

# Youth Indicators of Macao and Trend Analysis 2008



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



教育暨青年局  
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## **Foreword**

With regard to the work on the Youth Indicators of Macao, in 2003, the University of Macao completed the research report on the “Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project”. Since then, follow-up work has been undertaken by the Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project Task Force which was set up by the Youth Affairs Committee in the same year (the task force was subsequently renamed as Macao Youth Study Task Force in 2009), whilst the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau has been specifically charged with planning and implementation of the project. Over the past years, the Editorial Committee has successfully compiled a series of reports, viz., the *Youth Indicators of Macao 2004*, *Youth Indicators of Macao 2005*, *Youth Indicators of Macao 2006*, and *Trend Analysis on Youth Indicators of Macao from 2004 to 2006*. These reports have been guided by the various areas and indicators as laid down by the project and published with the full support and cooperation of various departments and agencies. The main purpose of these reports is to enable the public to have a better picture, through the 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 related policies.

To present and enhance understanding of the situation and changes experienced by young people in Macao over the past years, this report is based on the statistical data of 2008, which have been collected through various channels, including from various government departments/agencies, as well as from the “Social Survey for Youth Indicators of Macao 2008” which was completed in 2008. This report has one slight difference from the previous indicators reports which were invariably based on data collected in one single year. Apart from presenting data related to all indicators, which were collected specifically for 2008, this report also includes related statistical data of the indicators, which have been collected over the past few years. Certain data which are comparable are then presented in the form of trend analysis so as to allow readers to have a clearer understanding of the development and changes experienced by young people in Macao. Building on past efforts, we have strived for prudence and continuous improvement in our work of data collection and social survey, with the aim of ensuring the statistical data sampled are most appropriate and consistent with the conditions and needs of the society.

Lastly, we would like to express our sincere thanks to all those departments and agencies who have assisted our data collection throughout the project, as well as those who have offered valuable comments during the compilation of this report. Their cooperation and support are the keys to the continued implementation of the project for the compilation of Macao youth indicators. We would also like to urge all readers of this series of reports to send comments to this editorial committee on how we can best conduct future research on youth indicators and data collection, and hence to continuously improve and enrich this research programme. This would enable the public to gain more insights into the growth and development of the youths in Macao, thereby leading to improvement of youth service and policy formulation in Macao.

**Data Collection and Editorial Committee, Youth Indicators of Macao  
2009**

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# Chapter 1

# Population, Marriage and Family



## **Population, Marriage and Family of Youths in Macao**

### **Overview**

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, in 2008, the youth population, i.e., those aged between 13 and 29 stood at 155400, representing 28.3% of the total population of Macao. Among the youth population of Macao, 76300 were male and 79100 were female, accounting for 13.9% and 14.4% of the Macao's total resident population respectively. Macao's youth population showed a continuous upward trend during the period from 2003 to 2008, rising from 120400 in 2003 to 155400 in 2008. (Table 1.1b-1.1c)

As regards the composition of the youth population, in 2008, the highest number was registered in the 21 age group, with the figure standing at 11400 persons; followed by the 22 and 23 age groups, with the corresponding figures standing at 11200 and 11000 persons respectively. Comparison of figures for individual years in the period, in 2003, the highest number of young people was registered in the 16-17 age group, whilst in 2008, the highest number was registered in the 21 age group. (Table 1.2)

As regards youths with disabilities, according to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, in 2006, the total number of disabled youth aged 15-29 stood at 614, an increase of 46 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 568 persons for 2001. (Table 1.3)

As regards age at first marriage, in 2008, the median age at first marriage for females aged between 13 and 29 was 24.4 and the corresponding figure for males in the same age group was 25.4. (Table 1.4)

As regards statistics on household, according to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, in 2006, the number of households with members aged 15-29 accounted for 47.0% of the total number of households in Macao, higher than the 44.2% registered in 2001. (Table 1.5)

As regards single parent families, according to information provided by the Social Welfare Bureau, which included statistics on families which receive Single Parent Financial Assistance from the Social Welfare Bureau and families in the Single Parent Families Support Network, the number of single parent families with members aged 13-29 stood at 1426 in 2008, lower than the corresponding figure of 1468 registered in 2004. (Table 1.6)

As regards average number of children per family, according to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, a breakdown by household composition shows that in 2006, for the single-person household, the average number of children aged 15-29 per family was 0.18, a decrease of 0.03 compared with the corresponding figure of 0.21 for 2001; as for nuclear households, the corresponding figure was 0.85 person in 2006, an increase of 0.12 compared with the corresponding figure of 0.73 person registered in 2001. (Table 1.7)

As regards the common language used in family, according to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, in 2006, among the youth population aged 15-29, the majority spoke Cantonese as the most common language, representing 83.1% of the total youth population, followed by Putonghua, accounting for 5.8%. Compared with 2001, the percentages of youths using Putonghua, English and Tagalog as common language were all



higher. (Table 1.8)

As regards the distribution of new immigrants, according to data provided by the Public Security Police Force, a breakdown by issuing country of identification document shows that in 2008, the number of young immigrants aged 13-29 stood at 2539, which is lower compared with the corresponding figure of 2857 persons for 2006, but higher than the figure of 2043 registered in 2007. In 2008, among the young people who emigrated to Macao, the majority were aged 25-29, totalling 976 persons, followed by those aged 15-19, totalling 858 persons. The majority of legal young immigrants came from mainland China. In 2008, the figure was 2128 persons, of which 789 were aged 15-19, accounting for the largest group. The second largest group was aged 25-29, totalling 734 persons. (Table 1.9a-1.9c)

As regards fertility rates and mortality rates, according to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, based on the number of babies who were given birth by females aged 13-29 as a percentage of the mid-year youth population aged 13-29, in 2008, the number of live births by females aged 13-29 was 154 per 10000 youths aged 13-29. Compared with the overall birth rate, in 2008, the number of live babies per 10000 persons across all age groups was 85. During the period from 2003 to 2008, the overall birth rate showed an upward trend. Based on the number of deaths aged 13-29 as a percentage of the mid-year youth population aged 13-29, in 2008, the number of deaths per 10000 youths aged 13-29 was 4. Compared with the overall mortality rate, the number of deaths per 10000 Macao residents was 32, higher than the corresponding rates for 2006 and 2007. (Table 1.10)

As regards marriage rates and divorce rates, in 2008, the marriage rate among youths aged 13-29 was 137 cases per 10000 persons, compared with the overall marriage rate which was around 50 cases per 10000 persons. During the period from 2003 to 2008, the overall marriage rate showed a rising trend. In 2008, the divorce rate among those aged between 13 and 29 was 5 cases per 10000 persons, compared with the overall divorce rate in Macao which was 12 cases per 10000 persons in the same year. (Table 1.11)

## 1.1 Proportion of Youth in Total Population

**Table 1.1a : Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2003-2008)**

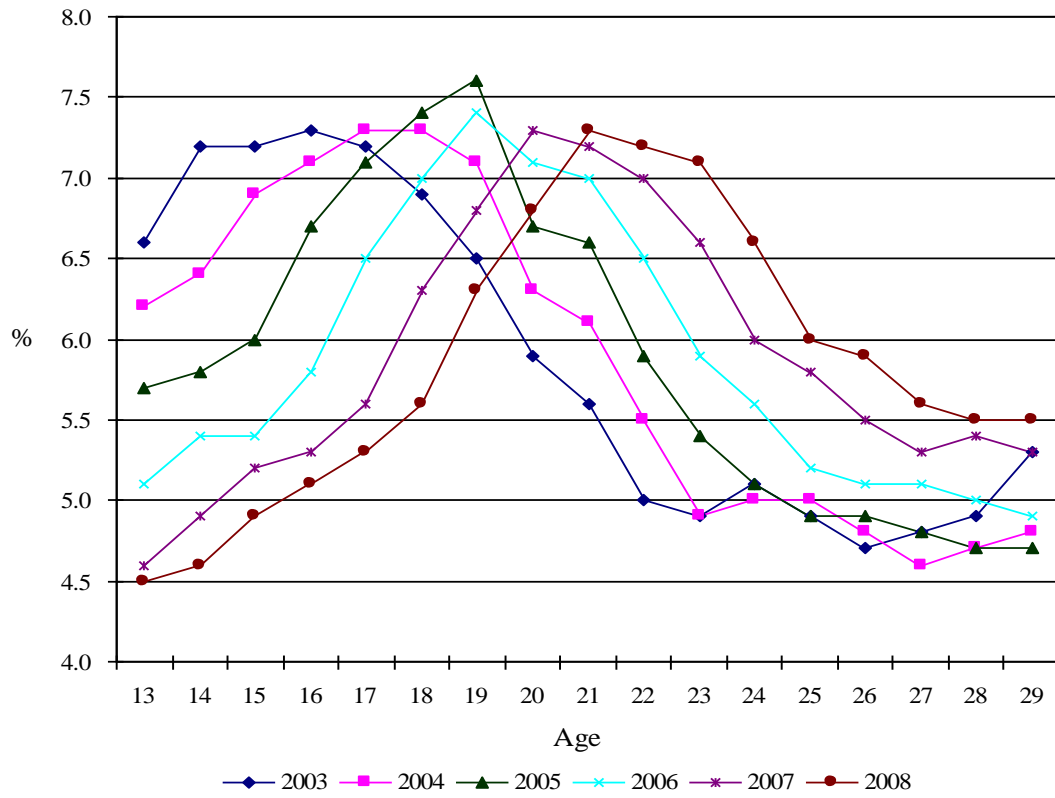
Age	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
13	6.6	6.2	5.7	5.1	4.6	4.5
14	7.2	6.4	5.8	5.4	4.9	4.6
15	7.2	6.9	6.0	5.4	5.2	4.9
16	7.3	7.1	6.7	5.8	5.3	5.1
17	7.2	7.3	7.1	6.5	5.6	5.3
18	6.9	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.3	5.6
19	6.5	7.1	7.6	7.4	6.8	6.3
20	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.8
21	5.6	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.2	7.3
22	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.5	7.0	7.2
23	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.9	6.6	7.1
24	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.6	6.0	6.6
25	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.8	6.0
26	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.5	5.9
27	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.6
28	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.4	5.5
29	5.3	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.5
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.**

*Note: (1) Reference date: 31 December of each year.*

*(2) Due to rounding, slight discrepancy may occur in the sum of individual items and the total.*

Figure 1.1a: Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age  
(2003-2008)



**Table1.1b: Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 (2003-2008)**

'000

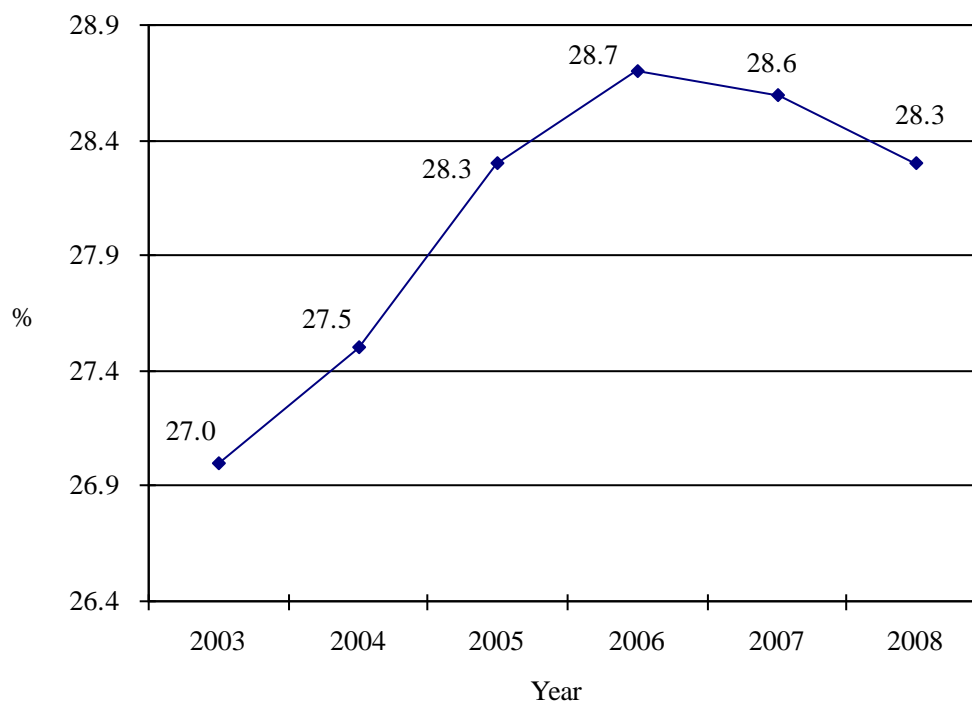
Age Group	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>13-29</b>	120.4 (27.0)	127.2 (27.5)	136.8 (28.3)	147.2 (28.7)	153.8 (28.6)	155.4 (28.3)
<b>Total Population</b>	446.7 (100.0)	462.6 (100.0)	484.3 (100.0)	513.4 (100.0)	538.1 (100.0)	549.2 (100.0)

**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.**

*Note: (1) Reference date: 31 December of each year.*

*(2) Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of the total population.*

**Figure 1.1b: Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 (2003-2008)**



**Table 1.1c : Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Sex (2003-2008)**

'000

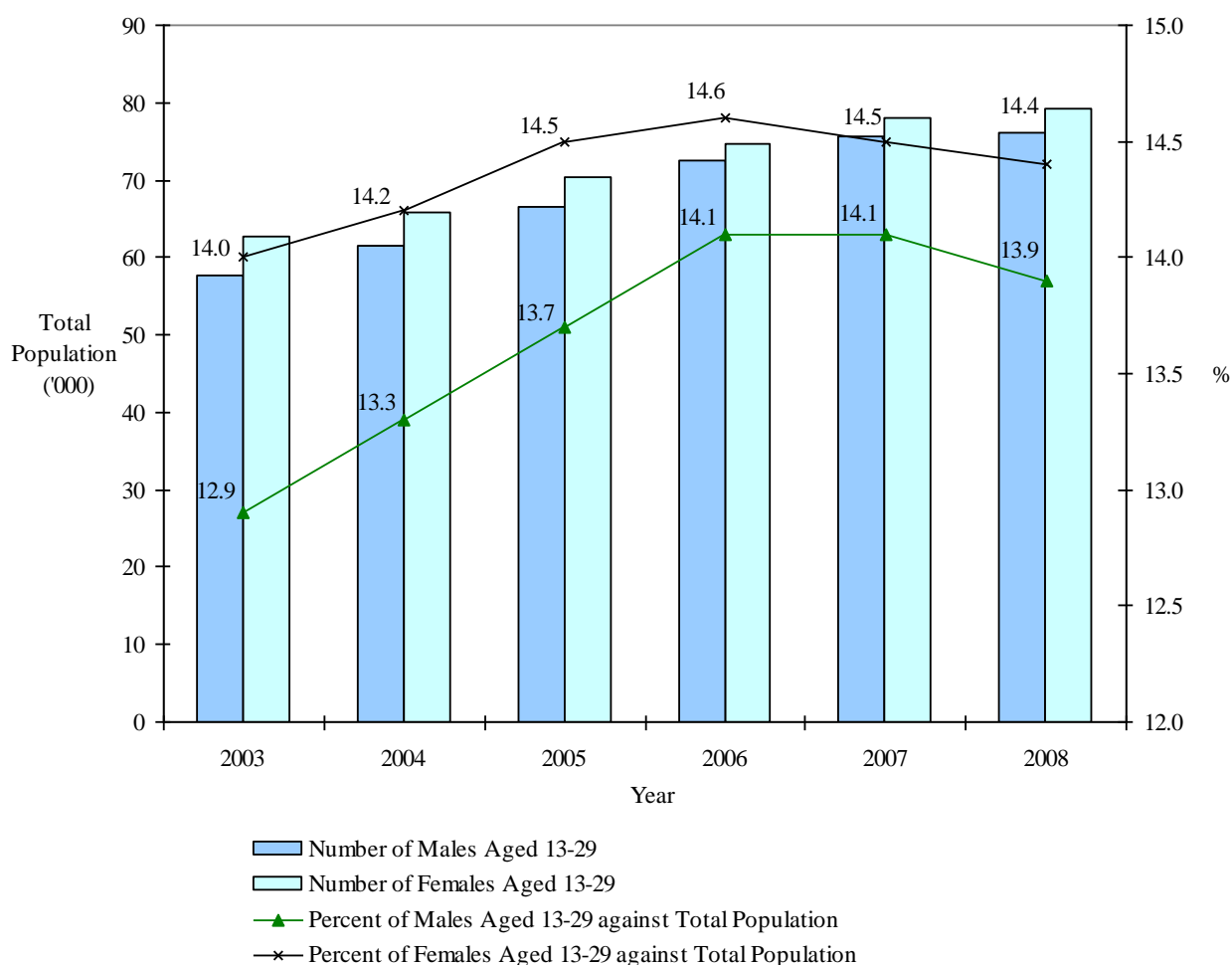
Age Group	2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>13-29</b>	57.7 (12.9)	62.7 (14.0)	61.4 (13.3)	65.9 (14.2)	66.5 (13.7)	70.3 (14.5)	72.5 (14.1)	74.7 (14.6)	75.7 (14.1)	78.1 (14.5)	76.3 (13.9)	79.1 (14.4)
<b>Total Population</b>	446.7 (100.0)		462.6 (100.0)		484.3 (100.0)		513.4 (100.0)		538.1 (100.0)		549.2 (100.0)	

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Note: (1) Reference date: 31 December of each year.

(2) Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of the total population.

**Figure 1.1c : Distribution of Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Sex (2003-2008)**



## 1.2 Composition of Youth Population

Table 1.2 : Statistics on Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2003-2008)

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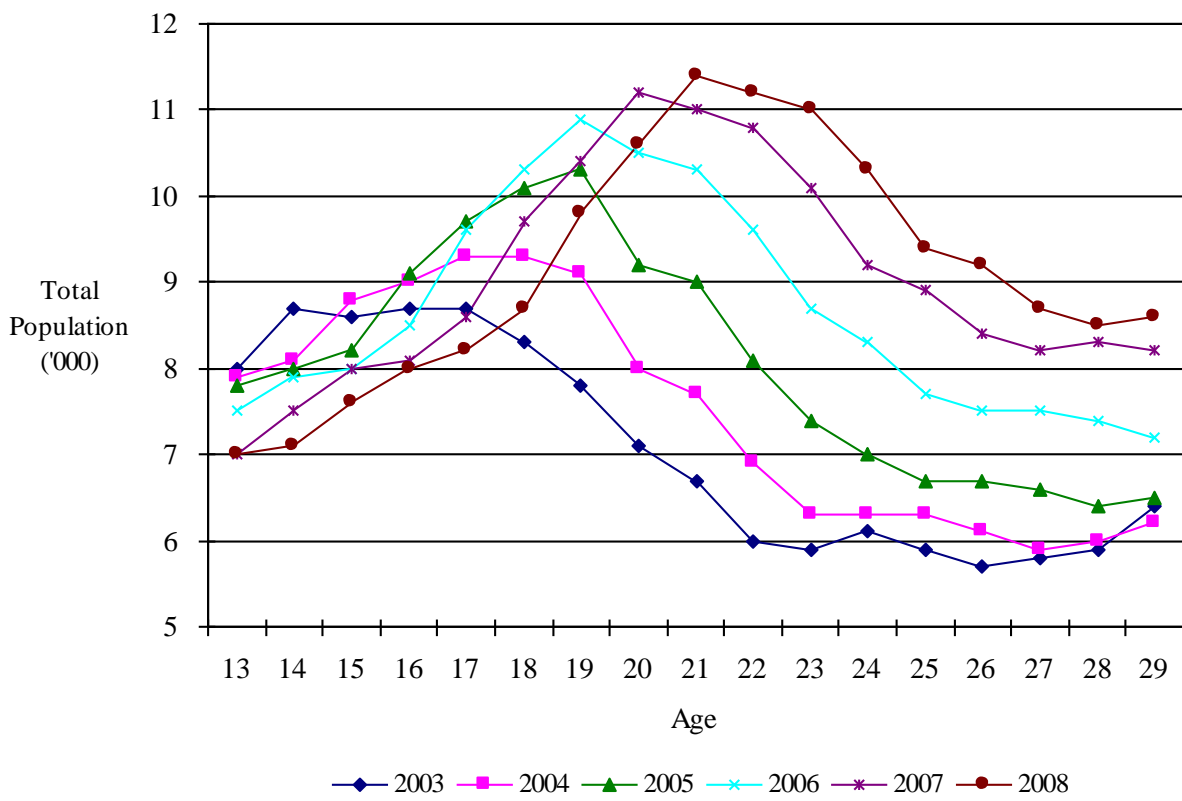
Age	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
13	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.0
14	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.5	7.1
15	8.6	8.8	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6
16	8.7	9.0	9.1	8.5	8.1	8.0
17	8.7	9.3	9.7	9.6	8.6	8.2
18	8.3	9.3	10.1	10.3	9.7	8.7
19	7.8	9.1	10.3	10.9	10.4	9.8
20	7.1	8.0	9.2	10.5	11.2	10.6
21	6.7	7.7	9.0	10.3	11.0	11.4
22	6.0	6.9	8.1	9.6	10.8	11.2
23	5.9	6.3	7.4	8.7	10.1	11.0
24	6.1	6.3	7.0	8.3	9.2	10.3
25	5.9	6.3	6.7	7.7	8.9	9.4
26	5.7	6.1	6.7	7.5	8.4	9.2
27	5.8	5.9	6.6	7.5	8.2	8.7
28	5.9	6.0	6.4	7.4	8.3	8.5
29	6.4	6.2	6.5	7.2	8.2	8.6
<b>Total</b>	120.4	127.2	136.8	147.2	153.8	155.4

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Note: (1) Reference date: 31 December of each year.

(2) Due to rounding, slight discrepancy may occur in the sum of individual items and the total.

Figure 1.2: Statistics on Youth Population Aged 13-29 by Age (2003-2008)



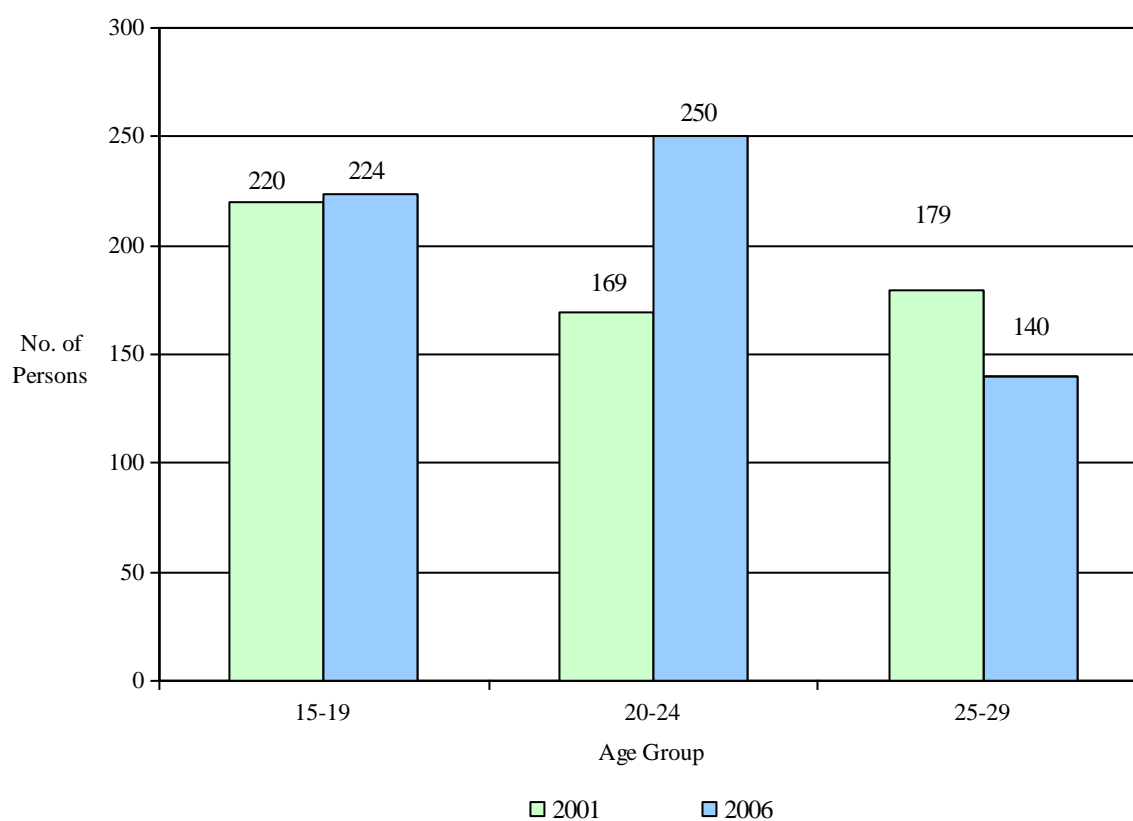
## 1.3 Disabled Youth Population

**Table 1.3 : Statistics on Disabled Resident Population Aged 15-29 (2001, 2006)**

Age Group	2001	2006
15-19	220	224
20-24	169	250
25-29	179	140
<b>Total</b>	<b>568</b>	<b>614</b>

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

**Figure 1.3 : Statistics on Disabled Resident Population Aged 15-29 (2001, 2006)**





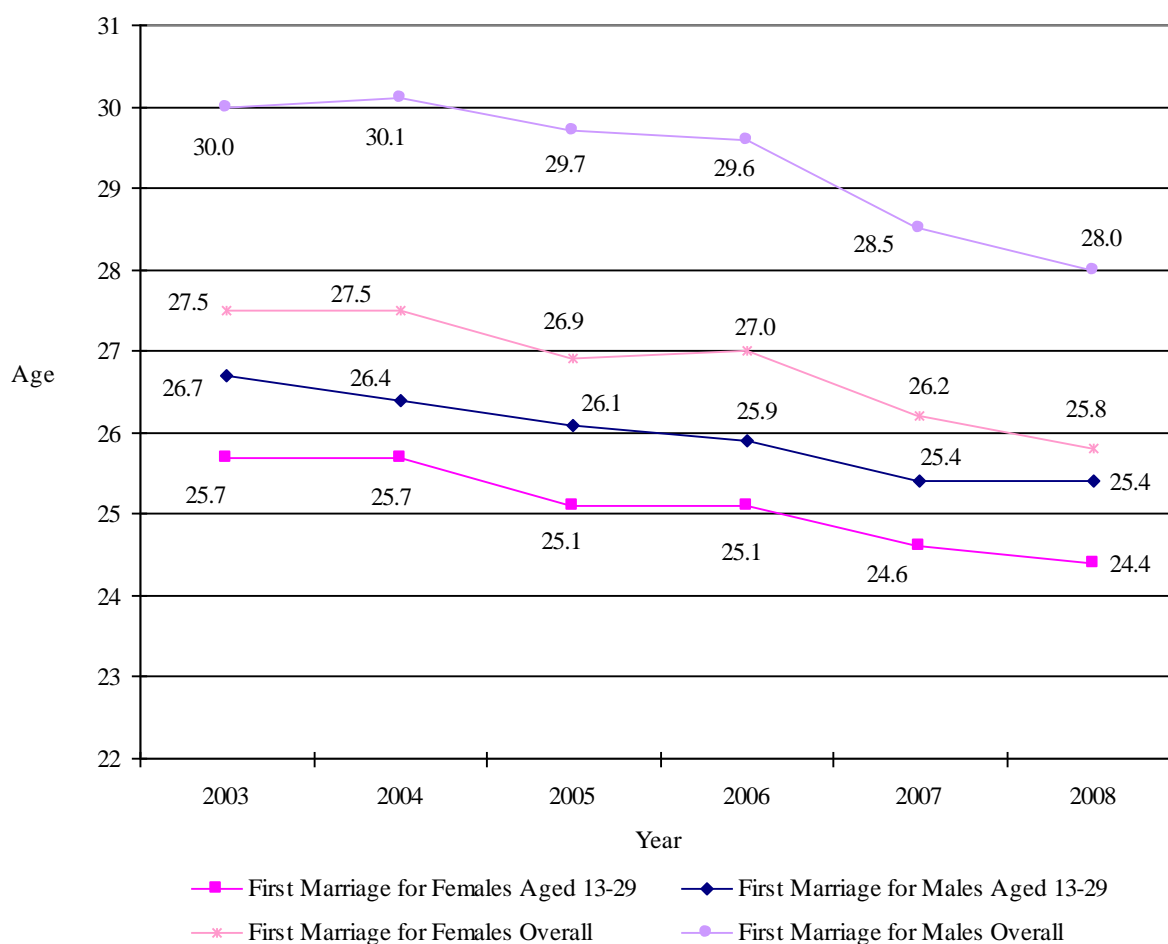
## 1.4 Average Age at First Marriage

Table 1.4: Average Age at First Marriage (2003-2008)

	Median Age					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>First Marriage for Females Aged 13-29</b>	25.7	25.7	25.1	25.1	24.6	24.4
<b>First Marriage for Males Aged 13-29</b>	26.7	26.4	26.1	25.9	25.4	25.4
<b>First Marriage for Females Overall</b>	27.5	27.5	26.9	27.0	26.2	25.8
<b>First Marriage for Males Overall</b>	30.0	30.1	29.7	29.6	28.5	28.0

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Figure 1.4: Average Age at First Marriage (2003-2008)



## 1.5 Statistics on Household

**Table 1.5: Statistics on Households with Members Aged 15-29 by Household <sup>(1)</sup> Composition (2001, 2006)**

Household Composition	Total	Percentage of Total Households with Members Aged 15-29	
		2001	2006
<b>Total</b>	100.0%	44.2%	47.0%
<b>Single-person Household <sup>(2)</sup></b>	100.0%	21.0%	18.2%
<b>Nuclear <sup>(3)</sup> Household</b>	100.0%	48.0%	53.4%
<b>Non-nuclear <sup>(3)</sup> Household</b>	100.0%	60.8%	54.2%

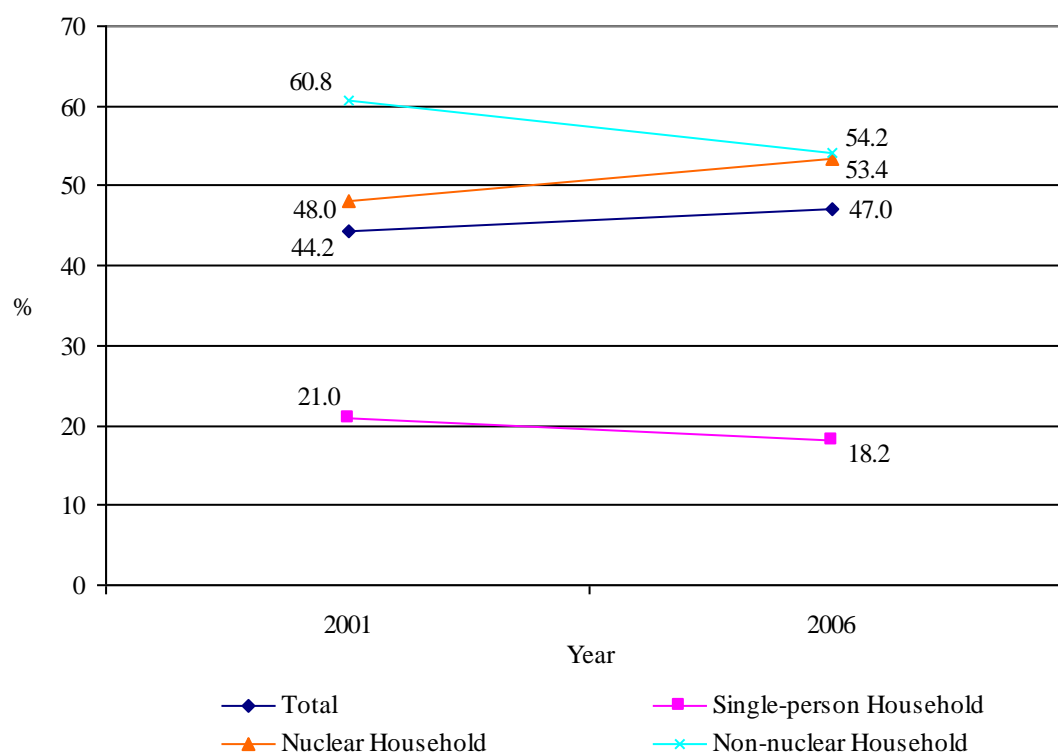
**Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.**

*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, 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.*

**Figure 1.5: Statistics on Households with Members Aged 15-29 by Household Composition (2001, 2006)**



## 1.6 Statistics on Single Parent Families

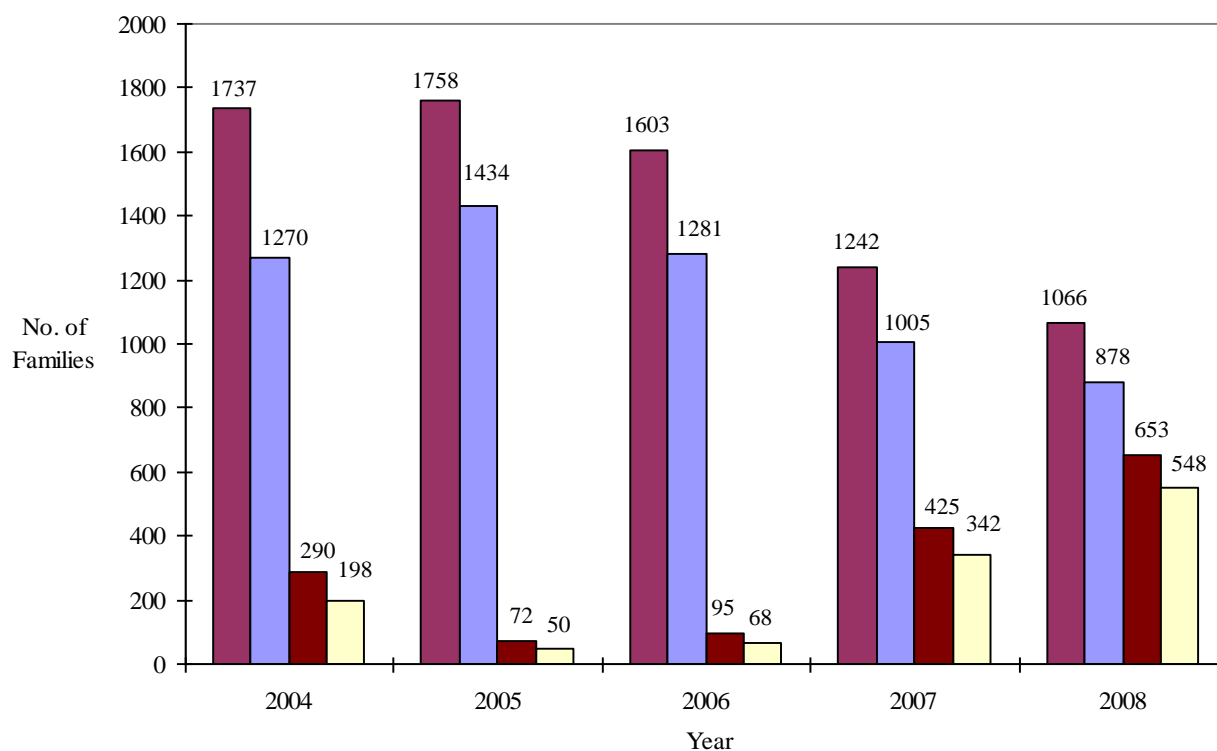
**Table 1.6: Single Parent Families with Members Aged 13-29 (2004-2008)**

	Single Parent Family (Number)					Single Parent Family with Members Aged 13-29 (Number)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Families Receiving Single Parent Financial Assistance from the Social Welfare Bureau</b>	1737	1758	1603	1242	1066	1270	1434	1281	1005	878
<b>Single Parent Families Support Network (Families not on Single Parent Financial Assistance Provided by the Social Welfare Bureau)</b>	290	72	95	425	653	198 <sup>(1)</sup>	50 <sup>(1)</sup>	68 <sup>(1)</sup>	342 <sup>(1)</sup>	548 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	2027	1830	1698	1667	1719	1468	1484	1349	1347	1426

**Source: Social Welfare Bureau.**

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

Figure 1.6: Single Parent Families with Members Aged 13-29  
(2004-2008)



- Families Receiving Single Parent Financial Assistance from the Social Welfare Bureau
- Families with Members Aged 13-29 Receiving Single Parent Financial Assistance from the Social Welfare Bureau
- Single Parent Families Support Network (Families not on Single Parent Financial Assistance Provided by the Social Welfare Bureau)
- Single Parent Families Support Network (Families with Members Aged 13-29 not on Single Parent Financial Assistance Provided by the Social Welfare Bureau)

## 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, 2006)**

Household Composition	Average Number of Persons	
	2001	2006
Single-person Household <sup>(2)</sup>	0.21	0.18
Nuclear <sup>(3)</sup> Household	0.73	0.85
Non-nuclear <sup>(3)</sup> Household	1.38	1.03

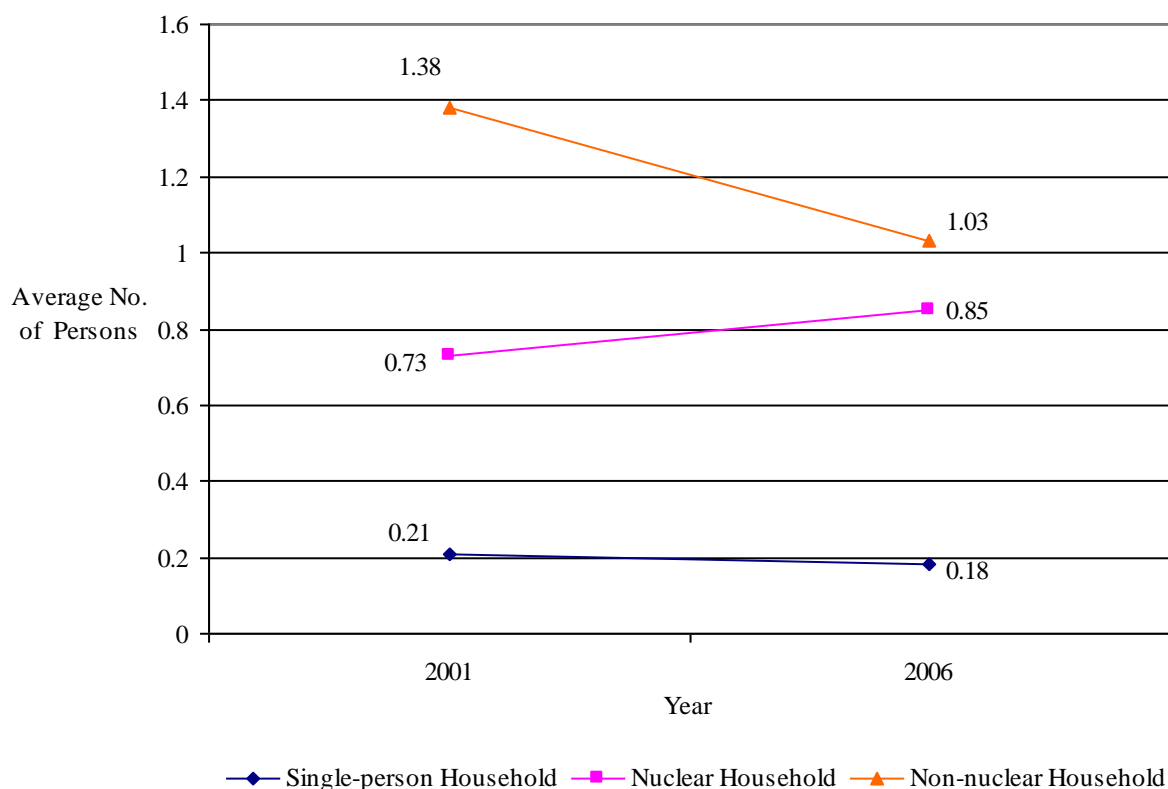
Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

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, 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.

**Figure 1.7: Average Number of Members Aged 15-29 by Household Composition (2001, 2006)**



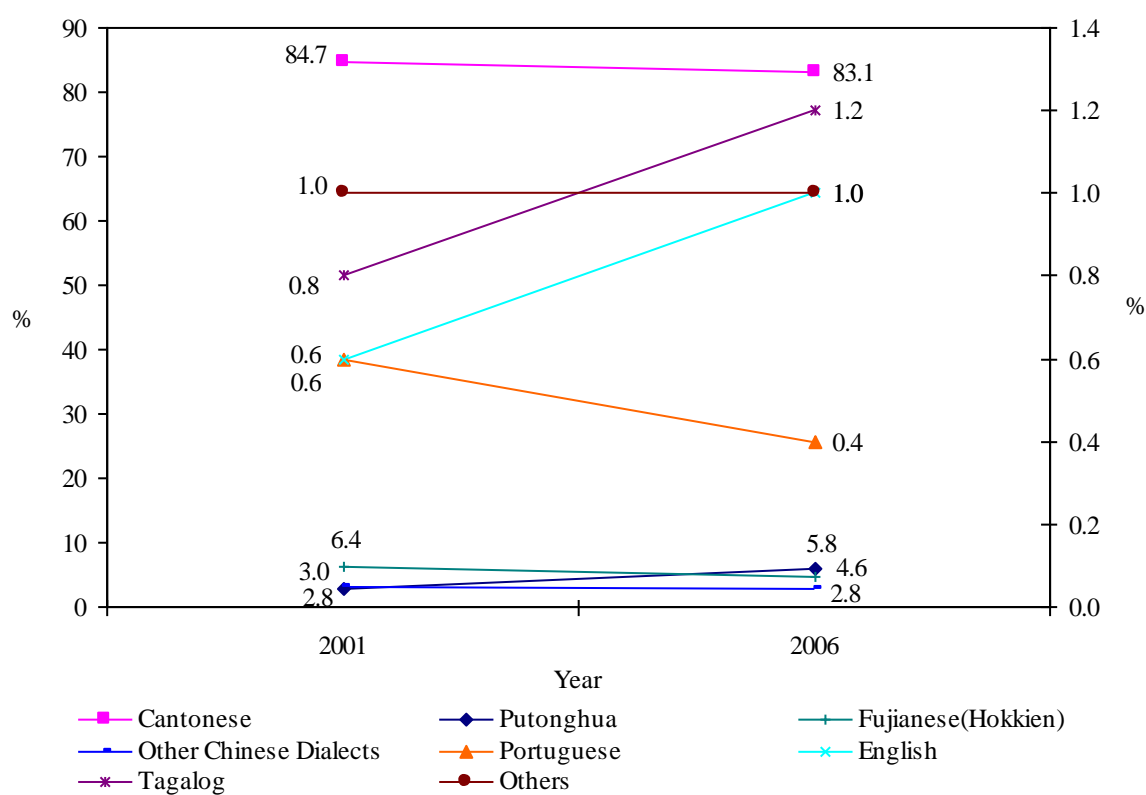
## 1.8 Common Languages Used in Family

Table 1.8: Most Common Language Spoken by Youths Aged 15-29 (2001, 2006)

Language	Number of Persons		Percent	
	2001	2006	2001	2006
Cantonese	81907	106663	84.7	83.1
Putonghua	2747	7475	2.8	5.8
Fujianese (Hokkien)	6231	5940	6.4	4.6
Other Chinese Dialects	2929	3609	3.0	2.8
Portuguese	550	568	0.6	0.4
English	582	1232	0.6	1.0
Tagalog	818	1599	0.8	1.2
Others	986	1276	1.0	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>96750</b>	<b>128362</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Figure 1.8: Most Common Language Spoken by Youths Aged 15-29 (2001, 2006)



## 1.9 Distribution of New Immigrants

**Table 1.9a: Young Immigrants Aged 13-29 by Country/Region of Issuance of Identity Document (2006-2008)**

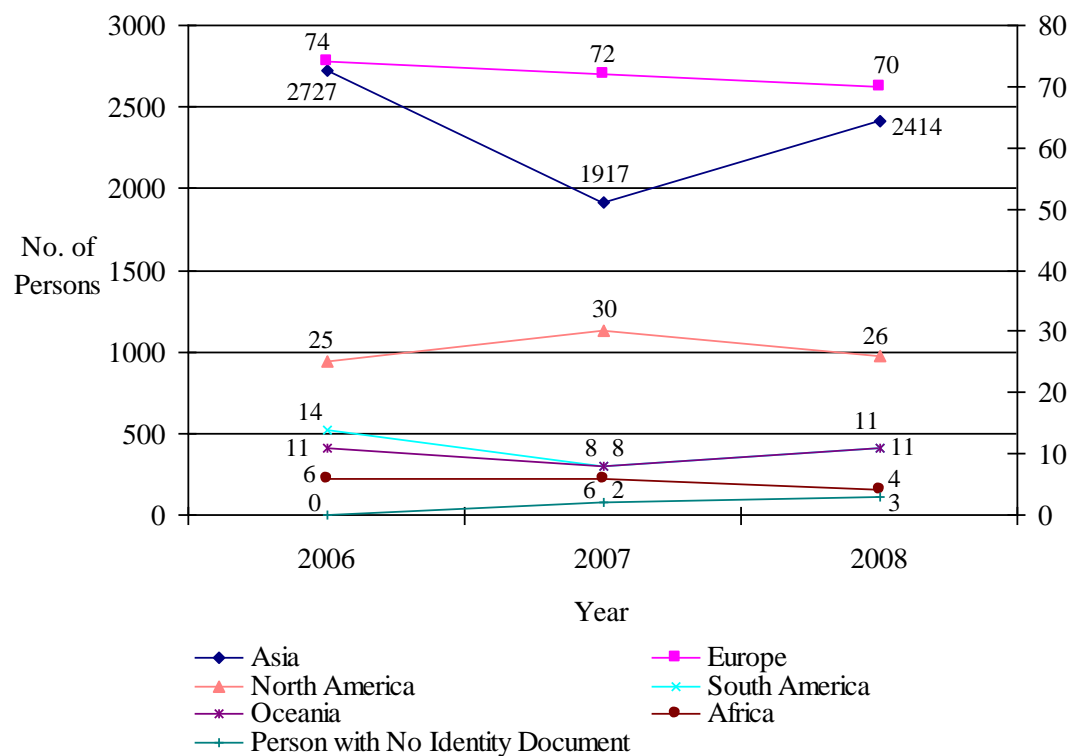
Continent	Country/ Region	2006	2007	2008
Asia	Mainland China	2602	1668	2128
	Hong Kong, China	60	151	124
	Taiwan	26	32	49
	Japan	0	0	1
	Republic of Korea	0	0	4
	Nepal	0	1	1
	Israel	1	0	0
	India	3	2	2
	Indonesia	2	1	4
	Cambodia	1	0	1
	Thailand	4	6	7
	Malaysia	3	8	14
	Philippines	20	32	44
	Vietnam	1	4	3
	Singapore	0	1	4
	Mongolia	0	3	6
	Myanmar	4	8	22
		<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2727</b>	<b>1917</b>
Europe	Denmark	2	0	0
	Greece	1	0	0
	Poland	0	0	1
	France	2	4	1
	Russia	2	5	8
	United Kingdom	4	5	9
	Macedonia	0	0	1
	Netherlands	0	0	2
	Ireland	0	0	1
	Romania	0	0	1
	Austria	1	0	0
	Italy	1	0	0
	Portugal	61	58	46
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>70</b>

<b>Continent</b>	<b>Country/ Region</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>North America</b>	Panama	0	2	2
	Canada	11	8	15
	Dominica	0	1	2
	Guatemala	0	2	0
	Belize	0	1	0
	United States of America	11	15	7
	Costa Rica	3	1	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>South America</b>	Ecuador	0	0	2
	Brazil	8	4	4
	Columbia	0	0	1
	Peru	3	3	4
	Venezuela	3	1	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Oceania</b>	New Zealand	2	1	1
	Australia	9	7	10
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Africa</b>	Nigeria	1	0	0
	Zaire	0	1	0
	Angola	0	0	1
	Cape Verde	0	2	0
	Madagascar	0	1	3
	Seychelles	0	2	0
	Gambia	2	0	0
	South Africa	1	0	0
	Guinea-Bissau	2	0	0
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>
---	Person with No Identity Document	0	2	3
	<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2857</b>	<b>2043</b>	<b>2539</b>

Source: Public Security Police Force.



Figure 1.9a: Young Immigrants Aged 13-29 by Country of Issuance of Identity Document (2006-2008)

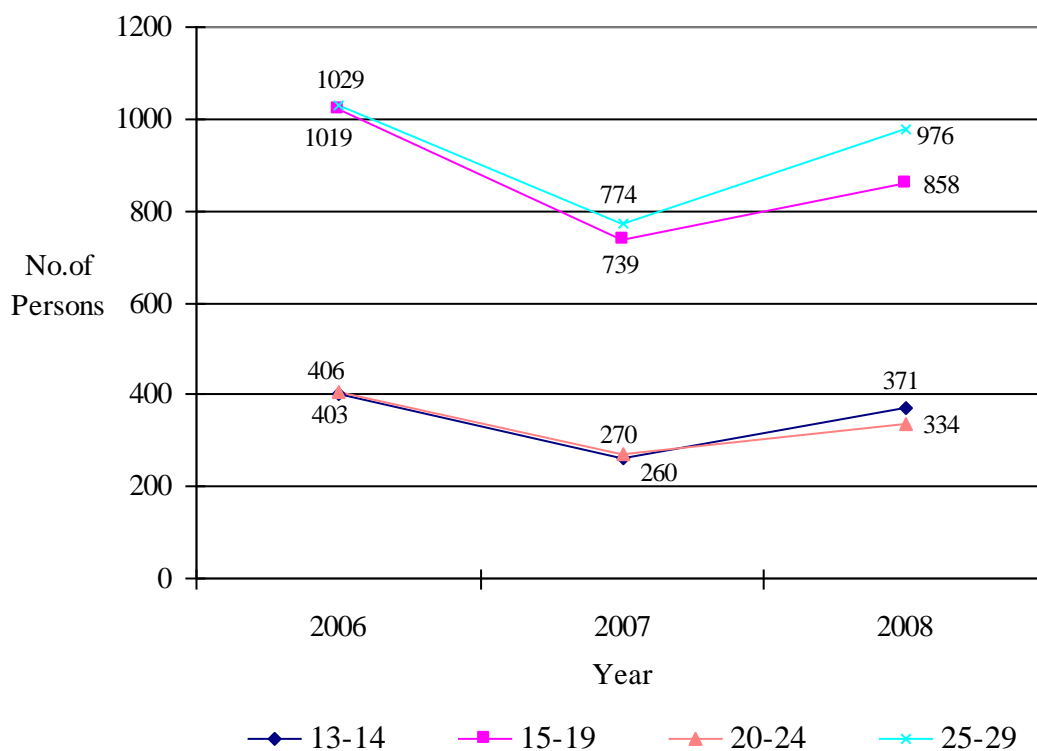


**Table 1.9b: Young Immigrants Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2006-2008)**

Age Group	2006	2007	2008
13-14	403	260	371
15-19	1019	739	858
20-24	406	270	334
25-29	1029	774	976
<b>Total</b>	<b>2857</b>	<b>2043</b>	<b>2539</b>

Source: Public Security Police Force.

**Figure 1.9b: Young Immigrants Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2006-2008)**

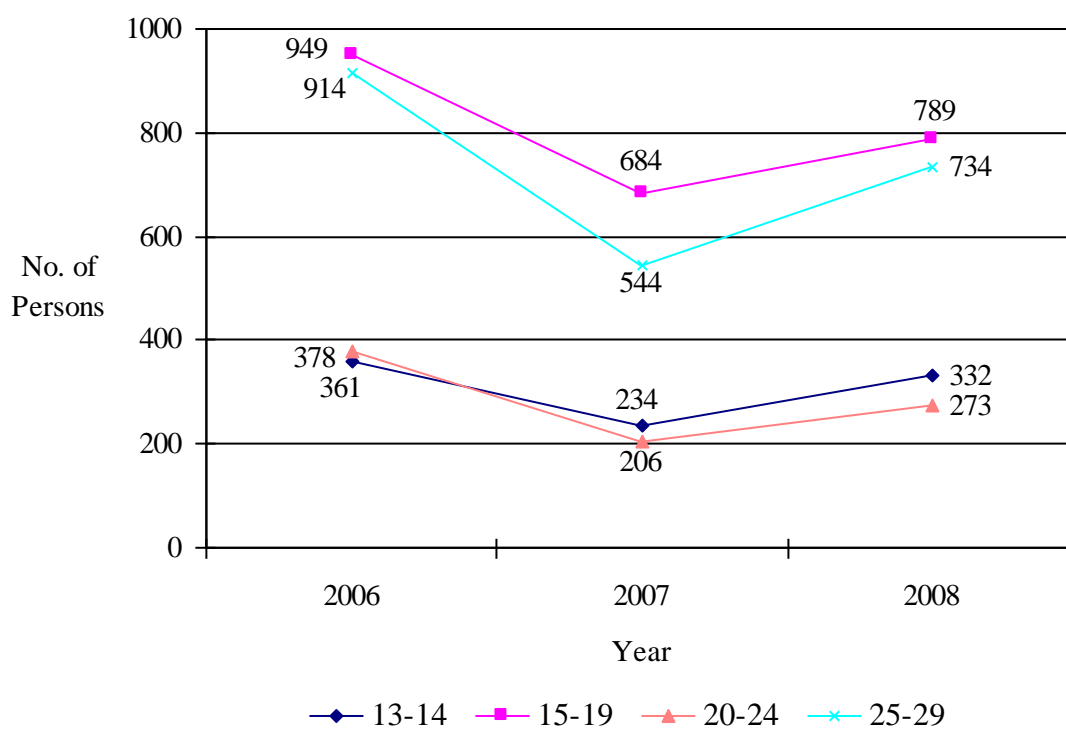


**Table 1.9c: Chinese Immigrants Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2006-2008)**

Age Group	2006	2007	2008
13-14	361	234	332
15-19	949	684	789
20-24	378	206	273
25-29	914	544	734
<b>Total</b>	<b>2602</b>	<b>1668</b>	<b>2128</b>

Source: Public Security Police Force.

Figure 1.9c: Chinese Immigrants Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2006-2008)

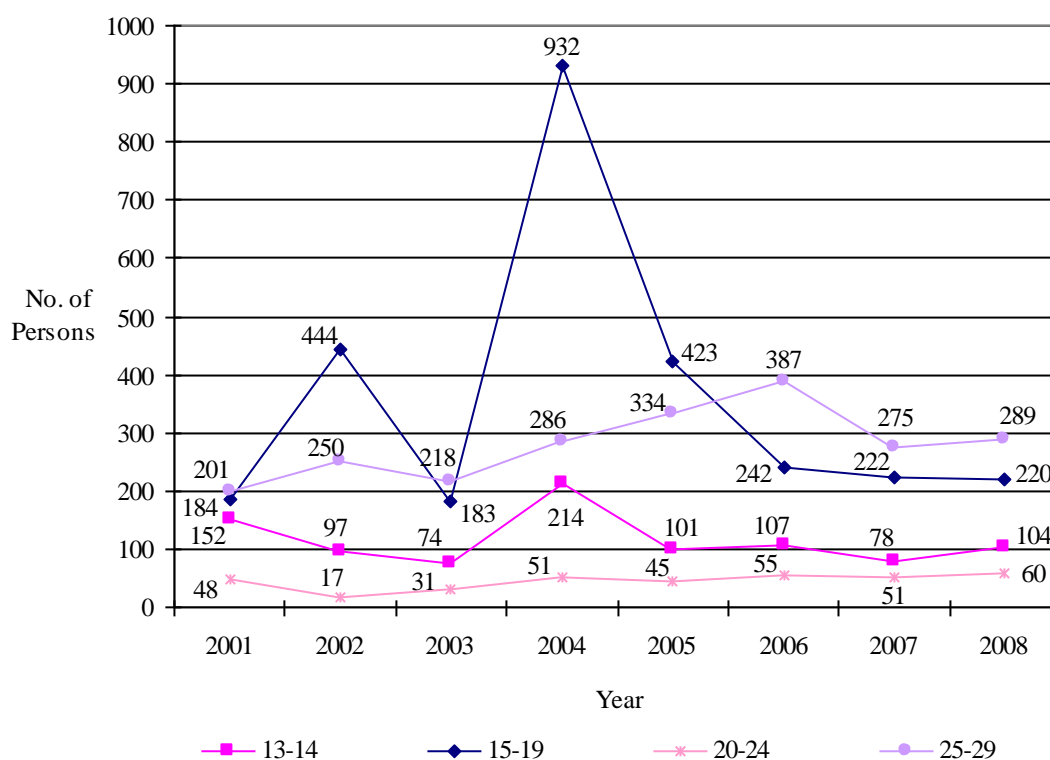


**Table 1.9d: Chinese Immigrants Aged 13-29 with “One-way Exit Permit” (2001-2008)**

Age Group	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>13-14</b>	152	97	74	214	101	107	78	104
<b>15-19</b>	184	444	183	932	423	242	222	220
<b>20-24</b>	48	17	31	51	45	55	51	60
<b>25-29</b>	201	250	218	286	334	387	275	289
<b>Total</b>	585	808	506	1483	903	791	626	673

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau. (Data are provided by the Public Security Police Force).

**Figure 1.9d: Chinese Immigrants Aged 13-29 with “One-way Exit Permit” (2001-2008)**

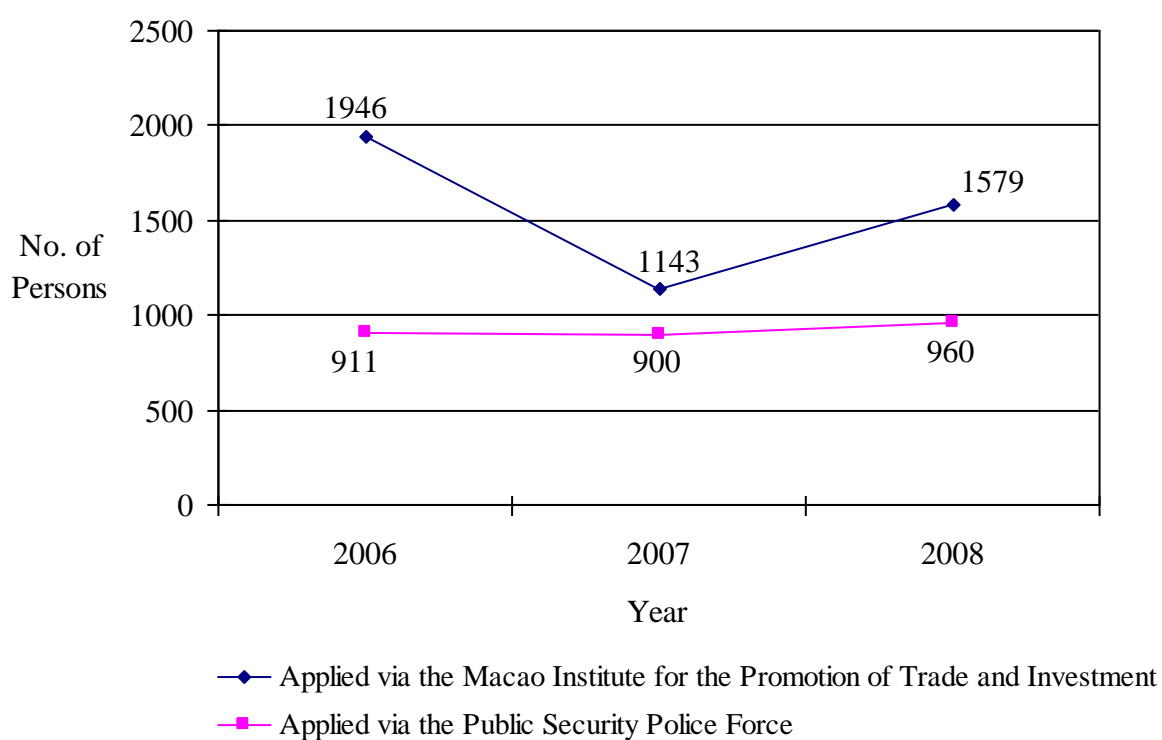


**Table 1.9e: Young Immigrants Aged 13-29 by Type of Immigration (2006-2008)**

Type of Immigration	2006	2007	2008
Applied via the Macao Institute for the Promotion of Trade and Investment	1946	1143	1579
Applied via the Public Security Police Force	911	900	960
<b>Total</b>	<b>2857</b>	<b>2043</b>	<b>2539</b>

Source: Public Security Police Force.

Figure 1.9e: Young Immigrants Aged 13-29 by Type of Immigration (2006-2008)



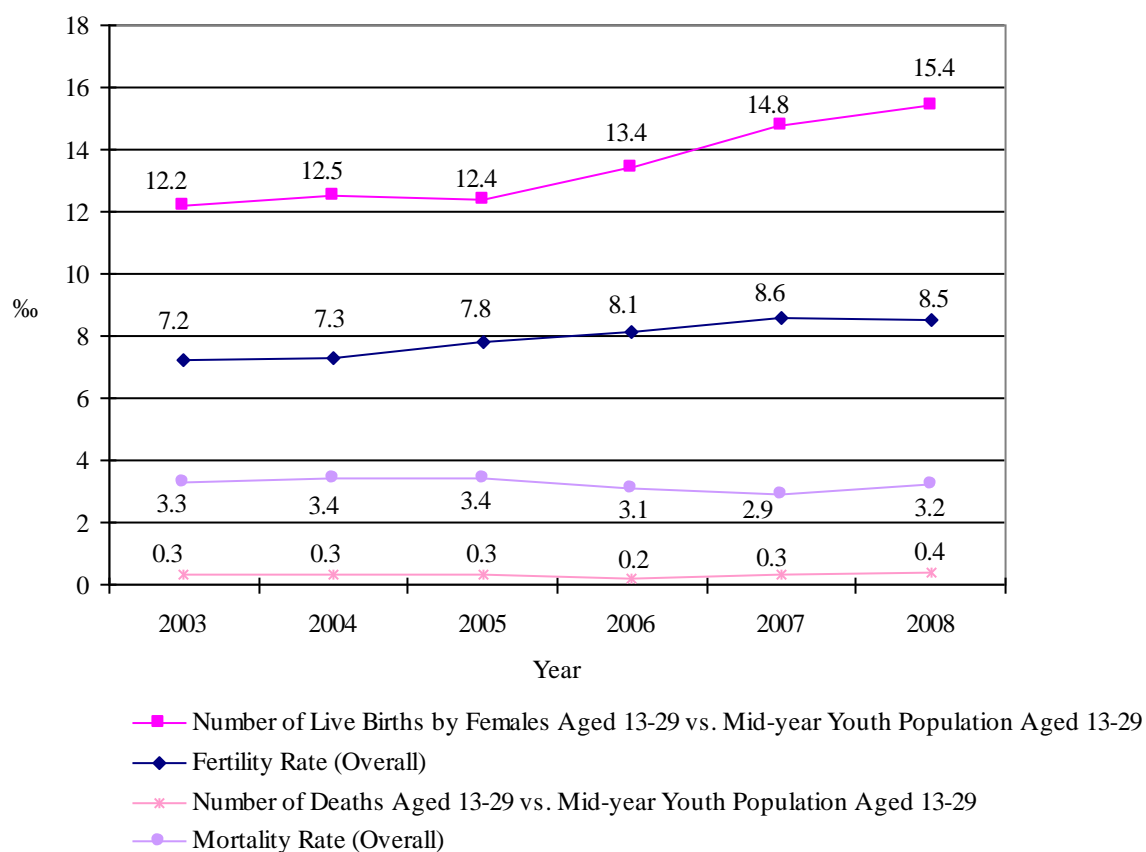
## 1.10 Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates

Table 1.10: Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates (2003-2008)

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Number of Live Births by Females Aged 13-29 vs. Mid-year Youth Population Aged 13-29</b>	12.2	12.5	12.4	13.4	14.8	15.4
<b>Fertility Rate (Overall)</b>	7.2	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.6	8.5
<b>Number of Deaths Aged 13-29 vs. Mid-year Youth Population Aged 13-29</b>	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4
<b>Mortality Rate (Overall)</b>	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.2

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Figure 1.10: Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates (2003-2008)



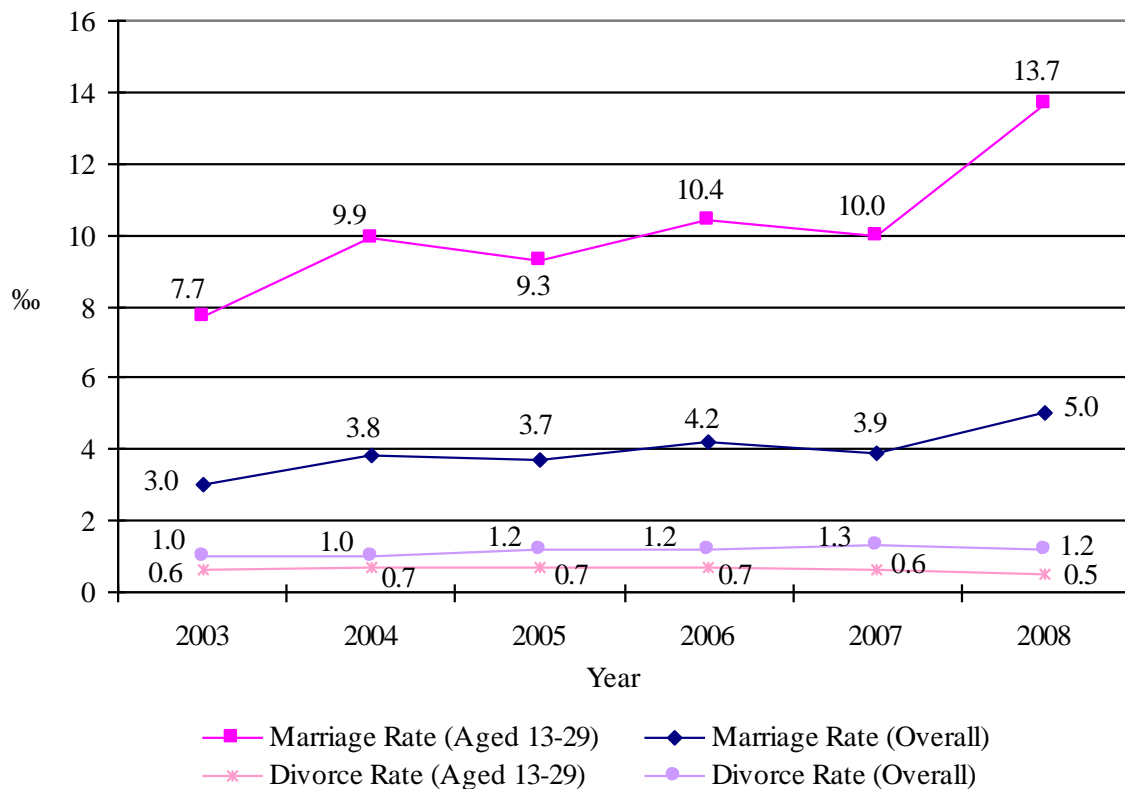
## 1.11 Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates

Table 1.11: Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates (2003-2008)

Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Marriage Rate (Aged 13-29)	7.7	9.9	9.3	10.4	10.0	13.7
Marriage Rate (Overall)	3.0	3.8	3.7	4.2	3.9	5.0
Divorce Rate (Aged 13-29)	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Divorce Rate (Overall)	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Figure 1.11: Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates (2003-2008)



## Chapter 2

# Physical and Mental Health





## Physical and Mental Health of Youths in Macao

### Overview

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2008, the average sleeping time per day among young respondents were 6 hours 54 minutes. The longest average sleeping time was registered by the 13-16 age group, with the figure standing at 7 hours 6 minutes; while the 17-20 age group registered the shortest average sleeping time, which was 6 hours 48 minutes. The average sleeping time for male youths was about the same as that for female youths; the two figures being 6 hours 48 minutes and 7 hours respectively. Among young respondents aged 13-29, the average sleeping time per day had shown a continuous decreasing trend since 2005. (Table 2.1a-2.1b)

According to data provided by the Health Bureau, in 2008, the number of youths aged 13-29 who took physical examination in the Health Centres stood at 4017, an increase of 2647 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 1370 persons for 2004. In 2008, among the youth population, more females took physical examination than males. The 20-24 age group accounted for the largest number of young people who have taken physical examination, followed by the 15-19 age group. (Table 2.2a-2.2b)

As regards smoking habit, in 2008, 87.8% of respondents said they “do not” smoke, a decline of 5.4% compared with the corresponding figure of 93.2% registered in 2006. In 2008, among the youth population, more males had the smoking habit than females, the highest number of male youths who smoked was recorded in the 25-29 age group, followed by the 21-24 age group. The same was true for the female. (Table 2.3a-2.3b). As regards the consumption of alcoholic beverages, in 2008, 57.9% of respondents said they “do not” consume any alcoholic beverages, a decrease of 16.6%, compared with the corresponding figure of 74.5% recorded in 2006. In 2008, among the youth population, more males had the drinking habit than females, the highest number of male youths who consumed alcoholic beverages was recorded in the 21-24 age group, followed by the 25-29 age group. The same was true for the female. (Table 2.3e-2.3f)

As regards stress in life, in 2008, 52.3% of young respondents said that they perceived “average” stress in life, an increase of 14.4% compared with the corresponding figure of 37.9% for 2006. More female youths said that they “felt” stress than male youths, with the highest figure recorded in the 21-24 age group, followed by the 25-29 age group. (Table 2.4a-2.4c)

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, in 2008, among the youth population aged 15-29, 374 persons suffered from notifiable diseases, an increase of 113 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 261 persons for 2007. According to data provided by the Health Bureau, among the youth population aged 13-29, 101 persons who made the first consultation visit at the Out-patient Psychiatric Department of the Conde de S. Januario Hospital were diagnosed as suffering from psychiatric disorders. (Table 2.5a-2.5b)

According to statistics on fundamental causes of death, in 2008, the number of deaths among the youth population aged 15-29 was 56, an increase of 13 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 43 deaths for 2007. During the two-year period, the most common cause of death among the youth population was “external causes of morbidity and mortality”,

the second most common cause was “neoplasms”. (Table 2.6a)

As regards the age at first appearance of sex characteristics, according to surveys conducted in 2008 which was targeted at youths aged 13-29, the average age at which the first appearance of sex characteristic occurred among males (taking beard as the benchmark of male sex characteristic) was 15. For females (taking menstrual cycle as the benchmark of female sex characteristic), the corresponding average age was 12.7. Both figures had not shown any significant change since 2005, with the variation staying within the range of one year. (Table 2.7a)

As regards sex knowledge, 42.9% of young respondents gave correct responses to the questions/statements about sex. Among those young people who gave correct responses, a higher proportion were females and older youths. During the period from 2005 to 2008, for the two questions related to identifying contraceptive methods and whether sex diseases can be transmitted through social contact, the percentage of young respondents who gave correct answers showed a declining trend. (Table 2.8a-2.8c)

As regards interpersonal relationships, the majority of respondents interviewed during the period from 2004 to 2008 described their relationship with family members, schoolmates/colleagues, and friends as “good”. (Table 2.9a-2.9c)

As regards premarital sex, in 2008, 36.4% of respondents claimed that they “had” the experience of premarital sex. The respective percentages recorded by both male and female respondents were about the same. The highest figure was registered in the 25-29 age group, followed by the 21-24 age group. (Table 2.10a-2.10c)

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, the number of young people aged 15-29 who died of “intentional self-harm” rose from 13 in 2007 to 20 in 2008, an increase of 7 persons. For both years, the number of deaths by “intentional self-harm” as a percentage of the number of youths aged 15-29 at mid-year was 1 per 10000 persons. (Table 2.11a)

## 2.1 Average Sleeping Time

Table 2.1a: Average Sleeping Time per Day of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006, 2008)

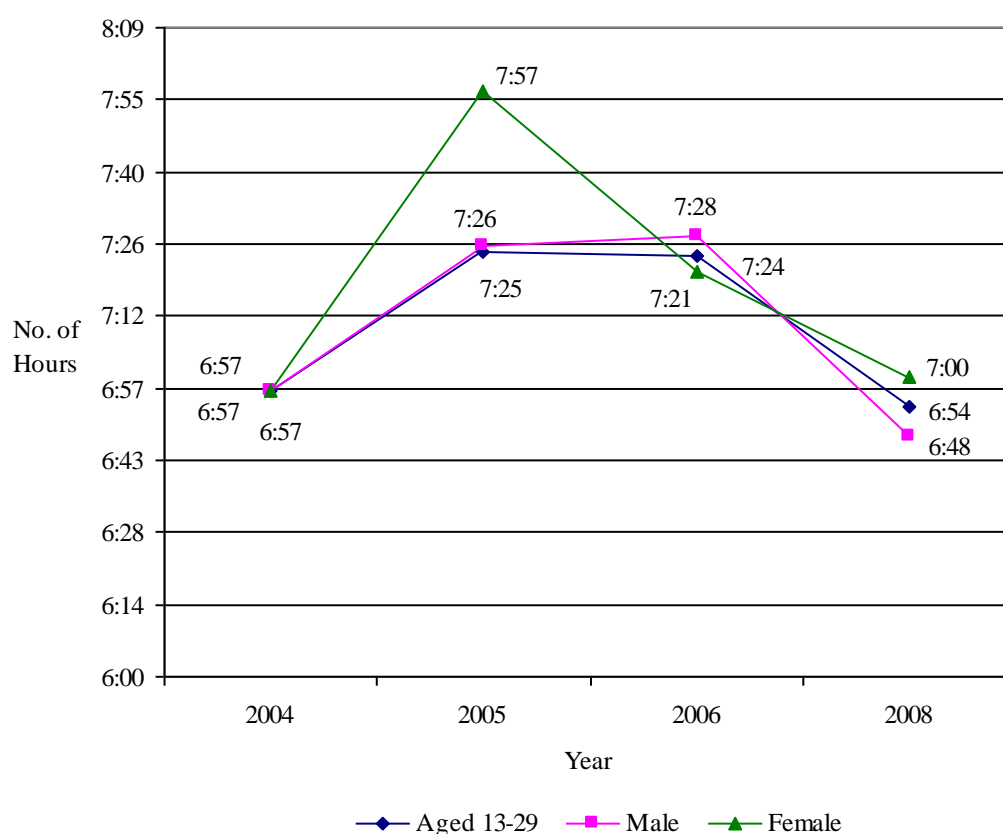
Average Sleeping Time	2004 (N=1112)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)	2008 (N=3445)
<b>Aged 13-29</b>	6 hours 57 minutes	7 hours 25 minutes	7 hours 24 minutes	6 hours 54 minutes
<b>Male</b>	6 hours 57 minutes	7 hours 26 minutes	7 hours 28 minutes	6 hours 48 minutes
<b>Female</b>	6 hours 57 minutes	7 hours 57 minutes	7 hours 21 minutes	7 hours

Source: Education and Youths Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004.

YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Figure 2.1a: Average Sleeping Time per Day of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006, 2008)



**Table 2.1b: Average Sleeping Time per Day of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

**(N=3421)**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Average Sleeping Time</b>
<b>13-16</b>	7 hours 6 minutes
<b>17-20</b>	6 hours 48 minutes
<b>21-24</b>	6 hours 54 minutes
<b>25-29</b>	6 hours 54 minutes

**Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.**

## 2.2 Number & Proportion of Youths Taking Physical Examination

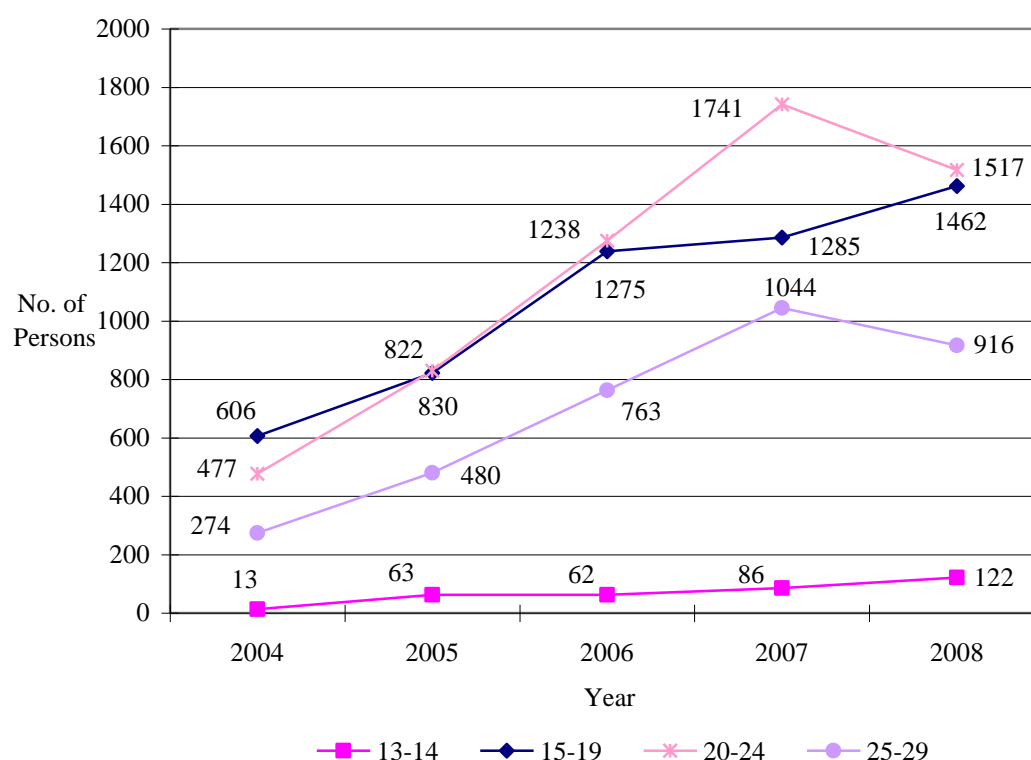
Table 2.2a: Youths Aged 13-29 Taking Physical Examination by Age Group (2004-2008)

Age Group	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
13-14	13	63	62	86	122
15-19	606	822	1238	1285	1462
20-24	477	830	1275	1741	1517
25-29	274	480	763	1044	916
<b>Total</b>	<b>1370</b>	<b>2195</b>	<b>3338</b>	<b>4156</b>	<b>4017</b>

Source: Health Bureau.

Note: (1) Physical examination: refers to persons who take any form of medical checkup in the Macao Health Centres, but excluding those who take laboratory tests.

Figure 2.2a: Youths Aged 13-29 Taking Physical Examination by Age Group (2004-2008)

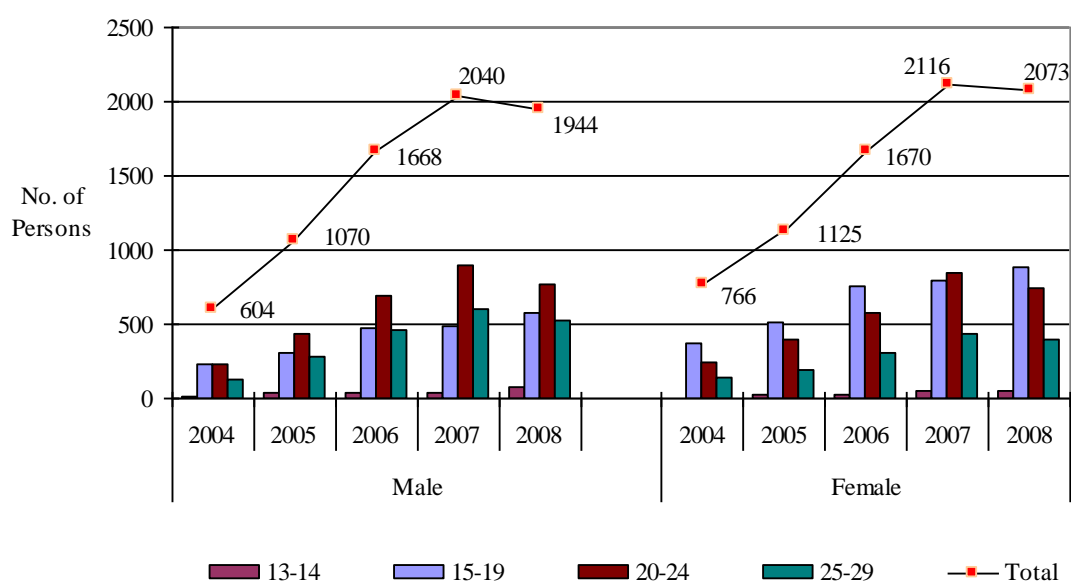


**Table 2.2b: Youths Aged 13-29 Taking Physical Examination by Sex and Age Group (2004-2008)**

Age Group	Male					Female				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
13-14	7	39	34	40	71	6	24	28	46	51
15-19	229	312	478	493	579	377	510	760	792	883
20-24	235	437	697	901	771	242	393	578	840	746
25-29	133	282	459	606	523	141	198	304	438	393
<b>Total</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>1070</b>	<b>1668</b>	<b>2040</b>	<b>1944</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>1125</b>	<b>1670</b>	<b>2116</b>	<b>2073</b>

Source: Health Bureau.

**Figure 2.2b: Youths Aged 13-29 Taking Physical Examination by Sex and Age Group (2004-2008)**



**Table 2.2c: Breakdown of Youths Aged 13-29 Taking Any Form of Physical Examination in the Previous Year (2006, 2008)**

Physical Examination	2006 (N=1039)		2008 (N=3445)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	831	80.0	2080	60.4
Yes	208	20.0	1358	39.4
Decline to Answer	--	--	7	0.2
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0	3445	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 2.2d: Breakdown of Youths Aged 13-29 Taking Any Form of Physical Examination in the Previous Year by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Physical Examination	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	1028	64.2	1051	57.1
Yes	571	35.7	786	42.7
Decline to Answer	2	0.1	5	0.3
<b>Total</b>	1601	100.0	1842	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 2.2e: Breakdown of Youths Aged 13-29 Taking Any Form of Physical Examination in the Previous Year by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Physical Examination	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	593	76.5	528	64.1	524	54.7	423	49.0
Yes	178	23.0	295	35.8	433	45.2	440	50.9
Decline to Answer	4	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	775	100.0	824	100.0	958	100.0	864	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 2.2f: Reasons of Youths Aged 13-29 for Taking Physical Examination (2006)**  
(N=208)

<b>Reason</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Sickness</b>	44	21.2
<b>School/Work Requirement</b>	90	43.2
<b>Routine Check-up/Preventive Measure</b>	68	32.7
<b>Others</b>	4	1.9
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	2	1.0
<b>Total</b>	208	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006.



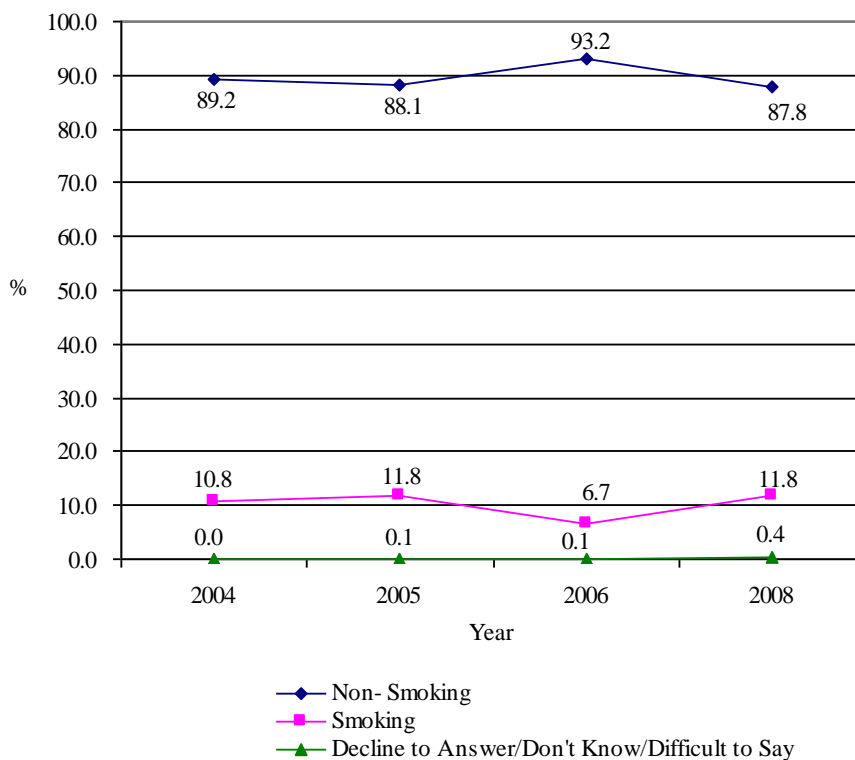
## 2.3 Smoking and Drinking Habits

Table 2.3a: Smoking Habit of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006, 2008)

Smoking Status	2004 (N=992)	2005 (N=939)	2006 (N=1039)	2008 (N=3445)
Non-Smoking	89.2	88.1	93.2	87.8
Smoking	10.8	11.8	6.7	11.8
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Macau Polytechnic Institute, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2004.  
 The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005 & 2006.  
 Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Figure 2.3a: Smoking Habit of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006, 2008)



**Table 2.3b: Smoking Habit of Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex and Age Group (2008)**

(N=3419)

Sex + Age Group		Smoking		Non-Smoking		Decline to Answer		Total	
		No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Male	Aged 13-16	16	4.2	363	95.0	3	0.8	382	100.0
	Aged 17-20	42	10.7	350	89.1	1	0.3	393	100.0
	Aged 21-24	97	23.8	311	76.2	-	-	408	100.0
	Aged 25-29	113	27.6	297	72.4	-	-	410	100.0
Female	Aged 13-16	13	3.3	377	95.9	3	0.8	393	100.0
	Aged 17-20	30	7.0	398	92.3	3	0.7	431	100.0
	Aged 21-24	47	8.6	501	91.3	1	0.2	549	100.0
	Aged 25-29	48	10.6	404	89.2	1	0.2	453	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 2.3c: Average Weekly Consumption of Cigarettes by Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)**

(N=408)

Weekly Consumption of Cigarettes	No. of Persons	Percent
Less than 1 pack	28	6.9
1 pack - <2 packs	112	27.5
2 packs - <3 packs	117	28.7
3 packs - <4 packs	40	9.8
4 packs - <7 packs	60	14.7
7 packs or More	45	11.0
Decline to Answer	6	1.5
<b>Total</b>	408	100.0
<b>Average</b>	2.8 packs	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

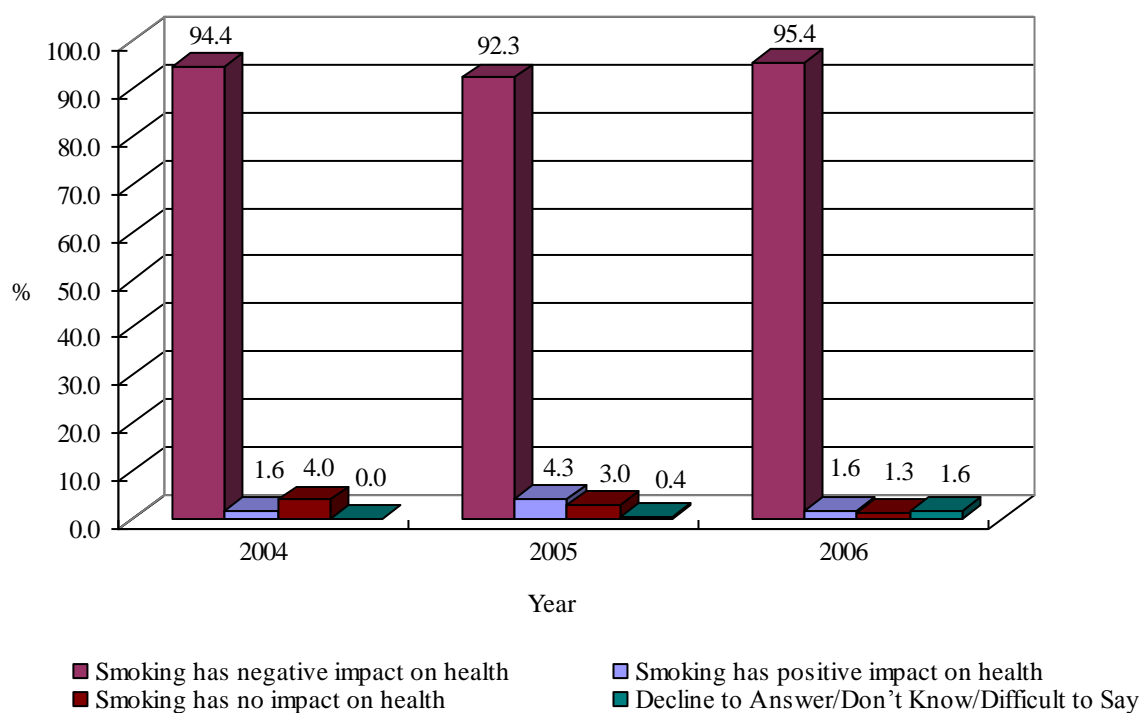
**Table 2.3d: Effects of Smoking on Health Perceived by Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006)**

%

Perception of Effects of Smoking on Health	2004 (N=992)	2005 (N=939)	2006 (N=1039)
Smoking has negative impact on health	94.4	92.3	95.4
Smoking has positive impact on health	1.6	4.3	1.6
Smoking has no impact on health	4.0	3.0	1.3
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	0.0	0.4	1.6
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Macau Polytechnic Institute, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2004.  
The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005 & 2006.

**Figure 2.3d: Effects of Smoking on Health Perceived by Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006)**



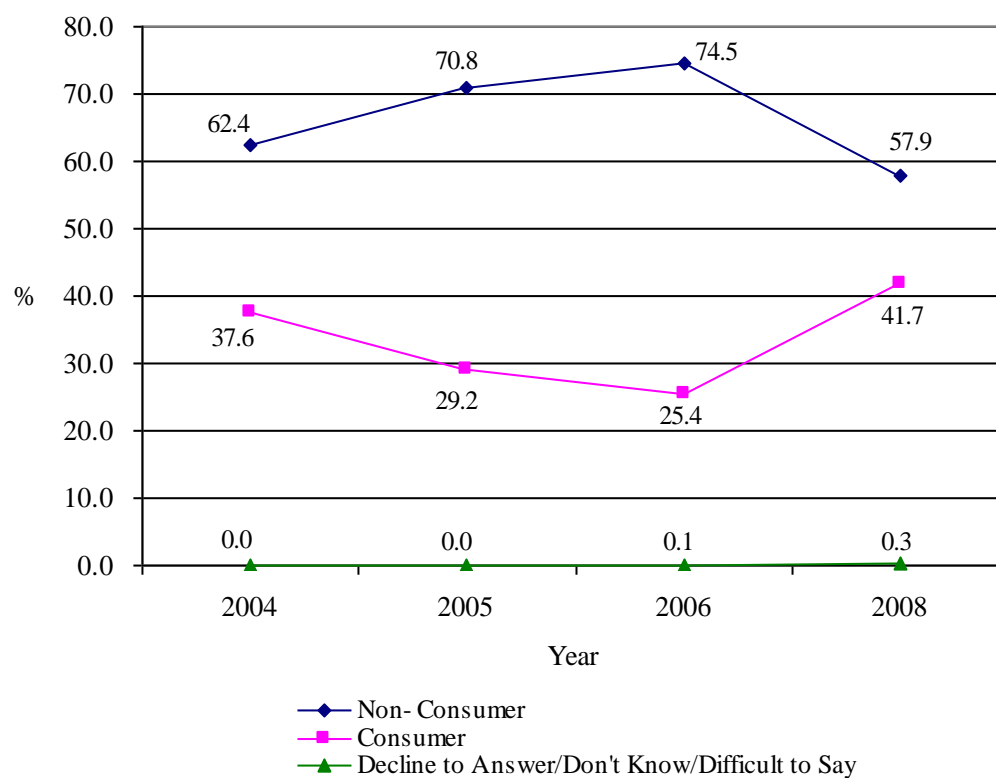
**Table 2.3e: Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages by Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006, 2008)**

%

Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages	2004 (N=992)	2005 (N=939)	2006 (N=1039)	2008 (N=3445)
<b>Non-Consumer</b>	62.4	70.8	74.5	57.9
<b>Consumer</b>	37.6	29.2	25.4	41.7
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Macau Polytechnic Institute, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2004.  
 The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005 & 2006.  
 Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Figure 2.3e: Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages by Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006, 2008)**



**Table 2.3f: Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages by Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex and Age Group (2008)**

(N=3419)

Sex + Age Group		Consumer		Non-Consumer		Decline to Answer		Total	
		No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Male	Aged 13-16	86	22.5	291	76.2	5	1.3	382	100.0
	Aged 17-20	185	47.1	208	52.9	-	-	393	100.0
	Aged 21-24	250	61.3	158	38.7	-	-	408	100.0
	Aged 25-29	248	60.5	161	39.3	1	0.2	410	100.0
Female	Aged 13-16	83	21.1	309	78.6	1	0.3	393	100.0
	Aged 17-20	153	35.5	278	64.5	-	-	431	100.0
	Aged 21-24	244	44.4	303	55.2	2	0.4	549	100.0
	Aged 25-29	181	40.0	270	59.6	2	0.4	453	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 2.3g: Average Weekly Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages by Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)**

(N=1438)

Average Weekly Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (Frequency)	No. of Persons	Percent
Occasionally	11	0.8
More than Once	3	0.2
Less than Once/Seldom	404	28.1
Once - < Twice	650	45.2
Twice - < Four Times	248	17.2
Four Times - < Six Times	36	2.5
Six Times or More	27	1.9
Decline to Answer	59	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1438</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average (&gt;=1)</b>	<b>1.7 Times</b>	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

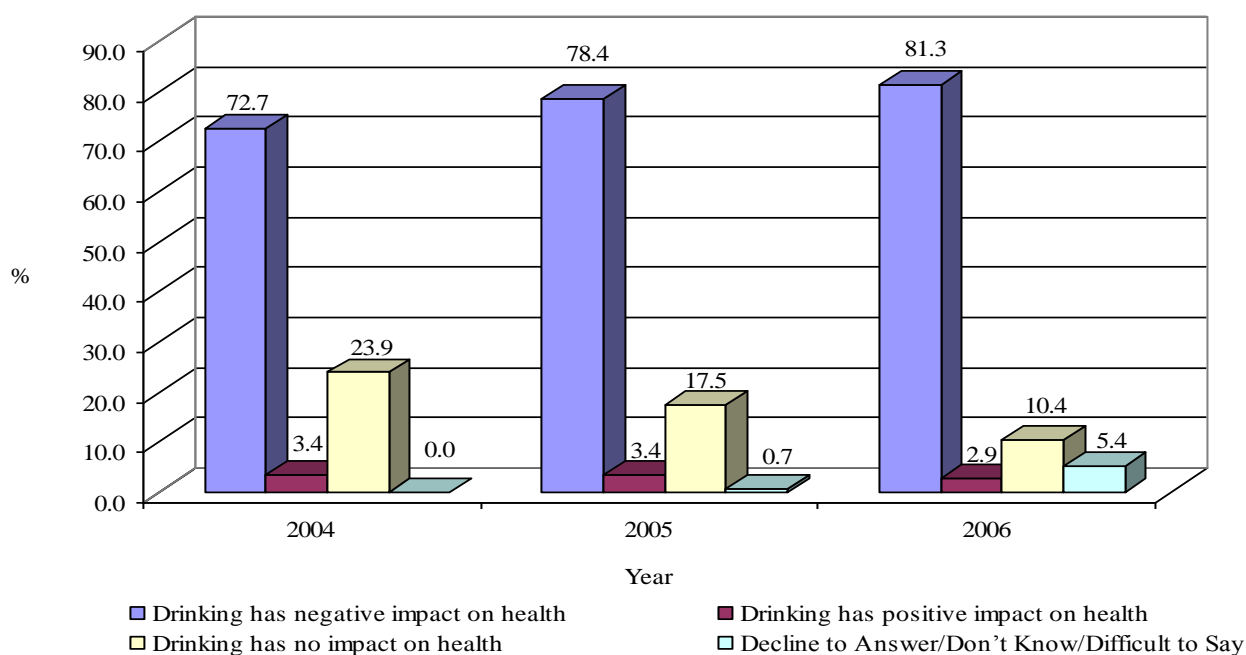
**Table 2.3h: Effects of Drinking on Health Perceived by Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006)**

%

Perception of Effect of Drinking on Health	2004 (N=992)	2005 (N=939)	2006 (N=1039)
Drinking has negative impact on health	72.7	78.4	81.3
Drinking has positive impact on health	3.4	3.4	2.9
Drinking has no impact on health	23.9	17.5	10.4
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	0.0	0.7	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Macau Polytechnic Institute, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2004.  
The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005 & 2006.

**Figure 2.3h: Effects of Drinking on Health Perceived by Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006)**



## 2.4 Life Stress

**Table 2.4a: Stress Level in Daily Life Perceived by Youths Aged 13-29 (2006, 2008)**

Perceived Stress Level	2006 (N=1039)		2008 (N=3445)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Extremely High</b>	34	3.3	143	4.2
<b>High</b>	157	15.1	717	20.8
<b>Average</b>	394	37.9	1802	52.3
<b>Low</b>	219	21.1	410	11.9
<b>Extremely Low</b>	69	6.6	153	4.4
<b>Not Any</b>	163	15.7	208	6.0
<b>Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say</b>	3	0.3	12	0.3
<b>Total</b>	1039	100.0	3445	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 2.4b: Stress in Daily Life of Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Perceived Stress	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Haven't</b>	137	8.6	71	3.9
<b>Have</b>	1457	91.0	1766	95.9
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	7	0.4	5	0.3
<b>Total</b>	1601	100.0	1842	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 2.4c: Stress in Daily Life of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Perceived Stress	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Haven't</b>	63	8.1	56	6.8	58	6.1	31	3.6
<b>Have</b>	708	91.4	764	92.7	899	93.8	830	96.1
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	4	0.5	4	0.5	1	0.1	3	0.3
<b>Total</b>	775	100.0	824	100.0	958	100.0	864	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 2.4d: Sources of Stress among Youths Aged 13-29 (2006, 2008)**

Source of Stress	2006 (F=1080)		2008 <sup>(1)</sup> (N=3225)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>School</b>	656	60.7	1669	51.8
<b>Family</b>	149	13.6	1508	46.8
<b>Peers (Friends/Schoolmates/ Colleagues)</b>	48	4.4	508	15.8
<b>Career</b>	171	15.8	1413	43.8
<b>Love Life</b>	24	2.2	677	21.0
<b>Financial Issues</b>	--	--	1086	33.7
<b>Others</b>	17	1.6	55	1.7
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	15	1.4	29	0.9

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.



**Table 2.4e : Sources of Stress among Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3201)

Source of Stress	Aged 13-16 (N=708)		Aged 17-20 (N=764)		Aged 21-24 (N=899)		Aged 25-29 (N=830)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
School	585	82.6	598	78.3	376	41.8	103	12.4
Family	377	53.2	396	51.8	393	43.7	333	40.1
Career	33	4.7	186	24.3	522	58.1	658	79.3
Financial Issues	130	18.4	245	32.1	362	40.3	334	40.2
Love Life	80	11.3	155	20.3	259	28.8	177	21.3
Peers	129	18.2	137	17.9	127	14.1	112	13.5
Others	11	1.6	21	2.7	10	1.1	12	1.4
Decline to Answer	12	1.7	6	0.8	1	0.1	9	1.1

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 2.4f: Most Common Ways Used to Relieve Stress among Youths Aged 13-29 (2006, 2008)**

Way of Relieving Stress	2006 (F=1195)		2008 <sup>(1)</sup> (N=3225)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Doing Exercise	203	17.0	1043	32.3
Listening to Music	273	22.8	1816	56.3
Watching TV/Movies	163	13.6	1437	44.6
Playing Online/Electronic Games	221	18.5	1197	37.1
Finding Somebody to Talk with <sup>(2)</sup>	193	16.2	1479	45.9
Eating	--	--	1234	38.3
Shopping	--	--	895	27.8
Shunning Source of Stress	25	2.1	244	7.6
Facing up to Source of Stress Positively	25	2.1	--	--
Consulting Professionals for Ways to Relieve Stress	7	0.6	123	3.8
Sleeping/Taking Rest	--	--	77	2.4
Others	45	3.8	97	3.0
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	40	3.3	35	1.1

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

(2) This item was "talking to friends/family members" in the survey of 2006.

**Table 2.4g: Most Common Ways Used to Relieve Stress among Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3201)

Way of Relieving Stress	Aged 13-16 (N=708)		Aged 17-20 (N=764)		Aged 21-24 (N=899)		Aged 25-29 (N=830)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Listening to Music</b>	463	65.4	498	65.2	476	52.9	367	44.2
<b>Finding Somebody to Talk with</b>	265	37.4	347	45.4	452	50.3	404	48.7
<b>Watching TV/Movies</b>	291	41.1	338	44.2	405	45.1	393	47.3
<b>Eating</b>	263	37.1	311	40.7	366	40.7	282	34.0
<b>Playing Online/ Electronic Games</b>	418	59.0	304	39.8	258	28.7	210	25.3
<b>Doing Exercise</b>	195	27.5	254	33.2	305	33.9	285	34.3
<b>Shopping</b>	130	18.4	217	28.4	284	31.6	256	30.8
<b>Shunning Source of Stress</b>	57	8.1	71	9.3	64	7.1	47	5.7
<b>Consulting Professionals for Ways to Relieve Stress</b>	6	0.8	18	2.4	46	5.1	52	6.3
<b>Sleeping/Taking Rest</b>	16	2.3	14	1.8	21	2.3	25	3.0
<b>Others</b>	36	5.1	14	1.8	17	1.9	11	1.3
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	11	1.6	9	1.2	2	0.2	11	1.3

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

## 2.5 Classification of Diseases

Table 2.5a: Youths Aged 15-29 Suffering from Notifiable Diseases (2004-2008)

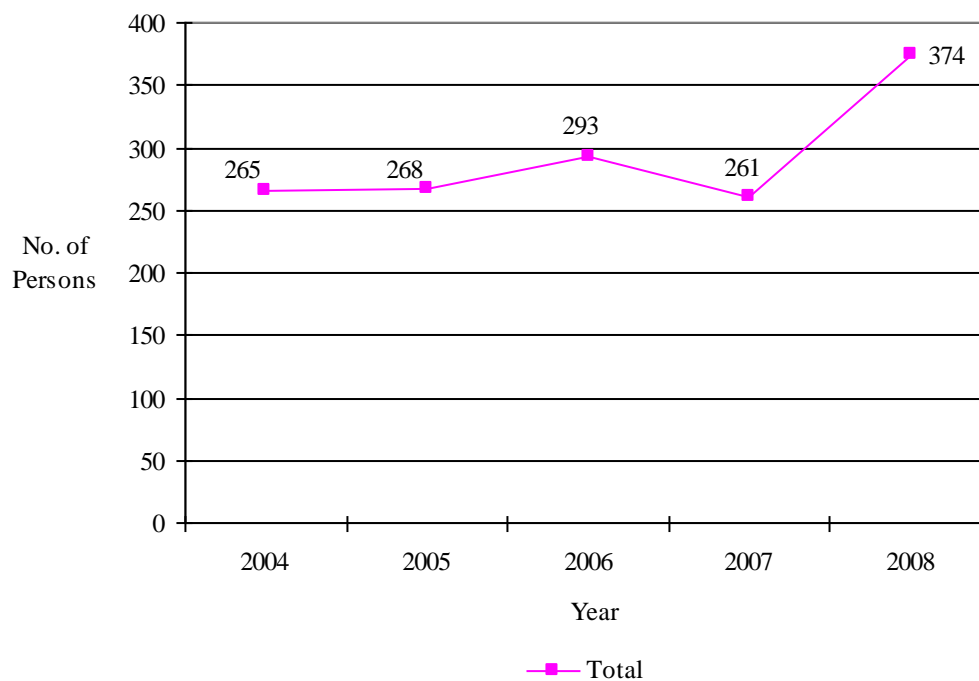
Code	International Classification of Diseases - 10th Rev.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
A01.0	Typhoid fever	1	--	--	--	--
A01.1-4	Paratyphoid fevers	--	1	--	--	--
A02.0-9	Other salmonella infections	--	25	35	2	--
A03.0-9	Shigellosis	--	--	--	2	1
A05.0-9	Other bacterial food borne intoxications, not elsewhere classified	72	38	8	19	7
A08.0	Rotaviral enteritis	--	--	--	--	6
A08.1	Acute gastroenteropathy due to Norwalk agent	5	--	4	21	61
A08.4	Viral intestinal infection, unspecified	--	--	--	--	3
A15-A16(2)	Pulmonary tuberculosis	67	60	87	79	93
A15-A16(3)	Other respiratory tuberculosis	9	8	12	5	6
A17.0	Tuberculous Meningitis	--	1	1	--	--
A17.1-9	Other tuberculosis of nervous system	1	--	--	--	--
A18.0-8	Tuberculosis of other organs	5	7	9	5	7
A38	Scarlet Fever	--	--	--	--	1
A50-53	Syphilis	--	1	--	2	8
A54	Gonococcal infection	10	--	--	7	7
A55-A64	Other sexually transmitted diseases, excluding A59 (Trichomoniasis) and A60 (Anogenital herpesviral [herpes simplex] infection)	4	--	--	--	1
A59	Trichomoniasis	--	--	--	1	--
A60	Anogenital herpesviral [herpes simplex] infection	--	--	--	--	3
A71	Trachoma	1	--	--	--	--
A85.0-A87	Enteroviral encephalitis/ viral meningitis	--	--	--	1	--
A86/A87.9	Unspecified viral encephalitis/ meningitis	--	--	--	--	1
A90	Dengue fever [classical dengue]	--	--	1	2	--
B01	Varicella [chickenpox]	54	92	102	96	111
B05	Measles	--	--	--	--	1
B08.4-5	Enterovirus infection	3	4	15	2	10
B15.0-9	Acute hepatitis A	1	1	--	2	1
B16.1-9	Acute hepatitis B	7	10	1	3	1
B17.1	Acute hepatitis C	11	2	3	1	1
B17.2	Acute hepatitis E	1	--	--	--	--
B20-B24	Human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] disease	--	--	--	1	1

**Table 2.5a (Continued): Youths Aged 15-29 Suffering from Notifiable Diseases (2004-2008)**

Code	International Classification of Diseases - 10th Rev.	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>B26</b>	<b>Mumps</b>	3	7	2	1	10
<b>J10-J11</b>	<b>Influenza</b>	--	--	--	--	27
<b>Z21</b>	<b>Asymptomatic human immunodeficiency virus [HIV] infection status</b>	10	11	13	9	6
<b>Total</b>		265	268	293	261	374

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau (Data provided by the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention).

Figure 2.5a: Youths Aged 15-29 Suffering from Notifiable Diseases (2004-2008)



**Table 2.5b: Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 Initially Consulting the Out-patient Psychiatric Department of the Conde de S. Januario Hospital and Diagnosed with Psychiatric Disorders (2008)**

<b>International Classification of Diseases - 10th Rev.</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>F00-F09</b>	<b>Organic, including symptomatic, mental disorders</b>	0
<b>F10-F19</b>	<b>Mental and behavioural disorders due to psychoactive substance use</b>	4
<b>F20-F29</b>	<b>Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders</b>	33
<b>F30-F39</b>	<b>Mood [affective] disorders</b>	9
<b>F40-F48</b>	<b>Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders</b>	22
<b>F50-F59</b>	<b>Behavioural syndromes associated with physiological disturbances and physical factors</b>	1
<b>F60-F69</b>	<b>Disorders of adult personality and behaviour</b>	3
<b>F70-F79</b>	<b>Mental retardation</b>	16
<b>F80-F89</b>	<b>Disorders of psychological development</b>	6
<b>F90-F98</b>	<b>Behavioural and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood and adolescence</b>	7
<b>Total</b>		101

Source: Health Bureau.

## 2.6 Mortality and Causes of Death

Table 2.6a: Mortality of Youths Aged 15-29 by Underlying Cause of Death (2007-2008)

Underlying Cause of Death (International Classification of Diseases - 10th Rev.)		2007	2008
<b>I</b>	<b>Certain infectious and parasitic diseases</b>	2	2
<b>II</b>	<b>Neoplasms</b>	6	7
<b>V</b>	<b>Mental and behavioural disorders</b>	0	1
<b>VI</b>	<b>Diseases of the nervous system</b>	3	1
<b>IX</b>	<b>Diseases of the circulatory system</b>	2	3
<b>X</b>	<b>Diseases of the respiratory system</b>	2	3
<b>XI</b>	<b>Diseases of the digestive system</b>	0	2
<b>XIV</b>	<b>Diseases of the genitourinary system</b>	1	1
<b>XVII</b>	<b>Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities</b>	1	0
<b>XVIII</b>	<b>Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified</b>	2	0
<b>XX</b>	<b>External causes of morbidity and mortality</b>	24	36
	<b>Total</b>	43	56

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Table 2.6b: Mortality of Youths Aged 15-29 by Underlying Cause of Death (2005-2006)

Underlying Cause of Death (International Classification of Diseases - 9th Rev.)		2005	2006
<b>I</b>	<b>Infectious and parasitic diseases</b>	2	0
<b>II</b>	<b>Neoplasms</b>	4	2
<b>III</b>	<b>Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases and immunity disorders</b>	0	1
<b>V</b>	<b>Mental disorders</b>	2	1
<b>VI</b>	<b>Diseases of the nervous system and sense organs</b>	1	3
<b>VII</b>	<b>Diseases of the circulatory system</b>	2	2
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Diseases of the respiratory system</b>	1	1
<b>XIII</b>	<b>Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue</b>	1	0
<b>XIV</b>	<b>Congenital anomalies</b>	0	1
<b>XVII</b>	<b>Injury and poisoning</b>	22	23
	<b>Total</b>	35	34

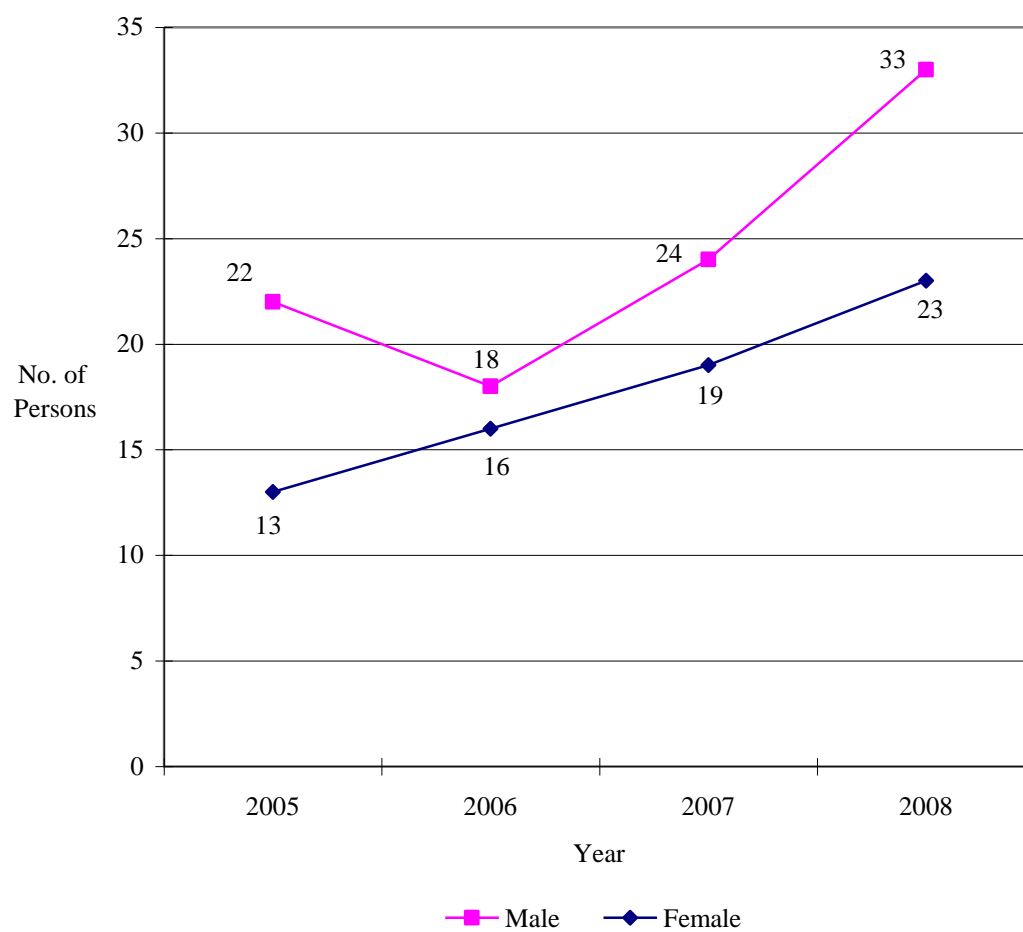
Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

**Table 2.6c: Mortality of Youths Aged 15-29 by Sex (2005-2008)**

Sex	2005	2006	2007	2008
Male	22	18	24	33
Female	13	16	19	23

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Figure 2.6c: Mortality of Youths Aged 15-29 by Sex (2005-2008)

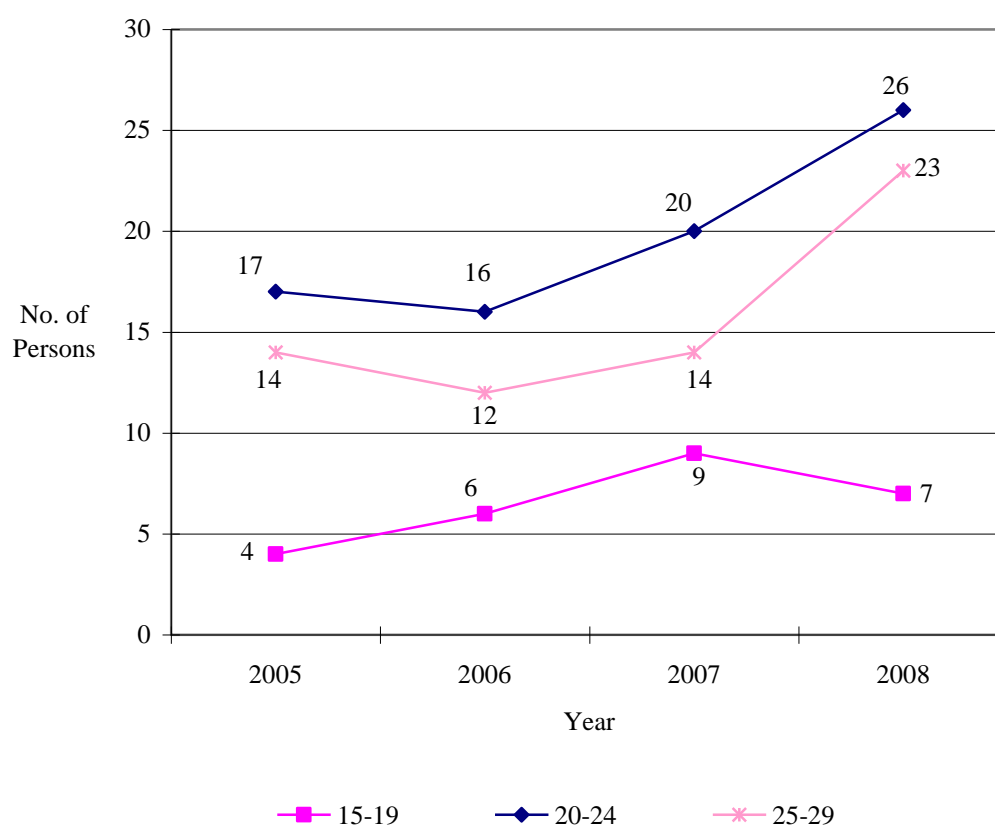


**Table 2.6d: Mortality of Youths Aged 15-29 by Age Group (2005-2008)**

Age Group	2005	2006	2007	2008
15-19	4	6	9	7
20-24	17	16	20	26
25-29	14	12	14	23

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

**Figure 2.6d: Mortality of Youths Aged 15-29 by Age Group (2005-2008)**





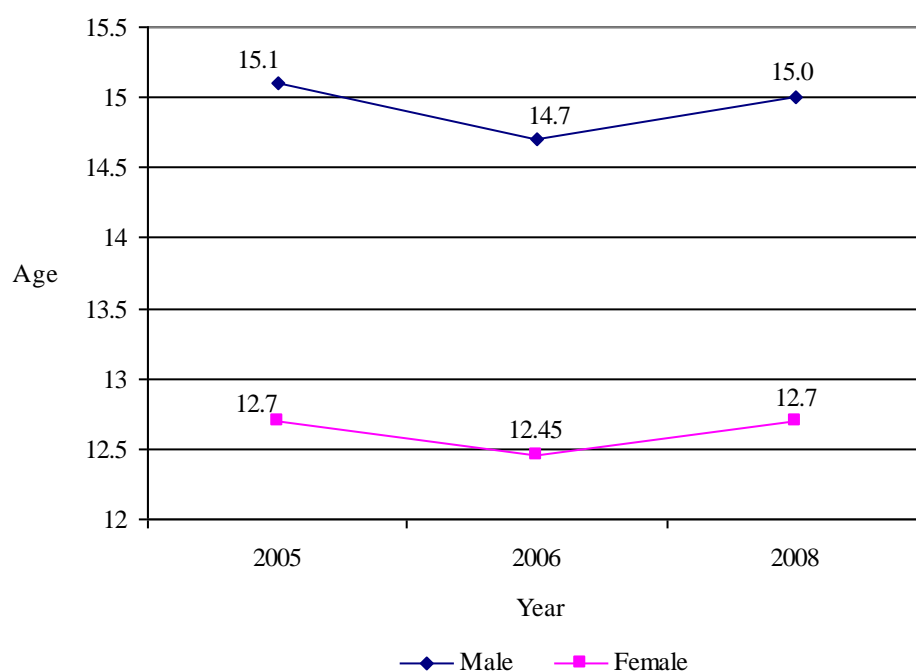
## 2.7 Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics

**Table 2.7a: Average Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)**

Sex	2005	2006	2008
Male	(N=664) Aged 15.1	(N=437) Aged 14.7	(N=1601) Aged 15.0
Female	(N=889) Aged 12.7	(N=553) Aged 12.45	(N=1842) Aged 12.7

Source: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005 & 2006.  
Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Figure 2.7a: Average Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)**

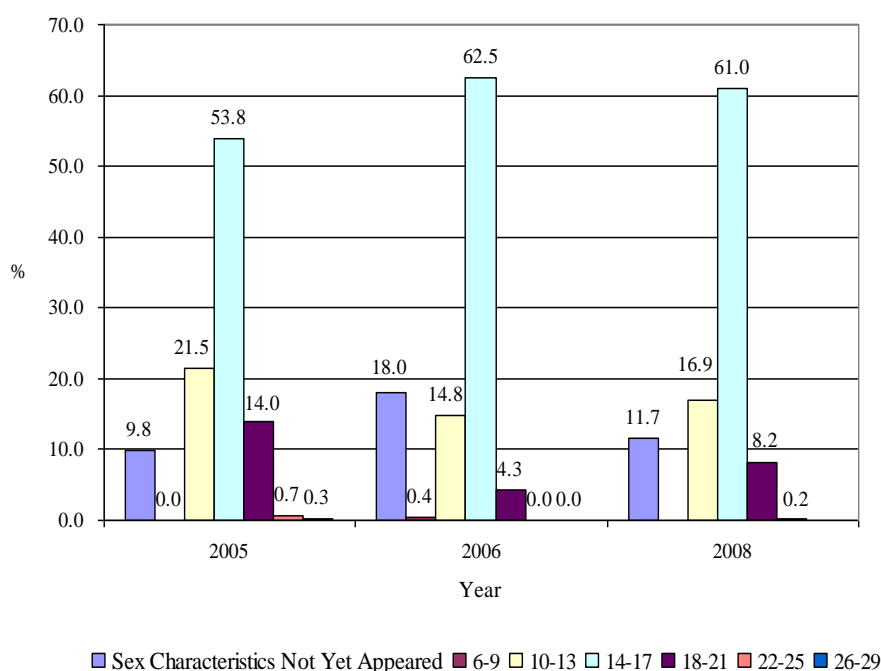


**Table 2.7b: Average Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Male Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)**

Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Male	2005 (N=736)	2006 (N=533)	2008 (N=1601)
<b>Sex Characteristics Not Yet Appeared</b>	9.8	18.0	11.7
<b>6-9</b>	0.0	0.4	--
<b>10-13</b>	21.5	14.8	16.9
<b>14-17</b>	53.8	62.5	61.0
<b>18-21</b>	14.0	4.3	8.2
<b>22-25</b>	0.7	0.0	0.2
<b>26-29</b>	0.3	0.0	--
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	--	--	2.0

Source: "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005 & 2006.  
Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Figure 2.7b: Average Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Male Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)**

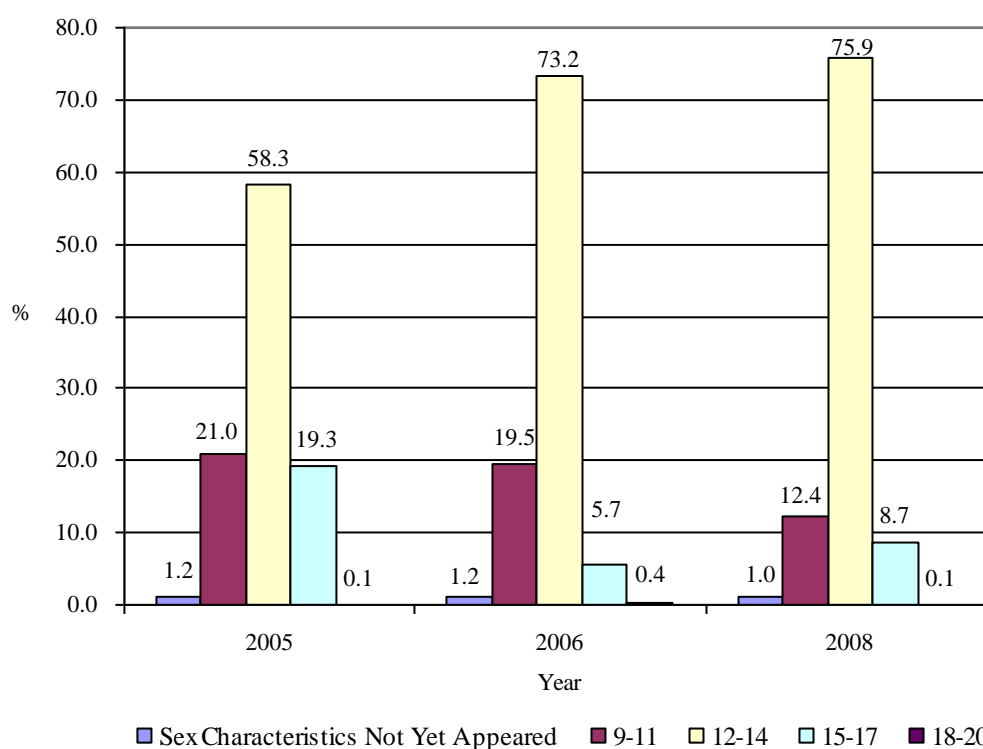


**Table 2.7c: Average Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Female Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)**

Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Female	2005 (N=900)	2006 (N=560)	2008 (N=1842)
Sex Characteristics Not Yet Appeared	1.2	1.2	1.0
9-11	21.0	19.5	12.4
12-14	58.3	73.2	75.9
15-17	19.3	5.7	8.7
18-20	0.1	0.4	0.1
Decline to Answer	--	--	2.0

Source: "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005 & 2006.  
Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Figure 2.7c: Average Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics for Female Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)**



## 2.8 Sex Knowledge

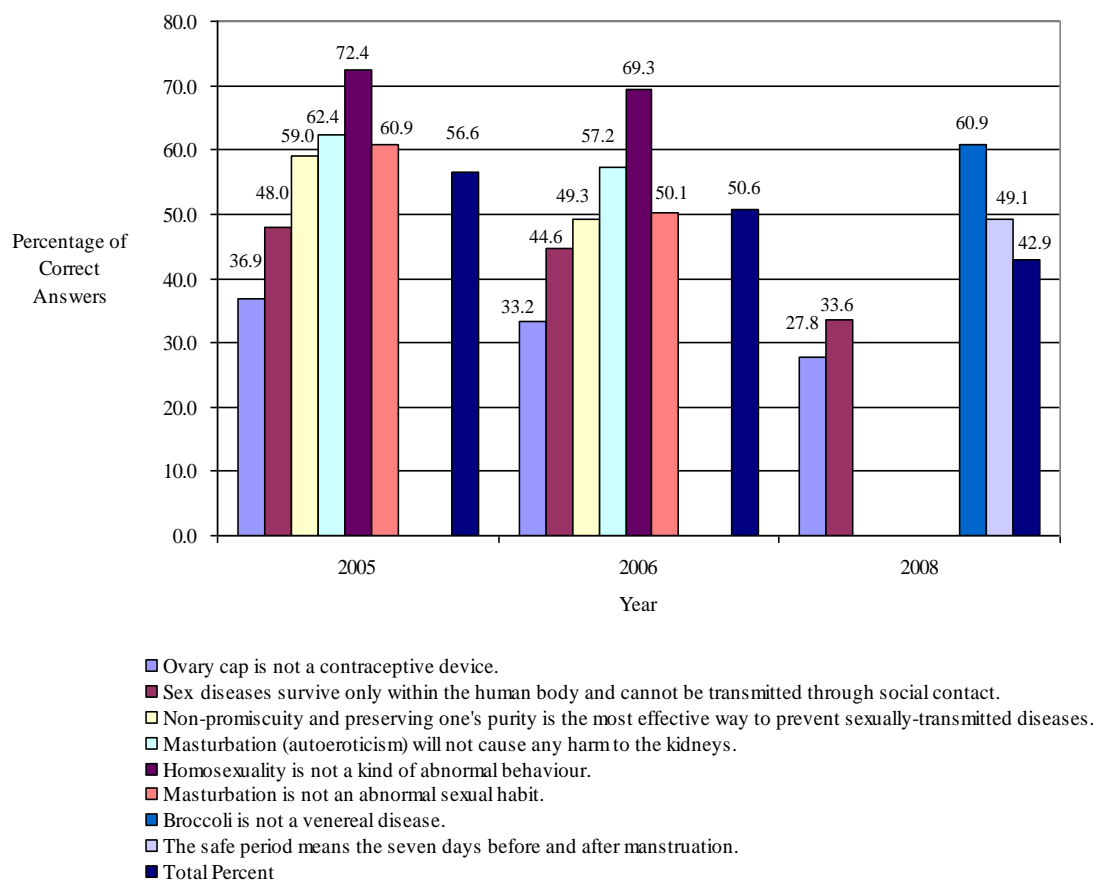
Table 2.8a: Sex Knowledge of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)

Questions/Statements	Percentage of Correct Answers		
	2005 (N=1701)	2006 (N=1227)	2008 (N=3445)
1. Which of the following is not a contraceptive device? <i>Vasectomy / Tubal ligation / Male condom / Female condom / Ovary cap / Diaphragm</i>	36.9	33.2	27.8
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	48.0	44.6	33.6
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 / <input type="checkbox"/> Proper use of condom / <input type="checkbox"/> Thoroughly cleanse the vagina before and after sex / <input type="checkbox"/> Taking contraceptive / <input type="checkbox"/> Injecting preventive vaccines	59.0	49.3	--
4. Do you think that masturbation (autoeroticism) will cause harm to the kidneys? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No	62.4	57.2	--
5. Do you think that homosexuality is a kind of abnormal behaviour? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No	72.4	69.3	--
6. Which of the following is not an abnormal sexual habit? <i>Collecting lingerie / <input type="checkbox"/> Masturbation / <input type="checkbox"/> Liking anal sex / Sex abuse / Zoosexuality</i>	60.9	50.1	--
7. Which of the following is not a venereal disease? <i>Syphilis / <input type="checkbox"/> Broccoli / AIDS / Gonorrhoea / Genital warts</i>	--	--	60.9
8. Does the safe period mean the seven days before and after menstruation? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes / <input type="checkbox"/> No	--	--	49.1
<b>Total Percent</b>	56.6	50.6	42.9

Source: "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Figure 2.8a: Sex Knowledge of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)



**Table 2.8b: Sex Knowledge of Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Questions (No. of Respondents who Gave Correct Answers)	Male (N=1601)		Female (N=1842)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
1. Which of the following is not a contraceptive device? <i>Vasectomy / Tubal ligation / Male condom / Female condom / Ovary cap / Diaphragm</i>	416	26.0	539	29.3
2. Do you think that sex diseases survive only within the human body and cannot be transmitted through social contact? <i>Yes / No</i>	547	34.2	608	33.0
3. Which of the following is not a venereal disease? <i>Syphilis / Broccoli / AIDS / Gonorrhoea / Genital warts</i>	931	58.2	1167	63.4
4. Does the safe period mean the seven days before and after menstruation? <i>Yes / No</i>	698	43.6	992	53.9

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 2.8c: Sex Knowledge of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Questions (No. of Respondents who Gave Correct Answers)	Aged 13-16 (N=775)		Aged 17-20 (N=824)		Aged 21-24 (N=958)		Aged 25-29 (N=864)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
1. Which of the following is not a contraceptive device? <i>Vasectomy / Tubal ligation / Male condom / Female condom / <u>Ovary cap</u> / Diaphragm</i>	81	10.5	191	23.2	329	34.3	350	40.5
2. Do you think that sex diseases survive only within the human body and cannot be transmitted through social contact? <u>Yes</u> / No	172	22.2	261	31.7	367	38.3	353	40.9
3. Which of the following is not a venereal disease? <i>Syphilis / <u>Broccoli</u> / AIDS / Gonorrhoea / Genital warts</i>	275	35.5	464	56.3	667	69.6	678	78.5
4. Does the safe period mean the seven days before and after menstruation? <u>Yes</u> / No	214	27.6	384	46.6	562	58.7	524	60.6

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

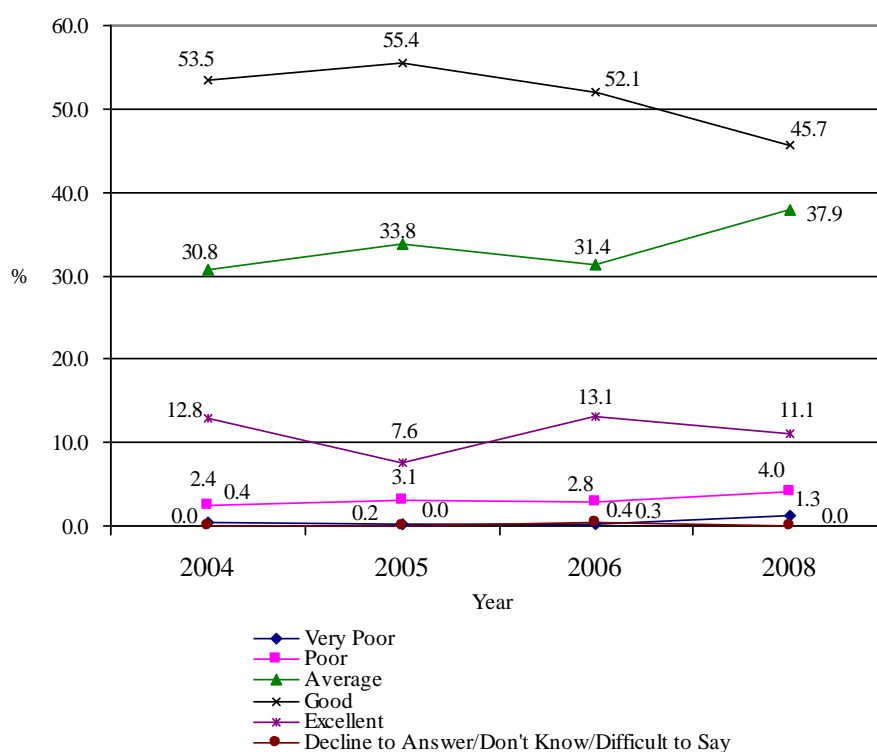
## 2.9 Interpersonal Relationships

**Table 2.9a: Evaluation of Relationship between Youths Aged 13-29 and Their Family Members (2004-2006, 2008)**

	%			
Evaluation	2004 (N=992)	2005 (N=939)	2006 (N=1039)	2008 (N=3445)
Very Poor	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.3
Poor	2.4	3.1	2.8	4.0
Average	30.8	33.8	31.4	37.9
Good	53.5	55.4	52.1	45.7
Excellent	12.8	7.6	13.1	11.1
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Macau Polytechnic Institute, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2004. The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005 & 2006. Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Figure 2.9a: Evaluation of Relationship between Youths Aged 13-29 and Their Family Members (2004-2006, 2008)**





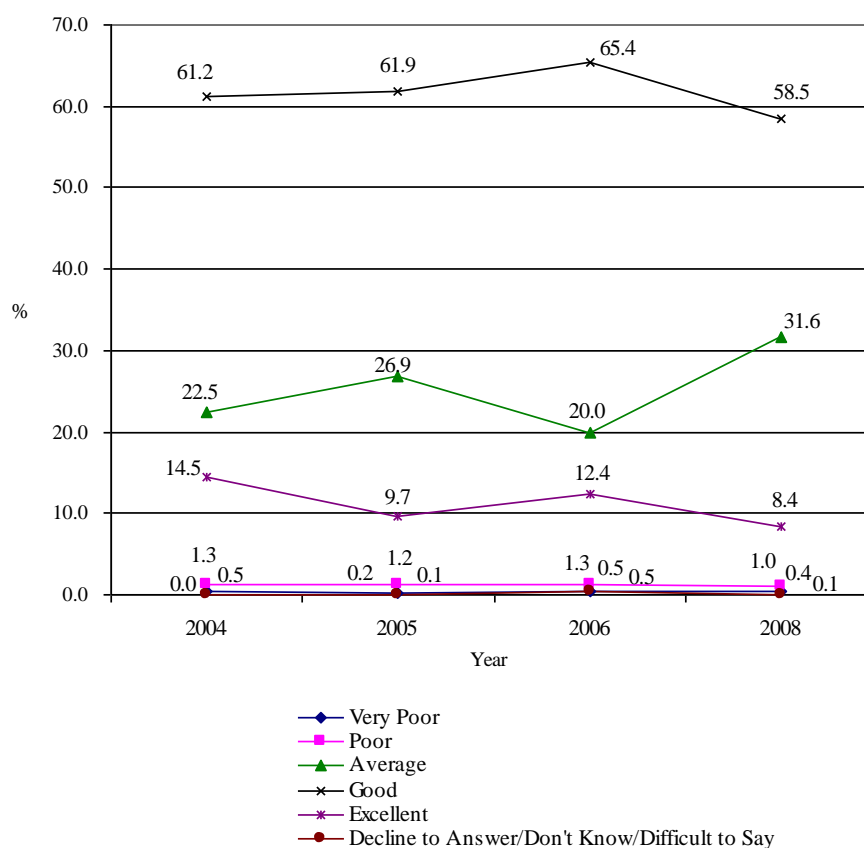
**Table 2.9b: Evaluation of Relationship between Youths Aged 13-29 and Their Schoolmates/Colleagues (2004-2006, 2008)**

%

Evaluation	2004 (N=992)	2005 (N=939)	2006 (N=1039)	2008 (N=3445)
Very Poor	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
Poor	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0
Average	22.5	26.9	20.0	31.6
Good	61.2	61.9	65.4	58.5
Excellent	14.5	9.7	12.4	8.4
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Macau Polytechnic Institute, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2004.  
The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005 & 2006.  
Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Table 2.9b: Evaluation of Relationship between Youths Aged 13-29 and Their Schoolmates/Colleagues (2004-2006, 2008)



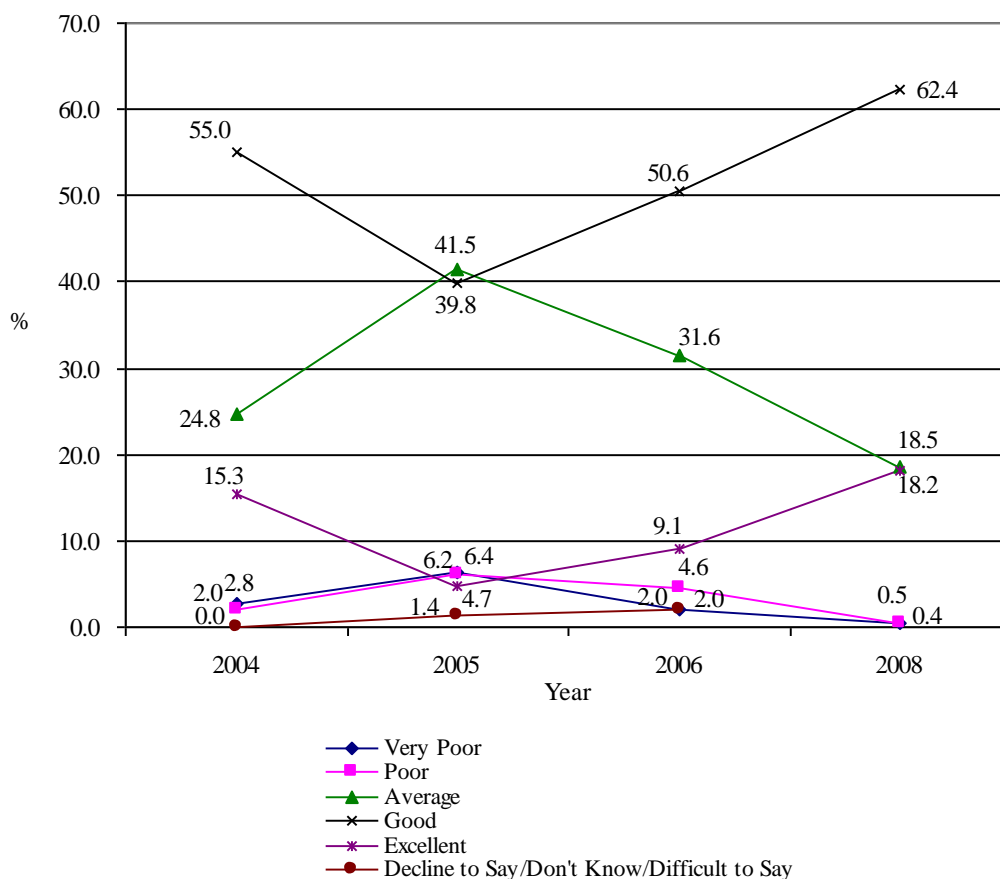
**Table 2.9c: Evaluation of Relationship between Youths Aged 13-29 and Their Friends (2004-2006, 2008)**

	%			
Evaluation	2004 (N=992)	2005 (N=939)	2006 (N=1039)	2008 (N=3445)
Very Poor	2.8	6.4	2.0	0.5
Poor	2.0	6.2	4.6	0.4
Average	24.8	41.5	31.6	18.5
Good	55.0	39.8	50.6	62.4
Excellent	15.3	4.7	9.1	18.2
Decline to Answer/Don't Know/ Difficult to Say	0.0	1.4	2.0	--
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Macau Polytechnic Institute, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2004.  
 The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005 & 2006.  
 Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) The title was "Evaluation of Relationship with Peers/Community" in the surveys of 2004 to 2006.

Figure 2.9c: Evaluation of Relationship between Youths Aged 13-29 and Their Friends (2004-2006, 2008)



## 2.10 Premarital Sex Rate

Table 2.10a: Rate of Premarital Sex of Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)

(N=3445)

Premarital Sex	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	1254	36.4
No	2163	62.8
Decline to Answer	28	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Table 2.10b: Rate of Premarital Sex of Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2008)

(N=3443)

Premarital Sex	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	591	36.9	662	35.9
No	1000	62.5	1162	63.1
Decline to Answer	10	0.6	18	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Table 2.10c: Rate of Premarital Sex of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)

(N=3421)

Premarital Sex	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	20	2.6	159	19.3	488	50.9	578	66.9
No	750	96.8	665	80.7	462	48.2	273	31.6
Decline to Answer	5	0.6	-	-	8	0.8	13	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

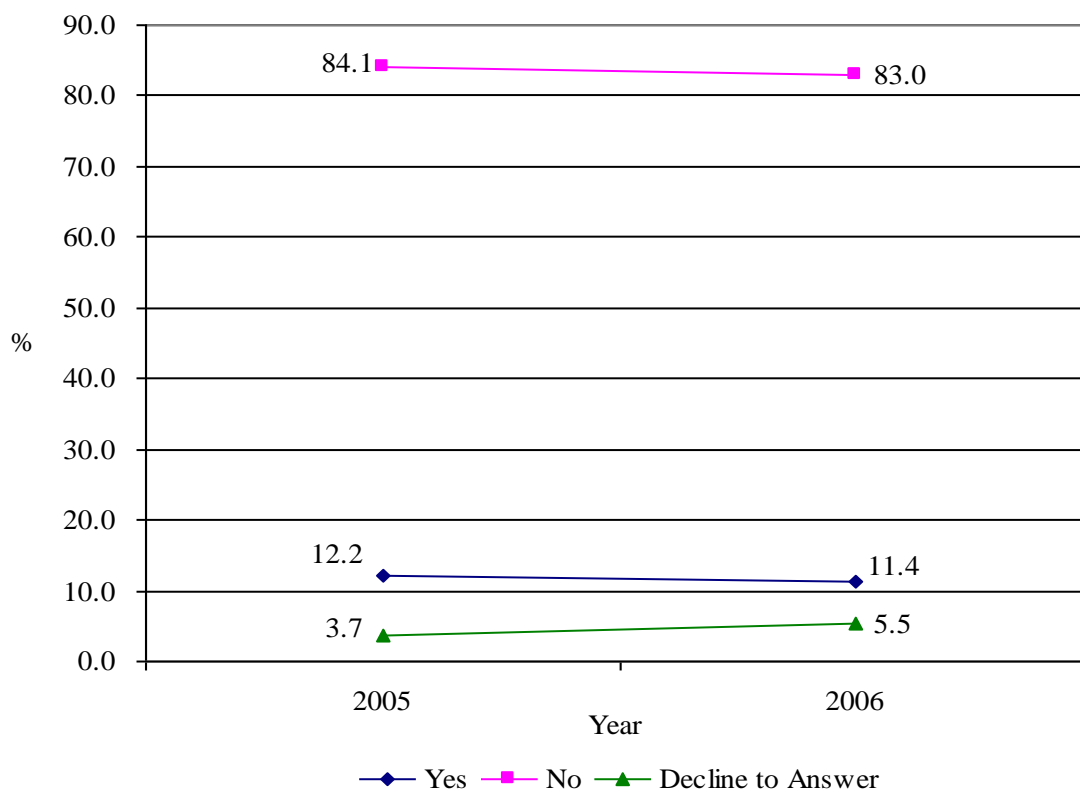
**Table 2.10d: Sexual Activities of Single Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2005-2006)**

%

Answer	2005 (N=1642)	2006 (N=1216)
Yes	12.2	11.4
No	84.1	83.0
Decline to Answer	3.7	5.5

Source: “Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005 & 2006.

**Figure 2.10d: Sexual Activities of Single Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2005-2006)**



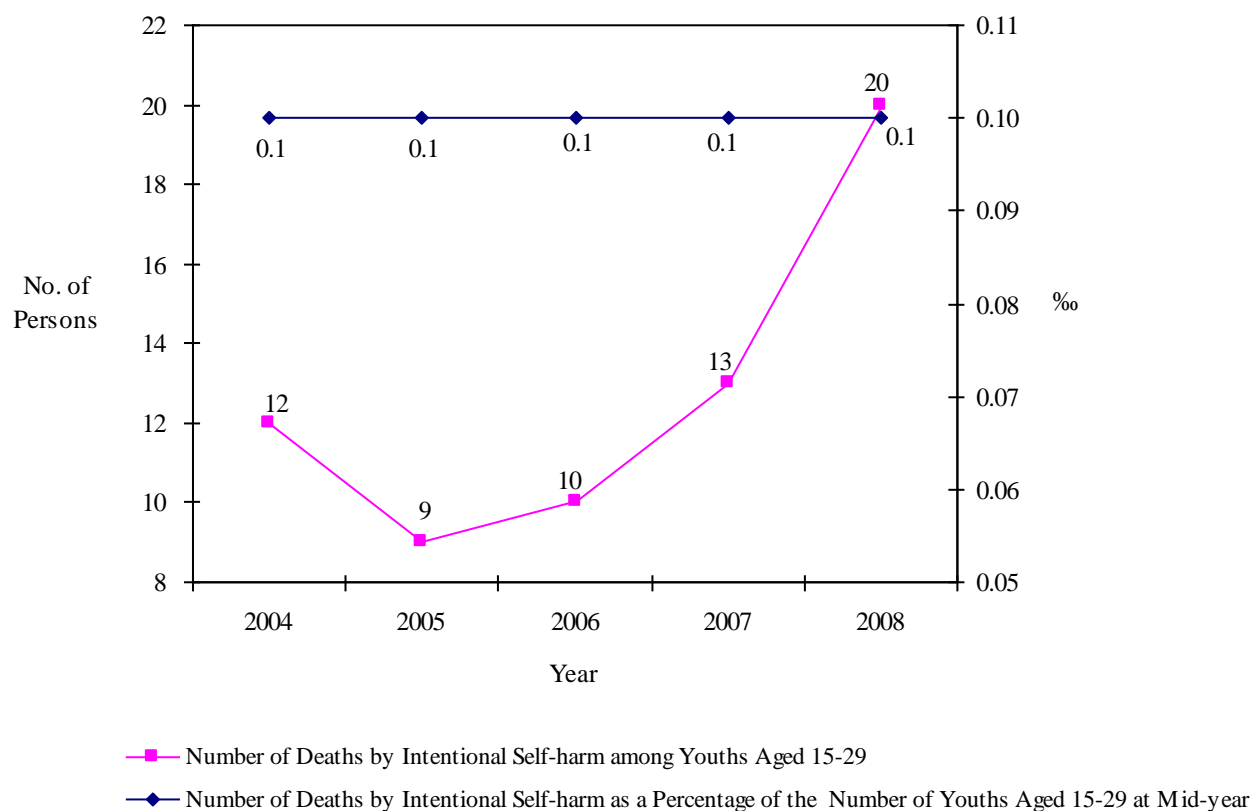
## 2.11 Suicide Rate (Number)

Table 2.11a: Suicide Rate of Youth Population Aged 15-29 (2004-2008)

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of Deaths by Intentional Self-harm among Youths aged 15-29 (No. of Persons)	12	9	10	13	20
Number of Deaths by Intentional Self-harm as a Percentage of the Number of Youths Aged 15-29 at Mid-year (‰)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Figure 2.11a: Suicide Rate of Youth Population Aged 15-29 (2004-2008)



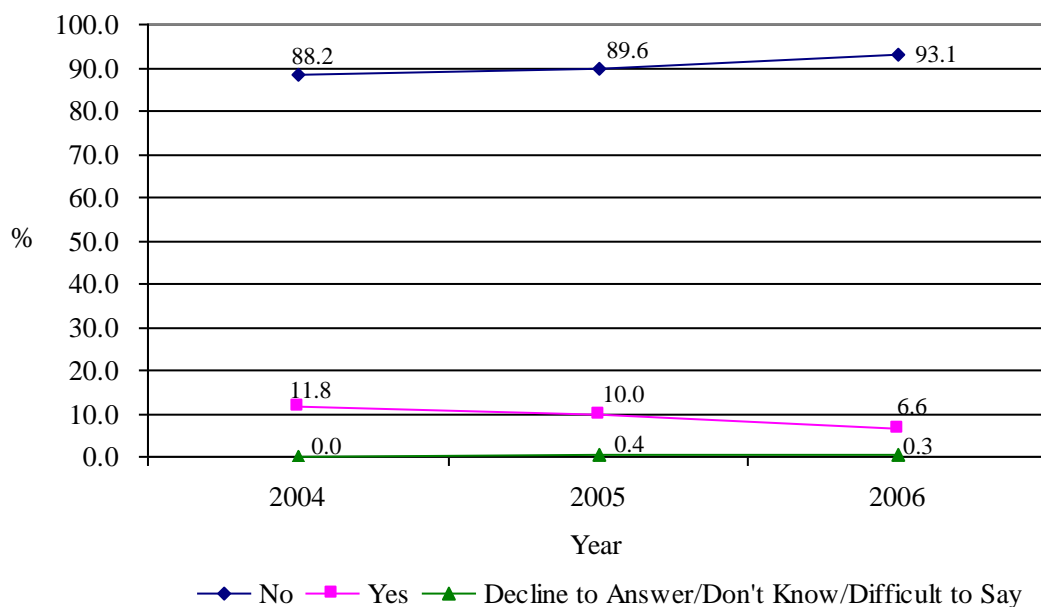
**Table 2.11b: Contemplated Suicide of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006)**

	%		
<b>Has Contemplated Suicide</b>	<b>2004 (N=992)</b>	<b>2005 (N=939)</b>	<b>2006 (N=1039)</b>
<b>No</b>	88.2	89.6	93.1
<b>Yes</b>	11.8	10.0	6.6
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	0.0	0.4	0.3
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Macau Polytechnic Institute, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2004.

The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005 & 2006.

**Figure 2.11b: Contemplated Suicide of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006)**



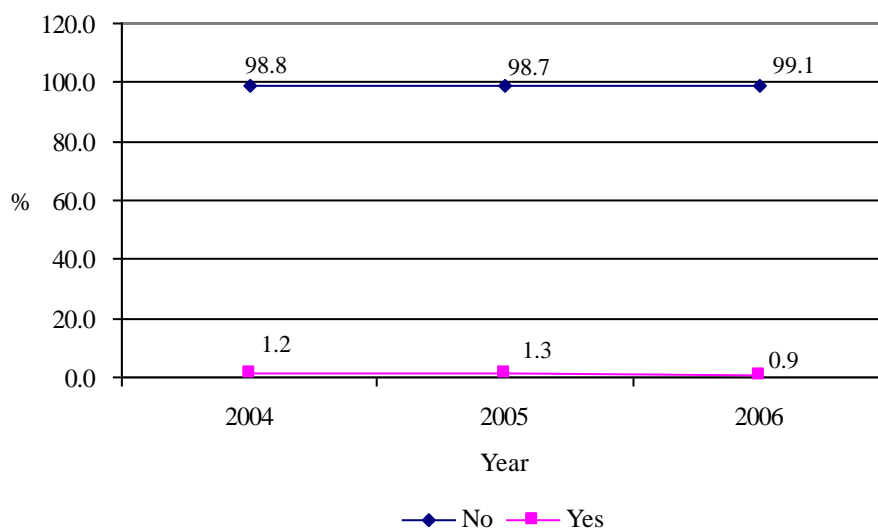
**Table 2.11c: Attempted Suicide of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006)**

Has Attempted Suicide	%		
	2004 (N=992)	2005 (N=936)	2006 (N=1039)
No	98.8	98.7	99.1
Yes	1.2	1.3	0.9
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Macau Polytechnic Institute, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2004.

The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005 & 2006.

**Figure 2.11c: Attempted Suicide of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006)**



# Chapter 3

## Education and Training





## **Education and Training of Youths in Macao**

### **Overview**

According to data provided by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, in the 2008/2009 academic year, the total number of students in the non-tertiary education sector stood at 79327, a decrease of 19856 students, compared with the corresponding figure of 99183 for the 2002/2003 academic year. The number of non-tertiary students showed a continuous declining trend over the past seven years. The distribution of students by education level in the 2008/2009 academic year is as follows: kindergarten students 9127; primary school students 27733; secondary school students 41996; special education students 471. (Table 3.1a)

The total number of teachers in the non-tertiary education sector across Macao rose from 4077 in the 2002/2003 academic year to 4846 in the 2008/2009 academic year; an increase of 769 persons. The number of teachers in the non-tertiary education sector showed a continuous upward trend during this seven-year period. (Table 3.1a)

According to data provided by the Tertiary Education Services Office, the total number of local students enrolled in tertiary institutions across Macao and undertaking studies in various degree and diploma programmes grew from 9447 in the 2002/2003 academic year to 15007 in the 2008/2009 academic year, an increase of 5560 persons. Among these students, the number enrolled in doctoral degrees and bachelor's degrees showed a progressive rising trend during this six-year period. Of all the local students enrolled in the 2008/2009 academic year, 6197 were male, 8810 were female. Since the 2002/2003 academic year, the number of local female students enrolled in each year had all exceeded that of male students. The majority of local tertiary students studied "business and management". The second most popular professional discipline was "tourism and entertainment". (Table 3.2a-3.2d)

As regards the distribution of students pursuing education overseas by destination, for the 2007/2008 academic year, among the 1645 senior secondary school graduates who left Macao to pursue bachelor's degree or higher professional diplomas, 1471 went to Asia, 64 went to Europe, 57 left for North America, and 51 left for the Oceania region. Breakdown by professional disciplines shows that during the period from 2003/2004 to 2007/2008 academic year, the majority of students pursued "business studies" overseas. (Table 3.3a-3.3b)

As regards adult education and vocational training, according to data obtained from surveys on education conducted by the Statistics and Census Bureau, for the 2007/2008 academic year, students aged between 15 and 29 who enrolled in adult education programmes accounted for 43.0% of the mid-year youth population aged 15-29. This percentage had shown a continuous upward trend since the 2005/2006 academic year. (Table 3.4)

As regards per capita public expenditure on education, in 2008, public expenditure on non-tertiary education amounted to MOP 2.347 billion, an increase of MOP1.340 billion or 133% from the corresponding figure of MOP1.007 billion recorded in 2002. As for per capita education expenditure (unit cost per student), the figure rose from MOP 10,152.9 in 2002 to MOP 29,586.4 in 2008, an increase of MOP 19,433.5 or 191%. (Table 3.5)

As regards proportion of young teachers of the total teacher population, for the 2008/2009 academic year, the number of teachers who are aged 29 or below stood at 1361,

accounting for 28.1% of the total teacher population of 4846 persons. (Table 3.6a)

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, the literacy rate among the youth population aged 15-29 in Macao rose from 99.4% in 2001 to 99.6% in 2006; an increase of 0.2%. As regards distribution of the young resident population aged 13-29 by educational attainment, in 2006, the highest number was recorded in the junior secondary category, representing 32.6% of the total youth population. (Table 3.7a-3.7b)

As regards students' promotion rates among various education levels, for the 2007/2008 academic year, the figure for kindergarten students was 97.0%, primary students 91.8%, and secondary students 82.1%. All three figures were higher than the corresponding figures recorded in the 2006/2007 academic year. (Table 3.8a)

As regards students' drop-out rates, for the 2007/2008 academic year, the figure was 0.43%, a decline of 0.41% compared with the corresponding figure of 0.84% recorded in the 2003/2004 academic year. (Table 3.9)

As regards the distribution of students by type of school, for the 2008/2009 academic year, students studying in public schools accounted for 5.0% of total number of students enrolled in all types of schools across Macao, while students studying in private schools accounted for 95.0% of the entire Macao student population. (Table 3.10)

In 2008, 1831 young people aged 13-29 participated in exchange activities outside Macao, which were organized/co-organized or arranged by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, representing an increase of 358 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 1473 persons registered in 2007. The majority of young people went to mainland China for exchange. There was also a significant increase in the number of young people who went overseas (apart from mainland China, Hong Kong, China and Taiwan) to take part in exchange activities. The corresponding figure increased from 63 persons in 2007 to 128 persons in 2008. (Table 3.11)

### 3.1 Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level

**Table 3.1a: Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**

Education Level	No. of Students <sup>(1)</sup>							No. of Teachers						
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
<b>Kindergarten</b>	1263 9 (12.7)	11874 (12.1)	1096 2 (11.5)	1004 1 (10.9)	9301 (10.5)	9065 (10.8)	9127 (11.5)	461 (11.3)	459 (10.6 )	454 (10.3 )	444 (9.9)	477 (10.4 )	501 (10.6 )	519 (10.7 )
<b>Primary School</b>	4152 3 (41.9)	3935 0 (40.0)	3712 0 (38.9)	3496 6 (37.9)	3265 6 (37.0)	3025 5 (36.1)	2773 3 (35.0)	1526 (37.4 )	1547 (35.7 )	1521 (34.6 )	1533 (34.1 )	1532 (33.5 )	1599 (33.7 )	1594 (32.9 )
<b>Secondary School</b>	4447 1 (44.8)	4650 9 (47.3)	4687 3 (49.1)	4673 9 (50.7)	4572 9 (51.9)	4399 5 (52.5)	4199 6 (52.9)	1765 (43.3 )	2001 (46.2 )	2077 (47.2 )	2154 (48.0 )	2210 (48.3 )	2288 (48.3 )	2412 (49.8 )
<b>Special Education</b>	550 (0.6)	522 (0.6)	530 (0.6)	508 (0.5)	490 (0.6)	475 (0.6)	471 (0.6)	89 (2.2)	85 (2.0)	88 (2.0)	84 (1.9)	86 (1.9)	81 (1.7)	79 (1.6)
<b>Teachers with Non-teaching Duties <sup>(2)</sup></b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	236 (5.8)	239 (5.5)	259 (5.9)	275 (6.1)	273 (5.9)	270 (5.7)	242 (5.0)
<b>Total</b>	99183 (100.0)	98255 (100.0)	95485 (100.0)	92254 (100.0)	88176 (100.0)	83790 (100.0)	79327 (100.0)	4077 (100.0)	4331 (100.0)	4399 (100.0)	4490 (100.0)	4578 (100.0)	4739 (100.0)	4846 (100.0)

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

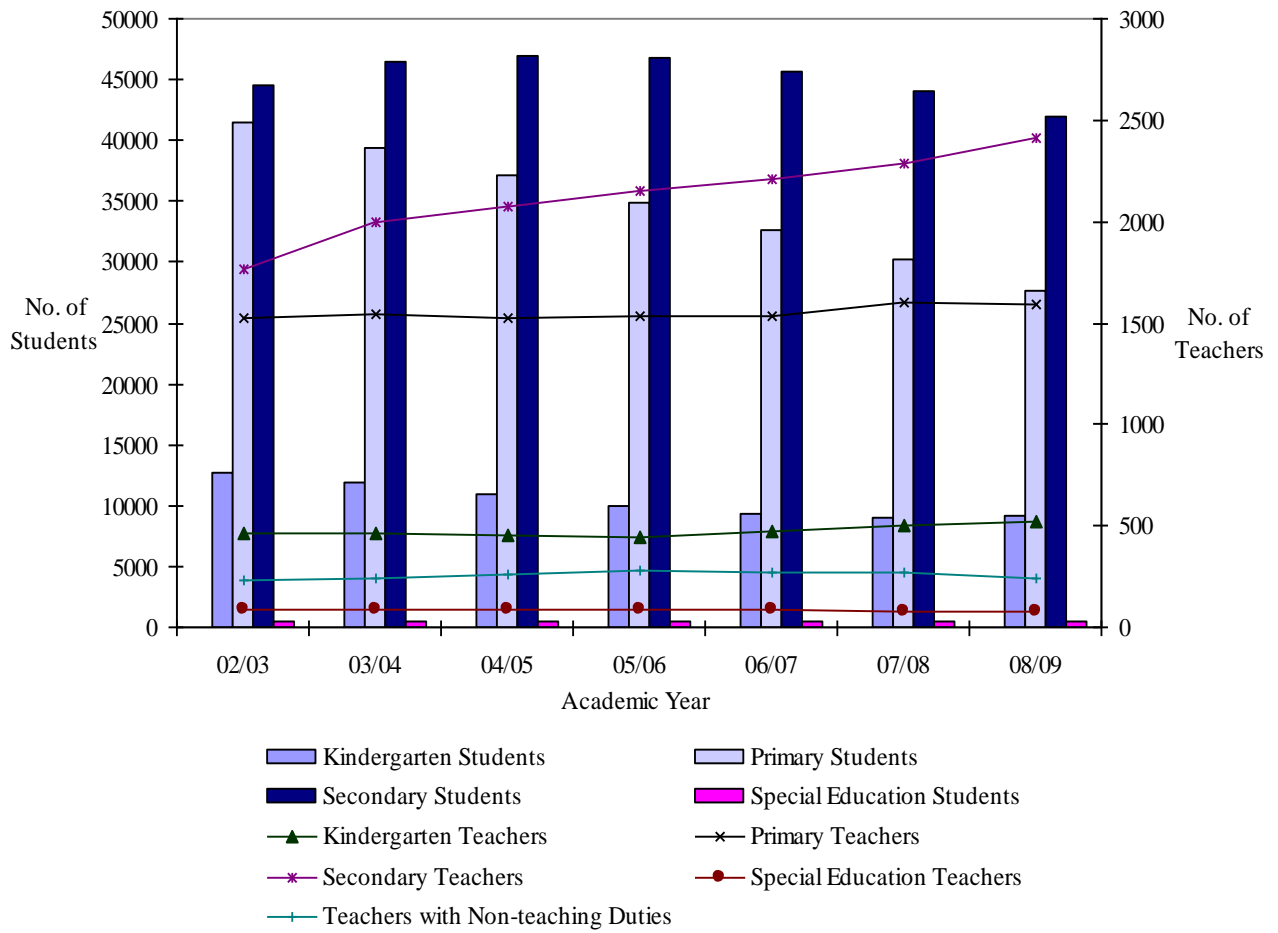
*Note: (1) The numbers of kindergarten, primary and secondary students include inclusive students from the special education sector; the number of special education students therefore excludes those inclusive students.*

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

*(3) The data scope includes formal education and recurrent education; reference date: 26 November of each academic year.*

*(4) Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of the total for that specific education level in each specific academic year.*

Figure 3.1a: Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)



**Table 3.1b: Distribution of Students and Teachers in Public Schools by Education Level  
(Academic Years 2002/2003- 2008/2009)**

Education Level	No. of Students (Public Schools) <sup>(1)</sup>							No. of Teachers (Public Schools)						
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
<b>Kindergarten</b>	1011 (15.8)	684 (12.7)	545 (10.8)	461 (9.7)	354 (8.0)	316 (7.9)	261 (7.0)	42 (11.4)	35 (9.6)	32 (9.2)	24 (6.8)	25 (7.2)	27 (7.7)	27 (7.8)
<b>Primary School</b>	2134 (33.4)	1644 (30.5)	1537 (30.5)	1404 (29.6)	1278 (28.8)	1171 (29.3)	1050 (28.0)	115 (31.1)	108 (29.6)	93 (26.6)	101 (28.6)	101 (29.3)	99 (28.1)	94 (27.2)
<b>Secondary School</b>	2879 (45.1)	2752 (51.0)	2642 (52.4)	2577 (54.4)	2520 (56.8)	2253 (56.3)	2178 (58.1)	154 (41.6)	168 (46.0)	169 (48.4)	171 (48.5)	168 (48.7)	173 (49.2)	170 (49.1)
<b>Special Education</b>	358 (5.7)	317 (5.8)	315 (6.3)	297 (6.3)	285 (6.4)	262 (6.5)	262 (7.0)	38 (10.3)	31 (8.5)	33 (9.5)	28 (7.9)	31 (9.0)	29 (8.2)	30 (8.7)
<b>Teachers with Non-teaching Duties <sup>(2)</sup></b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21 (5.6)	23 (6.3)	22 (6.3)	29 (8.2)	20 (5.8)	24 (6.8)	25 (7.2)
<b>Total</b>	6382 (100.0)	5397 (100.0)	5039 (100.0)	4739 (100.0)	4437 (100.0)	4002 (100.0)	3751 (100.0)	370 (100.0)	365 (100.0)	349 (100.0)	353 (100.0)	345 (100.0)	352 (100.0)	346 (100.0)

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

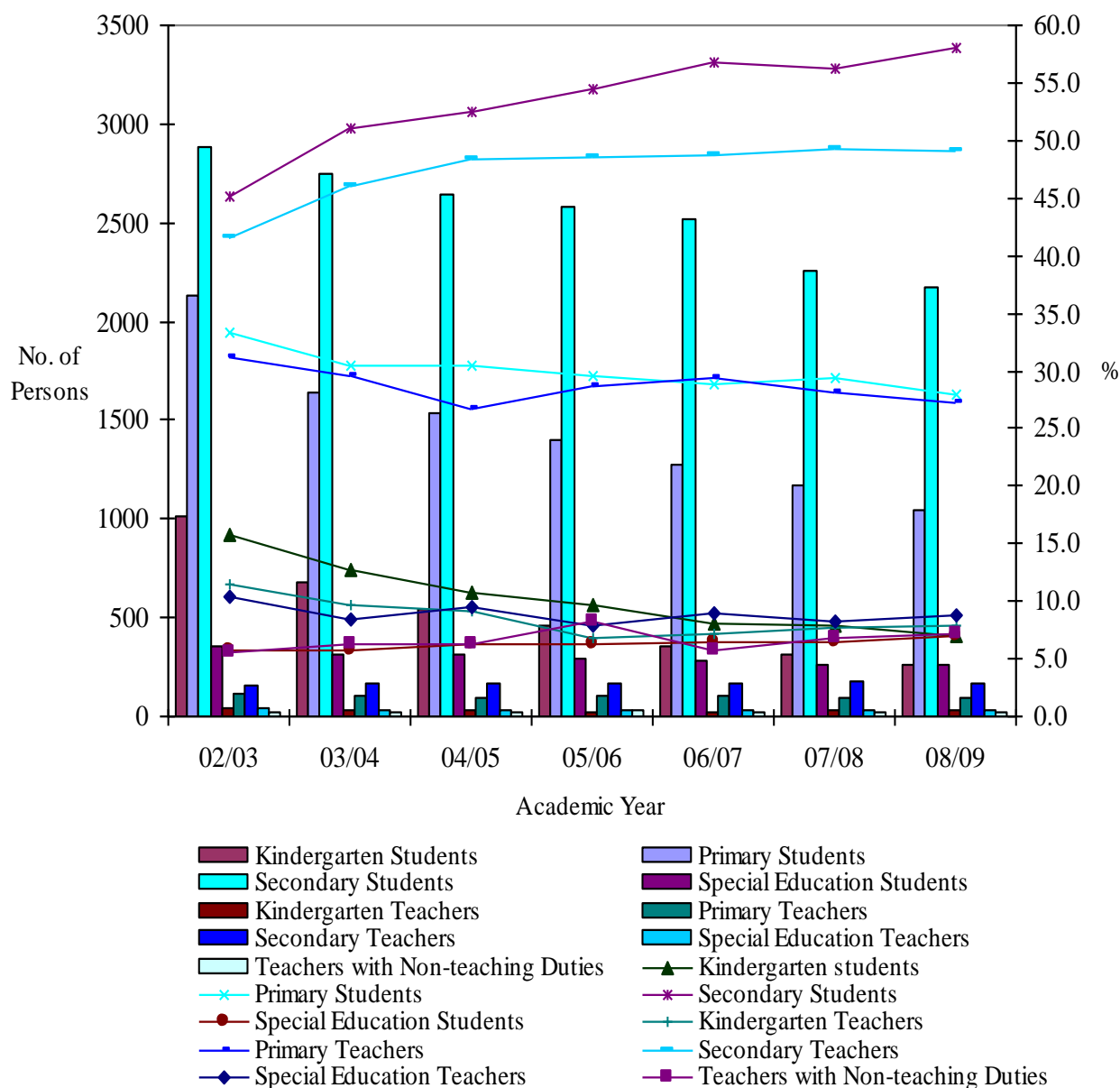
*Note: (1) The numbers of kindergarten, primary and secondary students include inclusive students from the special education sector; the number of special education students therefore excludes those inclusive students.*

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

*(3) The data scope includes formal education and recurrent education; reference date: 26 November of each academic year.*

*(4) Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of the total for that specific education level in each specific academic year.*

Figure 3.1b: Distribution of Students and Teachers in Public Schools by Education Level (Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)



**Table 3.1c: Distribution of Students and Teachers in Private Schools by Education Level  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**

Education Level	No. of Students (Private Schools) <sup>(1)</sup>							No. of Teachers (Private Schools)						
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
<b>Kindergarten</b>	11628 (12.5)	11190 (12.1)	10417 (11.5)	9580 (10.9)	8947 (10.7)	8749 (11.0)	8866 (11.7)	419 (11.3)	424 (10.7)	422 (10.4)	420 (10.2)	452 (10.7)	474 (10.8)	492 (10.9)
<b>Primary School</b>	39389 (42.5)	37706 (40.6)	35583 (39.3)	33562 (38.4)	31378 (37.5)	29084 (36.4)	26683 (35.3)	1411 (38.1)	1439 (36.3)	1428 (35.3)	1432 (34.6)	1431 (33.8)	1500 (34.2)	1500 (33.3)
<b>Secondary School</b>	41592 (44.8)	43757 (47.1)	44231 (48.9)	44162 (50.5)	43209 (51.6)	41742 (52.3)	39818 (52.7)	1611 (43.4)	1833 (46.2)	1908 (47.1)	1983 (47.9)	2042 (48.2)	2115 (48.2)	2242 (49.8)
<b>Special Education</b>	192 (0.2)	205 (0.2)	215 (0.2)	211 (0.2)	205 (0.2)	213 (0.3)	209 (0.3)	51 (1.4)	54 (1.4)	55 (1.4)	56 (1.4)	55 (1.3)	52 (1.2)	49 (1.1)
<b>Teachers with Non-teaching Duties <sup>(2)</sup></b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	215 (5.8)	216 (5.4)	237 (5.9)	246 (5.9)	253 (6.0)	246 (5.6)	217 (4.8)
<b>Total</b>	92801 (100.0)	92858 (100.0)	90446 (100.0)	87515 (100.0)	83739 (100.0)	79788 (100.0)	75576 (100.0)	3707 (100.0)	3966 (100.0)	4050 (100.0)	4137 (100.0)	4233 (100.0)	4387 (100.0)	4500 (100.0)

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

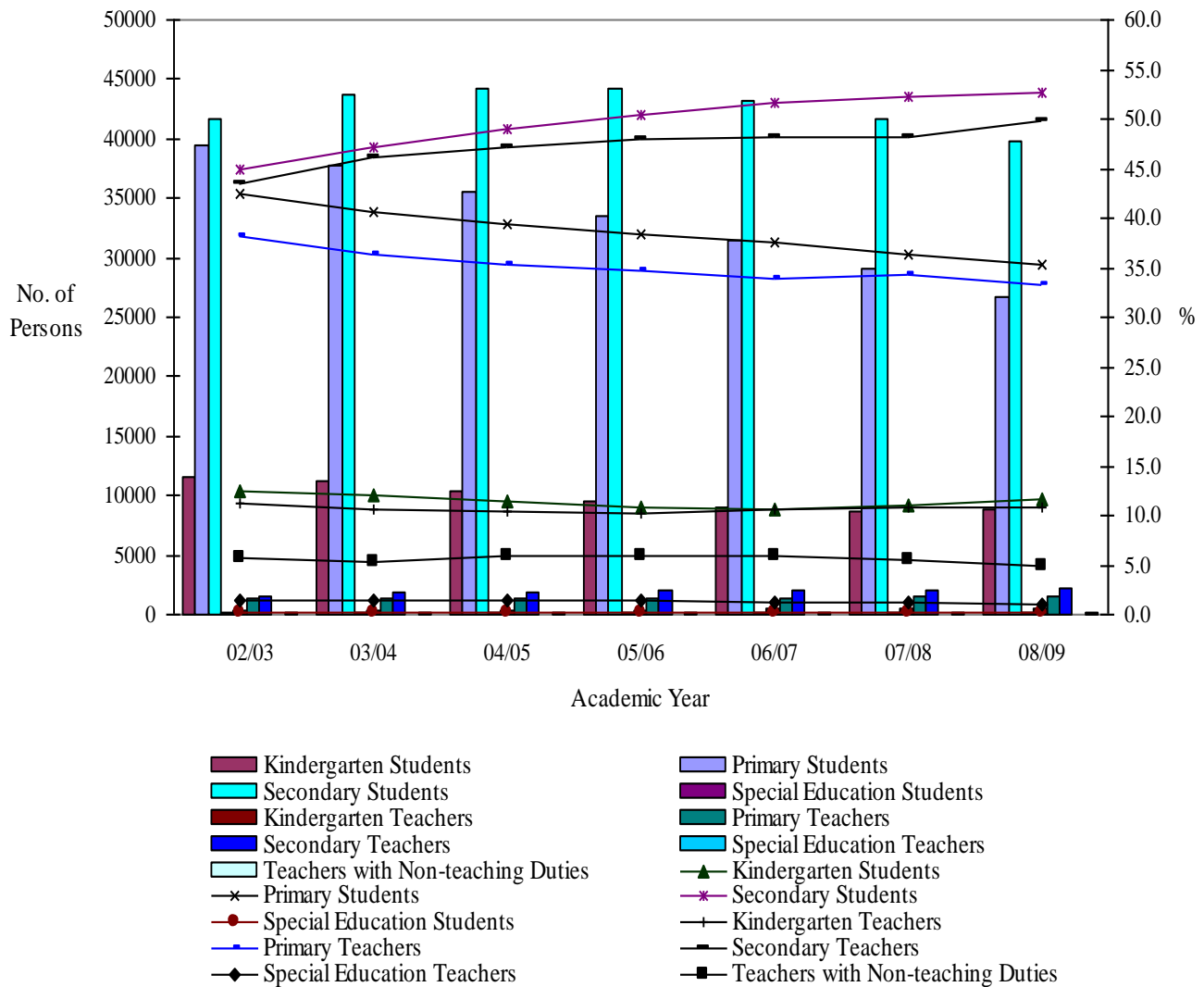
*Note: (1) The numbers of kindergarten, primary and secondary students include inclusive students from the special education sector; the number of special education students therefore excludes those inclusive students.*

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

*(3) The data scope includes formal education and recurrent education; reference date: 26 November of each academic year.*

*(4) Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of the total for that specific education level in each specific academic year.*

Figure 3.1c: Distribution of Students and Teachers in Private Schools by Education Level  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)





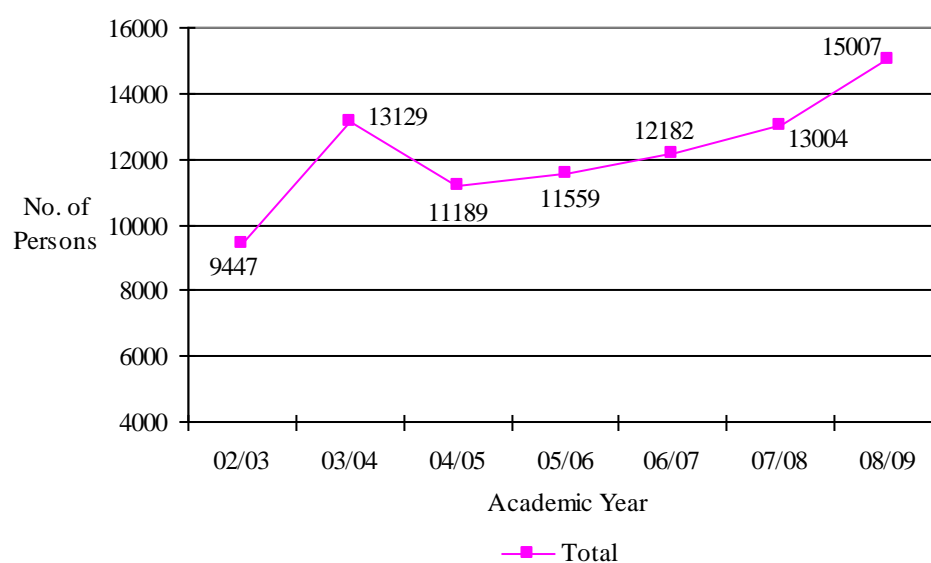
## 3.2 Number of Local Tertiary Students

**Table 3.2a: Number of Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**

Tertiary Institution	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
University of Macau	4023	4327	4486	4503	4462	4486	4625
Macao Polytechnic Institute	2328	2452	2416	2504	2438	2373	2326
Institute for Tourism Studies	224	368	412	585	734	801	987
Academy of Public Security Forces	33	21	25	25	39	34	50
Asia International Open University (Macao)	870	1206	1035	608	675	639	875
Macao Inter-University Institute	133	154	126	138	239	575	954
Kiang Wu Nursing College of Macau	120	134	211	255	258	252	240
Macao University of Science and Technology	1280	3913	1977	2374	2788	3170	4218
Macao Institute of Management	194	265	281	258	299	375	412
Macao Millennium College	242	289	220	309	250	299	320
<b>Total</b>	<b>9447</b>	<b>13129</b>	<b>11189</b>	<b>11559</b>	<b>12182</b>	<b>13004</b>	<b>15007</b>

Source: Tertiary Education Services Office.

**Figure 3.2a: Number of Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**

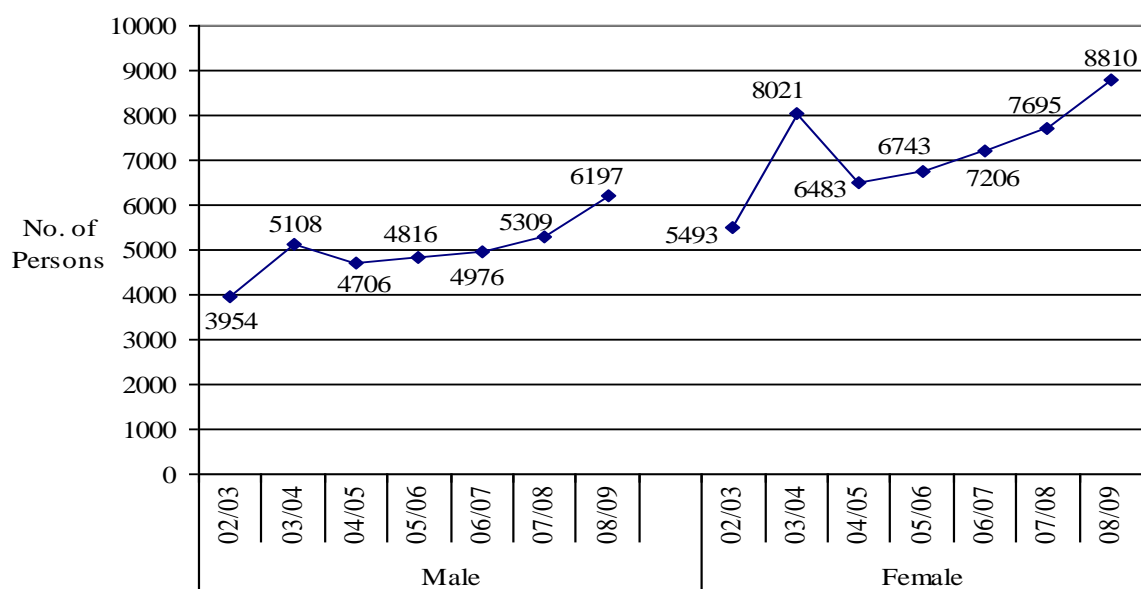


**Table 3.2b: Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Sex  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**

	Male							Female						
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
<b>No. of Local Students Enrolled</b>	3954	5108	4706	4816	4976	5309	6197	5493	8021	6483	6743	7206	7695	8810

Source: Tertiary Education Services Office.

**Figure 3.2b: Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Sex  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**

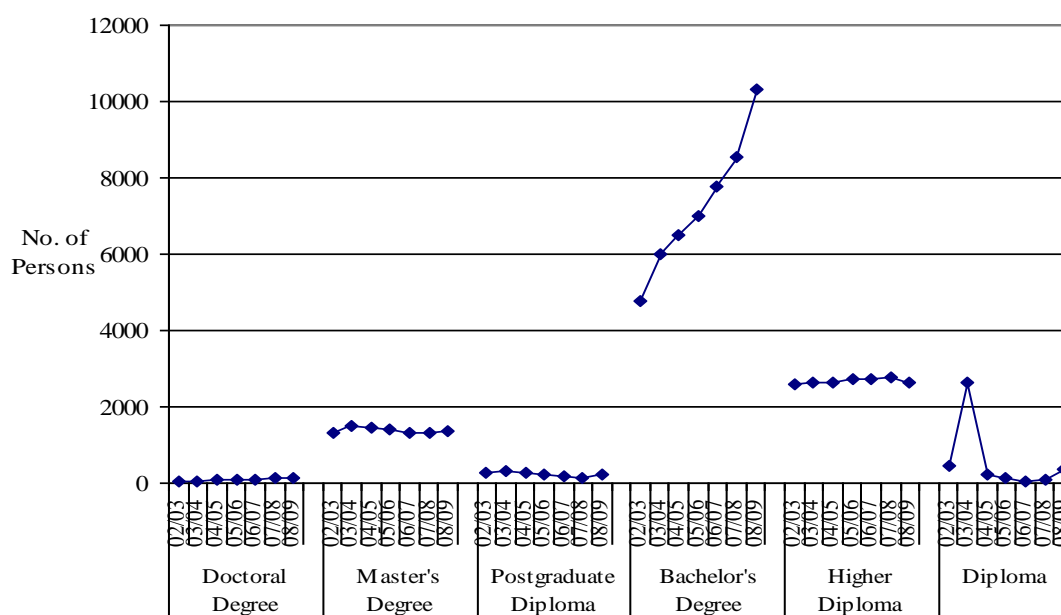


**Table 3.2c: Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Type of Degree and Diploma (Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**

Type of Degree/ Diploma	No. of Local Students Enrolled						
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Doctoral Degree	43	61	71	104	110	119	133
Master's Degree	1319	1488	1472	1401	1331	1303	1341
Postgraduate Diploma	278	309	270	211	188	154	206
Bachelor's Degree	4773	6008	6520	6988	7766	8543	10339
Higher Diploma	2596	2631	2646	2709	2731	2794	2634
Diploma	438	2632	210	146	56	91	354

Source: Tertiary Education Services Office.

**Figure 3.2c: Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Type of Degree and Diploma (Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**



**Table 3.2d: Local Students Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Area of Study  
(Academic Year 2008/2009)**

<b>Broad Groups</b>	<b>Area of Study</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Education</b>	<b>Teacher Training</b>	721
	<b>Education Science</b>	159
	<b>Physical Education</b>	219
<b>Subtotal</b>		1099
<b>Humanities and Arts</b>	<b>Humanities</b>	52
	<b>Language and Literature</b>	718
	<b>Translation</b>	377
	<b>Art and Design</b>	281
	<b>Religion and Theology</b>	17
<b>Subtotal</b>		1445
<b>Social Sciences, Business Administration and Law</b>	<b>Social and Behavioural Sciences</b>	511
	<b>Cultural Heritage</b>	149
	<b>Journalism and Communication</b>	392
	<b>Business and Management</b>	4714
	<b>Gaming Management</b>	49
	<b>Public Administration</b>	534
	<b>Law</b>	659
<b>Subtotal</b>		7008
<b>Science</b>	<b>Mathematics</b>	16
	<b>Computing and Information Technology</b>	414
<b>Subtotal</b>		430
<b>Architecture and Engineering</b>	<b>Engineering</b>	256
	<b>Architecture and Town Planning</b>	128
<b>Subtotal</b>		384
<b>Health and Social Welfare</b>	<b>Medical Sciences</b>	243
	<b>Nursing and Health</b>	455
	<b>Pharmacy</b>	140
	<b>Social Services</b>	339
<b>Subtotal</b>		1177
<b>Services</b>	<b>Tourism and Entertainment</b>	3398
	<b>Logistic and Transportation</b>	16
	<b>Security</b>	50
<b>Subtotal</b>		3464
<b>Total</b>		15007

Source: Tertiary Education Services Office.

**Table 3.2e: Local Students Aged ≤ 29 Enrolled in Macao Tertiary Institutions by Type of Degree and Diploma (Academic Year 2008/2009)**

Age	Doctoral Degree	Master's Degree	Postgraduate Diploma	Bachelor's Degree	Higher Diploma	Diploma	Total
<16	--	1	--	--	--	--	1
16	--	--	--	4	--	--	4
17	--	--	--	94	23	--	117
18	--	--	--	814	219	4	1037
19	--	--	--	1595	406	28	2029
20	--	--	--	1937	591	32	2560
21	--	8	--	1831	418	44	2301
22	--	42	6	1293	261	38	1640
23	--	83	12	751	170	35	1051
24	1	120	12	418	113	22	686
25	1	150	15	261	66	24	517
26	2	125	10	158	67	11	373
27	4	111	7	145	44	13	324
28	2	100	14	115	35	10	276
29	5	72	15	117	53	24	286
<b>Total</b>	15	812	91	9533	2466	285	13202

Source: Tertiary Education Services Office.

### 3.3 Students Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Discipline

**Table 3.3a: Macao Senior Secondary School Graduates Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination (Academic Years 2003/2004-2007/2008)** <sup>(1) (2) (3)</sup>

Country/District		03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Asia	Mainland China	925	937	1118	913	672
	Taiwan	530	399	459	667	772
	Hong Kong, China	18	26	34	35	26
	Japan	-	-	2	1	1
	Singapore	-	-	4	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		1473	1362	1617	1616	1471
Europe	Portugal	36	23	23	27	26
	Switzerland	-	2	9	31	30
	United Kingdom	17	1	5	9	7
	Belgium	-	-	1	-	-
	Netherlands	-	-	1	-	1
	Germany	-	-	1	-	-
<b>Subtotal</b>		53	26	40	67	64
North America	United States of America	90	22	20	44	51
	Canada	17	5	6	11	6
<b>Subtotal</b>		107	27	26	55	57
Oceania	Australia	53	19	52	49	50
	New Zealand	-	1	1	-	1
<b>Subtotal</b>		53	20	53	49	51
<b>Others/ Unknown</b>		-	2	1	3	2
<b>Total</b>		1686	1437	1737	1790	1645

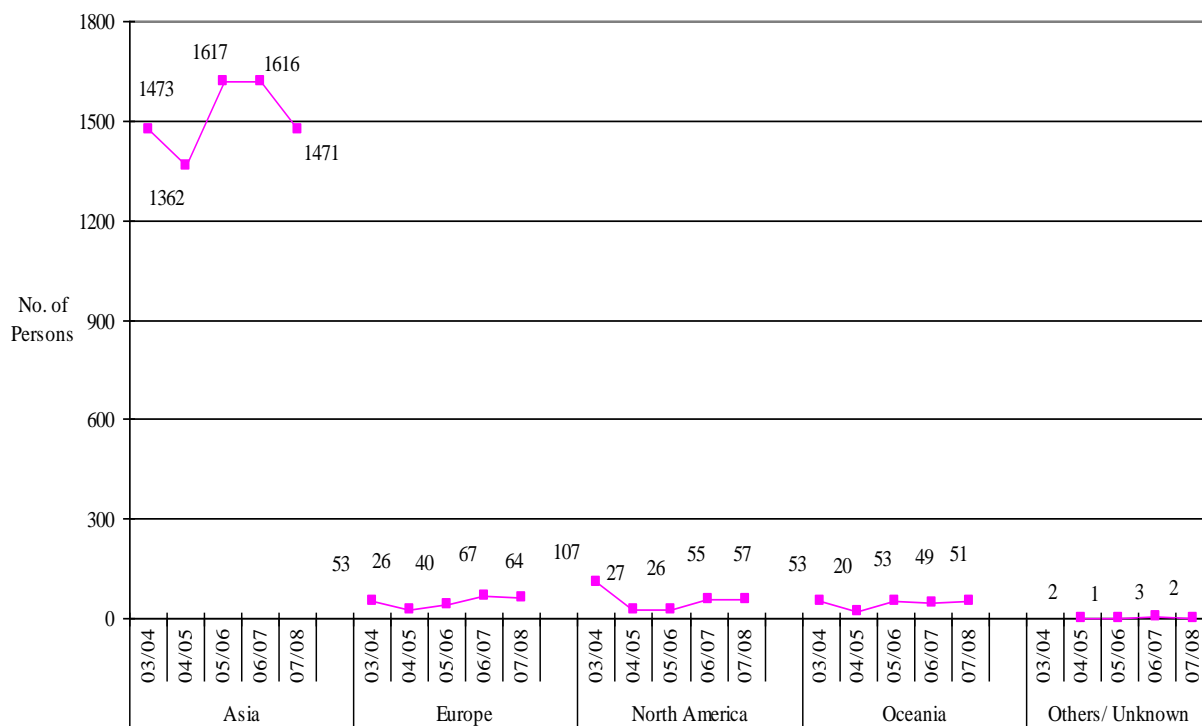
**Source:** Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.

*Note: (1) Based on information on senior secondary school graduates in the preceding academic year provided by local schools at the beginning of each academic year. Only those students aged 13-29 were included in the above table. Since academic year 2004/2005, only those senior 3 graduates from formal education are included.*

*(2) Students who pursued further studies in Macao were not included in the above table.*

*(3) Only students who pursued bachelor's degree or higher diploma were included.*

Figure 3.3a: Macao Senior Secondary School Graduates Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination (Academic Years 2003/2004-2007/2008)



**Table 3.3b: Macao Senior Secondary School Graduates Pursuing Education Overseas by Professional Discipline (Academic Years 2003/2004-2007/2008) <sup>(1) (2) (3)</sup>**

<b>Professional Discipline</b>	<b>03/04</b>	<b>04/05</b>	<b>05/06</b>	<b>06/07</b>	<b>07/08</b>
<b>Business Studies</b>	378	452	560	513	452
<b>Arts/Language</b>	180	120	119	126	153
<b>Humanities and Social Sciences</b>	174	89	164	159	128
<b>Industry</b>	234	137	151	141	149
<b>Tourism/Gaming</b>	34	45	80	128	95
<b>Medicine/Nursing Studies</b>	150	174	167	172	173
<b>Science</b>	143	151	147	104	82
<b>Education</b>	63	40	47	63	68
<b>Law</b>	39	36	35	34	38
<b>Architecture/Water Conservancy</b>	15	79	88	89	85
<b>Communication/Performing Arts</b>	--	--	94	81	66
<b>Art and Design</b>	--	--	48	34	49
<b>Others</b>	276	114	37	146	107

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

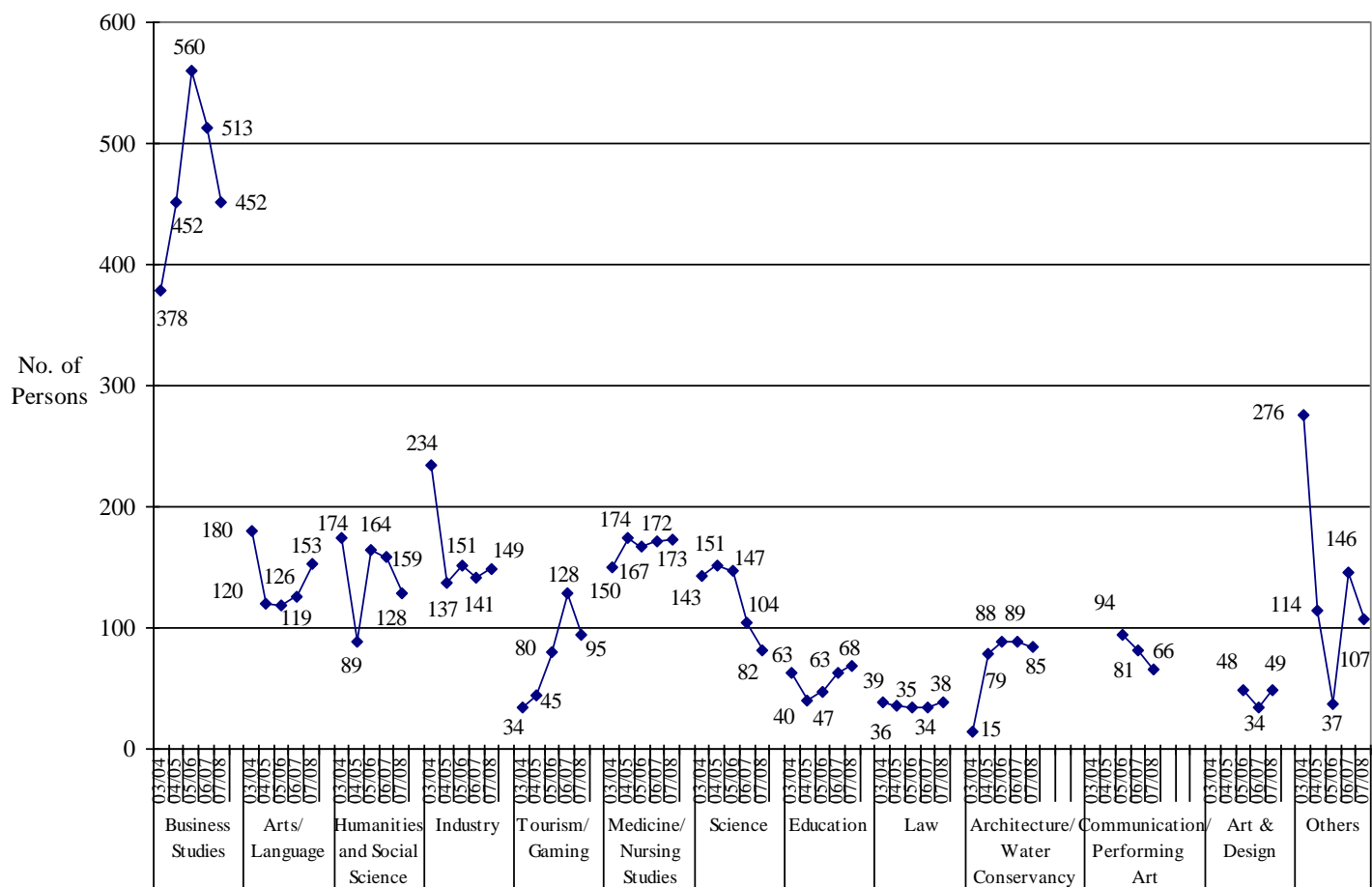
*Note: (1) Based on information on senior secondary school graduates in the preceding academic year provided by local schools at the beginning of each academic year. Only those students aged 13-29 were included in the above table. Since academic year 2004/2005, only those senior 3 graduates from formal education are included.*

*(2) Students who pursued further studies in Macao were not included in the above table.*

*(3) Only students who pursued bachelor's degree or higher diploma were included.*



Figure 3.3b: Macao Senior Secondary School Graduates Pursuing Education Overseas by Professional Discipline (Academic Years 2003/2004-2007/2008)



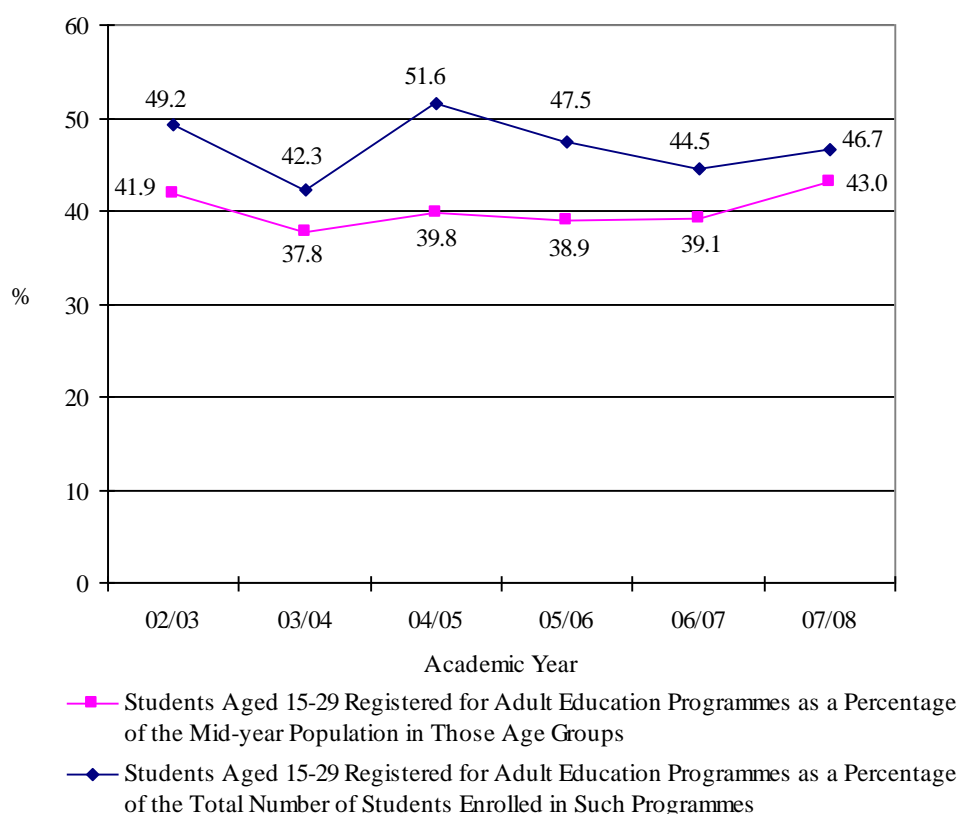
## 3.4 Adult Education and Vocational Training

**Table 3.4: Adult Education and Vocational Training**  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2007/2008)

	%					
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
<b>Students Aged 15-29 Registered for Adult Education Programmes as a Percentage of the Mid-year Population in Those Age Groups</b>	41.9	37.8	39.8	38.9	39.1	43.0
<b>Students Aged 15-29 Registered for Adult Education Programmes as a Percentage of the Total Number of Students Enrolled in Such Programmes</b>	49.2	42.3	51.6	47.5	44.5	46.7

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

**Figure 3.4: Adult Education and Vocational Training**  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2007/2008)



## 3.5 Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education

**Table 3.5: Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education (2002-2008)**

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Public Expenditure on Non-tertiary Education</b> <sup>(1)</sup> (Million MOP)	1,007	1,083	1,056	1,207	1,539	1,912	2,347
<b>Total Number of Students</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	99183	98255	95485	92254	88176	83790	79327
<b>Per Capita Education Expenditure</b> <sup>(3)</sup> (MOP) (Unit Cost per Student)	10,152.9	11,022.3	11,059.3	13,083.4	17,453.7	22,819.0	29,586.4

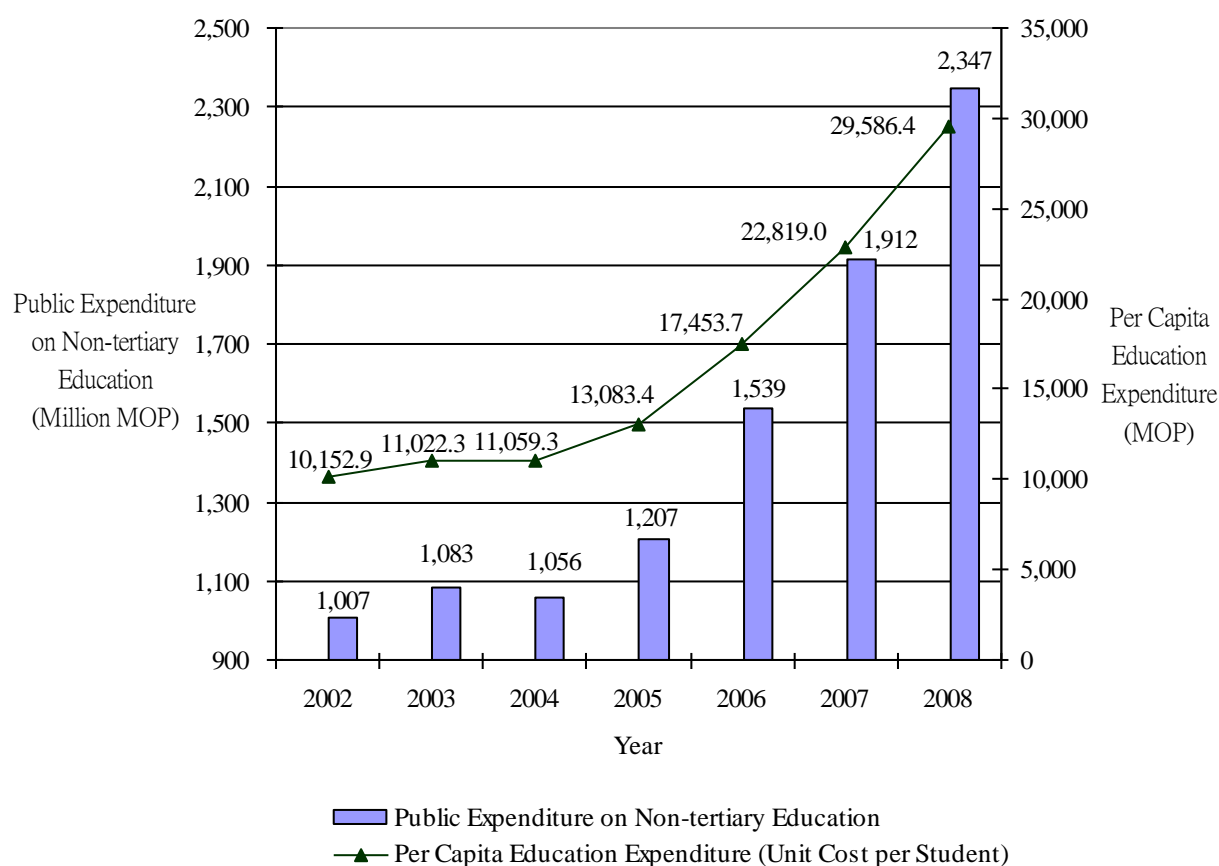
**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

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

*(2) Reference date: 26 November of each specific year.*

*(3) Per capita education expenditure = public expenditure on non-tertiary education ÷ total number of students.*

**Figure 3.5: Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education (2002-2008)**



## 3.6 Distribution of Young Teachers

**Table 3.6a: Distribution of Young Teachers (Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**

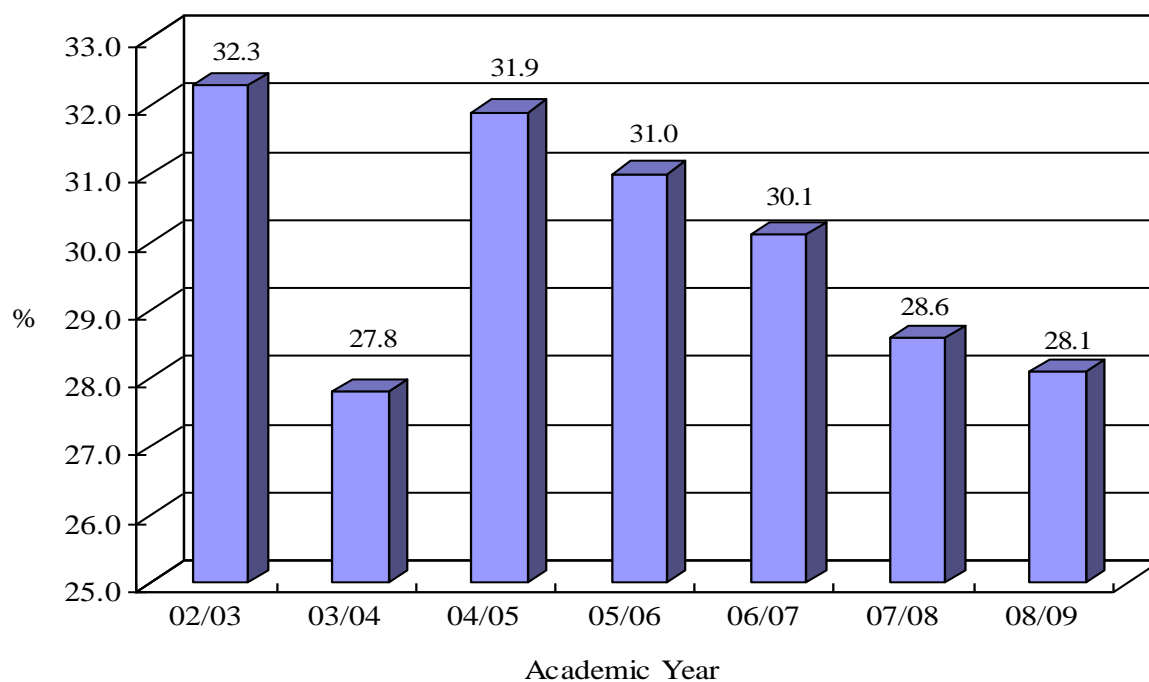
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
<b>Aged <math>\leq 29</math></b>	1316 (32.3)	1202 (27.8)	1405 (31.9)	1390 (31.0)	1378 (30.1)	1355 (28.6)	1361 (28.1)
<b>Overall</b>	4077 (100.0)	4331 (100.0)	4399 (100.0)	4490 (100.0)	4578 (100.0)	4739 (100.0)	4846 (100.0)

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

*Note: (1) The data scope includes formal education and recurrent education; reference date: 26 November of each academic year.*

*(2) Figures in parentheses represent percentages of young teachers aged  $\leq 29$  in respect of the total teacher population.*

**Figure 3.6a: Teachers Aged  $\leq 29$  as a Percentage of Total Teacher Population (Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**



**Table 3.6b: Distribution of Young Teachers by Type of School of Various Education Level  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**

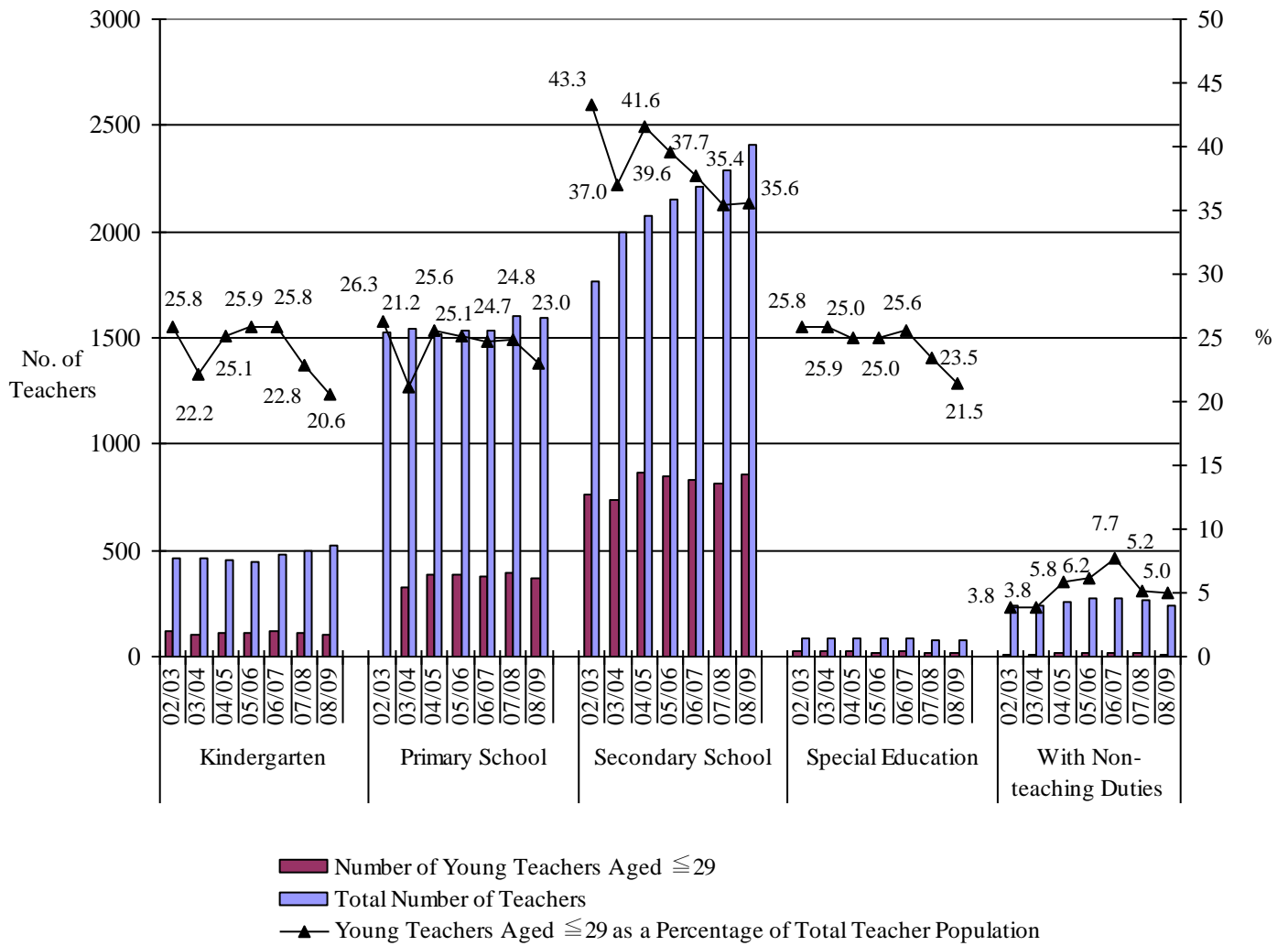
Type		02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
Kindergarten Teachers	Aged $\leq 29$	119 (25.8)	102 (22.2)	114 (25.1)	115 (25.9)	123 (25.8)	114 (22.8)	107 (20.6)
	Overall	461 (100.0)	459 (100.0)	454 (100.0)	444 (100.0)	477 (100.0)	501 (100.0)	519 (100.0)
Primary Teachers	Aged $\leq 29$	401 (26.3)	328 (21.2)	390 (25.6)	385 (25.1)	379 (24.7)	397 (24.8)	367 (23.0)
	Overall	1526 (100.0)	1547 (100.0)	1521 (100.0)	1533 (100.0)	1532 (100.0)	1599 (100.0)	1594 (100.0)
Secondary Teachers	Aged $\leq 29$	764 (43.3)	741 (37.0)	864 (41.6)	852 (39.6)	833 (37.7)	811 (35.4)	858 (35.6)
	Overall	1765 (100.0)	2001 (100.0)	2077 (100.0)	2154 (100.0)	2210 (100.0)	2288 (100.0)	2412 (100.0)
Special Education Teachers	Aged $\leq 29$	23 (25.8)	22 (25.9)	22 (25.0)	21 (25.0)	22 (25.6)	19 (23.5)	17 (21.5)
	Overall	89 (100.0)	85 (100.0)	88 (100.0)	84 (100.0)	86 (100.0)	81 (100.0)	79 (100.0)
Teachers with Non-teaching Duties	Aged $\leq 29$	9 (3.8)	9 (3.8)	15 (5.8)	17 (6.2)	21 (7.7)	14 (5.2)	12 (5.0)
	Overall	236 (100.0)	239 (100.0)	259 (100.0)	275 (100.0)	273 (100.0)	270 (100.0)	242 (100.0)

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.

Note: (1) The data scope includes formal education and recurrent education; reference date: 26 November of each academic year.

(2) Figures in parentheses represent percentages of young teachers aged  $\leq 29$  in respect of the total teacher population.

Figure 3.6b: Distribution of Young Teachers by Type of School of Various Education Level (Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)



## 3.7 Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment

**Table 3.7a: Literacy Rate (2001, 2006)**

	2001	2006
<b>Literacy Rate (Aged 15-29)</b>	99.4	99.6
<b>Literacy Rate Overall</b>	91.3	93.5

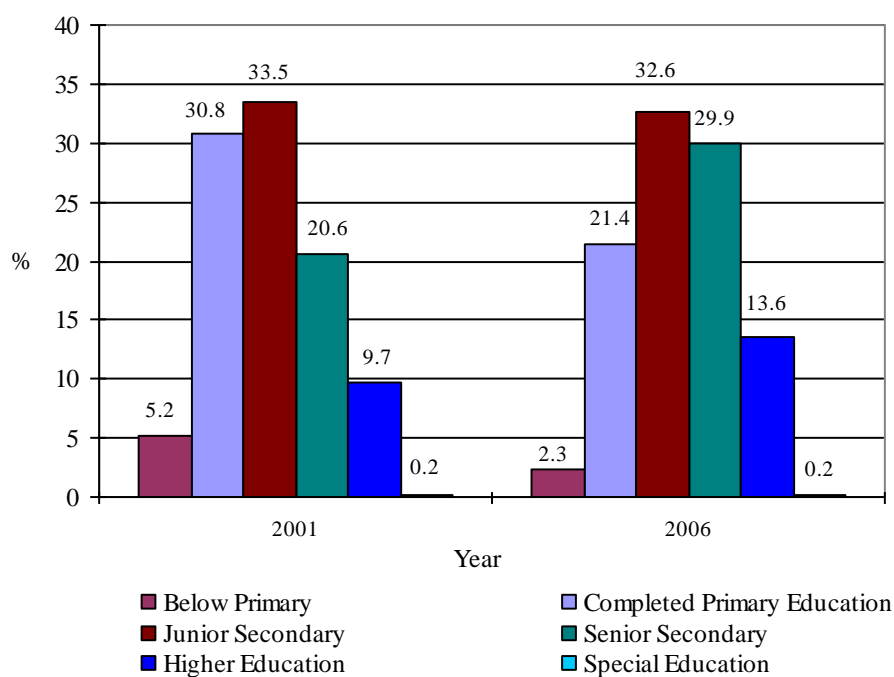
Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

**Table 3.7b: Resident Population Aged between 13 and 29 by Educational Attainment (2001, 2006)**

	2001	2006
<b>Below Primary</b>	5.2	2.3
<b>Completed Primary Education</b>	30.8	21.4
<b>Junior Secondary</b>	33.5	32.6
<b>Senior Secondary</b>	20.6	29.9
<b>Higher Education</b>	9.7	13.6
<b>Special Education</b>	0.2	0.2

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

**Figure 3.7b: Resident Population Aged between 13 and 29 by Educational Attainment (2001, 2006)**



## 3.8 Promotion Rates in Schools

**Table 3.8a: Student Promotion Rates at Various Education Levels**  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2007/2008) <sup>(1)</sup>

	Kindergarten						Primary <sup>(2)</sup>						Secondary <sup>(3)</sup>					
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
<b>Students Aged 13-29</b>	--	--	--	--	--	--	61.5	71.4	68.3	68.8	72.8	69.8	87.0	88.4	88.9	88.7	81.7	81.8
<b>All Students</b>	96.9	98.5	98.5	98.5	95.6	97.0	92.3	94.0	94.1	94.3	91.5	91.8	81.6	89.4	89.9	89.6	81.8	82.1

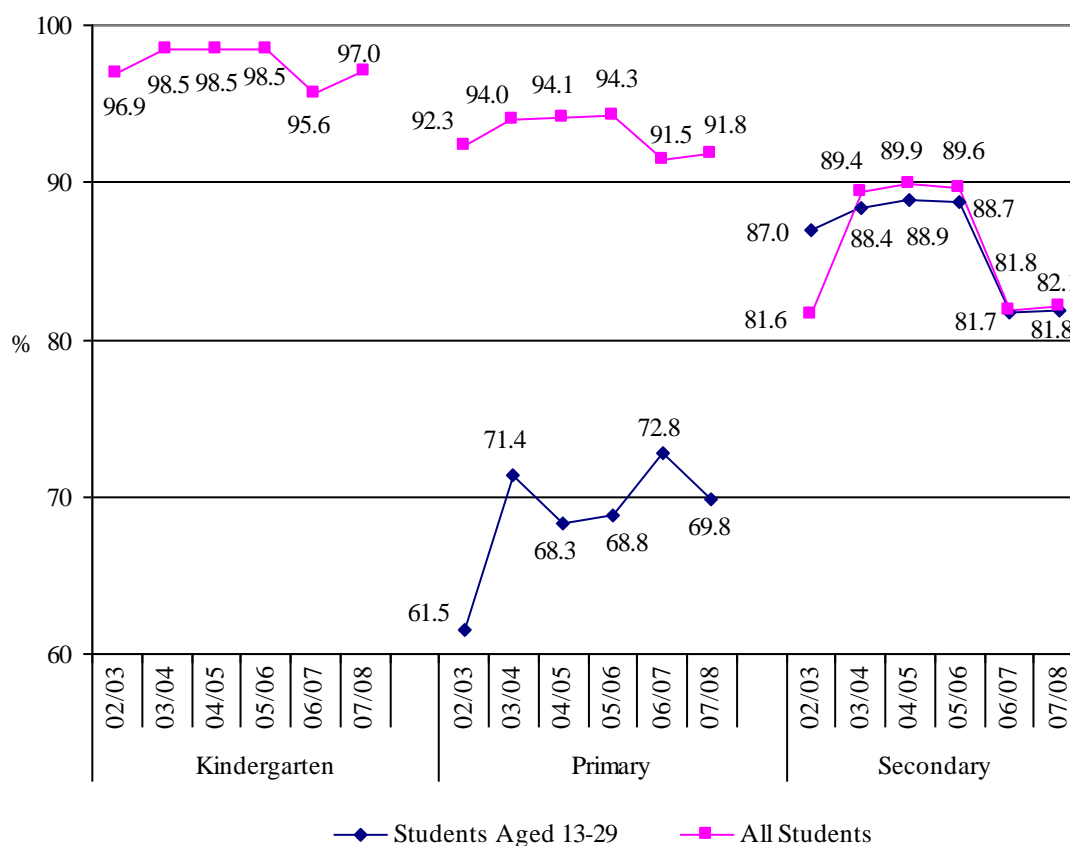
**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

*Note: (1) The data scope excludes recurrent education.*

*(2) In formal education, primary education has an upper age limit of fifteen years old.*

*(3) In formal education, junior secondary and senior secondary educations have an upper age limit of eighteen and twenty-one years old respectively.*

**Figure 3.8a: Student Promotion Rates at Various Education Levels**  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2007/2008)





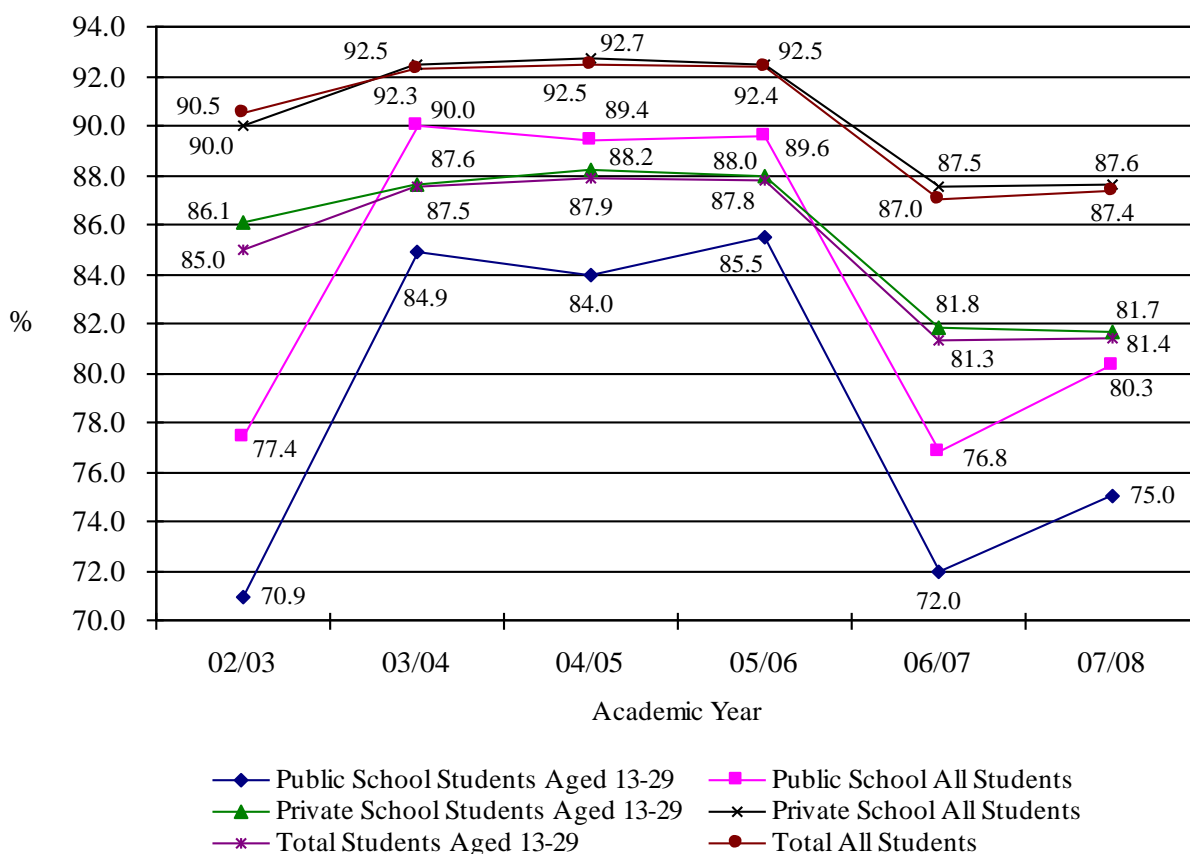
**Table 3.8b: Student Promotion Rates in Public and Private Schools**  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2007/2008) <sup>(1)</sup>

		%					
		02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
Public School	Students Aged 13-29	70.9	84.9	84.0	85.5	72.0	75.0
	All Students	77.4	90.0	89.4	89.6	76.8	80.3
Private School	Students Aged 13-29	86.1	87.6	88.2	88.0	81.8	81.7
	All Students	90.0	92.5	92.7	92.5	87.5	87.6
Total (Public & Private Schools)	Students Aged 13-29	85.0	87.5	87.9	87.8	81.3	81.4
	All Students	90.5	92.3	92.5	92.4	87.0	87.4

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.

Note: (1) The data scope excludes recurrent education.

**Figure 3.8b: Student Promotion Rates in Public and Private Schools**  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2007/2008)



## 3.9 Drop-out Rate

**Table 3.9: Drop-out Rate (Academic Years 2002/2003-2007/2008)**

	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08
<b>No. of Drop-out Students</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	535	598	440	286	308	226
<b>No. of Students within Compulsory Education</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	74370	71178	67685	62939	55958	52461
<b>Drop-out Rate</b> <sup>(3)</sup> (%)	0.72	0.84	0.65	0.45	0.55	0.43

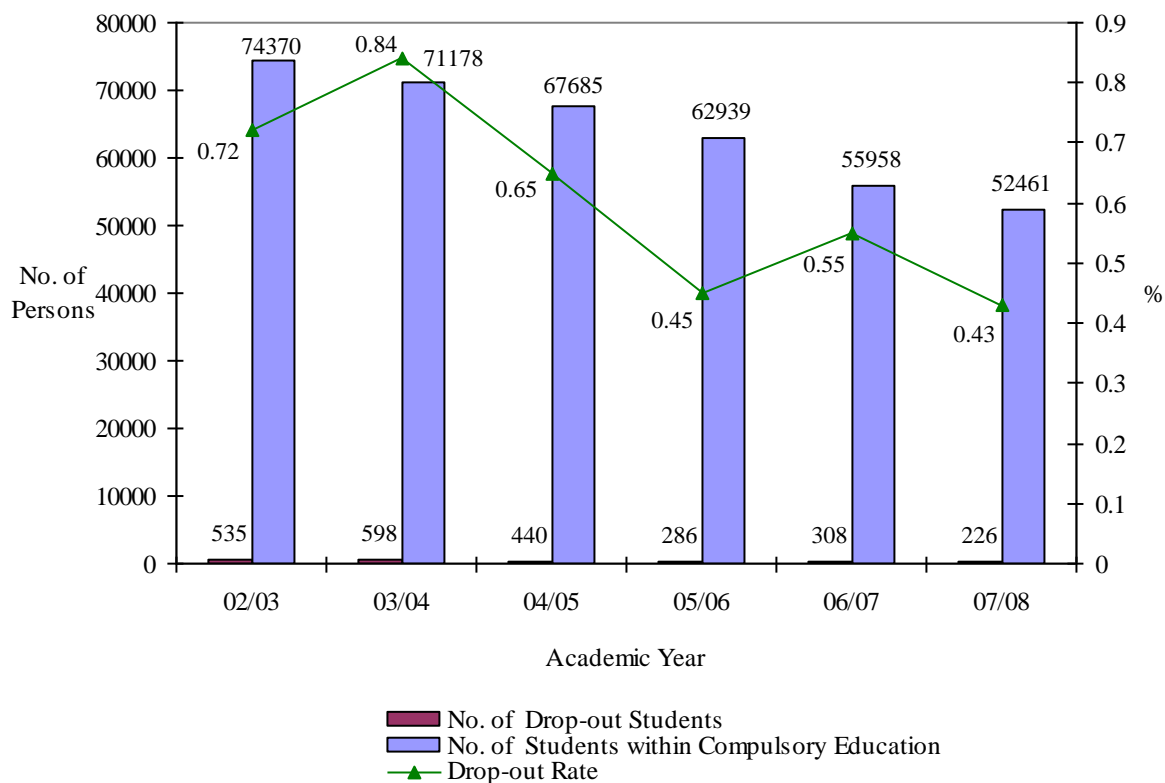
**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

*Note: (1) Drop-out students refer to students who are studying in school in this academic year, but leave school in the following academic year without completing compulsory education. Those who are deceased, have emigrated or left Macao for overseas studies are excluded.*

*(2) Compulsory education refers to the popularized education imposed on minors aged 5-15. The obligation begins at the first academic year after reaching 5 years old and ends at the end of the academic year when the educator has reached 15 years old or has completed junior secondary education.*

*(3) Drop-out rate = No. of drop-out students ÷ No. of students within compulsory education × 100%*

**Figure 3.9: Drop-out Rate (Academic Years 2002/2003-2007/2008)**



## 3.10 Distribution of Students by Type of School

**Table 3.10: Distribution of Students by Type of School  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**

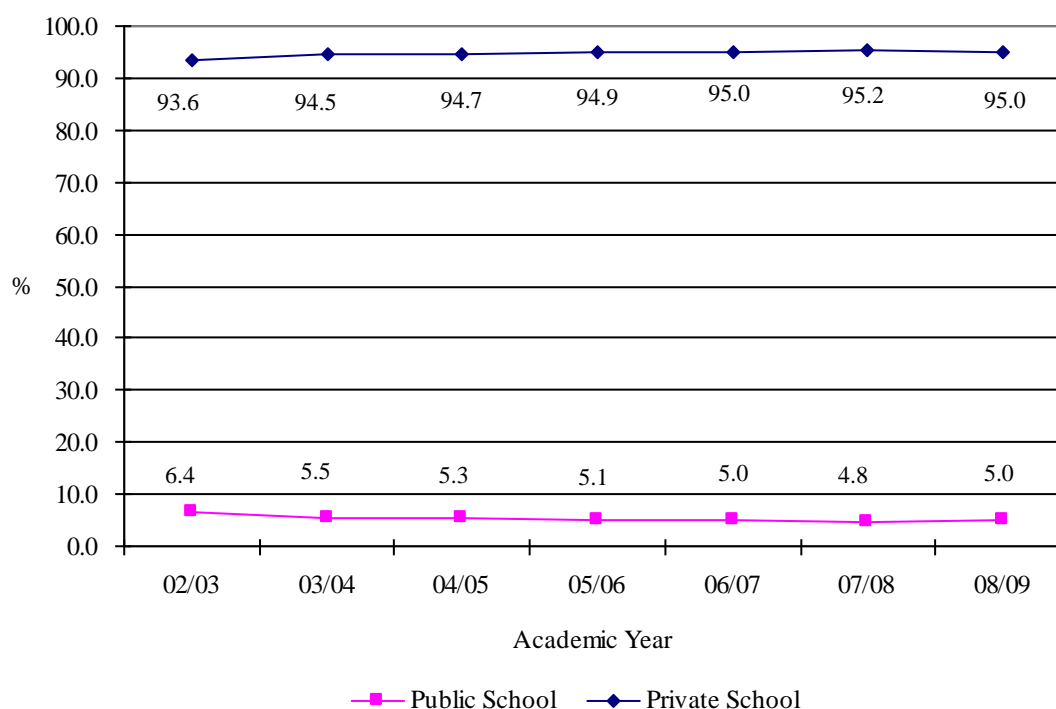
	02/03	03/04	04/05	05/06	06/07	07/08	08/09
<b>Public School</b>	6382 (6.4)	5397 (5.5)	5039 (5.3)	4739 (5.1)	4437 (5.0)	4002 (4.8)	3751 (5.0)
<b>Private School</b>	92801 (93.6)	92858 (94.5)	90446 (94.7)	87515 (94.9)	83739 (95.0)	79788 (95.2)	75576 (95.0)
<b>Total</b>	99183 (100.0)	98255 (100.0)	95485 (100.0)	92254 (100.0)	88176 (100.0)	83790 (100.0)	79327 (100.0)

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

*Note: (1) The data scope includes formal education and recurrent education; reference date: 26 November of each academic year.*

*(2) Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of total for that specific type of schools.*

**Figure 3.10: Distribution of Students by Type of School  
(Academic Years 2002/2003-2008/2009)**



## 3.11 Youth Exchanging Overseas

**Table 3.11: Number of Youths Aged 13-29 Exchanging Overseas (2007-2008)**

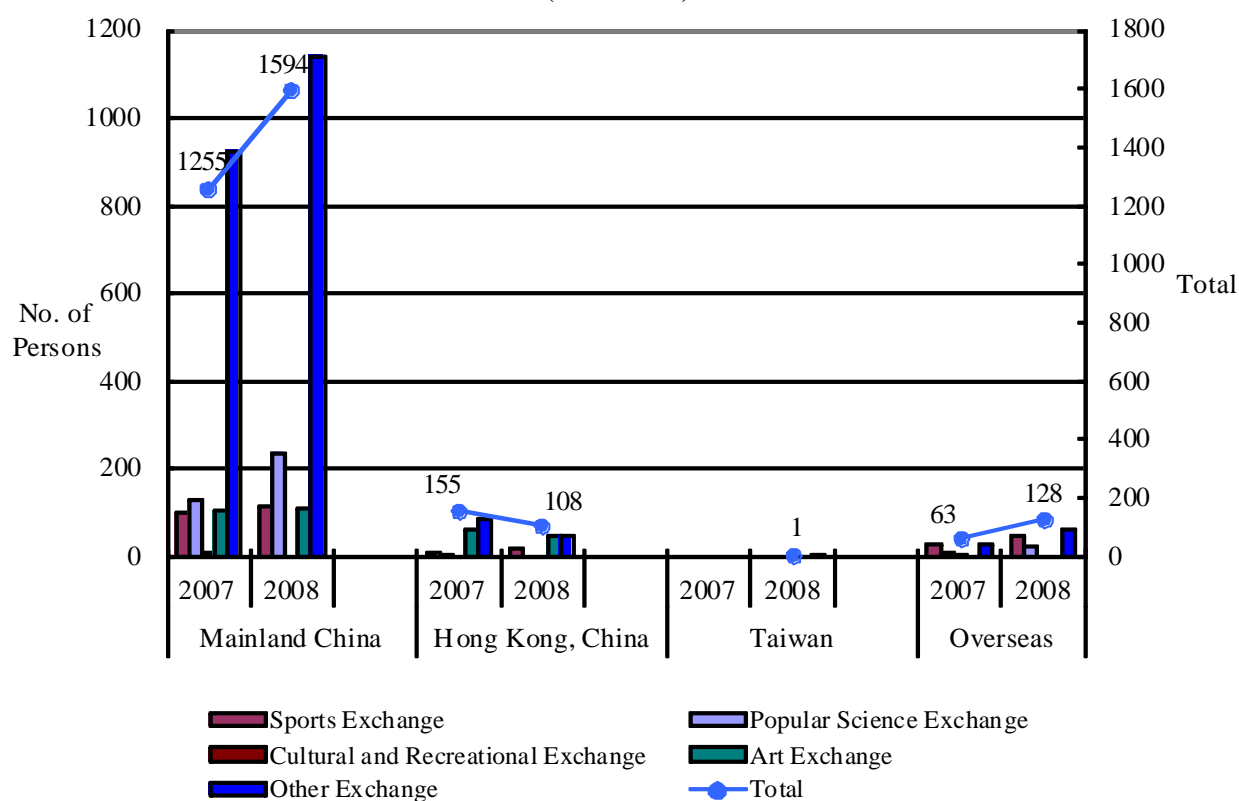
Item	Exchange (No. of Persons)								Subtotal	
	Mainland China		Hong Kong, China		Taiwan		Overseas			
	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008	2007	2008
<b>Sports Exchange</b>	97	111	8	16	--	--	28	44	133	171
<b>Popular Science Exchange</b>	126	232	2	--	--	--	6	22	134	254
<b>Cultural and Recreational Exchange</b>	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	6	--
<b>Art Exchange</b>	102	110	62	47	--	--	--	--	164	157
<b>Other Exchange</b>	925	1141	83	45	--	1	28	62	1036	1249
<b>Total</b>	1255	1594	155	108	--	1	63	128	1473	1831

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

*Note: (1) The above figures include youths aged 13-29 only who participate in activities hosted/co-hosted/organised by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.*

*(2) The term "exchange" includes attending all kinds of activities/competitions/meetings/seminars, etc.*

**Figure 3.11: Number of Youths Aged 13-29 Exchanging Overseas (2007-2008)**



# Chapter 4

## Labour Force and Employment



## Labour Force and Employment of Youths in Macao

### Overview

According to data provided by the Statistics and Census Bureau, in 2008, among the youth population aged 14-29, 86300 belonged to the labour force, and 82600 belonged to the employed population. Both figures had shown a continuous upward trend since 2003. In 2008, among the employed population aged 14-29, 200 were underemployed, a decrease of 500 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 700 registered in 2003. In 2008, among the youth population aged 14-29, the labour force participation rate stood at 60.3%, an increase of 13.7% compared with the corresponding figure of 46.6% registered in 2003. The labour force participation rate had shown a continuous upward trend since 2003. In 2008, the unemployment rate among the youth population aged 14-29 was 4.2%, a decline of 4.1% compared with the corresponding figure of 8.3% recorded in 2003. The unemployment rate showed a continuous downward trend during the period from 2003 to 2008. (Table 4.1a)

According to data obtained from surveys on the employment situation, in 2008, among the employed population aged 14-29, the majority put in 45-49 actual working hours per week, representing 54.1% of the total employed youth population; the second largest group put in 40-44 actual working hours per week, representing 14.6% of the total. The proportion of young workers who put in 45-49 actual working hours per week as a percentage of the entire employed population aged 14-29 had shown a continuous upward trend since 2003. (Table 4.2)

With regard to median monthly employment earnings for the employed youth population, i.e., employed individuals aged 14-29, the overall median monthly employment earnings was MOP 8,500 in 2008, MOP 100 less than the corresponding figure of MOP 8,600 recorded in 2007; but MOP 4,100 more than the earnings figure of MOP 4,400 registered in 2003. (Table 4.3)

Among the employed population aged 14-29 in Macao, those who worked as “clerks” accounted for the highest percentage, representing 42.1% of the total. Of these workers, 22.6% were “directly related to betting services”. The above two figures declined 5.3% and 2.5% respectively compared with the corresponding figures of 47.4% and 25.1% recorded in 2007. (Table 4.4a)

As regards the distribution by educational attainment of individuals in the employed population aged 14-29, in 2008, the median monthly employment earnings of youths who have completed “higher education” stood at MOP 10,800, an increase of MOP 3,100 compared with the corresponding figure of MOP 7,700 recorded in 2003. This figure had shown a continuous upward trend since 2003. The median monthly employment earnings for the three groups of individuals viz., those who have “never attended school/with pre-school education”, those who have completed “junior secondary education”, and those who have completed “senior secondary education”, all showed a continuous increasing trend during the period from 2003 to 2007. However the trend started to reverse in 2008. (Table 4.5)

## 4.1 Employment Situation of Young People

Table 4.1a: Economic Activities of Population Aged 14-29 (2003-2008)

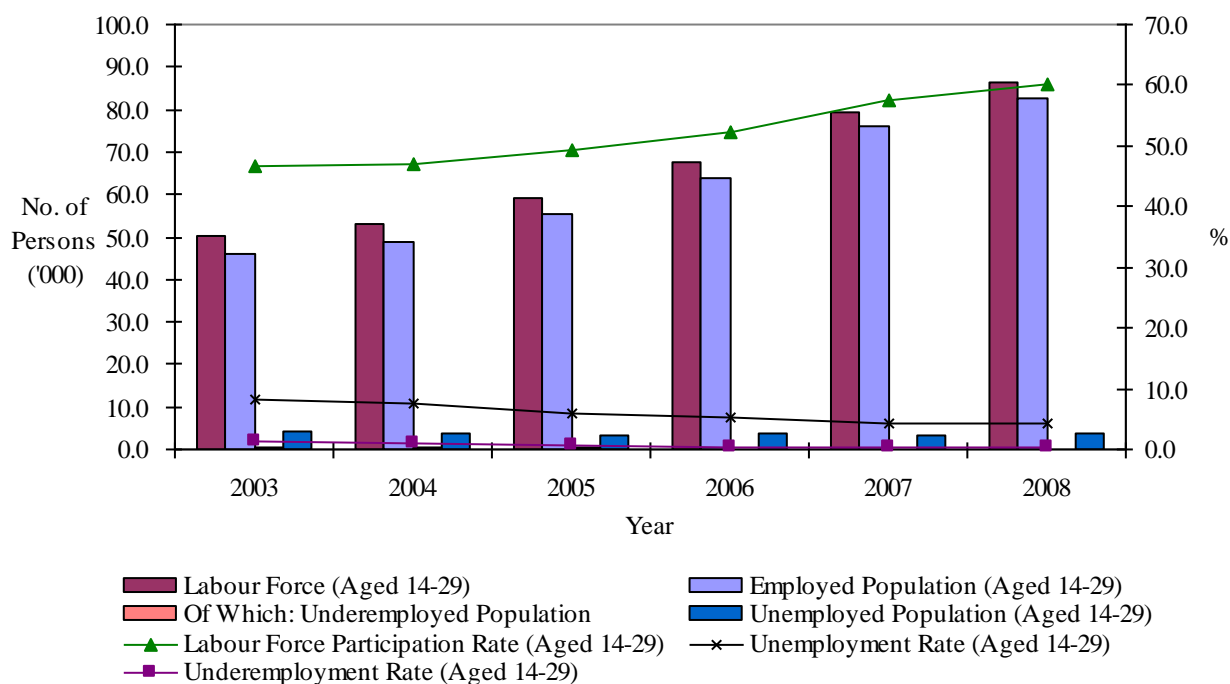
Statistical Indicator	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Total ('000)</b>						
<b>Labour Force (Aged 14-29)</b>	50.4	53.0	59.1	67.5	79.4	86.3
<b>Employed Population (Aged 14-29)</b>	46.2	49.0	55.6	63.8	75.9	82.6
<i>Of Which: Underemployed Population</i>	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
<b>Unemployed Population (Aged 14-29)</b>	4.2	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.7
<b>%</b>						
<b>Labour Force Participation Rate (Aged 14-29)</b>	46.6	47.0	49.2	52.1	57.6	60.3
<b>Unemployment Rate (Aged 14-29)</b>	8.3	7.4	6.0	5.4	4.3	4.2
<b>Underemployment Rate (Aged 14-29)</b>	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Note: (1) The survey has been conducted by random sampling. Samples are selected after exclusion of collective living quarters, such as military camps, hospitals, prisons, dormitories, elderly homes, etc. Survey subjects included all individuals living in land-based domestic living quarters.

(2) According to Macao's labour laws before the enforcement of Labour Relations Law on 1 January 2009, under certain circumstances, the legal working age is 14 or above. The indicator "4.1-Employment Situation of Young People" therefore provides figures for the labour force aged 14-29.

Figure 4.1a: Economic Activities of Population Aged 14-29 (2003-2008)



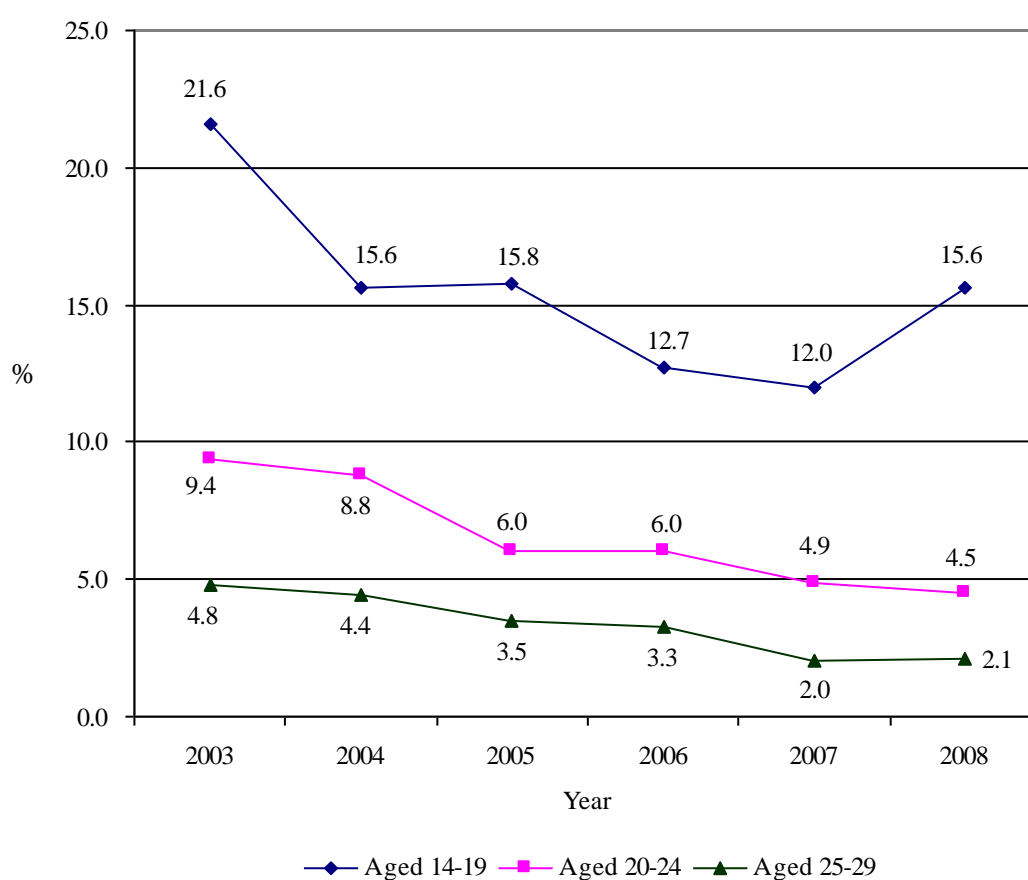
**Table 4.1b: Unemployment Rate in Labour Force Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2003-2008)**

%

Age Group	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
14-19	21.6	15.6	15.8	12.7	12.0	15.6
20-24	9.4	8.8	6.0	6.0	4.9	4.5
25-29	4.8	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.0	2.1

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

**Figure 4.1b: Unemployment Rate in Labour Force Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2003-2008)**





## 4.2 Weekly Working Hours

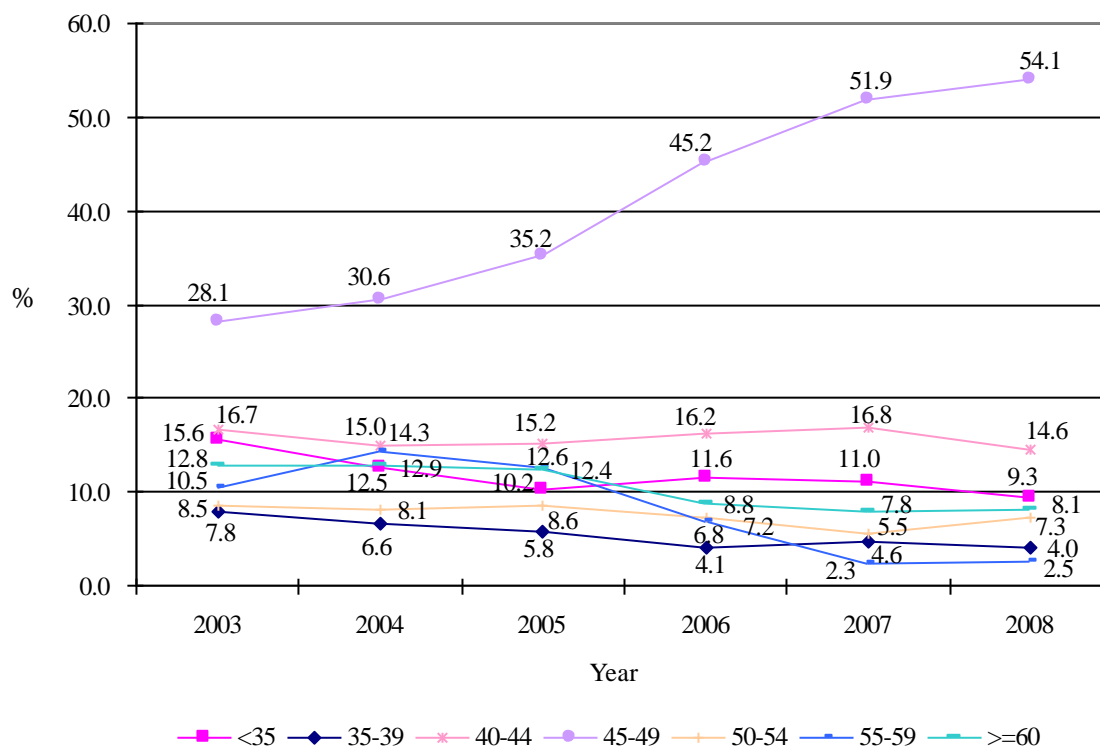
**Table 4.2: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Actual Working Hours per Week (2003-2008)**

Actual Working Hours per Week	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<35	15.6	12.5	10.2	11.6	11.0	9.3
35-39	7.8	6.6	5.8	4.1	4.6	4.0
40-44	16.7	15.0	15.2	16.2	16.8	14.6
45-49	28.1	30.6	35.2	45.2	51.9	54.1
50-54	8.5	8.1	8.6	7.2	5.5	7.3
55-59	10.5	12.9	12.4	6.8	2.3	2.5
>=60	12.8	12.9	12.4	8.8	7.8	8.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Note: (1) Due to rounding, slight discrepancy may occur in the sum of individual items and the total.

Figure 4.2: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Actual Working Hours per Week (2003-2008)



## 4.3 Average Income of Young People

**Table 4.3: Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2003-2008)**

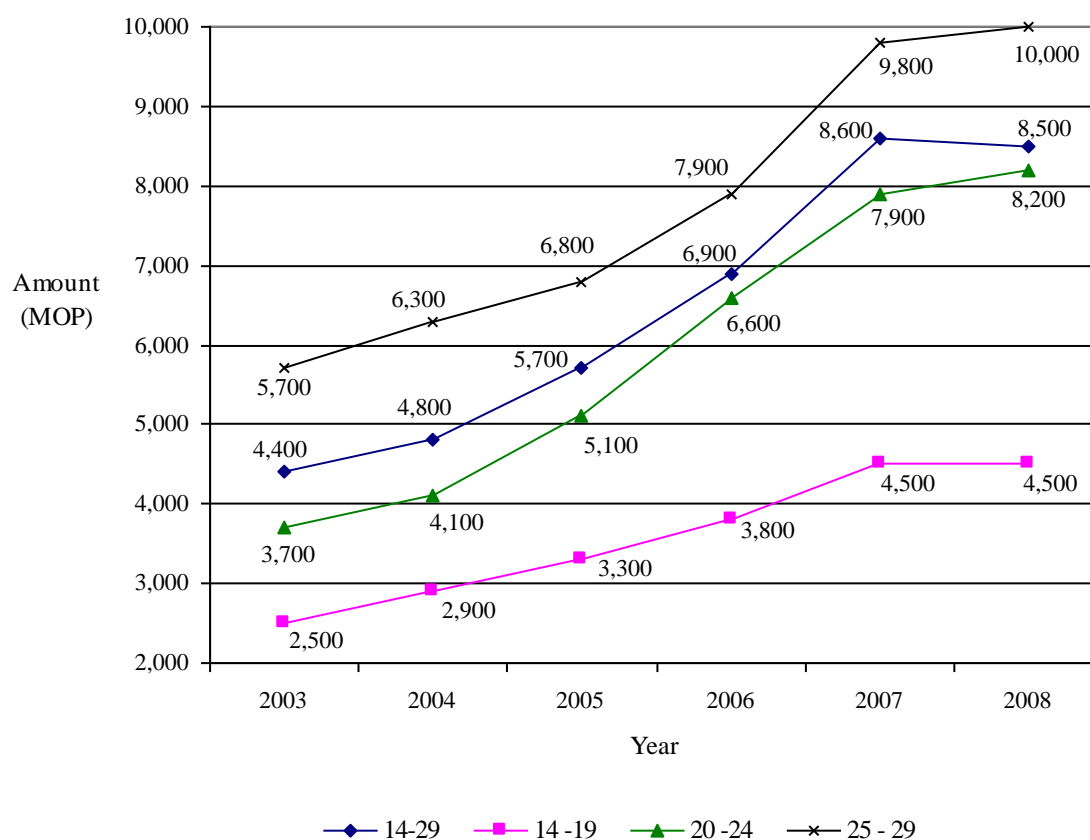
Age Group	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Overall Median for the Population Aged 14-29</b>	4,400	4,800	5,700	6,900	8,600	8,500
<b>14-19</b>	2,500	2,900	3,300	3,800	4,500	4,500
<b>20-24</b>	3,700	4,100	5,100	6,600	7,900	8,200
<b>25-29</b>	5,700	6,300	6,800	7,900	9,800	10,000

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Note: (1) Employment earnings: for the employees, it refers to the remuneration received. For the non-employees, it is the receipt of gross production value minus production expenditure and depreciation of assets.

(2) Remuneration: amount of money (without any deduction in amount) paid to employees regularly, in cash or in kind, according to their actual working hours or the services they provide during the reference period, including annual leaves and other paid leaves.

**Figure 4.3: Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Age Group (2003-2008)**



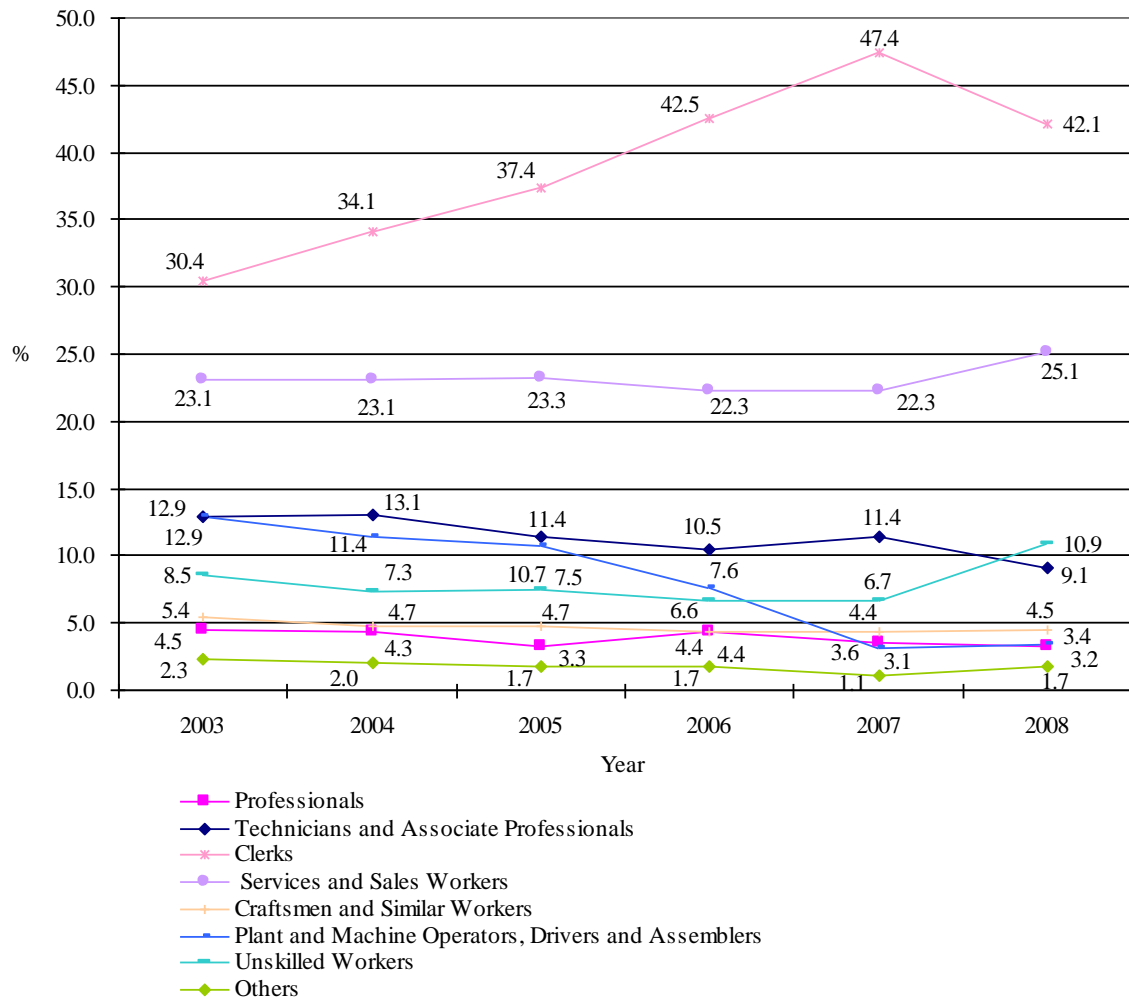
## 4.4 Distribution of Youth Population by Occupation

**Table 4.4a: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation and Status in Employment (2003-2008)**

Occupation	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Professionals</b>	4.5	4.3	3.3	4.4	3.6	3.2
<b>Technicians and Associate Professionals</b>	12.9	13.1	11.4	10.5	11.4	9.1
<b>Clerks</b>	30.4	34.1	37.4	42.5	47.4	42.1
<i>Of which, workers directly related to betting services (e.g. casino dealers, floor-persons, cage cashiers, etc.)</i>	--	--	--	--	25.1	22.6
<b>Service and Sales Workers</b>	23.1	23.1	23.3	22.3	22.3	25.1
<b>Craftsmen and Similar Workers</b>	5.4	4.7	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.5
<b>Plant and Machine Operators, Drivers and Assemblers</b>	12.9	11.4	10.7	7.6	3.1	3.4
<b>Unskilled Workers</b>	8.5	7.3	7.5	6.6	6.7	10.9
<b>Others</b>	2.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.7
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Figure 4.4a: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation and Status in Employment (2003-2008)



**Table 4.4b: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Occupation and Status in Employment (2003-2008)**

%

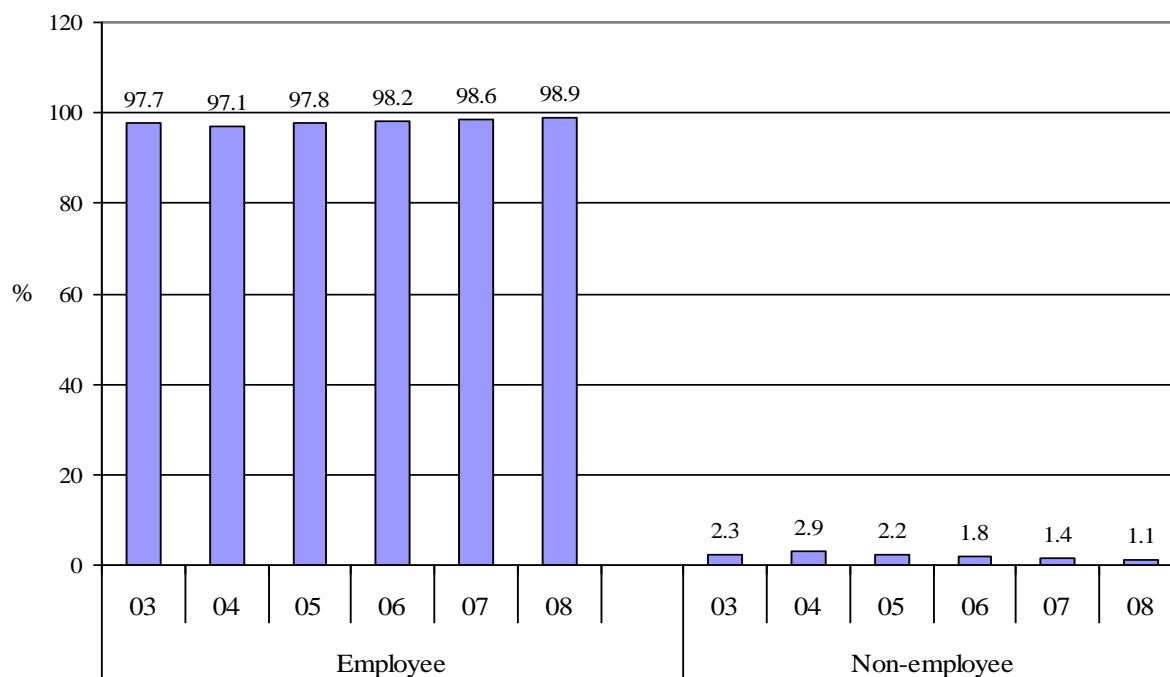
Occupation	Status in Employment Employee						Status in Employment Non-employee					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
<b>Professionals</b>	4.4	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.6	3.2	0 <sup>#</sup>	0.1	0 <sup>#</sup>	0.2	0.1	0 <sup>#</sup>
<b>Technicians and Associate Professionals</b>	12.7	12.6	11.1	10.3	11.0	8.9	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
<b>Clerks</b>	30.1	33.8	37.2	42.4	47.3	41.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
<i>Of which, workers directly related to betting services (e.g. casino dealers, floor-persons, cage cashiers, etc.)</i>	--	--	--	--	25.0	22.5	--	--	--	--	0 <sup>#</sup>	0.1
<b>Service and Sales Workers</b>	22.1	22.5	22.7	21.7	21.8	24.7	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4
<b>Craftsmen and Similar Workers</b>	5.3	4.4	4.6	4.2	4.4	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0 <sup>#</sup>	0.1
<b>Plant and Machine Operators, Drivers and Assemblers</b>	12.8	11.2	10.7	7.5	3.0	3.4	0.1	0.2	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>	0.1	0 <sup>#</sup>
<b>Unskilled Workers</b>	8.4	7.3	7.5	6.5	6.7	10.9	0.1	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>	0 <sup>#</sup>
<b>Others</b>	1.8	1.1	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	97.7	97.1	97.8	98.2	98.6	98.9	2.3	2.9	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.1

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Note: (1) "Non-employee" includes employer, own-account worker and unpaid family worker.

(2) 0<sup>#</sup> represents the result is less than half of the unit employed.

**Figure 4.4b: Distribution of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Status in Employment (2003-2008)**



## 4.5 Educational Attainment and Income

**Table 4.5: Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Highest Educational Attainment (2003-2008)**

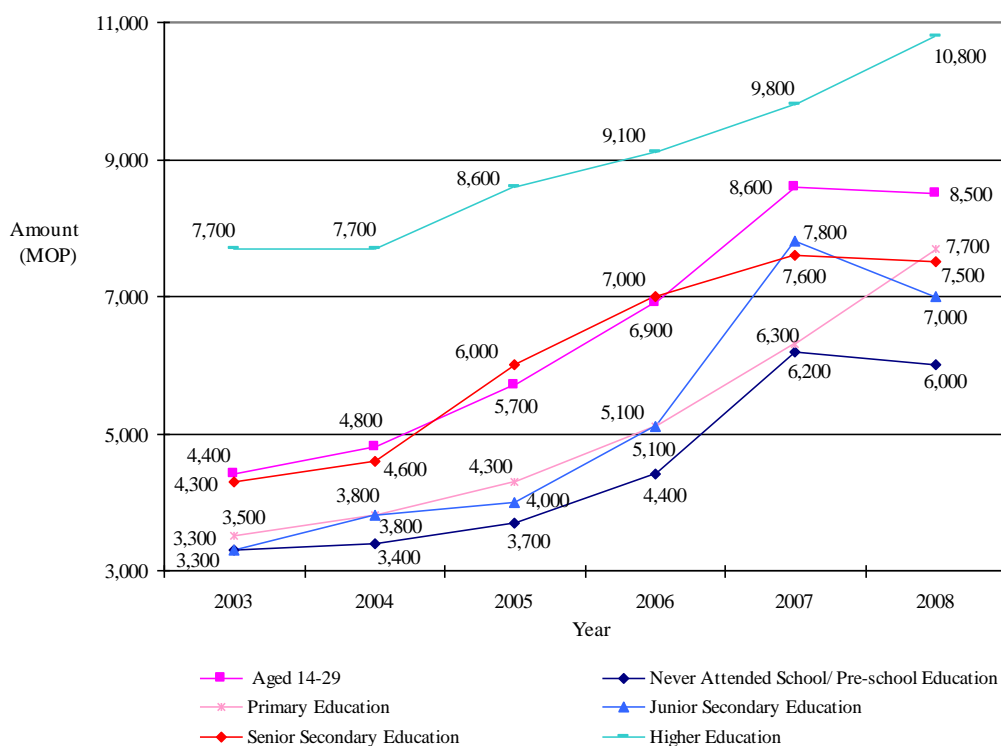
MOP

Highest Educational Attainment	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Overall Median for the Population Aged 14-29</b>	4,400	4,800	5,700	6,900	8,600	8,500
<b>Never Attended School/ Pre-school Education</b>	3,300	3,400	3,700	4,400	6,200	6,000
<b>Primary Education</b>	3,500	3,800	4,300	5,100	6,300	7,700
<b>Junior Secondary Education</b>	3,300	3,800	4,000	5,100	7,800	7,000
<b>Senior Secondary Education</b>	4,300	4,600	6,000	7,000	7,600	7,500
<b>Higher Education</b>	7,700	7,700	8,600	9,100	9,800	10,800

Source: Statistics and Census Bureau.

Note: (1) Employed population: individuals aged 14 or over who have worked at least 1 hour for pay, profits or family gains, in cash or in kind during the reference period. It also includes employees who are absent from work but maintain formal job attachment with the employer, or company owners who are not working temporarily due to specific reasons.

Figure 4.5: Median Monthly Employment Earnings of Employed Population Aged 14-29 by Highest Educational Attainment (2003-2008)



# Chapter 5

## Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities



## **Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities of Youths in Macao**

### **Overview**

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2008, the average number of books owned per respondent was 12.2. Female youths owned a greater number of books than male youths. Young people in the 13-16 age group owned the highest average number of books, followed by the 25-29 age group. (Table 5.1a-5.1c)

As regards reading time, among the young respondents aged 13-29, in 2008, the average reading time per day for the previous week was 1 hour 30 minutes. The average reading time for male was about the same as that for female, with the respective figures being 1 hour 24 minutes and 1 hour 36 minutes. The average reading time across all age group was also almost the same: 1 hour 24 minutes for both the 13-16 and 21-24 age groups; 1 hour 36 minutes for both the 17-20 and 25-29 age groups. (Table 5.2a-5.2c)

As regards Internet surfing, among the young respondents aged 13-29, the average surfing time per day for the previous week was 3 hours 54 minutes. Male youths spent more time on the Internet than female youths, the respective figures being 4 hours 18 minutes and 3 hours 36 minutes. Among the various age groups, the highest average time spent on surfing the Internet was recorded in the 13-16 age group, being 4 hours 18 minutes. As for uninterrupted surfing without a break, among the youth population aged 13-29, the majority or 21.8% said they did so for “over 3 hours, but less than 5 hours”. (Table 5.3a-5.3d)

As regards leisure activities, according to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29, the three most common forms of leisure activity participated in the previous week, in descending order of popularity, were “Internet surfing”, “watching TV” and “strolling/shopping”, with the respective percentages of respondents standing at 58.0%, 42.3% and 35.1%. Comparing the three most common leisure activities participated by male youths and female youths, there was only one overlap, i.e. “Internet surfing”. For the age groups 13-16, 17-20 and 21-24, the most common leisure activity was “Internet surfing”, while for the 25-29 age group, the most common leisure activity was “watching TV”. (Table 5.4a-5.4c)

According to data provided by the Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau, the total number of persons aged 13-29 who applied for library card rose from 2470 in 2006 to 2847 in 2008, an increase of 377 persons. Among the people who applied for library cards, there were more female than male. For the age group 13-16, the number of applicants for library card rose from 380 persons in 2007 to 689 persons in 2008. (Table 5.5a-5.5b)

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2006 and in 2008, 51.0% of respondents said that they had “high” or “extremely high” confidence in information provided by “newspapers”, an increase of 2.4% compared with the corresponding figure of 48.6% for 2006. Apart from the “Internet”, respondents all expressed increased confidence in information provided by “TV”, “radio”, “newspapers” and “magazines” compared with 2006. (Table 5.6)

As regards utilization of Macao’s public recreational and sports facilities, in 2008, 92.5% of respondents said they “had” used such facilities, an increase of 37%, compared with the corresponding figure of 55.5% for 2006. The percentage of male youths who had used



such facilities was about the same as that for female youths. Breakdown by age groups shows that the highest percentage was recorded by the 17-20 age group, with the figure standing at 93.6%. (Table 5.7a-5.7c)

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2008, 45.8% of respondents said that they “had participated” in cultural activities during the previous six months. The number of female youths who participated in cultural activities was higher than that of male youths. The highest participation rate was registered in the 13-16 age group, with the figure standing at 52.1%; followed by the 17-20 age group. (Table 5.8a-5.8c)

As regards participation in sports activities, 73.5% of respondents said that they “had participated” in sports activities during the previous six months. The number of male youths who participated in sports activities was higher than that of female youths. The highest participation rate was registered in the 17-20 age group, followed by the 21-24 age group. (Table 5.9a-5.9c)

## 5.1 Number of Books Owned per Capita

**Table 5.1a: Number of Books Owned per Capita of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Year (2008)**

(N=3445)

No. of Books Owned in the Previous Year	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	429	12.5
1-5	1279	37.1
6-10	715	20.8
11-20	471	13.7
21-50	266	7.7
51-100	68	2.0
>100	43	1.2
Decline to Answer	174	5.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average No. of Books Owned</b>	<b>12.2</b>	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.1b: Number of Books Owned per Capita of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Year by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

No. of Books Owned in the Previous Year	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	246	15.4	183	9.9
1-5	577	36.0	702	38.1
6-10	312	19.5	403	21.9
11-20	188	11.7	282	15.3
21-50	139	8.7	127	6.9
51-100	30	1.9	38	2.1
>100	20	1.2	23	1.2
Decline to Answer	89	5.6	84	4.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average No. of Books Owned</b>	<b>11.9</b>		<b>12.5</b>	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.1c: Number of Books Owned per Capita of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Year by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

No. of Books Owned in the Previous Year	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	94	12.1	105	12.7	126	13.2	100	11.6
1-5	271	35.0	318	38.6	385	40.2	298	34.5
6-10	143	18.5	183	22.2	205	21.4	176	20.4
11-20	105	13.5	110	13.3	129	13.5	126	14.6
21-50	75	9.7	49	5.9	60	6.3	82	9.5
51-100	26	3.4	7	0.8	14	1.5	21	2.4
>100	14	1.8	15	1.8	3	0.3	11	1.3
Decline to Answer	47	6.1	37	4.5	36	3.8	50	5.8
<b>Total</b>	775	100.0	824	100.0	958	100.0	864	100.0
<b>Average No. of Books Owned</b>	15.2		12.2		9.4		13.1	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

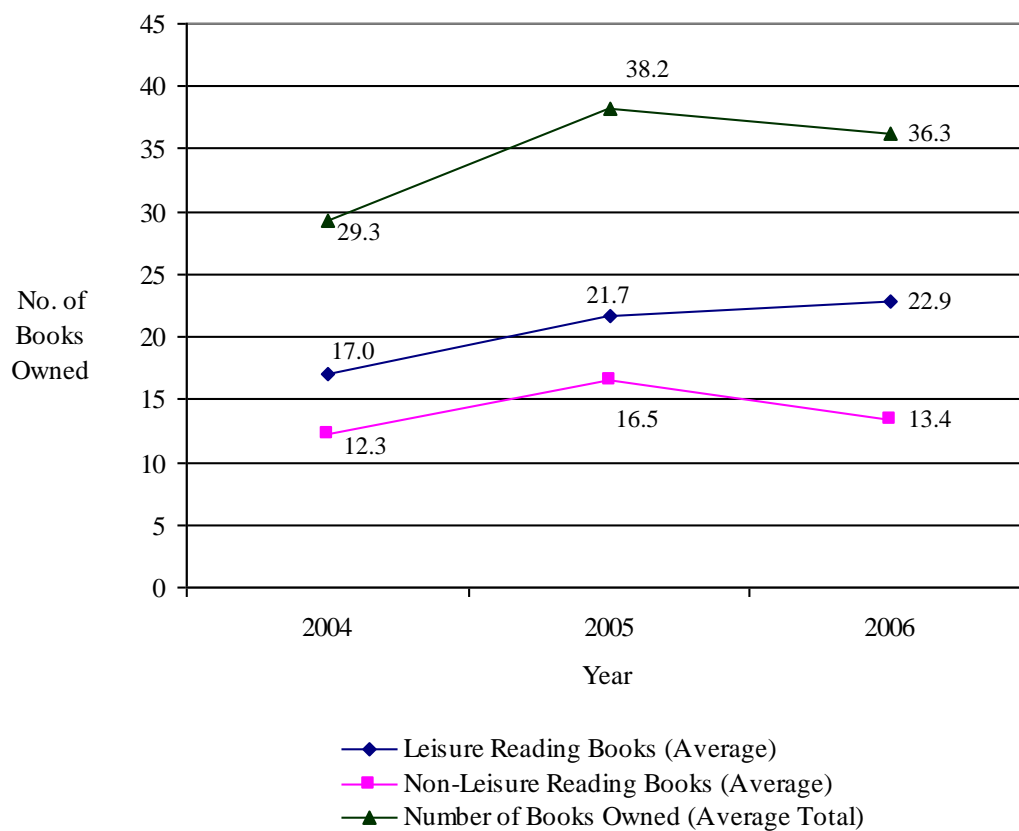
**Table 5.1d: Number of Books Owned per Capita of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Year (2004-2006)**

	2004 (N=1112)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)
Leisure Reading Books (Average)	17.0	21.7	22.9
Non-Leisure Reading Books (Average)	12.3	16.5	13.4
<b>No. of Books Owned (Average Total)</b>	29.3	38.2	36.3

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004.

YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Figure 5.1d: Number of Books Owned per Capita of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Year (2004-2006)



## 5.2 Average Reading Time per Day

**Table 5.2a: Average Reading Time per Day of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Pervious Week (2008)**  
(N=3445)

No. of Reading Hours per Day	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	711	20.6
<1	1238	35.9
≥ 1 to <3	999	29.0
≥ 3 to <5	277	8.0
≥ 5 to <7	96	2.8
≥ 7 to <9	33	1.0
≥ 9	58	1.7
Decline to Answer	33	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average No. of Hours</b>	1 hour 30 minutes	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.2b: Average Reading Time per Day of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Pervious Week by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

No. of Reading Hours per Day	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	393	24.5	318	17.3
<1	563	35.2	674	36.6
≥ 1 to <3	423	26.4	576	31.3
≥ 3 to <5	112	7.0	164	8.9
≥ 5 to <7	43	2.7	53	2.9
≥ 7 to <9	16	1.0	17	0.9
≥ 9	28	1.7	30	1.6
Decline to Answer	23	1.4	10	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average No. of Hours</b>	1 hour 24 minutes		1 hour 36 minutes	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.2c: Average Reading Time per Day of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Pervious Week by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

No. of Reading Hours per Day	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	152	19.2	150	18.1	236	24.6	168	19.4
<1	288	37.2	289	35.1	343	35.8	310	35.9
≥ 1 to <3	238	30.7	257	31.2	247	25.8	250	28.9
≥ 3 to <5	52	6.7	66	8.0	81	8.5	76	8.8
≥ 5 to <7	21	2.7	26	3.2	25	2.6	24	2.8
≥ 7 to <9	9	1.2	8	1.0	6	0.6	10	1.2
≥ 9	7	0.9	17	2.1	16	1.7	17	2.0
Decline to Answer	8	1.0	11	1.3	4	0.4	9	1.0
<b>Total</b>	775	100.0	824	100.0	958	100.0	864	100.0
<b>Average No. of Hours</b>	1 hour 24 minutes		1 hour 36 minutes		1 hour 24 minutes		1 hour 36 minutes	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

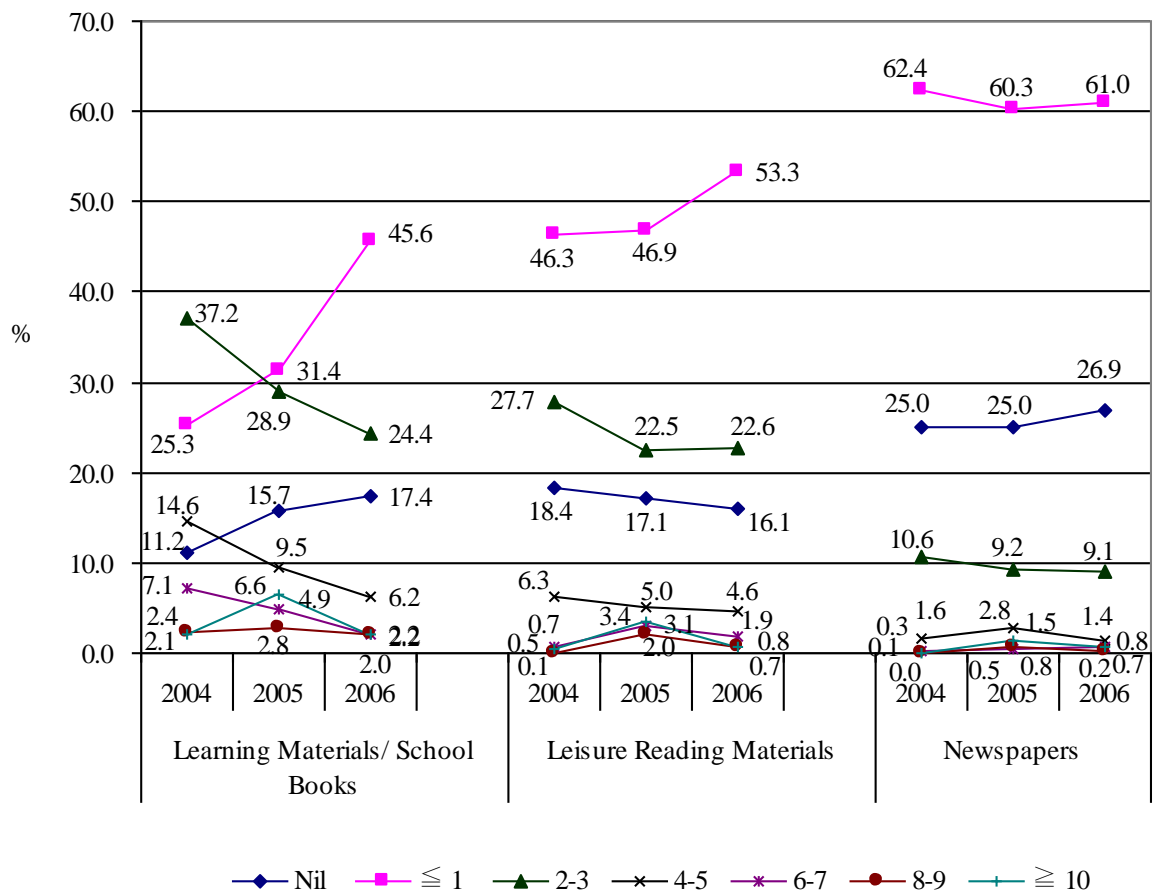
**Table 5.2d: Reading Time per Day of Youths Aged 13-29 by Type of Reading Material (2004-2006)**

%

No. of Hours	Learning Materials/ School Books			Leisure Reading Materials			Newspapers		
	2004 (N=1093)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)	2004 (N=1094)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)	2004 (N=1093)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)
Nil	11.2	15.7	17.4	18.4	17.1	16.1	25.0	25.0	26.9
≤ 1	25.3	31.4	45.6	46.3	46.9	53.3	62.4	60.3	61.0
2-3	37.2	28.9	24.4	27.7	22.5	22.6	10.6	9.2	9.1
4-5	14.6	9.5	6.2	6.3	5.0	4.6	1.6	2.8	1.4
6-7	7.1	4.9	2.2	0.7	3.1	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.7
8-9	2.4	2.8	2.0	0.1	2.0	0.8	0.1	0.8	0.2
≥ 10	2.1	6.6	2.2	0.5	3.4	0.7	0	1.5	0.8

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004. YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Figure 5.2d: Reading Time per Day of Youths Aged 13-29 by Type of Reading Material (2004-2006)



## 5.3 Internet Surfing

**Table 5.3a: Average Internet Surfing Time per Day of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Week (2008)**

(N=3445)

Internet Surfing Time (Hours)	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	130	3.8
<1	360	10.4
≥ 1 to <3	1185	34.4
≥ 3 to <5	777	22.6
≥ 5 to <7	354	10.3
≥ 7 to <9	176	5.1
≥ 9	424	12.3
Decline to Answer	39	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average No. of Hours</b>	3 hours 54 minutes	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.3b: Average Internet Surfing Time per Day of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Week by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Internet Surfing Time (Hours)	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	55	3.4	75	4.1
<1	129	8.1	231	12.5
≥ 1 to <3	512	32.0	673	36.5
≥ 3 to <5	376	23.5	401	21.8
≥ 5 to <7	173	10.8	180	9.8
≥ 7 to <9	83	5.2	93	5.0
≥ 9	253	15.8	171	9.3
Decline to Answer	20	1.2	18	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average No. of Hours</b>	4 hours 18 minutes		3 hours 36 minutes	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.



**Table 5.3c: Average Internet Surfing Time per Day of Youth Aged 13-29 in the Previous Week by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Internet Surfing Time (Hours)	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	30	3.9	35	4.3	22	2.3	42	4.9
<1	69	8.9	59	7.2	103	10.8	126	14.6
≥ 1 to <3	235	30.3	274	33.3	384	40.1	287	33.2
≥ 3 to <5	170	21.9	224	27.2	212	22.1	167	19.3
≥ 5 to <7	104	13.4	78	9.5	91	9.5	78	9.0
≥ 7 to <9	54	7.0	30	3.6	41	4.3	51	5.9
≥ 9	106	13.7	110	13.4	101	10.5	100	11.6
Decline to Answer	7	0.9	14	1.7	4	0.4	13	1.5
<b>Total</b>	775	100.0	824	100.0	958	100.0	864	100.0
<b>Average No. of Hours</b>	4 hours 18 minutes		4 hours 6 minutes		3 hours 42 minutes		3 hours 42 minutes	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.3d : Uninterrupted Internet Surfing Time of Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)**

(N=3445)

Uninterrupted Internet Surfing Time (Hours)	No. of Persons	Percent
<1	77	2.2
≥ 1 to <3	578	16.8
≥ 3 to <5	750	21.8
≥ 5 to <7	574	16.7
≥ 7 to <9	572	16.6
≥ 9 to <11	247	7.2
≥ 11 to <13	180	5.2
≥ 13 to <15	142	4.1
≥ 15 to <17	67	1.9
≥ 17 to <19	27	0.8
≥ 19	218	6.3
Decline to Answer	13	0.4
<b>Total</b>	3445	100.0
<b>Average No. of Hours</b>	7 hours 12 minutes	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.3e: Uninterrupted Internet Surfing Time of Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Uninterrupted Internet Surfing Time (Hours)	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<1	32	2.0	44	2.4
≥ 1 to <3	220	13.7	358	19.4
≥ 3 to <5	315	19.7	435	23.6
≥ 5 to <7	260	16.2	313	17.0
≥ 7 to <9	229	14.3	343	18.6
≥ 9 to <11	132	8.2	115	6.2
≥ 11 to <13	93	5.8	87	4.7
≥ 13 to <15	88	5.5	54	2.9
≥ 15 to <17	46	2.9	21	1.1
≥ 17 to <19	18	1.1	9	0.5
≥ 19	163	10.2	55	3.0
Decline to Answer	5	0.3	8	0.4
<b>Total</b>	1601	100.0	1842	100.0
<b>Average No. of Hours</b>	8 hours 12 minutes		6 hours 24 minutes	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.3f: Uninterrupted Internet Surfing Time of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Uninterrupted Internet Surfing Time (Hours)	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<1	22	2.8	17	2.1	9	0.9	28	3.2
≥1 to <3	112	14.5	131	15.9	138	14.4	195	22.6
≥3 to <5	165	21.3	193	23.4	209	21.8	181	20.9
≥5 to <7	120	15.5	143	17.4	161	16.8	144	16.7
≥7 to <9	98	12.6	105	12.7	204	21.3	162	18.8
≥9 to <11	67	8.6	63	7.6	76	7.9	38	4.4
≥11 to <13	52	6.7	44	5.3	54	5.6	29	3.4
≥13 to <15	34	4.4	33	4	44	4.6	31	3.6
≥15 to <17	27	3.5	13	1.6	16	1.7	9	1
≥17 to <19	15	1.9	6	0.7	2	0.2	3	0.3
≥19	61	7.9	73	8.9	43	4.5	38	4.4
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	2	0.3	3	0.4	2	0.2	6	0.7
<b>Total</b>	775	100	824	100	958	100	864	100
<b>Average No. of Hours</b>	7 hours 54 minutes		7 hours 30 minutes		7 hours 12 minutes		6 hours 18 minutes	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.3g: Correlation between Age of Youths Aged 13-29 and No. of Hours Spent on Internet Surfing per Day (2006)**

**% (N=1909)**

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

Source: Bosco Youth Service Network, Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006.

**Table 5.3h: Correlation between Age of Youths Aged 13-29 and the Longest Uninterrupted Surfing Time (in Hours) on the Internet (2006)**

**% (N=1884)**

Age Hr(s)	Uninterrupted Surfing Time on the Internet (No. of Persons)												Total (No. of Persons)
	≤1	1-2	3-4	5-6	7-8	9-10	11-12	13-14	15-16	17-18	19-20	≥21	
<b>13</b>	14	32	53	41	25	16	10	12	7	2	4	15	231
<b>14</b>	15	26	76	91	34	32	27	13	8	3	7	27	359
<b>15</b>	12	12	38	39	27	18	12	10	3	9	9	36	225
<b>16</b>	9	14	44	52	38	18	21	11	12	6	3	27	255
<b>17</b>	5	9	34	41	29	21	14	4	3	5	4	14	183
<b>18</b>	4	11	27	35	34	15	14	2	1	3	1	9	156
<b>19</b>	2	7	25	31	16	10	5	4	2	0	0	6	108
<b>20</b>	4	2	22	26	15	7	6	3	1	0	1	9	96
<b>21</b>	2	4	16	7	8	5	2	2	1	1	1	3	52
<b>22</b>	1	1	3	8	1	3	1	2	2	0	1	2	25
<b>23</b>	0	1	3	15	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	7	36
<b>24</b>	1	1	2	3	4	2	5	1	1	1	0	0	21
<b>25</b>	0	5	3	10	4	3	3	1	1	0	2	2	34
<b>26</b>	0	1	5	2	5	1	2	2	1	0	0	1	20
<b>27</b>	0	4	7	5	2	2	5	0	1	0	0	3	29
<b>28</b>	1	2	2	4	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	16
<b>29</b>	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

Source: Bosco Youth Service Network, Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006.

## 5.4 Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation

**Table 5.4a: The Three Leisure Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Most Frequently Participated in the Previous Week (2008)**

(N=3445)

<b>The Three Most Frequent Leisure Activities in the Previous Week</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Internet Surfing</b>	1997	58.0
<b>Watching TV</b>	1456	42.3
<b>Strolling/Shopping</b>	1208	35.1
<b>Listening to Music</b>	964	28.0
<b>Chatting with Friends</b>	928	26.9
<b>Playing Electronic Games</b>	869	25.2
<b>Sports Activities</b>	807	23.4
<b>Taking Naps</b>	581	16.9
<b>Reading Extra-curricular Materials</b>	424	12.3
<b>Watching Movies</b>	335	9.7
<b>Karaoke Singing</b>	256	7.4
<b>Joining Interest Classes</b>	211	6.1
<b>Travelling Abroad</b>	139	4.0
<b>Others</b>	85	2.5
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	59	1.7

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macao Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose up to 3 answers.

**Table 5.4b: The Three Leisure Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Most Frequently Participated in the Previous Week by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

The Three Most Frequent Leisure Activities in the Previous Week	Male (N=1601)		Female (N=1842)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Internet Surfing	1005	62.8	990	53.7
Watching TV	546	34.1	909	49.3
Strolling/Shopping	279	17.4	928	50.4
Listening to Music	426	26.6	538	29.2
Chatting with Friends	338	21.1	590	32.0
Playing Electronic Games	702	43.8	167	9.1
Sports Activities	601	37.5	206	11.2
Taking Naps	253	15.8	327	17.8
Reading Extra-curricular Materials	154	9.6	270	14.7
Watching Movies	158	9.9	177	9.6
Karaoke Singing	131	8.2	125	6.8
Joining Interest Classes	63	3.9	148	8.0
Travelling Abroad	60	3.7	78	4.2
Others	48	3.0	37	2.0
Decline to Answer	29	1.8	30	1.6

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose up to 3 answers.

**Table 5.4c: The Three Leisure Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Most Frequently Participated in the Previous Week by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

The Three Most Frequent Leisure Activities in the Previous Week	Aged 13-16 (N=775)		Aged 17-20 (N=824)		Aged 21-24 (N=958)		Aged 25-29 (N=864)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Internet Surfing	515	66.5	519	63.0	528	55.1	421	48.7
Watching TV	335	43.2	297	36.0	387	40.4	424	49.1
Strolling/Shopping	168	21.7	295	35.8	398	41.5	340	39.4
Listening to Music	291	37.5	276	33.5	217	22.7	174	20.1
Chatting with Friends	161	20.8	189	22.9	306	31.9	265	30.7
Playing Electronic Games	253	32.6	199	24.2	227	23.7	184	21.3
Sports Activities	170	21.9	185	22.5	235	24.5	214	24.8
Taking Naps	165	21.3	164	19.9	123	12.8	124	14.4
Reading Extra-curricular Materials	78	10.1	90	10.9	112	11.7	142	16.4
Watching Movies	56	7.2	67	8.1	108	11.3	102	11.8
Karaoke Singing	16	2.1	70	8.5	97	10.1	72	8.3
Joining Interest Classes	80	10.3	55	6.7	43	4.5	32	3.7
Travelling Abroad	5	0.6	23	2.8	62	6.5	48	5.6
Others	13	1.7	25	3.0	16	1.7	30	3.5
Decline to Answer	10	1.3	16	1.9	14	1.5	16	1.9

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose up to 3 answers.



**Table 5.4d: Most Common Form <sup>(1)</sup> of Leisure Activity of Youths Aged 13-29 and Average Time Spent on Leisure Activities in the Previous Week (2004-2006)**

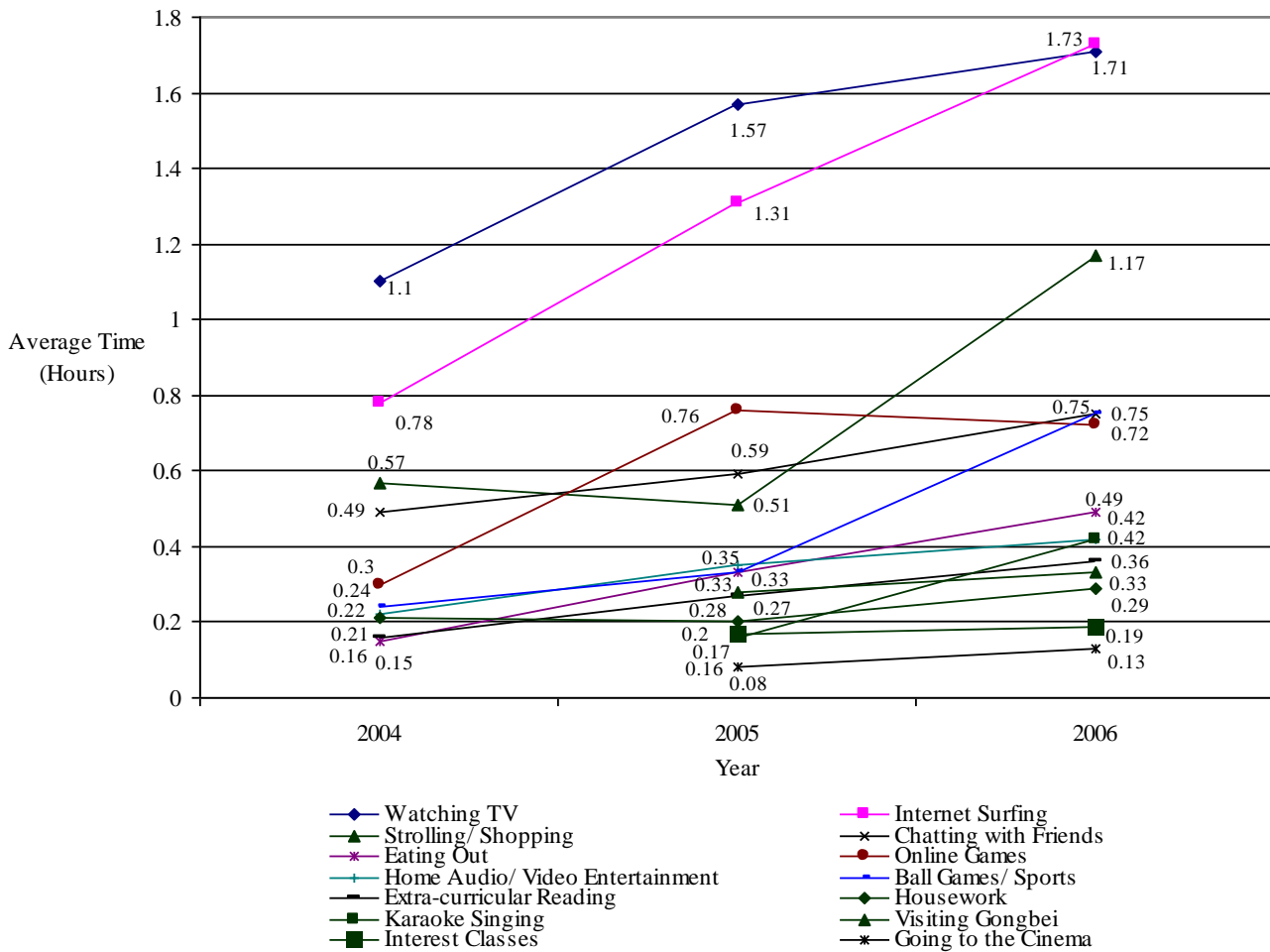
Leisure Activity	Average Time (Hours)		
	2004 (N=1099)	2005 (N=1062)	2006 (N=1666)
Watching TV	1.10	1.57	1.71
Internet Surfing	0.78	1.31	1.73
Strolling/ Shopping	0.57	0.51	1.17
Chatting with Friends	0.49	0.59	0.75
Eating Out	0.15	0.33	0.49
Online Games	0.30	0.76	0.72
Home Audio/ Video Entertainment	0.22	0.35	0.42
Ball Games/ Sports	0.24	0.33	0.75
Extra-curricular Reading	0.16	0.27	0.36
Housework	0.21	0.20	0.29
Karaoke Singing	--	0.16	0.42
Visiting Gongbei	--	0.28	0.33
Interest Classes	--	0.17	0.19
Going to the Cinema	--	0.08	0.13

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004.

YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

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

Figure 5.4d: Most Common Form of Leisure Activity of Youths Aged 13-29 and Average Time Spent on Leisure Activities in the Previous Week (2004-2006)



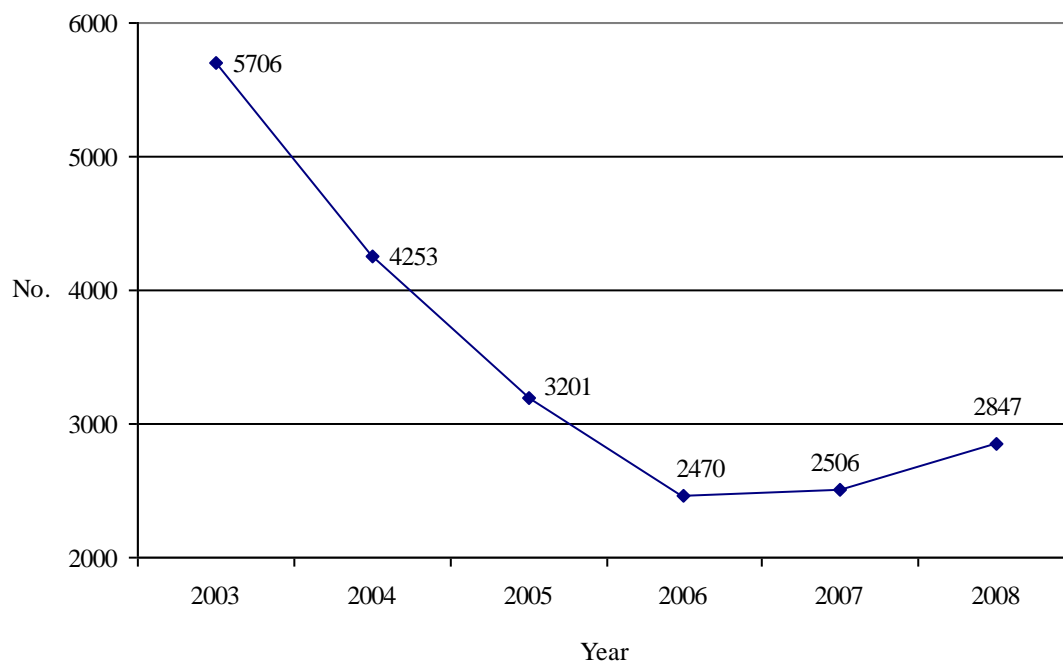
## 5.5 Number of Applicants for Library Cards

**Table 5.5a: Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau (2003-2008)**

<b>Age of Applicants when First Issued Library Card</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>
<b>13</b>	654	495	367	252	95	219
<b>14</b>	528	428	306	153	97	139
<b>15</b>	492	399	218	152	93	141
<b>16</b>	535	424	169	186	95	190
<b>17</b>	550	433	226	187	104	205
<b>18</b>	499	349	243	226	145	181
<b>19</b>	409	277	251	177	156	236
<b>20</b>	352	227	200	185	132	200
<b>21</b>	245	182	191	127	141	184
<b>22</b>	234	180	154	133	135	192
<b>23</b>	226	155	165	154	184	175
<b>24</b>	214	142	158	127	203	186
<b>25</b>	173	114	150	107	192	143
<b>26</b>	145	119	117	56	177	142
<b>27</b>	136	96	105	92	150	105
<b>28</b>	152	111	94	76	175	118
<b>29</b>	162	122	87	80	232	91
<b>Total</b>	5706	4253	3201	2470	2506	2847

Source: Macao Central Library, Cultural Affairs Bureau.

Figure 5.5a: Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau (Applicants were Aged 13 to 29 when First Issued Library Card) (2003-2008)

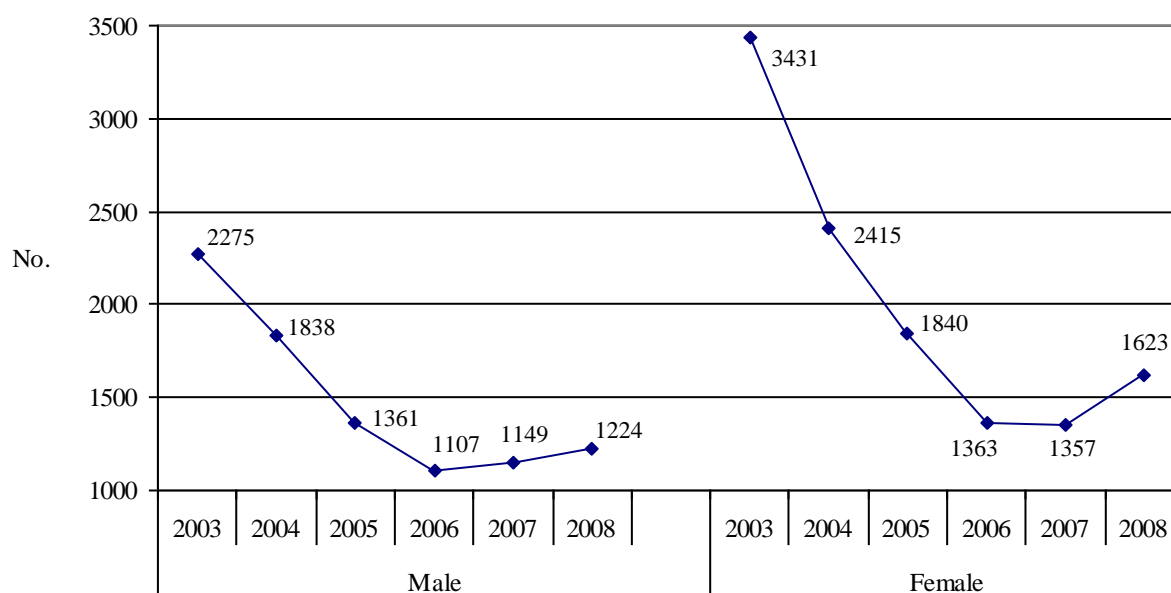


**Table 5.5b: Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau by Sex (2003-2008)**

Applicants were Aged 13 to 29 when First Issued Library Card	Male						Female					
	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Total</b>	2275	1838	1361	1107	1149	1224	3431	2415	1840	1363	1357	1623

Source: Macao Central Library, Cultural Affairs Bureau.

**Figure 5.5b: Applicants for Library Card of Macao Central Library under the Cultural Affairs Bureau by Sex (Applicants were Aged 13 to 29 when First Issued Library Card) (2003-2008)**



## 5.6 Confidence in the Media

**Table 5.6: Level of Confidence of Youths Aged 13-29 in Information Provided by the Media  
(2006, 2008)**

Level of Confidence	TV		Radio		Newspapers		Magazines		World Wide Web	Internet
	2006 (N=1016)	2008 (N=3445)	2006 (N=1016)	2008 (N=3445)	2006 (N=1016)	2008 (N=3445)	2006 (N=1016)	2008 (N=3445)	2006 (N=1016)	2008 (N=3445)
	<b>Extremely Low</b>	1.7	2.0	5.4	4.8	2.7	2.6	12.5	11.6	5.9
<b>Low</b>	7.7	7.0	12.8	13.3	10.1	7.2	40.4	35.5	18.7	20.5
<b>Neutral</b>	61.0	56.5	47.4	56.3	34.7	39.0	34.7	43.7	47.9	54.5
<b>High</b>	24.8	29.8	18.3	22.9	38.9	45.1	4.9	8.0	19.1	15.0
<b>Extremely High</b>	3.2	4.6	2.4	2.4	9.7	5.9	0.9	1.0	3.9	3.7
<b>Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say</b>	1.6	0.0	13.7	0.2	3.8	0.1	6.6	0.1	4.4	0.1
<b>Total</b>	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

## 5.7 Satisfaction towards Recreational and Sports Facilities

**Table 5.7a: Utilisation of Macao's Public Recreational and Sports Facilities by Youths Aged 13-29 (2006, 2008)**

Has Used Facilities	2006 (N=1016)		2008 (N=3445)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	452	44.5	254	7.4
Yes	564	55.5	3188	92.5
Decline to Answer	-	-	3	0.1
<b>Total</b>	1016	100.0	3445	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2006.  
Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.7b: Utilisation of Macao's Public Recreational and Sports Facilities by Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Has Used Facilities	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	121	7.6	133	7.2
Yes	1479	92.4	1707	92.7
Decline to Answer	1	0.1	2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	1601	100.0	1842	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.7c: Utilisation of Macao's Public Recreational and Sports Facilities by Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Has Used Facilities	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	57	7.4	52	6.3	80	8.4	65	7.5
Yes	718	92.6	771	93.6	878	91.6	798	92.4
Decline to Answer	-	0.0	1	0.1	-	0.0	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	775	100.0	824	100.0	958	100.0	864	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.7d: Satisfaction Degree towards Macao's Public Recreational and Sports Facilities of Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)**

(N=3188)

<b>Satisfaction Degree towards Macao's Public Recreational and Sports Facilities (of the respondents who have used)</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Very Dissatisfied</b>	212	6.6
<b>Dissatisfied</b>	663	20.8
<b>Neutral</b>	1835	57.6
<b>Satisfied</b>	469	14.7
<b>Very Satisfied</b>	9	0.3
<b>Total</b>	3188	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.7e: Satisfaction Degree towards Macao's Public Recreational and Sports Facilities of Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2008)**

(N=3186)

<b>Satisfaction Degree towards Macao's Public Recreational and Sports Facilities (of the respondents who have used)</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Very Dissatisfied</b>	138	9.3	74	4.3
<b>Dissatisfied</b>	344	23.3	319	18.7
<b>Neutral</b>	788	53.3	1045	61.2
<b>Satisfied</b>	204	13.8	265	15.5
<b>Very Satisfied</b>	5	0.3	4	0.2
<b>Total</b>	1479	100.0	1707	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.



**Table 5.7f: Satisfaction Degree towards Macao's Public Recreational and Sports Facilities of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3165)

Satisfaction Degree towards Macao's Public Recreational and Sports Facilities (of the respondents who have used)	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Very Dissatisfied</b>	51	7.1	62	8.0	38	4.3	57	7.1
<b>Dissatisfied</b>	125	17.4	147	19.1	193	22.0	189	23.7
<b>Neutral</b>	418	58.2	462	59.9	508	57.9	438	54.9
<b>Satisfied</b>	117	16.3	98	12.7	139	15.8	114	14.3
<b>Very Satisfied</b>	7	1.0	2	0.3	-	0.0	-	0.0
<b>Total</b>	718	100.0	771	100.0	878	100.0	798	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.7g: Location (District) of the Most Frequently Used Public Leisure and Sports Facilities by Youths Aged 13-29 (2006)**

(N=564)

District	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Saint Anthony Parish</b>	46	8.2
<b>Saint Lazarus Parish</b>	60	10.6
<b>Saint Lawrence Parish</b>	80	14.3
<b>Cathedral Parish</b>	72	12.8
<b>Our Lady Fátima Parish</b>	228	40.4
<b>Taipa Island</b>	39	6.9
<b>Coloane Island</b>	9	1.6
<b>Decline to Answer/Don't Know/Difficult to Say</b>	30	5.4
<b>Total</b>	564	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2006.

**Table 5.7h: Satisfaction with the Public Recreational and Sports Facilities in the Respective District of Youths Aged 13-29 (2006)**

**(N=564)**

<b>Satisfaction Degree</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Very Satisfied</b>	1	0.2
<b>Satisfied</b>	267	47.3
<b>Neutral</b>	223	39.5
<b>Dissatisfied</b>	67	11.9
<b>Very Dissatisfied</b>	0	0.0
<b>Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say</b>	6	1.1
<b>Total</b>	564	100.0

**Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2006.**

## 5.8 Participation in Cultural Activities

**Table 5.8a: Participation in Cultural Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months (2008)**

(N=3445)

Has Participated in Cultural Activities in the Previous Six Months	No. of Persons	Percent
No	1843	53.5
Yes	1578	45.8
Decline to Answer	24	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.8b: Participation in Cultural Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Has Participated in Cultural Activities in the Previous Six Months	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	941	58.8	902	49.0
Yes	650	40.6	926	50.3
Decline to Answer	10	0.6	14	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.8c: Participation in Cultural Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Has Participated in Cultural Activities in the Previous Six Months	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	364	47.0	443	53.8	546	57.0	477	55.2
Yes	404	52.1	375	45.5	408	42.6	381	44.1
Decline to Answer	7	0.9	6	0.7	4	0.4	6	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table: 5.8d: Cultural Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Participated in the Previous Six Months (2008)**

(N=1578)

<b>Cultural Activity Participated in the Previous Six Months (of the respondents who have participated)</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Watching Cultural and Artistic Performances</b>	841	53.3
<b>Visiting Cultural and Historical Relics</b>	768	48.7
<b>Going to Theatre</b>	499	31.6
<b>Concerts/Band Shows</b>	25	1.6
<b>Exhibitions</b>	27	1.7
<b>Others</b>	11	0.7

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 5.8e: Cultural Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Participated in the Previous Six Months by Sex (2008)**

(N=1576)

<b>Cultural Activity Participated in the Previous Six Months (of the respondents who have participated)</b>	<b>Male (N=650)</b>		<b>Female (N=926)</b>	
	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Watching Cultural and Artistic Performances</b>	341	52.5	499	53.9
<b>Visiting Cultural and Historical Relics</b>	328	50.5	439	47.4
<b>Going to Theatre</b>	179	27.5	320	34.6
<b>Concerts/Band Shows</b>	11	1.7	14	1.5
<b>Exhibitions</b>	12	1.8	15	1.6
<b>Others</b>	4	0.6	7	0.8

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 5.8f: Cultural Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Participated in the Previous Six Months by Age Group (2008)**

(N=1568)

Cultural Activity Participated in the Previous Six Months (of the respondents who have participated)	Aged 13-16 (N=404)		Aged 17-20 (N=375)		Aged 21-24 (N=408)		Aged 25-29 (N=381)	
	No. of Persons	%	No. of Persons	%	No. of Persons	%	No. of Persons	%
Watching Cultural and Artistic Performances	192	47.5	222	59.2	209	51.2	214	56.2
Visiting Cultural and Historical Relics	230	56.9	182	48.5	196	48.0	155	40.7
Going to Theatre	107	26.5	123	32.8	135	33.1	131	34.4
Concerts/Band Shows	6	1.5	7	1.9	5	1.2	7	1.8
Exhibitions	8	2.0	6	1.6	5	1.2	7	1.8
Others	2	0.5	4	1.1	2	0.5	3	0.8

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 5.8g: Participation in Cultural Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2004-2006)**

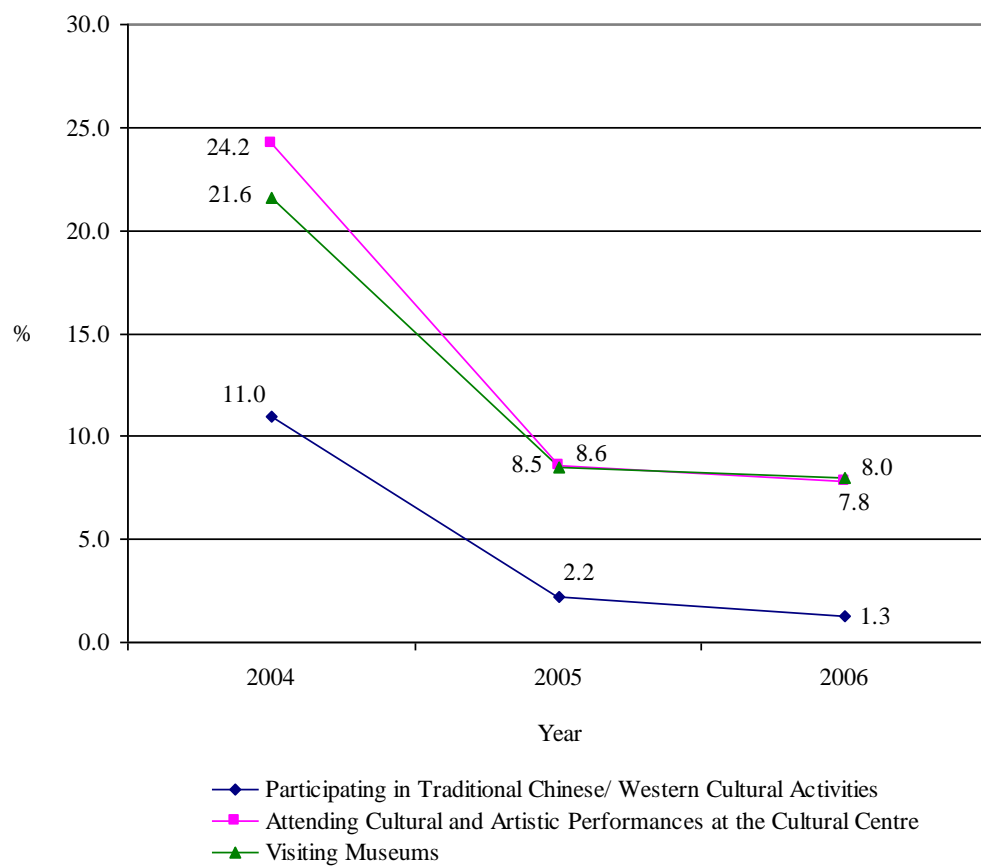
Type of Cultural Activities Participated	Participation (%)		
	2004 (N=1112)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)
Participating in Traditional Chinese/Western Cultural Activities	11.0	2.2	1.3
Attending Cultural and Artistic Performances at the Cultural Centre	24.2	8.6	7.8
Visiting Museums	21.6	8.5	8.0

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004.

YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

Figure 5.8g: Participation in Cultural Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2004-2006)



## 5.9 Participation in Sports Activities

**Table 5.9a: Participation in Sports Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months (2008)**

(N=3445)

Has Participated in Sports Activities in the Previous Six Months	No. of Persons	Percent
No	896	26.0
Yes	2532	73.5
Decline to Answer	17	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.9b: Participation in Sports Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Has Participated in Sports Activities in the Previous Six Months	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	329	20.5	567	30.8
Yes	1264	79.0	1266	68.7
Decline to Answer	8	0.5	9	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.9c: Participation in Sports Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Has Participated in Sports Activities in the Previous Six Months	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	215	27.7	184	22.3	253	26.4	236	27.3
Yes	554	71.5	640	77.7	701	73.2	623	72.1
Decline to Answer	6	0.8	-	-	4	0.4	5	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 5.9d: Sports Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Participated in the Previous Six Months (2008)**

(N=2531)

Sports Activity Participated in the Previous Six Months	No. of Persons	Percent
Ball Games	1496	59.1
Running/Race Walking/Walking	1218	48.1
Swimming/Water Sports	779	30.8
Dancing/Gymnastics/Yoga/Body-building	395	15.6
Hiking	241	9.5
Martial Arts/Karate/Judo/Tai Chi/Kendo	19	0.8
Dancing/ Gymnastics/Yoga	15	0.6
Cycling	14	0.6
Boxing	11	0.4
Others	21	0.8

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 5.9e: Sports Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Participated in the Previous Six Months by Sex (2008)**

(N=2530)

Sports Activity Participated in the Previous Six Months (of the respondents who have participated)	Male (N=1264)		Female (N=1266)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Ball Games	953	75.4	542	42.8
Running/Race Walking/Walking	607	48.0	609	48.1
Swimming/Water Sports	363	28.7	416	32.9
Dancing/Gymnastics/Yoga/Body-building	92	7.3	302	23.9
Hiking	120	9.5	120	9.5
Martial Arts/Karate/Judo/Tai Chi/Kendo	9	0.7	12	0.9
Dancing/Gymnastics/Yoga	7	0.6	12	0.9
Cycling	1	0.1	14	1.1
Boxing	7	0.6	7	0.6
Others	8	0.6	3	0.2

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.



**Table 5.9f: Sports Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Participated in the Previous Six Months by Age Group (2008)**

(N=2518)

Sports Activity Participated in the Previous Six Months (of the respondents who have participated)	Aged 13-16 (N=554)		Aged 17-20 (N=640)		Aged 21-24 (N=701)		Aged 25-29 (N=623)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Ball Games	366	66.1	379	59.2	395	56.3	348	55.9
Running/Race Walking/Walking	273	49.3	315	49.2	344	49.1	282	45.3
Swimming/Water Sports	141	25.5	205	32.0	224	32.0	204	32.7
Dancing/Gymnastics/Yoga/Body-building	69	12.5	101	15.8	116	16.5	108	17.3
Hiking	36	6.5	69	10.8	64	9.1	72	11.6
Martial Arts/Karate/Judo/Tai Chi/Kendo	5	0.9	9	1.4	5	0.7	1	0.2
Dancing/Gymnastics/Yoga	10	1.8	3	0.5	4	0.6	2	0.3
Cycling	-	-	2	0.3	7	1.0	6	1.0
Boxing	5	0.9	1	0.2	3	0.4	5	0.8
Others	3	0.5	6	0.9	1	0.1	1	0.2
Decline to Answer	6	1.1	-	-	4	0.6	5	0.8

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

# Chapter 6

## Civic Duties and Social Participation



## **Civic Duties and Social Participation of Youths in Macao**

### **Overview**

According to data provided by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, in 2008, the number of youth organisations registered under the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau was 127, an increase of 16, compared with the corresponding figure of 111 organisations for 2004. Among youth organisations registered, the majority or 65 organisations were “affiliated youth organisation”. (Table 6.1)

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2006 and in 2008, 54.7% of respondents in the 2008 survey said they were “neutral” when asked about how satisfied they were with Macao’s law and order, an increase of 19.5% compared with the corresponding figure of 35.2% for 2006. As regards satisfaction with Macao’s social stability, 53.7% of respondents said they were “neutral”, an increase of 14.0% compared with the corresponding figure of 39.7% for 2006. As regards satisfaction with Macao’s economic development, 47.4% of respondents said they were “neutral”, an increase of 18.8% compared with the corresponding figure of 28.6% for 2006. In 2008, for each of the above three aspects of Macao’s society, the combined percentage of young respondents who either said they were “satisfied” or they were “very satisfied” was lower than that for 2006. (Table 6.2a-6.2c)

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2008, 38.6% of respondents said they “had” participated in community activities during the previous six months. More female youths had participated in community activities than male youths. Among the different age groups, the highest percentage of young people who had participated in community activities was registered in the 17-20 age group, followed by the 13-16 age group. As regards distribution among various types of activities, the majority participated in “voluntary service”, while “fundraising/money donation/flag selling” accounted for the second largest group. (Table 6.3a-6.3c)

According to data provided by the Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau, in 2008<sup>1</sup>, among the population aged 18-29, 46621 persons had registered as voter, an increase of 8514 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 38107 persons for 2005<sup>2</sup>. Of the young registered voters, there were more male than female. According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2008, 31.7% of respondents said they “had” cast votes in the 2005 Legislative Assembly Election. (Table 6.4a-6.4c)

In 2008, 8.9% of respondents said they “had” participated in discussion related to youth policies, an increase of 4.4% compared with the corresponding figure of 4.5% for 2005. More female youths had participated in such discussion than male youths. As regards distribution by age groups, the highest participation rate was registered in the 25-29 age group, followed by the 21-24 age group. (Table 6.5a-6.5c)

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<sup>1</sup> Figure as of 31 December of the relevant year.

<sup>2</sup> Figure as of 28 May of the relevant year.

## 6.1 Number of Youth Organisations

**Table 6.1: Statistics on Youth Organisations Registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau<sup>(1)</sup> (2004-2008)**

Type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Youth Organisation<sup>(2)</sup></b>	32	32	34	36	47
<b>Student Society</b>	6	6	6	6	6
<b>Youth Centre</b>	8	9	9	9	9
<b>Affiliated Youth Organisation<sup>(3)</sup></b>	65	65	65	64	65
<b>Total</b>	111	112	114	115	127

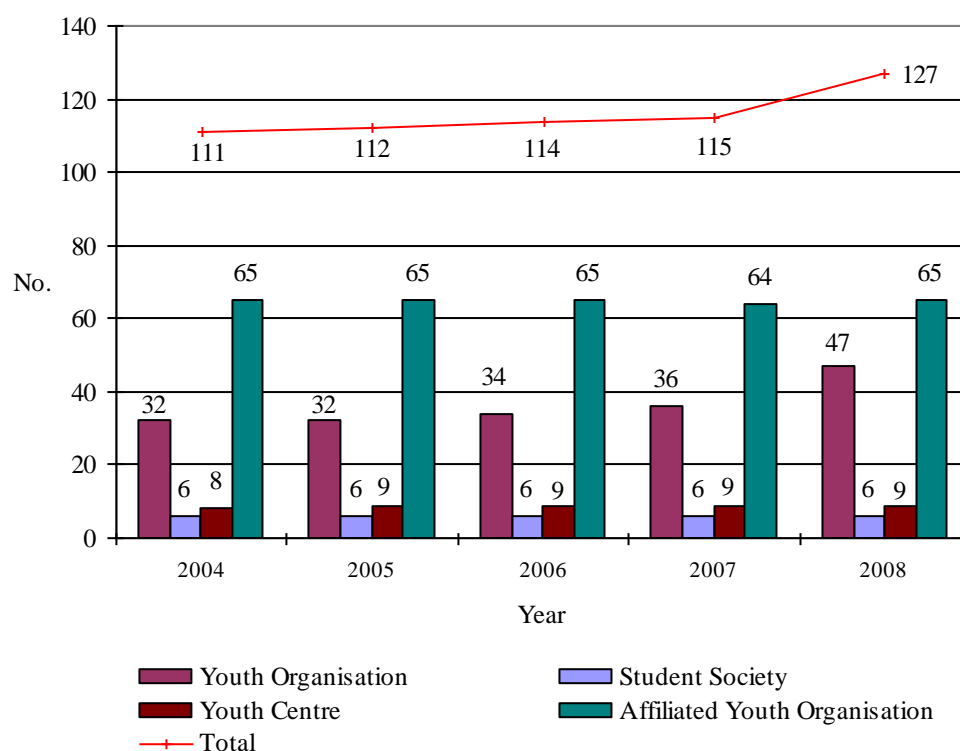
**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

*Note: (1) Youth organisations registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau: refer to legally formed organisations in which 90% or more of its members in the leading structure are aged under 45.*

*(2) Youth Organisation: mainly refers to legally formed organisations composed of youths.*

*(3) Affiliated Youth Organisation: refers to youth-composed affiliate which is subordinated to certain association and does not count as a collective organisation.*

**Figure 6.1: Statistics on Youth Organisations Registered in the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau (2004-2008)**



## 6.2 Satisfaction with Economic and Social Developments

**Table 6.2a: Satisfaction with Macao's Law and Order of Youths Aged 13-29 (2006, 2008)**

Satisfaction Degree	2006 (N=1016)		2008 (N=3445)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Very Satisfied	7	0.7	34	1.0
Satisfied	509	50.1	875	25.4
Neutral	358	35.2	1883	54.7
Dissatisfied	134	13.2	541	15.7
Very Dissatisfied	5	0.5	111	3.2
Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say	3	0.3	1	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 6.2b: Satisfaction with Macao's Social Stability of Youths Aged 13-29 (2006, 2008)**

Satisfaction Degree	2006 (N=1016)		2008 (N=3445)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Very Satisfied	15	1.5	18	0.5
Satisfied	495	48.7	848	24.6
Neutral	403	39.7	1849	53.7
Dissatisfied	85	8.4	612	17.8
Very Dissatisfied	4	0.4	118	3.4
Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say	14	1.4	--	--
<b>Total</b>	<b>1016</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 6.2c: Satisfaction with Macao's Economic Developments of Youths Aged 13-29 (2006, 2008)**

Satisfaction Degree	2006 ( N=1016 )		2008 ( N=3445 )	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Very Satisfied</b>	25	2.5	41	1.2
<b>Satisfied</b>	600	59.1	889	25.8
<b>Neutral</b>	291	28.6	1633	47.4
<b>Dissatisfied</b>	71	7.0	679	19.7
<b>Very Dissatisfied</b>	5	0.5	203	5.9
<b>Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say</b>	24	2.4	--	--
<b>Total</b>	1016	100.0	3445	100.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

## 6.3 Social Participation

**Table 6.3a: Participation in Community Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months (2008)**

(N=3445)

Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Six Months	No. of Persons	Percent
No	2086	60.6
Yes	1330	38.6
Decline to Answer	29	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 6.3b: Participation in Community Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Six Months	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	1052	65.7	1034	56.1
Yes	535	33.4	793	43.1
Decline to Answer	14	0.9	15	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 6.3c: Participation in Community Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Participation in Community Activities in the Previous Six Months	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
No	483	62.3	450	54.6	612	63.9	530	61.3
Yes	289	37.3	370	44.9	341	35.6	319	36.9
Decline to Answer	3	0.4	4	0.5	5	0.5	15	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 6.3d: Types of Community Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Participated in the Previous Six Months (2008)**

(N=1330)

Type of Community Activity Participated in the Previous Six Months (of the respondents who have participated)	No. of Persons	Percent
Voluntary Service	777	58.4
Fundraising/Money Donation/Flag Selling	564	42.4
Paying Close Attention to Community Events and Affairs	334	25.1
Blood Donation	6	0.5
Others	2	0.2

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 6.3e: Types of Community Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Participated in the Previous Six Months by Sex (2008)**

(N=1328)

Type of Community Activity Participated in the Previous Six Months (of the respondents who have participated)	Male (N=535)		Female (N=793)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Voluntary Service	291	54.4	486	61.3
Fundraising/Money Donation/Flag Selling	225	42.1	339	42.7
Paying Close Attention to Community Events and Affairs	158	29.5	174	21.9
Blood Donation	4	0.7	2	0.3
Others	2	0.4	-	-

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.



**Table 6.3f: Types of Community Activities in which Youths Aged 13-29 Participated in the Previous Six Months by Age Group (2008)**

(N=1319)

Type of Community Activity Participated in the Previous Six Months (of the respondents who have participated)	Aged 13-16 (N=289)		Aged 17-20 (N=370)		Aged 21-24 (N=341)		Aged 25-29 (N=319)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Voluntary Service</b>	143	49.5	260	70.3	214	62.8	157	49.2
<b>Fundraising/Money Donation/Flag Selling</b>	176	60.9	144	38.9	114	33.4	122	38.2
<b>Paying Close Attention to Community Events and Affairs</b>	57	19.7	77	20.8	91	26.7	109	34.2
<b>Blood Donation</b>	-	-	1	0.3	3	0.9	2	0.6
<b>Others</b>	1	0.3	1	0.3	-	-	-	-

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

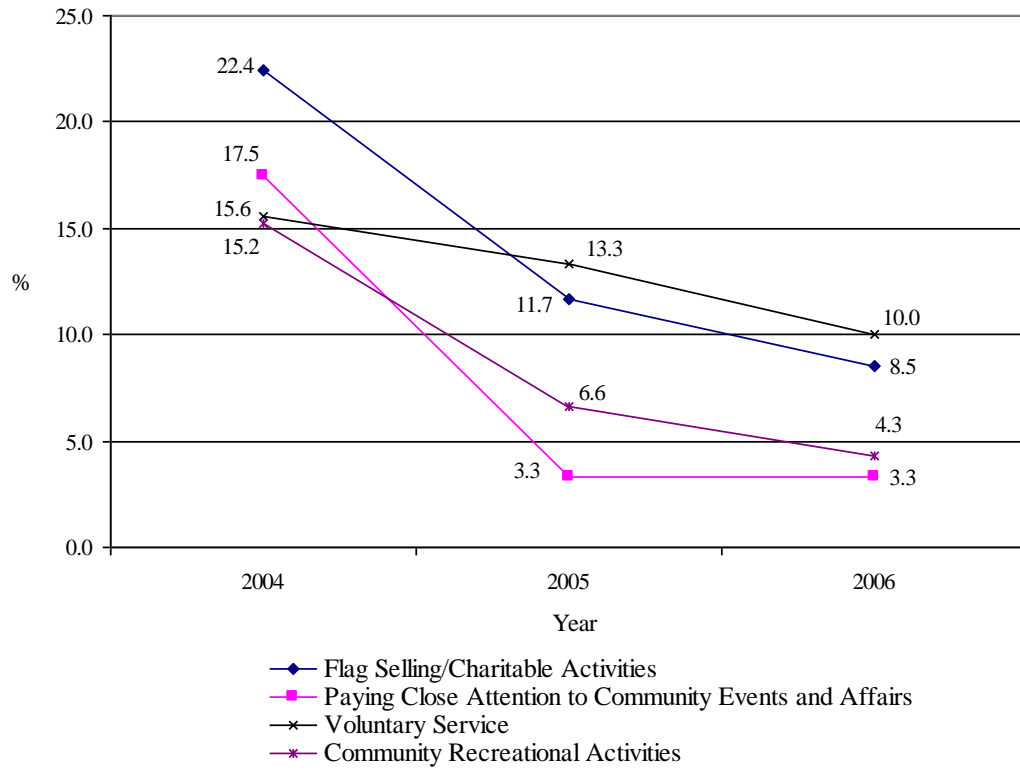
**Table 6.3g: Participation in Community Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2004-2006)**

Community Activity	Participation (%)		
	2004 (N=1112)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)
<b>Flag Selling/Charitable Activities</b>	22.4	11.7	8.5
<b>Paying Close Attention to Community Events and Affairs</b>	17.5	3.3	3.3
<b>Voluntary Service</b>	15.6	13.3	10.0
<b>Community Recreational Activities</b>	15.2	6.6	4.3

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004. YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

Figure 6.3g: Participation in Community Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2004-2006)



## 6.4 Participation in Elections and Exercising Voting Rights

**Table 6.4a: Registered Voters Aged 18-29 by Age Group (2004-2008)**

Age Group	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
18-19	1416	5494	1523	39	6773
20-24	9652	17901	18855	16762	21457
25-29	12129	14712	14905	15626	18391
<b>Total</b>	<b>23197</b>	<b>38107</b>	<b>35283</b>	<b>32427</b>	<b>46621</b>

**Source: Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau.**

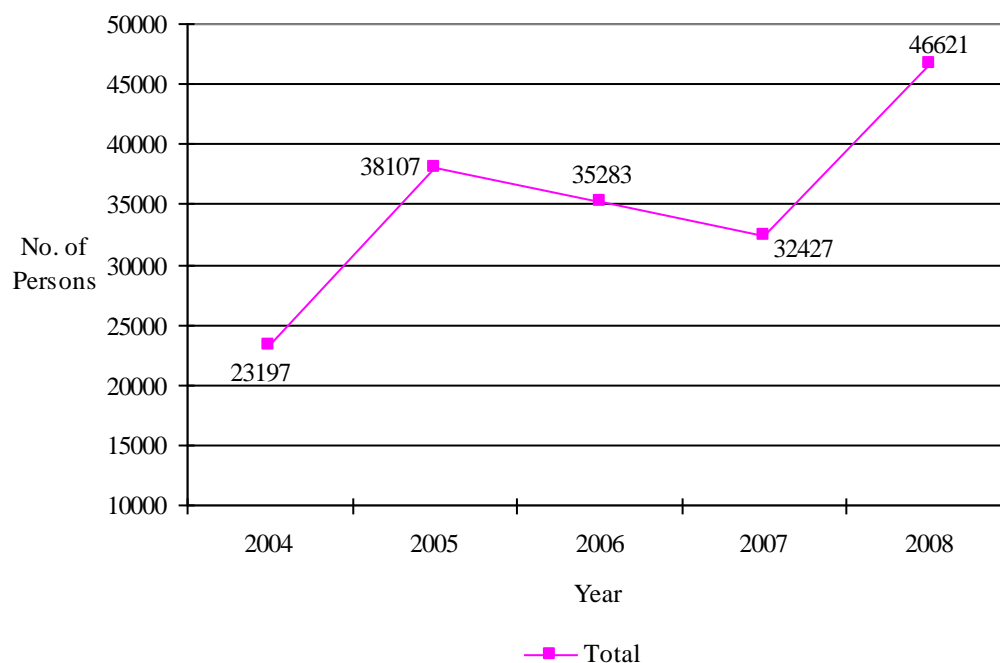
*Note: (1) In 2004, election for Chief Executive and that for Chief Executive Election Committee were launched; the reference date therefore was 4 April of the year.*

*(2) In 2005, election for Legislative Assembly was launched; the reference date therefore was 28 May of the year.*

*(3) In 2006 and 2007, figures were derived from the published electoral roll as of 31 May of respective year.*

*(4) In 2008, figures were derived from the electoral roll as of 31 December, 2008 published in January, 2009.*

**Figure 6.4a: Registered Voters Aged 18-29 (2004-2008)**



**Table 6.4b: Registered Voters Aged 18-29 by Sex (2004-2008)**

Age Group	Male					Female				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
18-19	634	2822	751	19	3540	782	2672	772	20	3233
20-24	4973	9332	9880	8693	10954	4679	8569	8975	8069	10503
25-29	6298	7669	7649	8058	9566	5831	7043	7256	7568	8825
<b>Total</b>	<b>11905</b>	<b>19823</b>	<b>18280</b>	<b>16770</b>	<b>24060</b>	<b>11292</b>	<b>18284</b>	<b>17003</b>	<b>15657</b>	<b>22561</b>

**Source: Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau.**

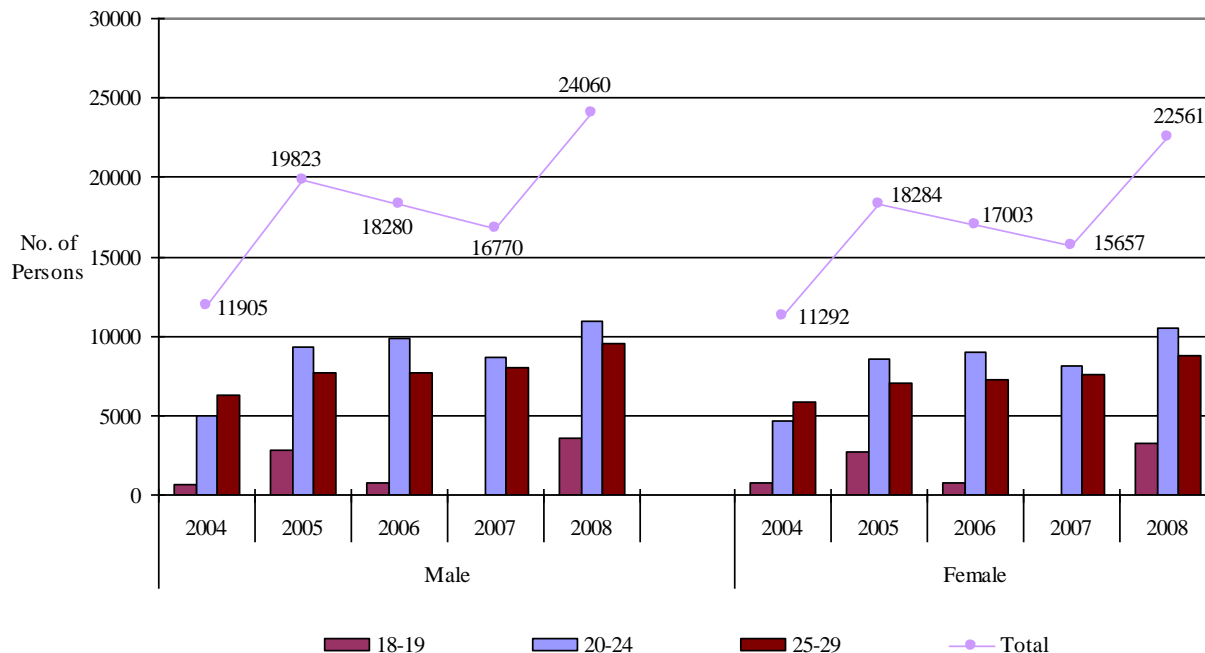
*Note: (1) In 2004, election for Chief Executive and that for Chief Executive Election Committee were launched; the reference date therefore was 4 April of the year.*

*(2) In 2005, election for Legislative Assembly was launched; the reference date therefore was 28 May of the year.*

*(3) In 2006 and 2007, figures were derived from the published electoral roll as of 31 May of respective year.*

*(4) In 2008, figures were derived from the electoral roll as of 31 December, 2008 published in January, 2009.*

**Figure 6.4b: Registered Voters Aged 18-29 by Sex (2004-2008)**



**Table 6.4c: Situation of Casting Votes in the Last Legislative Assembly Election (2005) among Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)**

(N=2324)

<b>Has Casted Votes in the Last Legislative Assembly Election (2005)</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	736	31.7
<b>No</b>	1581	68.0
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	7	0.3
<b>Total</b>	2324	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 6.4d: Situation of Casting Votes in the Last Legislative Assembly Election (2005) among Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2008)**

(N=2322)

<b>Has Casted Votes in the Last Legislative Assembly Election (2005)</b>	<b>Male</b>		<b>Female</b>	
	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Yes</b>	357	33.3	378	30.2
<b>No</b>	713	66.6	867	69.3
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	1	0.0	6	0.5
<b>Total</b>	1071	100.0	1251	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 6.4e: Attitudes of Youths Aged 13-29 towards Registering as Voters, Running in Elections and Casting Votes in Legislative Assembly Election (2004-2006)**

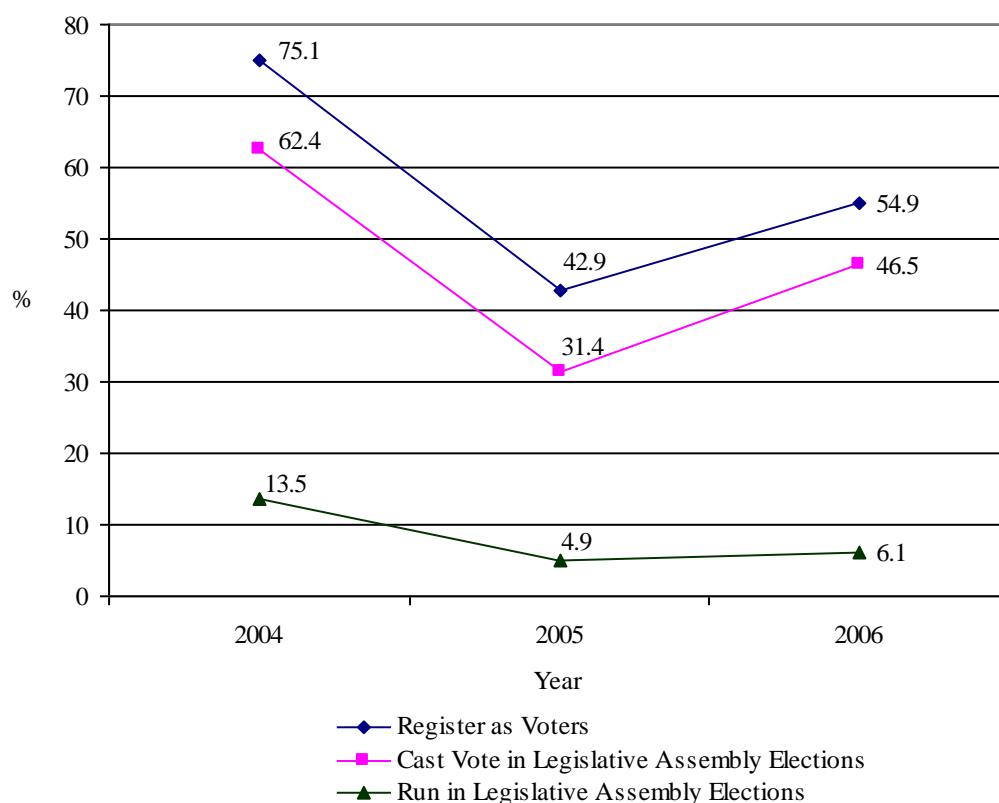
%

Attitude towards Election/ Voting	2004 (N=1112)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)
	Definitely Will/ Will	Definitely Will/ Will	Definitely Will/ Will
Register as Voters	75.1	42.9	54.9
Cast Vote in Legislative Assembly Elections	62.4	31.4	46.5
Run in Legislative Assembly Elections	13.5	4.9	6.1

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004.

YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

**Figure 6.4e: Attitudes of Youths Aged 13-29 towards Registering as Voters, Running in Elections and Casting Votes in Legislative Assembly Election (2004-2006)**



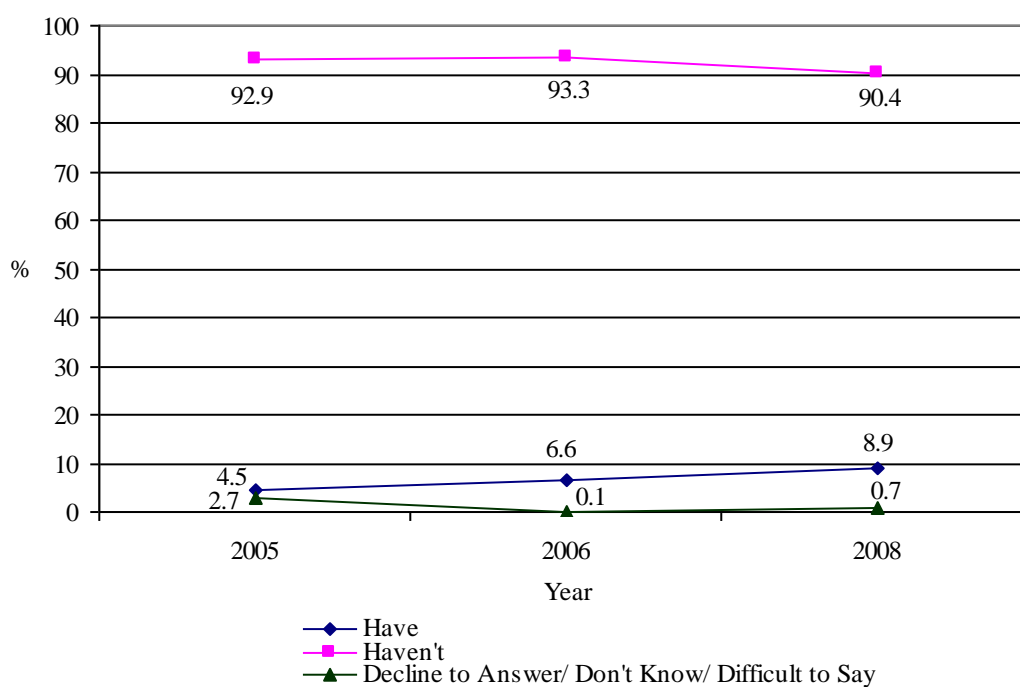
## 6.5 Participation in Youth Policies

**Table 6.5a: Participation of Youths Aged 13-29 in Discussion Related to Youth Policies (2005-2006, 2008)**

Participation	2005 (N=1099)	2006 (N=1016)	2008 (N=3445)
Have	4.5	6.6	8.9
Haven't	92.9	93.3	90.4
Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say	2.7	0.1	0.7

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2005 & 2006.  
Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Figure 6.5a: Participation of Youths Aged 13-29 in Discussion Related to Youth Policies (2005-2006, 2008)**



**Table 6.5b: Participation of Youths Aged 13-29 in Discussion Related to Youth Policies by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Participation	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Have	135	8.4	171	9.3
Haven't	1451	90.6	1662	90.2
Decline to Answer	15	0.9	9	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 6.5c: Participation of Youths Aged 13-29 in Discussion Related to Youth Policies by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Participation	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Have	26	3.4	59	7.2	112	11.7	110	12.7
Haven't	742	95.7	760	92.2	844	88.1	746	86.3
Decline to Answer	7	0.9	5	0.6	2	0.2	8	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 6.5d: Enthusiasm of Youths Aged 13-29 for Participating in the Formulation of Youth Policies (2005-2006)**

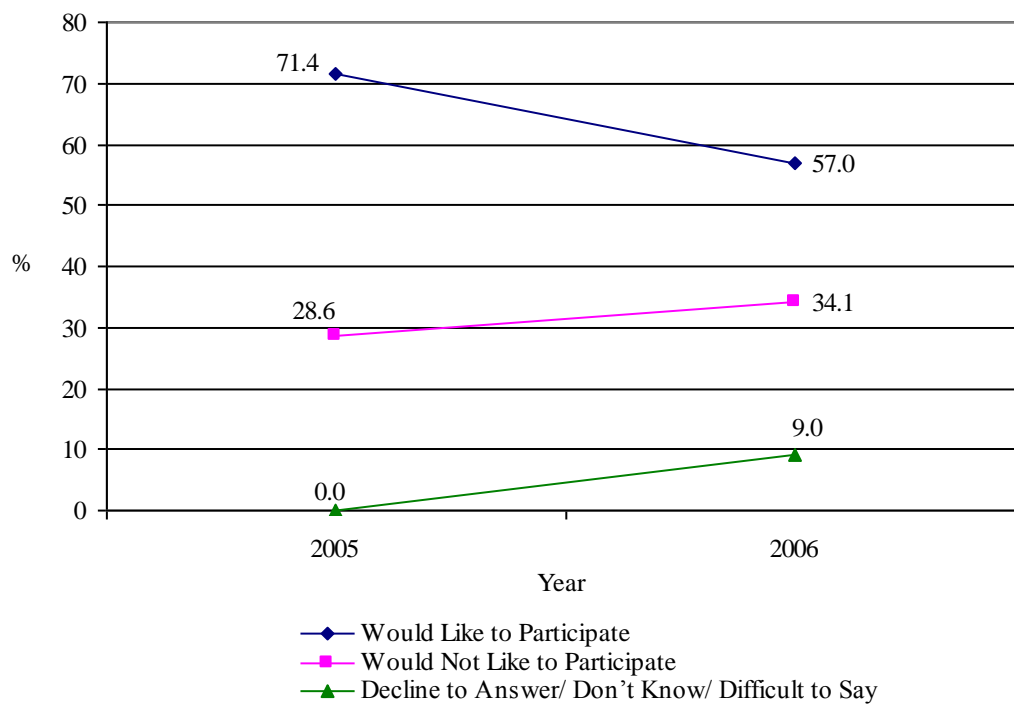
%

Enthusiasm for Participation	2005 (N=1099)	2006 (N=1016)
Would Like to Participate	71.4	57.0
Would Not Like to Participate	28.6	34.1
Decline to Answer/ Don't Know/ Difficult to Say	0.0	9.0

Source: The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society, Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2005 & 2006.



Figure 6.5d: Enthusiasm of Youths Aged 13-29 for Participating in the Formulation of Youth Policies (2005-2006)



# Chapter 7

## Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours



## **Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours**

### **Overview**

According to data provided by the Security Forces Coordination Office, in 2008, the number of offenders aged 13-20 stood at 973, an increase of 356 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 617 persons for 2003. Among the young offenders, the majority belonged to the 19-20 age group, followed by the 16-18 age group. As regards distribution by types of offence, the highest figure was registered in the category of “unclassified crimes”, with the number standing at 328 persons, followed by “crimes against person”, with 262 persons. During the period from 2003 to 2008, of the young offenders who committed “crimes against the territory”, female outnumbered male. As for the other types of offences, male offenders outnumbered female. (Table 7.1a-7.1c)

In 2008, of the drug traffickers arrested, 121 were aged 13-29, an increase of 103 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 18 persons for 2005. As regards substance abuse, 201 of the abusers were aged 13-29, an increase of 175 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 26 persons for 2005. In 2008, among the juvenile drug traffickers and substance abusers, there were more male than female, and the majority belonged to the 15-19 age group. The majority of drug traffickers dealt in “ketamine” which was also the most common substance used by drug abusers. (Table 7.2a-7.2f)

According to data provided by the Social Welfare Bureau, in 2008, 34 young people aged 13-29 sought help from the Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau, a decline of 56 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 90 persons for 2004. Since 2004, statistics on youths seeking help from drug treatment had shown a continuous decreasing trend. As regards the educational attainment of the youths who sought help from the Drug Treatment Complex Centre, in 2008, the majority had completed “junior secondary”; the second largest group was those who had completed “primary” school. As regards employment status, most of them claimed either they were “employed” or “unemployed”. (Table 7.2g-7.2h)

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2008, among respondents who said they had committed deviant behaviours in the previous six months, the majority or 59.5% chose “using abusive language”, followed by “loitering at midnight” and “smoking”, accounting for 15.9% and 11.9% respectively. For each of the above three deviant behaviours, the respective percentages for male and female youths were about the same. The three most common deviant behaviours committed by youths aged 13-16 in the previous six months, in descending order of percentage were “using abusive language”, “addicted to cyber cafes/game centres”, “loitering at midnight”. (Table 7.3a-7.3c)

According to data provided by the Macao Young Offenders Institute under the Legal Affairs Bureau, in 2008, the number of residents aged 13-20 in the Institute stood at 77, an increase of 35 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 42 persons for 2006. In 2008, among the young residents, there were more male than female. The majority was aged 15; the second largest group was aged 14. (Table 7.4a-7.4b)

According to data provided by the Macao Prison, in 2008, there were 122 young offenders who was aged 16-29 admitted into prison, an increase of 57 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 65 persons for 2007. In the same year, the number of male and

female young offenders admitted into prison stood at 97 and 25 respectively, with the former outnumbering the latter by 72. The majority were aged 19 or 20; the second largest group was aged 22. (Table 7.4c-7.4d)

According to data provided by the Legal Affairs Bureau, in 2008, the Social Reintegration Office handled 875 new cases which were related to young people aged 13-29, an increase of 245 cases compared with the corresponding figure of 630 cases for 2005. There were more new cases involving male than female. Among the new cases, the majority or 246 cases involved “social report (juvenile)”, followed by “probation order”, accounting for 213 cases. As regards closed cases, the number of closed cases totalled 630 in 2008, the majority were classified as “filed” (cases involving social report or judicial restoration will be filed upon completion of the relevant report), accounting for 348 cases. (Table 7.5a-7.5b)

## 7.1 Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders

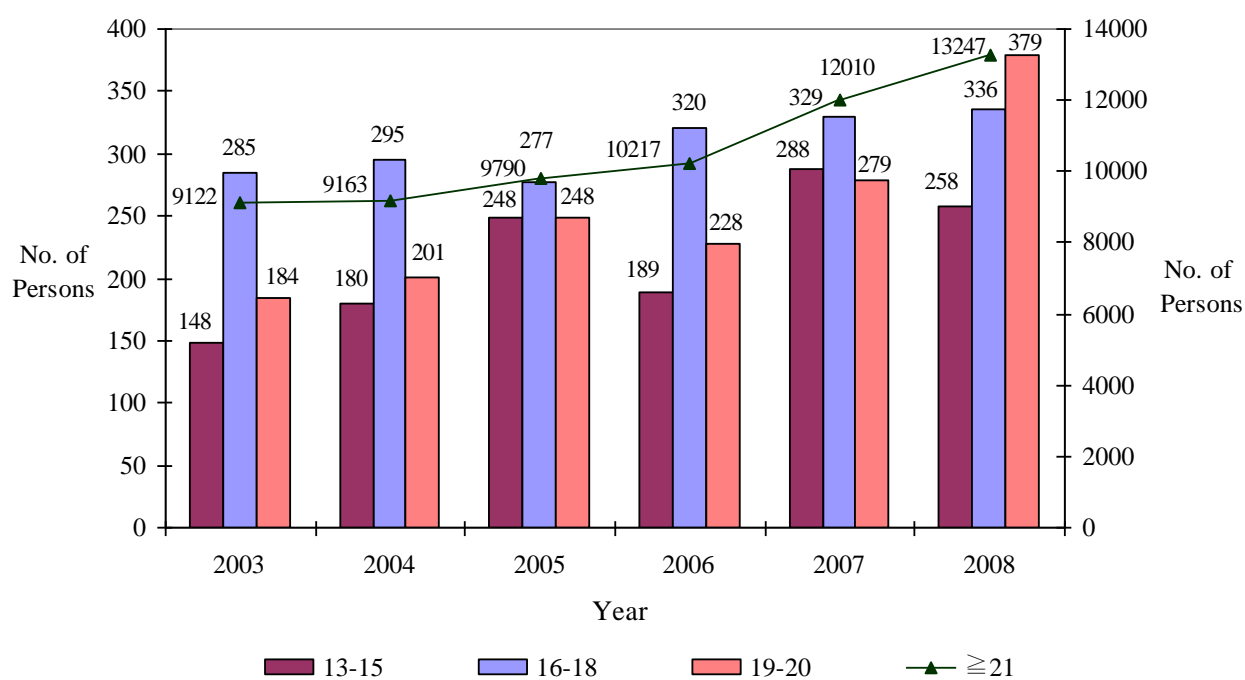
Table 7.1a: Statistics on Offenders (2003-2008) <sup>(1)</sup>

Age Group	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
13-15	148	180	248	189	288	258
16-18	285	295	277	320	329	336
19-20	184	201	248	228	279	379
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>617</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>896</b>	<b>973</b>
≥21	9122	9163	9790	10217	12010	13247
<b>Total</b>	<b>9739</b>	<b>9839</b>	<b>10563</b>	<b>10954</b>	<b>12906</b>	<b>14220</b>

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office.

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

Figure 7.1a: Statistics on Offenders (2003-2008)



**Table 7.1b: Statistics on Offenders by Major Type of Offence (2003-2008) <sup>(1)</sup>**

Age Group	Crimes against Person						Crimes against Property						Crimes against Life in Society					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
<b>13-15</b>	62	76	118	62	76	90	81	100	113	120	165	100	2	1	9	2	15	23
<b>16-18</b>	101	91	95	119	68	82	125	122	99	93	83	57	24	40	44	51	51	27
<b>19-20</b>	49	65	78	81	87	90	57	47	75	51	44	55	29	20	30	48	36	35
<b>Subtotal</b>	212	232	291	262	231	262	263	269	287	264	292	212	55	61	83	101	102	85
<b>≥21</b>	3996	3807	4041	4084	4756	4788	2920	2755	3268	3223	4002	5065	514	729	816	1159	1197	790
<b>Total</b>	4208	4039	4332	4346	4987	5050	3183	3024	3555	3487	4294	5277	569	790	899	1260	1299	875

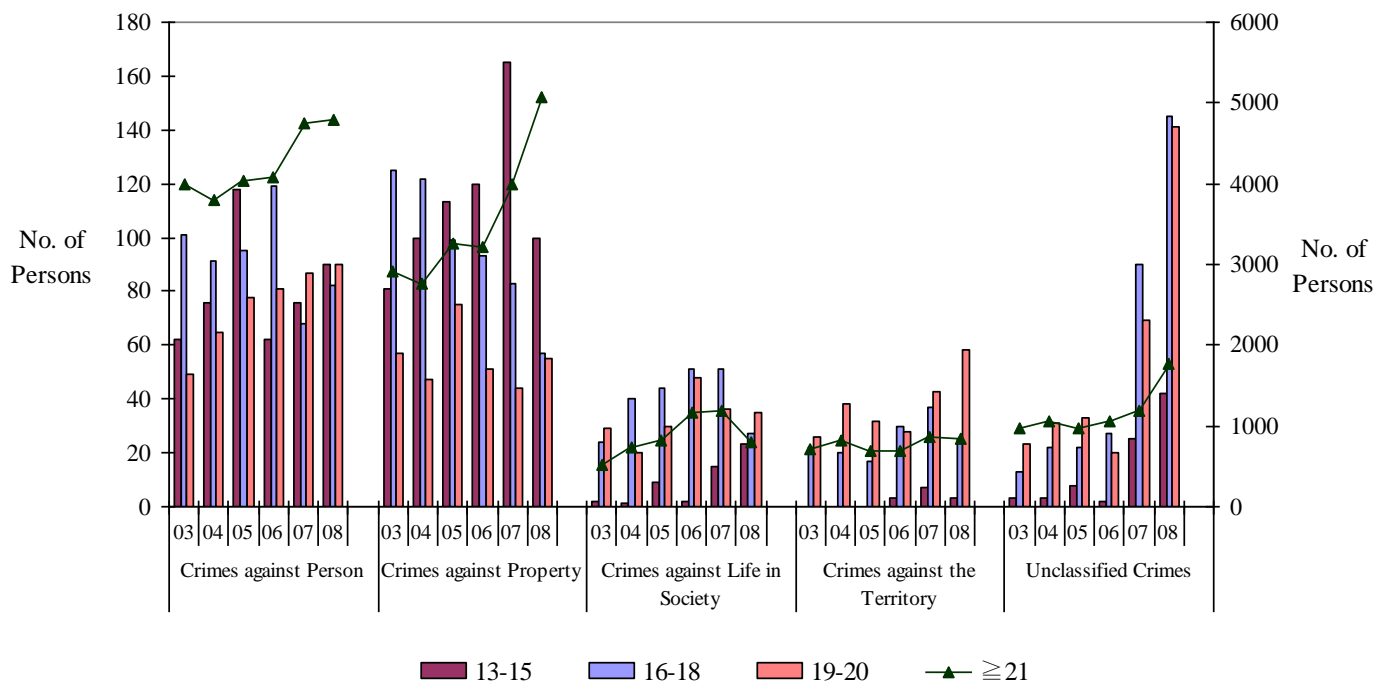
**Table 7.1b (Continued): Statistics on Offenders by Major Type of Offence (2003-2008) <sup>(1)</sup>**

Age Group	Crimes against the Territory						Unclassified Crimes					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
<b>13-15</b>	0	0	0	3	7	3	3	3	8	2	25	42
<b>16-18</b>	22	20	17	30	37	25	13	22	22	27	90	145
<b>19-20</b>	26	38	32	28	43	58	23	31	33	20	69	141
<b>Subtotal</b>	48	58	49	61	87	86	39	56	63	49	184	328
<b>≥21</b>	710	824	684	688	864	838	982	1048	981	1063	1191	1766
<b>Total</b>	758	882	733	749	951	924	1021	1104	1044	1112	1375	2094

**Source: Security Forces Coordination Office.**

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

Figure 7.1b: Statistics on Offenders by Major Type of Offence (2003-2008)



**Table 7.1c: Statistics on Offenders Aged 13-20 by Major Type of Offence and Sex  
(2003-2008) <sup>(1)</sup>**

Sex	Crimes against Person						Crimes against Property						Crimes against Life in Society					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
<b>Male</b>	181	183	235	204	177	197	239	228	233	227	255	182	14	23	37	32	47	50
<b>Female</b>	31	49	56	58	54	65	24	41	54	37	37	30	41	38	46	69	55	35

**Table 7.1c (Continued): Statistics on Offenders Aged 13-20 by Major Type of Offence and Sex  
(2003-2008) <sup>(1)</sup>**

Sex	Crimes against the Territory						Unclassified Crimes					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
<b>Male</b>	10	14	13	13	21	40	18	35	54	37	147	247
<b>Female</b>	38	44	36	48	66	46	21	21	9	12	37	81

**Source: Security Forces Coordination Office.**

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



## 7.2 Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse

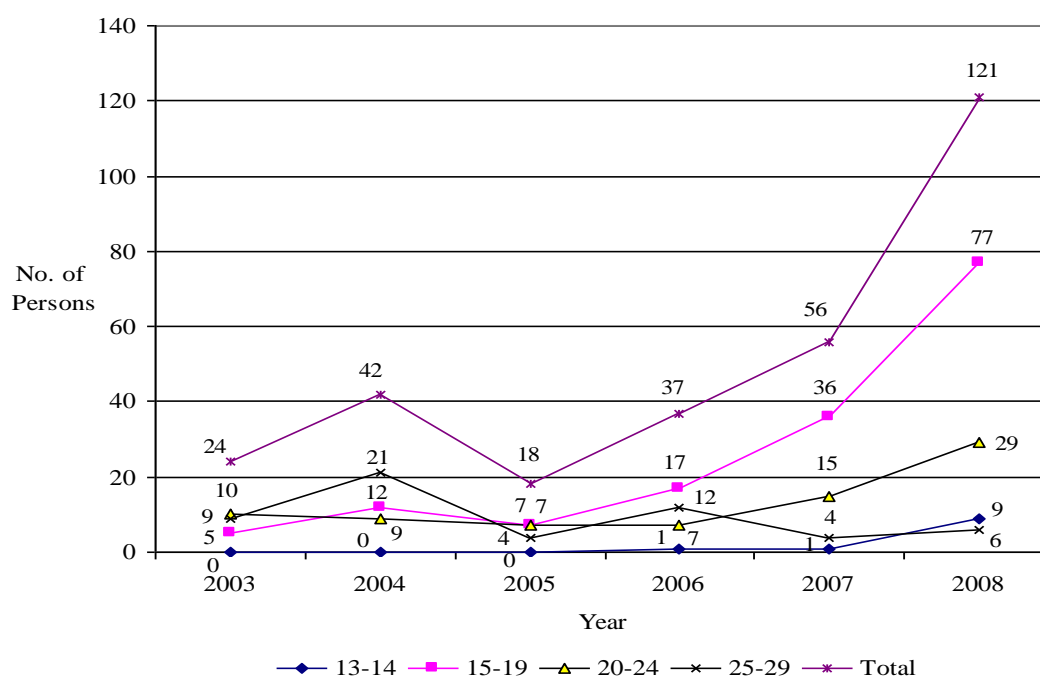
**Table 7.2a: Statistics on Young People in Drug Trafficking (2003-2008)** <sup>(1)</sup>

Age Group	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
13-14	0	0	0	1	1	9
15-19	5	12	7	17	36	77
20-24	10	9	7	7	15	29
25-29	9	21	4	12	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>121</b>

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office.

Note: (1) Figures include Macao residents only.

**Figure 7.2a: Statistics on Young People in Drug Trafficking (2003-2008)**



**Table 7.2b: Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 in Drug Trafficking by Type of Drug Trafficked (2003-2008) <sup>(1)</sup>**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Heroin</b>	9	18	4	9	7	0
<b>Marijuana</b>	9	11	7	11	6	1
<b>Illicit Drugs</b>	4	4	5	6	2	0
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	0	0	0	1	0	2
<b>Cocaine</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0
<b>Ketamine</b>	2	8	0	7	41	95
<b>Others</b>	0	1	1	3	0	23

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office.

Note: (1) Figures include Macao residents only.

**Table 7.2c: Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 in Drug Trafficking by Sex (2003-2008) <sup>(1)</sup>**

	Male						Female					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
<b>Heroin</b>	8	16	3	7	6	0	1	2	1	2	1	0
<b>Marijuana</b>	7	11	7	10	6	1	2	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Illicit Drugs</b>	2	4	5	5	2	0	2	0	0	1	0	0
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Cocaine</b>	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ketamine</b>	1	7	0	6	38	78	1	1	0	1	3	17
<b>Others</b>	0	1	1	3	0	17	0	0	0	0	0	6

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office.

Note: (1) Figures include Macao residents only.

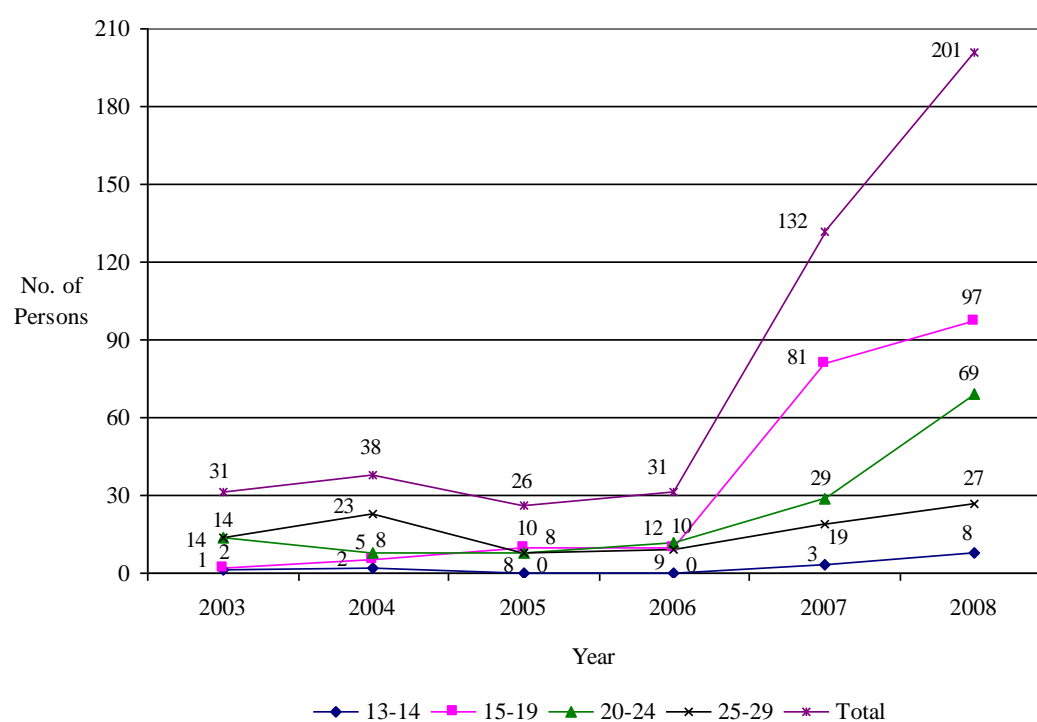
**Table 7.2d: Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers (2003-2008) <sup>(1)</sup>**

Age Group	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>13-14</b>	1	2	0	0	3	8
<b>15-19</b>	2	5	10	10	81	97
<b>20-24</b>	14	8	8	12	29	69
<b>25-29</b>	14	23	8	9	19	27
<b>Total</b>	31	38	26	31	132	201

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office.

Note: (1) Figures include Macao residents only.

**Figure 7.2d: Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers (2003-2008)**



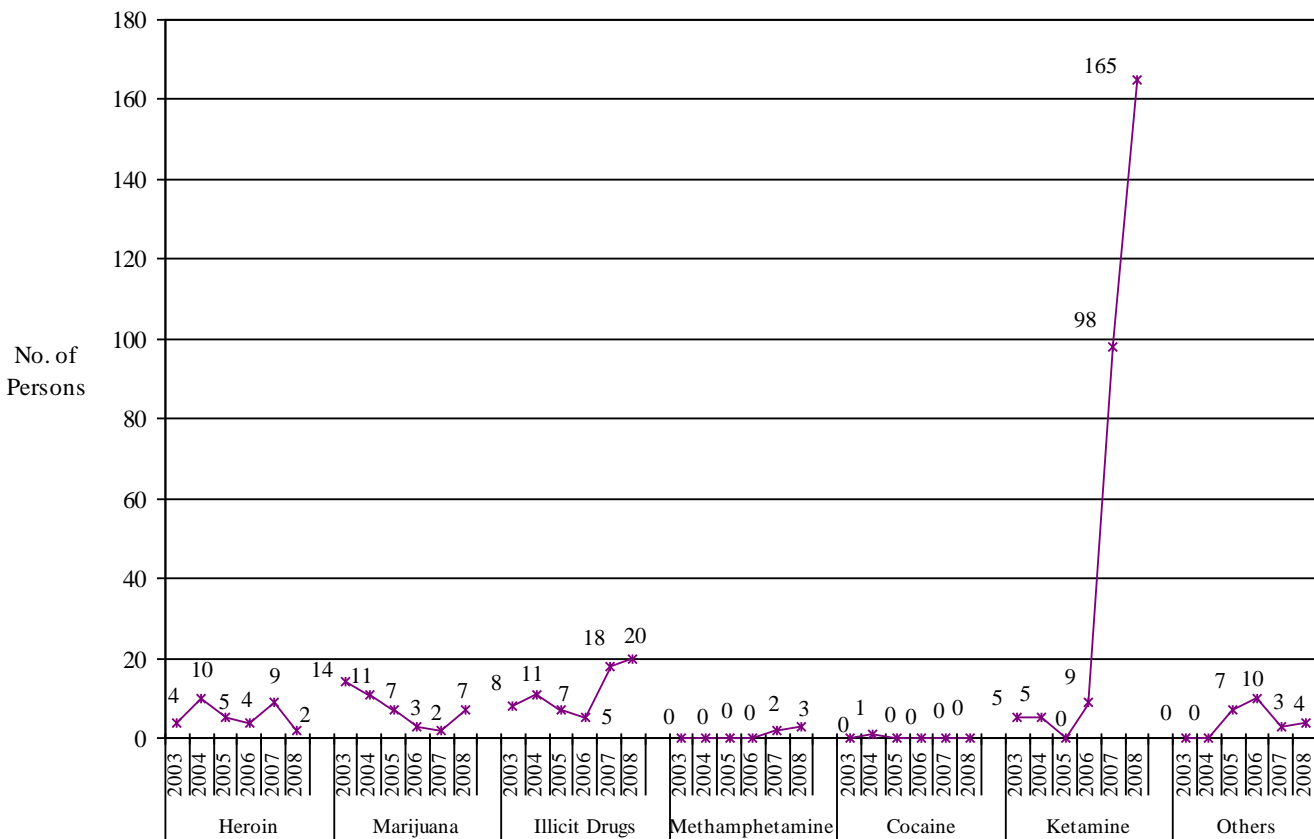
**Table 7.2e: Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers Aged 13-29 by Type of Substance Abused (2003-2008)<sup>(1)</sup>**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Heroin</b>	4	10	5	4	9	2
<b>Marijuana</b>	14	11	7	3	2	7
<b>Illicit Drugs</b>	8	11	7	5	18	20
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	0	0	0	0	2	3
<b>Cocaine</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0
<b>Ketamine</b>	5	5	0	9	98	165
<b>Others</b>	0	0	7	10	3	4

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office.

Note: (1) Figures include Macao residents only.

**Figure 7.2e: Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers Aged 13-29 by Type of Substance Abused (2003-2008)**



**Table 7.2f: Statistics on Juvenile Drug Abusers Aged 13-29 by Sex (2003-2008) <sup>(1)</sup>**

	Male						Female					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
<b>Heroin</b>	3	10	3	4	8	2	1	0	2	0	1	0
<b>Marijuana</b>	12	9	7	3	1	5	2	2	0	0	1	2
<b>Illicit Drugs</b>	6	9	6	4	15	13	2	2	1	1	3	7
<b>Methamphetamine</b>	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Cocaine</b>	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Ketamine</b>	5	4	0	8	77	110	0	1	0	1	21	55
<b>Others</b>	0	0	7	10	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Security Forces Coordination Office.

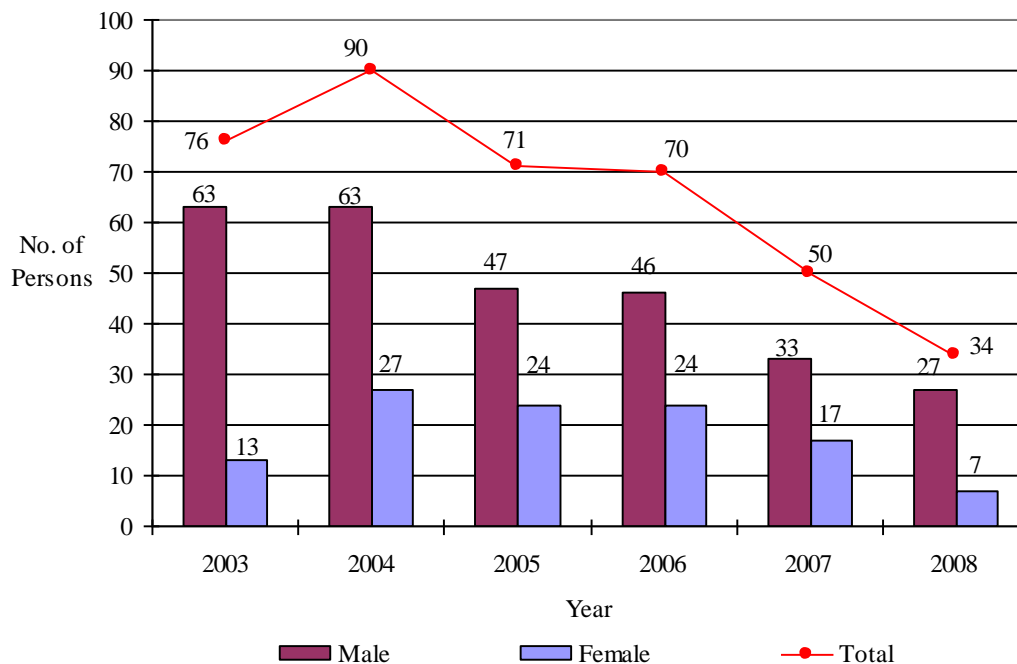
Note: (1) Figures include Macao residents only.

**Table 7.2g: Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 Seeking Help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau (2003-2008)**

Sex	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Male</b>	63	63	47	46	33	27
<b>Female</b>	13	27	24	24	17	7
<b>Total</b>	76	90	71	70	50	34

Source: Social Welfare Bureau.

**Figure 7.2g: Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 Seeking Help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau (2003-2008)**



**Table 7.2h: Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 Seeking Help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau (2003-2008)**

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Single</b>	65	61	50	45	37	24
	<b>Married</b>	6	9	10	12	7	2
	<b>Co-habiting</b>	3	1	1	4	1	--
	<b>Divorced</b>	2	3	--	1	--	1
	<b>Unknown</b>	--	16	10	8	5	7
<b>Place of Birth</b>	<b>Macao</b>	35	40	22	26	27	26
	<b>Hong Kong</b>	3	3	3	4	2	--
	<b>China</b>	37	31	27	26	12	7
	<b>Others</b>	1	16	18	14	9	1
	<b>Unknown</b>	--	--	1	--	--	--
<b>Main Substance Abused</b>	<b>Heroin</b>	59	67	54	50	31	4
	<b>MDMA</b>	--	3	1	2	2	2
	<b>LSD</b>	--	1	--	--	--	--
	<b>Marijuana</b>	--	5	--	2	2	1
	<b>Methylamphetamine</b>	--	--	--	1	1	1
	<b>Midazolam</b>	1	--	--	1	--	--
	<b>Alcohol</b>	1	1	--	--	1	--
	<b>Codeine</b>	4	2	6	7	4	2
	<b>Ketamine</b>	--	2	1	2	6	17
	<b>Cocaine</b>	--	--	--	--	--	1
	<b>Amphetamine</b>	4	--	--	--	--	--
	<b>Diazepam</b>	3	--	--	--	--	--
	<b>Triazolam</b>	1	--	--	1	--	--
	<b>Tobacco</b>	1	--	1	1	--	--
	<b>Other Analgesics</b>	1	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Unknown</b>	1	9	8	3	3	6	
<b>Ingestion Method</b>	<b>Nasal</b>	1	2	2	3	6	17
	<b>Intravenous Injection</b>	34	38	36	30	15	3
	<b>Intramuscular Injection</b>	7	5	3	2	2	--
	<b>Sniffing</b>	13	16	10	15	11	5
	<b>Inhaling</b>	6	11	3	3	5	2
	<b>Oral</b>	13	8	8	14	8	6
	<b>Others</b>	1	1	1	--	--	1
	<b>Unknown</b>	1	9	8	3	3	--

**Table 7.2h (Continued): Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 Seeking Help from Drug Treatment Complex Centre under the Social Welfare Bureau (2003-2008)**

		2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Educational Attainment</b>	<b>Primary</b>	39	26	17	21	14	9
	<b>Junior Secondary</b>	26	34	25	26	18	15
	<b>Senior Secondary</b>	8	13	10	10	6	3
	<b>Tertiary Institute/ University</b>	3	6	7	5	5	--
	<b>Unknown</b>	--	11	12	8	7	7
<b>Employment Status</b>	<b>Student</b>	5	6	5	5	5	2
	<b>Employed</b>	19	30	24	29	18	12
	<b>Unemployed</b>	50	42	31	26	17	12
	<b>Others</b>	2	2	2	3	5	--
	<b>Unknown</b>	--	10	9	7	4	8
	<b>Volunteer</b>	--	--	--	--	1	--

**Source: Social Welfare Bureau.**

*Note: (1) MDMA: Methylenedioxyamphetamine.*

*(2) LSD: Lysergic Acid Diethylamide.*

## 7.3 Types of Deviant Behaviour and Distribution

**Table 7.3a: Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 Participating in Deviant Behaviours in the Previous Six Months (2005-2006, 2008)**

Deviant Behaviour	2005 (N=1285)	2006 (N=982)	2008 <sup>(2)</sup> (N=3445)
Heroin/Drug Trafficking	0.0	0.4	--
Smuggling/Selling Psychiatric Drugs	--	--	0.6
Robbery/Burglary	0.6	1.0	--
Using Abusive Language	55.0	52.1	59.5
Joining the Triad Society/Recruiting Members	0.2	0.8	1.2
Drug Abuse	1.7	0.6	--
Psychiatric Drug Abuse	--	--	2.2
Addicted to Cyber Cafes/Game Centres	15.3	11.6	10.2
Intimidating People/Extortion	0.9	1.1	--
Smoking	24.5	8.7	11.9
Loitering at Midnight	--	--	15.9
Drink Driving	--	--	3.3
Addicted to Gambling	--	--	3.2
Illegal Gambling	8.1	4.1	--
Attempted Suicide	2.7	1.8	--
Driving without a License	4.2	2.7	--
Battery & Causing Bodily Harm	1.8	1.2	--
Failure in Submitting Homework	17.8	47.1	--
Disrupting Classes	7.3	18.1	--
Conflict with Teachers	4.0	12.4	--

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, *Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005 & 2006*.

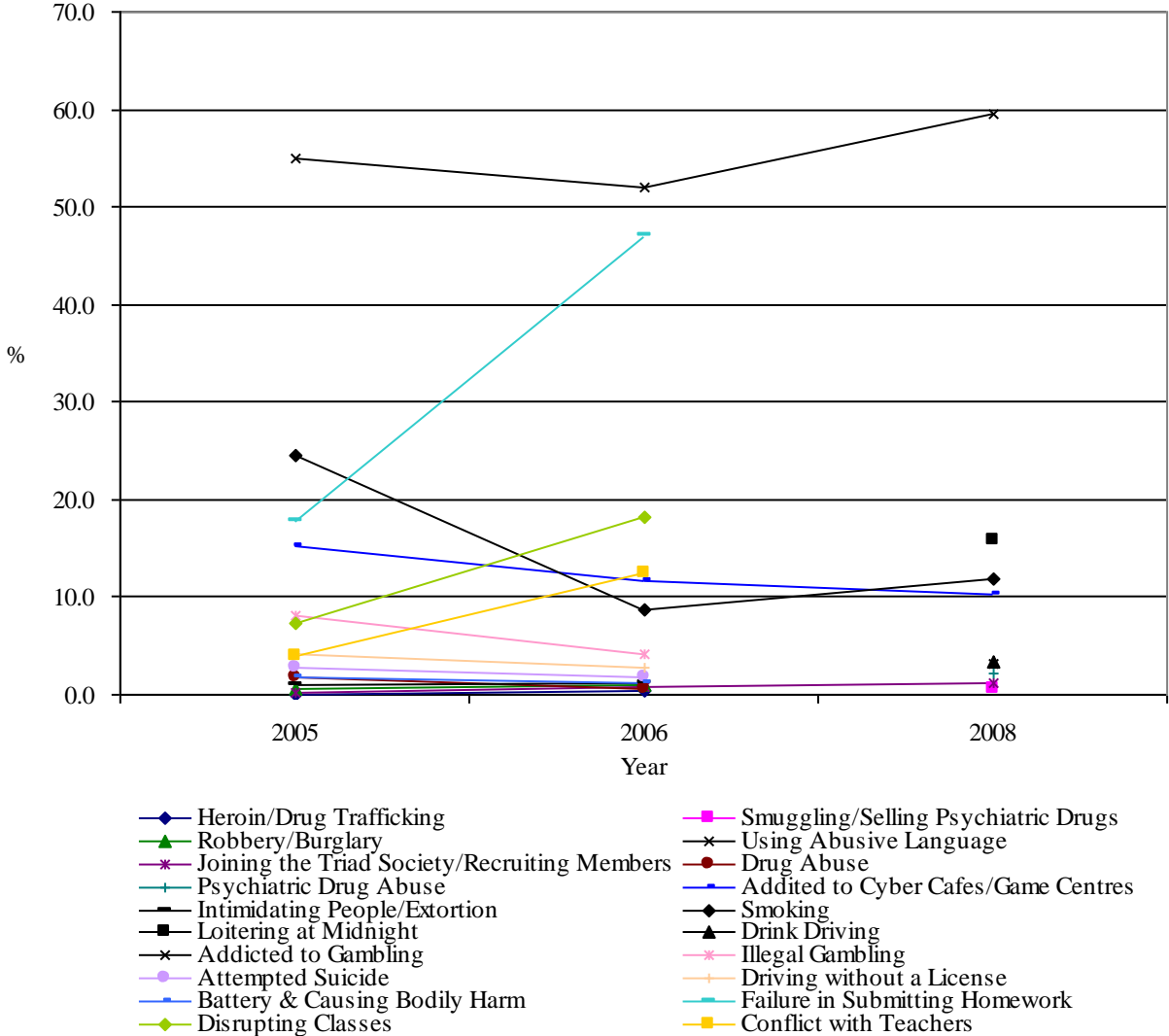
Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, *Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008*.

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

(2) Respondents may choose more than one answer.



Figure 7.3a: Statistics on Youths Aged 13-29 Participating in Deviant Behaviours in the Previous Six Months (2005-2006, 2008)



**Table 7.3b: Participation in Deviant Behaviours of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Deviant Behaviour	Male (N=1601)		Female (N=1842)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Using Abusive Language	1100	68.7	950	51.6
Loitering at Midnight	310	19.4	237	12.9
Smoking	267	16.7	143	7.8
Addicted to Cyber Cafes/Game Centres	235	14.7	117	6.4
Drink Driving	80	5.0	33	1.8
Addicted to Gambling	75	4.7	36	2.0
Psychiatric Drug Abuse	39	2.4	36	2.0
Joining the Triad Society/ Recruiting Members	20	1.2	20	1.1
Smuggling/Selling Psychiatric Drugs	13	0.8	8	0.4

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 7.3c: Participation in Deviant Behaviours of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Six Months by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Deviant Behaviour	Aged 13-16 (N=775)		Aged 17-20 (N=824)		Aged 21-24 (N=958)		Aged 25-29 (N=864)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Using Abusive Language	465	60.0	520	63.1	587	61.3	468	54.2
Loitering at Midnight	96	12.4	159	19.3	186	19.4	104	12.0
Smoking	40	5.2	67	8.1	134	14.0	167	19.3
Addicted to Cyber Cafes/Game Centres	102	13.2	87	10.6	95	9.9	67	7.8
Drink Driving	3	0.4	23	2.8	47	4.9	40	4.6
Addicted to Gambling	17	2.2	29	3.5	28	2.9	37	4.3
Psychiatric Drug Abuse	7	0.9	14	1.7	24	2.5	29	3.4
Joining the Triad Society/ Recruiting Members	4	0.5	5	0.6	10	1.0	21	2.4
Smuggling/Selling Psychiatric Drugs	2	0.3	5	0.6	3	0.3	9	1.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

## 7.4 Number of Young Delinquents in Young Offenders Institute and Prison

**Table 7.4a: Changes in Statistics on Detainees in Macao Young Offenders Institute (2003-2008)**

Age	Admission						Release						Stay					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
13	4	5	7	3	4	3	0	0	0	1	15	3	8	5	4	7	7	9
14	6	13	9	7	9	6	2	1	2	12	20	10	14	8	12	11	11	21
15	8	9	13	13	10	15	2	3	0	12	24	8	31	16	22	14	15	30
16	4	1	1	5	2	4	6	10	4	2	3	5	20	18	18	5	4	9
17	3	2	1	1	2	3	3	8	9	2	2	2	12	14	12	3	3	5
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	0	0	0	4	7	8	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	4	0	0	0	1	5	3	2	2	3
20	0	--	0	0	0	0	3	--	1	0	0	0	2	--	2	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	25	30	31	29	27	34	20	29	24	29	64	28	92	73	81	42	42	77

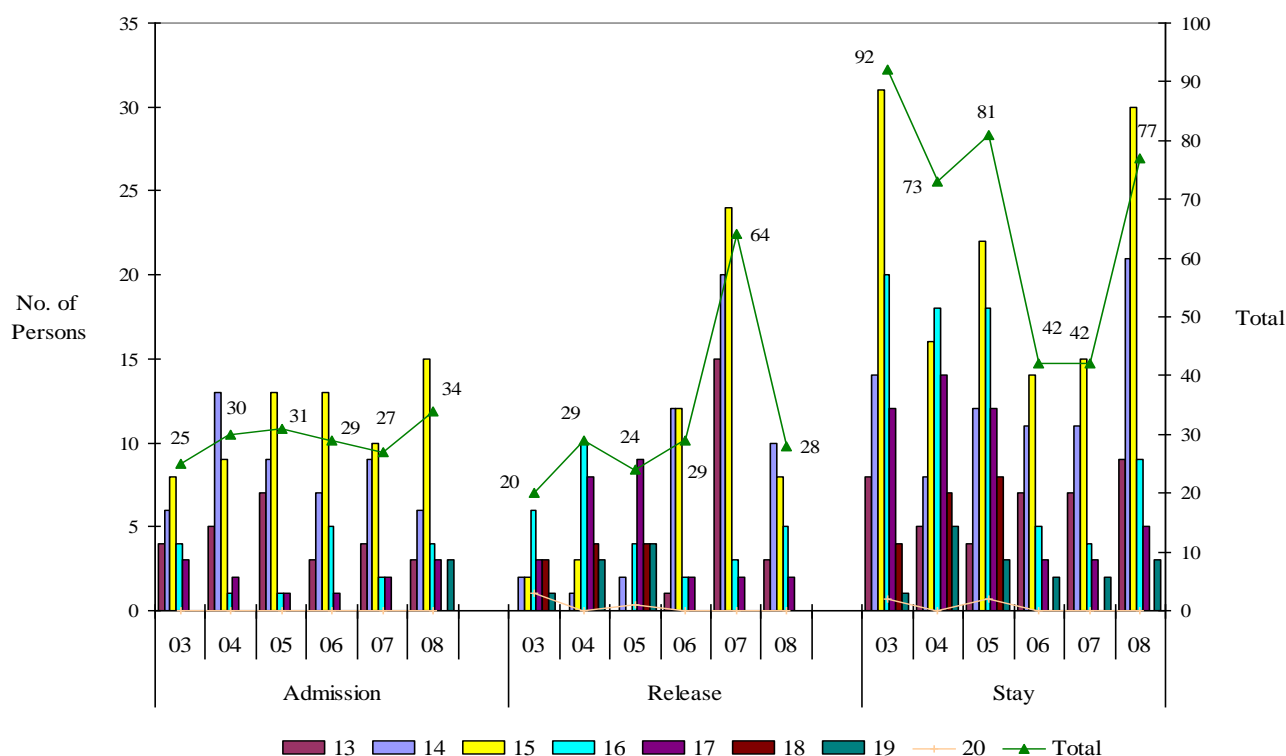
Source: Young Offenders Institute, Legal Affairs Bureau.

Note: (1) Admission: refers to the total number of persons entered during the year.

(2) Release: refers to the total number of persons released during the year.

(3) Stay: refers to the number of inmates as of 1 January of each specific year plus the number of persons entered during the year.

**Figure 7.4a: Changes in Statistics on Detainees in Macao Young Offenders Institute (2003-2008)**



**Table 7.4b: Changes in Statistics on Detainees Aged 13-20 in Macao Young Offenders Institute by Sex (2003-2008)**

Sex	Admission						Release						Stay					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
Male	19	17	22	25	26	23	15	24	20	19	48	25	75	53	56	37	37	63
Female	6	13	9	4	1	11	5	5	4	10	16	3	17	20	25	5	5	14

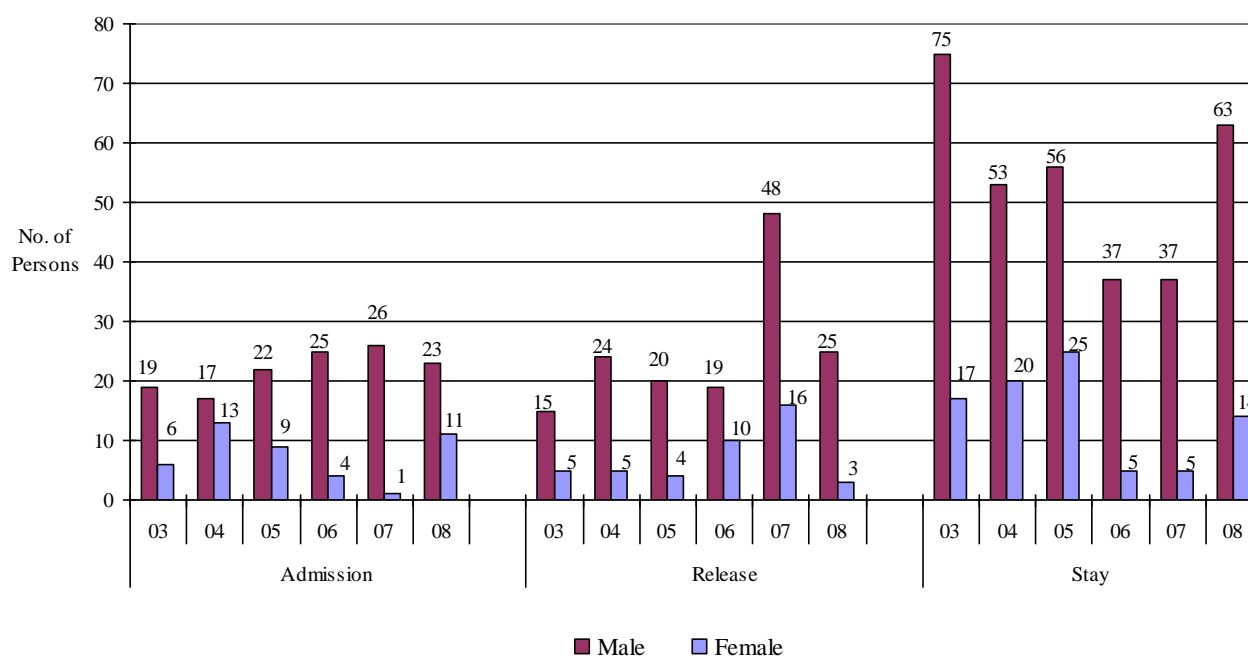
Source: Young Offenders Institute, Legal Affairs Bureau.

Note: (1) Admission: refers to the total number of persons entered during the year.

(2) Release: refers to the total number of persons released during the year.

(3) Stay: refers to the number of inmates as of 1 January of each specific year plus the number of persons entered during the year.

**Figure 7.4b: Changes in Statistics on Detainees Aged 13-20 in Macao Young Offenders Institute by Sex (2003-2008)**



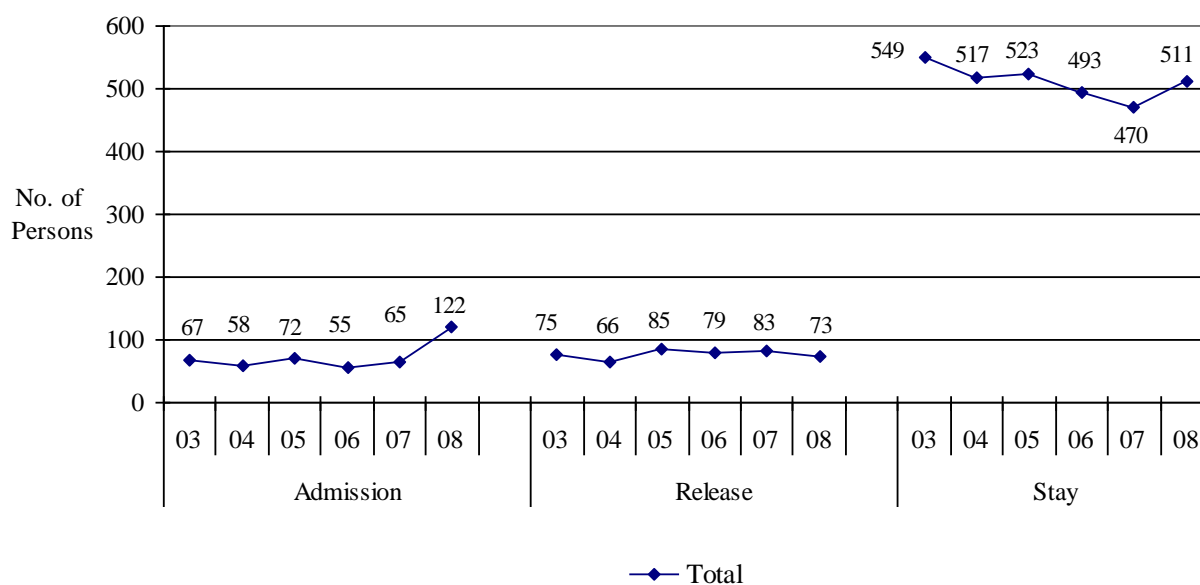
**Table 7.4c: Changes in Statistics on Prisoners Aged 16-29 in Macao Prison (2003-2008)**

Age	Admission						Release						Stay <sup>(1)</sup>					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
16	4	2	3	1	2	8	4	6	7	5	2	2	27	26	22	19	10	16
17	6	4	5	2	1	9	3	2	9	2	4	9	32	32	32	28	22	32
18	2	2	5	4	2	8	9	5	3	5	7	5	37	31	31	31	27	29
19	3	7	6	2	2	16	6	2	4	4	7	10	34	34	38	29	27	40
20	4	3	9	1	5	16	1	4	3	8	9	4	44	38	42	40	38	45
21	5	5	3	0	10	9	7	8	7	5	5	4	39	37	33	31	37	39
22	4	6	7	4	2	13	6	5	8	7	5	4	45	48	47	40	35	42
23	4	6	4	6	3	5	2	3	4	6	8	5	33	36	33	39	38	36
24	2	4	5	6	9	3	8	3	7	3	8	5	34	31	34	37	39	34
25	5	2	4	3	7	7	6	3	7	6	5	5	45	40	47	41	44	41
26	9	4	4	5	7	7	7	6	7	7	5	5	50	41	44	39	42	42
27	8	5	4	7	1	4	8	6	8	7	4	3	42	39	38	36	28	28
28	5	3	7	3	9	6	4	3	8	9	6	6	52	45	49	43	45	43
29	6	5	6	11	5	11	4	10	3	5	8	6	35	39	33	40	38	44
<b>Total</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>517</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>511</b>

Source: Macao Prison.

Note: (1) Figures as of 31 December of each specific year.

**Figure 7.4c: Changes in Statistics on Prisoners Aged 16-29 in Macao Prison (2003-2008)**



**Table 7.4d: Changes in Statistics on Prisoners Aged 16-29 in Macao Prison by Sex  
(2003-2008)**

Sex	Admission						Release						Stay <sup>(1)</sup>					
	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08	03	04	05	06	07	08
<b>Male</b>	59	52	68	41	56	97	55	56	77	68	68	57	490	475	486	450	431	456
<b>Female</b>	8	6	4	14	9	25	20	10	8	11	15	16	59	42	37	43	39	55

**Source: Macao Prison.**

*Note: (1) Figures as of 31 December of each specific year.*

## 7.5 Social Reintegration

**Table 7.5a: New Cases (Aged 13-29) Handled by the Department of Social Reintegration (2005-2008)**

Follow-up Action	Male				Female				Total			
	05	06	07	08	05	06	07	08	05	06	07	08
Follow-up on Schooling	138	160	147	--	31	37	45	--	169	197	192	--
Suspension of Action	19	15	8	0	4	3	2	1	23	18	10	1
Reconciliation with the Victim <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	--	4	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	6
Complying with Codes of Conduct <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	40	72	--	--	15	35	--	--	55	107
Social Service Order <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	2	15	--	--	0	9	--	--	2	24
Probation Order <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	89	161	--	--	32	52	--	--	121	213
Admission to Temporary Dormitory <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	6	52	--	--	0	4	--	--	6	56
Observation Report	1	2	6	4	1	0	0	1	2	2	6	5
Social Report (Juvenile) <sup>(1)</sup>	180	151	202	157	51	29	66	89	231	180	268	246
Voluntary Request for Help (Juvenile) <sup>(1)</sup>	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	2
Parole	36	39	28	21	1	2	2	1	37	41	30	22
Suspension of Sentence, with Examination	20	13	46	42	2	1	2	4	22	14	48	46
Judicial Restoration	2	21	25	14	2	7	5	2	4	28	30	16
Labour in Lieu of Fine	1	0	--	--	1	1	--	--	2	1	--	--
Social Report (Adult) <sup>(1)</sup>	126	138	82	123	9	14	8	7	135	152	90	130
Voluntary Request for Help (Adult) <sup>(1)</sup>	4	5	5	1	0	0	1	0	4	5	6	1

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau.

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

(2) These are follow-up actions stated in the "Education and Supervision Regime/System of Juvenile Offenders" which was implemented on 17 October 2007.

**Table 7.5b: Closed Cases (Aged 13-29) Reported by the Department of Social Reintegration (2005-2008) (in Terms of Cases Closed)**

Status of Closed Cases	Male				Female				Total			
	05	06	07	08	05	06	07	08	05	06	07	08
<b>Filed</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	285	468	507	257	66	129	70	91	351	597	577	348
<b>Successful Closing (Juvenile Cases)</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	110	143	163	134	36	30	109	45	146	173	272	179
<b>Admission to Probation Centre</b>	15	20	21	17	5	3	1	3	20	23	22	20
<b>Changed to Lesser Sentence</b>	11	10	10	3	2	1	2	0	13	11	12	3
<b>Changed to Heavier Sentence</b>	4	10	10	2	2	1	--	0	6	11	10	2
<b>Changed to Suspension of Sentence, with Examination</b>	--	1	2	2	--	--	--	0	--	1	2	2
<b>Having Reached Age 21</b>	21	14	18	3	2	1	1	1	23	15	19	4
<b>Cancellation of Sentence (Adult Cases)</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	--	5	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	5
<b>Extension of Probation Period (Adult Cases)</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	1
<b>Missing or Cannot be Traced (Adult Cases)</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	2
<b>Successful Closing (Adult Cases)</b> <sup>(2)</sup>	62	135	111	54	8	14	18	4	70	149	129	58
<b>Imprisonment</b>	12	8	10	5	0	1	--	1	12	9	10	6
<b>Missing</b>	--	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	--
<b>Deceased</b>	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau.

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

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



**Table 7.5c: Closed Cases (Aged 13-29) Reported by the Department of Social Reintegration (2005-2008) (in Terms of Follow-up Action)**

Follow-up Action	Male				Female				Total			
	05	06	07	08	05	06	07	08	05	06	07	08
Follow-up on Schooling	147	176	203	59	40	30	43	14	187	206	246	73
Suspension of Action	15	20	17	--	5	5	3	--	20	25	20	--
Fulfilling Obligation under Supervision	2	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	1
Reconciliation with the Victim <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	4
Community Service Order <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	--	3	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	5
Complying with Codes of Conduct <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	--	36	--	--	--	19	--	--	--	55
Probation Order <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	0	51	--	--	1	13	--	--	1	64
Staying at Temporary Dormitory <sup>(2)</sup>	--	--	--	10	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	10
Observation Report	2	0	6	1	1	1	0	1	3	1	6	2
Social Report (Juvenile) <sup>(1)</sup>	187	166	212	154	56	34	66	85	243	200	278	239
Voluntary Request for Help (Juvenile) <sup>(1)</sup>	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1
Parole	23	70	73	25	1	7	10	1	24	77	83	26
Suspension of Sentence, with Examination	39	33	22	36	5	3	3	3	44	36	25	39
Receiving Compulsory Drug Rehabilitation Treatment	--	1	--	--	--	0	--	--	--	1	--	--
Judicial Restoration	1	42	38	15	2	22	20	2	3	64	58	17
Labour in Lieu of Fine	1	5	4	--	1	1	2	--	2	6	6	--
Social Report (Adult) <sup>(1)</sup>	97	260	257	89	8	73	50	4	105	333	307	93
Voluntary Request for Help (Adult) <sup>(1)</sup>	5	36	18	1	1	4	3	0	6	40	21	1

Source: Legal Affairs Bureau.

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

(2) These are follow-up actions stated in the "Education and Supervision Regime/System of Juvenile Offenders" which was implemented on 17 October 2007.

# Chapter 8

## Values



## **Values of Youths in Macao**

### **Overview**

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2005, 2006 and 2008, when asked about attitude towards education, the percentages of respondents who agreed with the two reverse statements: “overall, Macao people’s knowledge level is very low” and “academic qualifications have no bearing on one’s future” stood at 35.2% and 18.8% respectively. However, these figures had shown a continuous downward trend since 2005, reflecting young people were changing their education values, i.e. in recognizing the importance of knowledge and academic qualifications in shaping their future. In 2008, among youths in the age group 13-16, 70.8% agreed that “man must adopt the attitude that ‘it’s never too old to learn’”, representing the highest percentage of positive response among the various statements related to education values. (Table 8.1a-8.1b)

On work values, in 2008, the percentages of respondents who agreed with the statements: “you have a clear idea about your present/future direction of career development”, “Macao’s labour market is full of opportunities” and “job satisfaction is more important than remuneration” were 42.2%, 23.4% and 52.4% respectively. However, these figures had shown a continuous downward trend since 2005. In 2008, among youths in the age group 13-16, the percentage of respondents who agreed with the reverse statement: “when choosing a job, the first thing to consider is salary” was lower than the corresponding figure recorded by other age groups, showing that youths in this age group accord less consideration on salary when choosing a career. (Table 8.2a-8.2b)

As regards values on marriage and sex, in 2008, the percentages of respondents who accepted “pre-marital sex”, “co-habiting” and “one-night stand” were 40.4%, 47.0% and 10.3% respectively. These figures had shown a continuous downward trend since 2005, reflecting young people were taking more prudent attitude towards the above three practices. Among youths in the age group 13-16, the percentages of those who accepted these practices were all lower than those for other age groups, indicating young people aged 13-16 were adopting more cautious attitude in these respects . (Table 8.3a-8.3b)

On life values, in 2008, 6.9% of respondents agreed with the reverse statement “life is decadent”. This figure had shown a continuous downward trend since 2005. The percentages of respondents who agreed with the statements: “you are satisfied with your present achievements” and “life is full of hopes” rose with increasing age of the respondents. (Table 8.4a-8.4b)

On family values, in 2008, the percentages of respondents who agreed with the four reverse statements: “the idea that children have to support their parents is outdated”, “all parents are conservative”, “the thinking that ‘man should work to support the family, while woman should stay home and attend to household affairs’ is correct” and “a generation gap exists between parents and their children” were 11.5%, 40.7%, 8.6% and 33.6% respectively. All these figures had shown a continuous downward trend since 2005. In 2008, the percentages of respondents who agreed with the two statements: “siblings in a family can support one another” and “family matters more than anything else” both rose with increasing age of the respondents. (Table 8.5a-8.5b)

As regards social values, in 2008, the percentages of respondents who agreed with the

three statements: “you actively participate in community affairs”, “you are proud to be a member of the Macao society” and “you feel a sense of belonging to the Macao community” were 17.9%, 26.5% and 25.7% respectively. All these figures had shown a continuous downward trend since 2005. On the other hand, among youths in the age group 13-16, the percentages of those who agreed with the statements: “you are satisfied with the performance of the Macao SAR government for the past year”, “you are proud to be a member of the Macao society” and “the Macao SAR government values Macao people’s opinion” were all higher than the corresponding figures recorded by other age groups. (Table 8.6a-8.6b)

As regards comparison of youths’ values with that of their parents, in 2008, the percentages of respondents who agreed with the statements: “in general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards family values/education values/marriage” were 27.6%, 24.0% and 20.7% respectively. These figures had shown a continuous downward trend since 2005. In 2008, the number of respondents who thought they shared the same views with their parents with regard to the various values increased with increasing age of the respondents. (Table 8.7a-8.7b)

As regards attitude towards religious belief, in 2008, the percentages of respondents who agreed with the statements: “religious belief can provide spiritual support” and “religion can guide people towards acts of virtue” were 58.8% and 39.2% respectively. These figures had shown a continuous downward trend since 2005. In 2008, the percentage of respondents who agreed with the statement “religious belief can provide spiritual support” increased with increasing age of the respondents. (Table 8.8a-8.8b)

As regards values on money, in 2008, the percentages of respondents who agreed with the statements: “it is stupid to break the law for money” and “money is not everything” were 73.5% and 54.4% respectively. As for the reserve statement “money can buy happiness”, among youths in the age group 13-16, the percentage of those who agreed with this statement was lower than the corresponding figure recorded by other age groups. (Table 8.9a-8.9b)

## 8.1 Education Values

Table 8.1a: Education Values of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)

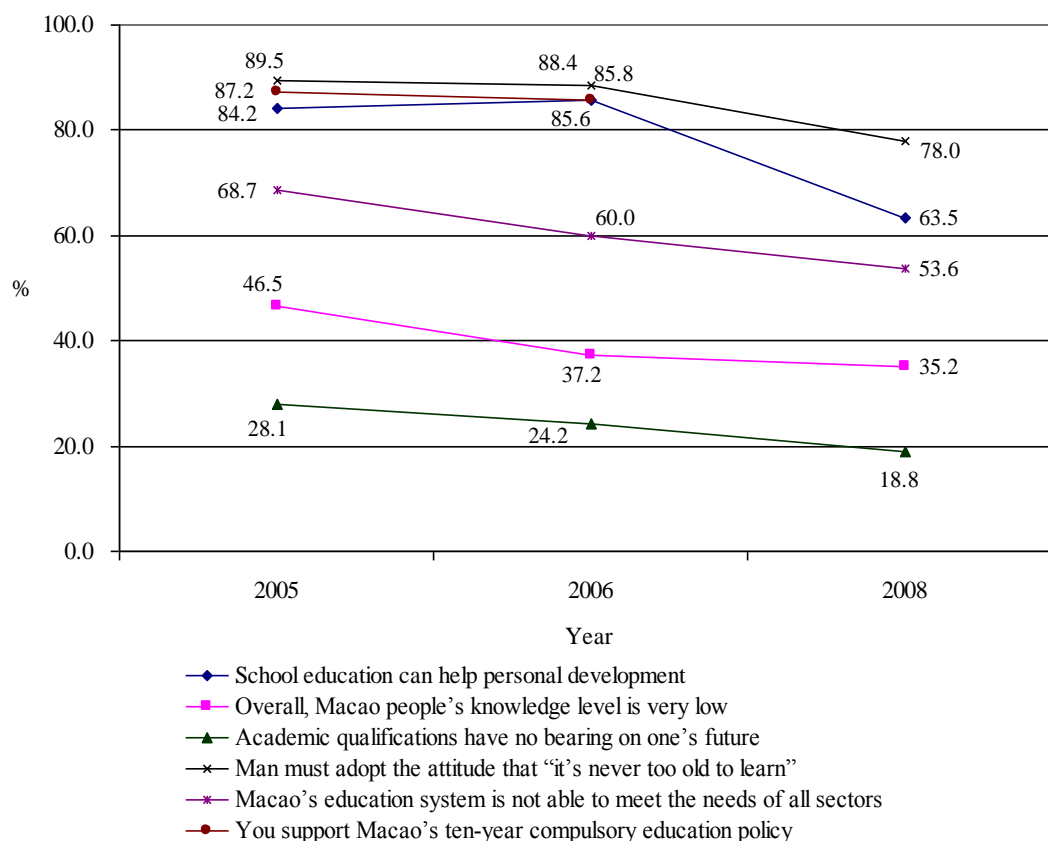
Statement	Agree (%)		
	2005 (N=1285)	2006 (N=982)	2008 (N=3445)
School education can help personal development	84.2	85.8	63.5
Overall, Macao people's knowledge level is very low <sup>(1)</sup>	46.5	37.2	35.2
Academic qualifications have no bearing on one's future <sup>(1)</sup>	28.1	24.2	18.8
Man must adopt the attitude that "it's never too old to learn"	89.5	88.4	78.0
Macao's education system is not able to meet the needs of all sectors <sup>(1)</sup>	68.7	60.0	53.6
You support Macao's ten-year compulsory education policy	87.2	85.6	--

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

Figure 8.1a: Education Values of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)



**Table 8.1b: Education Values of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Statement	Agree (%)			
	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
School education can help personal development	50.7	59.8	71.5	70.1
Overall, Macao people's knowledge level is very low <sup>(1)</sup>	28.1	37.3	36.1	38.2
Academic qualifications have no bearing on one's future <sup>(1)</sup>	12.6	19.4	19.7	22.0
Man must adopt the attitude that "it's never too old to learn"	70.8	77.3	82.9	79.7
Macao's education system is not able to meet the needs of all sectors <sup>(1)</sup>	38.5	52.4	59.3	61.1

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

## 8.2 Work Values

Table 8.2a: Work Values of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)

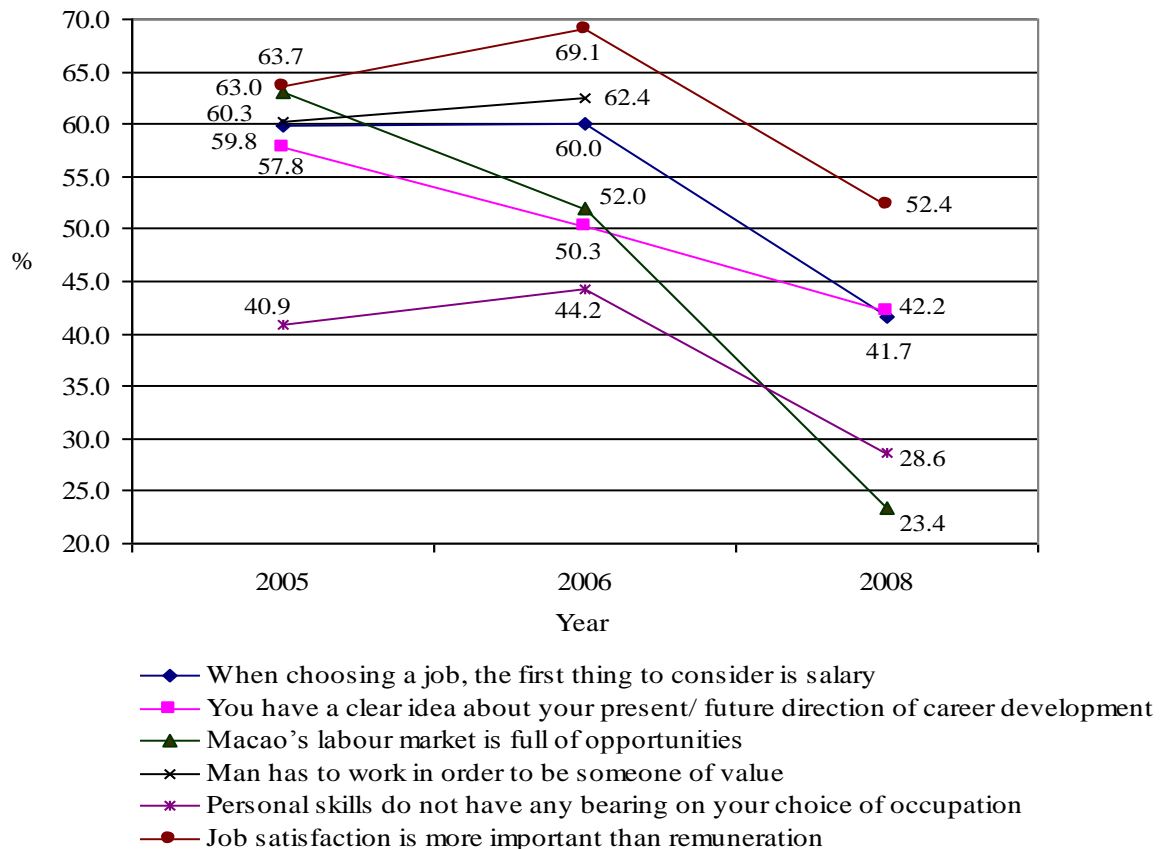
Statement	Agree (%)		
	2005 (N=1285)	2006 (N=982)	2008 (N=3445)
When choosing a job, the first thing to consider is salary <sup>(1)</sup>	59.8	60.0	41.7
You have a clear idea about your present/ future direction of career development	57.8	50.3	42.2
Macao's labour market is full of opportunities	63.0	52.0	23.4
Man has to work in order to be someone of value	60.3	62.4	--
Personal skills do not have any bearing on your choice of occupation <sup>(1)</sup>	40.9	44.2	28.6
Job satisfaction is more important than remuneration	63.7	69.1	52.4

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

Figure 8.2a: Work Values of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)



**Table 8.2b: Work Values of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Statement	Agree (%)			
	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
<b>When choosing a job, the first thing to consider is salary</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	35.5	41.9	45.2	43.2
<b>You have a clear idea about your present/ future direction of career development</b>	33.0	40.5	43.1	51.0
<b>Macao's labour market is full of opportunities</b>	14.7	22.1	26.5	29.1
<b>Personal skills do not have any bearing on your choice of occupation</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	26.5	28.0	28.1	31.6
<b>Job satisfaction is more important than remuneration</b>	51.2	57.9	52.8	47.9

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.



## 8.3 Values on Marriage and Sex

**Table 8.3a: Values on Marriage and Sex of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)**

Issue	Agree (%)		
	2005 (N=1701)	2006 (N=1227)	2008 (N=3445)
Secondary school students to be in love	92.2	91.4	--
Stay faithful to only one love for all your life	90.3	86.0	59.4
Dating two or more persons at the same time	18.3	13.1	--
Pre-marital sex	75.4	63.1	40.4
Co-habiting	83.9	82.5	47.0
Have more than one sex partner	20.6	16.4	--
Extramarital affairs	10.1	7.5	--
Taking contraception measures	90.5	79.5	--
One-night stand	29.9	23.2	10.3
Your sex partner got AIDS because of promiscuity	5.8	6.5	--
People got AIDS because of promiscuity	14.3	12.8	--
Abortion	--	--	5.6
Promiscuity	--	--	3.2

Source: "Kin Wa" Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao, Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005 & 2006.  
Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Figure 8.3a: Values on Marriage and Sex of Youths Aged 13-29  
(2005-2006, 2008)

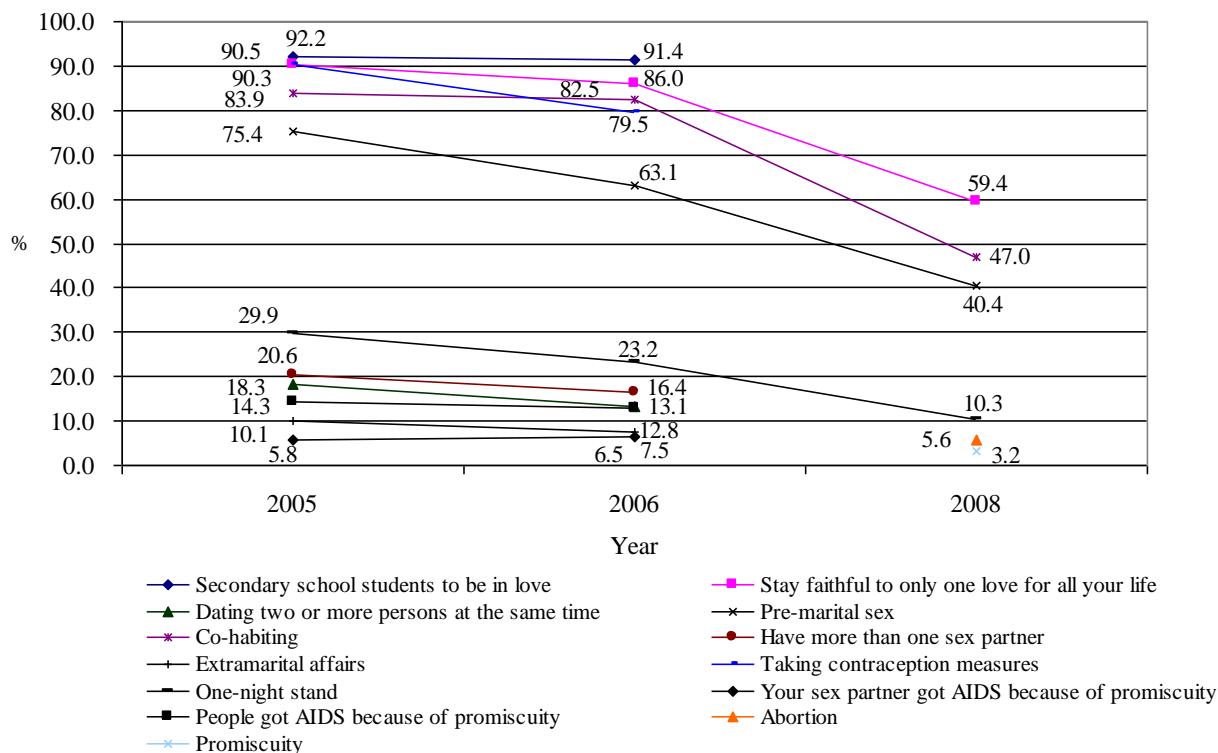


Table 8.3b: Values on Marriage and Sex of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)

(N=3421)

Issue	Agree (%)			
	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
Stay faithful to only one love for all your life	45.0	63.2	63.3	64.2
Pre-marital sex	18.3	34.1	52.3	53.1
Co-habiting	35.4	44.8	55.1	51.4
Abortion	1.9	5.3	5.1	9.8
One-night stand	5.9	10.4	11.5	12.7
Promiscuity	2.2	4.1	2.5	3.7

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

## 8.4 Life Values

Table 8.4a: Life Values of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006, 2008)

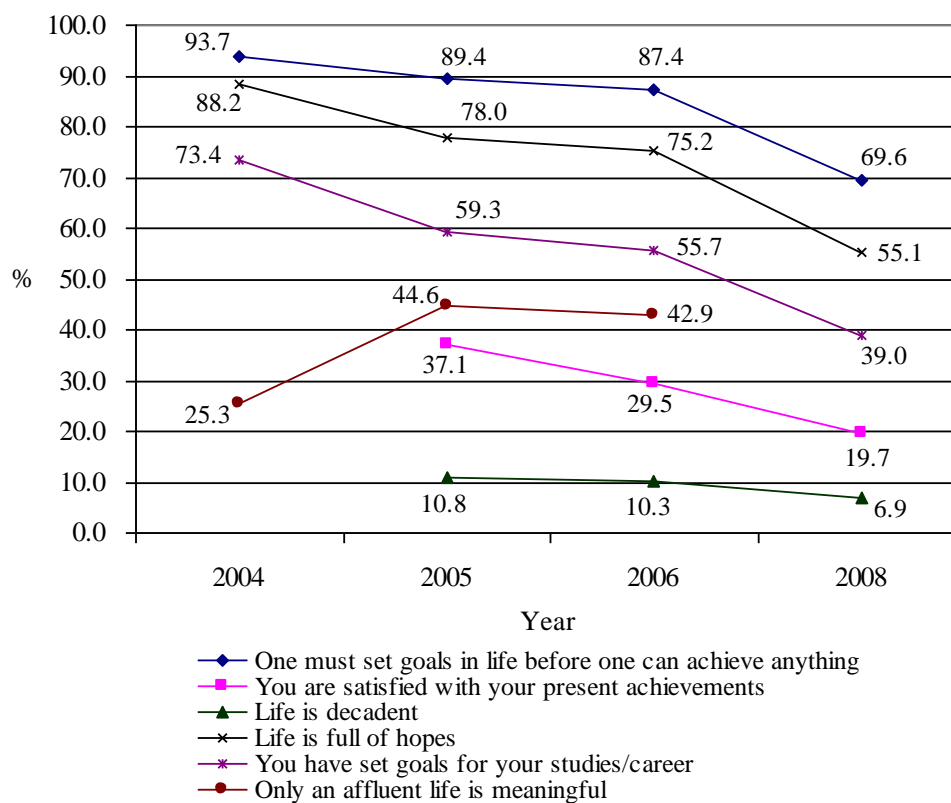
Statement	Agree (%)			
	2004 (N=624)	2005 (N=1285)	2006 (N=982)	2008 (N=3445)
One must set goals in life before one can achieve anything	93.7	89.4	87.4	69.6
You are satisfied with your present achievements	--	37.1	29.5	19.7
Life is decadent <sup>(1)</sup>	--	10.8	10.3	6.9
Life is full of hopes	88.2	78.0	75.2	55.1
You have set goals for your studies/career	73.4	59.3	55.7	39.0
Only an affluent life is meaningful <sup>(1)</sup>	25.3	44.6	42.9	--

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

Figure 8.4a: Life Values of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006, 2008)



**Table 8.4b: Life Values of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)****(N=3421)**

Statement	Agree (%)			
	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
<b>One must set goals in life before one can achieve anything</b>	64.8	73.2	70.9	69.4
<b>You are satisfied with your present achievements</b>	14.7	18.0	20.5	25.3
<b>Life is decadent <sup>(1)</sup></b>	6.1	8.1	5.5	7.6
<b>Life is full of hopes</b>	54.7	54.6	55.3	55.9
<b>You have set goals for your studies/ career</b>	33.3	43.3	37.6	42.4

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

## 8.5 Family Values

**Table 8.5a: Family Values of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006, 2008)**

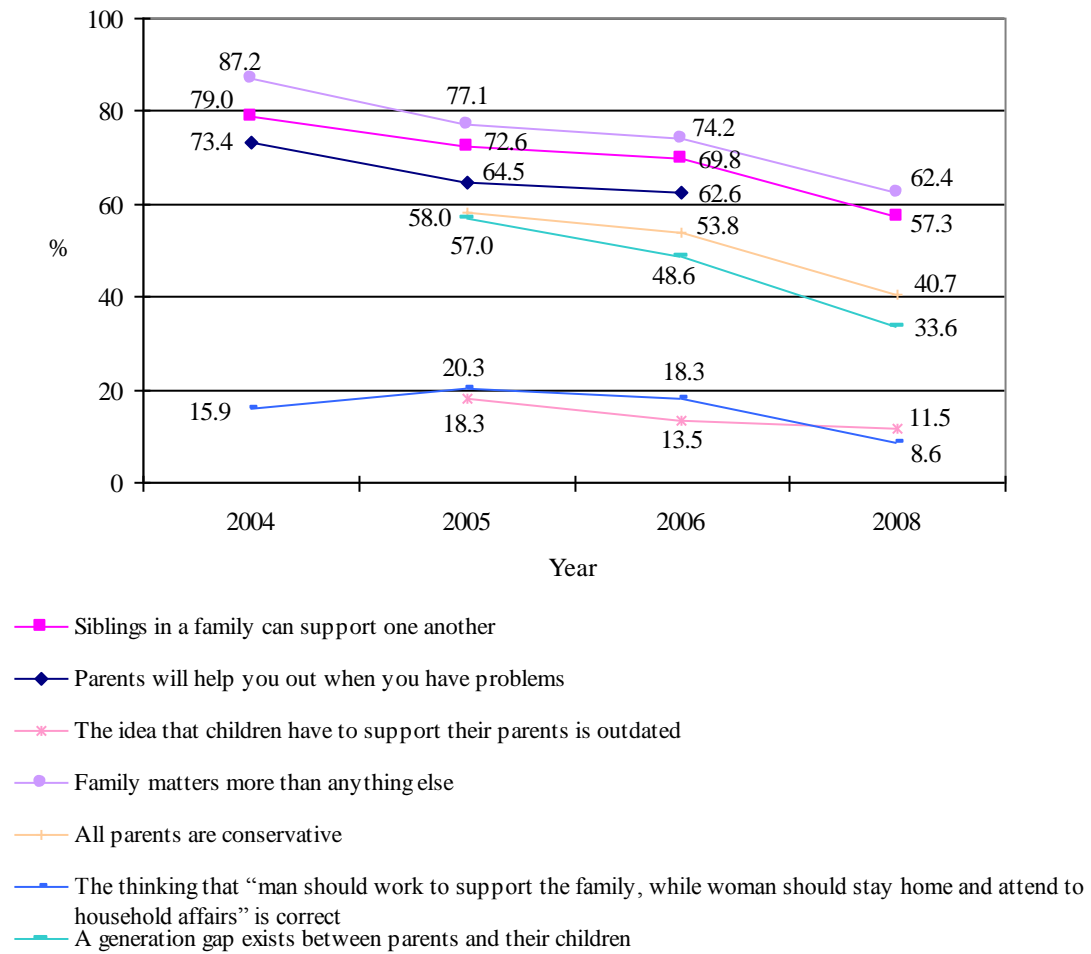
Statement	Agree (%)			
	2004 (N=624)	2005 (N=1285)	2006 (N=982)	2008 (N=3445)
Siblings in a family can support one another	79.0	72.6	69.8	57.3
Parents will help you out when you have problems	73.4	64.5	62.6	--
The idea that children have to support their parents is outdated <sup>(1)</sup>	--	18.3	13.5	11.5
Family matters more than anything else	87.2	77.1	74.2	62.4
All parents are conservative <sup>(1)</sup>	--	58.0	53.8	40.7
The thinking that “man should work to support the family, while woman should stay home and attend to household affairs” is correct <sup>(1)</sup>	15.9	20.3	18.3	8.6
A generation gap exists between parents and their children <sup>(1)</sup>	--	57.0	48.6	33.6

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

Figure 8.5a: Family Values of Youths Aged 13-29 (2004-2006, 2008)



**Table 8.5b: Family Values of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Statement	Agree (%)			
	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
<b>Siblings in a family can support one another</b>	47.4	56.2	62.0	62.2
<b>The idea that children have to support their parents is outdated <sup>(1)</sup></b>	11.2	9.7	13.5	10.8
<b>Family matters more than anything else</b>	57.0	57.8	65.3	68.5
<b>All parents are conservative <sup>(1)</sup></b>	42.3	40.0	40.3	39.9
<b>The thinking that “man should work to support the family, while woman should stay home and attend to household affairs” is correct <sup>(1)</sup></b>	7.6	7.0	9.2	9.8
<b>A generation gap exists between parents and their children <sup>(1)</sup></b>	35.2	33.6	34.6	30.6

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

## 8.6 Social Values

**Table 8.6a: Social Values of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)**

Statement	Agree (%)		
	2005 (N=1285)	2006 (N=982)	2008 (N=3445)
<b>You actively participate in community affairs</b>	38.9	38.5	17.9
<b>You are satisfied with the performance of the Macao SAR government for the past year</b>	58.0	45.1	14.2
<b>The booming gaming industry has negative impact on the society <sup>(1)</sup></b>	51.0	56.5	--
<b>You are proud to be a member of the Macao society</b>	59.1	57.5	26.5
<b>You do not have any confidence in Macao's future development <sup>(1)</sup></b>	19.3	24.2	26.4
<b>The Macao SAR government values Macao people's opinion</b>	36.5	34.1	11.8
<b>The booming gaming industry helps promote Macao's economic development</b>	81.8	71.1	--
<b>You feel a sense of belonging to the Macao community</b>	62.6	58.8	25.7

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.



Figure 8.6a: Social Values of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)

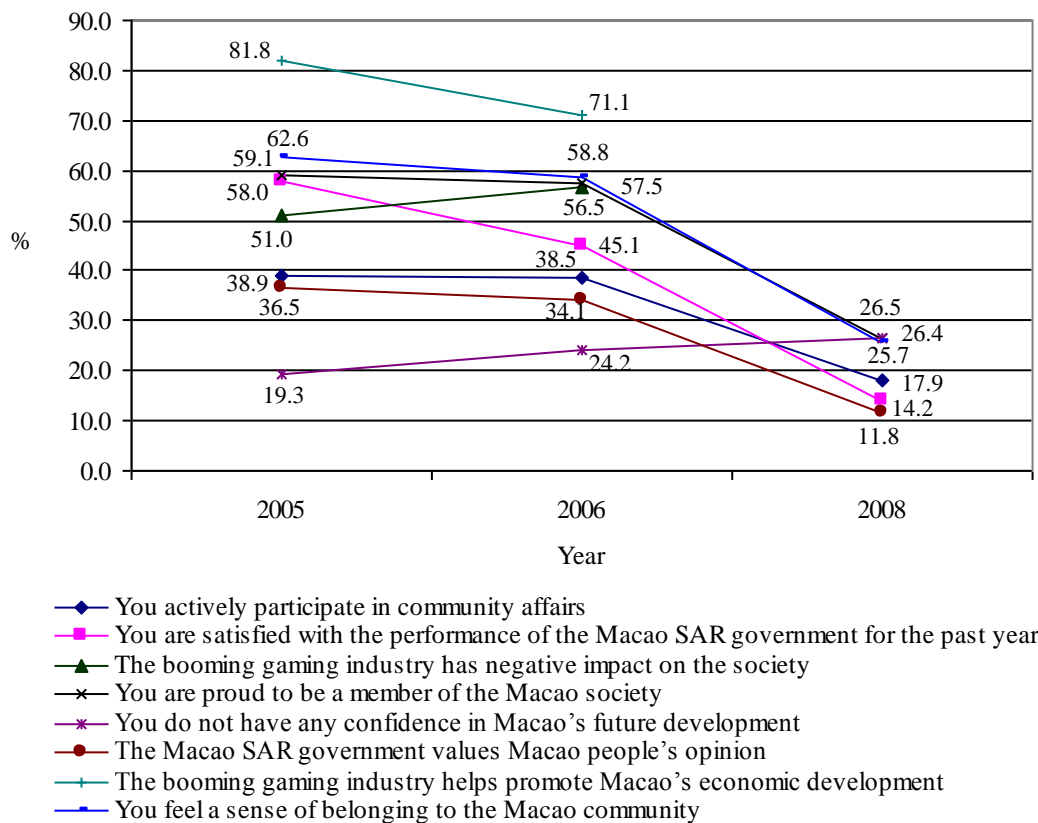


Table 8.6b: Social Values of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)

(N=3421)

Statement	Agree (%)			
	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
<b>You actively participate in community affairs</b>	13.3	18.9	18.5	20.4
<b>You are satisfied with the performance of the Macao SAR government for the past year</b>	17.3	11.0	14.3	14.2
<b>You are proud to be a member of the Macao society</b>	29.9	25.6	26.3	24.5
<b>You do not have any confidence in Macao's future development</b> <sup>(1)</sup>	21.9	28.4	25.6	29.1
<b>The Macao SAR government values Macao people's opinion</b>	15.1	10.3	10.5	12.0
<b>You feel a sense of belonging to the Macao community</b>	25.5	24.8	25.2	27.2

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

## 8.7 Comparison of Youths' Values with Their Parents'

**Table 8.7a: Comparison of Youths' Attitudes towards Different Values with Their Parents' (2005-2006, 2008)**

Statement	Agree (%)		
	2005 (N=1285)	2006 (N=982)	2008 (N=3445)
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards life	33.9	33.0	16.8
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards family values	50.5	43.1	27.6
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards social values	34.0	34.9	--
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards education values	45.0	41.5	24.0
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards work	38.3	35.7	--
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards marriage	36.7	28.0	20.7
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards sex	20.3	18.8	13.2

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Figure 8.7a: Comparison of Youths' Attitudes towards Different Values with Their Parents' (2005-2006, 2008)

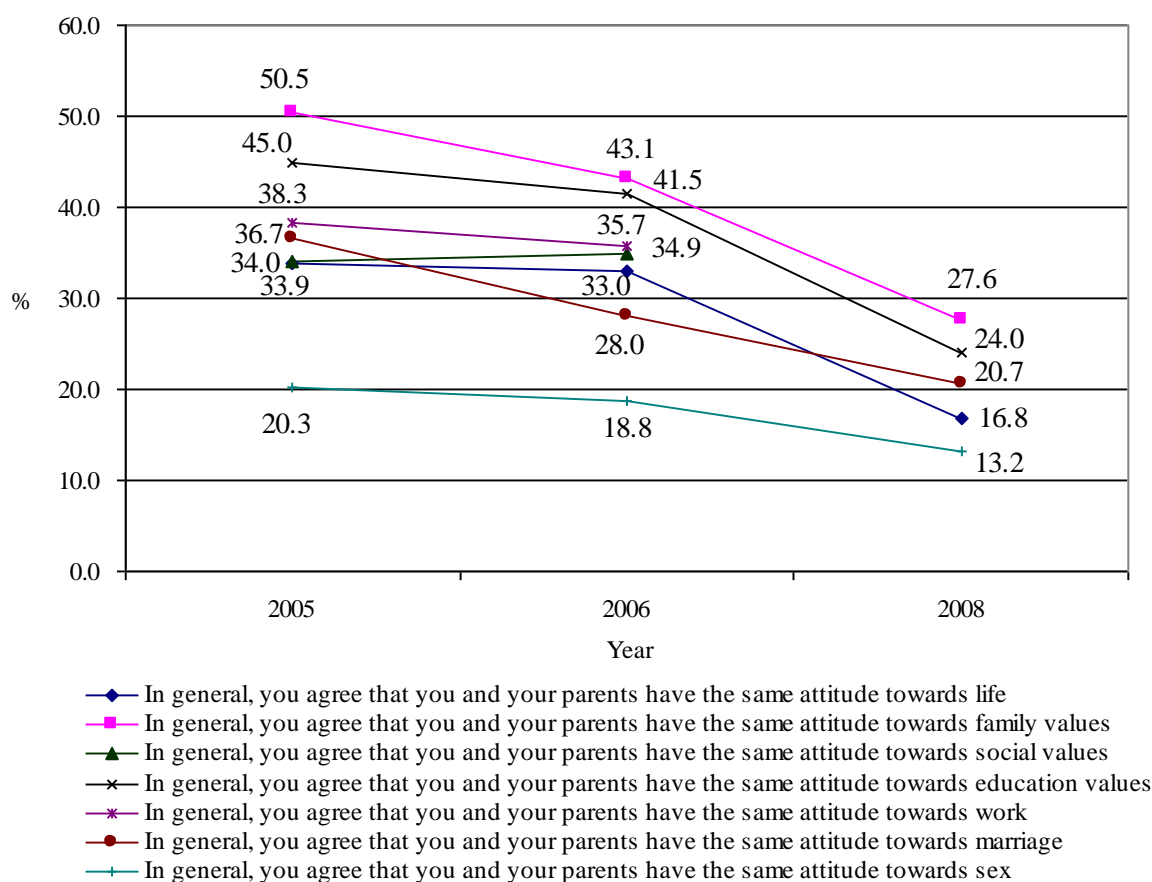


Table 8.7b: Comparison of Youths' Attitudes towards Different Values with Their Parents' by Age Group (2008)

(N=3421)

Statement	Agree (%)			
	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards life	11.2	11.7	23.2	19.9
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards family values	18.8	24.6	31.7	33.8
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards education values	14.5	22.2	29.1	29.2
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards marriage	13.0	17.5	24.8	26.2
In general, you agree that you and your parents have the same attitude towards sex	12.0	13.3	12.9	14.6

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

## 8.8 Religious Belief

**Table 8.8a: Religious Belief of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)**

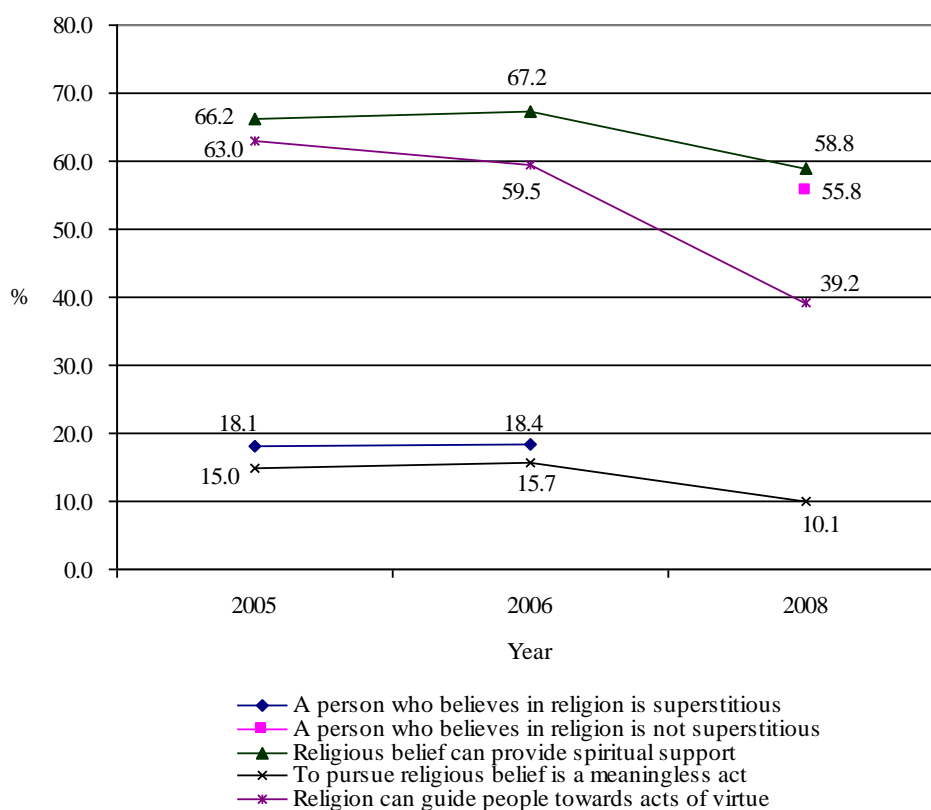
Statement	Agree (%)		
	2005 (N=1285)	2006 (N=982)	2008 (N=3445)
A person who believes in religion is superstitious <sup>(1)</sup>	18.1	18.4	--
A person who believes in religion is not superstitious	--	--	55.8
Religious belief can provide spiritual support	66.2	67.2	58.8
To pursue religious belief is a meaningless act <sup>(1)</sup>	15.0	15.7	10.1
Religion can guide people towards acts of virtue	63.0	59.5	39.2

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

**Figure 8.8a: Religious Belief of Youths Aged 13-29 (2005-2006, 2008)**



**Table 8.8b: Religious Belief of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Statement	Agree (%)			
	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
<b>A person who believes in religion is not superstitious</b>	47.2	58.7	58.5	58.2
<b>Religious belief can provide spiritual support</b>	47.2	60.0	63.3	63.3
<b>To pursue religious belief is a meaningless act <sup>(1)</sup></b>	16.1	8.9	7.8	8.1
<b>Religion can guide people towards acts of virtue</b>	35.0	39.6	38.4	43.4

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

## 8.9 Values on Money

**Table 8.9a: Values on Money of Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)**

(N=3445)

Values on Money	Agree (%)
Money is not everything	54.4
Money can buy happiness <sup>(1)</sup>	31.8
It is stupid to break the law for money	73.5
Money is the most important thing in one's life <sup>(1)</sup>	24.5
Work is for money <sup>(1)</sup>	30.4
Money means future <sup>(1)</sup>	25.7

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

**Table 8.9b: Values on Money of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Statement	Agree (%)			
	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
Money is not everything	53.2	55.6	54.7	54.5
Money can buy happiness <sup>(1)</sup>	21.8	28.9	39.6	35.1
It is stupid to break the law for money	75.7	76.6	70.5	72.0
Money is the most important thing in one's life <sup>(1)</sup>	19.9	24.6	28.2	24.3
Work is for money <sup>(1)</sup>	29.5	29.5	31.1	31.0
Money means future <sup>(1)</sup>	21.3	26.0	28.2	26.5

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Reverse statements.

# Chapter 9

## Consumption and Quality of Life



## Consumption and Quality of Life of Youths in Macao

### Overview

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2008, the majority of respondents lived in “private housing” in the previous year, accounting for 71.6% of the total number of youths interviewed. The second largest group of respondents lived in “budget housing”, accounting for 23.3%. The distribution by type of housing for male youths was similar to that for female youths. In 2008, 2.2% of the respondents lived in “school dormitory”, an increase of 0.9% compared with the corresponding figure of 1.3% for 2006. (Table 9.1a-9.1b)

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2008, the majority of respondents cited “salary” as the principal source of income in the previous month, accounting for 55.8% of the total number of youths interviewed. The second most common source of income was “parents”, accounting for 35.9% of the total. (Table 9.2d). Among youths in the age group 13-16, 84.8% said “parents” was the principal source of income. The percentage of respondents who cited “parents” as the principal source of income gradually decreased as age of the respondents increased, while the percentage who chose “salary” as their principal source of income increased. (Table 9.2f)

Among youths aged 13-29, with regards to principal items of expenses in the previous month, the top three items were “food and drinks”, “entertainment” and “clothing”, with the respective percentages standing at 80.5%, 66.5% and 44.5% of the total number of respondents. These three items topped the list of expenses for all the three age groups of 13-16, 17-20 and 21-24. For youths in the age group 25-29, 58.9% of the respondents said “supporting parents” was the second most substantial item of expenses. For both male youths and female youths, the top two principal items of expenses were “food and drinks” and “entertainment”. (Table 9.3a-9.3c)

As regards family commitment, 34.2% of respondents said they “need” to provide financial support for their family, accounting for 35.2% of the total number of young male respondents and 33.2% of the total number of young female respondents. For both young male and female respondents, this percentage started to show an upward trend since 2005. The figure also increased with increasing age of respondents. (Table 9.4a-9.4c) As regards sharing family tasks, 47.8% of respondents said they “need” to share family tasks. The respective percentage for female respondents was higher than that for male respondents. For the age group 13-16, the respective percentage was higher than that recorded by all other age groups. The top three family tasks undertaken by young respondents in descending order were “household cleaning”, “preparing meals” and “looking after younger siblings”. (Table 9.4c-9.4d, 9.4f)

According to data provided by the Social Security Fund, in 2008, the total number of contributing beneficiaries aged below 29 stood at 60912, an increase of 26921 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 33991 persons for 2004. Among the contributing beneficiaries, those aged 20-24 accounted for the largest group. The number of female contributing beneficiaries exceeded that of male by 936. In 2008, the total number of contributing self-employed workers stood at 668, an increase of 498 persons compared with the corresponding figure of 170 persons for 2004. (Table 9.5a-9.5c)



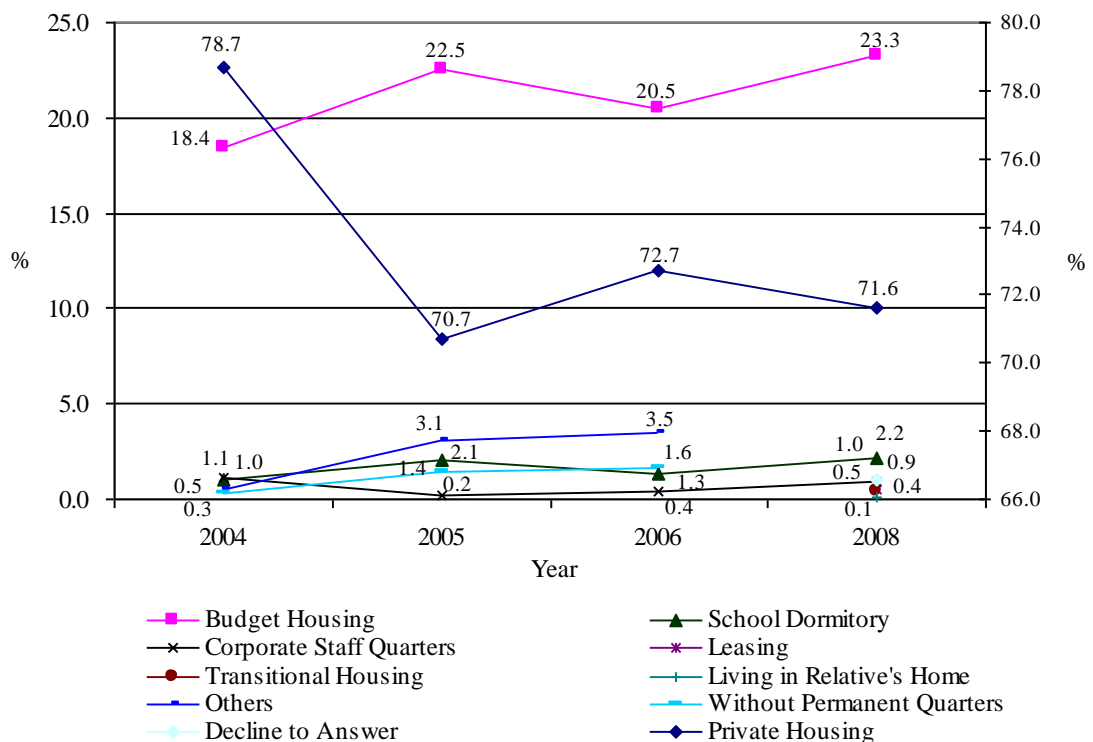
## 9.1 Housing Situation

**Table 9.1a: Type of Housing in which Youths Aged 13-29 Lived in the Previous Year (2004-2006, 2008)**

Type of Housing	2004 (N=1112)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)	2008 (N=3445)
Private Housing	78.7	70.7	72.7	71.6
Budget Housing	18.4	22.5	20.5	23.3
School Dormitory	1.0	2.1	1.3	2.2
Corporate Staff Quarters	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.9
Leasing	--	--	--	0.5
Transitional Housing	--	--	--	0.4
Living in Relative's Home	--	--	--	0.1
Others	0.5	3.1	3.5	--
Without Permanent Quarters	0.3	1.4	1.6	--
Decline to Answer	--	--	--	1.0

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004. YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006. Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Figure 9.1a: Type of Housing in which Youths Aged 13-29 Lived in the Previous Year (2004-2006, 2008)**



**Table 9.1b: Type of Housing in which Youths Aged 13-29 Lived in the Previous Year by Sex  
(2008)**

(N=3443)

Type of Housing in the Previous Year	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Private Housing	1143	71.4	1324	71.9
Budget Housing	369	23.0	434	23.6
School Dormitory	45	2.8	29	1.6
Corporate Staff Quarters	14	0.9	16	0.9
Leasing	6	0.4	11	0.6
Transitional Housing	6	0.4	7	0.4
Living in Relative's Home	-	-	3	0.2
Log Cabin	-	-	1	0.1
Decline to Answer	18	1.1	17	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

## 9.2 Income and Source of Income

**Table 9.2a: Amount of Personal Income of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2008)**

(N=3445)

Personal Income in the Previous Month	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	247	7.2
≤ \$1,000	907	26.3
\$1,001-3,000	577	16.7
\$3,001-5,000	273	7.9
\$5,001-10,000	398	11.6
\$10,001-\$15,000	632	18.3
\$15,001-\$20,000	311	9.0
\$20,001-\$25,000	68	2.0
\$25,001-\$30,000	15	0.4
≥ \$30,001	14	0.4
Decline to Answer	3	0.1

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.2b: Amount of Personal Income of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Personal Income in the Previous Month	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	141	8.8	106	5.8
≤ \$1,000	449	28.0	458	24.9
\$1,001-3,000	248	15.5	329	17.9
\$3,001-5,000	120	7.5	153	8.3
\$5,001-10,000	174	10.9	224	12.2
\$10,001-\$15,000	273	17.1	357	19.4
\$15,001-\$20,000	152	9.5	159	8.6
\$20,001-\$25,000	27	1.7	41	2.2
\$25,001-\$30,000	9	0.6	6	0.3
≥ \$30,001	7	0.4	7	0.4
Decline to Answer	1	0.1	2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Average Income (MOP)</b>	<b>6,038</b>		<b>6,380</b>	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.2c: Amount of Personal Income of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Personal Income in the Previous Month	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Nil	120	15.5	84	10.2	33	3.4	9	1.0
≤\$1,000	509	65.7	297	36.0	85	8.9	13	1.5
\$1,001-3,000	110	14.2	259	31.4	181	18.9	24	2.8
\$3,001-5,000	21	2.7	96	11.7	127	13.3	26	3.0
\$5,001-10,000	5	0.6	52	6.3	199	20.8	138	16.0
\$10,001-\$15,000	2	0.3	23	2.8	228	23.8	371	42.9
\$15,001-\$20,000	2	0.3	7	0.8	87	9.1	215	24.9
\$20,001-\$25,000	1	0.1	3	0.4	15	1.6	47	5.4
\$25,001-\$30,000	-	-	1	0.1	2	0.2	12	1.4
≥\$30,001	4	0.5	1	0.1	1	0.1	8	0.9
Decline to Answer	1	0.1	1	0.1	-	-	1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	775	100.0	824	100.0	958	100.0	864	100.0
<b>Average Income (MOP)</b>	1,045		2,403		7,518		13,025	

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.2d: Principal Source of Income of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2008)**

(N=3445)

Principal Source of Income in the Previous Month	No. of Persons	Percent
Salary	1921	55.8
Parents	1238	35.9
Relatives	24	0.7
Nil	23	0.7
Spouse	18	0.5
Investment	14	0.4
Saving	8	0.2
Financial Aid	7	0.2
Others	4	0.1
Decline to Answer	188	5.5

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.2e: Principal Source of Income of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Principal Source of Income in the Previous Month	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Salary	857	53.5	1062	57.7
Parents	612	38.2	626	34
Relatives	14	0.9	10	0.5
Nil	12	0.7	11	0.6
Spouse	2	0.1	16	0.9
Investment	12	0.7	2	0.1
Saving	3	0.2	5	0.3
Financial Aid	6	0.4	1	0.1
Others	2	0.1	2	0.1
Decline to Answer	81	5.1	107	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.2f: Principal Source of Income of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Principal Source of Income in the Previous Month	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Salary	49	6.3	297	36.0	752	78.5	802	92.8
Parents	657	84.8	425	51.6	136	14.2	18	2.1
Relatives	11	1.4	9	1.1	2	0.2	2	0.2
Nil	12	1.5	5	0.6	6	0.6	-	-
Spouse	1	0.1	4	0.5	5	0.5	8	0.9
Investment	1	0.1	5	0.6	3	0.3	5	0.6
Saving	-	-	1	0.1	6	0.6	1	0.1
Financial Aid	2	0.3	-	-	2	0.2	2	0.2
Others	-	-	3	0.4	1	0.1	-	-
Decline to Answer	42	5.4	75	9.1	45	4.7	26	3.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>100.0</b>

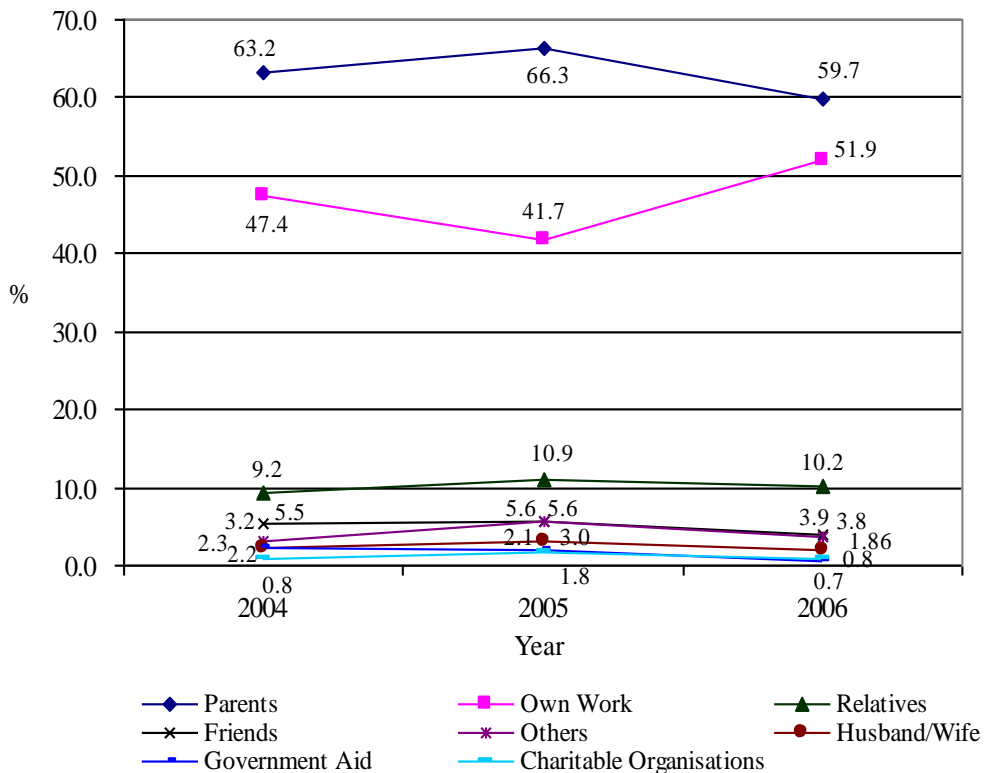
Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.2g: Principal Source of Income of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2004-2006)**

Source of Income	2004 (N=1099)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)
Parents	63.2	66.3	59.7
Own Work	47.4	41.7	51.9
Relatives	9.2	10.9	10.2
Friends	5.5	5.6	3.9
Others	3.2	5.6	3.8
Husband/Wife	2.3	3.0	1.86
Government Aid	2.2	2.1	0.7
Charitable Organisations	0.8	1.8	0.8

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004.  
YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

**Figure 9.2g: Principal Source of Income of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2004-2006)**

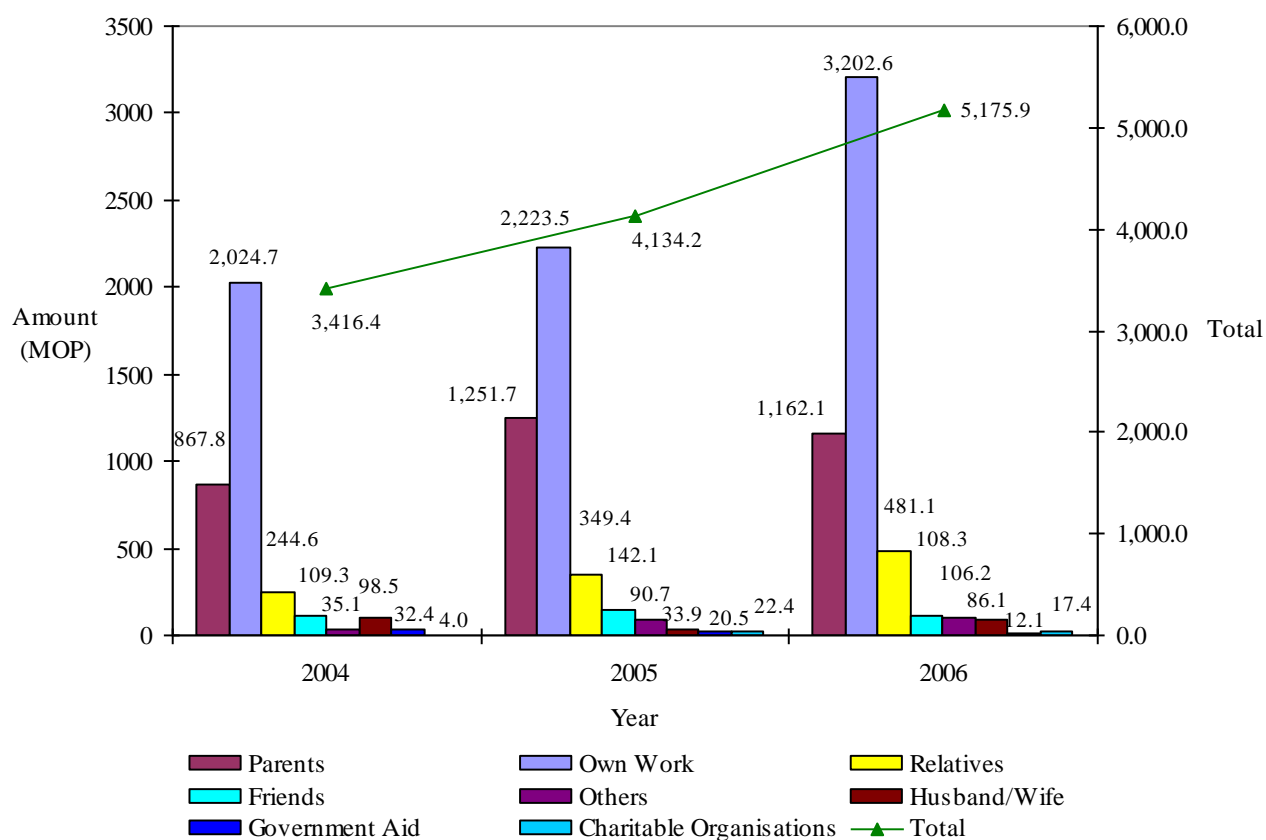


**Table 9.2h: Principal Source of Income and Average Income of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2004-2006)**

Source of Income	Average Amount (MOP)		
	2004 (N=1099)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)
Parents	867.8	1,251.7	1,162.1
Own Work	2,024.7	2,223.5	3,202.6
Relatives	244.6	349.4	481.1
Friends	109.3	142.1	108.3
Others	35.1	90.7	106.2
Husband/Wife	98.5	33.9	86.1
Government Aid	32.4	20.5	12.1
Charitable Organisations	4.0	22.4	17.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,416.4</b>	<b>4,134.2</b>	<b>5,175.9</b>

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004.  
YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

**Figure 9.2h: Principal Source of Income and Average Income of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2004-2006)**



## 9.3 Expenses and Allocation

**Table 9.3a: The Three Main Types of Expenses of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2008)**

(N=3445)

The Three Main Types of Expenses in the Previous Month	No. of Persons	Percent
Food and Drinks	2774	80.5
Entertainment	2292	66.5
Clothing	1532	44.5
Transportation	1031	29.9
Supporting Parents	912	26.5
Studies Related	531	15.4
Housing	516	15.0
Investment	275	8.0
Donation	186	5.4
Others	100	2.9
Decline to Answer	139	4.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose up to 3 answers.

**Table 9.3b: The Three Main Types of Expenses of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

The Three Main Types of Expenses in the Previous Month	Male (N=1601)		Female (N=1842)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Food and Drinks	1307	81.6	1466	79.6
Entertainment	1130	70.6	1161	63.0
Clothing	482	30.1	1049	56.9
Transportation	536	33.5	495	26.9
Supporting Parents	384	24.0	526	28.6
Studies Related	280	17.5	251	13.6
Housing	267	16.7	248	13.5
Investment	154	9.6	121	6.6
Donation	102	6.4	84	4.6
Others	46	2.9	54	2.9
Decline to Answer	85	5.3	54	2.9

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose up to 3 answers.



**Table 9.3c: The Three Main Types of Expenses of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

The Three Main Types of Expenses in the Previous Month	Aged 13-16 (N=775)		Aged 17-20 (N=824)		Aged 21-24 (N=958)		Aged 25-29 (N=864)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Food and Drinks	692	89.3	723	87.7	752	78.5	589	68.2
Entertainment	583	75.2	615	74.6	643	67.1	442	51.2
Clothing	420	54.2	439	53.3	422	44.1	241	27.9
Transportation	177	22.8	316	38.3	335	35.0	200	23.1
Supporting Parents	9	1.2	66	8.0	316	33.0	509	58.9
Studies Related	207	26.7	154	18.7	109	11.4	55	6.4
Housing	39	5.0	46	5.6	124	12.9	300	34.7
Investment	6	0.8	10	1.2	92	9.6	164	19.0
Donation	90	11.6	34	4.1	35	3.7	27	3.1
Others	28	3.6	20	2.4	20	2.1	31	3.6
Decline to Answer	44	5.7	39	4.7	24	2.5	29	3.4

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose up to 3 answers.

**Table 9.3d: Principal Expenses and Average Expenses of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2004-2006)**

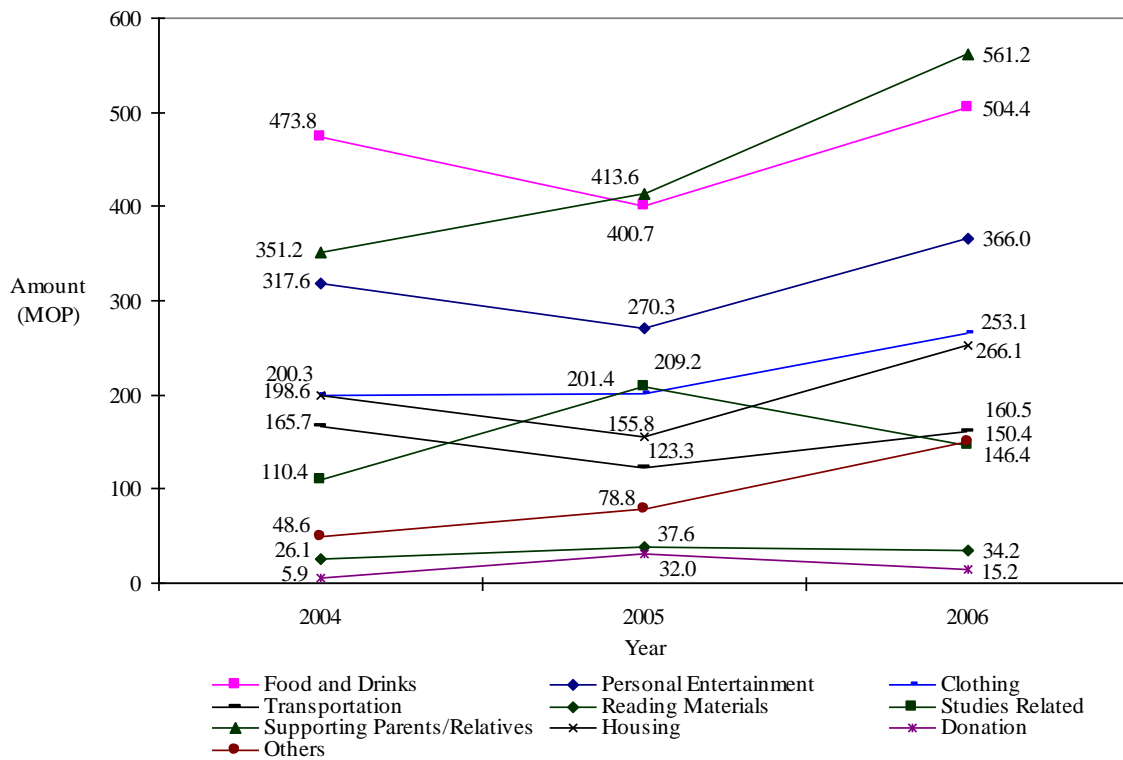
Amount (MOP)

Expense Item	2004 (N=1112)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)
Food and Drinks	473.8	400.7	504.4
Personal Entertainment	317.6	270.3	366.0
Clothing	198.6	201.4	266.1
Transportation	165.7	123.3	160.5
Reading Materials	26.1	37.6	34.2
Studies Related	110.4	209.2	146.4
Supporting Parents/Relatives	351.2	413.6	561.2
Housing	200.3	155.8	253.1
Donation	5.9	32.0	15.2
Others	48.6	78.8	150.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,898.2</b>	<b>1,922.7</b>	<b>2,457.5</b>

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004.

YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Figure 9.3d: Principal Expenses and Average Expenses of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2004-2006)



## 9.4 Family Commitment

**Table 9.4a: Provision of Financial Support for Family of Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)**

(N=3445)

Provision of Financial Support for Family	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	1177	34.2
No	2260	65.6
Decline to Answer	8	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.4b: Provision of Financial Support for Family of Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2004-2006, 2008)**

%

Provision of Financial Support for Family	2004 (N=1112)		2005 (N=1295)		2006 (N=1666)		2008 (N=3443)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Yes	26.0	22.3	19.0	22.0	26.4	27.7	35.2	33.2
No	71.4	75.8	81.0	78.0	73.6	72.3	64.6	66.5
Not Available/Decline to Answer	2.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004. YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006. Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Figure 9.4b: Provision of Financial Support for Family of Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2004-2006, 2008)

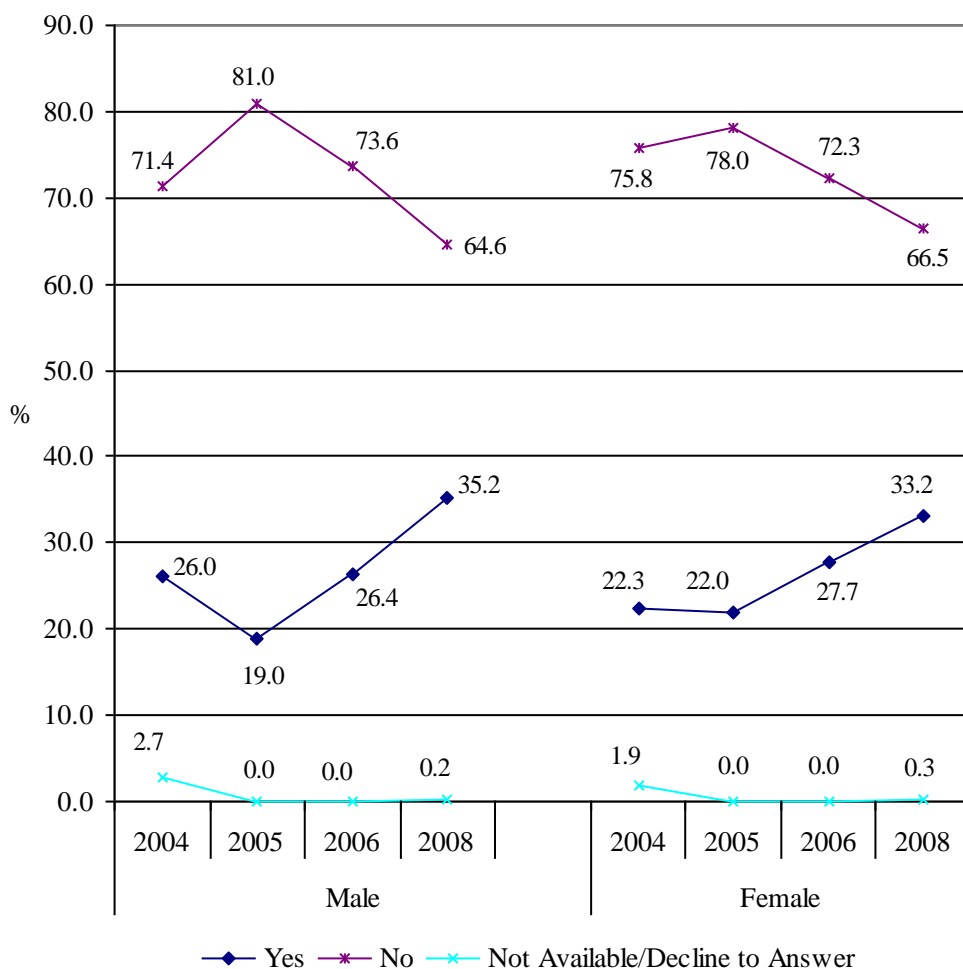


Table 9.4c: Provision of Financial Support for Family of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008) (N=3421)

Provision of Financial Support for Family	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	40	5.2	109	13.2	385	40.2	629	72.8
No	732	94.5	714	86.7	571	59.6	233	27.0
Decline to Answer	3	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.2	2	0.2
Total	775	100.0	824	100.0	958	100.0	864	100.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.4d : The Need of Sharing Family Tasks of Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)**  
(N =3445)

Need to Share Family Tasks	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	1645	47.8
No	1792	52.0
Decline to Answer	8	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.4e : The Need of Sharing Family Tasks of Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2008)**  
(N =3443)

Need to Share Family Tasks	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	726	45.3	918	49.8
No	869	54.3	922	50.1
Decline to Answer	6	0.4	2	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.4f: The Need of Sharing Family Tasks of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**  
(N=3421)

Need to Share Family Tasks	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	426	55.0	435	52.8	392	40.9	383	44.3
No	347	44.8	386	46.8	565	59.0	479	55.4
Decline to Answer	2	0.3	3	0.4	1	0.1	2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 9.4g: The Three Main Types of Family Tasks Shared by Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)**  
(N=1645)

The Three Main Types of Family Tasks Shared	No. of Persons	Percent
Household Cleaning	1492	90.7
Preparing Meals	908	55.2
Looking after Younger Siblings	650	39.5
Looking after Parents/Elderly Family Members	526	32.0
Repairing Furniture	363	22.1
Taking Care of Spouse	118	7.2
Looking after Children	77	4.7
Others	108	6.6
Decline to Answer	379	23.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose up to 3 answers.

**Table 9.4h: The Three Main Types of Family Tasks Shared by Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2008)**  
(N=1644)

The Three Main Types of Family Tasks Shared	Male (N=726)		Female (N=918)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Household Cleaning	641	88.3	851	92.7
Preparing Meals	375	51.7	533	58.1
Looking after Younger Siblings	254	35.0	396	43.1
Looking after Parents/Elderly Family Members	230	31.7	295	32.1
Repairing Furniture	283	39.0	80	8.7
Taking Care of Spouse	62	8.5	55	6.0
Looking after Children	22	3.0	54	5.9
Others	41	5.6	67	7.3
Decline to Answer	150	20.7	229	24.9

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose up to 3 answers.

**Table 9.4i: The Three Main Types of Family Tasks Shared by Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=1636)

The Three Main Types of Family Tasks Shared	Aged 13-16 (N=426)		Aged 17-20 (N=435)		Aged 21-24 (N=392)		Aged 25-29 (N=383)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Household Cleaning	401	94.1	410	94.3	362	92.3	312	81.5
Preparing Meals	247	58.0	258	59.3	220	56.1	180	47.0
Looking after Younger Siblings	221	51.9	208	47.8	152	38.8	67	17.5
Looking after Parents/Elderly Family Members	104	24.4	120	27.6	126	32.1	172	44.9
Repairing Furniture	69	16.2	82	18.9	94	24.0	115	30.0
Taking Care of Spouse	7	1.6	5	1.1	19	4.8	86	22.5
Looking after Children	4	0.9	4	0.9	7	1.8	62	16.2
Others	39	9.2	28	6.4	23	5.9	17	4.4
Decline to Answer	76	17.8	121	27.8	98	25.0	83	21.7

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose up to 3 answers.

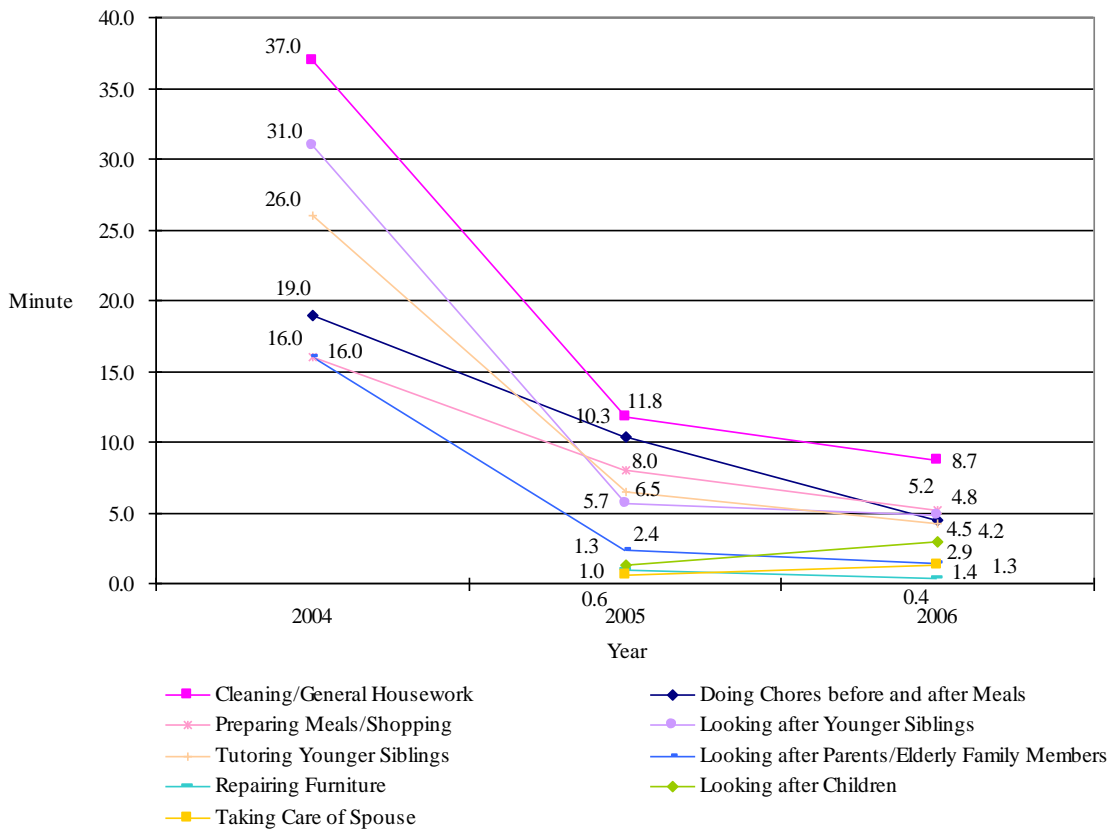
**Table 9.4j: Youths Aged 13-29 Sharing Family Tasks by Type of Task and Average Hour per Day (2004-2006)**

Family Task	Minute		
	2004 (N=1112)	2005 (N=1295)	2006 (N=1666)
Cleaning/General Housework	37.0	11.8	8.7
Doing Chores before and after Meals	19.0	10.3	4.5
Preparing Meals/Shopping	16.0	8.0	5.2
Looking after Younger Siblings	31.0	5.7	4.8
Tutoring Younger Siblings	26.0	6.5	4.2
Looking after Parents/Elderly Family Members	16.0	2.4	1.4
Repairing Furniture	--	1.0	0.4
Looking after Children	--	1.3	2.9
Taking Care of Spouse	--	0.6	1.3

Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004.

YMCA of Macau, Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005 & 2006.

Figure 9.4j: Youths Aged 13-29 Sharing Family Tasks by Type of Task and Average Hour per Day (2004-2006)





## 9.5 Social Security

**Table 9.5a: Contributing Beneficiaries Aged  $\leq 29$  by Age Group (2004-2008)**

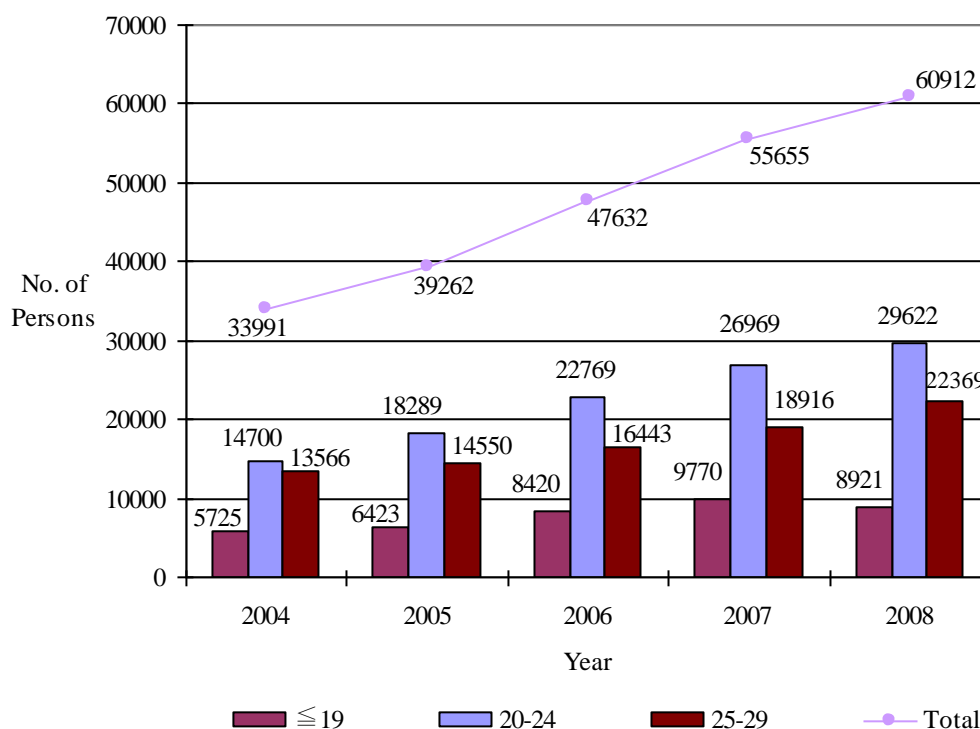
Age Group	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
$\leq 19$	5725	6423	8420	9770	8921
20-24	14700	18289	22769	26969	29622
25-29	13566	14550	16443	18916	22369
<b>Total</b>	<b>33991</b>	<b>39262</b>	<b>47632</b>	<b>55655</b>	<b>60912</b>

**Source: Social Security Fund.**

*Note: (1) Data for the period 2004-2007 are derived from contributing beneficiaries, including employees who work for other people as well as voluntary contributors.*

*(2) Data for 2008 are derived from contributing beneficiaries, including employees who work for other people, voluntary contributors, as well as self-employed workers.*

**Figure 9.5a: Contributing Beneficiaries Aged  $\leq 29$  by Age Group (2004-2008)**



**Table 9.5b: Contributing Beneficiaries Aged  $\leq 29$  by Age Group and Sex (2004-2008)**

Age Group	Male					Female				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
$\leq 19$	2764 (17.3)	3164 (16.7)	4313 (18.5)	4946 (18.1)	4457 (14.9)	2961 (16.4)	3259 (16.1)	4107 (16.9)	4824 (17.0)	4464 (14.4)
20-24	6997 (43.8)	8987 (47.3)	11222 (48.0)	13259 (48.4)	14574 (48.6)	7703 (42.8)	9302 (45.9)	11547 (47.6)	13710 (48.5)	15048 (48.7)
25-29	6224 (38.9)	6835 (36.0)	7837 (33.5)	9163 (33.5)	10957 (36.5)	7342 (40.8)	7715 (38.0)	8606 (35.5)	9753 (34.5)	11412 (36.9)
<b>Total</b>	15985 (100.0)	18986 (100.0)	23372 (100.0)	27368 (100.0)	29988 (100.0)	18006 (100.0)	20276 (100.0)	24260 (100.0)	28287 (100.0)	30924 (100.0)

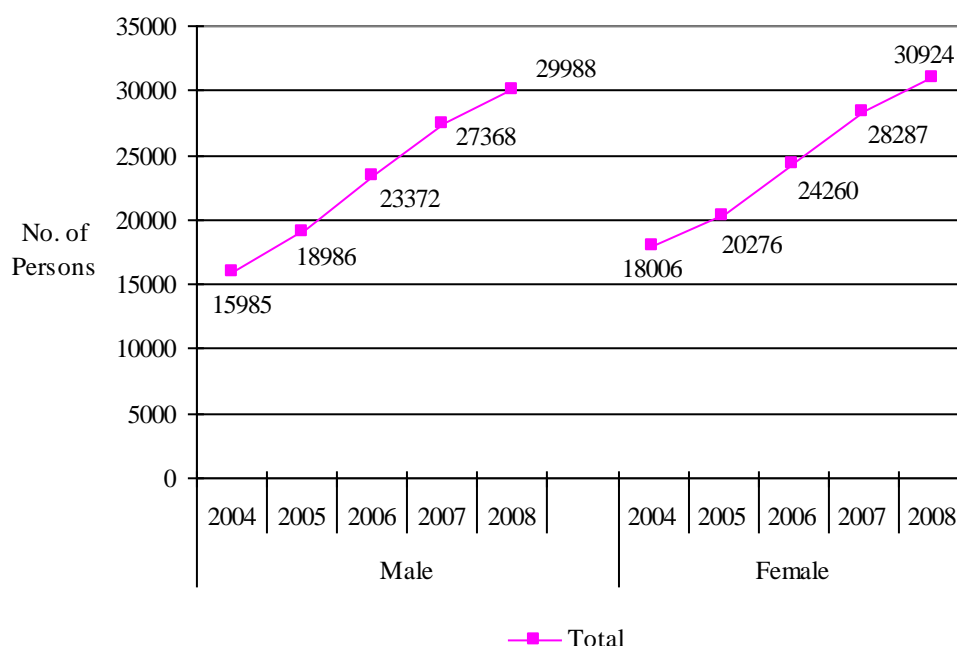
Source: Social Security Fund.

Note: (1) Data for the period 2004-2007 are derived from contributing beneficiaries, including employees who work for other people as well as voluntary contributors.

(2) Data for 2008 are derived from contributing beneficiaries, including employees who work for other people, voluntary contributors, as well as self-employed workers.

(3) Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of total in each specific age group.

Figure 9.5b: Contributing Beneficiaries Aged  $\leq 29$  by Sex (2004-2008)



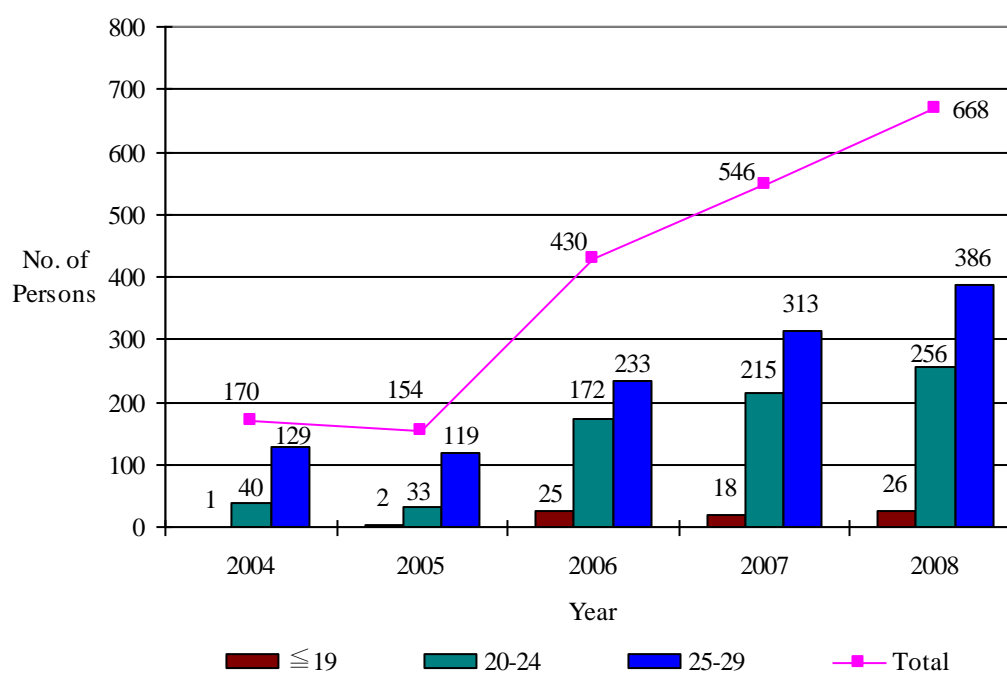
**Table 9.5c: Contributing Self-Employed Workers Aged  $\leq 29$  by Age Group (2004-2008) <sup>(1)</sup>**

Age Group	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
$\leq 19$	1	2	25	18	26
20-24	40	33	172	215	256
25-29	129	119	233	313	386
<b>Total</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>668</b>

**Source: Social Security Fund.**

*Note: (1) Categories of self-employed workers have extended to 30. For relative regulations, please refer to Dispatch of Chief Executive No. 234/2004, No. 192/2006 and No. 229/2007.*

**Figure 9.5c: Contributing Self-Employed Workers Aged  $\leq 29$  by Age Group (2004-2008)**



**Table 9.5d: Contributing Self-Employed Workers Aged  $\leq 29$  by Age Group and Sex (2004-2008)<sup>(1)</sup>**

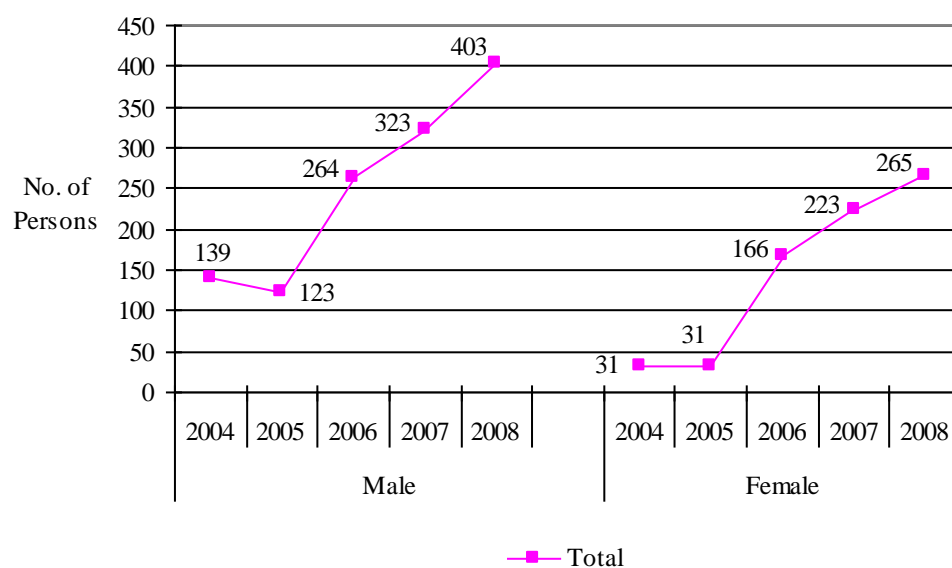
Age Group	Male					Female				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
$\leq 19$	0 (0.0)	1 (0.8)	13 (4.9)	10 (3.1)	15 (3.7)	1 (3.2)	1 (3.2)	12 (7.2)	8 (3.6)	11 (4.2)
20-24	28 (20.1)	21 (17.1)	107 (40.5)	118 (36.5)	146 (36.2)	12 (38.7)	12 (38.7)	65 (39.2)	97 (43.5)	110 (41.5)
25-29	111 (79.9)	101 (82.1)	144 (54.6)	195 (60.4)	242 (60.1)	18 (58.1)	18 (58.1)	89 (53.6)	118 (52.9)	144 (54.3)
<b>Total</b>	139 (100.0)	123 (100.0)	264 (100.0)	323 (100.0)	403 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	31 (100.0)	166 (100.0)	223 (100.0)	265 (100.0)

Source: Social Security Fund.

Note: (1) Categories of self-employed workers have extended to 30. For relative regulations, please refer to Dispatch of Chief Executive No. 234/2004, No. 192/2006 and No. 229/2007.

(2) Figures in parentheses represent percentages in respect of total in each specific age group.

**Figure 9.5d: Contributing Self-Employed Workers Aged  $\leq 29$  by Sex (2004-2008)**



# Chapter 10

## Social Environment and Youth Development



## Social Environment and Youth Development

### Overview

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2008, 12.7% of respondents said they “had” participated in gaming activities in the previous month. The participation rate for male youths was higher than that of female youths. Among all age groups, the lowest participation rate was recorded in the 13-16 age group. The top three common reasons cited by young people for participating in gaming activities were “killing time”, “interesting” and “earning easy money”, with the percentages of respondents standing at 54.4%, 43.5% and 33.7% respectively. The top three reasons cited by male youths were the same as those cited by female youths. (Table 10.1a-10.1e)

According to data provided by the Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau, in 2008, there were 31 casinos in Macao, an increase of 16 compared with the corresponding figure of 15 casinos for 2004. In 2008, there were 4017 “gaming tables”, an increase of 2925 compared with the corresponding figure of 1092 tables for 2004. In 2008, the number of “slot machines” stood at 11856, an increase of 9602 compared with the corresponding figure of 2254 machines for 2004. (Table 10.1k-10.1l)

According to surveys targeted at youths aged 13-29 and conducted in 2008, 82.8% of respondents said information technology had influence on their “studies/career”. As regards positive influences of information technology, the two most common influences cited by young respondents were: it can “help to search for information” and “increase one’s knowledge”. The most common negative influence cited was: it made them “hard to focus on studies/work”. 71.1% of respondents agreed that information technology influences “interpersonal relationship”. As regards positive influence in this respect, the majority claimed that information technology can “increase mutual topics”. As for the negative influence, most respondents chose “increase possibility of disputes”. (Table 10.2a-10.2b, 10.2e)

According to data provided by the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau, there were 13 youth centres under the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and registered youth organizations in 2008, an increase of 1 centre compared with the corresponding figure of 12 centres for 2004. (Table 10.3)

According to data provided by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, in 2008, there were 74 “cyber cafes” in Macao, an increase of 50 compared with the corresponding figure of 24 for 2004. In addition, there were 50 “game centres”, an increase of 7 compared with the corresponding figure of 43 centres for 2003. The number of cinemas and bowling alleys remained unchanged, with the respective figures standing at 5 and 2. (Table 10.4)

According to data provided by the Macao Library and Information Management Association, in 2008, there were 293 libraries in Macao, an increase of 50 compared with the corresponding figure of 243 for 2003. The majority was specialised libraries (library rooms); the second largest group was school libraries (library rooms). The number of libraries in Macao had shown an upward trend since 2003. (Table 10.5)

According to data provided by the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau, in 2008, there were 45 parks and gardens in Macao, an increase of 4 compared with the corresponding figure of 41 such facilities for 2004. The total area of parks and gardens in Macao amounted to

1,540,106 square metres in 2008, an increase of 804,387 square metres compared with the corresponding figure of 735,719 square metres for 2004. During the period from 2004 to 2008, the “Coloane” district saw a significant increase in 2008. But in the “Macao Peninsula”, there had been a persistent decrease in the area of parks and gardens over this five-year period. (Table 10.6a-10.6b)

According to data provided by the Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau, in 2008, the highest number of days in a year on which the Air Quality Index is above 100 (representing “bad” or worse air conditions) was recorded in the “high density residential area (Macao)”, with the figure standing at 18 days; followed by the “high density residential area (Taipa)”, with the respective figure standing at 16 days. In 2008, the number of days in a year on which the Air Quality Index is above 100 as recorded by monitoring stations located by “roadside”, in the “high density residential area (Macao)”, “high density residential area (Taipa)” and in the “ambient (Taipa)” were all less than the corresponding figures for 2007, showing that the air quality in Macao had improved during the two-year period. (Table 10.7)

## 10.1 Development of Gaming Industry and Youth Development

**Table 10.1a: Participation in Gaming Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month (2008)**

(N=3445)

Participation in Gaming Activities in the Previous Month	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	439	12.7
No	2997	87.0
Decline to Answer	9	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3445</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 10.1b: Participation in Gaming Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month by Sex (2008)**

(N=3443)

Participation in Gaming Activities in the Previous Month	Male		Female	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	260	16.2	179	9.7
No	1336	83.4	1659	90.1
Decline to Answer	5	0.3	4	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1601</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1842</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 10.1c: Participation in Gaming Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 in the Previous Month by Age Group (2008)**

(N=3421)

Participation in Gaming Activities in the Previous Month	Aged 13-16		Aged 17-20		Aged 21-24		Aged 25-29	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Yes	30	3.9	102	12.4	155	16.2	149	17.2
No	743	95.9	721	87.5	803	83.8	709	82.1
Decline to Answer	2	0.3	1	0.1	-	-	6	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>775</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>824</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>958</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.



**Table 10.1d: Reasons of Youths Aged 13-29 for Participating in Gaming Activities (2008)**  
(N=439)

Reason for Participating in Gaming Activities	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Killing Time</b>	239	54.4
<b>Interesting</b>	191	43.5
<b>Earning Easy Money</b>	148	33.7
<b>Feeling Bored</b>	89	20.3
<b>Affirming One's Decision</b>	75	17.1
<b>Curiosity</b>	71	16.2
<b>Peer Influence</b>	58	13.2
<b>Seeking Peer Recognition</b>	18	4.1
<b>Being Mature</b>	11	2.5
<b>Socialising</b>	9	2.1
<b>Others</b>	7	1.6
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	18	4.1

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 10.1e: Reasons of Youths Aged 13-29 for Participating in Gaming Activities by Sex (2008)**  
(N=439)

Reason for Participating in Gaming Activities	Male (N=260)		Female (N=179)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Killing Time</b>	133	51.2	106	59.2
<b>Interesting</b>	113	43.5	78	43.6
<b>Earning Easy Money</b>	107	41.2	41	22.9
<b>Feeling Bored</b>	51	19.6	38	21.2
<b>Affirming One's Decision</b>	56	21.5	19	10.6
<b>Curiosity</b>	43	16.5	28	15.6
<b>Peer Influence</b>	33	12.7	25	14.0
<b>Seeking Peer Recognition</b>	11	4.2	7	3.9
<b>Being Mature</b>	10	3.8	1	0.6
<b>Socialising</b>	4	1.5	5	2.8
<b>Others</b>	3	1.2	4	2.2
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	10	3.8	8	4.5

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 10.1f: Reasons of Youths Aged 13-29 for Participating in Gaming Activities by Age Group (2008)**

(N=436)

Reason for Participating in Gaming Activities	Aged 13-16 (N=30)		Aged 17-20 (N=102)		Aged 21-24 (N=155)		Aged 25-29 (N=149)	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Killing Time</b>	17	56.7	57	55.9	89	57.4	75	50.3
<b>Interesting</b>	14	46.7	51	50.0	67	43.2	58	38.9
<b>Earning Easy Money</b>	8	26.7	43	42.2	49	31.6	45	30.2
<b>Feeling Bored</b>	11	36.7	20	19.6	28	18.1	29	19.5
<b>Affirming One's Decision</b>	8	26.7	16	15.7	18	11.6	31	20.8
<b>Curiosity</b>	7	23.3	22	21.6	23	14.8	17	11.4
<b>Peer Influence</b>	3	10.0	14	13.7	22	14.2	19	12.8
<b>Seeking Peer Recognition</b>	2	6.7	8	7.8	3	1.9	5	3.4
<b>Being Mature</b>	2	6.7	5	4.9	2	1.3	1	0.7
<b>Socialising</b>	-	-	1	1.0	3	1.9	5	3.4
<b>Others</b>	-	-	3	2.9	1	0.6	3	2.0
<b>Decline to Answer</b>	-	-	4	3.9	8	5.2	6	4.0

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 10.1g: Average Time of Participating in Gaming Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 by Sex (2008)**

(N=439)

Average Time Spent in Each Gaming Activity	Male	Female	Average Time
<b>Mahjong</b>	2 hours	3 hours 6 minutes	2 hours 30 minutes
<b>Poker</b>	1 hour 24 minutes	24 minutes	1 hour
<b>Casino</b>	42 minutes	30 minutes	36 minutes
<b>Ball Betting</b>	48 minutes	6 minutes	36 minutes
<b>Slots</b>	24 minutes	36 minutes	30 minutes
<b>Horse Racing</b>	12 minutes	0 minute	6 minutes
<b>Hound Racing</b>	6 minutes	0 minute	6 minutes

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 10.1h: Average Time of Participating in Gaming Activities of Youths Aged 13-29 by Age Group (2008)**

(N=436)

Average Time Spent in Each Gaming Activity	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
<b>Mahjong</b>	2 hours 18 minutes	3 hours	2 hours 12 minutes	2 hours 24 minutes
<b>Casino</b>	12 minutes	30 minutes	36 minutes	42 minutes
<b>Poker</b>	4 hours 36 minutes <sup>(1)</sup>	1 hour	36 minutes	36 minutes
<b>Slots</b>	18 minutes	30 minutes	24 minutes	36 minutes
<b>Ball Betting</b>	36 minutes	36 minutes	30 minutes	30 minutes
<b>Horse Racing</b>	42 minutes	6 minutes	-	6 minutes
<b>Hound Racing</b>	24 minutes	6 minutes	-	-

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macao Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) One of the respondents played for 100 hours straight, the average time therefore is pulled up.

**Table 10.1i: Average Amount of Money Spent by Youths Aged 13-29 on Gambling Each Time by Sex (2008)**

(N=439)

Average Amount of Money Spent on Gambling Each Time (MOP)	Male	Female	Average Amount
<b>Casino</b>	843	317	628
<b>Mahjong</b>	212	219	215
<b>Ball Betting</b>	205	26	132
<b>Slots</b>	91	140	111
<b>Poker</b>	146	24	96
<b>Horse Racing</b>	57	1	34
<b>Hound Racing</b>	7	1	4

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macao Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 10.1j: Average Amount of Money Spent by Youths Aged 13-29 on Gambling Each Time by Age Group (2008)**

(N=436)

Average Amount of Money Spent on Gambling Each Time (MOP)	Aged 13-16	Aged 17-20	Aged 21-24	Aged 25-29
Casino	33	358	270	1,251
Mahjong	77	149	109	383
Slots	34	119	40	191
Ball Betting	76	72	120	179
Poker	107	52	46	176
Horse Racing	39	4	-	85
Hound Racing	33	3	-	-

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

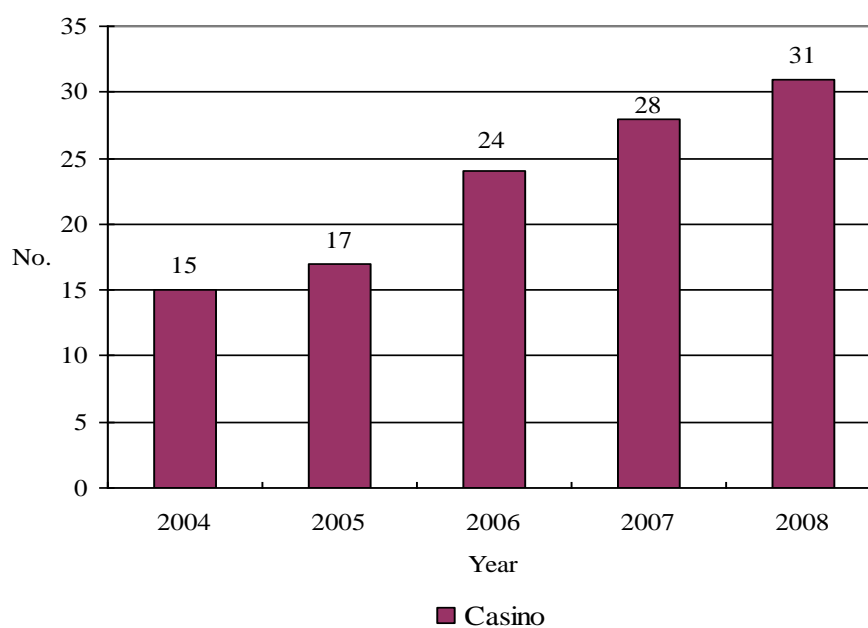
**Table 10.1k: Number of Casinos in Macao <sup>(1)</sup> (2004-2008)**

Casino	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Macao	11	13	19	21	22
Taipa	4	4	5	7	9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>31</b>

Source: Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau.

Note: (1) Figures as at the end of the period.

**Figure 10.1k: Number of Casinos in Macao (2004-2008)**



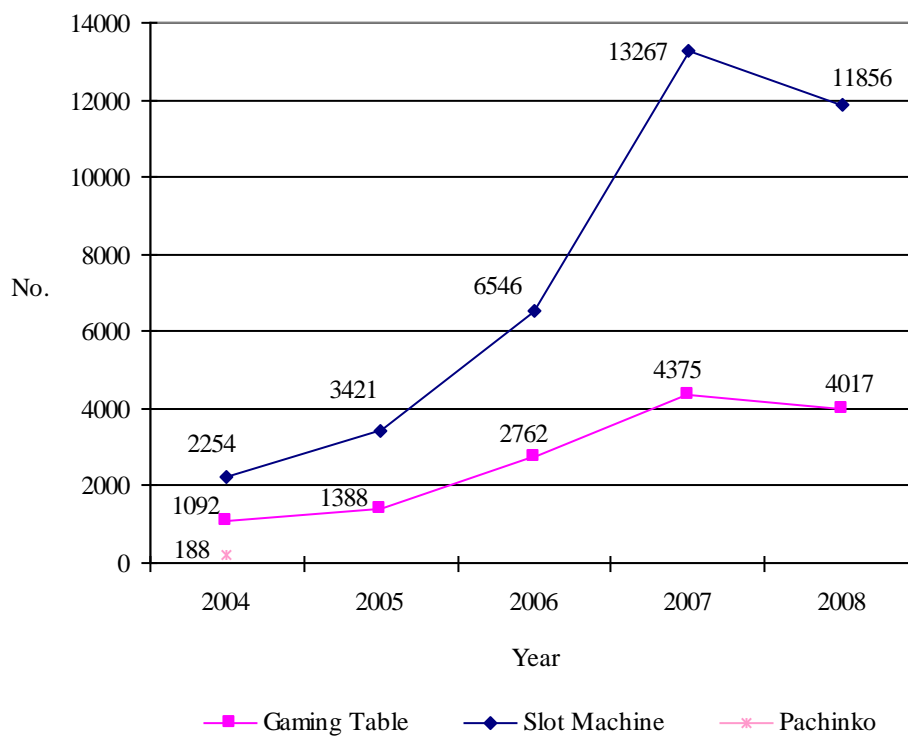
**Table 10.11: Number of Gaming Tables, Slot Machines and Pachinkos in Macao <sup>(1)</sup> (2004-2008)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Gaming Table</b>	1092	1388	2762	4375	4017
<b>Slot Machine</b>	2254	3421	6546	13267	11856
<b>Pachinko</b>	188	--	--	--	--

Source: Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau.

Note: (1) Figures as at the end of the period.

Figure 10.11: Number of Gaming Tables, Slot Machines and Pachinkos in Macao (2004-2008)



**Table 10.1m: Participation of Youths Aged 13-29 in Gaming Activities – General Comparison (2004)**

<b>Item 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>Participation Rate 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, Monthly Personal 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 Behaviour</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, Survey of Participation in Gaming Activities among Youths in Macao 2004.

**Table 10.1n: Views of Youths Aged 13-29 on Various Gaming Activities (2004)**

Gaming Activity	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
<b>Social Gambling</b>	14.9	32.9	14.3	32.8	7.8	62.4	10.1	46.6
<b>Mark Six Lottery</b>	25.2	31.0	29.1	30.3	47.7	33.0	30.0	25.6
<b>Football/Basketball Betting</b>	28.4	29.7	31.6	28.8	49.0	34.5	37.4	26.0
<b>Macao Casinos</b>	29.4	30.1	30.3	30.7	44.3	39.4	40.1	26.2
<b>Slot Casinos</b>	23.9	30.9	24.7	31.8	27.4	52.3	24.9	37.3
<b>Horse Racing</b>	30.7	24.1	33.7	23.7	55.9	27.3	42.0	24.3
<b>Greyhound Racing</b>	30.1	24.7	33.1	23.5	49.3	35.3	38.2	24.2
<b>Keno</b>	28.5	26.2	33.4	25.3	44.6	26.6	27.7	23.1
<b>Mahjong Playing in Mahjong Parlour</b>	24.8	10.1	24.7	25.9	48.5	31.2	21.8	36.3
<b>Hong Kong Gambling Ship</b>	29.7	25.4	31.2	25.4	42.3	38.6	40.5	24.3
<b>Cyber Casinos</b>	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 Macao, Survey of Participation in Gaming Activities among Youths in Macao 2004.

## 10.2 Information Technology and Youth Development

**Table 10.2a: Influence of Information Technology on Youths Aged 13-29 (2008)**

(N=3445)

Influence of Information Technology on Youths	Has No Influence		Has Influence		Decline to Answer	
	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Studies/Career</b>	583	16.9	2853	82.8	9	0.3
<b>Health</b>	1001	29.1	2426	70.4	18	0.5
<b>Family Relationship</b>	1637	47.5	1793	52.0	15	0.4
<b>Interpersonal Relationship</b>	982	28.5	2450	71.1	13	0.4

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

**Table 10.2b: Influence of Information Technology on Youths Aged 13-29 in the Aspect of Studies/Career (2008)**

(N=2853)

	Influence	No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Positive Influence</b>	<b>Help to Search for Information</b>	2519	88.3
	<b>Increase One's Knowledge</b>	2010	70.5
	<b>Train One's Thinking Ability</b>	732	25.7
	<b>Increase Efficiency</b>	8	0.3
	<b>Improve Academic or Work Performance Directly</b>	4	0.1
	<b>Surf the Internet Leisurely</b>	3	0.1
	<b>Convenient for Communication</b>	3	0.1
	<b>Relieve Pressure</b>	1	0.0
	<b>Understand the Principles of Life</b>	1	0.0
	<b>Become More Trendy</b>	1	0.0
	<b>Carry out Transactions (Buying and Selling Stocks)</b>	1	0.0
<b>Negative Influence</b>	<b>Hard to Focus on Studies/Work</b>	659	23.1
	<b>Reduce Efficiency</b>	277	9.7
	<b>Diminish One's Organising Ability</b>	1	0.0
	<b>Make One Neglect His/Her Studies</b>	1	0.0
	<b>Harmful to Health (e.g. Eyes)</b>	1	0.0
	<b>Have the Chance to Obtain Harmful Messages</b>	1	0.0
	<b>Decline to Answer</b>	11	0.4

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.



**Table 10.2c: Influence of Information Technology on Youths Aged 13-29 in the Aspect of Health (2008)**

(N=2426)

Influence		No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Positive Influence</b>	<b>Increase Knowledge on Health</b>	923	38.0
<b>Negative Influence</b>	<b>Lack of Sleep</b>	1432	59.0
	<b>Affect Eyesight/Physique Development</b>	1428	58.9
	<b>Affect Health (e.g. Radiation)</b>	4	0.2
	<b>Affect Thinking</b>	2	0.1
	<b>Shoulder Neck Pain (because of Using the Internet for Too Long without Any Movement)</b>	2	0.1
	<b>Psychological Development</b>	1	0.0
	<b>Easily Affected by Unhealthy Information</b>	1	0.0
	<b>Eyes Easily Get Tired</b>	1	0.0
	<b>Decline to Answer</b>		14

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 10.2d: Influence of Information Technology on Youths Aged 13-29 in the Aspect of Family Relationship (2008)**

(N=1793)

Influence		No. of Persons	Percent
<b>Positive Influence</b>	<b>Increase Mutual Topics</b>	723	40.3
	<b>More Time for Gathering</b>	333	18.6
	<b>Reduce Possibility of Disputes</b>	2	0.1
<b>Negative Influence</b>	<b>Reduce Mutual Topics</b>	1002	55.9
	<b>Increase Possibility of Disputes</b>	517	28.8
	<b>No Time for Gathering</b>	2	0.1
	<b>No Topic for Communication</b>	1	0.1
	<b>Squander Money</b>	1	0.1
<b>Decline to Answer</b>		12	0.7

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 10.2e: Influence of Information Technology on Youths Aged 13-29 in the Aspect of Interpersonal Relationship (2008)**

(N=2450)

	<b>Influence</b>	<b>No. of Persons</b>	<b>Percent</b>
<b>Positive Influence</b>	<b>Increase Mutual Topics</b>	1795	73.3
	<b>More Time for Gathering</b>	946	38.6
	<b>Make More New Friends</b>	143	5.8
	<b>Increase Communication (with Friends/Family)</b>	7	0.3
	<b>Easier to Express Concern and Greeting to Friends</b>	3	0.1
	<b>Reduce Possibility of Disputes</b>	2	0.1
	<b>Able to Communicate with People around the World</b>	2	0.1
	<b>Feel Happy</b>	1	0.0
<b>Negative Influence</b>	<b>Increase Possibility of Disputes</b>	1534	62.6
	<b>Reduce Mutual Communication</b>	383	15.6
	<b>Less Time for Gathering</b>	3	0.1
	<b>Get Acquainted with More Villains</b>	1	0.0
<b>Decline to Answer</b>		5	0.2

Source: Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office, Social Survey for the Youth Indicators of Macao 2008.

Note: (1) Respondents may choose more than one answer.

**Table 10.2f: Influence of Information Technology on Various Aspects of Youths Aged 13-29 -- General Trend (2006)**

%

<b>Item</b>	<b>Improved</b>	<b>Unchanged</b>	<b>Deteriorated</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Homework/Academic Performance (N=1958)</b>	27.1	57.2	15.7	100
<b>Relationship with Family (N=1971)</b>	12.0	73.4	14.6	100
<b>Relationship with Friends (N=1965)</b>	53.7	43.9	2.4	100
<b>Personal Health (N=1967)</b>	8.1	71.8	20.1	100
<b>Dietary Habits (N=1965)</b>	7.9	76.7	15.4	100
<b>Mental Status (N=1961)</b>	19.1	72.9	8.0	100
<b>Frequency of Participating in Other Extracurricular Activities (N=1967)</b>	12.5	64.3	23.2	100
<b>Sleeping Time (N=1965)</b>	7.3	50.1	42.6	100
<b>Frequency of Doing Physical Exercises (N=1940)</b>	9.9	59.5	30.6	100

Source: Bosco Youth Service Network, Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006.

**Table 10.2g: Influence of Information Technology on Studies/Career of Youths Aged 13-29 (2006)**

(N=1985)

Item		Has No Influence		Has Influence	
		No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Positive Influence	Improve Academic Performance	1336	67.6	641	32.4
	Help to Search for 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
Negative Influence	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, Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006.

**Table 10.2h: Influence of Information Technology on Health of Youths Aged 13-29 (2006)**

(N=1985)

Item		Has No Influence		Has Influence	
		No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Positive Influence	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
Negative Influence	Reduce Chances to Do Physical Exercise	1064	53.7	916	46.3
	Affect Eyesight and Physique Development	906	45.8	1073	54.2
	Lack of Sleep	1004	50.7	975	49.3
	Deterioration in Mental Quality	1712	86.5	268	13.5

Source: Bosco Youth Service Network, Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006.

**Table 10.2i: Influence of Information Technology on the Relationship between Youths Aged 13-29 and Their Families (2006)**

(N=1985)

Item		Has No Influence		Has Influence	
		No. of Persons	Percent	No. of Persons	Percent
Positive Influence	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
Negative Influence	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, Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006.

**Table 10.2j: Influence of Information Technology on Interpersonal Relationship of Youths Aged 13-29 (2006)**

(N=1985)

Item	Has No Influence		Has Influence	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
More Common Subjects of Conversation with Each Other	554	28.0	1423	72.0
Share Feelings with Each Other Anytime	690	34.9	1289	65.1
Convenient to Locate Friends	624	31.5	1354	68.5
Able to Make More Friends	856	43.3	1120	54.7
Too Much Gossip	1806	91.6	165	8.4
Communication Tends to Lack Substance	1708	86.6	265	13.4
Afraid to Enter into Deep Conversation with Friends	1802	91.4	170	8.6
Reduce Communication Time	1823	93.3	130	6.7

Source: Bosco Youth Service Network, Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006.

**Table 10.2k: Knowledge of Youths Aged 13-29 on Information Technology Terminology (2006)**  
**% (N=1985)**

<b>Information Technology Terminology</b>	<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, Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006.

**Table 10.2l: Ability of Youths Aged 13-29 to Perform Various Information Technology-Related Activities (2006)**

**% (N=1985)**

<b>Information Technology Activities</b>	<b>Can</b>	<b>Can't</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 Application</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, Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006.

## 10.3 Statistics on Youth Centres

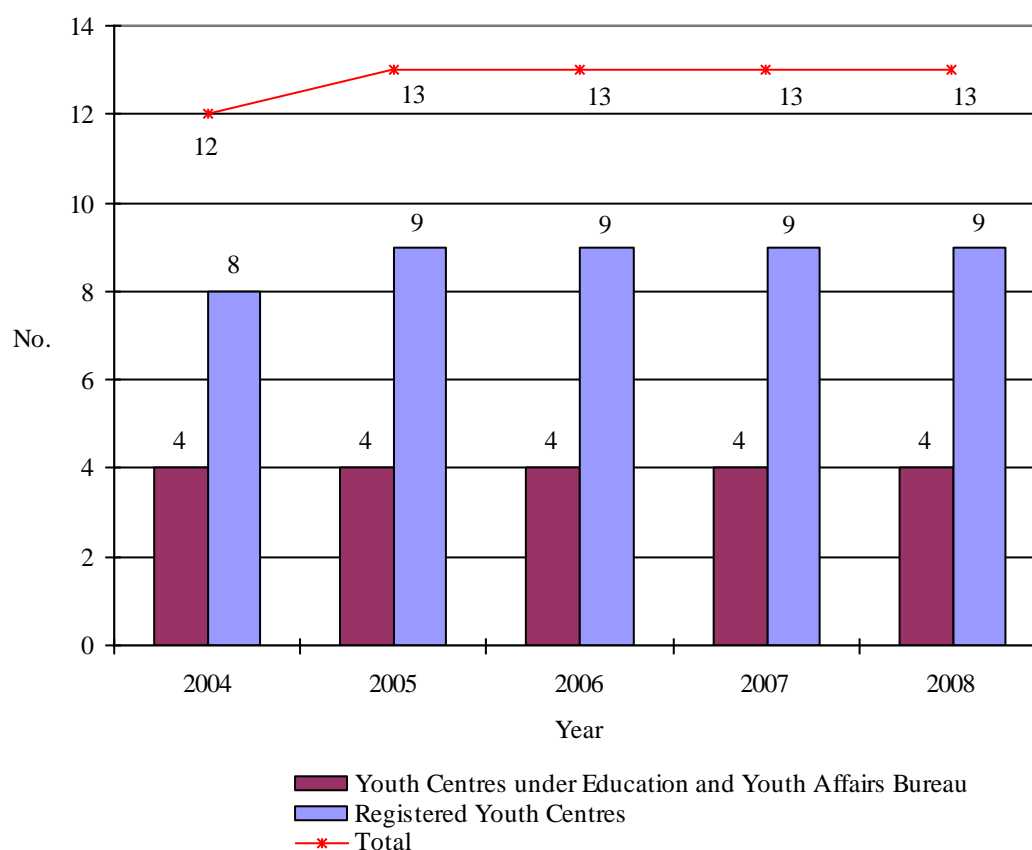
**Table 10.3: Youth Centres under Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and Registered Youth Organisations (2004-2008)**

Type	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Youth Centres under Education and Youth Affairs Bureau</b>	4	4	4	4	4
<b>Registered Youth Centres <sup>(1)</sup></b>	8	9	9	9	9
<b>Total</b>	12	13	13	13	13

**Source: Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.**

*Note: (1) Youth centres of registered youth organisation: refer to youth centres under the youth organisations registered in Education and Youth Affairs Bureau.*

Figure 10.3: Youth Centres under Education and Youth Affairs Bureau and Registered Youth Organisations (2004-2008)



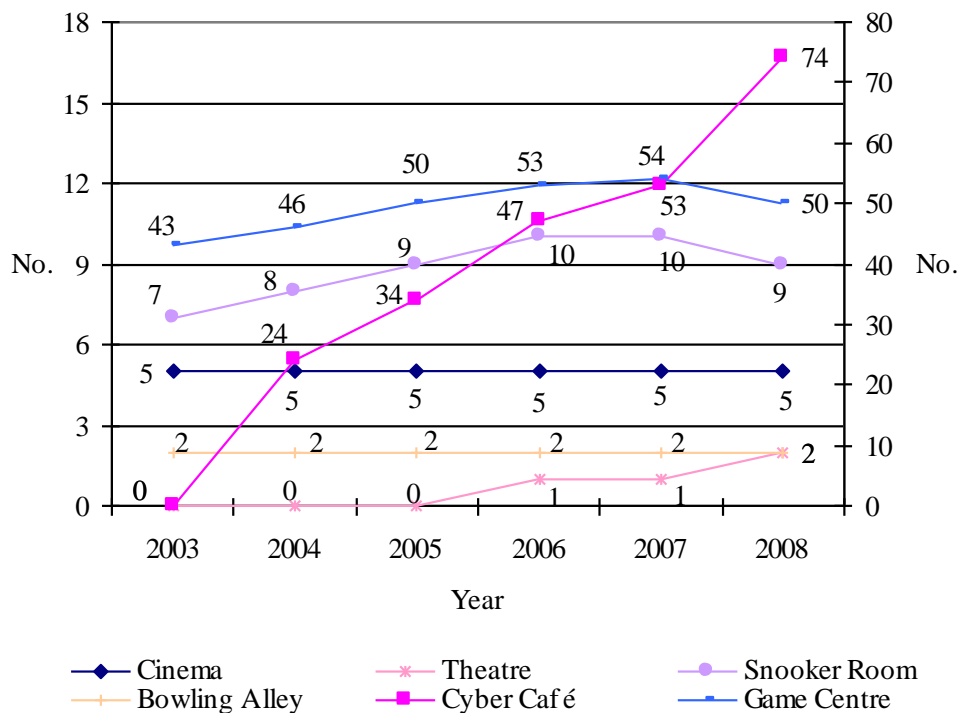
## 10.4 Statistics on Youth Entertainment Places

Table 10.4: Statistics on Youth Entertainment Places in Macao (2003-2008)

Entertainment Place	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Cyber Caf é	0	24	34	47	53	74
Cinema	5	5	5	5	5	5
Theatre	0	0	0	1	1	2
Snooker Room	7	8	9	10	10	9
Bowling Alley	2	2	2	2	2	2
Game Centre	43	46	50	53	54	50

Source: Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau.

Figure 10.4: Statistics on Youth Entertainment Places in Macao (2003-2008)



## 10.5 Libraries in Macao

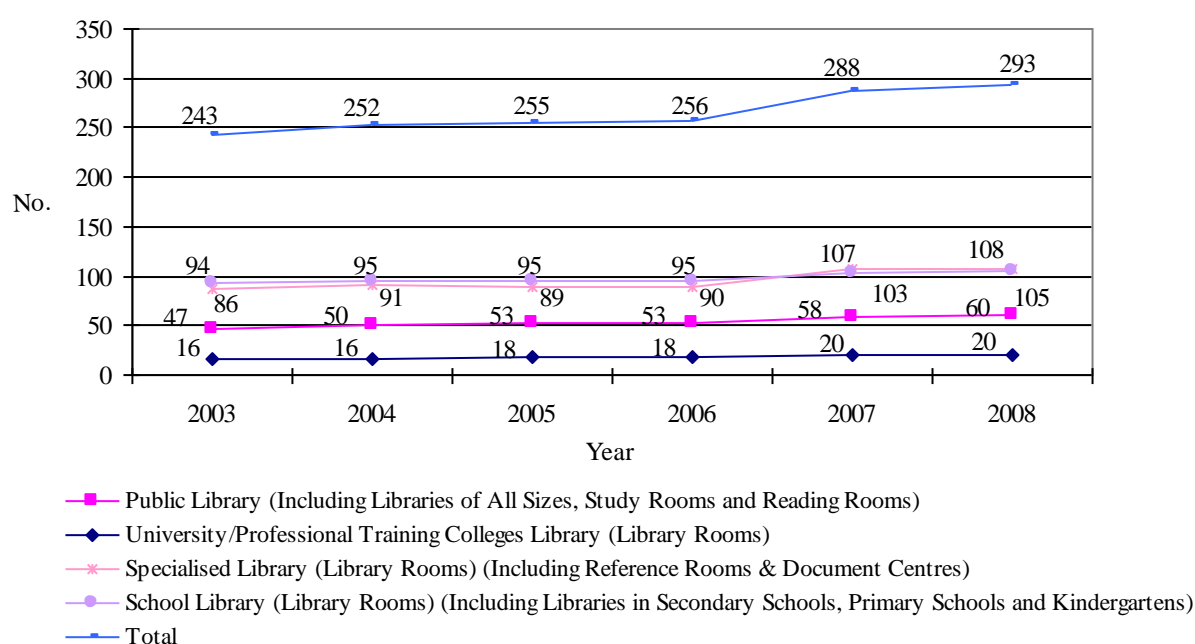
Table 10.5: Libraries in Macao (2003-2008)

Type of Library	2003	2004	2005 <sup>r</sup>	2006 <sup>r</sup>	2007 <sup>r</sup>	2008
<b>Public Library (Including Libraries of All Sizes, Study Rooms and Reading Rooms)</b>	47	50	53	53	58	60
<b>University/Professional Training Colleges Library (Library Rooms)</b>	16	16	18	18	20	20
<b>Specialised Library (Library Rooms) (Including Reference Rooms &amp; Document Centres)</b>	86	91	89	90	107	108
<b>School Library (Library Rooms) (Including Libraries in Secondary Schools, Primary Schools and Kindergartens)</b>	94	95	95	95	103	105
<b>Total</b>	243	252	255	256	288	293

Source: Macao Library and Information Management Association.

Note: (1) r: The data of 2005-2007 were amended according to the information provided by the Macao Library and Information Management Association in 2009.

Figure 10.5: Libraries in Macao (2003-2008)





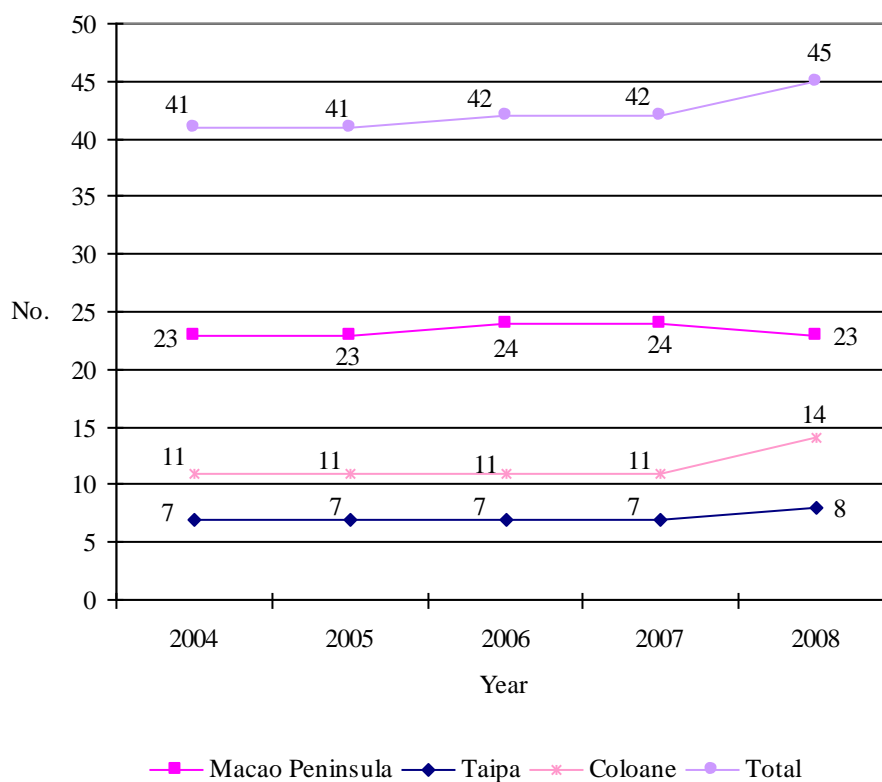
## 10.6 Parks in Macao

**Table 10.6a: Number and Location of Parks and Gardens in Macao (2004-2008)**

Location	No. of Parks and Gardens				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Macao Peninsula</b>	23	23	24	24	23
<b>Taipa</b>	7	7	7	7	8
<b>Coloane</b>	11	11	11	11	14
<b>Total</b>	41	41	42	42	45

Source: Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau.

Figure 10.6a: Number and Location of Parks and Gardens in Macao (2004-2008)

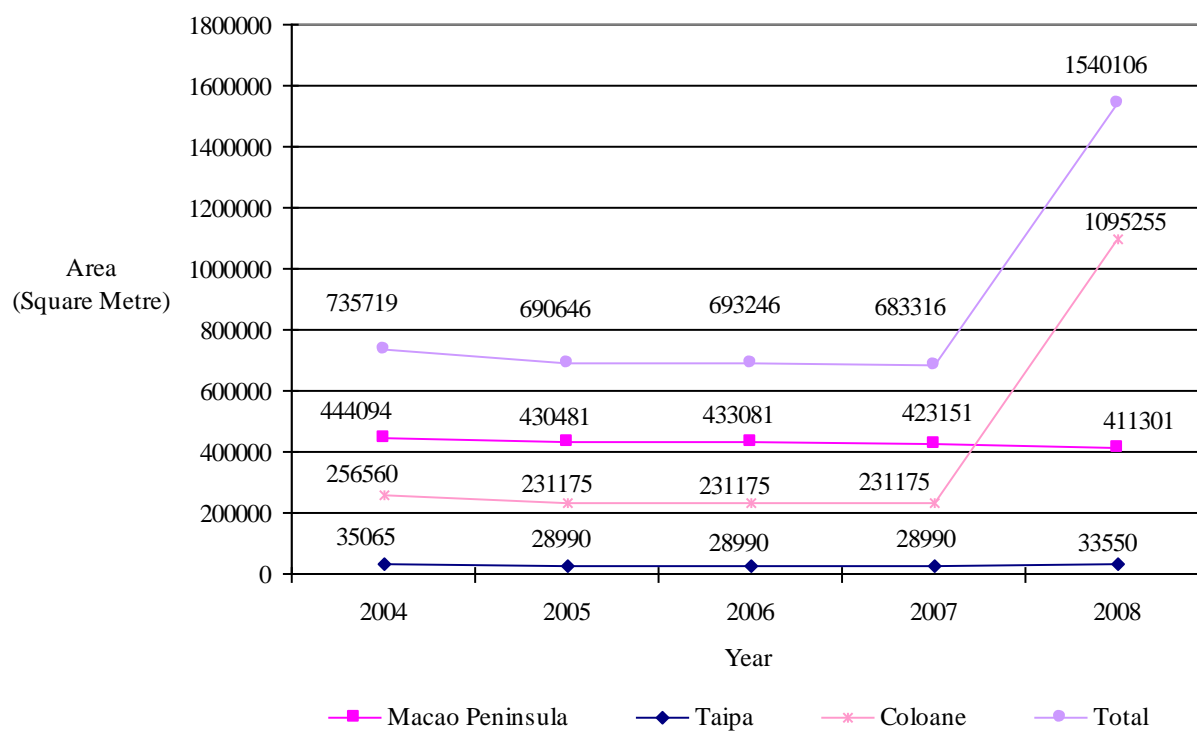


**Table 10.6b: Area of Parks and Gardens in Macao (2004-2008)**

Location	Area of Parks and Gardens (Square Metre)				
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Macao Peninsula</b>	444094	430481	433081	423151	411301
<b>Taipa</b>	35065	28990	28990	28990	33550
<b>Coloane</b>	256560	231175	231175	231175	1095255
<b>Total</b>	735719	690646	693246	683316	1540106

Source: Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau.

**Figure 10.6b: Area of Parks and Gardens in Macao (2004-2008)**



## 10.7 Air Quality

**Table 10.7: Number of Days when Air Quality Index is above 100 in a Year (2004-2008)**

	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
<b>Roadside</b>	22	26	18	21	9
<b>High Density Residential Area (Macao)</b>	33	33	32 <sup>(2)</sup>	36	18
<b>High Density Residential Area (Taipa)</b>	44	15 <sup>(1)</sup>	15	18	16
<b>Ambient (Taipa)</b>	42	20	24	27	17
<b>Ambient (Coloane)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	--	--	--	--	1

**Source: Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau.**

Note: (1) The station in high density residential area (Taipa) had been moved to Rua de Tai Lin from Affiliated School of Macao University during June 2005 to September 2005. During that period, the station stopped working.

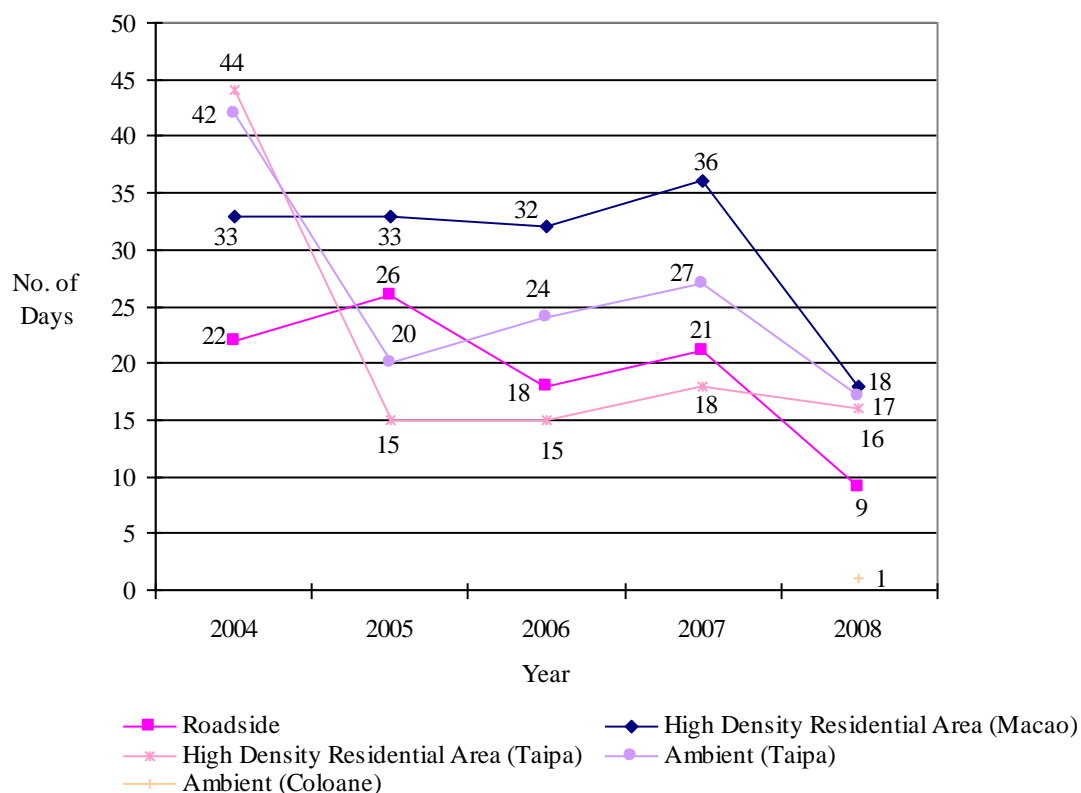
(2) High density residential area (Macao) had been moved to *Estação da Subestação Macau Norte* since August 2006 from the Laboratory of the Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau.

(3) The ambient station in Coloane is in service since 21 April, 2008.

(4) Some monitoring stations may not record data daily in the year due to restoration.

(5) Air quality index falls into six categories as “good”, “moderate”, “bad”, “very bad”, “severe” and “harmful”. When the index is above 100, it represents the category of “bad” or even worse.

**Figure 10.7: Number of Days when Air Quality Index is above 100 in a Year (2004-2008)**



# Appendix I

## Youth Indicators of Macao

### Introduction

In September 2001, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau of the Macao Special Administrative Region (SAR) government commissioned the research of “Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project” to University of Macau. 10 areas of research (including population, marriage and family, physical and mental health, education and training, labour force and employment, cultural, leisure, recreational and sports activities, civic duties and social participation, youth crime and deviant behaviours, values, consumption and quality of life, social environment and youth policy) and 80 indicators were established in February 2003. The project also defined the age range of “youth” in Macao as any individual aged between 13 and 29.

Youth Affairs Committee of Macao SAR government set up the “Macao Youth Indicators Profile Project” Task Force in 2003 to follow up with every aspect of the research project and data collection. The task force was renamed as the “Macao Youth Study” Task Force in 2009.

The Youth Indicators of Macao aims to enable the public to obtain the most up-to-date information of the Macao youth aged 13-29. Through better understanding on the interests and needs of the young people, the public can propose their ideas to the government; which can act as reference for the formulation of youth policies in the future.

There are two major research methods: 1) Data collection: statistics given by government departments and 2) Social survey: statistics collected from social surveys.

Youth indicators are subject to modification as the society progresses. As indicators are being updated and further developed, not only will new statistical data emerge which reflects the changing situations of young people in the society, certain obsolete indicators will also be replaced by new indicators which reflect the changing society. During the period from 2004 to 2006, data collection was completed on 80 indicators. Upon completion of the series of reports, viz., *Youth Indicators of Macao 2004*, *Youth Indicators of Macao 2005*, *Youth Indicators of Macao 2006*, and *Trend Analysis on Youth Indicators of Macao from 2004 to 2006*, planning and review were carried out on the relevant indicators in 2007. In line with the basis of the project, the composition of the profile was revised to 10 areas and 78 indicators. Area 10 was renamed “social environment and youth development”.

In recent years, in a bid to further optimise the relevant research work, and to facilitate easy access for the public to the statistics and data of youths in Macao, the Education and Youth Affairs Bureau launched the Macao Youth Indicators website (<http://www.dsej.gov.mo/ijm/>) in November 2008, presenting the conditions of Macao’s young people in the 13-29 age group and changes in these conditions using the most convenient and responsive channel. Interested parties can now browse and download relevant

information on this site.

## Appendix II

### List of 78 Indicators Comprising the Youth Indicators of Macao Covering 10 Areas

Area	Indicator
1. Population, Marriage and Family	1.1 Proportion of Youth in Total Population
	1.2 Composition of Youth Population
	1.3 Disabled Youth Population
	1.4 Average Age at First Marriage
	1.5 Statistics on Household
	1.6 Statistics on Single Parent Families
	1.7 Average Number of Children per Family
	1.8 Common Languages Used in Family
	1.9 Distribution of New Immigrants
	1.10 Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates
	1.11 Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates
2. Physical and Mental Health	2.1 Average Sleeping Time
	2.2 Number & Proportion of Youths Taking Physical Examination
	2.3 Smoking and Drinking Habits
	2.4 Life Stress
	2.5 Classification of Diseases
	2.6 Mortality and Causes of Death
	2.7 Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics
	2.8 Sex Knowledge
	2.9 Interpersonal Relationships
	2.10 Premarital Sex Rate
	2.11 Suicide Rate (Number)
3. Education and Training	3.1 Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level
	3.2 Number of Local Tertiary Students
	3.3 Students Pursuing Education Overseas by Destination and Discipline
	3.4 Adult Education and Vocational Training
	3.5 Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education
	3.6 Distribution of Young Teachers
	3.7 Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment

Area	Indicator
	3.8 Promotion Rates in Schools
	3.9 Drop-out Rate
	3.10 Distribution of Students by Type of School
	3.11 Youth Exchanging Overseas
4. Labour Force and Employment	4.1 Employment Situation of Young People
	4.2 Weekly Working Hours
	4.3 Average Income of Young People
	4.4 Distribution of Youth Population by Occupation
	4.5 Educational Attainment and Income
5. Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities	5.1 Number of Books Owned per Capita
	5.2 Average Reading Time per Day
	5.3 Internet Surfing
	5.4 Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation
	5.5 Number of Applicants for Library Cards
	5.6 Confidence in the Media
	5.7 Satisfaction towards Recreational and Sports Facilities
	5.8 Participation in Cultural Activities
	5.9 Participation in Sports Activities
6. Civic Duties and Social Participation	6.1 Number of Youth Organisations
	6.2 Satisfaction with Economic and Social Developments
	6.3 Social Participation
	6.4 Participation in Elections and Exercising Voting Rights
	6.5 Participation in Youth Policies
7. Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours	7.1 Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders
	7.2 Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse
	7.3 Types of Deviant Behaviour and Distribution
	7.4 Number of Young Delinquents in Young Offenders Institute and Prison
	7.5 Social Reintegration
8. Values	8.1 Education Values
	8.2 Work Values
	8.3 Values on Marriage and Sex
	8.4 Life Values
	8.5 Family Values

Area	Indicator
	8.6 Social Values
	8.7 Comparison of Youths' Values with Their Parents'
	8.8 Religious Belief
	8.9 Values on Money
9. Consumption and Quality of Life	9.1 Housing Situation
	9.2 Income and Source of Income
	9.3 Expenses and Allocation
	9.4 Family Commitment
	9.5 Social Security
10. Social Environment and Youth Development	10.1 Development of Gaming Industry and Youth Development
	10.2 Information Technology and Youth Development
	10.3 Statistics on Youth Centres
	10.4 Statistics on Youth Entertainment Places
	10.5 Libraries in Macao
	10.6 Parks in Macao
	10.7 Air Quality

### Appendix III

## Distribution of 78 Indicators Classified by 10 Areas and by Data Collection Channels

Area	Data Collection		Social Survey
	Indicator	Department	Indicator
<b>Population, Marriage and Family</b>	Proportion of Youth in Total Population	Statistics and Census Bureau	---
	Composition of Youth Population	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Disabled Youth Population	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Average Age at First Marriage	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Statistics on Household	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Statistics on Single Parent Families	Social Welfare Bureau	
	Average Number of Children per Family	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Common Languages Used in Family	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Distribution of New Immigrants	Public Security Police Force / Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Fertility Rates and Mortality Rates	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Marriage Rates and Divorce Rates	Statistics and Census Bureau	
<b>Physical and Mental Health</b>	Number & Proportion of Youths Taking Physical Examination <sup>(1)</sup>	Health Bureau	Average Sleeping Time
	Classification of Diseases	Statistics and Census Bureau / Health Bureau	Number & Proportion of Youths Taking Physical Examination <sup>(1)</sup>
			Smoking and Drinking Habits
	Mortality and Causes of Death	Statistics and Census Bureau	Life Stress
	Suicide Rate (Number)	Statistics and Census Bureau	Age at First Appearance of Sex Characteristics
			Sex Knowledge
		Interpersonal Relationships	
		Premarital Sex Rate	



Area	Data Collection		Social Survey
	Indicator	Department	Indicator
<b>Education and Training</b>	Distribution of Students and Teachers by Education Level	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	---
	Number of Local Tertiary Students	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 Bureau	
	Per Capita Public Expenditure on Education	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	
	Distribution of Young Teachers	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	
	Literacy Rate and Educational Attainment	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Promotion Rates in Schools	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	
	Drop-out Rate	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	
	Distribution of Students by Type of School	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	
	Youth Exchanging Overseas	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	
<b>Labour Force and Employment</b>	Employment Situation of Young People	Statistics and Census Bureau	---
	Weekly Working Hours	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Average Income of Young People	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Distribution of Youth Population by Occupation	Statistics and Census Bureau	
	Educational Attainment and Income	Statistics and Census Bureau	
<b>Cultural, Leisure, Recreational and Sports Activities</b>	Number of Applicants for Library Cards	Macao Central Library, Cultural Affairs Bureau	Number of Books Owned per Capita
			Average Reading Time per Day
			Internet Surfing
			Leisure Activities and Leisure Time Allocation
			Confidence in the Media
			Satisfaction towards Recreational and Sports Facilities

Area	Data Collection		Social Survey
	Indicator	Department	Indicator
			Participation in Cultural Activities
			Participation in Sports Activities
<b>Civic Duties and Social Participation</b>	Number of Youth Organisations	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	Satisfaction with Economic and Social Developments
	Participation in Elections and Exercising Voting Rights <sup>(1)</sup>	Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau	Social Participation
			Participation in Elections and Exercising Voting Rights <sup>(1)</sup>
			Participation in Youth Policies
<b>Youth Crime and Deviant Behaviours</b>	Statistics and Classification of Young Offenders	Security Forces Coordination Office	Types of Deviant Behaviour and Distribution
	Drug Addiction and Substance Abuse	Security Forces Coordination Office/Social Welfare Bureau	
	Number of Young Delinquents in Young Offenders Institute and Prison	Young Offenders Institute, Legal Affairs Bureau/Macao Prison	
	Social Reintegration	Legal Affairs Bureau	
<b>Values</b>			Education Values
			Work Values
			Values on Marriage and Sex
			Life Values
			Family Values
			Social Values
			Comparison of Youths' Values with Their Parents'
			Religious Belief
			Values on Money
<b>Consumption and Quality of Life</b>	Social Security	Social Security Fund	Housing Situation
			Income and Source of Income
			Expenses and Allocation

Area	Data Collection		Social Survey
	Indicator	Department	Indicator
			Family Commitment
<b>Social Environment and Youth Development</b>	Development of Gaming Industry and Youth Development <sup>(1)</sup>	Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau	Development of Gaming Industry and Youth Development <sup>(1)</sup>
	Statistics on Youth Centres	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau	Information Technology and Youth Development
	Statistics on Youth Entertainment Places	Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau	
	Libraries in Macao	Macao Library and Information Management Association	
	Parks in Macao	Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau	
	Air Quality	Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau	
<b>Total</b>	45	---	36

*Note: (1) Data for these indicators have been acquired by both methods of Data Collection and Social Survey.*

## Appendix IV

# Social Surveys for Youth Indicators of Macao

### Introduction

1. “Social Survey for Youth Indicators of Macao 2008 Report”

**Research Objective:** To probe into the status of youths of Macao with regard to the 7 areas, viz. “physical and mental health”; “cultural, leisure, recreational and sports activities”; “civic duties and social participation”; “youth crime and deviant behaviours”; “values”; “consumption and quality of life”; and “social environment and youth development”, covering 36 indicators, 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 using two methods, i.e. self-completed questionnaires and street interviews. For the former, close-ended structured questionnaires were sent to government departments, youth organisations, various secondary schools and tertiary institutes across Macao and companies in the private sector. Suitable youths were selected to complete the questionnaire on their own. For the latter, qualified researchers conducted interview with suitable youths in the six parishes across Macao.

**Sample Size:** In the survey, which was carried out through self-completed questionnaires and street interviews, 3,688 completed questionnaires were collected, of which 3,445 were valid responses.

**Research Unit:** Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office

2. Social surveys carried out for the Youth Indicators of Macao during the period from 2004 to 2006 include :

Research Project	Research Unit
<b>2006 ( 6 in total )</b>	
Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2006	The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2006	YMCA of Macau
Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2006	“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao
Research on Youth and Social Environment and Policy Indicators 2006	The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society

<b>Research Project</b>	<b>Research Unit</b>
Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2006	Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office
Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2006	Bosco Youth Service Network
<b>2005 ( 6 in total )</b>	
Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2005	The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2005	YMCA of Macau
Research on Youth Marriage and Sex Indicators 2005	“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao
Research on Youth and Youth Policies Indicators 2005	The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society
Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values and Behaviours Indicators 2005	Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office
Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2005	Macau Computer Association
<b>2004 ( 5 in total )</b>	
Research on Importance Accorded by the Community towards Youth Problems 2004	Macao Polytechnic Institute
Research on Youth Physical and Mental Health Indicators 2004	Macao Polytechnic Institute
Research on Youth Consumption and Living Indicators 2004	Education and Youth Affairs Bureau
Research on Youth Attitudes towards Values Indicators 2004	Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office
Research on Information Technology and Youth Development Indicators 2004	Macao New Chinese Youth Association

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## Acknowledgements

Bosco Youth Service Network  
Civic and Municipal Affairs Bureau  
Cultural Affairs Bureau  
Education and Youth Affairs Bureau  
Gaming Inspection and Coordination Bureau  
Health Bureau  
“Kin Wa” Family Service Centre, Methodist Church Social Service Section of Macao  
Legal Affairs Bureau  
Macao Library and Information Management Association  
Macao Polytechnic Institute  
Macao Prison  
Meteorological and Geophysical Bureau  
Public Administration and Civil Service Bureau  
Public Security Police Force  
Security Forces Coordination Office  
Sheng Kung Hui Macau Social Services Coordination Office  
Social Security Fund  
Social Welfare Bureau  
Statistics and Census Bureau  
Tertiary Education Services Office  
The Institute for the Study of Commercial Gaming, University of Macau  
The Macau Juvenile Delinquency Research Society  
YMCA of Macau

*Note: The organisations are listed in alphabetical order*