

A close-up, profile view of a woman wearing a red headscarf. She is holding a dried, brown flower to her face, with her nose touching it. A single tear is visible on her cheek. The background is a solid dark grey.

“每日上班都是惡夢
I had nightmares
all day.”

向性騷擾說不
Speak up against sexual
harassment.

政策研究及倡議工作

立法會事務委員會／小組委員會會議

立法會不同的事務委員會及小組委員會負責監察政府政策及其他公眾人士關注的事項。過去一年，平機會代表獲邀出席多個立法會事務委員會／小組委員會會議，廣泛討論了不同議題，包括：

- 《殘疾人權利公約》
- 由香港法律改革委員會提出的《與兒童有關工作的性罪行紀錄查核》報告書
- 為精神病康復者提供的社區支援服務
- 智障兒童學校學生的離校安排
- 香港特別行政區根據《聯合國兒童權利公約》提交的報告
- 香港特別行政區根據《消除一切形式種族歧視國際公約》提交的報告
- 《最低工資條例草案》委員會

研究項目的因由及調查結果

有關種族接納的主題性住戶統計調查

《種族歧視條例》於2009年7月10日正式生效，我們有必要在此之前先了解大眾對不同種族的接納情況，這些基礎資料有助我們日後作縱向比較之用。調查結果提供了有關種族歧視的資料，有助平機會訂立日後的宣傳及公眾教育方針。

Policy Analysis and Advocacy

Legislative Council Panel / Subcommittee Meetings

The Legislative Council (LegCo) has various panels and subcommittees that monitor and examine Government policies and other issues of public concern. In the past year, representatives of the EOC were invited to attend a number of LegCo panel / subcommittee meetings covering a wide range of topics, including the following:

- Convention on The Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- Law Reform Commission Report on Sexual Offences Records Checks for Child-related Work
- Community Support Services for Ex-mentally Ill Persons
- School Leaving Arrangements for Students Studying in Schools for Children with Intellectual Disabilities
- Report of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child
- Report of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region under the International Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
- Bills Committee on Minimum Wage

Rationale and Findings of Research Projects

Thematic Household Survey on Racial Acceptance

It was essential to gain a good understanding of racial acceptance in Hong Kong before the Race Discrimination Ordinance came into operation on 10 July



這份有關種族接納的主題性住戶統計調查由政府統計處進行，旨在評估公眾於生活上各範疇對種族接納的程度，包括僱傭；教育；提供貨品、服務及設施；及租賃處所方面等。調查同時探討市民對其他種族群體的態度與他們接觸其他族裔的經驗之間的關係。

調查結果於2009年6月公佈，政府統計處同時出版了主題性住戶統計調查第39號報告。調查顯示，華人受訪者當中對不同族群的接納程度各有差異。在華人當中，當把其他族群代入社會身分角色（例如：「服務從業員」、「鄰居」、「僱主」及「同事」），受訪者接納不同族群的綜合百分比是87%；而當把他們代入個人身分角色（作為「業主」、「家長」，及「親戚」），受訪者接納不同族群的綜合百分比則是69%。而華人受訪者當中的料理家務者、退休人士、65歲以上長者及小學教育程度或以下人士，則對不同族裔的接納程度較低。

第二次公眾對殘疾人士態度的 基線調查研究

近年香港社會對殘疾人士的接納程度有顯著的改善。但根據平機會的記錄，歷年的投訴個案有超過一半與殘疾歧視有關。令人憂慮的是，數據顯示患有某些可治癒疾

2009, because the baseline information could be used for longitudinal comparisons. In respect of racial discrimination issues, the survey data will provide valuable information to guide EOC promotion and public education strategies.

The survey project was carried out under the Census and Statistics Department (CSD)'s Thematic Household Survey (THS) Scheme. The objectives were to gauge the public's level of racial acceptance in different areas of life, including employment, education, provision of goods, services and facilities, and willingness to rent premises. The survey also examined the relationships between people's attitudes towards other ethnic groups and their experience interacting with such groups.

The survey findings were released to the public in June 2009 and concurrently, information compiled in THS Report No. 39 by the CSD was published. It showed that there were variations in the Chinese population's acceptance towards different ethnic groups. Among Chinese respondents, the composite percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups from those in various community roles (e.g. service providers, neighbours, employers and colleagues) was 87%, while for those in private roles (as landlords, parents and relatives) it was only 69%. The acceptance level was relatively lower for homemakers, retirees, the elderly aged 65 or over, and people having received education to primary level or below.



病的人仍然普遍受到歧視。有見及此，我們進行了一項調查，評估自《殘疾歧視條例》生效十多年以來，公眾在不同範疇對殘疾人士態度的轉變，包括就業、公共場所通道、服務及設施、社交，以及教育和培訓等範疇。

根據調查的結果，社會人士及政府便可考慮採取相應方法去改變公眾對殘疾人士的誤解，及提倡大眾關注本港殘疾人士的需求。再者，不同時間所進行的研究調查，有助將現有的數據與過去作比較，以便掌握大眾在這方面的態度有何轉變。

此項研究計劃自2009年10月展開，焦點小組訪問了不同的持份者並作深入探討，以徵詢他們對撰寫調查問卷的各種意見。我們於2010年6月約見受訪者，訪問最少1,000名15歲或以上的人士。

在融合教育制度下殘疾學生的 平等學習機會研究

融合教育的理念自七十年代引入香港。在2001年，平機會根據《殘疾歧視條例》發出教育實務守則，旨在確保殘疾人士得享平等教育機會，並能有意義地參與其中。由於本地教育不斷面對改革，加上資源不

Second Baseline Survey on Public Attitudes towards Persons with a Disability

Progressively positive social acceptance towards people with disabilities has been noted in Hong Kong, but EOC records reveal that over the years, more than half of the complaint cases handled by the EOC were related to disability discrimination. Also worrying are figures that indicate discrimination against people with some curable disabilities continues to be common. In this connection, a survey was conducted to evaluate changes in the public's attitude towards persons with a disability in the fields of employment, public access, services and facilities, social interaction, and education and training, since the enactment of Disability Discrimination Ordinance (DDO) over a decade ago.

Based on the findings, the community and the government would be able to give consideration to what relevant measures should be implemented to rectify public misconception and advocate the needs of the disability community in Hong Kong. Furthermore, longitudinal comparisons could be made against previous data in monitoring changes in attitudes.

The project commenced in October 2009. In-depth focus group interviews with stakeholders were conducted to solicit ideas on drafting the survey questionnaire. A face-to-face household survey of successful interviews of at least 1,000 respondents aged 15 or above was scheduled in June 2010.





足，令學校普遍傾向視融合教育計劃為一項負擔。是項十分重要的研究有助了解教育工作者對殘疾學生需要接受融合教育的認受性，及老師是否作好準備以教導有特殊教育需要的學生。我們亦希望透過這項研究獲取更多數據，了解各持份者在融合教育方面的困難，並獲取他們對於現時情況之看法，及進一步有效推行融合教育之意見。

這項研究包含了三個相關連的部分：包括一個探討性質的焦點小組調查、學校問卷調查及諮詢性質的焦點小組調查。諮詢的最後階段目標旨在深入與持份者討論如何在校內更完善地推行融合教育，及如何取得資源和獲取社會支持。此研究項目在2009年10月開展，由研究小組負責文獻審閱。問卷的草擬本及焦點小組的討論指引已經備妥，並於2010年6月進行實地調查工作。

Study on Equal Learning Opportunities for Students with Disabilities under the Integrated Education System

The concept of integrated education (IE) was first introduced to Hong Kong in the seventies. In 2001, the Code of Practice on Education was issued by the EOC under the DDO to ensure that persons with disabilities have equal opportunities in access to, and meaningful participation in, local education. In the face of the pounding waves of change in education, schools tend to regard IE programmes as a burden because of insufficient resources. Therefore, the study was important for understanding the general attitudes of educators towards acknowledging the necessity of IE to students with disabilities and how ready they are to educate these students with special education needs in their own schools. It was also intended to provide data on the difficulties encountered by stakeholders and to solicit their opinions on the current situation, and ways and means to further advance IE implementation effectively.

The study consisted of inter-connecting stages of an Exploratory Focus Group Survey, School Questionnaire Survey, and Consultative Focus Group Survey. The last stage of consultation would target stakeholders for an in-depth discussion of ways to improve the implementation of





有關種族之間接觸及歧視經驗的 深入研究

根據《種族接納的主題性住戶統計調查》的基線研究結果，我們進行了一個焦點小組研究，負責跟進檢討《種族歧視條例》生效後對大眾的影響。借鏡海外國家在種族問題上的經驗，這深入研究項目可用作監測和評估種族歧視問題的工具，尤其是那些較嶄新和形式更為隱晦的歧視問題。

調查目的包括收集資料以檢視條例實施情況、設計宣傳種族共融的培訓及教育課程，並吸取公眾對進一步推展《種族歧視條例》的意見。焦點小組的研究對象包括了本地華人及少數族裔人士，探討他們對一些不愉快經歷的體驗和細節，例如有什麼行為／舉動會引致他們有不愉快的經歷，及如何識別某些行為／舉動屬種族歧視，抑或只是與種族無關的衝突。此項計劃已於2010年3月開展。

IE programme in schools, as well as recruit resources and backup from the community. The project was kicked off in October 2009 and a literature review was undertaken by the Research Team. Draft questionnaires and focus group discussion guidelines were prepared and field work was scheduled in June 2010.

In-depth Study on Racial Encounters and Experience in Discrimination

Based on findings of the baseline study "Thematic Household Survey on Racial Acceptance", a follow-up focus group survey was undertaken in order to solicit opinions to evaluate the influence imposed on people after the RDO was implemented. Learning from overseas countries with experience in racial issues, the survey was intended to be used as a tool to monitor and evaluate the issue of racial discrimination, especially new and more subtle forms.

The objectives included collecting information for evaluating the implementation status, designing training and educational programmes to promote racial harmony, and soliciting opinions on public expectations on the advancement of the RDO. The focus group survey involved local Chinese and ethnic minorities with a view to exploring details such as what kinds of behaviour/conduct lead to unpleasant experience and discerning whether this behaviour/conduct is related to racial discrimination or racially neutral conflicts. The project commenced in March 2010.