

# **Survey on public attitudes towards child discipline**

## **公眾對管教孩子模式的問卷調查**

**November 2021**

**二零二一年 十一月**



**Save the Children**  
救 助 兒 童 會

## RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

The objective of this study was to learn about the views of a sample of the adult general public in Hong Kong towards child discipline techniques and corporal punishment in parenting. The study also sought to gain insights about public awareness of child abuse in Hong Kong and support for mechanisms and community resources to support reporting and prevention of child abuse.

## 研究目標

研究的目的是了解受訪香港市民對兒童管教技巧和體罰的看法，對香港兒童虐待現況的認識，以及對推動在社會建立通報機制同預防虐待兒童措施的看法。

## KEY FINDINGS

### Attitudes towards different forms of punishment

- Almost all respondents (95%) disagree that the best way to get a young child to listen is a spank or swat.
- 43% of the respondents agree that parents should have the right to decide whether to spank their young children.
- More than 86% of respondents agree if parents don't punish their young children, they will be spoiled.

### Help-seeking behavior

- If respondents suspect a child they know or have met is experiencing abuse, they are likely to seek help from social workers or social service organizations (42%), talk to the child's family member (38%), and talk to someone they trust for further advice (32%).

### Understanding Hong Kong's child abuse situation

- 43% of respondents said in the past 12 months they have witnessed a child being beaten, slapped, yelled at, or called names by a caregiver.
- Only 18% of respondents were aware that an estimated 1 in 10 children in Hong Kong face physical abuse each year.
- When respondents were asked how common they think it is that child abuse cases are reported to authorities in Hong Kong, 78% of respondents were wrong, not realizing the severity of the situation where it's estimated that less than 1% of child abuse cases in Hong Kong are reported.

### Public supports on prohibiting Physical and Humiliating Punishment

- Around two thirds (63%) of the respondents agree with the prohibition of physical punishment, and 59% of the respondents agree with the prohibition of humiliating punishment of children in all settings.
- 79% of respondents agree professionals should be legally required to report suspected child abuse cases.

## The role of the government and civil society organizations

The majority of respondents see the role of government and civil society organizations as:

- To offer professional training to teachers, social workers, doctors and childcare workers for early identification and prevention of child abuse incidents (79%);
- To support large-scale parenting education programmes to provide appropriate guidance to all parents and caregivers to increase their knowledge in nurturing their children (72%), and
- To encourage children to reach out to professionals and trusted adults if they or someone they know experiences abuse (71%).

## 主要研究結果

### 對不同處罰類型的態度

- 接近所有受訪者 ( 95% ) 不同意對幼童拍打或拳打是令幼童聽話的最佳方法。
- 43%的受訪者同意家長有權利決定應否拍打其年幼子女的權利。
- 多於 85%受訪者同意不處罰年幼子女的家長會寵壞他們的子女。

### 求助行為

- 如果受訪者察覺到他們所認識的兒童正在被虐待，他們會向社工或社會服務機構尋求協助 ( 42% )，與兒童的家庭成員對話 ( 38% )，以及從他們信任的人獲取建議 ( 32% )。

### 對香港兒童虐待現況的認知

- 43%的受訪者指出在過去 12 個月的時間內，他們曾經見過兒童被其被家長或照顧者毆打、掌摑、喝罵或辱罵。
- 只有 18%的受訪者低察覺到每年在香港估算每 10 個兒童就有 1 個正面臨身體被粗暴對待或虐待。
- 當受訪者被問到在香港有多少兒童虐待個案會被通報，78%的受訪者作出了錯誤的估計，並沒有察覺問題的嚴重性，香港目前估算只有少於 1%的兒童虐待個案有被通報。

### 公眾對禁止身體及侮辱性懲罰的支持

- 接近三分之二 ( 63% ) 的受訪者同意全面禁止體罰，59%的受訪者同意全面禁止對兒童進行侮辱性懲罰。
- 79%受訪者同意應該立法規定專業人士通報懷疑兒童虐待個案。

### 政府與公民社會組織的角色

大部分受訪者認為政府和公民社會組織可擔當的角色包括：

- 為老師、社工、醫生及兒童照顧者提供更多培訓機會及提高他們對精神健康的專業知識 ( 79% )；
- 推動大型的家長教育計劃，以增進他們養育兒童方面的知識 ( 72% )；
- 鼓勵兒童在他們自身和身邊的人受到虐待時主動尋求專業人士或值得信任的成年人的協助 ( 71% )。

## METHODOLOGY AND LIMITATIONS

This study collected anonymous responses to a mobile-phone-based self-administered questionnaire and used a voluntary non-probability-based sampling method. A total of 302 valid responses were collected from persons identifying as aged over 20 years while invitations to participate targeted persons residing in Hong Kong. A convenience and snowball sampling technique were used where the invitations to participate in the study were disseminated via mobile chat apps to the personal and professional networks of Save the Children staff, while recipients of these invitations were encouraged to share the survey invitation link further with their personal networks. Among the valid responses, 82% were reached in this way while 13% were reached via invitations in posts from Save the Children Hong Kong's Facebook page while 5% were reached through other internet-based invitation channels. The responses were collected between June 25th and October 21<sup>st</sup>, 2021 with the majority collected within July. A total of 43 low quality responses were disqualified on the basis of completing the survey too rapidly (without enough time to read the questions) or for giving repetitive answers (e.g. "strongly agree" to all questions). These are not counted in the sample.

The primary study limitation is the use of a non-probability-based sampling method, which means that the results cannot be used to infer general attitudes towards child discipline across the Hong Kong population, but only derive insights about those respondents within the study sample. However, the study sample has a reasonable balance of male and female respondents, a wide range of ages among respondents, a mix of parents and non-parents, and even some diversity of socio-economic status with about 11% of respondents receiving some form of government financial assistance. Voluntary study samples are prone to self-selection bias but in order to not introduce further bias in self-selection or in responses, neutral language towards child discipline was used in the questionnaire invitation, questions and prompts. This sampling method was chosen in order to constrain the costs and time of the study and to offer only a highlight of outstanding sentiments, common experiences and perspectives among a reasonably diverse and medium sized sample of adults in Hong Kong.

## 研究方法及局限

是次研究通過自願非概率抽樣方法來收集調查樣本，收集了來自年滿 20 歲的香港居民共 302 份有效回應。調查採用任意雪球抽樣法，並通過香港救助兒童會職員的網絡邀請參加者，同時亦鼓勵接收者利用同樣方法向他們的人際網絡進一步邀請參與者。在所有有效回應之中，82%的回應是來自以上的取樣方法，13%的回應來自香港救助兒童會臉書專頁的邀請連結，5%的回應來自其他網絡渠道。調查進行時間從 6 月 25 日到 10 月 21 日，而當中以 7 月期間收到的回應最多。

共有 43 個回應因完成調查的時間過短（沒有足夠時間閱讀問題）或重複回答（例如所有問題回答“非常同意”）而被視為低質量回應而未有納入成為分析樣本。

本次研究採用的任意雪球抽樣法是其中一個主要研究限制，此採樣方式的研究結果只能代表受訪者群眾，並不能用作研究香港整體市民對管教兒童的看法。受訪者的男女比例平均，而年齡層亦相對較闊，同時有家長及非家長參與研究，11%的受訪者正接受不同形式的政府資助。

非強制性研究樣本容易出現自我篩選誤差的傾向，為了減少在研究中有更進一步誤差，在問卷邀請、問題以及提示字眼當中，均使用了較多的中性字眼。而是次研究選取這抽樣法的主要原因是減低研究成本及時間，以及從一群相對多元和數量的香港成年受訪者中強調較為突出的觀點和共同的經驗。

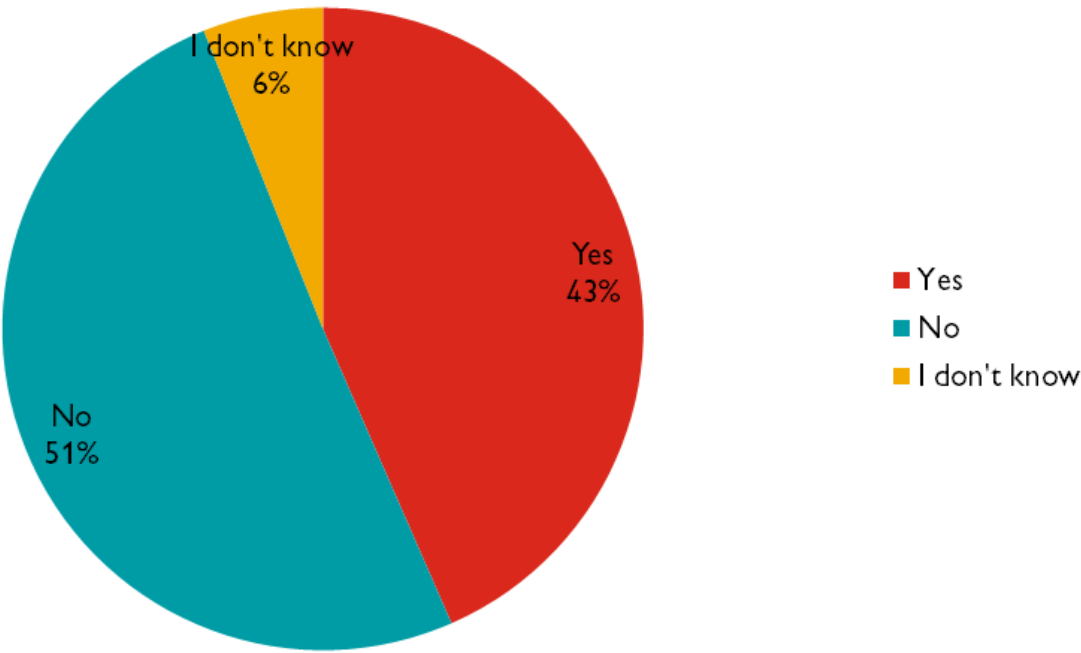
## ANALYSIS TABLES BY QUESTIONS

**Appropriate discipline is an important part of parenting. People have different opinions about what forms of discipline are the most appropriate.**

**2. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements:**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Responses
a. A spank or swat is the best way to get a young child to listen.	53%	42%	3%	2%	300
b. If parents don't punish their young children, they will be spoiled.	2%	12%	55%	31%	301
c. Parents should have the right to decide whether to spank their young children.	17%	40%	40%	3%	301
d. Rewarding your child when he/she performs well at school	%	3%	63%	34%	301
e. Giving praise to your child for good or positive behavior	0%	1%	39%	60%	302
f. Showing understanding and empathy for your child's negative emotions is a supportive practice	%	2%	42%	57%	302

3. In the past 12 months, have you witnessed a child being beaten, slapped, yelled at or called names by a caregiver?

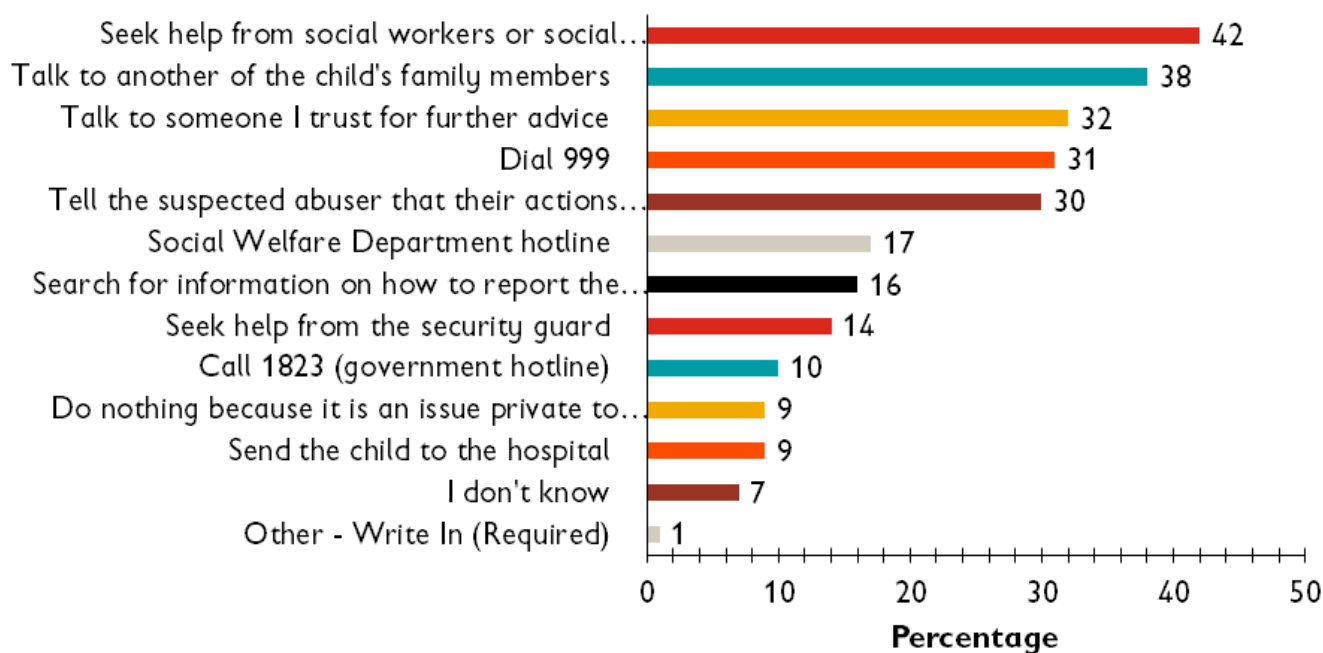


Value	Percentage	Count
Yes	43%	131
No	50%	151
I don't know	6%	19
Other - Write In	0%	1
	Total	302

**4. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree that the following behaviours are acceptable for parents of primary school-aged children?**

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Responses
a. Shouting, yelling at or swearing or cursing at their child	51%	43%	5%	1%	302
b. Spanking, hitting or slapping their child on the bottom with a bare hand	38%	40%	21%	1%	302
c. Hitting the child on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object	77%	19%	3%	2%	302
d. Calling the child dumb, lazy or another name like that	59%	38%	3%	1%	302
e. Hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, arm or leg	49%	39%	11%	1%	301
f. Saying the child would be kicked out of the house	49%	42%	7%	2%	302
g. Threatening to spank or hit the child but not actually doing it	25%	43%	30%	2%	301
h. Commanding the child to face the wall for 'reflection'	8%	27%	59%	6%	302
i. Requiring the child to hold stress positions such as sitting on an 'invisible chair'	29%	58%	12%	2%	301

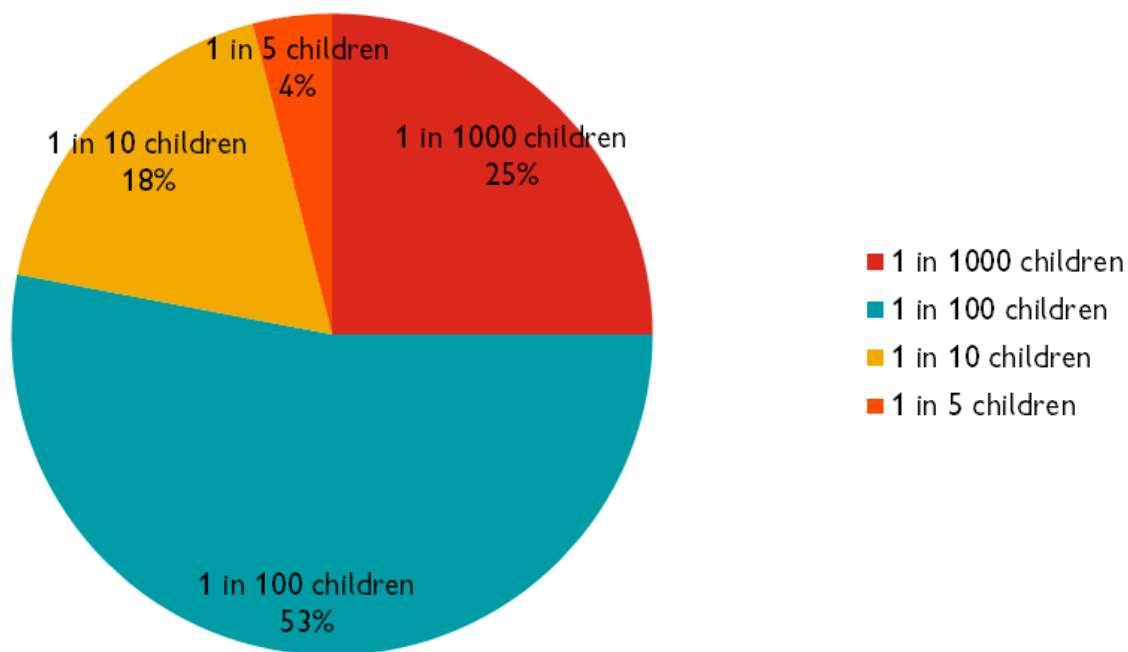
**5. In the event that you suspect a child you know or have met is experiencing abuse, which of the following actions are you likely to take? (Select all that apply)**



Value	Percentage
Seek help from social workers or social service organizations (i.e Against Child Abuse, Po Leung Kuk )	42%
Talk to another of the child's family members	38%
Talk to someone I trust for further advice	32%
Dial 999	31%
Tell the suspected abuser that their actions are not appropriate	30%
Social Welfare Department hotline	17%
Search for information on how to report the incidents	16%
Seek help from the security guard	14%
Call 1823 (government hotline)	10%
Do nothing because it is an issue private to that family	9%
Send the child to the hospital	9%
I don't know	7%
Other - Write In (Required)	1%



6. How common do you suspect physical abuse of children is in Hong Kong?



Value	Percentage	Count
1 in 1000 children	25%	68
1 in 100 children	53%	147
1 in 10 children	18%	51
1 in 5 children	4%	11
	Total	277

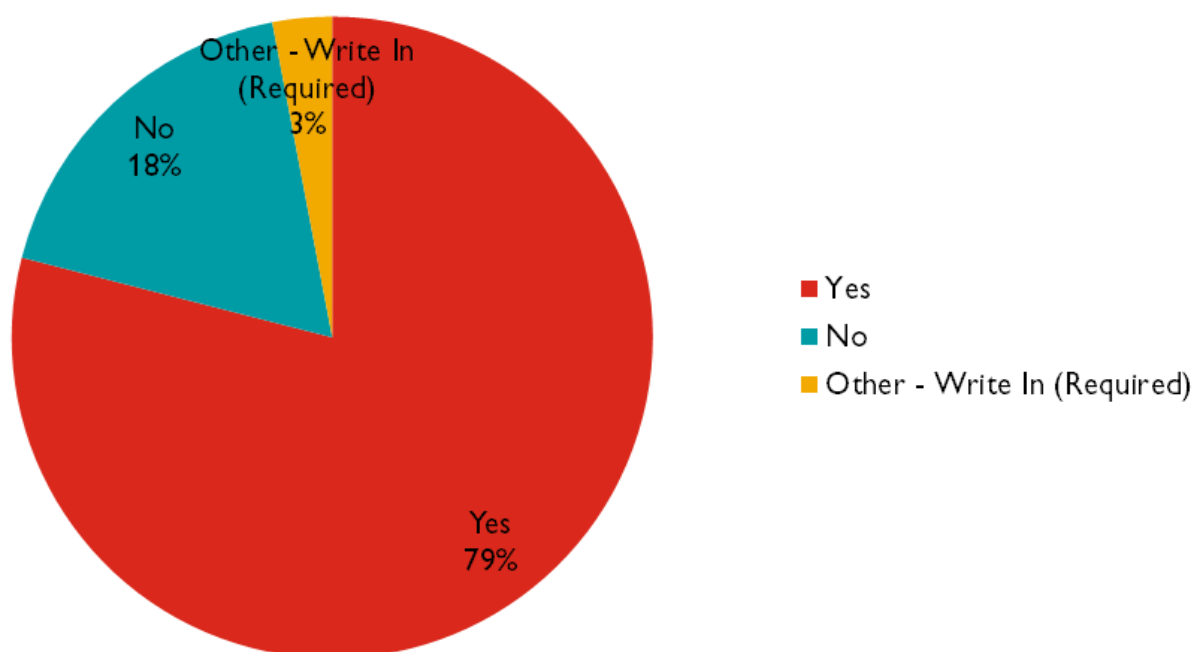
7. What percent of child physical abuse cases do you suspect go unreported in Hong Kong each year?

Value	Percentage	Count
99%	22%	61
65%	38%	104
40%	22%	60
24%	7%	20
12%	12%	32
	Total	277

**8. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree that the following should be prohibited in all settings, including at home?**

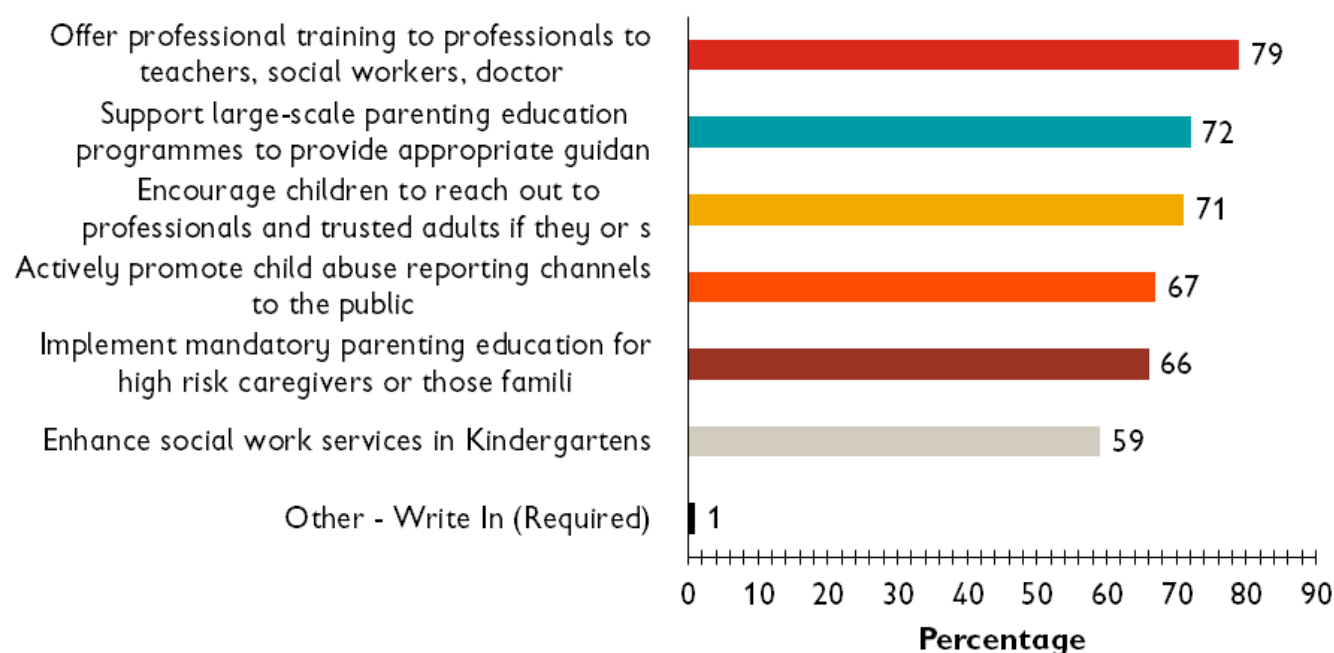
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Responses
a. Physical punishment (i.e. spanking, hitting, slapping, beating, or smacking)	15%	22%	38%	25%	268
b. Humiliating punishment (i.e. belittling, threatening, insulting or ridiculing )	15%	25%	41%	18%	267
Total Responses					268

**9. Hong Kong has a voluntary child abuse reporting mechanism, do you think that professionals (i.e. teachers, social workers, doctors and child care workers) should instead be legally required to report suspected child abuse cases?**



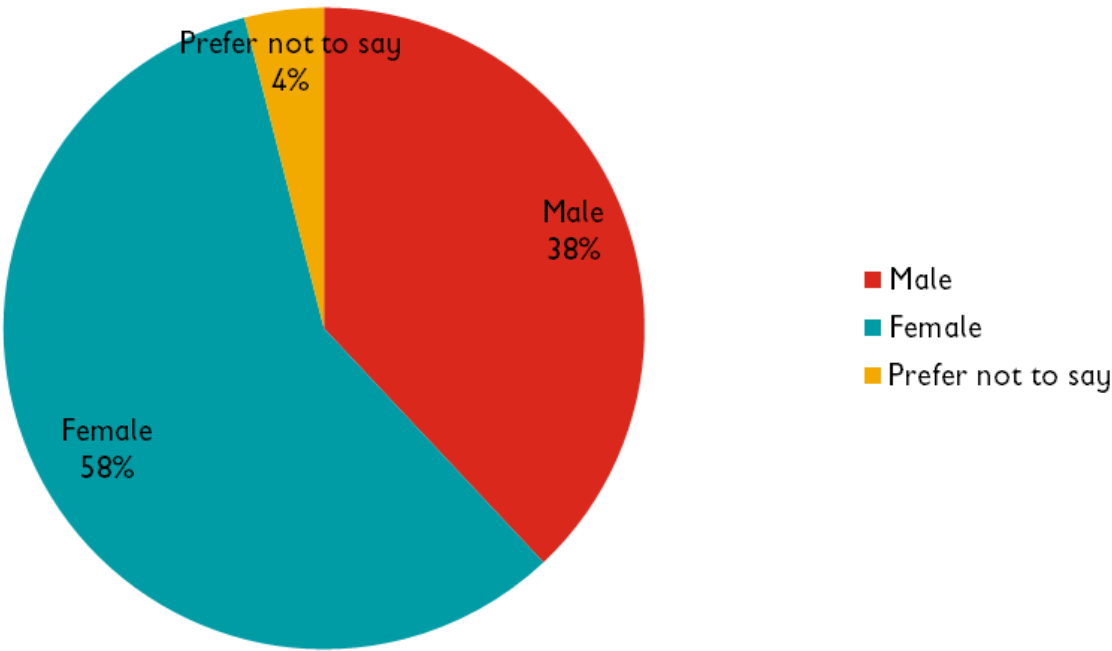
Value	Percentage	Count
Yes	79%	210
No	18%	48
Other - Write In (Required)	3%	9
	Total	267

**10. Which of the following do you think the government or civil society organizations should do to protect children from violence? (select all that apply)**



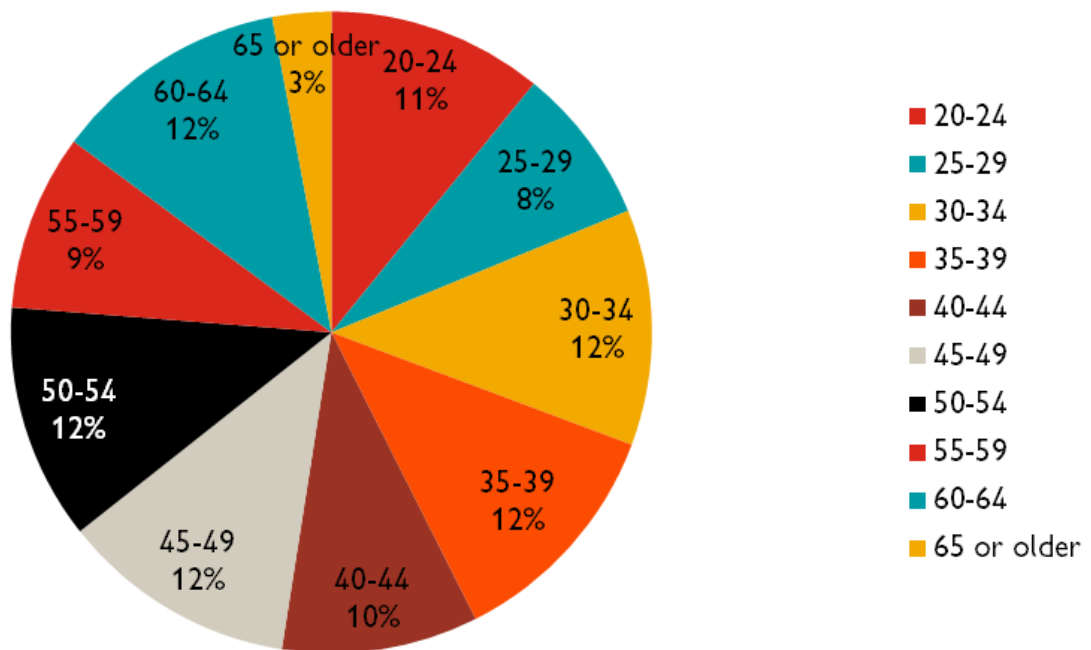
Value	Percentage
Offer professional training to professionals to teachers, social workers, doctors and child care workers for early identification and prevention of child abuse incidents	79%
Support large-scale parenting education programmes to provide appropriate guidance to all parents and caregivers to increase their knowledge in nurturing their children	72%
Encourage children to reach out to professionals and trusted adults if they or someone they know experiences abuse	71%
Actively promote child abuse reporting channels to the public	67%
Implement mandatory parenting education for high risk caregivers or those families in which abuse and neglect has already occurred	66%
Enhance social work services in Kindergartens	59%
Other - Write In (Required)	1%

11. Gender



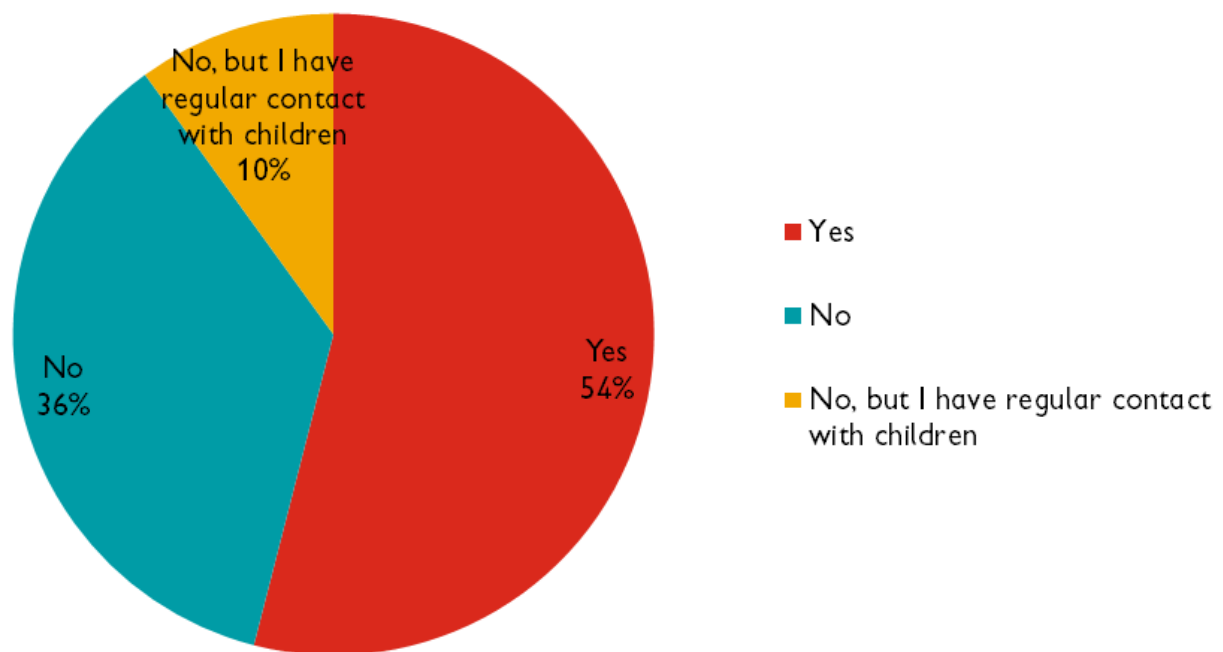
Value	Percentage	Count
Male	38%	99
Female	58%	153
Prefer not to say	4%	11
	Total	263

## 12. Your Age



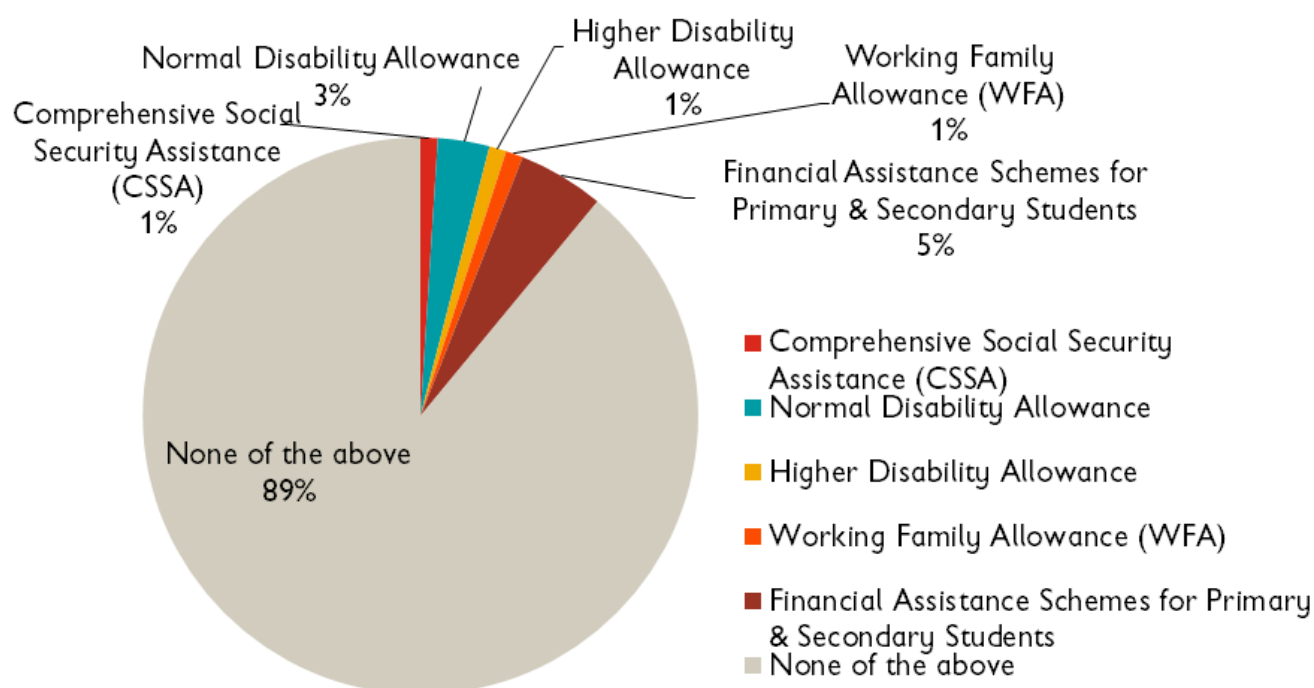
Value	Percentage	Count
20-24	11%	28
25-29	8%	20
30-34	12%	32
35-39	12%	31
40-44	10%	27
45-49	12%	32
50-54	12%	31
55-59	9%	24
60-64	12%	31
65 or older	3%	7
	Total	263

### 13. Are you a parent or child caregiver?



Value	Percentage	Count
Yes	54%	142
No	36%	95
No, but I have regular contact with children	10%	25
Other - Write In (Required)	0%	1
	Total	263

**14. Do you or your family member lives with you are receiving the following social security allowance? (optional)**



Value	Percentage	Count
Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)	1%	3
Normal Disability Allowance	3%	9
Higher Disability Allowance	1%	2
Working Family Allowance (WFA)	1%	3
Financial Assistance Schemes for Primary & Secondary Students	5%	13
None of the above	89%	232
	Total	262

## 研究結果

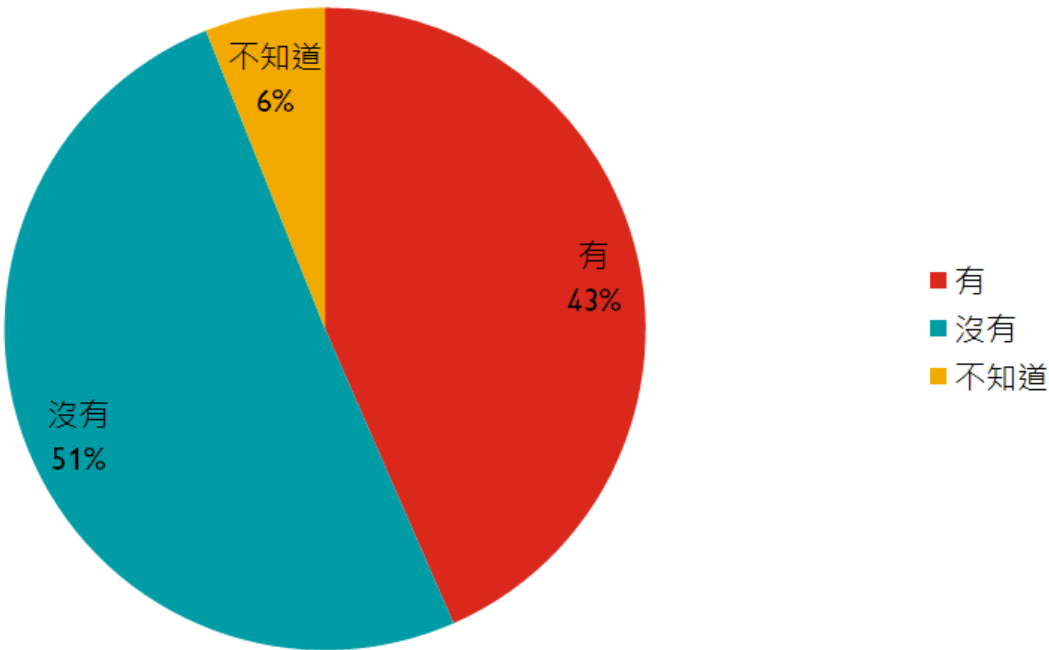
管教方式是對孩子成長和發展的重要部份，而每人採取合適的管教方式有不同看法。

### 2. 請選出您對以下句子的同意程度

	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意	回應
a. 拍打或拳打兒童是教導孩子最有效的方法	53%	42%	3%	2%	300
b. 若從小沒有好好管教孩子，他們日後會被寵壞	2%	12%	55%	31%	301
c. 家長有權決定以打罵方式管教孩子	17%	40%	40%	3%	301
d. 當孩子在學校表現良好時獎勵他們	0%	3%	63%	34%	301
e. 稱讚孩子的好行為	0%	1%	39%	60%	302
f. 當孩子有負面情緒時，對他們的感受表示同情及聆聽他們的需要	0%	2%	42%	57%	302



3.過去一年，您曾目擊有兒童被家長/照顧者毆打、掌摑、喝罵或辱罵？

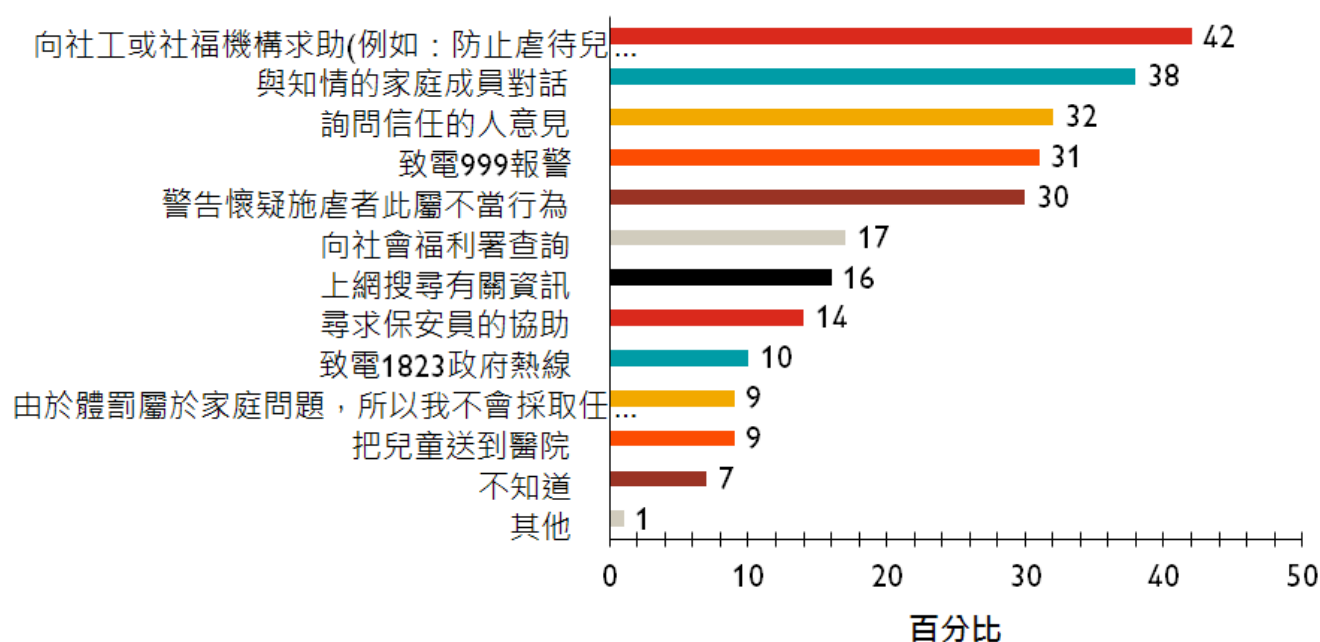


值	百分比	回應
有	43%	131
沒有	50%	151
不知道	6%	19
其他	0%	1
	總數	302

4.您有多大程度同意家長或照顧者對年幼孩子(小學程度)作出以下行為？

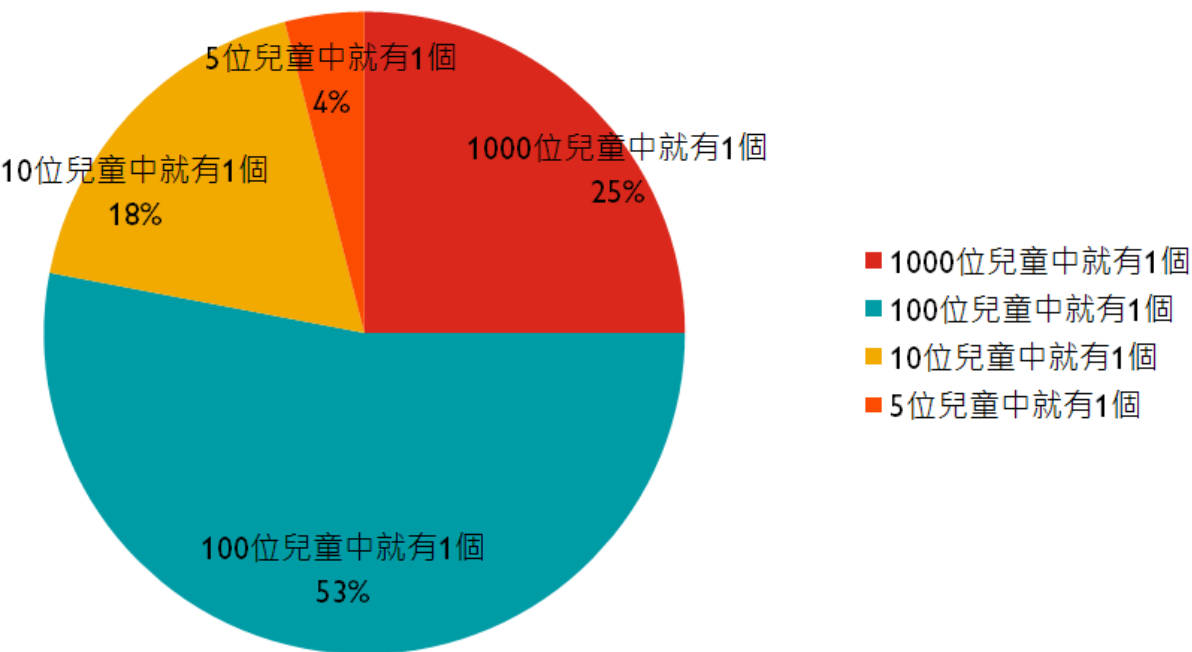
	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意	回應
a.吵罵、大叫或用粗言穢語指罵孩子	51%	43%	5%	1%	302
b.用手拍打孩子下半身的身體部位	38%	40%	21%	1%	302
c.用皮帶、梳、棍、或其他硬物打孩子屁股以外的身體部位	77%	19%	3%	2%	302
d.責罵孩子愚蠢或用言語侮辱他們	59%	38%	3%	1%	302
e.打孩子的臉、手掌、手臂、或腳部	49%	39%	11%	1%	301
f.告訴孩子他們會被逐出家門	49%	42%	7%	2%	302
g.恐嚇孩子將會被打或受罰	25%	43%	30%	2%	301
h.命令孩子靠牆進行自我反省	8%	27%	59%	6%	302
i.懲罰孩子坐「無影凳」	29%	58%	12%	2%	301

5.當您懷疑有虐兒情況發生或曾與疑似受虐者接觸時，您會採取以下哪些行動？(可選多項)



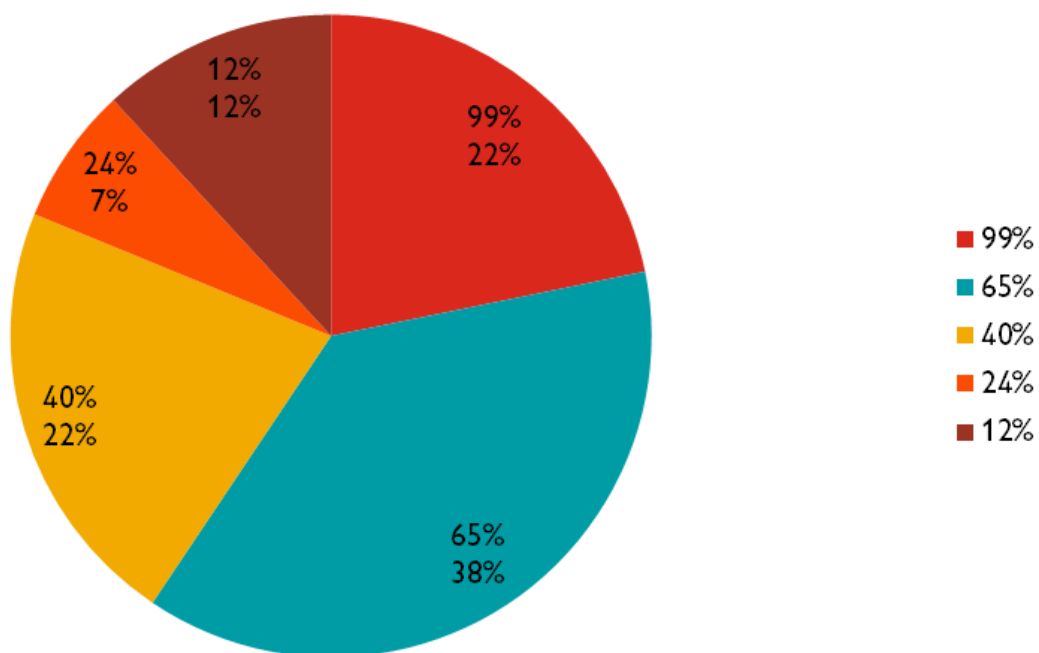
值	百分比	回應
向社工或社福機構求助(例如：防止虐待兒童會、保良局)	42%	116
與知情的家庭成員對話	38%	105
詢問信任的人意見	32%	88
致電 999 報警	31%	86
警告懷疑施虐者此屬不當行為	30%	83
向社會福利署查詢	17%	47
上網搜尋有關資訊	16%	43
尋求保安員的協助	14%	39
致電 1823 政府熱線	10%	28
由於體罰屬於家庭問題，所以我不會採取任何行動	9%	24
把兒童送到醫院	9%	24
不知道	7%	20
其他	1%	2

6.您認為香港現時兒童受虐的比例是？



值	百分比	回應
1000 位兒童中就有 1 個	25%	68
100 位兒童中就有 1 個	53%	147
10 位兒童中就有 1 個	18%	51
5 位兒童中就有 1 個	4%	11
	總數	277

7.您認為香港每年大約有多少宗懷疑虐兒個案未曾通報？

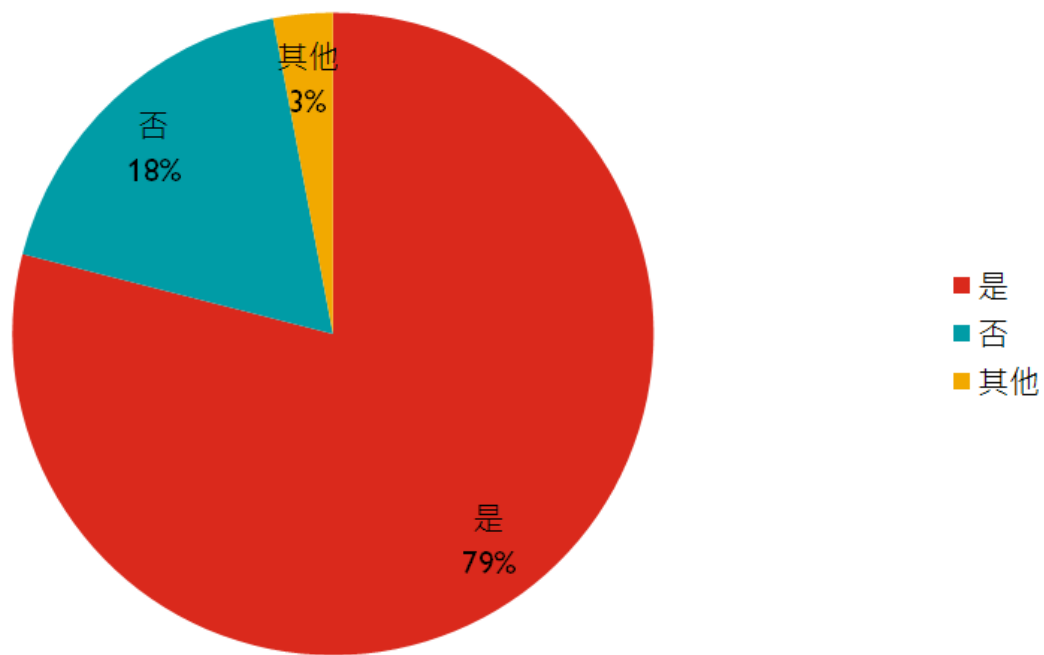


值	百分比	回應
99%	22%	61
65%	38%	104
40%	22%	60
24%	7%	20
12%	12%	32
總數		277

8.請選出您對全面禁止(包括在家) 體罰與辱罵的同意程度是？

	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意	回應
a.體罰(包括：打罵、拳打、撞擊、掌摑、毆打等)	15%	22%	38%	25%	268
b.辱罵 (包括：貶低、恐嚇、侮辱、奚落)	15%	25%	41%	18%	267
總數					268

9.現時香港實行自願呈報懷疑虐兒機制，您認為應立法規定專業人員(包括社工、教師、醫護人員、警方等)呈報嗎？

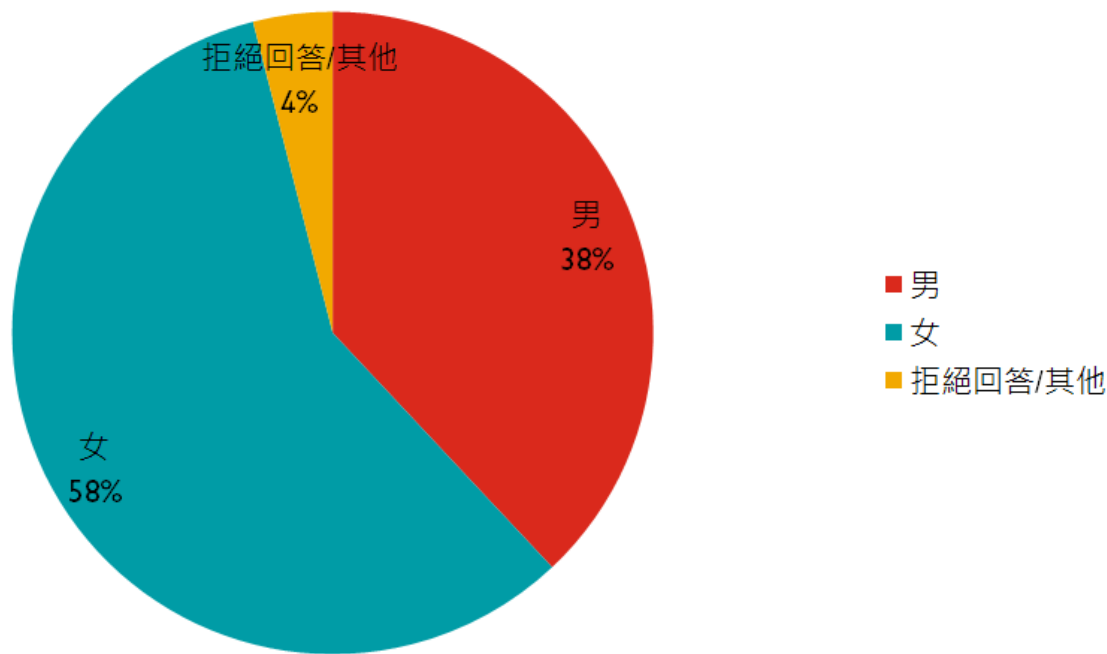


值	百分比	回應
是	79%	268
否	18%	267
其他	3%	9
	總數	267

**10.您認為政府或民間團體應考慮以下哪項保護兒童的方案？(可選多項)**

值	百分比
為老師、社工、醫生及兒童照顧者提供更多培訓機會及提高他們對精神健康的專業知識	79%
推動大型的家長教育計劃，以增進他們養育兒童方面的知識	72%
鼓勵兒童向專業人員或值得信任的人尋求協助	71%
向公眾推動通報懷疑虐兒個案的機制	67%
為高風險兒童照顧者或頻密發生虐待或疏忽照顧兒童的家庭提供強制家庭教育	66%
加強幼稚園駐校社工服務	59%
其他	1%

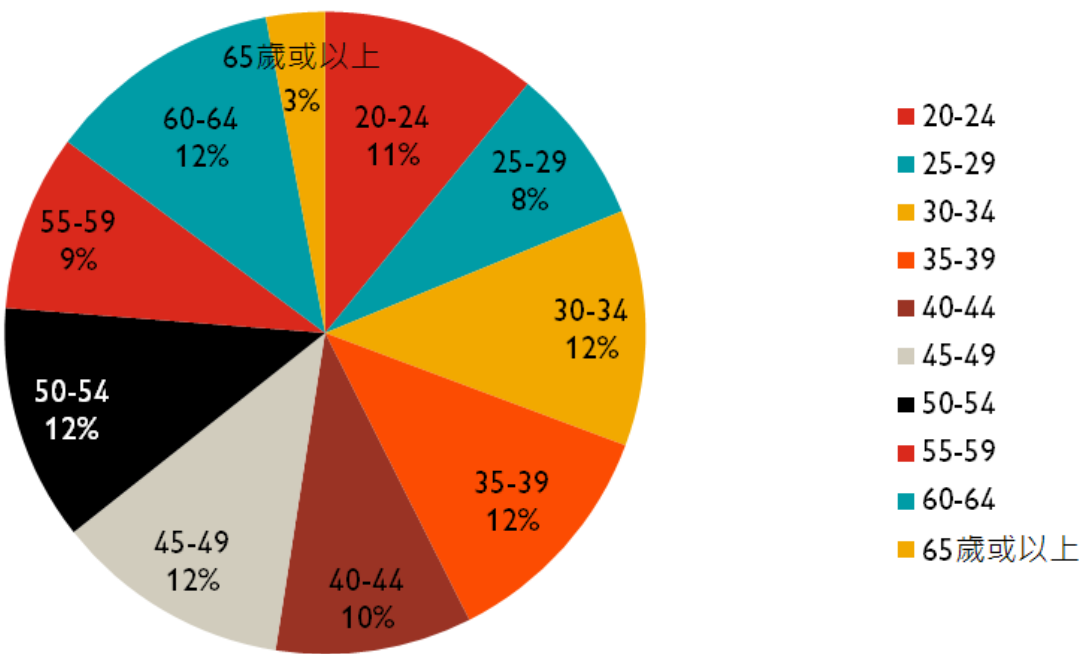
11. 性別



值	百分比	回應
男	38%	99
女	58%	153
拒絕回答/其他	4%	11
	總數	263

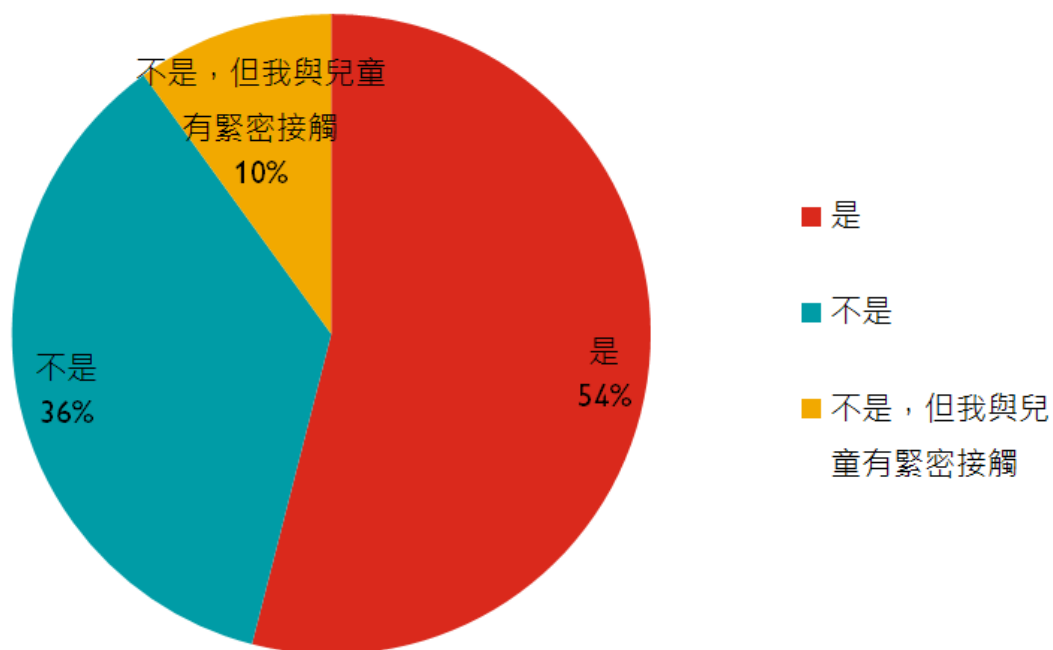


12.年齡組別



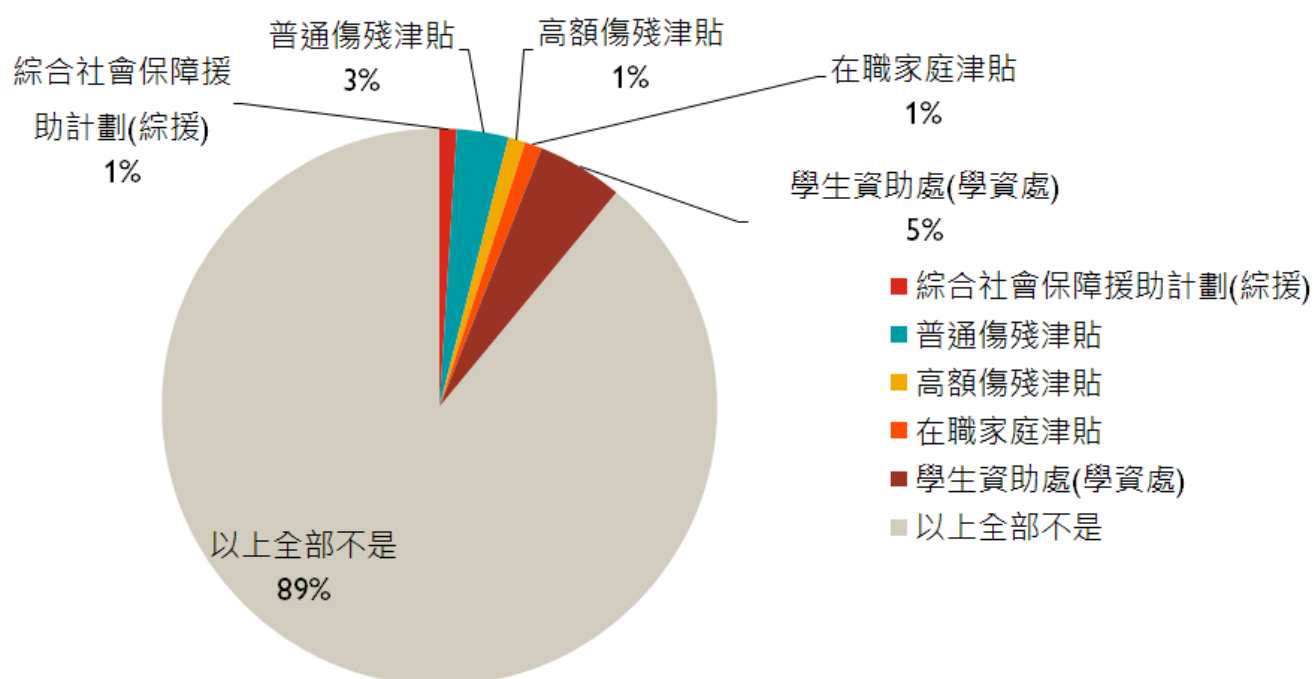
值	百分比	回應
20-24	11%	28
25-29	8%	20
30-34	12%	32
35-39	12%	31
40-44	10%	27
45-49	12%	32
50-54	12%	31
55-59	9%	24
60-64	12%	31
65 歲或以上	3%	7
	總數	263

### 13.您是家長或兒童照顧者嗎？



值	百分比	回應
是	54%	142
不是	36%	95
不是，但我與兒童有緊密接觸	10%	25
其他：	0%	1
	總數	263

14.您或您的家庭成員有領取以下的社會保障援助？（可選擇填寫）



值	百分比	回應
綜合社會保障援助計劃(綜援)	1%	3
普通傷殘津貼	3%	9
高額傷殘津貼	1%	2
在職家庭津貼	1%	3
學生資助處(學資處)	5%	13
以上全部不是	89%	232
	總數	262

## APPENDIX 1 - QUESTIONNAIRE (ENGLISH)

### Survey on public attitudes towards child discipline

1) This is a survey concerning public opinion on caregiver practices of child discipline.

Collected information will be useful for us to learn about the public's attitude towards methods of child discipline and understanding of related policies. The survey will take about **4-5 minutes** to complete. Your participation in this survey is voluntary. Please rest assured that all information and responses will be kept in strict confidence and will only be used for internal research purposes only, while no personal data is collected. For any questions about this survey, please contact Save the Children's advocacy team at [advocacy.hk@savethechildren.org](mailto:advocacy.hk@savethechildren.org)

Do you agree to participate in this survey?\*

☐ Yes

☐ No

2) Appropriate discipline is an important part of parenting. People have different opinions about what forms of discipline are the most appropriate. Please indicate whether you agree or disagree with the following statements (a-f):

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. A spank or swat is the best way to get a young child to listen.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. If parents don't punish their young children, they will be spoiled.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Parents should have the right to decide whether to spank their young children.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Rewarding your child when he/she performs well at school	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Giving praise to your child for good or positive behavior	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Showing understanding and empathy for your child's negative	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

emotions is a supportive practice				
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**3) In the past 12 months, have you witnessed a child being beaten, slapped, yelled at or called names by a caregiver?**

☐ Yes

☐ No

☐ I don't know

☐ Other - Write In: \_\_\_\_\_

**4) Please indicate whether you agree or disagree that the following behaviours (a-i) are acceptable for parents of primary school-aged children:**

	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
a. Shouting, yelling at or swearing or cursing at their child	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Spanking, hitting or slapping their child on the bottom with a bare hand	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Hitting the child on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Calling the child dumb, lazy or another name like that	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Hitting or slapping the child on the face, head, arm or leg	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Saying the child would be kicked out of the house	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Threatening to spank or hit the child but not actually doing it	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Commanding the child to face the wall for 'reflection'	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Requiring the child to hold stress	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

positions such as sitting on an 'invisible chair'				
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**Some people think physical punishment of children is the private family matter that should not be interfered with by outsiders while some people think the opposite is true.**

**5) In the event that you suspect a child you know or have met is experiencing abuse, which of the following actions are you likely to take? (Select all that apply)**

- ☐ Search for information on how to report the incidents
- ☐ Seek help from social workers or social service organizations (i.e Against Child Abuse, Po Leung Kuk )
- ☐ Talk to someone I trust for further advice
- ☐ Call 1823 (government hotline)
- ☐ Social Welfare Department hotline
- ☐ Dial 999
- ☐ Do nothing because it is an issue private to that family
- ☐ Talk to another of the child's family members
- ☐ Send the child to the hospital
- ☐ Seek help from the security guard
- ☐ Tell the suspected abuser that their actions are not appropriate
- ☐ I don't know
- ☐ Other - Write In (Required): \_\_\_\_\_\*

**6) How common do you suspect physical abuse of children is in Hong Kong?\***

- ☐ 1 in 1000 children
- ☐ 1 in 100 children
- ☐ 1 in 10 children
- ☐ 1 in 5 children

**7) What percent of child physical abuse cases do you suspect go unreported in Hong Kong each year?\***

- ☐ 99%
- ☐ 65%
- ☐ 40%
- ☐ 24%
- ☐ 12%

**At present, physical punishment of children is unlawful in schools, the Juvenile Correctional Institution and in child care centres. However, it is permitted in home settings.**

**8) Please indicate whether you agree or disagree that the following should be prohibited in all settings, including at home?**

	<b>Strongly Disagree</b>	<b>Disagree</b>	<b>Agree</b>	<b>Strongly Agree</b>
a. Physical punishment (i.e. spanking, hitting, slapping, beating, or smacking)	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. Humiliating punishment (i.e. belittling, threatening, insulting or ridiculing )	( )	( )	( )	( )

**9) Hong Kong has a voluntary child abuse reporting mechanism, do you think that professionals (i.e. teachers, social workers, doctors and child care workers) should instead be legally required to report suspected child abuse cases?**

( ) Yes

( ) No

( ) Other - Write In (Required): \_\_\_\_\_ \*

**10) Which of the following do you think the government or civil society organizations should do to protect children from violence? (select all that apply)**

[ ] Actively promote child abuse reporting channels to the public

[ ] Encourage children to reach out to professionals and trusted adults if they or someone they know experiences abuse

[ ] Enhance social work services in Kindergartens

[ ] Implement mandatory parenting education for high risk caregivers or those families in which abuse and neglect has already occurred

[ ] Offer professional training to professionals to teachers, social workers, doctors and child care workers for early identification and prevention of child abuse incidents

[ ] Support large-scale parenting education programmes to provide appropriate guidance to all parents and caregivers to increase their knowledge in nurturing their children

[ ] Other - Write In (Required): \_\_\_\_\_ \*

## **Demographics**

**11) Gender\***

( ) Male

( ) Female

( ) Prefer not to say

( ) Other - Write In: \_\_\_\_\_

**12) Your Age\***

- ☐ 20-24
- ☐ 25-29
- ☐ 30-34
- ☐ 35-39
- ☐ 40-44
- ☐ 45-49
- ☐ 50-54
- ☐ 55-59
- ☐ 60-64
- ☐ 65 or older
- ☐ Other - Write In: \_\_\_\_\_

**13) Are you a parent or child caregiver?\***

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ No, but I have regular contact with children
- ☐ Other - Write In (Required): \_\_\_\_\_ \*

**14) Do you or your family member lives with you are receiving the following social security allowance? (optional)**

- ☐ Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA)
- ☐ Normal Disability Allowance
- ☐ Higher Disability Allowance
- ☐ Working Family Allowance (WFA)
- ☐ Financial Assistance Schemes for Primary & Secondary Students
- ☐ None of the above

**15) If you'd like to be contacted with opportunities to support our work or research related to children's issues in Hong Kong, please share your email address here (optional):**



## APPENDIX 2 – QUESTIONNAIRE (CHINESE)

### 公眾對管教孩子模式的問卷調查

1) 這是一項有關公眾對家長或照顧者管教孩子模式的問卷調查。

調查結果將有助我們了解公眾對管教孩子的看法及目前相關政策的認識。整個問卷調查需時約 **4-5 分鐘**。您的參與全屬自願性質。研究期間所得的一切資料將會絕對保密，並僅用作本會內部研究用途。如您對本調查有任何疑問，歡迎以電郵聯絡香港救助兒童會 [advocacy.hk@savethechildren.org](mailto:advocacy.hk@savethechildren.org)。

您同意參與是此問卷調查？ \*

☐ 同意

☐ 不同意

2) 管教方式對孩子成長及發展為重要的部分，而每人對採取合適的管教方式有不同看法。請選出您對以下句子(a-f)的同意程度？

	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意
a. 拍打或拳打兒童是教導孩子最有效的方法	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. 若從小沒有好好管教孩子，他們日後會被寵壞	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. 家長有權決定以打罵方式管教孩子	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. 當孩子在學校表現良好時獎勵他們	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. 稱讚孩子的好行為	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. 當孩子有負面情緒時，對他們的感受表示同情及聆聽他們的需要	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

### 3)

過去一年，您曾目擊有兒童被家長/照顧者毆打、掌摑、喝罵或辱罵？

( ) 有

( ) 沒有

( ) 不知道

( ) 其他：：\_\_\_\_\_

### 4) 您有多大程度同意家長或照顧者對年幼孩子(小學程度)作出以下行為 (a-i)？

	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意
a. 吵罵、大叫或用粗言穢語指罵孩子	( )	( )	( )	( )
b. 用手拍打孩子下半身的身體部位	( )	( )	( )	( )
c. 用皮帶、梳、棍、或其他硬物打孩子屁股以外的身體部位	( )	( )	( )	( )
d. 責罵孩子愚蠢或用言語侮辱他們	( )	( )	( )	( )
e. 打孩子的臉、手掌、手臂、或腳部	( )	( )	( )	( )
f. 告訴孩子他們會被逐出家門	( )	( )	( )	( )
g. 恐嚇孩子將會被打或受罰	( )	( )	( )	( )
h. 命令孩子靠牆進行自我反省	( )	( )	( )	( )
i. 懲罰孩子坐「無影凳」	( )	( )	( )	( )

有些人認為體罰屬於家庭問題，外來人士不宜介入，有些人則認為目擊體罰或懷疑虐兒發生時，應立即採取行動。

**5) 當您懷疑有虐兒情況發生或曾與疑似受虐者接觸時，您會採取以下哪些行動？(可選多項)**

- ☐ 上網搜尋有關資訊
- ☐ 向社工或社福機構求助(例如：防止虐待兒童會、保良局)
- ☐ 詢問信任的人意見
- ☐ 致電 1823 政府熱線
- ☐ 向社會福利署查詢
- ☐ 致電 999 報警
- ☐ 由於體罰屬於家庭問題，所以我不會採取任何行動
- ☐ 與知情的家庭成員對話
- ☐ 把兒童送到醫院
- ☐ 尋求保安員的協助
- ☐ 警告懷疑施虐者此屬不當行為
- ☐ 不知道
- ☐ 其他: \_\_\_\_\_ \*

**6) 您認為香港現時兒童受虐的比例是？ \***

- ☐ 1000 位兒童中就有 1 個
- ☐ 100 位兒童中就有 1 個
- ☐ 10 位兒童中就有 1 個
- ☐ 5 位兒童中就有 1 個

**7) 您認為香港每年大約有多少宗懷疑虐兒個案未曾通報？ \***

- ☐ 99%
- ☐ 65%
- ☐ 40%
- ☐ 24%
- ☐ 12%

在現時香港的法例下，除了家中的體罰，法例已禁止任何人在學校、機構、兒童中心及其他公共場所(包括兒童及青少年懲教所)施行體罰。

**8) 請選出您對全面禁止(包括在家) (a. 體罰與 (b.辱罵的同意程度是？**

	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意
a.體罰(包括：打罵、拳打、撞擊、掌摑、毆打等)	( )	( )	( )	( )
b.辱罵 (包括：貶低、恐嚇、侮辱、奚落)	( )	( )	( )	( )

**9) 現時香港實行自願呈報懷疑虐兒機制，您認為應立法規定專業人員(包括社工、教師、醫護人員、警方等)呈報嗎？**

( ) 是

( ) 否

( ) 其他: \_\_\_\_\_ \*

**10) 您認為政府或民間團體應考慮以下哪項保護兒童的方案？(可選多項)**

☐ 向公眾推動通報懷疑虐兒個案的機制

☐ 鼓勵兒童向專業人員或值得信任的人尋求協助

☐ 加強幼稚園駐校社工服務

☐ 為高風險兒童照顧者或頻密發生虐待或疏忽照顧兒童的家庭提供強制家庭教育

☐ 為老師、社工、醫生及兒童照顧者提供更多培訓機會及提高他們對精神健康的專業知識

☐ 推動大型的家長教育計劃，以增進他們養育兒童方面的知識

☐ 其他: \_\_\_\_\_ \*

**基本資料**

**11) 性別\***

( ) 男

( ) 女

( ) 拒絕回答/其他

( ) : \_\_\_\_\_

**12) 年齡組別\***

☐ 20-24

☐ 25-29

☐ 30-34

☐ 35-39

☐ 40-44

☐ 45-49

☐ 50-54

☐ 55-59

☐ 60-64

☐ 65 歲或以上

☐ 其他: \_\_\_\_\_

**13) 您是家長或兒童照顧者嗎？\***

☐ 是

☐ 不是

☐ 不是，但我與兒童有緊密接觸

☐ 其他：: \_\_\_\_\_ \*

**14) 您或您的家庭成員有領取以下的社會保障援助？(可選擇填寫)**

☐ 綜合社會保障援助計劃(綜援)

☐ 普通傷殘津貼

☐ 高額傷殘津貼

☐ 在職家庭津貼

☐ 學生資助處(學資處)

☐ 以上全部不是

**15) 如您希望參與我們日後的問卷調查,歡迎在下以下空格填寫您的電郵。(可選擇填寫)**

\_\_\_\_\_