

高中通識教育科

與課程相關的各種數據

單元教學裡的數據……

單元	例子	相關概念
個人成長與人際關係	<ul style="list-style-type: none">上網習慣調查政治參與狀況調查	<ul style="list-style-type: none">自我概念公民意識
今日香港	<ul style="list-style-type: none">堅尼系數人類發展指數排名競爭力指數 / 排名	<ul style="list-style-type: none">貧富懸殊社會流動生活素質
現代中國	<ul style="list-style-type: none">城市化比率城鄉收入比例/差距人均碳排放量	<ul style="list-style-type: none">城鄉差異可持續發展大國責任論

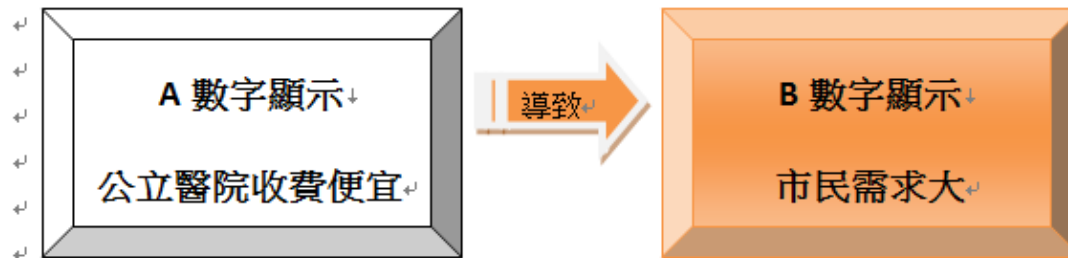
單元教學裡的數據……

單元	例子	相關概念
全球化	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ 貧窮人口□ 國際品牌統計	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ 全球管治□ 軟實力
公共衛生	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ 預期壽命□ 感染率/人數□ 肥胖比率	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ 人口老化□ 傳染病□ 非傳染病
能源科技與環境	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ 發電能源組合□ 發電成本□ 環保生活習慣調查	<ul style="list-style-type: none">□ 氣候變化□ 可再生能源□ 可持續發展

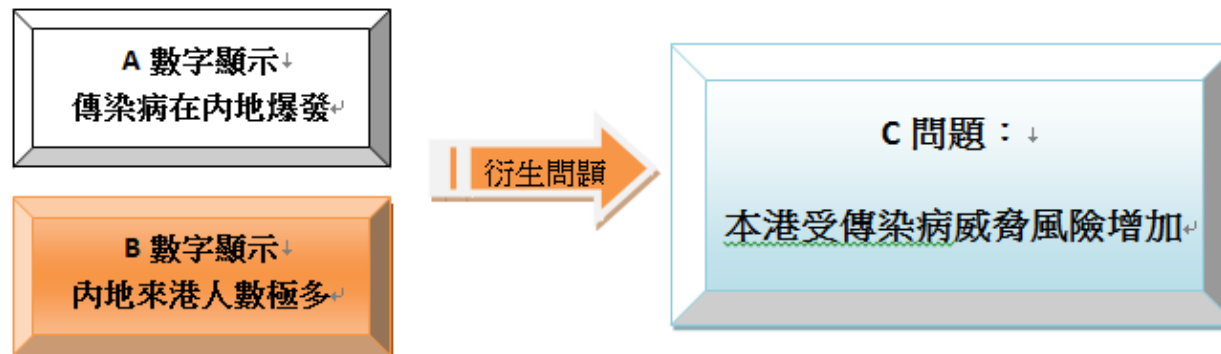
學生處理數據的困難/不同層次的數據運用

- 運用數據以分析議題（如作為證據）
 - 數字反映的意義（如高/低、是否嚴重）
 - 數據之間的關係（如相關性、因果、矛盾）
 - 數據與概念的關係（如反映的社會現象）
-

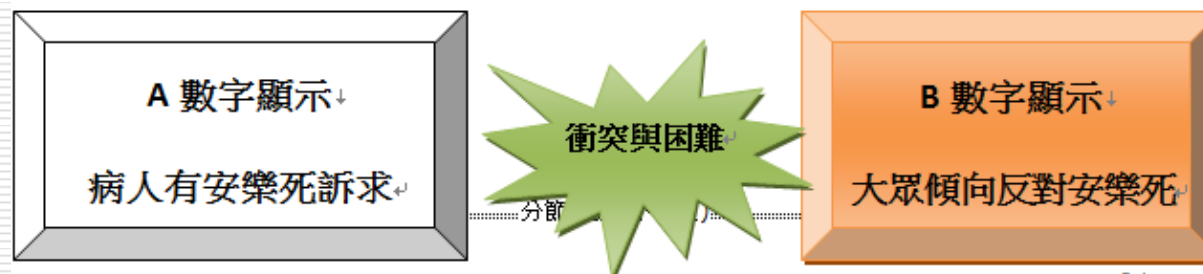
第一種：因果關係



第二種：衍生關係



第三種：矛盾關係



數據之間的關係

先找持份者
+
學生分工合作

圖表	任務一：數據特徵 (指出變化 / 說明趨勢 / 評估高低 / 比較異同)	任務二：列舉相關持分者 (試舉其二)	持分者的訴求
表 1：人口與醫護人員比例		(1) (2)	(1) (2)
表 2：急症室及門診服務到診人次		(1) (2)	(1) (2)
表 3：常見癌症死亡人數及死亡率		(1) (2)	
表 4：住戶開支統計調查		(1) (2)	

課堂活動 (一)

請 2-3 人一組，分別描述及推斷以下的數據——

表 1：人口與醫護人員比例 (每千名人口計算的持牌醫生數目) (食物及衛生局，2011)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
香港	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
澳洲	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9
中國內地	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
日本	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3

表 2：急症室及門診服務到診人次 (醫院管理局，2013 年)

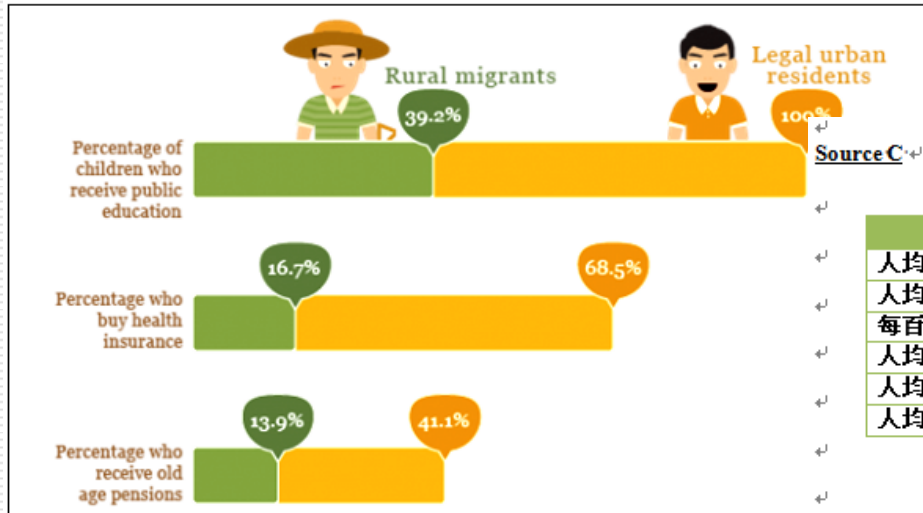
類別	2012	2013
醫管局--急症室	2,241,176 人次	2,227,067 人次
醫管局--普通科門診	5,316,486 人次	5,763,768 人次
醫管局--專科門診 (如心肺科、腫瘤科等)	6,731,155 人次	9,323,677 人次

Data Sources

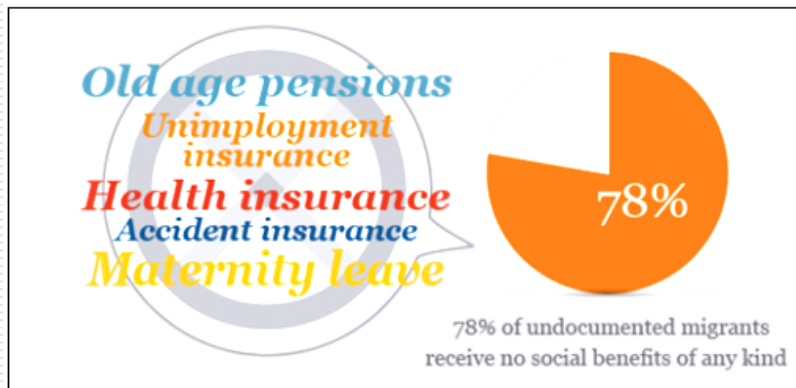
Group A

❖ Social aspect

Source A (Access to education, Level of medical care and service)



Source B (Access to education, Level of medical care and service)



數據與概念的關係

城鎮化
城鄉差異
三農問題

2012 年內地城鄉居民生活水平比較

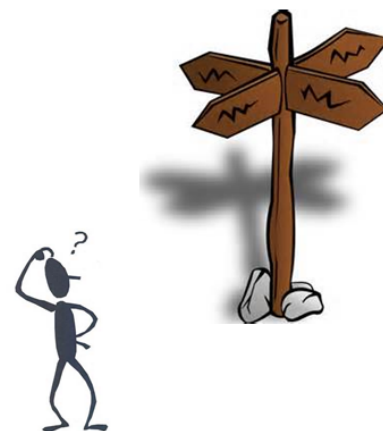
項目	城鎮居民	農村居民
人均消費支出(元人民幣)	16,674	5,908
人均居住面積(平方米)	32.9	37.1
每百戶擁有汽車(輛)	21.54	6.59
人均國內旅遊花費(元人民幣)	915	491
人均文教娛樂支出比重(%)	12.2	7.5
人均醫療保健支出比重(%)	6.4	8.7

Source D





亞龍的抉擇－站在人生交叉點



Reform and opening-up (改革開放)⁴⁾

Since 1978, the Chinese Government has carried out a series of economic reforms and opening-up policies. China's reform and opening-up refers to these reforms and policies. It included rural, industrial and commercial reforms.⁴⁾

- **Reform:** Some economic systems, production methods, management models and ideas are unfavorable to economic development. Therefore, the Chinese government tries to change them to achieve modernization(現代化).⁴⁾
- **Opening-up:** China cooperates with other countries in economic areas, imports advanced technology from abroad, learns foreign management skills, and attracts foreign capital to speed up its economic development.⁴⁾

Urbanization (城鎮化)⁴⁾

It indicates the process by which a population of people concentrates in cities. This process can be manifested in two ways:⁴⁾

1. → by an increase in the number of cities, and⁴⁾
2. → by an increase in the populations of each city (*Encyclopedia Britannica*).⁴⁾

Urbanization comes with structural changes, namely a decline in agricultural activities and a rise in non-agricultural activities, and a gradual shift of the population from rural to urban areas.⁴⁾

Sannong issues (三農問題)⁴⁾

Sannong issues (three rural issues) refer to issues related to agriculture, rural area and farmers. The farmers suffer, the rural areas are poor and agriculture is in a difficult situation.⁴⁾

- **Farmers:** Income is low. ↓
Some local governments collect taxes and fees illegally and confiscate land without compensation.⁴⁾
- **Rural areas:** Earn little but pay heavy taxes. ↓
Insufficient resources provided by the government. ↓
Lacks infrastructure such as education, health care and communication facilities.⁴⁾
- **Agriculture:** Insufficient farmland + backward production technology → high farming costs ↓
Agriculture hasn't industrialized → Low economic efficiency → difficult to make profit.⁴⁾

Household responsibility system (生產責任制)⁴⁾

The state sets up contracts with farmers. Land is contracted to the farmers. The contract specified the land contract period and the quantities of output or amount of money that the contracted farmers need to submit to the state and local government each year. Farmers can keep the remaining farm crops for their self-use or sell them in the market.⁴⁾

數據
+
概念

以故事連繫

運用數據注意事項

- 數據的單位
- 數據的選取 / 全面性
- 數據的來源 / 如何計算
- 數據與結論的關係

數據的可信性

即時新聞

2015年10月16日 請選擇

【打工悲歌】調查：香港工時宇宙最長！最啱瘋狂OT

24,534

建立時間 (HKT): 1016 12:35



怎樣解讀？

怎樣解讀調查結果？

- ☐ 包括那些工種 / 職位？經驗 / 年齡 / 學歷要求？
 - ☐ 是否合約上的工時？是否包括超時工作？是自願還是被迫？工資多高？
 - ☐ 包括那些城市？
-

看看原來的報告……

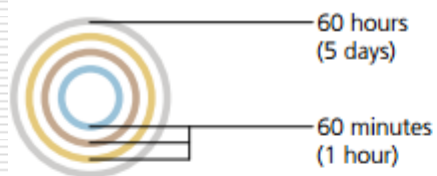
Chief Investment Office WM
September 2015

Prices and earnings 2015

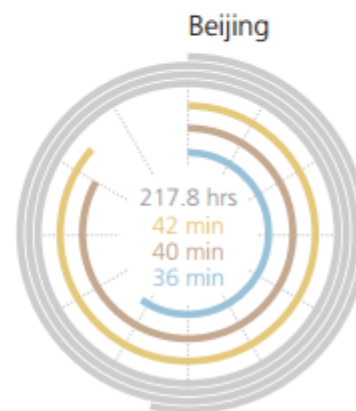
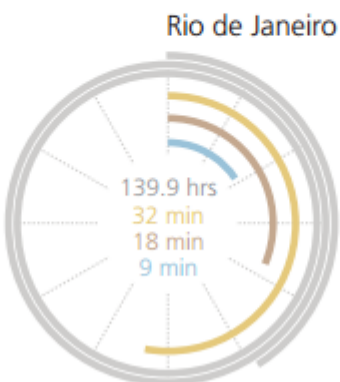
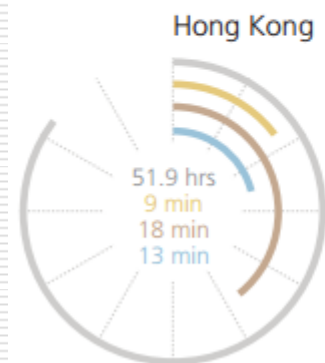
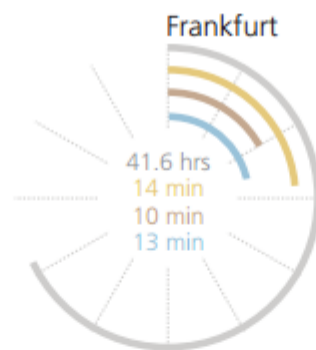
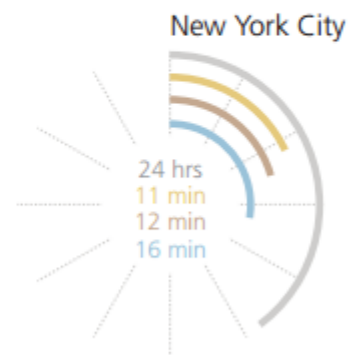
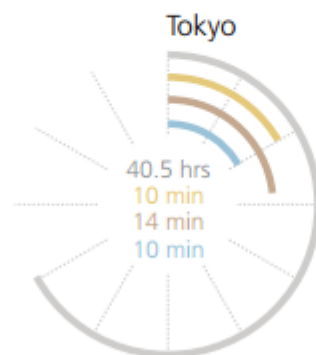
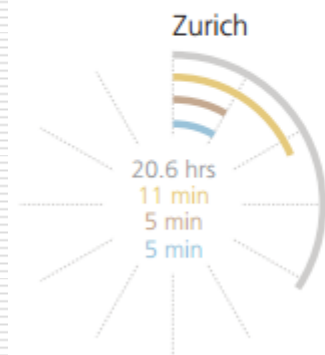
Do I earn enough for the life I want?



只取出報告
一小部份的結果



- 1 iPhone 6 16GB
- 1 Big Mac
- 1 kilo of bread
- 1 kilo of rice



不同城市的
購買力

購買智能手機
要做多少工時?

Job descriptions

Industrial sector

Construction worker

Unskilled or semi-skilled laborer without technical training, approximate age and status: 25, single

Department manager

Head of production department with more than 100 employees in a sizable company in the metal processing, machinery, or tool-making industry; full vocational training and considerable professional experience, approximate age and status: 40, married, two children

Electrical engineer

Employed by an industrial firm in the electrical equipment, electric power, or similar industry; completed studies at a university or institute of higher technical education; at least five years of practical experience, approximate age and status: 35, married, two children

Female industrial worker

Unskilled or semi-skilled operator in a medium-sized plant in the textile industry, approximate age and status: 25, single

Industrial technician

Skilled mechanic with vocational training and considerable experience with a large company in the metal-working and tool industry, approximate age and status: 35, married, two children

Services sector

Automobile mechanic

Completed training or apprenticeship, at least five years of experience, approximate age and status: 25, single

Bank credit clerk

Completed apprenticeship, at least 10 years of experience, approximate age and status: 35, single

Bus driver

Employed by a municipal transport system, at least 10 years of driving experience, approximate age and status: 35, married, two children

Call center agent

Trained agent at an inbound call/service center in the telecommunications or technology sector, approximate age and status: 25, single

Cook (chef de partie)

Cook in a kitchen with a fairly large staff in a respected restaurant or hotel, deputy of the head chef or chef de partie, supervises two to three cooks, completed vocational training as cook, about 10 years of experience, approximate age and status: 30, single

Female sales assistant

Sales in the ladies' apparel department of a large department store, specialized training in sales, several years of experience, approximate age and status: 25, single

Hospital nurse

Completed apprenticeship or studies, at least 10 years of experience, approximate age and status: 35, married, two children

Primary public school teacher

Teaching for about 10 years in government-operated schools, approximate age and status: 35, married, two children

Product manager

Manager in pharmaceutical, chemical or food industry, about five years of experience, tertiary educational degree, middle management, approximate age and status: 35, married

Secretary/personal assistant

Secretary of a department manager in an industrial firm, at least five years of experience; knowledge of PCs and one foreign language, approximate age and status: 25, single

以專業工種為主

Working hours and vacation days

Annual working hours have a great impact on purchasing power and quality of life – a high hourly income and a low number of working hours indicates a higher quality of life than the reverse. All workaholics should move to Hong Kong, where working hours average over 50 per week, with only 17 days of holiday annually. Those who like time off should consider finding a job in Paris, where people work only around 35 hours per week (in line with new government regulations) and have 29 days of paid vacation. They are on the job annually 1,000-plus fewer hours than their counterparts in Hong Kong.

Do I spend too much time at work?

On average, workers worldwide spend over 40 hours per week at their workplace, and receive over 4.5 weeks of paid vacation. That said, employees in Shanghai must live with only seven days off, almost a fifth of the vacation days of those in Manama. But legal holidays help make workers' lives manageable. Bangkok averages only nine days of paid vacation but 16 days of legal holidays, giving a total holiday time of 25 days, or around five weeks. São Paulo has the highest combined amount of time off, with an average of 50 days, or around 10 weeks. Lisbon has the lowest number of legal holidays, with only five days, which is one work week in the city.

Methodology

Annual vacations are those considered as paid vacation days (legal holidays not included). They were calculated

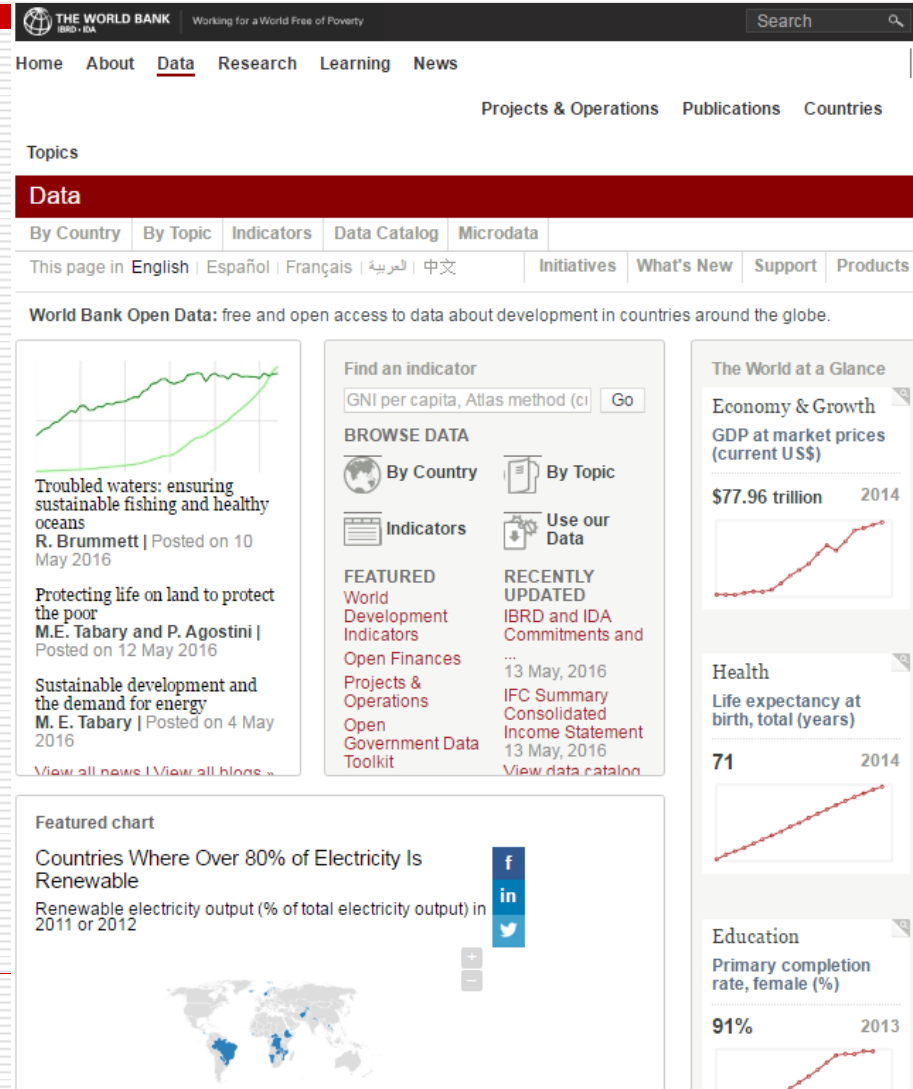
Working hours and vacation days

Cities	Working hours per year	Paid vacation days per year
Amsterdam	1,726	27
Athens	1,800	23
Auckland	1,992	16
Bangkok	2,191	9
Barcelona	1,731	28
Beijing	1,963	10
Berlin	1,769	29
Bogotá	2,096	15
Bratislava	1,845	26
Brussels	1,717	18
Bucharest	1,807	23
Budapest	1,910	26
Buenos Aires	1,899	16
Cairo	2,082	25
Chicago	2,030	14
Copenhagen	1,697	25
Doha	2,082	24
Dubai	2,186	30
Dublin	1,770	31
Frankfurt	1,757	28
Geneva	1,859	27
Helsinki	1,659	29
Hong Kong	2,606	17
Istanbul	2,043	18
Jakarta	2,102	12
Johannesburg	1,847	19
Kiev	1,817	26
Kuala Lumpur	1,935	15
Lima	1,957	31
Lisbon	1,748	23
Ljubljana	1,853	25
London	1,740	25
Los Angeles	1,928	14
Luxembourg	1,703	32
Lyon	1,631	29
Madrid	1,731	26
Manama	2,076	34
Manila	1,951	21
Mexico City	2,261	17
Miami	1,854	19
Milan	1,691	26
Montreal	1,783	18
Moscow	1,647	31
Mumbai	2,277	21
Munich	1,721	29
Nairobi	2,184	22
New Delhi	2,214	26
New York City	1,847	27
Nicosia	1,855	22
Oslo	1,744	25
Paris	1,604	29
Prague	1,753	28
Riga	1,823	20
Rio de Janeiro	1,745	30

香港工時最高，
但假期不算少

數據的來源及可靠性

- 世界銀行
- 世界衛生組織
- 政府諮詢文件
- 立法會文件
- Google scholar (文獻)
- ChinaFile 網頁
- 相關書籍



Featured indicators

All indicators

Agriculture & Rural Development

Agricultural irrigated land (% of total agricultural land)	Forest area (sq. km)
Agricultural land (% of land area)	Improved sanitation facilities, rural (% of rural population with access)
Agricultural machinery, tractors per 100 sq. km of arable land	Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	Land area (sq. km)
Arable land (hectares per person)	Land under cereal production (hectares)

Arable land (% of land area)
Cereal yield (kg per hectare)
Crop production index (2004-2006 = 100)
Employment in agriculture, female (% of female total population)
Employment in agriculture, male (% of male total population)
Fertilizer consumption (kilograms per hectare of arable land)

Climate Change

Access to electricity (% of population)	Improved water source, rural (% of rural population with access)
Agricultural irrigated land (% of total agricultural land)	Improved water source, urban (% of urban population with access)
Agricultural land (% of land area)	Land area where elevation is below 5 meters (% of total land area)
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	Methane emissions (kt of CO2 equivalent)
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (billion cubic meters)	Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000)

Economy & Growth

Adjusted net savings, including particulate emission damage (% of GNI)	GNI, PPP (current international \$)
Agriculture, value added (% of GDP)	Grants, excluding technical cooperation (BoP, current US\$)
Cash surplus/deficit (% of GDP)	Gross capital formation (% of GDP)
Central government debt, total (% of GDP)	Gross savings (% of GDP)
Charges for the use of intellectual property, payments (BoP, current US\$)	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)
Charges for the use of intellectual property, receipts (BoP, current US\$)	Industry, value added (% of GDP)
Current account balance (BoP, current US\$)	Inflation, consumer prices (annual %)
Expense (% of GDP)	Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	Net ODA received (% of GNI)
External debt stocks (% of GNI)	Net ODA received per capita (current US\$)
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$)	Net official development assistance received (current US\$)
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$)	Personal remittances, received (current US\$)
GDP at market prices (current US\$)	PPP conversion factor, GDP (LCU per international \$)
GDP growth (annual %)	Price level ratio of PPP conversion factor (GDP) to market exchange rate

世界銀行

世界銀行

Education

Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, both sexes (%)	Net enrolment rate, secondary, both sexes (%)
Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, female (%)	Out-of-school children of primary school age, female (number)
Adult literacy rate, population 15+ years, male (%)	Out-of-school children of primary school age, male (number)
Effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary general education, female (%)	Percentage of repeaters in primary education, all grades, female (%)
Effective transition rate from primary to lower secondary general education, male (%)	Percentage of repeaters in primary education, all grades, male (%)
Expenditure on education as % of total government expenditure (%)	Percentage of teachers in primary education who are trained, both sexes (%)
Government expenditure on education as % of GDP (%)	Population, ages 0-14 (% of total)
Government expenditure per primary student as % of GDP per capita (%)	Population, ages 15-64 (% of total)
Government expenditure per secondary student as % of GDP per capita (%)	Primary completion rate, both sexes (%)
Government expenditure per tertiary student as % of GDP per capita (%)	Primary completion rate, female (%)

Poverty

Annualized average growth rate in per capita real survey mean consumption or income, bottom 40% of population (%)	Poverty gap at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (%)
Annualized average growth rate in per capita real survey mean consumption or income, total population (%)	Poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)
GINI index (World Bank estimate)	Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)
Income share held by fourth 20%	Poverty headcount ratio at \$3.10 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)
Income share held by highest 10%	Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)
Income share held by highest 20%	Rural poverty gap at national poverty lines (%)
Income share held by lowest 10%	Rural poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of rural population)
Income share held by lowest 20%	Survey mean consumption or income per capita, bottom 40% of population (2011 PPP \$ per day)

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The 'Nongmin' Breakdown

China's Urban Workforce is Mainly Rural
May 2, 2014



The Migrant Labor Problem

Urbanization Isn't Just About Building More Buildings

Who are China's rural migrant workers?

搜狐财经
business.sohu.com

Sources

- 2012 Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on National Economic and Social Development
- National Migrant Labor Monitoring Survey Report, 2012
- 6th Annual Report on the Urban Development of China: The Urbanization of Agricultural Transitional Populations

This graphic was originally published by Sohu Business. It has been translated and adapted for ChinaFile by David M. Barreda.

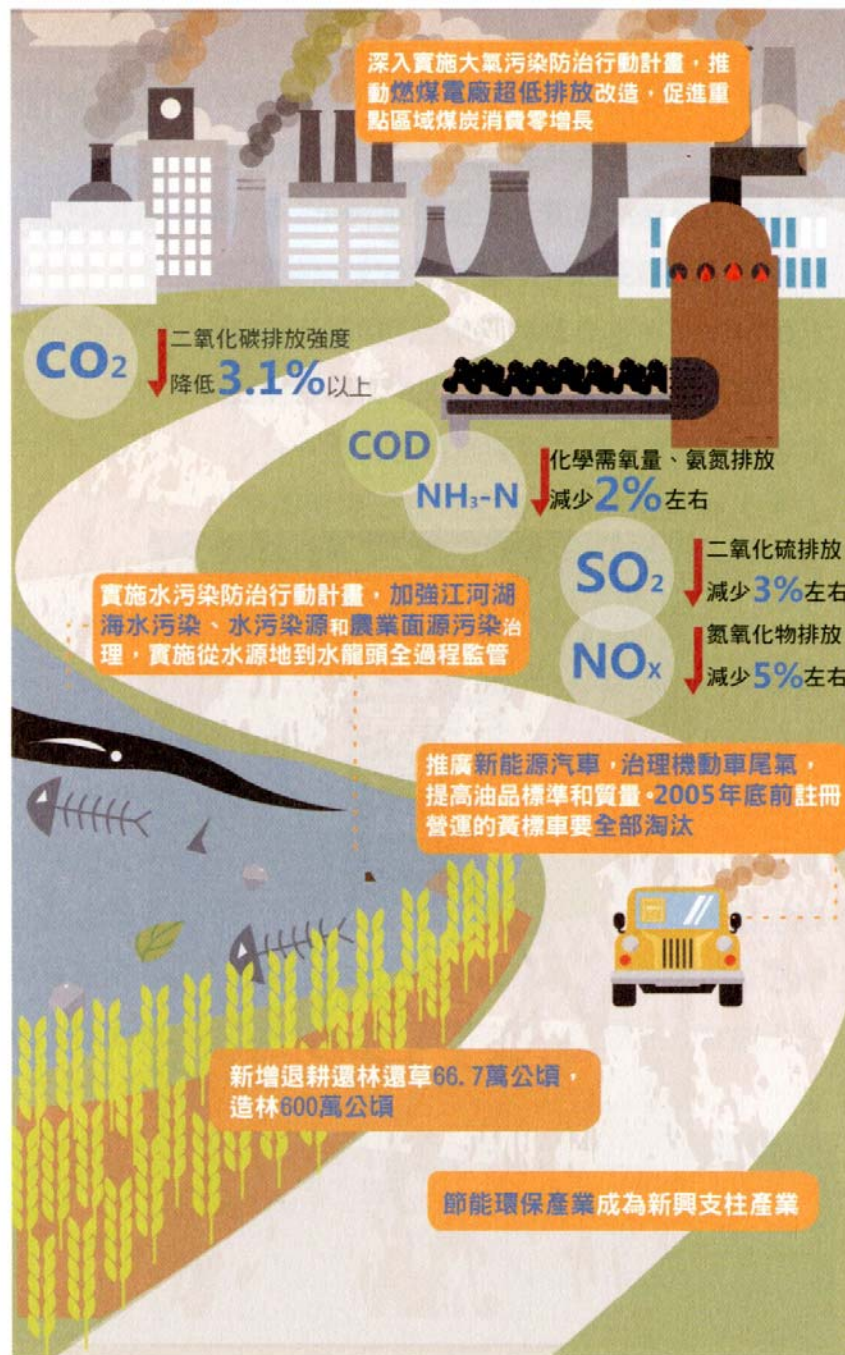
Share

中國相關數據

<http://www.chinafile.com/multimedia/infographics/nongmin-breakdown>

中國相關數據

圖解2015 中國政府工作報告



圖象化展示數據

