



數據 講教育 EdData Speaks

February 2017 Issue 7
Topic: Parental Involvement (1)

一半家長每天與子女閒談，你呢？ HALF OF PARENTS CHAT WITH THEIR CHILDREN EVERY DAY. WHAT ABOUT YOU?

大部份(80%-85%) 家長每天均與子女吃晚飯，但 14%-20% 家長與子女閒談的次數每週卻少於一次，而 33%-41% 家長與子女討論學校生活的次數每週不多於一次。此外，中三家長與子女閒談及討論學校生活的次數較小三及小六家長為少，當中以男生家長為甚。

Most (80%-85%) parents dined with their children every day, but 14%-20% chatted with them less than once a week, and 33%-41% discussed school life with them less than once a week. Secondary 3 parents chatted and discussed school life less than Primary 3 and Primary 6 parents, particularly with boys.

我們在問卷問：

1. 你的爸媽或監護人會不會與你做下列的事情？

- a) 傾談我的學校生活
- b) 一起吃晚飯
- c) 閒談
- d) 協助我做中文 / 英文 / 數學科家課
- e) 傾談我在中文 / 英文 / 數學課的表現

IN THE RESEARCH, WE ASKED :

1. How often do your parents/guardians do the following things with you?

- a) Discuss your life at school
- b) Have dinner with you
- c) Spend time chatting with you
- d) Help you with your Chinese/English/Mathematics homework
- e) Talk with you about your performance in Chinese/ English/Mathematics lessons

父母在子女教育上承擔著重要的角色。

整體而言，我們相信家長參與愈多，學童會有較好的學業成績。是次研究目的旨在了解家長在與不同年級的子女閒談、吃晚飯及討論學校生活（非學業參與）的頻繁程度，以探討上述親子活動會否為香港學童的學業成績帶來正面影響（稍後發表）。

我們的問卷調查結果顯示，小三、小六及中三學童家長的上述三種非學業參與程度大致相同。首先，家長（或監護人，下同）與子女吃晚飯較閒談的次數多。其次，家長進行這兩種活動的次數又比討論學校生活較為頻密。

兩成家長每週與子女閒談少於一次

具體來說，在各年級中，我們發現 53%-64% 家長幾乎每天都會與子女閒談，有 20%-27% 家長每週進行一至兩次，14%-20% 則每週少於一次。另外，在各年級中，80%-85% 家長幾乎每天都與子女吃晚飯，但仍有 5%-9% 家長每月與子女共進晚餐一至兩次或更少。在討論學校生活方面，59%-67% 家長每週至少會與子女討論一次或以上，但仍有 33%-41% 家長每週進行少於一次的討論。

Parents have important roles in their children's education. We believe that greater parental involvement generally leads to better academic achievement. In this study, we investigated how frequently parents chatted, had dinner, and discussed school life (non-academic involvement) with their children at various educational levels, and whether these activities would really lead to better academic achievement among students in Hong Kong (results to be reported in another issue).

Our survey showed similar trends for the three activities across Primary 3, Primary 6 and Secondary 3. First, parents (or guardians, same below) were seen to dine more often than chatting with their children. Second, these two activities were more frequent than discussion on school life.

20% OF PARENTS CHATTED WITH THEIR CHILDREN LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK

Specifically, at all educational levels, we found that 53%-64% of parents chatted with their children almost every day, while 20%-27% did it once or twice a week, and 14%-20% did it less than once a week at all educational levels. Regarding dinner, about 80%-85% of parents dined with their children almost every day, but there were still 5%-9% of parents who dined with their children less than once a week. Regarding discussion on school life, 59%-67% of parents did it at least once or twice a week, while 33%-41% did it less than once a week.

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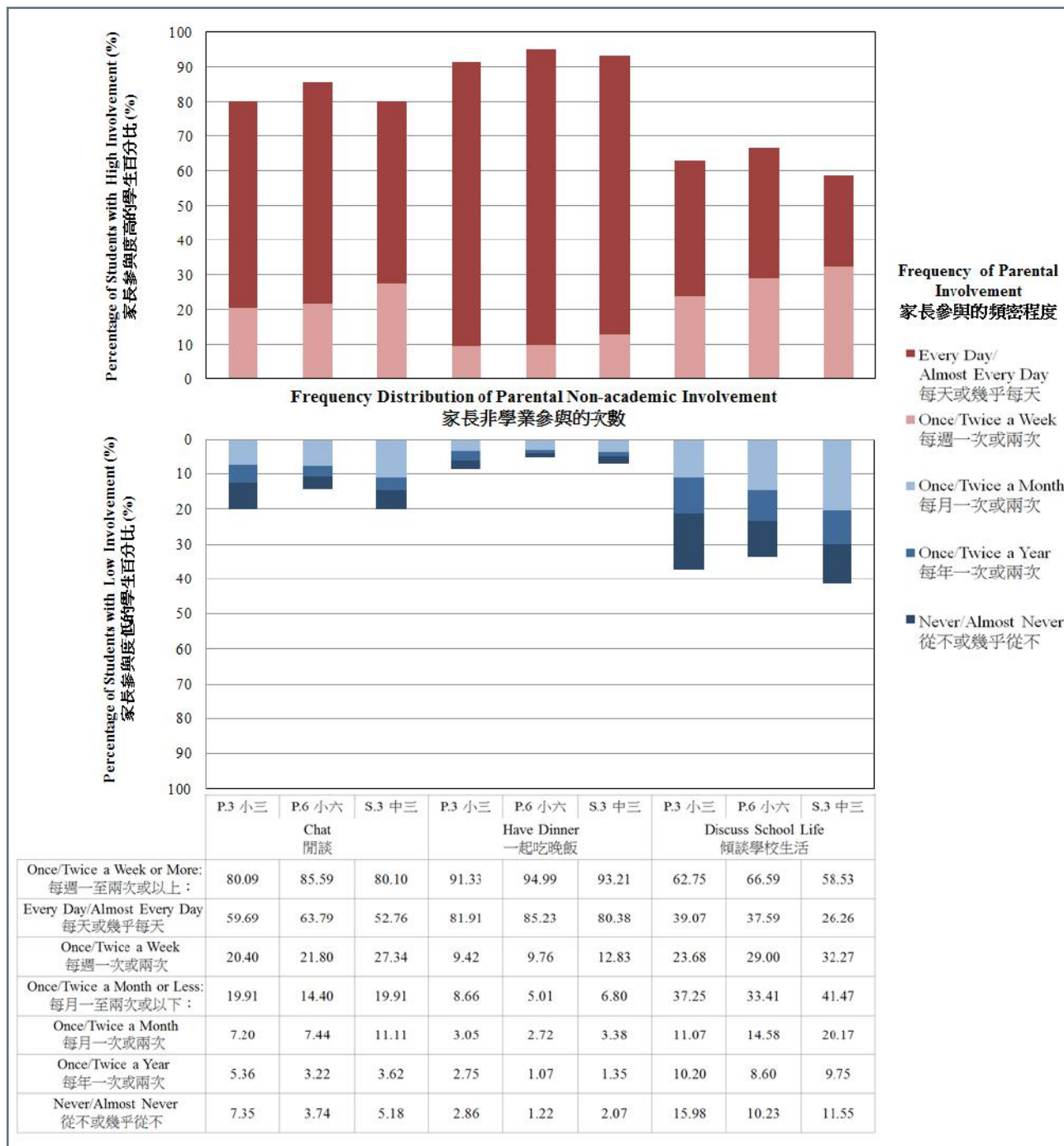


圖 1 小三、小六及中三的家長非學業參與次數的百分比

Figure 1 Frequency Distribution of Parental Non-academic Involvement in Primary 3, Primary 6 and Secondary 3



23% 中三家長與男生每週閒談少於一次，7% 家長從不與男生閒談

在各年級中，只有 53%-64% 家長幾乎每天都與子女閒談，20%-27% 家長每週閒談一至兩次，更有 14%-20% 家長每月僅與子女閒談一至兩次甚至更少。

以幾乎每天與子女閒談的家長數目作統計，從小三至小六家長人數有 4% 的增長，但從小六至中三卻下降約 11%。

在各年級中，家長與女生閒談的次數較與男生多，而其中的男女差距在中三最為明顯。在中三，與女生閒談每週少於一次的家長人數百分比只有 16%，與男生閒談的家長卻有 23%。另外，有 57% 中三家長幾乎每天都與女生閒談，但只有 49% 家長每天與男生閒談。同樣地，只有 3% 中三家長幾乎從

5%-9% 家長每月與子女吃晚飯最多一至兩次

在各年級中，80%-85% 家長幾乎每天與子女吃晚飯，9%-13% 則每週一至兩次。同時，有 5%-9% 家長每月僅與子女共進晚餐一至兩次甚至更少。

在與子女一起吃晚飯每月最多僅一至兩次的小六及中三家長當中，女生家長人數較男生家長人數略少 (1%-3%)。

23% OF SECONDARY 3 PARENTS CHATTED WITH BOYS LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK, AND 7% ALMOST NEVER DID

At all educational levels, only 53%-64% of parents chatted with their children almost every day, 20%-27% chatted once or twice a week, and 14%-20% chatted only at most once or twice a month.

For parents who chatted with their children almost every day, there was an increase of 4% from Primary 3 to Primary 6, but a decrease of around 11% from Primary 6 to Secondary 3.

Parents chatted more often with girls than with boys across all educational levels, and the difference was most obvious in Secondary 3. In Secondary 3, 16% of parents chatted with girls less than once a week, while 23% of parents chatted with boys less than once a week. Furthermore, 57% of Secondary 3 parents chatted with girls every day, but only 49% with boys. Similarly, while only 3% of Secondary 3 parents almost never chatted with girls, 7% of parents never did so with boys.

5%-9% OF PARENTS DINED ONLY ONCE/TWICE A MONTH OR LESS WITH THEIR CHILDREN

At all educational levels, 80%-85% of parents dined with their children almost every day, while 9%-13% dined together once/twice a week. There were still 5%-9% of parents, however, who dined with their children at most once/twice a month.

There were slightly less (1%-3%) parents who dined less than once/twice a month with Primary 6 and Secondary 3 girls than with Primary 6 and Secondary 3 boys.





而在幾乎每天都與子女吃晚飯的家長數目方面，從小三到小六有 3% 的輕微增幅，但從小六到中三卻有 5% 的跌幅。

中三家長較少與子女討論學校生活，當中以男生家長為甚

在討論學校生活方面，59%-67% 家長每週與子女討論一次或以上，33%-42% 則每週少於一次。

中三家長與子女討論學校生活的頻率較小三及小六家長少，其中，中三家長與男生討論的次數遠少於與女生討論的次數。

如上述所言，中三親子討論學校生活的次數明顯下降。在女生方面，41% 小三及小六家長幾乎每天與女生討論學校生活，但該數字在中三卻跌至 32%。男生方面跌幅更為顯著，幾乎每天與男生討論學校生活的家長人數百分比由小三及小六的 34%-38% 跌至中三的 21%。

具體來說，有大約 10% 的家長曾在子女小三及小六時每天跟女生討論學校生活，但到了中三時減至僅每週一至兩次。在男生家長方面，亦曾有 10% 小三、小六家長每天與男生討論學校生活，到中三時卻減至每月一至兩次或更少。

註。「討論學校生活」在此被歸類為「非學業參與」。當然，視乎討論的實際內容，它亦可被歸類為「學業參與」。

A small increase of 3% in parents who dined with their children every day was found from Primary 3 to Primary 6, followed by a decrease of 5% from Primary 6 to Secondary 3.

SECONDARY 3 PARENTS DISCUSSED LESS WITH THEIR CHILDREN ON SCHOOL LIFE, PARTICULARLY WITH BOYS

Regarding parental discussion on school life with their children, 59%-67% of parents did it at least once or twice a week, while 33%-42% did it less than once a week.

Secondary 3 parents discussed school life with their children much less frequently than Primary 3 and Primary 6 parents. In particular, Secondary 3 parents discussed school life much less frequently with boys than with girls.

As mentioned, parent-child discussions dropped in Secondary 3. For girls, 41% of Primary 3 and Primary 6 parents discussed school life with girls almost every day. This dropped to 32% in Secondary 3. For boys, the drop was even more substantial, from 34%-38% in Primary 3 and Primary 6, to 21% in Secondary 3.

More specifically, around 10% of parents who used to discuss school life with girls every day in Primary 3 and Primary 6 now discussed with them only once or twice a week in Secondary 3. For boys, this 10% of parents who used to discuss with boys in Primary 3 and Primary 6 only discussed with boys once/twice a month or less in Secondary 3.

Note. The item 'Discuss School Life' is currently put under 'non-academic involvement', but understandably it can also be put under 'academic involvement', depending on the actual content of the discussion.

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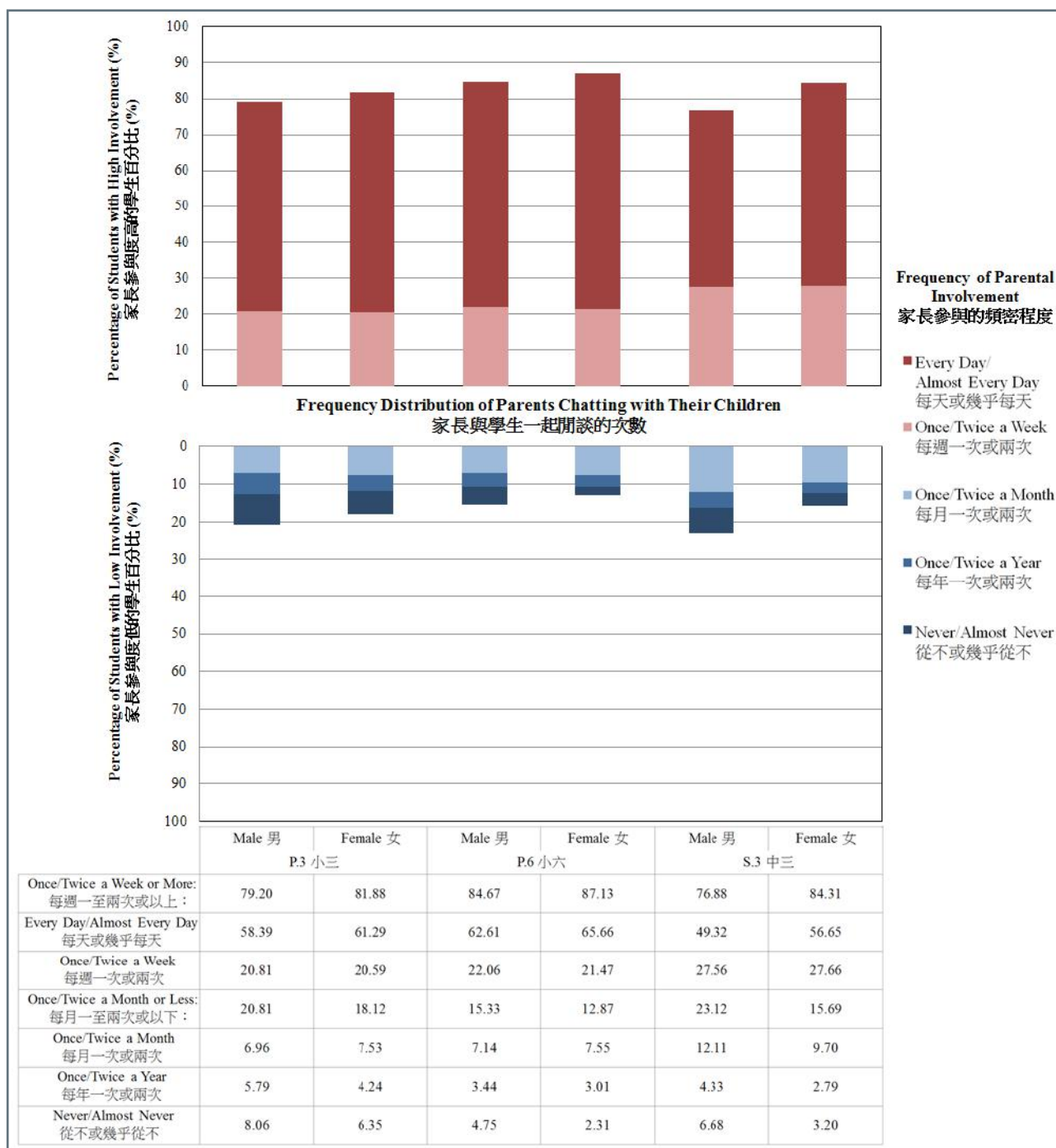


圖 2 小三、小六及中三家長與男生 / 女生閒談次數的百分比
Figure 2 Frequency Distribution of Parents Chatting with Boys and with Girls in Primary 3, Primary 6 and Secondary 3.

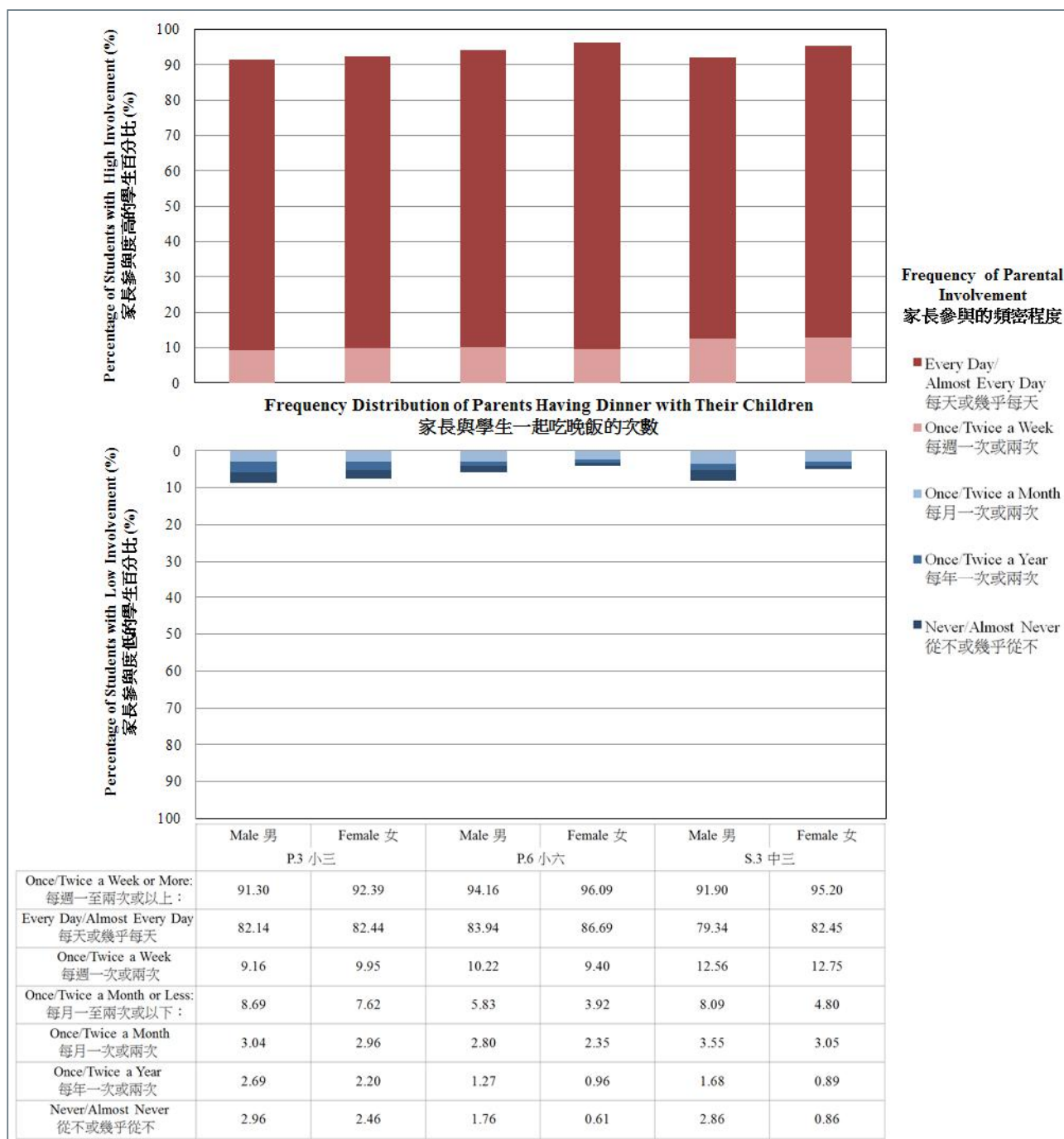


圖 3 小三、小六及中三家長與男生 / 女生吃晚飯次數的百分比

Figure 3 Frequency Distribution of Parents Having Dinner with Boys and with Girls in Primary 3, Primary 6 and Secondary 3.



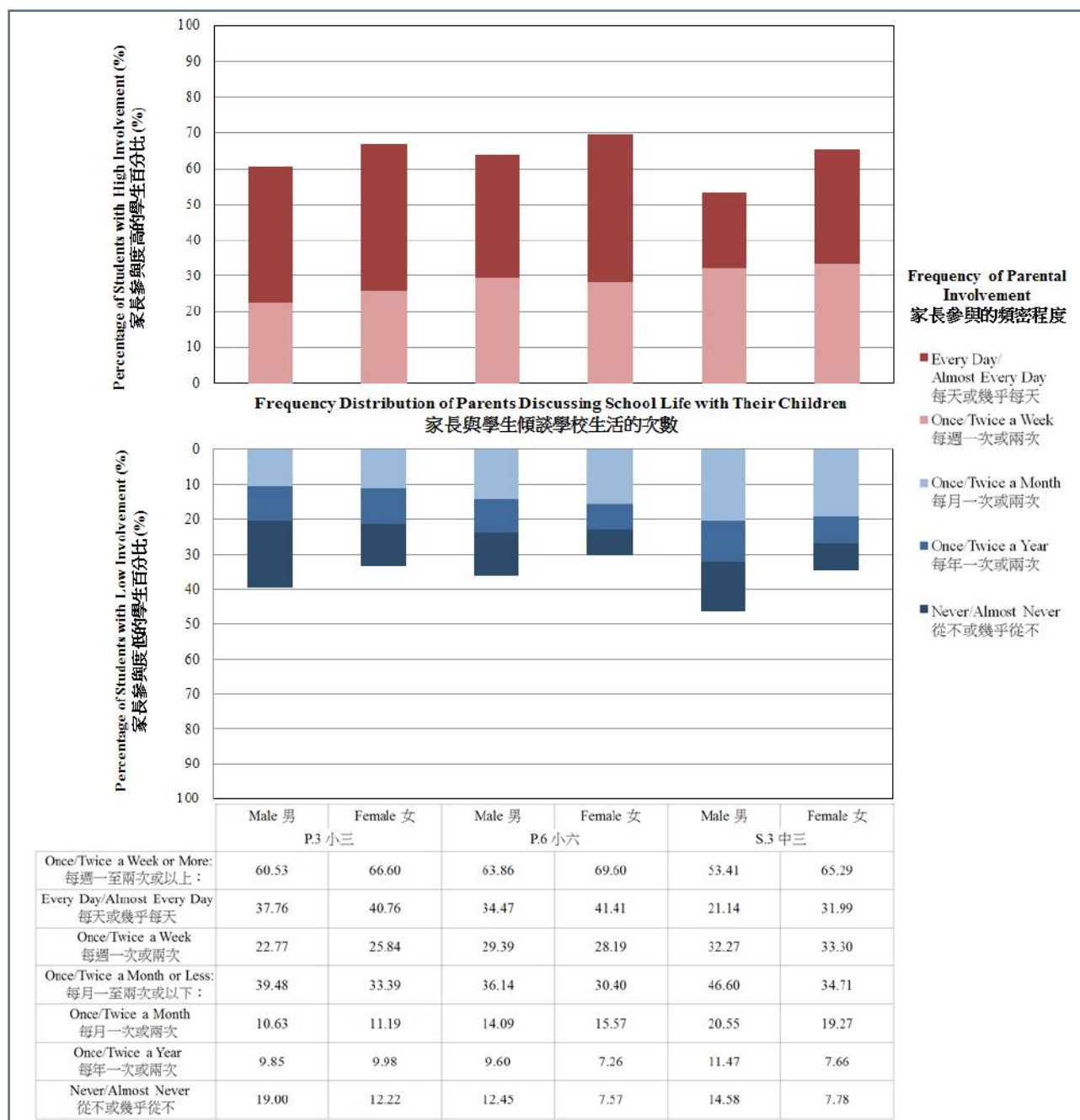


圖 4 小三、小六及中三家長與男生 / 女生討論學校生活次數的百分比

Figure 4 Frequency Distribution of Parents Discussing School Life with Boys and with Girls in Primary 3, Primary 6 and Secondary 3



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Despite not being able to identify each and every contributor to the corresponding issue of the reports, it should be noted that a team of research staff and student helpers mostly from the Chinese University of Hong Kong has helped to identify the research questions, conduct analyses, write up results, prepare graphs, proofread drafts, and finish the artworks.

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