## 

## Family Communication Patterns

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## Part I

FAMILY Project：Overview

## Professor T．H．Lam

Sir Robert Kotewall Professor in Public Health
Director，School of Public Health
The University of Hong Kong
Principal Investigator，FAMILY Project Team

## Introduction

- FAMILY: A Jockey Club Initiative for a Harmonious Society is a citywide project launched by The Hong Kong Jockey Club Charities Trust with $\$ 250$ million funding, in collaboration with the School of Public Health of The University of Hong Kong
- The project aims to identify the source of family problems, devise suitable preventive measures and promote family Health, Happiness and Harmony (3Hs) through a territory-wide household survey, intervention projects and public education



## Background

- At the end of 2009, a population-based survey was conducted entitled "Hong Kong Family and Health Information Trends Survey" (HK - FHInTS)
- This survey explores a wide variety of topics related to family communication patterns, family relationships, and the indices of family Health, Happiness, and Harmony (3Hs)
- This survey is the first of a series and the second survey will be conducted in November, 2010



## Methodology

- The survey was conducted during the period of November 19 to December 23, 2009
- A random telephone survey was conducted by trained interviewers
- Upon successful contact with a target household, one qualified member of the household was selected for interview
- Respondents were Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above who speak Cantonese



## Measurement for mental health， happiness，and harmony

－Sample questions on measuring mental health，happiness，and harmony：

Mental Health（higher score better health）：
在過去四星期裏，有多少時間你覺得心情不好，悶悶不樂？
（1．常常如此／2．大部分時間／3．有時／4．偶爾／5．從來沒有）
Happiness（higher score more happy）：
一般而言，我覺得自己：1．不是一個很快樂的人 ．．．．．7．是一個很快樂的人
Harmony（higher score more harmony）：
相比其他家庭，我家各人的關係很密切。
（1．非常不同意 $/ 2$ ．不同意 $/ 3$ ．中立－友意見／4．同意 $/ 5$ ．非常同意）



## - Harmony score: quite positive

- Family harmony scale was developed by the FAMILY Project team of HKU in 2009



## Family Communication Patterns

- Time spent with family members
- Family relationship




## Younger adults and adults have better relationship with their mothers

- Majority of respondents (86\%) reported having the best relationship with their family members
- Among those who reported having the best relationship,

Younger adults (age 18-24)

- Over half (55.2\%) reported having better/the best relationship with their mother
- Only one in ten (10.6\%) reported having better/the best relationship with their father

Adults (age 25-44)

- One-third (32.2\%) reported having better/the best relationship with their mother
- Only below $10 \%$ (7.6\%) reported having better/the best relationship with their father


## Older adults have better relationship with their spouse

- Among those who reported having the best relationship,

Older adults (age 45-64)

- $47.8 \%$ reported having better/the best relationship with their spouse/partner
- 33.8\% reported having better/the best relationship with their children

Elderly (age 65+)

- Nearly half (49.8\%) reported having better/the best relationship with their spouse/partner
- $35.6 \%$ reported having better/the best relationship with their children

| The Best \& the Worst relationship by age group |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Better/the Best Relationship* | Worselthe Worst Relationship** |
| Age 18-24 | Mother <br> (55.2\%) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Father } \\ & (45.4 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| Age 25-44 | Mother (32.2\%) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Father } \\ & (24.2 \%) \end{aligned}$ |
| Age 45-64 | Spouse/Partner (47.8\%) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Children } \\ & \text { (38.9\%) } \end{aligned}$ |
| Age 65+ | Spouse/Partner (49.8\%) | Children (53.5\%) |
| Note: * the percentages were calculated among those who reported having better/the best relationship with their family; ** the percentages were calculated among those who reported having worse/the worst relationship with their family |  |  |










## Family communication methods related to family 3 Hs

- Praising family members was significantly associated with family harmony and happiness ( $p<0.001$ )
- Physical touch (e.g. hugging, thoughtful touches on the shoulder, etc.) was significantly associated with family harmony and happiness ( $\mathrm{p}<0.05$ )
- Spending quality time with family like dining, shopping or walking together was significantly associated with family 3Hs ( $p<0.001$ )


## Conclusion and implications (1)

Factors to promote 3 Hs :

- Time spent with family $\hat{\text { v }} ; 3 \mathrm{Hs}$ 仓े- Communication methods $\hat{\mathrm{v}} ; 3 \mathrm{Hs}$ 仑
- People tend to adopt methods like serving family to maintain / promote their family relationship, but are less likely to use methods such as praising or hugging their family members
- However, praising family members and physical touch are associated with family harmony and happiness
- Spending quality time with family like dining, shopping or walking together have a positive impact on family 3 Hs

More time spent with family, more praise and hugs;
More happiness \& harmony !

## Conclusion and implications (2)

- Other than having a good relationship with mother, we encourage younger adults (age 18-24) and adults (age 25-44) to build a positive relationship with their father as well
- We also encourage the younger and older adults (age 45+) to cultivate a positive relationship with each other

Enhancing communication between generations is the key to family harmony

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Heart Touching Episodes@YouTube: http://www.youtube.com/user/familyhk3h


