



**The Government of the
Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
Central Policy Unit
Public Policy Research Funding Scheme
香港特別行政區政府
中央政策組
公共政策研究資助計劃**

**Public Policy Digest
研究便覽**

**May 2017
2017年5月**

Table of Contents

	Themes	Project No.	Page
(a) Land & Housing			
1	Enhancing Policy on Building Maintenance: Solving the Residential Seepage Problem Ir Dr CHOI Yu Leuk, Hong Kong Academy of Engineering Sciences	2014.C.006.14C	1
2	Land and Housing Policies in Post-Handover Hong Kong : Political Economy and Urban Space Professor Si-ming LI, Hong Kong Baptist University	2013.A2.001.13A	3
3	Repeated Planning Applications by Developers under Statutory Zoning: a Hong Kong Case Study of Delays in Private Residential Development Professor LAI Wai Chung Lawrence, The University of Hong Kong	2013.A8.014.14C	5
4	Student Visa Holders in Rental Market: A Study of Mainland Students Housing Choice and Their Impact on Hong Kong's Housing Market Dr CHANG Zheng, City University of Hong Kong	2014.A1.009.14E	7
(b) Poverty & Ageing/Retirement Protection			
5	A Study on the Preferences and Feasibility of Optional Retirement in Hong Kong: A Human Resources Management Perspective Professor CHAN Cheung Ming Alfred, Lingnan University	2013.A3.002.13A	9
6	Age-friendly Housing Policies Professor LAU Sau Shing Patrick, Dashun Policy Research Centre	2013.C.002.13A	11
7	Dynamics of Poverty in Hong Kong: A Supplementary Survey Professor WU Xiaogang, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	2013.A7.005.14A	13
8	How to Increase the Demand for Annuity in Hong Kong: A study of Middle-Aged Adults Professor CHOU Kee Lee, The Education University of Hong Kong	2014.A5.005.14E	17
9	Poverty of Ethnic Minority Children in Hong Kong Dr CHEUNG Chi Kin Kelvin, The Education University of Hong Kong	2014.A5.003.14D	19
10	Retirement Planning for Pre-retiree in Hong Kong Professor CHAN Cheung Ming Alfred, Lingnan University	2013.A3.003.13A	21
11	Sustainable Planning Criteria (SPC) for Age-friendly Precincts (AFP) in the New Development Areas (NDAs) of Hong Kong Professor CHAN Hon Wan Edwin, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.006.13A	23

(c) Political Development & Governance			
12	The Governing System of Pre-1997 Hong Kong: Archival Study of Selected Policies / Events Dr LI Pang Kwong, Lingnan University	2013.A3.004.13A	25
(d) External Economy			
13	Assessment of the Impact and Opportunities of the HK-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge to HK in the New Economic Situation Mr CHEUNG Wai Lam, One Country Two Systems Research Institute	2013.C.003.14A	27
(e) Social Issues			
14	A Study of Aspiration of Fertility Amongst Married Women in Hong Kong (Age 15-49) Professor Paul S. F. YIP, The University of Hong Kong	2013.A8.004.13A	31
15	A Study of the Movement of Type A and B Babies in Hong Kong Professor Paul S. F. YIP, The University of Hong Kong	2013.A8.005.13A	35
16	Discontinuing Youth's Violent Involvements with Social Capital Development Dr CHEUNG Chau Kiu Jacky, City University of Hong Kong	2015.A1.023.15C	37
17	e-Learning in Formal, Informal and Open Learning Contexts: A Study of Global Trends, Policy Options and their Implications for Sustainable Development in Hong Kong Professor Nancy Law, The University of Hong Kong	2014.A8.019.14E	39
18	Family Caregiving and Long-Term Care Decision of People with Dementia in Hong Kong Dr LUM Yat Sang Terry, The University of Hong Kong	2013.A8.010.14A	41
19	Hong Kong Immigrants in Shenzhen: Facts and Challenges Professor WU Xiaogang, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	2014.A7.007.14C	44
20	Immigrant Entrepreneurship among Mainland Chinese University Graduates in Hong Kong: An Empirical Study with Multiple Perspectives Professor AU Yuk-fai Kevin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2015.A4.010.15C	46
21	Language Use, Proficiency and Attitudes in Hong Kong Professor John BACON-SHONE, The University of Hong Kong	2013.A8.006.14A	48
22	Making Policy for Child Care in Hong Kong: Final Report Dr LEUNG Lai Ching, City University of Hong Kong	2014.A1.012.15A	50
23	Shaping Arts Development and Education In Facilitating the Role of Hong Kong As a Cultural Hub of the Region Dr SIU Yee Man Noel, Hong Kong Baptist University	2014.A2.003.15A	52

24	The Drafting Policy for Hong Kong's Bilingual Legislation: A Communicative Approach Dr CHAN Ho Yan Clara, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen)	2014.A1.004.14D	54
25	Towards a Refugee Policy for an Inclusive Hong Kong: Enhancing the Status of China's International City Professor Kerry John KENNEDY, The Education University of Hong Kong	2014.A5.010.15B	56
26	Vocational-oriented Education at Senior Secondary Level: Perceptions, Decision-making, and Life Planning Professor CHIU Wing Kai Stephen, The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2014.A4.003.14E	58
27	Improving Safety Communication of Ethnic Minorities in the Construction Industry Professor Albert P. C. CHAN, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.007.13A	60
(f) Economic Development			
28	Enhancing Hong Kong's Competitiveness as a Regional Cruise Hub from a Policy Perspective Professor HSU Hui-Chun Cathy, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.032.14C	62
29	Industrial Land Use Changes in Response to Economic Restructuring in Hong Kong Professor LEUNG Cheuk Fai Jimmy, The University of Hong Kong	2013.A8.012.14B	64
30	Shaping Tourism Development Anticipating Changes and Impacts, and Managing Consequences and Conflicts Dr TSE Sze Ming Tony, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.030.13A	66
(g) Environmental Protection			
31	A Possible Zero Carbon Building Policy for Hong Kong: Opportunities, Risks and Recommendations Dr PAN Wei, The University of Hong Kong	2014.A8.020.14E	68
32	A Remote Sensing Study of Solar Energy Supply in Cloud-prone Areas of Hong Kong Dr WONG Man Sing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.024.13A	70
33	Can We Get Rid of Smoggy Days in Hong Kong: Formation Mechanism and Control Strategies? Professor GUO Hai, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.012.13A	72
34	Civil and Criminal Liabilities for Ship-Source Pollution in Hong Kong: Taking Stock of the Present and Seeing the Way Forward Dr ZHU Ling, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2014.A6.048.15A	74
35	Developing Sustainable Hong Kong through Low Impact Development: from Science to Innovation Policy Dr. CHUI Ting Fong May, The University of Hong Kong	2014.A8.016.14C	76

36	Development of a Policy for Optimizing the Use of Inert Solid Wastes in Road Pavement Construction Dr. WANG Yuhong, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.013.13A	78
37	Developing an Integrated Construction Waste Management Policy Framework in Hong Kong Professor ZHANG Xueqing, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology	2013.A7.001.13A	80
38	Enforcing and complying with voluntary agreements as an alternative environmental policy instrument Professor XU Yuan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong	2014.A4.004.15A	82
39	Green Information Technology Adoption in Hong Kong: An Empirical Analysis and Policy Implications for Sustainable Development Professor Eric W. T. NGAI, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.025.13A	84
40	Investigating the possibility of incorporating the effect of photovoltaic panel and photovoltaic glazing systems in the OTTV (Overall Thermal Transfer Value) calculation in Hong Kong Dr CHAN Lok Shun, City University of Hong Kong	2014.A1.008.14E	86
41	Is the Polluter Paying? Assessing the Application of the “Polluter Pays” Principle to Ship-Source Pollution in Hong Kong Dr ZHU Ling, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.022.13A	88
42	Performance Information Use: Experiments on Performance Dimensions, Communication and Data Sources in Education and Solid Waste Recycling Professor Richard Mark WALKER, City University of Hong Kong	2014.A1.010.14E	90
43	Study on the Development Potential and Energy Incentives of Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Applications in Hong Kong Dr LU Lin, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.010.13A	92
44	Towards Sustainability: Exploring the Social and Economic Dimensions of Travel to Hong Kong by Mainland Chinese Professor QIU Hanqin, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University	2013.A6.029.13A	94

目錄

	主題	項目編號	頁數
(a) 土地及房屋			
1	鞏固屋宇維修政策：解決滲漏問題 蔡宇略博士工程師，香港工程科學院	2014.C.006.14C	2
2	回歸後香港的土地和住房政策：政治經濟與城市空間 李思名教授，香港浸會大學	2013.A2.001.13A	4
3	發展商重複申請城規准許：香港私人房屋發展延誤研究 黎偉聰教授，香港大學	2013.A8.014.14C	6
4	外來學生與租房市場：內地學生的住房選擇及其對香港房屋租賃市場影響的研究 常征博士，香港城市大學	2014.A1.009.14E	8
(b) 貧窮和人口老化 / 退休保障			
5	從人力資源管理看香港推行彈性退休偏好及可行性研究 陳章明教授，嶺南大學	2013.A3.002.13A	10
6	老年友好房屋政策 劉秀成教授，大舜政策研究中心	2013.C.002.13A	12
7	香港貧困測量與動態研究：一項補充調查 吳曉剛教授，香港科技大學	2013.A7.005.14A	15
8	如何增加香港中年人對年金的需求 周基利教授，香港教育大學	2014.A5.005.14E	18
9	少數族裔家庭的兒童貧窮問題研究 張志健博士，香港教育大學	2014.A5.003.14D	20
10	為準退休人士建立退休計劃可行性研究 陳章明教授，嶺南大學	2013.A3.003.13A	22
11	香港新發展區規劃關於友善融合長者的街區可持續准則研究 陳漢雲教授，香港理工大學	2013.A6.006.13A	24
(c) 政治及管治			
12	1997年前的香港管治系統：特選政策／事件的檔案研究 李彭廣博士，嶺南大學	2013.A3.004.13A	26
(d) 外圍經濟			
13	新經濟形勢下港珠澳大橋對香港的影響和機遇研究 張惠霖先生，一國兩制研究中心	2013.C.003.14A	29
(e) 社會議題			
14	「香港已婚婦女(15-49歲)產子的意願」研究 葉兆輝教授，香港大學	2013.A8.004.13A	33
15	香港甲類嬰兒和乙類嬰兒的研究 葉兆輝教授，香港大學	2013.A8.005.13A	36
16	以社會資本發展中斷年青人涉及暴力 張宙橋博士，香港城市大學	2015.A1.023.15C	38

17	在正式、非正式和開放學習環境下電子學習發展的全球趨勢，及為可持續發展香港可採取的政策選擇及其影響 羅陸慧英教授，香港大學	2014.A8.019.14E	40
18	認知障礙症患者的家庭親屬照顧與長期照顧決定 林一星博士，香港大學	2013.A8.010.14A	43
19	香港人在深圳：現狀與挑戰 吳曉剛教授，香港科技大學	2014.A7.007.14C	45
20	內地在港大學畢業生的移民創業：多重視角的實證研究 區玉輝教授，香港中文大學	2015.A4.010.15C	47
21	香港居民語言應用、語言能力及語言態度研究 Professor John BACON SHONE，香港大學	2013.A8.006.14A	49
22	制定香港兒童照顧的政策研究報告 梁麗清博士，香港城市大學	2014.A1.012.15A	51
23	塑造藝術發展及教育以促進提升香港作為地區文化樞紐的角色 蕭霍綺文博士，香港浸會大學	2014.A2.003.15A	53
24	從傳意角度探究香港雙語法例草擬政策 陳可欣博士，香港中文大學（深圳）	2014.A1.004.14D	55
25	香港邁向共融社會所需之難民政策：鞏固此中國城市之國際都會地位 Professor Kerry John KENNEDY，香港教育大學	2014.A5.010.15B	57
26	高中階段的職業教育課程：學生、家長及校長的看法和教育選擇 趙永佳教授，香港中文大學	2014.A4.003.14E	59
27	改善少數族裔在建造業的安全溝通 陳炳泉教授，香港理工大學	2013.A6.007.13A	61
(f) 經濟發展			
28	從政府政策的角度的探討如何提昇香港作為區域性郵輪樞紐的競爭力 徐惠群教授，香港理工大學	2013.A6.032.14C	63
29	香港在經濟轉型中的工業土地利用變化 梁焯輝教授，香港大學	2013.A8.012.14B	65
30	塑造旅遊發展：掌握變化與影響，應對後果與衝突 謝思明博士，香港理工大學	2013.A6.030.13A	67
(g) 環保			
31	於香港製訂實施零碳建築政策的機遇，風險和建議 潘巍博士，香港大學	2014.A8.020.14E	69
32	太陽能供應在香港多雲地區的遙感研究 黃文聲博士，香港理工大學	2013.A6.024.13A	71
33	我們能否擺脫香港煙霧瀰漫的日子：形成機理與控制策略？ 郭海教授，香港理工大學	2013.A6.012.13A	73

34	對香港船舶污染的民事與刑事責任的評估和建議 朱玲博士，香港理工大學	2014.A6.048.15A	75
35	從科學到創新政策 探討以低影響開發打造可持續香港 徐婷芳博士，香港大學	2014.A8.016.14C	77
36	在香港道路建設中最優使用固體廢棄物政策的研究 王予紅博士，香港理工大學	2013.A6.013.13A	79
37	香港建築廢棄物管理政策集成框架研究 張學清教授，香港科技大學	2013.A7.001.13A	81
38	作為備選環境政策工具的自願協議的執行與遵守 徐袁教授，香港中文大學	2014.A4.004.15A	83
39	香港綠色信息技術的應用：可持續發展的實証分析與政策影響 倪偉定教授，香港理工大學	2013.A6.025.13A	85
40	探討將太陽能光伏板和太陽能光伏玻璃系統對建築物熱傳遞的影響納入香港樓宇總熱傳送值的計算中之可行性 陳樂舜博士，香港城市大學	2014.A1.008.14E	87
41	污染者是否付費？對“污染者自付原則”在香港船舶污染運用的評估 朱玲博士，香港理工大學	2013.A6.022.13A	89
42	績效資訊使用：在教育 and 固體廢物回收政策方面，績效維度，傳達方式和數據類別三方面的實驗 Professor Richard Mark WALKER，香港城市大學	2014.A1.010.14E	91
43	香港屋頂太陽能光伏發展潛力和能源激勵政策的研究 呂琳博士，香港理工大學	2013.A6.010.13A	93
44	內地遊客市場在香港的持續發展：社會與經濟層面的探討 邱漢琴教授，香港理工大學	2013.A6.029.13A	95

Enhancing Policy on Building Maintenance: Solving the Residential Seepage Problem

Project No.: 2014.C.006.14C

Abstract

Hong Kong is unique in its high-density high-rise residential development and in the unprecedented implementation of One Country Two Systems. The 2 special features together have created a new area of engineering application to public policy research. Maintenance and repair of private residential buildings often requires works beyond the complainant's unit. This long standing difficulty of the owner's necessitates government involvement. The key public policy issue is to what extent government should intervene.

Water seepage is representative of this class of social-technological problems. Seepage is the main cause of most common health and safety hazards. Under the new political system, the government has taken up many cases of owner's request for seepage investigation, but the success rate is less than 40%.

The research demonstrates by a real case study, theory and laboratory experiment, how the commonly used dye test may indicate the false seepage source when a flow from higher floors intrudes both the test site and the seepage site. The new method of seepage investigation is obtained as an engineering design required to solve the technical problem satisfying the social constraint. Hydraulic analysis is designed to derive the seepage flow field from measurements of moisture distribution and dripping rate, and therefrom identify the flow path and the source. The new method is validated and developed for practical application through field investigation of 3 difficult cases.

With the new method, all investigation work can be performed in the complainant's unit. Building owners are thus enabled to resume full responsibility for maintenance. Government only needs to set the appropriate standard on water tightness required for existing buildings.

The research illustrates how retired professionals and academics can contribute to significant economic work without affecting the opportunities of younger workers. The study process showcases how a long standing problem may be more effectively solved by a direct research project rather than by looking for application of existing results of unconnected research.



Principal Investigator:

Ir Dr CHOI Yu Leuk, Hong Kong Academy of Engineering Sciences

鞏固屋宇維修政策：解決滲漏問題

項目編號：2014.C.006.14C

摘要

高密度高空發展是香港城市建設的成功因素之一。可是高層住宅樓宇的維修卻較為複雜，工程很多時要在多個單位進行。多年來業主們都未能解決這難題。一國兩制實施後，政府加大了支援及領導的角色。但仍未能解決大廈“維修難”的問題。其中調查滲漏，政府已經直接介入處理十年，可是成功率也只得約40%。

本項目應用物理原理解釋了蓄水測試不可靠的原因。以實驗和真實個案證明若有滲漏從高處同時入侵測試點與滲水點，測試的結果便可能誤判滲源。

研究工作又開發了新的水力分析法。可以從樓宇地台及牆壁內部的濕度分佈及天花滴水率，鑑定滲漏方式，流徑及滲源。新法並經應用於三個真實個案，建立了實際應用的程序。

採用新方法，所有的調查工作都可以在投訴人的單位進行。因此，業主能夠恢復履行維修的責任。政府只需要為現存樓宇設定適當的防水密度標準。

研究示範了退休的專業人士和學者如何能夠為有經濟價值的工作做出貢獻，而不影響年輕從業員的機會。研究過程又說明了對課題直接研究，可以更有效地解決長期存在的問題。不必刻意在現有不相關的研究中尋找或可應用的結果及辦法。



首席研究員：

蔡宇略 博士工程師，香港工程科學院

Land and Housing Policies in Post-Handover Hong Kong : Political Economy and Urban Space

Project No.: 2013.A2.001.13A

Abstract

Momentous events have characterized the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) since its founding in 1997. Among these were drastic and repeated changes in housing and policies, shifting from one emphasizing the role of the state to one purportedly relying primarily on market forces and then back to a more proactive stance of the state. Associated with these changes were roller-coaster movements in residential prices and housing completions. These developments took place in the context of phenomenal upheavals within and beyond Hong Kong: the Asian Financial Crisis and the burst of Hong Kong's property bubble at the time when the new SAR Government introduced the ambitious 85000-Units Housing Construction Programme; the contestations surrounding Hong Kong's autonomy under "one country, two systems", a manifestation of which was the stiff opposition against the Northeast New Territories Development Programme; the rounds of quantitative easing by the FED of the United States to counteract the global financial crisis of 2008 which sent the mortgage rates to record lows; and the resurgence of another property bubble in Hong Kong, which has further worsened the housing affordability problem. Attempts have been made by the SAR Government in recent years to resume control of the primary land market and major land development programmes to ensure adequate land supply of housing provision. However, these well-intended policy initiatives have been met with severe resistance from different circles of the public; and the popularity ratings of the Chief Executive and his government remain at extremely low levels.



Principal Investigator:

Professor Si-ming LI, Hong Kong Baptist University

回歸後香港的土地和住房政策： 政治經濟與城市空間

項目編號：2013.A2.001.13A

摘要

香港特別行政區成立以來的16年充滿挑戰，特區政府舉步維艱。其間，回歸初期為了改善居住環境推出的房地產發展政策卻碰上亞洲金融風暴，導致香港房地產市場崩潰，出現負資產，特區政府為此付上沉重的代價。自此以後，特區政府長期以市場主導為藉口，大幅度減低公屋的供應，並讓房地產發展商主導土地一級市場，減慢土地開發速度。2007-08年世界金融風暴並沒有對香港的房地產市場帶來嚴重的衝擊；反而因為量化寬鬆，資金氾濫，名義和實質息率長期處於極低水準，一個新的房地產泡沫快速形成。過去幾年特區政府推出多項措施以期降低泡沫爆破的風險，包括大幅度增加房地產的交易成本，重新掌控一級土地市場，以及加大土地開發的速度和規模。但是，由於種種原因，政策推動遇上極大的阻力，而包括特首在內的特區政府的民意支持度和認受性也沒有因為良好的政策意願而有所提升。

本研究旨在分析香港回歸後作為中國的一個特別行政區的獨特歷史發展進程，特別是分析當前城市土地開發計劃所面對的制約和“一國兩制”本身的內在矛盾和張力之間的關係。就此本研究舉辦兩個聚焦小組討論和一個公開論壇；與會者包括從事土地和住房研究以及環境科學的權威學者、專業團體代表、新界東北發展計劃所影響的村民和農戶、相關政府官員等。各與會者都踴躍發言，提出不少真知灼見。據此，本研究的一個重要結論是：有關城市土地開發規劃的政策制定，須多加下而上的元素，以確保發展優先次序的合理性，以及對受影響人士和相關的經濟、人文活動的安置補償的切合性，從而加強發展計劃的整體社會認受性。



首席研究員：

李思名教授，香港浸會大學

Repeated Planning Applications by Developers under Statutory Zoning: A Hong Kong Case Study of Delays in Private Residential Development

Project No.: 2013.A8.014.14C

Abstract

This project is a study of the pattern of repeated planning applications for each of the 380 projects on sites zoned 'Comprehensive Development Area' for a period of almost 25 years from 1 January 1990 to 31 October 2015. The study is based on research and analysis of publicly available statistics and interpretation of flowcharts of all applications drawn according to data collected. Directions in reforms of planning practice are suggested.



Principal Investigator:

Professor LAI Wai Chung Lawrence, The University of Hong Kong

發展商重複申請城規准許： 香港私人房屋發展延誤研究

項目編號：2013.A8.014.14C

摘要

本報告分析一個橫跨接近廿五年數據的研究主要發現。研究追蹤並勾劃自1990年1月1日至2015年10月31日香港所有380個綜合發展區項目重複申請城規會准許的模式。研究分析以公開檔案的資料數據為基礎，從蒐集所得的數據以流程圖詮釋所有已落成私人樓宇發展的相關規劃申請。報告亦就有關城規申請的不尋常狀態提出改革方向的建議。



首席研究員：

黎偉聰教授，香港大學

Student Visa Holders in Rental Market: A Study of Mainland Students Housing Choice and Their Impact on Hong Kong's Housing Market

Project No.: 2014.A1.009.14E

Abstract

In 2000s, Hong Kong Government launched new policies to attract non-local students to study in Hong Kong. This study examines the effects of mainland students on the local housing market in Hong Kong. The findings show that students have different housing choices than other types of migrants and, as a group, exhibit strong patterns of clustered living. The study further finds the average annual rental price in Hong Kong to have increased around 10% more in neighborhoods with student clusters than in other comparable neighborhoods in recent years. Non-local students have also increased the district-wide rental price, particularly in summer.



Principal Investigator:

Dr CHANG Zheng, City University of Hong Kong

外來學生與租房市場： 內地學生的住房選擇及其對香港房 屋租賃市場影響的研究

項目編號：2014.A1.009.14E

摘要

自從2000年來，香港政府制定了很多吸引外地學生的政策。本研究檢驗了大陸學生對於香港房屋租賃市場的影響。研究發現大陸學生與其他移民在住房選擇方面有很大的不同。大陸學生更傾向於聚集在一起。跟附近沒有學生聚集的社區相比，學生聚集區平均租金在近些年上漲10%。另外學生也影響了幾個地區以及整個香港的暑期房租水平。



首席研究員：

常征博士，香港城市大學

A Study on the Preferences and Feasibility of Optional Retirement in Hong Kong: A Human Resources Management Perspective

Project No.: 2013.A3.002.13A

Abstract

The population in Hong Kong is ageing at an unprecedented speed, with a projection in 2041 that the population of 65-years-old or over will increase to over two million, along with workforce graying, bringing about the diminishing of workforce and thus increasing the dependency ratio, which may severely dissolve the city's productivity as well as economically and socially impact the city.

Many organizations have set the retirement age for their employees at 60, which wastes precious skills and manpower unnecessarily, however, previous studies have shown that Hong Kong employees have the willingness to work beyond the current retirement age. In addition, there is insufficient pension generated during a working life that spans at least 40 years. With the ever-growing life expectancy, this leads to a tremendous rise in the economic cost of retirement; a retirement reform is undoubtedly necessary.

Optional Retirement is one of solutions which have been implemented to tackle problems brought by the rigidity of mandatory retirement age worldwide. The reform is expected to provide a solution to retirees' financial security, promote social participation in old age and simultaneously help to retain and pass on important skills and knowledge.

This study aims to examine the preferences and feasibility of optional retirement implementation in Hong Kong from a human resources management perspective. Examples from other countries will be reviewed in order to summarize feasible and flexible options. Qualitative in-depth interviews and focus group interviews will be conducted with retirees, soon-to-be retired employees, and employers to investigate incentives and disincentives to retire and the preferences in retirement arrangement. A localized model of optional retirement will be constructed, in order to provide evidence and suggestions on the future retirement policy planning, in addition to organizational implementation.

Principal Investigator:

Professor CHAN Cheung Ming Alfred, Lingnan University

從人力資源管理看香港推行彈性退休偏好及可行性研究

項目編號：2013.A3.002.13A

摘要

香港人口老化正史無前例快速增長，預計2041年65歲或以上的人口數目將突破200萬。隨之以來衍生的勞動力退化問題，不但降低整體勞動力及增加倚賴人口的數目，亦會嚴重削弱香港的勞動生產力，對經濟及社會帶來影響。

許多機構現時均設定退休年齡為60歲，惟有關措施將浪費資深員工珍貴的技能和影響人力資源的長遠發展。過往有研究指出，香港僱員樂意於超過退休年齡後繼續工作。面對人均年齡持續增長，大概40年的就業期間所累積的養老金預期並不足夠應付日後退休的生活。這可能會導致一個巨大的退休的經濟成本，因此退休改革無疑是必要的。

彈性退休是其中一項世界各地採用的措施，用作解決強制退休帶來的問題。有關的改革是希望維持退休人士財政健康狀況的同時，亦能推廣老年的社會參與，協助退休人士保存及承傳其重要的技能和知識。

是次研究的主要目的是從人力資源管理看香港推行彈性退休偏好及可行性。當中將主要採用質性研究的方式，收集有關彈性退休的意見。除參考其他國家的執行情況，提出適用於香港推行彈性退休的選項外，還會透過向僱主進行個人深入訪談，以及為準退休人士和已退休人士進行焦點小組討論，探究市民考慮退休時的誘因和實行障礙，以及退休安排的喜好，藉此建構出適用於香港的彈性退休模式。從而未來推行彈性退休時，有關政策內容規劃會得到充份的理據。

首席研究員：

陳章明教授，嶺南大學

Age-friendly Housing Policies

Project No.: 2013.C.002.13A

Abstract

Population ageing is an imminent social problem that Hong Kong is facing. To accommodate a surging elderly population is already challenging, yet the World Health Organization (WHO) suggested that by solely providing housing unit is not sufficient, but the concept of active ageing should be taken into account in housing provision. The WHO suggested an “Age-friendly Cities” Framework to enable a city in facilitating active ageing, and identified 8 essential elements needed for such cities. It was suggested that in an age-friendly housing policy, providing infrastructures like transportation and health care service is not sufficient, social features like social inclusion, participation and employment should also be emphasized.

The government may found interest in such framework, as new development plans in the New Territories and renewing projects of older districts are commencing. The Framework can help to put in Age-friendliness features into the housing plans with a higher comprehensiveness and integrity. Despite the WHO had published detailed guidelines on establishing an age-friendly city, it may not fully meet the localized needs and situation in Hong Kong, and is solely not focusing on housing provision. The aim of this study is to recognize the local needs and establish an integrated and localized age-friendly housing policy action plan through examining local and international housing development trends and opinion inputs from experts and the public.

Principal Investigator:

Professor LAU Sau Shing Patrick, Dashun Policy Research Centre

老年友好房屋政策

項目編號：2013.C.002.13A

摘要

人口老齡化是香港面臨的一大問題，要為急劇增加的長者人口提供住所將會是個大挑戰。而然，世界衛生組織(世衛)認為，單純提供住房單位是為不足，在考慮房屋政策上需要使長者能「積極樂頤年」。有見及此，世衛提出了「老年友好城市」的框架，並確認「老年友好城市」的八個主要元素。在其提出的房屋政策上，除了要照顧長者的起居和健康，也須考慮到社會性因素如社會參與及共融、就業等等。

該框架可能對香港政府現時在新界新城鎮發展計劃及舊區重建計劃起作用，可提供參照以建立一個完善及綜合的「老年友好」房屋政策。儘管世衛已為如何建立「老年友好城市」發表了詳細的指引，該指引有可能不夠顧及本地的需要，亦不是著重於房屋政策。故此，此研究項目的目的為透過回顧本地與國際的「老年友好」房屋發展方向及參考公眾及專家的意見，發展出一個可行而綜合的本地「老年友好」房屋政府行動計劃。

首席研究員：

劉秀成教授，大舜政策研究中心

Dynamics of Poverty in Hong Kong: A Supplementary Survey

Project No.: 2013.A7.005.14A

Abstract

Based on the data from “Dynamics of Poverty in Hong Kong” survey conducted in late 2014 and a series of data collected from HKPSSD, this report assesses the poverty issue in Hong Kong using measurements other than the household median income adopted by the government. We explore the concepts of deprivation, social exclusion, and multidimensional measure of poverty.

The major findings are summarized as below:

- Items under the “Medical Care” domain all have relatively high percentage of deprived population, with “being able to have dental checkup periodically” having the highest percentage among all items. This reveals the domain is one of the major causes for deprivation in Hong Kong. Moreover, similar patterns were found in earlier study, suggesting the persistence of this issue.
- We observe high rate of deprivation for household with child. The indicator that “working parents can use childcare service when needed” noticeably has the second highest percentage of people felt deprived. Higher proportion of people who said they cannot afford it in current survey could be a sign that the increase of the household income could not catch the surging cost of childcare service.
- For the measure of social exclusion, of the top six items having the highest percentages, three are all under the “Social Support” domain, reflecting one of the key factors leading to social exclusion in Hong Kong society.
- With the three measurements we examined as well as the income-only based poverty criteria, the group of the elderly who are 65 years or older are always in the worst condition. Such situation has not changed much for a long period, which calls for special attention and effort to help this vulnerable group.
- All the alternative measurement of poverty discussed in this study exhibit some connection with income-based poverty criteria but also demonstrate significant variance, especially on some subgroup analysis. On one hand, this suggests that those measures in part might associate with the household income level. On the other hand, it also shows those measures could bring new perspectives that are useful to understand the poverty issue.

We propose below policy recommendation based on the empirical findings from our study:

- Though the Commission of Poverty has chosen to use income-based measure to determine the poverty line in Hong Kong, our study has proven the value of other measurements of poverty. The current government reports on assessing Hong Kong poverty situation and the effect of poverty relief policy are all using household income

approach. However, in order to have a comprehensive and profound understanding of the poverty problem in Hong Kong and provide assistance to those really in disadvantaged position, we should keep a close eye to measurements of poverty other than the income-based one such as deprivation and social exclusion.

- The government ought to review the current public medical care services. A high proportion of population does not have the essential services of medical care because they could not afford them. Among them, the public dental care service is the most deprived item.
- The severe situation faced by the elderly (age 65 and above) has been one of the most prominent issues pertaining to Hong Kong poverty. With the growing aging population in Hong Kong and rising burden for the younger generation, the family support to the elderly could be expected to become less and less. Therefore it is crucial for the government to considering remodel the current retirement system as well as other welfare systems to offer financial and social support to the elderly.
- We detect a slightly downward trend of poverty rate for majority of the subgroup population when comparing the data from different waves using the multidimensional measure of poverty. This trend is more obvious among the data with relatively large sample size. However, such observation is limited in time period and a closer look with additional data in the future is needed before a compelling conclusion can be drawn. Thus, it is vital for researchers and policy makers to monitor those multidimensional indicators on a continuing basis.



Principal Investigator:

Professor WU Xiaogang, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

香港貧困測量與動態研究： 一項補充調查

項目編號：2013.A7.005.14A

摘要

根據從2014年年底進行的“香港貧困測量與動態研究”調查和一系列“香港社會動態追蹤調查”收集的數據，本研究報告以香港政府採用的家庭入息中位數方法不同的量度來評估香港的貧困問題。我們探討了匱乏，社會排斥，和多維度貧困量度的概念。

主要研究發現總結如下：

- 所有“醫療”範疇下的指標出現匱乏情況的人群比例都較高，其中以“能夠定期檢查牙齒”在所有指標中擁有最高的匱乏人群比例。這顯示此範疇是引起香港人口出現匱乏的主要原因之一。此外，早期的研究中也發現相似的模式，表明這一問題的持續存在。
- 我們觀察到有兒童的家庭存在較高的匱乏情況。在“有工作的父母在需要的时候可以使用托兒服務”這一指標上，第二高百分比的人群出現匱乏的情況。與以前類似的研究相比，當前的調查中更高比例的人說他們負擔不起這一服務。這是增加的家庭收入無法趕上迅速增長的托兒服務費用的跡象。
- 關於社會排斥的量度，在排名最高的六項指標中，三項都是屬於“社會支持”的範疇，反映了社會支持是當前香港影響社會排斥的關鍵因素之一。
- 無論是以基於收入的貧困標準，還是以我們探討的三個貧困量度來衡量，65歲以上的老年人群體始終處於在最糟糕的境地。這樣的情況在很長一段時間來並沒有太大的改變，值得政府和社區投入特別的關注和努力來幫助這一弱勢群體。
- 所有在這項研究中討論的貧窮的替代量度都與基於收入的貧困標準表現出一定的聯繫，同時也顯示了顯著的差別，特別是在分組分析中。這一方面表明這些量度可能與家庭收入水平相關，另一方面也表明這些量度可以帶來有助於解決貧困問題的新視角。

基於我們的研究發現，我們提出如下政策建議：

- 雖然扶貧委員會已經選擇使用基於收入的量度來確定香港的貧困線，我們的研究已經證明了其它貧困量度的價值。政府現有的對香港貧困情況和扶貧政策效果的評估使用的都是基於家庭收入的標準。然而，為了對香港的貧困問題有一個全面和深刻的理解並為那些真正的弱勢群體提供幫助，我們應該密切關注如匱乏和社會排斥等其它並非僅僅基於收入的貧困量度。

- 政府應該檢討現行的公共醫療服務。較高比例的人群因為負擔不起的原因而不能享受醫療保健的基本服務。其中，公共牙科護理服務是最匱乏的項目。
- 65歲以上長者所面臨的嚴峻形勢一直是討論香港貧困情況時最突出的問題之一。隨著香港不斷增長的人口老齡化和年輕一代不斷上升的高負擔，長者能夠得到的家庭支持將會越來越少。因此，改革目前的退休制度以及其它福利制度以為長者提供足夠的財政和社會支持是至關重要的。
- 當使用多維度貧困量度來比較不同期數據時，我們發現大多數分組人口的貧困率都有略微下降的趨勢，這一趨勢在較大樣本量的數據中表現的更為明顯。然而，這樣的趨勢只是基於有限的時間段，只有對未來更多期的數據進行細緻的研究才能得出明確的結論。因此，研究人員和決策者都應當持續不斷地關注這些多維度的指標。



首席研究員：

吳曉剛教授，香港科技大學

How to Increase the Demand for Annuity in Hong Kong: A study of Middle-Aged Adults

Project No.: 2014.A5.005.14E

Abstract

Annuities are financial products that consumers purchase with a lump sum of money; they then receive a steady flow of monthly income from the annuity until they die. If they do not have an annuity, retirees confront two competing risks as they allocate their accumulated assets in the Mandatory Provident Fund (MPF) scheme or manage their private retirement savings. On the one hand, if retirees spend their retirement savings too rapidly they may exhaust their financial resources before they die and then have to rely entirely on welfare benefits or other sources of income. On the other hand, if they spend conservatively there is the chance of their dying with ample assets that they could have spent to enhance their standard of living in their retirement years (although their inheritors may receive the remaining assets as bequests). Annuities solve the problem posed by these two competing risks, so that retirees spend neither too much nor too little. As a result, according to simple theoretical models, the majority of risk-averse retirees – especially those who do not have a bequest motive – should annuitize all of their MPF assets. However, as in other countries, the rate of participation in annuity schemes is extremely low in Hong Kong. As the MPF scheme (a defined-contribution scheme) is becoming more and more mature, it is very important to identify the reasons underlying this phenomenon and to encourage more retirees to consider the option of buying an annuity. In this study, we conducted a discrete choice experiment with 500 middle-aged (aged 40–64 years) MPF scheme members and a survey of 1,067 middle-aged (aged 40–64 years) MPF scheme members. In the choice experiment, we found that the most popular annuity was one with a fixed annual income, without intra-year bonus payments, with a 10-year guarantee period, and from an A-rated provider. In the consumer study, approximately one-third of the respondents “purchased” the optimal annuity mentioned above rather than continuing to manage their assets themselves. Moreover, we found that understanding annuities is the most important predictor of choosing to buy an annuity. Surprisingly, bequest motives and higher financial literacy lead to lower demand for annuities. In light of the findings, we recommend that the Government, or a statutory body, launch a Public Annuity Voluntary Scheme that offers an annuity with a 10-year guarantee period; and intensive public education of the annuity needs to be delivered to middle-aged adults who will retire in the coming 10 years, in order to increase retirees’ acceptance of annuities.



Principal Investigator:

Professor CHOU Kee Lee, The Education University of Hong Kong

如何增加香港中年人對年金的需求

項目編號：2014.A5.005.14E

摘要

年金是一種金融合約，其中購買者付出一定數額的金錢以換取持續到他們終老的每月收入。假如沒有年金，當退休人士使用在強積金中積累的資產時，他們面臨兩個風險。一方面，如果他們過度消費，他們可能會在終老前耗盡積蓄，繼而要依賴綜援或其他收入來源。另一方面，如果他們在消費上太保守，他們可能會在終老時剩下大量資產，而不能有效地使用資產以提高其生活水平。年金便可以減低這兩個風險。因此，如果退休人士如沒有留下遺產的打算，他們理應把全部強積金資產年金化。然而，與其他國家相似，年金的參與率在香港極低。當強積金計劃越趨成熟，探討年金的低參與率現象和鼓勵更多的退休人士購買年金是十分重要的。在這項研究，我們選取了500名中年(年齡由四十至六十四歲)就職人士進行一個選擇實驗，從而找出最可取的年金產品。然後我們向1,067名中年(年齡由四十至六十四歲)就職人士進行消費者問卷調查，目的是找出哪些消費者特徵顯著與最可取的年金產品的需求相關。在選擇實驗中，我們發現最受歡迎年金計劃為固定年金收入、無年內一次性花紅、有10年保證期及由A評級金融機構提供。而在消費者調查中，我們發現約三分一受訪者願意購買上述最佳年金計劃，而不繼續自我管理資產。此外，對年金的認識為選擇年金的重要預測指標，出人意料地若打算留下遺產及理財知識較高，對年金的需求則較低。根據研究結果，我們建議政府或法定機構應推出公共年金自願計劃並設10年保證期，並就未來10年退休的中年人士，加強他們對年金的認識，以提高退休人士對年金的接受程度。



首席研究員：

周基利教授，香港教育大學

Poverty of Ethnic Minority Children in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2014.A5.003.14D

Abstract

In the past decade, the number of ethnic minorities in Hong Kong has surged by 31.2%, with the total population increasing from 343,950 in 2001 to 451,183 in 2011. There are growing concerns about the social condition of this fast-growing segment of the Hong Kong population. Because of cultural differences and language barriers, ethnic minorities often find themselves in a disadvantaged position in terms of employment and education, and they also share similar problems with other Chinese migrants in assimilating into Hong Kong society. As a result, like other underprivileged groups such as single-parent and immigrant families, ethnic minorities are more vulnerable to poverty when compared with the general population in Hong Kong. Past research shows that poverty not only has profound detrimental effects on children's development and educational attainment, children growing up in poor ethnic minority households are also likely to have a bleaker economic outlook during adulthood, and have a higher chance of passing poverty on to the next generation. However, we have little knowledge of the child poverty rates in ethnic minority families in Hong Kong, as family characteristics including parental educational level, language proficiency, marital status, and duration of residence in Hong Kong affect the likelihood of child poverty in these families. Although the child poverty rate has remained relatively stable in Hong Kong over the past decade, the trend among ethnic minority families and the factors that contribute to the trend are also largely unknown.

In order to formulate effective interventions to help ethnic minority children in poverty and prevent the situation from degenerating into intergenerational poverty, we need to have a comprehensive understanding of the extent of the problem and the characteristics of ethnic minorities who are falling below the poverty level. To achieve this goal, this project analyzed the data from the 2001 and 2011 Population Censuses with the following objectives: 1) assess the child poverty risk of ethnic minorities compared with the Chinese population in Hong Kong; 2) assess the extent to which differences in parental human capital identify patterns of disparity in the poverty status of children from ethnic minority and local families; 3) assess whether and to what extent child poverty varies by the ethnicity status of families according to the parents' human capital level; 4) assess the emerging trend of child poverty in ethnic minority households and the factors underlying this trend. The result shows that ethnic minorities have not benefited from the socioeconomic development during the period between 2001 and 2011, and the result also suggests that the poverty risk of ethnic minority families is closely associated with the problem of assimilation. It is recommended that the government should adopt an integrated policy approach by combining poverty reduction and assimilation initiatives, in order to deal with the poverty of ethnic minorities. The government should also investigate the specific problems encountered by different ethnic minorities and devise poverty reduction interventions that specifically target the needs of vulnerable ethnic minorities.



Principal Investigator:

Dr CHEUNG Chi Kin Kelvin, The Education University of Hong Kong

少數族裔家庭的兒童貧窮問題研究

項目編號：2014.A5.003.14D

摘要

過去十年，香港的少數族裔人口由2001年的343,950人急速增長到2011年的451,183人，增幅達32%。由於語言及文化差異，少數族裔往往在教育 and 就業方面都處於弱勢，其處境跟內地來港的新移民非常相似。而少數族裔和其他弱勢社群一樣，較一般本地家庭有更大機會面對貧窮。研究指出，貧窮兒童不單在成長和學習方面會遇到困難，他們長大後亦有很大機會擁有較差的經濟及生活條件。因此兒童的貧窮問題很容易導致跨代貧窮。由於問題嚴重，我們需要有較深入的了解才能就有關問題作出適切的介入。這次研究希望通過分析2001和2011年度的人口普查去達到以下研究目的：1) 比較少數族裔跟本地兒童的貧窮風險、2) 探討家庭背景例如單親家庭，經濟負擔和在港生活年期等因素對兒童貧窮率的影響、3) 分析父母的文化資本對少數族裔兒童的貧窮風險的影響，及4) 了解少數族裔兒童的貧窮趨勢及其背後成因。這次研究結果顯示香港少數族裔的兒童貧窮問題並未有因為香港社會的整體經濟發展而得到改善，而少數族裔在融入香港社會時所遇到的問題亦增加了他們的貧窮機會。因此我們建議政府應對個別高危的少數族裔作更深入的研究，並針對少數族裔的需要制定適切的扶貧政策。而在制定少數族裔扶貧政策時，必須同時考慮如何幫助少數族裔融入香港社會。



首席研究員：

張志健博士，香港教育大學

Retirement Planning for Pre-retirees in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2013.A3.003.13A

Abstract

Retirement denotes a stoppage of monetary income generated from employment, and also signifies a change of lifestyle as well as the emergence of specific healthcare and social needs. A comprehensive retirement planning could be a more feasible approach for pre-retirees and retirees to cope with pre-retirement issues and the challenges of retirement life. Retirement planning is strongly recommended long before retirement. In addition, the responsibility of retirement planning should not be taken up solely by the government and also by individual citizens.

Hong Kong citizens are found doing a little retirement planning, and most of them do not feel totally confident about their retirement. In Hong Kong, retirement planning is a near synonym to financial planning, and people usually obtain almost all the retirement planning information about finance matters such as saving and investment plans. Nevertheless, from the point of view of active ageing framework, retirement planning includes preparations for health, security and social participation in order to meet the specific needs of old-age.

This research study utilizes a mixed approach of quantitative and qualitative data collection via questionnaire survey, focus group interview and expert in-depth interview to understand the present situation of retirement preparation for soon-to-be retired employees from low, middle and high salary groups in Hong Kong and to construct a localized retirement planning framework. Policy implications and recommendations for addressing issues on retirement planning are made for the government and policy makers in the light of the findings.

Principal Investigator:

Professor CHAN Cheung Ming Alfred, Lingnan University

為準退休人士建立退休計劃可行性研究

項目編號：2013.A3.003.13A

摘要

退休不僅是指停止由就業獲得收入，也意味著改變生活方式，以及出現具體的醫療和社會需求。為準退休和已退休人士來說，一個全面的退休計劃是可應付各種退休前面臨的問題和退休後的生活挑戰，而且退休計劃應該早於退休前準備。此外，推動退休計劃不應完全由政府負責，每一位市民也有其責任。

香港市民很少為退休進行計劃，而且他們對退休也沒有十足的信心。在香港，退休計劃和財務計劃好像已畫上等號，市民所獲得的退休計劃資訊大多都是有關財政上的，例如儲蓄和投資計劃。然而，從積極樂頤年的角度來看，一個周全的退休計劃應包括健康、保障及參與三方面，從而滿足晚年的具體需要。

本研究採用量性和質性研究相結合的方式（問卷調查、焦點小組訪談及專家深入訪談）了解低、中及高收入群組的準退休人士現時所做的退休準備，從而構建一個本地化退休計劃框架。研究結果亦為政府及政策制定者在退休計劃議題上提供針對性的政策建議。

首席研究員：

陳章明教授，嶺南大學

Sustainable Planning Criteria for Age-friendly Precincts in the New Development Areas of Hong Kong

Project No.: 2013.A6.006.13A

Abstract

Population aging is one of the great demographic transformations in the 21st century. Very little research has addressed the integrated relationships between the dense urban environment and the specific social and emotional needs of the older people in Hong Kong. How will the new precinct of a dense city be planned for sustainability and well prepared for such trend is a valid concern and an important question. This study is based on the 8 Key Areas published by World Health Organization (WHO 2007) for Global Age-friendly Cities to develop a set of sustainable planning criteria suitable for age-friendly community in Hong Kong. Using the New Development Areas (NDAs) proposed in Hong Kong as a case study, this research has developed a framework matrix considering both sustainable planning criteria (including a list of parameters from the 3 aspects of social, economic and environmental) and age-friendly design priorities taking into account the indicators under 8 Key Areas published by WHO. After a 15-month research programme commencing January 2014, all the objectives as set out originally in the proposal have been achieved as planned. Through literature review and international comparative study we have established a list of age-friendly design and sustainable planning criteria that is relevant to Hong Kong. With the support of interview results from 21 experts, we have designed a set of question for the questionnaire survey which was conducted with citizens in 8 districts of Hong Kong. The survey data were analysed with SPSS software, including exploratory factor analysis. From these processes and supported with a conceptual model, we have identified the prioritized local sustainable planning criteria (SPC) and indicators for Hong Kong. The results have been further validated to provide a consolidated list of SPC. The research outcomes will help formulate policy framework and better inform stakeholders such as urban planners, businesses, government, other service providers, end-users, etc., for achieving a sustainable age-friendly community in NDAs.



Principal Investigator:

Professor CHAN Hon Wan Edwin, the Hong Kong Polytechnic University

香港新發展區規劃關於友善融合長者的街區可持續准則研究

項目編號：2013.A6.006.13A

摘要

人口老齡化是中國及香港在21世紀面臨的一個嚴峻的人口結構轉型問題。當前在香港，少有研究聚焦於高人口密度的城市環境與長者特殊的社會與情感需求之間的融合關係。街區經過怎樣的規劃才能有助於可持續發展並有能力迎接老齡化帶來的挑戰是一個切實並重要的問題。

本研究以世界衛生組織(WHO, 2007)提出的建設全球長者友善城市所關注的八個領域為基礎，為在香港建設長者友善型社區建立了一系列可持續性的規劃標準。以香港新發展區作為研究個案，本研究發展出了一個包含了可持續發展標準（囊括了社會、經濟與環境三個方面下的一系列因素）與長者友善優先設計（包括了行走便捷和交通，多代互動及社會包容性，公共消費和就業，零廢物管理，在線和離線信息平台，公共空間及建築物，預防保健和社區支持，情感需求八個因素下的一系列指標）的框架矩陣。

自2014年1月，經過為時15個月的研究，在研究計劃中設定的所有目標均已實現。通過文獻回顧與國際比較研究，我們為香港設計了一個長者友善設計與可持續發展標準的清單。輔之以對21位專家的訪談結果，我們為調查問卷設計了一系列的問題。本次問卷調查針對於香港八個區域裏的居民。在這一過程中，我們發現了在香港本地應當優先考慮的可持續發展標準和因素。為了形成一份切實有效的可持續發展標準列表，以上諸多研究結果經過了進一步驗證。

本研究的結果有助於建立一個制定政策的框架，同時也為包括城市規劃者、企業，政府、其他的服務提供者與服務使用者等相關人員在新發展區建設可持續發展的長者友善型社區提供了更好的指導性意見。



首席研究員：

陳漢雲教授，香港理工大學

The Governing System of Pre-1997 Hong Kong: Archival Study of Selected Policies / Events

Project No.: 2013.A3.004.13A

Abstract

This study intends to shed light on the following puzzle: does the governing system of the pre-1997 Hong Kong have anything to do with the unsatisfactory performance of the HKSARG, and if so, in what way and to what extent? To solve the above puzzle, we need to systematically study the pre-1997 governing system. In particular, we need to identify the critical components of the governing system of the pre-1997 Hong Kong, and to study how these components work to maintain the functioning of the governing system. After presenting an analysis of the pre-1997 governing system in Hong Kong, two case studies are selected to illustrate our analysis: the handling of corruption problems and the establishment of the Independent Commission Against Corruption in 1974, and the British preparations for the Sino-British negotiation over Hong Kong's future before 1982, making use of the declassified documents available in the National Archives of the UK. Finally, some observations and policy recommendations are presented.



Principal Investigator:

Dr LI Pang Kwong, Lingnan University

1997年前的香港管治系統： 特選政策／事件的檔案研究

項目編號：2013.A3.004.13A

摘要

本研究旨在解開以下的謎團：一九九七年前香港的管治系統，與一九九七後特區政府表現不濟是否相關？如果是的話，是如何相關？相關程度為何？要解開上述謎團，需要系統地研究一九九七年前香港的管治系統，尤其是確認系統的關鍵組成部分，以及這些不同部分如何運作，以維繫一九九七年前香港的管治系統。在作出這樣的分析後，本研究透過兩個個案研究以作說明：處理貪污問題和1974年成立廉政公署，以及1982年前英國為中英兩國就香港前途談判所作的準備。個案研究的素材，是來自英國國家檔案館的解密檔案。最後，本研究提出一些觀察和政策建議。



首席研究員：

李彭廣博士，嶺南大學

Assessment of the Impact and Opportunities of the HK-Zhuhai-Macao Bridge to HK in the New Economic Situation

Project No.: 2013.C.003.14A

Abstract

Under the new economic environment, the Western Pearl River Delta, as the foothold of HZMB, has started out an economic development path different from that followed by the Eastern Pearl River Delta, the economic relationship between Hong Kong and Guangdong has emerged new features. It could be seen that the economic relationship between Hong Kong and Guangdong was transforming from trade of commodity to trade of services and tourist consumption. According to the analysis of this study, the HZMB will exert limited effects on the aspects of freightage, but will have significant effects on aspects of passenger traffic.

Under the new economic environment, socioeconomic development in both Hong Kong and Western Pearl River Delta has created new demands. Zhuhai, a landing point of the HZMB, is planning a comprehensive trade logistics zone in relation to Hong Kong and Macao. Through the transit links of the HZMB, Hong Kong has an opportunity to cooperate with Zhuhai, creating a Hong Kong-Zhuhai-Macao logistics zone, allowing Hong Kong commodity to enter the zone without the need for customs clearance. The logistics industry of Hong Kong could consider relocating commodity distribution centers focused on Mainland China market to this area, so as to satisfy the developmental demand for land expansion in the logistic industry. Following the completion of the HZMB, Hong Kong service industries will have the opportunities to further expand into markets of Mainland China. In future, the journey between Western Pearl River Delta, Macao and Hong Kong will be made much more convenient, and infrastructure foundation is provided for further cooperation on 'multi-stop journey'. The HZMB will create a 'One Hour Living Circle' in Hong Kong and parts of Western Pearl River Delta, making the future commute between the two areas more convenient, and improvement of traffic conditions will assist Hong Kong residents by expanding living space in Western Pearl River Delta.

Internally speaking, Lantau Island will be relieved of hindrances from its geographical remoteness, and will receive geographical benefits of a 'bridgehead economy'. Based on the industrial advantages, the economic developmental needs of Hong Kong, the plentiful resources of Lantau Island, and its location advantages brought by the HZMB, this study recommends using the port area of the HZMB (BCF), the Northern Commercial District of Hong Kong International Airport (NCD), and Tung Chung New Town as major development areas, strengthening development of air logistics, retail, business, convention and exhibition, and tourist industries. In order to fully realize the strategic value of the HZMB, on the one hand, it is necessary to alleviate existing bottlenecks in the transport function of the bridge by improving passenger commute through the bridge; on the other

hand, it is also necessary to actively seize the developmental opportunities created by the bridge, strengthen inter-regional coordination, and promote socioeconomic development in Hong Kong. This study proposes following policies in four aspects:

Cross-boundary vehicle clearance: relaxing conditions for applying for Zhuhai license plates for Hong Kong private cars in a large scale; facilitating 'Special single use quota for border crossing personal vehicles' for Hong Kong private cars at the Zhuhai port;

Comprehensive traffic facilities: establishing underground parking in the restricted zone of BCF for private cars from Mainland China and Macao; Moving SkyPier to the BCF restricted zone; establishing a cross-boundary airport bus station in the BCF restricted zone; implementing the construction of Hong Kong-Shenzhen Western Express Line; improving and perfecting transport links between BCF and other areas of Hong Kong;

Foreign tourist visas: further simplifying the current '144-hour facilitation visa policy' for foreign tourists;

Cooperation between the governments of Guangdong, Hong Kong and Macao: improving current mode of cooperation between the three governments in regards to the HZMB, so as to expand the coverage of policies from pure construction projects to economic cooperation, land planning, communication and transportation, and Exit-Entry Administration.



Principal Investigator:

Mr CHEUNG Wai Lam, One Country Two Systems Research Institute

新經濟形勢下港珠澳大橋對香港的影響和機遇研究

項目編號：2013.C.003.14A

摘要

1. 新經濟形勢下，粵港經濟關係呈現新的特點，港珠澳大橋落腳點的珠三角西部地區亦開始走出一條不同於珠三角東部傳統的經濟發展道路，與香港之間逐漸建立新型經濟合作關係，粵港之間的經濟關係逐漸從以貨物貿易為主向以服務貿易及旅遊消費為主轉變。根據本研究分析，未來港珠澳大橋在貨物運輸方面將發揮有限的功能，而在旅客運輸方面有機會發揮重要的作用。
2. 新經濟形勢下，香港與珠三角西部地區的經濟和社會發展都產生了新的需求，港珠澳大橋位於珠海的落腳點正規劃打造對接港澳的綜合性商貿物流用地。香港有機會在港珠澳大橋的交通連接下，與珠海合作，打造規模性的港珠澳物流園區，允許香港貨物免清關進入該園區，香港物流業可考慮將針對內地的貨物配送中心遷至該地區，滿足業界擴大物流用地的發展需求。隨著港珠澳大橋的建成，香港現代服務業提供者往來珠三角西部地區將更加便利，順應珠三角西部的發展需求，香港現代服務業有機會進一步開拓內地市場。未來往來珠三角西部、澳門與香港之間的旅客行程將更為便捷，為三地進一步加強合作發展「一程多站」旅遊產品提供硬件支持。港珠澳大橋將使得珠三角西部的部分地區與香港形成「一小時生活圈」，未來香港居民經大橋往來兩地將較為便捷，交通狀況的改善將有助於香港居民前往珠三角西部擴展生活空間。
3. 對內而言，大橋落腳點的大嶼山地區，將突破以往的地理困局，獲得發展「橋頭經濟」的區位優勢。本研究建議以港珠澳大橋香港口岸區（BCF）、香港國際機場北商業區（NCD）以及東涌新市鎮為重點經濟發展區域，並加強航空物流、零售、商務辦公、會議展覽，以及旅遊業的發展。為充分發揮港珠澳大橋的策略價值，一方面需要突破港珠澳大橋發揮運輸功能存在的樽頸，優化經港珠澳大橋的旅客行程，盡量縮短旅客行程時間；另一方面需要積極配合港珠澳大橋帶來的發展機遇，加強區域合作，本研究提出以下四個方面的政策建議：
4. 跨境車輛通關政策：大幅放寬香港私家車申請珠海車輛牌照的資格限制；針對香港私家車，在港珠澳大橋珠海口岸實施較為便捷的「過境私家車一次性特別配額」政策。
5. 交通設施配套：在BCF禁區範圍設置內地及澳門私家車不入境香港的地下停車場，搬遷海天碼頭至BCF禁區；在BCF禁區內設置跨境機場巴士站；落實港深西部快速軌道的建設；完善BCF與香港其他地區之間的交通聯繫。

6. 外國旅客入境簽證政策：進一步簡化現時針對外國遊客的「入境144小時便利簽證」措施。
7. 粵港澳政府合作：將粵港澳三地政府的合作內容從單純的工程建設層面擴展至包括經濟產業合作、土地規劃、交通運輸、客貨出入境管理等多個政策領域。

首席研究員：

張惠霖先生，一國兩制研究中心



A Study of Aspiration of Fertility Amongst Married Women in Hong Kong (Age 15-49)

Project No.: 2013.A8.004.13A

Abstract

Fertility rate in Hong Kong is among the lowest worldwide. The total fertility rate (TFR) has declined sharply over the past three decades and any possible rebound is limited. The purpose of this consultancy project is to explore the aspiration of childbirth amongst married women aged 15-49 in Hong Kong. We have collected in-depth information via a quantitative study and a qualitative study to generate our research findings.

Our findings revealed that the low fertility was not due to married women's lack of interest for children but rather a compromised decision of having fewer to make it manageable given their overall affordability and responsibility. The discrepancy between actual and ideal number of children (i.e., actual less than ideal) was largest among women who were employed and had higher education. How to alleviate their pressure of childbearing and increase their perceived control should be the major concern for pronatalist policies. Specifically, we propose a host of recommendations based on the findings from quantitative and qualitative studies on the following areas:

R1: Housing and accommodation:

Increasing the supply of both public rental housing and subsidized purchasing housing units and relaxing the restrictions to allow applications from middle-income families; providing home purchasing assistance to help young couples from middle-income families buy their own homes;

R2: Parental leave:

Extending one to two weeks paid maternity leave and an optional choice of additional two weeks non-paid maternity leave; introducing one week paid paternity leave; introducing 2-3 days paid childcare leave for mothers with a child under the age of six and extending it to a week if the child is under the age of two;

R3: Working hours:

Promoting flexible working hours for families with young children; regulating long working hours and changing the mindset of long working hour culture; promoting family friendly working environment;

R4: Financial assistance:

Raising income tax allowance for the second and higher-order births; providing pre-primary school educational tax allowance; introducing childcare-cost subsidy for low-income families;

R5: Education and learning environment:

Enhancing the learning opportunities and environments among primary schools and secondary schools;

R6: Child care services:

Increasing the supply of toddler and childcare centers at a district level; upgrading the current childcare facilities to better suit the needs of working parents in terms of operating hours; providing toddler and childcare centers in workplaces nearby;

R7: Medical and health services:

Increasing the supply of pediatric medical care centers.



Principal Investigator:

Professor Paul S. F. YIP, The University of Hong Kong

「香港已婚婦女（15-49歲）產子的意願」研究

項目編號：2013.A8.004.13A

摘要

香港的生育率位於全球最低組別，其總和生育率在過去的三十年內急劇下降。本研究的目的是探討香港已婚婦女（15-49歲）產子的意願。研究主體包括兩部分，第一部分為定量研究，第二部分為定性研究。

我們的研究發現，香港已婚婦女的低生育率不是因為婦女缺乏產子意願，而是她們無法負擔，從而被迫妥協，只能生育少於理想數目的子女。有工作和擁有較高教育水平的婦女最難達到理想的子女數目。如何提高已婚婦女的意識控制，應當成為鼓勵生育政策的重點考量。具體而言，我們提出以下建議：

建議一：房屋方面：

增加公營租住房屋和資助自置居所房屋的供給，並放寬申請者的限制，使得中等收入的家庭也能受惠；提供買房補貼，幫助中等收入家庭的年輕夫妻購買房屋；

建議二：產子和育嬰假：

在現有基礎上，額外增加1-2星期的婦女有薪產假，以及可由產婦自行選擇的額外2星期的無薪假期；引入1星期的丈夫有薪侍產假；對於家中有小於6歲子女的婦女，引入2-3天的婦女有薪育兒假；對於家中有小於2歲子女的婦女，將婦女有薪育兒假延長至1星期；

建議三：工作時間：

設立彈性工作時間，尤其針對家中有幼小子女的婦女；規範工作時間和限定長工時，改變長工時的工作模式和觀念；推動家庭友善的工作環境；

建議四：經濟援助：

在現有的基礎上，提高從第二胎開始的免稅額；引入針對學前幼童的免稅政策，即向有子女未入小學的家庭設置免稅額；提供現金津貼補助低收入家庭；

建議五：教育和學習環境：

提升小學和中學學校的學習機會和環境；

建議六：育兒服務：

在地區層面增加托兒服務中心；提升現有的托兒服務，使得其在時間上更加貼合有工作的父母的需要；在工作場所附近增加托兒服務中心；

建議七：

醫療保健服務：增加兒科醫療保健中心。

首席研究員：

葉兆輝教授，香港大學



A Study of the Movement of Type A and B Babies in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2013.A8.005.13A

Abstract

The return of cross-border children for education became a contestable social issue in the last few years. Unregulated cross-border economic activities of the parents of cross-border children's parents also provoked conflicts between the locals and these parents. Therefore, accurate estimates on the return rate and returning pattern of these cross-border children would be essential for future policy planning and resource allocation to settle these social conflicts. In this study, we calculate the return rate of Type A and Type B children from 2006 with the assistance of the arrival and departure data provided by the Immigration Department. We also examine their movement patterns to project more accurate figures on their return for education in the coming years. The profile of children's parents are also investigated so as to understand how their background information related to their children's return rate, and how their profiles differ from the local's. The return rate of Type A children (93%) we calculated is higher than the estimation of Type I children's return rate estimated by the Census and Statistics Department. On the contrary, the return rate of Type B children (25%) we calculated is lower than the estimation of Type II children's return rate estimated by the Census and Statistics Department. Also, this study shows that better qualifications (e.g. high educational and occupational level) of Type B's parents are associated with lower rate of return.



Principal Investigator:

Professor Paul S. F. YIP, The University of Hong Kong

香港甲類嬰兒和乙類嬰兒的研究

項目編號：2013.A8.005.13A

摘要

近年跨境兒童的教育問題惹來社會上各種爭議，而跨境兒童家長的一些跨境經濟活動，亦引起與本港市民間的一連串衝突。要減少社會上這類爭執及磨擦，我們必需掌握準確的回港兒童人數，以便規劃日後的政策及分配資源。是次研究借助入境事務處提供的出入香港數據，計算出2006年後跨境兒童的回港率。我們亦從跨境兒童的出入境模式，去推測跨境兒童到港接受教育的數字。另外，我們探討了跨境兒童父母親的背境與他們回港率之間的關係。我們計算出的甲類兒童回港率（93%），比政府統計處之前預測的第一類兒童回港率稍高；相反，我們計算出的乙類兒童回港率（25%）則低於政府統計處之前預測的第二類兒童回港率。而擁有高資格（如高學歷、高級工種）的乙類兒童父母，會較少讓子女回港。



首席研究員：

葉兆輝教授，香港大學

Discontinuing Youth's Violent Involvements with Social Capital Development

Project Number: 2015.A1.023.15C

Abstract

Youth's real-life violent involvement and especially its escalation are essential for the concern of public policy and related research. The involvement includes perpetration, victimization, and witnessing of violence within and without the family. Moreover, the involvement is likely to perpetuate or even escalate from witnessing or victimization to perpetration. Discontinuing the involvement is likely to hinge on public policy, notably toward social capital development. That is, policy-driven social capital development through communicating to and engaging the public (such as in programs sponsored by the Community Investment and Inclusion Fund) is likely to safeguard and magnify the effectiveness of pro-social social capital in impeding the perpetuation or escalation of violent involvement. Nevertheless, all the effects of social capital and underlying public policy measures are uncharted, sophisticated, and uncertain enough to require the present study. To meet the requirement, the study will survey 2,000 youths located in their residences and social services. The survey will generate statistical findings with reference to social capital framework. These findings will furnish recommendations for public policy to tackle youth's violent involvement.



Principal Investigator:

Dr CHEUNG Chau Kiu Jacky, City University of Hong Kong

以社會資本發展中斷年青人涉及暴力

項目編號：2015.A1.023.15C

摘要

涉及年青人的真實暴力，尤其是其惡化，是公共政策及相關研究必須關注的。涉及暴力包括家庭內外對暴力的行使、受害和目睹。而且，涉及暴力有可能延續或甚至從目睹或受害惡化到行使暴力。中斷暴力的涉及有可能倚靠公共政策，特別是有關社會及共享基金資助的計劃）的社會資本發展，有可能保證和擴大有利社會的社會資本對防止暴力涉及的延續或惡化的效力。雖然如此，所有關於社會資本及其背靠的公共政策措施的效應，均是未經研究、複雜和不確定的，因而是有需要本研究的。為了滿足這需要，本研究將以住宅和社會服務為基礎調查2,000位年青人。調查將依據社會資本架構產生統計結果。這些結果將為處理涉及年青人的暴力問題而提供建議。



首席研究員：

張宙橋博士，香港城市大學

e-Learning in Formal, Informal and Open Learning Contexts: A study of Global Trends, Policy Options and their Implications for Sustainable Development in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2014.A8.019.14E

Abstract

This project is a Policy Study on ICT (information and communication technology) in Learning for Sustainable Development. The 21st century is commonly referred to as the knowledge age because of the phenomenal and escalating pace at which new knowledge is generated, impacting deeply all aspects of human life. The rapid development of ICT and its integration into the fabric of all human activities have played a critical role in these changes. Policy-makers around the world have recognized the importance of a high quality workforce and the citizen's preparedness for lifelong learning to the economic and social well-being of the nation or system that they serve. Hence, many education reform policies, often in conjunction with system-wide masterplans/strategies on ICT integration to support formal/informal/lifelong learning have been launched since the 1990s, including Hong Kong. There is also a need for an e-Learning policy that address the lifelong learning needs of adults, including those outside of the workforce, in order that they can participate adequately in a society that is increasingly dependent on digital technology for all everyday communications, transactions, services and entertainment.

This study aims to provide a broad perspective on where Hong Kong stands in terms of its policy development and strategic implementation of ICT for learning within a global context.

The study was conducted in two phases: an in-depth literature review and document analysis followed by a Delphi study involving key stakeholders. 100 responses were collected in the three rounds of Delphi study including experts from schools, government, parent and teacher associations, NGOs/Businesses and academic institutions. Global policy trends in harnessing the potential of ICT use in supporting learning in formal, informal and open learning settings for sustainable economic and social development were identified. A set of plausible policy options together with their respective strengths, weaknesses, and suitability for the Hong Kong context as perceived by different stakeholders in the community were also found.



Principal Investigator:

Professor Nancy LAW, The University of Hong Kong

在正式、非正式和開放學習環境下 電子學習發展的全球趨勢，及為可 持續發展香港可採取的政策選擇及 其影響

項目編號：2014.A8.019.14E

摘要

21世紀是知識型社會，ICT與人類各種活動一體化的迅速發展對新知識快速生成及人類生活急劇變化起著關鍵作用。世界各地政策制定者已認識到高質量的員工隊伍和公民的終身學習能力對他們和國家的經濟和社會福祉有莫大關係。因此，包括香港在內的許多國家、地區自上世紀末起推出與電子學習相連繫的教育改革政策，以推動正式／非正式／終身學習的發展。電子學習政策亦須同時解決成年人的終身學習需求，讓他們能在日益數碼化的社會中充分參與。

本計劃研究香港電子學習政策的發展和執行策略與全球電子學習發展趨勢的異同，以探討香港的未來發展方向。

此研究會以深入的文獻綜述和文獻分析作展開，隨後是一個邀請各關鍵利益相關者參與的德爾菲政策(Delphi)研究。文獻綜述部分提供有關在正式，非正式和開放式學習環境中全球電子學習政策實施的趨勢，以及支援可持續經濟和社會發展。三個階段的德爾菲政策研究共收集了100個來自學校、政府、家長教師會、非政府組織／商業機構和學術界等的持份者的回應，以提供不同的政策方案及各方案的長處、弱點和社會各界的認受性，供決策者參考。



首席研究員：

羅陸慧英教授，香港大學

Family Caregiving and Long-Term Care Decision of People with Dementia in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2013.A8.010.14A

Abstract

Ageing in place is Hong Kong's policy direction, as reaffirmed in the Chief Executive's 2013 Policy Address. It is also in line with the family-oriented policy and the wish of the majority of older persons to age at home. Our institutionalisation rate remains high compared with neighbouring countries and areas, at about 6.8% of the total elderly population. Together with the long waiting list (28,794 applicants) for subsidised residential care places for the elderly, the situation suggests certain unmet needs in supporting ageing in place.

Dementia is a major triggering factor and determinant of residential care placement. In Hong Kong, approximately 66,497 older people are currently suffering from dementia; in this group of older persons, 17,900 were living in care homes in 2009, making up 31.6% of all institutional elderly (56,600 persons).

With population ageing, the number of people living with the condition worldwide is expected to double by 2030. In view of the high cost of dementia, policies directly targeting the burden of dementia have been formed in many high-income countries, including Australia, Japan and Korea within the Asia-Pacific region. In Hong Kong, the number of people with dementia is projected to increase to 200,000 in 3 decades' time. This looming dementia epidemic will have heavy impact on our residential care system, incurring great financial burden. Long-term care planning taking into account the specific needs of families with dementia for maintaining their elderly member in the community is called for.

Overseas studies have identified factors associated with transition to residential care among families with dementia, including potentially modifiable ones such as caregiver stress and availability of multicomponent interventions. The relevance of these factors in the local context is as yet unknown, with different cultural values, level of community resources, and public knowledge of dementia at play, which will likely influence caregiver decisions. This study aims to find out what are the factors associated with a decision on transiting to residential care versus community care among family caregivers of persons with dementia in Hong Kong.

We interviewed 131 family caregivers of persons with dementia currently receiving community care service and 23 family caregivers of persons with dementia recently admitted to a residential care facility. Among those currently using community care services, application for residential care services was common (67%), with an average waiting time of nearly 3 years as of the date of the study. Results showed that most

decisions to residential care application or placement were made against the wish of the person with dementia or the caregivers. The key factors contributing to the decision were consultation with others following a triggering event such as hospitalization; long waiting time of residential care service combined with worries over health deterioration (of the caregiver or person with dementia); actual unmet care needs and behavioural issues that exceeded the capacity of family caregivers (physically or emotionally), available community support, and/or environmental conditions in the community.

The implications for long-term care policy are threefold. First, flexible and timely arrangement of residential care services is recommended to address premature nursing home placement due to expected care needs in the future. Second, tailored community support is needed to address specific needs currently unmet by existing service, such as unavailable service for persons with challenging behaviours, caregivers with full-time employment, and environmental barriers for frail elders. Third, informed and guided decision making of the family caregiver with support from professionals and a care manager/care planner is recommended, to facilitate obtaining the best-fit care services available from both the community and residential care facilities.

Principal Investigator:

Dr LUM Yat Sang Terry, The University of Hong Kong

認知障礙症患者的家庭親屬照顧與長期照顧決定

項目編號：2013.A8.010.14A

摘要

行政長官在2013年重申居家安老為本港政策方向。這亦符合家庭為本政策及長者意願。與鄰近地區相比，香港的院舍入住率偏高，佔長者人口6.8%。加上資助宿位輪候人數眾多，反映社會有未滿足的需要。

認知障礙症是入住院舍的主因。本港現約有66,497名患者，當中17,900人居於院舍，佔院舍人口31.6%。隨著人口老化，全球認知障礙症患者將會急升，不少高收入國家已發展出相關政策。香港患者人數會在未來30年達200,000人，對服務帶來重大財政負擔。香港有需要在長期護政策中考慮這些家庭的需要，讓患者在社區中安老。

國外研究發現一些可改變的因素與患者入住院舍相關。由於不同文化、資源及知識背景，國外因素在本地是否適用仍屬未知。本研究旨在識別本港患病家庭決定入住院舍或社區照顧的相關因素。

我們採用訪問了131名使用社區照顧的患者的家屬照顧者，以及23名新近入住安老院舍的患者的家屬照顧者。在現正使用社區服務的人群中，申請安老院舍服務的情況很常見(67%)，截至訪問當日平均已輪候接近3年。結果顯示，大部分申請或入住安老院舍的決定，與認知障礙症患者或其家屬照顧者的意願相違。導致此決定的主要因素包括在觸發事故例如入住醫院後，與他人商討後的結果；安老院舍輪候時間長加上對將來健康衰退（照顧者或患者）的憂慮；以及實際的照顧需要及患者行為問題，超出家屬照顧者（生理或情感上）的能力、社區現有支援、及／或社區的環境狀況所能承擔。

研究對長期照顧政策有三方面的提示。第一，建議透過彈性及適時的安老院舍服務安排，解決因對未來照顧需要的期望而過早作出的入住院舍決定。第二，需要有到位的社區支援，以應現有服務未能滿足的特別需要，例如有行為問題患者以及全職工作照顧者未能得到的服務、以及妨礙體弱長者的環境障礙。第三，建議由專業人士及個案經理／照顧策劃師支援家屬照顧者，作出知情及經指導的決定，以促進其獲取社區及院舍設施所提供的最適切照顧服務。

首席研究員：

林一星博士，香港大學

Hong Kong Immigrants in Shenzhen: Facts and Challenges

Project No.: 2014.A7.007.14C

Abstract

This report analyzes the data from a household survey conducted in 2008 and the 2010 population census of Shenzhen, as well as the 2011 population census of Hong Kong, to document the profiles of Hong Kong immigrants in Shenzhen at both the household level and the individual level, and examine the problems they encountered and the challenges they faced in their twin-city work and life. The data show that most Hong Kong immigrants live in nuclear families in the areas bordering Hong Kong, with the fathers/husbands as the main bread earners in Hong Kong. One-fifth of these immigrants are under age 15, and many of whom are cross-border children attending schools in Hong Kong. While Hong Kong immigrants generally enjoy higher socioeconomic status than Shenzhen residents, heterogeneity is also observed within the group, mainly due to differentials in educational and occupational attainment, leading to disparities in household income. While these immigrants have settled down with their families in Shenzhen as regular residents, they often travel back to Hong Kong for different reasons, thus leading to a “twin-city” life. The findings of this report will aid the coordination of education, medical and other public services between the two cities and facilitate economic and social integration.



Principal Investigator :

Professor WU Xiaogang, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

香港人在深圳：現狀與挑戰

項目編號：2014.A7.007.14C

摘要

本報告結合2008年一項關於居深香港人的抽樣調查資料和2010年第六次人口普查境外人口數據，結合深圳市2010年與香港特別行政區2011年的人口普查資料，在住戶和個人兩個層次上綜合、系統分析了居深港人這個特殊社會群體的基本情況及其“雙城生活”面臨的種種問題。我們的研究發現，居深港人基本上是居住在深港邊境口岸附近的2-3人核心家庭的成員：家庭的經濟支柱是主要在香港工作的丈夫／父親；妻子／母親大部分不工作、或者即使工作也多在深圳本地工作；而0-14歲的未成年人佔這個群體的五分之一，不少還是在香港上學的“跨境學童”。他們的經濟社會地位體現出與深圳居民相比總體情況較好、但內部也有較大差異的特點。就業人口的教育和職業分化直接導致了他們的收入分化，進而導致家庭收入的分化。他們多屬深圳的常住人口，表現為在深圳的居住時間已經較長、節假日大多會在深圳度過、未來5年不會更改常住地等，但同時，也會頻繁地返回香港，約一半家庭在香港也擁有主要是用來自住的居所，過著典型的“雙城生活”。居住在深圳的香港人及其家庭成員已逐漸發展成為一個規模不容小覷的特殊社會群體。我們建議切實加強對這個群體的調查，研究解決他們面臨的特殊問題，促進兩地教育、醫療等公共服務體系的銜接。進一步推進深港兩地經濟社會的融合，建設深港優質生活圈。



首席研究員：

吳曉剛教授，香港科技大學

Immigrant Entrepreneurship among Mainland Chinese University Graduates in Hong Kong: An Empirical Study with Multiple Perspectives

Project No.: 2015.A4.010.15C

Abstract

Nowadays, Hong Kong needs to strengthen its innovativeness and entrepreneurship. However, it lacks enough talent. Attracting mainland students who have studied in Hong Kong to stay and contribute to entrepreneurship development is an option. These students usually have good academic ability, strong motivation, and interest in science and engineering. This study investigates whether students and young graduates originating from Mainland China can help reignite entrepreneurial spirit. It also studies the factors driving their interest on entrepreneurship, strengths and weaknesses of current policies, and improvements on such policies taking a comparative perspective.

After a review on the status of mainland students in Hong Kong and existing policy schemes, relevant literature in immigrant entrepreneurship and entrepreneurship ecosystem were also studied. Based on a research framework developed, empirical studies were undertaken. To gain a full picture for the analysis, the empirical studies utilized a mixed research approach to collect both quantitative and qualitative data using a questionnaire survey and an in-depth interview for understanding the viewpoints of group of mainland students towards their studies, life in Hong Kong, career interests, and school and social systems particularly those related to starting up a business in Hong Kong. A total of 33 interviewees participated in semi-structured interviews, and 211 students or recent graduates participated in a survey. The two sets of data converge nicely and together provided valuable data for analysis.

Essentially, it is found that past views on immigrants to Hong Kong do not apply to the new generation of mainland students. It is time for considering new policies and programmes regarding: (1) recruitment and selection of mainland students; (2) incentives to keep students from leaving; (3) collaboration among hometown and business associations; (4) startup process and fund-raising for mainland students and graduates; and (5) enhancement of immigrant integration based on multiculturalism. Recommendations are proposed for the government, local universities and communities with the aim to promote mainland students and graduates to become entrepreneurs and contribute to the economy and society of Hong Kong in the future.

Principle Investigator:

Professor AU Yuk-fai Kevin, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

內地來港大學畢業生的移民創業： 多重視角的實證研究

項目編號：2015.A4.010.15C

摘要

香港需要增強創新和創業精神，卻面臨創業人才不足的挑戰。解決方案之一是鼓勵在港畢業的中國內地大學生留港選擇創業。這類畢業生一般具有良好的學習能力，堅毅的意志，並多對科學和工程主題充滿興趣。本研究旨在調查來自中國大陸的年輕學生和畢業生能否夠幫助重燃香港的創業精神，分析他們背後的創業原因，現時政策的優勢和弱點，從而以比較的角度提出改善和建議。

在檢閱有關學生和畢業生在香港的狀況、現行香港政策方案、移民企業家和創業生態系統的文獻後，本研究制定了研究框架，並通過實證進行研究調查。本研究採用混合研究方法，通過問卷調查和深入訪談分別收集定量和定性數據，以了解受訪對象的學習環境，生活模式，職業及創業選擇，以及對學校和社會制度的觀點。本研究成功邀請211學生或畢業生完成問卷調查和33位有關人士進行訪談，他們都提供了寶貴的數據和意見。兩組數據的銜接匯集都相當合適。

本研究發現過去對來港人士的思維模式並不適用於新一代的內地來港大學畢業生。正因如此，現在是時候在以下幾方面考慮制定新的政策和計劃：(1) 招募和選擇內地學生入學，(2) 提供優惠政策鼓勵畢業生留港，(3) 同鄉會和商業協會的活動及合作，(4) 制定迎合內地學生和畢業生的創業計劃，及(5) 以多元文化思維促進移民融入社會。本研究向香港政府、本地大學和社區提出多項建議，旨在激勵內地來港大學畢業生留港成為創業者，冀共同為香港經濟和社會發展努力。

首席研究員：

區玉輝教授，香港中文大學

Language Use, Proficiency and Attitudes in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2013.A8.006.14A

Abstract

This study builds on the detailed empirical research of the three investigators, who have been collaborating on researching the Hong Kong linguistic situation since the early 1980s. This research utilises social survey methodology to investigate which languages are used within the community. In more technical terms, this has involved carrying out 'sociolinguistic surveys' (surveys of languages in society) to investigate which languages are learnt, and which are used, by whom to whom, across a range of settings (or 'domains') in Hong Kong society. Previously, three such surveys have been conducted, in 1983, 1993, and 2003. The 1983 sociolinguistic survey used face-to-face interviews with a total of 1240 respondents (Bolton and Luke 1999). This was followed, in 1993 and 2003, by two telephone surveys conducted by the Social Sciences Research Centre of The University of Hong Kong, where a total of 886 respondents were interviewed in the 1993 survey, and 1060 in the 2003 (Bacon-Shone and Bolton 1998, 2008). One broad aim of all three surveys was to describe patterns of language acquisition, language use, and attitudes to language policies in Hong Kong. This study carried out a sociolinguistic survey of Hong Kong in 2014 together with detailed reanalysis of the 2011 census data across the 18 districts and 412 constituency areas, which yields useful and applicable results relating to ethnic/linguistic minorities, multilingualism, multiculturalism, and language planning, of direct interest to public policy in Hong Kong. It also calibrates for the first time, using expert assessment, self-reported claims of proficiency in oral English and Putonghua and written English and simplified Chinese.



Principal Investigator:

Professor John BACON SHONE, The University of Hong Kong

香港居民語言應用、語言能力及語言態度研究

項目編號：2013.A8.006.14A

摘要

此研究項目的三名負責人自一九八零代開始對香港語言情況進行實證研究。研究以社會科學調查方法為基礎，對香港社會上不同的語言和方言進行深入細緻的社會語言調查。調查的目的在揭示各語言在不同社會領域中發揮怎樣的功能和作用。研究隊伍自一九八三年起，每隔十年進行資料收集，至今已經完成了三次大規模的社會語言調查（1983，1993，2003）。第一次調查（1983）以面對面的問卷調查方式，對1240名市民進行了研究（Bolton and Luke 1999）。第二及第三次調查，改為以電話訪問的方式，分別對886名及1060名市民進行研究（Bacon-Shone and Bolton 1998, 2008）。三次調查研究取得大量數據，對語文學習、語文應用、以及市民對語言政策的態度等方面作出了具體而深入的分析。本研究計劃的提出，旨在繼前三次研究工作後，在2014年進行第四次社會語言調查，與2011年人口普查數據（覆蓋全港18區及412選區）作進一步詳細分析。這將對少數族裔／語言、多種語言、多元文化和語言規劃提供實證的基礎，並有利於香港的公共政策。本次研究還首次以綜合專家評估，並透過受訪者自我報告對英文口語、普通話、書寫英文和簡體中文的熟練程度來作檢定。



首席研究員：

Professor John BACON SHONE，香港大學

Making Policy for Child Care in Hong Kong: Final Report

Project No.: 2014.A1.012.15A

Abstract

Hong Kong has experienced profound social and demographic changes that present challenges for child care. Changing family structures have weakened extended family ties and reduced the support provided by the kinship network in caring for dependent children. At the same time, increasing participation in education and the labour market by women has resulted in an increased demand for social care for children and families. The aim of this study is to obtain a holistic view of child care patterns and the needs of families in Hong Kong in relation to child care to inform policy debates aimed at improving the care of children and the welfare of their carers.

In this study, we adopted both quantitative and qualitative methods composed of four major stages: 1) documentation, 2) telephone survey, 3) focus group interviews and 4) in-depth interviews. To understand the child care policies and measures in other countries, we reviewed child care support policies of four different countries including the UK, Australia, Japan and Korea. The key findings of the current study are the following: (1) the family-based care model is still prevalent among the interviewed families, but support from grandparents is minimal. (2) Gender is still a significant factor affecting child care patterns as well as the perceptions on the roles and responsibilities of fathers and mothers in child care. (3) Affordable child care service provision is far from adequate. (4) Working women are unlikely to escape from caring duties even when they worked outside the family and these duties have an effect on their employment decision. (5) The proportion of total household expenditure allocated to child care expenses is high especially among low-income families. (6) Child care should not be regarded as the sole responsibility of a family but as a collaborative effort of the state, family, community and market. (7) The policy assumption of child care in Hong Kong is based on the 'breadwinner' and 'family care' models, which are outdated and fail to respond to the social needs and social development in modern society.

In view of the existing problems in child care, we recommend policy changes to improve the situation: (1) revisit the policy assumption on child care; (2) review the distribution of roles among different sectors in providing care; (3) strengthen family friendly policies in Hong Kong; (4) introduce cash allowances and increase subsidised services for child care; (5) improve coordination among different government departments; (6) set up infrastructure to support child care and (7) promote gender education to encourage men to share the responsibilities of child care.



Principal Investigator :

Dr LEUNG Lai Ching, City University of Hong Kong

制定香港兒童照顧的政策研究報告

項目編號：2014.A1.012.15A

摘要

目前，香港經歷社會及人口的變遷所帶來的兒童照顧的問題。家庭結構的轉變削弱了傳統大家庭的連繫、親屬間的支援網絡以致影響核心家庭的兒童照顧。與此同時，由於婦女受教育及就業的機會增加，引致延遲生育、生育率下降及社會照顧的需求。是次研究的目的主要是探討本港家庭幼兒照顧的模式、需要及相關的政策，從而改善兒童照顧及照顧者的福利。

是次研究採用了量性及質性研究方法，共分四部份：(1)文獻審閱；(2)電話問卷訪問；(3)聚焦小組討論；(4)深入訪談。為了解不同國家的兒童照顧措施及政策的經驗，本研究選取了四個國家包括英國、澳洲、日本及韓國的資料作分析。研究的主要發現有以下幾點：(1)家庭模式的照顧模式仍普遍存在，然而由祖父母協助照顧的並不普遍。(2)性別影響兒童照顧的方式及父母的責任分工上仍然是一個重要的因素。(3)可負擔收費的兒童服務仍然非常欠缺。(4)在職婦女仍需負擔大部份兒童照顧的工作，影響她們家就業的機會及選擇。(5)在兒童照顧的開支佔一般家庭，特別是低收入家庭的開支的比例很高。(6)兒童照顧並非個別家庭單獨的表責任，應該是政府、家庭、社區及私人市場應該互相協力的承擔。(7)目前的兒童政策背後的假設已已經過時，未能有效回應社會的發展的需要。

基於此，我們有以下改善目前情況的建議：(1)重新全面檢視目前的兒童政策及其背後的理念。(2)檢討社會各層份在兒童照顧所應承擔的責任。(3)強化家庭友善政策的措施。(4)設立兒童津貼及提供低廉的資助兒童服務。(5)改善政府各部門在推動兒童政策的合作和協調。(6)在兒童發展需要一些硬件的配套才能夠提供有效的支援。(7)推動性別教育，鼓勵男性參與照顧工作。

首席研究員：

梁麗清博士，香港城市大學



Shaping Arts Development and Education in Facilitating the Role of Hong Kong As a Cultural Hub of the Region

Project No.: 2014.A2.003.15A

Abstract

In the 2000s, arts and culture have taken a greater role than before in bringing economic benefits to the city as well as in generating cultural currency that brands Hong Kong as a cultural hub of the region (Chang 2003). However, little is understood about production and distribution mechanisms in the arts, and the role of the arts in fostering creativity and social inclusion. Local arts archives are not well-developed, and research on local arts and culture policy has not been facilitating the realization of Hong Kong's cultural vision to be a cultural hub of the region.

In order to enhance the understanding of the local arts infrastructure and arts development, this research conducts case study to find the gap on arts education development, field experiment to examine the impact of participation in arts activities on individual's well-being, consumer survey to investigate the linkage between cultural consumption and consumers' well-being, and benchmarking study to compare the arts development between Hong Kong on one side and UK and Taiwan on other side. Recommendations are drawn based on the research findings for better arts and cultural development. The empirical results show that there are different problems in current arts development, namely, professional training, inadequacy in funding support, lack of diversity in the local arts field.

Arts education fails to promote general interests in arts and culture, and there is a gap in terms of the infrastructure in the arts field. The research findings serve as useful guidelines for the government in formulating future arts policies for Hong Kong. Recommendations include:

- (1) A diversity of professional education, for artists, arts critics, arts administrators, and arts educators etc., is needed.
- (2) In order to ensure teacher quality of arts education, a professional teacher training should be offered.
- (3) Long-term audience building programmes should be launched in collaboration with both formal and informal arts education.
- (4) Providing long-term funding to offer a sustainable development in the arts field.
- (5) The government should encourage private foundations and companies to support arts development (e.g. providing tax incentive).
- (6) More research should be conducted to understand the needs of the arts scene.
- (7) A Culture Bureau should be established in which arts-related experts need to take the leading role.



Principal Investigator:

Dr SIU Yee Man Noel, Hong Kong Baptist University

塑造藝術發展及教育以促進提升香港作為地區文化樞紐的角色

項目編號：2014.A2.003.15A

摘要

在2000年起，文化藝術在為城市帶來經濟效益中擔當着重要的角色，並產生文化交流令香港成為地區文化中心。然而，很少有人了解有關藝術生產和分配的機制，和藝術在促進創造力和社會包容性的作用。本地未曾有系統的梳理藝術發展的脈絡，而且文化藝術的政策研究為數甚少，亦未能推動香港的文化願景。

為提高對本地的藝術基本建設和發展的認識，本研究進行（1）案例研究，找出藝術教育與業界發展的差距；（2）實地實驗，研究參與藝術活動對於個人福祉的影響；（3）問卷調查，考察文化消費與消費者福祉的關係；（4）基準研究，比較英國、台灣和香港在藝術發展政策的分別。同時，本研究根據研究的結果提出政策建議，以促進本港文化藝術的發展。

是項研究結果顯示，目前的藝術發展存在不同問題，包括

- (1) 專業培訓，
- (2) 藝術界所得到的資助不足，
- (3) 本地的藝術活動缺乏多元姿彩，
- (4) 常規藝術教育無法促進人們對文化藝術的興趣，及
- (5) 藝術界的基礎建設不足。

參考上述研究成果，本研究為香港未來的藝術政策提出下列建議。

- (1) 提供多元化專業教育，培養創作人、藝術評論、藝術行政、藝術教育等專材。
- (2) 為了確保藝術教育素質，應向專科教育提供專業培訓。
- (3) 設立持續的觀眾拓展計劃，配合正規和非正規的藝術教育課程。
- (4) 提供長期資助協助藝術團體持續發展。
- (5) 政府可以稅收優惠等方式鼓勵私人基金會和私人公司向藝術團體提供資助。
- (6) 推行更多的研究了解藝術界的需求。
- (7) 成立文化局，聘請藝術界的專家成為該局的主要成員。



首席研究員：

蕭霍綺文博士，香港浸會大學

The Drafting Policy for Hong Kong's Bilingual Legislation: A Communicative Approach

Project No.: 2014.A1.004.14D

Abstract

This study proposes and illustrates law drafting techniques, especially in Chinese, that aim to enhance the readability and comprehensiveness of Hong Kong bilingual legislation. The study is conducted on the basis of the plain language guide published by the Department of Justice (DOJ) in 2012, and with the aim to help the current legislation comply with the guidelines. The discussion also evaluates the plain language drafting and the overall theoretical and philosophical trend of law drafting in Hong Kong. The findings, which concern three main areas of grammatical rules, can help streamline a more effective bilingual drafting policy and to compile a detailed plain language guide for drafting Chinese legislation and training materials for law drafters.

Responding to criticism of the linguistic quality of the Chinese ordinances since the 1997 handover, the study uses data from seven recently enacted ordinances to examine, compare and suggest drafting techniques for their English and Chinese versions in accordance with the plain language guide published by the DOJ. This process will be illustrated by revising relevant Chinese sections of legislation and their corresponding English sections according to contrasting aspects of English and Chinese grammars. The suggested techniques reflect that under the current plain language drafting policy, the existing legislation still tends to repeat details and make long and complicated sentences. The 'Seven Standards of Textuality' proposed by de Beaugrande and Dressler are adopted to consolidate these techniques and analyse the plain language drafting style at the theoretical level.



Principal Investigator:

Dr CHAN Ho Yan Clara, The Chinese University of Hong Kong (Shenzhen)

從傳意角度探究香港雙語法例草擬政策

項目編號：2014.A1.004.14D

摘要

本項目提出具體之方法與策略，務求使中文法例明白流暢、準確無誤。研究根據律政司2012年出版的《香港法律草擬文體及實務指引》，探討了淺白語文的法律草擬趨勢。研究成果可供製作中文法例草擬指引，以及培訓雙語法律草擬人員，從而完善香港雙語法例草擬政策。

自九七回歸以來，中文法例備受關注。研究根據《香港法律草擬文體及實務指引》，建議多項雙語及中文草擬技巧，並修改有關條文。最後，採用學者 de Beaugrande 和 Dressler 提出之「文本性七準則」，總結所有草擬技巧，分析淺白語文的草擬風格，從而探討法律草擬可採納的方向。



首席研究員：

陳可欣博士，香港中文大學 (深圳)

Towards a Refugee Policy for an Inclusive Hong Kong: Enhancing the Status of China's International City

Project No.: 2014.A5.010.15B

Abstract

This Report accepts the core principle of current asylum seeker policy that Hong Kong will not become a location for the settlement of asylum seekers. At the same time the Hong Kong SAR Government (HKSARG) has responsibilities as reflected in both its international obligations and domestic legislation for the non-refoulement of asylum seekers and persecution claimants.

This Report seeks to distinguish two levels of activity that address policy issues related to asylum seekers and protection claimants in Hong Kong. The first level is concerned with the 'institutional level' of activity that addresses government actions related to the creation of a migration regime. The Report notes that these areas are already receiving attention in the Comprehensive Review of the Strategy of Handling Non-Refoulement Claims (Legislative Council, 2016). Specific recommendations are made here to reinforce this integrated approach to asylum seeker policy and to move beyond a single concern with screening and assessment.

An important part of an integrated approach to policy formation related to asylum seekers is to accept a distinction between 'genuine' asylum seekers and illegal immigrants. The Report argues that institutional policy should address the issue of illegal migrants to decrease the number and ease the public burden such immigrants create. At the same time genuine asylum seekers who must leave their home country for fear of persecution require a migration regime that is fair and transparent with the capacity to support individuals during their stay in Hong Kong.

The second level of activity that feeds into asylum seeker policy is the experiences of individual asylum seekers and their families as they live in Hong Kong while their persecution claims are being assessed.

Attention is paid to the educational needs of the children in asylum seeker families and the education system's response to these needs. Benchmarking data is provided to show how the HKSARG rates in this area compared to different jurisdictions. Education is regarded as the means by which all children are able to change their lives and move from their current situation to a better one. This principle is seen to be even more important for children in asylum seeker families and while the HKSARG performs creditably in this area there is nevertheless room for improvement.



Principal Investigator:

Professor Kerry John KENNEDY, The Education University of Hong Kong

香港邁向共融社會所需之難民政策： 鞏固此中國城市之國際都會地位

項目編號：2014.A5.010.15B

摘要

首先，本報告接受現行本港尋求庇護政策的核心原則，即香港不會成為尋求庇護者的最終定居地。這政策由來已久，亦無跡象顯示將行改變。同時，本報告認為香港特區政府須本於國際義務和本地法律，履行對免遣返聲請人士的責任。

本報告嘗試把關於尋求庇護者和免遣返聲請人士的政策問題區分為兩個層面。第一個層面關注「制度層次」的活動。這類活動針對與建立移民體制(migration regime)相關的政府行為。本報告知悉上述活動已被特區政府納入有關處理免遣返聲請策略的全面檢討之內(立法會，2016)。

本報告的具體建議不但有助是次策略檢討，而且更探討了入境審查與評估以外的範疇。在制定一套綜合庇護政策時，其中一個要點是能區分「真實的」(genuine)尋求庇護者和非法入境者。本報告認為，「制度層面」的政策應旨在減少非法入境者的數目和減輕由非法入境者問題所招致的公眾負擔。同時，真正在母國受到迫害的尋求庇護者需要一套公平、透明，而且能支撐其滯港生活的移民體制。

與庇護政策相關的第二個層面的活動涉及免遣返聲請者及其家人滯港期間的生活經驗。

本報告側重探討尋求庇護家庭的子女教育需要和教育系統如何應付這些需要。本報告亦拿香港的情況與其他地區作比較。最後，本報告視教育為所有兒童改變命運和邁向更好未來的重要途徑，此原則對尋求庇護的兒童而言更為重要。雖然特區政府在尋求庇護兒童的教育方面已做得不錯，但仍存在一定改善空間。



首席研究員：

Professor Kerry John KENNEDY，香港教育大學

Vocational-oriented Education at Senior Secondary Level: Perceptions, Decision-making, and Life Planning

Project No.: 2014.A4.003.14E

Abstract

Using the case of Applied Learning (ApL) which is offered in the Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education Examination (HKDSE) curriculum, this study critically reviews the current situation and prospects of vocational training in Hong Kong.

This study is based on a mixed method of questionnaires and in-depth interviews. Respondents of the survey are secondary 5 students from 59 secondary schools. Among the 5,618 valid questionnaires received, 15.3% of the respondents are ApL students, while the remainder are students who are not taking the subject. This study also reached 25 informants for the in-depth interviews, namely 5 secondary school principals, 8 teachers and 12 parents.

Findings of the present study show that students, parents, school principals and teachers express positive perception toward ApL. However, some stakeholders are concerned about the relevance and legitimacy of ApL for students' future academic and career development. We also discover that students who are more likely to take ApL are from schools of generally lower academic standing and with low socioeconomic background. Nonetheless, the evaluation of learning experiences in ApL of this group of students is not as good as their counterparts who are from higher banding schools. Furthermore, parents do not have much knowledge on ApL, and the decision to take ApL is usually made mainly by their children without parental encouragement. Schools consider diversity of learning needs, resources and enrollment records as important factor in deciding whether they would offer ApL as an elective subject to students.

These findings call for attention of policy makers and course providers to step up with the promotion of ApL to all stakeholders and enhance recognition of the qualification among tertiary institutions and related industries. We also urge for catering for diversity of learning ability through adjusting curriculum and pedagogy of ApL. Some other improvements on operational arrangements are also recommended.



Principal Investigator:

Professor CHIU Wing Kai Stephen, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

高中階段的職業教育課程：學生、家長及校長的看法和教育選擇

項目編號：2014.A4.003.14E

摘要

本研究以高中課程提供的應用學習作切入點，檢視高中職業教育的現況與前景。研究由問卷調查和深入訪談兩部分組成。問卷調查的對象為中五學生，來自59間學校。在收回5,618份有效問卷中，15.3%的受訪者為有修讀應用學習的學生，其餘則沒有修讀。參與深入訪談的共25人，當中5位是中學校長，8位是中學教師（包括升學就業輔導主任和應用學習負責老師），另外12位是中學生家長（包括有修讀和沒有修讀應用學習的學生家長）。

研究結果反映，高中生、家長、校長和老師普遍都對應用學習持正面的評價。不過，部分持分者對課程之認受性感到憂慮。另外，結果亦顯示，應用學習較受基層學生及來自整體成績中規中矩的學校之學生歡迎。可是，這些來自整體成績中規中矩的學校之學生對其在應用學習的學習經驗之評價，未如其他來自較高組別的學校之學生的好。家長普遍對應用學習的認識不多，而他們在子女考慮修讀應用學習的過程中，大多都開放讓子女自己去作抉擇。學校方面，在決定是否開設應用學習時，校方普遍會考慮到學生之多元學習需要、校內資源，及過往有興趣修讀和實際報讀之學生人數。

就上述結果，我們建議相關單位加強宣傳應用學習，以提升課程在大專院校及相關專業領域之認受性。另外，我們亦提議當局及課程機構考慮學生之間的能力差異，並相應地調整應用學習課程的設計與教學，以致各能力水平的學生在應用學習課程之學習經驗得以完善。我們亦就改善課程操作上之安排提出建議措施。



首席研究員：

趙永佳教授，香港中文大學

Improving Safety Communication of Ethnic Minorities in the Construction Industry

Project No.: 2013.A6.007.13A

Abstract

The construction workforce in Hong Kong is experiencing a severe ageing problem and labour shortage. One initiative to enhance the supply of manpower is to assist ethnic minorities joining the industry. It is foreseeable that the percentage of ethnic minorities in the construction workforce will keep increasing.

Statistics show that ethnic minorities were nearly 30% more likely to have work-related injuries than local workers in some developed countries. However, official statistics on the safety of ethnic minorities are not available in Hong Kong. A search in newspaper archive revealed that ethnic minorities in the construction industry of Hong Kong are subjected to higher fatality rate than local workers, just as is the case in many developed countries. This reflects that the safety of ethnic minorities has not received the attention it rightly deserves. Safety communication has been one of the key factors leading to accidents. Safety communication barriers of ethnic minorities impede them from receiving safety training and acquiring safety information effectively. Research towards improving the safety communication of ethnic minorities in the construction industry of Hong Kong becomes more urgent.

This study focused on improving the safety communication of ethnic minorities in the construction industry of Hong Kong. The objectives were to 1) evaluate the safety communication problems of ethnic minorities; 2) evaluate the predominant safety communication structure and safety performance of ethnic minorities; 3) identify effective safety communication structure for ethnic minorities; and 4) recommend measures to improve safety communication of ethnic minorities.

The research combined the use of questionnaire surveys, structured interviews, and focus group meetings for data collection and verification. The study filled the gap caused by the limited amount of safety research relating to ethnic minorities in the construction industry of Hong Kong. It provided a critical evaluation of the safety communication problems arising and recommendations for improving and enhancing the overall safety performance of the construction industry.



Principal Investigator:

Professor Albert P. C. CHAN, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

改善少數族裔在建造業的安全溝通

項目編號：2013.A6.007.13A

摘要

香港的建造業正面對工人老化和人手短缺的問題。其中一項解決措施是協助少數族裔加入建造業。少數族裔在建造業勞動人口的比例在預見的未來將會持續增加。

統計顯示，已發展國家的少數族裔工傷比率比本地工人高30%。遺憾地香港卻沒有類似的官方統計。據報章資料庫分析顯示，香港建造業的少數族裔的死亡意外率，跟眾多發達國家類似。安全溝通是引致意外的一個主要因素。因此，改善少數族裔的安全溝通是十分迫切的研究。

此項研究集中改善少數族裔在香港建造業的安全溝通。研究目的包括：

1) 評估他們的安全溝通問題；2) 評估他們現存的安全溝通結構及安全表現；3) 識別適用於少數族裔有效的安全溝通結構，以及4) 提出促進他們安全溝通的措施。

此項研究綜合採用問卷調查、訪問和小組討論來收集和驗證數據。此研究填補有關少數族裔在香港建造業的研究不足，並提供安全溝通問題的評估及提出解決措施，增強和促進整個建造業的安全表現。



首席研究員：

陳炳泉教授，香港理工大學

Enhancing Hong Kong's Competitiveness as a Regional Cruise Hub from a Policy Perspective

Project No.: 2013.A6.032.14C

Abstract

The newly launched HK\$8.2 billion Kai Tak Cruise Terminal represents the government's determination to establish Hong Kong as a regional cruise hub (Hong Kong Tourism Commission, 2013). The 2014 Chief Executive Policy Address further emphasized the government's support to ensure timely completion of the second berth in 2014 and develop Hong Kong into a leading cruise hub in the region. Hong Kong has been a must-see destination for international tourists and the most popular outbound destination for Mainland Chinese. However, Hong Kong faces fierce competition from neighboring ports (e.g., Shenzhen and Guangzhou). Singapore and Shanghai have also declared their plan of being a regional cruise hub. Neighboring economies (e.g., Vietnam, South Korea, and Taiwan) are also aggressively expanding their cruise port infrastructure and trying to capture the rapidly growing Asian cruise traveler market.

Formation of the Northeast Asia Cruise Circle (China-South Korea-Japan) and the Southeast Asia Cruise Circle (with Singapore as the core port) may marginalize Hong Kong's importance as a cruise homeport. The traveling distance between Hong Kong and the next available port-of-call (e.g., 17 hours to Xiamen, 23 hours to Sanya, and 28 hours to Keelung) could also make Hong Kong-based travel itineraries less attractive. Therefore, it is necessary to have a comprehensive understanding of what it takes to become a competitive regional cruise hub.

Such an understanding should include at least four dimensions: (1) travelers' cruise preferences and behaviors, (2) cruise lines' decision-making criteria in selecting ports (e.g., supportive host government policies), (3) tourism businesses' readiness to accommodate cruise travelers (e.g., professional competency in selling/handling cruise tourism and capacity), and (4) the competitive landscape particularly in the Pearl River Delta region and in Asia. Armed with a thorough understanding of these key aspects, the government will be able to draw policy implications to support its development. Without proper government policy support, the goal of becoming a regional cruise hub may have difficulty to be realized, and the investment in the Cruise Terminal may be scrutinized. This study used rigorous methodologies, including in-depth interviews, focus groups, telephone survey, and benchmarking global best practices, to draw conclusions and provide policy implications.



Principal Investigator:

Professor HSU Hui-Chun Cathy, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

從政府政策的角度的探討如何提昇香港作為區域性郵輪樞紐的競爭力

項目編號：2013.A6.032.14C

摘要

2013年，啟德郵輪碼頭正式啟用，『2014年施政報告』強調政府將大力支持將香港發展成為區內首屈一指的郵輪樞紐。香港是國際知名旅遊景點，也是中國內地遊客重要的出境目的地。然而，鄰近港口如深圳、廣州、上海、新加坡、越南、臺灣和韓國等地，也都全力爭取迅速成長的亞洲郵輪遊客市場。香港必需密切注意情勢發展。

現有的東北亞和東南亞旅遊郵輪圈，對香港成為郵輪樞紐的計劃將有很大威脅。隨著啟德郵輪碼頭的啟動，2013年與去年同期相比郵輪遊客量增長了8.7%，2014年持續增長了7.8%。為了更長遠的成長，全面了解提昇競爭力的主要條件是當務之急。

研究計劃針對四個主要的方向：（1）遊客的郵輪偏好與消費行為；（2）郵輪公司在選擇港口時的決策標準；（3）旅遊業對於接待郵輪遊客的準備工作；以及（4）亞洲地區郵輪旅遊的競爭狀況。本研究採用嚴謹的科學方法，包括深度採訪、焦點小組、電話調查以及用全球已有的最佳實例作為標杆。研究結果可使政府掌握全局，制訂相關政策，以支持郵輪旅遊的發展。



首席研究員：

徐惠群教授，香港理工大學

Industrial Land Use Changes in Response to Economic Restructuring in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2013.A8.012.14B

Abstract

This research titled industrial land use changes in response to economic restructuring in Hong Kong investigates four issues: 1. what has been happening to Hong Kong's industrial stock; 2. how several rounds of economic restructuring have shaped the development of industrial buildings since the 1950s; 3. why this research believes that industrial stock matters to Hong Kong, and in particular the four selected sectors: manufacturing, logistics, cultural and creative industry and innovation-driven start-ups; and 4. what this research recommends the government to do to overcome the current difficulties in optimising uses in industrial buildings for a more diversified and resilient Hong Kong.

Through reviewing past and current government policy measures, interviewing stakeholders of industrial buildings, conducting overseas case studies and analysing quantitative data, this research has drawn five conclusions:

1. Existing industrial premises still matter to Hong Kong economically and socially.
2. It is important to provide land for future demand of the logistics and manufacturing industries.
3. Hong Kong's innovation and creativity sectors need more affordable space
4. There are two unresolved issues of industrial premises: non-conforming uses and fire safety
5. The shortage of developable land is the bottleneck of current and future development.

The researchers aim at achieving a better understanding of Hong Kong's industrial premises before suggesting implementable policy recommendations that will benefit Hong Kong society as a whole. This study is not making recommendations on industrial policy, or intended to be a strategic plan for Hong Kong. As argued in this research, affordability, flexibility and accessibility have made industrial buildings ideal work spaces for the selected sectors and possibly more. Therefore more general, macro conclusions and detailed policy recommendations are drafted for the government's consideration.



Principal Investigator:

Professor LEUNG Cheuk Fai Jimmy, The University of Hong Kong

香港在經濟轉型中的工業土地利用變化

項目編號：2013.A8.012.14B

摘要

“香港在經濟轉型中的工業土地利用變化”旨在探討四項問題：一、香港的工業用地歷經的變化；二、自五十年代以來香港經濟數次轉型如何影響工業樓宇的發展；三、為何本研究認為工業用地對香港的發展，特別是製造業、物流業、文化創意產業和創新產業意義重大；四、本研究對政府克服當下優化工業樓宇使用存在的困難提出建議，從而促進香港的多元化發展及經濟恢復能力。

通過回顧過去及目前的政府政策，採訪工業樓宇的利益相關人，海外案例研究及定量數據分析，本研究得出如下五條結論：

- 一、工業樓宇對香港的經濟及社會發展仍意義重大。
- 二、足夠的土地供應對物流業及製造業未來的發展至關重要。
- 三、香港的創新與創意產業需要更多可負擔的空間支持。
- 四、工業樓宇面臨兩大未解難題：非工業用途及火災風險。
- 五、可發展土地的緊缺是當前和未來發展的瓶頸。

本研究意在獲得對香港工業用地更深入的了解，並以此提出對香港整體社會發展有利的、切實可行的政策建議。這個項目不是對香港工業政策的研究，也不試圖提出一個策略性的發展方案。正如報告所述，廉價、靈活和區位便利是四個被調查的行業及其它未被包含的行業將工業大廈當作理想的工作室空間的主要原因。因此本報告同時提出了宏觀的以及具體的政策建議，以供政府綜合考量。



首席研究員：

梁焯輝教授，香港大學

Shaping Tourism Development Anticipating Changes and Impacts, and Managing Consequences and Conflicts

Project No.: 2013.A6.030.13A

Abstract

Visitor arrivals in Hong Kong reached 60.8 million and tourism related spending is estimated to be HK\$350 billion in 2014. According to World Travel and Tourism Council, the direct contribution of travel and tourism accounted for 8.9 percent of the GDP in Hong Kong in 2013, supporting 346,000 jobs (9.2 percent of total employment). Given the importance and growing complexity associated with tourism, Hong Kong would benefit from having long-term tourism planning to ensure good visitor experiences and quality of life in the local community. To develop a comprehensive tourism plan for Hong Kong, we need a robust framework which takes into consideration the particular situation in the destination, allows for consultation with key stakeholders, and ensures that all salient issues are considered. This study has been undertaken to: (1) to map out the evolution of tourism in Hong Kong: past, present and possible future, (2) to identify the economic, cultural, and environmental issues of tourism development in Hong Kong, and (3) to develop a robust framework for the long term development of tourism in Hong Kong. Through reviewing literature, analyzing tourism statistics, studying tourism planning cases of other destinations, forecasting tourism demand, interviewing industry experts, and conducting a survey, the research team has achieved the three objectives and demonstrated engagement with industry stakeholders and the community. The proposed framework comprises three levels: Leadership, Supply & Demand, and Strategies & Implementation. The Leadership sets the vision of tourism development and mobilizes and coordinates resources to achieve what it sets out to achieve. At the Supply & Demand level, the framework advocates community engagement, facilitation of private investment in tourism-related projects, forecasting tourism demand up to 10 years, planning destination marketing in selective source markets, and devoting more attention to legal issues. At the Strategies & Implementation level, the selection of options and strategies is based on available resources and additional resources, followed by monitoring and revision of strategies where needed.



Principal Investigator:

Dr TSE Sze Ming Tony, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

塑造旅遊發展：掌握變化與影響，應對後果與衝突

項目編號：2013.A6.030.13A

摘要

2014年，香港旅客達到60,800,000人次，旅遊相關消費估計約為三千五百億港元。據世界旅行與旅遊議會的統計，2013年旅行與旅遊對香港GDP的直接貢獻為8.9%，提供了346,000份工作（占總就業人數的9.2%）。由於旅遊愈加重要和複雜，香港應當做好長期旅遊規劃，從而確保旅客的良好體驗和本地社區的生活質素。為了制定香港綜合旅遊規劃，我們需要一個堅實的框架，考慮目的地之具體情況，徵詢重要持份者之意見，並全面考慮所有突出的問題。本研究開展了：（1）繪制香港旅遊業的發展變化：過去、現在及可見未來；（2）確定香港旅遊發展的經濟、文化及環境問題；以及（3）為香港旅遊業的長期發展制定堅實的框架。通過回顧文獻、分析旅遊統計、研究其它目的地的旅遊規劃案例、預測旅遊需求、採訪業內專家以及進行廣泛調查，研究小組已經完成了上述三大目標，示範了行業持份者和社區的參與。本框架包括三個層面：領導、供求以及戰略實施。領導為旅遊發展指出發展願景、動員與協調資源以實現既定目標。在供給與需求層次，框架倡導社區參與、促進旅遊相關項目的私人投資、預測未來十年的旅遊需求、針對選定客源市場進行目的地營銷規劃，並更多關注法律問題。在戰略與實施層次，選項和戰略之選擇要基於現有資源與額外資源，然後進行監控與必要的戰略修正。



首席研究員：

謝思明博士，香港理工大學

A Possible Zero Carbon Building Policy for Hong Kong: Opportunities, Risks and Recommendations

Project No.: 2014.A8.020.14E

Abstract

There is a worldwide policy agenda of reducing building energy consumption and carbon emissions. Zero carbon building (ZCB) has emerged as the most advanced and innovative model for green building, and many countries have developed ZCB policies or the like. In Hong Kong over the past two decades, building energy policies, codes and regulations have evolved increasingly stringent standards for energy efficiency. However, as yet there has been no policy forum or consultation to formulate a ZCB policy for Hong Kong. The potential benefits, opportunities, constraints and risks of a ZCB policy for Hong Kong are largely unknown.

The aim of this project is to inform the HKSAR Government on the formulation and implementation of a possible ZCB policy for Hong Kong. The research was conducted over a 15-month period comprising three interactive stages: a policy review, a questionnaire survey with follow-up interviews and focus group meetings with a dissemination forum. The study as a whole engaged nearly 600 professionals and stakeholders in Hong Kong society and industry from eight different stakeholder groups: developers, clients and investors; estate and facilities managers; contractors; professional advisors; manufacturers and suppliers; the government and its departments and agencies; financiers, bankers and mortgage lenders; and universities and professional bodies.

This project has a number of important implications. First, the findings contribute to a better understanding of the opportunities, risks and recommendations regarding a ZCB policy for Hong Kong. The possible ZCB policy developed for Hong Kong verifies and contextualises the systems theory by addressing ZCB policy as a complex socio-technical system, and should therefore provide a useful reference case for ZCB policy development in other urban settings. Second, the course of this 15-month project engaged a wide range of professionals and stakeholders in Hong Kong industry and society through its various project activities, substantially raising awareness of ZCB and facilitating communication and discussion about relevant policy issues and strategies. Third, the proposed policy and scenarios provide a strategic pathway for the HKSAR Government to achieve ultimate carbon neutrality in Hong Kong in a progressive manner. The policy scenarios set a vision for the ongoing evolution of existing building energy codes and regulations towards zero carbon emissions. The opportunities, risks and recommendations identified should also inform the practice of reducing building energy use and carbon emissions in Hong Kong.



Principal Investigator:

Dr PAN Wei, The University of Hong Kong

於香港製訂實施零碳建築政策的機遇，風險和建議

項目編號：2014.A8.020.14E

摘要

減少建築能耗及碳排放已經成為全球的一項重要的政策議程。零碳建築作為最具創新的綠色建築標杆，被許多國家列入相關的政策中。在過去的二十幾年中，香港的建築能源政策，法典及法規越來越加強對能源的效率的規範。然而，並沒有相關的政策論壇或諮詢會針對製訂一項香港零碳建築政策展開討論。零碳政策所能帶來的益處，機遇，挑戰以及風險存在着鉅大的未知性。

本研究項目旨在向香港政府提出對於製訂和實施一項可能的香港零碳建築政策的建議。本研究為期十五個月，由三個階段展開：第一，政策回顧；第二，問卷調查及訪談；第三，聚焦小組討論及公開論壇。近600名香港業界及社會的專業人士和利益相關者參與了本次研究，涵蓋了八個主要的利益相關者組織，包括開發商及投資者，地產及物業管理機構，承建商，專業建議者，製造及供應商，政府及其部門與代理機構，金融，銀行及借貸從業者，大學及專業機構。

本研究項目有以下幾點重要的啓示。首先，通過本研究，對制定及實施一項可能的香港零碳政策所帶來的潛在機遇，風險和建議有了很好的認知。研究將零碳建築政策視為一個複雜的社會科技系統，採用香港作為案例，驗證並語義化了系統理論的有效性，可以為將來其他城市的零碳建築提供有效的參考。其次，項目在十五個月的研究期間涉及了大量香港業界和社會不同專業人士及利益相關者的參與，極大的提高了他們對於零碳建築的意識，並促進了相關政策問題和戰略上的交流和討論。再者，所提出的政策和政策情景為香港政府提供了在香港實現最終碳平衡的戰略路徑。政策情景對不斷完善現有的建築能源法律法規來實現零碳制定了願景。確定的機遇，風險及建議也對在香港減少建築能耗及碳排放提供了實踐指導。



首席研究員：

潘巍博士，香港大學

A Remote Sensing Study of Solar Energy Supply in Cloud-prone Areas of Hong Kong

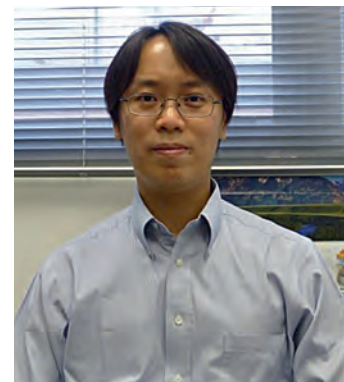
Project No.: 2013.A6.024.13A

Abstract

Hong Kong is a high energy-demand city. In order to encourage the usage of solar photovoltaic (PV) technology in Hong Kong, this study aims at utilizing Geographic Information Systems (GIS), Remote Sensing (RS) and airborne LiDAR technology to determine appropriate locations e.g. available rooftop areas, and total potential output power for the deployment of solar photovoltaic systems in Hong Kong. Additionally, in order to derive a spatial cloud cover map for Hong Kong, geostationary satellite images from the Multi-functional Transport Satellite (MTSAT) were acquired and used for cloud mapping. The land utilization map of Hong Kong (LUM HK), digital elevation model (DEM)/ digital surface model (DSM), building GIS data and tertiary planning unit (TPU) data were also used as ancillary data.

Simulation model was implemented to calculate solar energy of the entire Hong Kong territories. After identifying the ground locations, barriers on rooftops, shadows and steeply sloping areas by decision tree classification, the optimal area of rooftop pixels could then be identified. The building polygons and solar radiation map were then spatially joined to estimate PV potentials.

This research indicates that three fourths of buildings, estimated area of around 28 km² in Hong Kong, are suitable for implementing the PV system. The total solar radiation received by building rooftops is 31 TWh and the total potential PV output energy is about 2.43 TWh in 2012. Residential buildings provide 648 GWh energy with utilization ratio of 64%. Commercial buildings provide 166 GWh with utilization ratio of 67% and industrial buildings provide 410 GWh with utilization ratio of 78%. This indicates that industrial buildings are capable of employing PV systems efficiently, but residential buildings can produce the largest amount of electricity. Supposing all the appropriate areas of rooftops in Hong Kong have deployed the PV systems, the potential energy can cover 5.9% of the city's total consumption and 6.9% of local electricity generation.



Principal Investigator:

Dr WONG Man Sing, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

太陽能供應在香港多雲地區的遙感研究

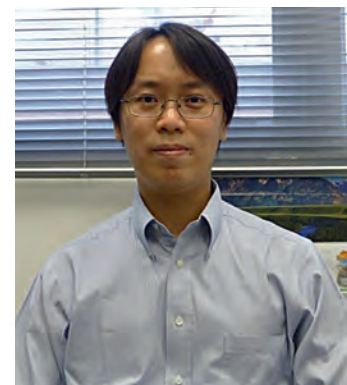
項目編號：2013.A6.024.13A

摘要

香港是一個高能源需求的城市，為了鼓勵香港地區對太陽能光伏(PV)發電技術的使用，本研究利用地理資訊系統(GIS)、遙感(RS)以及機載雷射雷達(LiDAR)等技術在全港尋找合適的屋頂可用位置放置太陽能光伏板，並估算香港太陽能光伏系統潛在的輸出能量。本次研究利用的數據包括香港土地利用圖(LUM HK)、數字高程模型(DEM)、數字表面模型(DSM)、建築物GIS資料、規劃單元(TPU)，以及利用對地同步衛星影像(MTSAT)生成香港的雲層覆蓋率圖。

首先，利用模擬模型可以實現對整個香港地區的太陽能估算。其次，在決策樹分類方法下設定一系列的條件從而識別出地面，屋頂圍欄、陰影位置與陡峭斜坡等位置，然後找出最合適屋頂的位置。最後結合建築物矢量圖和太陽日照圖以計算太陽能光伏量。

研究表明，香港大約有四分之三的建築物適合放置太陽能光伏系統，佔用的屋頂總面積約為28平方公里。2012年建築物屋頂估算可接收到的總太陽輻射為31 TWh，潛在的總太陽能光伏輸出能量約為2.43 TWh。住宅區估算可提供648 GWh能量，可利用率為64%；商業區估算可提供166 GWh，可利用率為67%；工業區則估算可提供410 GWh能量，可利用率為78%。這闡明工業區可以有效地使用太陽能光伏系統，但是住宅區可以提供最多的電能。假設香港所有的屋頂都放置太陽能光伏系統，產生的能量可以覆蓋總消耗的5.9%，並佔香港發電量的6.9%。



首席研究員：

黃文聲博士，香港理工大學

Can We Get Rid of Smoggy Days in Hong Kong: Formation Mechanism and Control Strategies?

Project No.: 2013.A6.012.13A

Abstract

To address the ozone (O₃) problem and to formulate and implement effective control strategies for O₃ pollution in Hong Kong, integrated data analysis was conducted on the basis of the data collected at the urban site, the Tung Chung (TC) site from 2005 to 2014 and at the roadside site, the Mong Kok site in this project. This study provides insights into the major principles underlying the characteristics of O₃, precursors and their relationship, the influence of meteorological conditions and the mechanisms of photochemical O₃ formation in the following aspects: 1) Investigate the influence of meteorological conditions on photochemical O₃ formation by comparing the difference of meteorological conditions and air quality between O₃ episode days and low O₃ days; 2) Examine the average levels and long-term variations of O₃ precursors, i.e., volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in Hong Kong; 3) Characterize the major sources and their long-term variations of O₃ precursors, i.e., VOCs, in Hong Kong by using a receptor model, i.e., Positive Factorization Matrix (PMF) model; 4) Evaluate the O₃-precursors relationship and investigate the dis-benefits of NO_x to O₃ pollution in Hong Kong by using observation-based model (OBM) and Photochemical box model (PBM); 5) Calculate the contributions of different VOC sources to O₃ formation in Hong Kong by the combination of PMF, OBM and PBM models; 6) Compare the source apportionments of VOCs in local, regional and super-regional air masses arriving in Hong Kong; 7) Evaluate the effectiveness of the control measures of VOCs and their influence on O₃ and related photochemical reactivity; 8) Evaluate the yearly VOC emissions from different mobile sources and to estimate the potential cost of different control strategies from 2000 to 2020 in Hong Kong by using Greenhouse Gas-Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS); 9) Analyze the health effects and determine the monetary cost of O₃ and NO₂ from 2005 to 2014 and 10) Recommend appropriate control strategies with prioritized emission sources for the effective abatement of photochemical O₃ pollution in Hong Kong.



Principal Investigator:

Professor GUO Hai, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

我們能否擺脫香港煙霧瀰漫的日子：形成機理與控制策略？

項目編號：2013.A6.012.13A

摘要

為了解決香港的臭氧污染問題，以及於香港地區製定和執行有效的控制臭氧污染的政策，本項目對在香港東涌採樣點於2005年至2014年所採集的大氣污染物的數據進行綜合分析，以探討香港地區臭氧及其前體物的污染特徵和關係。

該項目主要在以下幾方面對臭氧及其前體物的污染特徵，相互關係，氣象因素的影響以及臭氧形成的機理進行研究：1) 通過對比高濃度臭氧日與低濃度臭氧日的氣象條件以及空氣質量條件，探討氣象因素對光化學臭氧形成的影響；2) 分析大氣揮發性有機化合物與氮氧化物等臭氧前體物的平均濃度及其長期變化規律；3) 通過正交矩陣等受體模型對香港地區大氣揮發性有機化合物的來源進行表徵；4) 運用以觀測數據為基礎的光化學箱式模型評估臭氧與其前體物的關係，評估氮氧化物對香港地區臭氧形成的不利影響；5) 通過聯用正交矩陣模型，以觀測數據為基礎的箱式模型以及光化學箱式模型計算不同大氣揮發性有機化合物的來源對香港地區臭氧形成的貢獻；6) 分析受到不同氣團影響，如本地氣團，區域氣團以及超區域氣團影響的揮發性有機化合物的不同來源；7) 評估相關揮發性有機化合物控制措施的效用並計算這些控制措施對臭氧污染以及光化學反應性的影響；8) 通過Greenhouse Gas-Air Pollution Interactions and Synergies (GAINS) 模型評估香港地區來自於不同移動源的揮發性有機化合物的排放量，併計算制定不同的控制移動源排放的政策所產生的潛在成本；9) 分析2005年-2014年由於臭氧污染以及二氧化氮污染對公眾所引起的健康效應以及經濟損失；10) 提出優先控制的揮發性有機化合物排放源以達到最佳降低香港光化學臭氧水平的控制策略。



首席研究員：

郭海教授，香港理工大學

Civil and Criminal Liabilities for Ship-Source Pollution in Hong Kong: Taking Stock of the Present and Seeing the Way Forward

Project No.: 2014.A6.048.15A

Abstract

Civil and criminal liabilities for ship-source pollution are not new to marine pollution law. There is a well-established international civil liability regime that aims to provide adequate and effective compensation to pollution victims. However, in contrast with this, in relation to criminal sanctions there is less uniformity of law and practice in the international community. Since most of Hong Kong's relevant provisions for ship-source pollution liabilities actually mirror those contained in the respective international conventions, the current liability system in Hong Kong not only deals with controlling, preventing and penalizing pollution from ships, but also includes the taking of remedial measures and strict liability for compensation. Nevertheless, Hong Kong continues to suffer from the typical marine pollution problems associated with shipping activities. It is therefore necessary to consider whether or not the current civil and criminal liabilities for ship-source pollution in Hong Kong are adequate. Our policy research was designed to first focus on evaluating the existing civil and criminal liabilities for ship-source pollution in Hong Kong, and then to provide policy recommendations for a more effective and efficient method of eliminating all ship-source pollution. It was therefore divided into five interrelated study parts, each employing varied research methods. The research first studies the use of civil and criminal liability in combating ship-source pollution, and then presents the results of an empirical study to determine how various laws and policies could have differing repercussions within the Hong Kong maritime industry in cases that result in environmental violations, civil liability compensation and criminal charges.

Our theoretical and empirical research demonstrates that the existing laws and policies are, in general, adequate and effective, but that there remain drawbacks in the limitation of civil liability scheme, as well as uncertainties about the kind of enforcement, whether civil, criminal or administrative, that should be applied to which kind of environmental violations. To address these concerns, it is first suggested that Hong Kong should impose higher liability in areas where prior law provided insufficient liability, in order to create a more potent deterrent; and second, that the appropriate role of criminal enforcement within the environmental regulatory scheme should be clearly delineated, so as to lessen concerns about over-criminalization.



Principal Investigator:

Dr ZHU Ling, *The Hong Kong Polytechnic University*

對香港船舶污染的民事與刑事責任的評估和建議

項目編號：2014.A6.048.15A

摘要

船舶造成的污染事故的民事和刑事責任的法律由來已久。香港政府已加入了相關的國際公約，並依據國際協議承擔有關海洋環境保護的義務，先後頒佈和制定了一系列海洋環境保護法律法規。然而，油污以及其他有害物質造成的海洋污染對香港的環境和經濟影響尚未消除，這給香港海洋環境保護法律體系提出了重要挑戰。對香港來說，建立相關方面的良好的法律及公共政策可以確保污染事故的受害人得到充分的補償，亦可為減輕海洋污染災難威脅做出有價值的貢獻，也是實施可持續發展的重要基礎和保證。

該研究旨在評估香港法律中現有船舶污染的民事與刑事責任，為進一步有效減輕污染事件造成的損害提出政策建議。它共分為五個部份，採用多種研究方法。首先，該研究探討船舶污染的民事和刑事責任，以及他們對海洋污染的防範功能；其次，它陳述實證研究結果以及對其進行深入討論。

該研究的理論和實證研究表明，香港現行法律制度和公共政策為船舶污染的民事賠償責任和刑事責任總體上提供了詳盡有效的規範。但是，在損害賠償的責任限額、環境違法行為的民事、刑事及行政責任的設定存在諸多不足。因此，該研究奉告政府：1提高民事責任限額，實現其對預防船舶污染事故更強有力的防控作用；2刑事問責在海洋環境監管機制中的適當作用應明確界定，使得刑事責任的法律功能更加得以彰顯。



首席研究員：

朱玲博士，香港理工大學

Developing Sustainable Hong Kong through Low Impact Development: From Science to Innovation Policy

Project No.: 2014.A8.016.14C

Abstract

Conventional stormwater drainage system primarily focuses on flood control in urban regions and does not address the need of water quality management and ecosystem service design in fast urban sprawl that significantly alters the hydrological cycle. Since the last decade, there have been rising interests worldwide in implementing component-based Best Management Practices throughout urban areas to promote sustainable stormwater management and to reduce environmental impact on receiving water body. This new approach in stormwater management, referred to as low impact development (LID) or sustainable drainage systems (SuDS), also provides many other benefits such as increasing freshwater supply and mitigating heat island effect in urban areas. Though gaining popularity worldwide, its application in Hong Kong (HK) is still limited. To strive for sustainable development, HK should further explore and promote the use of LID in varying landscape environments. The implementation of LID and the formulation of its public policy should be supported by technical, social and economic understandings of LID in HK. Therefore, the goal of this project is to facilitate the planning and implementation of LID in HK, promoting science towards public policy. It first compiles relevant data and information to develop numerical models to evaluate the hydrologic performance and cost effectiveness of LID in HK. LID can alleviate some flooding risks but are not as effective when compared to many overseas locations. Technical recommendations, regarding suitable applications, optimal dimensions, required areal coverage, etc. are also made. Social and economic analysis is then performed. Understanding of HK people towards stormwater management is not strong though they still in general support LID implementation. The willingness to pay (WTP) of HK people, however, is low in terms of the amount per person for public places, and property price percentage for private properties when compared to some studies performed overseas. However, the life-cycle net benefit estimation of city-scale LID implementation is still positive, suggesting that it is socially and economically beneficial to implement LID given the assumptions of this study. Finally, based on the results of this project together with overseas experience, possible approaches and policy for LID implementation are proposed for HK, including making reference to existing framework for greening, forming steering committee, carrying out pilot projects, establishing incentives, educating and promoting to both professionals and general public, and setting regulations.



Principal Investigator:

Dr. CHUI Ting Fong May, The University of Hong Kong

從科學到創新政策探討以低影響開發打造可持續香港

項目編號：2014.A8.016.14C

摘要

城市的急速發展嚴重改變了城市的水文循環，傳統的雨水排放系統側重于對洪澇災害的控制，忽略了對水質的管理和生態系統的評估。過去十幾年間，雨水最佳管理與實踐（Best Management Practice, BMP）的觀念受到世界各地關注，被廣泛應用於現代化城市設計中。這不僅有利於減少水體受到負面影響，還能促進雨水管理的可持續發展。作為創新的可持續雨水管理方法，低影響開發（Low Impact Development, LID）或可持續排水系統（Sustainable Drainage Systems, SuDS）的策略不但能緩解洪澇災害，減少水體污染，還有很多其他有利的影響，比如增加淡水供給，以及減輕城市熱島效應。該方法目前被許多發達國家採用，但香港對其認知和應用仍然很少。為了改善這一狀況，實現可持續發展，香港應將 LID 融入到各景觀發展方案中。而 LID 的施行以及相關公共政策的制定需要科技、社會、經濟各方面的分析。該項目有利於 LID 技術導則和處理設施的策劃和實施，為公共政策的制定提供科學依據。首先，該項目收集相關的數據和信息來建立數字模型，藉以來評估 LID 在香港的水文性能和成本效益。LID 在香港可以緩解一些洪澇風險，但效益不及很多海外的應用。該項目也作出技術建議，如 LID 適當的應用、最佳尺寸、需要面積覆蓋等。其次，進行社會和經濟分析。香港人對雨水管理的理解不深入，但仍普遍支持 LID 的實施。香港人願意支付的金額，以公共場所人均量和私人房地產價格的百分比來計算，比國外相對地低。然而，全市規模 LID 的淨效益估計仍然是正數，這表明基於該項目的假設下 LID 是有利於社會和經濟。最後，結合該項目結果與其他國家的經驗，提出 LID 可能的辦法和政策，包括參照現有綠化的框架、建立指導委員會、開展試點項目、建立激勵機制、教育和推廣、制定條例。將 LID 融入香港的城市規劃以及制定相關公共政策是一個長期並且複雜的過程，該項目是第一步且是非常重要的第一步。它將引伸出更多科技、社會、經濟、政治等各方面深層的分析。



首席研究員：

徐婷芳博士，香港大學

Development of a Policy for Optimizing the Use of Inert Solid Wastes in Road Pavement Construction

Project No.: 2013.A6.013.13A

Abstract

One of the major components of the transportation infrastructure system in Hong Kong is road network. Hong Kong has more than 2000 kilometers of paved roads and streets, which occupy a large percentage of the total land area. In addition to the roads and streets are paved walkways. The construction, maintenance and rehabilitation of these pavements consume a large amount of construction materials. Conversely, the extensive road/walkway network in Hong Kong can potentially accommodate a large volume of inert solid wastes.

Numerous efforts have been made in Hong Kong and overseas to use inert solid wastes to partially replace or modify virgin pavement materials. Solid wastes that can be potentially used in pavement construction include reclaimed asphalt pavement (RAP), glass, scrap tyres, plastic, recycled aggregate, municipal solid wastes combustion ashes, etc. Although the use of the recycled materials from inert solid wastes brings social and environmental benefits, they may negatively affect pavement performance if not used properly. In addition, the obstacles that prevent the use of such materials need to be tackled by effective policies before such materials can be widely adopted by the pavement construction industry. Common types of inert solid wastes in Hong Kong are examined in this research based on existing data and studies. Recommendations are also made for promoting the effective use of recycled materials from inert solid wastes.

To facilitate the use of recycled materials from inert solid wastes in pavements, it is recommended that a systematic approach is adopted to (1) promote proper waste sorting from the source, (2) promote school education on waste collection and reduction efforts, (3) encourage practical research on effective use of inert solid wastes that have not been adequately studied such as the use of plastics or use of waste tyres for sub-base or embankment stabilization, (4) develop incentive/disincentive programs to encourage the use of recycled materials in pavement construction.



Principal Investigator:

Dr. WANG Yuhong, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

在香港道路建設中最優使用固體廢棄物政策的研究

項目編號：2013.A6.013.13A

摘要

道路網絡是香港交通基礎設施系統的重要組成部分。香港擁有超過2000公里的公路和街道，大量的路面佔據了很大部分的土地面積。在道路的鋪築過程中，需要用到大量的建設材料，同時在道路的維護和重譜過程中，也會消耗大量的材料。因此，香港的道路網絡擁有容納大量固體廢棄物的巨大潛力。

在過去的研究中，香港以及其他一些國家地區已經對固體廢棄物代替和改性原有道路材料進行了大量的嘗試和探索。回收瀝青、廢玻璃、廢舊輪胎、廢舊塑料、回收建築骨料以及城市廢物燃燒灰等都有用在道路建設中的可能性。固體廢棄物的回收利用能夠帶來巨大的社會和環境效益，但是，不科學的利用會對道路的結構性能造成消極的影響。因此在廣泛運用回收材料到道路建設當中前，需要有效的政策對此進行約束和規範。本篇研究報告對香港常見的固體廢料進行了研究測試，基於實驗結果數據提出了促進有效利用固體廢物回收材料的建議。

為了促進回收固體廢物在路面結構中的利用，本研究小組給出如下的系統性建議：(1)加強廢物收集時的分類，(2)在學校教育中加強減少廢物排放和廢物回收利用的內容理念，(3)鼓勵關於舊塑料和廢舊輪胎在底基層或路基加固中運用的實用性研究（目前這些尚未被充分研究），(4)發展激勵／抑制政策計劃來鼓勵回收材料在道路建設中的使用。



首席研究員：

王予紅博士，香港理工大學

Developing an Integrated Construction Waste Management Policy Framework in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2013.A7.001.13A

Abstract

Construction waste has been drawing more and more attention from various stakeholders as the huge amount of construction waste (normally accounting for 30~40% of the total solid waste) has placed a heavy burden on the sustainable development of Hong Kong. The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region has taken a number of measures to significantly reduce construction waste. However, construction waste is still a big challenge.

Existing policy instruments do play important roles in dealing with certain issues of construction waste in Hong Kong. However, they tackle the problem only from some specific angles and many other aspects have not been considered or adequately considered. There is a lack of a comprehensive legal and regulatory system for an all-round solution to construction waste. Such a system would significantly promote the effective and efficient management of construction waste for a sustainable built environment in Hong Kong. In this context, we propose to develop an integrated policy framework that would bring us one step closer towards the establishment of this comprehensive legal and regulatory system.

In developing this policy framework, we will (1) study the effectiveness of existing policy instruments and draw experience and learn lessons from current construction waste management practices in Hong Kong; (2) compare and analyze the advantages and disadvantages of alternative waste management methods against a strategic sustainability hierarchy; (3) apply life-cycle thinking to define the construction waste management chain and evaluate the roles of multiple stakeholders in each part of this chain; (4) draw experience and learn lessons from international practices in developing policies to combat construction waste; (5) study the functions and relationships of different policy instruments and assess their impacts on promoting the application of sustainable waste management methods; and (6) examine the complementary functions of various policy instruments and the cooperative roles of multiple stakeholders.

Principal Investigator:

Professor ZHANG Xueqing, The Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

香港建築廢棄物管理政策集成框架研究

項目編號：2013.A7.001.13A

摘要

大量產生的建築廢棄物(一般佔所有固體廢棄物的30%~40%)給香港的可持續發展帶來沉重負擔，引起多個利益相關者越來越多的重視。雖然香港特區政府制定了一些政策來積極應對，但是建築廢棄物依然是一個很大的挑戰。

香港現有的法規和政策對促進建築廢棄物的有效管理和妥善解決其引發的負面問題具有積極作用。但是，現有的法規和政策大多注重建築廢棄物的一些特定方面。缺少一個系統的針對建築廢棄物的綜合法規政策體系。一個合理的綜合法規政策體系能夠更有效地促進建築廢棄物的管理，進而提高香港可持續建築環境的質量。為此，我們提出本項研究，其目標是開發一個建築廢棄物綜合管理政策集成框架，向最終建立建築廢棄物的綜合法規政策體系邁出堅實一步。

為了建立此政策集成框架，我們將（1）研究香港現有建築廢棄物管理的法規政策，總結實踐中的經驗教訓；（2）根據廢棄物管理的可持續優先層次，分析比較各種廢棄物處理方法的優缺點和適用性；（3）從全生命週期的角度去定義建築廢棄物的管理鏈條，研究各利益相關者在每一個鏈條中的作用；（4）借鑒吸收其他國家和地區在制定建築廢棄物管理政策和實踐中的經驗和教訓；（5）研究各法規政策之間的關係以及它們對促進相關部門選擇採用可持續廢棄物管理方法的作用；（6）研究各法規政策之間的互補關係和各利益相關者的相互協同作用。

首席研究員：

張學清教授，香港科技大學

Enforcing and Complying with Voluntary Agreements as an Alternative Environmental Policy Instrument

Project No.: 2014.A4.004.15A

Abstract

Mandatory laws and policies are critical in solving environmental problems. As large energy consumers, buildings attract significant attention and become the focus of this research. However, in Hong Kong's current political reality, formal mandatory regulations receive more and more resistance from the civil society and in the legislative and budgetary processes. This project aims to explore the feasibility of an alternative, complementary environmental policy instrument, particularly voluntary agreements. They require the voluntary collaboration of stakeholders, while mandatory regulations inherently put the polluters in confrontational positions against the government. However, the effectiveness of voluntary approaches could be seriously compromised because polluters are not obliged to participate and for those who do, the compliance rate may still be low.

The research adopts a theoretical analysis framework from the crime and punishment literature and answers the following questions: why some entities join a voluntary agreement while others do not? Why some voluntary agreements have higher participation and compliance rates than others? How to better enforce a voluntary agreement? We will also discuss the involvement of environmental NGOs or the civil society in general.

The current study reveals that people are more concerned about thermal comfort than lighting conditions, having greater reaction toward thermal discomfort than unsatisfactory lighting conditions.

It is therefore proposed that a variation in the visitor profile of the mall could lead to different decisions by the shopping mall managers on whether they shall comply with the voluntary agreement and what agreement to comply with.

It is proposed that lighting regulation would be easier to gain the business support in Hong Kong compare to thermal control.

It is also revealed that the awareness of the public on the issue is low while the voluntary penalty that the public shall give to enterprises not complying with the voluntary agreements is inadequate to pose a strong enough influence on the enterprise's decision. This suggests that the civil society shall be further strengthened with greater public awareness on the issue and willingness to engage in the public surveillance job, and the non-governmental organisations shall work more in these aspects.



Principal Investigator:

Professor XU Yuan, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

作為備選環境政策工具的自願協議的執行與遵守

項目編號：2014.A4.004.15A

摘要

強制管制措施對解決環境問題有著關鍵作用。建築物因消耗大量能源而受到關注，並成為本研究的研究重點。在香港目前的政治環境下，強制管制措施在公民社會以至立法和財政審批程序面對的阻力愈來愈大，使用愈發艱難。本研究旨在探討另一種替代環境政策工具——自願協議——的可行性。自願協議要求各利益相關方自願合作，相對地，強制管制措施本質上則令污染者和政府互相對立。可是，由於污染者並無義務參與，參與者亦無義務遵守，自願協議的有效性可能會大大降低。

這項研究借助犯罪與懲罰領域的理論分析框架來回答以下問題：為何有些人或機構願意參與自願協議而有些不願意？為何有些自願協議有較高的參與和遵守率而有些沒有？如何更好的執行自願協議？我們亦會討論非政府環保組織和公民社會在其中的作用。

本研究發現市民注重舒適溫度多於照明狀況，對不適溫度的反應較對光度不滿的反應為大。特別在公共空間中對過冷的忍受程度又較對熱的忍受程度為高，當中本地居民與遊客的舒適體感溫度範圍相比，本地居民喜歡較低的室內溫度。此外，戶外燈光對本地居民和遊客的作用亦有所分別，遊客會較受戶外燈光吸引而留意到商場的存在。

因此，本研究提出商場訪客構成會影響商場管理者是否參與及參與何種自願協議的決策，因而影響有關協議對減少本港商場能源消耗的成效。

基於人體感覺及對環境狀況的反應，本研究亦提出燈光管制相對室溫管制會較易獲得本港商界的支持。因此，除了25.5度指引外，長期及短暫的節約燈光計劃亦可推出以收短期內節約能源之效。

本研究亦發現公眾並不十分關注有關議題。公眾對未有執行自願協定的企業所作的自願性懲罰亦不足以推動企業改變其決策。一方面，這表示基於犯罪與懲罰領域所提出公眾監察能力的假設難以影響企業參與及遵守自願協議的決定。另一方面，這表示公民社會特別是非政府組織對有關議題的關注及願意參與公眾監察方面仍可以加強。



首席研究員：

徐袁教授，香港中文大學

Green Information Technology Adoption in Hong Kong: An Empirical Analysis and Policy Implications for Sustainable Development

Project No.: 2013.A6.025.13A

Abstract

Considering extensive energy usage and wastage in business, the literature has prompted organizations to leverage the enabling effects of Green Information Technology/System (IT/IS) to balance the increasing rate of productivity improvement through IT/IS and environmental sustainability. Despite the recognized potential of Green IT/IS in existing literature or industrial experiences, environmental issues underlying IT/IS often have no clearly defined ownership in organizations. Moreover, IT/IS is usually not considered in the assessment of organizational environmental practices. As such, we aim to investigate the driving forces and conditions for Green IT/IS adoption using the Institutional Theory. Specifically, the present study aims to investigate the influence of institutional forces in fostering; and draw out the policy implications from accumulated empirical evidence based on a survey conducted in Hong Kong.

With these conceptual issues as backdrop, we have conducted a survey study using listed companies in Hong Kong as a sample frame and collect the empirical evidence on green attitude and Green IT/IS adoption in Hong Kong. In addition, implications from these regularities will be investigated for policy purposes. The results obtained will have significant theoretical and policy implications that may advance the theory and contribute to Green IT/IS policies and practices to reduce the environmental effects of IT. Theoretically, the results will explain the process on how a set of external forces push the organization toward Green IT/IS adoption. Government and industry associations can obtain a series of policy implications for public consumption on the use of IT equipment or data centers, whereas others can find ways to promote Green IT/IS adoption by enforcing the driving factors and creating favorable conditions for organizations. Results from partial least squares analyses suggest that normative and mimetic pressures, attitude toward Green IT/IS, relative advantages of Green IT/IS have a significant influence on organizational adoption of Green IT/IS. Our findings show that the relative advantages of Green IT/IS is the most crucial factor that influences an organizational decision maker's intention to adopt Green IT/IS.



Principal Investigator:

Professor Eric W. T. NGAI, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

香港綠色信息技術的應用：可持續發展的實証分析與政策影響

項目編號：2013.A6.025.13A

摘要

當今社會，商務工作中能源的過度使用和浪費頗為嚴重，過往研究成果已建議組織運用綠色資訊技術與系統(IT/IS)以平衡日益增長的生產力與環境的可持續發展。儘管綠色資訊技術與系統(IT/IS)在現有的學術及實際經驗中得到了潛在的認可，然而以綠色IT/IS為基礎的環保課題在組織中仍缺乏明確的定義。此外，IT/IS也很少用於組織環保實踐的評估。正因如此，本研究提出運用制度理論探索綠色IT/IS運用的推動力和條件。此研究將特別強調制度理論在促進高層管理者持有綠色態度的影響力;探索將綠色態度轉換為實際綠色IT/IS運用的技術條件。該研究還將為綠色IT/IS的採用開發一個健全的測量尺度，並根據在香港進行實証研究的結果探索該研究的潛在政策影響。

以這些概念性問題為研究背景，本研究以香港上市公司作為樣本進行問卷調查，為香港企業的綠色態度及綠色IT/IS的採用收集實証資料。此外，該研究中的規律性可用於政策的制定。此研究的結果還將產生顯著的理論及政策影響，這些影響將有利於促進理論開發並有利於運用綠色IT/IS減少環境的不良影響。在理論方面，研究結果將有效的解釋外界推動力對組織採用綠色IT/IS的作用過程。與此同時，政府及業界還將從該研究中為公共使用IT設施及IT中心獲得一系列政策暗示，並可通過加強驅動因素及為組織提供適宜條件的方式促進綠色IT/IS的採用。偏最小二乘法分析的結果顯示，規範壓力、模仿壓力、對綠色IT/IS的態度以及綠色IT/IS的相對優勢對企業採用綠色IT/IS有顯著的影響。本研究的結果表明，綠色IT/IS的相對優勢是影響企業決策者採用綠色IT/IS的意圖的最關鍵因素。



首席研究員：

倪偉定教授，香港理工大學

Investigating the Possibility of Incorporating the Effect of Photovoltaic Panel and Photovoltaic Glazing Systems in the OTTV (Overall Thermal Transfer Value) Calculation in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2014.A1.008.14E

Abstract

One of the distinct features of a green building design is energy conservation. There are two basic approaches in energy-efficient building design, namely passive and active approaches. In the first approach, building is designed and constructed with good thermal insulation material, sun-shading device, optimum orientation, etc. with an aim at reducing heat gain into a building as well as the electricity consumption of air-conditioning system.

In the active approach, renewable energy systems can be installed in a building. Photovoltaic panel and photovoltaic glazing (semi-transparent window glass with built-in solar cells) are two widely adopted renewable energy systems. The former can be attached on the roof or external wall of a building while the latter is installed at the window opening. Both systems can provide double benefits: (i) electricity generation by absorbing solar energy, (ii) reduction in heat gain transmitted into a building.

In 1995, the Hong Kong Government launched a legislative control on building design (compulsory for commercial and hotel buildings) through a Code of Practice for Overall Thermal Transfer Value (OTTV) in Buildings. A value of 35 W/m² was set as an upper limit of average heat gain transmitted into a building through the external wall, window and roof, governing the design of a building with an aim at reducing the electricity demand from air-conditioning system. OTTV is recognized as a simple and effective regulation in green building design (passive approach). Since 1995, the OTTV control had been reviewed twice (in 2000 and 2011). After the second review, the OTTV was tightened up as 24 W/m².

Since the current OTTV calculation method was originally developed for buildings with traditional building material such as concrete, tile, transparent window glass, etc., building designers have difficulty to compute the OTTV of a building installed with photovoltaic panel and/or photovoltaic glazing system.

The objective of this research project is to investigate the possibility of incorporating the effect of these renewable energy systems in OTTV calculation. Through this project, the reduction in heat gain as well as the OTTV due to the installation of photovoltaic panel and photovoltaic glazing systems (under Hong Kong climatic condition) has been evaluated. The findings and recommendation are presented in this report.



Principal Investigator:

Dr CHAN Lok Shun, City University of Hong Kong

探討將太陽能光伏板和太陽能光伏玻璃系統對建築物熱傳遞的影響納入香港樓宇總熱傳送值的計算中之可行性

項目編號：2014.A1.008.14E

摘要

節約能源是綠色建築的特點之一。在節能建築中，建築物可採用良好的隔熱材料、遮光設備、最佳坐向等，目的是減少進入建築物的熱量和空調系統的用電量。除此之外，太陽能光伏板和太陽能光伏玻璃，是兩種被廣泛應用於建築物的可再生能源系統。前者可以附著在建築物的屋頂或混凝土外牆，而後者則被安裝在窗口位置。這兩種系統可提供雙重益處，i) 吸收太陽能發電，ii) 減少進入建築物的熱量。

香港政府於1995年透過推出“樓宇的總熱傳送值（OTTV）作業守則”，對建築物的設計進行立法管制。所有新設計的商業大廈及酒店，通過外牆、窗戶和屋頂傳送到建築物的平均熱能，限制為每平方米外牆面積不超過35瓦（35 W/m²），其目的是減少空調系統的電力需求。樓宇總熱傳送值（OTTV）被確認為一個簡單而有效的綠色建築設計監管方法。自1995年以來，樓宇總熱傳送值進行了兩次的檢討（2000年和2011年）。在第二次檢討後，總熱傳送值被收緊為24 W/m²。

因為目前的總熱傳送值的計算方法，只適用於以傳統建築材料興建的建築物，建築專業人員未能為安裝有太陽能光伏板或太陽能光伏玻璃的建築物，計算其樓宇的總熱傳送值。

通過這個研究項目，對安裝有太陽能光伏板或太陽能光伏玻璃的建築物進行評估，計算進入建築物的熱量和總熱傳送值的減少，探討將太陽能光伏板和太陽能光伏玻璃系統對建築物熱傳遞的影響納入香港樓宇總熱傳送值的計算中之可行性。



首席研究員：

陳樂舜博士，香港城市大學

Is the Polluter Paying? Assessing the Application of the “Polluter Pays” Principle to Ship-Source Pollution in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2013.A6.022.13A

Abstract

In Hong Kong, the “Polluter Pays” Principle (PPP) is well-known in such fields as sewage charges as a means to reduce pollution. Basically, the principle requires that the polluter shall pay for the pollution costs. The principle provides important guidance and is incorporated within many international and regional environmental instruments. Therefore, it is beneficial to carefully examine and consider the extent to which PPP is applied in the existing legal and policy framework in Hong Kong for combating ship-source pollution.

Hong Kong’s legal and policy framework for ship-source pollution is primarily an implementation of the relevant international conventions, since Hong Kong has ratified almost all international conventions related to ship-source pollution. Seemingly, there is already adequate law to deal with different types of ship-source pollution, and for this reason very little literature can be found criticizing Hong Kong’s legal and policy framework for ship-source marine pollution. However, our previous studies have revealed that the general perception about the adequacy of Hong Kong laws in combating marine pollution is flawed, as some pollution incidents may be left uncompensated or inadequately regulated. Therefore, there is a need to have a legal and policy system in Hong Kong under which a) the potential polluter is well aware of his possible liability if any pollution accident occurs; b) he is motivated to take pollution abatement action; and c) once any pollution damage occurs, he actually does pay for the costs.

This policy research aims to assess the application of PPP to ship-source pollution in Hong Kong. It was divided into five interrelated parts over a twelve-month period, including a literature review, a conceptual analysis, a questionnaire survey, a comparative study and a seminar. It was designed to firstly reveal the scope of problems in the area of ship-source pollution law and policy in Hong Kong; and secondly, to assess in a comparative manner the application of and role played by the PPP in combating ship-source pollution in Hong Kong. The expected findings will apprise the Hong Kong Government of the due consideration that needs to be given to the formation of policies in Hong Kong under which the polluter, in all cases, actually pays for ship-source pollution.



Principle Investigator:

Dr ZHU Ling, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

污染者是否付費？對“污染者自付原則”在香港船舶污染運用的評估

項目編號：2013.A6.022.13A

摘要

在香港，“污染者自付原則”（“原則”）用於香港污水費徵收等。大體上它要求污染者承擔污染費。它指導法律法規且被併入很多國際及區域環境保護機制中。因此值得思考究竟該“原則”多大程度上作用於香港當下船舶污染的法律政策。

由於香港批准了近全部船舶污染國際公約，其法規政策是履行公約義務。似乎香港法律能應對各類船舶污染。很少人批評相關法律政策。但我們先前研究揭示了香港沒有充分打擊海洋污染的法律。污染未得充分規範或賠償。因此，需建立一個法律政策系統以實現：1污染者及潛在污染者了解污染事故發生時將負的責任；2污染減排措施得到激勵；3有污染損失時，污染者付費。

該研究旨在評估“原則”在香港船舶污染的運用。它分為五部份，包括文獻綜述，概念明晰，問卷調查，比較研究和研討會。它將揭露目前香港船舶污染法規政策的不足；用對比研究法考量“原則”的適用及作用。目的是奉告政府制定相關政策實現污染者在所有情況下都真正負擔為船舶污染負責。



首席研究員：

朱玲博士，香港理工大學

Performance Information Use: Experiments on Performance Dimensions, Communication and Data Sources in Education and Solid Waste Recycling

Project No.: 2014.A1.010.14E

Abstract

This study examines the management and achievement of governments by focusing on performance information (PI) and its use. Performance information use (PIU) in the public sector is complex terrain. Complexity stems from the multidimensional nature of performance; the number of stakeholders that make judgments; and the varying ways that PI can be measured. To better understand this complexity three linked experimental studies were undertaken. The research questions for each study are examined from the perspective of stakeholders – experts (or managers) and citizens – and are:

- Study 1 Which dimension of PI do stakeholders find most important: efficiency or equity?
- Study 2 Does the way in which PI is communicated and presented influence stakeholder assessments?
- Study 3 Does the PI data type (perceptual or archival) or source (internal or external) influence stakeholder assessments?

Recommendations

The findings of the study have a number of implications for the use of PI in Hong Kong. Recommendations are presented for public service organizations, the Hong Kong SAR government, the Hong Kong public and the ways evidence is collected in the public making process.

Principal Investigator:

Professor Richard Mark WALKER, City University of Hong Kong



績效資訊使用：在教育及固體廢物回收政策方面，績效維度，傳達方式和數據類別三方面的實驗

項目編號：2014.A1.010.14E

摘要

本研究以績效資訊及其使用作焦點，檢驗政府的管理及成果。在公共界別，績效資訊使用是一個複雜的領域。其複雜性源自於績效的多面向本質、能作判決的持份者數量、以及量度績效資訊的不同方法。本研究進行了三項相關的實驗研究，從而更好地了解這複雜的題目。三項實驗研究均是從持份者——包括專業人士(或經理)及市民——的角度出發，檢驗研究問題。這些研究問題包括：

- 實驗研究(一) 持份者認為績效資訊哪一個面向最為重要？是效率還是公正？
- 實驗研究(二) 績效資訊的傳播與表達手法，會不會影響持份者對績效的評估？
- 實驗研究(三) 績效資訊的數據類形(感知性或檔案性)，會不會影響持份者對績效的評估？

建議

研究結果對香港績效資訊使用帶來若干啟示。針對公共服務機構、香港特區政府、香港大眾及公共決策過程的證據收集方法等四個層面，本研究有以下的建議：



首席研究員：

Professor Richard Mark WALKER，香港城市大學

Study on the Development Potential and Energy Incentives of Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Applications in Hong Kong

Project No.: 2013.A6.010.13A

Abstract

To promote the wide use of solar photovoltaic (PV) technology in Hong Kong, a study of development potential and energy incentives of rooftop solar PV applications was conducted in this project. Since BIPV technology has the potential of large-scale application in Hong Kong, many people, especially the policy makers are very interested in finding answers to the following questions: (1) how much PV capacity can be installed on the rooftop of buildings in Hong Kong? (2) how much electricity can be generated yearly from these rooftop PV systems? (3) what potential proportion of the total electricity is provided by PV electricity generated by rooftop PV systems? (4) what are the main reasons that restrict the development of PV industry in Hong Kong? (5) what kind of subsidies are suitable for PV installation in Hong Kong? (6) how to determine the intensity of subsidy? (7) what is the environmental benefits of developing rooftop PV systems? Therefore, this study aims to provide answers to the above questions as well as suggestions to the local policy makers to promote the rapid development of PV industry in Hong Kong.



Principal Investigator:

Dr LU Lin, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

香港屋頂太陽能光伏發展潛力和能源激勵政策的研究

項目編號：2013.A6.010.13A

摘要

為了促進太陽能光伏發電技術在香港的廣泛使用，本專案對在建築屋頂使用太陽能光伏系統的發展潛力以及相關的能源激勵政策進行了深入研究。由於建築一體化光伏系統在香港有著廣泛應用的潛力，能源政策的制定者們非常希望能夠獲得如下問題的答案：(1) 香港所有的建築屋頂總共能安裝多少太陽能光伏系統？(2) 這些屋頂光伏系統每年可以產生多少電力？(3) 光伏系統生成的電力占全香港耗電量的比例是多少？(4) 限制香港光伏產業發展的主要原因是什麼？(5) 哪些補貼政策比較適合香港的光伏產業發展？(6) 怎樣確定政府補貼力度？(7) 發展屋頂太陽能光伏發電能帶來怎樣的環境和能源效益？因此，本研究的目的就是尋找以上問題的答案並為政策制定者提供相關的政策建議與措施以促進太陽能光伏產業在香港的快速發展。



首席研究員：

呂琳博士，香港理工大學

Towards Sustainability: Exploring the Social and Economic Dimensions of Travel to Hong Kong by Mainland Chinese

Project No.: 2013.A6.029.13A

Abstract

Mainland Chinese tourists are critical to the success of Hong Kong's tourism industry. Since the Individual Visit Scheme (IVS) was introduced in 2003, the number of mainland tourists increased from 8.47 million (in 2003) to 34.9 million in 2012. This market accounted for more than 71.8% of tourist arrivals in 2012 (Hong Kong Tourism Board, 2013). Under this scheme, mainland Chinese tourists from some approved cities such as Shanghai, Beijing, and Guangzhou were allowed to visit Hong Kong on an individual basis. The coverage of the Scheme has expanded to 49 mainland cities which includes the whole Guangdong province (all 21 cities), Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin, Chongqing, Nanjing, Suzhou etc.

Despite the substantial economic benefits that mainland Chinese tourists brought to Hong Kong, the inflow of visitors has been associated with a series of problems such as pushing up the prices of consumer goods and property (Chow, 2012), cultural conflicts between tourists and locals, excessive use of public resources (Ye, Zhang and Yuen, 2012) and disturbing the ways of life for local residents.

The problems appear to have been exacerbated since the Individual Visit Scheme was further expanded in 2009, under which an addition of around four million Shenzhen residents are endorsed with a one-year multiple-entry visit to visit Hong Kong. The negative impacts suffered by local Hong Kong residents have prompted calls for an evaluation of how to balance the social and economic benefits that Chinese travelers bring to Hong Kong. In view of actual and potential tensions between local residents and tourists, an investigation of the social and economic impacts of the market on Hong Kong's future tourism development is urgently needed. Armed with accurate and essential information on the assessment and understanding of the sustainability level of the tourism development in Hong Kong to be derived from the current study, policy makers from both the public and private sectors will be in a position to make more informed decisions on tourism planning, marketing, and investment.



Principal Investigator:

Professor QIU Hanqin, The Hong Kong Polytechnic University

內地遊客市場在香港的持續發展： 社會與經濟層面的探討

項目編號：2013.A6.029.13A

摘要

中國內地遊客對香港的旅遊業的成功與否至關重要。自從2003年「自由行」政策實施以來，中國內地的遊客從847萬（2003年資料）飆升至2012年的3491萬人次。這一市場佔2012年香港總遊客人次的七成以上（香港旅遊發展局，2013）。在「自由行」政策下，來自中國內地某些特許城市（如上海、北京和廣州）的旅客可以以個人游的形式訪港。如今該政策的範圍覆蓋到49個城市，其中包括廣東省21個城市，北京、上海、天津、重慶、南京、蘇州等。

儘管中國內地遊客帶給香港巨大的經濟利益，大量的遊客訪港也帶來了一系列問題，如推高物價和樓價（周，2012），導致遊客與當地居民產生文化衝突，造成對公共資源的過度使用（葉，張和阮，2012）以及擾亂當地居民的日常生活。

2009年「自由行」政策進一步放寬後，約有400萬深圳居民可以申請「一年多簽」，令以上這些問題日趨嚴峻。「自由行」為香港居民帶來負面影響，令權衡中國遊客對香港的社會和經濟利益這一議題提上議事日程。有鑒於現實和潛在的遊客與居民之間的衝突，學者亟需研究該市場衍生的社會經濟影響及其對香港未來旅遊發展的影響。該研究就內地遊客對香港旅遊市場所帶來的社會經濟影響進行分析評估，所得結果有助於香港政府及企業對旅遊的整體規劃，推廣，以及資源投放制定有效的政策。



首席研究員：

邱漢琴教授，香港理工大學

