked for at least 1 hour during the reference period in return for remuneration, profits or family gains in cash or in kind. This also includes those individuals who are employed but are absent from work and still maintain formal employment relationship with the employer, or owners of businesses, who for some special reasons do not go to work on a temporary basis.

Employment earnings: for employees, this has the same definition as "remuneration". For non-employees, this refers to the gross value of production minus production expenditure and asset depreciation.

According to a 2004 survey on the employed population aged 14-29 in Macao, the overall median monthly employment earnings across all age groups in the above range was MOP 4,854. The statistics based on educational attainment of the workers shows that the median monthly earnings was MOP 3,418 for those who had never attended school or with only pre-school education, while the respective figures for those individuals with only primary education, secondary education, and higher education were MOP 3,787, MOP 4,222 and MOP 7,758 respectively. The difference between the highest and lowest median monthly earnings was MOP 4,340.



Chapter 5

Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities

5.1 Number of Books Owned Per Capita

Table 5.1a: Number of Books Owned per Capita of Youth Population in the Previous Year by Sex (2005)

	Average Number of Books Owned					
	Male (589)	Does Not Own Any Books	Female (706)	Does Not Own Any Books	Overall	Does Not Own Any Books
Leisure Reading Books (Average)	23.3	154 (26.1%)	20.4	137 (19.4%)	21.7	291 (22.5%)
Non-Leisure Reading Books (Average)	18.5	175 (29.7%)	15	190 (26.9%)	16.5	365 (28.2%)
Number of Books Owned (Average Total)	41.8	---	35.4	---	38.2	---

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 5).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Among the young people interviewed, the average number of books owned per person during the previous year was 38.2, of which 21.7 were leisure reading books and 16.5 were non-leisure reading. Respondents who did not own any non-leisure reading books outnumbered those without any leisure reading books. A comparison of young male and female respondents shows that there were more males than females who did not own any leisure reading books (26.1% vs. 19.4%). The same situation applied to non-leisure reading books ownership, with the respective percentages for male and female being 29.7% and 26.9%. The average number of leisure reading books owned by young males exceeded that for young females (23.3 vs. 20.4); the average number of non-leisure reading books owned by young males was also higher than that for young females (18.5 vs. 15). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 5)

Table 5.1b: Number of Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2005)

Age	Nil		1-10 books		11-20 books		21-50 books		51-100 books		≥ 101 books		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.
13	23	17.2	40	29.6	27	20.1	22	16.4	13	9.7	9	6.7	134
14	27	23.9	54	47.8	9	7.9	13	0.88	7	6.2	3	2.7	113
15	29	24.2	50	41.6	14	11.6	20	16.6	6	5.0	1	0.8	120
16	36	27.9	52	40.3	14	10.8	22	17.1	5	3.9	1	0.8	129
17	33	28.9	45	39.5	13	11.4	14	12.2	7	6.1	2	1.8	114
18	36	28.1	58	45.3	14	10.9	9	7.0	3	2.3	9	7.0	128
19	17	18.7	41	45.1	16	17.6	12	13.2	4	4.4	1	1.1	91
20	22	19.3	42	37.0	22	19.3	20	17.7	8	7.1	0	0	114
21	14	25.9	22	40.7	8	14.8	8	15.0	4	7.4	0	0	54
22	14	30.4	22	47.8	4	8.7	4	8.7	2	4.3	0	0	46
23	2	8.3	12	50.0	2	8.3	6	25.0	2	8.3	0	0	24
24	4	12.5	16	50.0	4	12.5	6	18.8	2	6.3	0	0	32
25	6	18.8	16	50.0	10	31.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
26	10	25.0	18	45.0	4	10.0	6	15.0	2	5.0	0	0	40
27	4	9.1	16	36.3	12	27.3	6	13.6	4	9.1	2	4.5	44
28	2	5.9	18	52.9	2	5.9	10	29.4	0	0	2	5.9	34
29	12	26.1	22	47.8	4	8.7	4	8.7	2	4.3	0	0	64
Total	291	22.5	524	40.1	179	13.8	182	14.1	71	5.5	30	2.3	1295

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, pp. 5 & 6).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Across all age groups, the majority of respondents owned on average less than 10 leisure reading books, the percentage in respect of the total for each age group fell in the range of 29.6% to 52.9%. The largest number of young people who did not own any leisure reading books was recorded in the 22 age group (30.4%), and the least number was registered in the 28 age group (5.9%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, pp. 5 & 6)

Table 5.1c: Number of Non-Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2005)

Age	Nil		1-10 books		11-20 books		21-50 books		51-100 books		≥ 101 books		Total No.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
13	37	27.6	36	26.8	18	13.4	30	22.4	10	7.5	3	2.2	134
14	36	31.9	33	29.2	14	12.4	24	21.2	5	4.4	1	0.8	113
15	34	28.3	48	40	18	15.0	18	15.00	1	0.8	1	0.8	120
16	48	37.2	48	37.2	17	13.2	15	11.6	0	0	1	0.8	129
17	43	37.7	35	30.7	19	16.7	8	7.0	1	0.9	4	3.5	114
18	41	32.0	48	37.5	23	18.0	9	7.0	3	2.3	4	3.1	128
19	20	22.0	42	46.2	19	20.9	9	10.0	1	1.1	0	0	91
20	22	19.3	56	49.1	22	19.3	14	12.3	0	0	0	0	114
21	4	7.4	24	44.4	16	29.6	8	14.8	0	0	2	3.7	54
22	18	39.1	16	34.8	6	13.0	6	13.0	0	0	0	0	46
23	4	16.7	16	66.7	2	8.3	0	0	0	0	2	8.3	24
24	4	12.5	22	68.8	6	18.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	32
25	16	50.0	14	43.8	6	18.8	0	0	2	6.3	0	0	32
26	12	30.0	20	50.0	6	15.0	2	5.0	0	0	0	0	40
27	6	13.6	24	54.5	8	18.1	4	9.1	2	4.5	0	0	44
28	4	11.8	26	76.4	0	0	2	5.9	0	0	0	0	34
29	16	34.8	24	52.2	0	0	4	8.7	2	4.3	0	0	46
Total	365	28.2	532	41	200	15.4	153	11.8	27	2.1	18	1.4	1295

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 6).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Across all age groups, the majority owned less than 10 non-leisure reading books; the percentage in respect of the total for each age group fell in the range of 26.8% to 76.4%. The largest number of young people having no non-leisure reading books was recorded by the 22 age group (39.1%), and the least number was registered in the 21 age group (7.4%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 6)

5.2 Average Reading Time per Day

Table 5.2: Reading Time per Day by Type of Reading Materials and by Sex (2005)

No. of Hours	Learning Materials/ School Books			Leisure Reading Materials			Newspapers		
	Male	Female	Sub Total	Male	Female	Sub Total	Male	Female	Sub Total
Nil	94 15.9%	110 15.5%	204 15.7%	123 20.9%	98 13.9%	221 17.1%	151 25.6%	172 24.3%	323 25.0%
≤ 1	177 30.1%	230 32.6%	407 31.4%	280 47.5%	327 46.3%	607 46.9%	343 58.2%	438 62.0%	781 60.3%
2-3	174 29.5%	200 28.3%	374 28.9%	105 17.8%	187 26.5%	292 22.5%	54 9.2%	65 9.2%	119 9.2%
4-5	54 9.2%	69 9.8%	123 9.5%	27 4.6%	38 5.4%	65 5.0%	19 3.2%	17 2.4%	36 2.8%
6-7	24 4.1%	40 5.7%	64 4.9%	13 2.2%	27 3.8%	40 3.1%	5 0.8%	2 0.3%	7 0.5%
8-9	16 2.7%	21 2.9%	37 2.8%	14 2.4%	12 1.7%	26 2.0%	6 1.0%	4 0.6%	10 0.8%
≥ 10	50 8.5%	36 5.1%	86 6.6%	27 4.6%	17 2.4%	44 3.4%	10 1.7%	8 1.1%	18 1.5%
Total Number of Persons	589	706	1295	589	706	1295	589	706	1295

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 7).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

The majority of respondents spent 1 hour or less per day on school books/learning materials, with the figure standing at 407 persons (31.4% of total). As for leisure reading, the majority also spent 1 hour or less per day, the corresponding figure being 607 persons (46.9%). 204 respondents (15.7%) do not spend any time on school books/learning materials. 221 persons (17.1%) did not spend any time on leisure reading. The majority of respondents spent 1 hour or less per day on reading newspapers, the figure being 781 persons (60.3%). 323 respondents (25%) did not spend any time on reading newspapers, among them 151 (25.6%) are male, and 172 (24.3%) are female. (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p.7)

5.3 Internet Surfing by Number of Surfers and Time Spent

Table 5.3: Average Time Spent on Internet Surfing per Week (2005)

	Male	Female	Total
Hours	20.699	16.275	18.578

Source: Macau Computer Association (2005 report, p. 6).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

The respondents spent on average 18.578 hours browsing the Internet every week. Among the male respondents, the average was 20.699 hours, slightly higher than the corresponding figure or 16.275 hours for female respondents. (Macau Computer Association, 2005 report, p. 6)

5.4 Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation

Table 5.4a: Young People's Most Common Form of Leisure Activity and Average Time Spent on Leisure Activities in the Previous Week (2005)

	Leisure Activities	No. of Participants						Average Time (Hours)
		Male (489)		Female (573)		Total		
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
1	Watching TV	287	48.7	494	69.9	781	60.3	1.57
2	Internet Surfing	346	58.7	393	55.6	739	57.0	1.31
3	Strolling/Shopping	135	22.9	419	59.3	554	42.7	0.51
4	Chatting with Friends	193	32.7	308	43.6	501	38.6	0.59
5	Housework	88	14.9	154	21.8	242	18.6	0.2
6	Online Games	243	41.2	130	18.4	373	28.8	0.76
7	Ball Games/Sports	221	37.5	77	10.9	298	23.0	0.33
8	Home Audio/Video Entertainment	133	22.5	157	22.2	290	22.3	0.35
9	Extra-curricular Reading	99	16.8	120	16.9	219	16.9	0.27
10	Eating Out	119	20.2	177	25.0	296	22.8	0.33
11	Karaoke Singing	59	10.0	89	12.6	148	11.4	0.16
12	Interest Classes	78	13.2	86	12.1	164	12.6	0.17
13	Going to the Cinema	21	3.6	40	5.6	61	4.7	0.08
14	Visiting Gong Bei	84	14.2	126	17.8	210	16.2	0.28

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, pp. 8).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

The 10 most popular leisure activities among the young people interviewed during the previous week, in descending order of popularity, were: (1) watching TV; (2) Internet surfing; (3) strolling/shopping; (4) chatting with friends; (5) online games; (6) ball games/sports; (7) eating out; (8) home audio/video entertainment; (9) housework; (10) extra-curricular reading. Other popular leisure activities included: visiting Gong Bei, attending interest classes and karaoke singing, least number of respondents chose going to the cinema (the least popular among the four). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 8)

Table 5.4b: Participation in Various Leisure Activities by Age Group (2005)

Leisure Activities	Time Spent			
	Most		Least	
	Age Group	Time	Age Group	Time
Watching TV	25	1 hour 54 minutes	23	45 minutes
Internet Surfing	24	2 hours	28	51 minutes
Strolling/Shopping	26	50 minutes	23	18 minutes
Chatting with Friends	23	1 hour 16 minutes	28	4 minutes
Housework	27	30 minutes	25	0 minutes
Online Games	14	1 hour 4 minutes	25	3 minutes
Ball Games/Sports	15	39 minutes	24	1 minutes
Home Audio/Video Entertainment	21	35 minutes	24	3 minutes
Extra-curricular Reading	22	24 minutes	23	2 minutes
Eating Out	27	59 minutes	24	7 minutes
Karaoke Singing	21	21 minutes	28	0 minutes
Interest Classes	18	19 minutes	23, 24, 25	0 minutes
Going to the Cinema	23	15 minutes	22, 24, 28	0 minutes
Visiting Gong Bei	23	57 minutes	27	0 minutes

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, pp. 9).

Note : (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

For the young people interviewed, statistics on the average time spent on leisure activities each day in the previous week shows: the longest time spent per day on watching TV was recorded by the 25 age group (1 hour 54 minutes), while the least time was recorded by the 23 age group (45 minutes). As for “Internet surfing”, the longest time spent per day was recorded by the 24 age group (2 hours), while the least time was registered in the 28 age group (51 minutes). In the case of “strolling/shopping”, the longest time was recorded by the 26 age group (50 minutes), while the least time was registered in the 23 age group (18 minutes). As regards “chatting with friends”, the longest time was recorded by the 23 age group (1 hours 16 minutes), while the least time was by the 28 age group (4 minutes). As for “housework”, the longest time was recorded by the 27 age group (30 minutes), while the least time was by the 25 age group (0 minutes). In the case of “online games”, the longest time was recorded by the 14 age group (1 hour 4 minutes), while the least time was by the 25 age group (3 minutes). The longest time spent per day on “ball games” was recorded by the 15 age group (39 minutes), while the least time was by the 24 age group (1 minute). As for “home audio/video entertainment”, the longest time was recorded by the 21 age group (35 minutes), while the least time was by the 24 age group (3 minutes). As regards “extra-curricular reading”, the longest time was recorded by the 22 age group (24 minutes), while the least time was by the 23 age group (2 minutes). For “eating out”, the longest time was recorded by the 27 age group (59 minutes), while the least time was by the 24 age group (7 minutes). In the case of “karaoke singing”, the longest time was recorded by the 21 age group (21 minutes), while the least time was by the 28 age group (0 minutes). The longest time spent per day on attending interest

classes was recorded by the 18 age group (19 minutes), while the least time was by the 23, 24 and 25 age groups (all at 0 minute). As for “going to the cinema”, the longest time was recorded by the 23 age group (15 minutes), while the least time was by the 22, 24 and 28 age groups (all at 0 minute). As regards time spent “visiting Gong Bei”, the longest time was recorded by the 23 age group (57 minutes), while the least time was by the 27 age group (0 minute). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 9)

5.5 Libraries in Macao and Utilisation Rates

Table 5.5a: Libraries in Macao by Type (2005) ⁽¹⁾

Type of Library	Number	Percent
Public Library (Including Libraries of All Sizes, Study Rooms and Reading Rooms)	50	20.1
University/Professional Training Colleges Library (Library Rooms)	16	6.4
Specialised Library (Library Rooms) (Including Reference Rooms & Document Centres)	88	35.3
School Library (Library Rooms) (Including Libraries in Secondary Schools, Primary Schools and Kindergartens)	95	38.2
Total	249	100.0

Source: Macao Library & Information Management Association (2005 Report).

Note : (1) As of 31 March 2005

In 2005, there were in total 249 libraries and reading rooms in Macao, of which 50 were public libraries (20.1%), 16 were libraries (library rooms) in universities and professional training colleges (6.4%), 88 were specialised libraries (library rooms) (35.3%), and 95 were school libraries/reading rooms (38.2%).

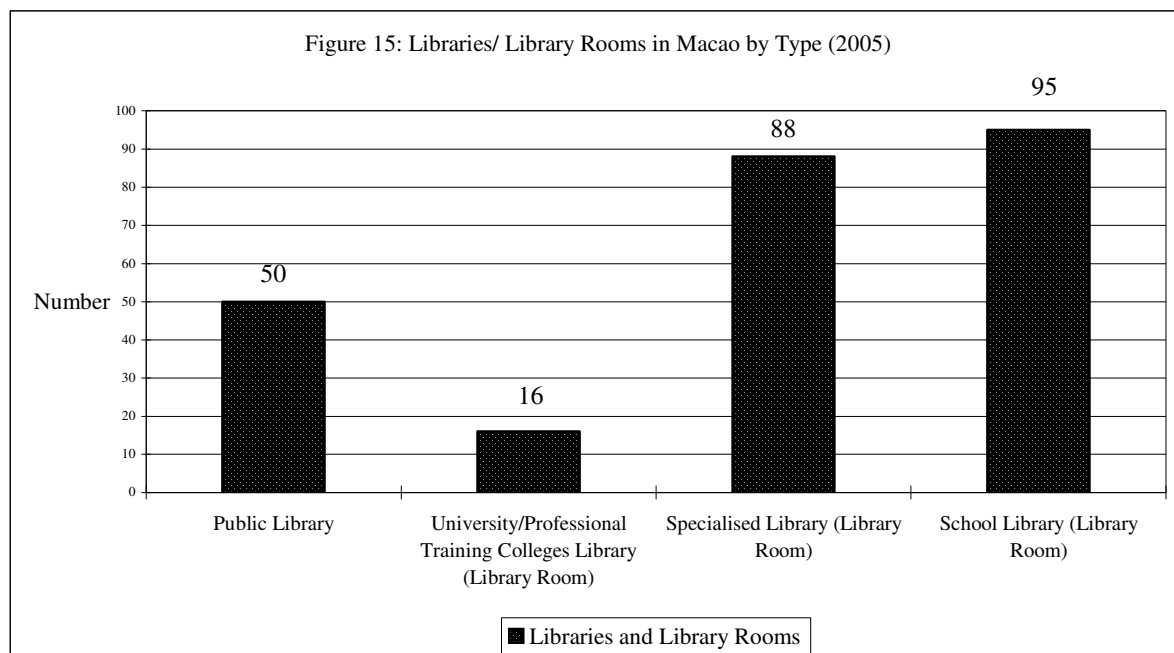


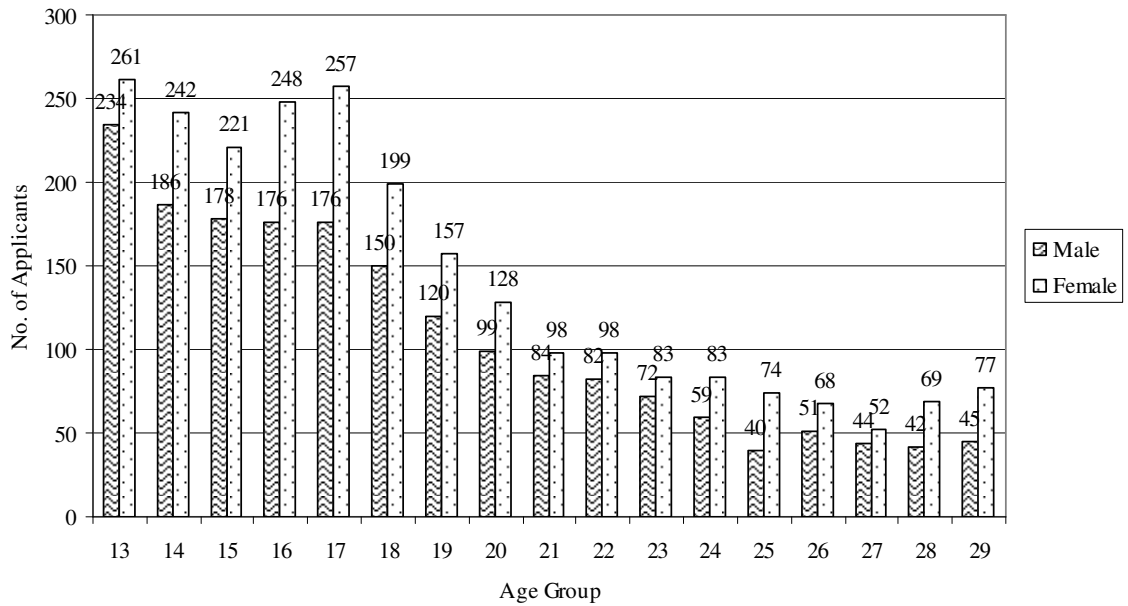
Table 5.5b: Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library (under Cultural Affairs Bureau) by Age (2004)

Age of Applicants when First Issued Library Card	Male	Female	No. of Applicants for Library Card
13	234	261	495
14	186	242	428
15	178	221	399
16	176	248	424
17	176	257	433
18	150	199	349
19	120	157	277
20	99	128	227
21	84	98	182
22	82	98	180
23	72	83	155
24	59	83	142
25	40	74	114
26	51	68	119
27	44	52	96
28	42	69	111
29	45	77	122
Total	1838	2415	4253

Source: Macao Central Library, Cultural Affairs Bureau (2005).

According to figures provided by the Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau, 4253 persons aged 13-29 applied for library cards in 2004. Among these applicants, the majority were aged 13 (495), with the 27 age group recorded the least number (96). 1838 males aged 13-29 applied for library cards, while the corresponding figure for female applicants was 2415. The highest number of applicants for both males and females were recorded by the 13 age group, being 12.7% and 10.8% of all applicants respectively.

Figure 16: Applications for Library Card of Macao Central Library (under Cultural Affairs Bureau) (2004)



5.6 Participation Rate in Cultural Activities

Table 5.6a: Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month (2005)

Type of Cultural Activity	Nil		1-2 times		3-4 times		5-6 times		7-8 times		≥ 9 times	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Participating in Traditional Chinese /Western Cultural Activities	1266	97.8	25	2	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	3	0.2
Attending Cultural or Artistic Events at the Cultural Centre	1183	91.4	90	7	19	1.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
Visiting Museums	1185	91.5	87	7	17	1.3	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 10).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

(2) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

Table 5.6b: Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)

Type of Cultural Activity	1-2 times		3-4 times		5-6 times		7-8 times		≥ 9 times	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Participating in Traditional Chinese /Western Cultural Activities	9 (1.5)	16 (2.3)	1 (0.2)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 (0.4)
Attending Cultural or Artistic Events at the Cultural Centre	35 (6.0)	55 (7.8)	7 (1.2)	12 (1.7)	0	1 (0.1)	0	1 (0.1)	0	1 (0.1)
Visiting Museums	34 (5.8)	53 (7.5)	2 (0.4)	15 (2.1)	0	2 (0.3)	1 (0.2)	0	0	2 (0.4)

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 10).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

(2) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

(3) Figures in parentheses represent percentages.

The most popular cultural activity among the young respondents was “attending cultural and artistic events at the cultural centre”, followed by “visiting museums”. The least popular was “participating in traditional Chinese/Western cultural activities”. (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 10)

Table 5.6c: Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2005)

Type of Cultural Activity		Age Group																
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Traditional Chinese /Western Cultural Activities	No.	5	4	2	2	3	3	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	%	3.7	3.5	1.6	1.6	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.8	0	4.3	0	0	0	0	0	0	8.7
Attending Cultural or Artistic Events at the Cultural Centre	No.	11	8	7	12	8	7	11	10	10	2	6	0	0	4	4	6	6
	%	8.1	7.2	5.8	9.4	7.0	5.5	12.1	8.9	18.5	4.3	25.0	0	0	10	9.1	17.7	12.9
Visiting Museums	No.	15	4	5	12	18	8	10	6	8	2	4	2	0	4	6	2	4
	%	11.2	3.6	4.1	9.4	15.8	13.5	11	5.3	14.8	4.3	16.7	6.3	0	10.0	13.6	5.9	8.6

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 11).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

(2) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

Statistics on individual youths participating in “traditional Chinese/Western cultural activities” shows that the age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 29 (8.7%), age 22 (4.3%), age 13 (3.7%) and age 14 (3.5%). The age groups with the lowest participation rates are: age 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28 (all at 0%), and age 15 and 16 (both at 1.6%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 11)

The age groups with the highest participation rates for “attending cultural or artistic events at the cultural centre” were: age 23 (25%), age 21 (18.5%) and age 28 (17.7%), while the age groups with the lowest participation rates are: age 24 and 25 (both at 0%), age 22 (4.3%) and age 18 (5.5%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 11)

Finally, among those “visiting museums”, the three age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 23 (16.7%), age 17 (15.8%) and age 21 (14.8%), while the three age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 25 (0%), age 14 (3.6%) and age 15 (4.1%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, pp. 11)

5.7 Participation Rate in Sports Activities

Table 5.7: Young People Aged 13-29 Using Facilities Managed by Macau Sport Development Board by Age Group (March 2005)

Facilities Name	Aged 13 – 15		Aged 16 - 18		Aged 19 - 21		Aged 22 – 24		Aged 25 – 27		Aged 28 – 29		Total ⁽¹⁾
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Tamagnini Barbosa Sports Centre	12 (2.1)	32 (10.3)	15 (1.7)	26 (9.5)	14 (2.9)	24 (18.2)	25 (6.7)	31 (34.0)	32 (9.4)	38 (29.9)	37 (16.5)	28 (23.9)	314 (7.9)
Sports Complex of D. Bosco College (Football Field)	79 (13.8)	0 (0.0)	116 (12.7)	0 (0.0)	110 (22.4)	12 (9.1)	118 (31.6)	0 (0.0)	147 (43.4)	6 (4.7)	95 (42.4)	0 (0.0)	683 (17.3)
Olympic Complex of Macao (Macao Stadium)	35 (6.1)	5 (1.6)	58 (6.4)	7 (2.6)	42 (8.6)	4 (3.0)	90 (24.1)	18 (19.8)	43 (12.7)	18 (14.2)	20 (8.9)	0 (0.0)	340 (8.6)
Sports Complex of Macao (Swimming Pools)	62 (10.8)	61 (19.7)	30 (3.3)	30 (11.1)	9 (1.8)	7 (5.3)	4 (1.1)	11 (12.1)	9 (2.7)	10 (7.9)	19 (8.5)	43 (36.8)	295 (7.5)
Sports Complex of Macao (Football Field)	52 (9.0)	77 (24.8)	169 (18.5)	67 (24.7)	92 (18.8)	64 (48.5)	29 (7.8)	2 (2.2)	5 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	557 (14.1)
Carmo Swimming Pool	1 (0.2)	3 (1.1)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.4)	3 (0.6)	2 (1.5)	24 (6.4)	11 (12.1)	40 (11.8)	43 (33.9)	27 (12.1)	33 (28.2)	189 (4.8)
Sports Complex of D. Bosco College (Swimming Pool)	0 (0.0)	9 (2.9)	32 (3.5)	7 (2.6)	13 (2.7)	0 (0.0)	4 (1.1)	7 (7.7)	8 (2.3)	9 (7.1)	3 (1.3)	12 (10.3)	104 (2.6)
Cheoc Van Water Sports Centre	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (0.4)	4 (0.8)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (0.1)
Youth Water Sports Centre	5 (0.9)	0 (0.0)	18 (2.0)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.2)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	25 (0.6)
Sports Complex of Tap Seac (Tap Seac Playground)	221 (38.5)	24 (7.7)	316 (34.6)	35 (12.9)	152 (31.0)	2 (1.5)	61 (16.4)	0 (0.0)	47 (13.9)	0 (0.0)	19 (8.5)	0 (0.0)	877 (22.1)
Vitória Sports Centre	107 (18.6)	99 (31.9)	157 (17.2)	96 (35.4)	50 (10.2)	17 (12.9)	18 (4.8)	11 (12.1)	8 (2.3)	3 (2.3)	4 (1.8)	1 (0.8)	571 (14.4)
Total	574 (100)	310 (100)	912 (100)	271 (100)	490 (100)	132 (100)	373 (100)	91 (100)	339 (100)	127 (100)	224 (100)	117 (100)	3960 (100)

Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of the total for the specific venue.

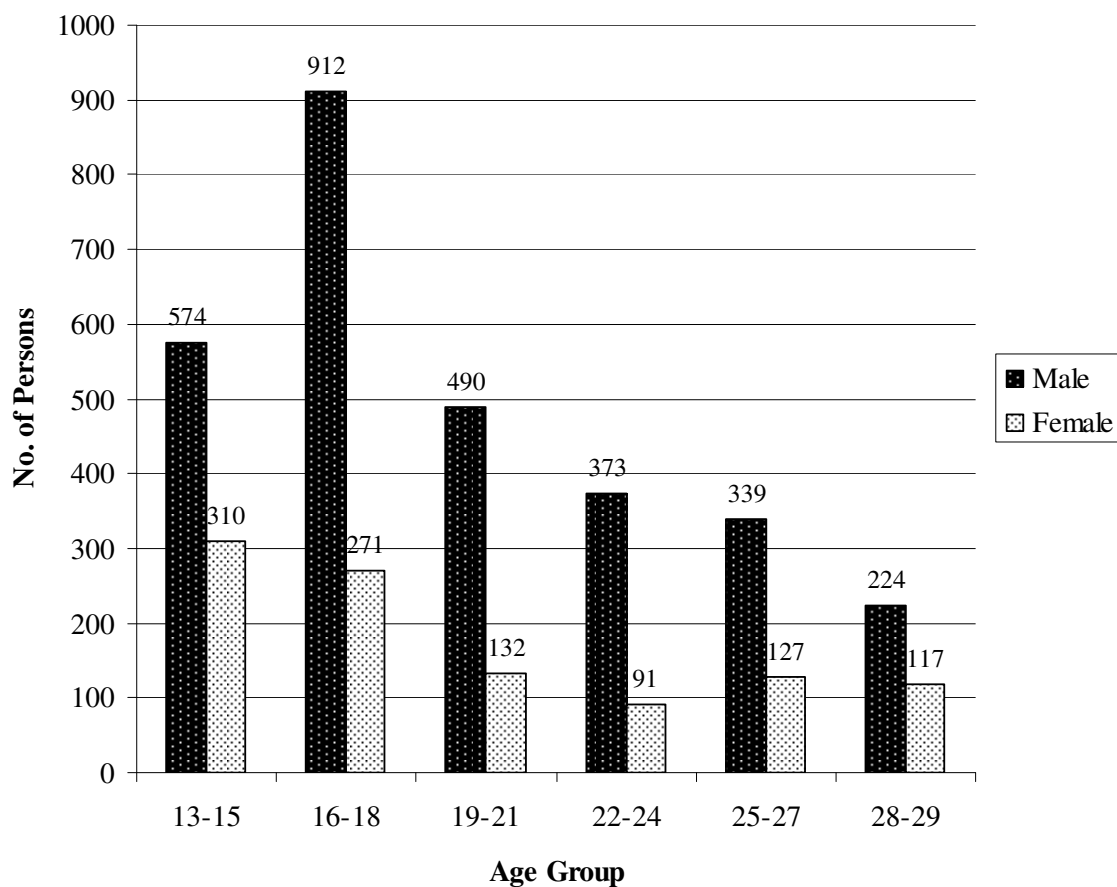
Source: Macau Sport Development Board (2005).

Note: (1) The above statistics have been compiled by random sampling, i.e., using figures from selected time periods and venues.

Statistics on young people's participation in sports activities based on the usage of facilities managed by the Sport Development Board indicates that a total of 3960 persons in the age groups 13-29 used the selected facilities. The highest figure was recorded by the 16-18 age group, with the number of respondents who have used any of the sports facilities standing at 1183 (29.9% of total), and the lowest figure was registered in the 28-29 age group, with only 341 persons (8.6% of total).

Of all the users aged 13-29, 2912 were male and 1048 are female, with the respective percentages of the total number of users standing at 73.5% and 26.5%. The percentage of male users exceeds that of female users by 47%. Among the male users, the majority were in the 16-18 age group, representing 31.3% of the male total; while the majority of female users were aged 13-15, accounting for 29.6% of the female total.

Figure 17: Young People Aged 13-29 Using Facilities Managed by Macau Sport Development Board by Age Group (March 2005)



Chapter 6

Civic Duties and Social Participation

6.1 Youth Organisations by Type

Table 6.1a : Statistics on Youth Organisations Registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (by Nature and Background of Organisation) (May 2005)

Type	Total	Percent
Youth Organisations with Functions of Community Organisations	16	14.55
Youth Organisations Focused on Providing Training and Skill Development for Young People	3	2.7
Youth Organisations Affiliated to Family/ Clan Associations	18	16.4
Youth Organisations Affiliated to Kaifong (Neighbourhood) Welfare Societies	13	11.8
Youth Organisations Devoted to Developing Cultural, Artistic and Youth Activities	11	10.0
Youth Organisations Affiliated to Industrial/Trade Associations/Bodies	16	14.55
Youth Organisations under Religious or Service Organisations	3	2.7
Youth Organisations which are Branch Organisations of Regional or International Bodies in Macao	14	12.7
Student Bodies and Student Unions	7	6.4
Youth Organisations under Charitable Organisations	3	2.7
Others	6	5.5
Sub Total	110	100.0

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).

As of May 2005, there were 110 youth organisations registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. Youth organisations in Macao can be categorised into 11 different types, according to their nature and background. These are “youth organisations with functions of community organisations”, “youth organisations focused on providing training and skill development for young people”, “youth organisations affiliated to family/clan associations”, “youth organisations affiliated to kaifong (neighbourhood) welfare societies”, “youth organisations devoted to developing cultural, artistic and youth activities”, “youth organisations affiliated to industrial/trade associations/bodies”, “youth organisations under religious or service organisations”, “youth organisations which are branch organisations of regional or international bodies in Macao”, “student bodies and student unions”, “youth organisations under charitable organisations” and “others”. “Youth organisations affiliated to family/clan associations” represent the largest group, with the total number standing at 18.

Table 6.1b: Statistics on Youth Organisations Registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (by Service Target/Nature of Activities) (May 2005)

Type	Total	Percent
Provision of Diversified Community Youth Services and Activities	16	14.6
Uniform Groups, Mainly Providing Training for Young People on Skill Development	4	3.6
Organising Activities Mainly Targeted at Young Members of Family/Clan/Industrial/Trade Associations or Members' Children, Principally Fraternal Activities	32	29.1
Organising Activities Mainly Targeted at Young Members of Kaifong (Neighbourhood) Welfare Societies or Members' Children, Providing a Wide Variety of Youth Activities	12	10.9
Mainly Organising Cultural and Artistic Activities	4	3.6
Organising Youth Activities as Bodies with Religious Background	6	5.5
Targeted Mainly at Students, Developing a Wide Variety of Youth Services and Activities	2	1.8
Targeted Mainly at Tertiary Students, Developing a Wide Variety of Youth Services and Activities	5	4.6
Mainly in the Form of Voluntary Service, Developing a Wide Variety of Youth Services and Activities	3	2.7
Legally Registered Youth Organisations, Providing a Wide Variety of Youth Activities	15	13.6
Others	11	10.0
Sub Total	110	100.0

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).

As of May 2005, there were 110 youth organisations registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. Youth organisations in Macao can be categorised into 11 different types, according to the target and nature of activities organised. These are “provision of diversified community youth services and activities”, “uniform groups, mainly providing training for young people on development skill”, “organising activities mainly targeted at young members of family/clan/industrial/trade associations or members’ children, principally fraternal activities”, “organising activities mainly targeted at young members of kaifong (neighbourhood) welfare societies or members’ children, providing a wide variety of youth activities”, “mainly organising cultural and artistic activities”, “organising youth activities as bodies with religious background”, “targeted mainly at students, developing a wide variety of youth services and activities”, “targeted mainly at tertiary students, developing a wide variety of youth services and activities”, “mainly in the form of voluntary service, developing a wide variety of youth services and activities”, “legally registered youth organisations, providing a wide variety of youth activities” and “others”. Youth bodies “organising activities mainly targeted at young members of family/clan/industrial/trade associations or members’ children, principally fraternal activities” represent the largest group, with the total standing at 32.

6.2 Participation in the Community (Including Voluntary Service)

Table 6.2a: Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Month (2005)

N=1295

Community Activity	Nil		1-2 times		3-4 times		5-6 times		7-8 times		≥ 9times	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Helping out on Flag Days and Charitable Activities	1143	88.3	133	10.3	9	0.7	3	0.3	1	0.1	6	0.5
Paying Close Attention to Events and Affairs in the Community	1245	96.1	29	2.2	9	0.7	6	0.5	0	0	6	0.6
Voluntary Service	1115	86.1	125	9.7	32	2.4	12	0.9	2	0.2	9	0.7
Community Recreational Activities	1210	93.4	52	4.0	15	1.1	5	0.4	4	0.3	9	0.7

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 15).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.
(2) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

Table 6.2b: Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)

Community Activity		1-2 times		3-4 times		5-6 times		7-8 times		≥ 9times	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Helping out on Flag Days and Charitable Activities	No	53	80	5	4	3	0	0	1	4	2
	%	9.0	11.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0	0	0.1	0.7	0.3
Paying Close Attention to Events and Affairs in the Community	No	11	18	7	2	2	4	0	0	2	4
	%	1.8	2.6	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0	0	0.3	0.6
Voluntary Service	No	44	81	18	14	10	2	1	1	6	3
	%	7.5	11.5	3.1	2.0	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0	0.4
Community Recreational Activities	No	26	26	9	6	3	2	0	4	5	4
	%	4.4	3.6	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.3	0	0.6	0.8	0.5

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 15).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.
(2) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

The most popular form of community activities young respondents took part in was “voluntary service”, followed by “helping out on flag days and charitable activities”, and “community recreational activities”. The greatest difference between males and females was observed in the two categories of activities: “helping out on flag days and charitable activities” and “voluntary service”. In both cases, the participation rate of young females was higher than that of young males. (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 15)

Table 6.2c: Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2005)

Community Activity		Age Group																
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Helping out on Flag Days and Charitable Activities	No.	18	12	16	20	16	14	10	14	2	2	2	0	6	6	6	4	4
	%	13.4	10.6	13.3	15.5	14	10.9	10.9	12.3	3.7	4.3	8.3	0	18.8	15	13.6	11.8	8.7
Keeping Track of Events and Affairs in the Community	No.	5	1	3	3	3	4	3	12	0	4	6	2	0	2	0	0	2
	%	3.7	0.9	2.5	2.3	2.6	3.1	3.3	10.5	0	8.7	25	6.2	0	5	0	0	4.3
Voluntary Service	No.	11	8	19	18	24	26	14	20	10	4	6	4	4	2	6	2	2
	%	8.2	7.1	15.8	14	21.1	20.3	15.4	17.5	18.5	8.7	25	12.5	12.5	5	13.6	5.9	4.3
Community Recreational Activities	No.	10	6	10	10	8	10	7	4	0	4	2	4	0	2	2	2	4
	%	7.5	5.3	8.3	7.8	7	7.8	7.7	3.5	0	8.7	8.3	12.5	0	5	4.5	5.9	8.7
Total No. in Age Group		134	113	120	129	114	128	91	114	54	46	24	32	32	40	44	34	46

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, pp. 16).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

(2) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

For the category “helping out on flag days and charitable activities”, the three age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 25 (18.8%), age 16 (15.5%) and age 26 (15%), while the three age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 24 (0%), age 21 (3.7%) and age 22 (4.3%). As for “paying close attention to events and affairs in the community”, the age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 23 (25%), age 20 (10.5%) and age 22 (8.7%), while the three age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 21 (0%), age 25 (0%) age 27 (0%) and age 28 (0%). For the category “voluntary service”, the three age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 23 (25%), age 17 (21.1%) and age 18 (20.3%), while the three age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 29 (4.3%), age 26 (5%) and age 28 (5.9%). Among those “participating in community recreational activities”, the three age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 24 (12.5%), age 22 (8.7%) and age 29 (8.7%), while the three age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 21 (0%), age 25 (0%) and age 20 (3.5%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 16)

6.3 Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights

Table 6.3a: Registered Voters Aged 18-29 by Sex (March 2005)

Age	Male	Female	Sub Total
18	237(3.4)	217(3.0)	454 (3.2)
19	379(5.4)	437(6.0)	816 (5.7)
20	586(8.3)	623(8.6)	1209 (8.5)
21	463(6.5)	472(6.5)	935 (6.5)
22	1213(17.2)	1120(15.5)	2333 (16.3)
23	992(14.0)	987(13.6)	1979 (13.8)
24	753(10.6)	735(10.1)	1488 (10.4)
25	687(9.7)	716(9.9)	1403 (9.8)
26	551(7.8)	598(8.3)	1149 (8.0)
27	442(6.3)	510(7.0)	952 (6.6)
28	364(5.1)	409(5.7)	773 (5.4)
29	405(5.7)	421(5.8)	826 (5.8)
Total	7072(100.0)	7245(100.0)	14317 (100.0)

Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of the total in each specific age group.

Source: Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau (2005 report).

According to statistics available in March 2005, among registered voters aged 18-29, those at the age of 22 made up the highest proportion across all age groups in that range with 2333 persons; accounting for 16.3% of the total number of registered voters ages 18-29. The lowest percentage was recorded by the 18 age group, with only 454 persons and accounting for a mere 3.2% of all registered voters aged 18-29. Among the voters aged 18-29, female registered voters outnumbered male voters by 173, the percentages of male and female registered voters being 49.4% and 50.6% respectively. For both sexes, the highest number of registered voters was recorded at age 22, accounting for 17.2% and 15.5% of the total voters aged 18-19 respectively.

Table 6.3b: Attitudes of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Running in Elections and Casting Votes in Legislative Assembly Elections (2005)

Attitude towards Election/Voting	Definitely Will/Will		Won't/ Definitely Won't		Don't Know/Hard to Say		Total Number of Respondents
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	
Register as Voters	555	42.9	246	19.0	494	38.1	1295
Cast Vote in Legislative Assembly Elections	407	31.4	297	22.9	591	45.6	1295
Stand for Legislative Assembly Elections	64	4.9	732	56.5	499	38.5	1295

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 14).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Table 6.3c: Attitudes of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Running in Elections and Casting Votes in Legislative Assembly Elections by Sex (2005)

Attitude towards Election/Voting	Male (N=589)			Female (N=706)		
	Definitely Will/Will	Won't/ Definitely Won't	Don't Know/Hard to Say	Definitely Will/Will	Won't/ Definitely Won't	Don't Know/Hard to Say
Register as Voters	257 43.6%	113 19.2%	219 37.2%	298 42.2%	133 18.8%	275 39.0%
Cast Vote in Legislative Assembly Elections	195 33.1%	138 23.4%	256 43.5%	212 30.0%	159 22.5%	335 47.5%
Stand for Legislative Assembly Elections	41 7.0%	312 53.0%	236 40.0%	23 3.3%	420 59.4%	263 37.3%

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, pp. 14).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Around 40% of the young people interviewed say they intend to “register as voters”. Gender does not seem to have any influence on the desire to register, with the percentages of male and female respondents intending to register standing at 43.6% and 42.2% of the total respectively. 30% of the young people interviewed say they intend to “participate and cast vote in the Legislative Assembly Election”. Gender does not seem to have any influence on the desire to vote, with the percentages of male and female respondents expressing intention to vote standing at 33.1% and 30.0% of the total respectively. Only 4.9% of the young people interviewed say they would “stand for the Legislative Assembly Election”. Male youths are more interested in running for Legislative Assembly seats than female youths (7.0% vs. 3.3%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 14)

6.4 Participation in Youth Policies

Table 6.4a: Participation in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2005)

Participation	Number	Percent
Have	45	4.5
Haven't	937	92.9
Don't Know/Hard to Say	27	2.7
Total	1009	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005(b) report, pp. 14 & 15).

Among the 1009 young people interviewed, about 4.5% have participated in discussions related to the formulation of youth policies. More than 90% of the respondents have not taken part in any such discussions. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005(b) report, pp. 14 & 15)

Table 6.4b: Participation in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (by Forms of Participation) (2005)

Form of Participation	Number	Percent
Group Discussions	13	29.5
Seminars/ Forums/ Symposia	17	38.6
Debates	2	4.5
Speaking out to Media	1	2.3
Open Discussions on Internet	8	18.2
Other	3	6.8
Total	44	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005(b) report, p. 15).

Among the respondents who have participated in discussions related to the formulation of youth policies, 38.6% took part through attending seminars/forums/symposia, while 29.5% via group discussions, being the second largest group. 18.2% took part in open discussions on the Internet. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005(b) report, p. 15)

Table 6.4c: Enthusiasm for Participating in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2005)

Participation	Number	Percent
Would Like to	30	71.4
Would Not Like to	12	28.6
Total	42	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005(b) report, pp. 16 & 17).

Among the respondents who have participated in discussions related to the formulation of youth policies, 71.4% would like to further participate in the formulation of youth policies, while about 28.6% say they would not like to do so. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005(b) report, pp. 16 & 17)

Chapter 7
Youth Crime and Deviant
Behaviours

7.1 Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders

Table 7.1: Statistics on Offenders by Major Type of Offence (2004) ⁽¹⁾

	Offences against the Person		Offences against Property		Disruption of Social Life		Danger to Local Community		Unclassified		Total No. In Age Group
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Aged 13-15	53	23	82	18	0	1	0	0	2	1	180
Aged 16-18	76	15	106	16	13	27	4	16	16	6	295
Aged 19-20	54	11	40	7	10	10	10	28	17	14	201
Sub Total	183	49	228	41	23	38	14	44	35	21	676
Aged ≥ 21 ⁽²⁾	3807		2755		729		824		1048		9163
Total	4039		3024		790		882		1104		9839

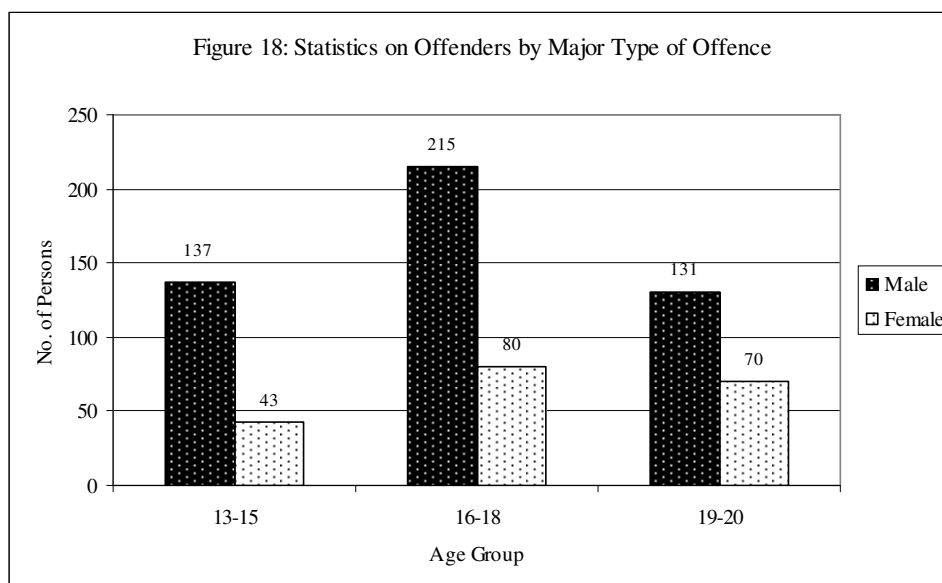
Source: Security Forces Coordination Office (2005 report).

Note: (1) Figures include offenders of all nationalities.

(2) Figures for offenders aged 21 or above are aggregated for both sexes, and include persons of unidentified status.

For the period from January to December 2004, the number of offenders aged 13 or above stood at 9839. Among them, 180 were aged 13-15 (1.8% of the total number of offenders across all the above age groups), 295 were aged 16-18 (3% of the total), and 201 were aged 19-20 (2% of the total).

Among all the offenders aged 13-20, the majority (269 persons) committed offences against property, and the second biggest group of offenders committed offences against the person (232). For both types of offence, male offenders outnumbered female offenders.



7.2 Reasons for Committing Crime and Classification

Table 7.2a: Reasons for Minors Being Detained in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2002)

	Theft	Fighting	Robbery	Vandalism	Murder	Organised Crime	Drugs Related	Sexual Assault	Others
Number of Juveniles Detained	13	9	13	2	2	2	8	2	20
Percent of Total	18.3	12.7	18.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	11.2	2.8	28.3

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), pp. 55 & 56).

Note: (1) The foregoing information is based on the article titled "Statistics on the Current Situation of Serious Acts of Violation by Minors in Macao" authored and published by Prosecutor Chan Ta Fu in 2004.

Reasons for minors being committed to institutes shows that the majority committed theft or robbery, with each category accounting for 18.3% of the total number of minors in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute, followed by fighting, accounting for 12.7%. 11.2% committed drugs-related violations. Vandalism, murder, organised crime and sexual assaults were also common violations, with each category accounting for 2.8% of the total. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 55)

Table 7.2b: Reasons for Minors Being Detained in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute for Committing Crimes (2002)

	Money	Revenge	Indulgence in Play	Peer Influence	Coercion/ Lure of Material Gains	Others
Number of Juveniles Detained	24	8	10	48	3	2
Percent	25.3	8.4	10.0	51	3.2	2.1

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), p. 56).

Statistics on the reasons for committing crimes shows that the majority of minors were led astray under peer influence, accounting for 51% of the total number of juvenile delinquents; followed by temptation of money, with a corresponding figure of 25.3%. Another 10% committed crimes due to indulgence in play. This reflects that peer influence plays a very important role in juvenile behaviours. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005 report (a), p. 56)

7.3 Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse

Table 7.3a: Statistics on Young People in Drug Trafficking (2004) ⁽¹⁾

	Heroin		Marijuana		Illicit Drugs		Methyl amphetamine		Cocaine		Ketamine		Others		Total Number in Age Group (%)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Aged 13-14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)
Aged 15-19	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	12 (28.6)
Aged 20-24	2	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9 (21.4)
Aged 25-29	13	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	21 (50.0)
Total	18		11		4		0		0		8		1		42 (100.0)

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office (2005).

Note: (1) Figures for the period January-December 2004 and include Macao residents only.

For the period from January to December 2004, 42 of the drug traffickers arrested were aged 13-29, of whom 39 were male (93% of the total number across all age groups) and 3 were female (7%). The majority of these trafficked in heroin, with 18 offenders and made up 42.8% of the total number of youth drug traffickers.

Most young drug traffickers fell in the 25-29 age group, with 21 persons and accounting for 50% of the total.

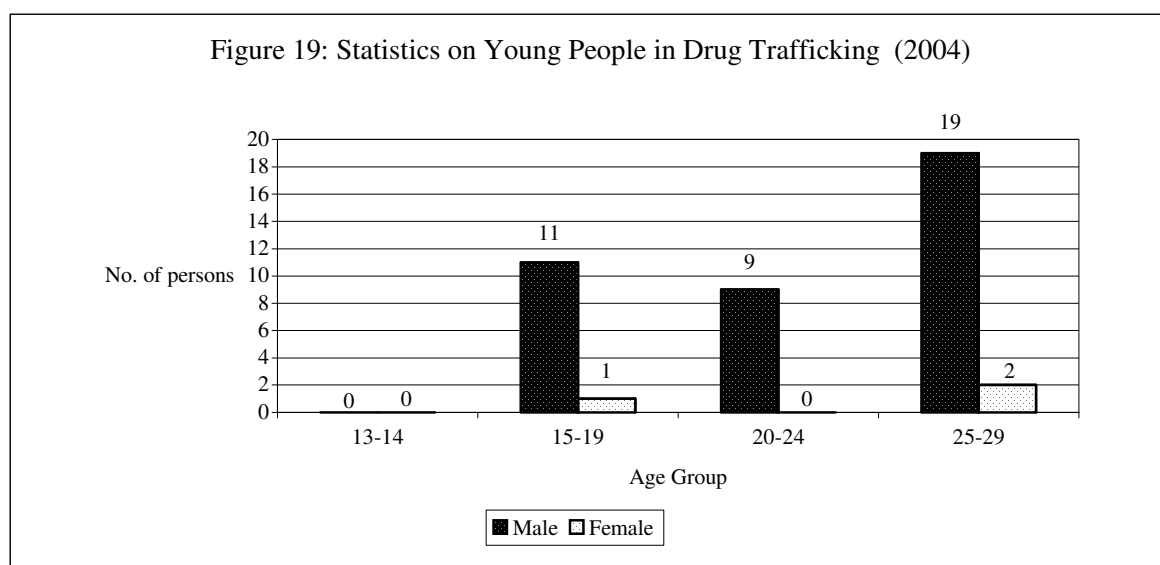


Table 7.3b: Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers (2004)⁽¹⁾

	Heroin		Marijuana		Illicit Drugs		Methylamphetamine		Cocaine		Ketamine		Others		Total No. In Age Group (%)
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Aged 13-14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2(5.3)
Aged 15-19	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	5(13.2)
Aged 20-24	2	0	2	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	8(21.0)
Aged 25-29	8	0	7	1	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	23(60.5)
Total	10		11		11		0		1		5		0		38(100.0)

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office (2005).

Note: (1) Figures for the period January-December 2004 and include Macao residents only.

For the period from January to December 2004, 38 drug abusers were aged 13-29, of whom 33 were male, the remaining 5 were female. Most of the abusers fell in the 25-29 age group, with the figure standing at 23, and made up 60.5% of the total.

Of the 38 drug abusers, the majority smoked marijuana and illicit drugs, with the respective figure for each group standing at 11, and each accounting for 28.9% of the total. The next biggest group of drug abusers smoked heroin, the corresponding number being 10 and representing 26.3% of the total.

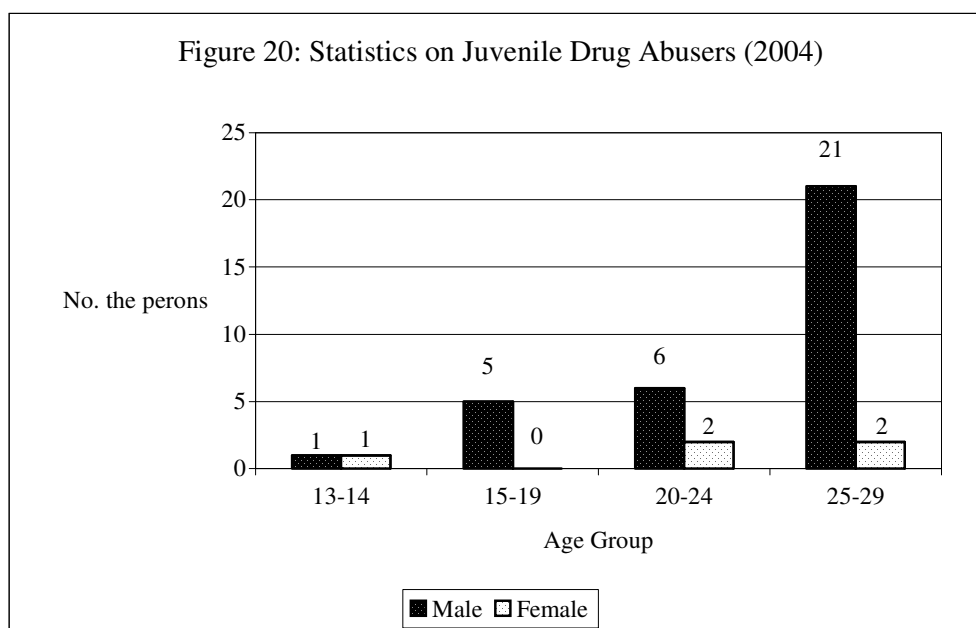


Table 7.3c: Statistics on Young People Aged 13-29 Seeking Help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau (2004)

Number of Persons						
Sex	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Main Substances Abused	Ingestion Method	Educational Attainment	Employment Status
Male (63) Female (27)	Single (61) Married (9) Co-habiting (1) Divorced (3) Unknown (16)	Macao (40) Hong Kong (3) China (31) Others (16)	Heroin (67) MDMA(3) LSD(1) Marijuana (5) Alcohol (1) Cocaine (2) Ketamine (2) Unknown (9)	Nasal (2) Intravenous Injection (38) Intramuscular Injection (5) Sniffing (16) Inhaling (11) Oral (8) Others (1) Unknown (9)	Primary (26) Junior Secondary (34) Senior Secondary (13) Tertiary Institute/ University (6) Unknown (11)	Student (6) Employed (30) Unemployed (42) Others (2) Unknown (10)
<i>Figures in parentheses represent figures for the item beside it.</i>						

Source: Social Welfare Bureau (2005 report).

*Note: (1) MDMA: Methylenedioxymethamphetamine.
(2) LSD: Lysergic Acid Diethylamide.*

In 2004, 90 persons aged 13-29 sought help from the Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau. The majority of these were male (63), with 27 were female. They were mostly single (61). Statistics on their place of birth shows a greater number of them were born in Macao (40), the second largest group were born in Mainland China (31). A greater number of those asking for help used heroin (67), mainly by intravenous injection (38). Those seeking help had mostly just completed junior secondary education, the number being 34. With regard to their occupation, the greatest proportion of drug abusers was unemployed (42), and the least were students (6).

7.4 Types of Deviant Behaviour and Distribution

Table 7.4: Statistics on Participation in Deviant Behaviours (2005)

N=1285

Problems	Yes	No	Not Applicable ⁽¹⁾	Decline to Answer
Failure in Submitting Homework	17.8%	9.6%	72.5%	0%
Heroin/Drugs Trafficking	0%	100%	0%	0%
Dyeing Hair	34%	66%	0%	0%
Robbery/Burglary	0.6%	99.4%	0%	0%
Using Abusive Language	55%	45.0%	0%	0%
Join the Triad Society/Recruiting Members	0.2%	99.8%	0%	0%
Disrupting Classes	7.3%	20.2%	72.5%	0%
Abuse of Drugs	1.7%	98.3%	0%	0%
Addiction to Cyber Cafes/Game Centres	15.3%	84.7%	0%	0%
Intimidating People/Extortion	0.9%	99.1%	0%	0%
Conflict with Teachers	4.0%	23.3%	72.5%	0.1%
Smoking	24.5%	75.5%	0%	0%
Illegal Gambling	8.1%	91.9%	0%	0%
Attempted Suicide	2.7%	97.3%	0%	0%
Driving without a Licence	4.2%	95.8%	0%	0%
Battery & Causing Bodily Harm	1.8%	98.2%	0%	0%

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2005 report, pp. 23 & 24).

Note: (1) For the items “failure in submitting homework”, “disrupting classes” and “conflicts with teachers”, respondents who are not students are included under “not applicable”.

(2) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

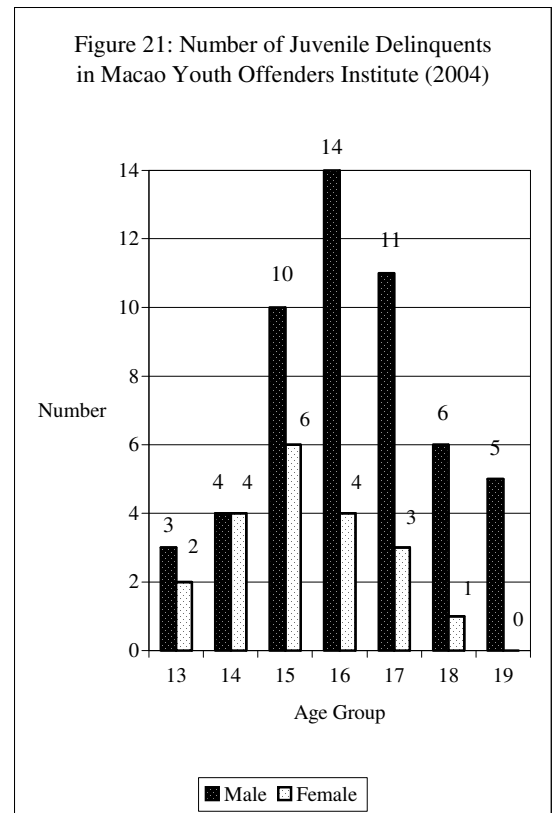
The top three deviant behaviours of the young respondents were “dyeing hair” (34%), “using abusive language” (55%) and “smoking” (24.5%). These were followed by “failure in submitting homework” (17.8%) and “addiction to cyber cafes/game centres” (15.3%). However, a relatively small percentage of young people took up serious deviant behaviours such as “robbery/burglary” (0.6%), “joining the triad society/recruiting members” (0.2%) and “intimidating people/extortion” (0.9%). (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, pp. 23 & 24)

7.5 Changes in the Number of Young Delinquents in Youth Offenders Institutes and Prisons

Table 7.5a: Changes in Number of Residents in Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2004)

Age	Male			Female		
	Admission	Release	Stay	Admission	Release	Stay
13	3(17.6)	0(0.0)	3(5.7)	2(15.3)	0(0.0)	2(10.0)
14	8(47.1)	1(4.2)	4(7.5)	5(38.5)	0(0.0)	4(20.0)
15	4(23.5)	3(12.5)	10(18.9)	5(38.5)	0(0.0)	6(30.0)
16	0(0.0)	8(33.3)	14(26.4)	1(7.7)	2(40.0)	4(20.0)
17	2(11.8)	7(29.2)	11(20.8)	0(0.0)	1(20.0)	3(15.0)
18	0(0.0)	3(12.5)	6(11.3)	0(0.0)	1(20.0)	1(5.0)
19	0(0.0)	2(8.3)	5(9.4)	0(0.0)	1(20.0)	0(0.0)
Total	17(100.0)	24(100.0)	53(100.0)	13(100.0)	5(100.0)	20(100.0)

Source: Youth Offenders Institute (2005 report).



During the period from January to December 2004, there were 73 delinquents detained in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute. Among them, 53 were male and 20 were female. Among the male delinquents, the majority were aged 16, accounting for 26.4% of the total number of male residents of the institute. Among the female delinquents, the majority were aged 15, accounting for 30% of the total number of female residents.

During that period, there were 30 new admissions into the Macao Youth Offenders Institute, of whom 17 were male and 13 were female. Majority of the newly admitted male delinquents were aged 14, accounting for 47.1% of the total number of male new admissions. As for the female new admissions, a greater proportion came from the 14 and 15 age groups, with each of the group accounting for 38.5% of all newly admitted female delinquents.

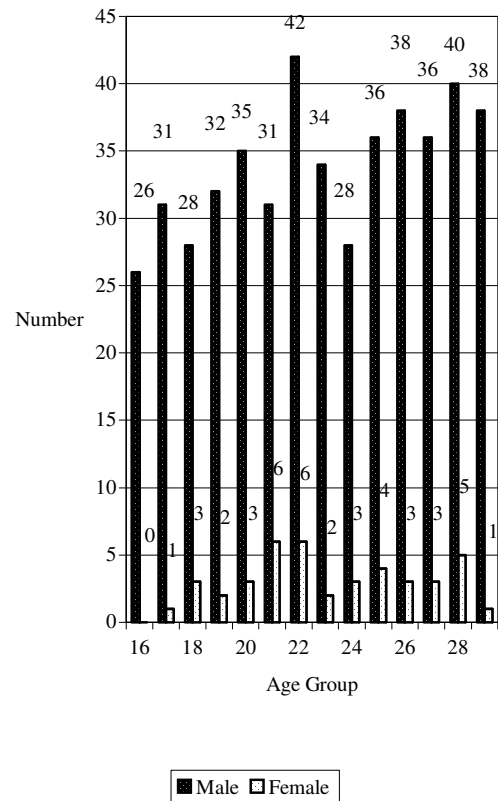
As regards young delinquents released from the Youth Offenders Institute during this period, the total number was 29, of which 24 were male and 5 were female. Among the male delinquents released, those aged 16 accounted for the majority, with corresponding percentage standing at 33.3% of the total. Among female delinquents released, the majority were aged 16, accounting for 40% of all female released.

Table 7.5b: Changes in Statistics on Young Offenders in Macao Prison (2004)

Age	Male			Female		
	Admission	Release	Stay	Admission	Release	Stay
16	2(3.8)	6(10.7)	26(5.5)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)
17	4(7.7)	1(1.8)	31(6.5)	0(0.0)	1(10.0)	1(2.4)
18	2(3.8)	4(7.1)	28(5.9)	0(0.0)	1(10.0)	3(7.1)
19	6(11.5)	2(3.6)	32(6.7)	1(16.7)	0(0.0)	2(4.8)
20	3(5.8)	3(5.4)	35(7.4)	0(0.0)	1(10.0)	3(7.1)
21	3(5.8)	6(10.7)	31(6.5)	2(33.3)	2(20.0)	6(14.3)
22	4(7.7)	5(8.9)	42(8.8)	2(33.3)	0(0.0)	6(14.3)
23	5(9.6)	2(3.6)	34(7.2)	1(16.7)	1(10.0)	2(4.8)
24	4(7.7)	3(5.4)	28(5.9)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	3(7.1)
25	2(3.8)	1(1.8)	36(7.6)	0(0.0)	2(20.0)	4(9.6)
26	4(7.7)	6(10.7)	38(8.0)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	3(7.1)
27	5(9.6)	6(10.7)	36(7.6)	0(0.0)	0(0.0)	3(7.1)
28	3(5.8)	2(3.6)	40(8.4)	0(0.0)	1(10.0)	5(11.9)
29	5(9.6)	9(16.0)	38(8.0)	0(0.0)	1(10.0)	1(2.4)
Total	52(100.0)	56(100.0)	475(100.0)	6(100.0)	10(100.0)	42(100.0)

Source: Macao Prison (2005 report).

Figure 22: Statistics on Young Offenders in Macao Prison (2004)



During the period from January to December 2004, there were 517 offenders aged 16-29 detained in the Macao Prison, among them, 475 were male and 42 were female. Among the male prisoners, the majority were aged 22, accounting for 8.8% of the total number of male prisoners detained. Among the female prisoners, those aged 21 and 22 accounted for the majority, with each age group's percentage standing at 14.3% of the total number of female prisoners.

As regards new admissions to the prison during this period, the total number for the year was 58, of whom 89.7% were male and 10.3% were female. The percentage of new female prisoners was 79.4% lower than that of male. Among the new male prisoners, a greater number of them were aged 19, accounting for 11.5% of all new male prisoners. Among the new female prisoners, the majority were aged 21 and 22, with each age group's percentage standing at 33.3% of all new female prisoners.

As for offenders released from prison, the total number stood at 66, of which 84.8% were male and 15.2% were female. The percentage of female prisoners released as a proportion of the total number released was 69.6% lower than that of the male. Among the male prisoners released, the majority were aged 29, accounting for 16% of all male prisoners released. Among the female prisoners released, the majority were in the 21 and 25 age groups, with each group accounting for 20% of all the female prisoners released respectively.

Chapter 8

Values

8.1 Attitudes towards Education

Table 8.1: Attitudes towards Education (2005)

(N=1285)

Statements	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average ⁽¹⁾
School education can help personal development	34.9%	49.3%	8.7%	3.1%	3.5%	0.4%	1.72
Overall, Macao people's knowledge level is very low ⁽²⁾	10.5%	36.0%	36.3%	7.4%	9.3%	0.5%	2.21
Academic qualifications have no bearing on one's future ⁽²⁾	8.2%	19.9%	36.6%	30.0%	4.8%	0.4%	2.78
Man must adopt the attitude that "it's never too old to learn"	52.0%	37.5%	5.1%	2.0%	3.2%	0.2%	1.51
Macao's education system is not able to meet the needs of all sectors ⁽²⁾	26.1%	42.6%	16.6%	3.3%	10.9%	0.5%	1.74
You support Macao's ten-year compulsory education policy	53.3%	33.9%	5.5%	2.0%	4.7%	0.6%	1.46

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2005 report, pp. 19 & 20).

Note: (1) The average figure is calculated by assigning different weights to the following: absolutely agree (1), agree to an extent (2), disagree to an extent (3), absolutely disagree (4). The total of the four items is divided by 4. The lower the average, the higher tendency to agree absolutely.

(2) Reverse statements

(3) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

When asked about their attitudes towards education, 89.5% of the respondents agreed that man must adopt the attitude that "it's never too old to learn" while the percentages of respondents who agreed to the two statements: "School education can help personal development" and "you support Macao's ten-year compulsory education policy" were 84.2% and 87.2% respectively. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, p. 19)

As for the reverse statements, 66.6% of the respondents did not agree to the statement: "Academic qualifications have no bearing on one's future", the average was 2.78, which was consistent with the claim that young people values education. 46.5% of respondents agreed that "overall, Macao people's knowledge level is very low", while 68.7% of the respondents agreed that "Macao's education system is not able to meet the needs of all sectors". (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, p. 19)

8.2 Attitudes towards Employment

Table 8.2: Attitudes towards Employment (2005)

(N=1285)

Statements	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average ⁽¹⁾
When choosing a job, the first thing to consider is salary ⁽²⁾	19.3%	40.5%	30.8%	6.1%	3.0%	0.4%	2.17
You have a clear idea about your present/future direction of career development	17.6%	40.2%	23.0%	5.9%	12.5%	0.9%	1.91
Macao's labour market is full of opportunities	17.2%	45.8%	22.4%	7.0%	7.1%	0.5%	2.04
Man has to work in order to be someone of value	23.0%	37.3%	24.9%	7.3%	6.7%	0.8%	2.02
Personal skills do not have any bearing on your choice of occupation	12.3%	28.6%	38.8%	14.9%	4.8%	0.5%	2.46
Job satisfaction is more important than remuneration	22.8%	40.9%	21.2%	7.5%	6.5%	1.2%	1.98

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2005 report, pp. 20 & 21).

Note: (1) The average figure is calculated by assigning different weights to the following: absolutely agree (1), agree to an extent (2), disagree to an extent (3), absolutely disagree (4). The total of the four items is then divided by 4. As such, the lower the average, the higher tendency to agree absolutely.

(2) Reverse statements.

(3) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

63% of the respondents agreed “Macao’s labour market is full of opportunities”, higher than those who disagreed by 33.6%; 60.3% of respondents also agreed “Man has to work in order to be someone of value”. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, p. 20)

63.7% of the respondents also agreed that job satisfaction is more important than remuneration, with an average of 1.98. However, 59.8% of respondents (an average of 2.17) agreed to the negative statement: “When choosing a job, the first thing to consider is salary”; higher than those who disagreed by 22.9%. A comparison of the average for these two statements shows that the attitude of the respondents in responding to these two statements is not very consistent. The average for the statement: “Job satisfaction is more important than remuneration” was lower than that for the statement: “Job satisfaction is more important than remuneration” by 0.49, indicating that more respondents agreed to the former statement. This reflects that though many young people do think that job satisfaction is important, yet when choosing a job, the priority consideration is still about the more practical issues. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, p. 20)

8.3 Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex

Table 8.3: Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex (2005)

Issues	Strongly Accept	Accept	Can't Accept	Absolutely Can't Accept
Secondary school students to be in Love	441 (26.0)	1179 (69.7)	59 (3.5)	14 (0.8)
Stay faithful to only one love for all your life	641 (38.0)	895 (53.0)	126 (7.4)	27 (1.6)
Dating two or more persons at the same time	51 (3.0)	260 (15.4)	785 (46.6)	591 (35.0)
Pre-marital sex	193 (11.4)	1089 (64.5)	295 (17.5)	112 (6.6)
Co-habiting	218 (12.9)	1209 (71.6)	200 (11.8)	62 (3.7)
Having more than one sex partner	78 (4.6)	273 (16.1)	735 (43.4)	606 (35.8)
Extramarital affairs	40 (2.4)	132 (7.8)	646 (38.3)	868 (51.5)
Taking Contraception Measures	452 (26.8)	1087 (64.3)	100 (5.9)	50 (3.0)
One-night stand	85 (5.0)	424 (25.1)	649 (38.4)	530 (31.4)
Your sex partner got AIDS because of promiscuity	26 (1.5)	72 (4.3)	422 (25.0)	1171 (69.2)
Other people got AIDS because of promiscuity	35 (2.1)	209 (12.3)	629 (37.2)	818 (48.4)

Source: "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao (2005 report, pp. 11).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

(2) Figures in parentheses are percentages °

More than 95% of the young respondents accepted that secondary school students to be in love; over 90% accepted that one should stay faithful to only one love for all his/her life. Close to 80% of the young people interviewed did not accept such behaviours as: "Dating two or more persons at the same time" and "having more than one sex partners". The percentages of people accepting premarital sex and co-habiting were 75% and nearly 85% respectively. More than 90% of the young people accepted taking contraceptive measures. ("Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2005 report, p. 11)

8.4 Life Values

Table 8.4: Life Values (2005)

(N=1285)

Statements	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average ⁽¹⁾
One must set goals in life before one can achieve anything	42.6%	46.8%	5.6%	2.1%	2.5%	0.3%	1.62
You are satisfied with your present achievements	5.2%	31.9%	37.4%	15.6%	8.9%	1.0%	2.44
Life is decadent ⁽²⁾	2.7%	8.1%	28.7%	52.5%	6.5%	1.4%	3.15
Life is full of hopes	28.3%	49.7%	12.7%	3.7%	5.2%	0.4%	1.8
You have set goals for your studies/career	19.5%	39.8%	18.6%	8.5%	12.0%	1.6%	1.89
Only an affluent life is meaningful ⁽²⁾	17.9%	26.7%	33.4%	15.1%	6.4%	0.5%	2.32

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2005 report, p. 16).

Note: (1) The average figure is calculated by assigning different weights to the following: absolutely agree (1), agree to an extent (2), disagree to an extent (3), absolutely disagree (4). The total of the four items is then divided by 4, as such, the lower the average, the higher tendency to agree absolutely.

(2) Reverse statements.

(3) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

The above statistics show that the young people in Macao have positive attitude towards life. 89.4% of the respondents agreed to the statement: "One must set goals in life before one can achieve anything"; while 78.0% agreed that "life is full of hopes". The respective average figures were 1.62 and 1.8. Figures for the reverse statements also indicate that 81.2% of those interviewed did not agree that "life is decadent". (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, p. 16)

More than 55% of respondents agreed to the statement: "You have set goals for your studies/career"; but on the other hand, 53% disagreed to the statement: "You are satisfied with your present achievements", with the average value standing at 2.44. This reflects that self-actualisation deviates from expectation. Furthermore, 48.5% of respondents did not agree to the statement: "Only an affluent life is meaningful", higher than those who agreed by 3.9%. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, p. 16)

8.5 Family Values

Table 8.5: Family Values (2005)

(N=1285)

Statements	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average ⁽¹⁾
Siblings in a family can support one another	25.4%	47.2%	12.8%	7.6%	5.7%	1.3%	1.89
Parents will help you out when you have problems	20.0%	44.5%	21.6%	9.1%	4.0%	0.8%	2.10
The idea that children have to support their parents is outdated ⁽²⁾	4.7%	13.6%	34.2%	40.6%	6.3%	0.5%	2.97
Family matters more than anything else	34.3%	42.8%	13.9%	3.0%	5.1%	0.9%	1.74
All parents are conservative ⁽²⁾	18.8%	39.2%	26.0%	8.1%	6.7%	1.2%	2.08
The thinking that “man should work to support the family, while the woman should stay home and attend to household affairs” is correct	5.1%	15.2%	37.4%	33.5%	8.2%	0.5%	2.82
A generation gap exists between parents and their children ⁽²⁾	11.9%	45.1%	25.4%	11.2%	5.7%	0.7%	2.23

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2005 report, pp. 17).

Note: (1) The average figure is calculated by assigning different weights to the following: absolutely agree (1), agree to an extent (2), disagree to an extent (3), absolutely disagree (4). The total of the four items is then divided by 4, as such, the lower the average, the higher tendency to agree absolutely.

(2) Reverse statements.

(3) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

72.6% of the respondents agreed “siblings in a family can support one another”, and 64.5% thought “parents will help them out when they have problems”. The results of these two statements indicate family members can be great supporters to the respondents. 77.1% agreed “family matters more than anything else”, reflecting that the respondents value very much their family. As for the negative statement: “The idea that children have to support their parents is outdated”, 74.8% of the respondents disagreed. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, pp. 17)

58% of the respondents agreed that “all parents are conservative”, higher than those who disagreed by 23.9%. And 57.0% agreed that “generation gap exists between parents and their children”, higher than those who disagreed by 20.4%, reflecting that some communication problems do exist between parents and children, and that is something to be concerned about. Most respondents tended to disagree the idea that “man should work to support the family while the woman should stay home and attend to household affairs”; the average value was 2.82. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, p. 17)

8.6 Social Values

Table 8.6: Social Values (2005)

(N=1285)

Statement	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average ⁽¹⁾
You actively participate in community affairs	6.8%	32.1%	32.7%	14.5%	12.1%	1.7%	2.27
You are satisfied with the performance of the Macao SAR government for the past year	8.9%	49.1%	18.2%	5.9%	16.7%	1.1%	1.85
The booming gaming industry has negative impact on the society ⁽²⁾	16.1%	34.9%	27.3%	8.9%	12.0%	0.7%	2.04
You are proud to be a member of the Macao society	13.0%	46.1%	18.1%	4.8%	16.1%	1.8%	1.79
You do not have any confidence on Macao's future development ⁽²⁾	4.7%	14.6%	43.6%	24.7%	11.5%	0.9%	2.63
The Macao SAR government values Macao people's opinion	4.3%	32.2%	32.8%	9.3%	19.8%	1.7%	2.04
The booming gaming industry can help promote Macao's economic development	25.6%	56.2%	9.0%	3.0%	5.8%	0.5%	1.77
You feel a sense of belonging to the Macao community	14.6%	48.0%	18.3%	4.8%	12.9%	1.3%	1.85

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2005 report, pp. 18 & 19).

Note: (1) The average figure is calculated by assigning different weights to the following: absolutely agree (1), agree to an extent (2), disagree to an extent (3), absolutely disagree (4). The total of the four items is then divided by 4, as such, the lower the average, the higher tendency to agree absolutely.

(2) Reverse statements.

(3) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Regarding social values, 59.1% and 62.6% of the respondents respectively agreed to the two statements: “You are proud to be a member of the Macao society” and “you feel a sense of belonging to the Macao community”. This indicates that young people have higher degree of identification with the status as a Macao citizen. 58% agreed: “You are satisfied with the performance of the Macao SAR government for the past year”, but for the statement: “The Macao SAR government values Macao people's opinion”, 42.1% disagreed, 5.6 % higher than those who agreed. As for their participation in community affairs, the average was 2.27, indicating that young people are less concerned with community affairs. On this topic, the lowest average was 1.77. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, p. 18)

On the influence of the gaming industry, 81.8% of the respondents agreed that “the booming gaming industry can help promote Macao's economic development”, but for the negative statement: “The booming gaming industry has negative impact on the society”, 51.0% agreed, higher than those who disagreed by 14.8%, and the average was 2.04. A comparison of the figures for these two

statements shows that while more people think that the gaming industry can help improve Macao's economic development, their rational analysis also tell them that the gaming industry can also have negative impact on the society. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2005 report, p. 18)

8.7 Attitudes towards Different Values—Comparison of Youths with Their Parents

Table 8.7: Comparison of Youths' Attitudes towards Different Values with their Parents (2005)

(N=1285)

Statements	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average ⁽¹⁾
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards life	4.4%	29.5%	42.3%	16.6%	7.0%	0.2%	2.57
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards family values	7.2%	43.3%	32.4%	11.8%	5.2%	0.2%	2.38
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards social values	4.7%	29.3%	40.4%	13.9%	11.1%	0.5%	2.40
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards education values	7.6%	37.4%	32.1%	14.8%	7.5%	0.6%	2.38
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards work	6.7%	31.6%	34.7%	18.1%	8.3%	0.6%	2.46
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards marriage	6.4%	30.3%	32.3%	16.1%	13.7%	1.2%	2.28
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards sex	4.3%	16.0%	31.7%	20.2%	24.4%	3.4%	2.12

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2005 report, pp. 22).

Note: (1) The average figure is calculated by assigning different weights to the following: absolutely agree (1), agree to a certain extent (2), disagree to a certain extent (3), absolutely disagree (4). The total of the four items is then divided by 4, as such, the lower the average, the higher tendency to agree absolutely.

(2) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

On attitude towards various values, including those about life, family, society, education, work, marriage and sex, the average figures have the tendency to cluster around 2.5. In particular, the average for “attitude towards life” was as high as 2.57, while the figure for “attitude towards work” was 2.46. This shows that on these issues, young people do think that they have different views and opinions from their parents, reflecting a gap between the attitudes of children and parents. On the contrary, regarding “attitude towards sex”, young people think they have closer views with their parents; the corresponding average was 2.12. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, p. 22)

8.8 Religious Belief

Table 8.8: Religious Belief (2005)

(N=1285)

Statement	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average ⁽¹⁾
A person who believes in religion is superstitious ⁽²⁾	6.1%	12.0%	37.6%	28.7%	14.0%	1.6%	2.58
Religious belief can provide spiritual support	18.4%	47.8%	13.1%	7.4%	12.5%	0.9%	1.83
To pursue religious belief is a meaningless act ⁽²⁾	4.9%	10.1%	34.7%	33.2%	15.7%	1.4%	2.62
Religion can guide people towards acts of virtue	22.4%	40.6%	12.5%	3.8%	18.8%	1.9%	1.56

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2005 report, p. 21).

Note: (1) The average figure is calculated by assigning different weights to the following: absolutely agree (1), agree to an extent (2), disagree to an extent (3), absolutely disagree (4). The total of the four items is then divided by 4, as such, the lower the average, the higher tendency to agree absolutely.

(2) Reverse statements.

(3) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

On the issue of religious belief, more than 60% of the respondents agreed: “Religious belief can provide spiritual support” and “religion can guide people towards acts of virtue”; the respective averages were 1.83 and 1.56. As for the two reverse statements: “A person who believes in religion is superstitious” and “to pursue religious belief is a meaningless act”, 66.3% and 67.9% of respondents disagreed respectively. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2005 report, p. 21)

Chapter 9

Consumption and Quality of Life

9.1 Housing Situation

Table 9.1a: Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing and Living Space (2005)

Type of Housing	A Room of his/her Own		Sharing Room with Brothers		Sharing Room with Sisters		Sharing Room with Siblings		Sharing Room with Parents/ Parents cum Siblings		Sharing Room with Relatives/ Relatives cum Brothers		Sharing Room with Friends/ Schoolmates		Sharing Room with Spouse cum Children		Others		Total No.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Private Housing	446	34.4	121	9.3	155	12.0	57	4.4	80	6.2	16	1.2	11	0.8	21	1.6	9	0.7	916
Budget Housing	91	7.0	56	4.3	50	3.9	23	1.8	52	4.0	8	0.6	2	0.2	4	0.3	6	0.5	292
School Dormitory	2	0.2	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	2	0.2	0	0	20	1.5	2	0.2	0	0	27
Corporate Staff Quarters	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	2
Others	11	0.8	4	0.3	6	0.5	6	0.5	6	0.5	1	0.1	4	0.3	0	0	2	0.2	40
Without Permanent Quarters	6	0.5	2	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2	1	0.1	3	0.2	0	0	1	0.1	18
Total	556	42.9	183	14.1	213	16.4	88	6.8	143	11.0	26	2.0	41	3.2	27	2.1	18	1.4	1295

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 17).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

The majority of young people interviewed said that in the previous year, they lived in private housing, with the number standing at 916 (70.7%). Among them, 446 (34.4%) had their own room, 333 (25.7%) shared rooms with brothers/sisters/siblings, 80 (6.2%) shared rooms with parents or parents cum siblings, 16 (1.2%) shared rooms with relatives or relatives cum brothers, 11 (0.8%) shared rooms with friends or schoolmates, and 21 (1.6%) shared rooms with spouse or spouse cum children. (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 17)

The next common form of housing was budget housing, with the number of people living in such housing units standing at 292 (22.5%). Among them, 91 (7.0%) had their own room, 129 (10.0%) shared rooms with siblings/brothers/sisters, 52 (4.0%) shared rooms with parents or parents cum siblings, 8 (0.6%) shared rooms with relatives or relatives cum brothers, 2 (0.2%) shared room with friends/schoolmates, and 4 (0.3%) shared rooms with spouse or spouse cum children. In addition, 2 (0.2%) of the respondents lived in staff quarters, 27 (2.1%) lived in school dormitories, and 18 (1.4%) did not have any permanent place to live. (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 17)

Table 9.1b: Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing, Living Space and Sex (2005)

Type of Housing	A Room of his/her Own		Sharing Room with Brothers		Sharing Room with Sisters		Sharing Room with Siblings		Sharing Room with Parents/ Parents cum Siblings		Sharing Room with Relatives/ Relatives cum Brothers		Sharing Room with Friends/ Schoolmates		Sharing Room with Spouse cum Children		Others	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Private Housing	229 38.9%	217 30.7%	77 13.1%	44 6.2%	23 3.9%	132 18.7%	19 3.2%	38 5.4%	31 5.3%	49 6.9%	8 1.4%	8 1.1%	4 0.7%	7 1.0%	7 1.2%	14 2.0%	5 0.8%	4 0.6%
Budget Housing	57 9.7%	34 4.8%	39 6.6%	17 2.4%	6 1.0%	44 6.2%	12 2.0%	11 1.6%	19 3.2%	33 4.7%	6 1.0%	2 0.3%	0 0%	2 0.3%	2 0.3%	2 0.3%	3 0.5%	3 0.4%
School Dormitory	0 0%	2 0.3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0.1%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0.2%	1 0.1%	0 0%	0 0%	6 1.0%	14 2.0%	2 0.3%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Corporate Staff Quarters	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0.2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0.2%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%
Others	4 0.7%	7 1.0%	3 0.5%	1 0.1%	0 0%	6 0.8%	3 0.5%	3 0.4%	1 0.2%	5 0.7%	0 0%	1 0.1%	2 0.3%	2 0.3%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0.2%	1 0.1%
Without Permanent Quarters	6 1.0%	0 0%	1 0.2%	1 0.1%	1 0.2%	0 0%	2 0.3%	0 0%	1 0.3%	0 0%	1 0.2%	0 0%	3 0.5%	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	1 0.2%	0 0%
Total	296	260	120	63	30	183	36	52	55	88	15	11	16	25	11	16	10	8

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, pp. 18).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

The above survey shows that male youths have better living space and environment than their female counterparts. For example, 296 male youths (50.3%) have their own room while the corresponding figure for female youths was 260 (36.8%). The ratio between male and female respondents having to share room with siblings, parents or relatives was 256 (43.4%) to 397 (56.3%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 18)

9.2 Income (Pocket Money) and Source of Income

Table 9.2a: Principle Source of Income and Average Income of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)

Source of Income		No.								Average Amount (MOP)
		Male (589)			Female (706)			Total		
		No.	%	Average Amount (MOP)	No.	%	Average Amount (MOP)	No.	%	
1	Parents	397	67.4	1,333.6	462	65.4	1,183.4	859	66.3	1,251.7
2	Own Work	243	41.3	2,240.2	297	42.1	2,209.6	540	41.7	2,223.5
3	Relatives	77	13.1	409.2	64	9.1	299.6	141	10.9	349.4
4	Friends	43	7.3	215.6	30	4.2	80.7	73	5.6	142.1
5	Others	42	7.1	99.3	30	4.2	83.6	72	5.6	90.7
6	Husband/Wife	17	2.9	23.8	22	3.1	43.9	39	3.0	33.9
7	Government Aid	17	2.9	23.8	10	1.4	17.7	27	2.1	20.5
8	Charitable Organisations	13	2.2	11	10	1.4	31.9	23	1.8	22.4
Total				4,356.5			3,950.4			4,134.2

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 19).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Statistics on the income of young people interviewed show that the sources of income in descending order of prominence, were: 1. parents (859); 2. own job (540); 3. relatives (141); 4. friends (73); 5. others (72); 6. husband/wife (39); 7. government aid (27); and 8. charitable organisations (23). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 19)

The average principal income per month of young people interviewed was MOP 4,134.2. The amounts in descending order of magnitude were: 1. own job (MOP 2,223.5); 2. parents (MOP 1,251.7); 3. relatives (MOP 349.4); 4. friends (MOP 142.1); 5. others (MOP 90.7); 6. husband/wife (MOP 33.9); 7. charitable organisations (MOP 22.4); and 8. government aid (MOP 20.5). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 19)

The principal source of income does not differ significantly between male and female; but the average monthly income of male respondents was MOP 406.1 more than that of female respondents. Statistics on individual sources reveals that young males on the average earn MOP 2,240.2 per month from their own job; while for young females, the corresponding figure was MOP 2,209.6. Young males in general receive MOP 1,333.6 from their parents, while the corresponding figure for young females was MOP 1,183.4. Young males receive MOP 409.2 from relatives, while for young females the corresponding figure was only MOP 299.6. Young males receive MOP 215.6 on average from friends, while for young females the corresponding figure was only MOP 80.7. Young males receive MOP 99.3 from other sources, while for young females the corresponding figure was MOP 83.6. Young males receive MOP 23.8 from government, while for young females the corresponding figure was MOP 17.7. By contrast, young females obtain more income from their spouse and charitable organisations than their male counterparts. (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 19)

Table 9.2b: Income (in MOP) Sourced from Parents, Work and Relatives in the Previous Month by Age (2005)

Age	< MOP 1,000			MOP 1,001-3,000			MOP 3,001-5,000			MOP 5,001-10,000			MOP 10,001-20,000			MOP 20,001-30,000			> MOP 30,000		
	Parents	Work	Relatives	Parents	Work	Relatives	Parents	Work	Relatives	Parents	Work	Relatives	Parents	Work	Relatives	Parents	Work	Relatives	Parents	Work	Relatives
13	89	7	16	12	1	0	2	0	3	9	1	3	6	0	1	4	0	4	3	0	1
14	79	7	9	7	2	2	8	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0
15	84	14	12	8	1	1	4	0	5	8	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
16	98	23	14	6	10	3	5	0	0	5	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17	69	19	7	11	14	2	8	0	2	4	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	72	29	9	9	15	1	9	0	1	8	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
19	43	21	8	12	14	2	5	8	0	4	1	3	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
20	26	26	2	20	30	0	12	2	0	0	4	2	0	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	2
21	10	6	2	12	12	4	8	6	0	2	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	10	2	0	8	10	0	2	8	2	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
23	2	0	0	2	6	0	4	2	0	0	8	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	2	0	2	2	2	0	4	4	0	2	14	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	2	2	0	2	2	0	0	6	0	2	12	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
26	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	2	20	0	0	10	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	6	24	2	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	12	0	2	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
29	0	0	2	0	2	0	2	4	0	2	12	0	0	24	0	0	2	0	0	2	0
Total	588	158	83	113	121	15	75	46	14	61	124	19	15	79	6	7	4	4	10	8	4
%	45.4	12.2	6.4	8.7	9.3	1.2	5.8	3.6	1.1	4.7	9.6	1.5	1.2	6.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.3

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 20).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

The majority of the respondents receive less than MOP 1,000 from various sources of income. The principal income source was their parents. More than half of the respondents aged 21 or above depend on work as their principal source of income, the average amount being in the range of MOP 3,000-10,000. (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 20)

9.3 Expenses (Amount) and Allocation Ratios

Table 9.3: Principal Expenses and Average Expenses of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)

Expenses Item		Number								Average Amount (MOP)
		Male (589)			Female (706)			Total		
		No.	%	Average Amount (MOP)	No.	%	Average Amount (MOP)	No.	%	
1	Food and Drinks	474	80.5	444.5	579	82	364.2	1053	81.3	400.7
2	Personal Entertainment	398	67.6	281	446	63.2	261.4	844	65.2	270.3
3	Clothing	230	39	126.2	463	65.6	264.1	693	53.5	201.4
4	Transportation	285	48.4	132.1	369	52.3	115.9	654	50.5	123.3
5	Reading Materials	132	22.4	48.8	154	21.8	28.2	286	22.1	37.6
6	Studies Related	115	19.5	326.4	117	16.6	111.5	232	17.9	209.2
7	Supporting Parents/Relatives	94	16	371.5	112	15.9	448.7	206	15.9	413.6
8	Housing	79	13.4	198.9	52	7.4	119.8	131	10.1	155.8
9	Donation	69	11.7	19.7	68	9.6	42.3	137	10.6	32
10	Miscellaneous	111	18.8	70.7	118	16.7	85.6	229	17.7	78.8
Total		-	-	2019.8	-	-	1841.7	-	-	1922.7

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 21).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

There was some difference in principal items of personal expenses between young males and females. While the 5 top items of personal expenses were the same, the ranking in terms of amount spent was different for males and females. For male youths, the respective items in descending order of magnitude were: (1) food and drinks; (2) supporting parents/relatives; (3) studies related; (4) personal entertainment; and (5) housing. For female youths, the respective items in descending order of magnitude were: (1) supporting parents/relatives; (2) food and drinks; (3) clothing; (4) personal entertainment; and (5) housing. (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 21)

The average personal expenses of the young people interviewed in the previous month was MOP 1,922.7. The various items in descending order of average amount spent were: (1) supporting parents/relatives; (2) food and drinks; (3) personal entertainment; (4) studies related; (5) clothing; (6) housing; (7) transportation; (8) miscellaneous; (9) reading materials; and (10) donation. The average personal expenses differs significantly between male and female youths. For male youths, the average personal expenses was MOP 2,019.8, while the corresponding figure for young females was MOP 1,841.7. Male respondents spent more than female respondents in the following six items: food and drinks (MOP 444.5 vs. MOP 364.2); personal entertainment (MOP 281 vs. MOP 261.4); transportation (MOP 132.1 vs. MOP 115.9); reading materials (MOP 48.8 vs. MOP 28.2); studies related (MOP 326.4 vs. MOP 111.5); and housing (MOP 198.9 vs. MOP 119.8). Female respondents spent more on the following four items than male respondents: clothing (MOP 264.1 vs. MOP 126.2); miscellaneous (MOP 85.6 vs. MOP 70.7); donation (MOP 42.3 vs. MOP 19.7); and supporting parents/relatives (MOP 448.7 vs. MOP 371.5). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, pp. 21)

9.4 Family Commitment

Table 9.4a: Provision of Financial Support for Family by Sex and Age (2005)

N=1295

Provision of Financial Support for Family	Male	Female	Age Group																
			13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Yes	112	155	3	2	3	5	5	15	12	16	10	22	6	16	24	32	34	26	36
(%)	190	220	22	1.8	2.5	3.9	4.4	11.7	13.2	14.0	18.5	47.8	25.0	50.0	75.0	80.0	77.3	76.5	78.3
No	477	551	131	111	117	124	109	113	79	98	44	24	18	16	8	8	10	8	10
(%)	81.0	78.0	97.8	98.2	97.5	96.1	95.6	88.3	86.8	86.0	81.5	52.2	75.0	50.0	25.0	20.0	22.7	23.5	21.7
Total	589	706	134	113	120	129	114	128	91	114	54	46	24	32	32	40	44	34	46

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 22).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

267 (20.6%) of the young people interviewed need to provide financial support for their family. More young females have to do so than young males (22% vs. 19%). The percentage of respondents required to support their family financially shows an uptrend with increasing age. On the contrary, for each of the 13-17 age groups, the corresponding percentages were all below 10%. (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 22)

Table 9.4b: Young People Sharing Family Tasks by Type of Task and Average Hour per Day (2005)

Family Task		Number of Respondents Sharing Family Tasks						Time Spent					
		Highest		Lowest		Total*		Most		Least		Nil	Average Time (Minutes)
		Age Group	%	Age Group	%	Number	%	Age Group	Time (Minutes)	Age Group	Time (Minutes)	Age Group	
1	Cleaning/ General Housework	28	41.2	24	12.5	349	26.9	28	16.2	22	0.09	Nil	11.8
2	Chores Before and After Meals	27	36.4	25	6.2	257	19.8	27	20.0	25	1.8	24	10.3
3	Buying Food at the Market/ Cooking/ Shopping	28	23.5	21	3.7	138	10.7	28	21.0	20	2.21	24	8
4	Looking After Younger Siblings	14	16.8	20	1.8	109	8.4	14	13.6	23	1.5	22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28	5.7
5	Tutoring Younger Siblings	15	10.0	21	3.7	83	6.4	15	11.4	21	2.2	22, 23, 24, 26, 28	6.5
6	Looking After Parents/ Elderly Family Members	27	13.6	16	2.3	35	2.7	28	10.5	18	1.4	19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25	2.4
7	Repairing Furniture	29	13.0	13	0.7	32	2.5	29	7.8	13	0.2	21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27	1
8	Looking after Children	29	8.7	18	3.1	14	1.1	28	14.1	18	1.8	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26	1.3
9	Taking Care of Spouse	28	5.9	18	1.6	6	10.0	27	5.4	18	0.9	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26	0.6

Source: YMCA of Macau (2005 report, p. 23).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Principal family tasks undertaken by the young people interviewed, in descending order of prominence, were: (1) cleaning/general housework; (2) chores before and after meals; (3) buying food at the market/cooking/shopping; (4) tutoring younger siblings; (5) looking after younger siblings; (6) looking after parents/elderly family members; (7) looking after children; (8) repairing furniture; and (9) taking care of spouse. (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 23)

According to the statistics on the average amount of time spent on various tasks, young respondents spent the greatest amount of time each day on cleaning/general housework (averaging 11 minutes), with the 28 age group spending the most time (16 minutes), and the 22 age group spending the least time (0.09 minute). The second task was doing chores before and after meals (averaging 10 minutes), with the 27 age group spending the most time (20 minutes), and the 25 age group spending the least (1.8 minutes). The third item was buying food at the market/cooking/shopping (averaging 8 minutes), with the 28 age group spending the most time (21 minutes), and the 20 age group spending the least (2.21 minute). The fourth item was tutoring younger siblings (averaging 6.5 minutes), with the 15 age group spending the most time (11.4 minutes), and the 21 age group spending the least (2.2

minutes). The fifth item was looking after younger siblings (averaging 5.7 minutes), with the 14 age group spending the most time (13.6 minutes), and the 23 age group spending the least (1.5 minutes). The sixth item was looking after parents/elderly family members (averaging 2.4 minutes), with the 28 age group spending the most time (10.5 minutes), and the 18 age group spending the least (1.4 minutes). The seventh item was looking after children (averaging 1.3 minutes), with the 28 age group spending the most time (14.1 minutes), and the 18 age group spending the least (1.8 minutes). The eighth item was repairing furniture (averaging 1 minute), with the 29 age group spending the most time (7.8 minutes), and the 13 age group spending the least time (0.2 minute). The ninth item was taking care of spouse (averaging 0.6 minute), with the 27 age group spending the most time (5.4 minutes), and the 18 age group spending the least (0.9 minute). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 23)

Statistics on the participation rates in various family tasks by age groups show the following results: For “cleaning/general housework”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 28 age group (41.2%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 24 age group (12.5%). For “chores before and after meals”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 27 age group (36.4%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 25 age group (6.2%). For “buying food at the market/cooking/shopping”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 28 age group (23.5%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 21 age group (3.7%). For “looking after younger siblings”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 14 age group (16.8%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 20 age group (1.8%). For “tutoring younger siblings”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 15 age group (10%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 21 age group (3.7%). For “looking after parents/elderly family members”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 27 age group (13.6%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 16 age group (2.3%). For “repairing furniture”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 29 age group (13%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 13 age group (0.7%). For “looking after children”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 29 age group (8.7%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 18 age group (3.1%). For “taking care of spouse”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 28 age group (5.9%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 18 age group (1.6%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p. 23)

Chapter 10

Social Environment and Youth Policies

10.1 Development Trends of Social Environment

Table 10.1: Opinion on the Influence of the Growing Sex Industry on Various Aspects of Youths (2005)

Statement	Strongly Agree Number (%)	Agree Number (%)	Disagree Number (%)	Strongly Disagree Number (%)
Affects the healthy development of youths both mentally and physically	339 (20.1)	1017 (60.2)	299 (17.7)	35 (2.1)
Reduces the rate of juvenile delinquency	68 (4.0)	308 (18.2)	953 (56.5)	359 (21.3)
Helps youths to dissipate excessive energy	91 (5.4)	503 (29.8)	861 (51.0)	232 (13.8)
Has negative impact on young people's studies	252 (15.0)	846 (50.3)	484 (28.8)	101 (5.9)
Affects family relationships	201 (11.9)	678 (40.1)	682 (40.4)	129 (7.6)
Increases rate of employment for the youth population	67 (4.0)	206 (12.2)	925 (54.8)	490 (29.0)
Affects relationship with boy/girl friend and affects marital relationship	240 (14.2)	736 (43.6)	593 (35.1)	121 (7.2)
Affects work	152 (9.0)	732 (43.4)	687 (40.7)	116 (6.9)
Contributes to falling moral standards among young people	476 (28.2)	830 (49.2)	297 (17.6)	84 (5.0)
Overall, problems with pornography would create serious impact on Macao	312 (18.5)	850 (50.3)	421 (24.9)	107 (6.3)

Source: "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao (2005 report, p. 12).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Over 80% of the respondents agreed that sex industry affects the healthy development of youths both mentally and physically, while less than 60% agreed that it affects relationship with boy/girl friends, marital relationship and work. On the whole, some 68% of those interviewed agreed that problems with pornography would create serious impact on Macao. ("Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2005 report, p. 12)

10.2 Changes in Youth Policies

Table 10.2a: Areas in which the Macao Government Policies Have Provided for Youth Affairs and Changes Observed for the Period 1998-2004

Year \ Areas	Tourism	Crime ⁽¹⁾	Cultural Affairs ⁽²⁾	Sports ⁽³⁾	Benefits ⁽⁴⁾	Research	Association ⁽⁵⁾	Employment ⁽⁶⁾	Activity Facilities ⁽⁷⁾	Training ⁽⁸⁾	Committees ⁽⁹⁾	Outreach Counselling ⁽¹⁰⁾	Science & Technology
1988				X									
1989	X	X	X	X	X								
1990	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
1991			X	X	X								
1992			X	X			X		X	X			
1993			X	X			X	X	X	X	X		
1994			X	X			X		X				
1995			X	X			X		X				
1996		X	X	X			X		X			X	
1997		X	X	X			X	X	X			X	
1998		X	X	X			X		X		X	X	
1999		X	X	X			X	X	X		X	X	
2000		X		X			X	X	X		X	X	
2001		X		X		X		X			X	X	X
2002		X							X	X		X	
2003		X		X		X		X	X	X		X	X
2004	X	X	X	X		X				X			

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005(b) report, pp. 40 & 41).

Note:

- (1) Crime: refers to prevention and combat of juvenile delinquency, including combat of drug abuses and drug dependence, prevention of penetration of schools by triad's regulation of indecent premises.
- (2) Cultural Affairs: refers to getting to know the cultures of Macao, China and Portugal, and external exchanges.
- (3) Sports: includes participation in school sports activities, schools competitions, leisure and recreational activities and healthy extra-curricular activities.
- (4) Benefits: includes benefits provided through Youth Cards and benefits for young home buyers.
- (5) Association: includes incentives to encourage setting up of associations among young people and to have exchanges and cooperative projects with overseas countries/districts.
- (6) Employment: refers to assistance for first-time job seekers and career counselling.
- (7) Activity Facilities: includes activity facilities and incentives for setting up youth centres.
- (8) Training: includes summer courses, youth activity training, career training, training related to environment, health education, qualify of life, prevention against drug dependence and combat of illegal activities, civic education, ethics education, legal knowledge.
- (9) Committees: refers to youth affairs committees.
- (10) Outreach counselling: includes psychological counselling, counselling of young school drop-outs and youth with deviant behaviours, counselling on rehabilitation, outreach service, strengthening social work and voluntary services, parental counselling, assisting new immigrants to integrate into the community.

Table 10.2b: Areas in which Macao Government Policies Have Provided for Youth Affairs for the Period 1998-2004 by Number

Tourism	Crime	Cultural Affairs	Sports	Benefits	Research	Association	Employment	Activity Facilities	Training	Committees	Outreach Counselling	Science & Technology
3	11	12	16	3	4	10	7	12	5	5	8	2

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005(b) report, p. 41).

During the period from 1998 to 2004, Macao's youth policies were in general focused on areas such as sports, activity facilities, cultural affairs and crime. In addition, more importance was also gradually attached to research, employment and training. In recent years, the Macao government has also started to use science and technology and tourism as means to promote development of local youth affairs. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005(b) report, p. 39)

10.3 Extent of Community Concern towards Youth Problems

Table 10.3a: Issues Which Respondents Would Like People Who Concern/Attach Importance to Youth Problems to Put More Effort on (2005)

(N=1003)

Issue	Number	Percent
Relationship with Family Members	120	12.0
Education/ Training	204	20.3
Employment/Work	92	9.2
Physical Health	29	2.9
Interpersonal Skills (with People Other Than Family)	109	10.9
Crime/ Drug Abuse	249	24.8
Gambling/Addiction to Online Games	67	6.7
Lack of Goals in Life	115	11.5
Others	18	1.8
Total	1003	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005(b) report, pp. 11 & 12).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

24.8% of the respondents consider crime/drug abuse was the youth problem which people should show most concern/attach greatest importance; while 20.3% think that the most important issue was education/training. Apart from these two issues, more than 10% of those interviewed consider relationship with family members, lack of goals in life and interpersonal skills are important, with the respective percentages standing at 12%, 11.5% and 10.9%. In addition, the respondents also think that psychological health, making friends and attitudes towards life are youth issues which call for concern and attention. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005(b) report, p. 11)

Table 10.3b: Perception of Concern/Importance Held by the General Public to Youth Problems (2005)

(N=1007)

Extent	Number	Percent
More Than Adequate	5	0.5
Adequate	206	20.5
Average	426	42.3
Inadequate	361	35.8
Seriously Inadequate	9	0.9
Total	1007	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005(b) report, pp. 13).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

As regards perception of concern/importance held by the general public to youth problems, a significant proportion of respondents (42.3%) think it is only average. A total of 36.7% of respondents consider it inadequate or seriously inadequate, while only 21% out of the total consider it adequate or more than adequate. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005(b) report, p. 13)

Table 10.3c: Statistics on Activities Related to Youth Issues Held in Macao for the Period 1 May 2004 to 30 April 2005 (2004-2005)

Symposia/Seminars	Research Reports	Publications	Services, Policies and Other Activities
7	4	1	2

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005(b) report, p. 18).

Based on available information from local newspapers in Macao, including Macao Daily News, Va Kio, Cheng Pou, Shimin Daily, and the WiseNews (Internet news website), in the six month-period from 1 May 2004 to 30 April 2005, 7 symposia/seminars were held and 4 research reports related to youth issues and policies. During the same period, one consultative literature was published, and two service items/other activities were provided/ organised. There were a total of 14 items associated with youth issues and policies. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2005(b) report, p. 18)

10.4 Youth Exchanges – International and Macao-China Mainland

Table 10.4: Statistics on Macao Students Aged 13-29 Participating in International Exchanges and Exchange with Mainland China (2004)

Item	Region		Total Number of Students (Aged 13-29)
	International (Number)	Mainland China (Number)	
Exchange on Sports	151	311	462
Exchange in Scientific Fields	Mathematics	24	299
	Physics	0	84
	Chemistry	0	88
	Natural Science	0	441
	Robots	0	27
Exchange in Cultural/ Entertainment Fields	0	262	262
Exchange in Art	8	358	366
Other Exchange	12	568	580
Total	195	2438	2633

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Exchange activities include participation in various activities/contests/conferences and seminars.

(2) Includes only students aged 13-29 and participating in activities organised/co-organised by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.

In 2004, 2633 Macao students aged 13-29 participated in international exchange activities and exchanges with Mainland China, which were organised/co-organised by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. The majority of students went to Mainland China to participate in exchange projects, with the number of students standing at 2438 and accounting for 92.6% of the total. In terms of the nature of exchange project, the greatest proportion of students took part in exchanges related to various scientific fields, with the number standing at 963, and accounting for 36.6% of the total.

10.5 Information Technology and Youth Development

10.5a: Self-Assessment of Competency in Application of Information Technology (2005)

(N=2618)

Competency	None at All	A Little	Can Manage	Skilled	Highly Skilled
Word Processing	165 (6.3%)	618 (23.6%)	999 (38.2%)	600 (22.9%)	233 (8.9%)
Using Functions Provided by the Operating System	140 (5.3%)	644 (24.6%)	1066 (40.7%)	561 (21.4%)	194 (7.4%)
Using Multi-media Utilities	97 (3.7%)	537 (20.5%)	957 (36.6%)	720 (27.5%)	295 (11.3%)
Using Email and Related Systems	168 (6.4%)	418 (16%)	820 (31.3%)	790 (30.2%)	407 (15.5%)
Using Web Browsers	84 (3.2%)	287 (11%)	703 (26.9%)	945 (36.1%)	591 (22.6%)
Creating Computer Graphics or Animation	347 (13.3%)	871 (33.3%)	841 (32.1%)	376 (14.4%)	172 (6.6%)
Designing and Producing Web Pages	590 (22.5%)	820 (31.3%)	720 (27.5%)	357 (13.6%)	117 (4.5%)
Designing and Writing Computer Programmes	1119 (42.7%)	783 (29.9%)	431 (16.5%)	163 (6.2%)	103 (3.9%)
Installation & Un-installation of Computer Software	408 (15.6%)	532 (20.3%)	659 (25.2%)	531 (20.3%)	481 (18.4%)
Installation & Disassembling Computer Hardware	718 (27.4)	659 (25.2%)	583 (22.3%)	340 (13.0%)	315 (12.0%)

Source: Macau Computer Association (2005 report, p. 14).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

The overall self-assessment scores of respondents on their competency in using the computer and knowledge for creative or production activities were relatively low; the lowest score being in the area of computer programming. (Macau Computer Association, 2005 report, p. 14)

10.5b: Using Information Technology for Various Activities (2005)

(N=2618)

Activities	Never	Occasionally	Often	Very Frequently
Online Shopping	2100 (80.2%)	387 (14.8%)	89 (3.4%)	40 (1.5%)
Internet Banking Service	2268 (86.6%)	223 (8.5%)	83 (3.2%)	39 (1.5%)
Finding Solutions Online for Difficult Problems	276 (10.5%)	1019 (38.9%)	897 (34.3%)	423 (16.2%)
Making New Friends Online	549 (21.0%)	1121 (42.8%)	622 (23.8%)	322 (12.3%)

Source: Macau Computer Association (2005 report, p. 15).

Note: (1) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

On the whole, the average frequency of using information technology to cater for needs in daily life was low. (Macau Computer Association, 2005 report, p. 15)

10.5c: Perception of Influence of Information Technology Applications in Various Aspects of Life (2005)

Influence		Degree ⁽¹⁾							Average
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
On Enhancing Knowledge	On Your Studies and Work	65 (2.5%)	92 (3.5%)	378 (14.4%)	613 (23.4%)	462 (17.6%)	700 (26.7%)	302 (0.2%)	4.77
	On Learning and Assimilating New Knowledge	33 (1.3%)	33 (1.3%)	99 (3.8%)	405 (15.5%)	702 (26.8%)	902 (34.5%)	438 (0.2%)	5.36
	On Understanding Local and World Affairs	31 (1.2%)	26 (1.0%)	68 (2.6%)	603 (23.0%)	595 (22.7%)	777 (29.7%)	514 (0.2%)	5.33
On Interpersonal Relationships	On Your Communication with Friends Overseas	48 (1.8%)	42 (1.6%)	62 (2.4%)	546 (20.9%)	473 (18.1%)	734 (28.0%)	711 (0.1%)	5.45
	On the Time You Spent Communicating with Family Members	111 (4.2%)	173 (6.6%)	433 (16.5%)	1372 (52.4%)	273 (10.4%)	148 (5.7%)	104 (0.2%)	3.91
	On the Scope of Your Social Circle	51 (1.9%)	49 (1.9%)	153 (5.8%)	927 (35.4%)	699 (26.7%)	457 (17.5%)	270 (0.5%)	4.78
	On Your Relationship with Family Members	70 (2.7%)	98 (3.7%)	370 (14.1%)	1519 (58.0%)	311 (11.9%)	156 (6.0%)	80 (0.5%)	4.03
	On Your Relationship with Close Friends	32 (1.2%)	40 (1.55%)	115 (4.4%)	824 (31.5%)	667 (25.5%)	598 (22.8%)	324 (0.7%)	4.98
On Physical Health	On Your Physical Health	112 (4.3%)	180 (6.9%)	595 (22.7%)	1356 (51.8%)	178 (6.8%)	113 (4.3%)	62 (2.4%)	3.73
	On the Opportunities and Time for Various Sports Activities	125 (4.8%)	194 (7.4%)	574 (21.9%)	1270 (48.5%)	236 (9.0%)	123 (4.7%)	89 (3.4%)	3.77

Source: Macau Computer Association (2005 report, p. 16).

Note: (1) Rating 1 stands for the highest negative influence, Rating 7 stands for the highest positive influence, Median Rating 4 stands for no influence at all.
(2) All respondents are youths aged between 13 and 29.

Influence on enhancing knowledge: the average for all statements exceeds 4, i.e., positive influence. The total average for the three statements was 5.15 (standard deviation=1.36). (Macau Computer Association, 2005 report, p. 17)

Influence on interpersonal relationships: among the five statements, the average for three of them were positive, while for the two statements on “time spent communicating” and “relationship” with family members, the respondents’ perception was slightly negative or more to the neutral position. This indicates that the respondents in general consider that while information technology can enhance relationship with people separated over long distance, it also destructs development of relationship with family members close to you. The total average for the five statements was 4.63(standard deviation =1.37). (Macau Computer Association, 2005 Report, p. 17)

Influence on physical health: the respondents overall agreed that the influence was slightly negative. The total average for the two statements was 3.75 (standard deviation=1.18). (Macau Computer Association, 2005 report, p. 17)

Appendix I
**List of 80 Indicators Comprising the Youth Indicators
Profile of Macao**

Areas	Indicators
1. Population, Marriage and Family	A-1 Proportion of Youth in Total Population
	A-2 Composition of Youth Population
	A-3 Young Disabled Population (Including Mentally Disabled Persons)
	A-4 Average Age at First Marriage
	A-5 Statistics on Households by Composition
	A-6 Statistics on Single Parent Families
	A-7 Average Number of Children per Family
	A-8 Common Languages Used in Family
	A-9 Distribution of New Immigrants by Age
	A-10 Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates
	A-11 Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates
2. Physical and Mental Health	B-1 Average Sleeping Time
	B-2 Physique and Physical Fitness
	B-3 Statistics on Persons Taking Medical Check-ups and Proportions
	B-4 Smoking and Drinking Habits
	B-5 Stress Indicator
	B-6 Classification of Diseases
	B-7 Statistics on Deaths and Causes
	B-8 Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics
	B-9 Knowledge of Sex
	B-10 Interpersonal Relationship
	B-11 Premarital Sex (Rate)
	B-12 Suicide Rates (Number)
3. Education and Training	C-1 Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level
	C-2 Local University Students by Discipline
	C-3 Students Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Discipline
	C-4 Adult Education and Vocational Training
	C-5 Per Capita Public Expenditure (Government Expenditure) on Education
	C-6 Young Teachers as a Percentage of Total Teacher Population

	C-7 Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment
	C-8 Promotion Rates in Schools at Various Education Levels
	C-9 Drop-out Rates
	C-10 Distribution of Students by Type of School
4. Labour Force and Employment	D-1 Employment Situation of Young People
	D-2 Weekly Working Hours
	D-3 Average Income of Young People
	D-4 Entrepreneurial Output
	D-5 Statistics on Bankruptcy
	D-6 Composition of Youth Labour Force and Their Skills
	D-7 Relationship between Educational Attainment and Income
5. Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities	E-1 Number of Books Owned per Capita
	E-2 Average Reading Time per Day
	E-3 Internet Surfing by Number of Surfers and Time Spent
	E-4 Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation
	E-5 Libraries in Macao and Utilisation Rates
	E-6 Confidence in Media
	E-7 Satisfaction towards Recreational and Sports Facilities
	E-8 Participation Rate in Cultural Activities
	E-9 Participation in Sports Activities
6. Civic Duties and Social Participation	F-1 Youth Organisations by Type
	F-2 Satisfaction towards Economic and Social Conditions
	F-3 Participation in the Community (Including Voluntary Service)
	F-4 Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights
	F-5 Participation in Youth Policies
7. Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours	G-1 Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders
	G-2 Reasons for Committing Crime and Classification
	G-3 Organised Crime
	G-4 Gangsters Activities Among Young People
	G-5 Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse
	G-6 Types of Deviant Behaviours and Distribution
	G-7 Changes in the Number of Offenders in Youth Offenders Institute and Prisons
	G-8 Social Reintegration

8. Values	H-1 Attitudes towards Education
	H-2 Attitudes towards Employment
	H-3 Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex
	H-4 Life Values
	H-5 Family Values
	H-6 Social Values
	H-7 Attitudes towards Different Values—Comparison of Youths with Their Parents
	H-8 Religious Belief
9. Consumption and Quality of Life	I-1 Housing Situation
	I-2 Income (Pocket Money) and Source of Income
	I-3 Expenses (Amount) and Allocation Ratios
	I-4 Family Commitment
	I-5 Social Protection and Insurance
10. Social Environment and Youth Policy	J-1 Development Trend of Social Environment
	J-2 Changes in Youth Policies
	J-3 Extent of Community Concern towards Youth Problems
	J-4 Youth Exchanges – International and Macao-China Mainland
	J-5 Information Technology and Youth Development

A Brief Introduction of the Six “Social Surveys” of the Youth Indicators of Macao 2005

1. Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005

- Research Objective: To probe into Macao young people’s attitudes towards different values and their behaviours (attitudes towards life, family, the community, education, employment and religious belief, comparison between the attitudes of youths and their parents, deviant behaviours etc.), thereby providing analysis-based results for the Macao Youth Indicators database.
- Research Target: Young people of Macao aged 13-29
- Research Method: Interviews were conducted on the street and in schools. The street interview was targeted mainly at youngsters who were not students, and who may be working or unemployed. As for the survey in school, the interviewees were mostly students. For the street interview, surveyors were distributed to six major districts in accordance with the parishes in Macao, viz. Our Lady Fátima Parish, St. Anthony Parish, St. Lawrence Parish, St. Lazarus Parish, Cathedral Parish and Our Lady Carmo Parish in Taipa.
- Sample Size: According to data provided by the Census & Statistics Bureau, the total population for the age group 13-29 was 118817. The research project hence defined the sample size as 1% of the youth population, i.e., around 1000 plus qualified interviewees. 1308 completed questionnaires were successfully collected through the street and school surveys (a total of 24 schools participated in the research project). Upon verification, there were 1285 valid responses.
- Research Unit: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre

2. Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005

- Research Objective: To probe into the physical and mental health of Macao young people, thereby providing analysis-based results for the Macao Youth Indicators database.
- Research Target: Young people of Macao aged 13-29
- Research Method: This research project adopted the survey method with self-administered questionnaires to collect information from young people pertaining to the issues of suicide, smoking and drinking, as well as interpersonal relationship. A set of uniform closed-end questionnaire was designed and used for a telephone interview targeted at young people aged 13-29 across the Macao territory. The researchers also made reference to existing literatures when conducting survey on the reasons for committing crime and classification of juvenile offences.
- Sample Size: A total of 4506 telephone calls were made for the project. The valid response rate was 59.3%; the number of successful interviews stood at 939, with a success rate of 70.3%. Furthermore, the standard deviation for the telephone interview was 1.6%.
- Research Unit: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society

3. Research on Youth and Youth Policies Indicators 2005

Research Objective: To probe into the status of Macao young people and the youth policies of the territory, thereby providing analysis-based results for the Macao Youth Indicators database.

Research Target: Young people of Macao aged 13-29

Research Method: This research project adopted two research methods in collecting information, viz. the methods of survey and content analysis. The survey made use of preset questionnaire for telephone interviews. Most of the questions asked were closed-end questions. In addition, the questionnaire also used a five-point scale system for interviewers to rate the answers for particular questions. As for the content analysis, studies were made on the statistics (numbers and contents) for the previous year (1 May 2004 to 30 April 2005) pertaining to conferences, seminars and symposia held in Macao, as well as research reports and publications released during the period, which were related to youth issues and youth policies. The aim was to clarify the concern shown by the public towards various youth issues and policies and the importance attached to such issues/policies. Targets of the analysis included articles published in Macao's major newspapers and on the Internet, which were related to youth issues/policies. The data collected were tabulated, and supplemented by written explanation.

Sample Size: A total of 5061 telephone calls were made for the project. The valid response rate was 70%; the number of successful interviews stood at 1009, with a success rate of 61.2%. Furthermore, the standard deviation for the telephone survey was 1.6%.

Research Unit: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society

4. Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005

Research Objective: To probe into the status of Macao young people in the areas of consumption and living, thereby providing analysis-based result for the Macao Youth Indicators database.

Research Target: Young people of Macao aged 13-29

Research Method: The research project employed purposive sampling survey and street interviews to collect data. The targets of the purposive sampling survey were students in five secondary schools (students from each grade of each school, i.e., form 1 to form 6, were randomly selected for interview) and two tertiary institutes. During the same period, interviews were conducted on the street to ensure a more even distribution of interviewees across all age ranges.

Sample Size: A total of 1400 questionnaires were distributed and the number of valid responses was 1295.

Research Unit: YMCA of Macau

5. Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005

Research Objective: To probe into the status of Macao young people in the areas of marriage and sex, thereby providing analysis-based results for the Macao Youth Indicators database.

Research Target: Young people of Macao aged 13-29

Research Method: The research project adopted the quantitative social survey method.

Interviews were conducted through two channels of approaching the targets: (1) Secondary school students – the researchers visited schools and with the assistance of teachers, handed out questionnaires to students in the classrooms. The students had to complete the questionnaire without any discussion with the fellow students. They might however approach the researchers or teachers for any queries. The researchers collected the completed questionnaires with the assistance of teachers. (2) Youngsters on the street and tertiary college students – a researcher first approached a person on the street or a tertiary college student and asked if the person was aged between 13 and 29 and if they had ever done any questionnaire on this topic. If the person was qualified, a questionnaire was handed to him/her to be completed within the line of sight of the researcher. The completed questionnaire was then placed in an envelope and sealed before returning to the researcher.

Sample Size: A total of 1724 questionnaires were distributed and the number of valid responses was 1701.
Research Unit: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao

6. Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2005

Research Objective: To probe into the relationship between information technology and the development of Macao young people, as well as the influence of the former on youth development, thereby providing analysis-based results for the Macao Youth Indicators database.

Research Target: Young people of Macao aged 13-29

Research Method: The research project was carried out mainly by questionnaire survey. Interviews were conducted on the street and in 9 Macao secondary schools and 1 tertiary institute. The questionnaires were distributed to the selected students by the school administration, which would ensure that these were distributed evenly to students from form 1 to form 5. School administration would make even sampling when students were divided into the science and arts streams in some classes. The school administration set the actual sampling criteria at their own discretion. As for the tertiary institute, interviews were conducted at fixed locations on campus by random sampling. The street survey on the other hand was conducted in selected places across Macao, i.e., districts of Rua Horta e Costa and Rua do Campo, Leal Senado Square etc. The target interviewees for the street survey were young people aged 22-29.

Sample Size: The number of valid response was 2618.

Research Unit: Macao Computer Association

Source of Information

	Table Name	Source of Information
Table 1.1a	Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.1b	Distribution of Youth Population (Aged 13-29) by Sex (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.2	Statistics on Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.3	Average Age at First Marriage (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.4	Statistics on Households with Members Aged 15-29 by Household Composition (2001)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.5	Single Parent Families with Members Aged 15-29 (2004)	Social Welfare Bureau
Table 1.6	Average Number of Members Aged 15-29 by Household Composition (2001)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.7	Legal Immigrants Aged 13-29 from Mainland China (2001-2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.8	Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.9	Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 2.1a	Daily Work and Rest Routine of Young Respondents by Sex (2005)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005, YMCA of Macau
Table 2.1b	Daily Sleeping Time by Age (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2a	Smoking Habit (2005)	Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 2.2b	Relationship between Age and Smoking Habit (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2c	Relationship between Sex and Smoking Habit (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2d	Weekly Consumption of Cigarettes (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2e	Age at which First Started Smoking (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2f	Reasons for Smoking (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2g	Perception of Effects of Smoking on Health (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2h	Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2i	Relationship between Age and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2j	Relationship between Sex and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2k	Average Weekly Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2l	Age at Which Youngsters First Started Consuming of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2m	Reasons for Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.2n	Perception of Effects of Drinking on Health (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.3	Youths Aged 15-29 Suffering from Communicable Diseases Subject to Mandatory Declaration (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 2.4a	Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Male (2005)	Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005, "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao
Table 2.4b	Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Female (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.5	Young People's Knowledge of Sex (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.6a	Communication with Family Members – General (2005)	Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 2.6b	Communication with Family Members -- Frequency per Week (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.6c	Evaluation of Relationship with Family Members (2005)	Same as above

Table 2.6d	Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues–General (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.6e	Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues – Frequency per Week (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.6f	Evaluation of Relationship with Schoolmates/Colleagues (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.6g	Communication with Peers/ Community – General (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.6h	Communication with Peers/ Community – Frequency per Week (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.6i	Evaluation of Relationship with Peers/Community (2005)	Same as above
Table 2.7	Sexual Activities of Single Persons in the Previous Month	Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005, “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao
Table 2.8a	Suicide Rate Among Youth Population Aged 15-29 (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 2.8b	Statistics on Contemplated/Attempted Suicide (2005)	Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 2.8c	Statistics on Attempted Suicide (2005)	Same as above
Table 3.1	Distribution of Students and Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2003/2004 Academic Year)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 3.2	Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Type of Degree and Diploma (2003/2004 Academic Year)	Tertiary Education Services Office
Table 3.3	Macao Senior Secondary School Graduates Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Professional Discipline (2004)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 3.4	Adult Education and Vocational Training (2003/2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 3.5	Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 3.6	Distribution of Young Teachers by Type of School of Various Education Levels (2003/2004 Academic Year)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 3.7a	Literacy Rate (2001)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 3.7b	Resident Population Aged between 13 and 29 by Educational Attainment (2001)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 3.8	Promotion Rates in Public and Private Schools at Various Education Levels (2003/2004 Academic Year)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 3.9	Drop-out Rates (2001/2002 Academic Year to 2003/2004 Academic Year)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 3.10	Distribution of Students by Type of School (2003/2004 Academic Year)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 4.1a	Economic Activities of Population Aged 14-29 (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.1b	Unemployment Rate in Labour Force Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.2	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Actual Working Hours per Week (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.3	Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.4	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation and Employment Status (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.5	Monthly Median Employment Earnings for Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Educational Attainment (2004)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 5.1a	Number of Books Owned per Capita of Youth Population in the Previous Year by Sex (2005)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005, YMCA of Macau
Table 5.1b	Number of Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2005)	Same as above
Table 5.1c	Number of Non-Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2005)	Same as above

Table 5.2	Reading Time per Day by Type of Reading Material and by Sex (2005)	Same as above
Table 5.3	Average Time Spent on Net Surfing per Week (2005)	Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2005, Macao Computer Association
Table 5.4a	Young People's Most Common Form of Leisure Activity and Average Time Spent on Leisure Activities in the Previous Week (2005)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005, YMCA of Macau
Table 5.4b	Participation in Various Leisure Activities by Age Group (2005)	Same as above
Table 5.5a	Libraries in Macao by Type (2005)	Macao Library & Information Management Association
Table 5.5b	Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library (under Cultural Affairs Bureau) by Age (2004)	Cultural Affairs Bureau, Macao Central Library
Table 5.6a	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month (2005)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005, YMCA of Macau
Table 5.6b	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)	Same as above
Table 5.6c	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2005)	Same as above
Table 5.7	Young People Aged 13-29 Using Facilities Managed by Macao Sport Development Board by Age Group (March 2005)	Macao Sport Development Board
Table 6.1a	Statistics on Youth Organisations Registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (by Nature and Background of Organisation) (May 2005)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 6.1b	Statistics on Youth Organisations Registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (by Service Target/Nature of Activities) (May 2005)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 6.2a	Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Month (2005)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005, YMCA of Macau
Table 6.2b	Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)	Same as above
Table 6.2c	Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2005)	Same as above
Table 6.3a	Registered Voters Aged 18-29 by Sex (March 2005)	Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau
Table 6.3b	Attitude of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Running in Elections and Casting Votes in Legislative Assembly Elections (2005)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005, YMCA of Macau
Table 6.3c	Attitude of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Running in Elections and Casting Votes in Legislative Assembly Elections By Sex (2005)	Same as above
Table 6.4a	Participation in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2005)	Research on Youth and Youth Policies Indicators 2005, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 6.4b	Participation in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (by Form of Participation) (2005)	Same as above
Table 6.4c	Enthusiasm for Participating in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2005)	Same as above
Table 7.1	Statistics on Offenders by Major Type of Offence (2004)	Security Forces Coordination Office
Table 7.2a	Reasons for Minors Being Detained in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2002)	Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 7.2b	Reasons for Minors in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute to Commit Crimes (2002)	Same as above

Table 7.3a	Statistics on Young People in Drug Trafficking (2004)	Security Forces Coordination Office
Table 7.3b	Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers (2004)	Security Forces Coordination Office
Table 7.3c	Statistics on Young People Aged 13-29 Seeking Help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau (2004)	Social Welfare Bureau
Table 7.4	Statistics on Participation in Deviant Behaviours (2005)	Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005, Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre
Table 7.5a	Changes in Number of Residents in Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2004)	Youth Offenders Institute
Table 7.5b	Changes in Statistics on Young Offenders in Macao Prison (2004)	Macao Prison
Table 8.1	Attitudes towards Education (2005)	Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005, Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre
Table 8.2	Attitudes towards Employment (2005)	Same as above
Table 8.3	Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex (2005)	Same as above
Table 8.4	Life Values (2005)	Same as above
Table 8.5	Family Values (2005)	Same as above
Table 8.6	Social Values (2005)	Same as above
Table 8.7	Comparison of Youths' Attitudes towards Different Values with their Parents (2005)	Same as above
Table 8.8	Religious Belief (2005)	Same as above
Table 9.1a	Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing and Living Space (2005)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005, YMCA of Macau
Table 9.1b	Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing, Living Space and Sex (2005)	Same as above
Table 9.2 a	Principle Source of Income and Average Income of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)	Same as above
Table 9.2b	Income (in MOP) Sourced from Parents, Work and Relatives in the Previous Month by Age (2005)	Same as above
Table 9.3	Principal Expenses and Average Expenses of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)	Same as above
Table 9.4a	Provision of Financial Support for Family by Sex and Age (2005)	Same as above
Table 9.4b	Young People Sharing Family Tasks by Type of Task and Average Hour per Day (2005)	Same as above
Table 10.1	Opinion on the Influence of the Growing Sex Industry on Various Aspects of Youths (2005)	Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005, "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao
Table 10.2a	Areas in which Macao Government Policies Have Provided for Youth Affairs and Changes Observed for the Period 1998-2004	Research on Youth and Youth Policies Indicators 2005, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 10.2b	Areas in which the Macao Government Policies Have Provided for Youth Affairs for the Period 1998-2004 by Number	Same as above
Table 10.3a	Issues Which Respondents Would Like People Who Concern/Attach Importance to Youth Issues to Put More Effort on (2005)	Same as above
Table 10.3b	Perception of Concern/Importance held by the General Public to Youth Problems (2005)	Same as above

Table 10.3c	Statistics on Activities Related to Youth Issues Held in Macao for the Period 1 May 2004 to 30 April 2005 (2004-2005)	Same as above
Table 10.4	Statistics on Macao Students Aged 13-29 Participating in International Exchanges and Exchange with Mainland China (2004)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 10.5a	Self-Assessment of Competency in Application of Information Technology (2005)	Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2005, Macao Computer Association
Table 10.5b	Using Information Technology for Various Activities (2005)	Same as above
Table 10.5c	Perception of Influence of Information Technology Applications in Various Aspects of Life (2005)	Same as above

List of Tables and Figures

List of Tables

Table 1.1a	Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2004)	15
Table 1.1b	Distribution of Youth Population (Aged 13-29) by Sex (2004)	16
Table 1.2	Statistics on Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2004)	17
Table 1.3	Average Age at First Marriage (2004)	18
Table 1.4	Statistics on Households with Members Aged 15-29 by Household Composition (2001)	19
Table 1.5	Single Parent Families with Members Aged 15-29 (2004)	20
Table 1.6	Average Number of Members Aged 15-29 by Household Composition (2001)	21
Table 1.7	Legal Immigrants Aged 13-29 from Mainland China (2001-2004)	22
Table 1.8	Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates (2004)	23
Table 1.9	Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates (2004)	24
Table 2.1a	Daily Work and Rest Routine by Sex (2005)	26
Table 2.1b	Daily Sleeping Time by Age (2005)	26
Table 2.2a	Smoking Habit (2005)	27
Table 2.2b	Relationship between Age and Smoking Habit (2005)	28
Table 2.2c	Relationship between Sex and Smoking Habit (2005)	28
Table 2.2d	Weekly Consumption of Cigarettes (2005)	29
Table 2.2e	Age at which First Started Smoking (2005)	30
Table 2.2f	Reasons for Smoking (2005)	31
Table 2.2g	Perception of Effects of Smoking on Health (2005)	32
Table 2.2h	Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	33
Table 2.2i	Relationship between Age and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	33
Table 2.2j	Relationship between Sex and Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	34
Table 2.2k	Average Weekly Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	34
Table 2.2l	Age at Which Youngsters First Started Consuming of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	35
Table 2.2m	Reasons for Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2005)	36
Table 2.2n	Perception of Effects of Drinking on Health (2005)	37
Table 2.3	Youths Aged 15-29 Suffering from Communicable Diseases Subject to Mandatory Declaration (2004)	38
Table 2.4a	Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Male (2005)	39
Table 2.4b	Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Female (2005)	39
Table 2.5	Young People's Knowledge of Sex(2005)	40
Table 2.6a	Communication with Family Members – General (2005)	41
Table 2.6b	Communication with Family Members -- Frequency per Week (2005)	42
Table 2.6c	Evaluation of Relationship with Family Members (2005)	43
Table 2.6d	Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues–General (2005)	44
Table 2.6e	Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues – Frequency per Week (2005)	45
Table 2.6f	Evaluation of Relationship with Schoolmates/Colleagues (2005)	46
Table 2.6g	Communication with Peers/ Community – General (2005)	47
Table 2.6h	Communication with Peers/Community – Frequency per Week (2005)	48
Table 2.6i	Evaluation of Relationship with Peers/Community (2005)	49
Table 2.7	Sexual Activities of Single Persons in the Previous Month	50
Table 2.8a	Suicide Rate Among Youth Population Aged 15-29 (2004)	51
Table 2.8b	Statistics on Contemplated/Attempted Suicide (2005)	51
Table 2.8c	Statistics on Attempted Suicide (2005)	52
Table 3.1	Distribution of Students and Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2003/2004 Academic Year)	54

Table 3.2	Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Type of Degree and Diploma (2003/2004 Academic Year)	56
Table 3.3	Macao Senior Secondary School Graduates Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Professional Discipline (2004)	58
Table 3.4	Adult Education and Vocational Training (2003/2004)	59
Table 3.5	Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education	60
Table 3.6	Distribution of Young Teachers by Type of School of Various Education Levels (2003/2004 Academic Year)	61
Table 3.7a	Literacy Rate (2001)	62
Table 3.7b	Resident Population Aged between 13 and 29 by Educational Attainment (2001)	62
Table 3.8	Promotion Rates in Public and Private Schools at Various Education Levels (2003/2004 Academic Year)	63
Table 3.9	Drop-out Rates (2001/2002 Academic Year to 2003/2004 Academic Year)	64
Table 3.10	Distribution of Students by Type of School (2003/2004 Academic Year)	65
Table 4.1a	Economic Activities of Population Aged 14-29 (2004)	67
Table 4.1b	Unemployment Rate in Labour Force Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2004)	68
Table 4.2	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Actual Working Hours per Week (2004)	69
Table 4.3	Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2004)	70
Table 4.4	Distribution of the Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation and Employment Status (2004)	71
Table 4.5	Monthly Median Employment Earnings for Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Educational Attainment (2004)	72
Table 5.1a	Number of Books Owned per Capita of Youth Population in the Previous Year by Sex (2005)	74
Table 5.1b	Number of Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2005)	75
Table 5.1c	Number of Non-Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2005)	76
Table 5.2	Reading Time per Day by Type of Reading Material and by Sex (2005)	77
Table 5.3	Average Time Spent on Internet Surfing per Week (2005)	78
Table 5.4a	Young People's Most Common Form of Leisure Activity and Average Time Spent on Leisure Activities in the Previous Week (2005)	79
Table 5.4b	Participation in Various Leisure Activities by Age Group (2005)	80
Table 5.5a	Libraries in Macao by Type (2005)	82
Table 5.5b	Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library (under Cultural Affairs Bureau) by Age (2004)	83
Table 5.6a	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month (2005)	85
Table 5.6b	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)	85
Table 5.6c	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2005)	86
Table 5.7	Young People Aged 13-29 Using Facilities Managed by Macau Sport Development Board by Age Group (March 2005)	87
Table 6.1a	Statistics on Youth Organisations Registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (by Nature and Background of Organisation) (May 2005)	90
Table 6.1b	Statistics on Youth Organisations Registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (by Service Target/Nature of Activities) (May 2005)	91
Table 6.2a	Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Month (2005)	92
Table 6.2b	Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)	92
Table 6.2c	Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2005)	93
Table 6.3a	Registered Voters Aged 18-29 by Sex (March 2005)	94
Table 6.3b	Attitude of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Running in Elections and Casting Votes in Legislative Assembly Elections (2005)	95
Table 6.3c	Attitude of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Running in Elections and Casting Votes in Legislative Assembly Elections By Sex (2005)	95

Table 6.4a	Participation in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2005)	96
Table 6.4b	Participation in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (by Form of Participation) (2005)	96
Table 6.4c	Enthusiasm for Participating in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2005)	97
Table 7.1	Statistics on Offenders by Major Type of Offence (2004)	99
Table 7.2a	Reasons for Minors Being Detained in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2002)	100
Table 7.2b	Reasons for Minors in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute to Commit Crimes (2002)	100
Table 7.3a	Statistics on Young People in Drug Trafficking (2004)	101
Table 7.3b	Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers (2004)	102
Table 7.3c	Statistics on Young People Aged 13-29 Seeking Help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau (2004)	103
Table 7.4	Statistics on Participation in Deviant Behaviours (2005)	104
Table 7.5a	Changes in Number of Residents in Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2004)	105
Table 7.5b	Changes in Statistics on Young Offenders in Macao Prison (2004)	106
Table 8.1	Attitudes towards Education (2005)	108
Table 8.2	Attitudes towards Employment (2005)	109
Table 8.3	Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex (2005)	110
Table 8.4	Life Values (2005)	111
Table 8.5	Family Values (2005)	112
Table 8.6	Social Values (2005)	113
Table 8.7	Comparison of Youths' Attitudes towards Different Values with Their Parents (2005)	115
Table 8.8	Religious Belief (2005)	116
Table 9.1a	Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing and Living Space (2005)	118
Table 9.1b	Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing, Living Space and Sex (2005)	119
Table 9.2 a	Principle Source of Income and Average Income of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)	120
Table 9.2b	Income (in MOP) Sourced from Parents, Work and Relatives in the Previous Month by Age (2005)	121
Table 9.3	Principal Expenses and Average Expenses of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2005)	122
Table 9.4a	Provision of Financial Support for Family by Sex and Age (2005)	123
Table 9.4b	Young People Sharing Family Tasks by Type of Task and Average Hours per Day (2005)	124
Table 10.1	Opinion on the Influence of the Growing Sex Industry on Various Aspects of Youths (2005)	127
Table 10.2a	Areas in which Macao Government Policies Have Provided for Youth Affairs and Changes Observed for the Period 1998-2004	128
Table 10.2b	Areas in which Macao Government Policies Have Provided for Youth Affairs for the Period 1998-2004 by Number	129
Table 10.3a	Issues Which Respondents Would Like People Who Concern/Attach Importance to Youth Issues to Put More Effort on (2005)	130
Table 10.3b	Perception of Concern/Importance held by the General Public to Youth Problems (2005)	131
Table 10.3c	Statistics on Activities Related to Youth Issues Held in Macao for the Period 1 May 2004 to 30 April 2005 (2004-2005)	131
Table 10.4	Statistics on Macao Students Aged 13-29 Participating in International Exchanges and Exchange with Mainland China (2004)	132
Table 10.5a	Self-Assessment of Competency in Application of Information Technology (2005)	133
Table 10.5b	Using Information Technology for Various Activities (2005)	134
Table 10.5c	Perception of Influence of Information Technology Applications in Various Aspects of Life (2005)	135

List of Figures

Figure 1	Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2004)	15
Figure 2	Distribution of Youth Population (Aged 13-29) by Sex (2004)	16
Figure 3	Distribution of Youth Proportion Aged 13-29 by Sex and Age (2004)	17
Figure 4	Sexual Activities of Single Persons in the Previous Month (2004)	50
Figure 5	Distribution of Students in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2003/2004 Academic Year)	55
Figure 6	Distribution of Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2003/2004 Academic Year)	55
Figure 7	Local University Students by Type of Degree and Diploma (2003/2004 Academic Year)	57
Figure 8	Distribution of Teachers Aged 29 or Under by Type of School at Various Education Levels (2003/2004 Academic Year)	61
Figure 9	Resident Population Aged between 13 and 29 by Educational Attainment (2001)	62
Figure 10	Promotion Rates of Students aged 13-19 in Public and Private Schools at Various Education Levels (2003/2004 Academic Year)	63
Figure 11	Distribution of Students by Type of School (2003/2004 Academic Year)	65
Figure 12	Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Age 14-29 (2004)	70
Figure 13	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation (2004)	71
Figure 14	Monthly Median Employment Earnings for Employed Population Aged 14-29 (2004)	72
Figure 15	Libraries/ Library Rooms in Macao by Type (2005)	82
Figure 16	Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library (under Cultural Affairs Bureau) (2004)	84
Figure 17	Young People Aged 13-29 Using Facilities Managed by Macao Sport Development Board by Age Group (March 2005)	88
Figure 18	Statistics on Offenders by Major Type of Offence (2004)	99
Figure 19	Statistics on Young People in Drug Trafficking (2004)	101
Figure 20	Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers (2004)	102
Figure 21	Number of Juvenile Delinquents in Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2004)	105
Figure 22	Statistics on Young Offenders in Macao Prison (2004)	106

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Address: Avenida de D. João IV, n.^{os}7-9, 1.º andar, Macau

Telephone: (853) 2855 5533

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