二零一一年五月十三日會議

資料文件

### 立法會 民政事務委員會與教育事務委員會

推廣文化藝術教育

#### 目的

本文件旨在向委員介紹文化藝術教育(藝術教育) 的推廣情況,以及為加強協調不同持份者以產生協同效 應而採取的措施。

#### 藝術教育的推廣

- 為了推動藝術教育,使學生得到全人發展,以及培養藝術人才,當局在下述層面提供措施:
  - 廣闊而穩固的基礎一在學校發展學生的美感、藝術能力和興趣,並以課室以外的活動相配合;
  - 專業訓練一在專上院校及職業機構提供專業培訓;以及
  - 培育資優學生一為資優學生舉辦專為他們而設 的計劃和活動。
- 3. 向公眾推介藝術和拓展觀眾是我們文化藝術政策的重要一環,為此,政府舉辦及支援各類學校以外的藝術教育活動,鼓勵學生及公眾參與文化活動。

#### 廣闊而穩固的基礎

#### 學校藝術教育

4. 政府積極在學校推動藝術教育,以發展學生的創意,培養他們的美感和對藝術的終身興趣,從而促進學生全人發展及提升他們的文化修養。從學前到高中教育,學生都能在日常生活中享受藝術,而他們的職業志向亦能從中得到啟發。

#### 學前教育

5. 《學前教育課程指引》(2006) 鼓勵學校通過有趣、均衡及多元化的藝術活動,如音樂、戲劇和視覺藝術,培育兒童的美感和藝術欣賞能力。透過不同的媒介,兒童能夠以想像和聯想,延伸他們的感覺經驗,加強表達和溝通的能力,並體驗和欣賞不同文化,以及發展創意。更重要的是,藝術欣賞和表演為他們帶來愉快和探索的經驗,能引起他們對藝術的終身興趣,並促進全人發展。

#### 基礎教育

- 6. 藝術教育是學校課程八個學習領域之一,每位學生 均享有接受藝術教育的權利。《藝術教育學習領域課程指 引(小一至中三)》(2002) 為學校提供清晰的方向及指 引,通過欣賞、創作及表演活動,設計校本藝術課程, 以提升學生的美感、創意,批判性思考能力及溝通能力。
- 7. 小學及中學的藝術學習課時,分別是總課時的 10-15%及 8-10%。除音樂科和視覺藝術科外,很多學校 同時亦為學生提供戲劇、舞蹈及媒體藝術的學習經驗, 並採用全方位學習策略,讓他們在真實的情境中學習藝 術。
- 8. 學生在其他學習領域如中國語文、英國語文、人文學科、科學及科技的學習,所獲得的知識、技能和價值,補足了藝術學習之餘,亦有助加深對不同文化層面的認

- 識,這些也是藝術欣賞和表達的重要一環。學校課程內有很多跨學習領域的學習機會,全部都能夠讓學生從不同角度探索藝術,並對藝術和不同學科有更深入的體會。
- 9. 舞蹈是體育的其中一個學習範疇。學校鼓勵學生學習不同的舞蹈形式,以發展他們的美感、肢體技巧,以及從美學角度欣賞和表演舞蹈的能力。

#### 新高中課程

- 10. 在 2009 年推行的新高中課程,為所有學生提供持續接觸藝術、發展創意、文化及藝術成就的多元機會,即 (i) 參與不少於 135 小時的「藝術發展」學習經歷; (ii) 選修音樂科及視覺藝術科; (iii) 修讀與藝術相關的「應用學習」課程;以及 (iv) 以「藝術」為主題進行通識教育科「獨立專題研究」。
- 11. 「藝術發展」是新高中課程「其他學習經歷」的重要組成部分,以加強基礎教育與高中階段藝術學習的銜接。所有高中學生均會持續學習藝術,進一步發展美感和培養對藝術的終身興趣。配合課堂的學習,學生會在真實情境下參與藝術活動,如參觀展覽和博物館,以及出席藝術表演和培訓計劃。「藝術發展」已在學校循序漸進地推行,根據 2009 年教育局的一項調查所得,在2009/10 學年,89%的中學在時間表內為中四學生安排了相關的課堂。
- 12. 新學制鼓勵大學改變收生標準,例如,藝術選修科即音樂科及視覺藝術科,都是申請入讀教育資助委員會(教資會)資助院校的認可科目。個別院校會視乎情況給予與藝術相關的「應用學習」課程額外分數。此外,學生在「其他學習經歷」中「藝術發展」的學習會記錄於「學生學習概覽」內,當中特別重視學生的美感觸覺和藝術經驗。「學生學習概覽」是申請入讀不同大學課程的重要參考文件。
- 13. 為協助學校推行「藝術發展」,並提升學生的藝術 欣賞能力,在康樂及文化事務署(康文署)和不同藝團

的支持下,教育局自 2010 年 2 月開始,推出「新高中學生藝術學習之旅」計劃。計劃旨在為高中學生提供免費參與不同藝術表演和展覽的機會,包括中西樂、中國戲曲、戲劇和舞蹈,以及視覺藝術和電影。為加強學習成效,各項節目均備有由教育局設計的學習活動建議,供學校參考。計劃推出至今,已為中學提供約 44 280 個名額。

- 14. 康文署透過和教育局合作,推行「高中生藝術新體驗計劃」,提供範疇廣闊而富互動教育元素的表演藝術節目。這些節目配以表演前後的座談會、示範及互動工作坊,以加強學生對藝術的了解,並培養他們對藝術的興趣。節目費用低廉,從30元到140元不等,以鼓勵學生參加。計劃於2010/11學年共提供了18個節目,詳情見附件A。
- 15. 新高中藝術選修科為學生提供進深研習的機會,並為他們持續進修和在藝術與創意產業的發展奠定穩固的基礎。在 2009/10 學年,修讀新高中音樂科和視覺藝術科的學生明顯增加,相比 2009 年香港中學會考的統計數字,報讀音樂科(403人)和視覺藝術科(6 735人)的學生分別增加了 29%和 2%。數字顯示更多學生從新高中課程的施行中受惠,並獲得更多學習藝術的機會和選擇。
- 16. 除藝術選修科外,在「創意設計」和「媒體及傳意」範疇的藝術相關「應用學習」課程,幫助不同興趣和志向的學生探索事業發展。有關課程和 2010 至 12 學年修讀的學生人數見附件 B。

#### 課室以外的藝術活動

- 17. 為支援在學校推廣藝術教育,教育局定期舉辦和支持不同的藝術與文化活動,讓學生展示才華,以及與同儕和公眾分享他們的學習成果。
- 18. 教育局每年舉辦的「中、小學生視覺藝術創作展」, 在 2009/10 學年,展出超過 3,500 份不同主題及媒介的藝術作品,如繪畫、雕塑、版畫製作和媒體藝術。去年展

覽的參觀人數不少於 14 500。此外,教育局每年舉辦不同主題的攝影比賽暨展覽,邀請學校教師和學生參加,展示他們的藝術創意、多角度的觀點和思考。去年的比賽暨展覽亦吸引了約 500 多份創意攝影作品展出。

- 19. 每年舉辦的「學校音樂創藝展」和「學校動感聲藝展」,旨在培養學生的創意和音樂感,並推廣學校的音樂創作。二者每年分別吸引數以百計的學生參加,同時,亦有數以千計的觀眾,包括專上院校教育家、作曲家、校長、教師、家長和學生參與每年的最後匯演。
- 20. 此外,每年的學校音樂節、學校舞蹈節、學校戲劇節和學校朗誦節,均為學生提供展示藝術才華的平台,並吸引大量學生參與。在 2009/10 學年,超過 791 700 名學生參與由教育局舉辦和支持的不同藝術與文化活動,相關的總支出達 1,280 萬。有關的活動例子和參與學生人數見**附件 C**。
- 21. 教育局和不同的政府部門和非政府機構,如民政事務局、康文署、香港藝術發展局(藝發局)、香港作曲家聯會和香港學校音樂及朗誦協會等緊密合作,為學生提供不同氛圍的多元化藝術學習機會,例如,學校文化日計劃、學校藝術培訓計劃、高中生藝術新體驗計劃、校園藝術大使計劃、藝綻公園及音樂創作與現代音樂體驗系列。

#### 對學生學習的影響

- 22. 自課程改革以來,學生的藝術創意和興趣均有明顯的改善。根據 2008 年教育局進行的調查,大部分中、小學的校長、學習領域統籌人員和教師均認同學生對藝術和體育活動的興趣有所增加。此外,大部分小六和中三學生表示他們享受欣賞藝術,並能夠「想出獨特和創新的意念」。
- 23. 香港學生在多個國際比賽中獲得不少獎項,例如,珍娜芭侯雅國際鋼琴比賽、靈閣嶺國際音樂節、International Meeting of Juvenile Art、International Competition of Children's Art

Works、International Children's Painting Competition on the Environment、比托拉的小蒙瑪特和其他聯合國組織舉辦的藝術比賽、香港國際學生視覺藝術比賽暨展覽、英特爾國際科學展、國際數學奧林匹克、國際物理奧林匹克、國際電腦奧林匹克競賽、國際奧林匹克機械人競賽。獲獎學生將是香港發展藝術與創意產業,以及西九文化區計劃的寶貴人力資源。

#### 專業訓練

24. 在現有基礎上,香港演藝學院(演藝學院)為表演藝術、媒體專才及藝術行政人員提供專門訓練。除演藝學院外,教資會資助的院校、職業訓練局和其他專上院校亦提供各樣藝術範疇的教育課程。

#### 香港演藝學院

- 25. 演藝學院開辦舞蹈、戲劇、電影電視、音樂、舞台 及製作藝術,以及中國戲曲等學科,提供由文憑/基礎 至碩士學位不同程度的課程。
- 26. 每年,演藝學院為約850名學生提供全日制訓練課程,相當於全日制的畢業生人數超過300名,以及招收770名初級音樂及青年精英舞蹈課程學生。此外,該院的演藝進修學院提供兼讀進修課程及在職專業培訓,每年約有8000位學員修讀。
- 27. 表演藝術教育中心是演藝學院最近推行的措施,目的是透過具策略性及有系統的安排在演藝學院的課程加入和協調各項教育外展活動,以培養本地的年輕優秀學生。學院利用其專業知識,設計及提供社區課程。

#### 由教資會資助的院校

28. 教資會資助的院校在學士、研究生和副學士層面供 大量與藝術及文化相關的課程,為藝術與創意產業的發 展培育專才。

- 29. 在 2009/10 學年,有超過 2 000 位學生就讀於教資會資助與「藝術、設計及表演藝術」相關的學士、碩士及副學士課程,如美術、視覺藝術、音樂、文化研究、創意媒體、設計和時裝。
- 30. 為配合藝術及創意產業的急劇發展,一些院校已設立或擴展了相關範疇的課程。

#### 職業訓練局

31. 職業訓練局屬下院校,如香港專業教育學院及香港知專設計學院,為離校的年青人提供範圍廣闊的職業訓練課程,主要包括設計和相關項目,如產品設計、時裝及形象、室內設計、數碼媒體、傳意設計、電影及電視、電腦遊戲及動畫等,為他們在藝術與創意產業內持續進修和提升事業作好準備。在 2010/11 學年,約 4 000 位職業訓練局學生就讀這些課程。

#### 自資的專上院校

- 32. 自資的專上院校包括香港公開大學、香港大學專業進修學院保良局社區書院、香港中文大學-東華三院社區書院、明愛白英奇專業學校、香港藝術學院、香港專業進修學院,以及教資會資助院校所設的社區學院,均提供多樣與設計和創意產業有關的自資專上課程,由時裝、形象設計、產品設計,以至廣告及視像傳意等。
- 33. 香港藝術學院和莎凡娜藝術設計學院是專門提供藝術教育的香港專上院校。香港藝術中心自資的香港藝術學院提供與視覺藝術、設計、表演藝術和媒體藝術相關的文憑、學士及研究生學位課程。在 2008/09 學年,約有 1 300 位學生就讀這些課程。此外,學院亦與其他本地或海外大學協作開辦學士及碩士課程。
- 34. 莎凡娜藝術設計學院於香港提供學士及碩士學位,其四年制的學士課程包括必修的藝術基礎課程及通識教育,完成後方可主修如平面設計、動畫、互動設計及電玩遊戲開發等學科。碩士課程則要求進階知識及專

題研究,當中包括考察和教學實習,以及畢業論文或展覽。

35. 獲學術評審認可的本地藝術課程畢業生,均可在所有中、小學任教。這些課程的畢業生,如欲在教育專業發展,應進一步在香港大學、香港中文大學、香港浸會大學,以及香港教育學院等修讀後學士教育文憑或証書課程,以取得教師的專業資格。

#### 培育資優學生

36. 教育局提倡透過「三層架構」,去培育藝術人才,即在「課堂」、「抽離」 和 「特別資優」層面,讓學生發展藝術潛能。

#### 課堂層次

37. 通過接觸不同藝術形式,學生會獲得發掘和培育藝術才能的機會。結合教師培訓課程中的綜合學習模式,以及通過「與名人對談系列」的經驗分享系列與專業藝術家交流,前線教師從中掌握所需知識和技能,以強化學生的課堂學習,提升他們的興趣和培養才華。

#### 抽離層次

- 39. 一些學校獲優質教育基金支持,建立了學校網絡, 以便學校之間分享籌辦藝術教育增潤計劃的經驗。資優 教育組為參與其「資優教育學校網絡計劃」約80間小學 (會以一間核心學校帶領六間伙伴學校)提供專業意 見。其他學校亦可善用本身的畢業生,為有音樂才華的 學生主持大師班、作曲和音樂評賞等課程。
- 40. 除了學位及社區課程,香港演藝學院亦提供青少年課程,這些課程為學院發掘具潛質的學生擔當了重要角色。學院亦已向西九文化區管理局建議設立一所藝術教育中心,以培育中、小學的年輕藝術家。
- 41. 由個別視覺藝術、音樂及舞蹈導師以私人教授方式培養專才的情況甚為普遍,更常有成功的例子。

#### 特別資優

- 42. 對於從不同平台如地區比賽及藝術展發掘的特別 資優學生,教育局安排了延伸的學習機會,幫助他們訂 立個人發展計劃,並進一步提升他們的志向,以獲取更 高成就。
- 43. 每年香港學校音樂節均有兩位得獎學生,獲推薦參與在英國舉行的靈閣嶺國際音樂節,以擴闊他們的音樂和文化視野,以及拓展他們的音樂學習範疇。香港學生過去多年在比賽中屢獲殊榮。
- 44. 「學校音樂創藝展」和「學校動感聲藝展」亦為學生提供機會,通過音樂及多媒體表現他們的音樂才能。為更深入地發掘他們的音樂潛能,教育局會推薦一位創藝展個別傑出音樂作品獎的得獎者,參與香港作曲家聯會的作曲指導課程。這些具音樂才華的年青人,不但能藉此了解自己的創作潛能,亦能為他們日後在音樂領域的發展奠定良好基礎。
- 45. 教育局和保良局在 2010 年中合辦了「香港國際學生視覺藝術創作比賽暨展覽」,並廣邀世界各地的學生參加。是次活動提供寶貴的機會,讓具藝術才華的學生在

國際舞台上,展示他們不凡的視覺藝術造諧。比賽暨展覽共收到約 3,200 件來自五大洲不同國家和地區的高質素參賽作品。由國際知名的藝術家、藝評人及藝術教育家組成的評審團,從所有參賽作品中選出 12 件傑出作品。在獲頒發大獎的傑出作品中,六位得獎者均是來自香港的。

- 46. 教育局為在視覺藝術展獲大獎的 20 位中學生,舉辦「藝術尖子甄別暨增益計劃」,並在 2010 年初為他們安排了一次藝術之旅。這計劃幫助年輕藝術家進一步探索和了解他們在視覺藝術方面的潛能,以及為他們未來的發展計劃定下方向。
- 47. 香港資優教育學院的成立是為特別資優學生提供有組織的教育服務,並支援教師和家長培養學生的創意思維。資優教育學院將現有的資優計劃拓展至所有主要的知識領域,其中包括藝術、科技及體育。
- 48. 香港資優教育學院新制定的三年策略計劃,包括建議發展更多的藝術課程,特別是媒體藝術,如創意視覺影像和戲劇比賽等項目。未來數年,學院亦會發展音樂課程,並把這些課程和服務延伸至高小程度。學院樂意與藝術和創意產業持份者合作,配合西九文化區計劃發展藝術教育。

#### 推廣社區藝術及拓展觀眾

49. 除了以學生對象的課程和計劃外,我們一直透過推行多項措施及地區層面的推廣活動,把文化藝術融入社區。

#### 康樂及文化事務署

50. 康文署成立了觀眾拓展辦事處、藝術推廣辦事處和音樂事務處,以推廣不同的藝術形式和提高市民大眾對它們的鑑賞能力。這些辦事處致力在社區和學校層面增進公眾對文化的認識,尤其是鼓勵青少年終身熱愛藝術,從而惠及整個社會。

#### 觀眾拓展辦事處

- 51. 觀眾拓展辦事處藉籌劃廣泛的觀眾拓展計劃和藝術教育活動,在社區和學校層面推廣表演藝術和提高對表演藝術的鑑賞能力,例子如下:
  - (a)「學校文化日計劃」— 安排學生在上課時間到康文署轄下的表演藝術場地、博物館和公共圖書館,參加特別為他們而設計的文化活動。在 2010/11 學年,共舉辦了 13 項計劃,包括 109 個專為學生而設的藝術教育/藝術欣賞活動(附件 D)。除上述專門活動外,在 2010/11 學年,亦舉辦了約 650 個不同類型的藝術教育活動。
  - (b)「學校藝術培訓計劃」— 康文署與具藝術教育經驗的本地專業藝團合作,在學校推行多個藝術教育活動項目,包括演出導賞、為期數月至整個學年的工作坊、學生結業演出/展覽及「學生送戲到社區」等。在 2010/11 學年,該計劃下進行了 12 個項目(附件 E)。
  - (c)「戲棚粵劇齊齊賞」—康文署與地區團體合作,在不同地區的戲棚免費上演特別為學生編製的粵劇 折子戲及互動教育環節。在 2010/11 學年,該計劃 在三區共舉辦了 12 場演出(附件 F)。
- 52. 另外,觀眾拓展辦事處與地區及非政府文化機構聯合舉辦一系列多元化的活動,把藝術引進社區,包括:
  - (a)「社區文化大使計劃」—康文署支持本地表演藝術工作者在不同地區的室內及戶外場地,為普羅大眾或特定社群舉辦藝術外展/推廣活動。活動包括表演、工作坊、講座、示範、展覽等。我們通過公開邀請提交建議書,挑選了 22 個藝團/藝術工作者(附件 G),作為 2011 年度的文化大使。
  - (b)「社區粵劇巡禮」—這項計劃為粵劇新秀和業餘粵 劇團(附件 H)提供在地區表演的機會。我們通過

公開邀請提交建議書,為 2010/11 年度的計劃挑選了 18 個粵劇團。

(c)「社區口述歷史戲劇計劃」-在 2010/11 年度,康文署聯同中英劇團和社區志願機構嘗試推出「社區口述歷史戲劇計劃—深水埗區」,目的是推動社區的藝術發展,並鼓勵長者參與文化藝術活動。計劃包括一系列工作坊,為參與的長者提供戲劇訓練,根據蒐集得來的口述歷史去編寫劇本,以及讓長者在結業演出時在台上演出自己的故事。鑑於效果理想,該計劃在來年將會擴展至其他地區。

#### 藝術推廣辦事處

- 53. 藝術推廣辦事處舉辦全港性的社區藝術和公眾藝術活動,並為市民提供多元化的視覺藝術活動和高質素的服務,例如:
  - (a)「藝遊鄰里計劃」—透過在全港各區展示優秀藝術家的最新作品,嘗試將藝術帶到市民的日常生活,把視覺藝術融入社群。我們與不同機構(例如港鐵及商場)合作,不斷為本地藝術活動物色新的展覽場地,以及擴闊觀眾層面。
  - (b) 為學生及其他觀眾組別提供不同種類的藝術教育和推廣計劃(包括展覽、座談會、主題研討會/講座、互動工作坊、示範、錄像觀賞、外展活動、公眾藝術計劃和社區藝術計劃),從而擴闊觀眾層面、培育創意,以及配合學生的需要。有關視覺藝術的主要教育/推廣計劃列於附件I。
- 54. 此外,康文署已開展多項不同的公共及社區藝術計劃,包括「公園換新裝」及「藝聚政府大樓」,在日常環境和公共空間(例如公園及政府樓宇)展示藝術品。專業藝術工作者、有志從事藝術創作的人士和學生,也可利用這些機會創作並展示公眾藝術品。康文署會加強與不同機構的合作,繼續舉辦更多具創意的公共藝術活動,包括導賞、講座、戶外雕塑展覽,並會加強公共藝

術的宣傳及推廣,例如設立網站和出版導遊地圖,宣傳香港的公共藝術。

#### 音樂事務處

- 55. 音樂事務處以可負擔的收費為青少年提供器樂及合奏音樂訓練班,以及音樂欣賞活動,同時透過舉辦樂團訓練、交流團和外展活動,向市民推廣普及音樂教育。該處在位於灣仔、旺角、觀塘、沙田和荃灣設有五個音樂中心,透過舉行公開面試招考6至23歲的青少年,為他們提供程度由初級至八級、涵蓋超過30種中西樂器等務處成立了16個青年樂團(分別為一個交響樂團、四個弦樂團、一個少年室樂團、五個中樂團、一個兒童會學團、四個兒童會響團、一個兒童會響團、一個兒童會唱團)。在2010/11年度,約有8400人接受由該處提供的樂器訓練。
- 56. 此外,音樂事務處舉辦音樂會和外展興趣班,向社會推廣音樂,包括在中小學舉行「樂韻播萬千」音樂會、國際青年音樂交流活動、周年音樂營及青年樂團和管樂團周年比賽。在 2010/11 年度,超過 165000 人參與這些活動。該處亦舉辦藝術教育活動以支持「學校文化日計劃」(附件 J)。
- 57. 為鼓勵學生參與文化藝術活動,康文署規定由該署贊助的藝術活動,必須向全日制學生提供半價門票優惠。該署博物館也給予全日制學生半價入場費優惠,學校團體更可申請免費入場參觀。

#### 香港藝術發展局

- 58. 藝發局與不同政策局、政府部門和藝團合作,推 行藝術教育活動,並持續舉辦一系列活動,讓公眾多接 觸藝術,以及擴闊藝術活動(包括一年/兩年資助計劃 的受助機構舉辦的活動)的觀眾羣。這些項目包括:
  - (a)「校園藝術大使計劃」一計劃獲教育局支持,旨在

鼓勵有藝術才華的中、小學生擔任藝術大使,將其對藝術的熱忱由校內帶到社區。每名大使有機會參與一系列工作坊、免費表演,以及義工服務和比賽。在 2010/11 年度舉辦的第三屆計劃,參與學校的數目已由 500 間增至 656 間。

- (b)「社區文化藝術活動深化計劃」一計劃提供文化藝術活動(例如訓練課程、公開表演及多媒體展覽),供全港多個社區的市民參與和觀賞。在 2010/11 年度,藝發局資助了 17 個社區藝團及地區組織舉辦這些文化藝術活動。
- (c)「藝術品外借計劃」一這項計劃與康文署合辦,共 邀請了 60 位藝術家參與,提供超過 280 件作品, 讓市民外借其複製品。第二期計劃自 2008 年實施 以來,已錄得外借次數逾 8 000 次,有 160 多間學 校曾借用作品供校內不同類型的藝術活動之用。
- (d)「香港舞蹈節」—舞蹈節旨在展示本地舞蹈藝術家的原創及多元面貌,並鼓勵公眾參與香港的舞蹈藝術,享受箇中樂趣。2010年,康文署、演藝學院及八個本地舞蹈團獲邀成為策略伙伴,節目包括舞台演出、比賽、研討會及快閃舞表演。
- (e)「香港藝術發展獎」一這是本地藝壇周年盛事,旨在正式表揚對本地藝術發展有顯著貢獻的優秀藝術工作者、團體及組織。此外,也鼓勵社會人士支持、贊助及參與本地藝術活動。
- 59. 除上述主動推行的計劃外,藝發局也管理多項資助計劃,協助中小型藝團及新進藝術家實踐其藝術、創作及發展抱負,以及推廣藝術教育。2009/10年度,在受資助計劃中,超逾30項是藝術教育計劃。一年/兩年資助計劃的受助藝團也積極進行外展工作。2010/11年度,藝發局一年/兩年資助計劃下的活動接觸逾160萬名觀眾。

#### 主要表演藝團

- 60. 九個主要表演藝團「致力舉辦教育及觀眾拓展活動。當局除撥出用作提升藝術水平及培育專才的 2 億2,400萬元基線資助金外,在 2010/11年度起計的五年,每年額外向這些主要表演藝團撥出 4,050萬元,以舉辦外展活動,例如學校表演、社區表演、合奏小組到訪演奏、講座、研討會、工作坊、課程、訓練營、公開綵排、與藝人對談等。為擴闊傳統對象以外的觀眾層面,這些團體不時舉辦具創意的藝術教育及外展活動,例如鼓樂節及為兒童和嬰兒而設的音樂會。
- 61. 為鼓勵學生欣賞主要表演藝團的收費表演,藝團推出優惠票措施。在 2009/10 年度,除上文所述專為學生而設的外展計劃外,這些藝團共售出超過 87700 張學生優惠票(超過總售出門票數目的 25%)。

#### 香港藝術節

62. 當局在 2010/11 至 2014/15 年度向香港藝術節提供達 8,000 萬元的額外資源,在各區(包括新界)舉行高質素演出、增加節目的藝術教育及觀眾拓展元素,以及支持本地藝術團體及藝術工作者的製作等。這些措施旨在引發市民對藝術的興趣,及讓更多觀眾有機會欣賞作為本地文化品牌的藝術節的豐富節目。

#### 進一步的改善措施

63. 成立於 2010 年 11 月的藝術發展諮詢委員會(委員會)旨在向政府建議有關本地藝術發展(包括強化文化軟件)的事宜。推廣藝術教育是委員會在文化軟件方面的優先工作,因這與拓展觀眾和藝團長遠發展息息相關。為促進與不同持份者協調及加強協同效應,委員會轄下成立了藝術教育小組委員會,就藝術教育的推廣(包括公營部門之間的協調)向政府提供建議。小組委員會亦會向政府提供意見,及協助政府在藝術教育及相關事

1 九個主要表演藝團為:中英劇團、城市當代舞蹈團、香港芭蕾舞團、香港中樂團、香港舞蹈團、香港管弦樂團、香港話劇團、香港小交響樂團和進念二十面體。

宜上鼓勵持份者的參與、促進社會支持,以及與不同界 別合作。

- 64. 為進一步加強本港的藝術教育,當局已委託顧問,研究、分析香港現時在校內外為兒童以至成人提供的公共藝術教育,及就如何培養學生及大眾欣賞文化藝術提供建議策略。在考慮過研究的結果及建議(行政摘要載於附件 K)後,委員會的藝術教育小組委員會訂出下述優先進行的改善措施:
  - (a) 透過與不同持份者合作舉辦宣傳運動,積極向公眾 推廣藝術價值;及
  - (b) 加強民政事務局、教育局、康文署、藝發局、西九管理局、演藝學院等公營機構及相關專業人士的合作機制。

#### 藝術教育的資源

#### 學校層面

- 65. 根據既定規則和政策,所有學校均有任教音樂科和視覺藝術科的藝術教師。除此以外,政府亦為學校提供經常性資源,以推廣藝術及文化教育,例如,「營辦開支整筆津貼」和「擴大的營辦開支整筆津貼」給學校更大自主運用撥款,以實踐其校本教育目標。學校可彈性地運用此津貼去購買藝術科目的資源材料,並舉辦不同的活動,如推行藝術家駐校計劃和邀請藝團到校進行培訓和演出,以拓寬學生的藝術視野和提升藝術能力。
- 66. 學校亦可根據本身的課程發展優次,運用「學校發展津貼」,照顧多元學習和加強學生的語文能力。例如,學校可用此津貼去補助高中學生參加與藝術相關的「應用學習」課程,以及聘請藝術家、兼職教師或教學助理去預備教學材料和舉辦學習活動,支援校本藝術課程發展。
- 67. 除上述的營運開支外,多樣的財政資源一直持續地

從不同的途徑投放,以支援學校推行藝術教育。在 2009/10 學年,大約 4,740 萬元投放於舉辦教師專業發展 課程、製作與藝術相關的學習材料,以及為教師和學生 舉辦不同的藝術計劃和活動,並在財政上支援學校開辦 新高中課程的藝術選修科目和與藝術相關的「應用學習」 課程。

68. 學校可申請「多元學習津貼」去支持學生修讀由認可機構提供與藝術相關的「應用學習」課程。學校亦可運用此津貼與其他學校開辦音樂科及視覺藝術科的聯校課程,以及藝術的資優教育課程。「多元學習津貼」讓學校為這些課程僱用服務、聘請教師/教學助理,並可購買學與教材料。在 2009/10 學年,約 580 萬投放於學校用以支援學生選修與藝術相關的「應用學習」課程和聯校課程。

#### 在職專業培訓

69. 教育局定期舉辦大量專業發展課程,幫助在職教師掌握藝術課程發展的最新情況,提升在藝術文化領域的教學能力,以及加強他們發展學生創意的能力。這些專業發展課程有效地透過系列,並以多樣的主題和焦點來組織,以研討會、工作坊及經驗分享會等形式,從而照顧教師的專業需要。所有學校的教師能從教育局的培訓行事曆中,獲得這些課程的最新資訊。在 2009/10 學年,不同的學習領域支出約 1,270 萬,提供超過 20 000 個培訓學額,以加強教師的藝術及文化教學能力。

#### 學與教資源

70. 教育局投放不少資源,並與專上院校和專家協作發展學與教材料供教師參考,支援在學校推行藝術及文化教育。在 2009/10 學年,發展相關材料的支出約 670 萬。這些材料涵蓋多樣的主題,並以小冊子、錄像光碟和網上資源形式分發到學校。自 2002 年以來完成的材料例子見附件 L。

#### 優質教育基金

71. 自 1998 年成立以來,優質教育基金一直通過撥款支持學校,為學生舉辦不同類型的藝術及文化課程及計劃。在 2009/10 學年,資助藝術及文化計劃的支出達 620 萬元,當中包括不同的藝術形式和媒體,如音樂、戲劇,舞蹈、視覺藝術、中國戲曲、多媒體製作、傳統及當代中國文化,以及本地藝術。此外,基金已撥款超過 200 萬元,用以支援兩個「優質教育基金主題學校網絡」,即「戲劇教育學校網絡」和「影視藝術教育學校網絡」,即「戲劇教育學校網絡」和「影視藝術教育學校網絡」,分別加強學校在戲劇和電影學與教的協作及成功經驗分享。「創意藝術教育」是優質教育基金自 2008 年起的常設優先申請主題,以加強培育學生創意和藝術能力的學與教策略和資源探索,提升他們對藝術和文化遺產的了解及欣賞能力。

#### 支援有財政困難的學生

72. 教育局設立「校本課後學習及支援計劃」,為領取綜合社會保障援助計劃及全額學生資助的學生提供「校本津貼」,讓他們參與活動,以擴闊他們在課室以外的學習經歷,如藝術及文化活動、運動、領袖訓練、義工服務、探訪及補習服務。自 2010/11 學年,每年每名對象學生的「校本津貼」由 200 元增至 400 元。此外,計劃亦提供「區本計劃津貼」,供非政府機構為青年和學生舉辦社區為本的計劃。所有與藝術及文化相關的計劃均獲支持,而在 2009/10 學年,這些計劃的支出約 290 萬。在2010/11 學年,給予非政府機構舉辦與藝術及文化相關計劃的撥款約 630 萬。

73. 「香港賽馬會全方位學習基金」為幫助經濟有困難的學生而設立,提供支援予有需要的中、小學生,讓他們參與全方位學習活動,其中包括與藝術及文化相關的活動,幫助和確保這些學生有機會獲得均衡的學習經歷。在 2009/10 學年,用以支持有需要學生的支出超過4,000 萬。

#### 推廣社區藝術及拓展觀眾

- 74. 政府在 2010/11 及 2011/12 年度向演藝學院提供的經常資助分別為 1 億 9,720 萬元和 2 億 170 萬元。
- 75. 康文署轄下的觀眾拓展辦事處、藝術推廣辦事處及音樂事務處於 2010/11 及 2011/12 年度舉辦藝術教育相關項目的開支分別為 7,320 萬元及 7,380 萬元。
- 76. 藝發局每年接受政府 8,060 萬元的經常性資助及 3,000 萬元從藝術及體育發展基金(藝術部份)的撥款。在 2009/10 年度,藝發局共推出 18 項藝術推廣及藝術教育項目,總預算約為 1,300 萬元。在 2009/10 年度,藝發局受資助計劃下 30 項專門發展藝術教育的總撥款額為 290 萬元。
- 77. 由 2010/11 年度至 2014/15 年度,我們會增撥 4 億 8,600 萬元以加強文化軟件。除了撥款支援粵劇及藝術行政人員實習課程外,當局將會撥款共 3 億 8,500 萬元,提升主要機構(例如康文署、主要表演藝團及香港藝術節)的外展及藝術教育活動、加強推動公共藝術及協助學生參與文化藝術活動,詳情如下:
  - (a) 增撥 2,200 萬元(即每個年度 400 萬元以上),加 強推廣藝術教育,培養青少年對視覺藝術的興趣, 以及在這些方面的鑑賞技巧和能力,包括舉辦導賞 團、研討會等推廣活動及其他課堂以外進行的活動;
  - (b) 額外撥款 8,000 萬元,加強推廣公眾藝術,並在社區舉辦普及藝術活動;
  - (c) 撥款 2 億 300 萬元,以加強主要表演藝團及香港藝術節的外展及其他方面的工作;及
  - (d) 撥款 8,000 萬元,以加強香港藝術節節目中的藝術教育和觀眾拓展元素,以及其他方面的工作。
- 78. 隨著藝術及體育發展基金(藝術部分)在 2010年 7月獲注資 15 億元,預計每年可提供約 6,000 萬元的收

益。除了支援藝發局資助的計劃外,3,000 萬元會透過新的藝能發展資助計劃發放。這項新資助計劃旨在提升本地藝術人才的能力,以及資助符合藝術發展四大目標<sup>2</sup>的申請,其中包括藝術教育。

#### 總結

79. 政府致力在學校推廣藝術教育,為學生提供全人發展,培訓藝術人才,透過欣賞和參與培養社會的文化藝術氛圍,促進創意及推動多元文化發展。對於香港未來培育人力資源的發展,我們在學校拓寬設置及提升藝術與文化學習質素的努力是最有效的。政府會透過以下措施,在基礎教育和新高中課程繼續加強支援藝術及文化的學與教:

- 提供學校及教師津貼、學與教材料和專業發展課程 等支援和資源;
- 檢視和修訂課程實施的策略,以促進藝術及文化在 學校課程的發展;
- 政府部門和藝術團體緊密協作,為學生舉辦在課室 以外多樣的活動和計劃;以及
- 與學校、家長和公眾溝通,在學校進一步推廣藝術 與文化學習的重要性。

我們深信透過不同持份者和社會人士的共同努力,我們的下一代將從藝術及文化的學習中獲益更多,而他們不同的潛能會獲得全面發揮。

#### 教育局

民政事務局

二零一一年五月

<sup>2</sup>四大目標為:藝術創作、拓展觀眾、藝術教育、能力提升。

#### Arts Experience Scheme for Senior Secondary Students 高中生藝術新體驗計劃

#### (organized by Audience Building Office, LCSD) (由康樂及文化事務署觀眾拓展辦事處舉辦)

Arts Groups/Artists 藝術團體/藝術工作者	Programmes 節目	Date 日期
Kung Chi-shing# 龔志成#	"City Inside a Broken Sky II" 《迷走都市 II》	8.10.2010
Zuni Icosahedron* 進念・二十面體*	"1587 – A Year of No Significance" 《萬曆十五年》	11-12, 14-15.10.2010
Guangdong Modern Dance Company, Tang Lok-yin, Pun Siu-fai and the Hong Kong New Music Ensemble# 廣東現代舞蹈團、鄧樂妍、潘少 輝及香港創樂團#	"Mr. Vampire" 《月亮光光》	28-29.10.2010
JAM#	"Sand·Moon: Jamming Muqam" 《沙・月:維族木卡姆 愛情遺歌》	3-4.11.2010
Chung Ying Theatre Company* 中英劇團*	"The Merchant of Venice" 《威尼斯商人》	6.11.2010
Nancy Loo and Friends 羅乃新與友人	"Extraordinary Music Concert II" Concert 「睇與聽打通音樂世界」 音樂會	17.11.2010 23.11.2010
Zuni Icosahedron* 進念・二十面體*	"Stage Sisters" 《舞台姊妹》	18-19.11.2010
Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra* 香港中樂團*	"Magic Chinese Music" Concert 「動畫世界」音樂會	26.11.2010
Musica Viva 非凡美樂	"Amahl and the Night Visitors" 《三王夜訪》	2-3.12.2010
Hong Kong Dance Company* 香港舞蹈團*	"Poet Dongpo" 《瀟灑東坡》	4.12.2010
City Contemporary Dance Company* 城市當代舞蹈團*	A Xing Liang Choreography "Six Degrees" 邢亮的《六度》	11.12.2010

The Hong Kong Ballet*	"The Nutcracker"	18.12.2010
香港芭蕾舞團*	《胡桃夾子》	
Alice Theatre Laboratory#	"Fear and Misery of the	6-7.1.2011
愛麗絲戲劇工作室#	Third Reich"	
	《第三帝國的恐懼和苦	
	難》	
The Absolutely Fabulous Theatre	"Death of a Salesman"	14-15.2.2011
Connection English Theatre	《推銷員之死》	
誇啦啦藝術集匯		
Hong Kong Theatre Works	"Love in Shakespeare"	3-4.3.2011
香港戲劇工程	《愛情莎翁》	10-11.3.2011
		17-18.3.2011
Hong Kong Repertory Theatre*	"Death and the Maiden"	15, 17.3.2011
香港話劇團*	《不道德的審判》	22, 24.3.2011
		29.3.2011
Cantonese Opera	"The Story of Doue"	6.4.2011
粤劇	《六月雪》	7.4.2011
		11.4.2011
		12.4.2011
		13.4.2011
Unlock Dancing Plaza Multimedia	"Lost & Found"	7-8.7.2011
Dance Theatre	《失物啓事》	
不加鎖舞踊館		

<sup>\*</sup> Programmes contributed by major performing arts companies receiving consolidated grant from HAB

節目由接受民政事務局恆常資助的主要藝團提供

<sup>#</sup> Programmes contributed by other programme offices of LCSD 節目由康樂及文化事務署其他節目辦事處提供

## Arts-related Applied Learning Courses and Students' Enrolment in 2010-12 School Years 在 2010-12 學年修讀與藝術相關的應用學習課程的學生人數

Area of Studies 學習範疇	Course Cluster <b>課程組別</b>	Course 課程	No. of participating schools 參與學校數目	No. of participating students 參與學生人數
	Design	Image Design 形象設計	157	776
Studies 創意學習	Studies 設計學	Innovative Product Design 創新產品設計	40	134
		Jewellery Arts and Design 珠寶藝術與設計	28	38
	Media Arts 媒體藝術	Commercial Comic Art 商業漫畫創作	59	87
		Multimedia Entertainment Studies 多媒體科藝	69	249
	Performing Arts	Introduction to Theatre Arts 戲劇藝術入門	46	56
	表演藝術	Taking a Chance on Dance 舞出新機 – 舞蹈藝術	52	79
Media and		Film and Video Studies		
Communi		電影及錄像		
	Broadcasting		48	283
媒體及傳	電影、電視與			
意	电影·电顺兴 廣播學			
	Media	Infotainment Production	27	47
	Writing and Production	資訊娛樂節目製作		-
	媒體寫作及	Radio Host and Programme Production	0.4	172
	然超為F及 製作	電台主持與節目製作	94	173
Sub-total /		电口工行类即日表下	,	1 922
		ectual Disabilities	/	1 922
	nts with filtering 生而設的課程	cciuai Disaviiliies		
			No. of	No. of
Area	of Studies	Course	participating	participating
學	<b>習範疇</b>	課程	schools 參與學校數目	students 參與學生人數
Creative St 創意學習	rudies	Dancing Art (A) 舞蹈藝術(A)	7	11
		Dancing Art (B) 舞蹈藝術(B)	6	9

Dancing Art (B) (Mode II class)	2	11
舞蹈藝術(B)(模式二)		
Professional Training of Playback	6	10
Theatre (Improvisation)		
一人一故事(即興)劇場專業培		
Ceramic 陶瓷藝術	6	8
Digital Photography and Desktop	10	14
Publishing Design		
數碼攝影及桌上出版設計		
Sub-total 小計:	/	63
Total 總數:	/	1 985

## Examples of Student Activities Related to the Arts and Culture (2009/10 School Year) 學生文化藝術活動例子(2009/10 學年)

## (organized by EDB, LCSD and other organisations) (由教育局、康樂及文化事務署及其他機構舉辦)

Event 活 動	No. of participants 參與人數
Hong Kong Schools Music Festival 香港學校音樂節	146 223
Hong Kong Schools Speech Festival 香港學校朗誦節	189 636
Hong Kong Schools Drama Festival 香港學校戲劇節	17 560
Hong Kong Schools Dance Festival 香港學校舞蹈節	22 411
Schools Creative Music Showcase 學校音樂創藝展	2 320
Schools Speech Choir Showcase 學校動感聲藝匯演	840
A Journey on Learning the Arts for New Secondary Senior Students 新高中學生藝術學習之旅	5 258
School Collaboration Scheme of Music Training for Senior Secondary Students 高中音樂科學校協作計畫	170
Experiencing Composition and Contemporary Music Series 音樂創作與現代音樂體驗系列	427
Exhibition of Primary School Students' Creative Visual Arts Work 小學生視覺藝術創作展	5 000
Exhibition of Secondary School Students' Creative Visual Arts Work 中學生視覺藝術創作展	9 500
"Time" – A Photography competition cum Exhibition 「時間」攝影比賽暨展覽	1 300

Event 活 動	No. of participants 參與人數
International Students' Visual Arts Contest cum Exhibition of Hong Kong 香港國際學生視覺藝術比賽暨展覽	7 200
Exhibition of Senior Secondary School Students' Visual Arts Portfolio 高中學生視覺藝術作品集展	1 500
Art in the Parks Guided Tours for Schools 藝術在公園:學校導賞活動	5 838
School Arts Animateur Scheme 學校藝術培訓計劃	66 243
Arts Experience Scheme for Senior Secondary Students 高中生藝術新體驗計劃	14 768
School Cultural Day Scheme 學校文化日計劃	113 206
Arts Ambassadors-in-School Scheme 校園藝術大使計劃	639
中國中學生作文大賽決賽	100 000
中國中學生作文大賽(香港賽區)文學講座:好文章的要素	300
中國中學生作文大賽(香港賽區)文學講座:作家對談系列 - 從經典出發	243
中國中學生作文大賽決賽頒獎典禮文學講座:靈感從何而來? - 美感經驗之轉化	539
中國中學生作文大賽(香港賽區)頒獎典禮延續活動:獨幕劇《風雨橫斜》 (學生專場)演出暨演前導賞及演後座談	354
作家對談系列二 - 作家談創作	356
獅子山詩歌朗誦會 2010 — 詩與音樂	125
全港小學普通話戲劇小品比賽	300
全港中小學普通話演講比賽	1 473
「少兒曲藝香港行」講座、示範及交流表演	700
兒童金口獎作文及演講比賽	460
"The Sunday Smile" Drawing and Writing Competitions	5 580
Statistics Creative-Writing Competition for Secondary School Students 2009 中學生統計創意寫作比賽 2009	180
Science Alive 2009: Who wants to be a superhero? (Science Drama Show) 「2009 活的科學」:誰想當大英雄?(校園巡迴表演)	2 455
InnoCarnival 2009 創新科技節 2009	70 000

Event 活 動	No. of participants 參與人數
Elite Student Project in Chinese Language 中、小學中國語文菁英計畫	713
Hong Kong Budding Poets (English) Award 香港傑出學生詩人(英文)獎	1 706
The Young Achievers' Gallery Arts Competition 「薈萃館」藝術比賽	226
Enhancement Programmes on Creativity and Arts organised in Fung Hon Chu Gifted Education Centre 馮漢柱資優教育中心舉辦著重創意及藝術培訓的增益課程:室內設計、我的天地	20

#### School Culture Day Scheme 學校文化日計劃

#### (organized by Audience Building Office, LCSD) (由康樂及文化事務署觀眾拓展辦事處舉辦)

Arts Groups/Artists	Programmes	Date
藝術團體/藝術工作者	節目	日期
Exploration Theatre	"Three versions of two	13.10.2010
赫墾坊劇團	letters"	19-20.10.2010
	《三兩》	
Sky Bird Puppet Group	"Be Friend with Puppet –	14-16.9.2010
飛鵬木偶團	Interactive Puppet	20-21.9.2010
	Performance cum	4-5.10.2010
	Workshop"	14-15.10.2010
	《親親木偶 – 互動演出暨	19-21.10.2010
	工作坊》	
Hong Kong Young Talent	"Cantonese Opera	2.3.2011
Cantonese Opera Troupe	Demonstration	
香港青苗粤劇團	Performance"	3.3.2011
	粤劇導賞演出	
Absolutely Fabulous Theatre	"The Adventures of Tom	21-22.10.2010
Connection	Sawyer" (Excerpts)	
誇啦啦藝術集匯	《湯姆歷險記》(選段)	
Make Friends with Puppet	"Woola Jungle"	12-14.10.2010
偶友街作	《烏拉森林》互動人偶音樂	
	劇	
Y Space	"Hong Kong – The Story of	23-24.3.2011
多空間	Island and Boat 2011"	
	《香港 - 船與島的故事	
	2011》	
Drama Gallery	"The Echo Story"	28-29.10.2010
劇場工作室	《天神愛說話》	1.11.2010
Hong Kong Ballet*	"The Sleeping Beauty"	2-3.11.2010
香港芭蕾舞團*	(Excerpts)	2 0111.2010
H	《睡美人》(選段)	
Hong Kong Ballet*	"Jazz, Rituals & War:	21.3.2011
香港芭蕾舞團*	Stravinsky's Revolution"	21.3.2011
	《破格芭蕾:史特拉汶斯基	
	之音樂革命》	
City Contemporary Dance	"Focus on the Motion:	8.3.2011
Company*	Dance & Dance Video"	9.3.2011
城市當代舞蹈團*	《光影之間 – 舞蹈與舞蹈	14.3.2011
		22.3.2011
	錄像》	22.J.2011

Hong Kong Chinese Orchestra* 香港中樂團*	"Chinese Music Showcase" 《中樂導賞音樂會》	15.3.2011
Hong Kong Dance Company*	"Across the Stage –	15.10.2010
香港舞蹈團*	Exploring and Appreciating	
	Chinese Dance"	
	《穿越舞台 - 中國舞蹈探	
	源及賞析》	
Zuni Icosahedron*	"Ink Pond – Si Shu Xi" An	6-8,11-15.12.2010
進念•二十面體*	Installation and Multimedia	
	Presentation	
	《「墨池-私塾.習」裝置及	
	多媒體展示》	

<sup>\*</sup> Programmes contributed by major performing arts companies receiving consolidated grant from HAB

節目由接受民政事務局恆常資助的主要藝團提供

#### Note 備註

Apart from the above mentioned tailor-made programmes organized by the Audience Building Office, the Scheme also offered a diverse range of some 650 arts education activities organized by other LCSD programme offices, museums and public libraries.

除了以上由觀眾拓展辦事處所舉辦的專門設計節目外,計劃亦提供約 650 個由康樂及文化事務署其他節目辦事處、博物館及公共圖書館所舉辦的一系列藝術教育活動。

#### School Arts Animateur Scheme 學校藝術培訓計劃 (organized by Audience Building Office, LCSD)

#### (由康樂及文化事務署觀眾拓展辦事處舉辦)

Arts Groups/Artists	Projects	Period
藝術團體/藝術工作者	計劃	時期
Unlock Dancing Plaza	"UDP@School RJ" Multi-Media Dance	9.2010 -
不加鎖舞踊館	Education Scheme	12.2011
	「UDP@School RJ 迷幻版」多媒體舞蹈	
	教育計劃	
Chung Ying Theatre	"Play-Writing, Directing and Acting - One	9.2010 - 3.2011
Company*	to 3" Youth Drama Animateur Scheme	
中英劇團*	「編導演 One to 3」青年戲劇培訓計劃	
City Contemporary	, ,	9.2010 - 7.2011
Dance Company*	Modern Dance Animateur Scheme	
城市當代舞蹈團*	「舞在貧乏與富足之間」現代舞培訓計劃	
Hong Kong Composers'	"Composition ad libitum" Music	9.2010 - 7.2011
Guild	Composition Animateur Scheme	
香港作曲家聯會	「自由自在創新曲」音樂創作培訓計劃	
Hong Kong Ballet*	"Little Green Warriors" Creative Ballet	9.2010 - 7.2011
香港芭蕾舞團*	Animateur Scheme	
	「綠色環保小戰士」創意芭蕾培訓計劃	
Hong Kong 3 Arts Music	"Triple Threat • Triple Fun" English	9.2010 - 7.2011
Institute	Musical Theatre Animateur Scheme	
香港音樂劇藝術學院	「三重藝力・樂滿校園」英語音樂劇培訓	
	計劃	
DanceArt Hong Kong	"Fairytales Revisited" Musical Creative	10.2010 -
動藝	Animateur Scheme	7.2011
	「童話再造」音樂劇創作及培訓計劃	
Prospects Theatre	"Rediscovering My City" Drama	9.2010 - 7.2011
新域劇團	Animateur Scheme	
	「『慢』遊我城」」戲劇培訓計劃	
Exploration Theatre	"A Confident Speaker" Drama-in-Teaching	9.2010 - 6.2011
赫墾坊劇團	Scheme	
	「能說善道」教育戲劇計劃	
Kim Sum Cantonese	"Cha-duk-chang in Campus" Cantonese	9.2010 - 7.2011
Opera Association	Opera Animateur Scheme	
劍心粤劇團	「校園粤藝査篤撐」粤劇培訓計劃	
Theatre Space	"Superstar English Drama" English Drama	9.2010 - 7.2011
劇場空間	Animateur Scheme	
	「精英戲劇」英語戲劇培訓計劃	

Class 7A Drama Group	"Origin of a Play - Drama Workshop"	9.2010 - 7.2011
7A 班戲劇組	Appreciation of Classics and Script Writing	
	Drama Animateur Scheme	
	「一劇之本戲劇工作坊」名著導讀及劇本	
	創作戲劇培訓計劃	

<sup>\*</sup> Programmes contributed by major performing arts companies receiving consolidated grant from HAB

節目由接受民政事務局恆常資助的主要藝團提供

#### Annex F 附件 F

# Let's Enjoy Cantonese Opera in Bamboo Theatre戲棚粤劇齊齊賞(organized by Audience Building Office, LCSD)(由康樂及文化事務署觀眾拓展辦事處舉辦)

Arts Groups/Artists	Programmes	Date
藝術團體/藝術工作者	節目	日期
Host: SUN Kim-long		20-21.12.2010
主持:新劍郎	the Celestial Herb and Luhaudang cum interactive session	(Tai Po)
	粤劇折子戲《盜仙草》及《蘆花	(大埔)
	荡》暨互動環節	14-15.1.2011
		(Sai Kung)
		(西貢)
		3-4.5.2011
		(Tseung Kwan O) (將軍澳)

#### Community Cultural Ambassador Scheme 社區文化大使計劃

#### (organized by Audience Building Office, LCSD) (由康樂及文化事務署觀眾拓展辦事處舉辦)

Arts Groups/Artists 蘇集團雕/蘇集工作学	Projects	Period
	計劃	<b>時期</b> 3.2011-11.2011
Ng Cheuk-yin 伍卓賢	"My Encyclopedia of Music"	3.2011-11.2011
	「中西古今音樂百科」	2 2011 11 2011
Windpipe Chinese Ensemble	"From Cantonese Music to Cantopop"	3.2011-11.2011
	「香江情懷」	
竹韻小集	"O ' ' ' II II ' C	5 2011 12 2011
Hong Kong Harmonica	"Community in Harmony: Harmonica for	5.2011-12.2011
Association	Families"	
香港口琴協會	「社區親子口琴樂」	6.0011.0.0011
Stanley Chen, Yuko	"Brass Band Showcase"	6.2011-8.2011
Niitsuma	「銅管樂・同歡樂」	
陳偉倫、新妻裕子		
Ken Kwok, Eve Leung,	"Tap Dance Show : Sidewalk Café"	3.2011-12.2011
Andy Cheung	「街頭踢躂舞—拍拍大排檔」	
郭偉傑、梁美嘉、張熙		
傑		
Unlock Dancing Plaza	"Hero@Expired"	4.2011-11.2011
不加鎖舞踊館	「英雄@過期」	
DanceArt Hong Kong	"Ahead of Avant-garde"	4.2011-11.2011
動藝	「走!在前衛之前」	
Wong Siu-sang	"Cantonese Opera Open Stage"	2.2011-8.2011
黄肇生	「社區大戲台」	
Sunny Cantonese Opera	"New Theatre: Cantonese Opera from All	3.2011-10.2011
Troupe	Angles"	
艷陽天粤劇坊	「新舞台—粤劇藝術面面賞」	
Kim Sum Cantonese Opera		3.2011-11.2011
Association	「得戚,撐、撐、撐」	
劍心粵劇團		
Hong Kong Youth of	"The Glamorous Cheng School of Chinese	4.2011-9.2011
Chinese Opera College	Opera"	
香港青年京劇學院	「國粹生香・程韻添彩」	
Drama Gallery	"Chinese Myths in Hong Kong"	3.2011-6.2011
劇場工作室	「創出香港神話」	
Prospects Theatre	"Theatre in Celebration of the Joy of Eating	3.2011-6.2011
新域劇團	and Cooking"	
144 L. <b>ANSONIT</b>	「演藝廚房之食得是福」	
Centre for Community	"Circle Art · Circle Life: Inclusive	3.2011-7.2011
Cultural Development	Community Event"	5.2011 /.2011
	Community Lyont	

社區文化發展中心	「『圓』藝・『共』生―社區藝術共融盛	
	會計劃」	
Goodnews	"A Magnificent Life with Musicals"	3.2011-9.2011
Communication	「歌・舞・演人生」	
International Ltd.		
真証傳播		
Theatre Space	"2 or 3 Things I Know about the North West"	3.2011-11.2011
劇場空間	「三城兩語話西北」	
Class 7A Drama Group	"In and Out III: An Atlas of Hong Kong Folk	4.2011-9.2011
7A 班戲劇組	Culture"	
	「潮與古 III—香港(民/文化管道)圖譜」	
Theatre Ronin		4.2011-11.2011
浪人劇場	Romance"	
	「香港風俗劇場 II—上海風流 」	
Actors Family	"The Invisible Man in Wonderland"	5.2011-8.2011
演戲家族	「隱形客漫遊 2011」	
Theatre of the Silence	"Deaf Theatre in Community"	5.2011-8.2011
無言天地劇團	「聾人劇場・與你共賞」	
Trinity Theatre	"i: pop"	5.2011-9.2011
三角關係	「今期流行 i: pop」	
Asian People's Theatre		6.2011-10.2011
Festival Society	Performance"	
亞洲民眾戲劇節協會	「香港 1911—大木偶巡遊劇匯演」	

#### District Cantonese Opera Parade 社區粵劇巡禮

#### (organized by Audience Building Office, LCSD) (由康樂及文化事務署觀眾拓展辦事處舉辦)

Contoness On one Treames Due grammes Dete				
Cantonese Opera Troupes 粤劇團	Programmes 節目	Date 日期		
Classical Chinese Opera &	"Princess Chang Ping"	27.12.2010		
Musical Club	《帝女花》			
樂軒粤藝社				
Yue · Opera Troupe	"The Goddess of the River	28.12.2010		
粤 • 劇團	Luo"			
	《洛神》			
Kam Chi King Chinese Opera	"The Blessing of the	8.1.2011		
金紫荆劇團	Moon"			
	《雙仙拜月亭》			
Man Cheung Hung Chinese Opera	"The Swallow Returns but	15.1.2011		
萬丈紅粤劇團	not My Beloved"			
	《燕歸人未歸》			
Dan Fung Cantonese Opera	"The Rendezvous"	16.1.2011		
丹楓粤劇團	《樓台會》			
Chi Chuk Hin Cantonese Opera	"The Story of the Purple	22.1.2011		
Society	Hairpin"			
紫筑軒曲藝社	《紫釵記》			
Aroma Cantonese Opera Troupe	"A Precious Fan"	23.1.2011		
錦添花粤劇團	《穿金寶扇》			
Choi Lun Cantonese Opera	"Emperor Li"	25.1.2011		
Association	《李後主》			
彩麟粤劇社				
Sensational Sprouts Cantonese	"Love and Hatred between	26.1.2011		
Opera Association	Two Generations"			
天馬菁莪粤劇團	《兩代情仇》			
Ming Chu Cantonese Operatic	"The Injustice Done to	19.2.2011		
Songs Association	Dou E"			
明珠曲藝研習會	《六月雪》			
Hei Shing Sheung Opera Society	"Butterfly and Red Pear"	20.2.2011		
喜成雙劇團	《蝶影紅梨記》			
Chuk Lin Wah Cantonese Opera	"A Buddhist Recluse for	26.2.2011		
Troupe	Fourteen Years"			
祝年華劇團	《火網梵宮十四年》			
Yvonne and Sabrinas' Cantonese	"The Peony Pavilion"	27.2.2011		
Opera Troupe	《牡丹亭驚夢》			
小百合劇團				
Ching Nam Art Square	"War and Never Ending	1.3.2011		

清楠藝舍	Love"	
	《戎馬金戈萬里情》	
YSF Cantonese Opera Promotion	"Forty Years after the	5.3.2011
Association	Death of a Fair Maid"	
揚聲輝粤藝社	《夢斷香銷四十年》	
Kiu Fai Conton Opera Group	"Bloodshed on Mount	6.3.2011
翹輝粤劇團	Pipa"	
	《琵琶山上英雄血》	
Shiny Light Troupe	"Princess Chang Ping"	12.3.2011
頌英暉劇團	《帝女花》	
New Star Cantonese Opera Troupe	"A Comedy of Error in the	13.3.2011
新聲粵劇團	Flower Fields"	
	《花田八喜》	

# Major Arts Education/Promotion Activities on Visual Arts 主要視覺藝術教育/推廣活動 (organised by Art Promotion Office, LCSD) (由康樂及文化事務署藝術推廣辦事處舉辦)

Event / Programme 項目/節目	Period 時期
Together We Stride - Community Art Promotion Project 長幼同行-社區藝術計劃	7.2010 – 5.2011 10 – 16.8.2011
Artist in Residence Programme 2010@VAC: New Media Art 藝術家留駐計劃 2010@VAC: 新媒體藝術	4.2010 – 3.2012
Art Specialist Course 2011/12@VAC: Specialised art training programme (Mar 2011 – Dec 2011) Graduation exhibition (Jan 2012) 藝術專修課程 2011/12@VAC	4.2011 – 1.2012
Art@Government Buildings 藝聚政府大樓	6 – 11.2011
Art Summer@VAC: (Day camp & graduation ceremony (Jul – Aug 2011) Exhibition (Aug – Nov 2011) 藝術暑期天@VAC	7.2011 - 11.2011
School Programme Series@VAC: Teacher Ambassador Scheme (Jun – Jul 2011) Students' Excursion Scheme (Oct 2011 – Mar 2012) 教與學推廣計劃@VAC: 教師大使計劃及學習外展計劃	6.2011 – 3.2012
Sai Kung District Council Public Art Project 西貢區議會公眾藝術計劃	Mid 2011 onwards 2011 年中起
ArtAlive@Park 藝綻公園	2 – 4.2012

Artists in the Neighbourhood Scheme V 藝遊鄰里計劃 V	2011 – 2013
Public Art Scheme of the "Public Art Scheme of the Town Park, Indoor Velodrome-cum-Sports Centre, in Area 45, Tseung Kwan O公共藝術計劃 - 將軍澳第 45 區市鎮公園、室內單車場及體育館(暫名)	2012 – 2013
Young Artists Portfolios (Tentative name) 青年藝術新星計劃(暫名)	A bi-monthly exhibition programme will start from 2012 coincide with the opening of the new art space at Oil Street 將於 2012 年開幕的雙月展覽,以配合位於油街的藝術空間開幕時間
The Amoeba Project (Tentative name) 亞米巴建築新裝計劃(暫名)	An annual installation project will start from 2012 coincide with the opening of the new art space at Oil Street 將於 2012 年開幕的全年性的裝置藝術計劃,以配合位於油街的藝術空間開幕時間
Crossover Pairing (Tentative name) 跨媒介藝術倂發計劃(暫名)	A quarterly exhibition project will start from 2012 coincide with the opening of the new art space at Oil Street 將於 2012 年開幕的季度展覽,以配合位於油街的藝術空間開幕時間

# Arts education activities organised by Music Office in support of the "School Culture Day Scheme" 音樂事務處舉辦的藝術教育活動以支援「學校文化日計劃」

Arts Groups/Artists 藝術團體/藝術工作者	Programmes 節目	Date 日期
Music Office - Instructors'	"The Echo of Silk Road" Wind Music	4.10.2010
Wind Ensemble 音樂事務處 - 導師管樂小組	Concert by Music Office 音樂事務處《絲路迴響》管樂音樂會	8.11.2010
Music Office - Instructors'	"Music & Literature" Chinese Music	25.10.2010
Chinese Ensemble	Concert by Music Office	8.11.2010
音樂事務處 - 導師中樂小組	音樂事務處《音樂・文學》中樂音樂	
	會	
Music Office - Instructors'	"String Music from Movies" String	8.11.2010
String Ensemble	Music Concert by Music Office	22.11.2010
音樂事務處 - 導師弦樂小組	音樂事務處《電光幻影》弦樂音樂會	
Music Office – Guest Lecturer	"World Music Tour – Asian Music"	14.10.2010
音樂事務處 - 客席講師	Lecture Series by Music Office	1.11.2010
	音樂事務處《漫遊民族音樂—亞洲篇》	18.11.2010
	講座	24.11.2010
		3.12.2010
		6.12.2010
Music Office – Guest Lecturer	"World Music Tour – American Music"	13.10.2010
音樂事務處 – 客席講師	Lecture Series by Music Office	5.11.2010
	音樂事務處《漫遊民族音樂—美洲篇》	
	講座	23.11.2010
		29.11.2010
		7.12.2010
Music Office – Guest Lecturer	"World Music Tour – African Music"	15.10.2010
音樂事務處 – 客席講師	Lecture Series by Music Office	4.11.2010
	講座	23.11.2010
		3.12.2010
		6.12.2010
	"World Music Tour – European Music"	
音樂事務處 – 客席講師	Lecture Series by Music Office	3.11.2010
	音樂事務處《漫遊民族音樂—歐洲篇》	
	講座	24.11.2010
		26.11.2010
M. OCC.	WELL E 1 CC.II D 19 777, 134 .	7.12.2010
Music Office - Instructors'	"The Echo of Silk Road" Wind Music	9.5.2011
Wind Ensemble	Concert by Music Office	27.6.2011
音樂事務處 - 導師管樂小組	音樂事務處《絲路迴響》管樂音樂會	27 ( 2011
Music Office - Instructors'	"String Music from Movies" String	27.6.2011

String Ensemble	Music Concert by Music Office	
音樂事務處 - 導師弦樂小組	音樂事務處《電光幻影》弦樂音樂會	
Music Office - Instructors'	"Animal and Me" Chinese Music	27.6.2011
Chinese Ensemble	Concert by Music Office	
音樂事務處 - 導師中樂小組	音樂事務處《動物與我》中樂音樂會	

# **Executive Summary**

#### **BACKGROUND**

1. The Home Affairs Bureau (HAB) established the Committee on Performing Arts (CPA), the Committee on Museums and the Committee on Libraries in November 2004. Pursuant to its Recommendation Report, in June 2006, the CPA set up the Working Group on Arts Education in 2007 to study and recommend strategies to nurture arts development in the community and to strengthen arts education in schools. To assist the Working Group, the HAB commissioned InnoFoco in June 2009 to conduct a consultancy study to analyse the adequacy and effectiveness of the existing provision of public arts education in Hong Kong from early childhood to adulthood within and outside schools. InnoFoco conducted the study in association with the Hong Kong Institute of Education (HKIEd) and Professor Anne Bamford (UK). The study was conducted from July 2009 to June 2010.

# **OBJECTIVES**

- 2. Against the background of Hong Kong aspiring to be a creative metropolis in the region, the study aims to address the following key questions:
  - → In what ways can **formal arts education** at the school level bring about more sustainable and life-long interest and active participation in arts activities?
  - → How can we build a **broader audience base** for arts programmes in Hong Kong? How can the accessibility to and participation in arts activities for all people in Hong Kong including people with special needs (including people with disabilities) be enhanced?
  - → How can we inculcate a greater **community understanding and appreciation of the value of the arts** amongst young people, schools, parents and people from all walks of life?
  - → How can Hong Kong nurture more quality **professionals** and passionate **talents** in arts education, including teachers, artists and arts administrators/ facilitators?
  - → Can **resources** in arts education be more effectively deployed?
  - → What should be the optimal **organisational framework** and structure for developing and promoting arts education and audience development in Hong Kong in the long run?

#### **MEANING OF THE ARTS**

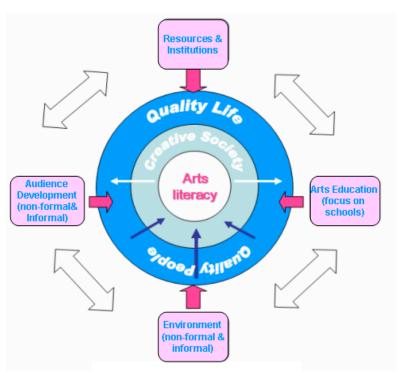
3. International trends suggest an increasing convergence of various art forms that break down the traditional classification of high/classical and low/popular arts. Through new technology and increased design and aesthetic awareness, the arts are integrated into the daily life of people and no longer confined only to museums and concert halls. This study adopts a broad definition of the arts. We embrace all conventional and evolving forms and styles of arts, including popular arts/culture, design and moving image.

4. Arts should bring personal, cultural, economic and social benefits, and are instrumental to the development of a creative city and the enjoyment of a quality life. Individuals enjoy the pleasure, stimulation and the meaning making as they create and consume arts. Arts can also cultivate growth in individual capacities, including creativity, communication skills, critical thinking, empathy, mental health and understanding of the world. Economically, the creative industries are a key driver of economic growth and regeneration. Arts education produces a workforce that enables creativity and innovation to permeate the economy. Socially, arts help nurture a shared identity and build community cohesion. The arts are also potent means of inclusion, empowerment and transformation for the underprivileged and disabled.

#### **DEFINITION OF ARTS EDUCATION**

- 5. This study looks into three systems of arts education:
  - → **Formal arts education**: the hierarchically structured, chronologically graded full time education system, running from primary school through the university
  - → **Non-formal arts education**: organized educational activities outside the established formal school system which aim to serve identifiable learning clienteles and learning objectives
  - → Informal arts education: unorganised, unstructured and unintended exposure to the arts otherwise known as 'arts learning'

The three systems of arts education are complementary and interactive with overlapping areas, and should play an equally important role in nurturing an arts literate populace.



The Arts Education Ecology

# **METHODOLOGY**

- 6. The Consultancy Team undertook an empirical review and analysis of existing provisions in Hong Kong. The research methodologies used included document and media analysis, surveys, interviews, focus groups and field observations. Close to 250 people were interviewed directly as either members of the 24 focus groups, panels or through individual or group interviews. Additionally, 74 arts organisations responded to a survey and 181 schools or kindergartens completed surveys. The Consulting Team also visited 8 arts organisations and 15 schools.
- 7. The data was analysed according to statistical and thematic frameworks. Themes were derived from international quality indicators and inductively form the data collected. The themes fell broadly under the headings of **formal arts education**, **non-formal arts education**, **audience development**, **environment for the arts**, and **policy**, **institutions and resources**. The observations and recommendations of this study are based on BOTH quantitative data as well as qualitative inputs and insights.
- 8. On the basis of the agreed scope and methodology for the study, the Consulting Team has made the best efforts to ensure the validity and reliability of the findings. However, there are several limitations to the study:
  - → Owing to resources constraints, the research could not include a quantitative survey to understand the attitude and behaviour of the community towards arts appreciation and consumption.
  - → There is a lack of time-series hard data related to the arts sector in Hong Kong to enable evidence-based analysis and longitudinal tracking of trends
  - → The broad scope of the study means that the recommendations are directional only
  - → The core research period ran from July 2009 June 2010 and thus the study is unable to include all the latest developments and initiatives in arts education

# **FORMAL ARTS EDUCATION**

9. The results of the study indicate that the arts are given a substantial priority in the lives of children and young people in Hong Kong. In terms of participation, it would appear that Hong Kong probably outperforms the UK with very high levels of participation in school, in 'extended school' and after school times and in leisure time. By international standards children and students in Hong Kong are very skilled in the arts. However, arts education as a means of creative learning has yet to take roots in the system.

# **Arts Education in Schools**

10. The arts and creative areas have benefited from recent curriculum reforms that embed creativity and culture at the core of the formal education system. More schools in Hong Kong promote themselves as being 'creative' or arts-rich schools. The parents surveyed in the study demonstrate some understanding about the aims of arts education and grasp the significance of the arts for their child's future.

- 11. Despite general support for the arts, there is a difference between the relatively narrow definition of the arts that exists within the school system and the wider definitions of the arts within Hong Kong's creative life. While policy and curriculum documents encourage education through the arts and creative approaches to teaching and learning, schools are free to choose different learning and teaching strategies and in practice may not necessarily accord priority to arts education. For some schools, there could also be a lack of recognition of the strong connection between arts education and creative learning.
- 12. Changes in assessment, including a more comprehensive approach in identifying learning outcomes and less 'examination-oriented' learning, are taking place in Hong Kong. The EDB is promulgating a greater diversity of assessment approaches, such as project-based and portfolio assessments. Whilst these reforms are gradually being adopted in schools, the survey results suggest that many schools still put emphasis on assessing students' products (rather than the process) as evidence- of learning.
- 13. **Capacity building** seems to be the key to enable major education reforms to take roots in the system. Teachers may not always feel confident to teach in more creative and integrated ways, with creative flexibility being most likely in primary schools and less so in secondary schools. Many schools also express the need for more creative and dynamic teaching materials. The Consulting Team's observation is that schools have been given considerable autonomy in how to organise their curriculum time, they need support and time to move towards the destination at their own pace.
- 14. The schools surveyed generally feel that teacher education needs to be more creative. Creative teacher education includes learning creative arts and how to use creative arts as platforms for learning other subjects as well as cooperation of arts and non-arts teachers. Creative teachers are in demand and reportedly there are shortages of well-trained specialist teachers especially in music. These perceived shortfalls could be addressed through professional development. Whilst a number of professional development opportunities are currently available, they need to be better structured, coordinated and more effectively communicated to encourage more teachers to attend, in particular for the non-art specialist teachers. Teachers need to be given release time and financial support to attend the courses. Similarly, school leaders need continued professional development to ensure they are progressive, supportive and visionary towards arts education and education through arts.
- According to international best practice, **partnership** working is a significant element of high quality arts education. School principals and teachers acknowledge the value of working in partnership and are keen to develop more partnerships with artists. They are able to secure funding from a range of sources to support partnership projects. Arts groups in Hong Kong see the value of arts education and are keen to be more involved in arts education but from their perspectives arts development funding currently favours 'artistic excellence' over audience development/arts education. Also schools do not necessarily have the knowledge or the expertise to select the appropriate partners. There seems to be a case for a better coordination mechanism to be set in place to enable a more strategic, diversified and sustainable partnership between the schools and the arts organisations/artists.

#### **Tertiary Arts Education**

- In tertiary arts education, the number of UGC financed places for students have increased slightly over the last decade but self-financed programmes have increased more significantly, particularly in master programmes. This may indicate a market demand for more arts-related places. The HKAPA is conducting a strategic review on its future developments as a 'university of the arts'. The Academy of Visual Arts at the Baptist University is aspiring to become 'the' visual arts school in Hong Kong with a few master programmes in the pipeline. The School of Creative Media at the City University has just launched a new media art research centre at the Science Park. The School of Design at the Polytechnic University is also expanding into new domains like design research, interaction design and design strategies, whilst design education at the sub-degree level is also being augmented with the setting up of the Hong Kong Design Institute under the Vocation Training Council. The Hong Kong Institute of Education offered the only bachelor programme in contemporary music and performance pedagogy in 2008 and the UGC-funded Bachelor of Creative Arts and Culture will be launched from September 2011, aiming to nurture community-based artists.
- 17. Currently, formal courses are operated largely in a **discipline-based** manner. More integrated and cross-disciplinary arts forms, including new media and business learning, need to be introduced into programmes. **Entrepreneurial training** and support should also be strengthened, especially for arts students and young artists.
- 18. General comments about Hong Kong's design education are that it is too **skill-based** with inadequate creative and strategic thinking. Given Hong Kong as the most service-oriented economy in the world, Hong Kong's tertiary education institutes can develop the emerging discipline of **service design** an inter-disciplinary approach focused on the design of strategies, systems, processes and touch points to provide a holistic experience to the user.
- 19. Hong Kong needs more professionals who can help manage and market Hong Kong arts. Both formal and in-service trainings for **arts administrators** are limited in Hong Kong. There are current initiatives to augment the professional development for arts administrators, including a LCSD internship scheme and a Cultural Leadership Academy jointly run by the School of Humanities at the University of Hong Kong and the Clore Leadership Programme in the UK.

# **Talent Development**

20. Some schemes exist to support young people with talent to pursue further training and to gain international experience, but for these to be successful, early identification of talent is important. This is particularly true in some performing arts disciplines such as dance, voice and instrumental training. International opinions are divided as to whether specialist secondary schools for talented arts pupils were conducive to greater fostering of talent. General views support a diverse and open access to arts for young children and talent pathways and specialisation for older children. There should also be more scholarship and internship opportunities for young talents.

#### NON FORMAL ARTS EDUCATION

21. In addition to the formal courses, there are a number of **non-formal and lifelong arts education** courses. These include kindergartens, after school arts classes and private and public

music and arts schools throughout Hong Kong. For instance, according to anecdotal sources, it is a conservative estimate that over 60,000 candidates sit for various music examinations in Hong Kong every year. Some of the non-formal offers are popular but can be quite costly. Greater collaboration between the formal and non- formal arts education sectors would benefit schools and the broader community.

- 22. The LCSD is dedicated to promoting arts education outside the formal curriculum through its **Audience Building Office**. It organizes the School Culture Day Scheme (school visits of the LCSD arts and cultural venues), the School Arts Animateur Scheme (campus-based arts learning run jointly with arts organisations) and the Arts Experience Scheme for Senior Secondary Students (tailor-made performing arts programme with education and interactive elements) every year with a view to creating a favourable atmosphere for the arts and culture in schools. However, there is mixed feedback to these schemes. Owing to resources reasons, the Office cannot entertain all the school demand satisfactorily. It seems there is room to devise a better mechanism whereby the schools can connect and work with the appropriate arts groups.
- 23. On the visual arts front, the LCSD **Museums** provide non-formal arts education programmes. An **Art Promotion Office** was established in 2001 to complement the work of the museums to enhance the public's awareness and appreciation of visual arts, as well as to nurture the development of budding artists. The Office organizes education and extensions activities; public art and community art programmes and also provides visual art studio facilities. Recently, additional resources have been provided to strengthen its work on audience building and nurturing of young artists.
- 24. The **Music Office** was established in 1977 to promote knowledge and appreciation of music in the community, especially amongst young people, through the provision of instrumental and ensemble training and the organisation of various activities. It has come under the management of the LCSD since 2000. The Music Office is a very valuable pool of resources in the LCSD with its five music centres across Hong Kong. There is a need to review its mandate, positioning, target 'customers' and service provisions, which have not changed fundamentally since its establishment.
- 25. The extramural departments of tertiary institutions and other organisations like the Hong Kong Arts School provide continuing non-formal arts education on a wide range of arts and creativity related courses, most of which are elementary offerings designed for **personal development and enjoyment**. There is scope to enrich the provisions of short professional development courses at more advanced levels. There is also a need to develop more courses to address the interfaces issues between arts on the one hand, and business and the society on the other. The **Continuing Education Fund** (CEF) is set up to encourage Hong Kong's citizens to pursue continuing education so as to better equip them in an increasingly globalised and knowledge-based economy. Creative Industries is one of the eligible domains but there are few creative arts courses eligible for the CEF because of their limited relevance to business application.

# **AUDIENCE DEVELOPMENT**

26. Audience development encompasses aspects of non-formal and informal arts education, and includes programming, commissioning, promotion, pricing, customer relationship management.

- 27. According to the HKADC 2007/08 survey, Hong Kong people on average attended 0.4 concert/theatre event in the year. A total of 5,672 performances were presented in the year, reaching nearly 2.79 million attendances. There is a case for arts organisations in Hong Kong to develop a more holistic audience development strategy to lower the entry threshold to the arts. It requires a more **audience-centric** mind-set and a more strategic, inclusive and progressive audience building approach in making arts more accessible to the populace. Mainstream audience development programmes tend to be quite conventional with inadequate regard to the interests of the young people. While the arts organizations surveyed nominated audience development as a priority, only 6 % of the respondents put the interest of the audience as a top priority. Some arts organisations in Hong Kong are particularly concerned about 'dumbing down' the quality of arts offerings to suit the taste of a wider audience. However, evidence from the UK and elsewhere has shown that democratising the arts does not necessarily imply dilution of quality.
- 28. There should be a **broad definition** of arts. From the focus group findings, the typical attitudinal and behavioural traits of the young people who are not currently attending the 'classical' or "conventional" performing arts or visual arts activities are:
  - → They favour more contemporary and engaging art forms.
  - → They want to see more varied and interesting collections and engage in well-promoted arts education activities.
  - → Multimedia arts appear to be more popular with these young people than more traditional art forms.
  - → Many expressed their wish to see more 'local contents', 'innovation', 'integration of art forms', 'multi-media and technology applications' etc.
- 29. Youth **engagement** is particularly important. As part of the global trend of co-creation and user-led/user-generated contents, more and more international arts groups are engaging the audience in the creation and production process. A couple of arts groups in Hong Kong have begun to move in this direction and should be encouraged by the funding authorities.
- 30. The current **funding** policy of the HKADC is too heavily geared towards artistic development, with not enough emphasis on audience development. Arts organisations are not encouraged and well supported to invest in research, marketing and customer relationship management. The HKADC has begun to conduct an annual survey on the arts sectors in Hong Kong. It is a good initiative which could be further developed with a greater "audience focus". There is a shortage of reliable and comprehensive audience data for meaningful analysis on audiences' likes and dislikes, their information consumption channels, their preferences for arts programmes and activities etc. More capacity building for artists and arts organizations is required in the areas of research, marketing, customer relationship management and technology application; and resources (funds and expertise) should be made available to the arts organizations. There is also a need for the arts sector to work more closely in partnership with various sectors in the community, notably with the business, education and NGO sectors.
- 31. Information, pricing and distance could be the barriers to arts participation. There is a general feeling that **information** on arts activities is not easily available and accessible to the non-

audience. Greater use could be made of digital marketing technologies, as these are the preferred modes of communication for young people. Schools could be more strategically used as hubs for communication about cultural offers. The focus group respondents also pointed out the MTR as an important channel for disseminating arts information.

32. **Pricing** is another issue, especially for young people and families. To make different art forms more accessible to the general public, there is scope for more incentives and a more innovative sales strategy. Related to the affordability issues, participation rates in arts are increasing more rapidly in the outlying areas of Hong Kong, compared to central Hong Kong as **distance** and the resulting transport costs are often quoted as a barrier.

# **ENVIRONMENT FOR THE ARTS**

33. The arts cannot be separated from the life of people. A lot of the non-formal and informal arts education happens in the environment in Hong Kong, including the physical, economic and social environments. There is also the issue of accessibility for people with special needs.

# **Physical Environment**

- 34. To nurture the awareness and interests of the non-audience, it is imperative to make arts part of the community life to bring arts to the people and not vice versa. This is how arts education takes place in an informal context with unintended exposure to the arts. Low threshold **outdoor and community events** are an effective way to encourage non-audience to become connected with the arts. Despite the policy intention to make arts more accessible to the community, it remains a cumbersome process to get approval from the various government departments (e.g. the Food and Environmental Hygiene Department, the Fire Services Department, the Highways Department, the Lands Department, the Transport Department and the Police) for outdoor events. **District-based cultural facilities and programmes** can play a very important intermediary role between arts education in schools and the more formal arts offerings at major cultural venues. Resource seems not a major issue but more capacity building work is required to bring about more quality community arts programmes.
- 35. The public can learn to appreciate arts through the different touch points in their every day life. The Government can play a significant role in enhancing the arts literacy of the public through **investment in good public design**, from its marketing communications materials (print, online and electronic media), the architectural and interior design of public buildings to public art work and installations in the streets and in government offices. Enhancing the design standard in the government will require expertise, resources as well as changes to the procurement system as the lowest bidder may not provide the quality of work required.
- 36. Most successful **arts venues** in the world offer a total experience for visitors who can combine enjoyment of arts with other activities. This is essential to attract the visits of people who do not have the habit of visiting arts and cultural venues. The interviewees commented that Hong Kong as a world city does not necessarily have world class arts and cultural facilities, from the architectural and space design, the acoustics, the information display, audio-visual guides to the opening hours, customer service, the arts education activities, ancillary facilities and services and

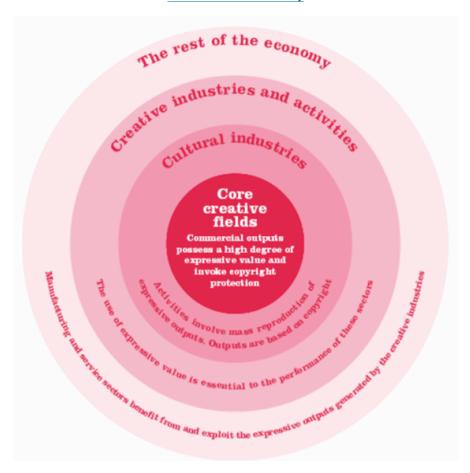
provisions for people with disabilities. The government should invest not just in West Kowloon but also in the existing cultural venues and facilities. We understand that the LCSD has begun to look into the issue. A few arts groups commented that the intended benefits of the Venue Partnership Scheme have yet to be fully realized owing to the constraints imposed by the government administrative system. They also find it difficult to build up the artistic character of a venue, as it is still, for historical reasons, subject to multiple uses. The limitation is probably not so much the lack of professionalism but the constraints imposed by some government rules and regulations, which may not be the most suitable for managing cultural facilities.

37. It was frequently suggested that there is a lack of robust arts coverage and promotion in the Hong Kong **media**. In September 2009, the government announced that RTHK would be given the responsibility of expanded services for the community including launching its own digital TV channel. A couple of telecommunications operators have also expressed the intention to operate free TV services in Hong Kong. These developments could be an opportunity for Hong Kong to have a dedicated TV channel on arts and cultural programmes. Following the mid-term licence review in June 2010, ATV and TVB are required to provide additional arts and cultural programmes but there is obvious scope to do more.

#### **Economic Environment for the Arts**

38. In the last decade, Hong Kong has made a number of efforts at harnessing the value of the creative industries. In the October policy address of 2008, the Chief Executive of Hong Kong identified the 'Creative and Cultural Industries' as being one of the six new pillars of economic growth. There is a general feeling amongst the interviewees that the potential of the **creative industries** to drive economic growth in Hong Kong has yet to be fully understood and exploited. The creative industries are still being seen as isolated sectors with limited integration into the mainstream economy. The valued added of creative industries has fallen from 4.1% in 1996 to 3.8% in 2008. More job opportunities (and higher valued added jobs) can be created for the creative professionals if arts and design are integrated into each and every facet of the economy - and the society. Education and social services are two huge potential areas for absorbing more arts talents, and so is the scope for design to become an integral and strategic part of business. There is also a need to equip the young talents with entrepreneurial skills and encourage creative start-up businesses.

# **The Creative Economy**



Source: A Creative Economy Green Paper for the Nordic Region

#### Social Environment for the Arts

39. Many interviewees pointed out the difficulty of promoting arts in Hong Kong, given the pragmatic, goal-oriented and 'fast food' culture of the community. Many people tend to perceive arts as something that they will pursue if they have the talents or the luxury of time and money. However, there are also positive signs that more people (including parents) are seeing the value of the arts. More and more children are engaged in arts learning from a young age and they in turn, have a positive influence on their parents. It is paramount to articulate clearly the personal, cultural, economic and social values of arts, and to impart the simple message that arts can give Hong Kong people a happier and better quality of life.

# Arts for People with Disabilities

40. Hong Kong upholds strong principles of equal opportunity for everyone in society, including people with special needs. The arts sector and the broader community are very supportive but in practice there are still barriers to full participation. Significant improvements in terms of accessibility for people with disabilities are needed in terms of both the design of the arts programmes and the venue facilities. Children and young people with disabilities are particularly disadvantaged when compared to the general population in terms of the provision of specialist after schools lessons in

music, dance and visual arts. Going forward, it would be desirable for issues of accessibility and inclusion be considered more fully at the planning and implementation phase of the arts and cultural policy.

#### West Kowloon Cultural District

41. While beyond the specific scope of this report, many of the respondents interviewed commented on the West Kowloon Cultural District and its potentially enormous contribution to arts education. The impact of the Western Kowloon Cultural District should not be confined to West Kowloon but permeates throughout Hong Kong. The first Chief Executive of the West Kowloon Cultural Authority has already underlined arts education as one of his priorities and his intention to collaborate with existing arts and cultural institutions.

# **POLICY, INSTITUTIONS AND RESOURCES**

- 42. The HKSAR Government aims to create an environment, which is conducive to artistic expression and creation, and the wider participation in cultural activities. The Home Affairs Bureau (HAB), the Education Bureau (EDB), the Commerce and Economic Development Bureau (CEDB), the Leisure and Cultural Services Department (LCSD) and the Hong Kong Arts Development Council (HKADC) are the major institutions responsible for arts education and audience development. It is crucially important for these institutions to work closely under a strategic and well-coordinated framework to avoid major **overlaps and gaps**. Currently, there are certain overlaps in the mandates of the LCSD and the HKADC the latter has been given a broad mandate but with limited resources support. Within the LCSD, there is a dedicated Audience Building Office for performing arts and the Arts Promotion Office could be developed to play a more proactive role in visual arts education. There are also other offices in the LCSD doing directly or indirectly arts education/audience building activities and are contributing relevant programmes/activities to the work of the Audience Building Office. There is scope for greater inter-office collaboration.
- 43. During the research, some respondents would like to see a greater involvement on the part of the EDB. Given the multiple values of the arts, it is difficult to pin down the responsibility of arts education to any single policy bureau. International practices point out the paramount importance of joint ownership, close coordination and collaboration amongst various policy bureaus. To achieve this, there is a shared view with the respondents that the HKSAR Government needs to articulate a clearer vision and policy for arts education: Why are the arts important? What are the vision and priorities? Who should be responsible? The Government should be committed to realizing the vision through strong leadership, adequate and effective resources allocation and complementary government regulations.
- 44. **Funding** for arts education comes from a range of sources. The issue for Hong Kong is probably not a matter of inadequate resources but how the resources can be coordinated and deployed more effectively. Greater efficacy would be achieved if **more joined-up** managing and funding of the arts occurred. Many arts groups commented that the funding process of the HKADC is cumbersome, whilst the Consultancy Team observed that there is a need to establish better **quality assurance** and **monitoring** in the funding mechanism. Apart from the nine regularly funded performing arts organizations, funding tends to be short term and for relatively small amounts. There is also evidence to suggest that current funding schemes favour the performing arts at the

expense of the visual arts. Multi-media and multi-disciplinary art forms are not adequately encouraged, as they do not fit into a single funding category.

- 45. There is potential for more **private funding** for arts education activities, but currently there is a lack of connection between potential sponsors and appropriate arts organizations. The HKADC is establishing an Arts Community Fund to encourage corporate and community support for the arts and tax or other incentives for philanthropic support might assist provisions in arts education.
- 46. To measure the return on investment in arts education, there is a need for better collection of data and statistics in the arts and creative fields in Hong Kong. Future project and organizational funding should be linked to clear and comparable data collection frameworks. These in turn should be cross-referenced against international benchmarks to provide a reliable comparison. One central agency should be charged with collecting, collating and interpreting this information so that trends in data can be recognized quickly and policy can be informed by current evidence and predictable trend data.

# **RECOMMENDATIONS**

47. The Consulting Team has made reference to best practices in arts education in the UK, the Netherlands and South Korea in formulating the recommendations. It should be noted that the recommendations are directional only, and more detailed reviews, feasibility studies and pilots should be conducted in the implementation process. Also arts education is essentially a society's investment in its people. It is about changing the mindsets, culture and value systems. Whilst some of the recommendations could be implemented as a matter of priority, others will have to be considered and planned for the medium and long term. The Consulting Team recommends that the Government can give **priority** to the following:

#### Specific measures to promote arts education

- → Set up a dedicated arts education team to map out the agenda and priorities for capacity building and incentives for schools to implement quality arts education as well as for community arts education; and to coordinate efforts in arts education, audience and talent development by various departments and organisations
- → Make **audience development** (and together with it arts education) one of the assessment criteria for arts funding and give more resources and support to arts organisations to augment their audience development capacity in the areas of research, marketing, customer relationship management and technology application
- → Put in place a mechanism to assess and communicate the **impact and return on investment** on arts education and audience development

# General measures to provide more conducive environment for arts education

→ Articulate a clearer vision and mission for arts education, underpinned by high level policy support and commitment

- → **Promulgate** the personal, cultural, economic and social **values of the arts** with the support of the business community, education institutes and NGOs, and launch an **integrated marketing communications campaign** to promote the values of the arts in the community and to enhance the community understanding of local arts
- → Enhance the coordination mechanism among various departments at the high level to channel resources and facilitate collaboration in improving the environment for the arts, with a view to enabling more outdoor arts, providing better visitor experience at cultural venues/facilities, making good design an integral part of public service delivery and enhancing the accessibility of the arts to people with special needs
- → Enhance inter-disciplinary learning, administration and entrepreneurial training in **tertiary** and continuing arts education
- → Engage youth in arts education and audience development provisions

#### Vision and Mission

- 48. Arts education should be seen in the wider context of Hong Kong's aspiration to become a creative metropolis, and how it can help cultivate a new generation of creative citizens and to bring about a quality life for its people. Such vision is to be attained through:
  - Making quality arts education accessible to the populace, from children, youth to life long learners
  - Nurturing a greater understanding/appreciation of and participation in the arts through investment in audience development, from programming, pricing to promotion and customer relationship management
  - Integrating arts into the everyday life for every one and in every sector of the society i.e. an arts for all environment

#### **Promulgation of Arts Values**

- 49. To attain the vision of cultivating *quality people and quality life* through arts education, it is necessary to get societal buy-in to the personal, cultural, economic and social benefits of arts education. It will be desirable to solicit a community-wide buy-in to the values of the arts, e.g. through a manifesto, with the Government, the business community, NGOs and academic institutions pledging their support and commitment to:
  - Using arts and design to create value for their organisations
  - Engaging more arts and design professionals in their organisations as employees, interns or artists-in-residence
  - Supporting arts education and development in the community

#### **Dedicated Arts Education Team**

50. There is a commonly expressed view that more concerted efforts are required in Hong Kong to augment the quality and accessibility of arts education both inside and outside schools in respect of:

# a) Teacher Education

Review teacher supply in arts education (in terms of both quantity and quality) to determine
whether additional training places are required in the medium and the long term and
whether and how the use of creative pedagogy should be reinforced in the initial teacher
education.

# b) Teacher Development and Support Programme

- Develop a more structured training and development programme in arts education with incentives (e.g. sponsorship and recognised qualifications) and more effective communication to encourage enrolment by teachers, administrators and school principals
- Invest in designing more arts learning materials in various media, across different art forms and disciplines to support the curriculum reforms

# c) Creative Partnership Scheme

 Empower and facilitate schools to work with artists and arts organisations on a sustainable basis through a pilot registration system of quality arts education services-providers in various art forms and the provision of an online database for their direct contact with the service providers

#### d) Incentive Scheme

 Enhance the impact of the existing award schemes (e.g. Arts Development Awards and Chief Executive's Award for Teaching Excellence) to reward outstanding teachers, school administrators and schools for quality arts education

# e) Music Office

- Review its mandate, positioning, target 'customers' and service provisions to ensure its
  offerings stay relevant to present and future societal needs
- Augment its collaboration with schools and NGOs to provide music education to young people including those with special needs, as well as coordination with the other non-formal and informal arts education offices of the LCSD to maximise the synergistic impact

#### f) Non-formal and informal arts education in the districts

 Augment district arts provisions to encourage and facilitate community-wide participation in the arts, including the setting up of district art centres inside existing arts, cultural and community facilities

# g) Talent development

- Develop a talent development programme together with the HKAPA, the HKADC, the Hong Kong Design Centre, NGOs and other education institutions to identify, nurture and promote budding artists and designers
- Encourage and support NGOs to develop creative talent platforms (both online and offline)
   with a more youth-centric, inclusive and multidisciplinary focus to give opportunities for young talents to shine
- 51. We recommend the setting up of an inter-departmental task force to map out the agenda; priorities and implementation plan, including the nature, structure, manpower provisions and resource requirements of the dedicated arts education team.

#### **Enhanced Coordination Mechanism**

52. Enriching the environment for the arts (informal arts education) involves high-level policy coordination, as the responsibilities tend to cut across different bureaus and organisations. Similar to the development of the West Kowloon Cultural District, it is vital to enhance the coordination mechanism at the high level to channel resources and facilitate collaboration of the relevant government and public bodies. This platform can also invite the inputs of other stakeholders, such as the arts and the business communities, as and when required. This coordination mechanism will be responsible for spearheading various initiatives to develop an "arts for all environment":

#### a) Make arts more accessible to all

- Review government policies, rules, regulations and practices to facilitate more outdoor arts activities
- Provide more holistic, engaging and quality visitor experience at arts and cultural venues
- Consider free admission to museums to young children, students, elderly and people with disabilities
- Encourage more public arts through special and incentive schemes e.g. a 'Percent for Art'
   Scheme to require all government-funded capital construction projects to devote 1% of the net construction costs to investment in public arts and a 'Public Arts Tax Incentive' scheme to encourage public arts investment by the commercial sector

# b) Invest in design

- Provide high level commitment to the importance of design for the public sector
- Integrate the importance of quality design in procurement rules and regulations
- Equip public sector employees with design literacy and design management skills

• Employ more designers in government departments and public bodies to make design an integral and strategic part of government service delivery

#### c) Social dimensions

- Recognise and support the role of arts education in health and social policies, particularly its therapeutic and restorative dimensions and values in social inclusion, cohesion and harmony
- Provide funding support under appropriate grants of the HKADC and other schemes (e.g. Community Investment and Inclusion Fund)

# d) Participation of people with special needs

- Understand the needs and expectations of people with special needs by enhancing the
  understanding of and communication between the NGOs concerned and the arts sector so
  as to facilitate programming and marketing of related arts activities
- Adopt a universal design approach for new arts and cultural facilities and improve existing ones
- Provide disability awareness training to staff of arts and cultural facilities
- Ensure equal opportunities for artistic talents including people with disabilities to pursue a career in the arts.
- Include as part of an audience development strategy people with disabilities as regular patrons and participants of arts and culture programmes

# **Audience Development**

- 53. The HKADC can take the lead in augmenting audience development work by the arts organisations, including:
  - a) Regular audience surveys
  - Conduct a baseline study and regular tracking of audience attitude and behaviour to track progress of audience development work
  - b) Capacity building for arts organisations
  - Launch a regular and sustained capacity building education programme for arts organisations to augment their research, marketing, customer relationship management and technology application skills
  - Invite international expertise in providing the programme so as to train the local trainers
  - c) Audience development as a funding criterion
  - Consider 'audience development' as one of the criteria for funding, together with artistic excellence and other considerations (e.g. innovation, diversity and inclusiveness)

• Track effectiveness of audience development work through qualitative and quantitative measurements for each grant to arts organization.

## d) Local arts promotion

- Increase community awareness of local arts through an upgraded HKADC Arts and Culture Directory, including the possibility of an online transaction platform to make it easier for the general public to buy affordable local work of arts
- 54. Whilst outside the scope of this study, there are suggestions to review the priorities of the HKADC as to whether it should remain largely as a funding agency or whether it should augment its role and capacity in audience development.

# **Tertiary and Continuing Arts Education**

- 55. Apart from formal education in schools, the study has identified the following areas to be considered in tertiary and continuing arts education:
  - Review the number of UGC-financed programmes in music, visual arts and design vis-à-vis
    other disciplines in light of changing demand for creative talents and the supply of selffinanced or privately funded programmes
  - Encourage the tertiary education institutes to strengthen interdisciplinary learning through inter-faculty and/or inter-institutional collaboration in Hong Kong and overseas, including the potential development of Hong Kong as a learning entre for service design (an interdisciplinary design approach to address the needs of the service economy)
  - Introduce more courses/programmes on arts administration and consider setting up a Qualifications Framework for arts administrators
  - Expand opportunities for scholarship and exchange programmes in the international sphere
  - Encourage providers of continuing and professional education to offer more short and advanced courses in arts and design, in addition to courses for personal interest and enjoyment
  - Widen the set of competencies for CEF reimbursable courses to include not just "creative industries" but also "application of arts and design in the business and NGO sector"
  - Provide more formal (curriculum based) and non-formal training on creative entrepreneurship, including incubation support programme for enterprising artists

# **Youth Engagement**

56. Youth voice is increasingly important in arts and cultural education programmes around the world. The level of youth voice in programmes can range from youth consultation and cadre advisory groups through to programmes that are developed, implemented, evaluated and reported by young people. To enhance the relevance and effectiveness of the arts education initiatives, it is

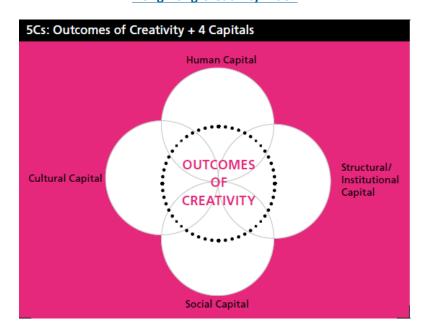
important for the government, the HKADC and the arts organisations to canvass the views of the young people in Hong Kong through various channels and platforms.

# **Sustained Promotion**

57. Hong Kong needs a sustained promotion campaign to enhance public understanding on the personal, cultural, economic and social benefits of the arts. There could be greater collaboration amongst major players in arts promotion to launch more integrated marketing communications programmes through a variety of channels and means, including role models, case studies/success stories, talks, workshops, festivals, performances, offline and online media etc. Information dissemination of arts programmes and activities should be strengthened, including a better user experience for the websites of the LCSD and URBTIX. The CEDB should continue to require the licensees of domestic free TV programme services to dedicate more airtime to arts and cultural programmes.

#### **Impact Assessment**

58. The Government can compile a creativity index on regular intervals to track the return on investment in arts education, in respect of the impact on Hong Kong's human, economic, social, cultural and institutional capital. In this connection, it is necessary to establish a more rigorous data collection mechanism in the arts and creative domains for the relevant bureaux and departments.



**Hong Kong Creativity Index** 

Source: Centre for Cultural Policy Research of the University of Hong Kong

#### Resources

59. The Consultancy Team considers that the recommendations will not require substantial investment, as a significant portion of the additional provisions can be attained through redeployment or more efficient use and allocation of resources. The four key areas that should be provided with additional resources are:

- HKADC: Following the injection of \$3 billion seed money into the Arts and Sport
  Development Fund, an enhanced provision of around \$30 M will be reserved annually for
  schemes/projects undertaken or recommended by the HKADC.
- **Dedicated arts education team**: With reference to the set up of CreateHK and the annual budget of the Korea Arts and Education Service (KACES), a ball park annual estimate for the dedicated arts education team will be around \$30 M, some of the staff resources can possibly be redeployed from the LCSD and the EDB.
- **District arts provisions**: To augment community arts promotion and to enable the LCSD to work more closely with the districts in providing more quality arts education, the LCSD's Regional Offices should be strengthened with more staff resources at around \$15 M a year.
- Arts education campaign: The integrated marketing communications campaign will require around \$10 M a year and can be shared between the Government and the West Kowloon Cultural Authority.

Except for the enhanced provision to the HKADC, it should be noted that the above are ballpark estimates only. The actual financial implications have to be worked out in light of the scope and modus operandi of the recommended institution, provisions and activities.

- 60. Schools committed to implement quality arts education would need more resources on a sustainable basis. The teacher-training programme will also require additional resources. We consider that there are adequate funding channels (e.g. the Operating Expenses Block Grant and Quality Education Fund) to meet the resource requirements.
- 61. As for the application of arts education for social purposes, the HKADC could take into account social inclusion as one of the funding criteria. The Community Investment and Inclusion Fund could also be an alternative source.
- 62. In formulating the recommendations, the Consulting Team has focused on capacity building, incentives, quality assurance, partnership and impact monitoring as the key change drivers. The Government should play the role as a champion, an enabler, a facilitator and a coordinator. The invitation to conduct this research is reflective of the priority given to arts education in Hong Kong and the dedication to evidence-based decision-making at the highest levels. Throughout the research, many respondents have been welcoming and honest and have shown the highest level of interest to see the study recommendations happen. It is hoped that this research report presents an authentic picture of these voices and that as it is read, arts and education colleagues can feel a strong affinity with the strengths, challenges and recommendations being highlighted.

# 行政摘要

# 背景

1. 民政事務局於 2004 年 11 月成立表演藝術委員會、博物館委員會及圖書館委員會。 根據 2006 年 6 月發表的建議報告,表演藝術委員會於 2007 年成立藝術教育工作小組,專責研究和建議合適的策略以推動社區的發展藝術,同時加強學校的藝術教育。為協助工作小組,民政事務局於 2009 年 6 月委託勰高有限公司展開顧問研究,分析香港現時在校內外為兒童以至成人提供的公共藝術教育是否足夠,並評估其成效。勰高聯同香港教育學院及 Anne Bamford 教授(英國)進行是項研究。是次研究是由 2009 年 7 月 至 2010 年 6 月進行。

# 目標

- 2. 鑑於香港銳意成為區內的創意之都,故研究針對以下主要議題:
  - →在學校層面,如何通過**正規藝術教育**令藝術成為市民的終生興趣,並鼓勵市民 積極參與藝術活動?
  - →如何**擴大**香港藝術項目的**觀眾群**?如何拉近藝術與公眾的距離,加強市民參與 (包括殘疾人士等有特殊需要人士)?
  - **→**如何令青年人、學校、家長及各界人士更加**認識及欣賞藝術的價值**?
  - →香港應如何培育更多優秀的藝術教育**專才**及充滿熱忱的**藝術人才**,包括教師、 藝術家及藝術行政人員/統籌?
  - →如何能更有效分配藝術教育資源?
  - →長遠而言, 怎樣的組**織框架**和結構最能協助香港推廣藝術教育和吸納觀眾?

# 藝術的意義

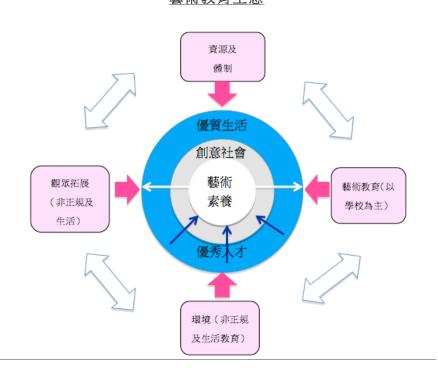
- 3. 國際趨勢顯示,藝術形式層出不窮,逐步打破高級/古典藝術與低級/通俗藝術的傳統界線。隨著科技創新,社會追求更出色的設計與美學,藝術已融入日常生活之中,跳出博物館和演奏廳的框框。本研究就「藝術」採用廣義的定義,涵蓋所有傳統及新興藝術形式和風格,包括通俗藝術/文化、設計和動態影像。
- 4. 藝術能惠及個人、文化、經濟及社會,是推動創意城市發展和締造優質生活的重要途徑。市民創作和享用藝術時能獲得喜悅和刺激,有所啟發。藝術亦有助提升個人能力,包括創意、溝通技巧、批判思考、同理心、精神健康及對世界的認知。在經濟角度而言,創意工業是推動經濟增長、振興經濟的重要動力,接受過藝術教育的勞動人口能為經濟注入創意及創新精神。而在社會層面,藝術有助塑造共同身份,凝聚社會,更可幫助弱勢社群和殘疾人士融入社區,自立自強,扭轉人生。

# 藝術教育的定義

- 5. 本研究探討三種藝術教育制度:
  - →正規藝術教育:從小學至大學按年齡分級的全日制教育制度;
  - **→非正規藝術教育**:現有正規藝術教育制度以外的有組織教育活動,針對個別

學習客戶群及學習目標;

- →生活藝術教育:以未經組織和特別安排的方式接觸藝術,亦稱為「藝術學習」。
- 三種藝術教育制度相輔相成,不斷互動,有若干重疊範圍,在培育通曉藝術的人才方面同樣重要。



藝術教育生態

# 研究方法

- 6. 顧問小組檢討和分析香港現有的藝術教育,採用的研究方法包括文件和媒體分析、問卷調查、訪問、聚焦小組及實地視察。24 個聚焦小組及委員會的成員以個人或小組形式訪問近 250 名人士,另外共有 74 個藝術團體回應問卷調查,並有 181 間學校或幼稚園完成問卷。顧問小組亦造訪了八個藝術團體及 15 間學校。
- 7. 顧問小組按照統計及主題分析數據,主題則按國際質素指標制定,並以所收集的數據為基礎,大致分為正規藝術教育、非正規藝術教育、觀眾拓展、藝術環境,以及政策、體制及資源。本研究的觀察及建議乃建基於定量數據、定性資料和意見。
- 8. 按照約定的研究範圍和方法,顧問小組盡力確保所得結果有效可靠。但研究仍有若 干限制:
  - →由於資源所限,本研究並未能包括了解社會欣賞及享用藝術態度及行為的定量 問券調查。
  - →缺乏與香港藝術界相關的具體時間序列數據,以進行實據分析及縱向趨勢追 蹤。

- →研究範圍廣泛,建議僅作指導用途。
- → 主要研究期為 2009 年 7 月至 2010 年 6 月,故無法納入最新的藝術教育發展及活動。

# 正規藝術教育

9. 研究結果指出藝術在香港兒童及青年人生活中所佔的份量甚重。以參與率計算,香港的兒童及青年人在學校、補習學校、課餘時間及餘暇參與藝術活動的程度似乎遠超過英國。按照國際標準,香港的兒童及學生擁有相對高藝術技巧,惟藝術教育尚未在教育制度中紮根成為創意學習的途徑。

# 學校藝術教育

- **10**. 全賴近年的課程改革,創意及文化逐漸成為正規教育制度的重點範圍,有利藝術及 創意發展。香港越來越多學校標榜自己著重「創意」或「藝術」。受訪家長表示 明白藝術教育的目的,亦理解藝術對兒童未來發展的重要性。
- 11. 雖然各界普遍支持藝術,但學校對藝術相對狹窄的定義與藝術在香港創意社會存在 的廣泛定義依然存在差距。儘管政策及課程文件鼓勵學校通過藝術和創意的方法授 課,但學校有權選擇不同的教學策略,無須以藝術教育為先,部份學校更不明白藝 術教育與創意學習之間的關係。
- 12. 此外,香港現正改革舊有的表現評估方法,包括以更全面的方式評估學習成果,減少以考試為目的的學習。教育局提出不同的評估方式,例如專題項目評估及作品集評估,而學校亦逐步採用。然而,調查結果顯示許多學校仍只以學生的作品作為評估學習的依歸。
- 13. 各大教改如要成功,能力建立乃箇中關鍵。教師往往未必有信心以更具創意和綜合的方式授課,以小學教師可發揮創意的彈性相對比中學教師較大。多間學校表示需要增加創意和動態教材。根據顧問小組的觀察,學校擁有大量的自主權決定如何分配課程時間,但需要支援和時間按各自的步伐實踐目標。
- 14. 受訪學校普遍認為教師需要接受更具創意的培訓。創意教師培訓包括學習創意藝術、利用創意藝術作為教授其他科目的平台,以及加強藝術科及非藝術科教師之間的合作。創意教師的需求殷切,據報部份科目缺乏訓練有素的專科教師,特別是音樂科,而專業的教師培訓應可解決上述問題。雖然目前有不少專業發展機會,但結構及協調可發展得更完善,同時更有效傳達,以鼓勵更多教師參與培訓,特別是非藝術科教師。學校亦應向教師提供時間和財政資助修讀課程。同樣,學校領導人亦需要持續接受專業培訓,確保具備前瞻的視野,循序漸進實現藝術教育和透過藝術培育下一代。
- 15. 根據國際最佳做法,**夥伴合作**是締造優質藝術教育的重要元素。校長和教師深明 互相合作的重要性,並樂於與藝術家加強合作,亦能獲得不同資助支持合作項目。 香港的藝術團體明白藝術教育的價值,亦願意更積極參與藝術教育,但認為現時的 藝術發展資助傾向單一鼓勵「卓越藝術成就」,而忽略拓展觀眾/藝術教育。學校

亦未必具備物色合適藝術夥伴所需的知識或專業知識。目前,香港需要更完善的協調機制,確保學校與藝術團體/藝術家之間能建立更多元化的長期策略合作夥伴關係。

# 專上藝術教育

- 16. 在專上藝術教育方面,儘管大學教育資助委員會(「教資會」)在過去十年略為增加 資助學額,但自負盈虧的課程數量增幅卻更大,特別是碩士學位課程,反映市場對 藝術相關學位的需求。香港演藝學院現正就升格為「藝術大學」進行策略檢討,而 香港浸會大學視覺藝術學院則銳意成為香港的視覺藝術學校,並計劃開辦多個碩士 藝術學位課程。此外,香港城市大學創意媒體學院最近於科學園開設全新的媒體藝 術研究中心,香港理工大學設計學院亦拓展設計研究、互動設計及設計策略等新範 疇。職業訓練局成立香港知專設計學院後,設計教育副學士學位課程數目亦有所增 加。香港教育學於 2008 年開辦香港首個當代音樂及演奏教育學學士學位課程,亦 將於 2011 年 9 月開辦教資會資助的創意藝術及文化學士學位課程,致力培育社區 藝術家。
- 17. 現時大部份正規課程是以個別學科作為學習基礎。發展路向是有需要引入更全面的跨學科藝術形式,包括新媒體及商業學習,並加強對藝術學生及年輕藝術家的創業培訓和支援。
- 18. 受訪人士普遍認為香港的設計教育過於**著重技巧培訓**,缺乏創意及策略思維訓練。香港是全球最倚賴服務業的經濟體系,故本地高等院校可研究開辦新發展、跨學科的**服務設計**課程,涵蓋策略、系統、程序及接觸點 (touch points) 設計等多個範疇,為服務使用者締造全面的體驗。
- 19. 香港需要更多專才管理及推廣香港的藝術,惟**藝術行政人員**的正規及在職訓練有限,目前已有多項措施加強相關的專業培訓,包括康樂及文化事務署的藝術行政見習員培訓計劃,以及香港大學人文學院與英國藝術領袖培訓計劃(The Clore Leadership Programme)合辦的文化領袖學院。

# 人才發展

20. 香港有不少計劃鼓勵具備藝術才華的青年人進修,汲取國際經驗,但要成功,便要及早發掘人才,特別是舞蹈、唱歌及樂器等表演藝術。對於藝術專科中學能否培育藝術專才,國際間意見分歧,但普遍認為有需要為幼童提供多元化而開放的渠道藝術接觸,並為較年長的兒童提供發展專門藝術才能的機會,同時亦要為年輕的藝術人才提供更多獎學金及實習機會。

# 非正規藝術教育

21. 除正規課程外,還有不少非正規和終身藝術教育課程,包括幼稚園、課餘藝術班 及公私營音樂藝術學校等。保守估計,香港每年有超過六萬名學生報考各類音樂考 試。市場亦有不少非正規的藝術課程,但費用較高,故正規與非正規藝術教育界加 強合作,將可惠及學校和廣大社會。

- 22. 康樂及文化事務署透過轄下的**觀眾拓展辦事處**,致力在正規課程以外推廣藝術教育。辦事處每年也舉辦學校文化日計劃(安排學校到署方轄下的藝術文化表演場地參觀)、學校藝術培訓計劃(與藝術團體合作在學校舉辦藝術課程),以及高中生藝術新體驗計劃(包含教育及互動元素的特別表演藝術課程),務求在學校塑造有利藝術文化發展的環境。然而,各界對上述計劃意見並不一致。由於資源有限,辦事處無法完全滿足所有學校的訴求,機制仍有待改善,以加強學校與合適藝術團體的聯繫和合作。
- 23. 在視覺藝術方面,康樂及文化事務署轄下的博物館亦提供非正規藝術教育課程。 於 2001 年成立的藝術推廣辦事處輔助博物館的工作,加強公眾對視覺藝術的意識 及欣賞能力,並致力培育新晉藝術家。辦事處舉辦各類教育及延伸活動,並推出公 共藝術及社區藝術節目,以及提供視覺藝術工作室設施。最近,辦事處更獲增撥資 源加強觀眾拓展及培育年輕藝術家的工作。
- 24. 政府於 1977 年成立**音樂事務處**,旨在透過樂器訓練、樂團訓練及舉辦各類型音樂活動,提高市民(尤其是青少年)對音樂的認識和欣賞能力。音樂事務處於 2000 年納入康樂及文化事務署後,其在香港的五個音樂中心成為署方寶貴的資源。然而,音樂事務處的職責範圍、定位、目標「客戶」及服務自成立以來沒有多大改變,故有需要作出檢討。
- 25. 高等院校及其他機構的校外部門(如香港藝術學院)開辦不同的藝術及創意相關課程,提供持續非正規藝術教育,當中大部份屬於為培養個人興趣、陶冶性情而設的人門課程。現時有空間可開辦更高階的短期專業培訓課程,亦有需要開辦更多課程加強藝術與商業和社會的互動交流。持續進修基金鼓勵香港市民持續進修,裝備自己,迎接全球化知識型社會的挑戰。創意產業是其中一個適合發展的範疇,但由於現時創意藝術課程難以應用於商業,故只有少數創意藝術課程獲持續進修基金認可。

# 觀眾拓展

- **26.** 觀眾拓展涉及非正規及生活藝術教育的各個範疇,包括藝術節目編排、委託、宣傳、定價及客戶關係管理等。
- 27. 香港藝術發展局於 2007/2008 年度進行的調查顯示,年內每位香港人平均欣賞 0.4 場演唱會/劇場演出。該年共演出 5,672 場表演,吸引近 279 萬名觀眾入場。 香港的藝術團體需要制定更完善的觀眾拓展策略,以降低欣賞藝術的門檻。藝術團體應從觀眾的角度出發,以循序漸進、更具包容性的策略,令更多觀眾可接觸藝術。主流的觀眾拓展計劃比較傳統,未能考慮青年人的興趣所在。雖然受訪藝術團體均認為拓展觀眾為首要工作,但只有 6%受訪者會以觀眾的興趣為首要考慮。部份藝術團體憂慮若要滿足大眾的品味,將會有捐藝術表演的質素。然而,英國等地的證據顯示,藝術普及未必會影響藝術質素。
- 28. 藝術應獲賦予**廣義的定義**。聚焦小組的討論結果顯示目前不參與「古典」或「傳統」表演藝術或視覺藝術活動的青年人有以下典型態度及行為:

- →他們偏好較現代及吸引的藝術形式。
- →他們希望欣賞更多元化及有趣的節目,參與大肆宣傳的藝術教育活動。
- →多媒體藝術比傳統藝術在青年人圈子中更加流行。
- → 很多青年人表示希望欣賞更多「包含本地題材」、「創新」、「結合不同藝術形式」及「應用多媒體和科技」的藝術節目。
- 29. 青年人的**參與**對藝術發展尤其重要。合作創作及使用者主導/使用者原創藝術內容已成為國際趨勢,越來越多國際藝術團體邀請觀眾參與創作及製作過程。香港數個藝術團體亦開始朝著這個方向發展,資助機構應給予鼓勵。
- 30. 香港藝術發展局現時的**資助**政策焦點落在藝術發展上,有關觀眾拓展的工作,可 鼓勵和支持藝術團體投放更多資源於研究、推廣及客戶關係管理。香港藝術發展局 現針對本地藝術界展開年度調查,但若能更注重「以觀眾為本」,則會更佳。由於 缺乏可靠全面的觀眾數據,故難以仔細分析觀眾的喜惡、接收資訊渠道,以及他們 對藝術節目及活動的偏好。藝術家及藝術團體在研究、推廣、客戶關係管理及科技 應用等方面的能力有待增強,而政府亦應向藝術團體提供足夠的資源(資金及專業 知識)。藝術界也應與社區各界加強合作,特別是商界、教育界及非政府組織。
- 31. 資訊、定價和演出地點也會削弱市民參與藝術活動的意欲。受訪者普遍認為「非觀眾」人士難以獲得及得知藝術活動的資訊。我們建議更廣泛採用青年人常用的數碼宣傳技術,並利用學校作為宣傳文化活動的樞紐。聚焦小組的成員亦指出港鐵站是發放藝術資訊的重要渠道。
- 32. 票價是觀眾(特別是青年人及家庭)考慮的另一個問題。為了令市民更容易接觸各類藝術,政府及藝術團體可提供更多誘因和制定創新的銷售策略。另一個有關負擔能力的問題,是演出地點和交通費往往成為障礙,故香港偏遠地區的藝術活動參與率增幅較市中心更快。

# 藝術環境

33. 藝術與市民生活密不可分。無論是實際環境、經濟環境,還是社會環境,均可發揮 正規及非正規藝術教育的功能。而有特殊需要人士參與藝術活動也是值得留意的問 題。

# 實際環境

34. 為培養非觀眾人士對藝術的認識及興趣,必須將藝術融入社區生活,主動把藝術帶到市民面前,而並非靜待市民步向藝術,這正是在生活中進行藝術教育的方法。門檻較低的戶外及社區活動能有效地拉近非觀眾人士與藝術的距離。儘管政府的政策旨在普及藝術,但戶外活動要經過多個政府部門(如食物環境衞生署、香港消防處、路政署、地政總署、運輸署及香港警務處)審批,過程漫長。地區文化設施及節目也能夠在學校的藝術教育與大型文化場地的正規藝術節目之間擔當重要的橋樑角色。資源分配的問題不大,但需要加強認知和能力,以舉辦更多優質的社區藝術節目。

- 35. 市民可透過日常生活的不同層面學習欣賞藝術,政府亦可通過**投資優良的公共設計**提升市民的藝術素養,例如宣傳通訊材料(印刷品、互聯網及電子媒體)、公共建築的建築及室內設計,以至街上及政府辦公室的公共藝術品及裝置藝術。若要提升政府的設計水平,便需要更好的專業知識及資源,以及改變目前的採購制度,因為以最低價中標的中標者未必能符合要求的服務質素。
- 36. 世界各地大部份成功的藝術場地都會將藝術與其他活動結合,為觀眾締造全面的體驗。此舉對吸引甚至到訪藝術文化場地的人士而言尤其重要。受訪者表示香港作為國際城市,卻缺乏世界級藝術文化設施,建築及空間設計、音響、資訊顯示、影音導賞、開放時間、客戶服務、藝術教育活動、配套設施及服務和殘疾人士設施及服務等方面均有不足。除西九文化區外,政府亦應投資於現有文化場地和設施。據悉康樂及文化事務署已著手處理此問題。部份藝術團體表示由於受政府行政制度所限,場地夥伴計劃未能完全發揮成效,加上場地長久以來一直用作多用途場地,故難以為場地塑造藝術形象。原因大多並非有關管理人員缺乏專業知識,而是政府的規例和規定限制眾多,未必有利管理文化設施。
- 37. 不少受訪者認為香港的**傳媒**鮮有重點報導和宣揚藝術活動。於 2009 年 9 月,政府宣布香港電台可擴大社區服務範圍,包括開設香港電台專屬數碼電視頻道,多間電訊服務營運商均表明有意在香港經營免費電視頻道,香港亦可藉此機會開設一條藝術文化節目頻道。2010 年 6 月中期牌照檢討後,政府要求亞洲電視及無綫電視增加藝術文化節目,但顯然尚有大量改善空間。

# 藝術的經濟環境

38. 過去十年,香港不斷提倡創意產業的價值。行政長官在 2008 年 10 月發表的施政報告中,將「文化創意產業」定為推動經濟增長的六大支柱產業之一。然而受訪者普遍認為**創意產業**對推動香港經濟的潛力仍有待充分理解及利用。 目前創意產業仍被視為個別行業,尚未完全融入主流經濟。創意產業帶來的附加值從 1996 年的4.1%下跌至 2008 年的 3.8%。若要把藝術和設計融入經濟和社會的各個層面,政府可為創意專才創造更多職位(和較高增值的職位)。教育及社會服務是吸納藝術人才的兩大潛在行業,而設計成為商界的重要策略部份也非常重要。此外,年輕藝術人才需要掌握創業技巧,香港亦應鼓勵他們開展創意業務。

# 創意經濟



資料來源: 北歐地區創意經濟綠皮書

# 藝術的社會環境

39. 鑑於香港社會非常實際,凡事講求目標為本,速食文化充斥,多位受訪者均表 示難以在香港推廣藝術。很多人認為若有天賦或有時間或金錢,才會鑽研藝術。然 而,亦有跡象顯示越來越多人(包括家長)明白藝術的價值。自幼學習藝術的兒童 數目與日俱增,他們亦對家長構成正面影響。政府應清晰展示藝術對個人、文化、 經濟及社會的價值,並且宣揚藝術能締造更美好優質生活的簡單訊息。

# 殘疾人士參與藝術

40. 香港社會主張平等,包括有特殊需要人士,藝術界及廣大社會均非常支持此原則,但在現實中要讓他們參與藝術仍有不少障礙。政府必須大力改善藝術節目和場地設施的設計,方便殘疾人士參與藝術。殘疾兒童及青年人在課餘接受音樂、舞蹈及視覺藝術等專業訓練的機會,亦比一般人少。因此,未來政府在規劃及落實藝術文化政策時必須更全面地考慮項目的方便程度及融入程度。

# 西九文化區

41. 雖然本報告的研究範圍並不包括西九文化區,但多位受訪者也談及西九文化區及其 對藝術教育的潛在貢獻。西九文化區的影響力不應局限於西九龍區,而應滲透至全 香港。西九文化區管理局首任行政總裁已將藝術教育列為首要工作之一,並表明有 計劃與現有藝術文化機構合作。

# 政策、體制及資源

- 42. 香港特區政府希望營造有利藝術表達和創作的環境,鼓勵更多市民參與文化活動。 民政事務局、教育局、商務及經濟發展局、康樂及文化事務署及香港藝術發展局是 負責藝術教育及觀眾拓展的主要機構。這些機構必須共同制定策略框架,緊密協調 和合作,以防**職能重疊或遺漏**。目前,康樂及文化事務署與香港藝術發展局的部 份職能重疊,後者職能相當廣泛,但資源有限。康樂及文化事務署轄下設有觀眾拓 展辦事處,專責就表演藝術拓展觀眾基礎,署方可令藝術推廣辦事處更積極推廣視 覺藝術教育。康樂及文化事務署轄下設有其他辦事處,直接或間接負責藝術教育/ 觀眾拓展,並舉辦相關節目/活動以配合觀眾拓展辦事處的工作,而各個辦事處之 間還有更多合作的空間。
- 43. 在研究期間,部份受訪者希望教育局能夠增加參與藝術教育。由於藝術的價值眾多,實在難以將藝術教育的重責委以任何一個政策局。國際最佳案例指出各個政策局應共同局負責任,通力合作,共同統籌藝術教育。為實現此目標,受訪者一致認為香港特區政府需要制定**更清晰的藝術教術願景及政策**:為何藝術如此重要?有何願景和重要工作?由誰負責?政府應通過加強領導、充足有效的資源分配及相配的規例,致力實踐願景。
- 44. 另一方面,藝術教育**資金**的來源眾多,香港的問題並非資源不足,而是如何有效協調和分配資源。若能加強管理和資助各藝術團體的協調,相信成效將會更佳。多個藝術團體表示香港藝術發展局審批資助的程序繁複,顧問小組認為有需要改善資助機制的品質保證及監察步驟。除九個定期撥款的表演藝術團體外,政府傾向提供短期的小額資助,亦有證據顯示現時的資助計劃側重表演藝術,忽視視覺藝術。此外,由於多媒體及跨界別藝術並不符合任何一個資助類別的要求,故亦未能得到足夠鼓勵和資助。
- 45. 私人資助藝術教育活動雖然具備潛力,但有意贊助商與合適藝術團體之間缺乏聯繫。香港藝術發展局現正成立香港藝術發展公益基金,鼓勵企業和社區支持藝術發展,而慈善資助的稅務優惠或其他誘因亦可推動藝術教育發展。
- 46. 要計算藝術教育的投資回報,需要收集更多有關香港藝術及創作界的**數據和統計資料**。未來的項目及組織資助應按照清晰而可資比較的數據收集框架進行,並對比國際標準以提供可靠的比較數據。香港應由一個專責機構負責搜集、整理和解讀有關資料,以便確定趨勢,再按照現有的證據及可預測的趨勢數據制定政策。

# 建議

47. 顧問小組参巧了英國、荷蘭及南韓在藝術教育上一些成功經驗,以制定建議。但以下建議僅作指導用途,實施時應進行更詳細的檢討、可行性研究及先導計劃。藝術教育是社會對市民的長遠投資,以改變公眾的思維、文化及價值觀。部份建議宜優先實行,其他則應納入中長期考慮及規劃。顧問小組建議政府**優先處理**以下各項:

# 推廣藝術教育的特定措施:

- →成立**專責藝術教育小組**負責制定發展大綱和訂出優先次序,鞏固學校藝術教育的能力及提供誘因,以促進落實優質藝術教育;同時推動社區藝術教育;並協調各個部門及機構的藝術教育、觀眾拓展及人才發展工作。
- →將**觀眾拓展**(連同藝術教育)納入藝術項目撥款的評審準則,為藝術團體提供 更多資源及支援,加強其在研究、推廣、客戶關係管理及科技應用方面拓展 觀眾的能力。
- →建立機制評估和宣揚藝術教育及觀眾拓展的影響及投資回報。

締造有利藝術教育發展環境的一般措施:

- →制定更全面的政策,訂立更清晰的藝術教育願景及使命。
- →與商界、院校及非政府組織一同**宣傳藝術**的個人、文化、經濟及社會**價值**,展開**全面的宣傳計劃**,向社會推廣藝術價值,提升社會對本地藝術的認識。
- →改善上級部門之間的**協調機制**,以便更有效分配資源及促進各方合作,從而改善藝術發展的環境,務求推動更多戶外藝術活動,為觀眾提供更優質的文化場地/設施,亦令優秀設計成為公共服務不可或缺的一環,以及方便有特殊需要人士接觸藝術。
- →加強專上及持續藝術教育的跨界別學習、管理及創業培訓。
- →鼓勵青年人參與藝術教育及觀眾拓展政策及活動的制定。

# 願景及使命

- **48.** 推動藝術教育時,應以香港銳意成為創意之都為目標,以及藝術教育如何有助培育 新一代創意公民,為市民締造優質生活。政府可通過以下各項使命實現此願景:
  - 令各社會階層也能獲得優質藝術教育,包括兒童、青少年以至終身學習人士等。
  - 致力通過投資觀眾拓展工作鼓勵市民參與藝術,同時提升他們對藝術的 認識和欣賞能力,包括藝術節目編排、定價、推廣以至客戶關係管理。
  - 將藝術融入日常生活及社會各個層面,營造藝術普及的環境。

# 官揚藝術價值

- 49. 要通過藝術教育實踐「培訓優秀人才,締造優質生活」的願景,我們必須令社會認同藝術教育的個人、文化、經濟及社會價值。其中可行方法是由政府、商界、非政府組織及院校制定宣言表示對藝術的支持,並承諾:
  - 利用藝術及設計為其機構創造價值;
  - 在其機構內僱用更多藝術及設計專才擔任員工、見習生或駐場藝術家;
  - 支持社區的藝術教育及發展。

# 專責藝術教育小組

- **50**. 受訪者一致認香港各界需要同心協力就以下各方面提升校內外的藝術教育質素及接觸層面:
  - a) 教師培訓
  - 檢討藝術教育教師的供應(包括數量及質素),以確定中長期內是否需要 提供額外培訓機會,以及應否及如何在初期教師培訓時加強創意教學。
  - b) 教師發展及支援計劃
  - 開辦結構更完善的藝術教育培訓及發展課程,並提供誘因(如贊助及認可資歷)和加強宣傳鼓勵教師、管理人員及校長報讀課程。
  - 投放資源設計更多不同媒體及橫跨多元藝術形式及範疇的藝術學習材料,以支援課程改革。
  - c) 創意夥伴計劃
  - 推行試驗登記制度,並建立網上資料庫讓學校直接聯絡專長各種藝術形式的優質藝術教育服務提供者,鼓勵及協助學校與藝術家和藝術團體展開長期合作。
  - d) 獎勵計劃
  - 加強現有獎勵計劃的影響力(如香港藝術發展獎及行政長官卓越教學獎),以表揚在優質藝術教育方面表現傑出的教師、學校管理人員及學校。
  - e) 音樂事務處
  - 檢討現時的職能、定位、目標「客戶」及服務,以確保能夠應付現時及 未來的社會需要。
  - 加強與學校及非政府組織合作,為青年人提供音樂教育(包括有特殊需要人士),同時與康樂及文化事務署轄下其他非正規及生活藝術教育辦事處合作,擴大協同效應。
  - f) 地區性非正規及生活藝術教育
  - 增加地區藝術項目,鼓勵及促進社區參與藝術,包括在現有的藝術、文化及社區設施內設立地區藝術中心。
  - g) 人才發展
  - 聯同香港演藝學院、香港藝術發展局、香港設計中心、非政府組織及其 他教育院校制定人才發展計劃,發掘、培育及提拔新晉藝術家及設計 師。
  - 鼓勵及支持非政府組織發展以青年人為對象的創意人才平台(網上及網外),並擴大對象範圍,讓不同藝術範疇的青年人一展所長。
- 51. 我們建議成立跨部門專責小組制定發展大綱,確立優先處理事項及落實計劃,包括專責藝術教育小組的性質、架構、人員配置及資源要求。

# 加強協調機制

52. 由於豐富藝術環境(非正規藝術教育)涉及不同的部門及組織,故政府的政策必須協調得宜。如西九文化區的發展一樣,政府必須從上級加強協調機制,以便分配資源予相關政府及公共機構,同時加強各方合作。此協調平台亦可在有需要時邀請其

他持份者參與,如藝術界及商界。此機制可牽頭展開多項措施,專責塑造「藝術普及的環境」。

# a) 拉近藝術與市民的距離

- 檢討政府政策、規定、規例及實踐,以便舉辦更多戶外藝術活動。
- 在藝術文化場地為觀眾締造更全面投入的優質體驗。
- 考慮讓幼童、學生、長者及殘疾人十免費參觀博物館。
- 通過特別計劃和獎勵計劃推動公共藝術,例如百分比藝術計劃規定所有 政府資助工程項目從建築工程費用淨額中抽取 1%用作公共藝術活動,而 新加坡的公共藝術稅務優惠計劃則鼓勵商界投資於公共藝術。

# b) 投資於設計

- 提升公營機構對設計的重視。
- 在採購規則及規例內納入優質設計因素。
- 協助公營機構僱員掌握設計知識及設計管理技巧。
- 在政府部門及公營機構僱用更多設計師,令設計成為政府服務不可或缺的策略元素。

# c) 社會層面

- 肯定及支持藝術教育在衛生及社會政策擔當的角色,特別是其治療及復康作用,以及對促進社會和諧共融的價值。
- 按照香港藝術發展局及其他計劃提供合適的財政支援,例如社區投資共享基金。

# d) 有特殊需要人士的參與

- 加深相關非政府組織與藝術界之間的認識和溝通,了解有特殊需要人士的需要及期望,改善相關藝術活動的節目編排及宣傳。
- 在新藝術文化設施採用無障礙設計,同時改善現有設施。
- 向藝術文化設施的員工提供照顧殘疾人士的培訓。
- 為有藝術天賦的殘疾人士提供平等機會,在藝術界一展所長。
- 將殘疾人士納入觀眾拓展策略,視之為藝術文化節目的定期觀眾及參與 者。

# 觀眾拓展

# 53. 香港藝術發展局可帶頭加強藝術團體的觀眾拓展工作,包括:

# a) 定期進行觀眾問卷調查

● 展開基礎研究,定期追蹤觀眾的態度和行為,以跟進觀眾拓展工作的進度。

# b) 提升藝術團體的能力

- 為藝術團體展開定期和長期的能力提升培訓計劃,增強其於研究、推 廣、客戶關係管理及科技應用的技巧。
- 邀請國際專家培育本地藝術培訓導師。

# c) 將觀眾拓展列作撥款審批條件

- 除考慮卓越藝術表現及其他因素(如創意、多元性及包容性),亦把「觀眾拓展」納入審批撥款條件。
- 通過定性及定量計量方法跟進觀眾拓展工作,從而向藝術團體發放資

助。

# d) 本地藝術推廣

- 通過更完善的香港藝術發展局藝術文化機構名冊提升社會對本地藝術的 認識,包括研究建立網上交易平台方便公眾購買價錢合理的本地藝術作品。
- 54. 雖然本研究並不探討有關議題,但部份受訪者建議政府檢討香港藝術發展局的重點工作應繼續以撥款為主,抑或應加強其於觀眾拓展方面的工作和能力。

# 專上及持續藝術教育

- 55. 除學校的正規課程外,本研究認為高等及持續藝術教育可以:
  - 為迎合創意專才不斷改變的需要,檢討教資會資助的音樂、視覺藝術及 設計課程與其他學科課程的比例,以及自負盈虧或私營課程的數目。
  - 鼓勵專上院校通過本地及海外跨學系及/或跨院校合作,加強跨界別學習,包括發展香港成為跨界別服務設計的區內學習中心,以滿足服務經濟的發展需要。
  - 引入更多藝術行政課程,考慮設立藝術行政人員資歷架構。
  - 增加國際獎學金及交流計劃。
  - 除了個人興趣班外,鼓勵持續及專業教育院校開辦更多短期及進階藝術 設計課程。
  - 擴大持續進修基金認可資助課程範圍,除「創意產業」外,亦納入「藝術及設計在商界及非政府機構應用」課程。
  - 提供更多創意創業的正規(課程為本)及非正規培訓,包括為有志創業的創意藝術專才提供孵化培育。

# 青年人的參與

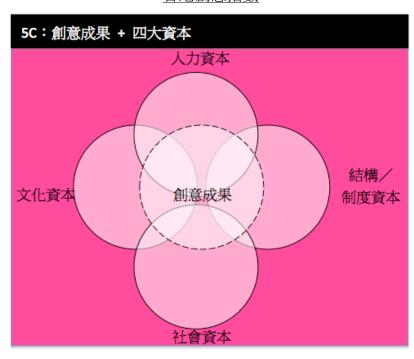
56. 青年人的意見對全球的藝術及文化教育計劃日益重要,他們的參與範疇可包括青年 諮詢及核心顧問小組,以及由青年人制定、實行、評估及匯報的計劃。為加強藝術 教育措施的相關性及成效,政府、香港藝術發展局及藝術團體必須通過不同渠道及 平台收集青年人的意見。

# 持續推廣

57. 香港需要長期的推廣計劃,讓公眾明白藝術對個人、文化、經濟及社會的裨益。推廣藝術時,有關機構亦可加強合作,通過不同渠道和方法推出全面的宣傳推廣計劃,包括樹立典範、個案研究/成功故事分享、講座、工作坊、藝術節、表演、網外及網上媒體等。政府亦應加強藝術節目及活動的資訊傳遞,包括改善康樂及文化事務署和城市電腦售票網的網站。商務及經濟發展局亦應繼續要求本地免費電視節目服務持牌人增加藝術文化節目。

# 影響評估

58. 政府可定期編纂創意指數,以人文、經濟、社會、文化及機構資本所受的影響追蹤 藝術教育的投資回報。就此,相關局方及部門必須建立更嚴謹的藝術創意數據收 集機制。



香港創意指數

資料來源:香港大學文化政策研究中心

# 資源

- 59. 顧問小組認為上述建議不會涉及大額投資,因為大部份額外措施可透過重新分配或 更有效使用及分配資源而實施。需要額外資源的四大範疇包括:
  - **香港藝術發展局**:向藝術及體育發展基金注資 30 億元後,政府將增加 撥款,每年大約預留 3,000 萬元資助香港藝術發展局開展或推薦的計劃 和項目。
  - 專責藝術教育小組:參照成立創意香港的經驗及韓國藝術及教育服務 (KACES) 的年度預算,專責藝術教育小組年度預算估計約為 3,000 萬元, 部份人手可從康樂及文化事務署及教育局借調。
  - 地區藝術活動:為加強社區藝術推廣,以及讓康樂及文化事務署與各區 更緊密合作提供更多優質藝術教育,康樂及文化事務署可每年增撥約 1,500萬元為地區辦事處增加人手。
  - **藝術教育計劃:**全面的宣傳推廣計劃每年花費約 1,000 萬元,費用可由 政府及西九文化區管理局攤分。

除增加香港藝術發展局的儲備外,上述金額僅為估計,實際成本視乎建議的機構、

服務及活動範圍與營運方式而定。

- 60. 政府應向有意實行優質藝術教育的學校持續提供額外資源,而教師培訓計劃亦需增 撥資源。我們認為目前已有足夠的資助渠道(如營辦開支整筆津貼及優質教育基金),以迎合有關資源要求。
- **61.** 至於在社會層面實踐藝術教育,香港藝術發展局可將促進社會共融納入審批撥款條件之一。社區投資共享基金亦是另一資金來源。
- 62. 制定建議時,顧問小組以**提升能力、誘因、品質保證、合作夥伴**及監察影響為主要改變因素。政府應局負提倡、發起、促成及協調的責任。是次獲邀進行研究,正好反映香港重視藝術教育,致力從最高層面開始作出以實據為本的決策。在研究期間,多位受訪者也踴躍參與,如實回應,並殷切期望研究中提出的建議能付諸實行,希望本研究報告能夠如實反映他們的意見,而藝術及教育界的人士閱讀本報告後,能明白當中提及的優勢、考慮及建議。

# Examples of Learning and Teaching Materials Related to the Arts and Culture 與藝術及文化相關學與教材料例子

# (provided by EDB) (由教育局提供)

# NSS Music Learning Materials 新高中音樂科學習材料:

- Analyses on Cantonese Pop Songs 粵語流行曲分析
- Introduction to Cantonese Pop Songs 粵語流行曲導論
- The Musical Characteristics of Elvis Presley 皮禮士利的音樂特色
- The Musical Characteristics of the Beatles 披頭四的音樂特色
- Assessment Exemplars on Performing 演奏評估示例
- Self-learning Package on Music Composition 音樂創作教材套
- Analyses of Nanyin in Cantonese Opera 粤劇南音分析
- Analyses of Banghuang in Cantonese Opera 粤劇梆黃分析
- Guangdongyinyue & Jiangnan sizhu 廣東音樂與江南絲竹

# A Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in the Learning and Teaching of Music 音樂科學與教常用辭彙

Exemplars on Assessment for Learning in Music

音樂科促進學習得評估示例匯編

Learning and Teaching Package on Cantonese Opera

「粤劇合士上」教材套

Teaching Package on Creative Music Making in Schools

學校音樂創作教材套

Speech Choir Manual

動感聲藝教師手冊

Art appreciation and criticism in context series 藝術評賞系列::

- What is art criticism《甚麼是藝術評賞?》
- Understanding Chinese art through Chinese culture《從文化角度認識中國藝術》
- Understanding Western art through Western culture《從文化角度認識西方藝術》
- Understanding Local art through culture《從文化角度認識本地藝術》
- Understanding Visual Artworks with Functions from Various Perspectives《從多角度認識具功能的視覺藝術品》
- Examples of Understanding Chinese Art Through Culture《舉隅:從文化角度認識中國藝術》

A Glossary of Terms Commonly Used in the Learning and Teaching of Visual Arts 視覺藝術科學與教常用辭彙

Exemplars on Assessment for Learning in Visual Arts

視覺藝術科促進學習的評估示例匯編

Art and Context

藝術與情境

Hong Kong Popular Culture in Visual Arts Education

香港的流行文化與視覺藝術教育

The Chinese Arts: Ceramic

中國的陶瓷藝術

Web-based Course of Hong Kong Visual Arts Appreciation

香港視覺藝術網上欣賞課程

Resource Package on 'In Touch with Visual Arts'

「視藝全接觸」藝術評賞教育活動

Visual Arts Learning and Teaching Units

視覺藝術學與教單元

Learning and teaching materials on art appreciation and criticism and portfolio building and assessment

視覺藝術評賞及建立作品集的學與教材料

Examples of learning and teaching units on Visual Arts

視覺藝術「學與教」例子

Vocabularies for art appreciation and criticism

視覺藝術評賞的詞彙

"Three Apples" & "Shadow" Photography competitions cum Exhibitions – Collection of Awarded Entries

Teaching kit on film and animation arts

「電影及動畫欣賞」學與教材料

教訊:《「藝」力人生》

教訊:《無限創意的藝術天地》

教訊:《與名人對談系列 — 透過藝術培養學生的個人成長》(一、二集)

DVDs on Dialogue with Celebrities Series - Nurturing Students' Personal Growth Through Arts (I- VI)

《與名人對談系列 — 透過藝術培養學生的個人成長》光碟(一至六集)

積累與感興:小學古詩文誦讀材料選編

童心童趣:兒童文學教學參考資料選編

香港小學學習字詞表

中英對照香港學校中文學習基礎字詞

點畫流形:漢字書寫學習軟件

致知達德:小學中華傳統美德學習軟件

思躍神馳:創意寫作坊啓示「錄」

中學中國語文學習參考篇章 (初中及高中)

課程備忘錄:中學中國文學課程研討會及工作坊

中六中國文學:名著選讀簡介

中六中國文學 - 學習單元設計示例

中學中國文學指定作品參考資料選編(中四至中六)

中學中國文學名著選讀簡介(中四至中六)

課程備忘錄:新高中課程系列—中學中國語文課程研討會(視像光碟)

課程備忘錄 - 中學中國文學課程研討會(視像光碟)(中四至中六)

新高中中國語文學習單元設計示例(名著及改編影視作品、戲劇工作坊、小說與文化、文化專題探討、翻譯作品選讀、普通話與表演藝術)

新高中中國文學學習單元設計示例

中學中國文學指定作品參考資料選編(中四至中六)

中學中國文學名著選讀簡介(中四至中六)

《中學中國語文戲劇教材系列(一)》之「戲劇工作坊:蘋果(APPLE)教學法」

Let's Experience and Appreciate Drama

Literacy Instruction for Teachers

The Splendour of Writing Poems: Inspiring Students' Imaginations

Online Resource Package on Promoting Critical Thinking, Creativity and Cultural Awareness through Language Arts in Primary Schools

Online Learning and Teaching Resources on Teaching of Language Arts (TOLA)

The Learning and Teaching of Poetry (Junior and Senior Secondary)

Using Documentaries in Language Teaching

ETV Programmes: – Storytelling in the Primary English Classroom; English Language Learning through Drama; Responding to Drama in Literature; Film in English Language

Schemes of Work for the Elective Part of the Three-year Senior Secondary English Language Curriculum

Web-based Learning and Teaching Resources in support of Suggested Schemes of Work for the Elective Part of the Three-year Senior Secondary English Language Curriculum

Hong Kong Budding Poets (English) Award 2005-08 Anthology

NETworking: Using Debate in the English Classroom; Using Drama in the English Classroom; Using Poetry in the English Classroom

Promoting Quality Interaction in the Primary English Classroom

Phonics in Action: A Resource Package

Online Learning and Teaching Resources on The Learning and Teaching of Language Arts at Secondary Level

Teen Time Remix – Using Authentic Materials for Developing Secondary Students' Listening Skills

Learning English through Popular Culture (Secondary 4-6)

A Resource Package

Learning English through Drama (Secondary 4-6)

A Resource Package

Learning English through Short Stories (Secondary 4-6)

A Resource Package

Networking: Workplace Communication in the English Classroom

Networking: Social Issues in the Classroom

Learning Resources Pack on Integrated Humanities (Secondary 4-5): Optional Module II: Religion and Life; Optional Module III: Relationship between Mass Media and Modern Culture

綜合人文科(中四至中五)學習資源冊:選修單元一:宗教與人生;選修單元三: 大眾傳媒與現代文化的關係

Reminiscence of Episodes Hong Kong: Electronic Historical Postcards

細味昔日香港風情:電子歷史明信片

Ping Shan Heritage Trail & Lung Yeuk Tau Heritage Trail

屏山文物徑及龍躍頭文物徑

Central Heritage Trail

中西區文物徑

Urban tourism : A Case Study of Beijing

都市旅遊:北京個案研習

Junior Secondary Chinese History Teaching Resource Materials (Volume 6)

初中中國歷史科教學專輯(第六輯)

Learning and Teaching Resources for the S4-5 Revised Chinese History Curriculum 中國歷史 (中四至中五) 修訂課程支援教材

Learning and Teaching Materials on History and Culture (Secondary 1-3)

歷史與文化教材(中一至中三)

Heritage Studies: Hong Kong and its neighboring areas in the Zhujiang Delta Region 文物之研習:香港及鄰近珠江三角洲地區

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Learning and Teaching Resources for the NSS Chinese History Curriculum (Elective Modules)

新高中中國歷史課程選修單元支援教材

Appreciation of Traditional Food in the New Territories

新界傳統食品的欣賞

Reference Materials on Shuttlecock Activities

足鍵活動參考資料

Explanatory Notes of Tradition and Modernity, Customs, Cultural Conservation and Innovation, Cultural Pluralism, the Clash of Civilisations, Cultural Imperialism, Global

and Local Culture, Cultural Homogenisation, Cultural Capital, Cultural Value, Popular Culture, Ethnic Culture (& HK Tradition), Multi-cultural Society and Social Diversity, Collective memories

辭彙註釋:傳統與現代、習俗、文化保育與創新、文化多元、文明衝突論、文化帝國主義、全球文化與本土文化、文化同質化、文化資本、文化價值、流行文化、 民俗文化(香港)、多元文化社會與社會多元化、集體回憶

Learning materials: Selected Items in the First Batch of Intangible Cultural Heritage, Call for Valentine's Ban in India, Disney and Semiotic Consumption

學習素材:部分第一批國家級非物質文化遺產名錄、西風東漸的情人節、迪士尼 與符號消費

"A Reader in Humanistic Literacy (Junior Secondary)"

《性情真章:人文素養讀本(初中)》

NSS Ethics and Religious Studies Curriculum – Organising Experiential Learning Programme Support Materials Series (IV) Nan Lian Garden

《新高中倫理與宗教課程支援教材-組織體驗學習活動系列(IV)南蓮園池》

人文學科教學計畫之「孫中山的革命事蹟與香港」(初中)

人文學科教學計畫之「促進中西文化交融的傳教士---利瑪竇」(初中)

人文學科教學計畫之「鴉片貿易與香港開埠」(初中)

Booklet on Pull-out English Gifted Programme – Young Writers' Society (Junior Primary)

Hong Kong Budding Poets (English) Award Anthology 2005-06

Hong Kong Budding Poets (English) Award Anthology 2006-07

Hong Kong Budding Poets (English) Award Anthology 2007-08

Hong Kong Budding Poets (English) Award Anthology 2008-2009

在常識科加強幼小銜接:「做個快樂中國人」專題研習之旅

跨學科專題研習:中外一家樂融融

教學示例:太陽王國歷險記 (網上版)

教學示例:小小時裝設計師 (網上版)

教學示例:健康生活 由一做起 (網上版)

教學示例:醒目都市人 (網上版)

# 教育電視節目:

- 戲中真我
- 芸芸眾生相(一)(立體人物造型)
- 芸芸眾生相(二)(平面人物造型)

Adapted Visual Arts Curriculum Framework under the Senior Secondary Curriculum for Students with Intellectual Disabilities

爲智障學生而設的視覺藝術課程及評估補充指引