

Study on Child Abuse and Spouse Battering

Report on findings of Household Survey

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Executive Summary

Background

1. The aim of this research is to study different types of child abuse and spouse battering, including physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, neglect (for child abuse only) as well as multiple abuses. More specifically, the objectives of the research include, inter alia, to the estimation of the incidence and prevalence rates of child abuse and spouse battering in Hong Kong and the analysis of the demographic, social, psychological and family profile of perpetrators and victims.

2. Findings presented in this report, which are based on a territory-wide household survey, provide a comprehensive and up-to-date report on the prevalence and incidence of child abuse and spouse battering in Hong Kong. In terms of scale and coverage, it is the first of its kind ever conducted in Hong Kong. In addition, survey findings on the profile of perpetrators and victims, as well as risk factors identified in the survey, are presented.

Survey Methodology

Data collection approach

3. Information on domestic violence is usually collected through the administrative records maintained by government departments and other welfare agencies dealing with spouse battering and child abuse. To supplement information from administrative channels, information on the victims of domestic violence is also collected through household surveys. The merit of conducting household surveys is that it can include reported and unreported incidents of domestic violence. Through the survey, information on the prevalence of domestic violence can be obtained, based on respondents' recall of incidents that have happened to them.

4. To reduce reluctance of the respondents in answering questions on domestic violence, the revised version of the Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS) was used in the study. In administering the Scales, the respondents were first asked items on positive conflict tactics involving reasoning before being prompted for more aggressive and violent acts. This helped warm up the interview. This method could reduce resistance on the part of the respondents in co-operating in the survey. The CTS2 comprises 39 items on 5 sub-scales, namely negotiation, psychological aggression, physical aggression, injury and sexual coercion.

5. In addition, the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC) was used to obtain information on child abuse. Apart from physical or non-physical violence, child abuse may also take the form of neglect.

Data collection method

6. The household survey method involving face-to-face interview was adopted in the study. By collecting information from the household survey, it is possible to cover both reported and unreported incidents of domestic violence, as well as families with (the violence group) and without domestic violence (the non-violence group). Information obtained from the survey will permit analysis of the prevalence and incidence of child abuse and spouse battering,

as well as factors leading to incidence or otherwise of child abuse and spouse battering.

7. To facilitate data collection and encourage the respondents to answer the questions frankly and fully, three different interview methods were used, as follows:

- a) For most questions which were not sensitive, the usual, direct interview method was used, during which the interviewers asked the questions and dropped down answers given by the respondents;
- b) For questions which were a bit sensitive, the interviewees were shown the questions and asked to respond by checking the appropriate boxes in the questionnaire, with assistance provided by the interviewers. By doing so, the interviewers did not have to read out the questions;
- c) For questions on sensitive issues, the interviewees were asked to complete a self-administered questionnaire. The completed questionnaires were inserted into a folder in such a way that the interviewers were unable to know the answers given by the respondents. The role of the interviewers was to explain the questions to the respondents and to remind the respondents of the need to answer all questions.

8. For respondents who could not read or understand the questions, the direct interview method had to be adopted. With the use of the above interviewing methods, it is believed that reluctance on the part of the respondents to answer sensitive questions could be minimized.

Sample design

9. In the survey, the sampling frame used was based on the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department, which includes the Register of Quarters and the Register of Segments. A two-stage stratified sample design was adopted, with the records in the frame of quarters first stratified by geographical area and type of quarters. For the first stage, a stratified random sample of quarters was selected. In the second stage, all members aged 12 or above in households in the sampled quarters with children and/or spouse were enumerated.

Questionnaire design

10. Five different sets of pre-designed structured questionnaires were used in collecting information from different groups of respondents. In designing the questionnaires, reference was made to information obtained from in-depth interviews and focus group discussions and views obtained from Social Welfare Department and the Advisory Group on the Study on Child Abuse and Spouse Battering. The questionnaires were also pre-tested before implementation.

11. As discussed above, the revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2) and a number of measurement scales were used in the household survey. Briefly, the questionnaire has three main components: an introductory section with demographic questions, the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales to provide the data on the four aspects of spousal violence, and the Personal and Relationships Profile to provide data on 21 aspects of etiology.

Enumeration results

12. The survey was conducted during the period from December 2003 to August 2004. A total of 9,707 quarters were sampled, out of which 1,812 were found to be invalid and 5,565 successfully enumerated. A total of 5,049 and 2,062 respondents were interviewed using respectively the adult and child questionnaires. The overall response rate achieved was 71%. For households enumerated, not all eligible respondents could be interviewed for various reasons. It is estimated that about 78% of eligible respondents were successfully interviewed.

Child Abuse

Ever prevalence and annual prevalence of child abuse

Physical assault

13. About 45% of child respondents indicated they had ever encountered physical assault by either of or both their parents. This ever prevalence rate of physical assault was slightly higher for male than for female, but the difference was not statistically significant. The bulk of the physical assault was minor in nature, with about 41% of child respondents indicated that they had ever encountered minor physical assault.

14. The ever prevalence rate for very severe physical assault was about 9%. The rate was slightly higher for male than for female respondents, but the difference was statistically not significant.

15. About 23% of child respondents indicated they had encountered physical assault by either of or both their parents during the 12 months prior to enumeration. This annual prevalence rate of physical assault was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant. The bulk of the physical assault was minor in nature, with about 19% of child respondents indicated that they had encountered minor physical assault during the 12 months prior to enumeration.

16. The annual prevalence rate for very severe physical assault was about 4%. The rate was slightly higher for female than for male respondents, but the difference was statistically not significant. The rate of very severe physical assault carried out by mother was also slightly higher for female than for male respondents, and the difference was statistically significant.

Psychological aggression

17. About 72% of child respondents indicated they had ever encountered psychological aggression by either of or both their parents. This ever prevalence rate of psychological aggression was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant.

18. About 58% of child respondents indicated they had encountered psychological aggression by either of or both their parents, during the 12 months prior to enumeration. This annual prevalence rate of psychological aggression was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant.

Neglect

19. About 36% of child respondents indicated they had ever encountered neglect by either of or both their parents. This ever prevalence rate of neglect was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant.

20. About 27% of child respondents indicated they had encountered neglect by either of or both their parents, during the 12 months prior to enumeration. This annual prevalence rate of neglect was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant.

Profile of victims of child physical maltreatment

21. For the purposes of the present analysis, the victims of child abuse refer to those who were severe physically or very severe physically assaulted. In other words, those who had experienced psychological aggression, neglect and/or minor physical assault only are not included for the analysis given in this section.

22. It is estimated that about 29% of child respondents had ever experienced physical maltreatment or severe physical maltreatment. The percentage was slightly higher for male than female, but the different was not statistically significant. The ever prevalence of physical maltreatment carried out by mothers was slightly higher than that by fathers.

Demographic characteristics

23. Children in the physical maltreatment group were younger and naturally were attending lower grades at school, as compared with those in the non-physical maltreatment group. The great majority were attending school. Female accounted for a slightly higher proportion in the physical maltreatment group than male. About 18% of the physical maltreatment group was not born in Hong Kong. For those who were not born in Hong Kong, slightly more than half (53%) of them were new immigrants who were in Hong Kong for less than 7 years.

Other characteristics

24. The survey data also show the following:

- a) For children in the physical maltreatment group, their attitude towards discipline by parents was less favourable than those in the non-physical maltreatment group, and the difference was statistically significant;
- b) Children in the physical maltreatment group had a lower self-esteem than that for the non-physical maltreatment group, and the difference was statistically significant;
- c) The physical maltreatment group tended to manage their anger violently, as compared with the non-physical maltreatment group. Probably this is the impact of child abuse on the physical maltreatment group, by making them more aggressive to others.

Profile of perpetrators of child physical maltreatment

25. Consistent with the approach adopted in classifying victims of child abuse, for the purposes of the present analysis, perpetrators of child abuse refer to their adult respondents who admitted that they had ever physical maltreated or severely physical maltreated their children. This group of perpetrators accounted for 10% of adult respondents who had children. The survey findings also show that about 10% of adult respondents had ever physical maltreated their children; 2% had ever severely physical maltreated children.

Demographic characteristics

26. The socio-economic characteristics of perpetrators of child physical maltreatment were quite similar to those of non-perpetrators, except that perpetrators of child physical maltreatment had relatively lower level of education, as compared with non-perpetrators; and that a relatively higher proportion of them was self-employed and recipients of CSSA. To distinguish perpetrators from non-perpetrators, other factors will have to be examined, and this will be discussed in the section below.

Risk factors

Violence between parents of victims

27. A much higher proportion of children in the physical maltreatment group had seen domestic violence between their parents, compared with those in the non-physical maltreatment group. About 48% of those in the physical maltreatment group had seen physical assault between their parents during the 12 months prior to enumeration, as compared with about 10% for the non-physical maltreatment. About 29% of the physical maltreatment group had seen physical injury resulting from battering between their parents during the past 12 months prior to enumeration, as compared 3% for the non-physical maltreatment group. 84% of the physical maltreatment group had seen psychological aggression between their parents during the 12 months prior to enumeration, as compared with 51% for the non-physical maltreatment group. The difference between the physical maltreatment and non-physical maltreatment groups was statistically significant.

Dual violence of perpetrators

28. About 37% of perpetrators of child physical maltreatment admitted that they were also perpetrators of spouse battering. The percentage was higher than that for non-perpetrators (14%). The difference between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups was statistically significant.

29. About 36% of perpetrators of child physical maltreatment admitted that they were also victims of spouse battering. The percentage was higher than that for non-perpetrators (13%). The difference between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups was statistically significant.

Personal and relationships profile of perpetrators

30. The average scores in the personal and relationships profile of physical maltreatment group were lower than those of non-physical maltreatment group only in respect of social

desirability, self-esteem, support and anger management, and the difference was statistically significant. For other sub-scales, the average scores of the physical maltreatment group were higher than those of non-physical maltreatment group. The difference was statistically significant for all sub-scales, with the exception of the sub-scales face.

Spouse Battering

Ever prevalence and annual prevalence of spouse battering

Physical assault

31. The percentage of respondents who reported that they were ever physically assaulted by their spouses (9.6%) was slightly lower than the percentage of respondents who said that they had ever physically assaulted their spouses (10.8%). Female respondents had a slightly higher rate of having assaulted their spouses than male respondents, and the difference is statistically significant. Most physical assaults were minor in nature.

32. About 4.5% of respondents reported that they were physically assaulted during the 12 months prior to enumeration, which was lower than the percentage of respondents who said that they had physically assaulted their spouses (5.5%). Most of physical assaults were minor in nature. The difference between male and female respondents was not statistically significant.

Physical injury

33. The percentage of respondents who reported that they were physically injured caused by their spouses (3.7%) was slightly lower than the percentage of respondents who said that they had physically injured their spouses (4.3%). Female respondents had a slightly higher rate of having been injured by or having assaulted their spouses than male respondents. Most physical injuries were minor in nature. The difference between male and female respondents was significant for the rate reported by perpetrator on minor, severe and all kinds of injuries. It should be noted that the percentage for all physical injuries may be smaller than the sum of minor and severe injuries as some respondents reported both minor and severe injuries.

34. About 2% of respondents reported that they were physically injured by their spouses during the 12 months prior to enumeration, which was about the same as the percentage of respondents who admitted that they had physically injured their spouses (2%). Most physical injuries were minor in nature. The difference between male and female respondents was not statistically significant.

Sexual coercion

35. The percentage of respondents who reported that they were sexually coerced by their spouses (6.9%) was slightly lower than the percentage of respondents who said that they had sexually coerced their spouses (7.3%). Female respondents had a slightly higher rate of having been sexually coerced by their spouses than male respondents. Most of sexual coercion was minor in nature. The difference between male and female respondents was significant for the rate reported by perpetrators and victims on minor and all kinds of sexual coercion.

36. About 3% of respondents reported that they were sexually coerced by their spouses during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentage was almost the same as that for respondents who admitted that they had sexually coerced their spouses (3%). Female respondents had a slightly higher rate of having been sexually coerced their spouses than male respondents. Most of sexual coercion was minor in nature. The difference between male and female respondents was significant for the rate reported by perpetrators and victims on minor and all kinds of sexual coercion.

Overall spouse battering

37. It is estimated that about 13.9% of respondents were ever battered by their spouses. The percentage of respondents who reported that they had battered their spouses was slightly higher, at 15.1%. A relatively higher proportion of female respondents reported that they had battered or had been battered by their spouses. The difference between male and female respondents was significant for the rate reported by victims.

38. In some households¹, either the male or female respondents are victims of spouse battering, while in other households, both spouses are victims (as well as perpetrators) of spouse battering. Thus, if households are taken a unit of analysis, the percentage with spouse battering was higher than the percentage of respondents who had ever battered or had ever been battered by their spouses. It is estimated that there were about 20.8% of households with respondents who reported to have ever been battered by their spouses. The percentage of households with respondents who reported to have ever battered their spouses was slightly higher, at 21.7%.

39. About 7% of respondents were battered by their spouses during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentage of respondents who reported that they had battered their spouses was slightly higher, at 8%. A relatively higher proportion of female respondents reported that they had battered or had been battered by their spouses during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The difference between male and female respondents was not significant for the rate reported by victims.

40. It is estimated that there were about 10.6% of households with respondents who reported to have been battered by their spouses. The percentage of households with respondents who reported to have battered their spouses was slightly higher, at 11.9%.

Profiles of victims and perpetrators of spouse battering

41. For the purpose of the present analysis, the abused group includes those respondents who reported to have ever physically assaulted, injured or sexually coerced their spouses, or having been physically assaulted, injured or sexually coerced by their spouses. About 18% of the adult respondents belonged to the abused group (including respondents who were victim only, perpetrator only and both victim and perpetrator), and the remaining 82% the non-abused group.

¹ A household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. Hence, a household may have more than one respondent. If any respondent in the household reported he/she had battered or had been battered by spouse, the whole household unit would be classified as household with respondents who had battered or had been battered by spouses.

Demographic characteristics

42. Compared with the non-abused group, a relatively higher proportion of victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators were in the age range of 25-55. Perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators were relatively more educated. However, a relatively higher proportion of victims had no schooling. Besides, a higher proportion of perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators were employed. A relatively higher proportion of victims were homemakers. When comparing the monthly income among the non-abused group, victims, perpetrators and those who were both victim and perpetrator, a relatively higher proportion of perpetrators had higher monthly income. For victims and the non-abused group, a relatively higher proportion of them had no income.

Help seeking behaviour

43. The help seeking behaviour of the abused group was different from that of the non-abused group. For emotional disturbance, conflicts with spouses or children, a relatively higher proportion of the abused group, as compared with the non-abused group, would seek help. On the other hand, for more serious conflicts like fight with spouses or children, conflicts or fight with other family members, a relatively lower proportion of the abused group would seek help.

44. A significant proportion of the abused group considered that the various social services like counseling, education or economic support were useful in dealing with domestic violence. The percentage who considered legal aid useful was lowest, at around 22%, while that for those who considered family counseling useful was highest, at around 67%. The percentage of the non-abused group who considered the various social services useful was similar. The percentage was also highest, at 65%, for those who considered family counseling useful, and was also lowest, at 23%, for those who considered legal aid useful.

Risk factors

Personal and relationships profile of perpetrators

45. The average scores of the personal and relationships profile the abused group, including victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators, were lower than those of non-abused group only in respect of social desirability, self-esteem, support (except for the perpetrator only subgroup) and anger management. For the other sub-scales, the average scores of the abused group were higher than those of non-abused group. The differences among their average scores for the various sub-scales were statistically significant.

Relationship with spouse

46. The relationship with spouse of the abused group was in general worse than that of the non-abused group. About 60% of the abused group admitted that they had never been disturbed by their spouses in the 12 months prior to enumeration, and the corresponding percentage for the non-abused group was much higher, at 86%. The difference between the abused and non-abused groups, in terms of the frequency of their having been disturbed by their spouses, was statistically significant.

47. About 69% of the abused group said that they had never been afraid of their spouses in the 12 months prior to enumeration, and the corresponding percentage for the non-abused group was much higher, at 88%. The difference between the abused and non-abused groups, in terms of the frequency of their having been afraid of their spouses, was statistically significant.

48. About 37% of the abused group said that they had never neglected the need and feeling of their spouses in the 12 months prior to enumeration, and the corresponding percentage for the non-abused group was much higher, at 72%. About 14% of the abused group even admitted that they had always neglected the need and feeling of their spouses while the corresponding proportion for non-abused group was only about 2%. The difference between the abused and non-abused groups, in terms of the frequency of their having neglected the need and feeling of their spouses, was statistically significant.

49. The majority of both the abused and non-abused groups said that they had never made their spouses feel unsafe in the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentage of abused group who had sometimes or always made their spouses feel unsafe (at 10%) was much higher than the corresponding percentage for the non-abused group (1%). The difference between the abused and non-abused groups, in terms of the frequency of their having made their spouses feel unsafe, was statistically significant.

50. The majority of both the abused and non-abused groups said that their never stayed away from home in the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentage of abused group who said that their spouses had sometimes or always stayed away from home (at 18%) was much higher than the corresponding percentage for the non-abused group (5%). The difference between the abused and non-abused groups, in terms of the frequency of their spouses having stayed away from home, was statistically significant.

Battering between parents

51. A higher proportion of the abused group, as compared with the non-abused group had seen battering between their parents. The difference between the abused and non-abused groups was statistically significant. For psychological aggression and physical assault, a relatively higher proportion of both the abused and non-abused group had seen their fathers being the perpetrators and their mothers being the victims. For physical injury, on the other hand, a relatively higher proportion had seen their fathers being the victims and their mothers being the perpetrators.

I. Introduction

1.1 Study objectives

1.1.1 The aim of this research is to study different types of child abuse and spouse battering, including physical abuse, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, neglect (for child abuse only) as well as multiple abuses. More specifically, this research has the following objectives:²

Part One

- a) To estimate the incidence and prevalence rates of child abuse and spouse battering in Hong Kong;
- b) To analyze the demographic, social, psychological and family profile of perpetrators and victims;
- c) To identify the essential elements contributing to effective prevention and intervention (including whether the provision of legislative measures such as the Domestic Violence Ordinance could facilitate prevention and intervention);
- d) To study the feasibility and implications of adopting mandatory treatment of perpetrators in Hong Kong (including but not limited to mode and definition, manpower, related judicial, administrative and legislative arrangement, etc.) with reference to overseas examples (e.g. UK, USA, Singapore, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, etc.);

Part Two

- e) To develop and validate assessment tools to facilitate early identification of cases at risk of child abuse and spouse battering and timely intervention;

Part Three

- f) To conduct training for 500 frontline professionals on the use of the assessment tools.

1.2 Child abuse and Spouse Battering in Hong Kong

1.2.1 The rapid demographic, social and economic changes in Hong Kong have undermined family solidarity and resulted in an increasing incidence of family violence. According to studies conducted in recent years, the prevalence of husband-to-wife physical violence is about 10%³ to 14% of families⁴. According to Central Information System on Battered Spouse Cases captured by the Social Welfare Department of the Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, the number of battered spouse cases increased twofold from 1,679 in 1999 to 3,298 in 2003. In 2003, about 88% of

2 Based on the tender document.

3 Tang, C. S. K. (1999), "Wife abuse in Hong Kong Chinese families: a community survey", *Journal of Family Violence*, 14(2), 173 – 191.

4 Tang, C. S. K. (1994). 'Prevalence of spousal aggression in Hong Kong', *Journal of Family Violence*, 9(4), 347-356.

spouse abuse victims were women, whereas 81.7% of the perpetrators were husbands and 3.6% were cohabitants. The majority of the cases involved physical abuse. In 2003, for example, 78% of the total cases involved physical abuse.⁵

1.2.2 According to the Child Protection Registry captured by the Social Welfare Department, the number of newly reported child abuse cases was 481 in 2003, representing a drop of 7.5% as compared to the number of 520 in 2002. Physical abuse was also the major type of abuse which comprises 58% of the cases.⁶

1.2.3 A number of studies have been conducted in Hong Kong on child abuse and spouse battering. A few of these studies are summarized below:

- a) In a study conducted in 1995 on an effective sample of 1,019 respondents (with a response rate of 52%), it was found that 53% of children had experienced minor violence and 46% experienced severe violence during the year surveyed.⁷
- b) In a community study conducted in 1996, the rate of verbal aggression by spouse was estimated to be 73%; for minor violence, the rate was about 9.7%; and for severe violence 1.6%;⁸
- c) A study of the incidence of child abuse in Hong Kong was commissioned by the Social Welfare Department in 1997. The study covered an effective sample size of over 1,600 respondents, randomly selected to represent the Chinese parents aged 18 or above, with a response rate of about 50%. The survey showed that the percentage of parents who had at least one incident of psychological child abusive behaviour in the surveyed year was as high as 68%; for minor violent behaviour against the children, the percentage was 52%; and of severe violent behaviour, 40%;⁹
- d) A survey was conducted in 1998 on 715 respondents aged 18 or above, residing in Tuen Mun. The respondents were recruited from participants in activities and users of the in-door game hall. About 12.5% of 715 respondents claimed that they knew abused women living in Tuen Mun;¹⁰
- e) A study on child sexual abuse was commissioned by SWD in 1998. Information was collected through interviews with informants (including the victims, parents of the victims and professionals involved in investigation, assessment and treatment) of 16 cases and from administrative records on 132 child abuse cases.¹¹
- f) A study on the impact of family violence on battered women and children was conducted by the Principal Investigator in 2000, on a clinical sample of 107 women and 84 children, based on records kept by the Christian Family

5 Social Welfare Department, the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

6 Ditto.

7 Tang, Catherine So-kum (1998), "The rate of physical child abuse in Chinese families: a community survey in Hong Kong", in *Child Abuse and Neglect*, 22(5): 381 - 391.

8 Tang, Catherine, So-kum (1999), "Marital power and aggression in a community sample of Hong Kong Chinese families", in *Journal of International Violence*, 14(6): 586 - 602.

9 Social Welfare Department (1999), *Studies on child abuse: associative factors and district differences*.

10 Chan, K. L. (1998). *Research on family violence in Tuen Mun*. Hong Kong: Harmony House & Yan Oi Tong. (In Chinese)

11 Social Welfare Department (1999), *A study on the professional, parental and victims' perspectives on the process and outcomes of investigation, assessment and intervention by child protection professionals in child sexual abuse cases in Hong Kong*.

Service Center;¹²

- g) Another study was conducted by the Principal Investigator in 2002 to investigate the impact of family violence on children who had witnessed parental violence. About 50% of the child subjects were also abused by their fathers.¹³

1.2.4 Except for the only one study on child abuse which was representative to the Hong Kong population, no one study on the spousal battering had been conducted with representative sample. Also there was no one study conducted in Hong Kong that studied the co-occurrence of child abuse and spousal battering in Hong Kong.

1.2.5 The recent upsurge of family tragedies has aroused much public concern about the problems of domestic violence. The needs for better understanding of the causes of domestic violence and identifying more effective measures to tackle the problem are recognized. Both the LegCo Panel on Welfare Services and the Fight Crime Committee have, in the respective meetings of 11 March 2002 and 23 March 2002, considered it necessary to conduct research in the area of domestic violence to improve understanding of the problem.

1.2.6 Findings presented in this report, which are based on a territory-wide household survey, provide a comprehensive and up-to-date report on the prevalence and incidence of child abuse and spouse battering in Hong Kong. In terms of scale and coverage, it is the first of its kind ever conducted in Hong Kong. In addition, survey findings on the profile of perpetrators and victims, as well as risk factors identified in the survey, are presented.

12 Chan, K. L. (2000). *Study of the impact of family violence on battered women and children*. Hong Kong: Christian Family Service Centre and Department of Social Work & Social Administration, the University of Hong Kong (Resource Paper Series No. 38).

13 Chan, K. L. (2002). *Study of children who witnessed family violence*. Hong Kong: Christian Family Service Centre and Department of Social Work & Social Administration, the University of Hong Kong.

2. Survey Methodology

2.1 Framework for the Survey

Data collection approach

2.1.1 Information on domestic violence is usually collected through the administrative records maintained by government departments and other welfare agencies dealing with spouse battering, child neglect and abuse. There are inherent weaknesses with information available from administrative channels, including likelihood of under-reporting and other limitations like the lack of information about the victims and the circumstances in which the events occur.

2.1.2 To supplement information from administrative channels, information on the victims of domestic violence is also collected through household surveys. The merit of conducting household surveys is that it can include reported and unreported incidents of domestic violence. Through the survey, information on the prevalence of domestic violence can be obtained, based on respondents' recall of incidents that have happened to them.

2.1.3 The usual approach in conducting a household survey on domestic violence, including prevalence and incidence of child abuse and spouse battering, is the use of a dedicated survey such as face-to-face or telephone interviews. To reduce reluctance of the respondents in answering questions on domestic violence, a special questionnaire design is used (e.g. the questionnaire used in surveys conducted in the US and Canada, based on the Conflicts Tactics Scales). This will be discussed in the paragraphs below.

Methods of assessing prevalence of family violence

2.1.4 In the U.S., the first national family violence survey was conducted in 1976, on a sample of 2,143 family members. The second national survey was conducted in 1985, on a sample of 6,002 individuals. In both surveys, the Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS) was used to assess the extent and incidence of domestic violence. The tactics used in the Scales involves three general modes with which family members use to deal with conflict among themselves.¹⁴

2.1.5 In administering the Scales, the respondents are first asked items on positive conflict tactics involving reasoning before being prompted for more aggressive and violent acts. This will help warm up the interview. Furthermore, items on the parent-to-child relationship will be asked first, followed by child-to-child relationship, before proceeding to the more difficult and threatening questions about husband-wife relationship. This method can reduce resistance on the part of the respondents in co-operating in the survey.¹⁵

14 Straus, Murray A., "The national family violence surveys" in *Physical violence in American families*, p. 3 – 16.

15 Straus, Murray A. "Measuring intrafamily conflict and violence: the Conflict Tactics (CT) Scales" in *Physical violence in American families*, p. 29 – 47.

2.1.6 Despite the fact that the CTS has been widely used in research on domestic violence, it is not without shortcomings. For example, the scale does not cover such types of abuses like sexual assault. By situating violence in the context of settling conflicts, it runs the risk of omitting incidents that do not arise from conflicts. Finally, it does not provide information on the context and motive resulting in domestic violence.

2.1.7 To remedy some of the limitations of CTS, a revised CTS (CTS2) was developed in 1995, which allowed researchers to record different types of sexual assault and include information on outcomes of violent acts.¹⁶ The CTS2 comprises 39 items on 5 sub-scales, namely negotiation, psychological aggression, physical aggression, injury and sexual coercion.¹⁷

Additional measures of child abuse

2.1.8 Professor Murray A. Straus, the original author of the CTS & CTS2 as well as the international advisor of this commissioned study, has also developed a Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC) for the purposes of obtaining information on child abuse. Apart from physical or non-physical violence, as included in CTS2 above, child abuse may also take the form of neglect. Professor Straus has developed a Multidimensional Neglect Scale to measure neglect of four basic developmental needs of children: physical, emotional, supervisory and cognitive. The Scale contains 20 items covering the four sub-scales, and for its shorter version 8 items.¹⁸ The neglect subscale was developed and included in the CTSPC.

Contributing factors leading to child abuse and spouse battering

2.1.9 As pointed out by researchers, the CTS cannot be relied upon to provide information on the context and motive leading to domestic violence. A number of methods have been proposed by researchers. For example, based on the theory of social control, the Social Integration Scale, comprising 26 items covering five sub-scales (namely belief, commitment, involvement, network availability and criminal peers) was developed to examine how social bonding and integration could help explain the reduction of domestic violence.¹⁹

2.1.10 Concerning factors leading to child abuse, some researchers group the causes into three main categories, as follows:²⁰

16 DeKeseredy, Walter. S. and Schwartz, Martin D. (1998), "Measuring the extent of woman abuse in intimate heterosexual relationships: a critique of the Conflicts Tactics Scales", National Electronic Network on Violence Against Women.

17 Straus, Murray A., Hamby, Sherry L., Boney-McCoy, Sue and Sugarman, David B. (1996), "The Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2): development and preliminary psychometric data", in *Journal of Family Issues*, 17(3): 283 – 316.

18 Straus, Murray A., Kinard, E. Milling, Williams, Linda Meyer (1995), "The Multidimensional Neglect Scale, Form A: Adolescent and Adult-recall version", paper presented to the Fourth International Conference on Family Violence Research, Durham, NH.

19 Rose, Susan, M. and Straus, Murray A. (1995), "The social integration scale", paper presented to the Fourth International Conference on Family Violence Research, Durham, NH.

20 Sullivan, Susan (2000), *Child neglect: current definitions and methods: a review of child neglect research, 1993 – 1998*, Family Violence Research Unit, Health Canada.

- a) Personalistic causes, which refer to the personality characteristics of parents, including the mental and psychological conditions, the lacking of understanding of parent-child relationship, substance abuse, etc., some of which may be attributable to the parents' own experience as children;
- b) Economic causes (e.g. poverty);
- c) Environmental causes, which include poor marital relationship and social isolation (which may be significant for certain groups like new immigrants, single parents, etc.).

Risk factors

2.1.11 Risk factors refer to characteristics associated with an increased likelihood that a problem behavior will occur²¹. Research on intimate violence in recent years has focused on the identification of risk factors for spousal violence and its association with severity/types/frequency of intimate violence, types of batterers, community populations, or clinical samples and stages of the violence cycle.

2.1.12 Hotaling and Sugarman²² screened over 400 studies published in the professional literature and identified eight consistent risk markers of a husband's violence toward his wife: sexual aggression towards the wife; violence towards the children; witnessing parental violence as a child or teenager; low occupational status, especially working class; excessive alcohol usage; low income; low assertiveness; and low educational level. In a recent review of risk markers for spouse violence, four main groups of risk markers were consistently found in research of the past 20 years²³: violence across generations (parental violence); socioeconomic risk factors (income, education, and occupational status); alcohol and personality factors; and gender. These risk factors were commonly identified in studies conducted in Western countries.

2.1.13 Applicability of findings of risk factors in Chinese societies is not consistently confirmed. A major source of the studies on spousal abuse in Hong Kong is certain master's and doctoral theses submitted to the University of Hong Kong. These studies have focused on the "leave or stay" factor in abusive relationships, help seeking and coping, social support, and professional response such as from the police, social workers, and magistrates.

2.1.14 The concept of "power and control"²⁴ was usually adopted as a framework for understanding why men used violence against their wives. Based on this concept, Liu²⁵ conducted a study on battered women from rural areas and cities in Mainland China. Some prominent risk factors such as in-law family conflicts, male dominance, conjugal power

21 Kantor, G. K., & Jasinski, J. L. (1998). Dynamics and risk factors in partner violence. In J. L. Jasinski & L. M. Williams (Eds.), *Partner violence: A comprehensive review of 20 years of research*. USA: SAGE Publication, Inc.

22 Hotaling, G. T., & Sugarman, D. B. (1986). An analysis of risk markers in husband to wife violence: The current state of knowledge. *Violence and victims*, 1(2), 101-124.

23 Jasinski, J. L., & Williams, L. M. (Eds.). (1998). *Partner violence: A comprehensive review of 20 years of research*. USA: SAGE Publication, Inc.

24 Dobash, R. E., & Dobash, R. (1979). *Violence against wives: A case against the patriarchy*. New York: Free Press.

25 Liu, M. (1999). *Equality and control: The politics of wife abuse in rural and urban China*. Unpublished Ph.D. thesis, The University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong.

struggle (over parenting, family decision-making, and reproduction), gambling, and extra-marital affairs were identified.

2.1.15 Another study conducted in Hong Kong revealed that men's domination in marital relationships was associated with marital aggression and dissatisfaction²⁶. In a recent study conducted by the Principal Investigator on family violence²⁷, some major risk factors that led to family violence were identified: patriarchal belief and violence approval held by perpetrators, spousal conflicts and personality problem of perpetrators. The studies of wife assault in Mainland China and Hong Kong were still limited to a small number of risk factors. A more comprehensive study of risk factors will help develop a better understanding of wife assault in Chinese societies.

2.1.16 Based on research conducted so far, in China, Hong Kong and elsewhere, attempt is made in the survey to obtain as accurately as possible information on the prevalence and incidence of child abuse and battering, and the various risk factors associated with child abuse and spouse battering, based on which an analysis will be made on the possible impact of different prevention and intervention strategies, including legislative provisions and mandatory treatment of perpetrators. The scales developed by Professor Strauss, including CTS2 and CTSPC (both adult and child versions), which have been tested in a number of studies in Hong Kong, are adopted. In addition, a number of scales are also used in the survey to obtain information on contributing and risk factors on domestic violence. This will be discussed in the section below on survey methodology.

2.2 Survey methodology

Problems and issues that need to be addressed

2.2.1 There are a number of problems and issues that need to be addressed in conducting the study, as follows:

- a) Under-reporting;
- b) The need to collect sufficient information on the circumstances and contexts within the family that are conducive to child abuse and spouse battering, as pointed out above. This is especially important given that spouse battering may sometimes be mutual, with a person being both the victim and perpetrator of spouse battering. Besides, there is close correlation between spouse battering and child abuse within a family.

2.2.2 Given the stigma associated with family violence, under-reporting child abuse and spouse battering is likely to be significant. For example, the occurrence of wife battering is often underreported because of feelings of fear, shame, and guilt experienced by the victims.

2.2.3 Unless injuries are noticeable or women need to seek medical attention, the

26 Tang, C. S. K. (1999). 'Marital power and aggression in a community sample of Hong Kong Chinese families'. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 14(6), 586-602.

27 Chan, K. L. (2000). *Study of the impact of family violence on battered women and children*. Hong Kong: Christian Family Service Centre and Department of Social Work & Social Administration, the University of Hong Kong (Resource Paper Series No. 38).

problem does not easily become visible. Other factors that contribute to underreporting are tolerance of minor physical assault and insensitivity to risk factors. There is a common belief that minor physical assault is not an abusive act but a daily routine of stressed couples. Conflict will turn to harmony soon after the fight.

2.2.4 Underreporting will result in an inaccurate assessment of the gravity of the child abuse and spouse battering in Hong Kong. Furthermore, the underreported cases may contain rich information on factors leading to child abuse and spouse battering, which is useful in devising identification, intervention and prevention measures.

2.2.5 Every step should therefore be made in designing the study methodology to keep underreporting to an absolute minimum. And this can be achieved through:

- a) The use of a data collection method, with accompanied quality control measures, that will result in a relatively lower rate of non-response;
- b) The proper use of questionnaire design to reduce the reluctance of the respondents to report incidence of child abuse and spouse battering.

These will be discussed in the paragraphs below.

Data collection method

2.2.6 As discussed above, the household survey method was adopted in the study. By collecting information from the household survey, it is possible to cover both reported and unreported incidents of domestic violence, as well as families with (the violence group) and without domestic violence (the non-violence group). Information obtained from the survey will permit analysis of the prevalence and incidence of child abuse and spouse battering, as well as factors leading to incidence or otherwise of child abuse and spouse battering.

2.2.7 In view of the problems and issues identified above, face-to-face interview rather than telephone interview in conducting the household survey was adopted. The reasons are as follows:

- a) With a face-to-face interview, it is possible to achieve a higher response rate than that of a telephone survey. Obtaining a higher response rate is important, because it will reduce the likelihood and extent of underreporting, and help generate more information, especially on those families that have a tendency to underreport cases of child abuse and spouse battering to social workers or in a telephone survey;
- b) With face-to-face interview, a longer interviewing time is possible. This will allow the use of sophisticated survey instruments, to be discussed in the section below, to obtain more reliable information on child abuse and spouse battering. In addition, more detailed information on the circumstances and contexts within the family, as well as on the incidents of battering and being battered by different persons in the family could be collected.

Sample design

2.2.8 In the survey, the sampling frame used was based on the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department, which includes the Register of Quarters and the Register of Segments. This is the most up-to-date and complete sampling frame available in Hong Kong.

2.2.9 A two-stage stratified sample design was adopted, with the records in the frame of quarters first stratified by geographical area and type of quarters. Selection of sampling units using systematic replicate sampling technique was used with fixed sampling intervals and non-repetitive random numbers. The use of replicated sampling is to facilitate the calculation of sampling errors, and to ensure that the required effective sample size can be met, by adjusting the number of replicates used. For the first stage, a stratified random sample of quarters was selected. In the second stage, all members aged 12 or above in households in the sampled quarters with children and/or spouses were enumerated. In order to enumerate about sufficient number of child respondents, additional replicates were used in the survey.

Questionnaire design

2.2.10 Five different sets of pre-designed structured questionnaires were used in collecting information from different groups of respondents. In designing the questionnaires, reference was made to information obtained from in-depth interviews and focus group discussions and views obtained from SWD and the Advisory Group on the Study on Child Abuse and Spouse Battering. The questionnaires were also pre-tested before implementation.

2.2.11 As discussed above, the revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2) and a number of measurement scales were used in the household survey. Briefly, the questionnaire has three main components: an introductory section with demographic questions, the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales to provide the data on the four aspects of spouse violence, and the Personal and Relationships Profile to provide data on 21 aspects of etiology. More details about the three components are described below:

a) The Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS 2)

The Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2) is a 39-item self-report scale which contains five subscales with each subscale has minor and severe levels. (See Appendix 2). The CTS2 provides rates of ever prevalence and annual prevalence (or incidence) of spousal violence, as well as chronicity and severity for the following aspects of spousal conflicts:

- (i) Negotiation;
- (ii) Psychological aggression;
- (iii) Physical assault;
- (iv) Physical injury; and
- (v) Sexual Coercion.

The constructs are not derived from the legal definitions of violence. However, it has been widely adopted to define different types of violent

means in conflict resolution. Information on conflict resolution through non-violent means like negotiation or psychological aggression is gathered in the survey. In CTS2, negotiation may involve a cognitive means like “explain one’s thinking to the spouse” or an emotional one like “show that one still cares about the spouse”. When conflicts are attempted to be resolved through psychological aggression, it can be considered as minor or severe. Minor means includes for example “insult or swear at spouse” and severe one includes for example “threaten to hit or throw something at spouse”.

According to CTS2, spouse battering occurs when conflicts are attempted by to be resolved through physical assault, physical injury and sexual coercion. Specific means of spouse battering, as reflected in the items used in CTS2 can also be classified as minor and severe. It should be noted that when certain behaviour is classified as minor, it does not mean that it is not worth serious attention. The purpose of classifying behaviour of spouse battering into minor and severe in CTS2 is mainly to measure the relative severity of spouse battering. Thus, some researchers prefer to use the terms “level 1” and “level 2”, instead of minor and severe, in describing the relative severity of spouse battering.

Another feature of CTS2 is the gathering of information on both the respondents and the respondents’ spouses. This symmetry in measurement permits the identification and subsequent monitoring the relationship between spouses, as reported by the respondents. Research has shown that the cessation of violence by one spouse is highly dependent on whether his/her spouse also stops the violent acts.²⁸

The CTS2 have been translated into Chinese by the Principal Investigator with the permission of the original author, Prof. Murray A. Straus, who is also the international advisor of this study. According to the findings of previous studies, the internal consistency reliability of the CTS2 scales was generally high, with an alpha coefficient ranging from .79 to .95.²⁹ In addition, in a study involving sampled students from 33 universities which tested the reliability and validity of CTS2, the alpha coefficients of reliability for the five CTS2 scales were generally high across all 33 universities in 17 countries, indicating that the CTS has high cross-cultural reliability.³⁰ A local study also showed that the Chinese translation of the CTS 2 had satisfactory reliability (ranged from .78 to .88)³¹.

28 Strauss, Murray A. , et al. (1996), “The revised conflict tactic scale (CTS2): development and preliminary psychometric data”, in *Journal of Family Studies*, 17(3): 283 – 316.

29 Straus, M. A., Hamby, S. L., Boney-McCoy, S., & Sugarman, D. B. (1996). The Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2): Development and preliminary psychometric data. *Journal of Family Issues*, 17(3), 283-316.

30 Straus, M. A. (2004). Cross cultural reliability and validity of the revised conflict tactics scales. Paper presented at the XVI World Meeting of ISRA, 2004, Santorini, Greece September 18-22, 2004.

31 Chan, K. L. (2000). *Study of the impact of family violence on battered women and children* . Hong Kong: Christian Family Service Centre and Department of Social Work & Social Administration, the University of Hong Kong (Resource Paper Series No. 38).

For the present study, the subjects were asked to report on their spouses' behavioral responses toward them during conflicts for the past year on a 7-point scale (0 = never, 1 = once, 2 = twice, 3 = 3 to 5 times, 4 = 6 to 10 times, 5 = 11 to 20 times, and 6 = 20 or more times). It is to record the frequency of the acts, not the frequency of the conflict incidents.

b) The child report on the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2-CA)

The CTS2 has the version for child report on the parental violence (CTS2-CA).³² Information was collected from the child respondents on their relationship between their parents, based on incidents of spouse battering they have seen. The child report on the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2-CA) was adopted for the child questionnaire, but with the negotiation and sexual coercion sub-scales omitted.

c) The Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC)

For the purpose of obtaining information on child abuse, a Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC) was employed for the measurement of child abuse in the questionnaire for child respondents³³. The scale is also based on conflict theory, covering physical assaults as well as other tactics (e.g. neglect) to deal with conflicts, regardless of whether the child is injured or not. In designing the questionnaire, the items were interspersed such that it would be difficult for the child respondents to blindly answer the questions in a certain manner. It would help guide the respondents to think about each item more before giving an answer.³⁴ The CTSPC has 7 subscales: non-violent discipline (4 items), psychological aggression (5 items), minor assault (or corporal punishment) (5 items), severe assault (physical maltreatment)(4 items), very severe assault (severe physical maltreatment)(4 items), neglect (5 items) and weekly discipline (4 items) (please see Appendix 3). In this report, the presentation of the ever and annual prevalence rates of child physical abuse is based on the calculation of Physical Maltreatment (severe physical assault) and Severe Physical Maltreatment (very severe physical assault). It does not imply that the minor physical assault behaviors are not abusive behavior. Conceptually the minor physical assault behaviors are classified as corporal punishment which is another important topic to explore.

d) The child report on the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC-CA)

The CTSPC has the version for child report on the parent-child conflict or child abuse (CTSPC-CA).³⁵ The CTSPC-CA also includes items on sexual

32 Straus, M. A. *Child-report, adult-recall, and sibling versions of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales*. Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire.

33 Straus, Murray A., Hamby, Sherry L., Finkelhor, David., Moore, David W. & Runyan, Desmond. (1998). Identification of Child Maltreatment with the The Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales (CTSPC): Development and Psychometric data for a National sample of American parents. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 22: 249-270.

34 Strauss, Murray A., et al. (1998), "Identification of child maltreatment with the parent-child conflict tactics scales: development and preliminary psychometric data for a national sample of American parents", in *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 22(4): 249 – 270.

35 Straus, M. A. *Child-report, adult-recall, and sibling versions of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales*. Family Research Laboratory, University of New Hampshire.

maltreatment. These items were not included in the child questionnaire because it was considered not appropriate to ask the child respondents these sensitive and embarrassing questions. Instead, attempts were made to collect information on sexual maltreatment of children from the adult respondents. The parallel version of the Parent-child Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC) responded by the adult respondents was also adopted to collect findings, based on the report of adult respondents, on the tactics dealing with conflict between parent and child. The items of sub-scales are exactly the same with the CTSPC-CA.

e) The Personal and Relationships Profile (PRP)

The PRP is a multi-scale instrument that provides a profile of scores for variables that have an empirically demonstrated relationship with physical violence against a spouse in a marital, cohabiting, or dating relationship.

The PRP has been translated into Chinese by the Principal Investigator. A back translation was conducted to compare differences. The Chinese version was further checked by two clinical psychologists and three experienced social workers who have been working with family violence.

The Chinese version of the PRP was used in the survey to measure 12 variables associated with domestic violence. The respondents were asked to indicate whether they agree or disagree that the statement describes themselves, using the following response categories: Strongly Disagree = 1, Disagree = 2, Agree = 3, and Strongly Agree = 4. The mean alpha coefficient administered to college students was .74, which showed satisfactory internal reliability.³⁶ The subscales of the PRP are shown in the following table and detailed items for each subscale please refer to Appendix XX

Scales	Brief Description
Personal or Intrapsychic Scales	
Criminal History	The extent to which the respondent has committed criminal acts
Depression	Disturbances in mood and dysphoric cognitions
Substance Abuse	Excessive use of alcohol or other mind-altering drugs
Stressful Conditions	Stress or hassles experienced in daily living
Sexual Abuse History	Abuse happened in adult, family-child or non-family child
Violence Approval	Extent of acceptance of using physical force
Relationship Scales	
Anger Management	Recognizing signs of anger, self-talk and behavioral self-soothing

36 Straus, M. A., & Mouradian, V. E. (1999). *Preliminary psychometric data for the personal and relationships profile (PRP): A multi-scale tool for clinical screening and research on partner violence*. Paper presented at the American Society of Criminology, Toronto, Ontario.

Dominance	Control over spouse in the hierarchical relationships
Jealousy	Extreme concern about the possible sexual and social exclusiveness of spouse
Negative Attribution	Blame attributed to spouse
Relationship Distress	Areas of dissatisfaction with the relationship, characterized by high conflict and few positive interactions
Social desirability	To measure things that are slightly undesirable but true of everyone. The higher the social desirability score the more likely to deny socially undesirable behavior.

f) Support scale

A social support scale from the Family Needs Screener (FNS) was adopted. The Family Needs Screener was developed by Prof. Murray A. Straus who had also developed CTS2 and PRP. The FNS is a shorter version of PRP developed for the screening of spousal and child abuse in US Air Force³⁷. The social support scale is a 10-item scale with the same response set as the PRP.

g) Rosenberg self-esteem scale

The scale has been widely used in local studies. It is a 10-items scale measuring the self esteem of the subjects. The Cronbach Alpha is 0.73.³⁸

h) Acquisitive Face Orientation Scale

A Protective and Acquisitive Face Orientation Scale was used in a study of dating violence in Hong Kong conducted by the Principal Investigator to measure the face need associated with dating violence. It is a locally validated 20-items self-report scale to measure the concept of Chinese face. The reliability of the two subscales (P & A subscales) were assessed and were satisfactory, with Cronbach Alpha ranging from .7 to .8³⁹. In the dating violence study, the Acquisitive Face Orientation subscale showed significant correlation with the intimate violence. Thus, the A subscale was used in this study. The respondents were asked in the survey to indicate whether they agree or disagree that the statement describes themselves, using the following response categories: Strongly = 1, Disagree = 2, Agree = 3, and Strongly Agree = 4.

2.2.12 Three sets of questionnaires were developed in the study, namely the core, adult and child. For the households sampled, the heads of households would be interviewed

37 Kantor, Glenda K. & Straus, M.A. (1999). *Report on the USAF Family Needs Screener*. New Hampshire: Family Research Laboratory.

38 Rosenberg, M. (1979). *Conceiving the self*. New York: Basic books.

39 Wang, H. (2002). *Help seeking tendency in situation of threat to self-esteem and face-losing*. Hong Kong : University of Hong Kong.

using the core questionnaire. Adult respondents who were married (or cohabited) or with children were interviewed using the adult questionnaire. Respondents aged 12 – 17 were interviewed using the child questionnaire. Children aged below 12 were not interviewed because it was considered not appropriate to interview those aged below 12 as they might not understand some of the questions asked. Furthermore, parents might object to allowing their young children to be interviewed. Specimen copies of the questionnaires are given in [Appendix 1](#).

2.2.13 To facilitate data collection and encourage the respondents to answer the questions frankly and fully, three different interview methods were used, as follows:

- a) For most questions which were not sensitive, the usual, direct interview method was used, during which the interviewers asked the questions and dropped down answers given by the respondents;
- b) For questions which were a bit sensitive, the interviewees were shown the questions and asked to respond by checking the appropriate boxes in the questionnaire, with assistance provided by the interviewers. By doing so, the interviewers did not have to read out the questions;
- c) For questions on sensitive issues, the interviewees were asked to complete a self-administered questionnaire. The completed questionnaires were inserted into a folder in such a way that the interviewers were unable to know the answers given by the respondents. The role of the interviewers was to explain the questions to the respondents and to remind the respondents of the need to answer all questions.

For respondents who could not read or understand the questions, the direct interview method had to be adopted. With the use of the above interviewing methods, it is believed that reluctance on the part of the respondents to answer sensitive questions could be minimized.

2.3 Enumeration results

2.3.1 The survey was conducted during the period from December 2003 to August 2004. A total of 5,497 quarters were randomly sampled from the Register of Quarters. Of these 5,497 quarters, 1,043 were found to be non-domestic, vacant or demolished and a further 107 quarters with households that were non-Cantonese, non-Putonghua and non-English speaking and were thus excluded from the sample for the reason of communication problem. For the remaining 4,347 quarters, a total of 3,049 quarters were successfully enumerated, representing a response rate of 70%.

	Number	%
1. Total number of quarters sampled	5,497	-
2. Number of quarters found to be vacant, demolished or non-residential	1,043	-
3. Number of quarters with no English, Cantonese or Putonghua speaking members	107	-
4. Number of quarters eligible for inclusion in the survey (1) – (2) – (3)	4,347	100%
5. Number of quarters successfully enumerated	3,049	70.1%
6. Number of quarters refusing to respond	870	20.0%
7. Number of quarters that could not be contacted during the survey period	428	9.9%

2.3.2 Out of the 3,049 quarters successfully enumerated, a total of 5,049 and 1,198 respondents were interviewed using respectively the adult and child questionnaires. As the number of child respondents enumerated in the households sampled was below 2,000, which is the target number of respondents required, a supplementary sample of 4,210 quarters was selected, using the same sample design. The enumeration results are shown below for the supplementary sample. A total 864 child respondents were interviewed and the response rate achieved was 71%.

	Number	%
1. Total number of quarters sampled	4,210	-
2. Number of quarters found to be vacant, demolished or non-residential	567	-
3. Number of quarters with no English, Cantonese or Putonghua speaking members	95	-
4. Number of quarters eligible for inclusion in the survey (1) – (2) – (3)	3,548	100%
5. Number of quarters successfully enumerated	2,516	70.9%
6. Number of quarters refusing to respond	480	13.5%
7. Number of quarters that could not be contacted during the survey period	552	15.6%

2.3.3 In other words, a total of 9,707 quarters were sampled, out of which 1,812 were found to be invalid and 5,565 successfully enumerated. A total of 5,049 and 2,062 respondents were interviewed using respectively the adult and child questionnaires. The overall response rate achieved was 71%. For households enumerated, not all eligible respondents could be interviewed for various reasons. It is estimated that about 78% of eligible respondents were successfully interviewed.

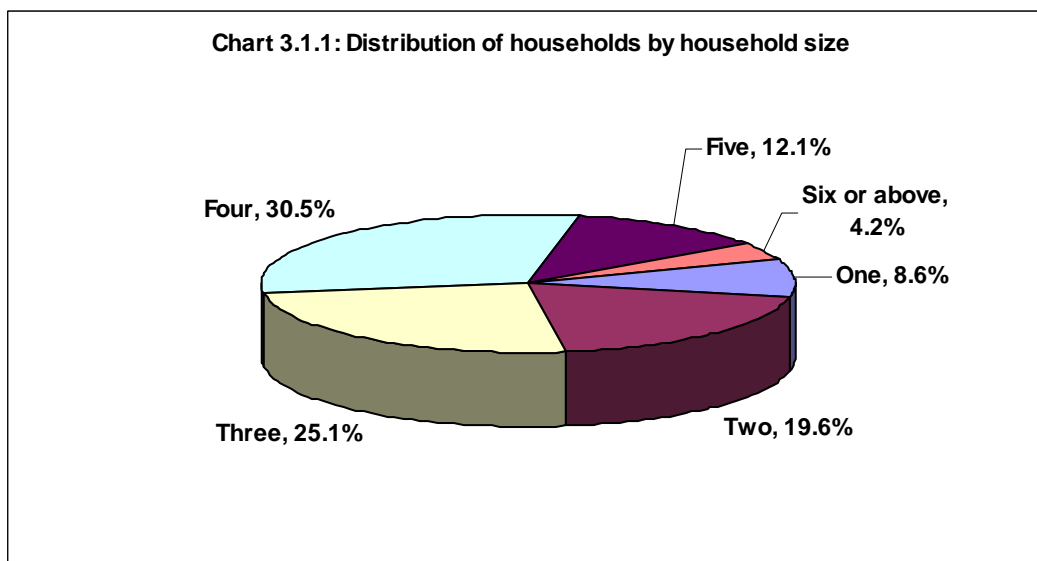
3. Profile of households enumerated

3.1 Household characteristics

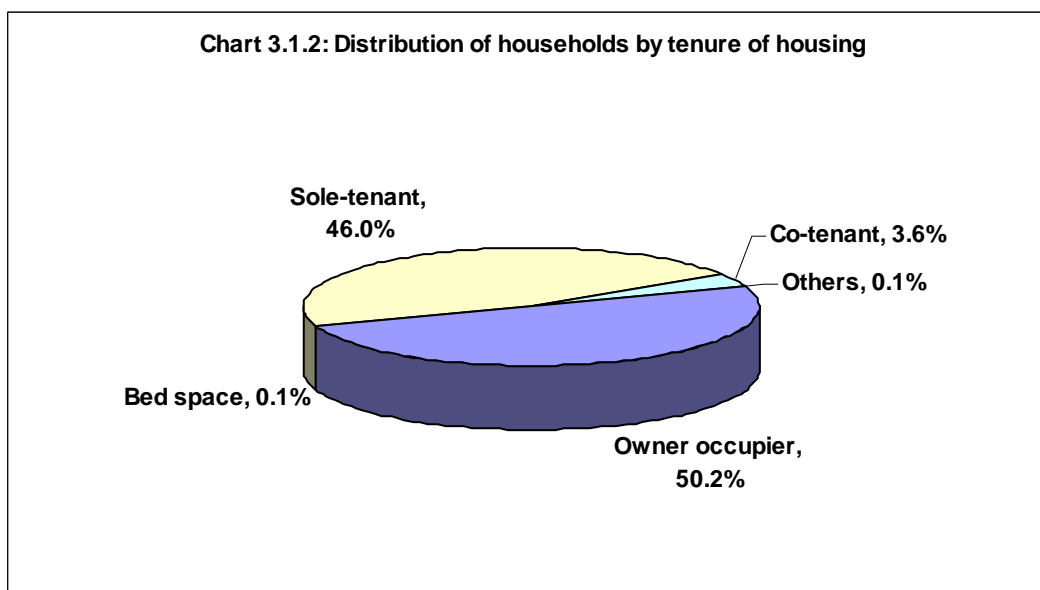
3.1.1 A total of 3,049 households were enumerated in the main sample. In addition, a supplementary sample of 2,516 households was subsequently interviewed in order to obtain sufficient number of child respondents. The geographical distribution of these households is shown in the table below.

Districts	Number of households enumerated in the main survey (main sample)	Number of households enumerated in the main survey (supplementary sample)
Central & Western District	83	93
Eastern District	237	271
Southern District	77	95
Wan Chai District	47	70
Hong Kong Island	444	529
Kowloon City District	154	123
Kwun Tong District	265	246
Sham Shui Po District	204	113
Wong Tai Sin District	223	140
Yau Tsim Mong District	93	134
Kowloon	939	756
Islands District	44	30
Kwai Tsing District	235	168
North District	135	90
Sai Kung District	172	123
Sha Tin District	284	239
Tai Po District	152	86
Tsuen Wan District	110	107
Tuen Mun District	276	200
Yuen Long District	258	188
New Territories	1666	1231
All	3049	2516

3.1.2 For the 3,049 households enumerated in the main sample, about 31% households had a household size of 4, and a further 25% had a household size of 3.



3.1.3 About 50% of the households were owner-occupiers and a further 46% were sole-tenants.

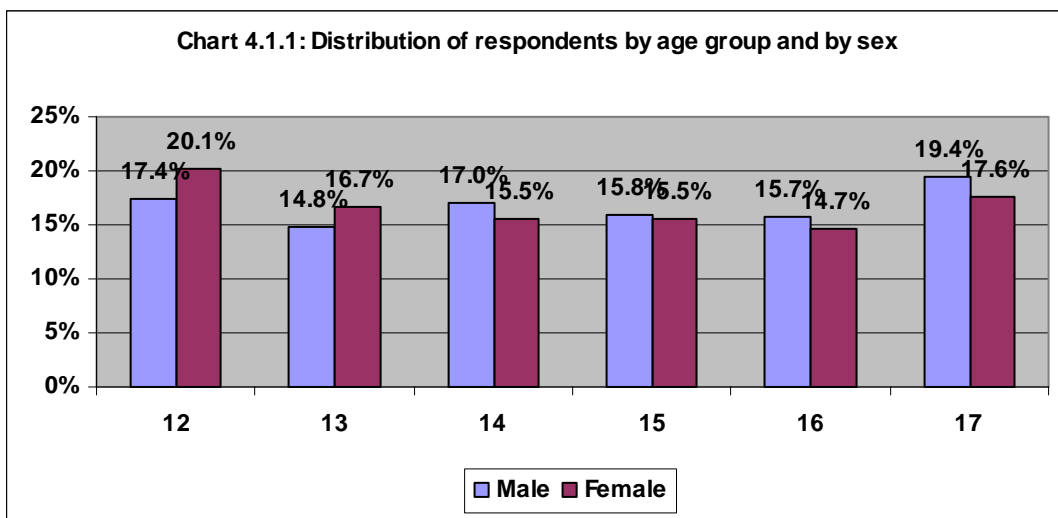


4. Child Abuse

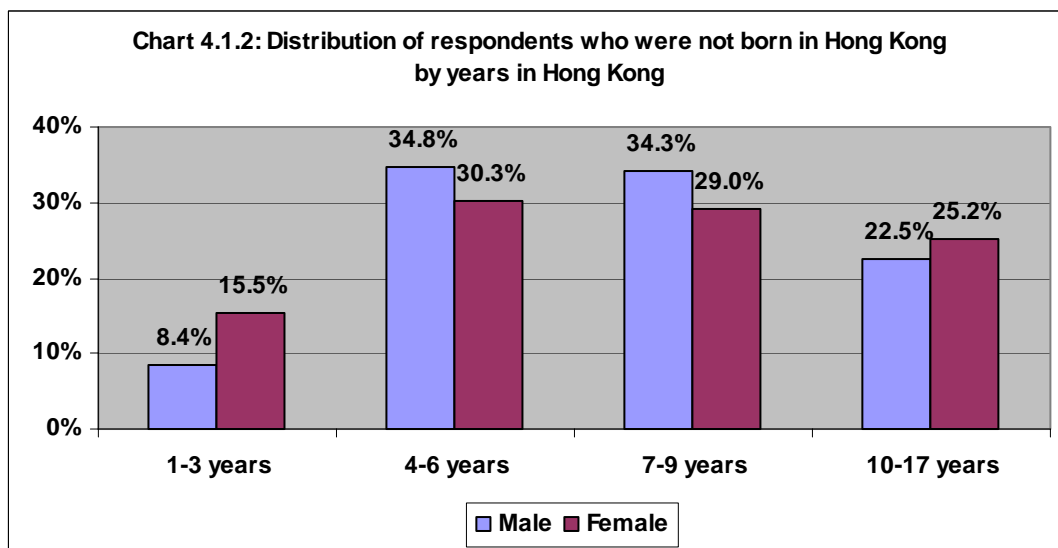
4.1 Profile of child respondents

4.1.1 Survey data on child abuse are based on information obtained from 1,484 households with children aged 12 – 17 enumerated in the survey. In the survey, both the child respondents and their parents in the households concerned were interviewed. It is thus possible to analyze and compare the prevalence and incidence of child abuse, based on information obtained from both the victims and perpetrators.

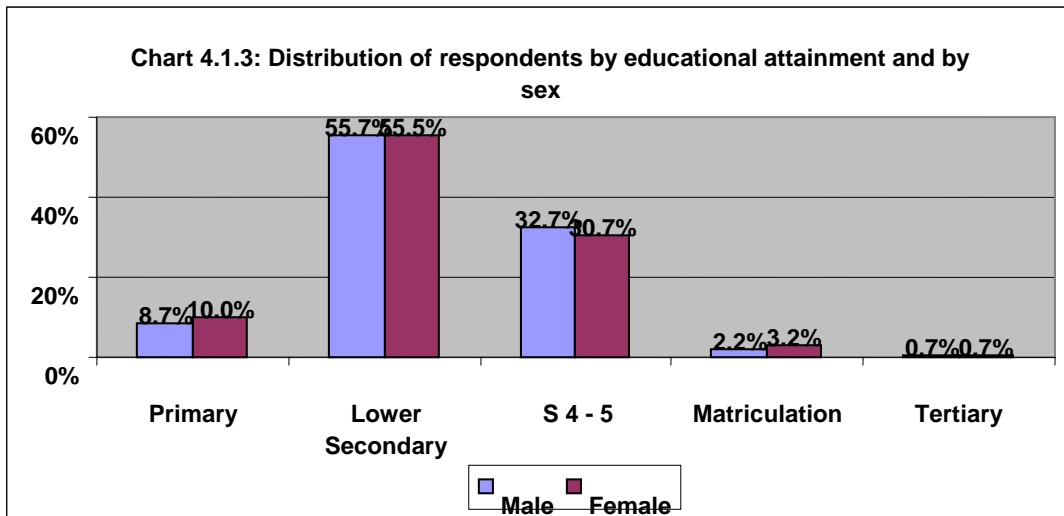
4.1.2 Slightly more than half (51%) of child respondents were male, and slightly less than half (49%) were female. The respondents were more or less evenly spread across different year groups in the age range of 12 – 17.



4.1.3 About 84% of respondents were born in Hong Kong (83% for male and 84% for female). For the 16% not born in Hong Kong, about slightly less than one third had been in Hong Kong for 4 – 6 years and slightly less than one third for 7 – 9 years.



4.1.4 The great majority (98%) of respondents were students. About 1% of respondents were employed and the remaining 1% not at work and not at school. Slightly over half had junior secondary education and about one third had Secondary 4-5 education.



4.1.5 The number of child respondents analyzed by the geographical district of their residence is shown in the table below.

Districts	Number of child respondents interviewed	Percentage distribution
Central & Western District	47	2.28%
Eastern District	106	5.14%
Southern District	24	1.16%
Wan Chai District	16	0.78%
Hong Kong Island	193	9.36%
Kowloon City District	113	5.48%
Kwun Tong District	146	7.08%
Sham Shui Po District	94	4.56%
Wong Tai Sin District	131	6.35%
Yau Tsim Mong District	32	1.55%
Kowloon	516	25.02%
Islands District	50	2.42%
Kwai Tsing District	130	6.30%
North District	137	6.64%
Sai Kung District	135	6.55%
Sha Tin District	227	11.01%
Tai Po District	113	5.48%
Tsuen Wan District	78	3.78%
Tuen Mun District	239	11.59%
Yuen Long District	244	11.83%
New Territories	1353	65.62%
All	2062	100.00%

4.2 Ever prevalence and annual prevalence of child abuse

4.2.1 In this section, survey findings in respect of different measures of child abuse, using CTSPC-CA, are presented. It may be argued that certain measures like non-violent discipline may be regarded as child abuse. For the purposes of the present report, all relevant statistics related to parent-child conflict resolution, thus giving a full picture on how conflicts are being resolved within the families. For the purposes of analyzing the profiles of the victims and non-victims of child abuse, those child respondents suffering from severe or very severe physical assaulted are grouped as abused group. Statistics on child abuse are presented in this section, and those for parent-child conflicts in Section 4.5.

Physical assault

4.2.2 A total of 13 items were used to measure physical assault. With a Cronbach alpha of over 85%, the internal consistency of the 13 items was very high.⁴⁰ For example, for measures on the ever prevalence of physical assault, the Cronbach alpha was around 87%.

	Items	Internal consistency	
		Annual Prevalence	Ever Prevalence
By father	13	0.8596	0.8681
By mother	13	0.8686	0.8797

Ever-prevalence

4.2.3 About 45% of child respondents indicated they had ever encountered physical assault by either of or both their parents. This ever prevalence rate of physical assault was slightly higher for male than for female, but the difference was not statistically significant. The bulk of the physical assault was minor in nature, with about 41% of child respondents indicated that they had ever encountered minor physical assault. The prevalence rate of minor physical assault carried out by father was higher for male than for female child respondents, and the difference was statistically significant.

4.2.4 The ever prevalence rate for very severe physical assault was about 9%. The rate was slightly higher for male than for female respondents, but the difference was statistically not significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>	
	%	%	%		
<u>Physical Assault</u>					
Minor by father	33.59	36.03	31.04	0.0166	*
Minor by mother	34.01	34.47	33.53	0.6526	
Minor by either or both parents	40.79	41.91	39.62	0.2913	
Severe by father	22.23	23.07	21.36	0.3512	
Severe by mother	22.40	22.79	21.99	0.6627	
Severe by either or both parents	28.53	28.80	28.24	0.7790	
Very severe by father	6.78	7.24	6.29	0.3885	
Very severe by mother	6.95	6.27	7.66	0.2138	
Very severe by either or both parents	9.14	9.19	9.08	0.9345	
All by father	37.10	39.47	34.63	0.0235	*
All by mother	37.27	37.42	37.11	0.8872	
All by either or both parents	45.09	45.93	44.21	0.4339	

⁴⁰ Cronbach's alpha measures how well a set of items (or variables) measures a single unidimensional latent construct. Technically speaking, it is a coefficient of reliability (or internal consistency).

4.2.5 Information on physical assault was also collected from adult respondents using the adult questionnaire. About 44% of adult respondents admitted that they had ever carried out acts of physical assault on their children. The percentages for minor, severe and very severe physical assault were 43%, 10% and 2% respectively. It should be noted nevertheless that this is not the prevalence rate of physical assault. The figures are presented for reference only. Though not strictly comparable, it may be worth noting that the ever prevalence of severe or very severe physical assault reported by adult respondents was much lower than that reported by child respondents.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical Assault</u>				
Minor	43.33	43.25	56.75	0.0000 *
Severe	9.97	45.00	55.00	0.2965
Very severe	1.82	48.39	51.61	0.9231

Ever prevalence rate by district

4.2.6 An analysis of the ever prevalence rate by district is given in the table below. The ever prevalence rate for Hong Kong Island (at 54%) was higher than that of Kowloon (45%) and the New Territories (44%). The ever prevalence rate was also relatively higher for certain districts like Southern District (with a prevalence rate of 63%), Wan Chai (56%) and Yuen Long (56%). Care however should be taken in interpreting statistics on the ever prevalence rate by district, as the number of sampled respondents is quite small and the estimates are subject to relatively large sampling errors. For example in Wan Chai District, the survey results showed that the ever prevalence rate was 56%. This figure was subject to a relatively high standard error of 12.4 percentage points implying that there was a 95% chance that the true proportion was between 31.9% and 80.6%.

Districts	Severe or very severe assault %	Total Assault (including minor/severe) %
Central & Western District	34.04	51.06
Eastern District	38.10	52.38
Southern District	45.83	62.50
Wan Chai District	31.25	56.25
Hong Kong Island	37.50	53.65
Kowloon City District	27.93	50.45
Kwun Tong District	26.21	36.55
Sham Shui Po District	21.51	46.24
Wong Tai Sin District	24.62	48.46
Yau Tsim Mong District	29.03	45.16
Kowloon	25.49	44.90
Islands District	24.00	32.00
Kwai Tsing District	33.33	47.29
North District	28.47	40.88
Sai Kung District	22.96	37.04
Sha Tin District	19.82	31.28
Tai Po District	29.46	46.43
Tsuen Wan District	17.95	37.18
Tuen Mun District	34.75	51.69
Yuen Long District	41.08	55.60
New Territories	29.59	43.94
All	29.31	45.09

Annual prevalence

4.2.7 About 23% of child respondents indicated they had encountered physical assault by either of or both their parents during the 12 months prior to enumeration. This annual prevalence rate of physical assault was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant. The bulk of the physical assault was minor in nature, with about 19% of child respondents indicated that they had encountered minor physical assault during the 12 months prior to enumeration.

4.2.8 The annual prevalence rate for very severe physical assault was about 4%. The rate was slightly higher for female than for male respondents, but the difference was statistically not significant. The rate of very severe physical assault carried out by mother was also slightly higher for female than for male respondents, and the difference was statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months prior to enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical Assault</u>				
Minor by father	13.60	12.77	14.47	0.2625
Minor by mother	15.40	13.96	16.92	0.0634
Minor by either or both parents	19.20	17.99	20.46	0.1563
Severe by father	9.75	9.53	9.98	0.7329
Severe by mother	10.69	9.59	11.84	0.0988
Severe by either or both parents	14.07	13.21	14.97	0.2511
Very severe by father	2.68	2.29	3.09	0.2587
Very severe by mother	3.16	2.09	4.28	0.0045 *
Very severe by either or both parents	4.05	3.25	4.89	0.0606
All by father	16.72	16.68	16.77	0.9594
All by mother	18.42	16.62	20.30	0.0314 *
All by either or both parents	23.30	22.39	24.25	0.3199

4.2.9 About 32% of adult respondents admitted that they had ever carried out acts of physical assault on their children during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentages for minor, severe and very severe physical assault were 32%, 5% and 1% respectively. It should be noted nevertheless that this is not the incidence rate of physical assault. The figures are presented for reference only. Though not strictly comparable, it may be worth noting that the incidence of severe or very severe physical assault reported by adult respondents was much lower than that reported by child respondents.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months prior to enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical Maltreatment Assault</u>				
Minor	31.90	43.09	56.91	0.0002 *
Severe	5.48	47.06	52.94	0.8604
Very severe	0.62	52.38	47.62	0.6720

Annual prevalence rate by district

4.2.10 An analysis of the annual prevalence rate by district is given in the table below. The annual prevalence rate for Hong Kong Island (at 29%) was higher than that of Kowloon (22%) and the New Territories (23%). The rate was also relatively higher for certain districts like Wan Chai (44%), Yau Tsim Mong (39%) and Kwai Tsing (30%). Care however should be taken in interpreting statistics on the incidence rate by district, as the number of sampled respondents is quite small and the estimates are subject to relatively large sampling errors.

Districts	Severe or very severe assault %	Total Assault (including minor/severe) %
Central & Western District	12.77	27.66
Eastern District	16.19	26.67
Southern District	20.83	29.17
Wan Chai District	25.00	43.75
Hong Kong Island	16.67	28.65
Kowloon City District	11.71	18.02
Kwun Tong District	13.10	22.07
Sham Shui Po District	11.83	20.43
Wong Tai Sin District	11.54	23.08
Yau Tsim Mong District	22.58	38.71
Kowloon	12.75	22.16
Islands District	8.00	12.00
Kwai Tsing District	17.83	30.23
North District	13.14	18.98
Sai Kung District	16.30	23.70
Sha Tin District	11.01	16.74
Tai Po District	19.64	25.00
Tsuen Wan District	5.13	17.95
Tuen Mun District	17.80	23.31
Yuen Long District	19.50	29.46
New Territories	15.39	22.97
All	14.85	23.30

Psychological aggression

4.2.11 A total of 10 items were used to measure psychological aggression. With a Cronbach alpha of over 70%, the internal consistency of the 10 items was very high. For example, for measures on the ever prevalence of psychological aggression, the Cronbach alpha was over 80%.

	Items	Internal consistency	
		Annual Prevalence	Ever Prevalence
By father	10	0.7705	0.8025
By mother	10	0.7672	0.8096

Ever prevalence

4.2.12 About 72% of child respondents indicated they had ever encountered psychological aggression by either of or both their parents. This ever prevalence rate of psychological aggression was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Psychological aggression</u>				
By father	63.38	62.73	64.07	0.5272
By mother	63.90	62.49	65.37	0.1732
By either or both parents	72.01	70.14	73.95	0.0550

4.2.13 Information on psychological aggression was also collected from adult respondents using the adult questionnaire. About 69% of adult respondents admitted that they had ever carried out psychological aggression on their children. It should be noted nevertheless that this is not the prevalence rate of psychological aggression. The figure is presented for reference only.

Annual prevalence

4.2.14 About 58% of child respondents indicated they had encountered psychological aggression by either of or both their parents, during the 12 months prior to enumeration. This annual prevalence rate of psychological aggression was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months before enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Psychological aggression</u>				
By father	48.07	47.00	49.20	0.3179
By mother	50.58	49.19	52.04	0.1966
By either or both parents	57.60	55.79	59.48	0.0911

4.2.15 About 61% of adult respondents admitted that they had carried out psychological aggression on their children during the 12 months prior to enumeration. It should be noted nevertheless that this is not the incidence rate of psychological aggression. The figure is presented for reference only.

Neglect

4.2.16 A total of 5 items were used to measure neglect. With a Cronbach alpha of over 60%, the internal consistency of the 10 items was quite high. For example, for measures on the ever prevalence of neglect, the Cronbach alpha was over 70%.

	Items	Internal consistency	
		Annual Prevalence	Ever Prevalence
By father	5	0.6525	0.7025
By mother	5	0.6391	0.7175

Ever-prevalence

4.2.17 About 36% of child respondents indicated they had ever encountered neglect by either of or both their parents. This ever prevalence rate of neglect was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Neglect</u>				
By father	31.79	30.12	33.53	0.0975
By mother	31.29	30.77	31.84	0.6002
By either or both parents	35.96	34.74	37.23	0.2408

4.2.18 Information on neglect was also collected from adult respondents using the adult questionnaire. About 20% of adult respondents admitted that they had ever carried out acts of neglect on their children. It should be noted nevertheless that this is not the prevalence rate of neglect. The figure is presented for reference only.

Annual prevalence

4.2.19 About 27% of child respondents indicated they had encountered neglect by either of or both their parents, during the 12 months prior to enumeration. This annual prevalence rate of neglect was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months before enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Neglect</u>				
By father	23.40	21.64	25.25	0.0536
By mother	23.81	22.22	25.47	0.0835
By either or both parents	27.36	25.74	29.04	0.0941

4.2.20 About 18% of adult respondents admitted that they had carried out acts of neglect on their children during the 12 months prior to enumeration. It should be noted nevertheless that this is not the incidence rate of neglect. The figure is presented for reference only.

4.3 Other means of parent-child conflict resolution

Non-violent discipline

4.3.1 Apart from child abuse which is used albeit incorrectly as a means of resolving parent-child conflicts, parents may also resort to other means like non-violent discipline (including explanation, using time-out, took away privileges and replacement). A total of 4 items were used to measure non-violent discipline. With a Cronbach alpha of only around 53-63%, the internal consistency of the 4 items was moderately acceptable. For example, for measures on incidents that had ever occurred (or the (ever) prevalence of non-violent discipline), the Cronbach alpha was slightly around 62%.

	Items	Internal consistency	
		Annual Prevalence	Ever Prevalence
By father	4	0.5664	0.6346
By mother	4	0.5771	0.6208

Ever prevalence

4.3.2 About 79% of child respondents indicated they had ever encountered non-violent discipline by either of or both their parents. In other words, the prevalence of non-violent discipline was quite common in Hong Kong. This ever prevalence rate of non-violent discipline was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant. The rate was high for non-violent discipline carried out by mothers.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Non-violent discipline</u>				
By father	70.40	70.26	70.56	0.8811
By mother	73.28	72.08	74.53	0.2098
By either or both parents	79.19	78.56	79.84	0.4772

4.3.3 Information on non-violent discipline was also collected from adult respondents using the adult questionnaire. About 82% of adult respondents reported that they had ever carried out non-violent discipline on their children. It should be noted nevertheless that this is not the prevalence rate of non-violent discipline. The figure is presented for reference only.

Annual prevalence

4.3.4 About 67% of child respondents indicated they had encountered non-violent discipline by either of or both their parents, during the 12 months prior to enumeration. This annual prevalence rate of non-violent discipline was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant. The rate was high for non-violent discipline carried out by mothers.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months before enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Non-violent discipline</u>				
By father	56.17	55.58	56.79	0.5810
By mother	60.88	59.16	62.69	0.1017
By either or both parents	66.59	65.65	67.56	0.3575

4.3.5 About 75% of adult respondents reported that they had ever carried out non-violent discipline on their children during the 12 months prior to enumeration. It should be noted nevertheless that this is not the prevalence rate of non-violent discipline. The figure is presented for reference only.

Weekly discipline

4.3.6 Another means of resolving parent-child conflicts is weekly discipline (using time out, shouting at, spanking or slapping). A total of 4 items were used to measure non-violent discipline. With a Cronbach alpha of around 65-67%, the internal consistency of the 4 items was moderately acceptable.

	Items	Internal consistency
		Weekly Prevalence
By father	4	0.6723
By mother	4	0.6487

4.3.7 For weekly discipline, information was collected on incidents that had happened in the week prior to enumeration. About 25% of child respondents indicated they had encountered weekly discipline by either of or both their parents. This prevalence rate of weekly discipline was slightly higher for female than for male, but the difference was not statistically significant. The rate was relatively higher for weekly discipline carried out by mothers.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (in the week prior to enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Weekly discipline</u>				
By father	17.65	16.87	18.46	0.3451
By mother	20.75	19.75	21.79	0.2544
By either or both parents	24.82	23.44	26.25	0.1423

4.3.8 Information on weekly discipline was also collected from adult respondents using the adult questionnaire. About 22% of adult respondents admitted that they had carried out weekly discipline on their children during the week prior to enumeration. It should be noted nevertheless that this is not the prevalence rate of weekly discipline. The figure is presented for reference only.

4.4 Profile of victims of child physical maltreatment

The physical maltreatment group

4.4.1 For the purposes of the present analysis, the child respondents of the survey are further classified into two groups, the physical maltreatment group refers to those child respondents who were severe physically or very severe physically assaulted. In other words, those who had experienced psychological aggression, neglect and/or minor physical assault only are grouped into the non-physical maltreatment group.

4.4.2 It is estimated that about 29% of child respondents had ever experienced physical maltreatment (including severe physical assault or very severe physical assaulted). The percentage was slightly higher for male than female, but the different was not statistically significant. The ever prevalence of physical maltreatment carried out by mothers was slightly higher than that by fathers.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical maltreatment or severe physical maltreatment</u>				
By father	22.92	23.74	22.06	0.3652
By mother	23.18	23.36	22.99	0.8396
By either or both parents	29.31	29.47	29.14	0.8690

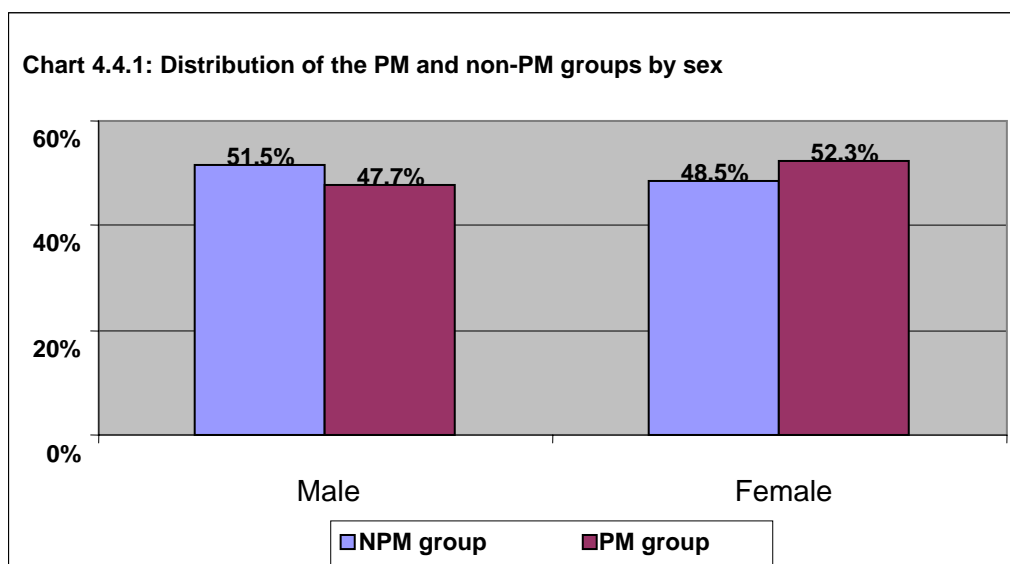
4.4.3 About 15% of child respondents had experienced physical maltreatment during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentage was slightly higher for female than male, but the different was not statistically significant. The annual prevalence of physical maltreatment carried out by mothers was slightly higher than that by fathers.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months before enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical maltreatment</u>				
By father	10.34	10.20	10.48	0.8357
By mother	11.47	10.26	12.74	0.0776
By either or both parents	14.85	13.97	15.77	0.2530

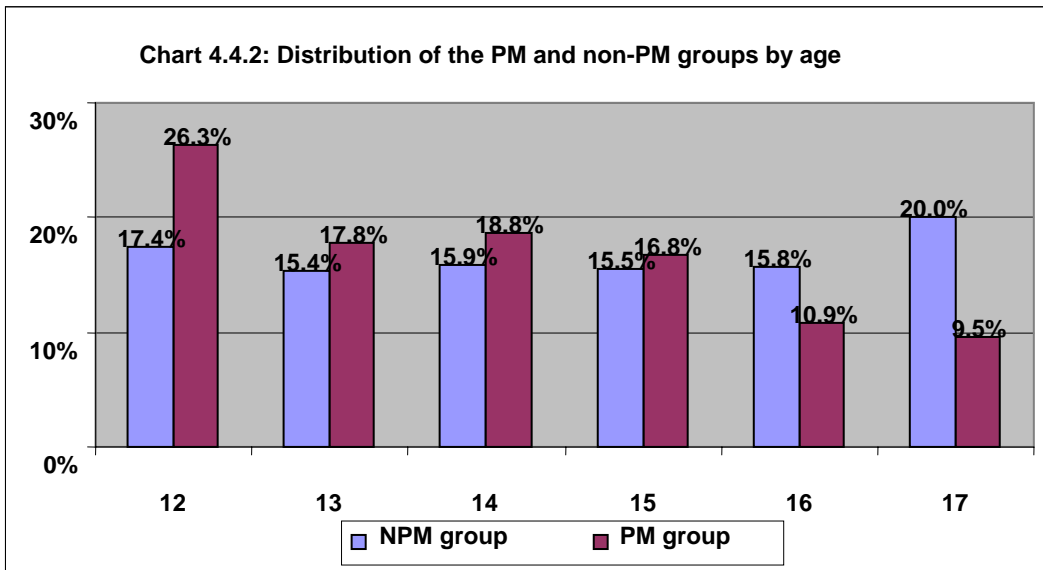
4.4.4 Analysis presented in this section on the physical maltreatment group is based on the 29% of child respondents who had ever experienced physical or severe physical maltreatment by their parents. In the paragraphs to follow, their demographic characteristics are analyzed and compared with those who had never experienced any physical or severe physical maltreatment by their parents (i.e. the non-physical maltreatment group).

Demographic characteristics

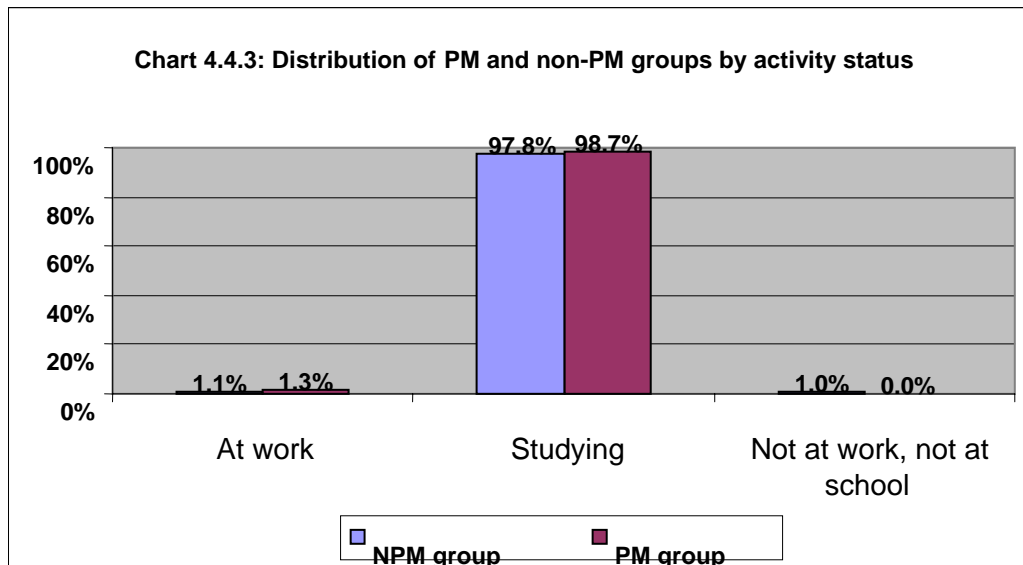
4.4.5 As pointed out above, there were more female than male children who had ever experienced physical maltreatment. Female accounted for 52% of the physical maltreatment group, as compared with 49% for the non-physical maltreatment group. The χ^2 value of the two sex distributions is 0.226, indicating that there is no significant difference in the sex distribution between the physical maltreatment group (PM group) and non-physical maltreatment group (NPM group).



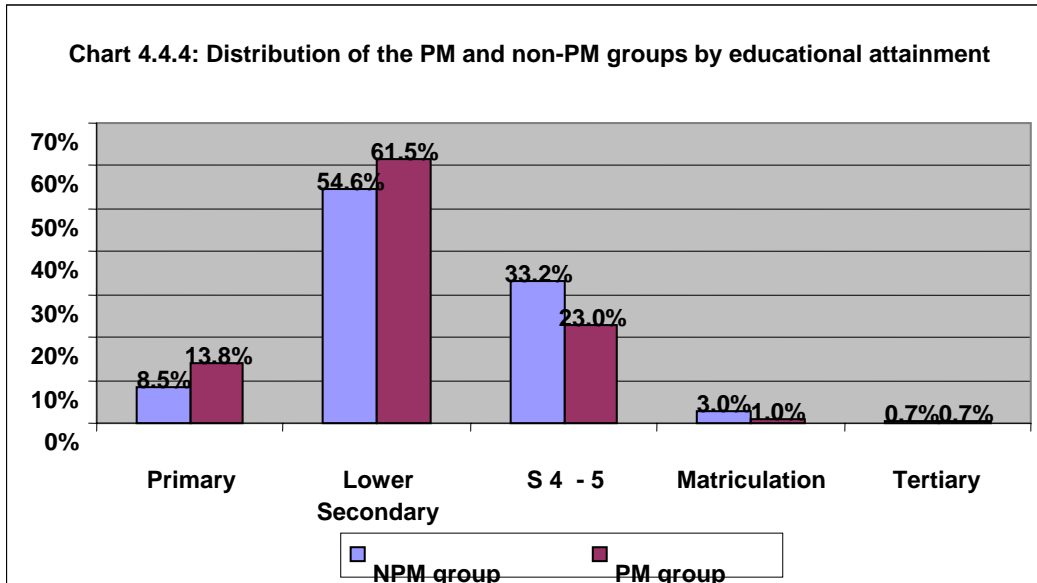
4.4.6 Children in the physical maltreatment group were relatively younger, when compared with the non-physical maltreatment group. About 26% of children in the physical maltreatment group were aged 12 and a further 18% were aged 13. The χ^2 value of the two distributions is almost zero (0.0000), indicating that there is significant difference in age distribution between the physical maltreatment and non-physical maltreatment groups.



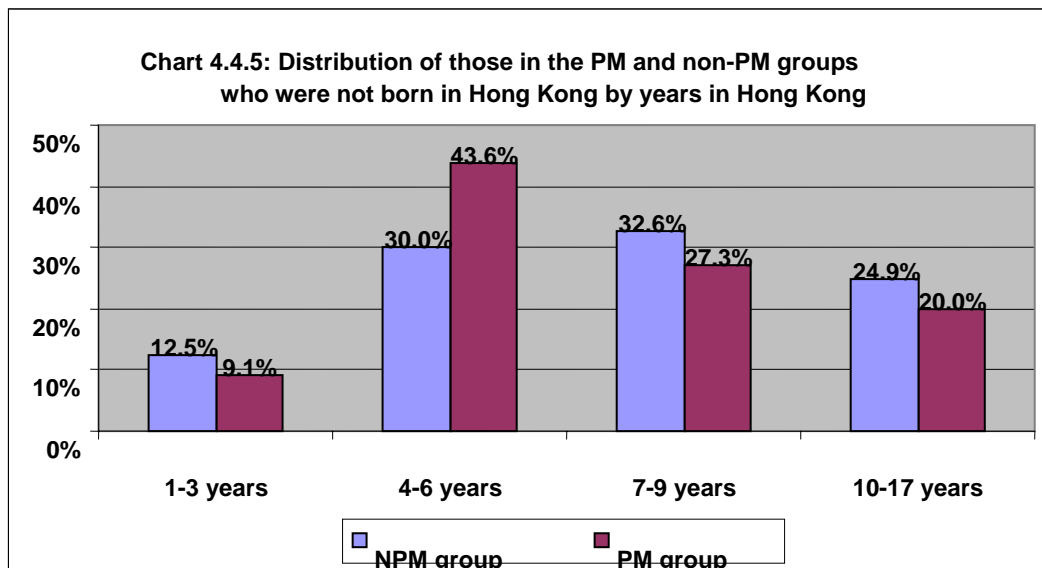
4.4.7 The great majority of children in the physical maltreatment and non-physical maltreatment groups were students. The χ^2 value of the two distributions is 0.273, indicating that there is no significant difference in distribution of activity status between the physical maltreatment and non-physical maltreatment groups.



4.4.8 A higher proportion of children in the physical maltreatment group were attending primary and lower secondary education, when compared with the non-physical maltreatment group. About 14% of the physical maltreatment group had primary education and a further 62% had lower secondary education. The χ^2 value of the two distributions by educational attainment is almost zero (0.0000), indicating that there is significant difference in the educational attainment between the physical maltreatment and non-physical maltreatment groups.



4.4.9 About 18% of children in the physical maltreatment group were not born in Hong Kong, as compared with about 15% for the non-physical maltreatment group. The χ^2 value of the two distributions is 0.34, indicating that there is no significant difference. Among those who were not born in Hong Kong, about 9% of the physical maltreatment group were in Hong Kong for 1 – 3 years and a further 44% were in Hong Kong for 4 – 6 years. The χ^2 value of the two distributions by years in Hong Kong is 0.27, indicating that there is no significant difference in the distribution by years in Hong Kong between the physical maltreatment and non-physical maltreatment groups.



4.4.10 To summarize, children in the physical maltreatment group were younger and naturally were attending lower grades at school, as compared with those in the non-physical maltreatment group. The great majority were attending school. Female accounted for a slightly higher proportion in the physical maltreatment group than male. About 18% of the physical maltreatment group was not born in Hong Kong. For those who were not born in Hong Kong, slightly more than half (53%) of them were new immigrants who were in Hong Kong for less than 7 years.

Attitudes towards discipline by parents

4.4.11 A total of 14 items were used to assess the children’s attitudes towards discipline by their parents. Principal component analysis indicates that these 14 items may be grouped into three latent variables, namely negative attribution, perceived threat and self-blame which together explained about 69% of total sample variance. Results of the principal component analysis are summarized below, showing that the latent variable “negative attribution” may be represented by 6 items, “perceived threat” by 4 items and “self-blame” by 4 items.

Items	Component		
	1	2	3
My parents hit me because I did something wrong	0.1828	0.1602	0.8081
My parent hit me because they considered it good for me	0.0075	0.1016	0.7891
My parents abused me.	0.7745	0.1339	0.0559
My parents hit for the repeated reason.	0.6834	0.1472	0.3827
My parents hit me because they did not like me.	0.8505	0.1932	0.0970
My parents hit me because they did not know how to be good parents.	0.8567	0.1881	0.1012
My parents hit me because they had bad temper	0.7260	0.2590	0.2017
I did not understand why my parents hit me.	0.6895	0.3312	0.1243
My parents hit me usually because of my fault.	0.1988	0.3086	0.7167
When my parents hit me, they would blame me for not behaving well.	0.3262	0.3819	0.6084
When my parents hit me, I was afraid.	0.1201	0.7756	0.3626
When my parents hit me, I worried that something tragic would happen.	0.3579	0.7895	0.1109
When my parents hit me, I worried that I would be hurt.	0.2993	0.8161	0.1672
I was afraid that my parents would yell at me loudly	0.2026	0.7880	0.2499

4.4.12 As expected the internal consistency of the 6 items used to represent “attribution” was very high, with an alpha coefficient of 0.88; and that for the 4 items used to reflect “perceived threat” was also very high, with an alpha coefficient of 0.89. For the 4 items used to measure “self-blame”, the internal consistency was also high, with an alpha coefficient of 0.80. A composite score has computed from survey data, with “agree very much” assigned a score of 4; “agree”, a score of 3; “disagree”, a score of 2; and “disagree very much”, a score of 1. The composite scores for the 14 items and scores for the three sub-scales, in respect of the physical maltreatment and non-physical maltreatment groups, are shown in the table below. A higher score means that the respondents were more in agreement with the statements, indicating that their attitude towards discipline by parents was less favourable; and the converse is also true. It may be seen that the scores for the physical maltreatment group were higher than those for the non-physical maltreatment group, and the difference was statistically significant.

Attitude towards discipline by parents	<u>Physical maltreatment group</u>		<u>Non-physical maltreatment group</u>		<u>p-value</u>
	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	
Overall score	32.796	6.782	27.922	7.212	0.0000
Negative attribution	12.745	3.845	10.278	3.183	0.0000
Perceived Threat	9.848	2.931	8.351	2.906	0.0000
Self-blame	10.498	2.236	9.183	2.656	0.0000

Self-esteem

4.4.13 A total of 10 items were used to assess the self-esteem of the child respondents. The survey data show that the internal consistency of these 10 items was high, with an alpha coefficient of 0.78. The survey findings also show that the self-esteem for the physical maltreatment group was lower than that of the non-physical maltreatment group and the difference was statistically significant. A composite score has computed from survey data, with “agree very much” assigned a score of 4; “agree”, a score of 3; “disagree”, a score of 2; and “disagree very much”, a score of 1. The composite scores for the 10 items, in respect of the physical maltreatment and non-physical maltreatment groups, are shown in the table below. A higher score means that the respondents were more in agreement with the statements, indicating that their self-esteem was higher. It may be seen that the score for the physical maltreatment group was lower than that for the non-physical maltreatment group, and the difference was statistically significant.

Self-esteem	<u>Physical maltreatment group</u>		<u>Non-physical maltreatment group</u>		<u>p-value</u>
	Mean	Standard deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	
10 items	20.721	3.649	22.052	3.984	0.0000

Anger management

4.4.14 A number of questions were used to assess the anger management of child respondents. It may be seen from the analysis below that anger management of the physical maltreatment group was different from that of the non-physical maltreatment group. When the physical maltreatment group respondents were angry, a relatively higher proportion, as compared with the non-physical maltreatment group, would yell loudly, hit others, hit toys or throw things, hide away and keep silence. The difference between the physical maltreatment and non-physical maltreatment groups was statistically significant.

4.4.15 When being laughed at by other children, a relatively higher proportion of the physical maltreatment group, as compared with the non-physical maltreatment group, would respond by threatening those who laughed at them or by hitting back, and the difference was statistically significant. A relatively lower proportion of the physical

maltreatment group, as compared with the non-physical maltreatment group, would respond by telling others, and the difference was statistically significant.

4.4.16 When their properties were taken away by other children without permission, a relatively higher proportion of the physical maltreatment group, as compared with the non-physical maltreatment group, would respond by ignoring them, asking these children to stop doing so, threatening these children or by hitting back, and the difference was statistically significant.

4.4.17 When being hit by other children, a relatively higher proportion of the physical maltreatment group, as compared with the non-physical maltreatment group, would respond by threatening those who hit them or by hitting back, and the difference was statistically significant. A relatively lower proportion of the physical maltreatment group, as compared with the non-physical maltreatment group, would respond by telling others, and the difference was statistically significant.

4.4.18 What may be observed from the above analysis is that the physical maltreatment group tended to manage their anger violently, as compared with the non-physical maltreatment group. Probably this is the impact of child abuse on the physical maltreatment group, by making them more aggressive to others.

	<u>Non-physical</u> <u>maltreatment group</u>	<u>Physical</u> <u>maltreatment group</u>	<u>χ^2 value</u>	
	%	%		
Reactions to being angry				
Yell loudly	63.2	68.8	0.0040	*
Hit others	25.0	46.1	0.0000	*
Hit toys or throw things	42.3	64.5	0.0000	*
Talk to others	83.6	81.1	0.1340	
Hide away and keep silence	68.6	75.3	0.0000	*
Response to being laughed at by other children				
Ignore them	77.1	80.7	0.0610	
Ask them to stop	71.9	74.0	0.2460	
Tell others	73.0	70.9	0.0030	*
Threaten them	32.0	40.6	0.0010	*
Hit back	18.2	34.5	0.0000	*
Response to having things taken away by other children without permission				
Ignore them	51.2	59.9	0.0020	*
Ask them to stop	87.2	88.9	0.0010	*
Tell others	74.4	72.7	0.5680	
Threaten them	35.0	41.8	0.0440	*
Hit back	18.0	32.3	0.0000	*
Response to being hit by other children				
Ignore them	70.9	45.0	0.1330	
Ask them to stop	86.8	82.1	0.0850	
Tell others	80.9	73.6	0.0070	*
Threaten them	42.7	50.0	0.0260	*
Hit back	41.4	54.6	0.0000	*

* p-value < 0.05

4.5 Profile of perpetrators of child physical maltreatment

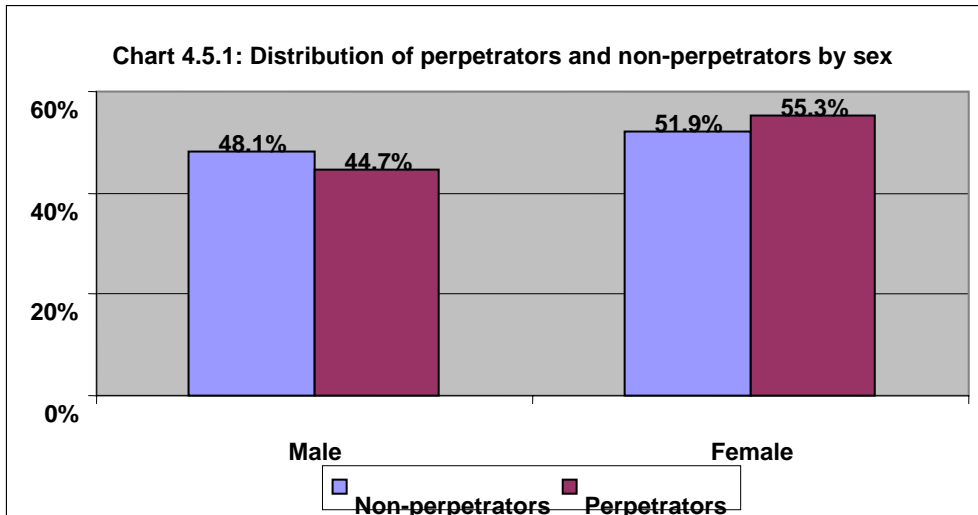
The perpetrator group

4.5.1 Consistent with the approach adopted in classifying victims of child abuse, for the purposes of the present analysis, perpetrators of child abuse refer to their adult respondents who admitted that they had ever physical maltreated or severely physical maltreated their children. This group of perpetrators accounted for 10% of adult respondents who had children. The survey findings also show that about 10% of adult respondents had ever physical maltreated their children; 2% had ever severely physical maltreated children. In the following paragraphs, the profile of perpetrators of child

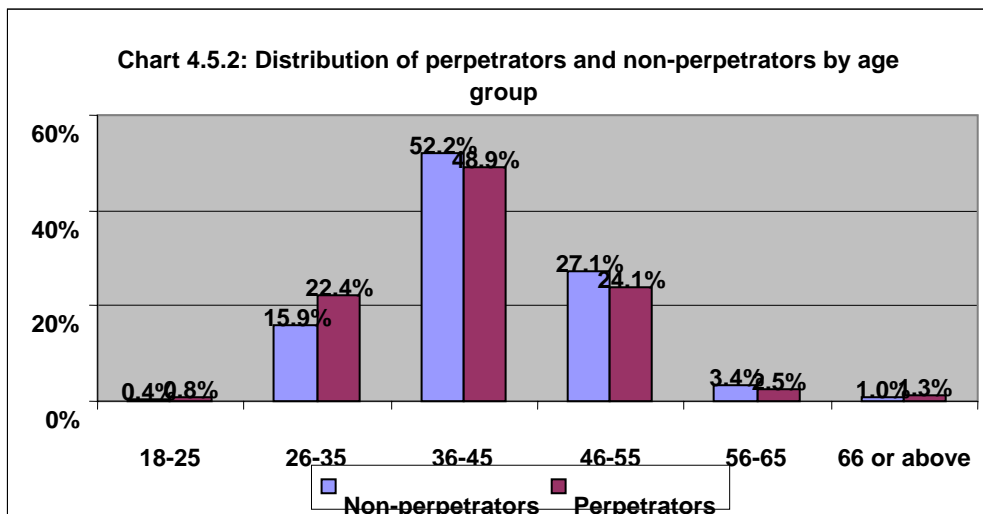
physical maltreatment is presented and compared with that of non-perpetrators.

Demographic characteristics

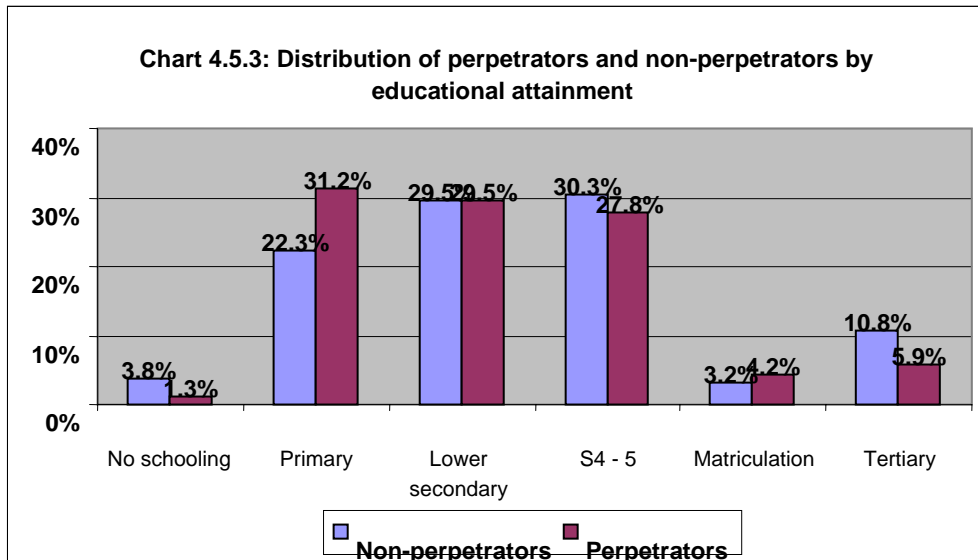
4.5.2 There were proportionately more female than male adults who had ever physical maltreated or severely physical maltreated their children. Female perpetrators accounted for 55% of the perpetrator group, as compared with 52% for the non-perpetrator group. The χ^2 value of the two sex distributions is 0.328, indicating that there is no significant difference in the sex distribution between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.



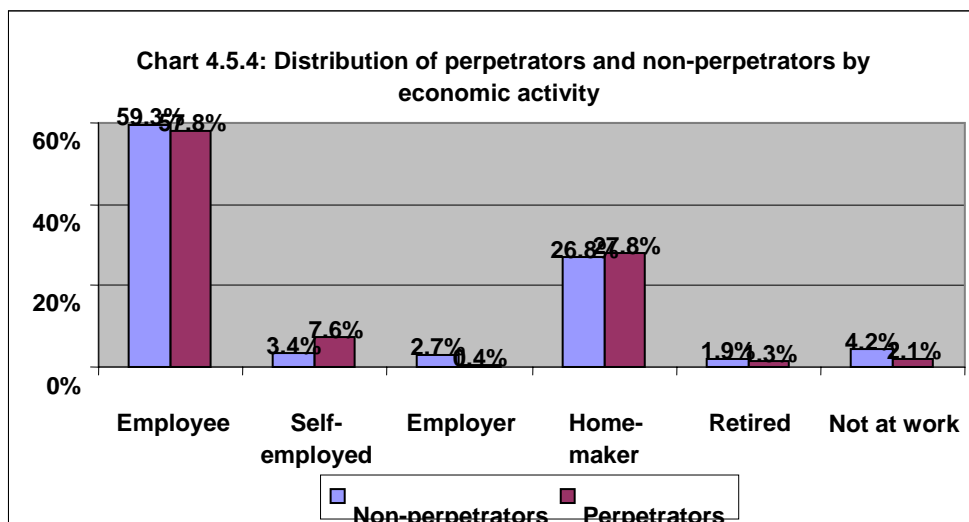
4.5.3 Perpetrators were relatively younger, when compared with non-perpetrators. The majority of perpetrators were in the age range of 26 – 45, with about 22% of perpetrators aged 26 – 35 and a further 49% aged 36 - 45. The χ^2 value of the two distributions is 0.138, indicating that there is no significant difference in age distribution between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.



4.5.4 Perpetrators had relatively lower level of educational attainment, when compared with non-perpetrators. More than half of perpetrators had primary or lower secondary education, with about 31% of them had primary education and a further 30% had lower secondary education. The χ^2 value of the two distributions is almost zero (0.004), indicating that there is significant difference in educational attainment between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.

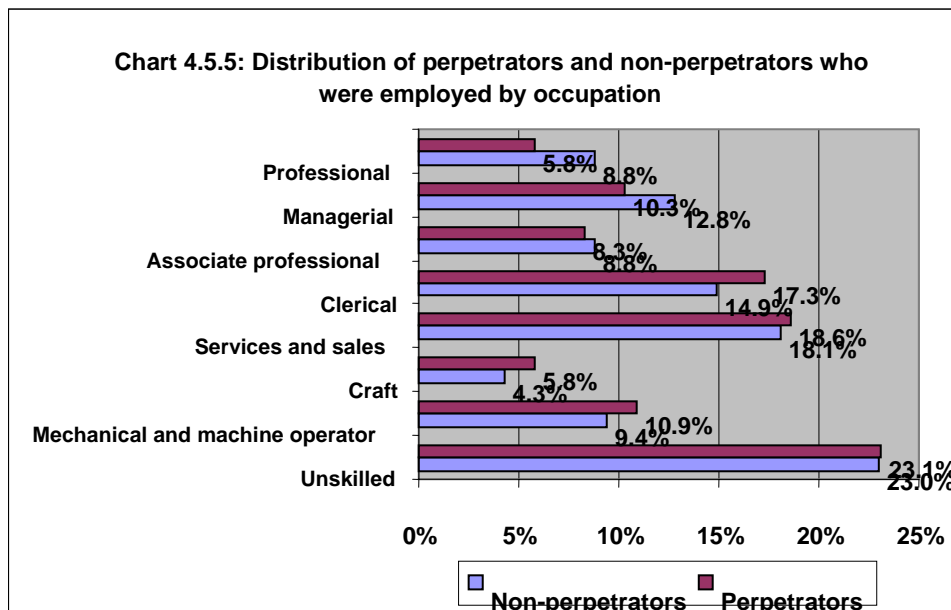


4.5.5 The percentage of perpetrators who were self-employed was higher than that of non-perpetrators. More than half of perpetrators (56%) were employee and a further 8% were self-employed. The χ^2 value of the two distributions is almost zero (0.007), indicating that there is significant difference in the economic activity status between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.

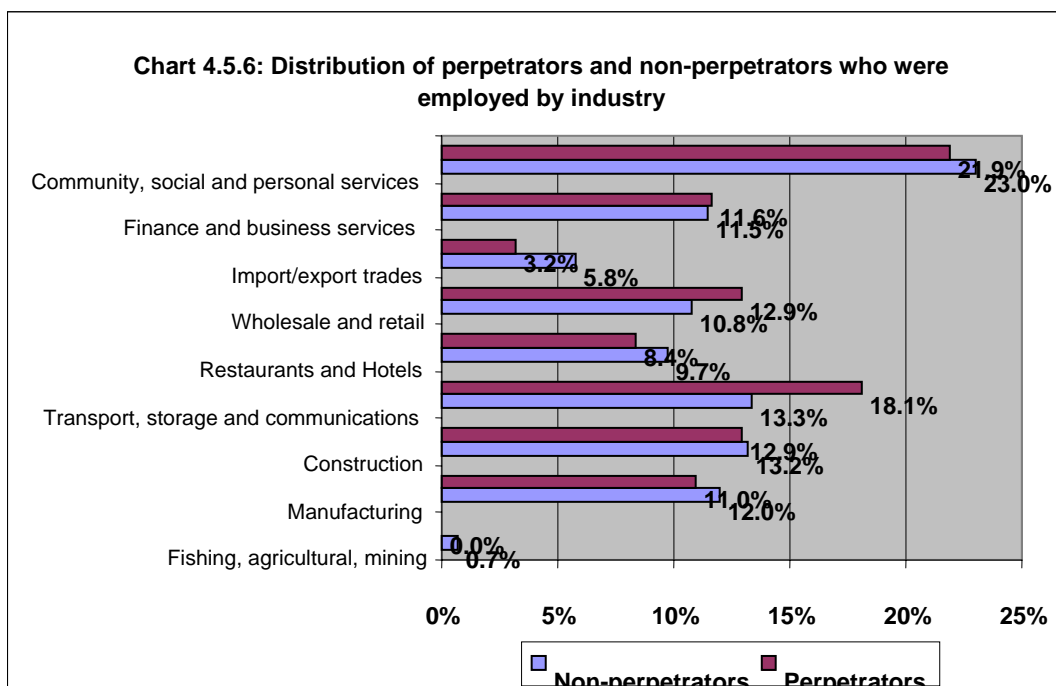


4.5.6 For those who were employed, a relatively higher proportion of perpetrators were semi-skilled and skilled, sales, services and clerical workers, when compared with non-perpetrators. A relatively lower proportion of perpetrators were professional,

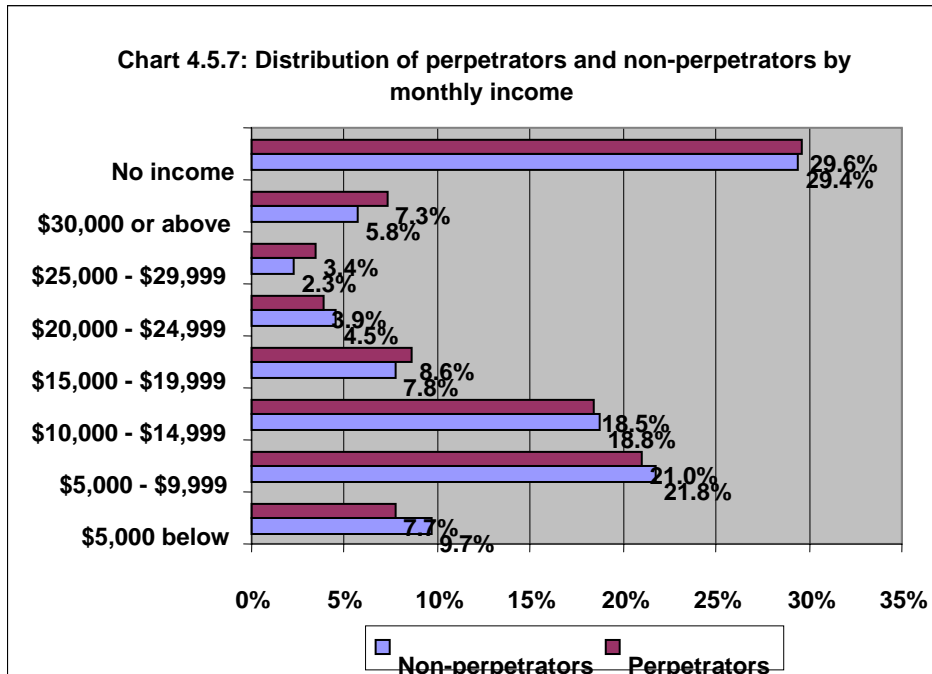
associate professional and managerial workers. The χ^2 value of the two distributions is 0.798, indicating that there is no significant difference in occupational distribution between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.



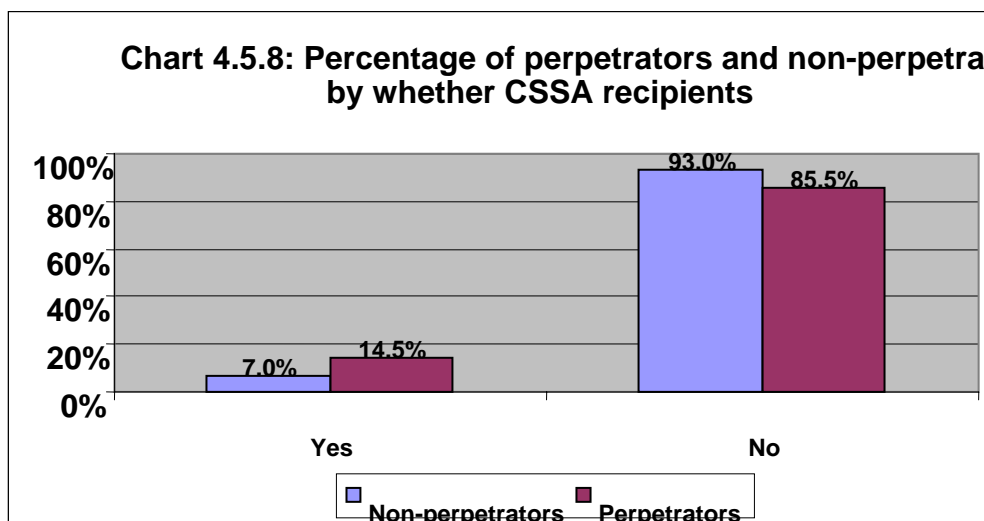
4.5.7 For those who were employed, a relatively higher proportion of perpetrators were working in the wholesale/retail, transport, storage and communications industries, when compared with non-perpetrators. The χ^2 value of the two distributions is 0.645, indicating that there is no significant difference in industry distribution between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.



4.5.8 The distribution of monthly income for perpetrators and non-perpetrators is shown below. The statistics show that the difference in monthly income between the two groups is quite small. The χ^2 value of the two distributions is 0.746, indicating that there is no significant difference in income distribution between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.

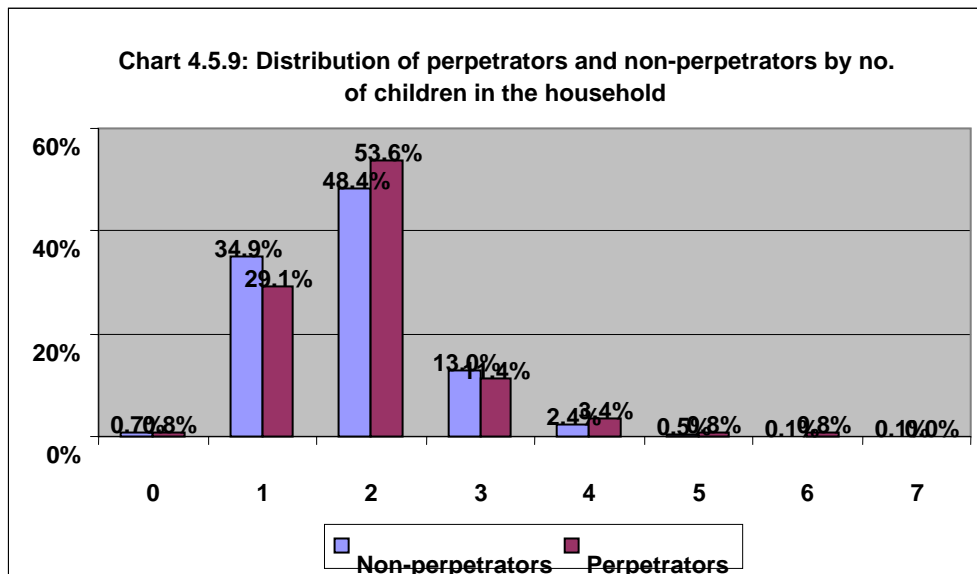


4.5.9 The percentage of perpetrators who or whose family members were recipients of CSSA (15%) was higher than that of non-perpetrators (7%). The χ^2 value of the two distributions is almost zero (0.000), indicating that there is significant difference in the CSSA recipient status between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.



4.5.10 More than half of perpetrators (54%) were living with 2 children and the corresponding percentage (48%) for non-perpetrators was lower. The χ^2 value of the two

distributions is 0.081, indicating that there is no significant difference in the number of children in the housings between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.



4.5.11 The socio-economic characteristics of perpetrators of child physical maltreatment were quite similar to those of non-perpetrators except that perpetrators of child physical maltreatment had relatively lower education, as compared with non-perpetrators; and a relatively higher proportion of them was self-employed and recipients of CSSA. To distinguish perpetrators from non-perpetrators, other factors will have to be examined, and this will be discussed in the section below.

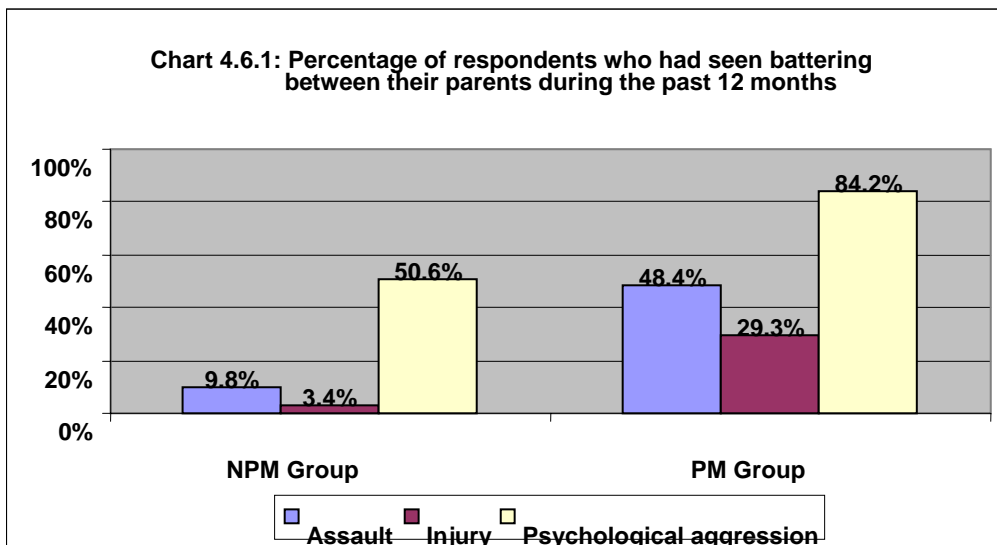
4.6 Risk factors

4.6.1 As discussed above, a number of factors have been identified by researchers as possible causes of child physical maltreatment. These include personal factors like the personality characteristics of parents, economic causes like poverty and relationship factors like poor parent-child relationship, poor marital relationship and social isolation. In the following paragraphs, relevant survey data are analyzed which may shed light on the risk factors of child physical maltreatment.

Violence between parents of victims

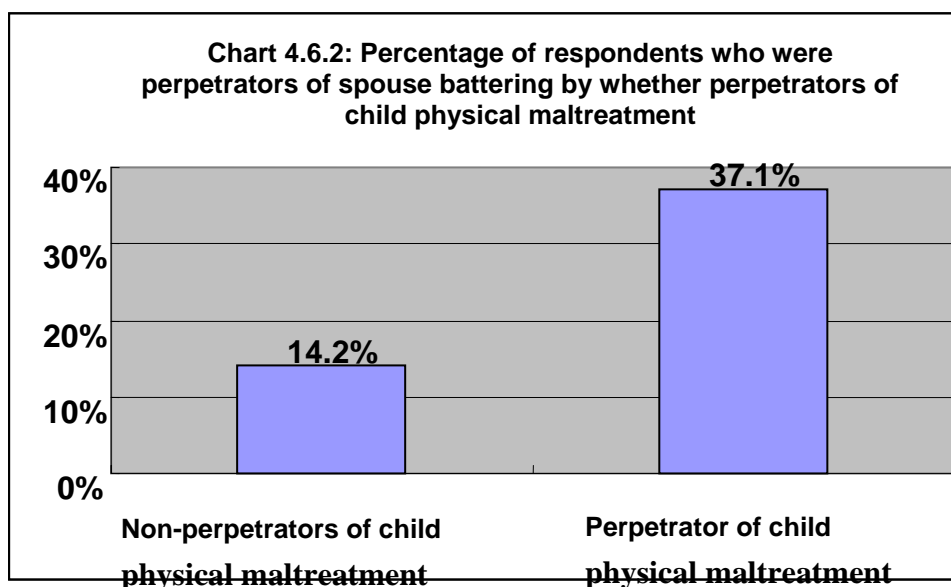
4.6.2 A much higher proportion of children in the physical maltreatment group had seen domestic violence between their parents, compared with those in the non-physical maltreatment group. About 48% of those in the physical maltreatment group had seen physical assault between their parents during the 12 months prior to enumeration, as compared with 10% for the non-physical maltreatment. About 29% of the physical maltreatment group had seen physical injury resulting from battering between their parents during the past 12 months prior to enumeration, as compared 3% for the non-physical maltreatment group. 84% of the physical maltreatment group had seen psychological aggression between their parents during the 12 months prior to enumeration,

as compared with 51% for the non-physical maltreatment group. The difference between the physical maltreatment and non-physical maltreatment groups is statistically significant, with the p-value equals to almost zero.



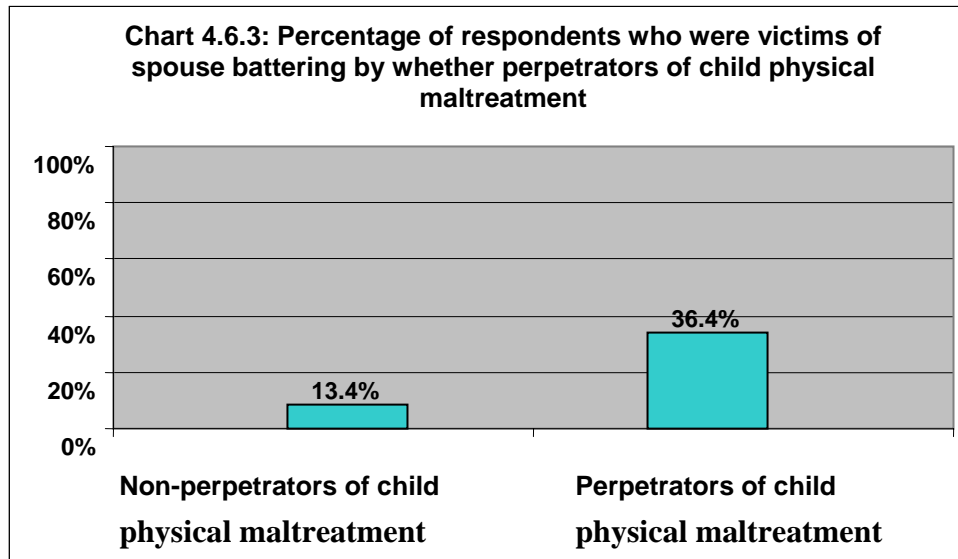
Dual violence of perpetrators

4.6.3 About 37% of perpetrators of child physical maltreatment admitted that they were also perpetrators of spouse battering. The percentage was higher than that for non-perpetrators (14%). The χ^2 value of the two distributions is almost zero (0.000), indicating that there is significant difference between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.



4.6.4 About 36% of perpetrators of child physical maltreatment admitted that they were also victims of spouse battering. The percentage was higher than that for non-perpetrators (13%). The χ^2 value of the two distributions is almost zero (0.000),

indicating that there is significant difference between the perpetrator and non-perpetrator groups.



Personal and relationships profile of perpetrators

4.6.5 The personal and relationships profile (PRP) has been used as a measurement tool for the identification of risk factors of domestic violence. It is designed to measure both the personal characteristics (such as depression) and relation-level variables (such as dominance). High scores in the various PRP sub-scales indicate areas where attention is required.⁴¹ The PRP is unique as compared to other existing scales not only because PRP is easy to administer but also that the PRP score for individual respondents can be plotted on a single profile form, facilitating quick identification of which characteristics that usually have a higher score.⁴² The Acquisitive Face Orientation Scale was used to measure the need for face associated with domestic violence.

4.6.6 For the present research, a total of 14 sub-scales were used to measure risk factors of domestic violence. Estimates of alpha coefficients are shown in the table below. It may be noted that the internal consistency of most sub-scales is quite high, with the value of alpha coefficient over 0.7. For the sub-scale on anger management, the alpha coefficient is less than 0.5, which becomes 0.52 after deleting one item. In the analysis to follow, the scores for anger management based on 5 items are presented.

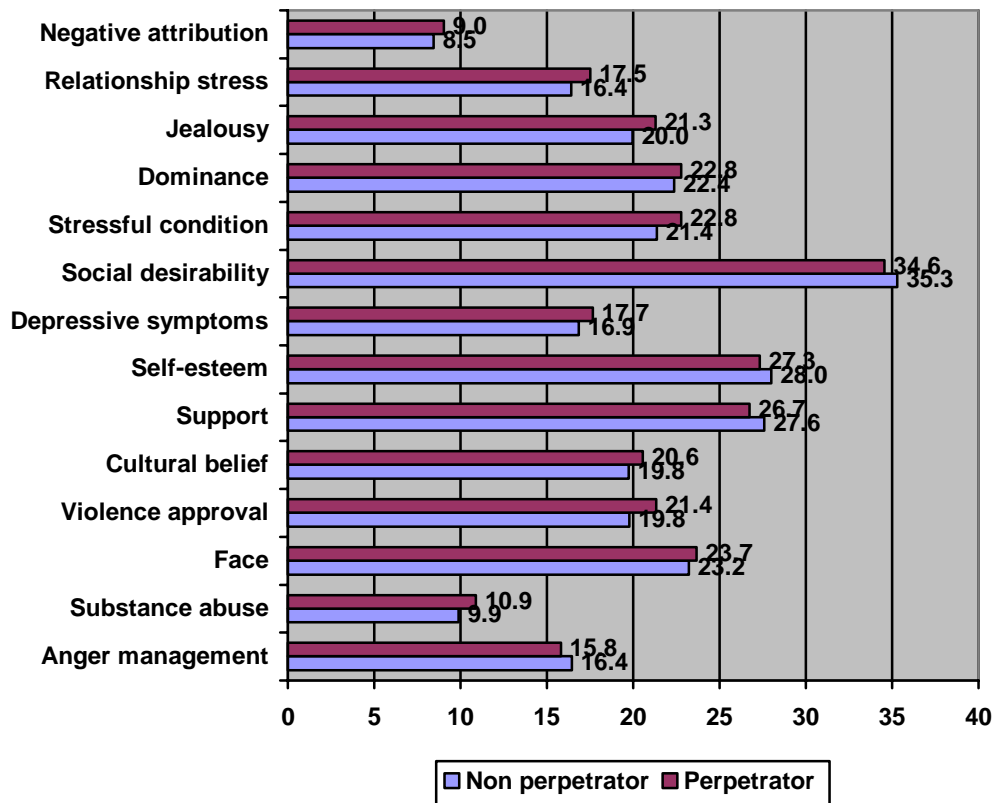
41 Strauss, Murray A. et al (1999), "The personal relationships profile (PRP)".

42 Strauss, Murray, A (1999), "Preliminary psychometric data for Personal and Relationships Profile (PRP): a multi-scale tool for clinical screening and research on partner violence".

Alpha coefficient	Items	Total	Male	Female
Anger Management	6	0.4440	0.4380	0.4490
Anger Management (Item deleted)	5	0.5240	0.5249	0.5235
Substance Abuse	7	0.9540	0.9430	0.9650
FACE	10	0.8840	0.8830	0.8830
Violence Approval	9	0.7500	0.7480	0.7500
Cultural Beliefs	8	0.4990	0.4810	0.5070
Support	10	0.7280	0.7230	0.7350
Self-esteem	10	0.6890	0.7010	0.6780
Depressive Symptoms	8	0.7350	0.7290	0.7400
Social Desirability	13	0.6130	0.6250	0.6000
Stressful Conditions	8	0.7570	0.7360	0.7750
Dominance	9	0.7300	0.7300	0.7310
Jealousy	8	0.8790	0.8750	0.8840
Relationship Distress	8	0.8360	0.8220	0.8450
Negative Attribution	4	0.7370	0.7190	0.7490

4.6.7 The average scores for the 14 sub-scales are shown in the chart below. It may be seen that the average scores of physical maltreatment group were lower than those of non-physical maltreatment group only in respect of social desirability, self-esteem, support and anger management, and the difference is statistically significant. For the other 11 sub-scales, the average scores of the physical maltreatment group were higher than those of non-physical maltreatment group. The difference is statistically significant for all sub-scales, with the exception of the sub-scales face.

Chart 4.6.4: Average PRP scores by sub-scales for abused and non-abused groups



4.6.8 In the table below, the mean values, standard deviations and p-values for the deviations and p-values for the 14-sub-scales are presented.

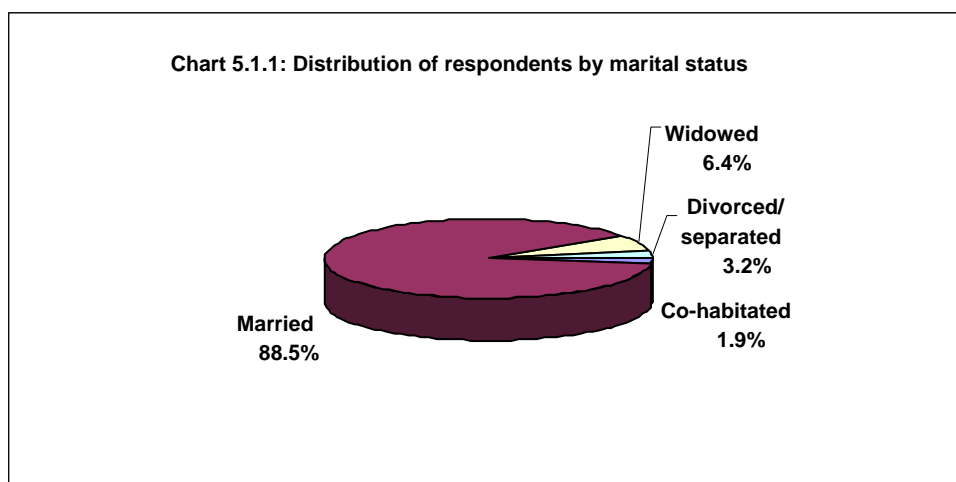
PRP Scales	<u>Non-perpetrator</u>			<u>Perpetrator</u>			<u>Difference</u>		<u>p-value</u>	
	N	Mean	SD	N	Mean	SD	Mean	SD		
<u>Anger Management</u>	1942	16.43	1.68	212	15.80	2.08	0.64	0.15	0.0000	*
<u>Substance Abuse</u>	1113	9.90	3.36	144	10.88	3.99	-0.99	0.35	0.0051	*
<u>FACE</u>	1933	23.23	4.22	214	23.67	4.24	-0.44	0.30	0.1485	
<u>Violence Approval</u>	1947	19.76	3.16	218	21.35	2.78	-1.59	0.22	0.0000	*
<u>Cultural Beliefs</u>	1931	19.75	2.16	214	20.55	2.30	-0.80	0.16	0.0000	*
<u>Support</u>	1688	27.61	2.84	182	26.74	3.10	0.87	0.22	0.0001	*
<u>Self-esteem</u>	1952	28.00	2.40	219	27.34	2.85	0.66	0.20	0.0010	*
<u>Depressive Symptoms</u>	1958	16.86	2.31	212	17.67	2.60	-0.81	0.19	0.0000	*
<u>Social Desirability</u>	1899	35.30	2.91	210	34.55	3.37	0.76	0.24	0.0020	*
<u>Stressful Conditions</u>	1682	21.37	2.81	168	22.79	3.34	-1.43	0.27	0.0000	*
<u>Dominance</u>	1921	22.37	1.69	213	22.77	1.79	-0.39	0.12	0.0014	*
<u>Jealousy</u>	1885	19.95	3.35	210	21.28	3.70	-1.32	0.25	0.0000	*
<u>Relationship Distress</u>	1866	16.40	2.63	206	17.51	3.23	-1.12	0.23	0.0000	*
<u>Negative Attribution</u>	1955	8.45	1.42	227	9.03	1.61	-0.58	0.11	0.0000	*

5. Spouse Battering

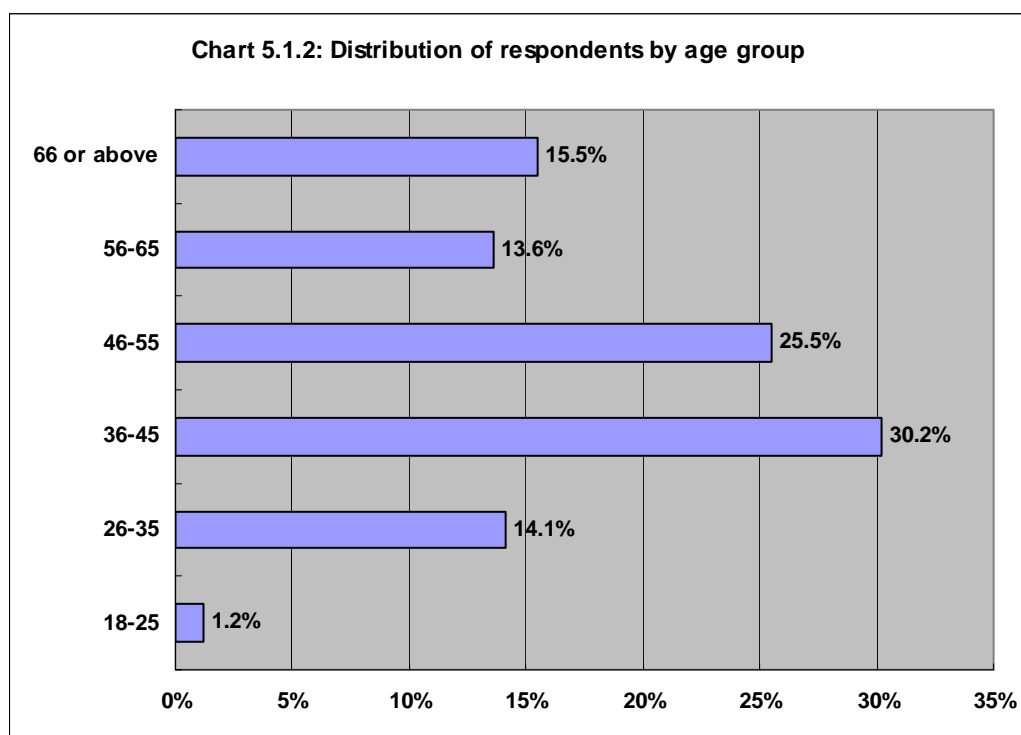
5.1 Profile of adult respondents

Personal characteristics

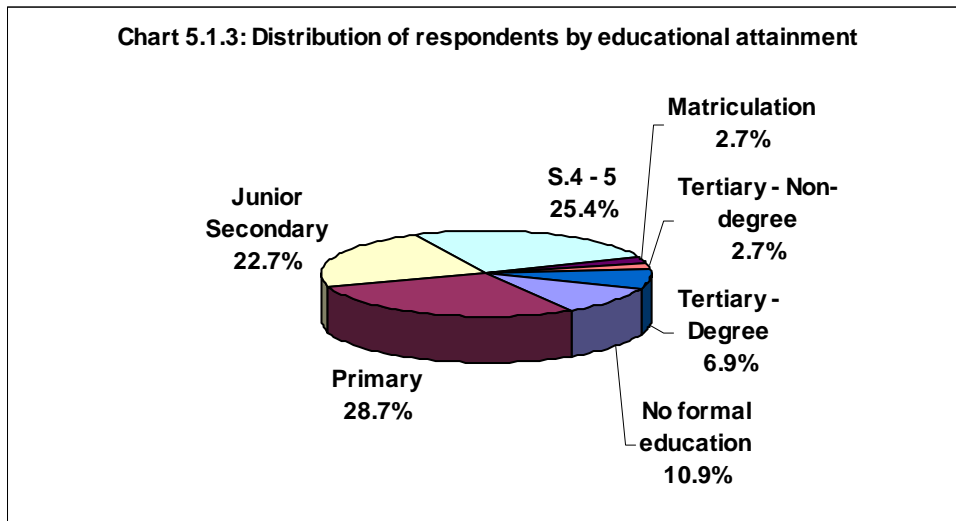
5.1.1 A total of 5,049 adult respondents who were married or cohabitated, or with children were interviewed using the adult questionnaire. About 46.4% of them were male and remaining 53.6% female. The majority of them (99.5%) were Chinese. About 88.5% of them were married, and a further 6.4% were widowed. Only about 1.9% cohabited with their spouses.



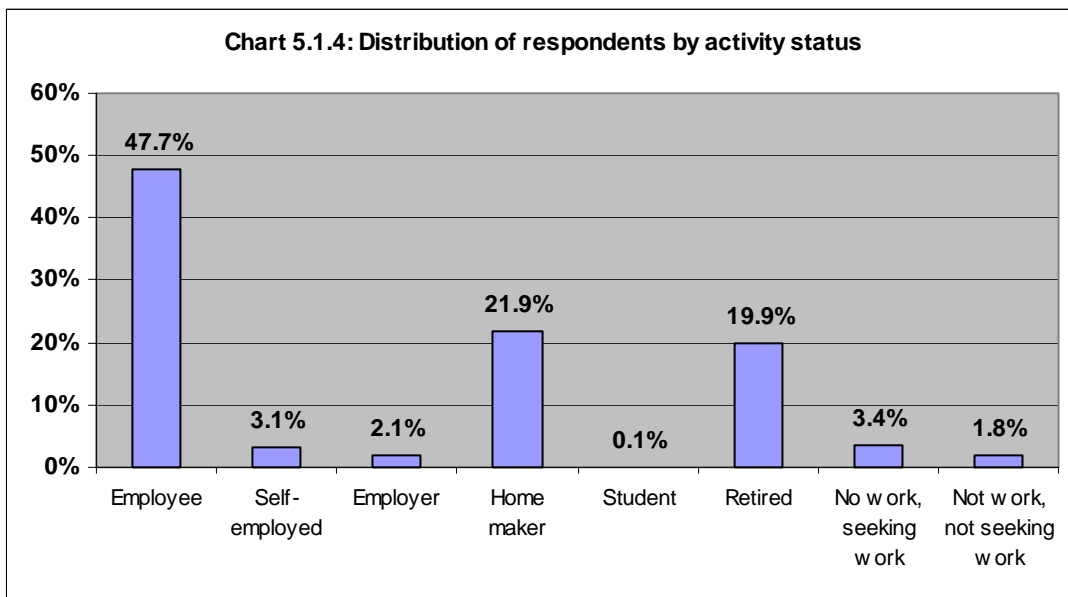
5.1.2 Over half (55.7%) of respondents were aged 36 – 55, and a further 29.1% aged 56 or above. The remaining 15.3% were aged 35 or below.



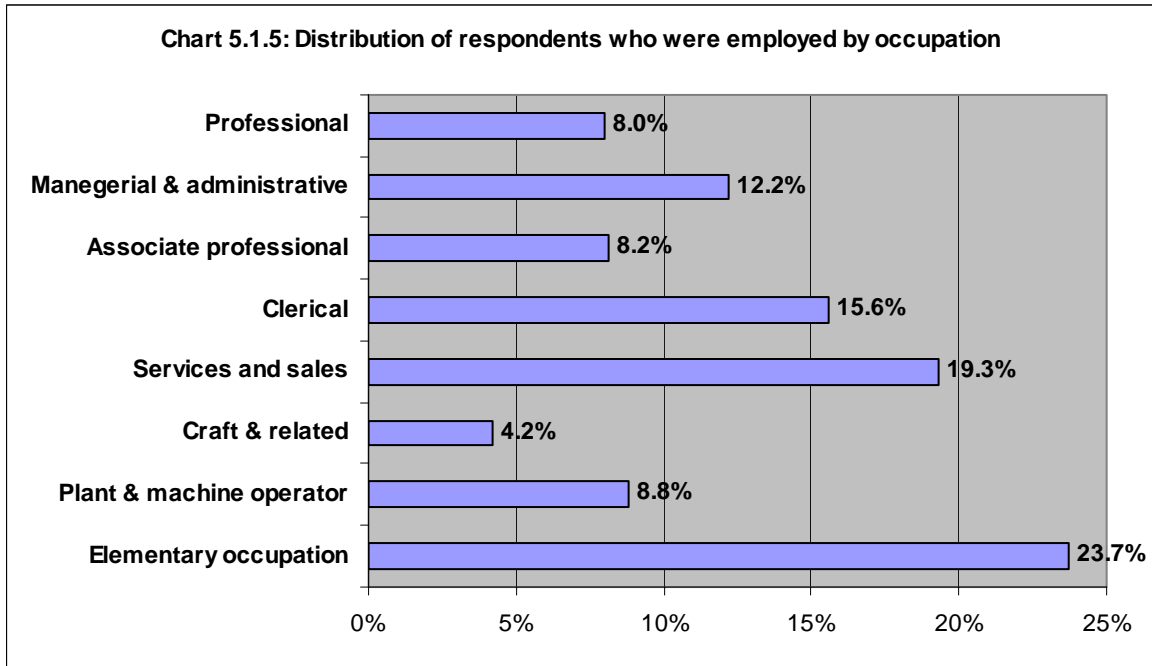
5.1.3 About 37.7% had senior secondary education or above, and a further 22.7% of them had junior secondary education.



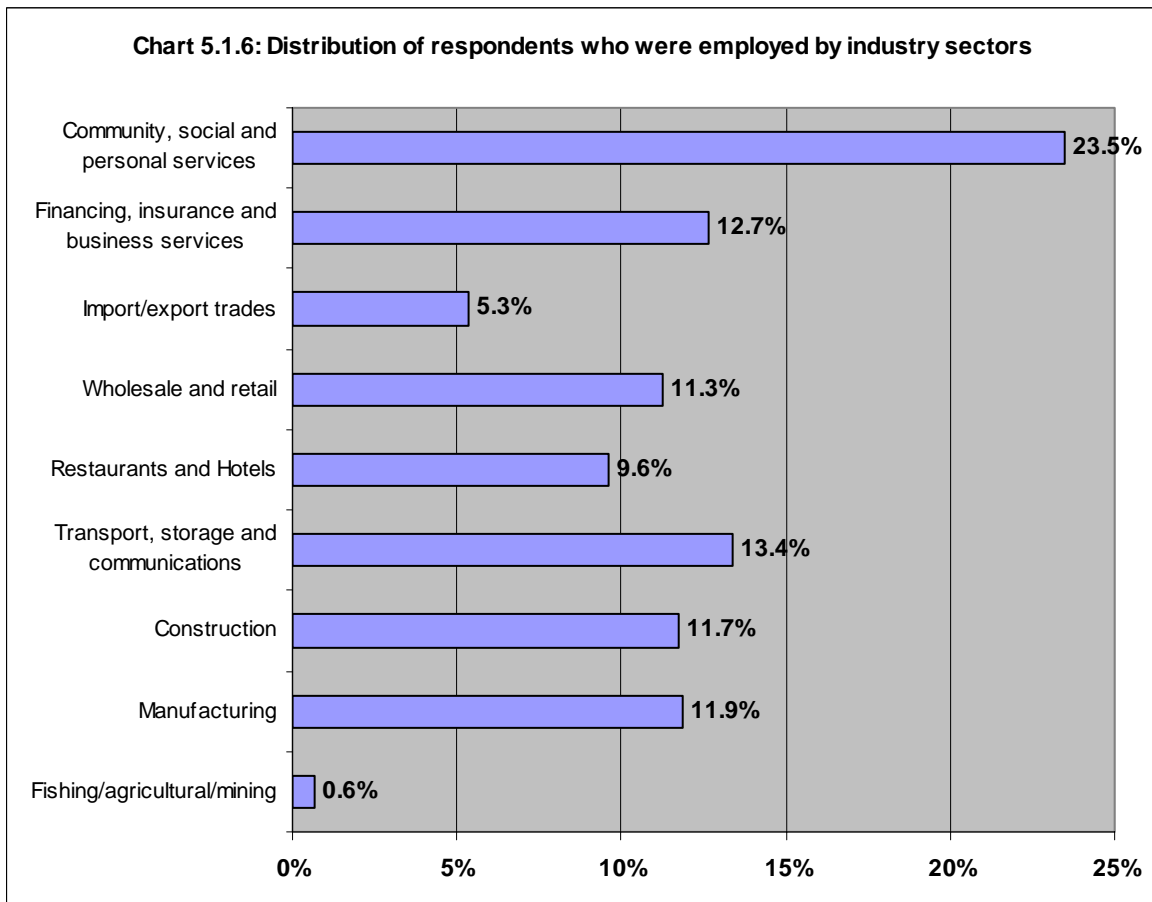
5.1.4 Over half (52.9%) of respondents were employed, and a further 41.9% were economically inactive (including home-makers, students and retirees).



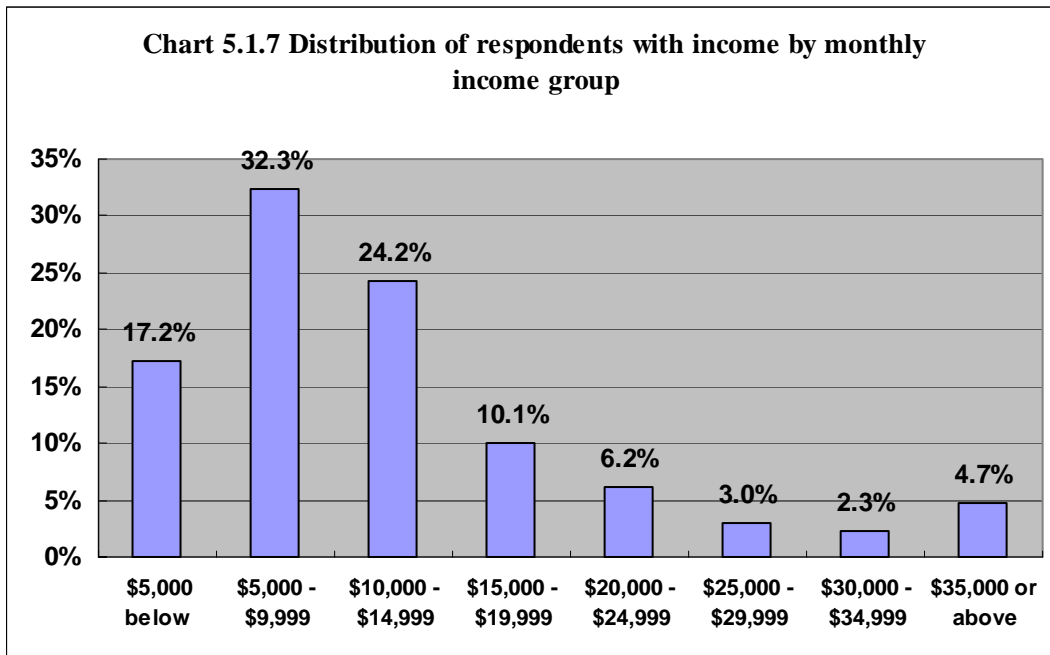
5.1.5 For those who were employed, about 28.4% of them were working in professionals, associate professionals, administrative or managerial workers. About 23.7% were, on the other hand, working in elementary occupations, and a further 8.8% were plant or machine operators.



5.1.6 Most of respondents who were employed were working in the services sectors. About 23.5% of respondents who were employed were working in the community, social and personal services sector, and a further 12.7% in the financing, insurance and business services sector, 5.3% in import and export trades and 11.3% in wholesale and retail trades.



5.1.7 About 41.5% of respondents indicated that they did not have any income. For those who had income, nearly half of them (49.5%) had a monthly income below \$10,000, and a further 24.2% had a monthly income of \$10,000 - \$14,999.



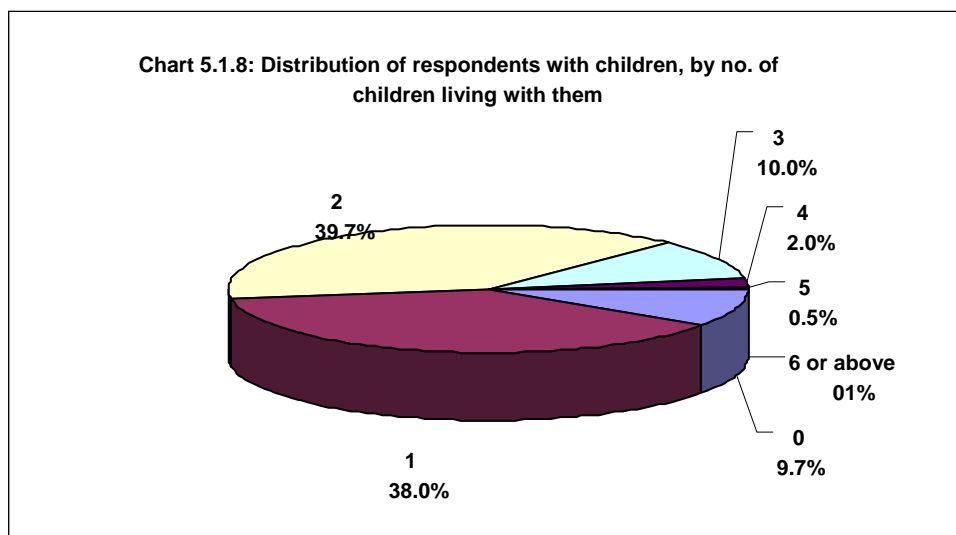
5.1.8 About 5.2% of respondents indicated that they had suffered from debt. About 7.6% of them were CSSA recipients. And 19.6% said that they had chronic diseases, which were mainly hypertension, heart diseases and diabetes. For those who had chronic diseases, about 14.7% indicated that their chronic diseases had affected their relationship with their spouses. The corresponding percentage for those whose relationship with their family members as affected was 12.5%. About 35.5% of those with chronic diseases said that their diseases had an adverse impact on the financial conditions of their family; and over half (52.6%) indicated that it had an adverse impact on their emotion.

5.1.9 The number of adult respondents analyzed by the geographical district of their residence is shown in the table below.

Districts	Number of adult respondents interviewed	Percentage distribution
Central & Western District	125	2.48%
Eastern District	342	6.77%
Southern District	111	2.20%
Wan Chai District	56	1.11%
Hong Kong Island	634	12.56%
Kowloon City District	328	6.50%
Kwun Tong District	442	8.75%
Sham Shui Po District	372	7.37%
Wong Tai Sin District	369	7.31%
Yau Tsim Mong District	137	2.71%
Kowloon	1648	32.64%
Islands District	73	1.45%
Kwai Tsing District	370	7.33%
North District	254	5.03%
Sai Kung District	274	5.43%
Sha Tin District	457	9.05%
Tai Po District	245	4.85%
Tsuen Wan District	160	3.17%
Tuen Mun District	466	9.23%
Yuen Long District	468	9.27%
New Territories	2767	54.80%
All	5049	100.00%

Household characteristics

5.1.9 About 86.2% of respondents had children. Among them, 9.7% of them were not living with their children. The majority of these respondents (77.7%) were living with one to two children.



5.2 Ever prevalence and annual prevalence of spouse battering

5.2.1 In this section, statistics on physical assault, physical injury and sexual coercion, which are thought to constitute acts of spouse battering, are presented. Other means of resolving spousal conflicts, including negotiation and psychological aggression, are discussed in the next section.

Physical assault

Ever prevalence

5.2.2 A total of 12 items were used to measure the ever prevalence and annual prevalence over the 12 months prior to enumeration (or incidence) of physical assault. Based on survey data on ever prevalence, the internal consistency of these 12 items was found to be very high, with the Cronbach alpha being 96.4% for physical assault by spouses and 96.0% for physical assault by respondents. Statistics on the prevalence of physical assault are summarized in the table below:

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical Assault</u>				
Minor by spouse	9.32	8.75	9.81	0.2057
Minor by respondent	10.50	9.53	11.34	0.0385 *
Severe by spouse	3.91	3.14	4.58	0.0097 *
Severe by respondent	3.87	3.60	4.11	0.3534
All (minor or severe) by spouse	9.63	9.06	10.11	0.2141
All (minor or severe) by respondents	10.82	9.79	11.71	0.0297 *

5.2.3 The percentage of respondents who reported that they were ever physically

assaulted by their spouses (9.6%) was slightly lower than the percentage of respondents who said that they had ever physically assaulted their spouses (10.8%). Female respondents had a slightly higher rate of having assaulted their spouses than male respondents, and the difference is statistically significant. Most physical assaults were minor in nature. It should be noted that the percentage for all physical assaults may be smaller than the sum of minor and severe assaults as some respondents reported both minor and severe assaults.

5.2.4 Information on spouse battery was also collected from the child respondents, using the child questionnaire. About 21% of child respondents had ever seen physical assault carried out by their fathers and about 23% had ever seen physical assault carried out by their mothers. It should be noted that the percentage is not the prevalence rate of physical assault. Though not strictly comparable, it may be worth noting that the percentage of child respondents who reported having ever seen physical assault between their parents was much higher than the prevalence rate reported by adult respondents.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical Assault</u>				
Minor by father	19.63	18.90	20.40	0.3919
Minor by mother	21.88	21.73	22.03	0.8700
Severe by father	10.06	9.31	10.85	0.2459
Severe by mother	10.96	10.68	11.27	0.6693
All (minor or severe) by father	20.89	19.85	21.99	0.2322
All (minor or severe) by mother	23.10	23.07	23.13	0.9738

Ever prevalence by district

5.2.5 An analysis of the ever prevalence rate by district is given in the table below. The incidence rate for Hong Kong Island (at 11% for assault by spouses and 13% for assault by respondents) was higher than that of Kowloon (9% and 10% respectively) and the New Territories (10% and 11% respectively). The rate was also relatively higher for certain districts like Wan Chai (20% and 24% respectively), Kowloon City (14% and 16% respectively), Sha Tin (12% and 14% respectively), Tai Po (15% and 14% respectively) and Tuen Mun (12% and 13% respectively). Care however should be taken in interpreting statistics on the incidence rate by district, as the number of sampled respondents is quite small.

Districts	Total assault by spouse	Total assault by respondent
	%	%
Central & Western District	7.50	8.13
Eastern District	10.56	11.59
Southern District	11.43	14.95
Wan Chai District	20.37	23.64
Hong Kong Island	10.98	12.56
Kowloon City District	14.42	15.79
Kwun Tong District	7.26	7.53
Sham Shui Po District	4.96	5.98
Wong Tai Sin District	8.19	11.91
Yau Tsim Mong District	9.77	6.57
Kowloon	8.58	9.71
Islands District	5.56	4.11
Kwai Tsing District	10.69	11.54
North District	8.40	9.52
Sai Kung District	3.00	1.48
Sha Tin District	12.19	14.09
Tai Po District	14.58	14.46
Tsuen Wan District	7.33	9.93
Tuen Mun District	11.60	13.26
Yuen Long District	9.57	11.85
New Territories	9.94	11.09
All	9.63	10.82

Annual prevalence (incidence)

5.2.6 About 4.5% of respondents reported that they were physically assaulted during the 12 months prior to enumeration, which was lower than the percentage of respondents who said that they had physically assaulted their spouses (5.5%). Most of physical assaults were minor in nature. The difference between male and female respondents is not statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months before enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical Assault</u>				
Minor by spouse	4.34	4.38	4.31	0.9133
Minor by respondent	5.30	5.20	5.39	0.7696
Severe by spouse	1.39	1.28	1.49	0.5405
Severe by respondent	1.47	1.39	1.54	0.6451
All (minor or severe) by spouse	4.51	4.60	4.43	0.7750
All (minor or severe) by respondents	5.54	5.37	5.69	0.6288

5.2.7 Information on spouse battering was also collected from the child respondents, using the child questionnaire. About 11% of child respondents had seen physical assault carried out by their fathers during the 12 months prior to enumeration, and about 13% had seen physical assault carried out by their mothers. It should be noted that the percentage is not the incidence rate of physical assault. Though not strictly comparable, it may be worth noting that the percentage of child respondents who reported having seen physical assault during the 12 months prior to enumeration between their parents was much higher than the incidence rate reported by adult respondents.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months before enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical Assault</u>				
Minor by father	10.20	9.21	11.24	0.1279
Minor by mother	11.40	10.96	11.86	0.5207
Severe by father	5.69	5.32	6.07	0.4618
Severe by mother	6.19	5.82	6.58	0.4721
All (minor or severe) by father	11.37	10.73	12.04	0.3499
All (minor or severe) by mother	12.62	12.20	13.06	0.5582

Annual prevalence by district

5.2.8 An analysis of the annual prevalence by district is given in the table below. The incidence rate for Hong Kong Island (at 5% for assault by spouses and 6% for assault by respondents) was higher than that of Kowloon (4% and 5% respectively) and was about the same as that of the New Territories (5% and 6% respectively). The rate was also relatively higher for certain districts like Wan Chai (11% and 15% respectively), Kowloon City (8% and 10% respectively) and Tai Po (9% and 9% respectively). Care however should be taken in interpreting statistics on the incidence rate by district, as the number of sampled respondents is quite small.

Districts	Total assault by spouse	Total assault by respondent
	%	%
Central & Western District	5.00	5.69
Eastern District	4.04	5.18
Southern District	4.76	6.54
Wan Chai District	11.11	14.55
Hong Kong Island	4.99	6.36
Kowloon City District	7.84	9.91
Kwun Tong District	3.51	2.97
Sham Shui Po District	1.38	2.17
Wong Tai Sin District	1.98	4.43
Yau Tsim Mong District	5.26	4.38
Kowloon	3.70	4.61
Islands District	0.00	0.00
Kwai Tsing District	5.20	6.59
North District	5.60	5.95
Sai Kung District	1.12	0.74
Sha Tin District	4.06	5.15
Tai Po District	8.75	9.09
Tsuen Wan District	6.67	7.95
Tuen Mun District	5.03	6.96
Yuen Long District	5.22	6.68
New Territories	4.88	5.91
All	4.51	5.54

Physical injury

Ever prevalence

5.2.9 Physical assaults may result in physical injuries on the victims. Six items were used to measure the ever and annual prevalence of physical injuries. Based on survey data on ever prevalence, the internal consistency of these 6 items was found to be very high, with the Cronbach alpha being 96.4% for physical injuries caused by spouses and 95.3% for physical injuries caused by respondents. Statistics on the ever prevalence of physical injuries are summarized in the table below:

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical Injury</u>				
Minor caused by spouse	3.58	3.28	3.83	0.2952
Minor caused by respondents	4.21	3.42	4.90	0.0098 *
Severe caused by spouse	1.66	1.55	1.76	0.5599
Severe caused by respondents	2.02	1.56	2.41	0.0331 *
All (minor or severe) caused by spouse	3.68	3.36	3.95	0.2795
All (minor or severe) caused by respondents	4.32	3.51	5.02	0.0093 *

5.2.10 The percentage of respondents who reported that they were physically injured caused by their spouses (3.7%) was slightly lower than the percentage of respondents who said that they had physically injured their spouses (4.3%). Female respondents had a slightly higher rate of having been injured by or having assaulted their spouses than male respondents. Most physical injuries were minor in nature. The difference between male and female respondents was significant for the rate reported by perpetrator on minor, severe and all kinds of injuries. It should be noted that the percentage for all physical injuries may be smaller than the sum of minor and severe injuries as some respondents reported both minor and severe injuries.

5.2.11 Information on physical injury between parents was also collected from the child respondents, using the child questionnaire. About 11% of child respondents had ever seen physical injury carried out by their fathers, and about 11% had ever seen physical injury carried out by their mothers. It should be noted that the percentage is not the prevalence rate of physical injury. Though not strictly comparable, it may be worth noting that the percentage of child respondents who reported ever having seen physical injury between their parents was much higher than the prevalence rate reported by adult respondents.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical Injury</u>				
Minor caused by father	10.01	8.93	11.14	0.0939
Minor caused by mother	10.38	9.91	10.87	0.4792
Severe caused by father	5.20	4.56	5.87	0.1801
Severe caused by mother	4.97	4.96	4.99	0.9768
All (minor or severe) caused by father	11.27	10.35	12.24	0.1760
All (minor or severe) caused by mother	11.31	11.25	11.37	0.9333

Annual prevalence

5.2.12 About 2% of respondents reported that they were physically injured by their spouses during the 12 months prior to enumeration, which was about the same as the

percentage of respondents who admitted that they had physically injured their spouses (2%). Most physical injuries were minor in nature. The difference between male and female respondents is not statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months before enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical injury</u>				
Minor caused by spouse	1.50	1.46	1.53	0.8347
Minor caused by respondents	1.51	1.39	1.62	0.5000
Severe caused by spouse	0.27	0.35	0.19	0.2735
Severe caused by respondents	0.40	0.43	0.38	0.7546
All (minor or severe) caused by spouse	1.56	1.55	1.57	0.9491
All (minor or severe) caused by respondents	1.57	1.52	1.62	0.7684

5.2.13 About 5% of child respondents had seen physical injury carried out by their fathers during the 12 months prior to enumeration, and about 12% had seen physical injury carried out by their mothers. It should be noted that the percentage is not the incidence rate of physical injury. Though not strictly comparable, it may be worth noting that the percentage of child respondents who reported having seen physical injury between their parents was much higher than the incidence rate reported by adult respondents.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months before enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	%	%	%	
<u>Physical injury</u>				
Minor caused by father	5.00	4.27	5.77	0.1193
Minor caused by mother	5.21	5.05	5.38	0.7357
Severe caused by father	2.33	1.80	2.89	0.1043
Severe caused by mother	2.05	1.53	2.59	0.0880
All (minor or severe) caused by father	5.49	4.84	6.17	0.1869
All (minor or severe) caused by mother	5.65	5.34	5.98	0.5280

Sexual coercion

Ever prevalence

5.2.14 Sexual coercion is a different kind of spouse battering, distinct from physical

assaults or injuries. Sexual coercion may or may not be accompanied by physical assault or injuries. Seven items were used to measure the prevalence and incidence of physical injuries. Based on survey data on prevalence, the internal consistency of these 7 items was found to be very high, with the Cronbach alpha being 93.6% for sexual coercion by spouses and also 93.6% for sexual coercion by respondents. Statistics on the prevalence of sexual coercion are summarized in the table below:

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u> %	<u>Male</u> %	<u>Female</u> %	<u>p-value</u>	
<u>Sexual Coercion</u>					
Minor by spouse	6.89	4.64	8.84	0.0000	*
Minor by respondents	7.22	8.14	6.41	0.0188	*
Severe by spouse	1.85	1.56	2.10	0.1694	
Severe by respondents	1.75	1.79	1.72	0.8543	
All (minor or severe) by spouse	6.93	4.68	8.88	0.0000	*
All (minor or severe) by respondents	7.28	8.23	6.45	0.0161	*

5.2.15 The percentage of respondents who reported that they were sexually coerced by their spouses (6.9%) was slightly lower than the percentage of respondents who said that they had sexually coerced their spouses (7.3%). Female respondents had a slightly higher rate of having been sexually coerced by their spouses than male respondents. Most of sexual coercion was minor in nature. The difference between male and female respondents was significant for the rate reported by perpetrators and victims on minor and all kinds of sexual coercion. It should be noted that the percentage for all sexual coercion may be smaller than the sum of minor and severe sexual coercion as some respondents reported both minor and severe sexual coercion.

Annual prevalence

5.2.16 About 3% of respondents reported that they were sexually coerced by their spouses during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentage was almost the same as that for respondents who admitted that they had sexually coerced their spouses (3%). Female respondents had a slightly higher rate of having been sexually coerced their spouses than male respondents. Most of sexual coercion was minor in nature. The difference between male and female respondents was significant for the rate reported by perpetrators and victims on minor and all kinds of sexual coercion.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months before enumeration)</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>	
	%	%	%		
<u>Sexual coercion</u>					
Minor by spouse	3.22	2.27	4.03	0.0006	*
Minor by respondent	3.42	3.96	2.94	0.0480	*
Severe by spouse	0.37	0.40	0.35	0.7671	
Severe by respondent	0.33	0.48	0.19	0.0765	
All (minor or severe) by spouse	3.24	2.32	4.03	0.0008	*
All (minor or severe) by respondents	3.46	4.05	2.94	0.0329	*

Overall spouse battering

Ever prevalence

5.2.17 The perpetrators may have physically assaulted, injured and/or sexually coerced their spouses. Based on information gathered on different kinds of spouse battering, it is possible to estimate the extent of spouse battering in Hong Kong. Statistics on the prevalence of spouse battering are summarized in the table below:

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever Happened</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>	
	%	%	%		
<u>Assault, Injury and/or Sexual</u>					
By spouse	13.90	12.00	15.70	0.0000	*
By respondents	15.10	14.90	15.30	0.7460	

5.2.18 It is estimated that about 13.9% of respondents were battered by their spouses. The percentage of respondents who reported that they had battered their spouses was slightly higher, at 15.1%. A relatively higher proportion of female respondents reported that they had battered or had been battered by their spouses. The difference between male and female respondents was significant for the rate reported by victims

5.2.19 In some households⁴³, either the male or female respondents are victims of spouse battering, while in other households, both spouses are victims (as well as perpetrators) of spouse battering. Thus, if households are taken a unit of analysis, the percentage with spouse battering was higher than the percentage of respondents who had

43 A household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. Hence, a household may have more than one respondent. If any respondent in the household reported he/she had battered or had been battered by spouse, the whole household unit would be classified as household with respondents who had battered or had been battered by spouse.

battered or had been battered by their spouses. It is estimated that there were about 20.8% of households with respondents who reported to have been battered by their spouses. The percentage of households with respondents who reported to have battered their spouses was slightly higher, at 21.7%.

Annual prevalence

5.2.20 About 7% of respondents were battered by their spouses during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentage of respondents who reported that they had battered their spouses was slightly higher, at 8%. A relatively higher proportion of female respondents reported that they had battered or had been battered by their spouses during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The difference between male and female respondents is not significant for the rate reported by victims

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	<u>before enumeration)</u>			
	%	%	%	
<u>Assault, Injury and/or Sexual</u>				
By spouse	7.00	6.50	7.40	0.2130
By respondent	8.10	8.30	7.90	0.6210

5.2.21 It is estimated that there were about 10.6% of households with respondents who reported to have been battered by their spouses. The percentage of households with respondents who reported to have battered their spouses was slightly higher, at 11.9%.

5.3 Other means of spousal conflict resolution

Negotiation

Ever prevalence

5.3.1 Apart from spousal battering which is used albeit incorrectly as a means of resolving spousal conflicts, other non-violent means like negotiation and psychological aggression may also be resorted to by either or both spouses. A total of 6 items were used to measure negotiation. With a Cronbach alpha of around 0.96, the internal consistency of the 6 items was very high. For example, for measures on incidents that had ever occurred, the Cronbach alpha was 96%. Statistics on the prevalence of negotiation are shown below.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	<u>Happened</u>			
	%	%	%	
Negotiation				
Emotional by spouse	65.06	64.39	65.65	0.3570
Emotional by respondents	67.24	66.26	68.09	0.1719
Cognitive by spouse	65.06	45.93	54.07	0.3570
Cognitive by respondents	67.24	45.88	54.12	0.1719
All (cognitive or emotional) by spouse	72.35	72.33	72.37	0.9803
All (cognitive or emotional) by respondents	73.78	73.50	74.02	0.6752

5.3.2 As high as 72% of respondents indicated their spouses had ever carried out negotiation on them, including cognitive and emotional negotiation. The percentage was slightly lower than the proportion of respondents who admitted that they had ever carried out negotiation on their spouses (73%). In other words, the prevalence of negotiation was quite common in Hong Kong, as a means to resolving spousal conflict. This ever prevalence rate of negotiation was slightly higher for male than for female, for both acts of negotiation conducted by them or inflicted upon them by their spouses, but the difference is not statistically significant.

Annual prevalence

5.3.3 About 54% of respondents indicated they had carried out negotiation on their spouses, during the 12 months prior to enumeration. This annual prevalence of negotiation was slightly higher for male than for female, for both acts of negotiation conducted by them or inflicted upon them by their spouses, and the difference is statistically significant for all acts of negotiation.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	<u>before enumeration)</u>			
	%	%	%	
Negotiation				
Cognitive by spouse	48.09	49.01	47.29	0.2304
Cognitive by respondents	49.56	50.28	48.92	0.3405
Emotional by spouse	52.62	54.14	51.30	0.0470 *
Emotional by respondents	53.98	55.31	52.83	0.0808
All (cognitive or emotional) by spouse	54.13	55.64	52.82	0.0489 *
All (cognitive or emotional) by respondents	55.29	56.78	54.00	0.0494 *

Psychological aggression

Ever prevalence

5.3.4 Psychological aggression is another kind of non-violent means of resolving spousal conflicts. Eight items were used to measure the ever and annual prevalence (incidence) of physical injuries. Based on survey data on prevalence, the internal consistency of these 8 items was found to be quite high, with the Cronbach alpha being 88-89%. Statistics on the prevalence of psychological aggression are summarized in the table below:

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	<u>Happened</u>			
	%	%	%	
<u>Psychological aggression</u>				
Minor by spouse	49.25	48.09	50.25	0.1329
Minor by respondents	53.64	53.33	53.91	0.6813
Severe by spouse	42.72	42.29	43.09	0.5765
Severe by respondents	46.30	44.68	47.71	0.0330 *
All (minor or severe) by spouse	57.24	56.77	57.64	0.5428
All (minor or severe) by respondents	61.08	60.67	61.43	0.5862

5.3.5 About 57% of respondents who reported that their spouses had ever carried out psychological aggression on them. The percentage of respondents who admitted that they had carried out psychological aggression on their spouses was slightly higher, at 61%. Female respondents had a slightly higher rate of having been psychologically aggressed their spouses or having been psychologically aggressed by their spouses, than male respondents, but the difference is statistically not significant.

5.3.6 Information on psychological aggression between parents was also collected from child respondents, using the child questionnaire. About 67% of child respondents had ever seen psychological aggression carried out by their fathers, and about 67% had ever seen physical injury carried out by their mothers. It should be noted that the percentage is not the prevalence rate of psychological aggression. Though not strictly comparable, it may be worth noting that the percentage of child respondents who reported ever having seen psychological aggression between their parents was quite close to the prevalence rate reported by adult respondents.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Ever</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	<u>Happened</u>			
	%	%	%	
<u>Psychological aggression</u>				
Minor by father	60.64	60.68	60.60	0.9679
Minor by mother	61.94	63.20	60.62	0.2280
Severe by father	44.85	43.02	46.77	0.0876
Severe by mother	42.84	41.47	44.27	0.2002
All (minor or severe) by father	67.01	66.48	67.56	0.6006
All (minor or severe) by mother	66.72	66.83	66.60	0.9138

Annual prevalence

5.3.7 About 41% of respondents reported that they were victims of psychological aggression by their spouses during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentage was slightly lower than the proportion of respondents who admitted that they had carried out psychological aggression on their spouses (44%). Male respondents had a slightly higher rate of having or having been psychologically aggressed, but the difference is not statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	<u>before enumeration)</u>			
	%	%	%	
<u>Psychological aggression</u>				
Minor by spouse	33.07	33.90	32.35	0.2531
Minor by respondent	35.95	37.12	34.92	0.1072
Severe by spouse	30.19	30.83	29.64	0.3687
Severe by respondent	32.89	32.50	33.23	0.5820
All (minor or severe) by spouse	40.79	41.98	39.75	0.1152
All (minor or severe) by respondents	43.81	45.16	42.63	0.0730

5.3.8 About 51% of child respondents had seen psychological aggression carried out by their fathers during the 12 months prior to enumeration, and about 50% had ever seen physical injury carried out by their mothers. It should be noted that the percentage is not the incidence rate of psychological aggression. Though not strictly comparable, it may be worth noting that the percentage of child respondents who reported having seen psychological aggression between their parents was higher than the incidence rate reported by adult respondents.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Happened (12 months</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
	<u>before enumeration)</u>			
	%	%	%	
<u>Psychological aggression</u>				
Minor by father	45.29	44.35	46.27	0.3820
Minor by mother	44.35	44.23	44.47	0.9151
Severe by father	32.99	30.86	35.22	0.0355 *
Severe by mother	30.85	29.65	32.10	0.2285
All (minor or severe) by father	51.36	50.05	52.74	0.2225
All (minor or severe) by mother	49.51	48.90	50.15	0.5726

5.4 Chronicity of spouse battering

5.4.1 Chronicity is a measure of how often spouse battering happens among those who are assaulted and being assaulted. In the survey, information was collected on the frequency of spouse battering during the 12 months prior to enumeration. It should be noted that (annual) chronicity scores given in this section only apply to those who had or were battered during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The scores are computed based on the number of times of the acts for each CTS sub-scale. In addition, the average number of acts should not be interpreted as the average number of occurrences since multiple acts can exist in the same occurrence.

Physical assault

5.4.2 For those who had physically assaulted their spouses during the 12 months period prior to enumeration, they had on average carried out 7 acts of physically assault during the period. For those who were physically assaulted by their spouses, the number of acts of physically assault inflicted on them was on average 7 during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The annual frequency of severe physical assault was much higher than that of minor physical assault. The difference between male and female is not statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
<u>Physical Assault</u>				
Minor by spouse	5.28	4.60	5.88	0.3440
Minor by respondent	5.17	4.73	5.55	0.4681
Severe by spouse	7.43	3.59	10.28	0.2324
Severe by respondent	7.71	6.75	8.46	0.7478
All (minor or severe) by spouse	7.38	5.38	9.18	0.2026
All (minor or severe) by respondents	7.00	6.31	7.56	0.6124

Physical injury

5.4.3 For those who had carried out physical injury on their spouses during the 12 months period prior to enumeration, they had on average carried out 5 acts of physical injury during the period. For those who were physically injured by their spouses, the number of acts of physically injury inflicted on them was on average 5 during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The annual frequency of severe physical injury was much higher than that of minor physical injury. The difference between male and female is not statistically significant. Care however should be taken in interpreting statistics on the frequency by sex, as the number of sampled respondents is quite small and the estimates are subject to relatively large sampling errors.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
<u>Physical Injury</u>				
Minor by spouse	3.27	2.27	4.10	0.2086
Minor by respondent	3.25	2.31	3.95	0.2477
Severe by spouse	11.54	1.5	27.6	0.2346
Severe by respondent	8.30	1.4	15.2	0.1958
All (minor or severe) by spouse	5.12	2.49	7.37	0.2305
All (minor or severe) by respondents	5.26	2.51	7.49	0.2143

Sexual coercion

5.4.4 For those who had sexually coerced their spouses during the 12 months period prior to enumeration, they had on average carried out 6 acts of sexual coercion during the period. For those who were sexually coerced by their spouses, the number of acts of sexual coercion inflicted on them was higher, at 9, during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The annual frequency of minor sexual coercion was slightly higher than that of severe sexual coercion. A relatively higher proportion of female respondents admitted that they had sexually coerced their spouses, and the difference is statistically significant. Care however should be taken in interpreting statistics on the frequency by sex, as the number of sampled respondents is quite small and the estimates are subject to relatively large sampling errors.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
<u>Sexual coercion</u>				
Minor by spouse	8.23	7.53	8.57	0.6380
Minor by respondent	5.43	4.24	6.84	0.0359 *
Severe by spouse	6.00	2.56	9.44	0.3359
Severe by respondent	4.38	3.18	7.00	0.2866
All (minor or severe) by spouse	8.87	7.83	9.38	0.5586
All (minor or severe) by respondents	5.78	4.53	7.30	0.0418 *

Negotiation

5.4.5 For those who had carried out acts of non-discipline on their spouses during the 12 months period prior to enumeration, they had on average carried out 39 such acts. For those who were victims of negotiation, the number of such acts inflicted on them was slightly lower, at 38, during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The annual frequency of cognitive negotiation was slightly higher than that of emotional negotiation. A relatively higher proportion of female respondents admitted that they had carried out acts of negotiation on spouse, and the difference is statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
Negotiation				
Cognitive by spouse	19.43	18.59	20.18	0.0705
Cognitive by respondent	19.96	19.19	20.65	0.0972
Emotional by spouse	21.33	20.60	22.00	0.1203
Emotional by respondent	22.01	21.07	22.86	0.0460 *
All (minor or severe) by spouse	37.99	36.42	39.43	0.0642
All (minor or severe) by respondents	39.38	37.52	41.07	0.0295 *

Psychological aggression

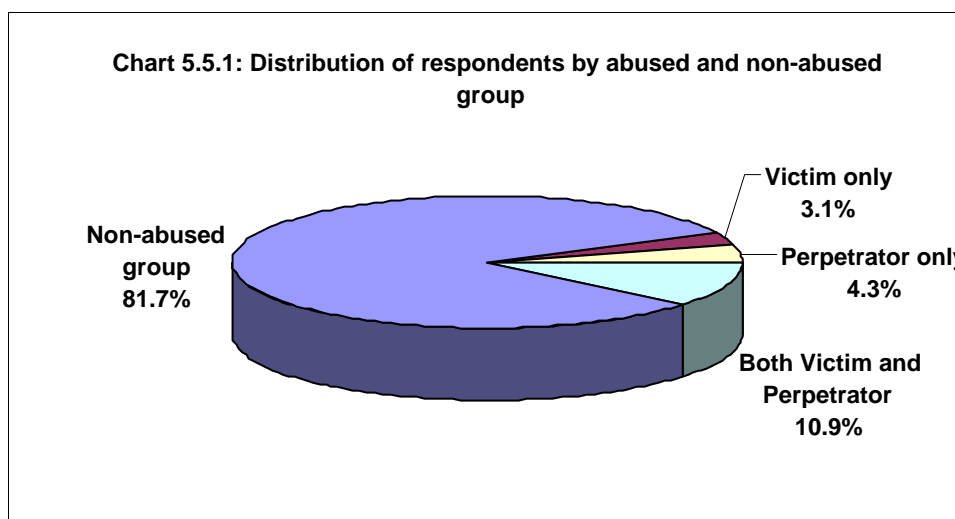
5.4.6 For those who had carried out acts of psychological aggression on their spouses during the 12 months period prior to enumeration, they had on average carried out 13 acts of psychological aggression during the period. For those who were victims of psychological aggression, the number of such acts inflicted on them was slightly higher, at 14, during the 12 months prior to enumeration. The annual frequency of minor psychological aggression was more or less the same as that of severe psychological aggression. A relatively higher proportion of female respondents admitted that they were perpetrators or victims, and the difference is statistically significant.

CTS Sub-scales	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>p-value</u>
<u>Psychological aggression</u>				
Minor by spouse	9.22	8.28	10.06	0.0108 *
Minor by respondent	8.69	7.89	9.44	0.0116 *
Severe by spouse	8.22	7.07	9.26	0.0029 *
Severe by respondent	7.98	7.05	8.78	0.0034 *
All (minor or severe) by spouse	13.55	11.87	15.08	0.0022 *
All (minor or severe) by respondents	13.13	11.56	14.57	0.0007 *

5.5 Profiles of victims and perpetrators of spouse battering

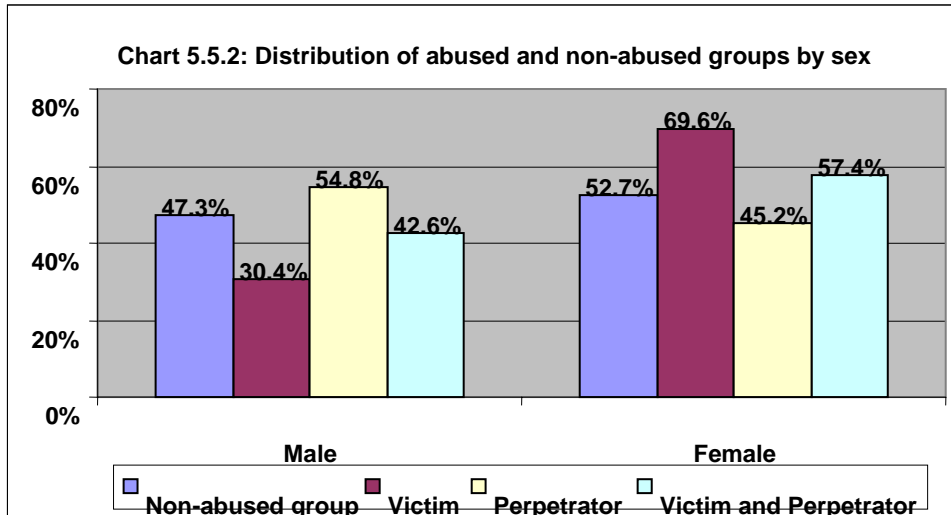
The abused and non-abused groups

5.5.1 For the purpose of the present analysis, the abused group includes those respondents who reported to have ever physically assaulted, injured or sexually coerced their spouses, or having been physically assaulted, injured or sexually coerced by their spouses. About 18% of the adult respondents belonged to the abused group (including respondents who were victim only, perpetrator only and both victim and perpetrator), and the remaining 82% the non-abused group. It may be of interest to know that the majority of abused group were both victims and perpetrators. In the following paragraphs, the profile of the abused group was analyzed and compared with that of the non-abused group. The annual prevalence of the abused group who reported to have physically assaulted, injured or sexually coerced their spouses, or having been physically assaulted, injured or sexually coerced by their spouses during the 12 months prior to enumeration is 10%.

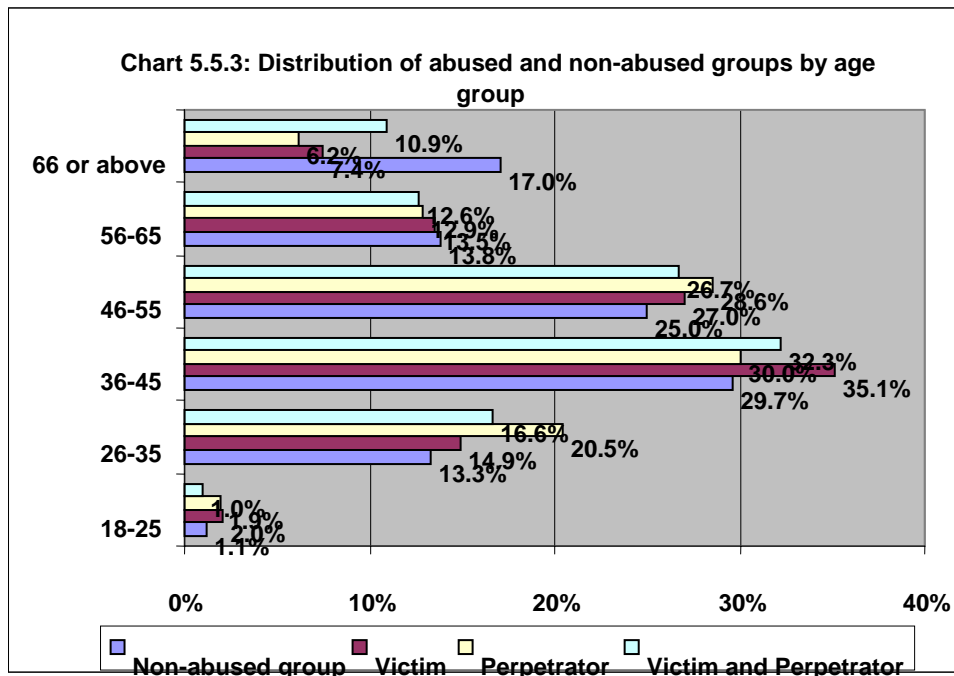


Demographic characteristics

5.5.2 There were proportionately more female than male adults who were victims of spouse battering. For perpetrators, on the other hand, the proportion of female was lower. It may also be worth noting that there was a slightly higher proportion of female among those who were both victims and perpetrators. The χ^2 value of the sex distributions of the four groups of respondents is almost zero (0.000), indicating that there is significant difference in the sex distribution between the non-abused, victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators.

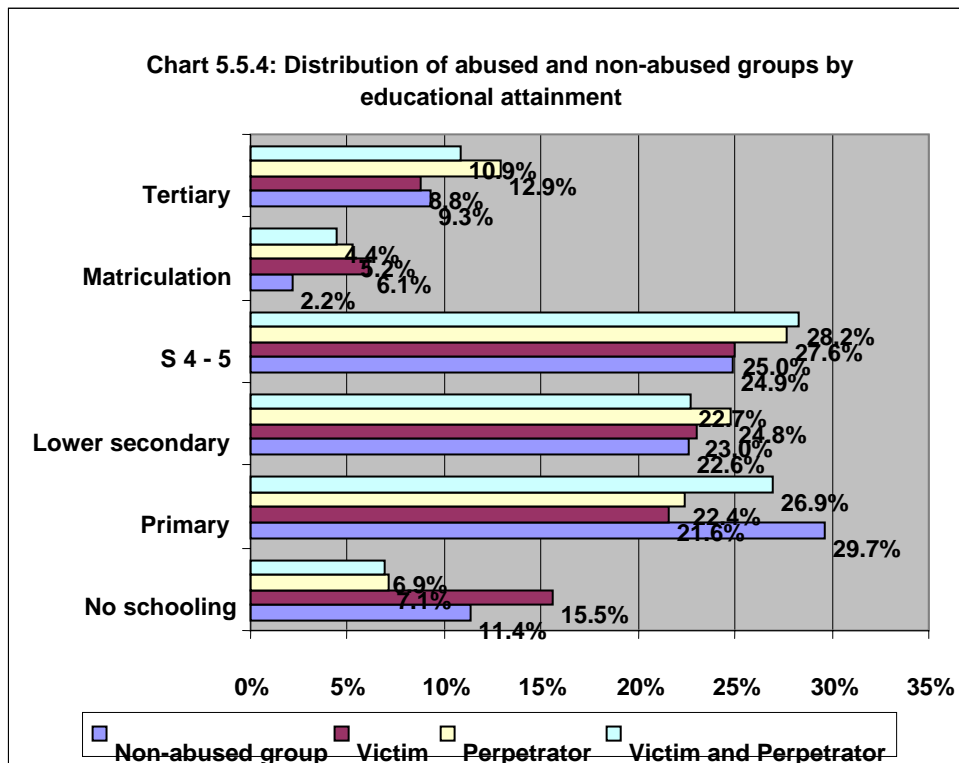


5.5.3 Compared with the non-abused group, a relatively higher proportion of victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators were in the age range of 25 – 55. The proportion of victims who were aged 35 – 45 was higher, as compared with other groups. For perpetrators, the proportion of them who were aged 26 -35 as higher, when compared with other groups. The χ^2 value of the sex distributions of the four groups of respondents is almost zero (0.000), indicating that there is significant difference in the age distribution between the non-abused, victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators. The median ages for the four groups of respondents are 48 for non-abused group, 45 for victims, 45 for perpetrators and 46 for victims and perpetrators.

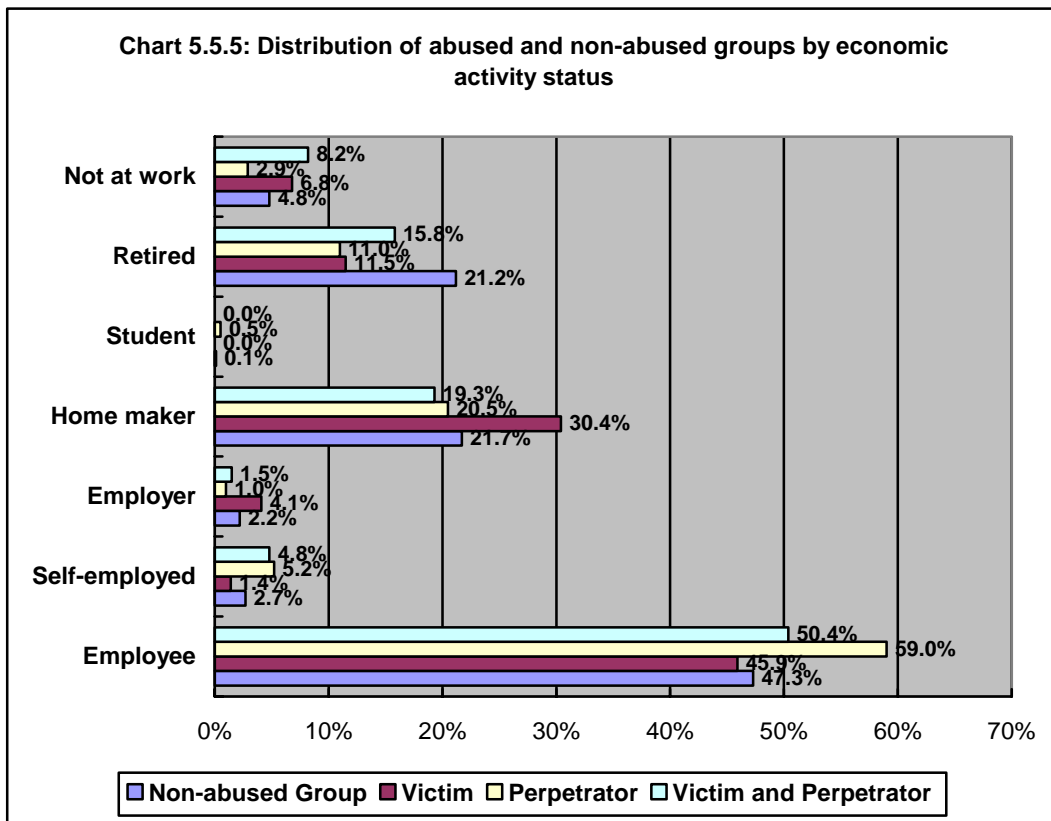


5.5.4 Compared with the non-abused group, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators were relatively more educated. A higher proportion of them had upper secondary or tertiary education. A relatively higher proportion of victims had no schooling. The χ^2 value of the distributions of the four groups of respondents by educational attainment is almost zero (0.000), indicating that there is significant difference

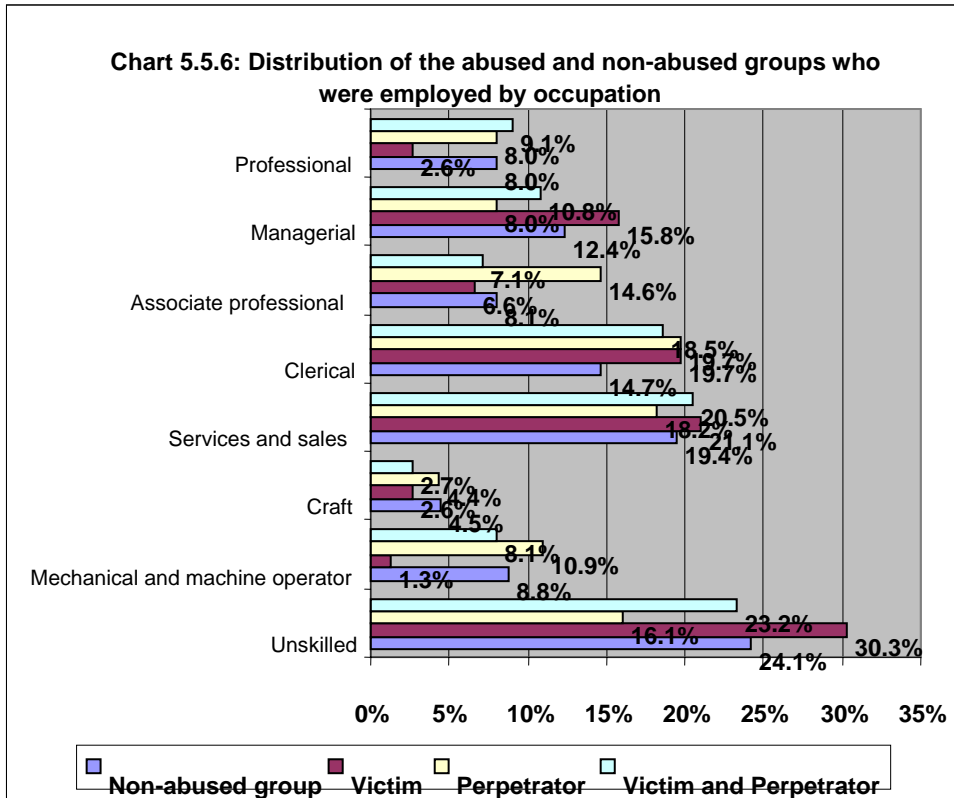
in the educational attainment between the non-abused, victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators.



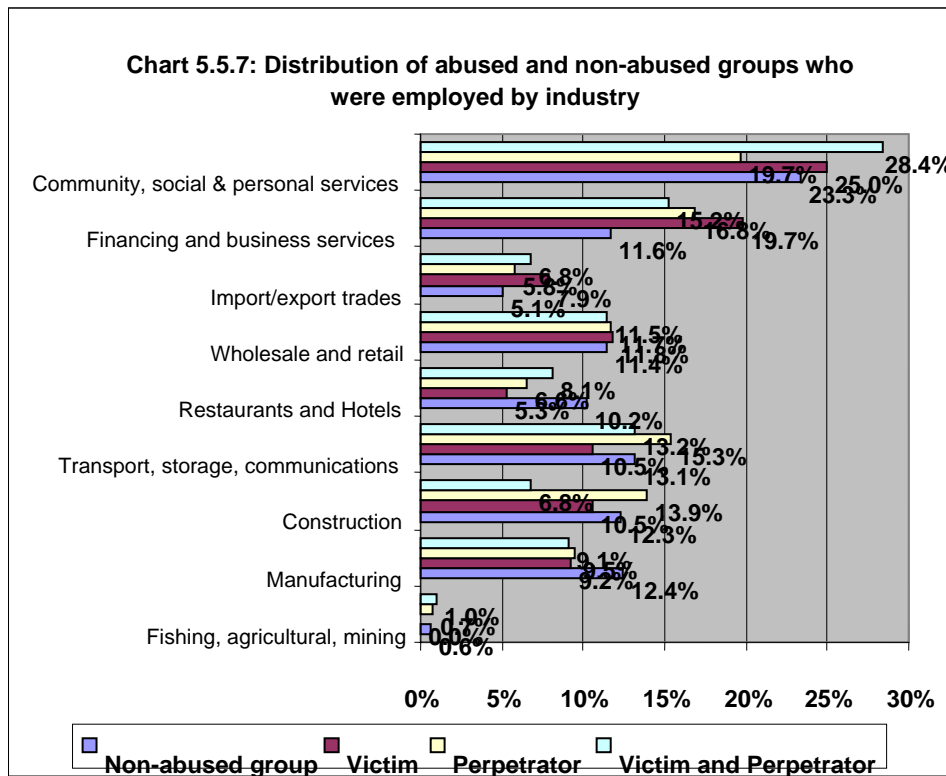
5.5.5 Compared with the non-abused group, a higher proportion of perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators were employed. A relatively higher proportion of victims were home-makers. The χ^2 value of the distributions of the four groups of respondents by economic activity status is almost zero (0.000), indicating that there is significant difference in economic activity between the non-abused, victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators.



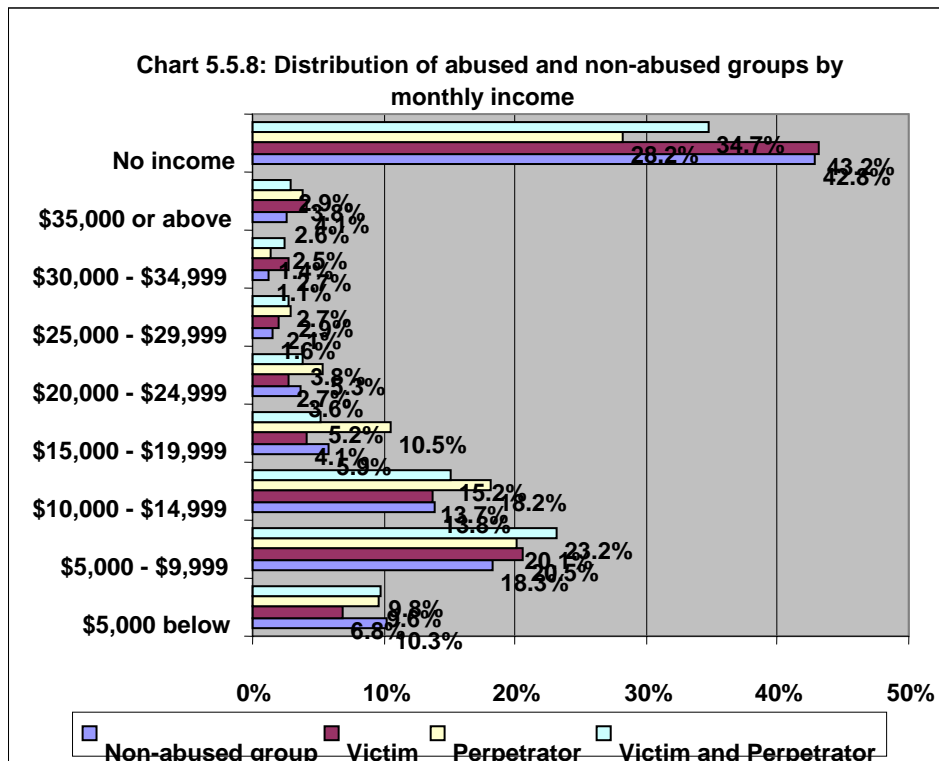
5.5.6 For those who were employed, a higher proportion of perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators were professional and associated professional workers, and mechanical and machine operators, as compared with victims. A relatively higher proportion of victims were unskilled workers. The χ^2 value of the distributions of the four groups of respondents by economic activity status is 0.052, indicating that the difference in occupation distribution between the non-abused, victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators is marginally significant.



5.5.7 For those who were employed, a higher proportion of perpetrators were in the construction, transport, storage and communications industries. The χ^2 value of the distributions of the four groups of respondents by economic activity status is 0.142, indicating that there is no significant difference in industry distribution between the non-abused, victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators.

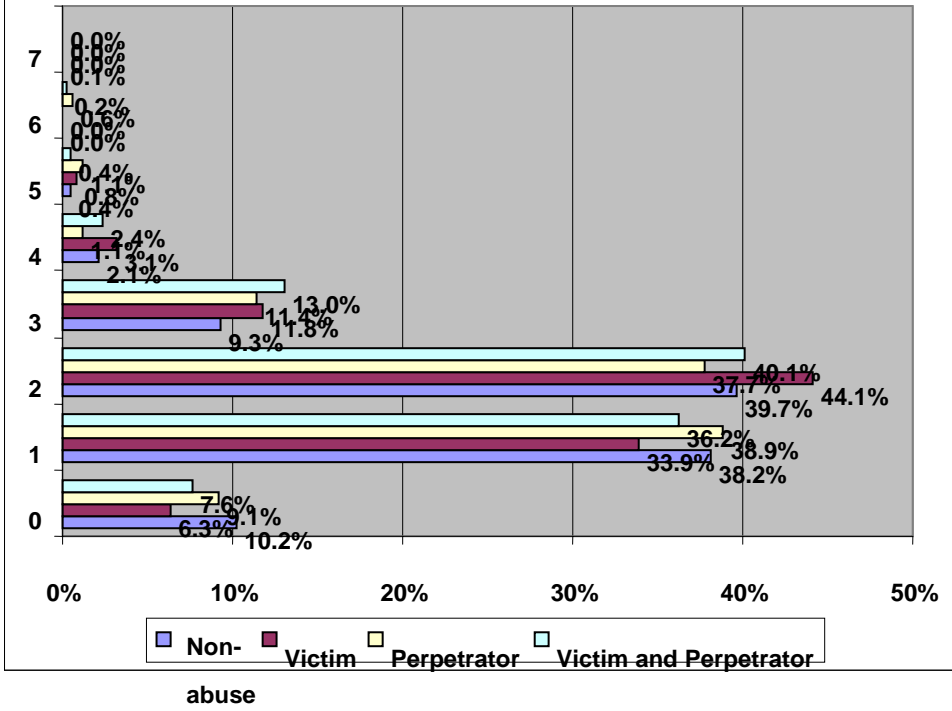


5.5.8 A relatively higher proportion of perpetrators had higher monthly income. For victims and the non-abused group, a relatively higher proportion of them had no income. The χ^2 value of the distributions of the four groups of respondents by monthly income is almost zero (0.000), indicating that there is significant difference in monthly income between the non-abused, victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators.



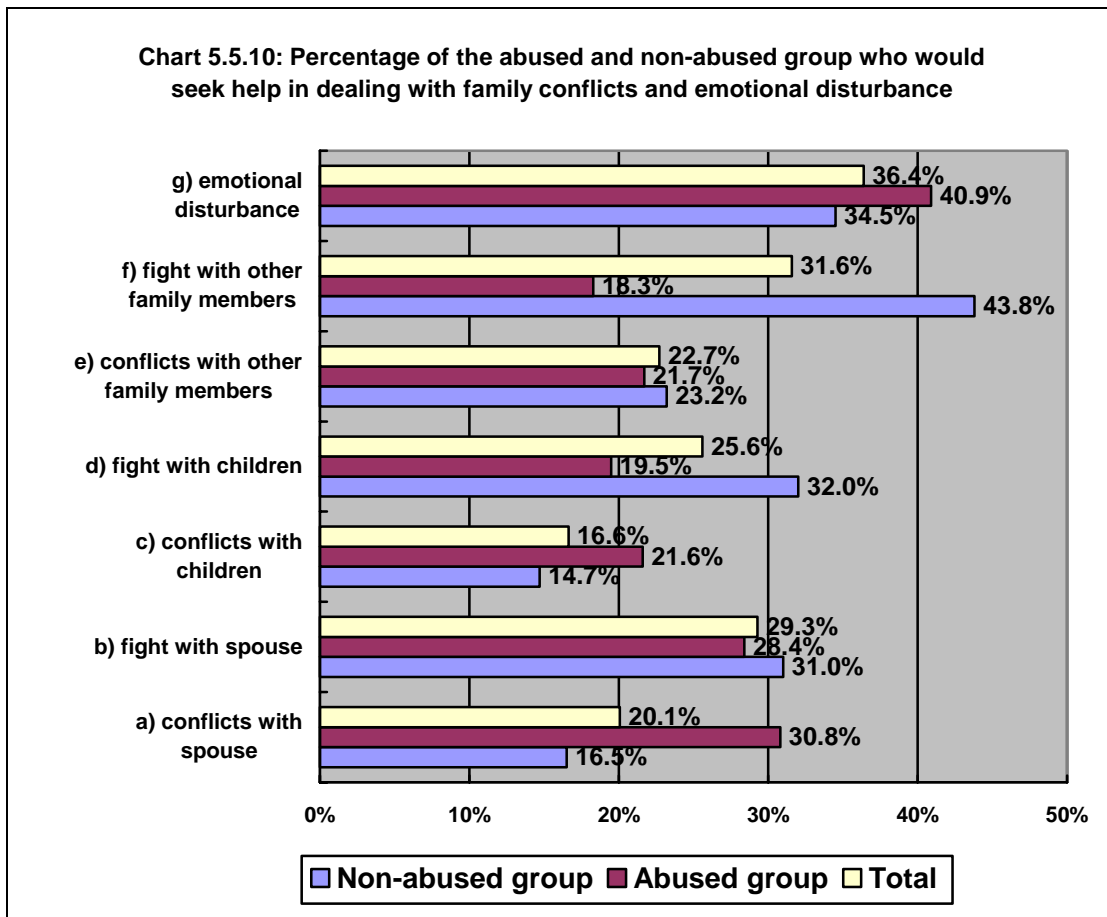
5.5.9 Compared with the non-abused group, a higher proportion of victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators had greater number of children in the households. The χ^2 value of the distributions of the four groups of respondents by number of children in the households is 0.236, indicating that there is no significant difference in the number of children in the households between the non-abused, victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators.

Chart 5.5.9: Distribution of abused and non-abused groups by no. of children in the households

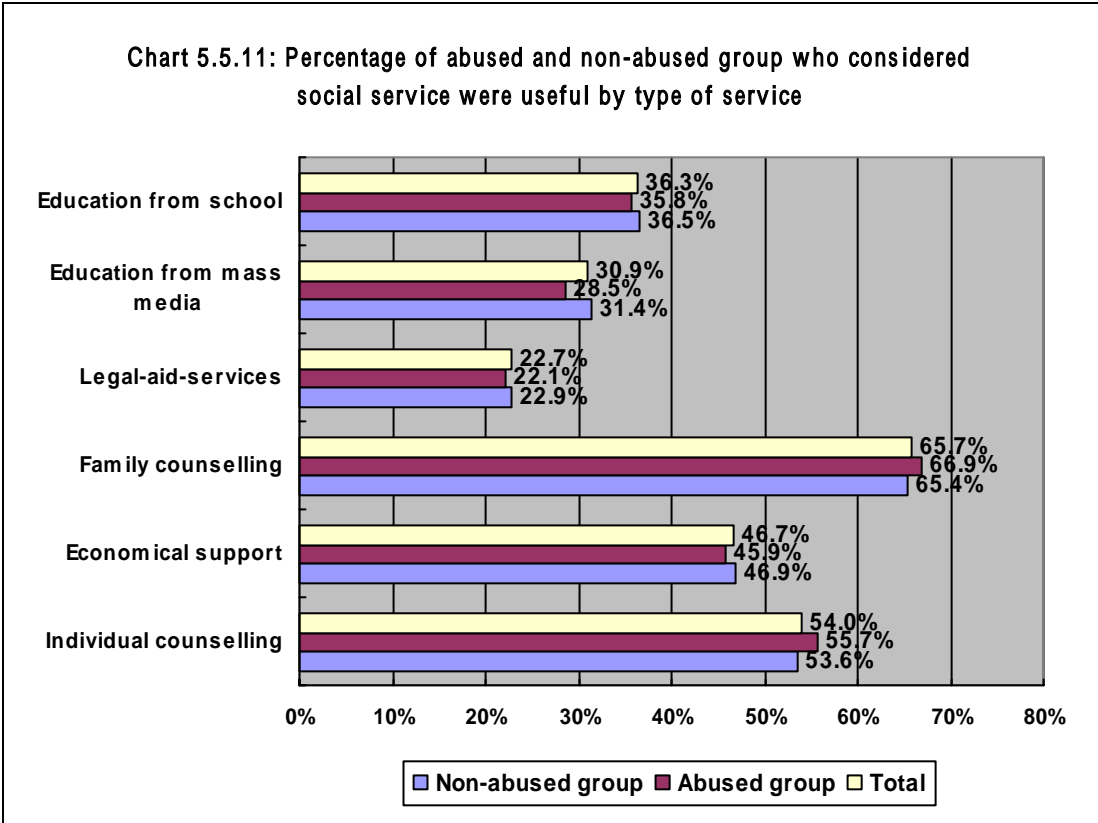


Help seeking behaviour

5.5.10 The help seeking behaviour of the abused group was different from that of the non-abused group. For emotional disturbance, conflicts with spouses or children, a relatively higher proportion of the abused group, as compared with the non-abused group, would seek help. On the other hand, for more serious conflicts like fight with spouses or children, conflicts or fight with other family members, a relatively lower proportion of the abused group would seek help.



5.5.11 A significant proportion of the abused group considered that the various social services like counseling, education or economic support were useful in dealing with domestic violence. The percentage who considered legal aid useful was lowest, at around 22%, while that for those who considered family counseling useful was highest, at around 67%. The percentage of the non-abused group who considered the various social services useful was similar. The percentage was also highest, at 65%, for those who considered family counseling useful, and was also lowest, at 23%, for those who considered legal aid useful.



5.5.12 In case the perpetrators were unwilling to accept counseling and education, over half of both abused and non-abused group considered that advice from social workers, advice from police and obligation by law were effective helping the perpetrators. The percentage of respondents who considered that advice from spouse was effective was slightly lower, at around 47% for the non-abused group and 50% for the abused group. The percentage of non-abused group who considered advice from social workers was effective or very effective was slightly higher than that for the abused group and the difference was statistically significant. The percentage of the non-abused group was slightly lower than that for the abused group in respect of advice from spouse and mandatory requirement by law, and the difference was statistically significant. The difference between the abused and non-abused groups in respect of advice from police was not significant.

Chart 5.5.12a: Percentage of abused and non-abused group by whether considering taking advice from their spouses as effective when the abusers were not willing to accept counselling/education

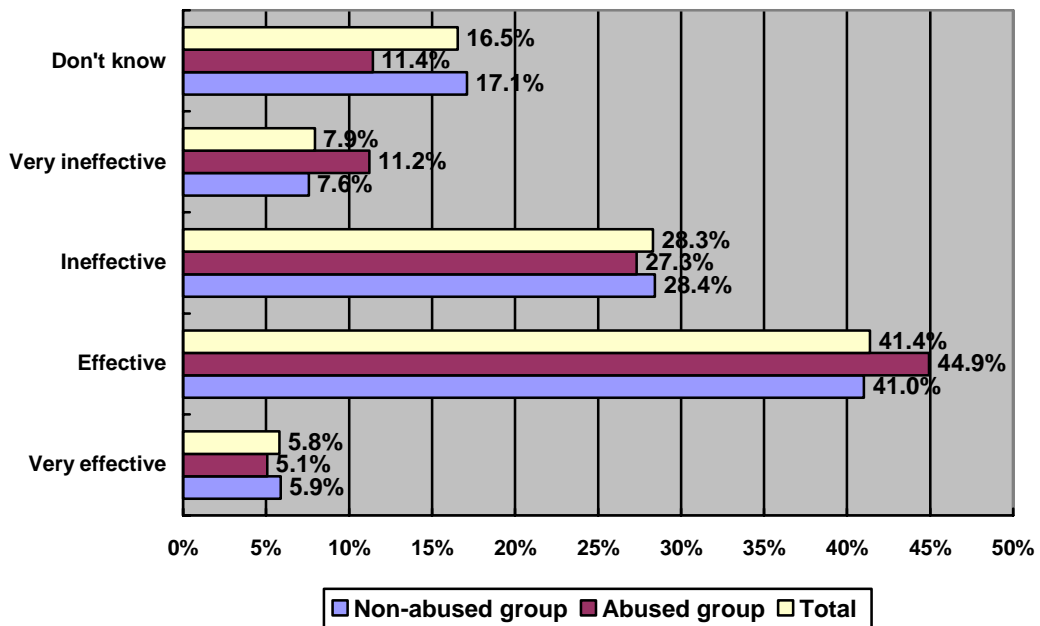


Chart 5.5.12b: Percentage of abused and non-abused group by whether considering taking advice from social workers as effective when the abusers were not willing to accept counselling/education

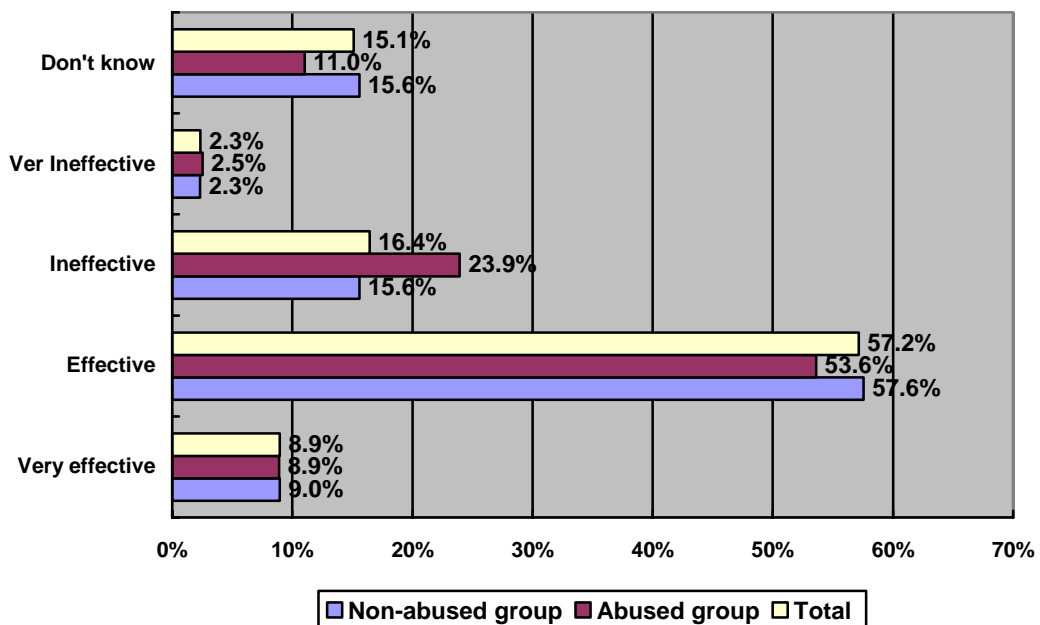


Chart 5.5.12c: Percentage of abused and non-abused group by whether considering taking advice from police as effective when the abusers were not willing to accept counselling/education

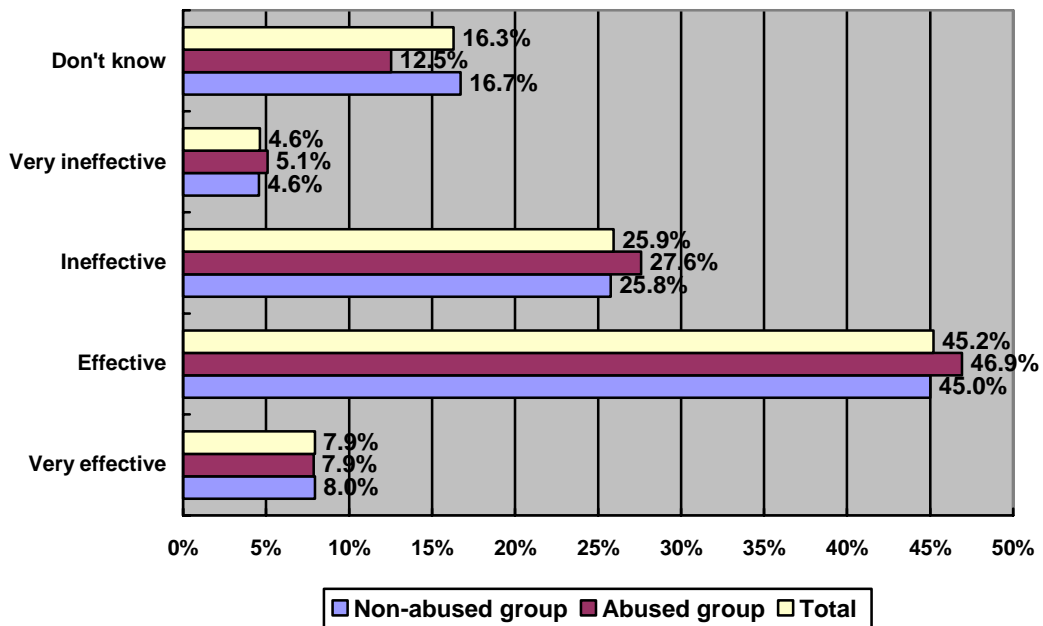
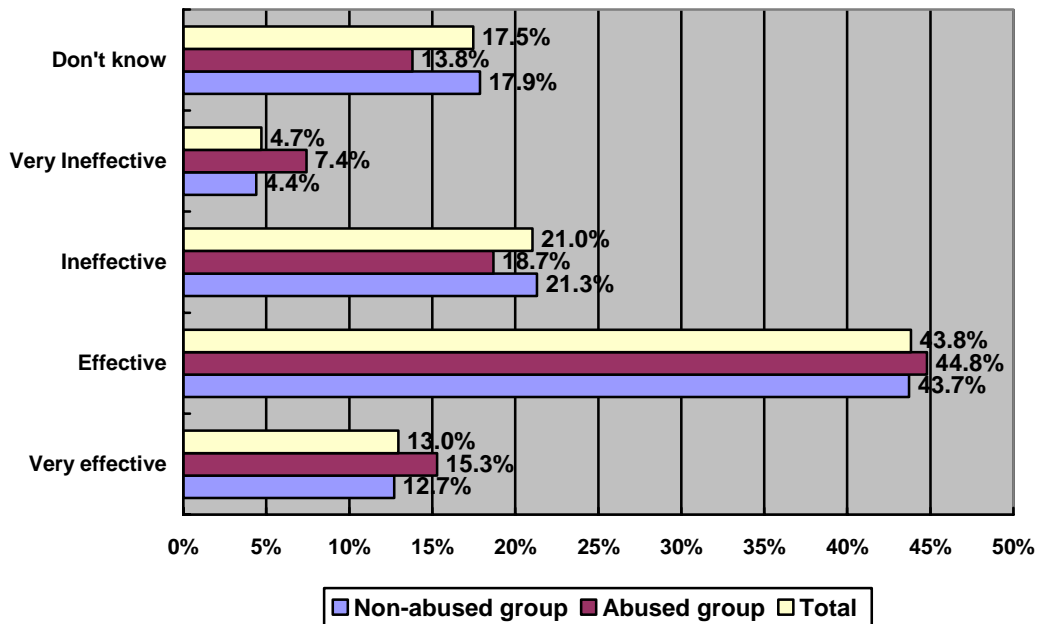


Chart 5.5.12d: Percentage of abused and non-abused group by whether considering mandatory requirement by law as effective when the abusers were not willing to accept counselling/education



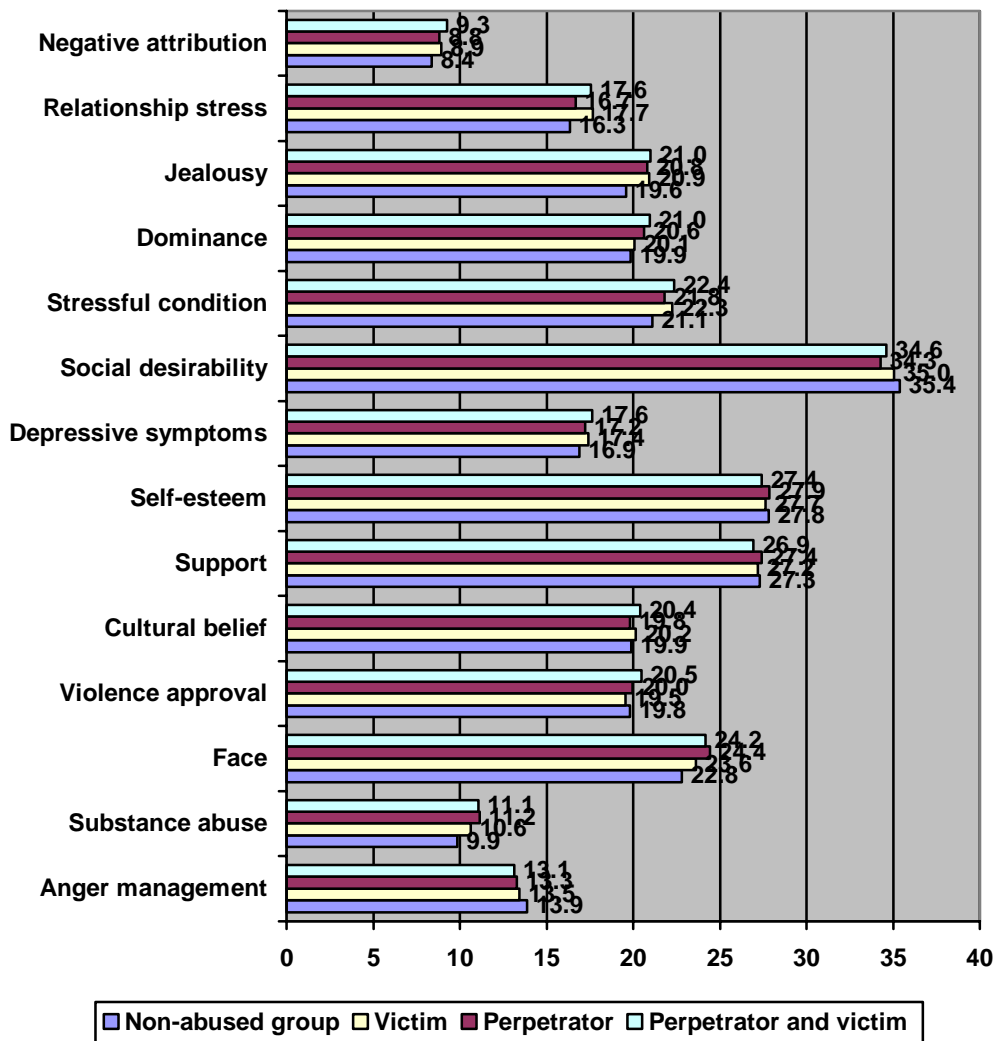
5.6 Risk factors

Personal and relationships profile of perpetrators

5.6.1 As discussed above, the personal and relationships profile (PRP), face scale and self-esteem scale have been used as a screening tool for domestic violence. It is designed to measure both the personal characteristics (such as depression) and relation-level variables (such as dominance). High scores in the various PRP sub-scales indicate areas where attention is required.

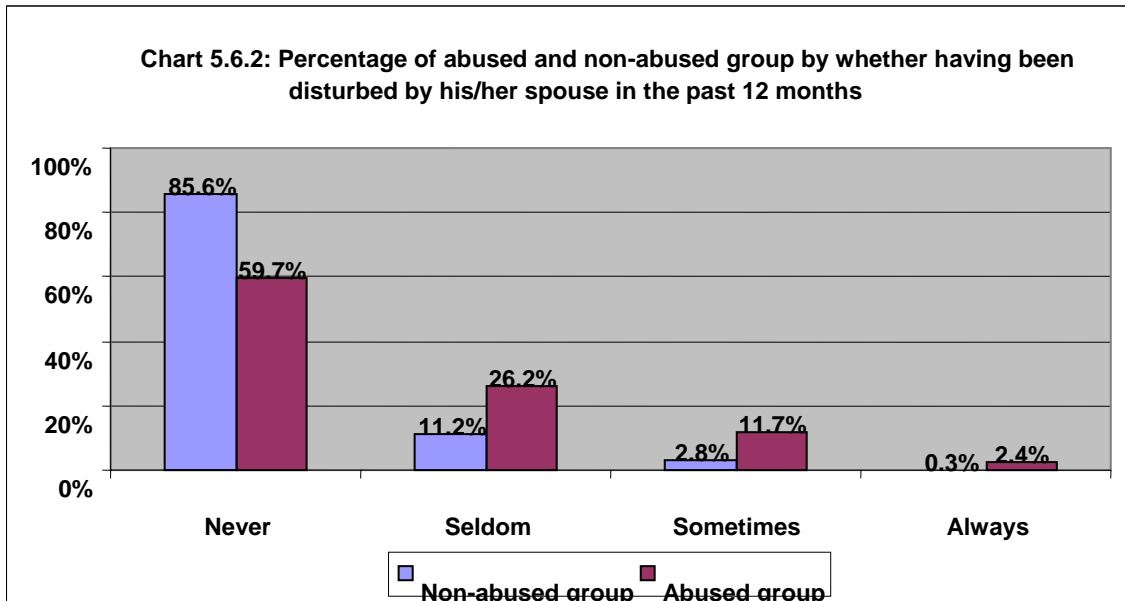
5.6.2 The average scores for the 14 sub-scales are shown in the chart below. It may be seen that the average scores of abused group, including victims, perpetrators and those who were both victims and perpetrators, were lower than those of non-abused group only in respect of social desirability, self-esteem, support (except for the perpetrator only subgroup) and anger management. For the other 11 sub-scales, the average scores of the abused group were higher than those of non-abused group. By running F-test on 14 sub-scales of PRP, except Support, p-value of tests of the PRP subscale is almost equal to 0 which indicates that the differences among their average scores for the 13 sub-scales are statistically significant.

Chart 5.6.1: Average PRP scores by sub-scales for abused and non-abused groups

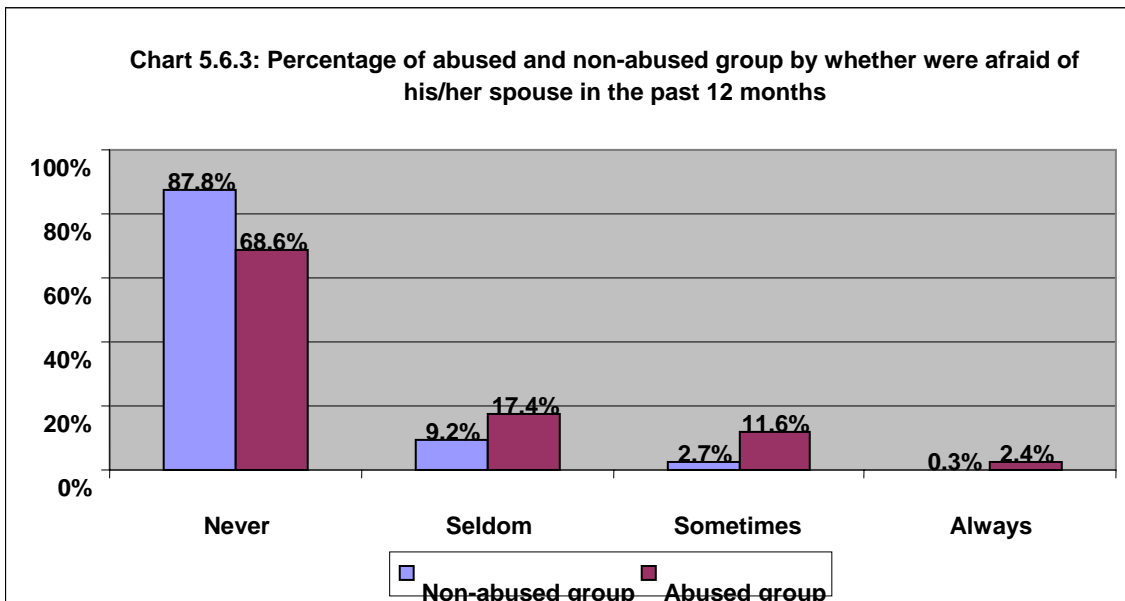


Relationship with spouse

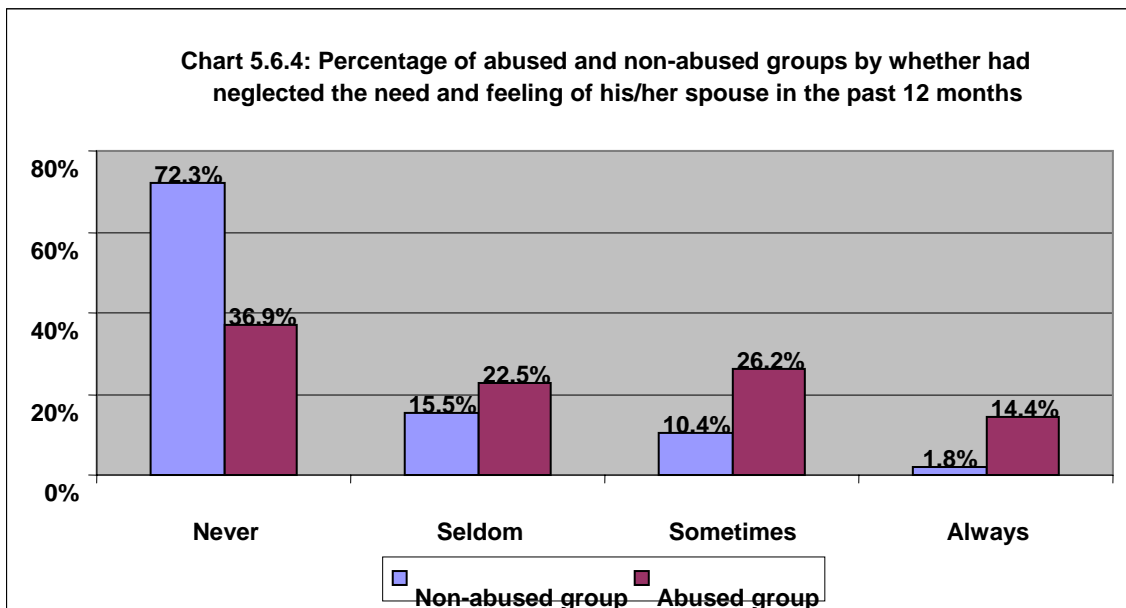
5.6.3 The relationship with spouse of the abused group was in general worse than that of the non-abused group. About 60% of the abused group admitted that they had never been disturbed by their spouses in the 12 months prior to enumeration, and the corresponding percentage for the non-abused group was much higher, at 86%. The χ^2 value was 0.000 indicating that the difference between the abused and non-abused groups, in terms of the frequency of their having been disturbed by their spouses, was statistically significant.



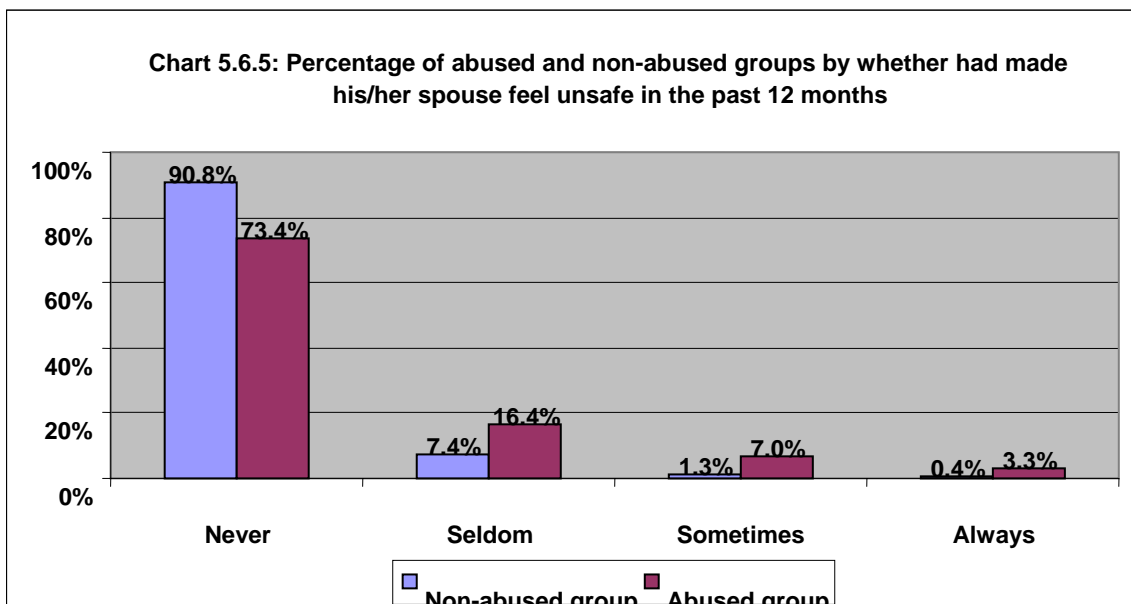
5.6.4 About 69% of the abused group said that they had never been afraid of their spouse in the 12 months prior to enumeration, and the corresponding percentage for the non-abused group was much higher, at 88%. The χ^2 value was 0.000 indicating that the difference between the abused and non-abused groups, in terms of the frequency of their having been afraid of their spouses, was statistically significant.



5.6.5 About 37% of the abused group said that they had never neglected the need and feeling of their spouses in the 12 months prior to enumeration, and the corresponding percentage for the non-abused group was much higher, at 72%. About 14% of the abused group even admitted that they had always neglected the need and feeling of their spouses while the corresponding proportion for non-abused group was only about 2%. The χ^2 value was 0.000 indicating that the difference between the abused and non-abused groups, in terms of the frequency of their having neglected the need and feeling of their spouses, was statistically significant.

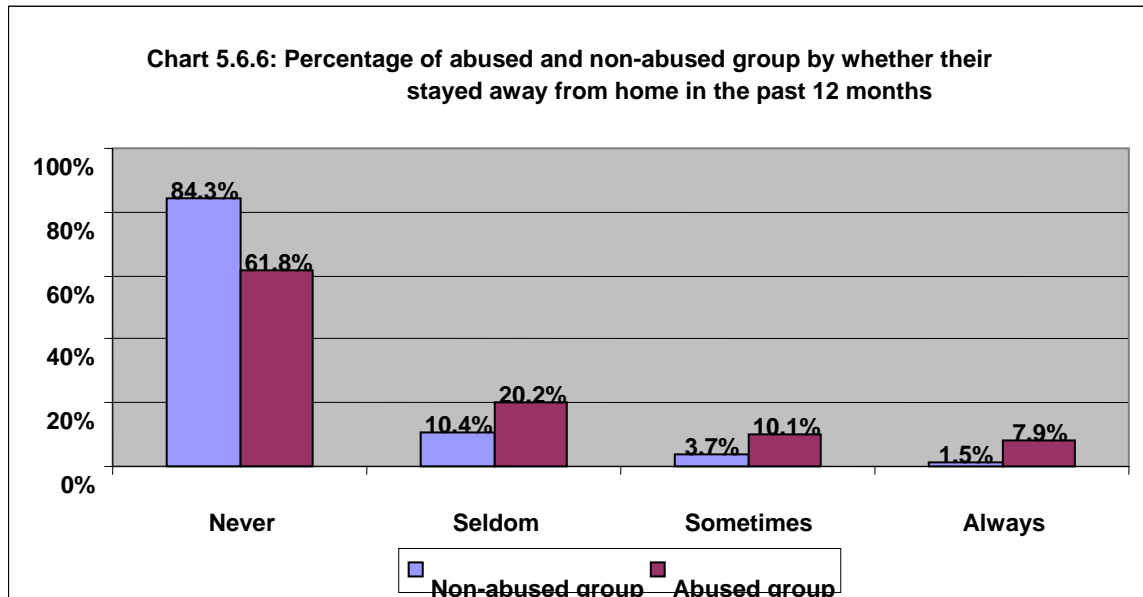


5.6.6 The majority of both the abused and non-abused groups said that they had never made their spouses feel unsafe in the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentage of abused group who had sometimes or always made their spouses feel unsafe (at 10%) was much higher than the corresponding percentage for the non-abused group (1%). The chi-square value was 0.000 indicating that the difference between the abused and non-abused groups, in terms of the frequency of their having made their spouses feel unsafe, was statistically significant.



5.6.7 The majority of both the abused and non-abused groups said that their never stayed away from home in the 12 months prior to enumeration. The percentage of abused group who said that their spouses had sometimes or always stayed away from home (at 18%) was much higher than the corresponding percentage for the non-abused group (5%).

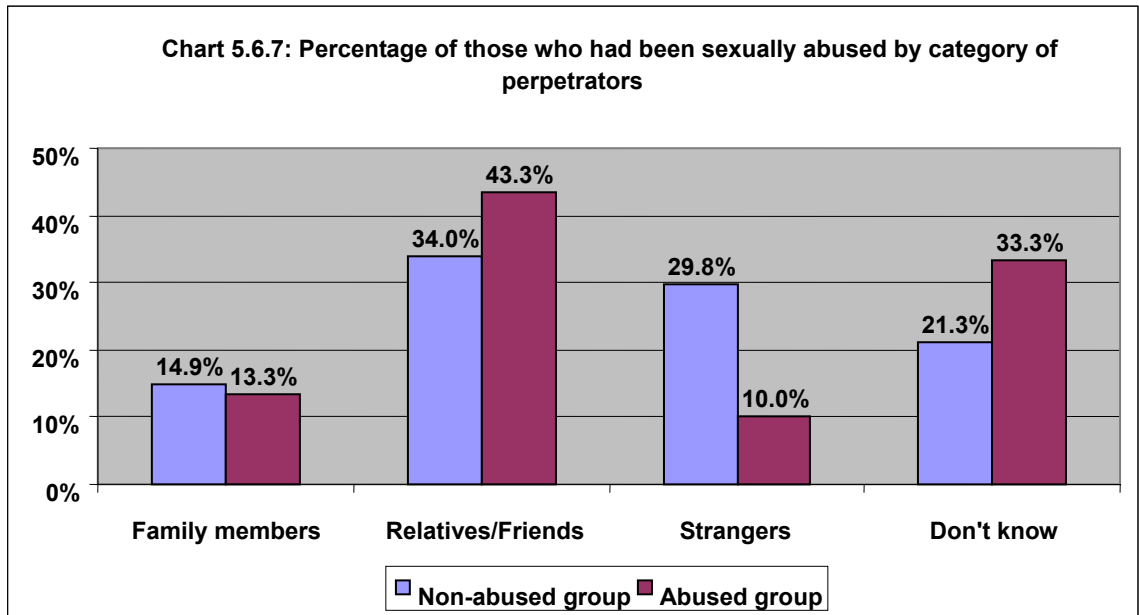
The χ^2 value was 0.000 indicating that the difference between the abused and non-abused groups, in terms of the frequency of having their spouses stayed away from home, was statistically significant.



Previous unhappy experience

History of sexual violence

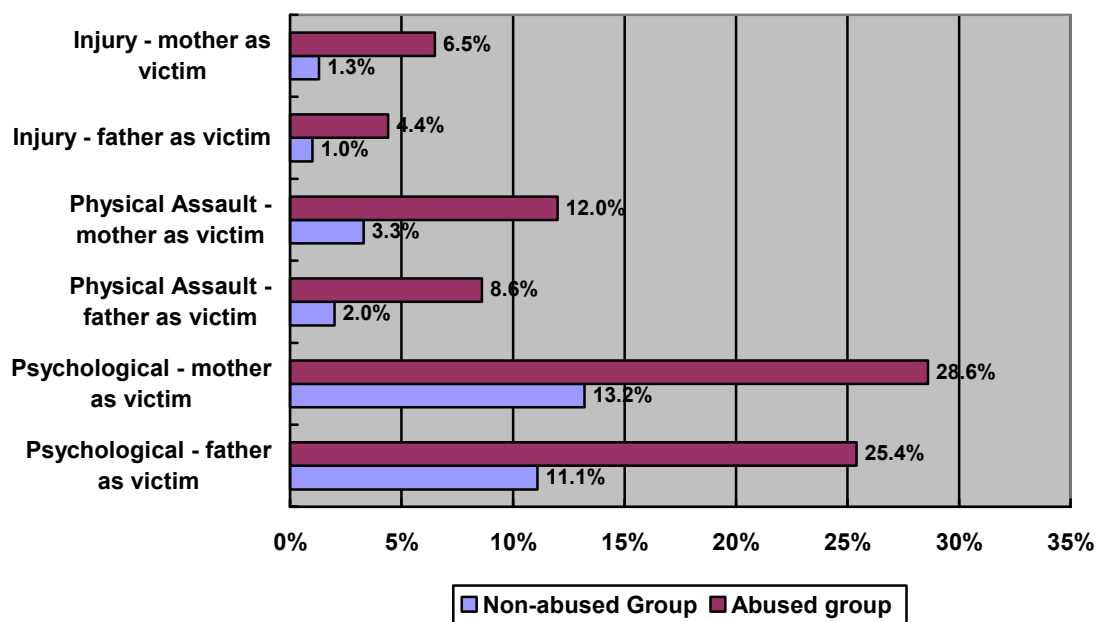
5.6.8 About 7% of the abused group admitted that they had ever been sexually abused before. Among them, half had been sexually abused at the age of 17 or younger. For the non-abused group, about 1% admitted that they had ever been sexually abused. Among them, about 57% had been sexually abused at the age of 17 or younger. For those who had been sexually abused, about 43% of the abused group said that the perpetrators involved were their relatives or friends and 13% indicated that the perpetrators involved were family members. The corresponding percentages for the non-abused group were 34% and 15% respectively. Care however should be taken in interpreting statistics, as the number of sampled respondents is quite small and the estimates are subject to relatively large sampling errors.



Battering between parents

5.6.9 A higher proportion of the abused group, as compared with the non-abused group had seen battering between their parents. The difference between the abused and non-abused groups was statistically significant. It may also be noted from the chart below that for psychological aggression, physical assault and injury, a relatively higher proportion of both the abused and non-abused group had seen their fathers being the perpetrators and their mothers being the victims.

Chart 5.6.8: Percentage of abused and non-abused group who had seen battering between parents



Children’s perception of violence between their parents

5.6.10 A total of 15 items were used to assess the children’s perception of spousal violence between their parents. Principal component analysis indicates that these 15 items may be grouped into two latent variables, namely negative attribution and perceived threat which together explained about 60% of variance. Results of the principal component analysis are summarized below, showing that the latent variable “negative attribution” may be represented by 10 items and “perceived threat” by 5 items.

Items	Component	
	1	2
There was conflict or violence between my parents because I did something wrong.	0.6223	0.2178
There was conflict or violence between my parents because they were living together unhappily.	0.7660	0.1958
There was conflict or violence between my parents over the same problem again and again	0.7003	0.3015
There was conflict or violence between my parents because they did not like each other	0.7950	0.1889
There was conflict or violence between my parents because they did not know how to live together	0.7168	0.3074
There was conflict or violence between my parents because they had bad temper.	0.6303	0.3542
I did know why there was conflict or violence between my parents	0.5751	0.3006
There was conflict or violence between my parents because of my own fault.	0.6918	0.2414
When there was conflict or violence between my parents, they always blamed me as the source of problem.	0.7000	0.2540
When there was conflict or violence between my parents, I was afraid.	0.2696	0.7690
When there was conflict or violence between my parents, I was afraid that something tragic would happen.	0.2796	0.8387
When there was conflict or violence between my parents, I worried that one of them might be hurt.	0.2486	0.8380
When there was conflict or violence between my parents, I was afraid that they would yell at me.	0.4198	0.6724
When there was conflict or violence between my parents, I worried that they would be divorced.	0.2823	0.8013
There was conflict or violence between my parents because of money matters	0.6072	0.4080

5.6.11 As expected, the internal consistency of the 10 items used to represent “negative attribution” is very high, with an alpha coefficient of 0.91; and that for the 5 items used to reflect “perceived threat” is also very high, with an alpha coefficient of 0.89. A composite score has computed from survey data, with “agree very much” assigned a score of 4; “agree”, a score of 3; “disagree”, a score of 2; and “disagree very much”, a score of 1. The

composite scores for the 15 items and scores for the two sub-scales, in respect of the abused and non-abused groups, are shown in the table below. A higher score means that the respondents were more in agreement with the statements, indicating that their perception of spousal violence between their parents was less favourable. It may be seen that the scores for the abused group was higher than those for the non-abused group, and the difference was statistically significant.

Attitude towards parental violence	Abused Group		Non-abused Group		p-value
	Mean	Standard Deviation	Mean	Standard deviation	
Overall score	33.622	8.441	29.040	8.201	0.0000
Negative attribution	22.031	5.632	18.841	5.393	0.0000
Perceived Threat	12.074	3.719	10.447	3.615	0.0000

(若第 10 題答有, 請回答第 11 - 15 題)

	差了很多	差了一些	無變化	好了一些	好了很多	不適用
11. 這些病有沒有影響到你同你配偶的關係?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
12. 這些病有沒有影響到你同家人的關係?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
13. 這些病有沒有影響到家庭經濟?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
14. 這些病有沒有影響到你的情緒?	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
15. 若有上述病患, 有沒有接受以下人士的治療或照顧?						
① 有 (可選多項)	② 醫生 (中/西醫)	⑤ 心理學家	⑦ 護理			
	③ 精神科醫生	⑥ 家務助理	⑧ 其他			
	④ 社工/輔導員					
② 沒有 / 如沒有, 怎樣處理自己的病患(可選多項)						
	⑨ 自行服用 (中/西) 成藥	⑫ 無做過任何事, 完全不理				
	⑩ 改變飲食習慣	⑬ 其他, 請註明_____				
	⑪ 只是休息, 冇做其他事					

第二部份 個人與配偶的關係

(採用訪問法)

A. 以下的句子是關於你個人的情況和你對一些事情的看法。請細心考慮是否同意。若某些句子並不適用於你的情況, 請不用作答。

	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意	不適用
1. 當我心煩時, 我可以讓自己平靜下來。	①	②	③	④	⑤
2. 當我和家人爭辯時, 我會無法控制自己的情緒。	①	②	③	④	⑤
3. 我通常都知道自己什麼時候會向家人發脾氣。	①	②	③	④	⑤
4. 當我開始向家人發脾氣時, 我會感到心跳加速。	①	②	③	④	⑤
5. 當我向家人發脾氣時, 想到甚麼便說甚麼, 從不顧及後果。	①	②	③	④	⑤
6. 當我感到開始向家人發脾氣時, 我會叫自己冷靜下來。	①	②	③	④	⑤
	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意	不適用
7. 有時我會喝很多酒, 使自己情緒高漲甚至醉倒。	①	②	③	④	⑤
8. 我經常喝醉酒。	①	②	③	④	⑤
9. 我的配偶經常喝醉酒。	①	②	③	④	⑤
10. 有時酒醒後, 我無法想起醉酒時發生的事。	①	②	③	④	⑤
11. 我曾服用可卡因、海洛英或鴉片等硬性毒品。	①	②	③	④	⑤
12. 我擔心自己有藥物濫用問題。	①	②	③	④	⑤
13. 我曾經為獲得興奮的感覺而服藥過量, 並造成嚴重健康問題。	①	②	③	④	⑤
14. 我曾經因為藥物濫用而接受治療。	①	②	③	④	⑤
	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意	不適用

- | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15. 自己的長處應該儘量表達出來讓人知道。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 16. 在社交場合,別人注意我甚至羨慕我,能令我覺得愉快。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 17. 我喜歡氣派的住房、辦公室、車子等。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 18. 自己的成功還要讓別人知道才更有意思。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 19. 我喜歡在社交場合中成為眾人注意、羨慕的焦點。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 20. 成為社會名流對我來講是一種值得追求的成就。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 21. 我希望成為大家擁護的人物。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 22. 我希望出人頭地,光宗耀祖。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 23. 我羨慕在社會上有名望、權勢、或地位的人。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 24. 我通常願意去爭取成為團體的領導人物或上層人物。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

非常不同意 不同意 同意 非常同意 不適用

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|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25. 我認為若要管教孩子,有時體罰是需要的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 26. 我認為妻子掌摑丈夫是可以接受的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 27. 我認為丈夫掌摑妻子是可以接受的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 28. 我認為當孩子駁咀或惹了麻煩時,父母掌摑他/她是可接受的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 29. 男孩子打架是很正常的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 30. 女孩子打架是很正常的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

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|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. 我認為當男孩子被人打時,他應該還手。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 32. 我認為當女孩子被人打時,她應該還手。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 33. 一個女性被強姦,她可能亦有責任。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 34. 妻子不應拒絕丈夫做愛的要求。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 35. 清官難審家庭事。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 36. 我認為家庭暴力屬於刑事罪。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

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|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37. 寧教人打仔,莫教人分妻。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 38. 孩子不打不成器。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 39. 妻子被丈夫打,雙方都有責任。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 40. 要郁手,女人先至會收聲。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 41. 就算發生家庭暴力,亦要維繫家庭完整性。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 42. 萬事以和為貴,應該儘量忍耐。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

非常不同意 不同意 同意 非常同意 不適用

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|-------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43. 我只有少數親友,可以幫忙照顧我的孩子。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 44. 我感到非常孤獨。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

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|----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45. 有些我熟絡的人，會鼓勵我。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 46. 我有傾訴的對象，令我暢所欲言。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 47. 我有傾訴的對象，去傾訴與配偶之間的問題。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 48. 在急需時，有人會借錢給我。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 49. 如果有需要，有人能幫忙照顧我的孩子幾個小時。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 50. 有人幫我打理家務。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

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|-----------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 51. 如果有需要，我有可以依靠的人。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 52. 我童年時的回憶，是不快樂的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 53. 做子女的，無論如何都要服從父母。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 54. 子女在任何情況下都必須孝順父母。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 55. 我認為自己是個有價值的人，至少與別人不相上下。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 56. 我覺得我有許多優點。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 57. 總的來說，我傾向於認為自己是一個失敗者。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

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|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58. 我做事可以做得和大多數人一樣好。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 59. 我覺得自己沒有甚麼值得自豪的地方。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 60. 我對自己持有一種肯定的態度。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 61. 整體而言，我對自己感到滿意。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 62. 我要是能更看得起自己就好了。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 63. 有時我的確感到自己很沒用。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 64. 我有時認為自己一無是處。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

非常不同意 不同意 同意 非常同意 不適用

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|----------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 65. 我起床時通常感到心情愉快。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 66. 有時候，我感到生命是沒有意義的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 67. 我常常覺得心情愉快。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 68. 我相信將來會有好事發生在我身上。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 69. 我經常感到傷感。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 70. 我的生活過得不錯。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 71. 我很享受每天的生活。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 72. 我曾經想過自殺。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

(若題目 72 答“非常不同意”或“不同意”，請跳問題目 73)

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|------------------------------|------|----|----|----|
| 73. 如果曾經想過自殺，請填寫以下的資料。 | 從來沒有 | 很少 | 偶爾 | 常常 |
| a. 在過去一年內，你會否想自殺。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| b. 你會否覺得如果你死了，你的家人或朋友會過得開心些。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

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|------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| c. 曾經想過自殺的方法。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| d. 曾經想過如果自殺，就會帶埋家人一齊去。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| e. 擔心如果自殺，家人無人照顧。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

非常不同意 不同意 同意 非常同意 不適用

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 74. 我有時會企圖報復，而不會原諒或忘記。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 75. 有時我會佔人家的便宜。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 76. 有時我會妒忌其他人的幸運。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 77. 當我事事不如意時，便會感到憤怒。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 78. 若有人請求我幫忙，我會感到厭煩。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 79. 我曾經想挑戰某些權威人士，即使心裡知道他/她們是對的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 80. 我從未故意說些傷害別人的說話。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 81. 無論與誰交談，我總是個好的聆聽者。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 82. 有些情況下，我認為自己能力不足，而放棄了做一些事情。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 83. 若有人提出的意見跟我的非常不同，我從不會感到厭煩。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 84. 若沒有人鼓勵我，有時我會覺得無法堅持自己的工作。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 85. 我總是以禮待人，即使對方與我合不來。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 86. 我總是願意承認自己的錯誤。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

非常不同意 不同意 同意 非常同意 不適用

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|--------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 87. 我忙得無法騰出時間用膳。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 88. 我的居住環境並不理想(例如嘈吵,熱,殘舊或與鄰居相處有問題等)。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 89. 朋友逼我做一些我不想做的事。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 90. 我和同事或同學相處得不好。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 91. 我的配偶經常囉唆我。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 92. 當我要完成一件事情時，總是被別人擾亂。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 93. 我的收入不足夠應付日常開支。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 94. 我不喜歡自己的工作或學習。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 95. 近期我感到壓力很大。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 96. 有時我感到無助及無能為力。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

B. 以下的句子與你的配偶有關，請以目前或最近期的配偶為對象，回答以下每條題目，並請固定以這位配偶為回答問題的參照。

非常不同意 不同意 同意 非常同意 不適用

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 97. 有時我會提醒配偶應該聽從我的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 98. 我和我的配偶意見分歧時，通常我都有話事權。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 99. 我的配偶需要緊記我才是作主的。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 100. 我的配偶性格惡劣。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 101. 別人大多不喜歡我的配偶。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

1. 母親	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑩
2. 父親	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑩
3. 奶奶/外母	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑩
4. 老爺/外父	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑩
5. 兄弟/姊妹	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑩
6. 女婿或媳婦	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑩
7. 自己的親戚	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑩
8. 配偶的親戚	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑩

9. 下面這些語句描述了大家庭的關係。請你仔細考慮是否同意。若某些句子並不適用於你的情況，請不用作答。
大家庭成員包括父/母親、外父/母、老爺/奶奶、爺爺/嫲嫲、公公/婆婆、親戚等。

非常不同意 不同意 同意 非常同意 不適用

a. 有一位大家庭的成員嘗試強制我的家庭接納他/她的意見。	①	②	③	④	⑤
b. 有一位大家庭的成員干擾我的家庭生活。	①	②	③	④	⑤
c. 有一位大家庭的成員批評我照顧孩子的方式。	①	②	③	④	⑤
d. 大家庭的成員們經常講及我的家事。	①	②	③	④	⑤
e. 我們常與其他大家庭的成員保持聯絡。	①	②	③	④	⑤
f. 我的家庭成員與其他大家庭的成員的關係很親近。	①	②	③	④	⑤
g. 大家庭的成員們可以提供幫助及支持。	①	②	③	④	⑤
h. 大家庭的成員們經常探訪我的家庭。	①	②	③	④	⑤
i. 大家庭的成員們好少為我家做任何事情。	①	②	③	④	⑤
j. 我們期望與大家庭的成員們接觸。	①	②	③	④	⑤
k. 整體來說，我和大家庭成員的關係很好	①	②	③	④	⑤

第四部份 尋求協助

(採用協助法)

1. 下列事件曾否發生? 如有, 你會否向以下哪一位尋求協助?

沒有發生	曾經發生								
	沒有求助	自己的親友	配偶的親友	律師	護士/醫生	社工/輔導員	警察	宗教團體	其他

a. 與配偶發生衝突	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	□
b. 與配偶發生武力衝突	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	□
c. 與子女發生衝突	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	□
d. 與子女發生武力衝突	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	□
e. 其他家庭成員發生衝突	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	□
f. 其他家庭成員發生武力衝突	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	□
g. 情緒困擾	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	□

2. 社會服務意見：

a. 你認為那一類社會服務有助處理家庭暴力?(可選多項)

- | | |
|--------|------------------|
| ① 個人輔導 | ⑤ 大眾傳媒教育 (倡議非暴力) |
| ② 經濟援助 | ⑥ 學校教育(倡議非暴力) |
| ③ 家庭輔導 | ⑦ 其他: 請說明_____ |
| ④ 法律援助 | |

b. 若曾使用武力者不願意接受輔導或教育，下列方法可以幫助他/她們?(可選多項)

	非常有效	有效	不太有效	完全無效	不知道
(1) 由配偶勸籲	①	②	③	④	⑤
(2) 由社工勸籲	①	②	③	④	⑤
(3) 由警方勸籲	①	②	③	④	⑤
(4) 由法律強制	①	②	③	④	⑤
(5) 其他: (請說明) _____	①	②	③	④	⑤

3. 個人資料--個人每月收入：

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|
| ① \$5,000 以下 | ⑤ \$20,000 - \$ 24,999 | ⑨ \$40,000 - \$49,999 |
| ② \$5,000 - \$9,999 | ⑥ \$25,000 - \$29,999 | ⑩ \$50,000 - \$59,999 |
| ③ \$10,000 - \$14,999 | ⑦ \$30,000 - \$34,999 | ⑪ \$60,000 或以上 |
| ④ \$15,000 - \$19,999 | ⑧ \$35,000 - \$39,999 | ⑫ 沒有收入 |

自填問卷

甲問卷

以下有部份問題比較敏感，請你不要介意。

所有資料會絕對保密，資料只會用作做綜合分析，

而絕對不會用作個別分析。多謝你合作



處理家庭關係調查

甲問卷—自填問卷

下列問題由被訪者自行填寫，填妥後作保密處理。
這些問題比較敏感，你的資料只會用作整體分析並且絕對保密，請盡量誠實回答。

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----------|
| 1. 你會否涉及虐待孩子的個案中? | ① 是 | ② 否 | ③ 不適用/冇意見 |
| 2. 你配偶會否涉及虐待孩子的個案中? | ① 是 | ② 否 | ③ 不適用/冇意見 |
| 3. 你會否涉及虐待配偶的個案中? | ① 是 | ② 否 | ③ 不適用/冇意見 |
| 4. 你配偶會否涉及虐待配偶的個案中? | ① 是 | ② 否 | ③ 不適用/冇意見 |
| 5. 你會否涉及官非?(被告或留案底) | ① 是 | ② 否 | ③ 不適用/冇意見 |
| 6. 你配偶會否涉及官非?(被告或留案底) | ① 是 | ② 否 | ③ 不適用/冇意見 |
| 7. 我曾偷別人或家人的錢。 | ① 是 | ② 否 | ③ 不適用/冇意見 |
| 8. 我曾經打人或嚇人說要打他/她。 | ① 是 | ② 否 | ③ 不適用/冇意見 |

第五部份 關係衝突行爲

不論配偶之間相處得如何融洽，有時候也會意見不合、惱怒對方、彼此有不同的要求，或因心情欠佳、疲倦或其他原因而爭吵或打架。配偶之間會用不同的方法去處理衝突，以下列舉的項目是當彼此有意見不合時，有可能會發生的事情。請選出在過去十二個月中，你及你的配偶在一起生活的時候曾作過下列行爲表現的次數。假如你或你的配偶在過去十二個月沒有作過某項行爲，但在十二個月以前有的話，請選7。

請以目前或最近期的配偶為對象，回答以下每條題目，並請固定以這位配偶為回答問題的參照。

先在左欄選上曾經發生的項目，然後才選擇發生的次數。

注意：填寫次數時只須憑印象，選擇最接近的類別即可。

1. 關於衝突處理方面：當你們意見不合時，

	我會對配偶作過下列行爲							配偶曾對我作過下列行爲						
	從 來 沒 有 發 生 過	過去十二個月發生的次數					過去十 二個月 沒有， 但以前 曾經發 生	從 來 沒 有 發 生 過	過去十二個月發生的次數					過去十 二個月 沒有， 但以前 曾經發 生
	1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6- 10 次	11- 20 次	20 次 以上		1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6- 10 次	11- 20 次	20 次 以上	
a. 仍表示關心對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
b. 尊重對方嘅感受	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
c. 向對方說相信我哋可以克服困難	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
d. 會解釋自己嘅看法	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
e. 曾提出妥協	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦
f. 答應會嘗試對方提出嘅解決方法	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦

2. 關於口角方面：

	我曾對配偶作過下列行爲							配偶曾對我作過下列行爲								
	從來沒有發生過	過去十二個月發生的次數						從來沒有發生過	過去十二個月發生的次數						過去十二個月沒有，但以前曾經發生	
		1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上		1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上		
a. 侮辱或咒罵對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b. 曾向對方大叫或呼喝	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c. 意見不合時，憤而離開	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d. 曾講一些刁難對方嘅說話	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
e. 曾用難聽嘅說話，話對方肥或醜	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
f. 曾破壞屬於對方嘅物件	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
g. 曾指責對方是一個劣等的配偶	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
h. 曾威嚇要打或搵野掙對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i. 曾恐嚇會傷害對方嘅家人	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
j. 曾經話過想死	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
k. 曾經話過要攞住一齊死	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
l. 意見不和時會不睇不睬	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
m. 曾恐嚇會傷害孩子	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

n. 你會否見過你的父親對母親作過上列行爲？

0 否

1 是。曾作過那項？(只須填 a, b ...) _____

o. 你會否見過你的母親對父親作過上列行爲？

0 否

1 是。曾作過那項？(只須填 a, b ...) _____

3. 關於使用武力方面：

	我曾對配偶作過下列行爲							配偶曾對我作過下列行爲								
	從 來 沒 有 發 生 過	過去十二個月發生的次數					過去十 二個月 沒有， 但以前 曾經發 生	從 來 沒 有 發 生 過	過去十二個月發生的次數					過去十 二個月 沒有， 但以前 曾經發 生		
		1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6- 10 次	11- 20 次	20 次 以上		1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6- 10 次	11- 20 次	20 次 以上		
a. 搵野掙對方，而可能會整傷對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b. 曾扭對方嘅手臂或扯對方嘅頭髮	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c. 曾推撞或推開對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d. 曾抓住對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
e. 曾掌摑對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
f. 曾用刀或利器指向對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
g. 曾用拳頭或搵野打對方， 可能會整傷對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
h. 曾勒住對方嘅頸	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
i. 曾把對方大力撞向牆壁	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
j. 曾經毆打對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
k. 曾故意燒傷或燙傷對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
l. 曾經踢對方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

m. 你會否見過你的父親對母親作過上列行爲？

0 否

1 是。曾作過那項？(只須填 a, b ...) _____

n. 你會否見過你的母親對父親作過上列行爲？

0 否

1 是。曾作過那項？(只須填 a, b ...) _____

4. 因使用武力而導致受傷：

	我							配偶								
	從 來 沒 有 發 生 過	過去十二個月發生的次數						從 來 沒 有 發 生 過	過去十二個月發生的次數						從 來 沒 有 發 生 過	
		1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6- 10 次	11- 20 次	20 次 以上			1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6- 10 次	11- 20 次	20 次 以上	
a. 曾因雙方打架/爭執而扭傷、 碰瘀或割傷	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	
b. 曾因同對方打架，令身體痛楚， 直至第二日仍然痛	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	
c. 曾被對方擊中頭部而失去知覺	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	
d. 曾因同對方打架而求醫	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	
e. 曾因同對方打架本來需要求醫， 但最終沒有去	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	
f. 曾因同對方打架/爭執而骨折	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	⑥	⑤	④	③	②	①	⑦	

g. 你曾否見過你的父親受到上列傷害？

⑦ 否

① 是。曾受那項傷害？(只須填 a, b ...) _____

h. 你曾否見過你的母親受到上列傷害？

⑦ 否

① 是。曾受那項傷害？(只須填 a, b ...) _____

5. 關於性方面：

	我曾對配偶作過下列行爲							配偶曾對我作過下列行爲								
	從來沒有發生過	過去十二個月發生的次數					過去十二個月沒有，但以前曾經發生	從來沒有發生過	過去十二個月發生的次數					過去十二個月沒有，但以前曾經發生		
		1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上			1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上	
a. 做愛時，無理會對方使用安全套嘅要求	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
b. 就算對方唔同意，仍堅持要同對方做愛，但無使用武力	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
c. 就算對方唔同意，仍堅持要同對方口交或肛交，但無使用武力	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
d. 曾以武力（例如打、按住、或使用武器）來迫對方同自己口交或肛交	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
e. 曾以武力（例如打、按住、或使用武器）來迫對方同自己做愛	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
f. 曾威嚇迫對方同自己口交或肛交	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
g. 曾威嚇迫對方同自己做愛	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

在過去十二個月中，有否發生下列事情？

	從來沒有	很少	偶爾	常常	不適用
6. 你會否受到配偶嘅纏擾？	1	2	3	4	5
7. 你是否害怕你的配偶？	1	2	3	4	5
8. 配偶忽略你嘅需要和感受？	1	2	3	4	5
9. 配偶令你感到人身不安全嗎？	1	2	3	4	5
10. 配偶唔聽家？	1	2	3	4	5
11. 若你和配偶曾經動武，最近一次係誰先動手？	1 我先動手	2 對方先動手	3 從未發生過		

你有沒有遇到以下情況：

	從來沒有發生過	曾發生過	不適用
12. 有人曾迫我望或摸他/她的私處(性器官)，或他/她強行望或摸我的私處(性器官)。	0	1	2
13. 有人曾迫我發生性行爲(性交、肛交或口交)。	0	1	2
14. 有人曾對我做過除以上兩項，其他現在我認爲是性侵犯的行爲。	0	1	2
15. 若曾發生過上述事件(第 12-14 項)，是否發生在十七歲或之前？	1 是	2 否	3 不適用
16. 若曾發生過上述事件(第 12-14 項)，對你做過上述行爲的人，與你的關係是？	1 親戚/朋友 2 不知道	3 陌生人 4 家人	5 不適用

(若沒有子女或子女均是十八歲或以上，不需回答第

六及第七部份)

第六部份 孩子行爲

請按每位子女的行爲問題回答以下問題。在過去十二個月，該孩子有否以下的特別困難。請你仔細閱讀每一句，選擇代表對該語句的意見。

	子女(code: _____)				子女(code: _____)			
	由訪問員於填寫前編碼				由訪問員於填寫前編碼			
	非常 不同意	不同意	同意	非常 同意	非常 不同意	不同意	同意	非常 同意
1. 結交朋友有困難	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
2. 脾氣差	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
3. 學校成績不合格	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
4. 在學校有操行問題	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
5. 於家中舉止不當,不順從父母	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
6. 和住在家中的小孩打架	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
7. 和不住在家中的小孩打架	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
8. 和住在家中的成年人打架	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
9. 和不住在家中的成年人打架	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
10. 故意損害或毀壞財物	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
11. 偷錢或其他財物	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
12. 飲酒	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
13. 濫用藥物	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
14. 因犯事而被捕	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④
15. 其他 (請註明)_____	①	②	③	④	①	②	③	④

(若沒有子女或子女均是十八歲或以上，不需回答第六及第七部份)

第七部份 與子女的關係

我們想知道當子女犯錯或激怒你時或在其他情況下，你是否曾作過下列的行為。請選出在過去十二個月中，你會作過下列行為表現的次數。假如你在過去十二個月沒有作過某項行為，但在十二個月以前有的話，請選7。先在左欄選上曾經發生的項目，然後才選擇發生的次數。

注意：填寫次數時只須憑印象，選擇最接近的類別即可。

	子女(code: _____)								子女(code: _____)							
	從 沒 發 生 過	1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6-10 次	11-20 次	20 次 以上	過 去 十 二 個 月 沒 有 發 生 ， 但 以 前 曾 經 發 生	從 沒 發 生 過	1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6-10 次	11-20 次	20 次 以上	過 去 十 二 個 月 沒 有 發 生 ， 但 以 前 曾 經 發 生
1. 解釋點解佢做錯	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. 要佢暫時行開或返入房	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3. 如果做錯了， 罰佢做過第二樣野	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4. 挪走佢本來有嘅好處或唔准 外出，作為懲罰	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5. 嚇佢話要打佢，但無真係打	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6. 向佢大罵或大叫大嚷	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7. 咒罵佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8. 鬧佢蠢或懶	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9. 話要趕佢走	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10. 用手打佢屁股	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11. 用皮帶/藤條/硬物 打佢屁股	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12. 打佢手或腳	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. 擰痛佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14. 搖佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15. 擰佢塊面、頭或耳仔	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16. 用皮帶/藤條/硬物打佢 屁股以外的地方	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17. 掙佢落地或一拳將佢打落地	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
18. 拳打腳踢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19. 毆打佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20. 箍佢頸或勒住佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

	沒有 發生 過	1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6- 10 次	11- 20 次	20 次 以上	個月沒有 ，但以前 曾經發生	沒有 發生 過	1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6- 10 次	11- 20 次	20 次 以上	個月沒有 ，但以前 曾經發生
21. 故意燒傷或燙傷佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22. 用刀或利器嚇佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23. 曾單獨留佢係屋企	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24. 因為自己有好多野煩， 無表示關心佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25. 我沒有理會佢肚餓時有冇食飽	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26. 我沒有理會佢有病時 有冇睇醫生	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27. 因為飲醉酒，照顧唔到佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28. 罰佢跪，或坐冇影椅	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29. 在別人面前羞辱佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
30. 在日常生活中孤立佢	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31. 沒有給佢足夠乾淨衣服	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32. 剝奪佢休息時間	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

33. 請你再看上述各項(第 1-32 項)，你的父母親是否曾對你作過上列行爲？

0 否

1 是。父親曾作過那項？(只須填 1, 2 ... 32) _____

2 是。母親曾作過那項？(只須填 1, 2 ... 32) _____

過去一星期的情況：在過去一星期，當子女犯錯或激怒你時，你會：

	子女(code: _____)						子女(code: _____)					
	過去一星期沒有發生	過去一星期發生的次數					過去一星期沒有發生	過去一星期發生的次數				
	1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上	1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上
34. 要佢暫時行開或返入房	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
35. 向佢大罵或大叫大嚷	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
36. 用手打佢屁股	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
37. 打佢手或腳	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥

你的子女有沒有遇到以下情況：

	子女(code: _____)			子女(code: _____)		
	從來沒有發生過	曾發生	不知道	從來沒有發生過	曾發生	不知道
38. 有人曾迫我的子/女望或摸他/她的私處(性器官)， 或他/她強行望或摸我的子/女的私處(性器官)	①	②	③	①	②	③
39. 有人曾迫我的子/女發生性行爲 (性交、肛交或口交)	①	②	③	①	②	③
40. 除以上兩項，有人曾對我的子/女性侵犯 (請註明:_____)	①	②	③	①	②	③

若第 38-40 題答有，請回答第 41 題

41. 對你的子/女做過上述行爲的人(第 38-40 項)，與你的子/女的關係是：(可選多項)

子女(code: _____)		子女(code: _____)	
① 陌生人	③ 家人	① 陌生人	③ 家人
② 親戚/朋友	④ 不知道	② 親戚/朋友	④ 不知道



處理家庭關係調查
乙問卷
子女 (12-17 歲) 人士問卷

Sample Code: _____
Member Code: _____
E. No: _____

回答這份問卷注意事項：

1. 若父母(養父母)已分開及同住父/母(養父/母)有新配偶，則以同住的父/母(養父/母)及其同住的配偶作為回答的對象。但須註明。
2. 若父母(養父母)已分開及同住父/母(養父/母)並沒有新配偶，則以他們作為回答的對象。
3. 若過去十二個月沒有與父母(養父母)接觸，而由監護人照顧，則第二及第四部份以監護人作為回答的對象，但須註明。而第一及第三部份仍以上述 1, 2 指示安排。

第一部份 父母之間的衝突

(採用訪問法)

首先多謝你幫助我們回答問卷，我們想了解你對父母爭執的感受，而你提供的資料將會絕對保密。不論父母相處得如何融洽，有時候也會意見不合、惱怒對方、彼此有不同的要求，或因心情欠佳、疲倦或其他原因而爭吵或打架。父母會用不同的方法去處理衝突，以下列舉的項目是當父母意見不合時，有可能會發生的事情。請選出在過去十二個月中，你的父母曾作過下列行為表現的次數。假如你的父母在過去十二個月沒有作過某項行為，但在十二個月以前有的話，請選 7。

注意：填寫次數時只須憑印象，選擇最接近的類別即可。

	父							母								
	過去十二個月發生的次數						過去十二個月沒有，但以前曾經發生	從來沒有發生過	過去十二個月發生的次數						過去十二個月沒有，但以前曾經發生	從來沒有發生過
	1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上			1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上		
1. 侮辱或咒罵對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
2. 搵野掙對方，而可能會整傷對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
3. 曾扭對方嘅手臂或扯對方嘅頭髮	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
4. 曾因雙方打架/爭執而扭傷、碰瘀或割傷	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
5. 曾推撞或推開對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
6. 曾用刀或利器指向對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
<hr/>																
7. 曾被對方擊中頭部而失去知覺	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
8. 曾用難聽嘅說話，話對方肥或醜	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
9. 曾用拳頭或搵野打對方，可能會整傷對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
10. 曾破壞屬於對方嘅物件	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
11. 曾因同對方打架而求醫	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
12. 曾勒住對方嘅頸	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧

	父							母								
	過去十二個月 發生的次數					過去十 二個月 沒有,但 以前曾 發生	從來 沒有 發生 過	過去十二個月 發生的次數					過去十 二個月 沒有,但 以前曾 發生	從來 沒有 發生 過		
	1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6- 10 次	11- 20 次			20 次 以上	1 次	2 次	3-5 次	6- 10 次			11- 20 次	20 次 以上
13. 曾向對方大叫或呼喝	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
14. 曾把對方大力撞向牆壁	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
15. 曾因同對方打架本來需要求醫, 但最終沒有去	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
16. 曾經毆打對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
17. 曾抓住對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
18. 意見不合時, 憤而離開	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
19. 曾掌摑對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
20. 曾因同對方打架/爭執而骨折	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
21. 曾故意燒傷或燙傷對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
22. 曾指責對方是一個劣等的配偶	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
23. 曾講一些刁難對方嘅說話	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
24. 曾威嚇要打或搵野掙對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
25. 曾因同對方打架, 令身體痛楚, 直至第二日仍然痛	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
26. 曾經踢對方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
27. 曾恐嚇會傷害孩子	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
28. 曾恐嚇會傷害對方嘅家人	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
29. 曾經話過想死	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
30. 曾經話過要攞住一齊死	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
31. 意見不和時會不瞅不睬	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧

第二部份 父母與子女之間的衝突

(採用訪問法)

我們想知道當你犯錯或激怒他們時或在其它情況下，他們是否曾作過下列的行為。

請選出在過去十二個月中，當你犯錯或激怒他們時，父母曾作過下列行為表現的次數。假如他們在過去十二個月沒有作過某項行為，但在十二個月以前有的話，請選7。

注意：填寫次數時只須憑印象，選擇最接近的類別即可。

	父							母								
	過去十二個月發生的次數						過去十二個月沒有，但以前曾經發生	從來沒有發生過	過去十二個月發生的次數						過去十二個月沒有，但以前曾經發生	從來沒有發生過
	1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上			1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上		
1. 解釋點解我做錯	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
2. 要我暫時行開或返入房	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
3. 搖我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
4. 用皮帶/藤條/硬物 打我屁股	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
5. 如果做錯了，罰我做過第二樣野	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
6. 向我大罵或大叫大嚷	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
<hr/>																
7. 拳打腳踢	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
8. 用手打我屁股	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
9. 箍我頸或勒住我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
10. 咒罵我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
11. 毆打我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
12. 話要趕我走	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
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13. 故意燒傷或燙傷我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
14. 嚇我話要打我，但無真係打	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
15. 用皮帶/藤條/硬物 打我屁股以外的地方	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
16. 打我手或腳	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
17. 挪走我本來有嘅好處或唔准外出，作為懲罰	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
18. 擰痛我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
19. 用刀或利器嚇我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧

父								母							
過去十二個月發生的次數						過去十二個月沒有,但以前曾經發生	從來沒有發生過	過去十二個月發生的次數						過去十二個月沒有,但以前曾經發生	從來沒有發生過
1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上			1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上		

20. 掙我落地或一拳將我打落地	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
21. 鬧我蠢或懶	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
22. 攞我塊面、頭或耳仔	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
23. 曾單獨留我係屋企	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
24. 佢哋無表示關心我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
25. 佢哋無俾我食得飽	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧

26. 我有病時, 佢哋無帶我睇醫生	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
27. 佢哋因為飲醉酒, 照顧唔到我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
28. 罰我跪, 或坐冇影椅	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
29. 在別人面前羞辱我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
30. 在日常生活中孤立我	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
31. 沒有給我足夠/乾淨衣服	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
32. 晚上不准我睡覺	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧

過去一星期的情況

在過去一星期, 當你犯錯或激怒他們時, 他們會:

父							母						
過去一星期發生的次數						過去一星期沒有發生	過去一星期發生的次數						過去一星期沒有發生
1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上		1次	2次	3-5次	6-10次	11-20次	20次以上	

33. 要我暫時行開或返入房	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
34. 向我大罵或大叫大嚷	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
35. 用手打我屁股	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧
36. 打我手或腳	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧

第三部份 對父母衝突的看法

(採用協助法)

我們想了解，當父母嗌交/打架時，你會有甚麼感受。下面所講嘅內容，如果用來形容你父母爭執甚至郁手時的情況，你同意嗎？若某些句子並不適用於你的情況，請不用作答。

	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意	不適用
1. 佢哋嗌交/打架通常都係因為我做錯事。	①	②	③	④	⑤
2. 佢哋嗌交/打架係因為佢哋一齊生活得唔開心。	①	②	③	④	⑤
3. 佢哋嚟嚟去去都係為左相同嘅理由嗌交/打架。	①	②	③	④	⑤
4. 佢哋嗌交/打架係因為佢哋唔鍾意對方。	①	②	③	④	⑤
5. 佢哋嗌交/打架係因為佢哋唔識得點樣同對方相處。	①	②	③	④	⑤
6. 佢哋嗌交/打架係因為佢哋脾氣大。	①	②	③	④	⑤
7. 我唔知佢哋點解嗌交/打架。	①	②	③	④	⑤
8. 通常都係因為我唔好，先令佢哋嗌交/打架。	①	②	③	④	⑤
9. 佢哋嗌交/打架時，會責怪我唔好，令佢哋嗌交/打架。	①	②	③	④	⑤
10. 佢哋嗌交/打架時，我會覺得驚。	①	②	③	④	⑤
11. 佢哋嗌交/打架時，我驚會有慘劇發生。	①	②	③	④	⑤
12. 佢哋嗌交/打架時，我擔心其中一個會受傷。	①	②	③	④	⑤
13. 佢哋嗌交/打架時，我驚佢哋會大聲咁呼喝我。	①	②	③	④	⑤
14. 佢哋嗌交/打架時，我會擔心佢哋會離婚。	①	②	③	④	⑤
15. 佢哋嗌交/打架係因為錢銀問題。	①	②	③	④	⑤

第四部份 對父母管教的想法

(採用協助法)

我們想了解，當父母打你時，你會有甚麼感受。下面所講嘅內容，如果用來形容你父母郁手時的情況，你同意嗎？若某些句子並不適用於你的情況，請不用作答。

	非常不同意	不同意	同意	非常同意	不適用
1. 佢哋打我通常都係因為我做嘅事。	①	②	③	④	⑤
2. 佢哋打我都係為我好。	①	②	③	④	⑤
3. 佢哋虐待我。	①	②	③	④	⑤
4. 佢哋嚟嚟去去都係為左相同嘅理由打我。	①	②	③	④	⑤
5. 佢哋打我係因為佢哋唔鍾意我。	①	②	③	④	⑤
6. 佢哋打我係因為佢哋唔識得點樣做父母。	①	②	③	④	⑤
7. 佢哋打我係因為佢哋脾氣大。	①	②	③	④	⑤
8. 我唔知佢哋點解打我。	①	②	③	④	⑤
9. 通常都係因為我唔好，先令佢哋打我。	①	②	③	④	⑤
10. 佢哋打我時，會責怪我唔好。	①	②	③	④	⑤
11. 佢哋打我時，我會覺得驚。	①	②	③	④	⑤
12. 佢哋打我時，我驚會有慘劇發生。	①	②	③	④	⑤
13. 佢哋打我時，我擔心會受傷。	①	②	③	④	⑤
14. 我驚佢哋會大聲咁呼喝我。	①	②	③	④	⑤

第五部份 自尊心

(採用協助法)

跟住落黎會有一些句子形容你對自己感受，你同意嗎？

很同意 同意 不同意 很不同意 不適用

- | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. 整體來講，我滿意自己。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 2. 有時我會覺得自己一啲好處都無。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 3. 我覺得自己有唔少優點。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 4. 我能夠做到同大部份人的表現一樣好。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 5. 我認爲自己無咩野可以值得自豪。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 6. 有時我好覺得自己一啲用都無。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 7. 我覺得自己係個有價值的人，最低限度我與其他人一樣有價值。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 8. 我希望我能夠多啲尊重自己。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 9. 由各方面睇嚟，我傾向覺得自己係一個失敗者。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |
| 10. 我用正面嘅態度嚟睇自己。 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ | ⑤ |

第六部份 對鬍怒的看法

(採用協助法)

而家我哋想知道你鬍嘅時候會係點，同埋你會點樣做。

1. 當你鬍嘅時候，你會點？

- | | 永不 | 有時 | 經常 | 不適用 |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| a. 大叫發洩 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| b. 打人 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| c. 打公仔或擲東西 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| d. 同人講 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| e. 喱埋唔出聲 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| f. 其他: (請註明) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

2. 當其他小朋友笑你嘅時候，你會點？

- | | 永不 | 有時 | 經常 | 不適用 |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| a. 唔理佢 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| b. 叫佢停止 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| c. 同人講 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| d. 嚇佢 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| e. 打佢 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| f. 其他: (請註明) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

3. 當其他小朋友未經你同意，拿了你的東西時，你會點？

- | | 永不 | 有時 | 經常 | 不適用 |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| a. 唔理佢 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| b. 叫佢停止 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| c. 同人講 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| d. 嚇佢 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| e. 打佢 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| f. 其他: (請註明) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

4. 當其他小朋友打你既時候，你會點？

- | | 永不 | 有時 | 經常 | 不適用 |
|--------------|----|----|----|-----|
| a. 唔理佢 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| b. 叫佢停止 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| c. 同人講 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| d. 嚇佢 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| e. 打佢 | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |
| f. 其他: (請註明) | ① | ② | ③ | ④ |

--- 問卷完畢 ---

Appendix 2

The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2)

1. Negotiation

Negotiation – emotional subscale

仍表示關心對方	I showed my partner I cared even though we disagreed
尊重對方嘅感受	Showed respect for my partner's feelings about an issue
向對方說相信我哋可以克服困難	Said I was sure we could work out a problem

Negotiation – cognitive subscale

會解釋自己嘅看法	Explained my side of a disagreement to my partner
曾提出妥協	Suggested a compromise to a disagreement
答應會嘗試對方提出嘅解決方法	Agreed to try a solution to a disagreement my partner suggested

2. Psychological Aggression

Psychological aggression (minor)

侮辱或咒罵對方	Insulted or swore at my partner
曾向對方大叫或呼喝	Shouted or yelled at my partner
意見不合時，憤而離開	Stomped out of the room or house or yard during a disagreement
曾講一些刁難對方嘅說話	Said something to spite my partner

Psychological aggression (severe)

曾用難聽嘅說話，話對方肥或醜	Called my partner fat or ugly
曾破壞屬於對方嘅物件	Destroyed something belonging to my partner
曾指責對方是一個劣等的配偶	Accused my partner of being a lousy lover
曾威嚇要打或搵野掙對方	Threatened to hit or throw something at my partner

3. Physical Assault

Physical assault (minor)

搵野掙對方，而可能會整傷對方

Threw something at my partner that could hurt

曾扭對方嘅手臂或扯對方嘅頭髮

Twisted my partner's arm or hair

曾推撞或推開對方

Pushed or shoved my partner

曾抓住對方

Grabbed my partner

曾掌摑對方

Slapped my partner

Physical assault (severe)

曾用刀或利器指向對方

Used a knife or gun on my partner

曾用拳頭或搵野打對方，可能會整傷對方

Punched or hit my partner with something that could hurt

曾勒住對方嘅頸

Choked my partner

曾把對方大力撞向牆壁

Slammed my partner against a wall

曾經毆打對方

Beat up my partner

曾故意燒傷或燙傷對方

Burned or scalded my partner on purpose

曾經踢對方

Kicked my partner

4. Injury

Injury (minor)

曾因雙方打架/爭執而扭傷、碰瘀或割傷

My partner had a sprain, bruise, or small cut because of a fight with me

曾因同對方打架，令身體痛楚，直至第二日仍然痛

My partner still felt physical pain the next day because of a fight we had

Injury (severe)

曾被對方擊中頭部而失去知覺

My partner passed out from being hit on the head in a fight with me

曾因同對方打架而求醫

My partner went to a doctor because of a fight with me

曾因同對方打架本來需要求醫，但最終沒有去

My partner needed to see a doctor because of a fight with me, but did not

曾因同對方打架/爭執而骨折

My partner had a broken bone from a fight with me

5. Sexual Coercion

Sexual coercion (minor)

做愛時，無理會對方使用安全套
嘅要求

Made my partner have sex without a condom

就算對方唔同意，仍堅持要同對
方做愛，但無使用武力

Insisted on sex when my partner did not want
to (but did not use physical force)

就算對方唔同意，仍堅持要同對
方口交或肛交，但無使用武力

Insisted my partner have oral or anal sex (but
did not use physical force)

Sexual coercion (severe)

曾以武力（例如打、按住、或使用
武器）來迫對方同自己口交或肛交

Use force (like hitting, holding down, or
using a weapon) to make my partner have
oral or anal sex

曾以武力（例如打、按住、或使用
武器）來迫對方同自己做愛

Use force (like hitting, holding down, or
using a weapon) to make my partner have
sex

曾威嚇迫對方同自己口交或肛交

Use threats to make my partner have oral or
anal sex

曾威嚇迫對方同自己做愛

Use threats to make my partner have sex

The following items were added to psychological aggression:

i. 曾恐嚇會傷害對方嘅家人

Threatened to hurt partner's family members

j. 曾經話過想死

Expressed to commit suicide

k. 曾經話過要攞住一齊死

Expressed to die together with family
members

l. 意見不和時會不瞅不睬

Ignored partner during a disagreement

m. 曾恐嚇會傷害孩子

Threatened to hurt children

Appendix 3**Parent-child Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC)****Non-violent Discipline**

解釋點解佢做錯

Explained why something was wrong

要佢暫時行開或返入房

Put him/her in “time out” or sent to his/her room

挪走佢本來有嘅好處或唔准外出，作為懲罰

Took away privileges or grounded him/her

如果做錯了，罰佢做過第二樣野

Gave him/her something else to do instead of what he/she was doing wrong

Psychological Aggression

嚇佢話要打佢，但無真係打

Threatened to spank or hit him/her but did not actually do it

向佢大罵或大叫大嚷

Shouted, yelled, or screamed at him/her

咒罵佢

Swore or cursed at him/her

鬧佢蠢或懶

Called him/her dumb or lazy or some other name like that

話要趕佢走

Said you would send him/her away or kick him/her out of the house

Physical assault**Minor Assault (Corporal Punishment)**

用手打佢屁股

Spanked him/her on the bottom with your bare hand

用皮帶/藤條/硬物打佢屁股

Hit him/her on the bottom with something like a belt, hairbrush, a stick or some other hard object

打佢手或腳

Slapped him/her on the hand, arm, or leg

擰痛佢

Pinched him/her

搖佢

Shook him/her

Severe Assault (Physical Maltreatment)

攞佢塊面、頭或耳仔

Slapped him/her on the face or head or ears

用皮帶/藤條/硬物打佢屁股以外的地方

Hit him/her on some other part of the body besides the bottom with something like a belt, hairbrush, a stick or some other hard object

掙佢落地或一拳將佢打落地

Threw or knocked him/her down

拳打腳踢

Hit him/her with a fist or kicked him/her hard

Very Severe Assault (Severe Physical Maltreatment)

毆打佢	Beat him/her up, that is you hit him/her over and over as hard as you could
箍佢頸或勒住佢	Grabbed him/her around the neck and choked him/her
故意燒傷或燙傷佢	Burned or scalded him/her on purpose
用刀或利器嚇佢	Threatened him/her with a knife or gun

Neglect

曾單獨留佢係屋企	Had to leave your child home alone, even when you thought some adult should be with him/her
因為自己有好多野煩，無表示關心佢	Were so caught up with your problems that you were not able to show or tell your child that you loved him/her
我沒有理會佢肚餓時有冇食飽	Were not able to make sure your child got the food he/she needed
我沒有理會佢有病時有冇睇醫生	Were not able to make sure your child got to a doctor or hospital when he/she needed it
因為飲醉酒，照顧唔到佢	Were so drunk or high that you had a problem taking care of your child

Weekly discipline

要佢暫時行開或返入房	Put him/her in “time out” or sent me to him/her room
向佢大罵或大叫大嚷	Shouted, yelled, or screamed at him/her
用手打佢屁股	Spanked him/her on the bottom with your bare hand
打佢手或腳	Slapped him/her on the hand, arm, or leg