

# Youth Indicators of Macao 2006



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

**Title:** Youth Indicators of Macao 2006  
**Editor:** Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project Data Collection and Editorial Team  
Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project Task Force: Sou Chio Fai, Sílvia Ribeiro  
Osório Ho, Leong Sio Pui, Pun Chi Meng, Chan Meng Iok  
Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project Working Group: Chan Ka Hou, Choi Cheong,  
Fong Chi Wa, O Man Ian  
**Publisher:** Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Macao Special Administrative Region  
Government  
**Address:** Avenida de D. João IV, n.os 7-9, 1.º andar, Macau  
**Telephone:** (853) 2855 5533  
**Fax:** (853) 2831 7307  
**Website:** <http://www.dsej.gov.mo>  
**E-mail:** [webmaster@dsej.gov.mo](mailto:webmaster@dsej.gov.mo)  
**Translation:** Polyglot Translation  
**Edition Year:** 2007

\* © Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Macao Special Administrative Region Government.  
Quotation is welcome provided that the source is acknowledged \*

# Table of Contents

	Page
<b>Executive Summary</b> .....	1
<b>From the Editor</b> .....	10
<b>Methodology</b>	
Phase III .....	11
Data Collection .....	14
<b>Chapter 1</b>	
Population, Marriage and Family	18
1.1 Proportion of Youth in Total Population.....	19
1.2 Composition of Youth Population.....	21
1.3 Disabled Youth Population (including Mentally-Disabled Persons).....	23
1.4 Average Age at First Marriage .....	24
1.5 Statistics on Households by Composition.....	25
1.6 Statistics on Single Parent Families.....	26
1.7 Average Number of Children per Family.....	27
1.8 Common Languages Used in Family.....	28
1.9 Distribution of New Immigrants by Age.....	29
1.10 Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates.....	30
1.11 Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates.....	31
<b>Chapter 2</b>	
Physical and Mental Health	32
2.1 Average Sleeping Time.....	33
2.2 Physique and Physical Fitness.....	35
2.3 Number and Proportion of Youths Taking Physical Examination.....	48
2.4 Smoking and Drinking Habits.....	49
2.5 Stress Index.....	55
2.6 Classification of Diseases.....	57
2.7 Mortality and Causes of Death.....	58
2.8 Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics.....	59
2.9 Knowledge of Sex.....	60
2.10 Interpersonal Relationships.....	61
2.11 Premarital Sex (Rate).....	67
2.12 Suicide Rates (Number) .....	68
<b>Chapter 3</b>	
Education and Training	70
3.1 Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level..	71
3.2 Local University Students by Discipline.....	73
3.3 Students Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Discipline.....	75

	3.4	Adult Education and Vocational Training.....	76
	3.5	Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education (Government Expenditure).....	77
	3.6	Young Teachers as a Percentage of Total Teacher Population.....	78
	3.7	Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment.....	79
	3.8	Promotion Rates in Schools at Various Education Levels...	80
	3.9	Drop-out Rate.....	81
	3.10	Distribution of Students by Type of School.....	82
<b>Chapter 4</b>		Labour Force and Employment	83
	4.1	Employment Situation of Young People.....	84
	4.2	Weekly Working Hours.....	86
	4.3	Average Income of Young People.....	87
	4.4	Entrepreneurial Output.....	88
	4.5	Statistics on Bankruptcy.....	89
	4.6	Composition of Youth Labour Force and Skills.....	90
	4.7	Relationship between Educational Attainment and Income.....	91
<b>Chapter 5</b>		Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities	92
	5.1	Number of Books Owned per Capita.....	93
	5.2	Average Reading Time per Day.....	96
	5.3	Internet Surfing by Number of Surfers and Time Spent.....	97
	5.4	Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation.....	102
	5.5	Libraries in Macao and Utilisation Rates.....	105
	5.6	Confidence in the Media.....	107
	5.7	Satisfaction towards Recreational and Sports Facilities.....	108
	5.8	Participation Rate in Cultural Activities.....	110
	5.9	Participation Rate in Sports Activities.....	112
<b>Chapter 6</b>		Civic Duties and Social Participation	114
	6.1	Youth Organisations by Type.....	115
	6.2	Satisfaction with Economic and Social Developments.....	117
	6.3	Social Participation (including Voluntary Service).....	119
	6.4	Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights.....	121
	6.5	Participation in Youth Policies.....	123
<b>Chapter 7</b>		Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours	125
	7.1	Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders.....	126
	7.2	Reasons for Committing Crime and Classification.....	127
	7.3	Organised Crime.....	128
	7.4	Gang Activities among Young People.....	131
	7.5	Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse.....	133

7.6	Types of Deviant Behaviours and Distribution.....	136
7.7	Changes in the Number of Youth Delinquents in Youth Offenders Institute and Prison.....	138
7.8	Social Reintegration.....	140
<b>Chapter 8</b>	<b>Values</b>	<b>142</b>
8.1	Attitudes towards Education.....	143
8.2	Attitudes towards Employment.....	144
8.3	Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex.....	145
8.4	Life Values.....	146
8.5	Family Values.....	147
8.6	Social Values.....	149
8.7	Attitudes towards Different Values—Comparison of Youths with Their Parents.....	151
8.8	Religious Belief.....	153
<b>Chapter 9</b>	<b>Consumption and Quality of Life</b>	<b>154</b>
9.1	Housing Situation.....	155
9.2	Income (Pocket Money) and Source of Income.....	157
9.3	Expenses (Amount) and Allocation Ratios.....	159
9.4	Family Commitment.....	161
9.5	Social Security and Insurance.....	164
<b>Chapter 10</b>	<b>Social Environment and Youth Policies</b>	<b>165</b>
10.1	Development Trends of Social Environment.....	166
10.2	Changes in Youth Policies.....	170
10.3	Extent of Social Concern towards Youth Problems.....	172
10.4	Youth Exchanges – International and Macao-China Mainland.....	174
10.5	Information Technology and Youth Development.....	176
<b>Appendix I</b>	<b>List of the 80 Indicators Comprising the Youth Indicators Profile of Macao.....</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Appendix II</b>	<b>Brief Introduction on the Six Social Surveys Conducted for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2006.....</b>	<b>190</b>
<b>Source of Information</b>	.....	<b>193</b>
<b>List of Tables and Figures</b>	.....	<b>200</b>
<b>References</b>	.....	<b>205</b>
<b>Acknowledgements</b>	.....	<b>206</b>

## **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 all the 80 indicators are presented in this “Youth Indicators of Macao 2006”.

The Youth Indicators Profile of Macao comprises 10 areas. The distribution of the 80 indicators in the 10 areas covered by Stage III of Phase I of the research project is as follows:

- (I) **Population, Marriage and Family (11 indicators)**  
Proportion of youth in total population; composition of youth population; disabled youth population (including mentally-disabled persons); average age at first marriage; statistics on households by composition; statistics on single parent families; average number of children per family; common languages used in family; distribution of new immigrants by age; fertility rates and mortality rates; marriage rates and divorce rates
- (II) **Physical and Mental Health (12 indicators)**  
Average sleeping time; physique and physical fitness; number and proportion of youths taking physical examination; smoking and drinking habits; stress index; classification of diseases; mortality and causes of death; 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 on education (government expenditure); 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 (7 indicators)**  
Employment situation of young people; weekly working hours; average income of young people; entrepreneurial output; statistics on bankruptcy; composition of youth labour force and skills; relationship between educational attainment and income
- (V) **Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities (9 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; confidence in the media; satisfaction towards recreational and sports facilities; participation rate in cultural activities; participation rate in sports activities
- (VI) **Civic Duties and Social Participation (5 indicators)**  
Youth organisations by type; satisfaction with economic and social

developments; social participation (including voluntary service); participation in elections (political) and exercising voting rights; participation in youth policies

- (VII) Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours (8 indicators)  
Statistics and classification of young offenders; reasons for committing crime and classification; organised crime; gang activities among young people; drug addiction and substance abuse; types of deviant behaviours and distribution; changes in the number of young delinquents in the Youth Offenders Institute and the Macao Prison; social reintegration
- (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 (5 indicators)  
Housing situation; income (pocket money) and source of income; expenses (amount) and allocation ratios; family commitment; social security and insurance
- (X) Social Environment and Youth Policies (5 indicators)  
Development trends of social environment; changes in youth policies; extent of social concern 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 2005, among the youth population aged between 13 and 29 within the resident population of Macao, the 18 age group commanded the highest percentage, while the 25 and 28 age groups had the lowest percentage. The youth population aged between 13 and 29 represented 26.7% (130521 persons) of the total population, of which 48.99% were male (63948) and 51.01% were female (66573).

According to the 2001 Census, the disabled resident population aged between 15 and 29 totalled 568. In 2005, the median age at first marriage among the youth population aged between 13 and 29 was below 30. According to the 2001 Census, statistics on household composition showed that families with members aged between 15 and 29 accounted for 44.2% of the total number of families in the territory. Single-person households with members aged 15-29 accounted for 21% of the category; whereas nuclear households and non-nuclear households with members aged 15-29 accounted for 48% and 60.8% in the respected categories. According to the data provided by the Social Welfare Bureau, there were 1830 single parent families in 2005, of which 1484 had members aged between 13 and 29. According to the 2001 Census, statistics on household composition showed that the average number of members aged between 15 and 29 per family in single families, nuclear families, and non-nuclear families were 0.21, 0.73 and 1.38 respectively. Among the youth population aged 15-29, the most common spoken language was Cantonese, accounting for 84.7% of the total; the second most common language was Fukienese (6.4%).

In 2005, the total number of legal immigrants from Mainland China aged 13-29 was 903, of which the majority belonged to the 15-19 age group, with 423 persons, while the 20-24 age group accounted for the least number, with only 45 persons. The overall birth rate of Macao in 2005 indicated that there were 129 live babies given birth by every 10000 females 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 2005, the overall marriage statistics showed that there were 36 cases of marriage per 10000 persons, while the corresponding figure for the 13-29 youth age group was 97 cases per 10000 persons. As regards the overall divorce rate, there were 12 cases of divorce per 10000 persons among the entire Macao population, while the corresponding figure for the 13-29 youth age group was 7 cases per 10000 persons.

## **Chapter 2: Physical and Mental Health**

According to a survey conducted in 2006 targeted at youths aged 13-29, the average sleeping time of young people was 7 hours 24 minutes per day. There was no significant difference between the figures for male and female respondents. The average body height of males aged 13-29 was in the range of 160.7-172.3 cm, the corresponding figure for females was 155.6-158.6 cm. The average body weight of males was in the range of 49.0-63.9 kg, the corresponding figure for females was 47.0-50.8 kg. The majority or 80.0% of respondents did not take any form of physical examination during the past year, only 20.0% had some form of body check-up. As regards smoking habit, about 93.2% of the respondents said that they did not smoke; only 6.7% admitted that they had a smoking habit. The majority of smoking respondents said that they started to smoke at the age between 13 and 16, this being the age range with the highest concentration. 95.4% of respondents acknowledged that smoking has negative impact on health. On drinking habit, about 74.5% of the respondents said they did not drink alcoholic beverages, but 25.4% admitted that they had a drinking habit. The majority or 70.5% of drinking respondents said that they started to drink at the age between 13 and 18. 81.3% of the respondents acknowledged that drinking alcoholic beverages has negative impact on health. 37.9% of the respondents said the stress they felt in daily life was just average, while 21.1% of the respondents said that they felt little stress. 60.7% of the respondents said that the stress came from school, and 15.8% said the pressure came from their career.

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, in 2005, among the communicable diseases subject to mandatory declaration, there were 268 reported cases among the aged 15-29 youth population, of which 92 young people suffered from chickenpox, accounting for the highest percentage, followed by tuberculosis (60 persons). According to the 2005 Census, the total number of deaths among youths aged 15-29 was 35, the majority of whom or 23 people died of injury and poisoning.

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2006, taking beard as the benchmark of male sex characteristic, the average age at which the first appearance of sex characteristic occurs among males was 14.7. Taking menstrual cycle as the benchmark of female sex characteristic, the average age at which first appearance of sex characteristic occurs among females was 12.45. As regards knowledge of sex, on average, around 50% of young respondents provided correct answers to questions concerning sex. On interpersonal relationships, 65.2% of youths said that they maintained good relationship with their family, while 77.8% said that they



also enjoyed good relationship with their schoolmates/colleagues. 59.7% of youths said that their peer/social relationship was good. 11.3% of single young respondents said that they had sexual intercourse in the previous month.

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, the number of deaths by suicide was 9 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 2004/2005 academic year showed that the total number of kindergarten students and teachers were 10962 and 454 respectively; the total number of primary students and teachers were 37120 and 1521 respectively; the total number of secondary students and teachers were 46873 and 2077 respectively; and the total number of students and teachers in special education were 530 and 88 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 2004/2005 academic year was 11189, of which the majority were in bachelor's degree programmes, accounting for 58.27% of the total; students undertaking doctoral degree programmes accounted for the least percentage, only 0.63%.

According to data provided by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau in 2005, 1437 senior secondary school graduates pursued further studies outside Macao, with the majority (937 persons) going to Mainland China; Taiwan being the second most popular destination.

According to a survey on education conducted in 2004/2005, students aged 15-29 who were enrolled in adult education courses represented a 41.4% share of the youth population aged 15-29.

According to data provided by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau in 2004, the total public expenditure for non-tertiary education was MOP 1.560 billion, with the per capita education expenditure for 95485 students being MOP 11,059.3. For the 2004/2005 academic year, the number of teachers attaining various levels of education and aged under 29 was 1405, representing 31.9% of the total number of teachers in Macao (4399).

According to the 2001 Census, the literacy rate among Macao youths aged 15-29 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 had completed primary education, accounting for 30.8%.

According to data provided by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, in the 2004/2005 academic year, the promotion rate among students in public and private primary and secondary schools across all school grades was 87.9% (13-29 age group) or 92.5% (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 440 for the academic year 2004/2005, representing a dropout rate of 0.65%. According to statistics for the 2004/2005 academic year, the number of kindergarten students enrolled in public schools was 545, accounting for 10.8% of students studying in this type of

schools. The corresponding number of kindergarten students in private schools was 10417, representing 11.5% of private school students across all levels. As for primary schools, there were 1537 students studying in public schools and 35583 students in private schools. At secondary level, 2642 students were in public schools and 44231 in private schools. As regards special education, 315 students were in public schools while 215 students enrolled in private schools.

#### **Chapter 4: Labour Force and Employment**

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, in 2005, in every 1000 males among the youth population aged 14-29, there were 471 belonged to the labour force, while the corresponding figure for female was 508. In the youth labour force aged 14-29, the unemployment rates for the age groups 14-19, 20-24, 25-29 were 15.8%, 6.1% and 3.5% respectively. According to a survey on employment conducted in 2005, regarding the number of actual working hours per week among the youth employed population aged 14-29, the majority worked 45-49 hours per week. In 2005, the median monthly employment earnings for the employed population aged 14-29 was MOP 5,663. According to a survey on employment, in 2005, among the employed population aged 14-29, 97.8% were employees and 2.2% were non-employees.

According to information provided by the Court of First Instance, the number of application for bankruptcy in 2005 among youths aged 13-29 was zero.

According to the statistics on the employed population aged 14-29 by the level of education attained, in 2005, the median employment earnings for the overall population aged 14-29 was MOP 5,663. Among which, for those who had never received formal school education or had only received pre-school education was MOP 3,662, while the corresponding figures for working people who had attained primary education, secondary education and tertiary education were MOP 4,278, MOP 4,903, and MOP 8,674 respectively.

#### **Chapter 5: Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities**

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2006, the average total number of books owned by young respondents was 36.3; while the corresponding figures for leisure-reading books and non-leisure reading books were 22.9 and 13.4 respectively. The majority of young people spent less than one hour per day reading for schoolwork, for leisure or newspaper. More than 31.7% of the respondents acknowledged that they spent time surfing on the Internet every day. Most of the respondents or 39.0% said they on average spent one to two hours on the Internet every day. The top three leisure activities which most young people participated in were watching TV, surfing the Internet, and shopping, in descending order of percentages. There were 256 libraries in Macao, of which 27.7% were public libraries, 7% were libraries in universities/professional training colleges, 35.2% were specialised libraries/library rooms, 37.1% were school libraries/reading rooms.

According to data provided by the Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau, in 2005, 3201 persons who were aged 13-29 applied for library cards.

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2006, the highest number of respondents said that they trusted the newspapers; the second most trusted media was

television. As regards satisfaction towards the public leisure and sports facilities in the area they frequented, 47.5% of the respondents said they were satisfied. The top two cultural activities which young people most frequently participated were visiting the museum and attending cultural programmes at the Cultural Centre, while the least number of youths participated in “traditional Chinese and western cultural activities”.

As regards participation in sports activities, based on the statistics on usage of the venues managed by the Macau Sport Development Board and sampled at random in March 2006, 3834 users were from the 13-29 age group, with the highest number registered or 1341 persons in the 16-18 age group, and representing 35.0% of the total number of users. The least number of users was recorded in the 22-24 age group.

## **Chapter 6: Civic Duties and Social Participation**

As of May 2006, there were 112 youth organisations registered with the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2006, 50.8% of young respondents were satisfied with Macao’s public security, 50.2% were satisfied with the social stability in Macao, while another 61.6% were satisfied with Macao’s overall social and economic development. The top three social activities which young people most frequently participated in were voluntary service, flag-selling/charitable activities, and community recreational activities, in descending order of proportion.

As of March 2006, among the population aged between 18 and 29, 33710 persons had registered as voters. In accordance with the same survey mentioned in the first paragraph of this section, 54.9% of young respondents said they would register as voters, while 46.5% said that they would cast vote in the Legislative Assembly Election. Among the respondents, 6.6% had participated in discussions on the formulation of youth policies.

## **Chapter 7: Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours**

According to data provided by the Security Forces Coordination Office, in 2005, there were in total 10563 offenders who was aged 13 or above (across all nationalities). Among the offenders aged 13-20, the majority committed crimes against the person, while those committed offences against property 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 a research by the Department of Social Reintegration, the cases committed by juvenile delinquents which required judicial intervention mainly involved violence. The main reasons for such behaviours were poor academic performance, low motivation in studying, and developing the habit of roaming the streets and playing with their peer group. These young people would subsequently commit group offences which were deemed organised crimes. During the period 1993-2003, group offences accounted for over 70% to 80% of the total number of law-breaking cases by juveniles.

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2006, only two of the respondents said that they had joined the triad society/gang organisations.

According to data provided by the Security Forces Coordination Office, in 2005, 18 young people aged 13-29 engaged in drug trafficking (Macao residents only), of whom 17 were male, and one was female. In the same year, 26 young people aged 13-29 committed drugs abuse, of whom 23 were male, 3 were female; among them, the majority used marijuana and controlled drugs, while the next prominent group used heroin.

In 2005, the total number of young people aged 13-29 seeking help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau stood at 71, of which the majority or 47 were male and 24 were female. Most of the offenders were single.

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 conducted in 2006, the top three deviant behaviours by young people were: using abusive language (52.1%); failure to submit homework (47.1%) and causing disruption in the classroom (18.1%)

In 2005, the total number of residents in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute stood at 81, of whom 56 were male, while 25 were female. Also in 2005, the total number of prisoners aged 16-29 in the Macao Prison was 523, of which 486 were male, while 37 were female.

According to data on new cases handled by the Social Reintegration Office under the Legal Affairs Bureau, in 2005, there were 630 new cases (among the population aged 13-29), of which 528 involved male, 102 involved female. The total number of closed files for the year involving people aged 13-29 stood at 642.

## **Chapter 8: Values**

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 in 2006, in terms of their attitudes towards education, 85.8% of the respondents agreed to the statement: "School education can help personal development", while 88.4% agreed that "man must adopt the attitude that 'it's never too old to learn'". On attitudes towards employment, 69.1% of the respondents agreed that "job satisfaction is more important than remuneration", 52% considered that "Macao's labour market is full of opportunities", 50.3% felt that "they have a clear idea about their present/ future direction of career development". On attitudes towards marriage and sex, 91.4% of the respondents accepted that secondary school students could go steady, while over 86% accepted that one should stay faithful to only one love for all their life. As regards life values, 87.4% of the respondents agreed to the statement: "One must set goals in life before one can achieve anything" and 75.2% agreed that "Life is full of hopes". On family values, 74.2% of the respondents agreed to the statement: "Family matters more than anything else", 69.8% agreed that "Siblings in a family can support one another", while 62.6% agreed that parents would help them out when they have problems. As regards social values, around 57.5% of the respondents agreed to the statement: "You are proud to be a member of the Macao society" and 58.8% agreed to the statement: "You feel a sense of belonging to the Macao society". When comparing the values between young people and their parents, most of the respondents felt that they have different views from their parents, in particular with regards to marriage and sex. On religious belief, 67.2% of the respondents agreed to the statement: "Religious belief can provide spiritual support" and 59.5% agreed that "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 2006, the majority of young people lived in private housing, representing 72.7% of total; the second biggest group lived in economic housing, accounting for 20.5%. As regards income and income sources, the average monthly principal income among youths was MOP 5,175.9, 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 2,457.5. 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, 27.2% of the young respondents said that they had to provide monetary support to their family every month. The number of female respondents providing monetary support to their family exceeded the corresponding figure of males. The top three family chores which young people shared were: “cleaning/general housework”, “buying food at the market /cooking/shopping” and “looking after younger siblings”.

According to information provided by the Social Security Fund, in 2004 and 2005, the total number of local employees aged 29 or below who are contributory beneficiaries stood at 33991 and 39262 respectively.

### **Chapter 10: Social Environment and Youth Policies**

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2006, 77.9% of the respondents agreed that the sex industry affected the physical and mental development of young people; another 60.2% of the respondents agreed that the sex industry affected relationship with boy-girl-friends, marital relationship and work.

According to a survey conducted by the Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau in 2004, over 50% of youths, who were tertiary students, non full time tertiary school students, as well as those who were neither studying nor working, had participated in gaming activities. The survey shows that the participation rate increases with age, personal income and personal disposable income.

During the period from 1988 to 2005, 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. In recent years, more and more emphases have been gradually put to other areas such as youth research, employment, training and counselling. In addition, the Macao Government have also accorded importance to promoting youth affairs at the district level through development in science and technology, as well as in tourism.

According to a survey targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2006, the top two youth issues which young people would like other people to show concern/attach greater importance were: education/training and crime/drug abuse.

In 2005, 943 young students aged 13-29 from Macao participated in international exchanges and exchanges with Mainland China 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 2006, with regard to the influence of information technology on youths in various aspects, the majority of young respondents in general agreed that information technology has more positive influence. On studies/career, most felt that IT could help them search for the information they need for homework and for their job (80.4%). On influence on health, the majority claimed that information technology had affected their eyesight and physical development (54.2%). About their relationship with the family, the majority of the respondents acknowledged that they had got reprimanded for spending too much time on the Internet (40.8%), and had got into quarrels over using the Internet (33.3%). About their relationship with other people, 72% of the respondents acknowledged that they could find more common subjects of conversation with their friends.

## **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 the framework of the research project comprising 10 areas and 80 indicators. “Youths” in Macao is defined as those individuals aged 13-29.

In 2003, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau set up the Youth Indicators Profile of Macao Task Force to advise on the monitoring of specific works related to the collection of data and research for the various indicators covered by the Youth Indicators Profile of Macao. The Education and Youth Affairs Bureau subsequently started data collection for Phase I of the Youth Indicators Profile of Macao project, covering 10 areas and 80 indicators.

Phase I of the Youth Indicators Profile of Macao project is to be carried out in three stages over a period of three years (2004-2006). The target is to complete data collection on the 80 youth indicators within the period. The editorial committee have successfully compiled two reports according to schedule, viz. the Youth Indicators of Macao 2004 report, presenting data on 42 indicators, and the Youth Indicators of Macao 2005 report, covering data on 65 indicators. This latest report, Youth Indicators of Macao 2006 report covers all the 80 indicators. The main purpose is to enable the public to have a better picture, through these Macao youth 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.

This report covers 80 indicators, including information acquired through “Data Collection”, i.e., data provided by various government departments/agencies, as well as data collected through six “Social Survey(s)” conducted in 2006 which targeted at youths aged between 13-29. Furthermore, in a bid to achieve objective and clarity standards, during the course of compilation, the report’s editorial committee have modified certain wordings of quoted texts and information as appropriate.

The release of the Youth Indicators of Macao 2006 report signifies the completion of Phase I of the Youth Indicators Profile of Macao project. Yet this also marks the beginning of another phase of the research. We will build on the experience accumulated in Phase I and make thorough review and comprehensive planning so as to continuously improve our work. We look forward to a new phase of the project which will sustain our effort in establishing an objective and reliable “Youth File”, and providing reference information for youth work and services in Macao.

Lastly, we would like to express our sincere thanks to all the departments and agencies which have assisted our data collection throughout Phase I, and the research organisations who have helped in the various “Social Surveys”. Their cooperation and support are the keys to the successful compilation of Macao’s youth indicators. We would also like to urge all users of the youth indicators and readers of these reports to send comments on how we can improve and enrich this research programme continuously. We believe through discussion, we could draw more insights which will ultimately benefit the development of youth policies in Macao.

Editorial Committee (Data Collection) Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project 2007

## Methodology

### Stage 3

Stage 3 of the Information Collection Programme was officially launched at the end of 2005. The main task was to collect data on the 80 indicators of the project.

The 80 indicators presented in the report of Youth Indicators of Macao 2006 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 43 indicators;
- (II) First-hand information obtained through social survey (hereinafter referred to as “Social Survey”), covering 40 indicators.

Of the 80 indicators, data for 3 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 80 Indicators by Research Area and Method of Collection**

Area	Data Collection	Social Survey
<b>Population, Marriage and Family</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Proportion of Youth in Total Population</li> <li>- Composition of Youth Population</li> <li>- Disabled Youth Population (Including Mentally-Disabled Persons)</li> <li>- Average Age at First Marriage</li> <li>- Statistics on Households by Composition</li> <li>- Statistics on Single Parent Families</li> <li>- Average Number of Children per Family</li> <li>- Common Languages Used in Family</li> <li>- Distribution of New Immigrants by Age</li> <li>- Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates</li> <li>- Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates</li> </ul>	---
<b>Physical and Mental Health</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Physique and Physical Fitness</li> <li>- Classification of Diseases</li> <li>- Mortality and Causes of Death</li> <li>- Suicide Rates (Number) <sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Average Sleeping Time</li> <li>- Number and Proportion of Youths Taking Physical Examination</li> <li>- Smoking and Drinking Habits</li> <li>- Stress Index</li> <li>- Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics</li> <li>- Knowledge of Sex</li> <li>- Interpersonal Relationships</li> <li>- Premarital Sex (Rate)</li> <li>- Suicide Rates (Number) <sup>1</sup></li> </ul>



Area	Data Collection	Social Survey
<b>Education and Training</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level</li> <li>- Local University Students by Discipline</li> <li>- Students Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Discipline</li> <li>- Adult Education and Vocational Training</li> <li>- Per Capita Public Expenditure (Government Expenditure) on Education</li> <li>- Young Teachers as a Percentage of Total Teacher Population</li> <li>- Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment</li> <li>- Promotion Rates in Schools at Various Education Levels</li> <li>- Drop-out Rate</li> <li>- Distribution of Students by Type of School</li> </ul>	---
<b>Labour Force and Employment</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Employment Situation of Young People</li> <li>- Weekly Working Hours</li> <li>- Average Income of Young People</li> <li>- Entrepreneurial Output</li> <li>- Statistics on Bankruptcy</li> <li>- Composition of Youth Labour Force and Skills</li> <li>- Relationship between Educational Attainment and Income</li> </ul>	---
<b>Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Libraries in Macao and Utilisation Rates</li> <li>- Participation Rate in Sports Activities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number of Books Owned per Capita</li> <li>- Average Reading Time per Day</li> <li>- Internet Surfing by Number of Surfers and Time Spent</li> <li>- Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation</li> <li>- Confidence in the Media</li> <li>- Satisfaction towards Recreational and Sports Facilities</li> <li>- Participation Rate in Cultural Activities</li> </ul>

Area	Data Collection	Social Survey
<b>Civic Duties and Social Participation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youth Organisations by Type</li> <li>- Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights <sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Satisfaction with Economic and Social Developments</li> <li>- Social Participation (including Voluntary Service)</li> <li>- Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights <sup>1</sup></li> <li>- Participation in Youth Policies</li> </ul>
<b>Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders</li> <li>- Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse</li> <li>- Changes in the Number of Young Delinquents in the Youth Offenders Institute and the Macao Prison</li> <li>- Social Reintegration</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reasons for Committing Crime and Classification</li> <li>- Organised Crime</li> <li>- Gang Activities Among Young People</li> <li>- Types of Deviant Behaviours and Distribution</li> </ul>
<b>Values</b>	---	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Attitudes towards Education</li> <li>- Attitudes towards Employment</li> <li>- Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex</li> <li>- Life Values</li> <li>- Family Values</li> <li>- Social Values</li> <li>- Attitudes towards Different Values—Comparison of Youths with Their Parents</li> <li>- Religious Belief</li> </ul>
<b>Consumption and Quality of Life</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Social Security and Insurance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Housing Situation</li> <li>- Income (Pocket Money) and Source of Income</li> <li>- Expenses (Amount) and Allocation Ratios</li> <li>- Family Commitment</li> </ul>
<b>Social Environment and Youth Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Youth Exchanges – International and Macao-China Mainland</li> <li>- Development Trends of Social Environment<sup>1</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Development Trends of Social Environment<sup>1</sup></li> <li>- Changes in Youth Policies</li> <li>- Extent of Social Concern towards Youth Problems</li> <li>- Information Technology and Youth Development</li> </ul>
<b>Total</b>	43	40

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

## Data Collection

Stage 3 of the Data Collection Programme comprises two parts: data collection and social survey.

In January 2006, 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, Public Administration and Civil Services Bureau, Court of First Instance, Social Welfare Bureau, Social Security Fund, Legal Affairs Bureau, Security Forces Coordination Office, Tertiary Education Services Office, Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Statistics and Census Service Bureau, Macao Library & Information Management Association, Macao Prison, Macao Sport Development Board and the Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau.

Table 2 shows the 43 indicators, which were compiled from data obtained using this method.

**Table 2: 43 Indicators Compiled by Using the “Data Collection” Method**

<b>Area</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Department/Agency</b>
<b>Population, Marriage and Family</b>	Proportion of Youth in Total Population	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Composition of Youth Population	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Disabled-Youth Population (Including Mentally-Disabled Persons)	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Average Age at First Marriage	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Statistics on Households by Composition	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Statistics on Single Parent Families	Social Welfare Bureau
	Average Number of Children per Family	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Common Languages Used in Family	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Distribution of New Immigrants by Age	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates	Statistics and Census Service Bureau	
<b>Physical and Mental Health</b>	Physique and Physical Fitness	Macao Sport Development Board
	Classification of Diseases	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Mortality and Causes of Death	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Suicide Rates (Number) <sup>1</sup>	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
<b>Education and Training</b>	Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
	Local University Students by Discipline	Tertiary Education Services Office
	Students Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Discipline	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
	Adult Education and Vocational Training	Statistics and Census Service Bureau
	Per Capita Public Expenditure (Government Expenditure) on Education	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

<b>Area</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Department/Agency</b>
	Young Teachers as a Percentage of Total Teacher Population Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment Promotion Rates in Schools at Various Education Levels Drop-out Rate Distribution of Students by Type of School	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau Statistics and Census Service Bureau Education and Youth Affairs Bureau Education and Youth Affairs Bureau Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
<b>Labour Force and Employment</b>	Employment Situation of Young People Weekly Working Hours Average Income of Young People Entrepreneurial Output Statistics on Bankruptcy Composition of Youth Labour Force and Skills Relationship between Educational Attainment and Income	Statistics and Census Service Bureau Statistics and Census Service Bureau Statistics and Census Service Bureau Statistics and Census Service Bureau Court of First Instance Statistics and Census Service Bureau Statistics and Census Service Bureau
<b>Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities</b>	Libraries in Macao and Utilisation Rates Participation Rate in Sports Activities	Cultural Affairs Bureau (Macao Central Library)/ Macao Library & Information Management Association Macao Sport Development Board
<b>Civic Duties and Social Participation</b>	Youth Organisations by Type Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau Public Administration and Civil Services Bureau
<b>Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours</b>	Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse Changes in the Number of Young Delinquents in the Youth Offender Institute and the Macao Prison Social Reintegration	Security Forces Coordination Office Security Forces Coordination Office/Social Welfare Bureau Legal Affairs Bureau (Youth Offenders Institute)/Macao Prison Legal Affairs Bureau
<b>Values</b>	---	---
<b>Consumption and Quality of Life</b>	Social Security and Insurance	Social Security Fund
<b>Social Environment and Youth Policies</b>	Youth Exchanges-- International and Macao- China Mainland Development Trends of Social Environment	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming

The social surveys conducted under the Stage 3 Programme covered 40 indicators. With the assistance of various social service agencies in Macao, the Task Force conducted social surveys during the period from March to August 2006 to collect relevant data.

Table 3 shows the 40 indicators compiled by using this method.

**Table 3: 40 Indicators Compiled by Using the Method of Social Survey**

Area	Indicator	Title of Social Surveys
<b>Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities</b>  <b>Civic Duties and Social Participation</b>  <b>Social Environment and Youth Policies</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Confidence in the Media</li> <li>- Satisfaction towards Recreational and Sports Facilities</li> <li>- Satisfaction with Economic and Social Developments</li> <li>- Participation in Youth Policies</li> <li>- Changes in Youth Policies</li> <li>- Extent of Social Concern towards Youth Problems</li> </ul>	<p>Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators (2006)</p>
<b>Physical and Mental Health</b>  <b>Values</b>  <b>Social Environment and Youth Policy</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics</li> <li>- Knowledge of Sex</li> <li>- Premarital Sex (Rate)</li> <li>- Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex</li> <li>- Development Trends of Social Environment</li> </ul>	<p>Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators (2006)</p>
<b>Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours</b>  <b>Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Gang Activities Among Young People</li> <li>- Types of Deviant Behaviours and Distribution</li> <li>- Attitudes towards Education</li> <li>- Attitudes towards Employment</li> <li>- Life Values</li> <li>- Family Values</li> <li>- Social Values</li> <li>- Attitudes towards Different Values— Comparison of Youths with Their Parents</li> <li>- Religious Belief</li> </ul>	<p>Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators (2006)</p>
<b>Physical and Mental Health</b>  <b>Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities</b>  <b>Civic Duties and Social Participation</b>  <b>Consumption and Quality of Life</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Average Sleeping Time</li> <li>- Number of Books Owned per Capita</li> <li>- Average Reading Time per Day</li> <li>- Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation</li> <li>- Participation Rate in Cultural Activities</li> <li>- Social Participation (including Voluntary Service)</li> <li>- Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights</li> <li>- Housing Situation</li> <li>- Income (Pocket Money) and Source of Income</li> <li>- Expenses (Amount) and Allocation Ratios</li> <li>- Family Commitment</li> </ul>	<p>Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators (2006)</p>

Area	Indicator	Title of Social Surveys
<p><b>Physical and Mental Health</b></p> <p><b>Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Number &amp; Proportion of Youths Taking Physical Examination</li> <li>- Smoking and Drinking Habits</li> <li>- Stress Index</li> <li>- Interpersonal Relationships</li> <li>- Suicide Rates (Number)</li> <li>- Reasons for Committing Crime and Classification</li> <li>- Organised Crime</li> </ul>	<p>Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators (2006)</p>
<p><b>Social Environment and Youth Policies</b></p> <p><b>Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Information Technology and Youth Development</li> <li>- Internet Surfing by Number of Surfers and Time Spent</li> </ul>	<p>Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators (2006)</p>

# Chapter 1

## Population, Marriage and Family



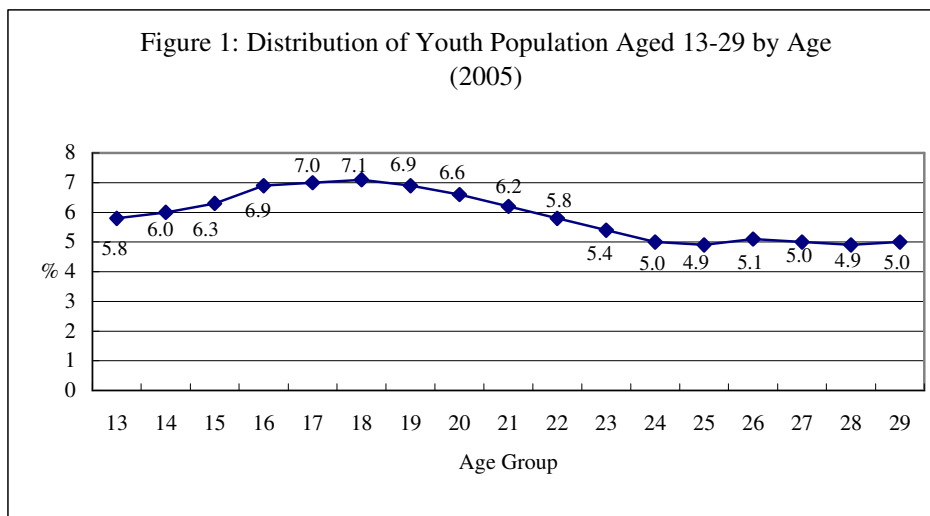
## 1.1 Proportion of Youth in Total Population

**Table 1.1a: Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2005)**

Age	Percent
13	5.8
14	6.0
15	6.3
16	6.9
17	7.0
18	7.1
19	6.9
20	6.6
21	6.2
22	5.8
23	5.4
24	5.0
25	4.9
26	5.1
27	5.0
28	4.9
29	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

According to an estimate on resident population in Macao conducted in 2005, in the youth population, i.e., young people aged between 13 and 29, those aged 18 made up the highest proportion, accounting for 7.1% of all Macao young people. The age 25 and 28 groups, respectively being 4.9% of the total youth population, recorded the lowest percentage.





**Table 1.1b: Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Sex (2005) <sup>(1)</sup>**

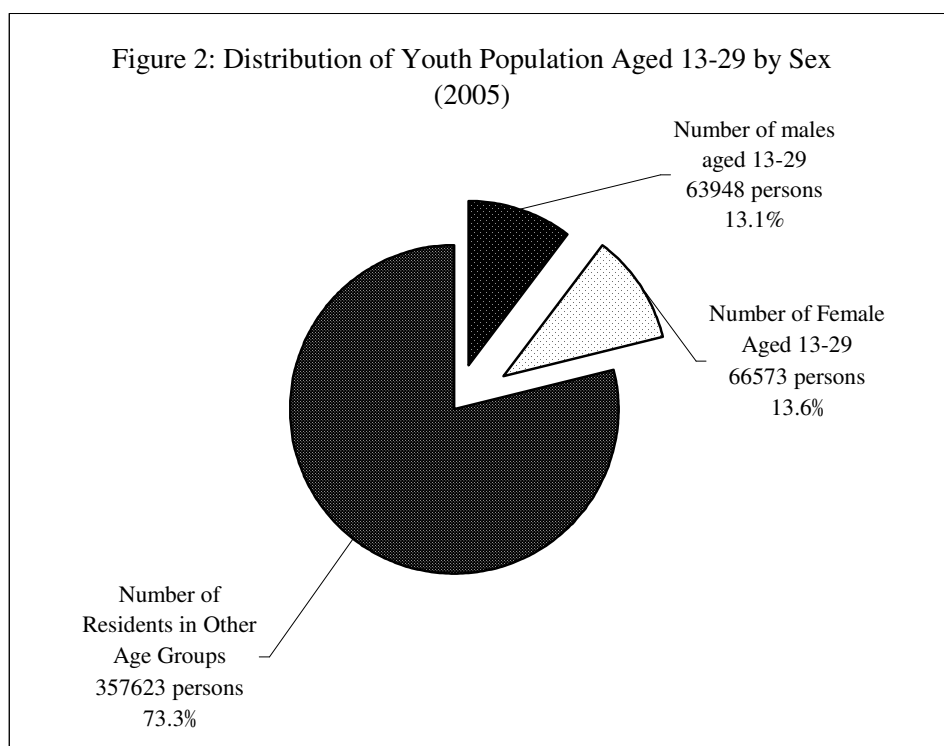
Age	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>13-29</b>	63948 ( 13.1 )	66573 ( 13.6 )	130521 ( 26.7 )
<b>Total</b>	235834 ( 48.3 )	252310 ( 51.7 )	488144 ( 100.0 )

**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).**

*Figure in parentheses represents percentage in respect of the total in each specific age group.*

*Note: (1) Reference date: 31 December 2005.*

According to an estimate of Macao resident population conducted in 2005, the territory had a total population of 488144, of which 235834 were male, and 252310 were female. 130521 (persons) were aged between 13 and 29, accounting for 26.7% of the total population. The number of males aged 13-29 was 63948, accounting for 13.1% of the total population, while the number of females in the same age range was 66573, representing 13.6% of the total population. The proportion of females aged 13-29 to the total population was 0.5% 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 Sex and Age (2005) <sup>(1)</sup>**

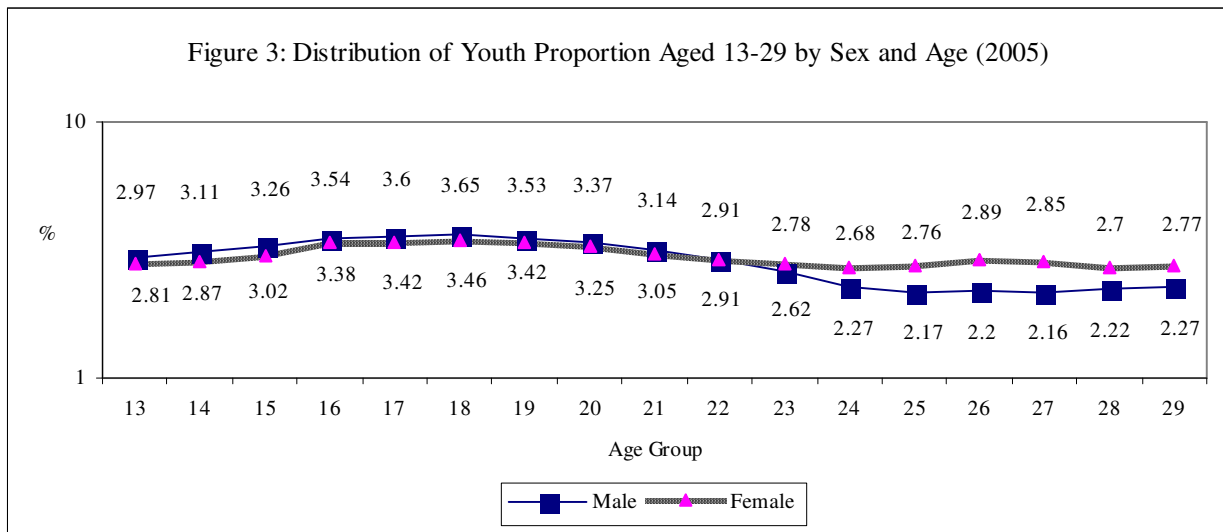
Age	Male	Percent of Youth Population Aged 13-29	Female	Percent of Youth Population Aged 13-29	Both Sexes
13	3873	2.97	3672	2.81	7545
14	4063	3.11	3751	2.87	7814
15	4259	3.26	3938	3.02	8197
16	4626	3.54	4410	3.38	9036
17	4697	3.60	4461	3.42	9158
18	4765	3.65	4512	3.46	9277
19	4602	3.53	4463	3.42	9065
20	4397	3.37	4238	3.25	8635
21	4101	3.14	3977	3.05	8078
22	3797	2.91	3796	2.91	7593
23	3415	2.62	3631	2.78	7046
24	2968	2.27	3494	2.68	6462
25	2838	2.17	3596	2.76	6434
26	2871	2.20	3773	2.89	6644
27	2817	2.16	3725	2.85	6542
28	2895	2.22	3518	2.70	6413
29	2964	2.27	3618	2.77	6582
<b>Total</b>	63948	48.99	66573	51.01	130521

**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).**

*Note: (1) Reference date: 31 December 2005.*

According to an estimate of Macao resident population conducted in 2005, the youth population, i.e., those aged between 13 and 29 stood at 130521, of which 63948 were male (48.99%) and 66573 were female (51.01%). The highest figure in the male youth population was registered in the 18 age group (4765 persons), while the lowest figure was recorded by the 27 age group (2817 persons). The 18 age group also accounted for the highest figure (4512 persons) in the female youth population, while the lowest figure was recorded by the 24 age group (3494 persons). From age 23, female youths outnumbered male youths in each age group in a progressive manner.

Figure 3: Distribution of Youth Proportion Aged 13-29 by Sex and Age (2005)



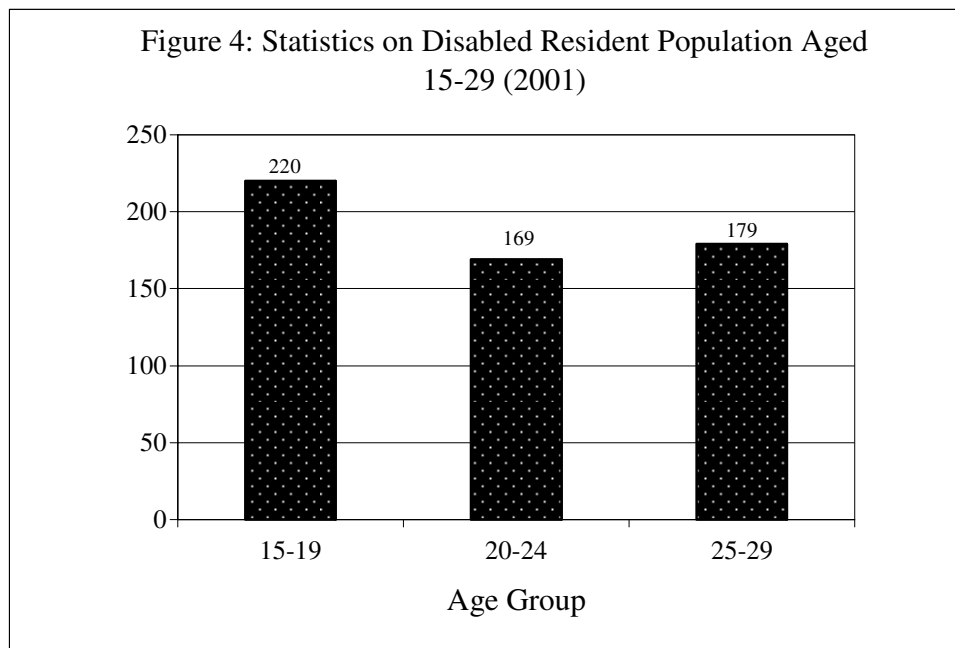
## 1.3 Disabled Youth Population (including Mentally-Disabled Persons)

**Table 1.3: Statistics on Disabled Resident Population Aged 15-29 (2001)**

Age Group	Number of Persons
15-19	220
20-24	169
25-29	179
<b>Total</b>	<b>568</b>

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

According to the 2001 Census, the disabled resident population aged 15-29 totalled 568. The respective numbers for the 15-19 age group, 20-24 age group and 25-29 age group were 220, 169 and 179.



## 1.4 Average Age at First Marriage

**Table 1.4: Average Age at First Marriage (2005)**

	<b>Median Age</b>
<b>First Marriage for Females Aged 13-29</b>	25.1
<b>First Marriage for Males Aged 13-29</b>	26.1
<b>First Marriage for Females Overall</b>	26.9
<b>First Marriage for Males Overall</b>	29.7

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

In 2005, the median age at first marriage for young people between 13 and 29 was below 30 for both sexes. The median age at first marriage for females was 25.1, while for males was 26.1. The median age at first marriage for females was 1 year lower than that of males.

Taking account of the whole population, in 2005, 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 26.9 and 29.7.

## 1.5 Statistics on Households by Composition

**Table 1.5: Statistic on Households with Members Aged 15-29 by Household <sup>(1)</sup> Composition (2001)**

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

**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).**

*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. Statistics 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.

## 1.6 Statistics on Single Parent Families

**Table 1.6: Single Parent Families with Members Aged 13-29 (2005)**

	<b>Single Parent Family (Number)</b>	<b>Single Parent Family with Members Aged 13-29 (Number)</b>
<b>Families Receiving Single-Parent Financial Assistance from the Social Welfare Bureau</b>	1758	1434
<b>Single Parent Families Support Network (Families not on Single-Parent Financial Assistance Provided by the Social Welfare Bureau)</b>	72	50
<b>Total</b>	1830	1484

Source: Social Welfare Bureau (2006).

In 2005, there were in total 1758 families receiving Single-Parent Financial Assistance from the Social Welfare Bureau, of which 1434 had members aged 13-29, totalling 2595 persons.

In 2005, there were 894 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 72 single parent families which the Social Welfare Bureau had no information on file, of which 50 had youth members aged 13-29.

According to information provided by the Social Welfare Bureau, there were a total of 1830 single parent families in Macao, of which 1484 had youth members aged 13-29.

## 1.7 Average Number of Children per Family

**Table 1.7: Average Number of Members Aged 15-29 by Household <sup>(1)</sup> Composition (2001)**

<b>Household Composition</b>	<b>Average Number of Persons</b>
<b>Single-person Household <sup>(2)</sup></b>	0.21
<b>Nuclear <sup>(3)</sup> Household</b>	0.73
<b>Non-nuclear <sup>(3)</sup> Household</b>	1.38

**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).**

*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.



## 1.8 Common Languages Used in Family

**Table 1.8: Most Common Language Spoken by Youths Aged 15-29 (2001)**

Age Group	Total	Cantonese	Putonghua	Fujianese (Hokkien)	Other Chinese Dialects	Portuguese	English	Tagalog	Others
<b>Total</b>									
Number of Persons	96750	81907	2747	6231	2929	550	582	818	986
Percent	100.0	84.7	2.8	6.4	3.0	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0
<b>15-19</b>									
Number of Persons	35972	33030	351	1548	639	188	59	38	119
Percent	100.0	91.8	1.0	4.3	1.8	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3
<b>20-24</b>									
Number of Persons	28974	22757	1333	2632	1165	168	203	280	436
Percent	100.0	78.5	4.6	9.1	4.0	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5
<b>25-29</b>									
Number of Persons	31804	26120	1063	2051	1125	194	320	500	431
Percent	100.0	82.1	3.3	6.4	3.5	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.4

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

According to the 2001 Census, the most common language spoken among the youths population aged 15-29 was Cantonese, accounting for 84.7%; the second most commonly spoken language was Fujianese (Hokkien), accounting for a 6.4% share.

## 1.9 Distribution of New Immigrants by Age

**Table 1.9: Statistics on Legal Immigrants Aged 13-29 from Mainland China (2005)**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>2005</b>
<b>13-14</b>	101
<b>15-19</b>	423
<b>20-24</b>	45
<b>25-29</b>	334
<b>Total</b>	903

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

In 2005, the number of legal immigrants aged 13-29 who came from Mainland China stood at 903. The majority were in the 15-19 age group (423 persons), while the least number was recorded in the 20-24 age group (45 persons).

## 1.10 Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates

**Table 1.10: Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates (2005)**

<b>2005</b>	<b>Per 1000</b>
<b>Number of Live Births by Females Aged 13-29 vs. Average Total Youth Population Aged 13-29</b>	12.9
<b>Number of Deaths Aged 13-29 vs. Average Total Youth Population Aged 13-29</b>	0.3
<b>Fertility Rate (Overall)</b>	7.7
<b>Mortality Rate (Overall)</b>	3.4

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

In 2005, the overall birth rate of Macao was 77 live babies per 10000 persons. For the youth population aged 13-29, the birth rate was 129 live babies per 10000 females of that age group.

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.

## 1.11 Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates

**Table 1.11: Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates (2005)**

<b>Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates</b>	<b>Per 1000</b>
<b>Marriage Rate (Aged 13-29)</b>	9.7
<b>Divorce Rate (Aged 13-29)</b>	0.7
<b>Marriage Rate (Overall)</b>	3.6
<b>Divorce Rate (Overall)</b>	1.2

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

In 2005, the overall marriage rate was approximately 36 cases per 10000 persons. The corresponding figure for those aged 13-29 was 97 per 10000.

The overall divorce rate for Macao was 12 cases per 10000 persons, while for those aged between 13 and 29 the corresponding figure was 7 per 10000.

## Chapter 2

# Physical and Mental Health



## 2.1 Average Sleeping Time

**Table 2.1a: Daily Work and Rest Routine by Sex (2006)**

N=1666

Work and Rest Routine	Average Number of Hours		
	Male	Female	Both Sexes
<b>Sleeping Time</b>	7 hours 28 minutes	7 hours 21 minutes	7 hours 24 minutes
<b>Working Time</b>	13 hours 25 minutes	14 hours 4 minutes	13 hours 32 minutes
<b>Study Time</b>	3 hours 23 minutes	3 hours 38 minutes	3 hours 14 minutes
<b>Leisure Time</b>	3 hours 8 minutes	3 hours 32 minutes	3 hours 53 minutes

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.26).

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

**Table 2.1b: Daily Sleeping Time by Age (2006)**

Age	None		≤ 1 hours		2-3 hours		4-5 hours		6-7 hours		8-9 hours		≥10 hours		Age Group	Average Sleeping Time
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No.	Hours
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	1.9	25	1.5	4	0.2	60	7.5
14	2	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	7	0.4	44	2.6	40	2.4	5	0.2	99	7.1
15	1	0.1	0	0	4	0.2	10	0.6	73	4.4	49	2.9	3	0.2	140	6.9
16	1	0.1	0	0	2	0.1	13	0.8	73	4.4	48	2.9	6	0.4	143	7
17	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	11	0.7	75	4.5	34	2.0	4	0.2	126	6.9
18	0	0	2	0.1	1	0.1	18	1.1	86	5.2	39	2.3	6	0.4	152	6.8
19	3	0.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	35	2.1	123	7.4	61	3.7	13	0.8	238	6.7
20	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	20	1.2	85	5.1	31	1.9	4	0.2	143	6.6
21	0	0	0	0	1	0.1	14	0.8	39	2.3	19	1.1	3	0.2	76	6.7
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0.8	29	1.7	12	0.7	7	0.4	61	6.8
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0.4	32	1.9	13	0.8	6	0.4	58	7
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0.3	26	1.6	11	0.7	0	0	42	6.7
25	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	24	1.4	52	3.1	6	0.4	0	0	84	5.9
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0.6	48	2.9	24	1.4	2	0.1	84	6.9
27	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	8	0.5	34	2.0	8	0.5	0	0	52	6.2
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	22	1.3	10	0.6	0	0	34	6.9
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0.5	42	2.5	20	1.2	4	0.2	74	7
<b>Total</b>	9	0.6	3	0.2	18	1.1	205	12.3	914	54.8	450	27	67	4	1666	6.8

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.26).

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 24 minutes. The difference in average sleeping time between male and female was not significant. The average sleeping time for the 13 and 14 age groups were the highest among all age groups, being 7.5 hours and 7.1 hours respectively. The following three age groups reported the lowest average sleeping time: age 25 (5.9 hours), age 27 (6.2 hours) and age 20 (6.6 hours). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.26)

## 2.2 Physique and Physical Fitness

**Table 2.2a: Body Attributes and Their Variations among Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)** <sup>(1), (2)</sup>

Age	Body Height <sup>(3)</sup> (cm)		Sitting Height <sup>(4)</sup> (cm)		Body Weight <sup>(5)</sup> (kg)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
13	160.7±7.83	155.6±5.98	83.8±4.82	83.0±3.46	49.0±11.50	47.0±10.17
14	166.3±6.72	156.5±5.80	87.6±3.91	83.9±3.17	54.6±11.90	47.2±8.60
15	169.0±6.00	158.6±5.44	89.6±3.34	85.4±3.04	56.7±12.55	49.5±7.68
16	170.6±5.88	157.9±5.85	90.9±2.86	85.2±3.10	58.1±9.96	49.2±7.98
17	171.2±6.27	157.3±5.16	91.4±3.43	85.0±2.73	58.8±10.84	49.9±8.01
18	171.3±5.37	158.5±5.65	91.9±2.93	85.6±2.87	59.7±9.45	49.3±6.82
19	170.9±6.54	158.0±5.37	91.6±3.17	85.4±2.80	60.7±9.51	49.2±7.80
20	171.1±5.96	157.8±5.43	91.7±3.01	85.5±2.79	61.7±8.87	48.7±7.41
21	172.3±5.95	158.1±5.16	92.1±2.97	85.6±2.53	62.6±23.02	48.3±5.63
22	170.4±4.48	157.7±4.95	91.2±2.63	86.1±2.84	60.9±8.84	48.6±6.68
20-24	170.7±5.37	158.6±5.53	91.5±2.89	86.1±2.86	62.8±10.08	50.3±7.26
25-29	169.5±5.15	157.6±5.27	91.1±2.77	85.9±2.72	63.9±9.37	50.8±7.21

**Source: Macao Sport Development Board (2006).**

*Note: (1) Data for the 13-22 age groups were sampled from incumbent Macao students.*

*(2) Data for the 20-29 age groups were sampled from Macao adults across all walks of life.*

*(3) Body height refers to the vertical distance measured from the highest point of the head to the ground while the person is in standing posture; the measurement mainly reflects the longitudinal growth of bones of the body.*

*(4) Sitting height refers to the vertical distance measured from the highest point of the head to the surface of the chair while the person is in sitting posture; this measurement mainly reflects the trunk length.*

*(5) Body weight refers to the weight of the body.*

Physique and physical fitness indexes track the body shape of youths aged 13-29 (i.e. body height, sitting height, body weight, shoulder width, pelvic width, foot length, bust circumference measurement, waist circumference measurement, hip circumference measurement, skin-fold thickness), and body functions (i.e. pulse, blood pressure, vital capacity) and body quality (50 meter run, stamina run, grip strength, back strength, pull-up/push-up, sit ups in one minute, vertical jump, sit and reach, choice reaction time, close-eye single-leg stand)

The body height of youths aged 13-29 increases gradually with age. For males aged 13-14, the increase rate was more pronounced, with an annual growth rate of 5.6 cm. From age 16 onwards, the average body height of each individual age group all exceeded 170 cm (except for the age group 25-29); the highest average figure was 172.3 cm. As for females, there was no significant difference in average height figures across all age groups. The average figures were all below 160 cm, with the highest figure at 158.6 cm. The range of average body height for males aged 13-29 was 160.7-172.3 cm, the corresponding range for females was 155.6-158.6 cm. Across all age groups, the average body height of males exceeded that of females, indicating a distinct gender difference.



The trend of increasing sitting height with age among youths aged 13-29 was similar with the trend in body height. However, the growth rate was more moderate. The range of average sitting height for males aged 13-29 was 83.8-92.1 cm, the corresponding range for female was 83.0-86.1 cm. Across all age groups (except for the 13 age group), the average sitting height of males exceeded that of females, indicating a distinct gender difference.

The body weight of youths aged 13-29 shows a very gradual increasing trend with age. During the age period from 13 to 29, males registered a total increase in weight of 14.9 kg; the corresponding figure for females was 3.8 kg. The growth rate of males was significantly higher than that of females. In addition, males showed the highest growth rate in weight at age 13-14, with an annual growth rate of 5.6 kg. The range of average body weight for males aged 13-29 was 49.0-63.9 kg, the corresponding range for female was 47.0-50.8 kg. Across all age groups (except for the 13 age group), the average body weight of males exceeded that of females, indicating a distinct gender difference.

**Table 2.2b: Changes in Circumference Measurements of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)** <sup>(1), (2), (3)</sup>

Age	Bust Circumference Measurement <sup>(4)</sup> (cm)		Waist Circumference Measurement <sup>(5)</sup> (cm)		Hip Circumference Measurement <sup>(6)</sup> (cm)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
13	75.9±8.13	77.7±7.33	67.6±9.91	65.8±8.52	81.6±8.14	85.3±7.40
14	79.6±7.87	77.5±6.35	69.8±10.47	65.5±7.76	85.2±7.89	85.6±6.74
15	80.8±6.17	79.0±6.00	69.7±8.16	67.1±6.69	86.1±6.33	87.8±5.51
16	82.4±6.03	79.1±5.81	70.8±8.17	66.4±6.70	87.3±6.50	87.8±6.11
17	83.3±6.95	80.2±5.99	71.4±8.92	67.5±6.95	87.6±7.05	88.6±6.10
18	83.8±5.99	79.3±5.09	72.1±8.09	66.3±5.94	88.6±6.11	87.9±5.23
19	85.5±5.72	78.8±5.75	73.8±8.12	66.1±6.82	88.4±6.08	87.7±5.57
20	86.3±6.05	79.2±5.59	74.0±7.83	66.0±6.68	89.1±5.57	86.9±5.79
21	85.6±5.71	78.2±4.55	73.2±7.44	65.0±5.36	88.2±5.25	86.7±3.98
22	86.8±5.70	79.6±4.89	74.9±7.20	65.6±6.17	88.2±4.69	86.8±4.88
20-24	87.7±6.43	81.0±5.78	76.9±9.01	68.1±6.44	90.7±5.89	88.3±5.29
25-29	89.4±6.41	81.3±5.65	79.6±8.77	69.2±6.66	91.2±5.59	88.3±5.07

**Source: Macau Sport Development Board (2006).**

*Note: (1) Data for the 13-22 age groups were sampled from incumbent Macao students.*

*(2) Data for the 20-29 age groups were sampled from Macao adults across all walks of life.*

*(3) Body circumference measurements refer to common indexes used to reflect subcutaneous fat and muscle mass. The most commonly used measurement indexes are bust circumference; waist circumference and hip circumference.*

*(4) Bust circumference measurement refers to the maximum circumference of the thoracic cage, and mainly reflects the size of the thoracic cage and development of the pectoral muscles. To a certain extent, this measurement reflects the body shape and development of the respiratory organs.*

*(5) Waist circumference measurement refers to the horizontal circumference of the body 0.5-1 cm above the navel, and mainly reflects subcutaneous fat accumulation and development of muscles in the waist and abdomen.*

*(6) Hip circumference measurement refers to the horizontal circumference at the level of maximum posterior extension of the buttocks, and mainly reflects development state of the bones, muscles and subcutaneous fat of the hip.*

Circumference measurements showed an increasing trend with age. During the age period from 13 to 29, the various body circumference measurements registered a moderate growth rate and also distinct age differences (except for certain adjoining age groups). The range of average figures for bust, waist and hip circumference measurements for males aged 13-29 were 75.9-89.4 cm, 67.6-79.6 cm and 81.6-91.2 cm respectively, the corresponding ranges for females were 77.5-81.3 cm, 65.5-69.2 cm and 85.3-88.3 cm respectively. The growth for various circumference measurements for males were: bust 13.5 cm, waist 12.0 cm, and hip 9.6 cm; for females were: bust 3.8 cm, waist 3.7 cm, and hip 3.0 cm. Across all age groups, all of the average figures for males exceeded that for females, except for the following: bust circumference measurement of females aged 13; hip circumference measurement of females aged 13 and 15. The growth rate of circumference measurements for males across all age groups was significantly higher than that of females, indicating a distinct gender difference.

**Table 2.2c: Changes in Skin-fold Thickness of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)<sup>(1), (2)</sup>**

Age	Upper Arm Skin-fold Thickness <sup>(3)</sup> (mm)		Scapularis Skin-fold Thickness <sup>(3)</sup> (mm)		Abdominal Skin-fold Thickness <sup>(3)</sup> (mm)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
13	11.9±6.64	16.1±6.00	11.4±7.71	15.4±7.09	14.8±11.15	21.7±8.61
14	11.8±6.08	16.4±5.13	11.5±6.42	16.3±6.78	14.8±10.62	21.0±8.47
15	11.3±5.62	16.7±4.88	11.5±6.21	16.2±6.07	14.0±9.24	22.9±7.24
16	11.0±5.42	16.7±5.23	11.7±5.86	16.5±6.5	14.1±9.27	22.3±7.95
17	10.8±5.29	17.4±5.22	11.8±6.07	17.3±6.43	14.4±9.46	22.9±7.44
18	11.0±5.47	17.4±4.76	12.2±5.81	16.9±6.45	14.4±9.83	21.6±7.26
19	10.9±5.33	16.6±4.64	13.2±6.25	17.6±6.91	14.9±9.86	20.1±6.77
20	11.7±5.94	16.1±5.82	14.2±7.47	17.4±6.53	15.6±9.69	19.1±7.18
21	10.7±5.61	16.0±4.37	12.8±6.22	17.6±6.37	13.6±8.89	18.6±5.65
22	11.3±6.11	15.8±4.77	12.8±5.96	18.2±6.85	15.1±10.45	19.2±6.03
20-24	11.3±5.22	18.4±5.54	15.6±7.07	18.9±6.53	17.8±9.30	24.3±8.17
25-29	12.6±6.37	18.7±5.18	17.9±7.70	19.0±6.43	21.5±10.19	23.6±7.87

Source: Macao Sport Development Board (2006).

Note: (1) Data for the 13-22 age groups were sampled from incumbent Macao students.

(2) Data for the 20-29 age groups were sampled from Macao adults across all walks of life.

(3) Skin-fold thickness mainly reflects the mass or accumulation of subcutaneous fat. The commonly measured parts are upper arm, scapularis and abdomen.

Skin-fold thickness of three body parts all showed an increasing trend with age. During the age period from 13 to 29, skin-fold thickness of the various parts registered a moderate growth rate; in particular, the skin-fold thickness of upper arm maintained a relatively stable rate of change. The increase rate in skin-fold thickness for the various body parts for males aged 13-29 were: upper arm 1.9 mm, scapularis 6.5 mm and abdomen 7.9 mm respectively; the corresponding rates for females were: upper arm 2.9 mm, scapularis 3.6 mm and abdomen 5.7 mm respectively. Across all age groups, the increase rate for males exceeded that for females, except for upper arm skin-fold thickness, where the increase rate for males clearly fell behind that for females. The range of average skin-fold thickness for the three body parts for males were: upper arm 10.7-12.6 mm, scapularis 11.4-17.9 mm and abdomen 13.6-21.5 mm respectively, the corresponding ranges for females were upper arm 15.8-18.7 mm, scapularis 15.4-19.0 mm and 18.6-24.3 mm respectively.

The average skin-fold thickness figures of females across all age groups were higher than that of males, indicating a distinct gender difference.

**Table 2.2d: Changes in Width Indexes and Foot Length of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)** <sup>(1), (2)</sup>

Age	Shoulder Width (cm)		Pelvic Width (cm)		Foot Length (cm)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>13</b>	35.0±2.50	33.4±1.84	24.8±2.01	24.9±1.70	24.3±1.24	22.7±1.04
<b>14</b>	36.7±2.12	33.6±1.61	25.8±1.81	25.2±1.72	25.0±1.17	22.7±1.00
<b>15</b>	37.5±2.00	34.0±1.76	26.3±1.55	25.6±1.60	25.0±1.17	22.8±1.07
<b>16</b>	38.1±2.04	34.2±1.67	26.4±1.55	25.6±1.46	25.1±1.19	22.7±0.97
<b>17</b>	38.4±2.23	34.1±1.48	26.7±1.61	25.8±1.63	24.9±1.25	22.7±0.95
<b>18</b>	38.8±1.93	34.3±1.87	26.8±1.58	25.8±1.64	24.9±1.03	22.7±1.03
<b>19</b>	39.0±1.97	34.5±1.77	27.1±1.66	25.6±1.56	24.9±1.26	22.6±0.99
<b>20</b>	39.3±2.13	34.5±1.60	27.1±1.59	25.6±1.48	25.0±1.15	22.6±1.09
<b>21</b>	39.5±1.51	34.7±1.57	27.4±1.52	25.6±1.57	25.2±1.01	22.6±0.89
<b>22</b>	39.4±1.28	34.7±1.54	27.5±1.05	25.8±1.43	24.9±0.77	22.8±0.92
<b>20-24</b>	38.8±1.68	34.7±1.78	27.0±1.46	26.5±1.51	24.9±0.97	22.8±0.98
<b>25-29</b>	39.1±1.59	34.7±1.49	27.2±1.56	26.7±1.38	24.7±1.06	22.6±0.91

**Source: Macao Sport Development Board (2006).**

*Note: (1) Data for the 13-22 age groups were sampled from incumbent Macao students.*

*(2) Data for the 20-29 age groups were sampled from Macao adults across all walks of life.*

The width indexes show a gradual increasing trend with age. During the age period from 13 to 29, the width indexes registered a relatively moderate growth rate across all age groups. The growth rates of width indexes for males were: shoulder width 4.5 cm and pelvic width 2.7 cm respectively; the corresponding rates for females were shoulder width 1.3 cm and pelvic width 1.8 cm respectively. Across all age groups, the increase rates of the width indexes for males were slightly above the corresponding rates for females; in particular, the increase rate of males' shoulder width was much higher than that of females. The ranges of average figures for the widths indexes for males were: shoulder width 35.0-39.5 cm and pelvic width 24.8-27.5 cm respectively; the corresponding ranges for females were shoulder width 33.4-34.7 cm and pelvic width 24.9-26.7 cm respectively. The average width figures of males across all age groups were higher than that of females (except for pelvic width of the 13 age group), indicating a distinct gender difference.

Foot length shows only a very slight rate of change with age. From age 13 onwards, the foot length of both males and females maintained a steady growth rate of around 25 cm (male) and 22 cm (female) respectively. The average figure for foot length of males across all age groups was significantly higher than that of females.

**Table 2.2e: Changes in Physiological Function Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)** <sup>(1), (2)</sup>

Age	Pulse <sup>(3)</sup> (beats/min)		Systolic Pressure <sup>(4)</sup> (mmHg)		Diastolic Pressure <sup>(4)</sup> (mmHg)		Vital Capacity <sup>(5)</sup> (ml)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
13	86.7±11.58	87.4±11.06	110.2±12.52	106.4±10.71	65.1±9.00	66.8±7.52	2986.0±613.16	2491.6±461.37
14	84.7±9.81	86.8±11.19	112.0±11.84	105.2±10.56	67.5±8.41	66.4±8.17	3414.0±669.43	2491.8±406.11
15	86.1±12.71	84.6±10.55	114.9±12.66	106.6±10.64	68.1±8.67	67.2±7.86	3734.2±626.54	2708.7±452.35
16	81.9±11.47	83.8±11.53	114.2±11.93	107.5±11.27	68.9±8.51	67.6±8.26	3974.9±634.1	2701.9±478.23
17	81.2±11.46	83.5±11.23	115.7±11.85	105.8±11.52	69.7±8.24	68.8±8.54	4015.9±683.48	2716.3±430.24
18	79.4±10.25	81.4±10.01	115.2±11.69	104.0±10.84	70.3±8.27	67.5±8.34	4016.1±621.85	2795.6±394.37
19	81.9±11.48	82.9±10.33	116.6±11.45	103.0±9.75	70.4±7.55	68.1±8.49	4335.0±778.00	2793.8±543.87
20	78.3±10.18	83.2±11.64	116.5±11.54	102.8±11.29	72.1±7.29	65.8±8.39	4442.3±796.21	2866.9±551.72
21	76.6±10.75	83.2±11.03	112.6±9.34	100.3±10.95	69.7±7.86	64.8±7.77	4303.1±760.86	2958.4±539.11
22	75.4±7.75	79.8±8.67	113.7±8.95	103.0±10.96	71.5±6.43	65.8±9.39	4313.6±619.90	2930.2±556.72
20-24	75.3±9.06	77.1±8.47	117.5±8.93	104.6±10.33	76.0±7.69	67.3±8.52	3901.7±669.48	2761.2±486.28
25-29	74.6±8.61	79.0±10.49	116.5±10.63	104.4±11.32	75.1±7.86	68.2±8.36	3942.7±839.80	2801.6±510.92

Source: Macao Sport Development Board (2006).

Note: (1) Data for the 13-22 age groups were sampled from incumbent Macao students.

(2) Data for the 20-29 age groups were sampled from Macao adults across all walks of life.

(3) Pulse refers to the change in pressure caused by the beating of the heart which in turn leads to the vibration of the aortic wall; the number of vibrations transmitted by the aorta wall to the external perimeter is the pulse.

(4) Blood pressure refers to the pressure exerted on the wall of the blood vessels by the blood passing through when the heart contracts; in a heart beat cycle, blood pressure in the arteries will change in a regular pattern with the contraction and relaxation of the ventricle. Hence the term "blood pressure" often refers to arterial blood pressure and includes systolic and diastolic pressures. Static pulse and blood pressure are simple indexes which reflect the function of the circulation system.

(5) Vital capacity refers to the volume of air exhaled between maximal inspiration and maximal expiration, representing the maximum working capacity of the human respiratory system.

Static pulse shows a gradual decreasing trend with age. For males, from age 15 onwards, static pulse showed a marked decreasing trend. For females, the rate of decrease was steadier, and the difference between adjoining age groups was not very large. The range of average static pulse rate for males across all age groups was 86.7-74.6 beats/min, while the corresponding range for females was 87.4-77.1 beats/min. During the age period from 13 to 19, there was no distinct difference between the static pulse rate of males and females. From age 20 onwards, the average figure for females across all age groups was higher than that of males, indicating a distinct gender difference.

Blood pressure shows a more moderate rate of change with age. For males, the systolic pressure showed a gradual increasing trend, while for females, the rate of change was minimal. As for diastolic pressure, both males and females showed a gradual increasing trend. During the age period from 13 to 29, the range of average systolic pressure for males was 110.2-117.5 mmHg; the corresponding range for females was 100.3-107.5 mmHg; the rates of change for males and females were 7.3 and 7.2 mmHg respectively. As for diastolic pressure, the range of average figures for males was 65.1-76.0 mmHg; the corresponding range for females was 64.8-68.8 mmHg; the increase rates for males and females were 10.9 and 4 mmHg respectively. Comparing males and females in the same age group, the blood pressure of males was slightly higher than that of females, with a more pronounced gender difference for systolic pressure. With regard to diastolic pressure, the gender difference did not show until after age 18.

Vital capacity shows a prominent increasing trend with age. During the age period from 13 to 22, there was distinct age difference among different age groups. The range of average figures for males was 2986.0-4442.3 ml; the corresponding range for females was 2491.6-2958.4 ml; The increase rate in vital capacity of males was higher than that of females (the respective figures for males and females being 1456.3 and 466.8 mm), indicating a distinct gender difference. However, for the age period from 20 to 29, the change in vital capacity with age was not significant. For both males and females at these ages, their vital capacity was all distinctly lower than that of students aged 22.

**Table 2.2f: Changes in Body Quality Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (I) (2005)<sup>(1), (2)</sup>**

Age	50 meter Run <sup>(3)</sup> (sec)		Stamina Run <sup>(4)</sup> (sec)		Vertical Jump <sup>(5)</sup> (cm)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
13	8.6±0.73	10.1±0.99	301.4±54.45	284.8±40.17	33.2±6.15	24.1±5.09
14	8.3±0.67	10.0±1.06	296.6±46.65	282.4±31.90	35.5±7.20	23.6±3.80
15	8.1±0.73	9.9±0.98	281.7±40.87	276.6±31.77	38.8±9.79	24.9±4.39
16	8.0±0.78	9.9±0.84	275.5±34.49	272.7±32.40	39.8±6.67	25.3±4.15
17	7.9±0.77	9.8±0.97	276.1±36.74	274.5±30.61	40.6±7.56	25.4±4.95
18	8.0±0.86	10.0±1.07	274.5±38.87	285.5±42.50	41.2±7.65	24.7±4.25
19	7.8±0.73	10.1±1.02	271.7±37.05	289.3±35.69	41.9±7.67	25.1±4.56
20	8.0±1.07	10.0±0.97	280.4±36.69	287.9±44.19	41.6±6.96	25.8±8.62
21	7.8±0.57	10.1±1.01	276.9±38.20	282.8±36.26	42.0±6.18	25.3±3.94
22	8.3±0.73	10.3±0.88	280.7±41.14	289.6±33.92	42.9±9.22	25.1±4.18
20-24	---	---	---	---	38.8±6.27	24.6±4.37
25-29	---	---	---	---	37.3±6.33	24±3.88

**Source: Macao Sport Development Board (2006).**

*Note: (1) Data for the 13- 22 age groups were sampled from incumbent Macao students; for stamina run, the distance for female was 800 m and 1000 m for male.*

*(2) Data for the 20-29 age groups were sampled from Macao adults across all walks of life.*

*(3) Speed quality refers to the ability of human body in maintaining fast motion over a longer period of time; the 50m run index is the index commonly used to reflect the ability of the human body in maintaining fast motion (i.e. speed quality).*

*(4) Stamina quality refers to the ability of the human body in carrying out muscle activities over a long period of time or the ability in resisting fatigue and recovering from fatigue. Stamina run (800m for female and 1000m for male) is the index commonly used to reflect stamina quality.*

*(5) Vertical jump is the common index used to reflect the explosive power of the muscle groups of the lower extremity.*

The average figure for 50 m run only showed a distinct decreasing trend with increased age in the 13-15 age groups among males. For the other age groups, there was no obvious change, indicating that during the age period from 13 to 22, the average 50 m run index was relatively stable. The range of average figures for males was 7.8-8.6 seconds, while the corresponding range for female was 9.8-10.3 seconds. For each of the age groups, the speed quality of males was better than that of females, pointing to a distinct gender difference.

The average figure for stamina run shows a gradual decreasing trend with increased age. In the age period from 13 to 19, the average figures for males showed a more prominent decreasing trend, with the 19 age group registering the lowest average ( $271.7 \pm 37.05$  seconds). As for females, the decreasing trend became apparent only in the age period from 13 to 17, while after age 18, the average figure started to show a gradual increasing trend (except for the 21 age group); the 22 age female group registered the highest average ( $289.6 \pm 33.92$  seconds). The range of average figures for stamina run for males was 271.7-301.4 seconds, while the corresponding range for females was 272.7-289.6 seconds.

The average figure for vertical jump shows a gradual increasing trend with age. In the age period from 13 to 22, the increase rate for males was more prominent, with the 22 age group registering the highest average ( $42.9 \pm 9.22$  cm). However, after age 20, the vertical jump performance of adults started to show marked decline. Females showed a similar change pattern, but the rate of change and trend were not as distinct as for the males, with the 20 age female group (students) registering the highest average ( $25.8 \pm 8.62$  cm). In the age period from 13 to 22, the range of average figures for vertical jump for males was 33.2-42.9 cm, while the corresponding range for females was 23.6-25.8 cm. The average figure for vertical jump for males was in general higher than that for females, pointing to a distinct gender difference.

**Table 2.2g: Changes in Body Quality Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (II) (2005)** <sup>(1), (2)</sup>

Age	Grip Strength <sup>(3)</sup> (kg)		Back Strength <sup>(4)</sup> (kg)		Pull-Up (No. of Times)/ Push-Up (No. of Times) (Aged 20-29) <sup>(5)</sup>	Sit-Ups in One- Minute (No. of Times) <sup>(5)</sup>
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
13	25.9±6.05	21.2±4.03	72.2±17.08	52.4±12.08	1.2±4.48	24.0±8.98
14	30.8±6.70	21.1±4.20	84.9±18.88	54.6±12.52	0.9±1.72	25.2±7.44
15	33.8±5.41	23.2±4.33	92.9±17.01	58.0±14.81	1.5±2.27	26.0±8.02
16	36.6±6.54	23.1±3.99	102.1±19.94	59.1±12.95	2.0±2.35	25.7±8.06
17	37.3±7.22	23.7±4.35	103.8±21.11	59.7±13.63	2.6±2.67	25.1±8.72
18	39.5±6.68	23.7±3.73	109.8±21.28	59.7±12.75	2.6±2.59	24.3±9.23
19	39.1±7.24	23.6±4.19	111.9±22.37	63.5±14.61	3.1±3.06	24.1±8.82
20	41.1±6.59	23.6±4.33	116.0±22.48	64.3±13.76	2.8±2.67	22.7±7.80
21	40.3±6.67	23.5±4.18	116.3±23.83	64.3±13.40	2.9±2.80	23.0±8.63
22	38.9±5.50	24.0±4.98	116.2±19.98	66.1±16.19	3.1±2.84	20.5±6.72
20-24	42.3±6.30	24.0±5.40	119.2±21.36	62.4±15.97	24.2±10.23	22.2±7.5
25-29	42.2±6.92	24.9±4.61	118.7±23.09	64.6±14.19	22.7±10.14	21.6±6.67

Source: Macao Sport Development Board (2006).

Note: (1) Data for the 13-22 age groups were sampled from incumbent Macao students.

(2) Data for the 20-29 age groups were sampled from Macao adults across all walks of life; males in these age groups were tested for the push-up index.

(3) Grip strength is the index commonly used to reflect the maximum strength of the muscle groups of the upper extremity (in particular muscle groups of the upper arm).

(4) Back strength is the index commonly used to reflect the maximum strength of the muscle groups of the low back.

(5) The pull-up/push-up index (male) and sit-up index (female) are the indexes commonly used to reflect the strength of the muscle groups of the upper extremity, abdomen and waist.

Average grip strength shows a gradual increasing trend with age. In the age period from 13 to 29, the increase rate for males was more prominent, with a total increase of 16.4 kg. After age 20, the average figures for the adult groups were all higher than figures for the student groups. The average grip strength of the 20-24 age group was the highest (42.3±6.3 kg). The increase rate of grip strength with age for females was smaller than for males, the total increase was only 3.8 kg. In the 13-14, 15-22 age groups (students) and 20-29 age groups, there was no significant increase or the average figures remained relatively stable. The 25-29 adult female age group registered the highest average (24.9±4.61 kg). The range of average figures for grip strength for males was 25.9-42.3 kg, while the corresponding range for females was 21.1-24.9 kg. The average grip strength of males was in general higher than that of females in the same age group, pointing to a distinct gender difference.

The trend of change in back strength with age was similar to the trend shown by grip strength. In the age period from 13 to 29, the increase rate for males was more prominent, with a total increase of 47 kg. In the age period from 20 to 22, the increase rate started to slow down. After age 20, the average figures for the adult groups were all higher than the figures for the student groups. The average back strength of the 20-24 age group was the highest (119.2±21.36 kg). The increase rate of back strength with age for females was smaller than for males, the total increase was only



13.7 kg. In the age period from 19 to 21, the average figures remained stable, while for the 20-29 age groups, the average figures were significantly lower than the 22 age group (student), which registered the highest average ( $66.1 \pm 16.19$  kg). The range of average figures for back strength for males was 72.2-119.2 kg, while the corresponding range for females was 52.4-66.1 kg. Comparing males and females in the same age group, the back strength of males was in general higher than that of females, pointing to a distinct gender difference.

For males in the 13-22 age groups and adult males in the 20-29 age group, stamina of the muscle groups of the upper extremity is measured by the push-up index. For females, the sit-up index is mainly used to measure the stamina of the muscle groups of the waist and abdomen. The pull-up index for males did not show any significant change with age. There was also no obvious difference between the average figures across all age groups; with the figure staying at the steady level of 0.9-3.1 times. Adults aged 20-29 could perform on average around 23 push-ups.

In the age period from 13 to 29, the change in the number of sit-ups in one minute for females with age was not significant. There was no obvious difference between the average figures across all age groups; with the figure staying at the steady level of 20.5-26.0 times per minute.

**Table 2.2h: Changes in Body Physique Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (III) (2005)** <sup>(1), (2)</sup>

Age	Sit and Reach <sup>(3)</sup> (cm)		Close-Eye Single-Leg Stand <sup>(4)</sup> (sec)		Choice Reaction Time <sup>(5)</sup> (sec)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
13	1.3±6.90	5.7±8.59	34.8±36.65	33.7±36.48	0.40±0.044	0.43±0.048
14	1.6±8.42	6.6±8.15	33.4±31.86	37.6±37.65	0.40±0.046	0.42±0.056
15	4.2±8.88	6.4±8.70	40.9±42.55	41.4±36.42	0.39±0.046	0.42±0.053
16	6.3±8.58	7.0±7.43	44.8±40.27	39.0±39.78	0.38±0.047	0.41±0.046
17	3.8±8.85	5.6±8.23	45.6±50.42	55.5±54.81	0.38±0.044	0.42±0.048
18	5.7±9.55	6.9±8.24	45.3±46.04	47.2±55.80	0.38±0.041	0.42±0.044
19	5.9±8.88	4.6±9.43	49.3±56.73	45.7±51.37	0.39±0.047	0.42±0.046
20	5.4±8.87	5.5±8.33	44.0±48.35	44.1±48.04	0.39±0.044	0.42±0.047
21	5.4±9.12	6.6±9.19	54.6±52.03	38.1±49.01	0.39±0.054	0.44±0.055
22	1.5±6.07	6.1±7.57	43.5±36.25	40.2±36.46	0.41±0.044	0.42±0.043
20-24	3.4±8.25	5.4±7.90	48.3±51.2	46.1±52.17	0.39±0.042	0.42±0.048
25-29	2.3±7.62	6.0±7.82	42.4±42.77	43.5±51.71	0.41±0.045	0.43±0.053

Source: Macau Sport Development Board (2006).

- Note: (1) Data for the 13-22 age groups were sampled from incumbent Macao students.  
 (2) Data for the 20-29 age groups were sampled from Macao adults across all walks of life.  
 (3) The sit and reach index is the index commonly used to reflect the dexterity and stretchability of the low back and lower limb joints.  
 (4) The close-eye single-leg stand index is the index commonly used to assess the coordination ability between sense of position, vision and equilibrium sense.  
 (5) Reaction ability refers to the comprehensive ability of the human nervous system which combines fast reaction ability and ability in fast completion of movement; choice reaction time is the index commonly used to assess reaction time.

The average figure for the sit and reach index shows different change patterns with age. For males in the age period from 13 to 16, the figures showed an increasing trend, while for the age period from 18 to 21, the averages stayed at the 5-6 cm level. For students aged 17 and 22 and adults who were above 20, the average figures for the sit and reach index were relatively low, hovering around the 1-3 cm level. For females, the corresponding figures stayed within the 4-7 cm range across all age groups. There was no significant difference between the figures for various age groups. The range of the average figures for the sit and reach index for males was 1.3-6.3 cm, while the corresponding range for female was 4.6-7.0 cm. The average figure for females was higher than that for males in most of the age groups, pointing to a distinct gender difference.

Average time for close-eye single-leg stand showed a gradual increasing trend with age. The change for males was more prominent in the age period from 13 to 19. For females, the change was more prominent in the age period from 13 to 17, while for the other age groups, the trend alternated between increasing and decreasing. The longest time for close-eye single-leg stand was registered in the 21 age group for males (54.6 seconds) and for females in the 17 age group (55.5 seconds). The range of average time for close-eye single-leg stand for males was 33.4-54.6 seconds, while the corresponding range for females was 33.7-55.5 seconds. There was no distinct difference between the data recorded by males and females in the same age group (except for the 21 age group).

The change in choice reaction time with age was not significant. But the difference between some age groups was quite prominent. The average figures for males and females across all age groups were 0.38-0.41 seconds and 0.41-0.44 seconds respectively. Comparing males and females in the same age group, the reaction of males was in general better than females, indicating a significant gender difference.

**Table 2.2i: Detectable Rate of Hypopsia (%) (2005)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Age	Detectable Rate of Hypopsia <sup>(2)</sup>		Detectable Rate of Myopia <sup>(3)</sup>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
13	58.4	69.5	55.6	67.7
14	63.2	76.2	62.1	74.8
15	67.6	72.7	67.6	70.7
16	73.6	81.0	70.7	79.9
17	76.5	79.0	74.1	78.4
18	81.5	82.4	79.6	81.1
19	83.3	86.6	80.8	85.8
20	80.4	84.7	78.4	84.7
21	72.7	80.6	72.7	78.6
22	70.7	84.4	68.3	84.4

**Source: Macau Sport Development Board (2006).**

*Note: (1) Data for the 13-22 age groups were sampled from incumbent Macao students.*

*(2) Hypopsia refers to visual acuity of the naked eye lower than 5.0; when compiling statistics, one person is taken as a unit, and for any person whose right and left eyes show different degree of visual acuity, the eye with the higher hypopsia will be measured.*

*(3) People suffering from hypopsia are examined by an auto refractor to check if there is any refraction error. If visual acuity when wearing positive lens decreases, while visual acuity when wearing negative lens increases, the person will be deemed to be suffering from myopia.*

For males in the age period from 13 to 22, the detectable rate of hypopsia across all age groups showed a gradual increasing trend, with the peak at age 19 (83.3%), while the lowest rate was recorded at age 13 (58.4%). In the age period from 13 to 19, the annual increase rate was in the range of 1.8%-6.0%, and after reaching age 20, the rate started to fall slightly. However, the incidence rate still stayed within the 70%-80% range. The range of change in detectable rate of hypopsia was 58.4%-83.3%.

For females, the detectable rate of hypopsia reached as high as 69.5% at age 13, the trend alternated between increasing and descending; it reached the peak at age 19 (86.6%). In the age period from 18 to 22, the rate stayed at levels above 80% throughout. The range of change in detectable rate of hypopsia for females was 69.5%-86.6%.

When comparing males and females in the same age group, the detectable rate of hypopsia for females was higher than that for males across all age groups; the smallest difference was recorded

in the 18 age group (0.9%), while the greatest difference was recorded in each of the 13, 14 and 22 age groups, where the rate for females exceeded that of males by over 10%. The difference was most prominent in the 22 age group, at 13.7%.

The detectable rate of myopia at age 13 for males and females reached the high level of 55.6% and 67.7% respectively. After age 13, the rate showed an increasing trend with increased age. For males, the trend was more prominent, showing a continuous increase throughout the age period from 13 to 19; and peaking at age 19 (80.8%). After age 19, the trend started to reverse with rates decreasing. However, it still remained at the high level of around 70%. For females, during the age period from 13 to 22, the rate alternated between increasing and decreasing, with the peak recorded at age 19 (85.8%). After age 20, the rate still remained at the high level of around 80%. The range of change in detectable rate of myopia for males was 55.6%-80.8%, while the corresponding range for females was 67.7%-85.8%.

When comparing males and females in the same age group, the detectable rate of myopia for females was higher than that for males across all age groups; in each of the 13, 14 and 22 age groups, the rate for females exceeded that of males by over 10%.

**Table 2.2j: Detectable Rate of Abnormal Audition for Left and Right Ears (%) (2005)** <sup>(1), (2), (3)</sup>

Age	Left Ear		Right Ear	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
13	0	0	0.6	0
14	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0
16	0	0.5	0	0.5
17	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0.8	0
20	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	1.0
22	0	0	0	1.1
20-24	0	0	0	0
25-29	0	0	0	0

**Source: Macau Sport Development Board (2006).**

*Note: (1) Data for the 13-22 age groups were sampled from incumbent Macao students.*

*(2) Data for the 20-29 age groups were sampled from Macao adults across all walks of life.*

*(3) Audition refers to a person's hearing ability in a quiet environment.*

Among young students aged 13-22, both males and females generally had normal audition. Only in the 13 and 19 age groups for males and 16, 21 and 22 age groups for females, there appeared to be a gradual decrease of hearing. Among adults aged 20-29, there was no sign of prevalence of abnormal audition.

## 2.3 Number and Proportion of Youths Taking Physical Examination

**Table 2.3a: Breakdown of Youths Taking Any Form of Physical Examination in the Previous Year (2006)**

N=1039

Physical Examination	Number of Persons	Percent
Yes	831	80.0
No	208	20.0
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.25).

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

In the past year, the majority or 80.0% of youths in Macao did not take any physical examination. Only 20.0% took some form of body check-up. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society 2006 report (a), p.25)

**Table 2.3b: Reasons for Taking Physical Examination (2006)**

N=208

Reason	Number of Persons	Percent
Sickness	44	21.2
School/Work Requirement	90	43.2
Routine Check-up/Preventive Measure	68	32.7
Others	4	1.9
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	2	1.0
<b>Total</b>	208	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.25).

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

Among youths who took some form of physical examination in the past year, the main reason for doing so was that it was required by “school/work”, accounting for 43.2% of all those who took any body check-up; the second most common reason was “routine check-up/preventive measure”, accounting for 32.7%. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society 2006 report (a), p.25)

## 2.4 Smoking and Drinking Habits

**Table 2.4a: Smoking Habit (2006)**

N=1039

Smoking Status	Frequency	Percent
Non-Smoking	968	93.2
Smoking	70	6.7
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.17 & 18).**

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

In a recent survey on smoking habits among young people, about 93.2% of the respondents claimed that they do not smoke, while 6.7% said they do. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), pp.17 &18)

**Table 2.4b: Weekly Consumption of Cigarettes (2006)**

N=70

Number of packs	Number of Persons	Percent
1	15	21.4
2	9	12.9
3	15	21.4
4	7	10.0
5	5	7.1
6	2	2.9
7	9	12.9
8	1	1.4
10	1	1.4
14	1	1.4
17	1	1.4
Decline to Answer	4	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.17 & 18).**

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

Among the smoking respondents, those who claimed that they smoked 1 pack and 3 packs per week accounted for the highest percentage; both stood at 21.4%. The next highest percentage was accounted by those who smoked 7 packs and 2 packs per week; both accounting for 12.9%. The rest said they smoked 4 packs or 5 packs per week, the respective figures being 10.0% and 7.1%. Furthermore, 1.4% of the respondents claimed that they smoked as much as 10 packs or 14 packs or 17 packs per week. Though these latter percentages were to the low side, nonetheless, there is still cause for concern. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), pp.17 & 18)

**Table 2.4c: Age at which Respondents First Started Smoking (2006)**

N=70

<b>Age</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>1</b>	1	1.4
<b>10</b>	3	4.3
<b>11</b>	2	2.9
<b>12</b>	5	7.2
<b>13</b>	7	10.0
<b>14</b>	9	12.8
<b>15</b>	14	20.0
<b>16</b>	14	20.0
<b>17</b>	4	5.7
<b>18</b>	3	4.3
<b>19</b>	1	1.4
<b>20</b>	3	4.3
<b>21</b>	1	1.4
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	3	4.3
<b>Total</b>	70	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.18 & 19).**

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

The majority of respondents claimed that they started smoking at the age between 13 and 16, accounting for 62.8% of the total number of respondents. Among them, 40.0% said that they first smoked at the respective age of 15 and 16. Furthermore, those who said that they picked up the habit of smoking either at the age of 10 or 11 accounted for 4.3% and 2.9% respectively. These figures also carry significance. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), pp.18 &19)

**Table 2.4d: Reasons for Smoking (2006)**

F=82

Reason	Number of Persons	Percent
Out of Curiosity	20	24.4
Just for Fun	7	8.5
Feeling Bored	11	13.4
Peer Encouragement	18	22.0
To Gain Peer Acceptance	8	9.8
To Look More Mature	2	2.4
Others	4	4.9
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	12	14.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.19 & 20).

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

Of all the smoking respondents, 24.4% said they smoked simply out of curiosity. The next most common reasons quoted were peer encouragement (22.0%), and feeling bored (13.4%). The data reflect that over 60% of the respondents smoked out of their own urge and not due to encouragement or persuasion of other people. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), pp.19&20)

**Table 2.4e: Perception of Effects of Smoking on Health (2006)**

N=1039

Perception of Effects of Smoking on Health	Male		Female		Total No. of Persons	Percent
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent		
Smoking has negative impact on health	483	94.0	508	96.8	991	95.4
Smoking has positive impact on health	8	1.6	9	1.7	17	1.6
Smoking has no impact on health	10	1.9	4	0.8	14	1.3
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	13	2.5	4	0.8	17	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.20).

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 95.4% of the respondents thought smoking does have negative impact on health, while 1.6% thought it has positive effect, and another 1.3% thought it has no effect whatsoever on health. The above data shows that irrespective of smokers or non-smokers, an overwhelming majority of the respondents considered that smoking has a harmful effect on health. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.20)



**Table 2.4f: Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2006)**

N=1039

<b>Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Non-Consumer</b>	774	74.5
<b>Consumer</b>	264	25.4
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.21).**

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

On drinking habits, 74.5% of the respondents said they did not consume any alcoholic beverages, while 25.4% said they did. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.21)

**Table 2.4g: Average Weekly Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2006)**

N=264

<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>1</b>	133	50.4
<b>2</b>	24	9.1
<b>3</b>	4	1.5
<b>4</b>	1	0.3
<b>7</b>	1	0.3
<b>9</b>	2	0.8
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	99	37.5
<b>Total</b>	264	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.21 & 22).**

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

Among all alcohol-drinking respondents, 50.4% said they on average drank alcoholic beverages once a week, while 9.1% said they drank twice per week. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), pp.21 & 22)

**Table 2.4h: Age at Which Respondents First Started Consuming Alcoholic Beverages (2006)**

N=264

Age	Number of Persons	Percent
1	1	0.4
5	2	0.8
8	1	0.4
9	5	1.9
10	8	3.0
11	4	1.6
12	10	3.9
13	25	9.4
14	24	9.1
15	44	16.6
16	45	17.0
17	17	6.4
18	32	12.0
19	6	2.3
20	11	4.1
22	1	0.4
23	1	0.4
28	1	0.4
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/ Difficult to Say</b>	26	9.9
<b>Total</b>	264	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.22 & 23).**

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

Among all the alcohol-drinking respondents, the majority or 70.5% first tasted alcoholic beverages at the age between 13 and 18. Of the non-adult respondents, 17.0%, which is the majority of the total, claimed they took the first sip at 16, while 16.6% at the age of 15. The corresponding figures for the age groups 13 and 14 were 9.4% and 9.1% respectively. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), pp.22 & 23)

**Table 2.4i: Reasons for Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2006)**

F=280

Reason for Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages	Number of Persons	Percent
Out of Curiosity	37	13.2
Just for Fun	76	27.1
Feeling Bored	7	2.5
Peer Encouragement	96	34.3
To Gain Peer Acceptance	15	5.4
To Look More Mature	10	3.6
Others	11	3.9
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	28	10.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.23).

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

34.3% of the respondents said they drank because of peer encouragement. The second most popular reason cited for drinking was just for fun (27.1%). Another 13.2% said they drank out of curiosity, while 5.4% said they drank for gaining peer acceptance. 3.9% chose “others” as their answer. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.23)

**Table 2.4j: Respondents' Perception of Effects of Drinking on Health (2006)**

N=1039

Effect of Drinking on Health	Male		Female		Total No. of Persons	Percent of Total
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent		
Drinking has negative impact on health	397	77.2	448	85.3	845	81.3
Drinking has positive impact on health	13	2.5	17	3.2	30	2.9
Drinking has no impact on health	66	12.8	42	8.0	108	10.4
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/ Difficult to Say	38	7.4	18	3.4	56	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>525</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.23 & 24).

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

81.3% of the respondents believed drinking had negative impact on health, while 10.4% believed drinking had no impact on health. Only 2.9% of the respondents thought drinking had positive impact on health. These figures show the majority of respondents accepted that alcoholic beverages had negative impact on health. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), pp.23 & 24)

## 2.5 Stress Index

**Table 2.5a: Level of Stress in Daily Life Perceived by Respondents (2006)**

N=1039

Perceived Stress Level	Number of Persons	Percent
Extremely High	34	3.3
High	157	15.1
Average	394	37.9
Low	219	21.1
Extremely Low	69	6.6
Not Any	163	15.7
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1039</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.25 & 26).

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

Among all the respondents, 37.9% felt that they experienced just average stress in life, while 21.1% felt that their stress was low. Only 15.7% felt that there was not any stress in their life. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), pp.25 & 26)

**Table 2.5b: Sources of Stress (2006)**

F=1080

Source of Stress	Number of Persons	Percent
School	656	60.7
Family	149	13.6
Peers (Friends/Schoolmates/Colleagues)	48	4.4
Career	171	15.8
Love Life	24	2.2
Other	17	1.6
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	15	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1080</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.26).

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

The majority or 60.7% of the respondents said that their stress came from school. The second most common source of stress cited by respondents was career, accounting for 15.8%. Other sources included family, peers and love life, accounting for 13.6%, 4.4% and 2.2% respectively. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.26)

**Table 2.5c: Most Common Ways Used to Relieve Stress (2006)**

F=1195

<b>Ways of Relieving Stress</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Doing exercise</b>	203	17.0
<b>Listening to Music</b>	273	22.8
<b>Watching TV/Movies</b>	163	13.6
<b>Playing Online/Electronic Games</b>	221	18.5
<b>Talking to Friends/Family Members</b>	193	16.2
<b>Shunning Source of Stress</b>	25	2.1
<b>Facing up to Source of Stress Positively</b>	25	2.1
<b>Consulting Professionals for Ways to Relieve Stress</b>	7	0.6
<b>Others</b>	45	3.8
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	40	3.3
<b>Total</b>	1,195	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.26 & 27).**

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

The most common way sought by respondents to relieve stress was listening to music, accounting for 22.8%. The second and third most common resorts were playing online/electronic games (18.5%) and doing exercise (17.0%). The least percentage of respondents consulted professionals about ways to relieve stress, accounting for 0.6% only. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), pp.26 & 27)

## 2.6 Classification of Diseases

**Table 2.6: Youths Aged 15-29 Suffering from Communicable Diseases Subject to Mandatory Declaration (2005)**

Code	International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) (Tenth Revision)	Number of Persons	Percent
<b>A01.1-4</b>	Paratyphoid Fevers	1	0.4
<b>A02.0-9</b>	Salmonella Infection	25	9.3
<b>A05.0-9</b>	Bacterial Food Intoxication	38	14.2
<b>A15-A16 (2)</b>	Tuberculosis of Lung	60	22.4
<b>A15-A16 (3)</b>	Other Respiratory Tuberculosis	8	3.0
<b>A17.0</b>	Tuberculous Meningitis	1	0.4
<b>A18.3-8</b>	Tuberculosis of Other Organs	7	2.6
<b>A50-53</b>	Syphilis	1	0.4
<b>B01</b>	Varicella (chickenpox)	92	34.3
<b>B08.4-5</b>	Enterovirus Infection	4	1.5
<b>B15.0-9</b>	Acute Hepatitis A	1	0.4
<b>B16.1-9</b>	Acute Hepatitis B	10	3.7
<b>B17.1</b>	Acute Hepatitis C	2	0.8
<b>B26</b>	Mumps	7	2.6
<b>Z21</b>	Asymptomatic HIV Infection	11	4.1
<b>Total</b>		268	100

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

In 2005, there were 268 persons among the youth population aged 15-29 suffering from communicable diseases which were subject to mandatory declaration. The majority were affected by chickenpox, with the number totalling 92. The next biggest group suffered from tuberculosis, with the total number standing at 60.

## 2.7 Mortality and Causes of Death

Table 2.7: Mortality Rate between Age 15 and 29 by Age Group, Cause of Death and Sex (2005)

Cause of Death	Age Group						Sub Total
	15-19		20-24		25-29		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Infectious and Parasitic Diseases</b>	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
<b>Neoplasms</b>	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
<b>Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases and Immunity Disorders</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Diseases of Blood and Blood-Forming Organs</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mental Disorders</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Diseases of The Nervous System and Sense Organs</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Diseases of The Circulatory System</b>	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
<b>Diseases of The Respiratory System</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
<b>Diseases of The Digestive System</b>	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
<b>Diseases of The Genitourinary System</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Diseases of The Skin And Subcutaneous Tissue</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Diseases of The Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue</b>	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Congenital Anomalies</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Certain Conditions Originated In The Perinatal Period</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Symptoms, Signs and Ill-Defined Conditions</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Injury and Poisoning</b>	1	0	8	5	7	2	23
<b>Total</b>	4	0	10	7	8	6	35

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

According to the 2005 Census, the number of deaths among people aged 15 to 29 stood at 35. The majority, or 23 persons, were died of injury and poisoning.

## 2.8 Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics

**Table 2.8a: Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Males (2006)**

N=578

	Sex Characteristics Not Yet Appeared	6-9	10-13	14-17	18-21	22-25
<b>Number of Persons</b>	96	2	79	333	23	0

Source: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao (2006 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 578 male respondents, 96 said they had not noticed any sex characteristic, representing 16.6% of the total. Among the remaining 482 respondents, 45 declined to answer, and for those who claimed they had noticed this sex characteristic, the average age cited for first appearance of such characteristic was 14.7; the youngest being 6, while the oldest was 20. (“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2006 Report, p.6)

**Table 2.8b: Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Females (2006)**

N=573

	Sex Characteristics Not Yet Appeared	9-11	12-14	15-17	18-20
<b>Number of Persons</b>	7	109	410	32	2

Source: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao (2006 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 573 female respondents, 7 said they had not noticed any such sex characteristic, representing 1.2% of the total. Among the remaining 566 respondents, 13 declined to answer, and for those who claimed they had experienced such sex characteristic, the average age cited for first appearance of such characteristic was 12.45; the youngest being 9, while the oldest was 18. (“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2006 report, p.6)



## 2.9 Knowledge of Sex

Table 2.9: Analysis of Responses to Questions/Statements About Sex (2006)

N=1227

Questions/Statements	Percent of Correct Answers	Percent of Incorrect Answers
1. Which of the following is not a contraceptive device? <i>Vasectomy /Tubal Ligation /Male Condom /Female Condom /<input type="checkbox"/>Ovary Cap /Diaphragm</i>	33.2	66.8
2. Do you think that sex diseases survive only within the human body and cannot be transmitted through social contact? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes/ <input type="checkbox"/> No	44.6	55.4
3. Please choose from the following the most effective way of preventing sexually-transmitted diseases. <input type="checkbox"/> Non-promiscuity and preserving one's purity /Proper use of condom /Thoroughly cleanse the vagina before and after sex /Taking Contraceptive /Injecting Preventive Vaccines	49.3	50.7
4. Do you think that masturbation (autoeroticism) cause harm to the kidneys? Yes/ <input type="checkbox"/> No	57.2	42.8
5. Do you think that homosexuality is a kind of abnormal behaviour? Yes/ <input type="checkbox"/> No	69.3	30.7
6. Which of the following is not an abnormal sexual habit? <i>Collecting Lingerie /<input type="checkbox"/>Masturbation /fond of Anal Sex /Sex Abuse /Zoosexuality</i>	50.1	49.9
<b>Total</b>	50.6	49.4

Source: "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, (2006 report, pp.12 & 13).

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

The above results show that on average only 50% of the respondents gave correct response to the questions/statements about sex. It revealed that these respondents who were aged below 29 were not too familiar with the sex topics raised in the questionnaire. ("Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2006 Report, p.13)

## 2.10 Interpersonal Relationships

**Table 2.10a: Communication with Family Members – General (2006)**

N=1039

Degree of Frequency	Talking Face-to-face/Doing Things Together		Talking through Voice/Video Phone		Writing Letters		ICQ/Email/SMS	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Never	25	2.4	339	32.6	964	92.8	801	77.1
Rarely	80	7.7	125	12.0	39	3.8	57	5.5
Only Occasionally	176	16.9	250	24.1	20	1.9	61	5.9
Moderately	327	31.5	168	16.2	7	0.7	71	6.8
Frequently	365	35.1	141	13.6	2	0.2	46	4.4
Very Frequently	64	6.2	15	1.4	2	0.2	2	0.2
Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say	2	0.2	1	0.1	5	0.5	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.10).

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 method used was “talking face-to-face/doing things together”, of which those choosing “very frequently” and “frequently” accounted for the highest percentage (41.3%); followed by “moderately”, at 31.5%. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.10)

As for the other methods of communication, including “talking through voice/video phone”, “writing letters”, “ICQ/Email/SMS”, the most common answer was “never”, with the respective percentage figures standing at 32.6%, 92.8% and 77.1%. The figures for “talking through voice/video phone” show the most even distribution, though 32.6% (the highest percentage) of respondents said “never”, those who cited “only occasionally” and “moderately” also accounted for 24.1% and 16.2% respectively. The three figures were more or less in the same range. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.10)

**Table 2.10b: Communication with Family Members--Frequency per Week (2006)**

N=1039

Frequency	Talking Face-to-face/ Doing Things Together		Talking through Voice/ Video Phone		Writing Letters		ICQ/Email/SMS	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>0 time</b>	63	6.1	376	36.2	964	92.8	824	79.3
<b>1-10 times</b>	797	76.7	571	55.0	29	2.8	199	19.2
<b>11-20 times</b>	122	11.7	62	6.0	40	3.8	10	1.0
<b>≥21 times</b>	46	4.4	19	1.8	1	0.1	1	0.1
<b>Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say</b>	11	1.1	11	1.1	5	0.5	5	0.5
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.11).

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

As regards frequency of communication, “talking face-to-face/doing things together” also accounted for the highest percentage. 76.7% of the respondents said that they talked face-to face with family members 1-10 times per week, and 11.7% said that they did so 11-20 times per week. The frequency figures for those who communicate by “talking through voice/video phone”, “writing letters” or “ICQ/Email/SMS” were quite low, mostly in the range of “0” to “10” times per week. The sub-totals for the foregoing means of communication were 91.2%, 95.6% and 98.5% respectively. Among the three categories, “writing letters” reported the highest percentage for 0 time per week, at 92.8%. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.11)

**Table 2.10c: Evaluation of Relationship with Family Members (2006)**

N=1039

Evaluation	Number of Persons	Percent
<b>Very Poor</b>	3	0.3
<b>Poor</b>	29	2.8
<b>Average</b>	326	31.4
<b>Good</b>	541	52.1
<b>Excellent</b>	136	13.1
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	4	0.4
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.11 &12).

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

More than 65.2% of the respondents said their relationship with family members was “excellent” or “good”. 31.4% said just “average”. This shows that the respondents in general maintain good communication or interaction with family members. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.11)

**Table 2.10d: Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues–General (2006)**

N=1039

Degree of Frequency	Talking Face-to-face/ Doing Things Together		Talking through Voice/ Video Phone		Writing Letters		ICQ/Email/SMS	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Never</b>	23	2.2	114	11.0	920	88.5	196	18.9
<b>Rarely</b>	28	2.7	51	4.9	53	5.1	46	4.4
<b>Only Occasionally</b>	104	10.0	160	15.4	35	3.4	96	9.2
<b>Moderately</b>	275	26.5	251	24.2	22	2.1	237	22.8
<b>Frequently</b>	519	50.0	405	39.0	8	0.8	385	37.1
<b>Very Frequently</b>	89	8.6	57	5.5	0	0.0	77	7.4
<b>Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say</b>	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.12).**

*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 88.5% chose “never”, figures for all the other methods of communication indicated that the respondents communicate quite frequently with schoolmates/colleagues. 58.6% of the respondents said they “very frequently” or “frequently” communicated with schoolmates/colleagues by “talking face-to face/doing things together”, while 26.5% said they did so “moderately”. On “talking through voice/video phone”, the highest percentage of respondents said they used this method of communication “frequently” or “moderately”, with the respective figures standing at 39.0% and 24.2%. The two figures were in close range. Lastly, on using “ICQ/Email/SMS” as means of communication, the highest percentage of respondents or 37.1% said “frequently”, while 22.8% said “moderately”. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.12)

**Table 2.10e: Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues – Frequency per Week (2006)**

N=1039

Frequency	Talking Face-to-face/ Doing Things Together		Talking through Voice/ Video Phone		Writing Letters		ICQ/Email/SMS	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>0 time</b>	50	4.8	129	12.4	960	92.4	209	20.1
<b>1-10 times</b>	847	81.5	691	66.5	75	7.2	617	59.4
<b>11-20 times</b>	93	9.0	164	15.8	2	0.2	146	14.1
<b>≥21 times</b>	38	3.7	42	4.0	0	0.0	53	5.1
<b>Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say</b>	11	1.1	13	1.3	2	0.2	14	1.3
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a) p.13).

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

81.5% or majority of the respondents said they talked face to face/do things together with schoolmates/colleagues 1-10 times per week, while 9.0% said they did so 11-20 times a week. Furthermore, the frequency figures for those who communicate by talking through ordinary/video phone, writing letters or ICQ/Email/SMS were all lower than figures for talking face to face /doing things together, and mostly in the range of “1 to 10” times per week; the respective percentages for the said frequency range was 66.5%, 7.2% and 59.4%. It is worth to note, the most common frequency for writing letters as a means of communication was “0”, accounting for the highest percentage of 92.4%. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.13)

**Table 2.10f: Evaluation of Relationship with Schoolmates/Colleagues (2006)**

N=1039

Evaluation	Number of Persons	Percent
<b>Very Poor</b>	5	0.5
<b>Poor</b>	13	1.3
<b>Average</b>	208	20.0
<b>Good</b>	679	65.4
<b>Excellent</b>	129	12.4
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	5	0.5
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.13 & 14).

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

The respondents in general said they were enjoying “excellent” or “good” relationship with schoolmates/colleagues, with the percentage reaching as high as 77.8%. Another 20.0% described the relationship was just “average”. It shows that the respondents maintained good communication or interaction with schoolmates/colleagues. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.13)

**Table 2.10g: Peer/Social Communication – General (2006)**

N=1039

Degree	Talking Face-to-face/ Doing Things Together		Talking through Voice/ Video Phone		Writing Letters		ICQ/Email/SMS	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Never	85	8.2	249	24.0	936	90.1	334	32.1
Rarely	114	11.0	130	12.5	45	4.3	91	8.8
Only Occasionally	190	18.3	172	16.6	31	3.0	109	10.5
Moderately	252	24.3	192	18.5	20	1.9	194	18.7
Frequently	333	32.1	254	24.4	4	0.4	263	25.3
Very Frequently	61	5.9	40	3.8	1	0.1	46	4.4
Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say	4	0.4	2	0.2	2	0.2	2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.14 & 15).

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

As regards peer/social relationship, the most common form of communication was “talking face-to-face/doing things together”, of which 32.1% of the respondents said they did so “frequently”, 24.3% said “moderately”, and 18.3% said “only occasionally”. On using “voice/video phone” to communicate, the majority or 24.4% said “frequently”; the second largest group or 24.0% said “never”. The numbers of people who chose “moderately” and “occasionally” were very close, at 18.5% and 16.6% respectively. On “writing letters” as means of communication, the majority or 90.1% said “never”, which was similar to the results obtained in communication with family members and schoolmates/colleagues. Lastly, on using “ICQ/Email/SMS” as means of communication, 32.1% said “never”, which also accounted for the majority, while 25.3% said “frequently”. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.14)

**Table 2.10h: Peer/Social Communication – Frequency per Week (2006)**

N=1039

Frequency	Talking Face-to-face/ Doing Things Together		Talking through Voice/ Video Phone		Writing Letters		ICQ/Email/SMS	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>0 time</b>	159	15.3	291	28.0	961	92.5	357	34.4
<b>1-10 times</b>	795	76.5	624	60.1	70	6.7	539	51.9
<b>11-20 times</b>	58	5.6	96	9.2	4	0.4	106	10.2
<b>≥21 times</b>	17	1.6	20	1.9	0	0	24	2.3
<b>Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say</b>	10	1.0	8	0.8	4	0.4	13	1.3
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0	1039	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.15).**

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

On the subject of frequency of peer/social communication, except for the communication means of “writing letters”, which most respondents or 92.5% cited “0”, the most common frequency for the other means of communication was 1-10 times per week, followed by “0” times. For “talking face-to-face/doing things together”, the corresponding figures were 76.5% and 15.3% respectively. For “talking through voice /video phone”, the corresponding figures were 60.1% and 28.0% respectively. For the last means “ICQ/Email/SMS”, the corresponding figures were 51.9% and 34.4% respectively. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.15)

**Table 2.10i: Evaluation of Peer/Social Relationship <sup>(1)</sup> (2006)**

N=1039

Evaluation	Number of Persons	Percent
<b>Very Poor</b>	21	2.0
<b>Poor</b>	48	4.6
<b>Average</b>	328	31.6
<b>Good</b>	526	50.6
<b>Excellent</b>	95	9.1
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	21	2.0
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.15 & 16).**

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

The majority or 50.6% of the respondents said they were enjoying “good” peer/social relationship, another 31.6% said the relationship was just “average”. This clearly shows that the respondents’ peer/social communication or interaction was more or less the same as their communication or interaction with family members and schoolmates/colleagues. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.15)

## 2.11 Premarital Sex (Rate)

**Table 2.11: Sexual Intercourse of the Singles in the Previous Month (2006)**

N=1216

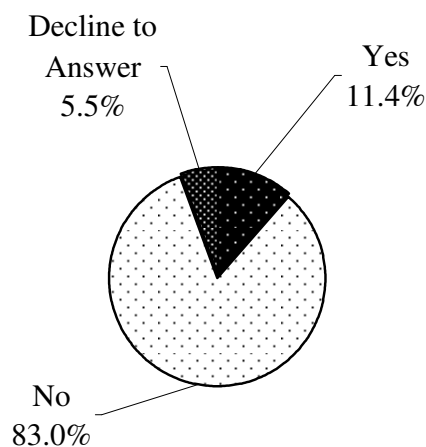
Answer	Number of Persons	Percent
Yes	139	11.4%
No	1010	83.0%
Decline to Answer	67	5.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1216</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, (2006 report, pp.15 &16).

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

Among the single respondents, 11.4% claimed that they had sex in the previous month, while 83.0% gave negative answer. 5.5% of the respondents declined to give any answer. (“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2006 report, p.15)

Figure 5: Sexual Intercourse of the Singles in the Previous Month (2006)





## 2.12 Suicide Rates (Number)

**Table 2.12a: Suicide Rate among Youth Population Aged 15-29 (2004-2005)**

	2004 <sup>(1)</sup>	2005
<b>Number of Deaths by Suicide among Youths aged 15-29</b>	12 persons	9 persons
<b>Number of Deaths by Suicide as a Percentage of the Average Number of Youths Aged 15-29</b>	0.1Per 1000	0.1Per 1000

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2005).

Note: (1) Modified data provided by Statistics and Census Bureau.

In 2004, 12 persons 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.

In 2005, 9 persons 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 2.12b: Contemplated Suicide (2006)**

N=1039

Has Contemplated Suicide	Number of Persons	Percent
<b>No</b>	967	93.1
<b>Yes</b>	69	6.6
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.16).

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

93.1% of the respondents had never contemplated committing suicide, while only 6.6% had contemplated committing suicide. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.16)

**Table 2.12c: Attempted Suicide (2006)**

N=1039

Has Attempted Suicide	Number of Persons	Percent
<b>No</b>	1030	99.1
<b>Yes</b>	9	0.9
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.16 & 17).

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

Only 0.9% of the respondents attempted suicide, and 99.1% had never attempted suicide. Compared with the above table on contemplated suicide, this shows that the number of people who actually attempted to take their own life was far less than the number of those who had just thought of doing so. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.16)

**Table 2.12d: Statistics on Attempted Suicide (2006)**

N=9

<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>1 time</b>	5	55.6
<b>2 times</b>	2	22.2
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	2	22.2
<b>Total</b>	9	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.17).**

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

Of the 9 respondents who attempted suicide, 5 had tried once, 2 had tried twice. The remaining 2 declined to provide any information. Among the valid responses, the majority had attempted suicide once. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.17)

# 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 (2004/2005 Academic Year)**

	Number of Students			Number of Teachers		
	Public Schools	Public Schools	Sub Total	Public Schools	Private Schools	Sub Total
<b>Kindergarten</b>	545 (10.8)	10417 (11.5)	10962 (11.5)	32 (9.2)	422 (10.4 )	454 (10.3)
<b>Primary School</b>	1537(30.5)	35583 (39.3)	37120 (38.9)	93 (26.6)	1428 (35.3)	1521 (34.6)
<b>Secondary School</b>	2642 (52.4)	44231 (48.9)	46873(49.1)	169(48.4)	1908 (47.1)	2077 (47.2)
<b>Special Education</b>	315 (6.3)	215 (0.2)	530(0.6)	33 (9.5)	55 (1.4)	88 (2.0)
<b>Teachers with non-teaching duties<sup>(1)</sup></b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	22 (6.3)	237 (5.9)	259 (5.9)
<b>Total</b>	5039 (100.0)	90446 (100.0)	95485 (100.0)	349 (100.0)	4050 (100.0)	4399 (100.0)

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

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2006).**

*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 the figures for the academic year 2004/2005, there were 10962 kindergarten pupils in Macao, accounting for 11.5% of the total number of students across all education levels in that period. There were 454 kindergarten teachers in the territory, accounting for 10.3% of all in-service teachers in that academic year.

As for primary schools, there were 37120 primary students across the whole territory, accounting for 38.9% of all students in that academic year. There were 1521 primary school teachers across the territory, accounting for 34.6% of all in-service teachers in the academic year.

There were 46873 secondary students across the territory accounted for 49.1% of all students in that academic year. There were 2077 secondary school teachers across the territory, accounting for 47.2% of all in-service teachers in the same period.

530 students were receiving special education across the territory, accounting for 0.6% of all students in that academic year. There were 88 teachers working in special education across the territory, accounting for 2% of all in-service teachers in the same period.

In the 2004/2005 academic year, there were 259 teachers with non-teaching duties across all schools in Macao, accounting for 5.9% of all in-service teachers during that period.

Figure 6: Distribution of Students in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2004/2005 Academic Year)

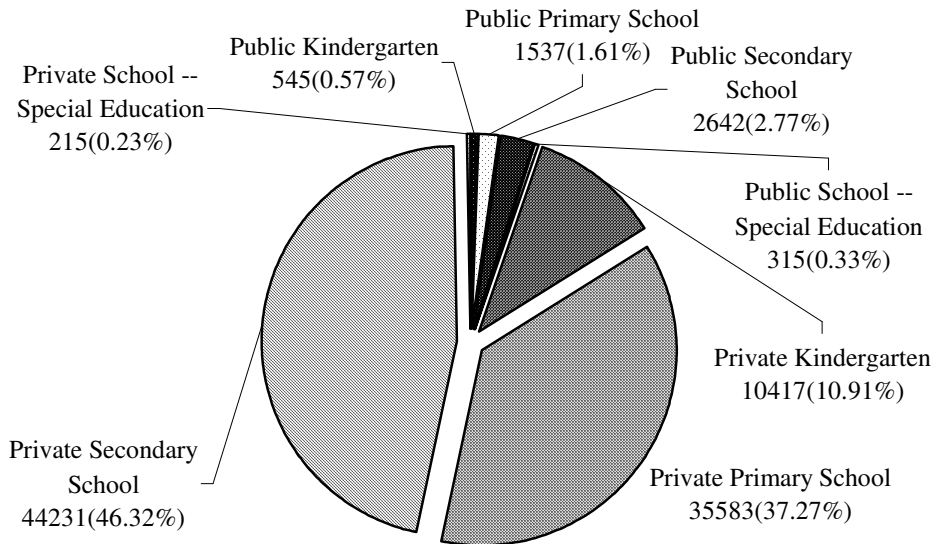
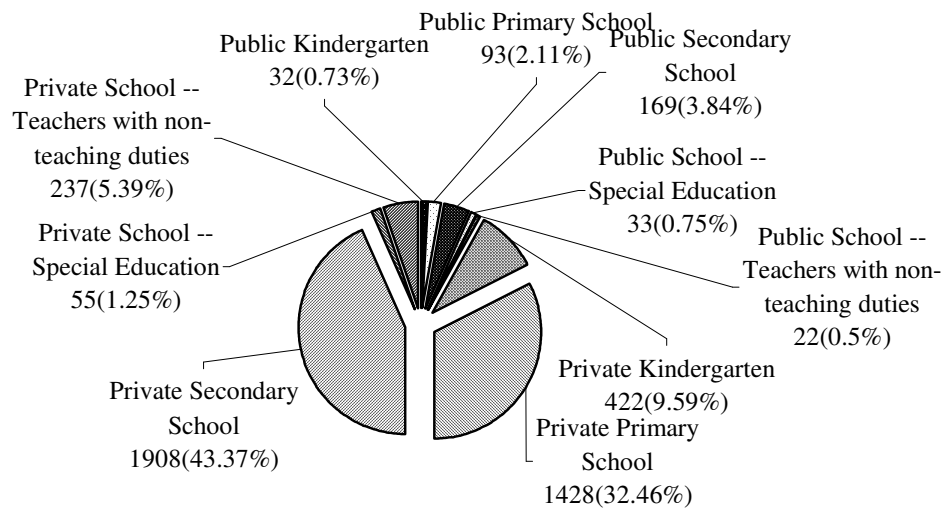


Figure 7: Distribution of Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2004/2005 Academic Year)



## 3.2 Local University Students by Discipline

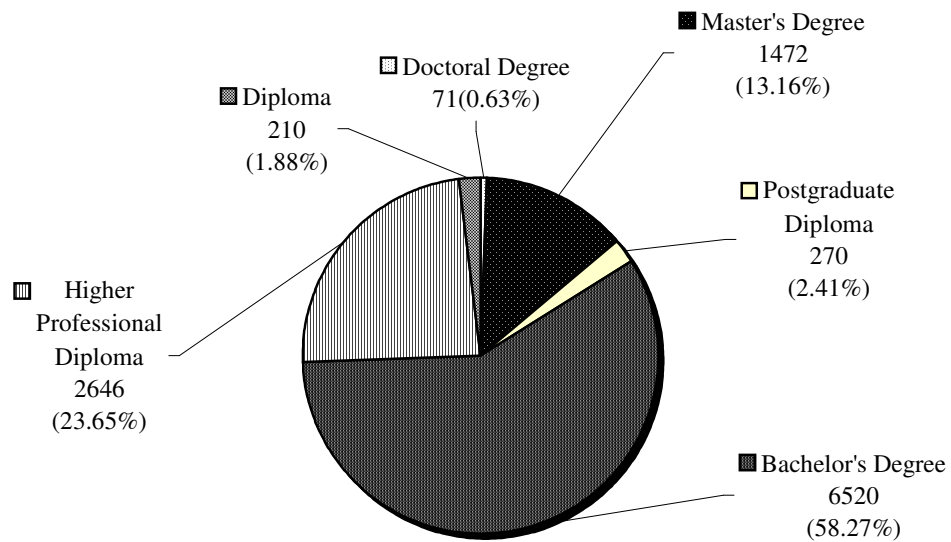
**Table 3.2: Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Type of Degree and Diploma (2004/2005 Academic Year)**

Tertiary Institutions	Doctoral Degree	Master's Degree	Postgraduate Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	Higher Professional Diploma	Diploma	Grand Total		
							Male	Female	Total
University of Macau	22	895	116	3307	146	--	1810	2676	4486
Macao Polytechnic Institute	--	--	--	470	1946	--	993	1423	2416
Institute for Tourism Studies	--	--	--	36	376	--	105	307	412
Macao Security Force Superior School	--	--	--	25	--	--	23	2	25
Asia International Open University (Macao)	7	162	154	708	4	--	498	537	1035
Macao Inter-University Institute	3	115	--	8	--	--	57	69	126
Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau	--	--	--	211	--	--	20	191	211
Macao University of Science and Technology	39	300	--	1638	--	--	1002	975	1977
Macao Institute of Management	--	--	--	107	174	--	73	208	281
Macao Millennium College	--	--	--	10	--	210	125	95	220
<b>Total</b>	71	1472	270	6520	2646	210	4706	6483	11189
<b>Percent</b>	0.63%	13.16%	2.41%	58.27%	23.65%	1.88%	42.06%	57.94%	100%

Source: Tertiary Education Services Office (2006).

For the 2004/2005 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 11189. The majority of the students enrolled in bachelor's degree programmes (6520 students, and accounting for 58.27% of the total), while those pursuing doctoral degrees accounted for the least percentage (71 students and 0.63% of the total). In addition, female local university students outnumbered male by 1777 persons.

Figure 8: Local University Students by Type of Degree and Diploma  
(2004/2005 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 (2004/2005 Academic Year)** <sup>(1) (2)</sup>

Professional Discipline \ Location	Business Studies	Arts/Language	Humanities and Social Science	Industry	Tourism/Gaming	Medicine/Nursing Studies	Science	Education	Law	Architecture/Water Conservancy	Communication/Performing Art	Art & Design	Others	Total
Mainland China	374	98	29	63	35	106	75	15	20	53	48	15	6	937
Taiwan	55	16	50	63	2	58	68	22	8	21	11	12	13	399
Hong Kong, China	7	1	5	7	2	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	2	26
Portugal	1	1	1	1	--	8	1	--	8	1	--	1	--	23
USA	8	1	3	1	2	--	3	1	--	2	--	1	--	22
Australia	7	2	--	2	2	1	--	1	--	2	1	1	--	19
Canada	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	5
Others	--	--	--	--	2	1	1	--	--	--	1	1	--	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>452</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1437</b>

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2006).

- Note: (1) Based on the information on students enrolled in graduating class of senior secondary schools at the beginning of the 2004/2005 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 the 2004/2005 academic year, 1437 graduates of the three-year senior secondary school programme pursued further studies outside Macao. The majority or 937 graduates went to Mainland China; the second most popular destination was Taiwan, where 399 students went. The most popular discipline was business studies, 452 students chose this field of study.



## 3.4 Adult Education and Vocational Training

**Table 3.4: Adult Education and Vocational Training (2004/2005)**

	<b>Percent</b>
Students Aged 15-29 Registered for Adult Education Programmes as a Percentage of the Total Population in Those Age Groups	41.4
Students Aged 15-29 Registered for Adult Education Programmes as a Percentage of Total Number of Students Enrolled in Such Programmes	51.6

**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).**

According to the 2004/2005 survey on education in Macao, students aged between 15 and 29 enrolled in adult education programmes accounted for 41.4% 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 (51.6%) of all adult education students across all age groups.

## 3.5 Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education (Government Expenditure)

**Table 3.5: Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education (2004-2005)**

	2004	2005
<b>Public Expenditure on Non-tertiary Education</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	MOP1,056,000,000	MOP1,207,000,000
<b>Total Number of Students</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	95485	92254
<b>Per Capita Education Expenditure (Unit Cost per Student)</b>	MOP11,059.3	MOP13,083.4

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2006).**

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

*(2) Data collected on 26<sup>th</sup> November of the relevant academic year.*

In 2004, public expenditure on non-tertiary education amounted to MOP 1.056 billion, for a total number of 95485 students; the per capita education expenditure (unit cost per student) was MOP 11,059.3.

In 2005, public expenditure on non-tertiary education amounted to MOP 1.207 billion, for a total number of 92254 students; the per capita education expenditure (unit cost per student) was MOP 13,083.4.

### 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 (2004/2005 Academic Year)**

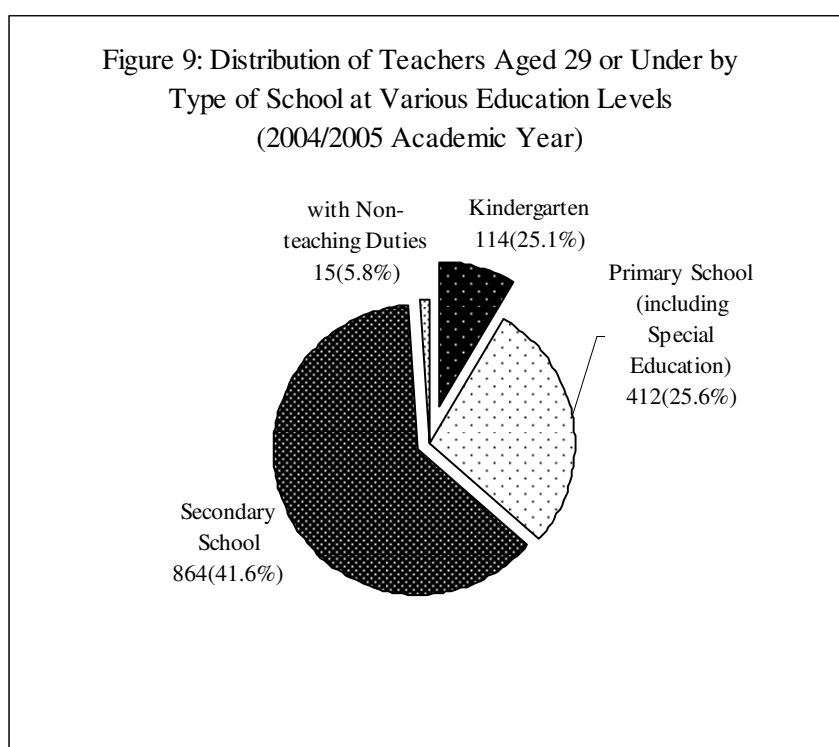
	Kindergarten		Primary School <sup>(1)</sup>		Secondary School		With Non-teaching Duties <sup>(2)</sup>		Overall	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Aged ≤ 29</b>	114	25.1%	412	25.6%	864	41.6%	15	5.8%	1405	31.9%
<b>Overall</b>	454	100%	1609	100%	2077	100%	259	100%	4399	100%

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2006).

Note: (1) Including teachers engaging in special education.

(2) Non-teaching duties refer to teachers who are not assigned to teaching work.

In the 2004/2005 academic year, 1405 teachers under the age of 29 were serving schools of various education levels, representing 31.9% of all in-service teachers (4399) across all age groups in the same period. Of these, 114 were kindergarten teachers, accounting for 25.1% of all in-service kindergarten teachers (454); 412 were primary school teachers, accounting for 25.6% of all in-service primary school teachers (1609); 864 were secondary school teachers, making up 41.6% of all in-service secondary school teachers (2077); 15 were teachers with non-teaching duties, making up 5.8% of all teachers in that category (259).



## 3.7 Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment

**Table 3.7a: Literacy Rate (2001)**

	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Literacy Rate (Aged 15-29)</b>	99.4
<b>Overall Literacy Rate</b>	91.3

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

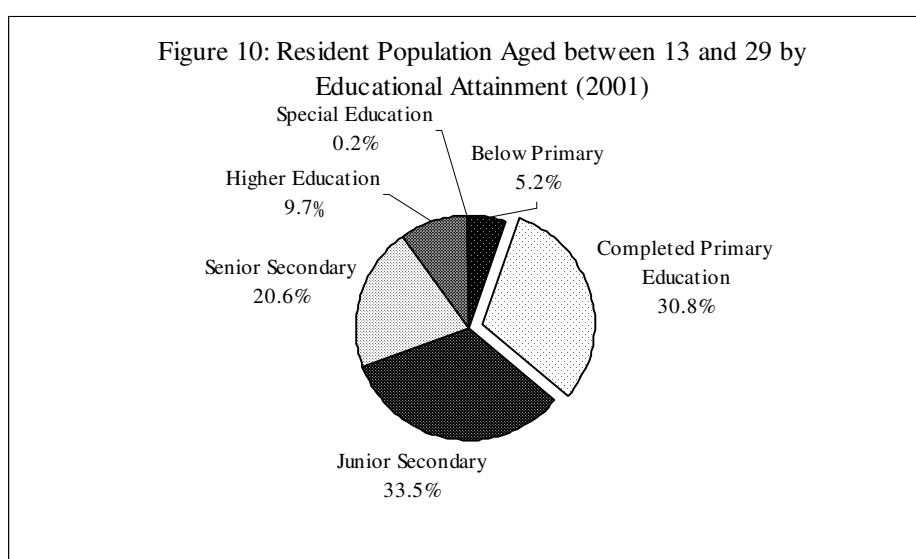
According to the 2001 Census, literacy rate among young people aged between 15 and 29 was 99.4%, while the overall literacy rate across all age groups was 91.3%.

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

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

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

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



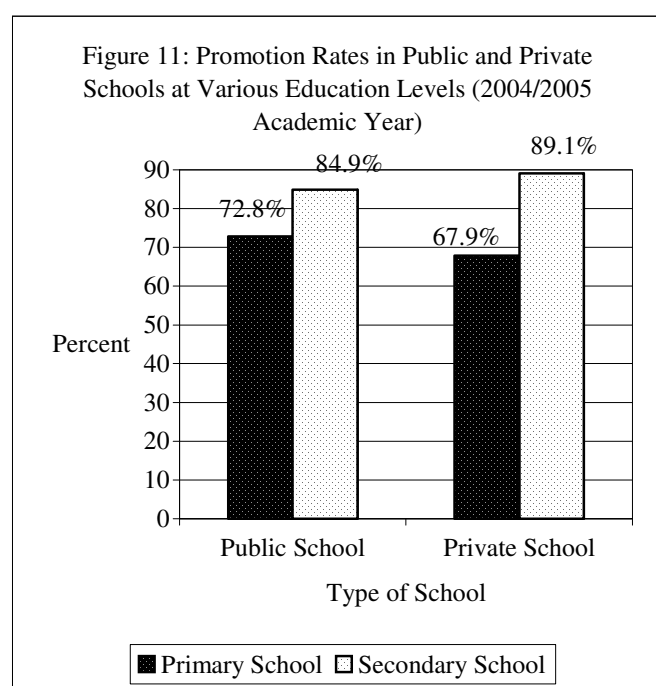
### 3.8 Promotion Rates in Schools at Various Education Levels

**Table 3.8: Promotion Rates in Public and Private Schools at Various Education Levels**  
(2004/2005 Academic Year)<sup>(1)</sup>

		Percent			
		Kindergarten	Primary	Secondary	Total
Public School	Aged 13-29	--	72.8	84.9	84.0
	All Students	100	90.8	86.0	89.4
Private School	Aged 13-29	--	67.9	89.1	88.2
	All Students	98.4	94.2	90.1	92.7
Total	Aged 13-29	--	68.3	88.9	87.9
	All Students	98.5	94.1	89.9	92.5

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2006).

Note: (1) Excluding recurrent education.



In the 2004/2005 academic year, the promotion rates in public and private primary schools were 68.3% (for students aged 13-29) and 94.1% (students across all age groups) respectively, while for secondary schools, the corresponding figures were 88.9% and 89.9% respectively. The overall promotion rates across all education levels were 87.9% (for students aged 13-29) and 92.5% (for all students) respectively.

## 3.9 Drop-out Rate

**Table 3.9: Drop-out Rate (2004/2005 Academic Year)**

<b>Academic Year</b>	<b>Number of Drop-out Students<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Total Number of Students in K3<sup>(2)</sup> to S3<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>Drop-out Rate<sup>(4)</sup> (%)</b>
2004/2005	440	67685	0.65

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2006).**

*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 number of drop-out students/total number 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 2004/2005 academic year, the number of drop-out students stood at 440, representing a drop-out rate of 0.65%.

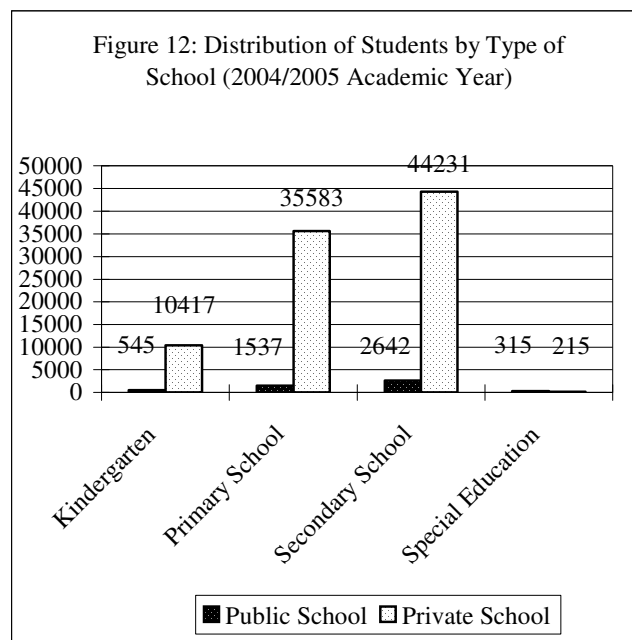
## 3.10 Distribution of Students by Type of School

**Table 3.10: Distribution of Students by Type of School (2004/2005 Academic Year)**

	Public School	Private School	Sub Total
<b>Kindergarten</b>	545(10.8)	10417(11.5)	10962(11.5)
<b>Primary School</b>	1537(30.5)	35583(39.3)	37120(38.9)
<b>Secondary School</b>	2642(52.4)	44231(48.9)	46873(49.1)
<b>Special Education</b>	315(6.3)	215(0.2)	530(0.6)
<b>Total</b>	5039(100.0)	90446(100.0)	95485(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 (2006).



Figures for the 2004/2005 academic year indicate that there were 10962 kindergarten students, accounting for 11.5% of the total number of students enrolled in various types of schools across Macao in the same period. Among them, 545 were enrolled in public kindergartens, representing 10.8% of all students studying in public schools, while 10417 were in private kindergartens, representing 11.5% of all students enrolled in private schools.

There were 37120 primary students across the territory, accounting for 38.9% of all students enrolled in the same period. Among them, 1537 were enrolled in public primary schools, representing 30.5% of all students studying in public schools, while 35583 were in private primary schools, representing 39.3% of all students studying in private schools.

For secondary schools, there were a total of 46873 secondary students, accounting for 49.1% of all students enrolled in Macao schools during the same period. Among them, 2642 were enrolled in public secondary schools, representing 52.4% of all students studying in public schools, while 44231 were in private secondary schools, representing 48.9% of all students enrolled in private schools.

As for special education, there were 530 students, accounting for 0.6% of the entire student population in the same period. Among them, 315 were enrolled in public schools, representing 6.3% of all students studying in public schools, while 215 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<sup>(1)</sup> (2005)**

Statistical Index	Total	Male	Female
			'000 persons
<b>Labour Force (Aged 14-29)</b>	56.2	26.2	30.1
<b>Employed Population (Aged 14-29)</b>	52.9	24.1	28.7
<b>Of Which: Underemployed Population</b>	0.3	0.2	0.1
<b>Unemployed Population (Aged 14-29)</b>	3.4	2.0	1.3
			Percent
<b>Labour Force Participation Rate (Aged 14-29)</b>	49.0	47.1	50.8
<b>Unemployment Rate (Aged 14-29)</b>	6.0	7.7	4.4
<b>Underemployment Rate (Aged 14-29)</b>	0.6	0.8	0.4

**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).**

*Note: (1) The survey was conducted by random sampling. Subjects included all people living within housing units on Macao Peninsula, Taipa Island and Coloane Island, 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 2005, among the youth population aged between 14 and 29, for every 1000 males, 471 belonged to the labour force, while the corresponding figure for females was 508.

Statistics on the unemployment situation show that for every 1000 males in the labour force aged 14-29, 77 were unemployed, while the corresponding rate for unemployed females was 44 per 1000.

As for underemployment, 8 out of 1000 males in the labour force aged between 14 and 29 were underemployed, while the corresponding underemployment rate for females was 4 per 1000.

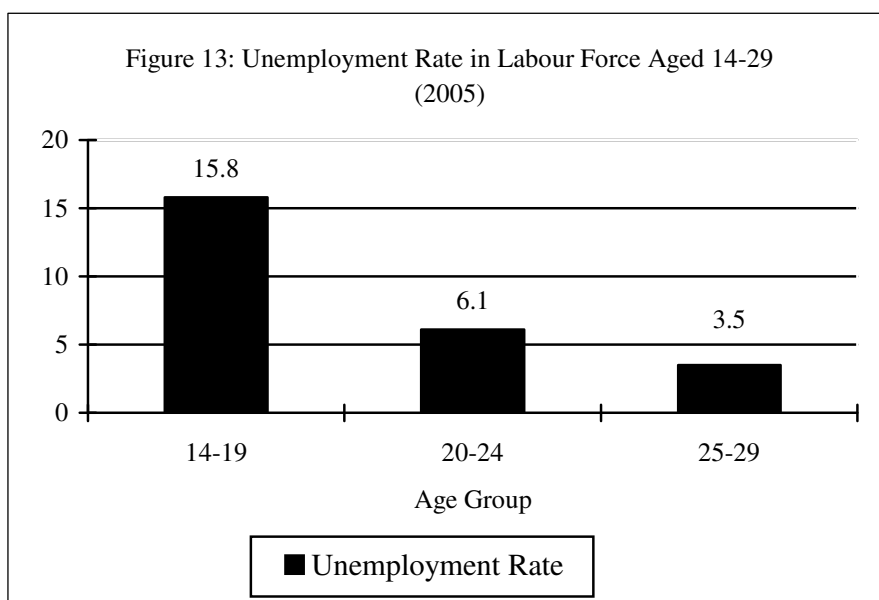
**Table 4.1b: Unemployment Rate in Labour Force Aged 14-29<sup>(1)</sup> by Age Group (2005)**

Age Group	Unemployment Rate
14-19	15.8
20-24	6.1
25-29	3.5

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

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

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 15.8%, 6.1% and 3.5% respectively.



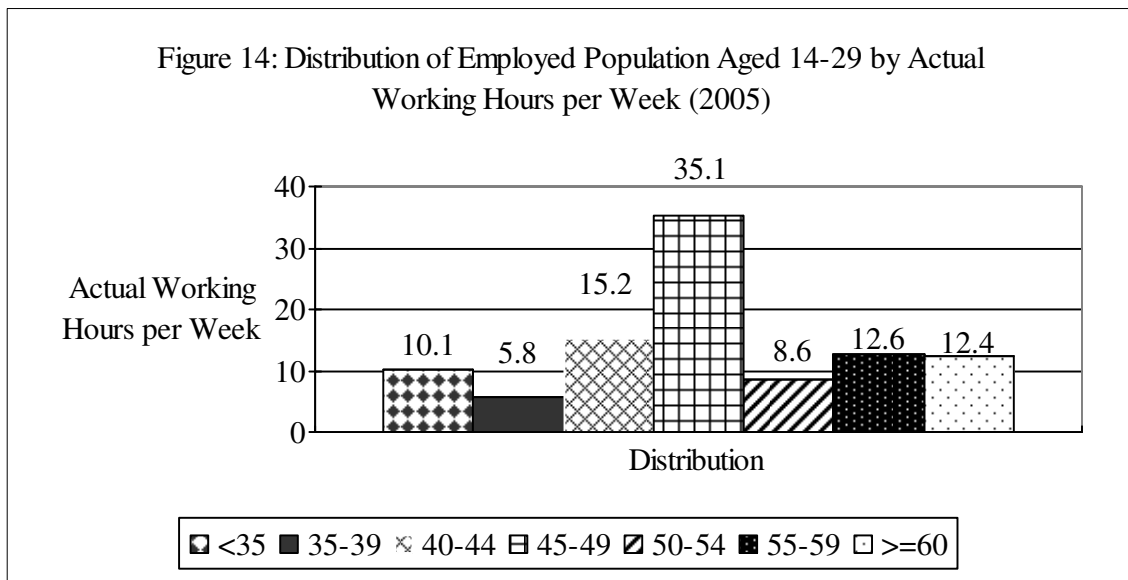
## 4.2 Weekly Working Hours

**Table 4.2: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Actual Working Hours per Week (2005)**

Actual Working Hours per Week	Distribution
<35	10.1
35-39	5.8
40-44	15.2
45-49	35.1
50-54	8.6
55-59	12.6
≥60	12.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

According to a survey on employment conducted in 2005, among the employed population aged 14-29, 35.1% 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 5.8% of the total.



## 4.3 Average Income of Young People

**Table 4.3: Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29<sup>(1)</sup> by Age Group (2005)**

MOP

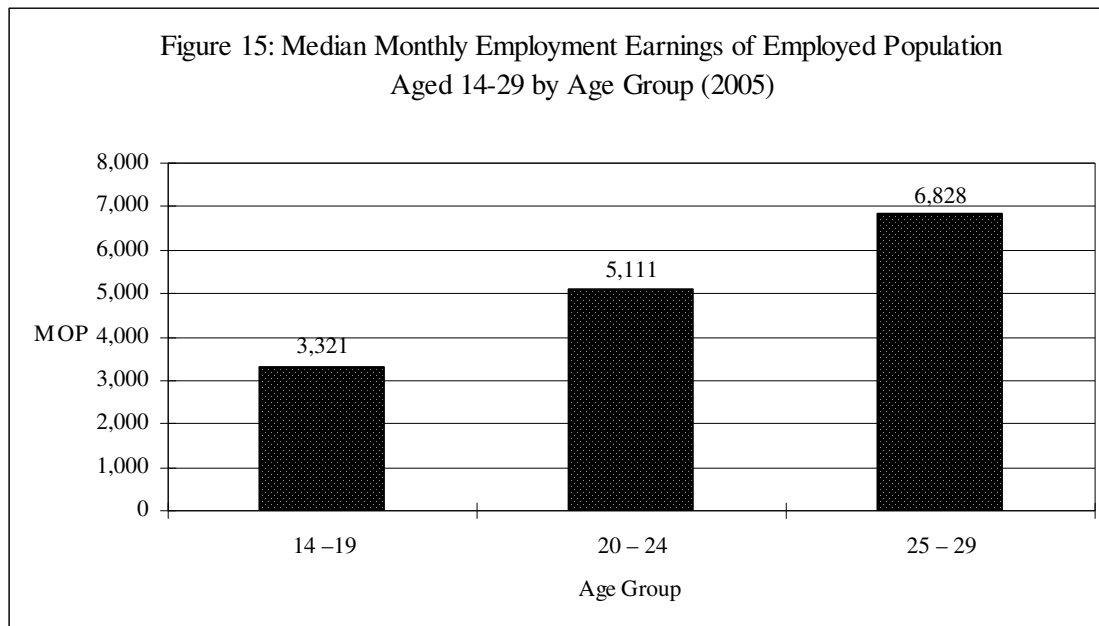
Age Group	Median Employment Earnings
<b>Overall (total of aged 14-29)</b>	5,663
<b>14 – 19</b>	3,321
<b>20 – 24</b>	5,111
<b>25 – 29</b>	6,828

**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).**

*Note: (1) The survey was conducted by random sampling. Subjects included all people living within housing units on Macao Peninsula, Taipa Island and Coloane Island, 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 2005, for the youth employed population, i.e., employed individuals aged 14-29, the overall median monthly employment earnings was MOP 5,663. The median figures for the age groups of 14-19, 20-24 and 25-29 were MOP 3,321, MOP 5,111 and MOP 6,828 respectively.



## 4.4 Entrepreneurial Output

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupational Status and Industry/Trade <sup>(1)</sup> (2005)**

Percent

Industry/Trade	Total	Occupational Status	
		Employee	Non-employee <sup>(3)</sup>
Manufacturing	15.0	14.9	0 <sup>(2)</sup>
Wholesale & Retail: Motor Vehicles, Motorcycles, Personal and Household Products	13.2	12.1	1.1
Hospitality, Restaurants, Eateries and Similar Premises	10.8	10.5	0.3
Transportation, Warehousing and Communication	5.4	5.3	0 <sup>(2)</sup>
Public Administration, Defence and Mandatory Social Security Service	7.3	7.3	--- <sup>(4)</sup>
Education	5.8	5.8	0 <sup>(2)</sup>
Other Services for Groups, Communities and Individuals	27.7	27.5	0.2
Others	14.8	14.4	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>

**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).**

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

(2) 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.

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

(4) "Non-employees" include business operators and no-pay helpers in family businesses, who are family members.

(5) The absolute value is zero.

According to an employment survey, in 2005, among the employed population aged 14-29, 97.8% were employees and 2.2% were non-employees. Among the non-employees, the majority engaged in wholesale and retail trade.

## 4.5 Statistics on Bankruptcy

**Table 4.5: Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 Filing for Bankruptcy at the Court of First Instance (2005)**

Age	Number Filing Bankruptcy
13-29	0

Source: Court of First Instance (2006).

According to the information provided by the Court of First Instance, the number of youths aged 13-29 who filed for bankruptcy in 2005 stood at zero.

## 4.6 Composition of Youth Labour Force and Skills

**Table 4.6: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation and Employment <sup>(1)</sup> (2005)**

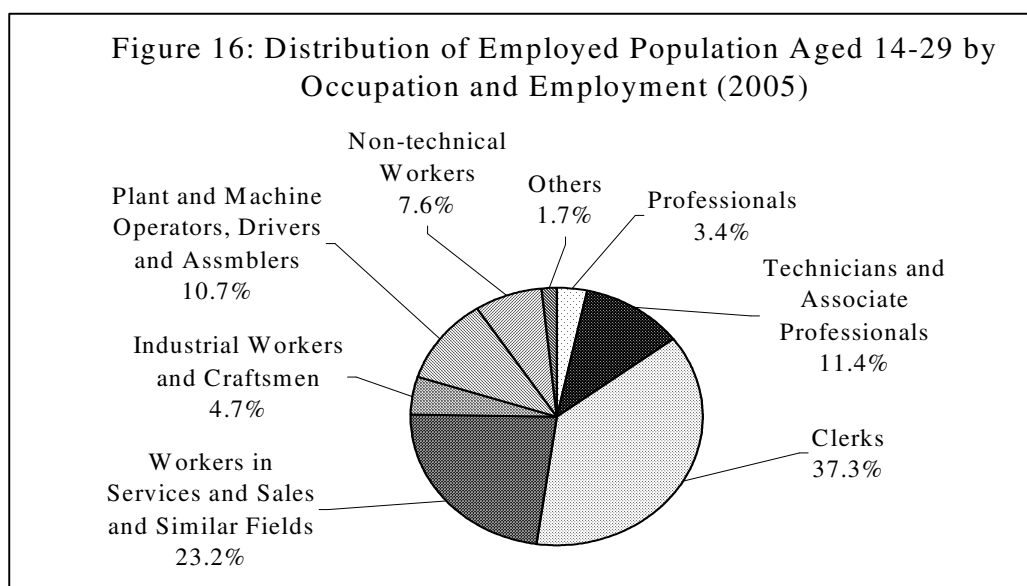
Occupation	Total	Employment Status	
		Employee	Non-employee
Professionals	3.4	3.3	0 <sup>(2)</sup>
Technicians and Associate Professionals	11.4	11.1	0.3
Clerks	37.3	37.1	0.2
Workers in Services and Sales and Similar Fields	23.2	22.6	0.6
Industrial Workers and Craftsmen	4.7	4.6	0.1
Plant and Machine Operators, Drivers and Assemblers	10.7	10.7	0 <sup>(2)</sup>
Non-technical Workers	7.6	7.6	0 <sup>(2)</sup>
Others	1.7	0.8	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>2.2</b>

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

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

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

According to an employment survey in 2005, among the employed population aged 14-29 in Macao, 97.8% were employees, while 2.2% were non-employees. A breakdown by job nature indicates the majority were clerical workers (37.3%), while the second largest group was workers in services, sales and similar fields (23.2%).



## 4.7 Relationship between Educational Attainment and Income

**Table 4.7: Monthly Median Employment Earnings for Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Educational Attainment <sup>(1)</sup> (2005)**

Educational Attainment	Median Employment Earnings
Overall (Total Population Aged 14-29)	5,663
Never Attended School/Pre-school Education	3,662
Primary Education	4,278
Secondary Education	4,903
Higher Education	8,674

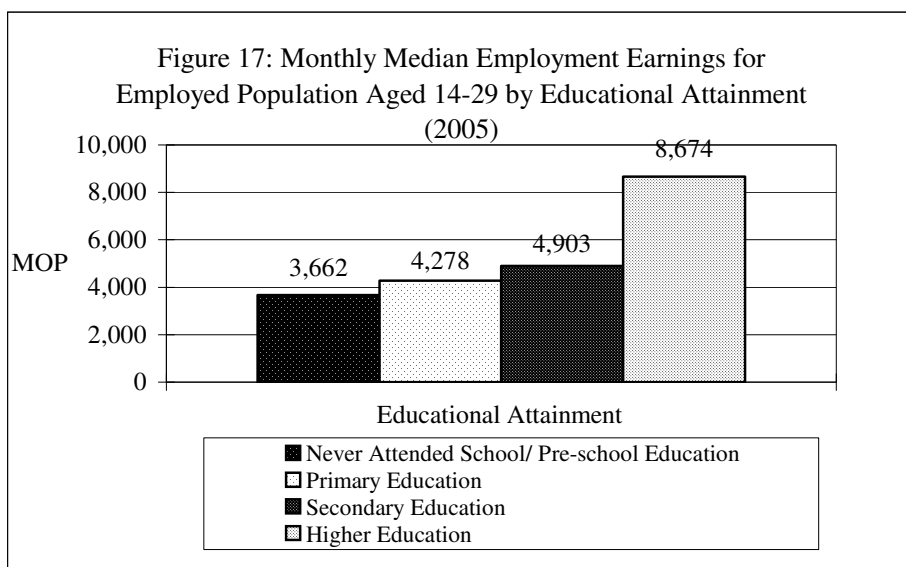
Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (2006).

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

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 2005 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 5,663. The statistics based on educational attainment of the workers shows that the median monthly earnings was MOP 3,662 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 4,278, MOP 4,903 and MOP 8,674 respectively. The difference between the highest and lowest median monthly earnings was MOP 5,012.





# 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 (2006)**

(N=1666)

	Average Number of Books Owned					
	Male (724)	Number of Persons Who Does Not Own Any Books	Female (942)	Number of Persons Who Does Not Own Any Books	Overall	Number of Persons Who Does Not Own Any Books
<b>Leisure Reading Books (Average)</b>	24	193 (26.7%)	22.2	149 (15.8%)	22.9	342 (20.5%)
<b>Non-Leisure Reading Books (Average)</b>	15.5	232 (32%)	12.0	209 (22.2%)	13.4	441 (26.5%)
<b>Number of Books Owned (Average Total)</b>	39.5	---	34.2	---	36.3	---

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.7).

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 36.3, of which 22.9 were leisure reading books and 13.4 were non-leisure reading books. The majority of them owned over 10 leisure reading books; the same applied to non-leisure reading books. 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. The same situation applied to non-leisure reading books ownership. The average number of leisure reading books owned by young males exceeded that for young females; the average number of non-leisure reading books owned by young males was also higher than that for young females. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.7)

**Table 5.1b: Number of Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2006)**

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	8	13.3	34	56.7	9	15.0	8	13.3	0	0	1	1.7	60
14	21	21.2	46	46.5	14	14.1	10	10.1	7	7.1	1	1.0	99
15	20	14.3	71	50.7	21	15.0	19	13.6	6	4.3	3	2.1	140
16	26	18.2	62	43.4	22	15.4	19	13.3	8	5.6	6	4.2	143
17	27	21.4	59	46.8	20	15.9	15	11.9	2	1.6	3	2.4	126
18	32	21.1	66	43.4	25	16.4	21	13.8	7	4.6	1	0.7	152
19	69	29.0	97	40.7	35	14.7	26	10.9	7	2.9	4	1.7	238
20	31	21.7	69	48.3	19	13.3	17	11.8	6	4.2	1	0.7	143
21	19	25.0	28	36.8	10	13.2	9	11.8	8	10.5	2	2.6	76
22	13	21.3	25	41.0	9	14.8	8	13.1	6	9.8	0	0	61
23	11	19.0	25	43.1	8	13.8	11	18.9	3	5.2	0	0	58
24	5	11.9	19	45.2	8	19.0	8	19.0	1	2.4	1	2.4	42
25	14	16.7	24	28.6	22	26.2	20	23.8	2	2.4	2	2.4	84
26	10	11.9	34	40.4	20	23.8	10	11.9	10	11.9	0	0	84
27	6	11.5	12	23.0	16	30.7	6	11.5	10	19.2	2	3.8	52
28	8	23.5	14	41.1	4	11.7	8	23.5	0	0	0	0	34
29	22	29.7	26	35.1	12	16.2	6	8.1	6	8.1	2	2.7	74
<b>Total</b>	342	20.5	711	42.6	274	16.4	221	13.3	89	5.3	29	1.7	1666

**Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.8).**

*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 23.0% to 56.7%. The largest number of young people who did not own any leisure books was recorded in the 29 age group (29.7%), and the least number was registered in the 27 age group (11.5%). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.8)

**Table 5.1c: Number of Non-Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2006)**

Age	Nil		1-10 books		11-20 books		21-50 books		51-100 books		≥101 books		Total No.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
<b>13</b>	20	33.3	23	38.3	6	10.0	10	16.7	1	1.6	0	0	60
<b>14</b>	24	24.2	52	52.5	14	14.1	7	7.0	2	2.0	0	0	99
<b>15</b>	41	29.3	56	40.0	20	14.3	17	12.1	5	3.6	1	0.7	140
<b>16</b>	41	28.7	64	44.8	20	14.0	14	9.8	2	1.4	2	1.4	143
<b>17</b>	33	26.1	69	54.8	17	13.5	7	5.6	0	0	0	0	126
<b>18</b>	33	21.7	94	61.8	15	9.9	9	5.9	0	0	1	0.7	152
<b>19</b>	70	29.4	121	50.8	28	11.8	12	5.0	5	2.1	2	0.8	238
<b>20</b>	35	24.5	81	56.6	18	12.6	8	5.6	1	0.7	0	0	143
<b>21</b>	23	30.3	38	50.0	10	13.2	4	5.3	1	1.3	0	0	76
<b>22</b>	10	16.3	28	45.9	11	18.0	8	11.5	3	4.9	1	1.6	61
<b>23</b>	11	18.9	31	53.4	10	17.2	5	8.6	1	1.7	0	0	58
<b>24</b>	12	28.6	21	50.0	2	4.8	6	14.3	1	2.4	0	0	42
<b>25</b>	16	19.0	48	57.1	8	9.5	12	14.3	0	0	0	0	84
<b>26</b>	24	28.6	34	40.5	14	16.7	8	9.5	4	4.8	0	0	84
<b>27</b>	16	30.8	26	50.0	2	3.8	8	15.4	0	0	0	0	52
<b>28</b>	8	23.5	16	47.1	8	23.5	2	5.9	0	0	0	0	34
<b>29</b>	24	32.4	40	54.1	4	5.4	6	8.1	0	0	0	0	74
<b>Total</b>	441	26.5	842	50.5	207	12.4	143	8.6	26	1.6	7	0.4	1666

**Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.9).**

*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 38.3% to 61.8%. The largest number of young people having no non-leisure reading books was recorded by the 13 age group (33.3%), and the least number was registered in the 22 age group (16.3%). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.9)

## 5.2 Average Reading Time per Day

**Table 5.2: Reading Time per Day by Type of Reading Materials and by Sex (2006)**

Percent

No. of Hours	Learning Materials/ School Books			Leisure Reading Materials			Newspapers		
	Male	Female	Sub Total	Male	Female	Sub Total	Male	Female	Sub Total
<b>Nil</b>	161 (22.2)	129 (13.7)	290 (17.4)	149 (20.6)	120 (12.7)	269 (16.1)	225 (31.1)	223 (23.7)	448 (26.9)
<b>≤ 1</b>	326 (45.0)	433 (46.0)	759 (45.6)	362 (50.0)	526 (55.8)	888 (53.3)	403 (55.7)	613 (65.1)	1016 (61.0)
<b>2-3</b>	147 (20.3)	260 (27.6)	407 (24.4)	150 (20.7)	226 (24.0)	376 (22.6)	68 (9.4)	83 (8.8)	151 (9.1)
<b>4-5</b>	41 (5.7)	63 (6.7)	104 (6.2)	31 (4.3)	46 (4.9)	77 (4.6)	11 (1.5)	12 (1.3)	23 (1.4)
<b>6-7</b>	16 (2.2)	20 (2.1)	36 (2.2)	17 (2.3)	14 (1.5)	31 (1.9)	5 (0.7)	6 (0.6)	11 (0.7)
<b>8-9</b>	14 (1.9)	19 (2.0)	33 (2.0)	8 (1.1)	5 (0.5)	13 (0.8)	2 (0.3)	2 (0.2)	4 (0.2)
<b>≥ 10</b>	19 (2.6)	18 (1.9)	37 (2.2)	7 (1.0)	5 (0.5)	12 (0.7)	10 (1.4)	3 (0.3)	13 (0.8)
<b>Total</b>	724	942	1666	724	942	1666	724	942	1666

*Figure in parentheses represents percentage of the total in the relevant gender group.*

**Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.10).**

*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 759 persons (45.6% of total). As for leisure reading, the majority also spent 1 hour or less per day, the corresponding figure being 888 persons (53.3%). 290 respondents (17.4%) did not spend any time on school books/learning materials. 269 persons (16.1%) 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 1016 persons (61%). 448 respondents (26.9%) did not spend any time on reading newspapers. On the whole, the percentage accounted by females in each of the three categories was higher than the corresponding figure for males. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.10)

## 5.3 Internet Surfing by Number of Surfers and Time Spent

**Table 5.3a: Correlation between Age of Youth and Frequency of Internet Surfing in Number of Days per Week (2006)**

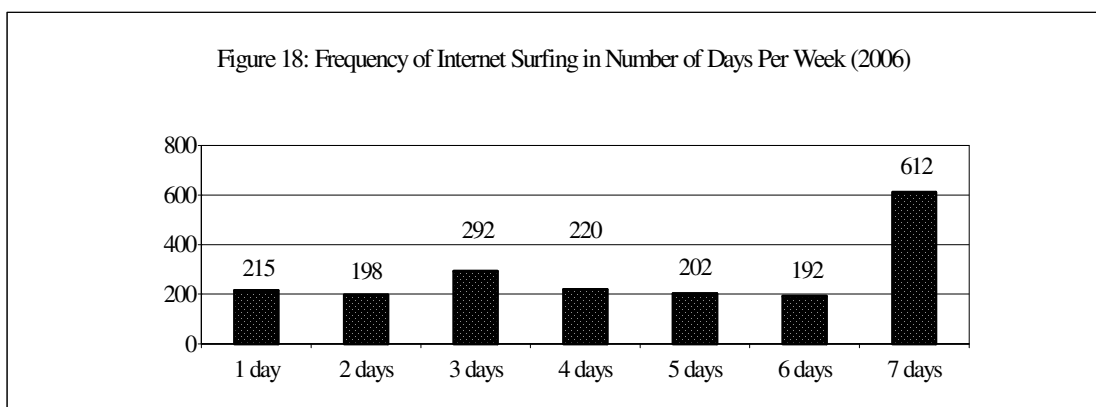
Percent (N=1931)

Age	1 day	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days	Total
13	18.8	14.1	16.7	11.1	8.5	6.4	24.4	100.0
14	10.1	12.3	14.8	13.4	9.0	10.6	29.8	100.0
15	13.8	7.8	12.2	10.9	8.3	8.3	38.7	100.0
16	12.8	9.1	13.2	9.8	11.3	9.4	34.4	100.0
17	11.6	11.1	15.8	12.6	11.0	7.4	30.5	100.0
18	8.2	8.2	15.7	11.3	14.5	15.7	26.4	100.0
19	8.1	16.3	19.8	15.3	11.7	8.1	20.7	100.0
20	5.0	12.0	17.0	11.0	14.0	15.0	26.0	100.0
21	7.5	5.7	20.7	5.7	9.4	15.1	35.9	100.0
22	3.6	3.6	14.3	10.7	10.7	10.7	46.4	100.0
23	8.3	5.6	8.3	19.4	2.8	5.6	50.0	100.0
24	0.0	4.8	14.3	14.3	14.3	9.5	42.8	100.0
25	11.8	5.9	8.8	5.9	5.9	14.7	47.1	100.0
26	8.7	0.0	26.1	0.0	8.7	17.4	39.1	100.0
27	3.4	6.9	20.7	0.0	13.8	13.9	41.4	100.0
28	11.8	5.9	11.8	17.6	5.9	5.9	41.2	100.0
29	5.7	5.7	11.4	8.6	22.9	5.7	40.0	100.0
<b>Total</b>	11.1	10.3	15.1	11.4	10.5	9.9	31.7	100.0

Source: Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 Report, p28).

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

Over 30% (31.7%) of the respondents said they browsed the Internet seven days a week, while the corresponding figures for one day to six days per week were more or less the same, all in the range of 10-15%. On average, the respondents browsed the Internet 4.2 days per week. As regards the correlation between age and frequency of browsing the Internet in number of days per week, results of this survey show that as age increases, the number of days logged on the Internet also increases. In particular, in each of the age group from 21 to 29, the percentage accounted by respondents who browsed the Internet every day averaged 42.7%. This average figure is higher than the average across all age groups, which was 31.7%. Looking at the age groups from 21 to 27, the combined percentage figures for respondents who browsed the Internet six to seven days a week all exceeded 50%. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 Report, p.28)



**Table 5.3b: Correlation between Age of Youth and Time Spent on Internet Surfing Per Day (2006)**

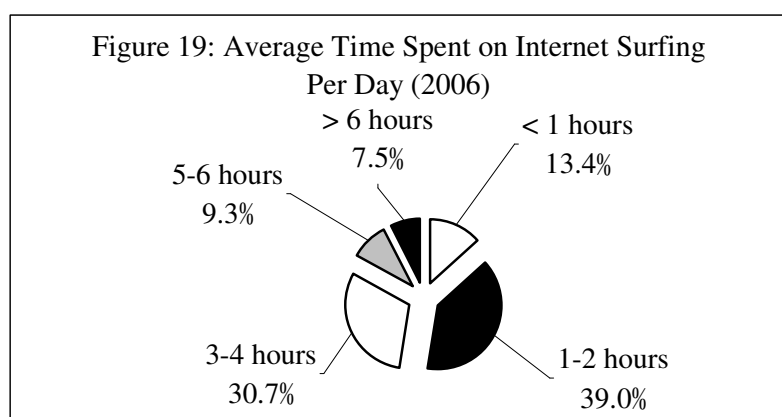
Percent (N=1909)

Age	< 1 hour	1-2 hours	3-4 hours	5-6 hours	> 6 hours	Total
13	22.2	36.8	24.8	8.1	8.1	100.0
14	12.7	38.8	33.2	7.2	8.0	100.0
15	12.9	32.4	32.0	10.2	12.4	100.0
16	9.5	35.5	31.3	15.3	8.4	100.0
17	8.0	42.6	33.0	10.1	6.4	100.0
18	10.6	43.1	30.0	11.9	4.4	100.0
19	18.2	48.2	23.6	7.3	2.7	100.0
20	7.4	49.5	34.7	7.4	1.1	100.0
21	17.3	40.4	34.6	1.9	5.8	100.0
22	14.8	22.2	33.3	22.2	7.4	100.0
23	13.9	41.7	30.6	8.3	5.6	100.0
24	14.3	28.6	33.3	4.8	19.0	100.0
25	20.6	35.3	35.3	2.9	5.9	100.0
26	8.7	43.5	34.8	8.7	4.3	100.0
27	13.8	31.0	41.4	0.0	13.8	100.0
28	18.8	50.0	12.5	6.3	12.5	100.0
29	22.2	44.4	19.4	5.6	8.3	100.0
<b>Total</b>	13.4	39.0	30.7	9.3	7.5	100.0

**Source: Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 Report, p29).**

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

The majority or 39.0% of the respondents said that they spent on average one to two hours surfing the Internet every day. As regards the correlation between age and the average time spent on the Internet per day, in each of the age group, the greater share of young people interviewed spent on average one to two hours surfing the Internet every day. Those who spent “over 6 hours” on the Internet every day accounted for 7.5% of all the respondents across all age groups, with the highest figure (19.0%) being registered in the 24 age group, which is almost three times the average figure. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 Report, p.29)



**Table 5.3c: Correlation between Age of Youth and the Longest Uninterrupted Surfing Time (in Hours) on the Internet (2006)**

Percent (N=1884)

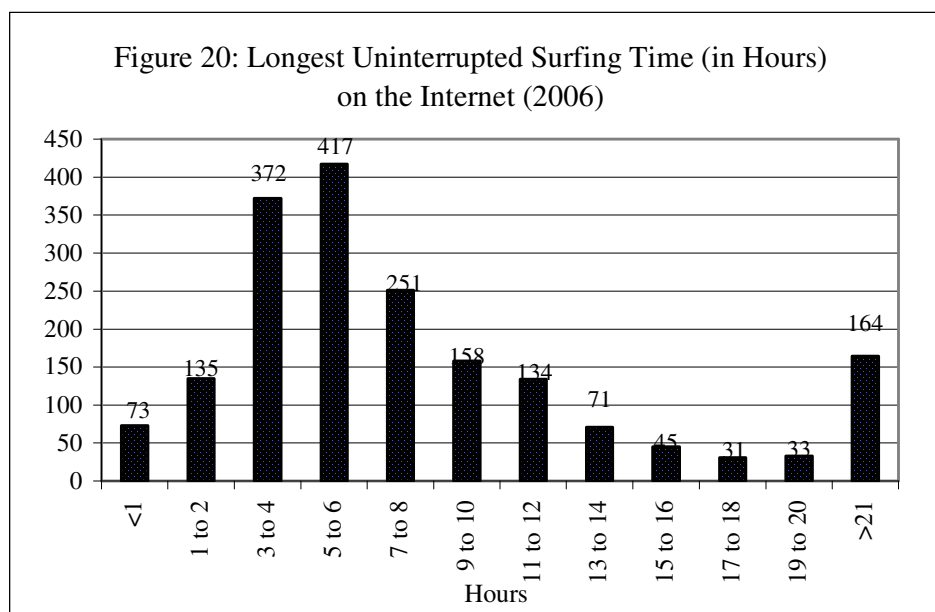
Age hr(s)	Uninterrupted Surfing time on the Internet(Number of Persons)												Total
	<1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	> 21	
13	14	32	53	41	25	16	10	12	7	2	4	15	231
14	15	26	76	91	34	32	27	13	8	3	7	27	359
15	12	12	38	39	27	18	12	10	3	9	9	36	225
16	9	14	44	52	38	18	21	11	12	6	3	27	255
17	5	9	34	41	29	21	14	4	3	5	4	14	183
18	4	11	27	35	34	15	14	2	1	3	1	9	156
19	2	7	25	31	16	10	5	4	2	0	0	6	108
20	4	2	22	26	15	7	6	3	1	0	1	9	96
21	2	4	16	7	8	5	2	2	1	1	1	3	52
22	1	1	3	8	1	3	1	2	2	0	1	2	25
23	0	1	3	15	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	7	36
24	1	1	2	3	4	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	21
25	0	5	3	10	4	3	3	1	1	0	2	2	34
26	0	1	5	2	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	20
27	0	4	7	5	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	3	29
28	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	16
29	3	3	12	7	4	3	4	0	1	0	0	1	38
<b>Total</b>	73	135	372	417	251	158	134	71	45	31	33	164	1884

**Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 Report, p30).**

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

When asked about the longest uninterrupted time clocked surfing on the Internet, the majority of the respondents or 417 persons answered “5-6 hours”, while the second largest group of respondents or 372 persons said “3-4 hours”. The number of persons diminished as the number of hours clocked increased. However, it is worthwhile to note that 164 respondents said that they had once spent “over 21 hours” non-stop on the Internet, accounting for around 10% of the total. As for the age distribution, the concentration was around the age groups 13-17. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 Report, p.30)





**Table 5.3d: Favourite Time in a Day for Internet Surfing Among Youths of Macao (2006)**

(N=1985)

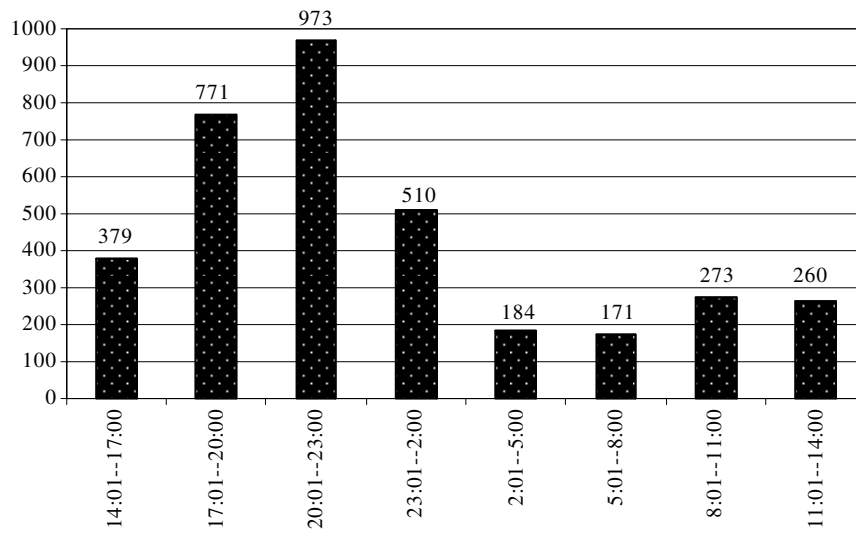
Surfing Time	Person Time	Percent
14:01--17:00 Hr	379	19.3
17:01--20:00 Hr	771	39.0
20:01--23:00 Hr	973	49.2
23:01--2:00 Hr	510	25.9
2:01--5:00 Hr	184	9.3
5:01--8:00 Hr	171	8.7
8:01--11:00 Hr	273	13.9
11:01--14:00 Hr	260	13.2

**Source: Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 Report, p31).**

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

The majority of respondents like to log on the Internet during the evening period 8 pm-11 pm, while the second favourite period is 5 pm-8 pm; the respective percentages were 49.2 and 39.0. These two periods correspond to the after-work and after-school hours for young people. The respondents would be at work, in school or in bed for other periods in the day. The least percentage was recorded in the 5 am-8 am period, but there were nonetheless 8.7% of respondents chose that answer. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 Report, p.31)

Figure 21: Favourite Surfing Time in a Day (2006)



## 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 (2006) <sup>(1)</sup>**

(N=1666)

Leisure Activities	Number of Participants						Average Time (Hours)
	Male (724)		Female (942)		Total		
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	
Watching TV	472	65.2	665	70.6	1137	68.2	1.71
Internet Surfing	496	68.5	624	66.2	1120	67.2	1.73
Strolling/Shopping	235	32.5	572	60.7	807	48.4	1.17
Chatting with Friends	261	36.0	476	50.5	737	44.2	0.75
Eating Out	174	24.0	284	30.1	458	27.5	0.49
Online Games	303	41.9	124	13.2	427	25.6	0.72
Home Audio/Video Entertainment	170	23.5	219	23.2	389	23.3	0.42
Ball Games/Sports	264	36.5	118	12.5	382	22.9	0.75
Extra-curricular Reading	143	19.8	224	23.8	367	22.0	0.36
Housework	105	14.5	234	24.8	339	20.3	0.29
Karaoke Singing	112	15.5	140	14.9	252	15.1	0.42
Visiting Gong Bei	69	9.5	155	16.5	224	13.4	0.33
Interest Classes	65	8.9	115	12.2	180	10.8	0.19
Going to the Cinema	44	6.1	65	6.9	109	6.5	0.13

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.11).

Note: (1) Most common form of activity refers to the activity which a youth spends most time on per week.

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

The 10 most popular leisure activities during the previous week among the young people interviewed were, in descending order of popularity: (1) watching TV; (2) Internet surfing; (3) strolling/shopping; (4) chatting with friends; (5) eating out; (6) online games; (7) home audio/video entertainment; (8) ball games/sports; (9) extra-curricular reading; (10) housework. Other popular leisure activities included Karaoke singing, visiting Gong Bei, attending interest classes, as well as going to the cinema. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.11)

**Table 5.4b: Participation in Various Leisure Activities by Age Group (2006)**

(N=1666)

Leisure Activities	Time Spent			
	Most		Least	
	Age Group	Time (Hour)	Age Group	Time (Hour)
<b>Watching TV</b>	28	2.3	24	1.1
<b>Internet Surfing</b>	27	2.4	28	0.9
<b>Strolling/Shopping</b>	24	2.2	28	0.5
<b>Chatting with Friends</b>	14、15	0.9	29	0.4
<b>Housework</b>	27	0.6	15	0.1
<b>Online Games</b>	15、20	1.0	28	0.2
<b>Ball Games/Sports</b>	13	0.7	27	0.1
<b>Home Audio/Video Entertainment</b>	22	0.6	28	0.1
<b>Extra-curricular Reading</b>	25	0.5	19	0.2
<b>Eating Out</b>	25	0.9	13	0.2
<b>Karaoke Singing</b>	25	0.8	14	0.1
<b>Interest Classes</b>	13	0.4	23	0.04
<b>Going to the Cinema</b>	25	0.4	28	0
<b>Visiting Gong Bei</b>	25	0.5	28	0.1

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.12).

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 28 age group (2.3 hours), while the least time was recorded by the 24 age group (1.1 hours). As for “Internet surfing”, the longest time spent per day was recorded by the 27 age group (2.4 hours), while the least time was registered in the 28 age group (0.9 hour). In the case of “strolling/shopping”, the longest time was recorded by the 24 age group (2.2 hours), while the least time was registered in the 28 age group (0.5 hour). As regards “chatting with friends”, the longest time was recorded by the 14 and 15 age groups (both at 0.9 hour), while the least time was by the 29 age group (0.4 hour). As for “housework”, the longest time was recorded by the 27 age group (0.6 hour), while the least time was by the 15 age group (0.1 hour). In the case of “online games”, the longest time was recorded by the 15 and 20 age groups (both at 1 hour), while the least time was by the 28 age group (0.2 hour). The longest time spent per day on “ball games” was recorded by the 13 age group (0.7 hour), while the least time was by the 27 age group (0.1 hour). As for “home audio/video entertainment”, the longest time was recorded by the 22 age group (0.6 hour), while the least time was by the 28 age group (0.1 hour). As regards “extra-curricular reading”, the longest time was recorded by the 25 age group (0.5 hour), while the least time was by the 19 age group (0.2 hour). For “eating out”, the longest time was recorded by the 25 age group (0.9 hour), while the least time was by the 13 age group (0.2 hour). In the case of “karaoke singing”, the longest time was recorded by the 25 age group (0.8 hour), while the least time was by the 14 age group (0.1 hour). The longest time spent per day on attending interest classes was recorded by the 13 age group (0.4 hour), while the least time was by the 23 age group (0.04 hour). As for “going to the cinema”, the longest time was recorded by the 25 age group (0.4 hour), while the least time

was by the 28 age group (0 minute). As regards time spent “visiting Gong Bei”, the longest time was recorded by the 25 age group (0.5 hour), while the least time was by the 28 age group (0.1 hour). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.12)

## 5.5 Libraries in Macao and Utilisation Rates

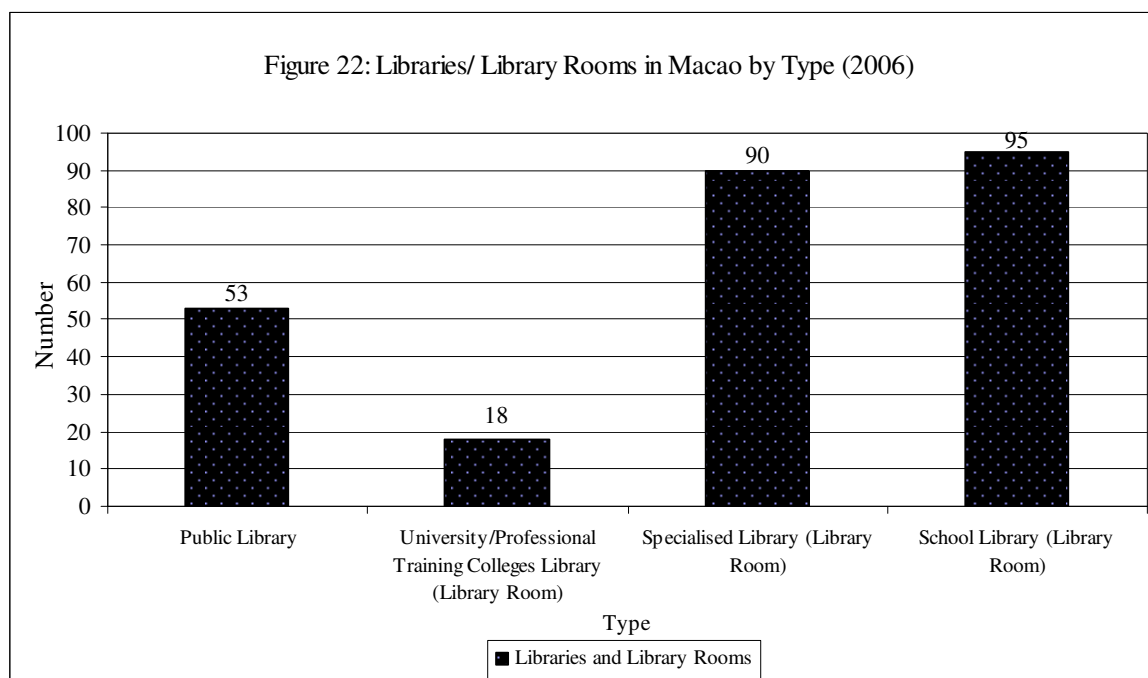
**Table 5.5a: Libraries in Macao by Type (2006)** <sup>(1)</sup>

Type of Library	Number of Persons	Percent
Public Library (including Libraries of All Sizes, Study Rooms and Reading Rooms)	53	27.7
University/Professional Training Colleges Library (Library Rooms)	18	7
Specialised Library (Library Rooms) (Including Reference Rooms & Document Centres)	90	35.2
School Library (Library Rooms) (Including Libraries in Secondary Schools, Primary Schools and Kindergartens)	95	37.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Macao Library & Information Management Association (2006 Report).

Note: (1) As of 31 March 2006.

In 2006, there were in total 256 libraries and reading rooms in Macao, of which 53 were public libraries (27.7%), 18 were libraries (library rooms) in universities and professional training colleges (7%), 90 were specialised libraries (library rooms) (35.2%), and 95 were school libraries/reading rooms (37.1%).



**Table 5.5b: Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau by Age (2005)**

<b>Age of Applicants when First Issued Library Card</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>No. of Applicants for Library Card</b>
<b>13</b>	153	214	367
<b>14</b>	115	191	306
<b>15</b>	80	138	218
<b>16</b>	59	110	169
<b>17</b>	88	138	226
<b>18</b>	108	135	243
<b>19</b>	118	133	251
<b>20</b>	94	106	200
<b>21</b>	91	100	191
<b>22</b>	77	77	154
<b>23</b>	78	87	165
<b>24</b>	69	89	158
<b>25</b>	69	81	150
<b>26</b>	52	65	117
<b>27</b>	43	62	105
<b>28</b>	33	61	94
<b>29</b>	34	53	87
<b>Total</b>	1361	1840	3201

Source: Macao Central Library, Cultural Affairs Bureau (2006).

According to figures provided by the Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau, 3201 persons aged 13-29 applied for library cards in 2005. Among these applicants, the majority were aged 13 (367), with the 29 age group recorded the least number (87). 1361 males aged 13-29 applied for library cards, while the corresponding figure for female applicants was 1840. The highest number of applicants for both males and females were recorded by the 13 age group, being 11.2% and 11.6% of all applicants respectively.

## 5.6 Confidence in the Media

**Table 5.6: Level of Confidence in Information Provided by the Media (2006)**

N=1016

Level of Confidence	TV		Radio		Newspapers		Magazines		Internet	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Extremely Low</b>	17	1.7	55	5.4	27	2.7	127	12.5	60	5.9
<b>Low</b>	78	7.7	130	12.8	103	10.1	410	40.4	190	18.7
<b>Average</b>	620	61.0	482	47.4	353	34.7	353	34.7	487	47.9
<b>High</b>	252	24.8	186	18.3	395	38.9	50	4.9	194	19.1
<b>Extremely High</b>	33	3.2	24	2.4	99	9.7	9	0.9	40	3.9
<b>Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say</b>	16	1.6	139	13.7	39	3.8	67	6.6	45	4.4
<b>Total</b>	1016	100.0	1016	100.0	1016	100.0	1016	100.0	1016	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) Report, p 17).

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

The majority of respondents expressed the highest level of confidence in newspapers, with 9.7% of the people choosing “extremely high” and 38.9% picked “high”. The combined percentage was as high as 48.6%. The second most trustworthy media type was TV, with 3.2% of the young people choosing “extremely high”, while 24.8% picked “high”; the combined percentage standing at 28.0%. At the other end of the spectrum, the media which young people found least trustworthy was magazines. 12.5% said their confidence in magazines was “extremely low”, while 40.4% said “low”, adding up to a very high figure of 52.9%. The second least trustworthy media was the Internet. 5.9% of those interviewed said their confidence in the Internet was “extremely low”, while 18.7% said “low”, adding up to a combined percentage of 24.6%. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) Report, p.16)



## 5.7 Satisfaction towards Recreational and Sports Facilities

**Table 5.7a: Utilization of Macao's Public Leisure and Sports Facilities (2006)**

(N=1016)

Has Used Facilities	Number of Persons	Percent
Yes	452	44.5
No	564	55.5
<b>Total</b>	1016	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) Report, p17).**

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

Among those interviewed, 55.5% had used public leisure and sports facilities in Macao, while 44.5% had never used such facilities. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) Report, p.17)

**Table 5.7b: Location (District) of the Most Frequently Used Public Leisure and Sports Facilities (2006)**

(N=564)

District /Parish	Number of Persons	Percent
Saint Anthony Parish	46	8.2
Saint Lazarus Parish	60	10.6
Saint Lawrence Parish	80	14.3
Cathedral Parish	72	12.8
<b>Our Lady Fátima Parish</b>	228	40.4
Taipa Island	39	6.9
Coloane Island	9	1.6
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	30	5.4
<b>Total</b>	564	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) Report, pp.17 & 18).**

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

The most frequently used public leisure and sports facilities were located in Our Lady Fátima Parish, with 40.4% of the interviewees choosing the district; the second most popular district is Saint Lawrence Parish, accounting for 14.3% of the interviewees. The least used facilities were located in the Coloane Island, accounting for only 1.6% of the interviewees. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) Report, p.17)

**Table 5.7c: Satisfaction with the Most Frequently Used Public Leisure and Sports Facilities in the Respective District (2006)**

(N=564)

Degree of Satisfaction	Number of Persons	Percent
Very Satisfied	1	0.2
Satisfied	267	47.3
Average	223	39.5
Dissatisfied	67	11.9
Very Dissatisfied	0	0.0
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	6	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) Report, p18).**

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

With regard to the satisfaction with the public leisure and sports facilities in the respective districts, 47.5% expressed great satisfaction, with 0.2% saying that they were very satisfied and 47.3% saying they were satisfied. The second largest group of young people selected 'average' as their level of satisfaction, accounting for 39.5% of the total. Only 11.9% expressed dissatisfaction with the facilities. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) Report, p.18)

## 5.8 Participation Rate in Cultural Activities

**Table 5.8a: Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month (2006)**

(N=1666)

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	1644	98.7	19	1.2	1	0.1	2	0.1	0	0	0	0
Attending Cultural or Artistic Events at the Cultural Centre	1536	92.2	105	6.3	20	1.2	4	0.2	0	0	1	0.1
Visiting Museums	1532	92.0	118	7.2	12	0.8	4	0.3	0	0	0	0

**Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.13).**

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

*(2) Respondents may choose more than one answer.*

**Table 5.8b: Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)**

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	5 (0.7)	14 (1.5)	0 (0)	1 (0.1)	2 (0.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Attending Cultural or Artistic Events at the Cultural Centre	34 (4.7)	71 (7.5)	5 (0.7)	15 (1.6)	3 (0.4)	1 (0.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0)
Visiting Museums	35 (4.8)	83 (8.8)	5 (0.7)	7 (0.7)	1 (0.1)	3 (0.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)

**Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.13).**

*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 “visiting museums”, followed by “attending cultural and artistic events at the Cultural Centre”. The least popular activity was “traditional Chinese/Western cultural activities”. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.13)

**Table 5.8c: Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2006)**

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.	2	0	1	3	2	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4
	%	3.3	0	0.7	2.1	1.6	2.0	1.3	0.7	1.3	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0	5.4
Attending Cultural or Artistic Events at the Cultural Centre	No.	5	8	21	12	8	8	15	8	9	6	3	1	2	10	6	2	6
	%	8.3	8.1	15	8.4	6.3	5.3	6.3	5.6	11.8	9.8	5.2	2.4	2.4	11.9	11.5	5.9	8.1
Visiting Museums	No.	8	10	10	13	8	9	23	8	5	5	2	3	4	12	6	2	6
	%	13.3	10.1	7.1	9.1	6.3	5.9	9.7	5.6	6.6	8.2	3.4	7.1	4.8	14.3	11.5	5.9	8.1
<b>Total</b>		15	18	32	28	18	20	41	17	15	11	5	4	6	24	12	4	16

**Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, pp.13 & 14).**

*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 (5.4%), age 13 (3.3%), age 26 (2.4%) and age 16 (2.1%). The age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 14, 22-25, 27 and 28 (all at 0%); the second lowest rates were recorded with the 15 and 20 age groups (both at 0.7%). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.14)

The age groups with the highest participation rates for “attending cultural or artistic events at the cultural centre” were: age 15 (15%), and age 19 (6.3%), while the age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 24 (2.4%), age 25 (2.4%) and age 28 (5.9%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p.14)

Finally, among those “visiting museums”, the two age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 19 (9.7%), and age 16 (9.1%), while the three age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 23 (3.4%), age 28 (5.9%) and age 24 (7.1%). (YMCA of Macau, 2005 report, p.14)

## 5.9 Participation Rate in Sports Activities

**Table 5.9: Young People Aged 13-29 Using Venues Managed by Macau Sport Development Board (March 2006)**

Venue	Aged 13 – 15		Aged 16 - 18		Aged 19 - 21		Aged 22 – 24		Aged 25 – 27		Aged 28 – 29		Total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<b>Tamagnini Barbosa Sports Centre</b>	124 21.9%	17 6.6%	117 11.7%	40 11.8%	48 13.8%	33 20.8%	25 10.8%	1 1.1%	23 9.2%	44 42.7%	4 1.3%	0 0.0%	476 12.4%
<b>Sports Complex of D. Bosco College (Football Field)</b>	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	371 37.0%	0 0.0%	47 13.5%	0 0.0%	62 26.8%	0 0.0%	104 41.6%	0 0.0%	215 70.5%	0 0.0%	799 20.8%
<b>Olympic Complex of Macao (Macao Stadium)</b>	199 35.2%	34 13.3%	155 15.5%	17 5.0%	84 24.1%	10 6.3%	48 20.8%	6 6.6%	43 17.2%	0 0.0%	62 20.3%	31 16.9%	689 18.0%
<b>Sports Complex of Macao (Swimming Pools)</b>	33 5.8%	28 10.9%	25 2.5%	42 12.4%	22 6.3%	57 35.8%	31 13.4%	38 41.8%	11 4.4%	14 13.6%	5 1.6%	48 26.2%	354 9.2%
<b>Sports Complex of Macao (Football Field)</b>	157 27.7%	146 57.0%	182 18.2%	126 37.2%	84 24.1%	25 15.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	720 18.8%
<b>Carmo Swimming Pool</b>	2 0.4%	0 0.0%	4 0.4%	5 1.5%	0 0.0%	3 1.9%	28 12.1%	23 25.3%	28 11.2%	25 24.3%	17 5.6%	57 31.1%	192 5.0%
<b>Sports Complex of D. Bosco College (Swimming Pool)</b>	19 3.4%	5 2.0%	26 2.6%	15 4.4%	9 2.6%	8 5.0%	8 3.5%	6 6.6%	17 6.8%	11 10.7%	0 0.0%	16 8.7%	140 3.7%
<b>Cheoc Van Water Sports Centre</b>	2 0.4%	3 1.2%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	6 1.7%	5 3.1%	3 1.3%	2 2.2%	11 4.4%	5 4.9%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	37 1.0%
<b>Youth Water Sports Centre</b>	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	35 3.5%	56 16.5%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	2 0.9%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 1.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.5%	95 2.5%
<b>Vitória Sports Centre</b>	30 5.3%	23 9.0%	87 8.7%	38 11.2%	49 14.0%	18 11.3%	24 10.4%	15 16.5%	13 5.2%	3 2.9%	2 0.7%	30 16.4%	332 8.7%
<b>Total</b>	566 100.0%	256 100.0%	1002 100.0%	339 100.0%	349 100.0%	159 100.0%	231 100.0%	91 100.0%	250 100.0%	103 100.0%	305 100.0%	183 100.0%	3834 100.0%

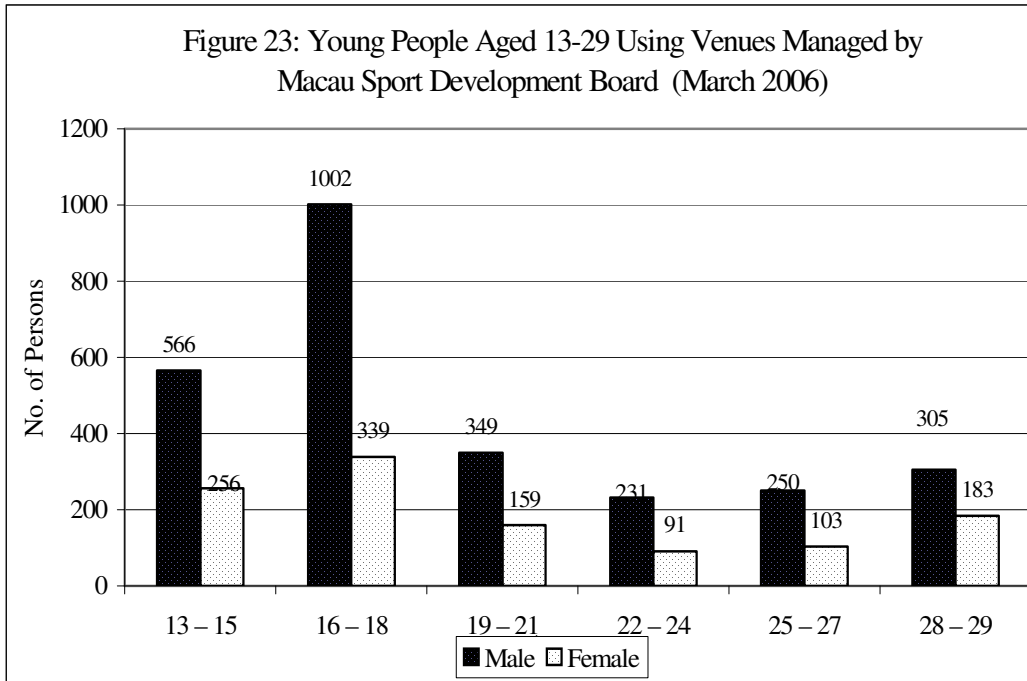
Source: Macau Sport Development Board (2006).

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 use of sports venues managed by the Macau Sport Development Board indicates that a total of 3834 persons in the age groups 13-29 used the selected venues. The highest figure was recorded by the 16-18 age group, with the number of respondents who had used any of the sports venues standing at 1341 (35.0% of total), and the lowest figure was registered in the 22-24 age group, with only 322 persons (8.4% of total).

Of all the users aged 13-29, 2703 were male and 1131 were female, with the respective percentages of the total number of users standing at 70.5% and 29.5%. The percentage of male users exceeded that of female users by 41%. Among the male users, the majority were in the 16-18 age group, representing 37.1% of the male total; while the majority of female users were also aged 16-18, accounting for 30.0% of the female total.

Figure 23: Young People Aged 13-29 Using Venues Managed by Macau Sport Development Board (March 2006)



# 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 2006)**

Type	Total	Percent
<b>Youth Organisations with Functions of Community Organisations</b>	16	14.29
<b>Youth Organisations Focused on Providing Training and Skill Development for Young People</b>	3	2.68
<b>Youth Organisations Affiliated to Family/ Clan Associations</b>	18	16.07
<b>Youth Organisations Affiliated to Kaifong (Neighbourhood) Welfare Societies</b>	13	11.61
<b>Youth Organisations Devoted to Developing Cultural, Artistic and Youth Activities</b>	11	9.82
<b>Youth Organisations Affiliated to Industrial/Trade Associations/Bodies</b>	16	14.29
<b>Youth Organisations under Religious or Service Organisations</b>	4	3.57
<b>Youth Organisations which are Branch Organisations of Regional or International Bodies in Macao</b>	14	12.50
<b>Student Bodies and Student Unions</b>	7	6.25
<b>Youth Organisations under Charitable Organisations</b>	4	3.57
<b>Others</b>	6	5.36
<b>Grand Total</b>	112	100

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2006).

As of May 2006, there were 112 youth organisations registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau. Youth organisations in Macao could be categorised into 11 different types, according to their nature and background. These were “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 2006)**

Type	Total	Percent
<b>Provision of Diversified Community Youth Services and Activities</b>	16	14.29
<b>Uniform Groups, Mainly Providing Training for Young People on Skill Development</b>	4	3.57
<b>Organising Activities Mainly Targeted at Young Members of Family/Clan/Industrial/Trade Associations or Members' Children, Principally Fraternal Activities</b>	32	28.57
<b>Organising Activities Mainly Targeted at Young Members of Kaifong (Neighbourhood) Welfare Societies or Members' Children, Providing a Wide Variety of Youth Activities</b>	12	10.71
<b>Mainly Organising Cultural and Artistic Activities</b>	4	3.57
<b>Organising Youth Activities as Organisations with Religious Background</b>	7	6.25
<b>Targeted Mainly at Students, Developing a Wide Variety of Youth Services and Activities</b>	2	1.79
<b>Targeted Mainly at Tertiary Students, Developing a Wide Variety of Youth Services and Activities</b>	5	4.46
<b>Mainly in the Form of Voluntary Service, Developing a Wide Variety of Youth Services and Activities</b>	4	3.57
<b>Legally Registered Youth Organisations, Providing a Wide Variety of Youth Activities</b>	15	13.39
<b>Others</b>	11	9.82
<b>Grand Total</b>	112	100

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2006).

As of May 2006, there were 112 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 organisations 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 Satisfaction with Economic and Social Developments

**Table 6.2a: Satisfaction with Macao's Public Security (2006)**

(N=1016)

Degree of Satisfaction	Number of Persons	Percent
Very Satisfied	7	0.7
Satisfied	509	50.1
Neutral	358	35.2
Dissatisfied	134	13.2
Very Dissatisfied	5	0.5
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) report, p20).

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

With regard to Macao's public security, over half of the respondents or 50.8% specifically, said that they were satisfied; of which 0.7% said they were very satisfied while 50.1% said they were satisfied. Another 35.2% of the respondents maintained neutral position. The remaining 13.7% respondents expressed dissatisfaction with Macao's public security, of which 0.5% was very dissatisfied while 13.2% were dissatisfied. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) report, p.20)

**Table 6.2b: Satisfaction with Macao's Social Stability (2006)**

(N=1016)

Degree of Satisfaction	Number of Persons	Percent
Very Satisfied	15	1.5
Satisfied	495	48.7
Neutral	403	39.7
Dissatisfied	85	8.4
Very Dissatisfied	4	0.4
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	14	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) report, p21).

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

Over half of the respondents, or 50.2% specifically, expressed satisfaction with Macao's social stability, of which 1.5% said they were "very satisfied" while 48.7% said they were satisfied. 39.7% of the respondents maintained neutral position. Only 8.8% of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction, of which 0.4% were very dissatisfied while 8.4% were dissatisfied. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) report, p21)

**Table 6.2c: Satisfaction with Macao's Overall Social and Economic Development (2006)**

(N=1016)

<b>Degree of Satisfaction</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Very Satisfied</b>	25	2.5
<b>Satisfied</b>	600	59.1
<b>Neutral</b>	291	28.6
<b>Dissatisfied</b>	71	7.0
<b>Very Dissatisfied</b>	5	0.5
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	24	2.4
<b>Total</b>	1,016	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) report, p.21).**

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

A very high percentage of the respondents, or 61.6% specifically, expressed satisfaction with Macao's overall social and economic development; of which 2.5% said they were very satisfied while 59.1% said they were satisfied. Another 28.6% of the respondents maintained neutral position. A small percentage or 7.5% of the respondents expressed dissatisfaction, of which 0.5% were very dissatisfied while 7.0% were dissatisfied. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) report, p21)

## 6.3 Social Participation (including Voluntary Service)

**Table 6.3a: Participation in Social Activities in the Previous Month (2006)**

(N=1666)

Social Activity	Nil		1-2 times		3-4 times		5-6 times		7-8times		≥9 times	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<b>Flag-selling and Charitable Activities</b>	1525	91.5	120	7.2	17	1.0	3	0.2	0	0	1	0.1
<b>Paying Close Attention to Community Events and Affairs</b>	1611	96.7	50	3.0	2	0.2	1	0.1	0	0	2	0.1
<b>Voluntary Service</b>	1500	90.0	127	7.7	34	2.1	3	0.3	0	0	2	0.2
<b>Community Recreational Activities</b>	1594	95.7	59	3.5	8	0.5	2	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.16).

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

(2) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 6.3b: Participation in Social Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)**

(N=1666)

Social Activity	Number of Times	1-2 times		3-4 times		5-6 times		7-8 times		≥9times	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Flag-selling and Charitable Activities</b>	<b>No.</b>	40	80	4	13	1	2	0	0	1	0
	<b>%</b>	5.6	8.5	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.1	0
<b>Paying Close Attention to Community Events and Affairs</b>	<b>No.</b>	20	30	1	1	0	1	0	0	2	0
	<b>%</b>	2.8	3.2	0.1	0.1	0	0.1	0	0	0.3	0
<b>Voluntary Service</b>	<b>No.</b>	41	86	10	24	1	2	0	0	1	1
	<b>%</b>	5.6	9.1	1.3	2.6	0.1	0.2	0	0	0.1	0.1
<b>Community Recreational Activities</b>	<b>No.</b>	20	39	3	5	2	0	1	0	0	2
	<b>%</b>	2.7	4.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0	0.1	0	0	0.2

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.16).

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

The most popular form of social activities young respondents took part in was “voluntary service”, followed by “flag-selling and charitable activities”, and “community recreational activities”. The greatest difference between males and females was observed in the two categories of activities: “flag-selling 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, 2006 report, p.16)

**Table 6.3c: Participation in Social Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2006)**

(N=1666)

Social Activity		Age Group																
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
Flag-selling and Charitable Activities	No.	10	10	17	17	8	20	20	8	5	1	2	1	6	8	2	0	6
	%	16.7	10.1	12.1	11.9	6.3	13.2	8.4	5.6	6.6	1.6	3.4	2.4	7.1	9.5	3.8	0	8.1
Paying Close Attention to Community Events and Affairs	No.	2	1	1	4	1	11	12	5	2	1	3	2	2	2	0	0	6
	%	3.3	1.0	0.7	2.8	0.8	7.2	5.0	3.5	2.6	1.6	5.2	4.8	2.4	2.4	0	0	8.1
Voluntary Service	No.	5	13	15	12	11	25	37	11	7	4	4	6	0	2	0	2	12
	%	8.3	13.1	10.7	8.4	8.7	16.4	15.5	7.7	9.2	6.6	6.9	14.3	0	2.4	0	5.9	16.2
Community Recreational Activities	No.	0	3	5	9	6	8	18	3	2	3	1	2	4	2	0	0	6
	%	0	3.0	3.6	6.3	4.8	5.3	7.6	2.1	2.6	4.9	1.7	4.8	4.8	2.4	0	0	8.1
Total Number of Persons		60	99	140	143	126	152	238	143	76	61	58	42	84	84	52	34	74

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.17).

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

(2) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

For the category “flag-selling and charitable activities”, the three age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 13 (16.7%), age 18 (13.2%) and age 15 (12.1%), while the three age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 28 (0%), age 22 (1.6%) and age 24 (2.4%). As for “paying close attention to community events and affairs”, the age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 29 (8.1%), age 18 (7.2%) and age 23 (5.2%), while the three age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 27 (0%), age 28 (0%) and age 15 (0.7%). For the category “voluntary service”, the three age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 18 (16.4%), age 29 (16.2%) and age 19 (15.5%), while the three age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 25 (0%), age 27 (0%) and age 26 (2.4%). Among those “participating in community recreational activities”, the three age groups with the highest participation rates were: age 29 (8.1%), age 19 (7.6%) and age 16 (6.3%), while the three age groups with the lowest participation rates were: age 13 (0%), age 27 (0%) and age 28 (0%). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.17)

## 6.4 Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights

**Table 6.4a: Registered Voters by Age and Sex (March 2006)**

Age	Male	Female	Total
18	284	284	568
19	2148	1997	4145
20	2054	1924	3978
21	1947	1828	3775
22	1789	1584	3373
23	1957	1770	3727
24	1700	1581	3281
25	1343	1294	2637
26	1334	1262	2596
27	1080	1055	2135
28	930	937	1867
29	836	792	1628
<b>Total</b>	17402	16308	33710

**Source: Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau (2006 report).**

According to statistics available in March 2006, the total number of registered voters aged between 18 and 29 was 33710, among them 17402 were male, 16308 were female. Male registered voters outnumbered female registered voters by 1094.

Among the male registered voters, the highest number was recorded in the 19 age group, with 2148 persons, while the 18 age group accounted for the lowest number, with only 284 persons. Among the female registered voters, the highest number was recorded in the 19 age group, with 1997 persons, while the 18 age group accounted for the lowest number, also standing at 284 persons.

**Table 6.4b: Attitudes of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Casting Votes and Being Candidates in Legislative Assembly Election (2006)**

Attitude towards Election/Voting	Definitely Will/Will		Won't/ Definitely Won't		Don't Know/ Hard to Say		Total Number of Respondents
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
<b>Register as Voters</b>	915	54.9	209	12.5	542	32.5	1666
<b>Cast Vote in Legislative Assembly Election</b>	775	46.5	267	16.0	624	37.5	1666
<b>To be a Candidate in Legislative Assembly Election</b>	102	6.1	849	51.0	715	42.9	1666

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.15).

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

**Table 6.4c: Attitudes of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Casting Votes and Being Candidates in Legislative Assembly Election by Sex (2006)**

Attitude towards Election/Voting	Male(N=724)			Female(N=942)		
	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
<b>Register as Voters</b>	405 55.9%	86 11.9%	233 32.2%	510 54.1%	123 13.1%	309 32.8%
<b>Cast Vote in Legislative Assembly Election</b>	349 48.2%	116 16%	259 35.8%	426 45.2%	151 16%	365 38.7%
<b>To be a Candidate in Legislative Assembly Election</b>	61 8.4%	344 47.5%	319 44.1%	41 4.4%	505 53.6%	396 42%

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.15).

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

Around 54.9% of the young people interviewed said they intended 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 55.9% and 54.1% of the total respectively. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.15)

46.5% of the young people interviewed said they intended 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 48.2% and 45.2% of the total respectively. . (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.15)

Only 6.1% of the young people interviewed said they would like to be candidate in Legislative Assembly Election. Male youths are more interested in running for Legislative Assembly seats than female youths (8.4% vs. 4.4%). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.15)

## 6.5 Participation in Youth Policies

**Table 6.5a: Participation of Respondents in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2006)**

(N=1016)

Participation	Number of Persons	Percent
Have	948	93.3
Haven't	67	6.6
Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Hard to Say	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) report, p.13).

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

Among the young people interviewed, 6.6% had participated in discussions related to the formulation of youth policies. More than 90% of the respondents had not taken part in any such discussions. This shows an extremely low proportion of Macao youths surveyed had actually participated in discussions related to formulation of youth policies. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) report, p.13)

**Table 6.5b: Participation of Respondents in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (by Form of Participation) (2006)**

(N=68)

Form of Participation	Number of Persons	Percent
Group Discussions	30	44.1
Seminars/ Forums/ Symposia	27	39.7
Debates	3	4.4
Speaking out to the Media	1	1.5
Submissions to Relevant Government Departments/ Agencies	2	2.9
Open Discussions on Internet	5	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) report, p.14).

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

Of the 67 respondents who participated in discussions related to the formulation of youth policies, and one respondent who declined to answer or said he/she had not any idea about the topic or found it difficult to say, 44.1% took part through group discussions, while 39.7% via seminars/ forums/symposia, being the second largest group. Another 7.4 % took part in open discussions on the Internet. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) report, p.14)



**Table 6.5c: Respondents' Enthusiasm for Participating in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2006)**

(N=1016)

<b>Enthusiasm for Participation</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Would Like to Participate</b>	579	57.0
<b>Would Not Like to Participate</b>	346	34.1
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	91	9.0
<b>Total</b>	1016	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) report, p.14).**

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

57.0% of the respondents would like to participate in the formulation of youth policies; only 34.1% expressed reluctance to do so. This indicates that more respondents would like to participate in the formulation of youth policies. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) report, p.14)

# 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 (2005)** <sup>(1)</sup>

	Offences against the Person		Offences against Property		Disruption of Social Life		Danger to Local Community		Unclassified		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
<b>Aged 13-15</b>	92	26	88	25	5	4	--	--	8	--	248
<b>Aged 16-18</b>	79	16	82	17	18	26	4	13	20	2	277
<b>Aged 19-20</b>	64	14	63	12	14	16	9	23	26	7	248
<b>Sub Total</b>	235	56	233	54	37	46	13	36	54	9	773
<b>Aged ≥21</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	4041		3268		816		684		981		9790
<b>Total</b>	4332		3555		899		733		1044		10563

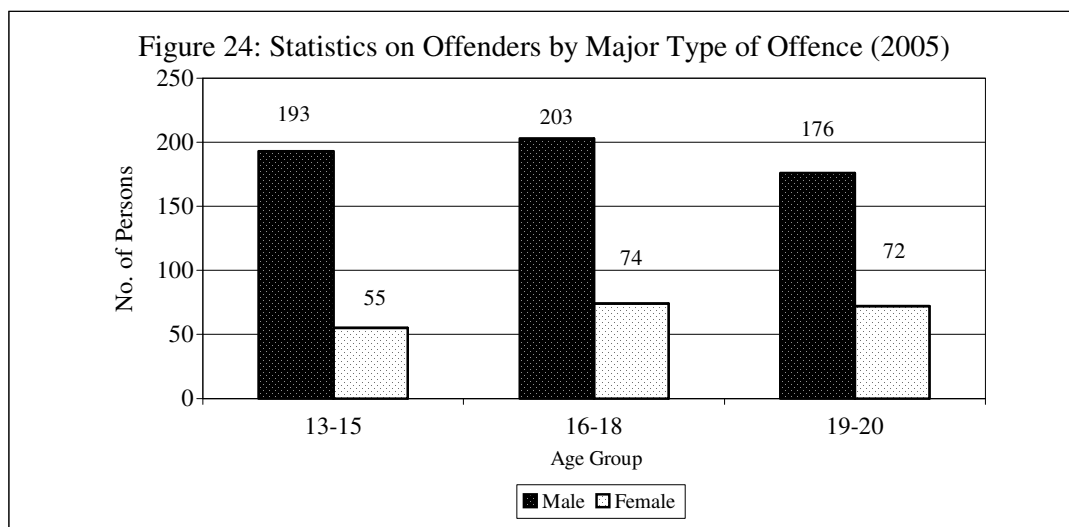
**Source: Security Forces Coordination Office (2006 report).**

*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 2005, the number of offenders aged 13 or above stood at 10563. Among them, 248 were aged 13-15 (2.3% of the total number of offenders across all the above age groups), 277 were aged 16-18 (2.6% of the total), and 248 were aged 19-20 (2.3% of the total).

Among all the offenders aged 13-20, the majority (291 persons) committed offences against the person, and the second biggest group of offenders committed offences against property (287). 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
<b>Number of Juveniles Detained</b>	13	9	13	2	2	2	8	2	20
<b>Percent</b>	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), p.60).

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 the Macao Youth Offenders Institute show that the majority committed theft or robbery, with each category accounting for 18.3% of the total number of minors in the 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.59)

**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
<b>Number of Juveniles Detained</b>	24	8	10	48	3	2
<b>Percent</b>	25.3	8.4	10	51	3.2	2.1

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2005 report (a), p.60).

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.

Statistics on the reasons for committing crimes show 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.60)

## 7.3 Organised Crime

**Table 7.3a: Comparison between Various Research Reports on Attributes of Juvenile Delinquents (I) (2006)**

Research Item \ Study Period	1993-1996	1997-2000	2001-2003
<b>Data Collection Forms</b>	292 copies	562 copies	636 copies
<b>Age at Which Crime Was Committed</b>	15 (33.2%) <sup>(1)</sup>	15 (30.2%) <sup>(2)</sup>	15 (37.4%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Ratio of Male to Female</b>	4 : 1	4 : 1	4 : 1
<b>Place of Birth</b>	Macao (75%)	Macao (81%)	Macao (83.4%)
<b>Place of Residence</b>	N/A	Fatima (54.1%)	Fatima (54.6%)
<b>Occupation of Parents</b>	N/A	Father: Skilled Worker (35%) Mother: Semi-Skilled Worker (34.5%)	Father: Skilled Worker (31.2%) Mother: Semi-Skilled Worker (33.3%)
<b>Age of Parents</b>	N/A	Father: 39-50 (71.8%) Mother: 38-47 (68.2%)	Father: 41-50 (63.2%) Mother: 41-50 (52.4%)
<b>Education Level of Parents</b>	N/A	Father: Primary (53.1%) Mother: Primary (59.3%)	Father: Primary (56.1%) Mother: Primary (58.8%)
<b>Family Size</b>	3-4 persons (41.3%)	3-4 persons (52.8%)	3-4 persons (55.3%)
<b>Number of Children in Family</b>	N/A	N/A	2 (46.5%)
<b>Birth Order</b>	N/A	N/A	Eldest (43.6%)
<b>Average Income of Family</b>	<2000 MOP (87.3%)	< 2500 MOP (71.9%)	< 2500 MOP (71.8%)

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), pp.30 & 31).**

*Note:* (1) For the study period 1993-96, juvenile delinquents who committed his/her first offence at the age of 15 accounted for 33.2% of the total juvenile delinquent population; the corresponding percentage figures for age 14 and 13 were 28.4% and 22.3% respectively.

(2) For the study period 1997-2000, juvenile delinquents who committed his/her first offence at the age of 15 accounted for 30.2% of the total juvenile delinquent population; the corresponding percentage figures for age 14 and 13 were 27.4% and 14.6% respectively.

(3) For the study period 2001-2003, juvenile delinquents who committed his/her first offence at the age of 15 accounted for 37.4% of the total juvenile delinquent population; the corresponding percentage figures for age 14 and 13 were 24.8% and 16.5% respectively.

(4) Based on data disclosed in the report: "Juvenile Delinquents Intervened by the Macao Judicial System: Attributes, Types and Trends" by the Social Reintegration Office and published in the "Proceedings of the Symposium on Phenomenon and Theories of Juvenile Delinquency" compiled by Chan Yan Yan (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006).

**Table 7.3b: Comparison between Various Research Reports on Attributes of Juvenile Delinquents (II) (2006)**

<b>Study Period</b> <b>Research Item</b>	<b>1993-1996</b>	<b>1997-2000</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>
<b>Family Situation</b>	Living with Parents (61.3%) <sup>(1)</sup>	Living with Parents (59.1%) <sup>(2)</sup>	Living with Parents (67.1%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Education Level</b>	Primary 5-6 (40.5%) <sup>(4)</sup>	Junior Secondary 1 (28.6%) <sup>(5)</sup>	Junior Secondary 1 (28.6%) <sup>(6)</sup>
<b>Study/Employment Status</b>	School Drop Out (50.7%)	Student(53.8%)	Student (62.1%)
<b>Experience of Retention in School</b>	0 (36.1%) <sup>(7)</sup>	1 year (29.2%) <sup>(8)</sup>	1 year (39.1%) <sup>(9)</sup>
<b>Reason for Dropping Out of School</b>	Poor Academic Performance (62.8%)	Poor Academic Performance (57.2%)	Poor Academic Performance (63.5%)
<b>Aspiration about Getting Educated</b>	Plans and Actively Seeks to Go Back to School (77.1%)	Plans and Actively Seeks to Go Back to School (36.5%)	Plans and Actively Seeks to Go Back to School (38.5%)
<b>Employment Status</b>	N/A	Unemployed (88.4%)	Unemployed (89.8%)
<b>Occupation</b>	N/A	Semi-Skilled Worker (43.1%)	Semi-Skilled Worker (57.8%)

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.31 & 32).**

- Note:*
- (1) Among the surveyed subjects in the 1993-1996 study, 61.3% live with both parents, while 28.4% live with either the father or mother.
  - (2) Among the surveyed subjects in the 1997-2000 study, 59.1% live with both parents, while 32.4% live with either the father or mother.
  - (3) Among the surveyed subjects in the 2001-2003 study, 67.1% live with both parents, while 25.1% live with either the father or mother.
  - (4) Among the surveyed subjects in the 1993-1996 study, 31.5% had received secondary school education, while 68.5% had only received primary school education. The majority had studied up to primary five and six, accounting for 40.5% of the total, the second largest group was junior secondary one and two school leavers, accounting for 28.4%, followed by primary three and four school leavers, accounting for 20.9%.
  - (5) Among the surveyed subjects in the 1997-2000 study, 51.2% had received secondary school education, while 48.8% had only received primary school education. The majority had studied up to junior secondary one, accounting for 28.6%; the second largest group was primary six school leavers, accounting for 16.3%, followed by junior secondary two school leavers, accounting for 15.5%.
  - (6) Among the surveyed subjects in the 2001-2003 study, 50.7% had received secondary school education, while 49.3% had only received primary school education. The majority had studied up to junior secondary one, accounting for 28.6%; the second largest group was primary six school leavers, accounting for 22.3%, followed by primary five school leavers, accounting for 15.6%.
  - (7) Among the surveyed subjects in the 1993-1996 study, 36.1% have never been retented in school, 35.4% have repeated studies one year, and 20.1% have repeated studies two years.
  - (8) Among the surveyed subjects in the 1997-2000 study, 29.2% have repeated studies one year, 26.1% have repeated studies two years, and 11.8% have repeated studies three years.
  - (9) Among the surveyed subjects in the 2001-2003 study, 39.1% have repeated studies one year, 29.8% have repeated studies two years, and 16.8% have repeated studies three years.
  - (10) Based on data disclosed in the report: "Juvenile Delinquents Intervened by the Macao Judicial System: Attributes, Types and Trends" by the Social Reintegration Office and published in the "Proceedings of the Symposium on Phenomenon and Theories of Juvenile Delinquency" compiled by Chan Yan Yan (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006)

**Table 7.3c: Comparison between Various Research Reports on Attributes of Juvenile Delinquents (III) (2006)**

<b>Study Period</b>	<b>1993-1996</b>	<b>1997-2000</b>	<b>2001-2003</b>
<b>Research Item</b>			
<b>Work Experience</b>	Never (69.5%)	Never (77.5%)	Never (80.4%)
<b>Ways to Spend Leisure Time</b>	N/A	N/A	In group (74.7%)
<b>Places to Spend Leisure Time</b>	Outside Home (59.6%) <sup>(1)</sup>	Outside Home (71.5%) <sup>(2)</sup>	Outside Home (73.1%) <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Staying Overnight Outside Home: Experience</b>	N/A	None (57.8%)	None (54.7%)
<b>Staying Overnight Outside Home: Place</b>	N/A	N/A	Friend's Home (83.2%)
<b>Drug Taking</b>	N/A	Never (94.5%)	Never (95.5%)
<b>Types of Drugs Taken</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Offence Committed: Type</b>	Theft (48.2%) <sup>(4)</sup>	Violence (39.6%) <sup>(5)</sup>	Violence (52.5%) <sup>(6)</sup>
<b>Offence Committed: District</b>	N/A	Fatima (42.4%)	Fatima (49.3%)
<b>Offence Committed: Form</b>	In Gangs (81.2%)	In Gangs (85.2%)	In Gangs (77.5%)
<b>Judicial Records</b>	No Prior Record (77.1%)	No Prior Record (89%)	No Prior Record (92%)

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.32).**

- Note:*
- (1) Among the surveyed subjects in the 1993-1996 study, 59.6% spent their leisure time outside home, of which 36% roamed the streets or parks, 21% hung around game centres while 17.9% hung around playgrounds.
  - (2) Among the surveyed subjects in the 1997-2000 study, 71.5% spent their leisure time outside home, of which 26.8% wandered around the territory, 21% hung around game centres, while 16.2% hung around playgrounds.
  - (3) Among the surveyed subjects in the 2001-2003 study, 73.1% spent their leisure time outside home, of which 25.2% hung around game centres and cyber cafes, 14.8% roamed the streets while 9.3% hung around playgrounds.
  - (4) Among the surveyed subjects in the 1993-1996 study, 48.2% committed offences related to theft and burglary; the second largest group of delinquents committed offences related to violence, accounting for 36.3% of the total.
  - (5) Among the surveyed subjects in the 1997-2000 study, 39.6% committed offences related to violence; the second largest group of delinquents committed offences related to theft and burglary, accounting for 36.4%.
  - (6) Among the surveyed subjects in the 2001-2003 study, 52.5% committed offences related to violence; the second largest group of delinquents committed offences related to theft and burglary, accounting for 25.6%.
  - (7) Based on data disclosed in the report: "Juvenile Delinquents Intervened by the Macao Judicial System: Attributes, Types and Trends" by the Social Reintegration Office and published in the "Proceedings of the Symposium on Phenomenon and Theories of Juvenile Delinquency" compiled by Chan Yan Yan (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006).

According to the studies by the Social Reintegration Office, most of the cases involving juvenile delinquents which required judicial intervention were related to violence. The young offenders performed poorly in school and did not like studying. They loved wandering in the streets to play with peers, and subsequently got caught in group crime. These are organised offences. During the period 1993 to 2003, group crime accounted for as high as 70-80% of offences committed by young people. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006 report (a), p.30)

## 7.4 Gang Activities among Young People

**Table 7.4a: Statistics on Triad Society/Gang Organisation Membership among Respondents (2006)**

(N=982)

<b>Triad Society/ Gang Organisation Member</b>	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Yes</b>		2	0.2
<b>No</b>		980	99.8
<b>Total</b>		982	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, p.24).

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

**Table 7.4b: Time Associated With Triad Society/Gang Organisation (2006)**

(N=2)

<b>Length of Time</b>	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>3 years</b>		1	50.0
<b>4 years</b>		1	50.0
<b>Total</b>		2	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, p.24).

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

**Table 7.4c: Reasons for Joining Triad Society/Gang Organisation (2006)**

(N=2)

<b>Reason</b>	<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Shares the same goal and aspiration with triad society/gang members</b>		0	0.0
<b>Will have the chance to participate in illegal or criminal activities</b>		0	0.0
<b>Being solicited/persuaded by others</b>		0	0.0
<b>To seek recognition by others</b>		0	0.0
<b>To boost self-confidence/satisfaction</b>		0	0.0
<b>Having poor relationship with family</b>		0	0.0
<b>To earn some money</b>		0	0.0
<b>Others(including to make friends, getting well fed by somebody)</b>		2	100.0
<b>Total</b>		2	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, p.24).

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



**Table 7.4d: Size of Triad Society/Gang Organisation Associated (2006)**

(N=2)

<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Number of Members in Organisation</b>		
5	1	50.0
Not Sure	1	50.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, p.25).

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

**Table 7.4e: Participation in Organised Crime (2006)**

(N=2)

<b>Distribution</b>	<b>Number of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Participation in Organised Crime</b>		
Car/ Motorcycle Theft	0	0.0
Robbery/Burglary	0	0.0
Arson	0	0.0
Extortion/Kidnap	0	0.0
Fights/Intimidation	0	0.0
Trafficking or Dealing in Drugs	0	0.0
Indecent Assault/Rape	0	0.0
Murder/Manslaughter	0	0.0
Others	0	0.0
<b>Have Never Participated in Organised Crime</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, p.25).

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

From Table 7.4a to 7.4e, two of the youths interviewed said that they had joined triad society/gang organisation. Both of them had been associated with the organisation for three to four years and the main reasons for joining the organisation were to make friends and to be well taken care of by the organisation. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.24)

As for the size of the triad society/gang organisations they had joined, only one of the respondents knew for sure that the group had 5 people. Both of the above respondents said that they had not taken part in any organised crime since joining the triad society/gang. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006, p.24)

## 7.5 Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse

**Table 7.5a: Statistics on Young People in Drug Trafficking (2005)** <sup>(1)</sup>

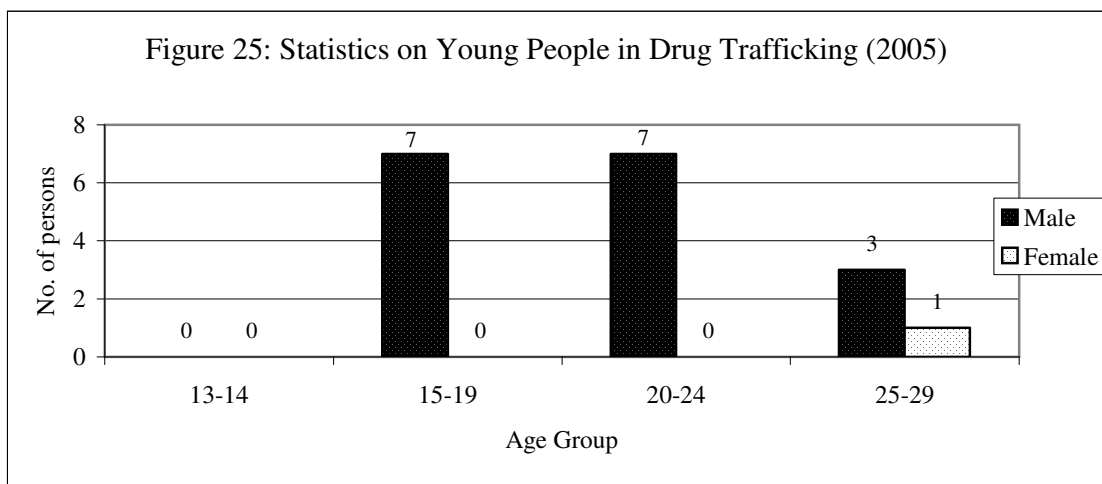
	Heroin		Marijuana		Illicit Drugs		Methylam- phetamine		Cocaine		Ketamine		Others		Total Number of Persons (%)
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<b>Aged 13-14</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0(0.0)
<b>Aged 15-19</b>	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7(38.9)
<b>Aged 20-24</b>	1	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	7(38.9)
<b>Aged 25-29</b>	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4(22.2)
<b>Sub Total</b>	3	1	7	0	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	18(100.0)
<b>Total</b>	4		7		5		0		1		0		1		

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office (2006).

Note: (1) Figures for the period January-December 2005 and include Macao residents only.

For the period from January to December 2005, 18 of the drug traffickers arrested were aged 13-29, of whom 17 were male (94.4% of the total number across all age groups) and 1 was female (0.6%). The majority of them trafficked in heroin; there were 7 offenders which made up 38.9% of the total number of youth drug traffickers.

The largest number of young drug traffickers was found in the 15-19 age group and 20-24 age group, with 7 persons in each group and respectively accounting for 38.9% of the total.



**Table 7.5b: Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers (2005)** <sup>(1)</sup>

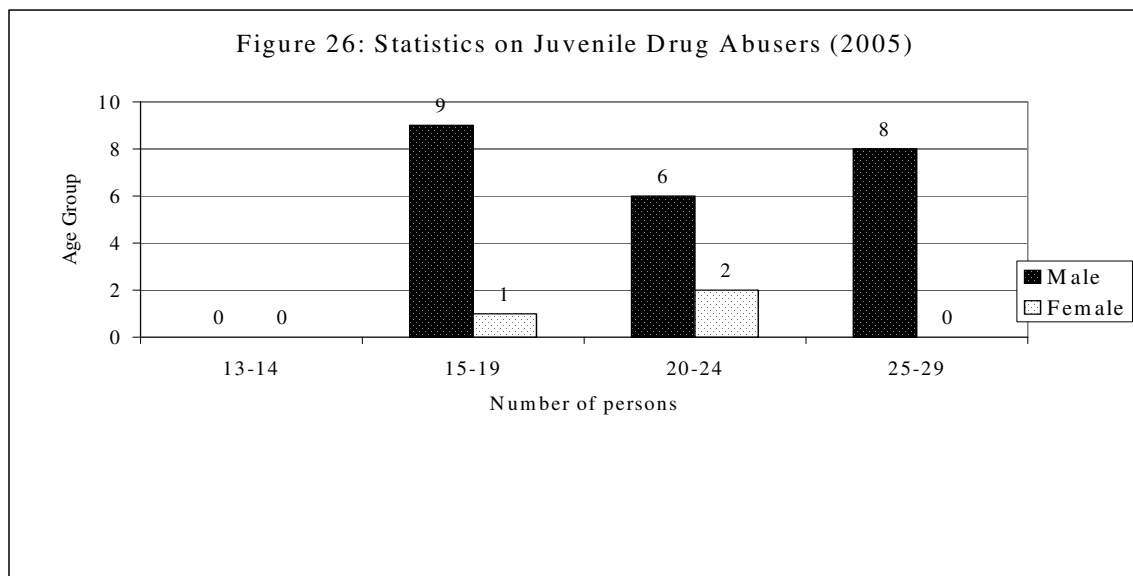
	Heroin		Marijuana		Illicit Drugs		Methylam- phetamine		Cocaine		Ketamine		Others		Total Number of Persons (%)
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
<b>Aged 13-14</b>	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0(0.0)
<b>Aged 15-19</b>	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10(38.4)
<b>Aged 20-24</b>	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	8(30.8)
<b>Aged 25-29</b>	3	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8(30.8)
<b>Sub-total</b>	3	2	7	0	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	26(100.0)
<b>Total</b>	5		7		7		0		0		0		7		

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office (2006).

Note: (1) Figures for the period January-December 2005 and include Macao residents only.

For the period from January to December 2005, 26 drug abusers were aged between 13 and 29, of whom 23 were male, the remaining 3 were female. Most of the abusers fell in the 15-19 age group, with the figure standing at 10, and made up 38.4% of the total.

Of the 26 drug abusers, the majority smoked marijuana and illicit drugs, with the respective figure for each group standing at 7, and each accounting for 26.9% of the total. The next biggest group of drug abusers smoked heroin, the corresponding number being 5 and representing 19.2% of the total.



**Table 7.5c: Statistics on Young People Aged 13-29 Seeking Help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau (2005)**

Sex	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Main Substances Abused	Ingestion Method	Educational Attainment	Employment Status
Male(47) Female(24)	Single (50) Married(10) Co-habiting(1) Divorced(0) Unknown(10)	Macao(22) Hong Kong(3) China(27) Others(18) Unknown(1)	Heroin(54) Tobacco(1) MDMA(1) Cocaine(6) Ketamine (1) Unknown(8)	Nasal (2) Intravenous Injection (36) Intramuscular Injection (3) Sniffing (10) Inhaling (3) Oral (8) Others (1) Unknown (8)	Primary (17) Junior Secondary (25) Senior Secondary (10) Tertiary Institute/ University (7) Unknown (12)	Student (5) Employed (24) Unemployed (31) Others (2) Unknown (9)

*Figures in parentheses represent figures for the item beside it.*

**Source: Social Welfare Bureau (2006 report).**

*Note: (1) MDMA: Methylenedioxymethamphetamine.*

In 2005, 71 persons aged 13-29 sought help from the Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau. The majority of these were male (47), with 24 were female. They were mostly single (50). Statistics on their place of birth shows a greater number of them were born in Mainland China (27); the second largest group were born in Macao (22). A greater number of those asking for help used heroin (54), mainly by intravenous injection (36). Those seeking help had mostly just completed junior secondary education, the number being 25. With regard to their occupation, the greatest proportion of drug abusers was unemployed (31), and the least were students (5).

## 7.6 Types of Deviant Behaviours and Distribution

Table 7.6: Statistics on Participation in Deviant Behaviours (2006)

Problem	Percent (N=982)			
	Yes	No	Not Applicable <sup>(1)</sup>	Decline to Answer
Heroin/Drugs Trafficking	0.4 (4)	98.8 (970)	--- (0)	0.8 (8)
Robbery/Burglary	1.0 (10)	98.2 (964)	--- (0)	0.8 (8)
Using Abusive Language	52.1 (512)	47.7 (468)	--- (0)	0.2 (2)
Join the Triad Society/Recruiting Members	0.8 (8)	97.9 (961)	--- (0)	1.3 (13)
Drugs Abuse	0.6 (6)	98.5 (967)	--- (0)	0.9 (9)
Addiction to Cyber Cafes/ Game Centres	11.6 (114)	88.3 (867)	--- (0)	0.1 (1)
Intimidating People/Extortion	1.1 (11)	98.2 (964)	--- (0)	0.7 (7)
Smoking	8.7 (85)	90.3 (887)	--- (0)	1.0 (10)
Illegal Gambling	4.1 (40)	95.4 (937)	--- (0)	0.5 (5)
Attempted Suicide	1.8 (18)	97.6 (958)	--- (0)	0.6 (6)
Driving without a Licence	2.7 (27)	96.4 (947)	--- (0)	0.8 (8)
Battery & Causing Bodily Harm	1.2 (12)	98.3 (965)	--- (0)	0.5 (5)
Failure in Submitting Homework	47.1 (463)	38.8 (381)	--- (0)	0.1 (1)
Disrupting Classes	18.1 (178)	67.8 (666)	--- (0)	0.1 (1)
Conflict with Teachers	12.4 (122)	73.6 (723)	--- (0)	-- (0)

Figure in parentheses represents the number of respondents who chose that particular answer.

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, pp.22 & 23).

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 deviant behaviour committed by the young respondents was “using abusive language” (52.1%), followed by “failure in submitting homework” (47.1%) and “disrupting classes” (18.1%). However, in comparison, only a small percentage of young people took up more serious deviant behaviours such as “robbery/burglary” (1%), “joining the triad society/recruiting members” (0.8%), “drugs abuse” (0.6%), and “intimidating people/extortion” (1.1%). These statistics reflect that although these young people had committed some minor deviant behaviour to show their rebellion against the society, they mostly still observed the society’s moral standards

and social norms. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.22)

Since some of the respondents were not students, the most common deviant behaviour committed was “failure in submitting homework” (47.1%), followed by “disrupting classes” and “conflicts with teachers”, accounting for 18.1% and 12.4% respectively. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.22)

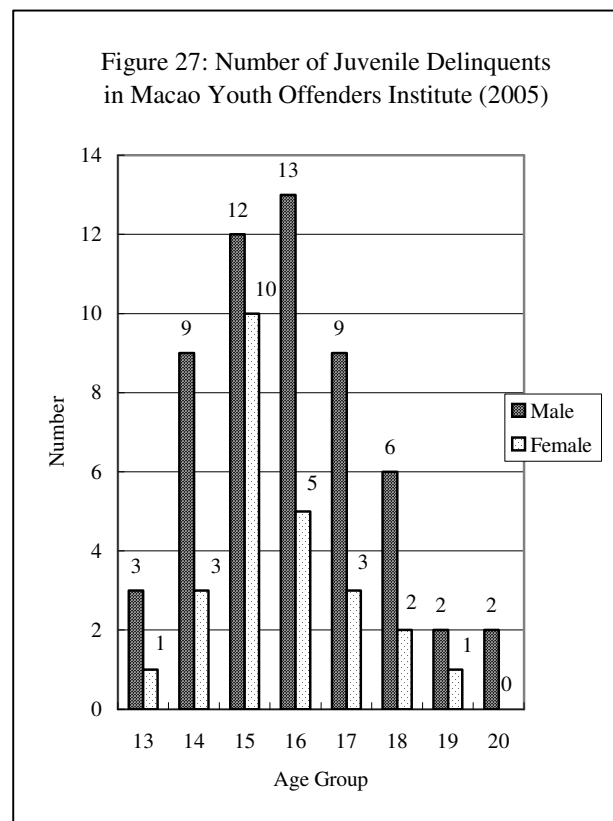
## 7.7 Changes in the Number of Young Delinquents in the Youth Offenders Institute and the Macao Prison

**Table 7.7a: Changes in Number of Residents in Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2005)**

Age	Male			Female		
	Admission	Release	Stay	Admission	Release	Stay
13	5 (23)	0 (0)	3 (5)	2 (22)	0 (0)	1 (4)
14	5 (23)	1 (5)	9 (16)	4 (44)	1 (25)	3 (12)
15	10 (45)	0 (0)	12 (21)	3 (33)	0 (0)	10 (40)
16	1 (5)	2 (10)	13 (23)	0 (0)	2 (50)	5 (20)
17	1 (5)	8 (40)	9 (16)	0 (0)	1 (25)	3 (12)
18	0 (0)	4 (20)	6 (11)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (8)
19	0 (0)	4 (20)	2 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (4)
20	0 (0)	1 (5)	2 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
<b>Total</b>	<b>22 (100)</b>	<b>20 (100)</b>	<b>56 (100)</b>	<b>9 (100)</b>	<b>4 (100)</b>	<b>25 (100)</b>

*Figure in parentheses represents the percentage of respondents who chose that particular answer.*

Source: Youth Offenders Institute (2006 report).



During the period from January to December 2005, there were 81 delinquents detained in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute. Among them, 56 were male and 25 were female. Among the male delinquents, the majority were aged 16, accounting for 23.2% of the total number of male residents of the institute. Among the female delinquents, the majority were aged 15, accounting for 40% of the total number of female residents.

During that period, there were 31 new admissions into the Macao Youth Offenders Institute, of whom 22 were male and 9 were female. Majority of the newly admitted male delinquents were aged 15, accounting for 45.5% of the total number of male new admissions. As for the female new admissions, a greater proportion came from the 14 age groups, with each of the group accounting for 44.4% of all newly admitted female delinquents.

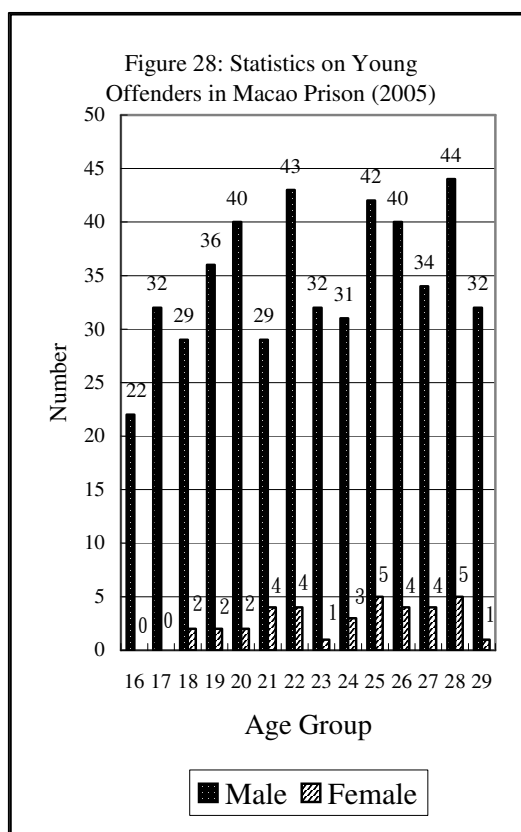
As regards young delinquents released from the Youth Offenders Institute during this period, the total number was 24, of which 20 were male and 4 were female. Among the male delinquents released, those aged 17 accounted for the majority, with corresponding percentage standing at 40.0% of the total. Among female delinquents released, the majority were aged 16, accounting for 50.0% of all female released.

**Table 7.7b: Changes in Statistics on Young Offenders in the Macao Prison (2005)**

Age	Male			Female		
	Admission	Release	Stay	Admission	Release	Stay
16	3(4)	7(9)	22(5)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
17	5(7)	9(12)	32(7)	0(0)	0(0)	0(0)
18	5(7)	2(3)	29(6)	0(0)	1(13)	2(5)
19	6(9)	4(5)	36(7)	0(0)	0(0)	2(5)
20	9(13)	3(4)	40(8)	0(0)	0(0)	2(5)
21	3(4)	6(8)	29(6)	0(0)	1(13)	4(11)
22	7(10)	8(10)	43(9)	0(0)	0(0)	4(11)
23	4(6)	4(5)	32(7)	0(0)	0(0)	1(3)
24	5(7)	6(8)	31(6)	0(0)	1(13)	3(8)
25	3(4)	7(9)	42(9)	1(25)	0(0)	5(14)
26	3(4)	6(8)	40(8)	1(25)	1(13)	4(11)
27	3(4)	6(8)	34(7)	1(25)	2(25)	4(11)
28	7(10)	6(8)	44(9)	0(0)	2(25)	5(14)
29	5(7)	3(4)	32(7)	1(25)	0(0)	1(3)
<b>Total</b>	<b>68(100)</b>	<b>77(100)</b>	<b>486(100)</b>	<b>4(100)</b>	<b>8(100)</b>	<b>37(100)</b>

*Figure in parentheses represents the percentage of respondents who chose that particular answer.*

Source: Macao Prison (2006 report).



During the period from January to December 2005, there were 523 offenders aged 16-29 detained in the Macao Prison, among them, 486 were male and 37 were female. Among the male prisoners, the majority were aged 28, accounting for 9.0% of the total number of male prisoners detained. Among the female prisoners, those aged 25 and 28 accounted for the majority, with each age group's percentage standing at 13.5% of the total number of female prisoners.

As regards new admissions to the prison during this period, the total number for the year was 72, of whom 68 were male and 4 were female. Among the new male prisoners, a greater number of them were aged 20, accounting for 13.2% of all new male prisoners. As for the new female prisoners, the number for the aged 25, 26, 27 and 29 were the same, with each age group's percentage standing at 25.0% of all new female prisoners.

As for offenders released from prison, the total number stood at 85, of which 77 were male and 8 were female. Among the male prisoners released, the majority were aged 17, accounting for 11.7% of all male prisoners released. Among the female prisoners released, the majority were in the 27 and 28 age groups, with each group accounting for 25% of all the female prisoners released respectively.



## 7.8 Social Reintegration

**Table 7.8a: New Cases (Aged 13-29) Handled by the Social Reintegration Office (2005)**

Follow-up Action	Sex		
	Male	Female	Total
Follow-up on Schooling	138	31	169
Suspension of Action	19	4	23
Observation Report	1	1	2
Social Report (Juvenile)	180	51	231
Voluntary Request for Help (Juvenile)	1	0	1
Parole	36	1	37
Suspension of Sentence, with Examination	20	2	22
Judicial Restoration	2	2	4
Labour in Lieu of Fine	1	1	2
Social Report (Adult)	126	9	135
Voluntary Request for Help (Adult)	4	0	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>630</b>

**Source: Legal Affairs Bureau, 2006.**

*Note: (1) Juvenile cases refer to offenders who are aged between 13 and 15; adult cases refer to offenders who are aged 16-29.*

According to the statistics on new cases provided by the Social Reintegration Office under the Legal Affairs Bureau, there were 630 new cases in 2005, of which 528 involved male offenders and 102 were female offenders. The most common follow-up action taken on these new cases was “social report (juvenile)”, with the number standing at 231; the second most common action was “follow-up on schooling”, involving 169 persons.

**Table 7.8b: Closed Cases (Aged 13-29) Reported by the Social Reintegration Office (2005)**

Status of Closed Cases		Sex		Male								Female						Total	
				Filed <sup>(1)</sup>	Successful Closing (Juvenile Cases)	Admission to Probation Centre	Changed to Lesser Sentence	Changed to Heavier Sentence	Reached Age 21	Successful Closing (Adult Cases)	Imprisonment	Deceased	Filed <sup>(1)</sup>	Successful Closing (Juvenile Cases)	Admission to Probation Centre	Changed to Lesser Sentence	Changed to Heavier Sentence		Reached Age 21
Follow-up Action	Follow-up on Schooling	0	102	11	3	4	21	0	6	0	0	33	3	0	2	2	0	0	187
	Suspension of Action	0	2	4	8	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	20
	Fulfil Obligations Under Supervision	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Observation Report	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Social Report (Juvenile)	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243
	Voluntary Request for Help (Juvenile)	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Parole	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	24
	Suspension of Sentence, with Examination	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	44
	Judicial Reinstatement	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Labour in Lieu of Fine	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
	Social Report (Adult)	97	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	105
	Voluntary Request for Help (Adult)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>642</b>	

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau, 2006.

Note: (1) Cases involving social report and judicial restoration will be filed upon completion of the relevant report.

(2) Juvenile cases refer to offenders aged 13-15; adult cases refer to offenders aged 16-29.

According to statistics on closed cases provided by the Social Reintegration Office under the Legal Affairs Bureau, the number of closed cases in the 13-29 age group for 2005 totalled 642. The majority of the cases involved “social report (juvenile)”, with the number standing at 243; the second largest group involved “follow-up on schooling”, with 187 persons.

# Chapter 8

## Values



## 8.1 Attitudes towards Education

**Table 8.1: Attitudes towards Education (2006)**

Percent (N=982)

Statement	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average <sup>(1)</sup>
School education can help personal development	41.4 (407)	44.4 (436)	8.4 (82)	2.4 (24)	2.9 (28)	0.5 (5)	1.65
Overall, Macao people's knowledge level is very low <sup>(2)</sup>	8.8 (86)	28.4 (279)	37.0 (363)	11.5 (113)	12.2 (120)	2.1 (21)	2.23
Academic qualifications have no bearing on one's future <sup>(2)</sup>	7.4 (73)	16.8 (165)	33.3 (327)	36.0 (354)	5.2 (51)	1.2 (12)	2.85
Man must adopt the attitude that "it's never too old to learn"	53.8 (528)	34.6 (340)	5.3 (52)	2.4 (24)	3.3 (32)	0.6 (6)	1.49
Macao's education system is not able to meet the needs of all sectors <sup>(2)</sup>	22.5 (221)	37.5 (368)	18.4 (181)	5.6 (55)	14.3 (140)	1.7 (17)	1.75
You support Macao's ten-year compulsory education policy	59.3 (582)	26.3 (258)	4.8 (47)	3.2 (31)	5.8 (57)	0.7 (7)	1.39

*Figure in parentheses represents the number of respondents who chose that particular answer.*

**Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 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.*

When asked about their attitude towards education, 85.8% of the respondents agreed that "school education can help personal development", while 88.4% agreed that man must adopt the attitude that "it's never too old to learn". At the same time, for the reverse statements, 69.3% of the respondents disagreed that "academic qualifications have no bearing on one's future". These figures consistently reflect that youths in Macao recognise the importance of education to one's personal development, and also accept the philosophy of life-long learning. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.18)

85.6% of the respondents supported Macau's ten-year compulsory education policy. However, 60% of the respondents also agreed that "Macao's education system is not able to meet the needs of all sectors", exceeding those who disagreed with the statement by 36%. In addition, 37.2% of the respondents agreed the statement: "Overall, Macao people's knowledge level is very low". This reflects that young people harbour certain degree of dissatisfaction with the existing education system in Macao, and consider it necessary to improve people's knowledge level. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.18)

## 8.2 Attitudes towards Employment

**Table 8.2: Attitudes towards Employment (2006)**

Percent (N=982)

Statement	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average <sup>(1)</sup>
When choosing a job, the first thing to consider is salary <sup>(2)</sup>	22.3 (219)	37.7 (370)	25.6 (251)	8.2 (81)	4.9 (48)	1.3 (13)	2.07
You have a clear idea about your present/future direction of career development	18.6 (183)	31.7 (311)	23.5 (231)	8.5 (83)	15.3 (150)	2.4 (24)	1.86
Macao's labour market is full of opportunities	14.3 (140)	37.7 (370)	25.3 (248)	8.4 (82)	12.7 (125)	1.7 (17)	1.99
Man has to work in order to be someone of value	23.3 (229)	39.1 (384)	20.7 (203)	7.5 (74)	7.6 (75)	1.7 (17)	1.94
Personal skills do not have any bearing on your choice of occupation	13.3 (131)	30.9 (303)	31.3 (307)	15.9 (156)	6.1 (60)	2.5 (25)	2.32
Job satisfaction is more important than remuneration	31.8 (312)	37.3 (366)	15.9 (156)	5.7 (56)	7.5 (74)	1.8 (18)	1.77

*Figure in parentheses represents the number of respondents who chose that particular answer.*

**Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 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 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.*

69.1% of the respondents agreed that “job satisfaction is more important than remuneration”, with the average figure standing at 1.77. However, 60% of the respondents agreed to the reverse statement: “When choosing a job, the first thing to consider is salary”; higher than those who disagreed by 26.2%. A comparison of the average figures for these two statements shows that the attitude of the respondents towards these two statements is not very consistent. This reflects that young people think that job satisfaction and remuneration are both important factors to consider when choosing a job. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.19)

As regards the labour market in Macao, 52% of the respondents considered that it was full of opportunities, while over 50% of those interviewed felt that they had a clear idea about their present/ future direction of career development. This reflects that the respondents are relatively optimistic about employment prospects. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.19)

## 8.3 Attitudes towards Marriage and Sex

**Table 8.3: Attitudes of Respondents towards Marriage and Sex (2006)**

Percent (N=1227)

Issue	Strongly Accept	Accept	Can't Accept	Absolutely Can't Accept	Decline to Answer
Secondary school students to be in love	28.9 (355)	62.5 (767)	5.4 (66)	2.0 (24)	1.2 (15)
Stay faithful to only one love for all your life	34.4 (422)	51.6 (633)	9.2 (113)	2.8 (34)	2.0 (25)
Dating two or more persons at the same time	2.9 (36)	10.2 (125)	42.1 (517)	43.3 (531)	1.5 (18)
Pre-marital sex	11.3 (139)	51.8 (635)	24.9 (306)	10.2 (125)	1.8 (22)
Co-habiting	15.3 (188)	67.2 (824)	11.1 (136)	4.7 (57)	1.8 (22)
Having more than one sex partner	3.4 (42)	13.0 (159)	39.8 (488)	42.7 (524)	1.1 (14)
Extramarital affairs	2.2 (27)	5.3 (65)	30.8 (378)	60.4 (741)	1.3 (16)
Taking Contraceptive Measures	22.9 (281)	56.6 (694)	11.3 (138)	6.9 (84)	2.4 (30)
One-night stand	4.7 (57)	18.5 (227)	38.0 (466)	36.8 (451)	2.1 (26)
Your sex partner got AIDS because of promiscuity	1.7 (21)	4.8 (59)	24.0 (295)	68.2 (837)	1.2 (15)
Other people got AIDS because of promiscuity	2.3 (28)	10.5 (129)	34.7 (426)	51.3 (629)	1.2 (15)

*Figure in parentheses represents the number of respondents who chose that particular answer.*

**Source: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao (2006 report, pp.13 & 14).**

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

More than 90% of the young respondents accepted dating among secondary school students. At the same time, more than 85% also accepted that one should stay faithful to only one love for all his/her life. Over 80% of the respondents did not accept such behaviours as “dating two or more persons at the same time” and “having more than one sex partners”; the respective percentages were 85% and 82%. (“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2006 report, pp.13 & 14)

In addition, more than 60% of the respondents accepted premarital sex and over 80% accepted co-habiting; nearly 80% accepted taking contraceptive measures. (“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, 2006 report, pp.13 & 14)

## 8.4 Life Values

**Table 8.4: Life Values (2006)**

Statement	Percent (N=982)						Average <sup>(1)</sup>
	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	
One must set goals in life before one can achieve anything	45.8 (450)	41.6 (409)	6.5 (64)	2.6 (26)	3.2 (31)	0.2 (2)	1.59
You are satisfied with your present achievements	4.1 (40)	25.4 (249)	37.5 (368)	20.5 (201)	11.1 (109)	1.5 (15)	2.49
Life is decadent <sup>(2)</sup>	2.9 (28)	7.4 (73)	21.0 (206)	50.8 (499)	13.1 (129)	4.8 (47)	2.84
Life is full of hopes	27.8 (273)	47.4 (465)	13.8 (136)	3.0 (29)	6.2 (61)	1.8 (18)	1.76
You have set goals for your studies/ career	20.2 (198)	35.5 (349)	20.6 (202)	7.7 (76)	13.8 (136)	2.1 (21)	1.84
Only an affluent life is meaningful <sup>(2)</sup>	15.8 (155)	27.1 (266)	32.9 (323)	13.8 (136)	7.7 (76)	2.6 (26)	2.24

*Figure in parentheses represents the number of respondents who chose that particular answer.*

**Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, p.14 & 15).**

*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 relatively positive attitude towards life. Quite a number of respondents supported the two statements: “One must set goals in life before one can achieve anything” and “life is full of hopes”, while the response to the reverse statement also confirmed a consistency in the answer of those interviewed. 71.8% of the respondents did not agree that “life is decadent”. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, pp.14 & 15)

More than 55% of the respondents agreed to the statement: “You have set goals for your studies/career”; but on the other hand, 58% disagreed to the statement: “You are satisfied with your present achievements”, with the average figure standing at 2.49. This reflects that self-actualisation deviates from expectation. Furthermore, 46.7% of the respondents did not agree to the statement: “Only an affluent life is meaningful”, exceeding those who agreed by only 3.8%. This reflects that young people feel that the quality of life can influence their views on the meaning of life. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, pp.14&15)

## 8.5 Family Values

**Table 8.5: Family Values (2006)**

Percent (N=982)

Statement	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average <sup>(1)</sup>
Siblings in a family can support one another	30.8 (302)	39.0 (383)	15.3 (150)	6.1 (60)	6.8 (67)	2.0 (20)	1.79
Parents will help you out when you have problems	21.0 (206)	41.6 (409)	22.4 (220)	7.9 (78)	5.2 (51)	1.8 (18)	2.03
The idea that children have to support their parents is outdated <sup>(2)</sup>	3.6 (35)	9.9 (97)	33.6 (330)	42.5 (417)	7.5 (74)	3.0 (29)	2.94
Family matters more than anything else	33.8 (332)	40.4 (397)	14.4 (141)	5.1 (50)	4.7 (46)	1.6 (16)	1.78
All parents are conservative <sup>(2)</sup>	21.8 (214)	32.0 (314)	27.5 (270)	9.8 (96)	6.8 (67)	2.1 (21)	2.07
The thinking that “man should work to support the family, while the woman should stay home and attend to household affairs” is correct	5.3 (52)	13.0 (128)	27.7 (272)	40.2 (395)	10.6 (104)	3.2 (31)	2.75
A generation gap exists between parents and their children <sup>(2)</sup>	14.6 (143)	34.0 (334)	29.2 (287)	11.3 (111)	8.6 (84)	2.3 (23)	2.15

*Figure in parentheses represents the number of respondents who chose that particular answer.*

**Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, pp.15 & 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.*

74.2% of the respondents agreed that “family matters more than anything else”, with the average figure standing at 1.78. As for the reverse statement: “The idea that children have to support their parents is outdated”, more than 70% of the respondents (76.1%) disagreed. This reflects that the respondents still hold on to traditional concepts about family. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, pp.15 & 16)

69.8% of the respondents agreed that “siblings in a family can support one another”, while 62.6% felt that “parents will help them out when they have problems”. The results of these two statements indicate family members can be a source of great support to young people. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, pp.15 & 16)



Notwithstanding the above results, with regard to the two statements: “All parents are conservative” and “A generation gap exists between parents and their children”, the respondents tended to agree more than disagree, reflecting that some communication problems do exist between parents and children. The only statement that most respondents tended to disagree was: “The thinking that ‘man should work to support the family while the woman should stay at home and attend to household affairs’ is correct”, with the average figure standing at 2.75. This reflects that young people believe one’s gender should not affect the role he/she plays as well as his/her function in the society. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, pp.15 & 16)

## 8.6 Social Values

**Table 8.6: Social Values (2006)**

Percent (N=982)

Statement	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average <sup>(1)</sup>
You actively participate in community affairs	8.7 (85)	29.8 (293)	31.2 (306)	14.4 (141)	12.8 (126)	3.2 (31)	2.19
You are satisfied with the performance of the Macao SAR government for the past year	6.9 (68)	38.2 (375)	20.6 (202)	8.0 (79)	22.4 (220)	3.9 (38)	1.77
The booming gaming industry has negative impact on the society <sup>(2)</sup>	21.8 (214)	34.7 (341)	21.7 (213)	6.1 (60)	13.8 (136)	1.8 (18)	1.81
You are proud to be a member of the Macao society	13.3 (131)	44.2 (434)	19.0 (187)	5.9 (58)	15.3 (150)	2.2 (22)	1.82
You do not have any confidence on Macao's future development <sup>(2)</sup>	6.1 (60)	18.1 (178)	36.6 (359)	19.9 (195)	16.8 (165)	2.5 (25)	2.31
The Macao SAR government values Macao people's opinions	6.6 (65)	27.5 (270)	27.5 (270)	13.2 (130)	22.6 (222)	2.5 (25)	1.97
The booming gaming industry can help to promote Macao's economic development	17.8 (175)	53.3 (523)	11.9 (117)	5.0 (49)	10.1 (99)	1.9 (19)	1.80
You feel a sense of belonging to the Macao community	15.3 (150)	43.5 (427)	16.4 (161)	7.0 (69)	15.1 (148)	2.7 (27)	1.80

*Figure in parentheses represents the number of respondents who chose that particular answer.*

**Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, p.17 & 18).**

*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.*

According to the above data, about 57.5% and 58.8% 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. Yet, while they identified themselves as part of Macao's community, only 38.5% of the respondents said they actively participated in community affairs. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.17)

56.5% of the respondents did not agree with the statement: “You do not have any confidence on Macao’s future development”. While the respondents would like to see Macao make better progress in future, and also 71.1% of them agreed that “the booming gaming industry can help to promote Macao’s economic development”, when considering the reverse statement: “The booming gaming industry has negative impact on the society”, 56.5% agreed, higher than those who disagreed by 28.7%. The average was 1.81. 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, at the same time their rational analysis tells them that the gaming industry can also have negative impact on the society. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.17)

45.1% of the respondents agreed to the statement: “You are satisfied with the performance of the Macao SAR government for the past year”. On the other hand, 40.7% disagreed to the statement: “The Macao SAR government values Macao people’s opinion”, which is higher than the figure for those who agreed by 6.6%. This indicates that while young people are overall satisfied with the administration’s performance, they also think that the government still has room for improvement for listening to people’s voice. It is also worthy to note that for the above two statements, those who declined to answer accounted for 22.4% and 22.6% respectively. Their silence and rejective attitude also reflect that the respondents may have other views and there is a need for the government to gather their opinions through various channels. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.17)

## 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 (2006)**

Percent (N=982)

Statement	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average <sup>(1)</sup>
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards life	5.2 (51)	27.8 (273)	37.6 (369)	16.0 (157)	10.2 (100)	3.3 (32)	2.37
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards family values	6.6 (65)	36.5 (358)	30.3 (298)	13.3 (131)	10.7 (105)	2.5 (25)	2.24
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards social values	5.4 (53)	29.5 (290)	31.8 (312)	15.1 (148)	14.9 (146)	3.4 (33)	2.20
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards education values	9.6 (94)	31.9 (313)	30.5 (300)	15.0 (147)	10.1 (99)	3.0 (29)	2.25
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards work	6.8 (67)	28.9 (284)	31.8 (312)	17.3 (170)	11.7 (115)	3.5 (34)	2.29
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards marriage	5.9 (58)	22.1 (217)	28.7 (282)	20.8 (204)	17.8 (175)	4.7 (46)	2.19
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards sex	3.6 (35)	15.2 (149)	23.0 (226)	19.3 (190)	30.2 (297)	8.7 (85)	1.80

*Figure in parentheses represents the number of respondents who chose that particular answer.*

**Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, pp.21& 22).**

*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.  
(3) 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, most of the respondents thought that they held different views from their parents. In particular, with regard to values about marriage and sex, those who thought their views

were different from their parents outnumbered those who thought they shared the same views as their parents, with the corresponding percentages higher by 21.5% and 23.5% respectively. This shows that young people do think they hold different views and opinions from their parents, reflecting a certain gap between the attitudes of children and parents towards various values in life. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.21)

## 8.8 Religious Belief

**Table 8.8: Religious Belief (2006)**

Percent (N=982)

Statement	Absolutely Agree	Agree to an Extent	Disagree to an Extent	Absolutely Disagree	No Opinion/ Don't Know	Decline to Answer	Average <sup>(1)</sup>
A person who believes in religion is superstitious <sup>(2)</sup>	7.6 (75)	10.8 (106)	35.0 (344)	29.6 (291)	13.8 (136)	3.1 (30)	2.53
Religious belief can provide spiritual support	22.0 (216)	45.2 (444)	12.0 (118)	7.2 (71)	10.4 (102)	3.2 (31)	1.77
To pursue religious belief is a meaningless act <sup>(2)</sup>	5.6 (55)	10.1 (99)	32.1 (315)	30.5 (300)	17.4 (171)	4.3 (42)	2.44
Religion can guide people towards acts of virtue	21.3 (209)	38.2 (375)	12.9 (127)	4.8 (47)	18.8 (185)	4.0 (39)	1.56

*Figure in parentheses represents the number of respondents who chose that particular answer.*

**Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre (2006 report, p.20 & 21).**

*Note:* (1) The average figure is calculated by assigning different weights to the following: absolutely agree (1) agree to an extent 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, 67.2% of the respondents agreed that: “Religious belief can provide spiritual support”, while 59.5% agreed that: “Religion can guide people towards acts of virtue”; the respective averages were 1.77 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”, 64.6% and 62.6% of the respondents disagreed respectively. A comparison of the responses to the positive and reverse statements leads to the conclusion that young people have a certain degree of acceptance and recognition towards religious belief. (Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre, 2006 report, p.20)

# 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 (2006)

(N=1666)

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	624	37.5	141	8.5	176	10.6	88	5.3	88	5.3	21	1.3	8	0.5	45	2.7	20	1.2	1211	72.7
Budget Housing	126	7.6	47	2.8	80	4.8	34	2.0	32	1.9	6	0.4	0	0	7	0.4	10	0.6	342	20.5
School Dormitory	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	1.1	0	0	0	0	21	1.3
Corporate Staff Quarters	2	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	2	0.1	0	0	0	0	7	0.4
Others	20	1.2	6	0.4	7	0.4	5	0.3	9	0.5	2	0.1	3	0.2	0	0	6	0.4	58	3.5
Without Permanent Quarters	15	0.9	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	1	0.1	0	0	0	0	3	0.2	7	0.4	27	1.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>15.9</b>	<b>128</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1666</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.18).

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 1211 (72.7%). Among them, 624 (37.5%) had their own room, 405 (24.4%) shared rooms with brothers/sisters/siblings, 88 (5.3%) shared rooms with parents or parents cum siblings, 21 (1.3%) shared rooms with relatives or relatives cum brothers, 8 (0.5%) shared rooms with friends or schoolmates, and 45 (2.7%) shared rooms with spouse or spouse cum children. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.18)

The next common form of housing was budget housing, with the number of people living in such housing units standing at 342 (20.5%). Among them, 126 (7.6%) had their own room, 161 (9.6%) shared rooms with siblings/brothers/sisters, 32 (1.9%) shared rooms with parents or parents cum siblings, 6 (0.4%) shared rooms with relatives or relatives cum brothers, 0 (0%) shared room with friends/schoolmates, and 7 (0.4%) shared rooms with spouse or spouse cum children. In addition, 7 (0.4%) of the respondents lived in staff quarters, 21 (1.3%) lived in school dormitories, and 27 (1.6%) did not have any permanent place to live. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.18)



**Table 9.1b: Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing, Living Space and Sex (2006)**

(N=1666)

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	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
<b>Private Housing</b>	295 (40.7)	329 (34.9)	113 (15.6)	28 (3.0)	19 (2.6)	157 (16.7)	33 (4.6)	55 (5.8)	37 (5.1)	51 (5.4)	6 (0.8)	15 (1.6)	5 (0.7)	3 (0.3)	22 (3.0)	23 (2.4)	8 (1.1)	12 (1.3)
<b>Budget Housing</b>	64 (8.8)	62 (6.6)	32 (4.4)	15 (1.6)	6 (0.8)	74 (7.9)	12 (1.7)	22 (2.3)	13 (1.8)	19 (2.0)	2 (0.3)	4 (0.4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0.3)	5 (0.5)	4 (0.6)	6 (0.6)
<b>School Dormitory</b>	0 (0)	2 (0.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	9 (1.2)	10 (1.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
<b>Corporate Staff Quarters</b>	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	1 (0.1)	0 (0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0.2)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
<b>Others</b>	8 (1.1)	12 (1.3)	4 (0.6)	2 (0.2)	0 (0)	7 (0.7)	2 (0.3)	3 (0.3)	3 (0.4)	6 (0.6)	0 (0)	2 (0.2)	0 (0)	3 (0.3)	0 (0)	0 (0)	4 (0.6)	2 (0.2)
<b>Without Permanent Quarter</b>	10 (1.4)	5 (0.5)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	1 (0.1)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	2 (0.3)	1 (0.1)	4 (0.6)	3 (0.3)
<b>Total</b>	378 (52.2)	411 (43.6)	150 (20.7)	45 (4.8)	26 (3.6)	239 (25.4)	48 (6.6)	80 (8.5)	54 (7.5)	76 (8.1)	8 (1.1)	21 (2.2)	14 (1.9)	18 (1.9)	26 (3.6)	29 (3.1)	20 (2.8)	23 (2.4)

Figure in parentheses represents the percentage of respondents who chose that particular answer.

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.19).

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

Among the youths who had their own room, 378 were male, accounting for 52.2% of the total, and 411 were female, accounting for 43.6% of total. For those who had to share room with their brothers, 150 were male (20.7%) while 45 were female (4.8%); for those who had to share room with their sisters, 26 were male (3.6%) and 239 were female (25.4%); 48 males (6.6%) and 80 females (8.5%) shared rooms with their siblings; 54 males (7.5%) and 76 females (8.1%) shared room with their parents or parents cum siblings; 8 males (1.1%) and 21 females (2.2%) shared rooms with relatives or relatives cum siblings; 14 males (1.9%) and 18 females (1.9%) shared rooms with friends or schoolmates; 26 males (3.6%) and 29 females (3.1%) shared rooms with their spouse or spouse cum children. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.19)

## 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 (2006)**

(N=1666)

Source of Income	Male			Female			Total		
	No. of Persons	Percent	Average Amount (MOP)	No. of Persons	Percent	Average Amount (MOP)	No. of Persons	Percent	Average Amount (MOP)
Parents	441	60.9	1,232.7	553	58.7	1,107.7	994	59.7	1,162.1
Work	374	51.7	3,274.2	492	52.2	3,147.6	866	51.9	3,202.6
Relatives	79	10.9	762.4	91	9.7	213.9	170	10.2	481.1
Friends	32	4.4	133.3	33	3.5	89.2	65	3.9	108.3
Others	29	4.0	89.8	35	3.7	118.9	64	3.8	106.2
Husband/Wife	5	0.7	12.4	26	2.8	142.8	31	1.86	86.1
Government Aid	6	0.8	13.8	6	0.6	10.6	12	0.7	12.1
Charitable Organisations	6	0.8	12.4	7	0.7	21.2	13	0.8	17.4
<b>Total</b>			5,531			4,851.9			5,175.9

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.20).

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

The average principal income per month of young people interviewed was MOP 5,175.9. The amounts in descending order of magnitude were: 1. work (MOP 3,202.6); 2. parents (MOP 1,162.1); 3. relatives (MOP 481.1); 4. friends (MOP 108.3); 5. others (MOP 106.2); 6. husband/wife (MOP 86.1); 7. charitable organisations (MOP 17.4); and 8. government aid (MOP 12.1). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.20)

Statistics on the income of young people interviewed show that the sources of income in descending order of prominence, were: 1. parents (994); 2. own job (866); 3. relatives (170); 4. friends (65); 5. others (64); 6. husband/wife (31); 7. charitable organisations (13); and 8. government aid (12). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.20)

The principal source of income does not differ significantly between male and female; but the average monthly income of male respondents was MOP 679.1 more than that of female respondents. Statistics on individual sources reveal that young males on the average earned MOP 3,274.2 per month from their own job; while for young females, the corresponding figure was MOP 3,147.6. Young males in general received MOP 1,232.7 from their parents, while the corresponding figure for young females was MOP 1,107.7. Young males received MOP 762.4 from relatives, while for young females the corresponding figure was only MOP 213.9. Young males receive MOP 89.8 on average from relatives, while for young females the corresponding figure was MOP 118.9. By contrast, young females obtained more income from their spouse and charitable organisations than their male counterparts. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.20)

**Table 9.2b: Income (in MOP) Sourced from Parents, Work and Relatives in the Previous Month by Age (2006)**

(N=1666)

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	46	3	12	3	0	0	2	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	75	5	15	10	0	2	4	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	97	18	22	21	0	4	3	0	1	6	1	3	4	0	3	0	0	0	1	4	0
16	85	36	18	23	14	2	10	1	0	5	1	3	3	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0
17	87	26	15	12	16	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	90	29	14	21	30	1	2	1	2	3	2	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	136	57	7	28	48	2	5	10	2	3	6	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
20	61	16	4	18	36	3	6	14	1	5	7	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
21	25	12	4	5	20	1	0	9	0	2	16	1	1	5	1	0	1	0	0	1	0
22	12	3	2	4	20	1	0	7	2	3	7	0	1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	9	5	1	6	10	0	1	6	0	3	13	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	3	3	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	16	1	1	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	8	0	4	40	0	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	2	0	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	30	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	2	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	2	24	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	18	0	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
29	29	2	2	0	4	0	0	4	0	0	18	0	2	22	0	0	8	0	0	4	0
<b>Total</b>	763	215	119	153	209	18	34	65	10	44	191	11	18	167	8	0	11	2	5	10	0
<b>Percent</b>	45.7	12.9	7.1	9.2	12.5	1.1	2.0	3.9	0.6	2.6	11.5	0.7	1.1	10.0	0.5	0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.6	0

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.21).

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

The majority of the younger respondents received 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 depended on work as their principal source of income, the average amount being in the range of MOP 3,000-10,000. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.21)

## 9.3 Expenses (Amount) and Allocation Ratios

**Table 9.3: Principal Expenses and Average Expenses of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)**

(N=1666)

Expenses Item	Male			Female			Total		Average Amount (MOP)
	No.	%	Average Amount (MOP)	No.	%	Average Amount (MOP)	No.	%	
<b>Food and Drinks</b>	610	84.3	561.1	834	88.5	460.9	1444	86.7	504.4
<b>Personal Entertainment</b>	560	77.3	441.7	685	72.7	307.8	1245	74.7	366.0
<b>Clothing</b>	344	47.5	198.4	676	71.8	318.2	1020	61.2	266.1
<b>Transportation</b>	453	62.6	181.9	593	63.0	144.1	1046	62.8	160.5
<b>Reading Materials</b>	140	19.3	31.9	239	25.4	36.1	379	22.7	34.2
<b>Studies Related</b>	122	16.9	193.1	167	17.7	110.6	289	17.3	146.4
<b>Supporting Parents/Relatives</b>	150	20.7	500.2	235	24.9	608.0	385	23.1	561.2
<b>Housing</b>	110	15.2	291.1	116	12.3	223.8	226	13.6	253.1
<b>Donation</b>	81	11.2	12.3	99	10.5	17.4	180	10.8	15.2
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	141	19.5	183.3	187	19.9	125.0	328	19.7	150.4
<b>Total</b>			2,595			2,351.9			2,457.5

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.22).

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

The average personal expenses for the previous month for the young people interviewed was 2457.5 MOP. The various items in descending order of average amount spent were: (1) supporting parents/relatives; (2) food and drinks; (3) personal entertainment; (4) clothing; (5) housing; (6) transportation; (7) miscellaneous; (8) studies related; (9) reading materials; and (10) donation. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.22)

With regard to principal items of personal expenses, there was some difference 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 between males and females. For male youths, the respective items in descending order of magnitude were: (1) food and drinks; (2) supporting parents/relatives; (3) personal entertainment; (4) housing; and (5) clothing. 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, 2006 report, p.22)

As for the average personal expenses, there was significant difference between male and female youths. For male youths, the average personal expenses was MOP 2,595, while the corresponding figure for young females was MOP 2351.9. Male respondents spent more than female respondents in the following five items: food and drinks (MOP 561.1 vs. MOP 460.9); personal entertainment (MOP 441.7 vs. MOP 307.8); housing (MOP 291.1 vs. MOP 223.8); transportation (MOP 181.9 vs. MOP 144.1); and studies-related (MOP 193.1 vs. MOP 110.6).

Female respondents spent more on the following five items than male respondents: supporting parents/relatives (MOP 608.0 vs. MOP 500.2); clothing (MOP 318.2 vs. MOP 198.4); reading materials (MOP 36.1 vs. MOP 31.9); miscellaneous (MOP 183.3 vs. MOP 125.0); and donation (MOP 17.4 vs. MOP 12.3). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.22)

## 9.4 Family Commitment

**Table 9.4a: Provision of Financial Support for Family by Sex and Age (2006)**

(N=1666)

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 (%)	191	261	1	1	1	6	6	13	30	21	24	34	30	29	54	66	40	30	66
	11.5	15.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.2	4.0	2.4	1.8	4.0
No (%)	533	681	59	98	139	137	120	139	208	122	52	27	28	13	30	18	12	4	8
	32.0	40.9	3.5	5.9	8.3	8.2	7.2	8.3	12.5	7.3	3.1	1.6	1.7	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.5
<b>Total</b>	724	942	60	99	140	143	126	152	238	143	76	61	58	42	84	84	52	34	74

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.23).

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

452 (27.2%) of the young people interviewed needed to provide financial support for their family. More young females had to do so than young males (15.7% vs. 11.5%). 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, 2006 report, p.23)

**Table 9.4b: Young People Sharing Family Tasks by Type of Task and Average Hour per Day (2006)**

Family Task	Age of Youth Sharing Family Tasks						Time Spent						Average Time (mins)
	Oldest		Youngest		Total Number of Young People		Greatest		Least		Young People Who Do Not Share Family Tasks		
	Age Group	%	Age Group	%	No.	%	Age Group	Average Time (mins)	Age Group	Average Time (mins)	Age Group		
<b>Cleaning/ General Housework</b>	29	51.4	26	11.9	431	25.9	29	23.7	26	2.5	Across All Age Groups	8.7	
<b>Chores Before and After Meals</b>	16	31.5	24	4.8	360	21.6	29	10.7	24	0.7	Across All Age Groups	4.5	
<b>Buying Food at the Market/ Cooking/ Shopping</b>	29	29.7	28	5.9	231	13.9	29	12.9	14	1.6	13	5.2	
<b>Looking After Younger Siblings</b>	13	13.3	24, 26	4.8	126	7.6	17	8.8	22	0.6	25, 27, 28	4.8	
<b>Tutoring Younger Siblings</b>	27	15.4	22	1.6	114	6.8	17	10.6	23	0.2	24, 25	4.2	
<b>Looking After Parents/ Elderly Family Members</b>	28	17.6	21	1.3	48	2.9	28	6.5	16	0.1	24, 25, 27	1.4	
<b>Repairing Furniture</b>	25	7.1	15, 20	1.4	30	1.8	25, 28	1.8	14, 18	0.1	13, 17, 61, 24, 27	0.4	
<b>Looking after Children</b>	27	23.1	19	0.4	39	2.3	29	33.2	18	0.06	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24	2.9	
<b>Taking Care of Spouse</b>	28	11.8	19	0.4	22	1.3	27	12.3	21	0.01	13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22, 24, 25	1.3	

Source: YMCA of Macau (2006 report, p.24).

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) buying food at the market/cooking/shopping; (3) looking after younger siblings; (4) chores before and after meals; (5) tutoring younger siblings; (6) looking after children; (7) looking after parents/elderly family members; (8) taking care of spouse; and (9) repairing furniture. (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.24)

Analysis of the average amount of time spent on various tasks shows that young respondents spend the greatest amount of time each day on “cleaning/general housework” (8.7 minutes), with the 29 age group spending the most time (23.7 minutes), and the 26 age group spending the least time (2.5 minutes). The second most common task was “buying food at the market/cooking/shopping” (5.2 minutes), with the 29 age group spending the most time (12.9 minutes), and the 14 age group spending the least time (1.6 minutes). The third item was “looking after younger siblings” (4.8 minutes), with the 17 age group spending the most time (8.8 minutes), and the 22 age group spending the least time (0.6 minutes). The fourth item was “chores before and after meals” (4.5 minutes), with the 29 age group spending the most time (10.7 minutes) and the 24 age group spending the least time (0.7 minutes). The fifth item was “tutoring younger siblings” (4.2 minutes), with the 17 age group spending the most time (10.6 minutes), and the 23 age group spending the least time (0.2 minutes). The sixth item was “looking after children” (2.9 minutes), with the 29 age group spending the most time (33.2 minutes), and the 18 age group spending the least time (0.06 minutes). The seventh item was “looking after parents/ elderly family members” (1.4 minutes), with the 28 age group spending the most time (6.5 minutes), and the 16 age group spending the least time (0.1 minutes). The eighth item was “taking care of spouse” (1.3 minutes), with the 27 age group spending the most time (12.3 minutes), and the 21 age group spending the least time (0.01 minutes). The last item was “repairing furniture” (0.4 minutes), with the 25 and 28 age groups spending the most time (1.8 minutes), and the 14 and 18 age groups spending the least time (0.1 minutes). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.24)

Analysis of the participation rates in various family tasks by age groups show the following results. For the task “cleaning/general housework”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 29 age group (51.4%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 26 age group (11.9%). For the task “buying food at the market/cooking/shopping”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 29 age group (29.7%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 28 age group (5.9%). For the task “looking after younger siblings”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 13 age group (13.3%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 24 and 26 age groups (4.8%). For the task “chores before and after meals”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 16 age group (31.5%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 24 age group (4.8%). For the task “tutoring younger siblings”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 27 age group (15.4%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 22 age group (1.6%). For the task “looking after children”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 27 age group (23.1%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 19 age group (0.4%). For the task “looking after parents/elderly family members”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 28 age group (17.6%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 21 age group (1.3%). For the task “taking care of spouse”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 28 age group (11.8%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 19 age group (0.4%). For the task “repairing furniture”, the highest participation rate was recorded by the 25 age group (7.1%), while the lowest figure was observed in the 15 and 20 age group (1.4%). (YMCA of Macau, 2006 report, p.24)



## 9.5 Social Security and Insurance

**Table 9.5a: Contributing Beneficiaries by Age and Sex (2005)** <sup>(1)</sup>

Age Group	2004					2005				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total	Male	%	Female	%	Total
< 19	2764	17.3	2961	16.5	5725	3164	16.7	3259	16.7	6423
20 – 24	6997	43.8	7703	42.8	14700	8987	47.3	9302	45.9	18289
25 - 29	6224	38.9	7342	40.9	13566	6835	36.0	7715	38.1	14550
<b>Total</b>	<b>15985</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>18006</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>33991</b>	<b>18986</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20276</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>39262</b>

Source: Social Security Fund, 2006.

Note: (1) Contribution by local employees refers to contribution to the social security fund by local employees who work for other people on a permanent basis.

Analysis of local employees aged 29 or below by age and sex shows that in 2004 there were 33991 contributing beneficiaries and the corresponding figure for 2005 was 39262. Among all age groups, the highest number of contributing beneficiaries was recorded in the age group 20 to 24; the figure for this age group for 2004 and 2005 were 14700 and 18289 respectively.

**Table 9.5b: Contributing Self-Employed Workers by Age and Sex (2005)** <sup>(1)</sup>

Age Group	2004					2005				
	Male	%	Female	%	Total (M + F)	Male	%	Female	%	Total (M + F)
< 19	0	0	1	3.2	1	1	0.8	1	3.2	2
20 – 24	28	20.1	12	38.7	40	21	17.1	12	38.7	33
25 - 29	111	79.9	18	58.1	129	101	82.1	18	58.1	119
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>123</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>154</b>

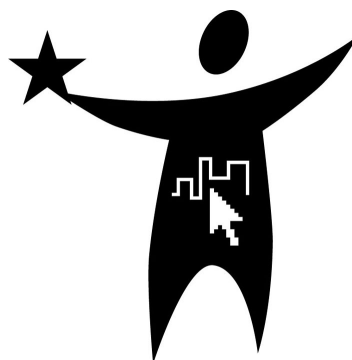
Source: Social Security Fund, 2006.

Note: (1) Self-Employed workers include the following categories of workers: 1. holders of business permits who operate on self-employed basis; 2. holders of valid professional taxi driver license; 3. owners of business vehicles; 4. owners and drivers of passenger pedicabs who operate on self-employed basis; 5. any person who assists the operation of an holder of hawker permit; 6. any person who assists the operation of a lessee of a market stall; 7. workers in the funeral industry; 8. dressmakers or makers of ornaments and jewellery; 9. owners of sampans; 10. owners of fishing vessels; 11. helpers on fishing vessels, who must either be the spouse or first line dependent of the owner of the fishing vessel; 12. porters of commercial trucks; 13. stevedores; 14. workers in the construction industry

Analysis of contributing self-employed workers aged 29 or below show that in 2004 there were 170 such self-employed workers and the corresponding figure for 2005 was 154. In all the age groups between 20 and 29, males outnumbered females. The highest number of contributing self-employed workers was recorded in the age group 25 to 29; the total figures for this age group for 2004 and 2005 were 129 and 119 respectively.

# Chapter 10

## Social Environment and Youth Policies



## 10.1 Development Trends of Social Environment

**Table 10.1a: Opinion on the Influence of the Growing Sex Industry on Various Aspects of Youths (2006)**

(N=1227)

Statement	Strongly Agree No. of Persons (%)	Agree No. of Persons (%)	Disagree No. of Persons (%)	Strongly Disagree No. of Persons (%)	No Answer No. of Persons (%)
Affects the healthy development of youths both mentally and physically	231 (18.8)	725 (59.1)	194 (15.8)	60 (4.9)	17 (1.4)
Reduces the rate of juvenile delinquency	52 (4.2)	244 (19.9)	621 (50.6)	290 (23.6)	20 (1.6)
Helps youths to dissipate excessive energy	55 (4.5)	349 (28.4)	534 (43.5)	265 (21.6)	24 (2.1)
Has negative impact on young people's studies	188 (15.3)	638 (52.0)	304 (24.8)	76 (6.2)	21 (1.7)
Affects family relationships	141 (11.5)	515 (42.0)	439 (35.8)	113 (9.2)	19 (1.6)
Increases rate of employment for the youth population	42 (3.4)	199 (16.2)	587 (47.8)	378 (30.8)	21 (1.7)
Affects relationship with boy/girl friend and affects marital relationship	184 (15.0)	554 (45.2)	367 (29.9)	102 (8.3)	20 (1.6)
Affects work	124 (10.1)	569 (46.4)	418 (34.1)	91 (7.4)	25 (2.0)
Contributes to falling moral standards among young people	364 (29.7)	566 (46.1)	195 (15.9)	78 (6.4)	24 (2.0)
Overall, problems with pornography would create serious impact on Macao	251 (20.5)	540 (44.0)	309 (25.2)	72 (5.9)	55 (4.5)

Source: "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao (2006 report, p.14).

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

Over 80% of the respondents agreed that sex industry affected the healthy development of youths both mentally and physically, while less than 60% agreed that it affected relationship with boy/girl friends, marital relationship and work. On the whole, some 64% 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, 2006 report, p.14)

**Table 10.1b: Participation of Youths Aged 13-29 in Gaming Activities -- General Comparison (2004)**

<b>Items Under Comparison</b>	<b>Full Time Secondary School Students</b>	<b>Full Time University Students</b>	<b>Youths (Non-Full Time Students)</b>	<b>Youths Who are Neither Studying Nor Working</b>
<b>Number of Respondents</b>	2485	815	1,027	164
<b>Percentage of Participants in Gaming Activities</b>	34.6%	55.2%	73.0%	72.6%
<b>Factors Related to Participation in Gaming Activities</b>	Sex, Age, Grade, Personal Expense	Sex, Family Income, Part-time Work Status, Income from Part-time Job, Monthly Disposable Income	Sex, Personal Monthly Income	Sex, Age
<b>Top Three Common Gaming Activities</b>	Social Gambling (26.8%) Football Betting (9.8%) Mark Six Lottery (7.8%)	Social Gambling (36.2%) Mark Six Lottery (19.8%) Slot Casinos (15.8%)	Social Gambling (50.2%) Mark Six Lottery (32.1%) Football Betting (27.2%)	Social Gambling (61.6%) Football Betting (28.7%) Mark Six Lottery (18.3%)
<b>Average Amount of Money Spent on Gaming Activities per Month by Respondent</b>	MOP 90.9	MOP 160	MOP 386	MOP 817
<b>Average Amount of Money Spent on Gaming Activities per Month by Respondent (excluding social gambling)</b>	MOP 53.2	MOP 147	MOP 293	MOP 680
<b>Prevalence Rate of “Potential Pathological Gamblers”</b>	1.2%	2.2%	1.6%	6.1%
<b>Most Common Gaming Activity by “Potential Pathological Gamblers”</b>	Social Gambling (87.8%)	Football/ Basketball Betting (72.2%)	Betting in Macao Casinos, Social Gambling (62.5%)	Social Gambling (100%)
<b>Activity Which Witnesses the Highest Frequency of Pathological Gambling Symptoms</b>	Social Gambling (49.2%)	Football/ Basketball Betting (66.7%)	Betting in Macao Casinos (43.8%)	Social Gambling (50%)
<b>Most Common Deviant Behaviours</b>	Getting into Quarrels/ Fights with Parents/ Guardians (68.4%)	Getting into Quarrels/ Fights with Parents/ Guardians (59.2%)	Drinking (55.3%)	Smoking (77.6%)

Source: The Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau (2007 report, pp.119&120).

According to a survey conducted by the Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau in 2004, over 50% of tertiary school students, youths who were non-full time students, and youths who were neither studying nor working had participated in gaming activities.

The participation rate shows an increasing trend with increasing age, personal income and personal disposable income. Social Gambling, Mark Six Lottery and Football/Basketball Betting were the most common gaming activities across all the above three categories of young people. The prevalence rate of “potential pathological gamblers” was the lowest in the secondary school students group, which was only 1.2%; the highest prevalence rate was registered among tertiary school students, at 2.2%. The corresponding figure for youths who were non-full time students was 1.6%. The most common gaming activity for “potential pathological gamblers” coincided with the activity which witnessed the highest frequency of pathological gambling symptoms. The majority of “potential pathological gamblers” among secondary students and youths who were neither studying nor working took part in social gambling, which was also the activity in which these young people displayed pathological behaviour symptoms. As for tertiary school students, such symptoms surfaced most frequently when the youngsters took part in football/basketball betting. As regards to deviant behaviours, the most common among secondary and tertiary school students was “getting into quarrels/fights with parents/guardians”. (The Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau, 2004 report, pp.119&120)

**Table 10.1c: Views of Youths Aged 13-29 on Various Gaming Activities (2004)**

Gaming Activity \ Group and Views	Full Time Secondary School Students		Full Time University Students		Youths (Non- Full Time Students)		Youths Who are Neither Studying Nor Working	
	Gambling	Entertainment	Gambling	Entertainment	Gambling	Entertainment	Gambling	Entertainment
1. Social Gambling	14.9	32.9	14.3	32.8	7.8	62.4	10.1	46.6
2. Mark Six Lottery	25.2	31.0	29.1	30.3	47.7	33.0	30.0	25.6
3. Football/Basketball Betting	28.4	29.7	31.6	28.8	49.0	34.5	37.4	26.0
4. Macao Casinos	29.4	30.1	30.3	30.7	44.3	39.4	40.1	26.2
5. Slot Casinos	23.9	30.9	24.7	31.8	27.4	52.3	24.9	37.3
6. Horse Racing	30.7	24.1	33.7	23.7	55.9	27.3	42.0	24.3
7. Hound Racing	30.1	24.7	33.1	23.5	49.3	35.3	38.2	24.2
8. Keno	28.5	26.2	33.4	25.3	44.6	26.6	27.7	23.1
9. Playing Mahjong in Mahjong Parlours	24.8	10.1	24.7	25.9	48.5	31.2	21.8	36.3
10. Hong Kong Gambling Cruise Ship	29.7	25.4	31.2	25.4	42.3	38.6	40.5	24.3
11. Cyber Casinos	31.1	24.8	33.2	25.9	55.0	24.7	30.9	22.2

Source: The Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau (2007 report, p.121).

According to a survey conducted by the Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau in 2004, the views on the nature of gaming activities among various groups could be categorised into two main types: “gambling” and “entertainment”. A higher percentage of respondents across various groups considered “horse-racing”, “hound racing”, “Keno”, betting in “Hong Kong gambling cruise ship” and “cyber casinos” as activities with a greater gambling element. Among secondary and tertiary school students, the respective percentages of young people regarded “Macao casinos” as “gambling” and “entertainment” were very close. The same applied to “Mark Six Lottery”. However, among youths who were non-full time students and youths who were neither studying nor working; more people considered betting at Macao casinos and buying Mark Six Lottery tickets as gambling, rather than entertainment. “football/basketball

betting” was considered an activity with a higher gambling element by most respondents, except for secondary school students. Among secondary school students, the respective percentages for both views were almost the same. (The Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau, 2004 report, pp.119&120)

## 10.2 Changes in Youth Policies

**Table 10.2: Areas in which the Macao Government Policies Have Provided for Youth Affairs and Changes Observed for the Period 1998-2005**

Year	Tourism	Crime	Cultural Affairs	Sports	Benefits	Research	Association	Employment	Activity Venues	Training	Committees	Outreach Counselling	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			
2005	X	X	X	X		X				X		X	X
<b>Total</b>	4	12	13	17	3	5	10	7	12	6	5	9	3

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006 report (a), p.33).

- 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 triads, and 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 Venues: 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, quality 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.

During the period from 1988 to 2005, Macao's youth policies focused on areas such as sports, activity venues, cultural affairs and crime. In recent years, particular emphasis has been placed on research, employment, training, and counselling of youths. In addition, the Macao government accorded more importance to using science and technology and tourism as means to promote development of youth affairs. This indicates that youth policies in Macao start to take on a more proactive element. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(a) report, p.33)



## 10.3 Extent of Social Concern towards Youth Problems

**Table 10.3a: Youth Issues that Respondents Considered should be Concerned/ Attached Importance (2006)**

(N=1016)

Issue	Number of Persons	Percent
Relationship with Family Members	80	7.9
Education/ Training	311	30.6
Employment/Work	111	10.9
Physical Health	16	1.6
Interpersonal Skills (with People Other Than Family)	75	7.4
Crime/ Drug Abuse	205	20.2
Gambling/Addiction to Online Games	44	4.3
Lack of Goals in Life	65	6.4
Others	51	5.0
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	58	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) report, pp.11 & 12).

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

30.6% of the respondents considered “learning/training” as the youth problem which people should show most concern/attach greatest importance; while 20.2% regarded the most important issue was “crime/drug abuse”. In addition, the respondents thought that “employment/work”, “relationship with family members” and “interpersonal skills” were important, with the respective percentages standing at 10.9%, 7.9% and 7.4%. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) report, p.11)

**Table 10.3b: Perception of Concern/Importance Accorded by the General Public to Youth Problems (2006)**

(N=1016)

Degree of Extent	Number of Persons	Percent
More Than Adequate	4	0.4
Adequate	270	26.6
Average	321	31.6
Inadequate	405	39.9
Seriously Inadequate	10	1.0
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	6	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) report, p.12).

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

As regards perception of concern/importance accorded by the general public to youth problems, 39.9% of the respondents felt it was inadequate, while 1.0% felt it was seriously inadequate, making a total of 40.9%. Another 31.6% felt it was only average. The respective percentages for those who felt adequate and more than adequate were 26.6% and 0.4%, making a total of 27.0%. This indicates that a greater number of respondents were of the opinion that the general public was not showing enough concern or attaching sufficient importance to youth problems. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) report, p.12)

**Table 10.3c: Statistics on Activities Related to Youth Issues Held in Macao for the Period 1 May 2005 to 30 April 2006 (2005-2006)**

Conference/Symposia/Seminars	Research Reports	Publications
14	8	6

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society (2006(b) report, p.23).

Based on available information from local newspapers in Macao, including Macao Daily News, Va Kio, Cheng Pou, Shimin Daily, the WiseNews (Internet news website), and information published by various higher education institutes in Macao, in the six month-period from 1 May 2005 to 30 April 2006, 14 conference/symposia/seminars were held and 8 research reports related to youth issues and policies were published. Together with 6 other related activities, there were a total of 28 items associated with youth issues and policies. (The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, 2006(b) report, p.23)

## 10.4 Youth Exchanges – International and Macao-China Mainland

**Table 10.4: Statistics on Macao Students Aged 13-29 Participating in International Exchanges and Exchanges with Mainland China (2005)**

Item		Region		Total Number of Students (Aged 13-29)
		International (Number)	Mainland China (Number)	
Sports Exchange		10	177	187
Scientific Exchange	Mathematics	6	27	33
	Physics	0	44	44
	Chemistry	0	43	43
	Natural Science	0	120	120
	Robots	0	12	12
Exchange in Cultural and Entertainment Areas		0	121	121
Art Exchange		0	164	164
Other Exchanges		14	205	219
<b>Total</b>		<b>30</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>943</b>

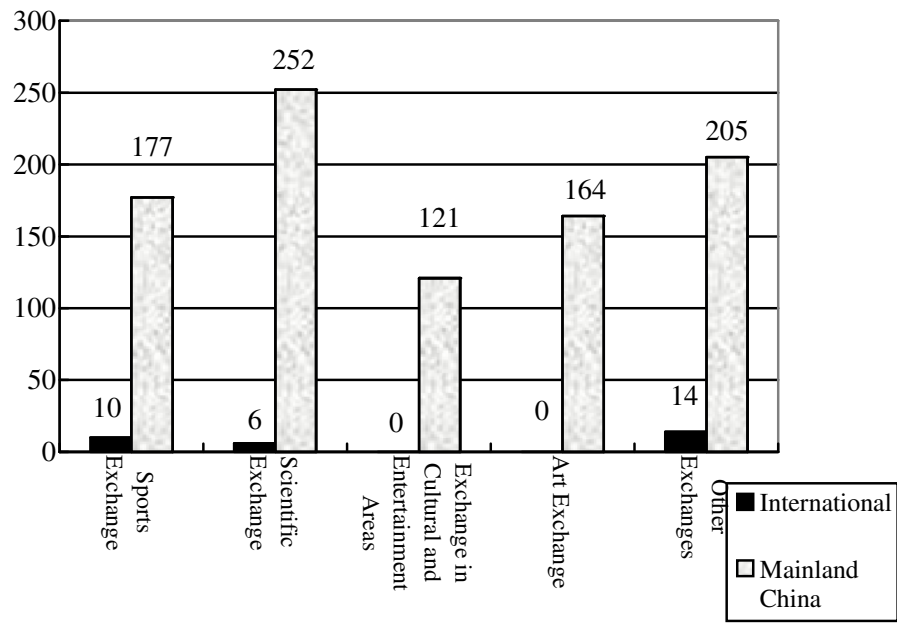
**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2005).**

*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 2005, 943 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 913 and accounting for 96.8% 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 252, and accounting for 26.7% of the total.

Figure 29: Statistics on Macao Students Aged 13-29 Participating in International Exchanges and Exchanges with Mainland China (2005)



## 10.5 Information Technology and Youth Development

**Table 10.5a: Knowledge in Information Technology Terminology (2005)**

Percent (N=1985)

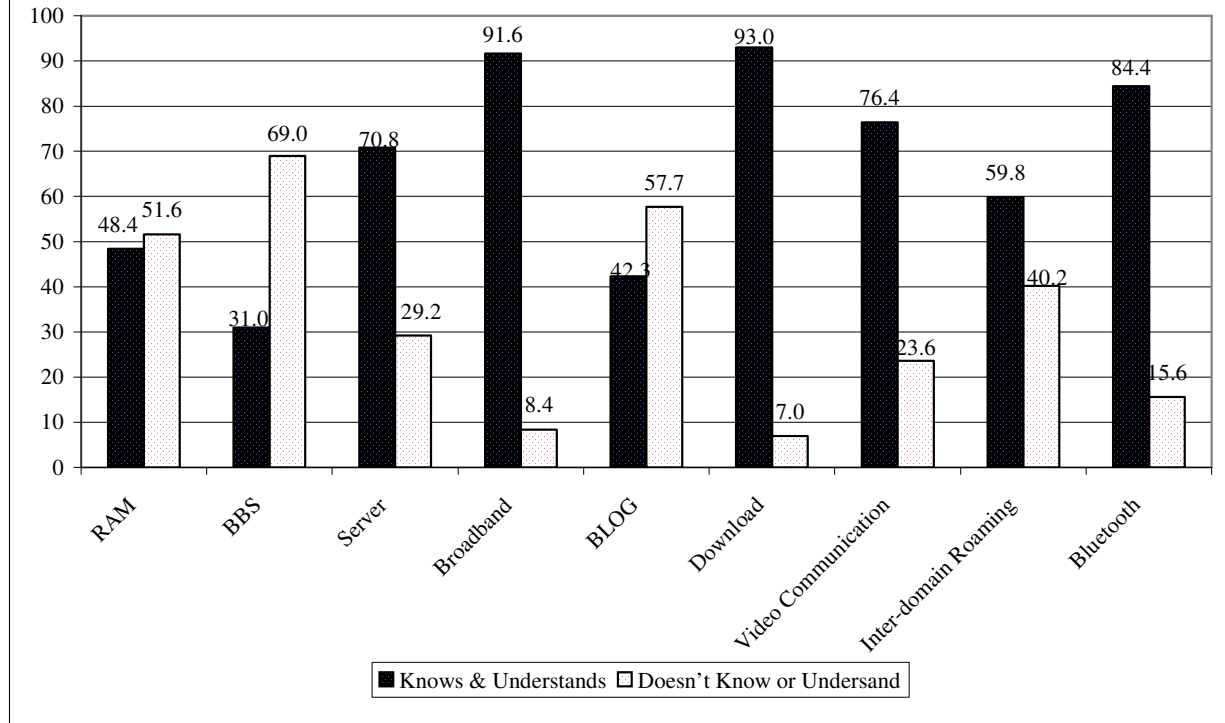
	<b>Knows and Understands</b>	<b>Doesn't Know or Understand</b>
<b>RAM</b>	48.4	51.6
<b>BBS</b>	31.0	69.0
<b>Server</b>	70.8	29.2
<b>Broadband</b>	91.6	8.4
<b>BLOG</b>	42.3	57.7
<b>Download</b>	93.0	7.0
<b>Video Communication</b>	76.4	23.6
<b>Inter-domain Roaming</b>	59.8	40.2
<b>Bluetooth</b>	84.4	15.6

**Source: Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 report, p.15).**

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

In the survey, nine special terms related to information technology were listed; the results show that most respondents knew about these terms (66.4%). However, among the various terms, it is quite clear that young people in Macao cannot quite understand those common terms which appear in English acronyms such as RAM, BBS and BLOG. The percentages of respondents who did not understand those terms ranged from 51.7 to 69.0%. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 report, p.15)

Figure 30: Knowledge in Information Technology Terminology (2006)



**Table 10.5b: Ability to Perform Various Information Technology-Related Activities (2006)**

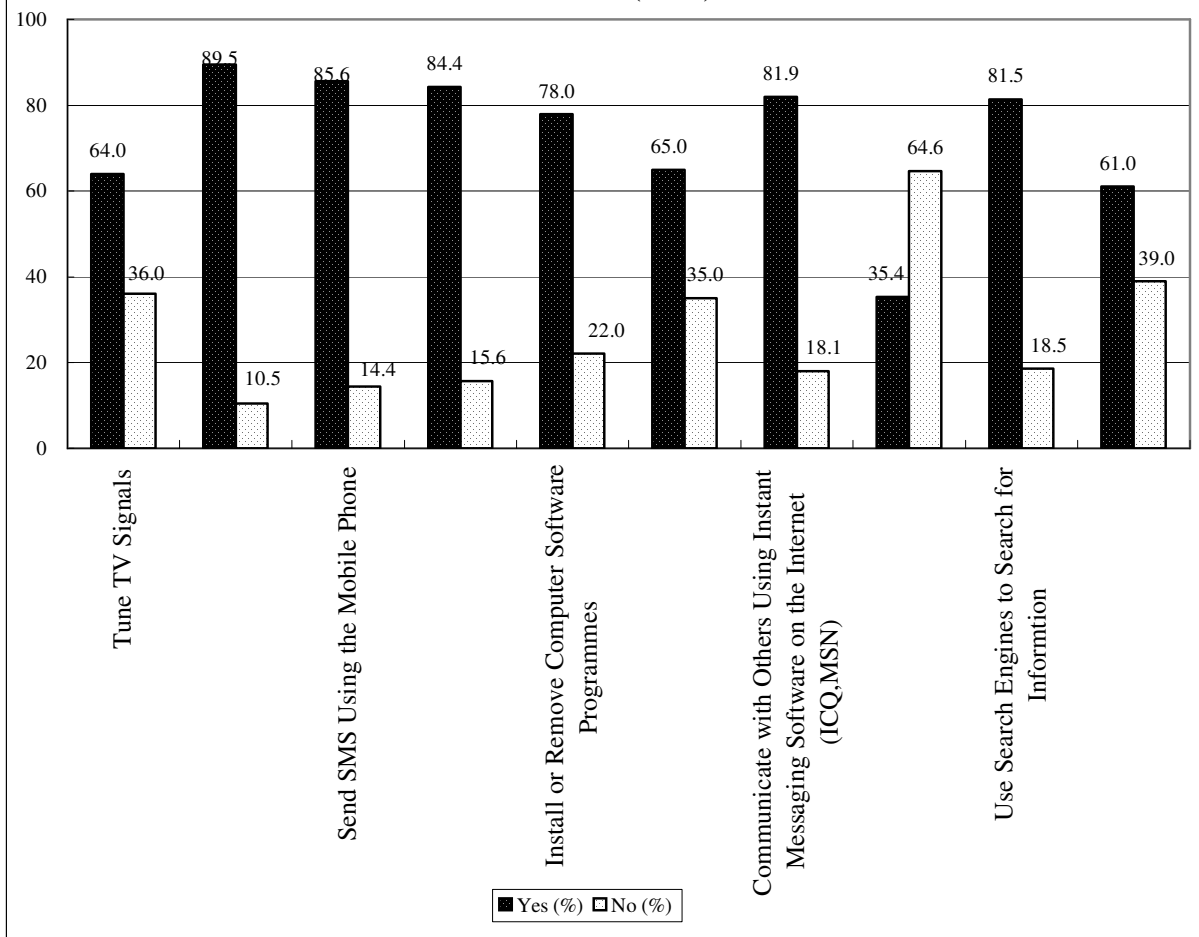
<b>Have the Ability</b>	<b>Percent (N=1985)</b>	
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>Tune TV Signals</b>	64.0	36.0
<b>Upload and Download Information to/from the Internet</b>	89.5	10.5
<b>Send SMS Using the Mobile Phone</b>	85.6	14.4
<b>Apply for an Email Account</b>	84.4	15.6
<b>Install or Remove Computer Software Programmes</b>	78.0	22.0
<b>Use Word Processing Software</b>	65.0	35.0
<b>Communicate with Others Using Instant Messaging Software on the Internet</b>	81.9	18.1
<b>Create Personal Web Page</b>	35.4	64.6
<b>Use Search Engines to Search for Information</b>	81.5	18.5
<b>Use the Computer to Conduct Video Communication with Others</b>	61.0	39.0

**Source: Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 report, pp.15 & 16).**

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

Through data collection, a final list of the 10 most common information technology-related activities which young people perform regularly was drawn up. Survey results show that young people are more familiar with leisure activities. For example, only 10.5% said they did not know how to upload and download information to/from the Internet; while 14.4% said they did not know how to send SMS using the mobile phone and 15.6% did not know how to apply for an Email account. As for activities related to practical applications, 35.0% said they did not know how to use word processing software, 36.0% said they did not know how to tune TV Signals, and 64.6% did not know how to create personal web page. The percentages of young people who said they were not able to perform these activities were lower in comparison. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 report, p.15)

Figure 31: Ability to Perform Various Information Technology-Related Activities (2006)





**Table 10.5c: Influence of Information Technology on Various Aspects of Young People – General Trend (2006)**

Item	Percent			Total
	Improved	Unchanged	Deteriorated	
<b>Homework/Academic Performance</b> (N=1958)	27.1	57.2	15.7	100
<b>Relationship with Family</b> (N=1971)	12.0	73.4	14.6	100
<b>Relationship with Friends</b> (N=1965)	53.7	43.9	2.4	100
<b>Personal Health</b> (N=1967)	8.1	71.8	20.1	100
<b>Dietary Habits</b> (N=1965)	7.9	76.7	15.4	100
<b>Mental Status</b> (N=1961)	19.1	72.9	8.0	100
<b>Frequency of Participating in Other Extracurricular Activities</b> (N=1967)	12.5	64.3	23.2	100
<b>Sleeping Time</b> (N=1965)	7.3	50.1	42.6	100
<b>Frequency of Doing Physical Exercises</b> (N=1940)	9.9	59.5	30.6	100

Source: Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 report, pp.21 & 22).

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

In most of the items surveyed, the majority of the respondents said there had not been much change since they started to use information-technology related products; except 53.7% claimed that their relationship with friends had improved. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 report, p.21)

Furthermore, in each of the three items: “homework/academic performance”, “relationship with friends” and “mental status”, the percentage of young people who claimed there was improvement was higher than those who said there was deterioration. For all the other items, the respective percentage of those who chose “improved” was lower than the figure for those who chose “deteriorated”. This indicates that information technology has more negative influences on the personal aspects of young people than the other aspects. The highest percentage of young people who chose “deteriorated” was registered in the two items: “sleeping time” and “frequency of doing physical exercises”; at 42.6% and 30.6% respectively. This shows the fact that information technology is directly affecting the health of young people in their growing period. In addition, the top three items which were chosen as “improved” were “relationship with friends” (53.7%), “homework/academic performance” (27.1%) and “mental status” (19.1%). The top three items which were chosen as “deteriorated” were “sleeping time” (42.6%), “frequency of doing physical exercises” (30.6%) and “frequency of participating in other extra-curricular activities” (23.2%). (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 report, p.22)

**Table 10.5d: Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Studies/ Career (2006)**

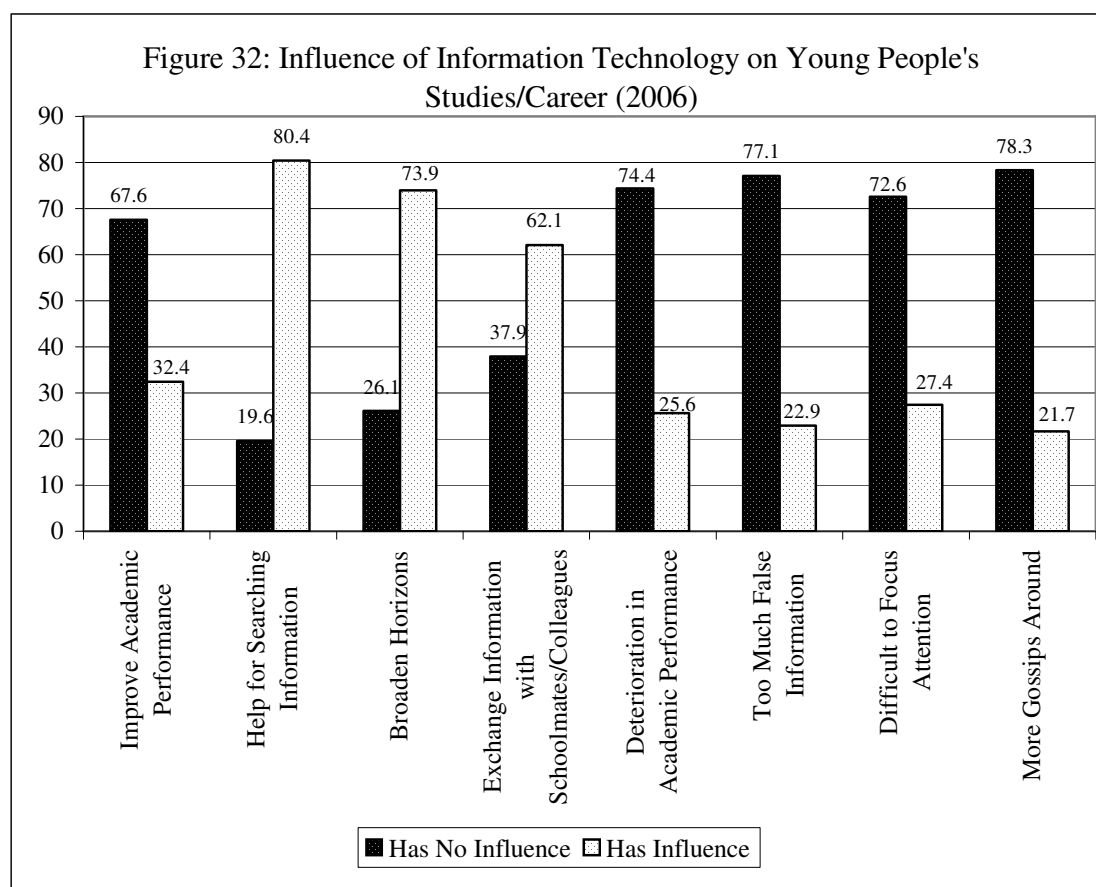
(N=1985)

	Item	Has No Influence		Has Influence	
		Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent
<b>Positive Influence</b>	Improve Academic Performance	1336	67.6	641	32.4
	Help for Searching Information	387	19.6	1590	80.4
	Broaden Horizons	517	26.1	1464	73.9
	Exchange Information with Schoolmates/Colleagues	751	37.9	1229	62.1
<b>Negative Influence</b>	Deterioration in Academic Performance	1472	74.4	506	25.6
	Too Much False Information	1526	77.1	454	22.9
	Difficult to Focus Attention	1432	72.6	541	27.4
	More Gossips Around	1548	78.3	428	21.7

Source: Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 report, pp.23 & 24).

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

With regard to studies/career, the majority of young people (80.4%) felt that information technology had positive influence and agreed that IT could help them search for the information they needed for homework and their job. In addition, they also thought that they could use IT to broaden their horizons (73.9%). However, only 32.4% claimed that IT had actually helped them improve academic performance. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 report, p.23)



**Table 10.5e: Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Health (2006)**

(N=1985)

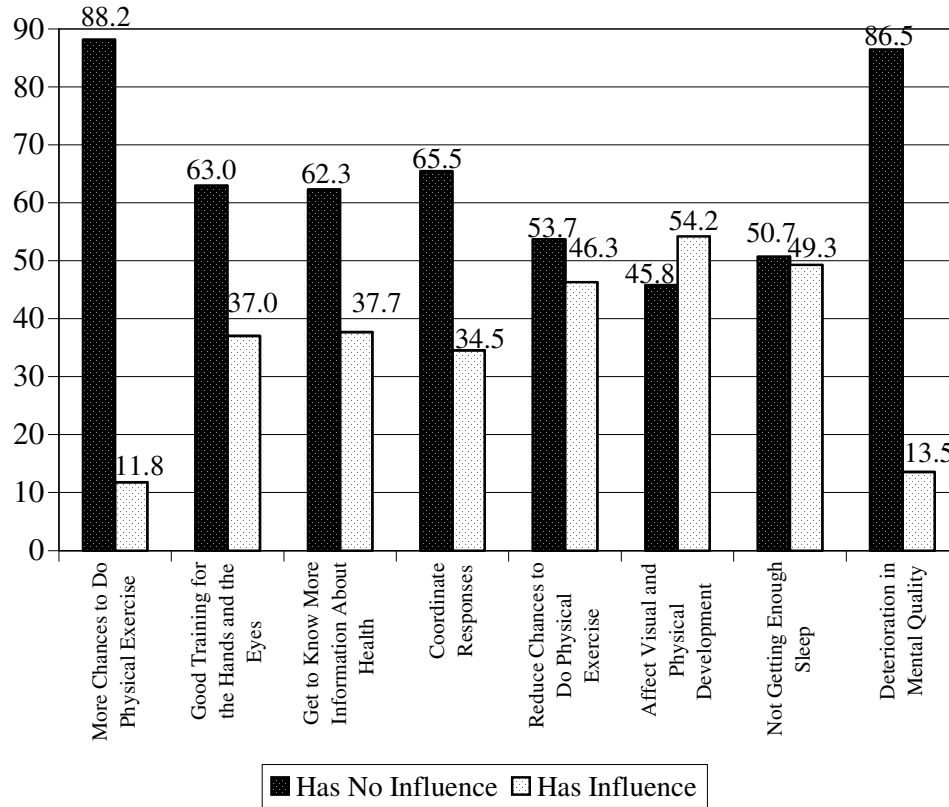
	Item	Has No Influence		Has Influence	
		Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent
<b>Positive Influence</b>	More Chances to Do Physical Exercise	1747	88.2	233	11.8
	Good Training for the Hands and the Eyes	1247	63.0	733	37.0
	Get to Know More Information About Health	1233	62.3	745	37.7
	Coordinate Responses	1293	65.5	682	34.5
<b>Negative Influence</b>	Reduce Chances to Do Physical Exercise	1064	53.7	916	46.3
	Affect Visual and Physical Development	906	45.8	1073	54.2
	Not Getting Enough Sleep	1004	50.7	975	49.3
	Deterioration in Mental Quality	1712	86.5	268	13.5

**Source: Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 report, pp. 24 & 25).**

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

The highest percentage of young people (54.2%) claimed that information technology had influence on their visual and physical development. They claimed that looking at the monitor over a long period of time while using computer and other IT devices would undoubtedly affect eyesight. In addition, the chance of doing physical exercise was reduced (46.3%) and this might affect the physical development of young people. Not getting enough sleep (49.3%) was another relatively serious influence which might affect their efficiency in other activities during daytime, and in turn caused deterioration in physical health. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 report, p.24)

Figure 33: Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Health (2006)



**Table 10.5f: Influence of Information Technology on Young People’s Relationship with Family (2006)**

(N=1985)

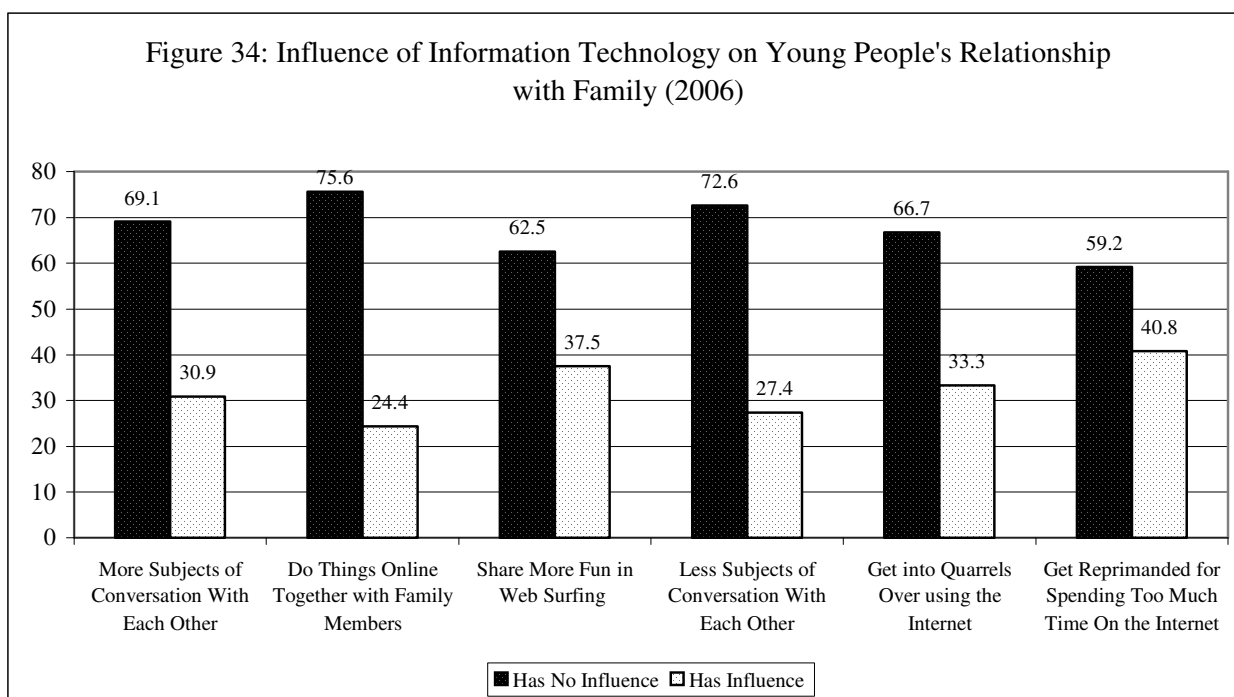
	Item	Has No Influence		Has Influence	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Positive Influence</b>	More Subjects of Conversation With Each Other	1369	69.1	611	30.9
	Do Things Online Together with Family Members	1498	75.6	483	24.4
	Share More Fun in Web Surfing	1235	62.5	742	37.5
<b>Negative Influence</b>	Less Subjects of Conversation With Each Other	1438	72.6	542	27.4
	Get into Quarrels Over using the Internet	1322	66.7	660	33.3
	Get Reprimanded for Spending Too Much Time On the Internet	1173	59.2	809	40.8

Source: Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 report, p.25 & 26).

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

Among the respondents who said that information technology had negative influence on their relationship with family, the highest percentage(40.8%) claimed that they “got reprimanded for spending too much time on the Internet”; the second largest group said that they “got into quarrels over using the Internet”(33.3%). The results of the survey also shows that information technology may also give young people more opportunities to “share more fun in web surfing” with their family, with 37.5% of those interviewed responding positively to that statement. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 report, p.25)

**Figure 34: Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Relationship with Family (2006)**



**Table 10.5g: Influence of Information Technology on Young People’s Interpersonal Relationship (2006)**

(N=1985)

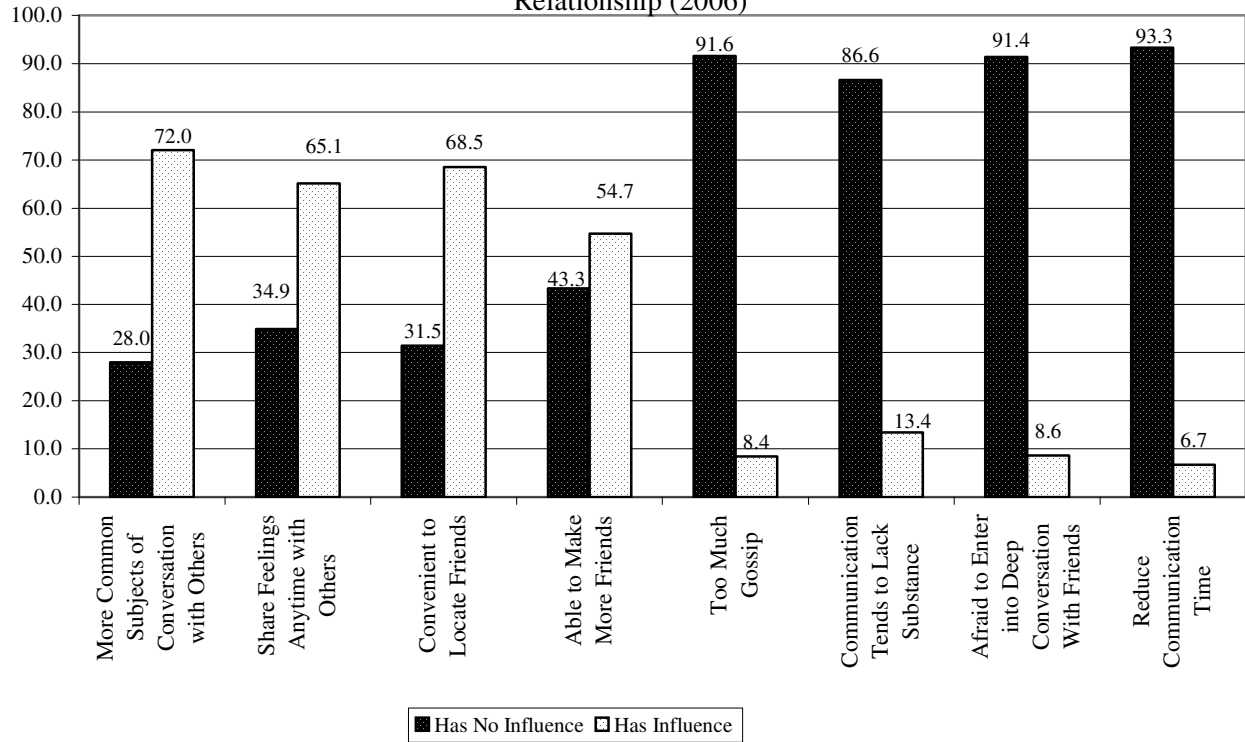
Statement	Has No Influence		Has Influence	
	Number of Persons	Percent	Number of Persons	Percent
<b>More Common Subjects of Conversation with Others</b>	554	28.0	1423	72.0
<b>Share Feelings Anytime with Others</b>	690	34.9	1289	65.1
<b>Convenient to Locate Friends</b>	624	31.5	1354	68.5
<b>Able to Make More Friends</b>	856	43.3	1120	54.7
<b>Too Much Gossip</b>	1806	91.6	165	8.4
<b>Communication Tends to Lack Substance</b>	1708	86.6	265	13.4
<b>Afraid to Enter into Deep Conversation With Friends</b>	1802	91.4	170	8.6
<b>Reduce Communication Time</b>	1823	93.3	130	6.7

Source: Bosco Youth Service Network (2006 report, pp.26 & 27).

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

The highest percentage (72%) of young people claimed that they could find “more common subjects of conversation with others” because of information technology. It is possible that young people would try and find more information because they want to have more subject of conversation with friends. On the other hand, over 50% of those interviewed responded positively to all the other positive influences. Among the positive influences, the highest average percentage was registered by the statement: “more common subjects of conversation with each other”; those who responded negatively to this statement also accounted for the lowest percentage among all influences. (Bosco Youth Service Network, 2006 report, p.26)

Figure 35: Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Interpersonal Relationship (2006)



Appendix I

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

Area	Indicator
<b>1. Population, Marriage and Family</b>	A-1 Proportion of Youth in Total Population
	A-2 Composition of Youth Population
	A-3 Disabled Youth 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
<b>2. Physical and Mental Health</b>	B-1 Average Sleeping Time
	B-2 Physique and Physical Fitness
	B-3 Number & Proportion of Youths Taking Physical Examination
	B-4 Smoking and Drinking Habits
	B-5 Stress Index
	B-6 Classification of Diseases
	B-7 Mortality and Causes of Death
	B-8 Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics
	B-9 Knowledge of Sex
	B-10 Interpersonal Relationships
	B-11 Premarital Sex (Rate)
	B-12 Suicide Rates (Number)
<b>3. Education and Training</b>	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 Rate
	C-10 Distribution of Students by Type of School
<b>4. Labour Force and Employment</b>	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 Skills
	D-7 Relationship between Educational Attainment and Income
<b>5. Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities</b>	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 the Media
	E-7 Satisfaction towards Recreational and Sports Facilities
	E-8 Participation Rate in Cultural Activities
	E-9 Participation Rate in Sports Activities
<b>6. Civic Duties and Social Participation</b>	F-1 Youth Organisations by Type
	F-2 Satisfaction with Economic and Social Developments
	F-3 Social Participation (including Voluntary Service)
	F-4 Participation in Elections (Political) and Exercising Voting Rights
	F-5 Participation in Youth Policies
<b>7. Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours</b>	G-1 Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders
	G-2 Reasons for Committing Crime and Classification
	G-3 Organised Crime
	G-4 Gang 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 Young Delinquents in the Youth Offenders Institute and the Macao Prison
	G-8 Social Reintegration

<b>8. Values</b>	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
<b>9. Consumption and Quality of Life</b>	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 Security and Insurance
<b>10. Social Environment and Youth Policies</b>	J-1 Development Trends of Social Environment
	J-2 Changes in Youth Policies
	J-3 Extent of Social Concern towards Youth Problems
	J-4 Youth Exchanges – International and Macao-China Mainland
	J-5 Information Technology and Youth Development

## Appendix II

### A Brief Introduction of the Six Social Surveys of the Youth Indicators of Macao 2006

#### 1. Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2006

**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 and participation in gang activities 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 might be working or unemployed. As for the survey in school, the interviewees were mostly students. For the street interview, surveyors were stationed in Macao's six major parishes, 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:** 453 youths were successfully interviewed on the street and a total of 6 schools participated in the survey, where 546 completed questionnaires were collected, making the total number of collected responses to 999. Upon verification, there were 982 valid responses.

**Research Unit:** Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre

#### 2. Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006

**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 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 relationships. A set of uniform close-ended 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 8390 telephone calls were made for the survey, of which 1238 reached the right targeted interviewees. Out of the 1238 targeted respondents, 49 did not complete the questionnaire while 50 declined to answer. The number of successful interviews was 1039, with a success rate of 91.3%.

**Research Unit:** The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society

### **3. Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2006**

**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 adopted two research methods in collecting information, viz. the methods of survey and literature research. The survey made use of preset questionnaire for telephone interviews. Most of the questions asked were close-ended questions. In addition, the questionnaire also used a five-point scale system for interviewers to rate the answers for particular questions. As for the literature research, studies were made on existing relevant literature to compile statistics for the previous year (1 May 2005 to 30 April 2006) pertaining to number and main contents of 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 find out the degree of concern shown by the public towards various youth issues and policies and the importance the general residents attached to such issues/policies. This method collected information from Macao's major newspapers, including Macao Daily News, Jornal "Va Kio", Jornal Cheng Pou, Shimin Daily, the online news database WiseNews, and also publications released by various higher education institutions in Macao, so as to explore the concern and importance attached to youth problems and policies during the above mentioned period. Furthermore, the contents, quantity and changes in youth policies have been compiled with reference to the annual policy address as the main source of information for the analysis of Macao's youth policies.

**Sample Size:** A total of 7879 telephone calls were made for this survey, of which 1150 reached the right targeted interviewees. Out of the 1150 targeted respondents, 67 did not complete the questionnaire while 67 declined to answer. The number of successful interviews was 1016, with a success rate of 88.3%.

**Research Unit:** The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society

### **4. Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2006**

**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 employed purposive sampling survey and street interviews to collect data. The targets of the purposive sampling survey were students in six secondary schools (students from each grade of each school, i.e., junior secondary one to senior secondary three, were randomly selected for interview) and one tertiary institute. 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 1700 questionnaires were distributed in this survey and the number of valid responses was 1666.

**Research Unit:** YMCA of Macau

## **5. Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2006**

**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 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 school students – a researcher first approached a person on the street or a tertiary school 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 1258 questionnaires were distributed in this survey and the number of valid responses was 1227.

**Research Unit:** “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao

## **6. Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006**

**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 survey was carried out mainly by self-completed questionnaires. Interviews were conducted on 2000 persons, on the street and in various Macao secondary schools and tertiary institutes. For incumbent secondary students, the survey covered mainly secondary schools with in-house social worker(s). Lots were drawn to select a particular grade for the survey. As for incumbent tertiary students, interviews were conducted on campus at various local institutions and 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 and Ilha Verde, with the aim to cover other targeted interviewees for this survey.

**Sample Size:** A total of 2250 questionnaires were distributed in this survey. The number of valid response was 1985.

**Research Unit:** Bosco Youth Service Network

## Source of Information

	<u>Table Name</u>	<u>Source of Information</u>
Table 1.1a	Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.1b	Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Sex (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.2	Statistic on Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.3	Statistics on Disabled Resident Population Aged 15-29 (2001)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.4	Average Age at First Marriage (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.5	Statistic on Households with Members Aged 15-29 by Household Composition (2001)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.6	Single Parent Families with Members Aged 13-29 (2005)	Social Welfare Bureau
Table 1.7	Average Number of Members Aged 15-29 by Household Composition (2001)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.8	Most Common Language Spoken by Youths Aged 15-29 (2001)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.9	Statistics on Legal Immigrants Aged 13-29 from Mainland China (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.10	Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 1.11	Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 2.1a	Daily Work and Rest Routine by Sex (2006)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2006, YMCA of Macau
Table 2.1b	Daily Sleeping Time by Age (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.2a	Body Attributes and Their Variations among Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)	Macau Sport Development Board
Table 2.2b	Changes in Circumference Measurements of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)	Macau Sport Development Board
Table 2.2c	Changes in Skinfold Thickness of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)	Macau Sport Development Board
Table 2.2d	Changes in Width Indexes and Foot Length of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)	Macau Sport Development Board
Table 2.2e	Changes in Physiological Function Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)	Macau Sport Development Board
Table 2.2f	Changes in Body Quality Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (I) (2005)	Macau Sport Development Board
Table 2.2g	Changes in Body Quality Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (II) (2005)	Macau Sport Development Board
Table 2.2h	Changes in Body Physique Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (III) (2005)	Macau Sport Development Board
Table 2.2i	Detectable Rate of Hypopsia (%) (2005)	Macau Sport Development Board
Table 2.2j	Detectable Rate of Abnormal Audition for Left and Right Ears (%) (2005)	Macau Sport Development Board
Table 2.3a	Breakdown of Youths Taking Any Form of Physical Examination in the Previous Year (2006)	Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 2.3b	Reasons for Taking Physical Examination (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.4a	Smoking Habit (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.4b	Weekly Consumption of Cigarettes (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.4c	Age at which Respondents First Started Smoking (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.4d	Reasons for Smoking (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.4e	Perception of Effects of Smoking on Health (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.4f	Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.4g	Average Weekly Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.4h	Age at Which Respondents First Started Consuming Alcoholic Beverages (2006)	Same as above

Table 2.4i	Reasons for Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.4j	Respondents' Perception of Effects of Drinking on Health (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.5a	Level of Stress in Daily Life Perceived by Respondents (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.5b	Sources of Stress (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.5c	Most Common Ways Used to Relieve Stress (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.6	Youths Aged 15-29 Suffering from Communicable Diseases Subject to Mandatory Declaration (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 2.7	Analysis of Mortality between Age 15 to 29 by Age Group, Cause of Death and Sex (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 2.8a	Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics (2006)	Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2006, "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao
Table 2.8b	Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Female (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.9	Analysis of Responses to Questions/Statements About Sex (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.10 a	Communication with Family Members—General (2006)	Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 2.10b	Communication with Family Members—Frequency per Week (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.10c	Evaluation of Relationship with Family Members (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.10d	Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues—General (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.10e	Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues—Frequency per Week (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.10f	Evaluation of Relationship with Schoolmates/Colleagues (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.10g	Peer/Social Communication—General (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.10h	Peer/Social Communication—Frequency per Week (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.10i	Evaluation of Peer/Social Relationship (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.11	Sexual Intercourse of the Singles in the Previous Month (2006)	Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2006, "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao
Table 2.12a	Suicide Rate among Youth Population Aged 15-29 (2004-2005 )	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 2.12b	Contemplated Suicide (2006)	Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 2.12c	Attempted Suicide (2006)	Same as above
Table 2.12d	Statistics on Attempted Suicide (2006)	Same as above
Table 3.1	Distribution of Students and Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2004/2005 Academic Year)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 3.2	Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Type of Degree and Diploma (2004/2005 Academic Year)	Tertiary Education Services Office
Table 3.3	Macao Senior Secondary School Graduates Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Professional Discipline (2004/2005 Academic Year)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 3.4	Adult Education and Vocational Training (2004/2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 3.5	Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education (2004-2005)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Table 3.6	Distribution of Young Teachers by Type of School of Various Education Level (2004/2005 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 (2004/2005 Academic Year)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 3.9	Drop-out Rate (2004/2005 Academic Year)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 3.10	Distribution of Students by Type of School (2004/2005 Academic Year)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 4.1a	Economic Activities of Population Aged 14-29 (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.1b	Unemployment Rate in Labour Force Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.2	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Actual Working Hours per Week (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.3	Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.4	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupational Status and Industry/Trade (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.5	Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 Filing for Bankruptcy at the Court of First Instance (2005)	Court of First Instance
Table 4.6	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation and Employment (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 4.7	Monthly Median Employment Earnings for Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Educational Attainment (2005)	Statistics and Census Bureau
Table 5.1a	Number of Books Owned per Capita of Youth Population in the Previous Year by Sex (2006)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2006, YMCA of Macau
Table 5.1b	Number of Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.1c	Number of Non-Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.2	Reading Time per Day by Type of Reading Materials and by Sex (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.3a	Correlation between Age of Youth and Frequency of Internet Surfing in Number of Days per Week (2006)	Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006, Bosco Youth Service Network
Table 5.3b	Correlation between Age of Youth and Time Spent on Internet Surfing per Day (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.3c	Correlation between Age of Youth and the Longest Uninterrupted Surfing Time (in Hours) on the Internet (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.3d	Favourite Time in a Day for Internet Surfing Among Youths of Macao (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.4a	Young People's Most Common Form of Leisure Activity and Average Time Spent on Leisure Activities in the Previous Week (2006)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2006, YMCA of Macau
Table 5.4b	Participation in Various Leisure Activities by Age Group (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.5a	Libraries in Macao by Type (2006)	Macao Library & Information Management Association
Table 5.5b	Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau by Age (2005)	Cultural Affairs Bureau, Macao Central Library



Table 5.6	Level of Confidence in Information Provided by the Media (2006)	Research on Youth and Youth Policies Indicators 2006, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 5.7a	Utilization of Macao's Public Leisure and Sports Facilities (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.7b	Location (District) of the Most Frequently Used Public Leisure and Sports Facilities (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.7c	Satisfaction with the Most Frequently Used Public Leisure and Sports Facilities in the Respective District (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.8a	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month (2006)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2006, YMCA of Macau
Table 5.8b	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.8c	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2006)	Same as above
Table 5.9	Young People Aged 13-29 Using Venues Managed by Macau Sport Development Board by Age Group (March 2006)	Macau 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 2006)	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 2006)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Table 6.2a	Satisfaction with Macao's Public Security (2006)	Research on Youth and Youth Policies Indicators 2006, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 6.2b	Satisfaction with Macao's Social Stability (2006)	Same as above
Table 6.2c	Satisfaction with Macao's Overall Social and Economic Development (2006)	Same as above
Table 6.3a	Participation in Social Activities in the Previous Month (2006)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2006, YMCA of Macau
Table 6.3b	Participation in Social Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)	Same as above
Table 6.3c	Participation in Social Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2006)	Same as above
Table 6.4a	Registered Voters by Age and Sex (March 2006)	Public Administration and Civil Service
Table 6.4b	Attitudes of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Casting Votes and Being Candidates in Legislative Assembly Election (2006)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2006, YMCA of Macau
Table 6.4c	Attitudes of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Casting Votes and Being Candidates in Legislative Assembly Election by Sex (2006)	Same as above
Table 6.5a	Participation of Respondents in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2006)	Research on Youth and Youth Policies Indicators 2006, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 6.5b	Participation of Respondents in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (by Forms of Participation) (2006)	Same as above

Table 6.5c	Respondents' Enthusiasm for Participating in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2006)	Same as above
Table 7.1	Statistics on Offenders by Major Type of Offence (2005)	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 2006, The Macao Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 7.2b	Reasons for Minors Being Detained in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute for Committing Crimes (2002)	Same as above
Table 7.3a	Comparison between Various Research Reports on Attributes of Juvenile Delinquents (I) (2006)	Same as above
Table 7.3b	Comparison between Various Research Reports on Attributes of Juvenile Delinquents (II) (2006)	Same as above
Table 7.3c	Comparison between Various Research Reports on Attributes of Juvenile Delinquents (III) (2006)	Same as above
Table 7.4a	Statistics on Triad Society/Gang Organisation Membership (2006)	Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2006, Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre
Table 7.4b	Time Associated With Triad Society/Gang Organisation (2006)	Same as above
Table 7.4c	Reasons for Joining Triad Society/Gang Organisation (2006)	Same as above
Table 7.4d	Size of Triad Society/Gang Organisation Associated (2006)	Same as above
Table 7.4e	Participation in Organised Crime (2006)	Same as above
Table 7.5a	Statistics on Young People in Drug Trafficking (2005)	Security Forces Coordination Office
Table 7.5b	Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers (2005)	Security Forces Coordination Office
Table 7.5c	Statistics on Young People Aged 13-29 Seeking Help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau (2005)	Social Welfare Bureau
Table 7.6	Statistics on Participation in Deviant Behaviours (2006)	Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2006, Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre
Table 7.7a	Changes in Number of Residents in Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2005)	Youth Offenders Institute
Table 7.7b	Changes in Statistics on Young Offenders in the Macao Prison (2005)	Macao Prison
Table 7.8a	New Cases (Aged 13-29) Handled by the Social Reintegration Office (2005)	Legal Affairs Bureau
Table 7.8b	Closed Cases (Aged 13-29) Reported by the Social Reintegration Office (2005)	Legal Affairs Bureau
Table 8.1	Attitudes towards Education (2006)	Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2006, Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre
Table 8.2	Attitudes towards Employment (2006)	Same as above
Table 8.3	Attitudes of Respondents towards Marriage and Sex (2006)	Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2006, "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao

Table 8.4	Life Values (2006)	Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2006, Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre
Table 8.5	Family Values (2006)	Same as above
Table 8.6	Social Values (2006)	Same as above
Table 8.7	Comparison of Youths' Attitudes towards Different Values with their Parents (2006)	Same as above
Table 8.8	Religious Belief (2006)	Same as above
Table 9.1a	Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing and Living Space (2006)	Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2006, YMCA of Macau
Table 9.1b	Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing, Living Space and Sex (2006)	Same as above
Table 9.2a	Principle Source of Income and Average Income of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)	Same as above
Table 9.2b	Income (in MOP) Sourced from Parents, Work and Relatives in the Previous Month by Age (2006)	Same as above
Table 9.3	Principal Expenses and Average Expenses of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)	Same as above
Table 9.4a	Provision of Financial Support for Family by Sex and Age (2006)	Same as above
Table 9.4b	Young People Sharing Family Tasks by Type of Task and Average Hour per Day (2006)	Same as above
Table 9.5a	Contributing Beneficiaries by Age and Sex (2005)	Social Security Fund
Table 9.5b	Contributing Self-Employed Workers by Age and Sex (2005)	Social Security Fund
Table 10.1a	Opinion on the Influence of the Growing Sex Industry on Various Aspects of Youths (2006)	Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2006, "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao
Table 10.1b	Participation of Youths Aged 13-29 in Gaming Activities -- General Comparison (2004)	The Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau
Table 10.1c	Views of Youths Aged 13-29 on Various Gaming Activities (2004)	The Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau
Table 10.2	Areas in which the Macao Government Policies Have Provided for Youth Affairs and Changes Observed for the Period 1998-2005	Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 10.3a	Youth Issues that Respondents Considered should be Concerned/ Attached Importance (2006)	Research on Youth and Youth Policies Indicators 2006, The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Table 10.3b	Perception of Concern/Importance Accorded by the General Public to Youth Problems	Same as above
Table 10.3c	Statistics on Activities Related to Youth Issues Held in Macao for the Period 1 May 2005 to 30 April 2006 (2005-2006)	Same as above
Table 10.4	Statistics on Macao Students Aged 13-29 Participating in International Exchanges and Exchanges with Mainland China (2005)	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau

Table 10.5a	Knowledge in Information Technology Terminology (2006)	Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006, Bosco Youth Service Network
Table 10.5b	Ability to Perform Various Information Technology-Related Activities (2006)	Same as above
Table 10.5c	Influence of Information Technology on Various Aspects of Young People – General Trend (2006)	Same as above
Table 10.5d	Influence of Information Technology on Young People’s Studies/Career (2006)	Same as above
Table 10.5e	Influence of Information Technology on Young People’s Health (2006)	Same as above
Table 10.5f	Influence of Information Technology on Young People’s Relationship with Family (2006)	Same as above
Table 10.5g	Influence of Information Technology on Young People’s Interpersonal Relationship (2006)	Same as above

## List of Tables and Figures

### List of Tables

Table 1.1a	Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2005)	19
Table 1.1b	Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Sex (2005)	20
Table 1.2	Statistic on Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2005)	21
Table 1.3	Statistics on Disabled Resident Population Aged 15-29 (2001)	23
Table 1.4	Average Age at First Marriage (2005)	24
Table 1.5	Statistic on Households with Members Aged 15-29 by Household Composition (2001)	25
Table 1.6	Single Parent Families with Members Aged 13-29 (2005)	26
Table 1.7	Average Number of Members Aged 15-29 by Household Composition (2001)	27
Table 1.8	Most Common Language Spoken by Youths Aged 15-29 (2001)	28
Table 1.9	Statistics on Legal Immigrants Aged 13-29 from Mainland China (2005)	29
Table 1.10	Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates (2005)	30
Table 1.11	Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates (2005)	31
Table 2.1a	Daily Work and Rest Routine by Sex (2006)	33
Table 2.1b	Daily Sleeping Time by Age (2006)	33
Table 2.2a	Body Attributes and Their Variations among Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)	35
Table 2.2b	Changes in Circumference Measurements of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)	36
Table 2.2c	Changes in Skinfold Thickness of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)	37
Table 2.2d	Changes in Width Indexes and Foot Length of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)	39
Table 2.2e	Changes in Physiological Function Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005)	40
Table 2.2f	Changes in Body Quality Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (I) (2005)	41
Table 2.2g	Changes in Body Quality Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (II) (2005)	43
Table 2.2h	Changes in Body Physique Indexes of Youths Aged 13-29 (III) (2005)	45
Table 2.2i	Detectable Rate of Hypopsia (%) (2005)	46
Table 2.2j	Detectable Rate of Abnormal Audition for Left and Right Ears (%) (2005)	47
Table 2.3a	Breakdown of Youths Taking Any Form of Physical Examination in the Previous Year (2006)	48
Table 2.3b	Reasons for Taking Physical Examination (2006)	48
Table 2.4a	Smoking Habit (2006)	49
Table 2.4b	Weekly Consumption of Cigarettes (2006)	49
Table 2.4c	Age at which Respondents First Started Smoking (2006)	50
Table 2.4d	Reasons for Smoking (2006)	51
Table 2.4e	Perception of Effects of Smoking on Health (2006)	51
Table 2.4f	Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2006)	52
Table 2.4g	Average Weekly Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2006)	52
Table 2.4h	Age at Which Respondents First Started Consuming Alcoholic Beverages (2006)	53
Table 2.4i	Reasons for Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (2006)	54
Table 2.4j	Respondents' Perception of Effects of Drinking on Health (2006)	54
Table 2.5a	Level of Stress in Daily Life Perceived by Respondents (2006)	55
Table 2.5b	Sources of Stress (2006)	55
Table 2.5c	Most Common Ways Used to Relieve Stress (2006)	56
Table 2.6	Youths Aged 15-29 Suffering from Communicable Diseases Subject to Mandatory Declaration (2005)	57
Table 2.7	Analysis of Mortality between Age 15 to 29 by Age Group, Cause of Death and Sex (2005)	58
Table 2.8a	Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Males (2006)	59
Table 2.8b	Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Females (2006)	59
Table 2.9	Analysis of Responses to Questions/Statements About Sex (2006)	60
Table 2.10a	Communication with Family Members – General (2006)	61
Table 2.10b	Communication with Family Members – Frequency per Week (2006)	62
Table 2.10c	Evaluation of Relationship with Family Members (2006)	62
Table 2.10d	Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues–General (2006)	63
Table 2.10e	Communication with Schoolmates/Colleagues – Frequency per Week (2006)	64

Table 2.10f	Evaluation of Relationship with Schoolmates/Colleagues (2006)	64
Table 2.10g	Peer/Social Communication – General (2006)	65
Table 2.10h	Peer/Social Communication – Frequency per Week (2006)	66
Table 2.10i	Evaluation of Peer/Social Relationship (2006)	66
Table 2.11	Sexual Intercourse of the Singles in the Previous Month (2006)	67
Table 2.12a	Suicide Rate among Youth Population Aged 15-29 (2004-2005)	68
Table 2.12b	Contemplated Suicide (2006)	68
Table 2.12c	Attempted Suicide (2006)	68
Table 2.12d	Statistics on Attempted Suicide (2006)	69
Table 3.1	Distribution of Students and Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2004/2005 Academic Year)	71
Table 3.2	Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Type of Degree and Diploma (2004/2005 Academic Year)	73
Table 3.3	Macao Senior Secondary School Graduates Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Professional Discipline (2004/2005 Academic Year)	75
Table 3.4	Adult Education and Vocational Training (2004/2005)	76
Table 3.5	Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education (2004-2005)	77
Table 3.6	Distribution of Young Teachers by Type of School of Various Education Level (2004/2005 Academic Year)	78
Table 3.7a	Literacy Rate (2001)	79
Table 3.7b	Resident Population Aged between 13 and 29 by Educational Attainment (2001)	79
Table 3.8	Promotion Rates in Public and Private Schools at Various Education Levels (2004/2005 Academic Year)	80
Table 3.9	Drop-out Rate (2004/2005 Academic Year)	81
Table 3.10	Distribution of Students by Type of School (2004/2005 Academic Year)	82
Table 4.1a	Economic Activities of Population Aged 14-29 (2005)	84
Table 4.1b	Unemployment Rate in Labour Force Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2005)	85
Table 4.2	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Actual Working Hours per Week (2005)	86
Table 4.3	Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2005)	87
Table 4.4	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupational Status and Industry/Trade (2005)	88
Table 4.5	Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 Filing for Bankruptcy at the Court of First Instance (2005)	89
Table 4.6	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation and Employment (2005)	90
Table 4.7	Monthly Median Employment Earnings for Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Educational Attainment (2005)	91
Table 5.1a	Number of Books Owned per Capita of Youth Population in the Previous Year by Sex (2006)	93
Table 5.1b	Number of Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2006)	94
Table 5.1c	Number of Non-Leisure Reading Books Owned by Age Group (2006)	95
Table 5.2	Reading Time per Day by Type of Reading Materials and by Sex (2006)	96
Table 5.3a	Correlation between Age of Youth and Frequency of Internet Surfing in Number of Days per Week (2006)	97
Table 5.3b	Correlation between Age of Youth and Time Spent on Internet Surfing per Day (2006)	98
Table 5.3c	Correlation between Age of Youth and the Longest Uninterrupted Surfing Time (in Hours) on the Internet (2006)	99
Table 5.3d	Favourite Time in a Day for Internet Surfing Among Youths of Macao (2006)	100
Table 5.4a	Young People's Most Common Form of Leisure Activity and Average Time Spent on Leisure Activities in the Previous Week (2006)	102
Table 5.4b	Participation in Various Leisure Activities by Age Group (2006)	103
Table 5.5a	Libraries in Macao by Type (2006)	105
Table 5.5b	Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau by Age (2005)	106

Table 5.6	Level of Confidence in Information Provided by the Media (2006)	107
Table 5.7a	Utilization of Macao's Public Leisure and Sports Facilities (2006)	108
Table 5.7b	Location (District) of the Most Frequently Used Public Leisure and Sports Facilities (2006)	108
Table 5.7c	Satisfaction with the Most Frequently Used Public Leisure and Sports Facilities in the Respective District (2006)	109
Table 5.8a	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month (2006)	110
Table 5.8b	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)	110
Table 5.8c	Participation in Cultural Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2006)	111
Table 5.9	Young People Aged 13-29 Using Venues Managed by Macau Sport Development Board by Age Group (March 2006)	112
Table 6.1a	Statistics on Youth Organisations Registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (by Nature and Background of Organisation) (May 2006)	115
Table 6.1b	Statistics on Youth Organisations Registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (by Service Target/Nature of Activities) (May 2006)	116
Table 6.2a	Satisfaction with Macao's Public Security (2006)	117
Table 6.2b	Satisfaction with Macao's Social Stability (2006)	117
Table 6.2c	Satisfaction with Macao's Overall Social and Economic Development (2006)	118
Table 6.3a	Participation in Social Activities in the Previous Month (2006)	119
Table 6.3b	Participation in Social Activities in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)	119
Table 6.3c	Participation in Social Activities in the Previous Month by Age Group (2006)	120
Table 6.4a	Registered Voters by Age and Sex (March 2006)	121
Table 6.4b	Attitudes of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Casting Votes and Being Candidates in Legislative Assembly Election (2006)	122
Table 6.4c	Attitudes of Young People towards Registering as Voters, Casting Votes and Being Candidates in Legislative Assembly Election by Sex (2006)	122
Table 6.5a	Participation of Respondents in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2006)	123
Table 6.5b	Participation of Respondents in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (by Forms of Participation) (2006)	123
Table 6.5c	Respondents' Enthusiasm for Participating in Discussions Related to Formulation of Youth Policies (2006)	124
Table 7.1	Statistics on Offenders by Major Type of Offence (2005)	126
Table 7.2a	Reasons for Minors Being Detained in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2002)	127
Table 7.2b	Reasons for Minors Being Detained in the Macao Youth Offenders Institute for Committing Crimes (2002)	127
Table 7.3a	Comparison between Various Research Reports on Attributes of Juvenile Delinquents (I) (2006)	128
Table 7.3b	Comparison between Various Research Reports on Attributes of Juvenile Delinquents (II) (2006)	129
Table 7.3c	Comparison between Various Research Reports on Attributes of Juvenile Delinquents (III) (2006)	130
Table 7.4a	Statistics on Triad Society/Gang Organisation Membership (2006)	131
Table 7.4b	Time Associated With Triad Society/Gang Organisation (2006)	131
Table 7.4c	Reasons for Joining Triad Society/Gang Organisation (2006)	131
Table 7.4d	Size of Triad Society/Gang Organisation Associated(2006)	132
Table 7.4e	Participation in Organised Crime(2006)	132
Table 7.5a	Statistics on Young People in Drug Trafficking (2005)	133
Table 7.5b	Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers (2005)	134
Table 7.5c	Statistics on Young People Aged 13-29 Seeking Help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau (2005)	135
Table 7.6	Statistics on Participation in Deviant Behaviours (2006)	136
Table 7.7a	Changes in Number of Residents in Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2005)	138

Table 7.7b	Changes in Statistics on Young Offenders in the Macao Prison (2005)	139
Table 7.8a	New Cases (Aged 13-29) Handled by the Social Reintegration Office (2005)	140
Table 7.8b	Closed Cases (Aged 13-29) Reported by the Social Reintegration Office (2005)	141
Table 8.1	Attitudes towards Education (2006)	143
Table 8.2	Attitudes towards Employment (2006)	144
Table 8.3	Attitudes of Respondents towards Marriage and Sex (2006)	145
Table 8.4	Life Values (2006)	146
Table 8.5	Family Values (2006)	147
Table 8.6	Social Values (2006)	149
Table 8.7	Comparison of Youths' Attitudes towards Different Values with their Parents (2006)	151
Table 8.8	Religious Belief (2006)	153
Table 9.1a	Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing and Living Space (2006)	155
Table 9.1b	Housing Situation of Young People in the Previous Year by Type of Housing, Living Space and Sex (2006)	156
Table 9.2a	Principle Source of Income and Average Income of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)	157
Table 9.2b	Income (in MOP) Sourced from Parents, Work and Relatives in the Previous Month by Age (2006)	158
Table 9.3	Principal Expenses and Average Expenses of Young People in the Previous Month by Sex (2006)	159
Table 9.4a	Provision of Financial Support for Family by Sex and Age (2006)	161
Table 9.4b	Young People Sharing Family Tasks by Type of Task and Average Hour per Day (2006)	162
Table 9.5a	Contributing Beneficiaries by Age and Sex (2005)	164
Table 9.5b	Contributing Self-Employed Workers by Age and Sex (2005)	164
Table 10.1a	Opinion on the Influence of the Growing Sex Industry on Various Aspects of Youths (2006)	166
Table 10.1b	Participation of Youths Aged 13-29 in Gaming Activities--General Comparison (2004)	167
Table 10.1c	Views of Youths Aged 13-29 on Various Gaming Activities(2004)	168
Table 10.2	Areas in which the Macao Government Policies Have Provided for Youth Affairs and Changes Observed for the Period 1998-2005	170
Table 10.3a	Youth Issues that Respondents Considered should be Concerned/ Attached Importance (2006)	172
Table 10.3b	Perception of Concern/Importance Accorded by the General Public to Youth Problems (2006)	173
Table 10.3c	Statistics on Activities Related to Youth Issues Held in Macao for the Period 1 May 2005 to 30 April 2006 (2005-2006)	173
Table 10.4	Statistics on Macao Students Aged 13-29 Participating in International Exchanges and Exchanges with Mainland China (2005)	174
Table 10.5a	Knowledge in Information Technology Terminology (2006)	176
Table 10.5b	Ability to Perform Various Information Technology-Related Activities (2006)	178
Table 10.5c	Influence of Information Technology on Various Aspects of Young People – General Trend (2006)	180
Table 10.5d	Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Studies/Career (2006)	181
Table 10.5e	Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Health (2006)	182
Table 10.5f	Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Relationship with Family (2006)	184
Table 10.5g	Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Interpersonal Relationship (2006)	185



## **List of Figures**

Figure 1	Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2005)	19
Figure 2	Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Sex (2005)	20
Figure 3	Distribution of Youth Proportion Aged 13-29 by Sex and Age (2005)	22
Figure 4	Statistics on Disabled Resident Population Aged 15-29 (2001)	23
Figure 5	Sexual Intercourse of the Singles in the Previous Month (2006)	67
Figure 6	Distribution of Students in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2004/2005 Academic Year)	72
Figure 7	Distribution of Teachers in Public and Private Schools by Education Level (2004/2005 Academic Year)	72
Figure 8	Local University Students by Type of Degree and Diploma(2004/2005 Academic Year)	74
Figure 9	Distribution of Teachers Aged 29 or Under by Type of School at Various Education Levels (2004/2005 Academic Year)	78
Figure 10	Resident Population Aged between 13 and 29 by Educational Attainment (2001)	79
Figure 11	Promotion Rates in Public and Private Schools at Various Education Levels (2004/2005 Academic Year)	80
Figure 12	Distribution of Students by Types of Schools (2004/2005 Academic Year)	82
Figure 13	Unemployment Rate in Labour Force Aged 14-29 (2005)	85
Figure 14	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Actual Working Hours per Week (2005)	86
Figure 15	Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2005)	87
Figure 16	Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation and Employment (2005)	90
Figure 17	Monthly Median Employment Earnings for Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Educational Attainment (2005)	91
Figure 18	Frequency of Internet Surfing in Number of Days Per Week (2006)	98
Figure 19	Average Time Spent on Internet Surfing Per Day (2006)	99
Figure 20	Longest Uninterrupted Surfing Time (in Hours) on the Internet (2006)	100
Figure 21	Favourite Surfing Time in a Day (2006)	101
Figure 22	Libraries/ Library Rooms in Macao by Type (2006)	105
Figure 23	Young People Aged 13-29 Using Venues Managed by Macau Sport Development Board by Age Group (March 2006)	113
Figure 24	Statistics on Offenders by Major Type of Offence (2005)	126
Figure 25	Statistics on Young People in Drug Trafficking (2005)	133
Figure 26	Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers (2005)	134
Figure 27	Number of Juvenile Delinquents in Macao Youth Offenders Institute (2005)	138
Figure 28	Statistics on Young Offenders in the Macao Prison (2005)	139
Figure 29	Statistics on Macao Students Aged 13-29 Participating in International Exchanges and Exchanges with Mainland China (2005)	175
Figure 30	Knowledge in Information Technology Terminology (2006)	177
Figure 31	Ability to Perform Various Information Technology-Related Activities (2006)	179
Figure 32	Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Studies/Career (2006)	181
Figure 33	Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Health (2006)	183
Figure 34	Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Relationship with Family (2006)	184
Figure 35	Influence of Information Technology on Young People's Interpersonal Relationship (2006)	186

## References

1. Cheng, T. J. 2002. Research Report on “Youth Indicators Profile of Macao”. *Research Topic Team of the Macao Youth Indicators Profile project, University of Macau*. Macao: University of Macao.
2. Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre. 2006 Report. *Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2006*. Macao: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre.
3. Bosco Youth Service Network. 2006 Report. *Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006*. Macao: Bosco Youth Service Network.
4. The Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau. 2005 Report. *Survey of Participation in Gaming Activities among Youths in Macao 2004*. Macao: The Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau.
5. The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society. 2006a Report. *Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006*. Macao: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society.
6. The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society. 2006b Report. *Research on Youth and Youth Policies Indicators 2006*. Macao: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society.
7. Data Collection and Editorial Team, Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project. 2004 Report. *Youth Indicators of Macao 2004*. Macao: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.
8. Data Collection and Editorial Team, Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project. 2006 Report. *Youth Indicators of Macao 2005*. Macao: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.
9. YMCA of Macau. 2006 Report. *Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2006*. Macao: YMCA of Macau.
10. “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao. 2006 Report. *Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2006*. Macao: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao.

## Acknowledgements

Cultural Affairs Bureau  
Public Administration and Civil Service  
Court of First Instance  
Social Welfare Bureau  
Social Security Fund  
Legal Affairs Bureau  
Security Forces Coordination Office  
Tertiary Education Services Office  
Education and Youth Affairs Bureau  
Statistics and Census Bureau  
Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Service Centre  
The Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau  
The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society  
The Youth Affairs Committee of Macao SAR Government  
YMCA of Macau  
“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao  
Macao Library & Information Management Association  
Macao Prison  
Bosco Youth Service Network  
Macao Sport Development Board

*Note: The organisations are listed in alphabetical order.*