Faculty of

Social Science
RESEARCH PROJECTS

Hong Kong Cultural Identity in the Wake of the Handover

MATHEWS Gordon

1 March 1998

CUHK Research Committee Funding

Through this research, the researcher seeks to understand how Hong Kong people conceive of themselves as Hongkongese, Cantonese, and Chinese in the wake of Hong Kong’s decolonization and return to China. He seeks to understand the processes through which Hong Kong people who have not belonged to any state (except as a distant colony) are now coming to understand themselves as belonging to China. He will pursue this understanding through intensive interviews with fifty Hong Kong people from different walks of life, and analysis of Hong Kong mass media. By project’s end, the researcher hopes to be able to answer these key questions: How do Hong Kong people understand who, culturally, they are at this key juncture in Hong Kong’s history? What can this teach us, not only about Hong Kong but also about the processes of cultural identity formation throughout the world? (SS97037)

Tradition, Change and Identity: A Study of the Minnan People in China and Southeast Asia

TAN Chee Beng • WU David Yen Ho • TAM Siu Mi Maria • CHEUNG Chin Hung Sidney • KUAH Khun Eng*

1 December 1997

Research Grants Council

This project is a pioneering attempt to collect data for the analysis of tradition, change and identities by studying the Minnan people (of South Fujian origin) in Hong Kong, Fujian, Taiwan and Southeast Asia. By focussing on the adaptation of the Minnan people in diverse socio-cultural and political environments, the research seeks to understand the dynamics of cultural continuity and cultural change as well as the major cultural principles which guide the social and organizational life of the Chinese in and out of China. The project will examine how traditions are related to modern identities, as well as the impact of globalization on Chinese traditions and identities. Overall, the study will shed light on the unity and diversity of Chineseness through investigating (1) festivals and religious traditions, (2) old and new customs, (3) Chinese material culture (antiques), (4) tradition in relation to Chinese women, and (5) tradition and social organization. The two-year project will involve conducting anthropological fieldwork during university vacations. The data will be presented in a major conference and published, among other venues, in an edited volume. (CU97216)

Please refer to previous issues of this publication for more details of the following ongoing research at the department:

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<td>1996-97</td>
<td>Analysis of Shanshu (Holy Books) of the Yiguan Dao (SS96003)</td>
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<td>Gender and the Professions in Hong Kong: The Politics of Work and the Social Construction of Gender (CU94220)</td>
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<td>Food Culture in Taiwan: A Study of Indiginization and Globalization of Cultural Tradition and Identity Through Food and Cuisine (SS95042)</td>
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<td>Cooking Up Hong Kong Identity: A Study of Food Culture, Changing Tastes and Identity in Popular Discourse (CU95207)</td>
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RESEARCH OUTPUTS AND PUBLICATIONS

<IA96042>  謝少薇. 編. 《性别與媒體—一九九六年兩性角色交流會》. 89 頁. 香港: 香港中文大學亞太研究所性別研究計劃. 1996.


RESEARCH PROJECTS

The Housing Co-operative: A Model for Hong Kong

CHAN Freeman
1 November 1997
CUHK Research Committee Funding

A Housing Co-operative (Co-op) is an organisation set up for the provision of homes as an alternative to private ownership, private rental, or public housing. Co-ops offer housing opportunities for people who may be excluded from the public and private sectors. Affinity groups with common interests, needs and relationships can take the initiative to provide their own housing.

The hypothesis is that the housing co-operative is an attractive and viable alternative for the delivery of housing in Hong Kong today.

It can contribute to social well-being through the restoring of a sense of control to people over where and how they live.

The objective is to develop a Co-op Model Form for Hong Kong. Recommendations will be made to Government about the role that co-ops can play in meeting the need for housing.

The primary topics for exploration are:
1. Shelter as a primary human need
2. Consumer control
3. Principles of Co-operation
4. The role of equity in housing co-operatives
5. The process of producing better design
6. Management of housing co-operatives

CUHK Bus Shelters - A Prototype

CHAN Freeman
1 May 1998
CUHK Campus Development Office

The bus shelter as a humble piece of street furniture has an importance in the life of the community which goes well beyond its simple function, form and construction. It can take on iconographic significance.

The project is the design and technical detailing of a prototypical bus shelter for the CUHK campus. The prototype is functionally adaptable for large buses and smaller vans, is modular for flexibility, and utilizes materials and technologies and skills which are conventional in Hong Kong.

In a word, the prototype is demonstration of good architecture.

CUHK is embarking upon a program of bus shelter provisioning. An immediate need is the rebuilding of the shelter at the KCR station.

CUHK Student Plaza Proposal

CHAN Freeman
1 May 1998
CUHK Campus Development Office

The student plaza is an urgently desired place for student activities. It begins as a parking lot, a strategically situated node on the key student activity route (between the Mid Levels and Franklin Centre). The lot is covered by canopy of canvas and colour which can be opened and closed, transforming a place for cars into one for people – for student fairs, shows and gatherings.

The student plaza is a demonstration of how architecture in its simplest form can create useful space for the service and enjoyment of people.

Rain Pavilion for New Asia College, CUHK

CHAN Freeman
1 May 1998
CUHK Campus Development Office

A place for viewing the beauty of the University environments is thought of as being more than a place for being physically situated. It is a place where one can be present.

The New Asia College viewing pavilion functions as a place for viewing the distant environs, but more than that is interpreted as a place for experiencing the immediacy of the surroundings. It is a place where one can be fleetingly, or can linger, in fine weather or foul. The phenomenon which is explored and exploited in the making of the pavilion is the response of architectural elements to rain – what happens in its presence and absence, the qualities of rain, its effects, rain’s variations, the influence of time. The pavilion is a place where the visitor can be made vulnerable to many differing experiences, visual, tactile and aural.

Hong Kong, a Moment of Transition - An Atlas Critic, Work in Progress 1998

GUTIERREZ Laurent
1 October 1997
CUHK Research Committee Funding

Change and hybridity, mutation and permutation, but also the absence of transition problematize the economic and social reality of the metropolis. Globalization contributes, on the one hand to a large diffusion of economic activities, but on the other hand intensifies centralization and the tendency towards centralized control. Because of its particular
Potential of Solar Water Heating in Hong Kong -
A Field Trial

HO Hin Ming • CHAN Ping Cheung

1 June 1998

CUHK Research Committee Funding

Following the recent completion of a solar-assisted water heating swimming pool in Tsuen Wan, the use of solar energy in partially displacing conventional fuel has attracted public attention in Hong Kong. High efficiency solar collectors such as evacuated collectors are developed in Northerly countries, e.g. in Scandinavia where the Nordic climate is not the world’s sunniest. The range of solar collectors in the market varies from the highly efficient evacuated type to the low cost do-it-yourself air-to-water collector kit. In countries such as Hong Kong where incoming solar radiation is abundant, the choice of using a lower cost system may yield a better cost-benefit ratio.

This project will examine the potential of a selected range of collector systems - a broad brush study of solar-assisted water heating technology relevant to the context of Hong Kong. This is followed by a field study in evaluating the performance of the evacuated collector which is renowned for its high efficiency despite its high cost. Using the evacuated collector’s performance as the top benchmark, a literature research will be carried out to compare its performance with other collector systems under similar climatic conditions.

With the collaboration of the Hong Kong Jockey Club, the field trial will be carried out at their new equine pool. Building work is anticipated to be completed in the second quarter of 1998. Monitoring equipment will be installed and a pilot study carried out during the close racing season of 1998. The field trial is scheduled to commence from September to December 1998 when the demand for water heating is at its highest - the start of the racing season.

(CU97221)
In the strictly hierarchical society that was a result of the adoption of Confucian ideology, the wall is more than just a defensive element in the landscape of the Chinese society. The wall is a symbol of social demarcation. It defines the social position of its each and every member. Each social unit is contained within the wall. The more layers of wall there are surrounding a unit, the higher the status of the unit is in the society. The emperor ruled and lived in a compound that was surrounded by many concentric walls.

These are well illustrated in the literature where the layering of walls and courtyards is seen as suggesting how inaccessible the person is. Indeed, the wall is always a powerful symbol of social control in Chinese literature. The breaking of the control of the wall is likewise seen as a challenge to the societal status quo, such as the story of the Western Chamber.

As much as a defensive device, the wall is also a mean of control. Before the Song dynasty, a Chinese city was divided into many wards. Each ward was enclosed by a high pounded-earth wall. The lives in these wards were strictly regulated. Movement in and out of the wall was also heavily controlled. In later cities, control the city wall achieved a similar effect in controlling the flow of population. Likewise, the Great Wall can be seen as a device both to protect the empire and to control the subjects from leaving the kingdom. A good example is monk Xuanzhang who did not receive permission to leave China for India in 1627. Since the earliest time, only rich and powerful are allowed to live within the city wall. Thus living inside or outside the wall represented symbols of different social status. Indeed two levels of cultures existed through Chinese history: the Imperial culture and the common (people) culture.

Advance Integrated Design and Manufacturing of Metal Cladding for Steel Construction

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This research seeks to survey a number of design and construction development in a number contemporary buildings that serve as a landmark in the introduction of new technologies both at the level of manufacturing, application and information technology in the design and construction of metal clad buildings envelopes in structures of steel. Buildings such as the recently opened Guggenheim Museum in Spain and the Waterloo station in England exemplify advance uses of available technology in the design and production of complex geometries in buildings within the limitations of budgets and time. Within the local context, this move to a more technically complex structure was first heralded by the construction of the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking corporation headquarters in the early eighties and continues today with such structures as the new airport at Chep Lap Kok and the various infrastructure projects of the transit network. The process of development from design into manufacturing constitute an essential understanding of the different technologies available and a high degree of coordination that are often derived from other industries such as aircraft production. Technology transfer, information technology and advance manufacturing developments play an increasing role in the successful realization of such complex buildings. Hence, by studying the evolution of techniques, it is possible to elucidate the potential of construction of complex designs and integration of sophisticated building systems.

(Al97020)

A Hands-on Approach in Teaching Design and Building Technology in Architecture

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The studio method in the field of architectural education is a prototype of problem-based learning. Notwithstanding the increasing appreciation of the design studio method promoted by the general interest in new and inventive teaching methods from other disciplines, the researchers also find shortcomings in daily practice. The studio method is basically a simulation process - simulating actual design process through drawing, model, and computer simulation. In fact, it moves the students away from the actual building process - material, construction and structure. It seems that Asian students are particularly weak in this aspect due to the cultural tradition of encouraging intellectual growth and discouraging physical work. The objective of the project is to enrich students' hands-on experience in handling building materials, to learn the knowledge about construction and structure through experiments and, most importantly, to understand architectural design as a process from a concept to its realization. By doing so, they will improve the design studio method in order to meet the new requirements in educating qualified architects. This research intends to develop a series of studio hands-on projects through the first year to the third year so that each student will get a chance to experiment with three for four common building materials through his or her three years undergraduate study.

(Ed97002)
Advanced Studies on the Technology of Glass as a Structural Material in Architecture

✨ MARTINEZ-PRADO Gladys
☐ 1 October 1997
✓ CUHK Research Committee Funding

The structural application of glass in a self supporting role, is an area that offer immense potential for architects, traditionally, glass has been used in composite assemblies, normally with the use of steel or timber providing a system of support. The development of new ideas on the use of the material, the integration of alternative technologies with structural systems, advances of lamination and structural silicone sealants have made possible the realization of building envelopes singularly constructed in glass, glass elements are employed structurally as beams and columns.

The aim of this study is to gain understanding on the potential use of glass as self supporting material, working simultaneously in its structural capacity to support building loads. In reviewing its transparent compositional qualities, the researches will inquire on the future scope for application and effect on the design of space.

They will examine latest advances in glass technology on specific projects build in the last five years, including manufacturing, assembly and erection procedures. In parallel, alternative fields of industry and related scientific disciplines such as automobile industry and aero-space technology will be reviewed, where the transference of technology may be significant in the development of new building techniques.

An implicit intention of this research is to apply its findings to widen the parameters of Design Studio projects, set within the program of studies in the Architecture Department. Furthermore, the outcome of this research would also attempt to influence and augment the possibilities of future development in architectural specification and practice.

(EE97016)

Case Studies and CFD Model Establishment for Airducts

✨ TSOU Jin Yeu ● ZHU Yimin
☐ 1 October 1997
✓ CUHK Research Committee Funding

Airducts are popularly used in Chinese urban residential buildings and have become a key part in eliminating the air pollution in kitchens and bathrooms. But, there are two serious problems associated with the practical use of airducts. One problem is that the efficiency of airducts cannot be ensured in current airduct designs, and the other is the exhaust gas penetration among floors through airducts. For solving these two problems, the performance of airducts needs to be investigated. The performance can be described by aerodynamic parameters of airflow in airducts itself and the adjacent space. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) can be applied to numerically evaluate the aerodynamic characteristics of airflow in airducts.

In this research, case studies for airducts will be conducted to collect the plan of various kinds of airducts, the dimension and structures, the conventional design considerations, the use conditions and the advantage or disadvantage of these airducts. The relative technical standards, reports and other documents will also be collected and the engineering data will be analyzed in case studies. On the basis of case studies, the researchers will establish the CFD model for airducts. The model establishment
includes the choice of mathematical models, numerical methods, wall functions and boundary conditions. The results and methodology developed from this study will be used to develop the full scale research proposal to carry out CFD simulation for airducts and improve the airduct design.

(LA97005)

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CODY Jeffrey |
| 1996-97 | China Builds, 1911-1949 (LA96002)  
CODY Jeffrey |
| 1995-96 | The Development of a Courseware on Visual Study in Architecture Using Multimedia Technology (ED95024)  
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| 1996-97 | The Problem-based Learning and the Design Studio - A Comparative Study (LA96008)  
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| 1996-97 | Cargo Handling Buildings/Systems in Hong Kong (LA96009)  
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RESEARCH PROJECTS

Generic Consistency of the Break-point Estimator under Specification Errors

CHONG Tai Leung
1 August 1997
Research Grants Council

A structural break model is a regression model where the regression coefficient switches from a certain value to another at an unknown time. Misspecifications take place when some variables in the true model are not observed perfectly, or if we estimate a model with variables not the same as the variables in the true model. An estimator is said to be consistent if it eventually converges to the true parameter as the sample size getting very large. It has been shown in the literature that the pre-shift and post-shift structural estimators are not consistent if a structural break model is misspecified, but there are very few studies on the consistency issue of the break-point estimator. The researcher conjectures that the break-point estimator will be consistent, which is counter intuitive. As the researcher allows arbitrary forms of model misspecifications, the result would be surprising and important should it be true. For the very simple cases, some computer simulations have confirmed his conjecture. He would like to carry out the study extensively to cover the case of many regressors, and the case where the dependent variable is misspecified, as well as some other more complicated situations.

(SS97039)

The Total Factor Productivity of the Service Sectors in Hong Kong - An Empirical Analysis

CHUN Mon Jun
1 March 1998
CUHK Research Committee Funding

The recent survey article on the status of research on financial and economic development (Levine, 1997) emphasizes that economists are still divided about the mechanisms and the contributions of financial intermediation to economic development, despite many recent research advances in this area. It is also the case that most of the recent theoretical work has focused on perfectly competitive intermediaries or banks. One important observation that this literature has not yet adequately addressed is the fact that, in reality, the competitiveness of financial intermediaries varies widely across different economies. In particular, the structure of most countries’ banking sectors is far from the competitive benchmark typically assumed in the literature. The contribution of this research is to extend our understanding of how banking structure and economic development are jointly determined. The research project proposed here will develop a general equilibrium growth model that incorporates endogenously arising intermediaries whose competitive structure will respond to the economic environment. The model will allow for the analysis of the feedback effects between financial development and economic development. Progress in understanding these relationships is a critical issue in many countries since debates on banking regulation and consolidation are becoming increasingly prominent.

(CU97212)

Imperfectly Competitive Financial Intermediaries and Economic Development

CHUNG Kai Sun Sunny
1 October 1997
Research Grants Council

Since the liberalization of China, the structure of the Hong Kong economy has experienced some drastic changes. Chief among these was the rapid shift from manufacturing to services. Conventional models of total factor productivity growth (which account for the part of output growth that is not attributable to the growth of inputs) are inappropriate in such a context, as they assume a stable underlying production function. The present project aims at building a refined total factor productivity growth model to identify the hitherto undiscovered productivity changes. The model breaks the economy down into a manufacturing sector and a services sector. Overall productivity growth is explicitly decomposed into productivity growth in each sector, and more importantly, the transitory productivity growth as a result of resources migrating from manufacturing to services. The findings would shed light on the nature of productivity growth in Hong Kong and the sustainability of high overall growth as Hong Kong moves towards a service economy.

(CU97243)

“How do Physicians’ Effort and Quality of Services Differ in Public and Private Sector?”

LEUNG Chi Ming
1 October 1997
CUHK Research Committee Funding

Physicians time spent on patients is considered a common indicator on services quality. This proposal attempts to compare the effort-leisure decisions made by private and public sector doctors who face different financial incentives in the absent of private health insurance. Hong Kong data will be collected so to determine the extent to which physicians’ payment schemes may matter in decisions of
physicians’ effort. This research project employs micro-data from the physician’s market in Hong Kong for economic analysis. It also serves a control experiment to the studies in United States where medical industry is heavily influenced by health insurance.
(MD97081)

Output Collapse in Transition Economies

< LIU Chun Wah
☐ 1 December 1997
✓ CUHK Research Committee Funding

While most East European countries (EECs) experienced a drastic drop in aggregate output since their transition started in early 1990s, China has experienced a phenomenal economic growth since her reform in 1979. Recently several authors have attributed the contrasting economic performances between the EECs and China to their differences in enforcing input and output targets. This projects integrates and further develops their arguments in a simple yet coherent theoretical framework of coordination mechanisms and evaluates their applicability to transition economies by examining their institutional assumptions and economic implications.

The significance of the study lies in its obvious policy implications. In all transition economies, policy-makers invariably ask this question: What kind of policies will lead to more competition and higher output? This study attempts to provide an answer based on both theoretical modeling and empirical evidence.
(SS97005)

Money and Credit with Private Information

< WANG Yong ● ZHOU Hanqing*
☐ 15 March 1998
✓ CUHK Research Committee Funding

This project studies the demand for money when its roles are variously challenged by other financial instruments and the subsequent implications for some monetary issues. Alternative to money, credit can be used as means of payment and rate dominating assets are available to serve as stores of value. As a result, the circulation of money in this environment depends on two crucial features: information asymmetry in credit trading relationships and individual uncertainties regarding liquidity demands. In particular, the researcher would like to study the role of information asymmetry in determining the pattern of the payment mechanism, and the conditions under which the economy may exhibit money-only, credit-only, or mixed-use of money and credit in transactions, respectively. This setup of the model also allow their to examine the optimal quantity of money, monetary transmission mechanism and other monetary issues.
(SS97040)

On Policy Interdependence in Economic Competition among Jurisdictions

< WANG Youqiang
☐ 15 October 1997
✓ CUHK Research Committee Funding

This paper presents a game-theoretical model to characterize how a government chooses its economic development policies given other governments’ policy regimes. More specifically, it considers the case where governments offer fiscal incentive programs in competing for firms. First the paper describes a representative firm’s location decision problem and governments’ optimal choice of fiscal incentive programs. In a Nash game framework, then, the paper shows that a jurisdiction’s optimal fiscal incentive offer is positively related to fiscal incentive offers of its competing jurisdictions; in addition, a jurisdiction’s optimal fiscal incentive offer depends on its own exogenous characteristics and the business-related exogenous characteristics of the other competing jurisdictions as well.
(SS97006)

Variability in the Effects of Monetary Policy on Economic Activity

< WONG Ka Fu
☐ 1 October 1997
✓ CUHK Research Committee Funding

This study will document and identify the variability in the effects of monetary policy on economic activity, in the spirit of Friedman and Schwartz (1963). Using the new technique of rolling vector autoregression and additional data observations, the researcher will provide new empirical evidence on the variability in the effects of monetary policy. The findings will demonstrate the difficulty in the conduct of monetary policy and inadequacy of models in monetary economics, as well as directions for future research in monetary economics.
(SS97007)

The Interdependence of Housing Prices in Hong Kong - A Spatial Hedonic Price Model

< WONG Ka Fu ● MOK Man Kwong Henry (Decision Sciences & Managerial Economics) ● WANG Youqiang
☐ 1 March 1998
✓ CUHK Research Committee Funding
This project studies the determinants of housing prices in Hong Kong - with an emphasis in the interdependence of housing prices, in addition to the characteristics specific to housing units. This is accomplished by an estimation of spatial hedonic price models.

Studies of Hong Kong’s residential property market is of paramount importance because Hong Kong government has committed to formulate a long-term housing policy that meets the needs of Hong Kong people. Such studies on Hong Kong’s residential property would provide useful information for developing government housing policy in the years to come. This project contributes to the development of housing policy by providing a more recent, detailed and sophisticated analysis of the market value of housing units.

(SS97041)

**Computability, Rationality, Equilibrium**

- WONG Kam Chau
- 1 March 1998
- CUHK Research Committee Funding

How will theories in economics change if we impose complexity limitations on individual rationality? The present address this question for rationality bounds imposed by computation (cf. Simon (1959), Binder (1987)). This question is also needed for practical applications in computational economics (cf. Scarf (1967)), showing that what computational estimations are possible for theoretical models.

In the researcher’s previous work (Richer and Wong (1996a,b)), it has been developed a new approach to modelling bounded rationality, called a uniformity principle: he imposes the “same” bounds on both magnitudes (trading prices, quantities, etc.) and operations (functions, preferences, technologies, etc.) that agents can work with. The bounds are realistic: only computable real numbers (cf. Turing (1936)) are usable by boundedly rational agents; and only computable relations and functional (cf. Moschovakis (1964)) are usable. It has been shown that such realistic restrictions has strong implications for a variety of equilibrium concepts (consumer equilibria, competitive equilibria, etc.).

This proposal carries this program further in two ways. First, in previous research it has been obtained “computable counterexamples” to several classical assertions (e.g. Arrow-Debreu’s Equilibrium Existence Theorem (1954)). Realism urges us to seek new conditions to re-establish these fundamental assertions, under realistic rationality limitations. Second it replaces the most basic (Turing) notion of computability, and begins a study of finer computable-complexity classes as bounds on rationality, e.g. polynomial-time computability (cf. Ko and Friedman (1982)). (This is also needed for the study of computational economics where tractability entails polynomial-time computability (cf. Corman et al. (1985)).

(SS97042)

**The Impact of Economic Reform on Gender Wage Differentials in China**

- ZHANG Junsen
- 1 October 1997
- CUHK Research Committee Funding

The former socialist economies’ transitions towards market based rewards systems have brought about extensive labor market reallocations. The early evidence suggests that men and women have fared quite differently during these transitions. In particular, the gender gaps in wages have increased from relatively low levels under the socialist regimes. This project will examine gender differentials during transitions to market economies in China. The last three decades have seen a gradual economic transformation from a centrally planned to a market oriented economy in China. It is of considerable value to know whether the Chinese economic reform has affected wage structure, and to what extent the change in labour market institutions has influenced the size of the gender wage gap. Several methods/techniques and various data sets will be used.

(SS97008)

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<td>SUNG Yun Wing, LAU Pui King*, LIU Pak Wai, LUK Yim Fai*, WONG Richard Yue Chin*</td>
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<td>SUNG Yun Wing, ZHANG Junsen, NG Sek Hong*, HEMPEL Paul*</td>
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**RESEARCH OUTPUTS AND PUBLICATIONS**


Sung, Yun Wing. "Economic Integration of the Chinese Economic Area: Mainland China, Hong Kong, and Taiwan". Paper presented in the International Conference on Asia-Pacific Studies, organized by the Graduate School of Asia-Pacific Studies and the Asia-Pacific Research Center of Hangyang University. Seoul, 1997.10.


Liu, Pak Wai and Lam Kit Chun. *Immigration and the Economy of Hong Kong*. 177 pgs. Hong Kong: City University of Hong Kong Press, 1998.


see also <P982178>
RESEARCH PROJECTS

An Analysis of Weather Conditions Affecting Traffic Accidents in Hong Kong

chioque CHENG Shouquan
☐ 1 March 1998
♥ CUHK Research Committee Funding

The objective of this study is to evaluate the impact of weather on traffic accidents in Hong Kong. The synoptic methodology, using principal components analysis and average linkage clustering procedure, objectively assigns each day into a particular air mass. In addition, weather groups are also subjectively classified based on the intensity of rainfall and visibility. The categorization is used to determine if weather conditions affect traffic accidents. The relationships between accidents and the intensity of rainfall, visibility, fog, as well as wet pavements will be examined. This research evaluates the within-category relationships with a variety of accident data types such as total number of accidents, daily averages, and accident severity (mean number of injuries per accident) from 1983 to 1997. The results of this study could be useful for city and regional officials, such as Transport Department of Hong Kong. (SS97043)

A Multimedia Decision Support System for Traffic Noise Planning

chioque LAM Kin Che • LIN Hui • TSOU Jin Yeu (Architecture)
☐ 1 October 1997
♥ Research Grants Council

The purpose of the study is to develop a multimedia decision support system to assist urban planners and architects to experiment with, and evaluate their design and to come up with a plan that provides the greatest possible noise protection. The system to be developed comprises of three modules as follows: (1) a planning design module which is a knowledge based system that guides the planner to come up with an initial design; (2) a simulation module which predicts the traffic noise at any site defined by the user and emulates the acoustic environment of that site; and (3) an assessment module which checks compliance with prevailing environmental standards and evaluates different alternative plans/designs. (CI97228)

Spatial-temporal Decision Support System for Dynamic Monitoring and Analysis of Air Quality in the South China - Hong Kong Region

chioque LEUNG Yee • LAM Kin Che • FUNG Tung • ANH Vo Van*
☐ 1 January 1998
♥ Research Grants Council

Rapid economic development in South China has brought about abrupt changes in the environment. To better monitor and manage the extent of air pollution, a good decision support system which can efficiently update our knowledge of the changes in the environment must be devised so that effective management schemes can be formulated and implemented.

Spatial and Vertical Variations of Airborne Respirable Particulates in the Hong Kong Urban Environment

chioque LAM Kin Che

Noise in Hyper-Dense Cities: Problems, Adaptation and Solutions

chioque LAM Kin Che • CHAN Ying Keung (Sociology) • SIDENER Jack (Architecture) • TSOU Jin Yeu (Architecture) • NGAI Ngan Pun (Social Work)
☐ 1 March 1998
♥ CUHK Research Committee Funding

This project examines how the environmental noise problem is aggravated by density and crowding and how the people adapt to and cope with the problem. The project will also study how the problem can be alleviated by partition and space organization within the dwelling, layout and design of the building, planning, environmental quality and social provisions of the neighbourhood. (SS97044)

Noise in Hyper-Dense Cities: Problems, Adaptation and Solutions

chioque LAM Kin Che • CHAN Ying Keung (Sociology) • SIDENER Jack (Architecture) • TSOU Jin Yeu (Architecture) • NGAI Ngan Pun (Social Work)
☐ 1 March 1998
♥ CUHK Research Committee Funding

This project attempts to ascertain the spatial and variations of respirable particulates in the air of urban Hong Kong to find out where the pollution black spots are and the relationship of RSP level with height above ground, land use types and urban forms. Short term kerbside RSP measurements will be undertaken in districts of different land use types and different urban forms in Hong Kong. The variations in RSP levels at different floor levels of the same building will also be ascertained. In addition to the RSP concentration, the particle size distribution of these airborne particulates will also be determined for potential health hazard assessment. Results of this study will be useful for formulating air quality management strategies and choosing environmental-friendly urban forms and designs. (SS97010)

Spatial-temporal Decision Support System for Dynamic Monitoring and Analysis of Air Quality in the South China - Hong Kong Region

chioque LEUNG Yee • LAM Kin Che • FUNG Tung • ANH Vo Van*
☐ 1 January 1998
♥ Research Grants Council

Rapid economic development in South China has brought about abrupt changes in the environment. To better monitor and manage the extent of air pollution, a good decision support system which can efficiently update our knowledge of the changes in the environment must be devised so that effective management schemes can be formulated and implemented.
The purpose of this project is to develop a novel approach which, without the limitations of current techniques, aims at achieving an adequate description of the air pollution situation in the South China - Hong Kong region, and to build a powerful spatial decision support system (SDSS) which integrates the procedures with geographic information system (GIS) for effective analysis, processing, and display of monitoring data for strategic planning. The approach takes into account the stochastic nature of the atmosphere. It employs the routinely available air quality monitoring data, and can be implemented at a relatively low computing cost. In particular, the researchers aim at studying the following problems: trend analysis and impact of air quality management policy; classification of the South China - Hong Kong airshed; a multivariate causality model for pollution episode prediction; and a space-time stochastic model of South China - Hong Kong air pollution. This space-time stochastic model will be a key component of an air quality management system, which can be used to examine the costs and environmental consequences of alternative pollution abatement strategies. The prototype SDSS will serve as an efficient and effective management tool to combat air pollution problems in the region. The project paves the road for building a real-time forecasting system for the South China - Hong Kong region.

(CU97229)


LIN Hui ● HE Changchui* ● GUO Huadong*

1 May 1998

The Croucher Advanced Study Institute

This is an advanced course on microwave remote sensing designed for postdoctoral level scientists, but it will include Ph.D. candidates and those who hold senior scientific/professional positions in the fields related to geoinformation science and technology. The main objectives of this program are: Fostering a closer cooperation among scholars, especially young scholars, in applications of advanced earth observatory systems, such as Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR), an all-weather system which is very important for environmental monitoring in Hong Kong and other tropic areas, where cloudy and rainy weather is very common throughout the year. Drawing governments’ attention to environmental monitoring with advanced remote sensing methods, especially for Hong Kong SAR government, who should pay more attention to radar remote sensing application in landslide monitoring and warning and other natural hazards in rainy season.

(PS97027)

Environmental Impacts of River Channelization on Northwest New Territories

NG Sai Leung

1 March 1998

CUHK Research Committee Funding

This project attempts to determine environmental impacts of channelization on Kam Tin River of Northwest New Territories. Both impacts of channelization on the ecological environment and on the ambient environmental quality will be investigated. Monthly monitoring will be undertaken in 3 locations of Kam Tin River in order to provide a consistent comparison of results. The biological community composition will be ascertained and the ecological environment will be qualitatively monitored. In addition to the ecological investigation, noise and fugitive dust impacts will be determined. Results of this study will be useful for formulating river management strategies and choosing environmental-friendly channelization designs.

(SS97045)

Dynamic Analysis of China's Population and Grain Balance

SHEN Jianfa

1 October 1997

CUHK Research Committee Funding

Who will feed China? Can China feed herself? These are important questions facing the world and China in the 1990s. A hot debate and two opposite views exist. The debate was started by Lester R Brown of the Worldwatch Institute in a series of articles and talks from 1994. Based on the industrialization experience of Japan, South Korea and Taiwan, which have changed from a position of self-sufficient in grain to import up to 66-76% grains in nowadays, Brown predicted that China will import huge amount of grain from the rest of the world. He warns that the world is now on a demographic and economic path that is environmentally unsustainable. This project will attempt to assess the past and future balance of population, grain production and consumption in China using the recent population and agricultural data of China. It attempts to draw conclusions based on precise and reliable quantitative analysis and dynamic simulations. The results will be most useful for a better understanding of China’s position in population and grain balance and international trading on grain.

(SS97011)
Please refer to previous issues of this publication for more details of the following ongoing research at the department:

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<IA97019> 朱劍如、楊汝萬. 《區域和城市發展理論與實踐的國際背景》. 《關東南地區經濟和人口空間集聚一聚與擴散研究》（香港中文大學香港亞太研究所研究叢書第34號）. 胡序威、陳佳源、楊汝萬、馬清裕、朱劍如、林忠編. 頁 1-16. 香港: 香港中文大學香港亞太研究所, 1997.06.

<IA97020> 胡序威、陳佳源、楊汝萬、馬清裕、朱劍如、林忠編 《關東南地區經濟和人口空間集聚與擴散研究》. 214 頁. 香港: 香港中文大學香港亞太研究所, 1997.06.

<IA97021> 李小建、張政濤、楊汝萬. 《河南與香港的聯繫與合作：現狀及前瞻》. 香港中文大學地理系研究報告 第 68 號, 32 頁. 香港: 香港中文大學香港亞太研究所, 1997.10.


<IA98002> 曹曉峰、趙子祥、楊汝萬. 《機遇與選擇：擴大邊境與香港經貿合作的思路與建議》. 研究叢刊第 75 號 32 頁. 香港: 香港中文大學香港亞太研究所, 1998.02.


Cheng, Shouquan. "Synoptic Typing and Its Application to the Assessment of Climatic Impact on Air Pollution Concentrations in Hong Kong". Presentation at Hong Kong Geography Day 1997, organized by the Department of Geography, The Chinese University of Hong Kong. Hong Kong, 1997.10.11.


<P982457> Chau, K.C. Pitch at Hong Kong Stadium. 28 pgs. Hong Kong, 1998.05.


see also <P973509>
RESEARCH PROJECTS

The Changing Faces of a French Media Empire: Le Monde 1944-1995, an Interpretative History of the First Fifty Years

✍ KHANE Mohammed
☐ 23 September 1997
❖ Research Grants Council

Combining a multidisciplinary approach (French language competence with a social sciences background) the research links two subjects of study in one project: the well-known newspaper Le Monde (a newspaper of record par excellence, best informed and one of the most influential inside and outside France) and French politics from the late 1950's to the mid 1990's throughout the most crucial evolution of the French political system under the Fifth Republic. Using methodologies of media discourse analysis as well as skills of historical study, the research covers one of the most important phases of French politics and seeks to deconstruct the discourse used by the newspaper in its editorials and news reports as regards particular issues or major historical events, in an attempt to (1) highlight the views adopted by the newspaper's journalists and editors (a number of whom are well known academics) but also other views expressed in it by major influential actors on the political scene, (2) establish which were the determinant positions taken and (3) explore the way in which they shaped or influenced political events. The project also aims to provide an up-to-date historical study of the newspaper itself, examining the evolution of one of the top newspapers in the world, outlining the way it has adapted to the major industrial, commercial and financial changes of the 1980's and the 1990's, and assessing their impact on the self-proclaimed long standing independence of a newspaper traditionally owned by its own staff (journalists, editors and others).
(CU96850)

The Legislative Council Elections in 1998

✍ KUAN Hsin Chi ● LAU Siu Kai (Sociology)
☐ 1 September 1997
❖ Research Grants Council

The major theoretical objective of the study is to clarify the nature of the elections in political transition. Specifically, the project is decided to ascertain the possible impacts of contextual and institutional changes on the meaning, conduct and results of the elections.
(CU97202)

Between Family and State: Social Capital and Social Change in Three Chinese Societies

✍ KUAN Hsin Chi ● CHAN Kin Man (Sociology)
☐ 15 April 1998
❖ Himalaya Foundation

The project investigates the development of civil bodies in Hong Kong, Guangzhou, and Xiamen as one element of the third realm between family and state. This aspect of the evolving “civil society” will be analysed both in structural and cultural terms.
(SS97060)

Please refer to previous issues of this publication for more details of the following ongoing research at the department:

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| 1995-96    | Managing Municipal Change in Reform China (CU94216)  
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RESEARCH OUTPUTS AND PUBLICATIONS


RESEARCH PROJECTS

World Media Spectacle: A Study of the International Coverage of the Hong Kong Handover

CHAN Joseph Man • LEE Chin Chuan• PAN Zhongdang • SO York Kee Clement
0 1 November 1997
❖ CUHK Research Committee Funding

Thousands of journalists from all over the world gathered in Hong Kong to cover its return to China in June-July 1997. For about a month, Hong Kong made headlines in a wide range of international media. The researchers propose to compare how media from different nations portrayed the Hong Kong handover and to examine the processes by which news about the handover was made. They plan to have a purposive sample of 55 media outlets, including newspapers, magazines, wires, and television from U.S.A., Britain, China, Taiwan, Japan, Canada, Australia, and Hong Kong. They will identify the ways in which the reportage relates to the national interests as perceived by the media outlets, media types, the strength of the media outlets’ connections, and characteristics of the journalists. The researchers will conduct both qualitative and quantitative analysis of the media output of find out how the Hong Kong handover was framed by the media. In-depth interviews with one to three journalists from each of the sampled media outlets will be conducted to gain knowledge about the newsmaking process. The interview data will be related to the results of content analysis to provide a theoretical linkage between the newsmaking process and the content output. This integrated approach is expected to contribute to our understanding of how international news is made. The study will also shed light on how a local event may enter world consciousness in this age of globalization. (SS97047)

Managing Tensions between Political Control and Marketization

CHAN Joseph Man • PAN Zhongdang • CHEN Huai Lin • LEE Chin Chuan• WANG Jian • WU Guoguang (Government & Public Administration)
0 1 May 1998
❖ CUHK Research Committee Funding

During China’s reforms, how do political and economic factors enhance or constrain institutional choices of media outlets and how does organizational culture of the media influence the practices of individual journalists? This projects is designed to answer these questions. It involves field observations and indepth interviews to be carried out in seven media organizations in Guangzhou, China. (SS97048)

To Each According to Its Niche: A Resource Dependence Analysis of the Structural Segregation in China’s Print Media Industries

CHEN Huai Lin • GUO Zhongshi*
0 1 March 1998
❖ CUHK Research Committee Funding

This research investigates emerging patterns in the process of a structural transformation in China’s print media industries in the wave of commercialization. Using the resource dependence theory in the larger perspective of the political economy of communication, it seeks to explain the commonly observed phenomenon of the enlarging revenue gap between the communist party institutional newspapers and the popular mass appeal evening papers. This project extends previous research with the goal of providing an organizing framework for understanding the fundamental structural shift taking place in China’s media industries. Such a shift, evolves from negotiations between ideology and economic imperatives, tensions between political control and market pressures, but primarily a reallocation of available resources. The researchers expect that different types of media organizations would try to adapt to the new circumstances through a new division of resources and locating their niche in terms of circulation, finance, advertising, power status, information sources, and readership clientele. A direct outcome of the resource redistribution would be a media structural segregation in which powerful party papers come to be built upon status while influential papers become couched in circulation and advertising revenue. This may be the determining factor for the continued existence of both despite their persistent revenue gap.

This research design requires comparative analysis of different typologies of media located in regions at different levels of economic development and varying distances to central political power. The researcher select media organizations in two metropolises (Beijing & Shanghai) and two provinces (Shaanxi & Guangdong), each serving a necessary role for comparison. They will mainly conduct in-depth interviews of focus groups of media practitioners and selectively content analyze related policy documents. (SS97048)
The Images of Asia-Pacific in Hong Kong: How Close are Hong Kong People to Others?

LEE Paul Siu Nam

1 January 1998

Research Grants Council

The study examines the images of Hong Kong's major trading partners in the Asia-Pacific among Hong Kong people. These partners include the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, China, Singapore and Malaysia. With increasing economic integration in the region, cross-cultural understandings among the people are called for. To communicate across cultures, we always act on the images we hold of others. Understanding our images of others, be they accurate or not, is a first step to appreciating our cultural differences from them, which is in turn crucial to our cultural sensitivity. Although people in the region have recently come into contact in ways unimaginable before, the majority still rely on mass media or other second-hand sources for the images and knowledge of other people. This study therefore examines the images not only by a sample survey and indepth interviews, but also a content/thematic analysis of the mass media in Hong Kong. The findings will throw light not only on the pictures of our trading partners in our head, but also on theoretical issues related to the factors contributing to these images, the meanings of the images to the image-holders and the role of mass media in perpetuating the negative or positive images of other cultures.

Critical Survey of Libel Litigations in Hong Kong: Implications for Press Freedom and Responsibility

LEUNG Wai Yin Kenneth

1 April 1998

CUHK Research Committee Funding

In recent years, Hong Kong has witnessed an upsurge of libel suits against media organizations, filed by private individuals as well as by fellow media outlets. While most suits ended in settlement between the parties involved, the litigious climate has cast a shadow over journalists, writers and media establishments. As a consequence, most media organizations have cut back their coverage of sensitive issues and personalities. This study will be the first attempt in the history of Hong Kong to systematically document and analyse all the libel suits involving media personalities and organizations, with the ultimate goal of finding out (1) what aspects of the Defamation Ordinance and relevant case law were violated, (2) how the courts of law judged and ruled regarding such violations, (3) what justifications were given by the defendants and the courts of law, and (4) what aspects of freedom of expression and of the press are affected by such rulings.

The study will also explore the historical and legal basis of the libel cases in Hong Kong, in comparison to the experiences of developed democracies such the United States and the United Kingdom. In achieving this, extensive literature review will be conducted. In documenting the libel suit cases, the researchers will review legal documents and conduct extensive interviews with reporters, journalists, lawyers, plaintiffs and defendants. Special consideration will be given to the representative cases in the context of Hong Kong after its change-over to become the Special Administrative Region (SAR) of China.

Social Impacts of Mobile Telephone: Patterns of Use and Misuse in Hong Kong

LEUNG Wing Chi Louis • WEI Ran

1 March 1998

CUHK Research Committee Funding

The phenomenal growth of the emerging new mobile communication technologies such as the pager and mobile telephone is changing fundamentally the way people work and play. The social impact of new media is high on media scholars’ research agenda. However, the use of mobile telephones in various circumstances has become an element in the definition of socially appropriate/inappropriate behavior, causing re-consideration of how social relations and ties are maintained. Their use and misuse in public space demands a reevaluation of the taken-of-granted assumptions of people’s everyday life. Using qualitative and quantitative methods, this study will examine (1) the patterns in which mobile telephones are adopted, used, and misused; (2) gratification sought, obtained, and how it differs, if any, from those experienced via conventional household telephone; (3) the range of social and cultural impacts resulted from inappropriate use; (4) and what public policy action should be considered. A study on the use, misuse, and social impacts of mobile telephone in Hong Kong is timely because Hong Kong is one of the fastest growing city in Asia in adopting pagers and second in the world after Sweden in using mobile telephones. To our knowledge, there is little research on new media technologies especially the mobile telephone in Hong Kong. The proposed study will hopefully fill the gap when it is completed.
Advertising the Hong Kong Identity
☞ MA Kit Wai • CHEUNG Chin Hung Sidney (Anthropology)
☐ 15 September 1997
❖ Research Grants Council

This project examines local TV advertisements in their social and historical contexts. It asks how, since the late seventies, has the cultural institution of advertising been shaped by and continues to shape the growing Hong Kong economy and the indigenous Hong Kong identity, and how it reflects the cultural changes of the nineties. Utilizing TV broadcaster TVB's ads archive, the researchers will investigate the idealized way of life in Hong Kong as refracted in TV ads from the 1970's through the 1990's. The project is a contextualized examination of advertising encompassing four levels of analysis. First, textual analysis will uncover the collective ideals, social relations, and collective identities embedded in TV ads. Second, production analysis will address the advertising strategies of product companies and agencies. Third, reception analysis will investigate how the Hong Kong dream, as presented by the advertising industry and represented in TV texts, is differentially appropriated in the everyday practices of local Hongkongers and mainland immigrants. Fourth, all three levels of textual, production and reception analyses will be contextualized in the social contexts of the immigrant and capitalistic society of postwar Hong Kong. The project will enable them to test theoretically significant questions regarding the interplay between symbolic culture, identity formation and social practices. It will also serve as a significant record of Hongkong's social and cultural heritage of the past three decades. (CU97238)

Mass Media and Social Integration During China's Reforms
☞ PAN Zhongdang • CHAN Joseph Man • KENNY James • McINTYRE Bryce Telfer • WEI Ran • WU Guoguang (Government & Public Administration)
☐ 1 May 1998
❖ CUHK Research Committee Funding

What are the patterns and processes of social integration in China during the social transition? What are the roles of the mass media? This study is designed to address these questions. It involves a survey of a probability sample of 1000 residents in Guangzhou and the surrounding rural villages. It will measure people’s media use, leisure time activities, cultural values, and civic awareness. (SS97051)

Measuring Media Self-Censorship in Hong Kong: Strategic Rituals Used by the Press in Reporting Critical Events
☞ SO York Kee Clement
☐ 1 October 1997
❖ CUHK Research Committee Funding

This study tries to measure an important yet elusive aspect of the Hong Kong press in the political transition period, namely whether the press has exercised self-censorship. The media may have developed certain “strategic rituals” not only in their daily routine newswork but also in the practice of self-censorship. This study adopts a content analysis approach. Through over-time and comparative analyses the researchers may be able to discern the existence, extent and variations of self-censorship in the Hong Kong press. The cases selected for examination include major political events happened in the 1990s. About 10 Hong Kong newspapers are included for analysis. (SS97013)

Education Reform in Taiwan, Hong Kong and Mainland China
☞ STONE Robert John • HUGHES Chris*
☐ 1 October 1997
❖ CUHK Departmental Funding

A comparative study of nationalist content in education reform as taking place in Taiwan, Hong Kong and mainland China. Particular attention is paid to primary and secondary school curricula as they relate to the concepts of patriotism and nationalism. (SS97032)

An American's Advertising Adventures in China: Carl Crow and His Advertising Agency in Shanghai, 1918-1937
☞ WANG Jian
☐ 3 October 1997
❖ CUHK Research Committee Funding

The researcher proposes to reconstruct the history of Carl Crow, Inc., one of the largest foreign advertising agencies in Shanghai in the 1920s and 1930s. The purpose of the study is to bring to the fore and examine the dynamics in the field of foreign advertising production in Shanghai during China’s first major encounter with foreign consumer culture in the early part of this century. This study is premised on archival research and interviews with veteran advertising professionals and academic scholars in Missouri and Shanghai. The sources of
information about Carl Crow and his advertising company will consist of life history accounts, letters, diaries, note-books, and public records. This case study represents the researcher’s initial effort to reconstruct the history of foreign advertising in China as part of Chinese business history. It also sets the stage for a comparison with a major foreign advertising agency in contemporary China he has studied. Such a comparison has the potential to reveal the patterns and problems in foreign advertising in China and to illuminate the dynamic changes in advertising industry and consumer culture from one historical period to another.

(SS97014)

Mr. Jiang Goes to Washington: The Media Image of China in the Heartland of America

< WANG Jian • CHANG Tsan Kuo # • XU Kai
☐ 1 January 1998
❖ CUHK Departmental Funding

Combining the research literature on international communication and U.S local media, this project uses the press coverage of Chinese President Jiang Zeming’s visit to the United States as a case to illustrate how the U.S. local media report important international events. The study analyzes newspaper reports and TV newscasts both quantitatively and qualitatively, and examines to the amount, extent and tone of the coverage.

(SS97033)

Mass Media and the Development of Consumer Culture in China: A Cross-Time and Cross-Region Study

< WEI Ran • PAN Zhongdang • LEUNG Wing Chi Louis
☐ 1 October 1997
❖ CUHK Research Committee Funding

The proposed project aims to examine the development of consumer culture and the emergence of consumers in a “socialist market economy” with a particular focus on the role of mass media in the process. Building upon the researchers’ previous and on-going research in mass media and social change in the context of China’s heightened economic reform since 1992, this project will analyse sample survey data gathered in 1995 and 1997 from three major Chinese cities, Beijing, Shanghai, and Guangzhou to examine the emergence of consumption-based values, consumer lifestyles, and media use patterns. Attention will be paid to forces and factors contributing to the development of Chinese consumer culture. The role of mass media, including advertising, will be particularly examined. Furthermore, the project will examine the patterns of variations in these areas across the three cities as well as among social groups defined by age cohorts, gender, socio-economic characteristic, lifestyles segments, geographic location, and media consumption. The cross-time design of the project allows them to address the fundamental issue of social change, moderation and self-identity in China. In short, the researchers hope to achieve two inter-related objectives: (1) to demonstrate how consumer values and identity are developed in urban China; (2) to shed light on the nature and magnitude of media effects in this development.

(SS97015)

Please refer to previous issues of this publication for more details of the following ongoing research at the department:

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<td>Patterns of Media Commercialisation in Four Chinese Cities: A Comparative Study on Journalistic Reform Activities and Uneven Political Economic Development (SS96010)</td>
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RESEARCH OUTPUTS AND PUBLICATIONS


549 Faculty of Social Science


Kenny, James F. "Peripheral Vision: A Perspective on Foreign and Urban-Center Television from Rural Philippines". Gazette vol.60 no.4, pp.281-303. The Netherlands, 1998.06.


梁永泰、馬傑偉、葉念琛、林章、楊姍. <解說媒介文化>. 《光影新世界》香港: 突破出版社, 1998.


RESEARCH PROJECTS

Studying Social Dilema Using a Self-Determined Sequential Protocol

✍ AU Wing Tung
☑ 1 October 1997
❖ CUHK Research Committee Funding

A pervasive aspect of social interaction is the conflict between maximizing personal (selfish) gain and maximizing collective gain. In many situations, there is an incentive to maximize selfish gain, but if all members do so, all are worse off than if all choose to maximize collective gain. Such situations are called "social dilemmas". Everyday examples include energy conservation, blood donation, performing volunteering work, etc. Current experimental paradigms, which require individuals to make cooperation decisions either all at the same time (the simultaneous protocol) or in some arbitrary order (the sequential protocol), fail to capture the real-life situations that individuals also choose “when” they want to make a decision. This project proposes a new research protocol to study social dilemma situations - a self-determined sequential protocol that allows individuals to determine when to cooperate or not. Of particular interests are the effects of individual social orientation on the “timing” and “decisions” to cooperate. It is hypothesized that individuals with stronger social orientation may choose to decide early. If the number of people choosing to cooperate early reaches a “critical mass”, their action may foster enough conformity pressure to induce others to cooperate as well. The implication is that resources may be utilized more efficiently by focusing on inducing cooperation from cooperative individuals, first, and relying on their collective action to promote cooperation from the others. Research findings from this project can be applied to business and organizational settings and encourage cooperation and performance within and between work groups. (SS97016)

Comparing Methods of Bilevel Analysis in Cross-Cultural Factor Analytic Research: A Monte Carlo Examination

✍ CHAN Kwan Shing Darius • CHAN Wai
☑ 1 October 1997
❖ Research Grants Council

In cross-cultural research, the data structure is hierarchical in the sense that individuals are nested within cultures. Accordingly, investigators are often encountered with two levels of analysis. In the cultural-level approach, the unit of analysis is culture whereas in the individual-level approach, individual respondent becomes the unit of analysis. The proposed project is designed to compare three methods of analyzing this type of bilevel data in cross-cultural research. It will consist of three Monte Carlo studies which are designed to compare the Hierarchical Linear Modelling (HLM) approach to two commonly used factor analytic approaches in cross-cultural research, namely, the "pancultural factor analysis" and the "ecological factor analysis", under various conditions. Based on the preliminary analysis conducted by the present investigators, it is hypothesized that the proposed HLM approach will provide a better fit of the data, at both the individual and the cultural levels of analysis. Being one of the first studies that systematically compare the different factor analytic methods used in cross-cultural studies, results from this project are expected to help identify the potential problems with the widely used factor analytic procedures in cross-cultural research, and to demonstrate the superiority of HLM in handling this kind of bilevel data. With the increasing popularity of cross-cultural research across disciplines, it is necessary that the appropriate methodology is being introduced and accepted. (CU97241)

Memory Loss after Radiotherapy for Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma

✍ CHAN Sui Yin
☑ 1 April 1998
❖ CUHK Research Committee Funding

The medial temporal lobe system refers to the brain system comprising the hippocampus proper, dentate gyrus, and the subicular region, and the cortical areas adjacent to the hippocampal regions. Studies of patients with temporal lobe damage provided strong evidence to suggest that the medial temporal lobe is critical in mediating learning and memory. In addition, it is well understood that radiotherapy in patients with nasopharyngeal carcinomas (NPC) may cause damage in the medial temporal lobe as the lobe is in the path of the radiation beams. Although a few empirical studies reported memory loss in NPC patients after radiotherapy, it is unclear whether the memory loss is related to the medial temporal lobe damage or to the radiation per se. Hence one purpose of the present study is to compare a group of NPC patients after radiotherapy who demonstrated medial temporal lobe damage in their MRI scans with a group of cancer patients without abnormality of the medial temporal region. In addition, Squire (1982) utilized a cognitive model of explicit and implicit memory systems to demonstrate that patients with medial temporal lobe damage have impaired explicit memory but intact implicit memory. Hence, another purpose of the present study is to utilize the explicit/implicit memory model to examine the nature of memory loss in patients with NPC. (SS97052)
Cognitive Profile of Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma Patients with Brain Damage

CHAN Sui Yin • TSE Vincent* • LAW Stephen* • CHAN John*
1 June 1998
Hong Kong Cancer Fund

It is known that radiotherapy for nasopharyngeal carcinoma (NPC) may lead to brain damage, primarily involving the medical temporal lobe. Given that brain damage will cause certain cognitive impairments including memory and language deficits, it is anticipated that patients with brain damage after radiotherapy will experience some cognitive deficits. The primary purpose of the present study is to examine the cognitive profile in patients with nasopharyngeal carcinoma after radiotherapy.

Subliminal Perception

CHAN Tin Cheung
1 March 1998
CUHK Research Committee Funding

It has been shown that stimuli that are too brief for a conscious verbal report, can show an effect on behaviors. On the other hand, many criticized this research on the methodology of measuring threshold. Others reduced subliminal perceptions to guesses with partially detected cues. The controversies may be resolved if perception of any stimulus can produce multiple responses such as motor, verbal and semantics. From this perspective, two hypotheses are identified:

(1) Recognition with subliminal presentation may be supported by concomitant physiological responses that precede the recognition response.
(2) Physiological responses such as EEG elicited from subliminal presentation are not a result of guesses made with partial identified cues.

To test the first hypothesis, words are conditioned with physiological responses. These words are presented subliminally before and after conditioning. It is hypothesized that confusion between presented words changes in conditioning as a result of the physiological responses that are made before recognition. To test the second hypothesis, EEG from supraliminal and subliminal presentations of words and nonwords are examined. It is hypothesized that there are similarities in cortical activities between supraliminal and subliminal presentations. This is regarded as one of the bases for subliminal perception. Results of these experiments should contribute to our understanding of perception as an interaction between a number of subprocesses. Results can also help to understand the limit of applications of subliminal perception that has created a wide spread of fear.

Inertial Property of a Rigid Body Used in the Perception of Length and Direction: A Reexamination in Dynamic Touch

CHAN Tin Cheung
1 September 1997
Research Grants Council

Turvey and his colleagues, in a number of experiments on touch perception without vision, found a complex mechanical property, called inertia tensor to be the information for the perception of length and direction of wielded objects. Particularly, they claimed that the eigenvector, the directional quantity of the inertia tensor, is used in our daily life to perceive the orientation of a hand-held rod and the orientation of out limbs. Yet it is doubtful whether such an abstract quantity can be perceived at all. In fact, the orientation of a rigid body can be determined alternatively by using the rotational tendency in holding the rod (static torque). Moreover, in pointing, the perceived direction coincides with axis for the minimum rotational resistance (inertia torque). Three issues are raised:

(1) Can inertia tensor be perceived as a single psychological quantity?
(2) Is rod orientation perceived by using static torque?
(3) Is the perception of limb orientation dependent on the minimum inertial torque?

Three sets of experiments will be conducted to answer these questions by collecting judgement and kinematic data (such as position and velocity) of rod wielding and limb pointing. Results of the three sets of experiments would contribute to the theoretical and applicational aspects of touch perception.

Robust Correlation Structure Analysis

CHAN Wai • YUAN Ke Hai*
1 October 1997
CUHK Research Committee Funding

In covariance structure analysis, classical methods such as MLE and ADF will fail to work when outliers or extreme cases are present in the sample. It is found that a small proportion of outliers will lead to inflated fit indices and biased parameter estimates even the model is correct for the majority of the data. Yuan and Bentler (1997) proposed a robust method that can effectively reduce the influence of outliers in model fitting. In the study, the method will be extended to correlation structure analysis. This is especially important for social sciences as behavioral data are usually of arbitrary scales.
Impact of Written Language System on Performance Parameters of the Working Memory of Dyslexic Individuals

HO Suk Han C. • WITRUK Evelin*

1 December 1997

Germany/Hong Kong Joint Research Scheme

The purpose of the joint research project is to analyze and compare specific partial performance deficits of working memory, of dyslexic individuals as a function of the type of the written language system. The lower rate of prevalence of dyslexia in areas using logographic (e.g. Chinese) or syllabic (e.g. Japanese) language system in comparison with those relying on relatively irregular alphabetical systems such as German and especially English points to an influence of the types and structure of a written language system on the incidence of dyslexia. This research project is designed to investigate the significance of specificity of deficits on working memory in the genesis and manifestation of dyslexia during the process of acquiring the Chinese written language in comparison with the German one.

Dyslexia Testing in the English and Chinese Language

HO Suk Han C. • EVERATT John* • SMYTHE Ian*

1 January 1998

UK/Hong Kong Joint Research Scheme, the British Council

Dyslexia is a neurologically based cognitive deficit which manifests itself as a reading, writing and spelling difficulties, despite an apparent adequate IQ. The difficulties range from mild to severe, and whilst it cannot be ‘cured’, effective teaching strategies can help overcome the problems. A failure to implement adequate intervention often leads not only to a failure to academic underachievement, but also emotional and behavioural difficulties. Early recognition of the problems will allow early intervention and the application of appropriate help. The purpose of this project is to investigate the possibility of creating a series of tests which, with appropriate modifications for each language, may aid the identification of dyslexia for both Chinese and English individuals.

Using the Process-Dissociation Procedure in the Category-Production Task

LEE Yuh Shiow

1 December 1997

CUHK Research Committee Funding

This study will examine the two assumptions underlying the process-dissociation procedure in the category-production task. The issue of independence assumption will be addressed by manipulating the study condition and typicality of words used in the study and by examining the correlation data. The issue of response bias will be examined by comparing the response biases between inclusion and exclusion conditions. This study intends to find if there is a violation of the independence assumption and if so, which model will be the best to explain participants’ performance. Moreover, the issue of response bias will also be investigated when using the process-dissociation procedure in the category-exemplar generation task.

The Psychosocial and Cognitive Aspects of Insulin-Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM)

LEUNG Wing Leung P.

1 March 1998

CUHK Research Committee Funding

Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (IDDM) is a chronic disease affecting children and posing serious threat to their life. Management involves daily multiple insulin injections and rigid dietary control, incurring a great deal of difficulties and hazzles. These inevitably generate heightened psychological stress to both the affected children and their caretakers. Previous studies in other countries have documented an increased rate of emotional and behavioural problems among this group of patients and their families. Furthermore, cognitive deficits in the afflicted children are also noted. Similar data are lacking in Hong Kong. This study intends to recruit 75 patients from various pediatric clinics, and examines a range of cognitive, psychological and psychiatric variables that may be associated with IDDM. These include intelligence, qualities of life, mental health of the children and their caretakers, and the burden incurred to the family. How these factors are related to diabetic control will also be explored. On practical contribution, this study expands our understanding of IDDM; it should not be considered only in metabolic terms, but its cognitive, psychosocial, and psychiatric correlates should also be noted. This recognition prompts a more comprehensive management of IDDM, going beyond the biochemical level to the psychosocial and familial levels. On the theoretical side, the data gathered will help to elucidate and construct a theoretical model depicting the reciprocal relationship between body and mind as well as between a child and his/her family.
Attitudes toward Body Shape and Weight Control Behaviors among Pre-Pubescent Girls in Hong Kong

LEUNG Yiu Kin Freedom
1 March 1998
CUHK Research Committee Funding

Research evidence suggests that body weight and shape obsessions and weight control behaviors among young women are on the rise in the Asian industrial cities. More alarmingly, findings from recent studies indicate that these problems are also found among pre-pubescent girls in both the West and the East. Body weight and shape concerns and weight control behaviors among pre-pubescent girls in Hong Kong, however, have never been examined. The present study aims to address two major research questions. First, how prevalent are body shape obsession and various forms of weight control behaviors among pre-pubescent girls in Hong Kong? Second, how are body shape concerns and weight control behaviors related to different psychosocial variables in this population? Three thousand elementary school girls will be recruited to participate in this study. Subjects will complete measures assessing body weight and shape concerns, attitude towards thinness, weight control behaviors, and other associated psychological characteristics. Findings of this study will provide valuable information to mental health professionals about the nature and extent of body shape obsessions and weight control behaviors among pre-pubescent girls in Hong Kong. Information from this study may also advance our understanding of the development antecedents of severe eating problems among young Chinese girls in Hong Kong.

SS97055

Visual and Phonological Processing, Speed of Processing, and Reading in Young Children: Cross-Language and Cross-Cultural Associations

McBRIDE Catherine • KAIL Robert*
1 March 1998
CUHK Mainline Research Scheme

To what extent do language and literacy exposure interact with basic cognitive processes in different orthographies? This study of 150 Hong Kong bilingual and 150 American monolingual children will investigate the associations of visual, phonological, and speeded processing constructs to word recognition in English and Chinese, using structural equation modeling. Speeded processing is expected to correlate equally with Chinese and English word recognition, whereas visual processing will be more strongly associated with Chinese and phonological processing more strongly associated with English word reading. This study will also examine early developmental changes in cognitive skills and word reading, including the extent to which Chinese-English bilingualism is associated with successful phonological processing in English, the second language. Finally, the researchers will test whether skill in phonological awareness is stable across languages, using English-speaking children with no previous exposure to Cantonese. Results of this proposed study will be of theoretical and practical importance to those interested in general processing speed, bilingualism, reading, and children’s development.

SS97003

Correlates of Parenting Beliefs across Cultures: Children’s Academic Achievement, School Attitudes, and Life Satisfaction

McBRIDE Catherine
1 March 1998
CUHK Research Committee Funding

Attitudes toward appropriate parenting practices differ across cultures. The researcher proposes to examine Hong Kong mothers’ and fathers’ beliefs about parenting in relation to their children’s relative rank-ordering in school, exam performance, self-reports of motivation and academic competence, and life satisfaction. These measures will be obtained both in Primary 2 students and in Form 2 students. Ratings from the P2 students will be obtained both from (1) Western students from an international school in Hong Kong and (2) native Hong Kong students from a local school in Hong Kong. Ratings from the F2 students will be obtained from (1) Western students from an international school in Hong Kong and (2) native Hong Kong students from a local school in Hong Kong. Groups of Asian students at each age level from the international school in Hong Kong will also be interviewed as a third group of interest, more similar in socio-economic status to the Western students yet presumably holding collectivist beliefs which are more similar to those of native Hong Kongers. It is expected that parenting beliefs will be associated with academic achievement and academic attitude differently in younger and older students of Western and Asian backgrounds. This project should help elucidate the complicated relations among parenting beliefs, academic achievement and style, and development in children. In addition, this project is intended to clarify the preferred styles of parenting among Chinese and other Asian groups in relation to children’s academic perceived competence and views of their relationships with friends and family members.

SS97019
A Review of Longitudinal Studies of Personality Change: Methodological Principles and Applications

MONETA Giovanni

CUHK Research Committee Funding

For decades, psychologists have firmly believed that personality remained stable during adulthood. In the past decade, this belief has progressively weakened. Consequently, longitudinal studies have become increasingly common in the area of personality psychology and related areas such as mental health. Longitudinal data with measures repeated on the same subjects in different occasions are structurally complex, and their analysis requires formidable conceptual efforts and the use of advanced statistical methods. Researchers of personality change sometimes appear ready to endure the complexity of longitudinal data for the sake of following a fashion rather than clear methodological principles. Recently the researcher has developed a methodological framework to better understand the structure of the two types of study design (cross-sectional and longitudinal) and their relations, and to identify the research hypotheses that can only be investigated by a longitudinal study design. Furthermore, once the choice falls on the longitudinal study design, the framework identifies the variants of longitudinal study designs that are more suitable for studying different types of research hypotheses.

This study is an in-depth review of the longitudinal studies that have been carried out in personality psychology and related areas in the past decade. The primary objective is to substantiate, modify, and improve the methodological framework. The second objective is to provide suggestions to researchers of personality change as to how one should frame meaningful and testable longitudinal hypotheses, go about testing them by using existing data bases of longitudinal data or by designing ad hoc longitudinal studies.

Evaluation Study of Youth Mobile Teams for Young Night Drifters in Hong Kong

TANG So Kum Catherine ● LEE Wing Lin Francis (Social Work)

Social Welfare Department, Hong Kong Government

As the problem of young people drifting at night in public and entertainment premises, which has created much public nuisances, has become alarming and drawn much public attention, the government has launched an experimental project of establishing two Youth Mobile Teams (YMTs) which adopt a night operational mode for delivering services to these young people. This commissioned evaluation study mainly aims to (1) explore the profile of the young night drifters (YNDs) in the territory, (2) identify the needs and service demands of the YNDs, (3) assess the effectiveness of the new service mode of YMT and (4) make recommendations on long-term plan for service provision if demand for service is established.

An "Input-output" model of service programme evaluation is employed in this study. The whole evaluation is expected to be completed by 21 months. Hard data will be collected through monthly statistical forms and records submitted by the YMTs; and qualitative data will be collected through field observation with the YMTs at certain period of time and individual interviews with the YNDs who have received the service, workers of YMTs and related professionals who have assisted in the intervention process.

Statistical Analysis Project on Census Data on Gender Equality

TANG So Kum Catherine ● CHUNG Stephen Yue Ping (Educational Administration & Policy) ● NGO Hang Yue (Management) ● AU Wing Tung

Equal Opportunities Commission

The overall goals of the proposed project are: (1) to analyze census and by-census raw data as well as other relevant available objective statistics published in government reports, public document or academic journals on relevant variables in relation to gender and disability in Hong Kong, (2) to complement the subjective indicators collected through EOC's baseline surveys to establish trends in equal opportunities in relation to gender and disability in Hong Kong, and (3) to develop a set of core indicators which will be useful for collection of longitudinal data in the future to document and reflect the trends in equal opportunities on the basis of gender and disability.

Survey on Public Attitudes Towards Sex as a Genuine Occupational Qualification

TANG So Kum Catherine ● AU Wing Tung ● PUN Shuk Han (Social Work) ● NGO Hang Yue (Management)

Equal Opportunities Commission

The overall goals of the research are: (1) to study the experience of the public, employers, and employees
on the adoption of sex as one of the criteria in the recruitment process; (2) to study the opinion of the public, employers, and employees on the exceptions allowed in the Sexual Discrimination Ordinance to use sex as one of the criteria in the recruitment process; and (3) to examine public attitudes on specific jobs which need to be held by a man or woman to preserve decency or privacy. The project will include a series of focus group discussions and a large scale public opinion survey.

(SS97028)

Research Studies on Child Abuse in Hong Kong

☞ TANG So Kum Catherine • PUN Shuk Han (Social Work) • LAI Yee Ching Kelly (Psychiatry)
- 1 November 1997
- Social Welfare Department, Hong Kong Government

This study examines child abuse in Hong Kong using face-to-face household surveys. It will assess the prevalence and pattern of child abuse (including physical abuse, emotional abuse and neglect) in Hong Kong and to determine if there are any district differences. It also identifies possible contributing factors in child abuse, including parent-related, child-related, demographic, family, and community and social factors. It will suggest areas for improvement in existing primary preventive measures and recommend appropriate preventive measures to tackle the concern.

(SS97029)

Teacher Stress, Burnout, and Self-Efficacy

☞ TANG So Kum Catherine • SCHWARZER Ralf*
- 1 April 1998
- Germany/Hong Kong Joint Research Scheme

Previous studies have argued that teachers who do not succumb to the burnout syndrome can be characterized by possessing optimistic self-beliefs (self-efficacy). The present study is designed to examine further the protective role that self-efficacy might play in preventing teacher burnout. A sample of 500 teachers, half of them in Germany and half of them in Hong Kong, will be surveyed in terms of their burnout and self-efficacy at two points in time one-year apart, including a number of measures available in German and Chinese. The data will be analyzed cross-sectionally and longitudinally. The first analysis will be mainly descriptive and will examine the correlations between all constructs involved, and will look for moderator effects for gender, country, and institutions. The second wave of analysis will be made by the structural equations approach (LISREL) in order to investigate the possible protective influence that teacher self-efficacy (at wave one) might exert on teacher stress and burnout (at wave two).

(SS97034)

Language Socialization in Urban and Rural China

☞ TARDIF Twila
- 1 August 1997
- Research Grants Council

Recent findings from children’s learning of Mandarin suggest that Chinese languages present a unique challenge to theories of language acquisition. This project attempts to understand how children’s linguistic and sociocultural environments influence that acquisition process by comparing natural speech samples of Chinese urban and rural children (20- to 30-months of age) and their caregivers. The comparisons in this project focus on two aspects: (1) children’s early vocabulary development; and (2) the disputes and negotiations that occur between children and their caregivers. Natural language transcripts for 10 urban and 5 rural families have been collected over a period of six months. These data will be combined with interviews from the same families and a larger sample of Beijing families. By making such comparisons across social contexts, we can understand more clearly what is unique about Chinese Language socialization practices and how traditional values in more rural settings contribute to this process. In addition, by collecting data in both urban and rural settings within China, we can more adequately compare these data to those from other languages in both the industrialized and the developing world to pinpoint, more clearly, what the real sources of variation are in language development and socialization.

(CU97222)

Parenting at McDonald’s: An Observational Study of Chinese Families

☞ TARDIF Twila
- 1 March 1998
- CUHK Research Committee Funding

Recent research on parenting styles has suggested that Chinese parents may have different styles of interaction with their children than Anglo-European parents. In particular, Chinese parents have been variously described as restrictive, controlling, indulgent and protective, authoritarian, and as achievement and independence-focused. However, some researchers have suggested that parenting in a Chinese cultural context is not captured adequately by the existing descriptions of parenting styles. Instead, a new dimension of “training” has
been suggested as a more appropriate way of examining the differences in Chinese parents’ parenting styles. This has led to a focus on developing appropriate measurement instruments for Chinese parents. However, questionnaire studies of parenting style are notorious for being poor indicators of actual parenting behaviour, and yet none of the above studies involved direct observation of parents interacting with their children. The present study attempts to remedy this problem by directly observing both Chinese and Anglo-European parents interacting with their children in a public setting: McDonald’s restaurants. A total of 400 Chinese (200 in Hong Kong, 100 in Guangzhou) and Anglo-European (100 in Hong Kong) families with 4- to 8-year-old children will be observed. It is hoped that analysis of these data will lead to further understanding of cross-cultural differences in parenting.

(SS97056)

Assessing Cognitive Deficits in Demented Versus Depressed Older Adults: The Validity of a Chinese Word Association Test

TSANG Hing Pui, Michael

CUHK Research Committee Funding

Psychologists have long been aware of the difficulty in differentiating older adults with dementia from those with depression. This difficulty is further augmented by the fact that there are very few verbal tests which are in Chinese. The present study will be an initial attempt to validate the Chinese Word Association Test (CWAT) in differentiating older patients with dementia from those who are depressed. Thirty elderly patients with the diagnosis of Alzheimer’s disease will be targeted for this study. A group of thirty depressed patients and another group of normal elderly will be included as controls. Two tasks will be used for the assessment. The Chinese Word Association Test entails the use of Chinese characters as stimuli for the generation of two-character words. The Raven’s Coloured Progressive Matrices (Raven, 1962) will be used to provide an estimate of each participant’s level of intelligence and may be used as a covariate. It is hypothesized that patients with dementia will show significant deficits on the ability to generate Chinese words as compared to non-demented depressed patients or normal elderly.

(SS97021)

Adaptation to Renal Failure: The Effects of Health-Related Hardiness and Optimism on Quality of Life

TSANG Hing Pui, Michael ● TONG Anthony*

CUHK Research Committee Funding

The study aims at examining the cognitive or personality factors which may help explain illness-related coping and compliance to treatment regimen. The two constructs to be examined are health-related hardiness and optimism. Forty adult patients ages ranged from 18 to 60 and who are on dialysis will be targeted for this study. Patients perceived hardiness and optimism will be assessed using the Personal View Survey and the Life Orientation Test respectively. These results will be contrasted with their scores on quality of life and depression. Treatment compliance of the patients will be assessed by means of their weight gain between dialysis. It is hypothesized that patients high on health-related hardiness and optimism will have better quality of life in relation to their adaptation to their illness. Findings from the study will help treatment planning and improvement of patients’ quality of life. The study also serves as a pilot study upon which future related studies with Chinese can be built.

(MD97088)

Please refer to previous issues of this publication for more details of the following ongoing research at the department:

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<tr>
<th>Edition</th>
<th>Title/Investigators</th>
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<tr>
<td>1989-90</td>
<td>Mutual Perceptions Around the Pacific Rim (AB88005)</td>
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<td>1992-93</td>
<td>Lay Perceptions of Personality and Their Role in Guiding Social Behaviour (AB92058)</td>
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<td>1994-95</td>
<td>A Study of Group Dynamics of Hong Kong and Mainland Chinese (SS94070)</td>
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<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Personality of Influencer, Behavioral Pattern of Target and Choice of Influence Tactics: A Research in China and Hong Kong (SS95056)</td>
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<td>1996-97</td>
<td>Identifying the Psychosocial Correlates of Condom Use by Female Sex Workers in Hong Kong (SS96045)</td>
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<td>CHAN Kwan Shing Darius ● GRAY Ann* ● IP Ann*</td>
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<td>1996-97</td>
<td>The Chinese University Neuropsychological Battery for Adults (CUNBA): A Pilot Study (MD96123)</td>
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<td>CHAN Sui Yin</td>
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</table>
1996-97 Understanding Event Schema in Schizophrenia (MD96024)  
CHAN Sui Yin

1996-97 Brain Dynamics in Perception and Attention (SS96011)  
CHAN Tin Cheung

1995-96 Investigating the Cognitive Processes in Reading Chinese Text (CU94204)  
CHEN Hsuan Chih

CHEN Hsuan Chih

1996-97 Auditory Word Recognition in Chinese (CU96203)  
CHEN Hsuan Chih

1996-97 Lexical Semantic Representation and Processing (SS96001)  
CHEN Hsuan Chih • MARSLEN-WILSON William D.*

1995-96 Health Risks and Multiple Roles of Women in Hong Kong (MD95077)  
CHEUNG Fanny Mui Ching • MA Shak Yee Susan (Nursing) • TANG So Kum Catherine • CHAN Shiu Yee Cynthia (Community & Family Medicine)

1996-97 The Specificity of Visual Deficits and Phonological Deficits of Children with Reading Disabilities as a Function of the Type of Written Language System (ED96006)  
HO Suk Han C.

1996-97 Structure and Content in Chinese Children's Narrative Production (ED96015)  
LEE Yuh Shio

1995-96 Using a "Case Album" Approach to Enhance Critical Thinking and Daily-Life Application in a Psychology Course (ED94016)  
LEUNG Jin Pang John • CHAN Kwan Shing Darius • TANG So Kum Catherine

1996-97 A Psychological Study of Conflict Processing Behavior (CU96216)  
LEUNG Kwok

1996-97 A Psychological Study of Management Processes in Joint Ventures in China (SS96012)  
LEUNG Kwok

1995-96 Cultural Perspectives of Shame as Reflected in Child-rearing Practices and Beliefs: A Comparison of Early Socialization in Hong Kong and Taiwan (CU95214)  
LEUNG Wing Leung P. • FUNG Heidi*

1996-97 Disaster Stress, Personal Resources and Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in Victims of Gar Ley Fire Disaster: A Study at Sixth Month Postincident (SS96013)  
LEUNG Wing Leung P.

1996-97 Psychosocial Adjustment of Overweight Adolescents in Hong Kong (SS96030)  
LEUNG Yiu Kin Freedom

1996-97 Models of Word Reading Development in Chinese Children (SS96031)  
McBRIDE Catherine

1996-97 A Survey of Family Violence in Hong Kong (CU95202)  
TANG So Kum Catherine

1996-97 Violence Against Women: A Comparative Study in Chinese Societies of Hong Kong, PRC and Taiwan (CU96207)  
TANG So Kum Catherine • CHEUNG Fanny Mui Ching

1996-97 A Verb Bias in Mandarin: Is it Reliable and What Does it Mean? (SS96032)  
TARDIF Twila

1996-97 Acquisition of Mental State Language in Chinese Children (SS96014)  
TARDIF Twila

RESEARCH OUTPUTS AND PUBLICATIONS

Chu, Serena Sheng-Hua and Catherine So-Kum Tang. Educating for Change: Development of Women's/Gender Studies and Its Challenges for Hong Kong. Occasional Paper No.66. Hong


<P971840> Bond, Michael Harris. "Adding Value to the Cross-Cultural Study of Organizational Behavior Reculer Pour Mieux Sauter". *New Perspectives on International Industrial/Organizational


Chen, Hsuan Chih. "Identifying the Psychosocial Correlates of Condom Use by Female Sex Workers in Hong Kong: A Progress Report". Abstracts of the International Conference on Gender and Development in Asia p.56. Hong Kong: The Chinese University of Hong Kong, 1997.11.


Heindel, William C.; David P. Salmon; Christine Fenennota-Notestine and Agnes S. Chan. "Repetition Priming with Nonverbal Stimuli in Patients with Dementia of the Alzheimer Type". Neuropsychology vol.12 no.1, pp.43-51. USA, 1998.


RESEARCH PROJECTS

Youth in Hong Kong: A Statistical Profile 1997
- AU Chor Fai
- 1 January 1997
- Commission on Youth

The statistical profile is compiled to provide policy makers, service planners, youth workers, and the general public with details of the demographic, health, educational, economic, social, and political characteristics of young people in Hong Kong. Two previous profiles of the same nature had been published in 1988 and 1992.

Consumers’ Feedback on Service Quality & Service Effectiveness: The Case of Heep Hong Early Education & Training Centres
- AU Chor Fai
- 1 October 1997
- CUHK Research Committee Funding

As social welfare service programmes in Hong Kong are becoming bigger and consuming more money, the concern about their quality and effectiveness has also grown. Consequently, the government is moving toward tighter monitoring and control of subvented social welfare agencies, and the agencies themselves are also more eager to assess the quality of their services from different perspectives. It is against this background that the Heep Hong Society for Handicapped Children approached the researcher for assistance in launching a research to study how the consumers perceive and assess the quality and effectiveness of the services provided by the eight Early Education and Training Centres operated by the agency.

Upon negotiation, it is proposed that both the quantitative and qualitative methods would be employed in soliciting meaningful information with regard to the research questions. This would include a survey of the 650 parents or main caretakers of the children being served by the centres as well as three focus group sessions. It is expected that results from the focus groups would add depth and richness to the results from the survey for the purpose of analysis. On top of its practical utility, it is believed that the results of the study would help fill the knowledge gap of how social welfare services may be meaningfully perceived and assessed from the perspective of the consumers especially in Hong Kong where studies of the same nature are still very much lacking.

Decommodification to Recommodification of Labor - Labor Insurance and Policy Packages in China from 1949 to 1995
- FUNG Ho Lup
- 1 September 1995
- CUHK Departmental Funding

The project aims at studying Labor Insurance and relevant policy packages in China from 1949 to 1995. This is a historical sociological study trying to analyse labor insurance in relation with employment policies and wage policies in the planned economy of China. As China is moving towards more marketization of its employment market and wage differentials, the labor de-commodification effects will be concentrated on the Labor insurance policy. Whether labor insurance can meet the need for marketization of labor is a serious question to be answered.

An Exploratory Study on Termination and Reactivation of CSSA Cases
- FUNG Ho Lup
- 1 September 1996
- Hong Kong Council of Social Services & Oxfam

The project aims at studying poverty situations in Hong Kong. The project was divided into four parts:
A Comparative Study on Adolescent Delinquent Behavior in Hong Kong, Guangzhou and Shanghai

NGAI Ngan Pun • CHEUNG Chau Kiu* • XIE Xialing* • LU Chun*

1 May 1998

CUHK Research Committee Funding

A review of the literature indicates that many explanations of juvenile delinquency in China are speculative and may be specious because they lack empirical support. It also reveals that empirical studies in Mainland China and Hong Kong are inadequate both in coverage and integration of theories and analytical techniques compared with studies in Western countries. This study aims to pursue explanation for juvenile delinquency by adopting event history analysis, integration of theories, and multiple data collection methods. Accordingly, it will survey 300 'street youth' in each of the three cities: Guangzhou, Shanghai and Hong Kong so as to sample adequate numbers of marginal youths. In addition, it will conduct in-depth interviews with 60 adolescents identified with delinquent behaviour in these cities. As a result, the proposed study will illuminate differences among cities, age ranges, and type of delinquencies. It can also substantiate an integration of current theories and advance development of theories applicable to the Chinese context. The specific objectives include: (1) to identify the differences of juvenile delinquency among cities of Guangzhou, Shanghai, and Hong Kong; (2) to distinguish the differences among age ranges and phases of delinquent involvement; (3) to examine differences among types of delinquency; (4) to explore a theoretical framework by integrating different theories in the explanation of delinquent behaviour; and (5) to delineate the event history, life course, and developmental trajectory in relation of the outcome of delinquent behaviour.

Perception of Family Functioning amongst Adolescents in Hong Kong

SHEK Tan Lei Daniel

1 September 1997

Research Grants Council

While there are theoretical assertions and research findings pointing to the important role of family functioning in adolescent development, related findings in the Chinese culture are almost non-existent and there is a severe lack of appropriate assessment tools on family functioning. This study attempts to: (1) assess the psychometric properties of several translated and adapted measures of family functioning developed in the West; (2) develop culturally relevant items assessing family life in Hong Kong; (3) build up a normative profile on how Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong perceive their family functioning; and (4) examine the psychosocial correlates of family functioning in adolescents. Several measures of family functioning will be translated and adapted and culturally relevant items will be constructed. The developed measures would help frontline workers collect information on family functioning so that appropriate intervention plans can be formulated. The findings on the psychosocial correlates of family functioning can aid helping professionals to identify those adolescents who might be "at-risk" in terms of their family functioning at an earlier stage. The data arising from this project will give answers to the question of what primary prevention measures (particularly family life education, school social work, and youth service programs) are needed. The
developed tools on family functioning can strengthen
the family assessment task of helping professionals
and front line workers which would facilitate the
evaluation of service effectiveness, and they can also
be used in research in different contexts.
(CU97203)

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<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Capturing the Process of Change - Family Therapy Research (SS95060)</td>
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<td>MA Lai Chong</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995-96</td>
<td>Family Factors and Adolescent Coping Resources, Psychological Well-Being and School Adjustment (CU94206)</td>
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RESEARCH OUTPUTS AND PUBLICATIONS

<P964022> 馮可立. <社區發展政策及教育的方向>. 《發展、探索、本土化－華人社區社會工作教育發展研討會論文集》 頁 65-70. 北京: 亞洲及太平洋區社會工作教育協會與中國社會工作教育者協會. 1996.


<P964248> 林孟秋. <社會工作之實習教育：理論與現實>. 《發展、探索、本土化－華人社區社會工作教育發展研討會論文集》 王思斌、馬鳳芝編. 頁 92-96. 北京. 1996.


<P972062> Lee, Francis Wing-Lin. "The Possibility of Developing Service Integration of Children and Youth Services in Hong Kong". Social Work in Hong Kong: Reflections and Challenges ed. by


魏雁濱. 《青少年服務團體對青少年需求的回應：香港一項地區研究的啟示》. 論文發表於《澳、港、粵、港、京青年社團療理論與實踐研討會》. 主辦機構為澳門政府教育暨青年司. 265-302. 澳門, 1997.12.


Shek, Tan Lei Daniel; Ku-Yu Siu Yin Helen and Yung Ka Kui. "Individual Needs of Students Nominated as the Intellectually-Gifted and/or Highly Creative and the Psychometric Properties of the Hong Kong Chinese Piers-Harris Children’s Self-Concept Scales". Final Report on the Identification and Distribution of Gifted and Talented Children in Hong Kong vol.5, 34 pgs. Hong Kong: Hong Kong Polytechnic University, 1998.01.


see also <IA98003>, <P974697>, <P981310>
RESEARCH PROJECTS

Structural Implications of Increasing Urban System Size: The Hong Kong Case

CHAN Ying Keung ● TING Kwok Fai
1 November 1997
Department of Sociology, CUHK

This project aims at changing Hong Kong urban system, and studies:
(1) diversion and congruence of social and spatial structure;
(2) ecological expansion and selective redistribution of population and urban functions; and
(3) social characteristics and the interaction between areas of different levels.

Combating Spatial Constraints: Strategies and Limitations

CHAN Ying Keung ● LEE Pui Leung Rance ● SIDENER Jack (Architecture) ● NGAI Ngan Pun (Social Work)
1 March 1998
CUHK Research Committee Funding

The purpose of the study is to explore: (1) Details of space management strategies and types of devices employed to cope with limited space, and (2) details of physical/architectural designs that would satisfy the people most, and their relative effects under different kinds of spatial constraints. Data will be collected by an unstructured questionnaire. A convenient sample of thirty to forty households will be selected for in-depth interview. The sample should try to cover households across major housing categories in Hong Kong.

The State and Technical Training in Hong Kong: A Case Study of the Vocational Training Council

CHIU Wing Kai Stephen ● TSE Kwan Choi (Educational Administration & Policy)
1 November 1997
CUHK Research Committee Funding

This project will look at the history of the local system of technical training and education and its institutional setup and operation by focusing on one training institution which assumes a central position in the overall system: the Vocational Training Council. A guiding question will be the role of training in broader development strategies and its interface with the wider political economy and the social context. Against the wide context of industrial
Please refer to previous issues of this publication for more details of the following ongoing research at the department:

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| 1990-91 | On Theories of Human Conditions (AB90012)  
CHAN Hoi Man |
| 1996-97 | The Hong Kong Connection in Cultural China (SS96016)  
CHAN Hoi Man |
| 1995-96 | Confucianism and Modernity in Chinese Societies: A Comparative Study of Hong Kong, Taiwan, Mainland China, and Singapore (CU95222)  
CHEUNG Tak Sing • CHAN Hoi Man • CHAN Kin Man • CHIU Chi Yue* • KING Ambrose Yeo Chi • MAK THIREAU Isabelle • YANG Chung Feng* |
| 1996-97 | An Analysis of the Utilitarian Thought and Social Network of Three Confucian Scholars in Early Qing Dynasty (SS96034)  
CHEUNG Tak Sing • LEUNG Yuen Sang (History) |
| 1995-96 | A Follow-up Study of Former SARDA Clients (MD95241)  
CHEUNG Yuet Wah |
| 1996-97 | Hong Kong Trade Unions Bracing for the Future: Environmental Changes & Organizational Dynamics (SS96039)  
CHIU Wing Kai Stephen • LEVIN David* |
CHIU Wing Kai Stephen • HUNG Ho Fung* |
| 1990-91 | The Organizational Culture of Chinese Factories (AB91005)  
LAU Chong Chor • QIU Hai Xiong* |
| 1995-96 | Reforming China's Industrial System: The Cultural Approach (SS94058)  
LAU Chong Chor • CAI He* • LI Jianguo* |
| 1995-96 | The Emergence of Rural Enterprises in China (SS95052)  
LAU Chong Chor • PENG Yusheng • SHEN Chong Lin* |
| 1996-97 | The Emergence of Rural Enterprises in China (SS95064)  
LAU Chong Chor • PENG Yusheng • SHEN Chong Lin* |
| 1989-90 | Subjective Social Indicators Research Programme (AB85008)  
LAU Siu Kai |
| 1995-96 | Legal Culture of Hong Kong (AB89092)  
LAU Siu Kai |
| 1995-96 | Political Culture and Political Participation in China, Taiwan and Hong Kong (AB92030)  
LAU Siu Kai • KUAN Hsin Chi (Government & Public Administration) |
| 1996-97 | Indicators of Social Development: Hong Kong 1997 (SS96040)  
LAU Siu Kai • WONG Siu Lun* • LEE Ming-Kwan* |
| 1994-95 | Discovering Feminisms: Changing Constructions of Hong Kong Women in Political and Public Discourses (SS94080)  
LEE Ching Kwan |
| 1996-97 | Cultural Production and Collective Memories: The Making & Viewing of Huang Fei Hung Films in Hong Kong (SS96036)  
LEE Ching Kwan |
| 1995-96 | Personal Networks in Hong Kong: A Pilot Study (SS95024)  
LEE Pui Leung Rance • CHAN Ying Keung • PENG Yusheng |
| 1995-96 | Hong Kong Social Information System (SS95071)  
LUI Tai Lok • CHIU Wing Kai Stephen • TING Kwok Fai • LAU Siu Kai • WANG Shirley Po San (Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies) |
| 1996-97 | New Forms of Equity in Mainland China (SS96046)  
MAK THIREAU Isabelle • MAK Kong (Research Centre for Contemporary Chinese Culture) • WANG Hansheng* • SUN Liping* • LIU Shiding* |
| 1996-97 | Migrant Workers and the Formation of a New Group in Shenzhen (SS96047) |
RESEARCH OUTPUTS AND PUBLICATIONS

1989-90 Urbanization in China (AB84002)
MAN Jic Leung Peter
1996-97 Perception and Behavior of Information Technology Use (SS96048)
TING Kwok Fai

MAN Jic Leung Peter


<P970978> 陳健民. <北方貢鳳南滙香港廉奮力抗>. 《明報月刊》 總第 369 期, 頁 56-60. 香港, 1997.07.


Lui, Tai Lok. "Family, School, Peer, and Media Predictors of Adolescent Deviant Behavior in Hong Kong". *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* vol.26 no.5, pp.569-596. USA, 1997.11.


Cheung, Yuet W. "Family, School, Peer, and Media Predictors of Adolescent Deviant Behavior in Hong Kong". *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* vol.26 no.5, pp.569-596. USA, 1997.11.


Lui, Tai Lok. "The Development of Social Movements in Contemporary Hong Kong". *Forces from the Margins* pp.133-141. Hong Kong: July 1st Link and HK Council of Women, 1997.11.


Lui, Tai-Lok and Rebecca Y.M. Lai. "When Local Manufacturers Meet Overseas Buyers: Restructuring Dynamics in the Garment Commodity Chain". Paper presented in the International Conference on Business Transformation and Social Change in East Asia, organized by the Tunghai University. 15 pgs. Taiwan, 1998.05.


see also <IA97007>, <P974181>