Dr Sam is conducting a research to investigate Hong Kong’s urban problems. Look at the photographs he has taken (Figure 10.1).
林博士正研究香港的城市問題。參閱他拍攝所得的照片（圖10.1）。

(a)  
(b)  
(c)  
(d)  
(e)  
(f)  

圖10.1
1 Which of Hong Kong’s urban problems does each photograph show? What are their main causes? Can you help Dr Sam to complete his report?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Photograph</th>
<th>Urban problems</th>
<th>Main causes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(b)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>(c)</td>
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<td>(e)</td>
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<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 10.2

2 Where has Dr Sam taken each photograph? Name a place in Hong Kong where you can find an example of each urban problem.

10.1 What are the major urban problems in Hong Kong?

Hong Kong is a Special Administrative Region of China. It is also an important international trade and financial centre. People enjoy a high living standard here. However, there are many problems in our city.

- Urban decay

The living environment in the inner city districts such as Yau Ma Tei and Sham Shui Po is poor. There are few open spaces and the buildings are old and worn-out (Figure 10.3). This is called urban decay. The collapse of parts of these buildings often causes injuries or even casualties.

Figure 10.3 Old and worn-out buildings in old districts
1 每張照片顯示了香港哪些城市問題？它們的成因是甚麼？試替林博士完成以下報告（圖10.2）。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>照片</th>
<th>城市問題</th>
<th>主要成因</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>(b)</td>
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<td>(f)</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

圖10.2

2 林博士在哪裏拍得這些照片？試就每張照片想出一個可能的拍攝地區。

10.1 香港有哪些主要的城市問題？

香港是中國的特別行政區，也是著名的國際貿易及金融中心，大部分人都享有很高的生活水平。但你是否知道香港仍有很多有待解決的城市問題？

• 城市衰落

油麻地、深水埗等內城區的居住環境十分惡劣，不但休憩用地少，而且樓宇也破舊不堪（圖10.3）。這些樓宇的外牆剝落的石塊，經常造成意外傷亡。我們稱這現象為城市衰落。

圖10.3 殘破不堪的舊市區樓宇
• **Housing problems**

Hong Kong has a very large population. As a result, living conditions in many residential areas are overcrowded. Low-income people have to live in squatter areas, temporary housing areas and old public housing estates (Figure 10.4).

![A squatter area](image1.png)

![A temporary housing area](image2.png)

![An old public housing estate](image3.png)

**Figure 10.4** Poor living conditions in squatter areas, temporary housing areas and old public housing estates

• **Traffic problems**

Traffic congestion is common on the main roads, especially at rush hours (Figure 10.5). It is a waste of time and manpower.

![Traffic congestion](image4.png)

**Figure 10.5** Traffic congestion is common on the main roads during rush hours

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**More about**

**Too many cars!**

There were 578 122 licensed motor vehicles in June 2001 in Hong Kong. Private cars amount to over 60% of all vehicles. They occupy much of the road space, but carry very few passengers. Too many private cars on the roads cause traffic congestion.

**Think about**

Can you think of some places in Hong Kong that always have traffic congestion?
第三部分

• 房屋問題
香港人煙稠密，房屋供應不足，因此很多住宅區的居住環境都十分擁擠。有很多低收入
人士住在環境惡劣的地方，如寮屋區、臨時
房屋區及舊式的公共屋邨(圖10.4)。

![圖10.4 寮屋區、臨時房屋區和舊式公共屋邨的居住環境十分惡劣](image)

• 交通問題
香港的道路十分繁忙，人車川流不息，以
致主要道路經常出現交通擠塞，這種現象
在繁忙時間尤為嚴重(圖10.5)，浪費時間和
人力資源。

![補給站](image)

**汽車太多了！**
截至2001年6月，香港共有578 122輛汽車，
其中超過六成是私家車。私家車佔道路面積
廣而載客量小，是造成本港交通擠塞現象的
主因。

![思考站](image)

香港還有哪些地方經常出現交通擠塞？試
舉出一至兩個例子。
• **Pollution problems**

Hong Kong’s large population, intensive business activities and heavy traffic lead to serious pollution problems. Every day a great deal of garbage is produced. Smoke and noise are common especially in the inner city districts (Figures 10.6 and 10.7). Sewage also pollutes Victoria Harbour and many beaches.

**Figure 10.6**  Air pollutants cause poor visibility

**Figure 10.7**  People living near the flyovers are disturbed by noise pollution

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**Air Pollution Index**

The Environmental Protection Department (EPD) introduced the *Air Pollution Index* (A.P.I.) in 1995 to describe air pollution level. An A.P.I. above 100 means the air quality is poor.

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*More about*

You can obtain the hourly A.P.I. from the website of the Environmental Protection Department (EPD): http://www.info.gov.hk/epd/
污染問題

香港城市人口稠密，商業活動頻密和交通繁忙，造成嚴重的污染問題。港人每天製造大量垃圾，造成的廢氣和噪音也十分普遍，污染情況在內城區尤為嚴重（圖10.6及10.7）。此外，污水也對維多利亞港及泳灘造成污染。

圖10.6 空氣污染把香港變成蒙塵的明珠

圖10.7 在天橋附近的住宅飽受噪音滋擾

空氣污染指數

環保署於1995年6月訂立空氣污染指數，以表達空氣污染程度。當空氣污染指數高於100時，表示空氣質素欠佳，患有心臟病或呼吸系統毛病的人士不宜長時間逗留在交通繁忙的地方，並應盡量減少體力消耗。

你可透過以下環保署的網頁，得知每小時最新的空氣污染指數：

http://www.info.gov.hk/epd/cindex.htm/


10.2 What causes these problems?

**Activity**

Too many people, too little land

Look at Figure 10.8.

1. Describe the trend of population change in Hong Kong from 1990 to 2000.
2. Why was there such a trend?
3. What urban problems might this trend have caused?

![Figure 10.8 Population growth in Hong Kong, 1990-2000](image)

- **Rapid population growth**

Hong Kong is one of the most densely populated places in the world. In 2000, there were about 6 253 people per km$^2$.

The population is growing rapidly (Figure 10.8) because more and more people are coming from the mainland of China. Also, the large population in Hong Kong is not evenly distributed. Many people crowd into inner city districts. Kwun Tong, for example, had a population density of 53 460 people per km$^2$ in 2000. Overcrowding is the main cause of many urban problems.

What is population density?

Population density

$$\frac{\text{Number of people}}{\text{Total area of a place (km}^2\text{)}}$$
10.2 導致這些城市問題的原因是甚麼？

做一做

地少人多！

參閱圖10.8。

1. 描述1990至2000年香港人口轉變的趨勢。
2. 為甚麼會出現上述趨勢？
3. 這趨勢可能會導致甚麼城市問題？

資料來源：《香港統計年刊》(多個版次)

圖10.8 1990至2000年香港的人口增長

人口急劇增長

香港是全球人口密度最高的地區之一。2000年，每平方公里約有6 253人居住。

近年，因為有很多中國內地的居民來港定居，導致香港人口急劇膨脹(圖10.8)。此外，香港的人口分布也不平均，大部分人集中居住在舊市區。以觀塘區為例，在2000年，該區的人口密度高達每平方公里53 460人。過度擁擠會令居住環境進一步惡化。

何謂人口密度？

人口密度

= 人口

土地總面積(平方公里)
• **High standard of living**

![Activity Higher car ownership](image)

Look at Figure 10.9.

1. Describe the trend of the number of motor vehicles in Hong Kong from 1990 to 2000.
2. Do you know why there was such a trend?
3. What urban problems might this trend have caused?

**Figure 10.9** The number of motor vehicles in Hong Kong, 1990-2000

Source: Hong Kong Annual Digest of Statistics (several editions)

Hong Kong people became richer as the economy improved. High purchasing power increases the amount of solid waste and sewage. More people can buy their own cars now (Figure 10.9). The growth in the number of cars causes traffic congestion and **air pollution**.

• **Intensive economic activities**

Hong Kong is an international city and a large port. Trade and business activities are busy. This increases commercial waste and sewage. Busy economic activities also increase the demand for traffic (Figure 10.10) and cause traffic congestion.

**Figure 10.10** Traffic congestion occurs on roads leading to the container terminals
• 生活水平提高

做一做

汽車太多！

參閱圖10.9。

1. 描述1990至2000年香港汽車數量的趨勢。
2. 為甚麼會出現上述趨勢？
3. 這趨勢可能會引起甚麼城市問題？

圖10.9 1990至2000年香港的汽車數量

資料來源：《香港統計年刊》（多個版次）

隨著經濟發展，香港人日趨富裕，消費力漸強，隨之而來的是產生愈來愈多的固體廢物和污水。自購汽車代步的人也日漸增多，使在路面上行駛的汽車數目不斷上升，造成交通擠塞和空氣污染。

• 經濟活動頻繁

香港既是國際城市，又是大型港口，工商貿易活動頻繁，因而產生大量商業廢物及污水。同時，由於經濟活動蓬勃，對交通的需求也不斷增加，容易造成交通擠塞（圖10.10）。

圖10.10 葵涌貨櫃碼頭一帶的道路經常出現交通擠塞
Part three

- **Poor urban planning in the past**

Urban planning was poor in the past. Mixed land use is common in the inner city districts. Most buildings are old, without proper maintenance. Problems of pollution and traffic congestion are serious in the areas. Some would use the term ‘urban decay’ to describe the poor conditions in these areas.

![Figure 10.11](image)

**Figure 10.11** Poor land use planning in inner city districts causes traffic congestion

**Key words**

- urban decay (城市衰落)
- population density (人口密度)
- Air Pollution Index (空氣污染指數)
- urban planning (城市規劃)
- air pollution (空氣污染)

**Key points**

1. Urban problems in Hong Kong include:
   (a) Urban decay — The buildings are old and worn-out. There is urban decay in the inner city districts.
   (b) Housing problems — The living conditions are overcrowded. Poor people have to live in squatter areas, temporary housing areas, or old public housing estates.
   (c) Traffic problems — There is high car ownership. Traffic congestion is common especially at the rush hours.
   (d) Pollution problems — These include air pollution, solid waste pollution, noise pollution and water pollution.

2. Causes of urban problems in Hong Kong include:
   (a) Rapid population growth — Large population makes a lot of domestic sewage and garbage. Overcrowding worsens the living environment.
   (b) High standard of living — This increases the amount of waste, the numbers of cars, and the demand for traffic.
   (c) Intensive economic activities — These increase the amount of waste and sewage, and the demand for traffic.
   (d) Poor urban planning in the past — This resulted in mixed land use, and sped up urban decay.
第三部分

早期城市規劃欠妥善

香港早期的城市規劃是未夠完善的。我們在第二部分學過，內城區內混合土地利用的現象十分普遍，大部分樓宇都十分破舊，缺乏維修，休憩用地也不足，街道迂迴而狹窄。這些情況不但容易出現交通擠塞和污染等問題，更會造成城市衰落的現象。

圖10.11 舊市區的土地利用規劃欠妥善，容易造成交通擠塞

詞彙

城市衰落 (urban decay) 人口密度 (population density)
*空氣污染指數 (Air Pollution Index) 城市規劃 (urban planning)
空氣污染 (air pollution)

內容重點

1 香港面對很多城市問題，包括：

(a) 城市衰落：樓宇破舊不堪，內城區出現城市衰落的現象。
(b) 房屋問題：居住環境十分擁擠，不少低收入人士住在寮屋區、臨時房屋區及舊式的公共屋邨。
(c) 交通問題：汽車數量不斷增加，道路經常出現交通擠塞，在繁忙時間尤為嚴重。
(d) 污染問題：包括空氣污染、固體廢物污染、噪音污染及水污染。

2 香港城市問題的成因很多，包括：

(a) 人口迅速增長：香港人煙稠密，人們製造大量生活污水及垃圾。居住環境過度擁擠，使情況惡化。
(b) 生活水平提高：產生很多廢物，對交通的需求也不斷增加，因而造成嚴重的污染問題。
(c) 經濟活動頻繁：產生更多商業廢物及污水，並造成交通擠塞。
(d) 早期城市規劃欠妥善：導致混合土地利用，造成城市衰落的現象。