

2014 Hong Kong Altruism Index Survey

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Executive Summary

Background

The study aimed to conduct an in-depth investigation of altruistic behaviors in Hong Kong. It developed an Altruism-Index that can comprehensively capture Hong Kong residents' altruistic behavior patterns and their profiles. It also measured motives and perceived benefits of altruistic behaviors, and investigated reasons for and barriers to participating in these behaviors. In addition, it assessed respondents' subjective well-being, social trust, and opinions with poverty alleviation, and explored these factors' relationships with altruistic behaviors in Hong Kong.

The present report contains a summary of how we developed and conducted the survey, descriptive results, and further analyses of the results.

Enumeration of the survey

The survey was pilot tested and conducted through random telephone interviews from April to June 2014. 1,104 out of 1,992 eligible cases were successfully interviewed and the response rate is 55.4%.

Key definitions

Altruism is defined as helping behaviors purposefully to increase non-significant others' welfare without expectation of external reward in this report. Based on the definition, eleven behaviors were identified as indicators of altruism in Hong Kong, including six formal helping behaviors (i.e. volunteering for a charity, volunteering organized by school/company, donate money to a charity, donate good or clothes to a charity, donate blood, and sign organ/bone marrow donation form) and five informal ones (i.e. give money directly to a stranger, give food or clothes directly to poor people, offering seat on a public vehicle, helping neighbor take care of people or pets, and helping someone who you are not close with handling emotional problems).

Participants of a certain altruistic behavior are defined as those who have exhibited this behavior in the past month, except that participants of donating blood and signing organ/bone marrow donation forms are defined as those who have done so in their lifetime.

Participation in altruistic activities

About 17% of the respondents are participants of formal volunteering, 74% are participants of informal volunteering, 78% are participants of formal donation, and 19% are participants of informal donation. The overall score of A-Index 2014 is 47.

93.2% of the Hong Kong residents have participated at least one kind of the altruistic activities but only 31.7% have done more than three kinds. Among the eleven kinds of altruistic behaviors, offering seat on a public vehicle, donating money to a charity, and donating goods to a charity are the top three most-participated ones. Signing documents for donating organ/bone marrow is the least participated one.

Self-rated altruistic levels

On average, the respondents rated the altruistic level of Hong Kong people in general as 4.33 ($SD=1.10$), using a 7-point Likert scale where 1 indicates the least altruistic and 7 indicates the most altruistic. Using the same scale, their average rating of their own altruistic level is 5.08 ($SD=0.96$).

Volunteering hours and donation amounts

Among those who have formally volunteered in the past month, the monthly volunteering duration varied from 1 to 150 hours and the mean is 9.69 hours. Among those who have volunteered formally in the past year, the duration varied from 1 to 1800 hours and the mean is 49.11 hours.

Among those who have formally donated money in the past month, the monthly donation amount varied from 1 to 10,000 HKD and the mean is 531.62 HKD. Among those who have formally donated money in the past year, the annual amount varied from 2 to 60,000 HKD and the mean is 9399.32 HKD.

Helping objects

70.6% of the respondents are willing or absolutely willing to help their acquaintance. 34.8% ~ 40.6% of the respondents are willing or absolutely willing to help some specific groups of strangers, much more than those who are not or are absolutely not willing to help (<13%). However, 44.8% ~ 49.9% of the respondents are hesitant towards offering their help to four specific types of strangers (i.e. new immigrants from the Mainland, minorities in Hong Kong, domestic helpers in Hong Kong, and non- Hong Kong residents).

Motives and perceived benefits

96.8% of the respondents agreed, to a certain level, that helping others is the source of happiness. Most of the respondents also agreed, to a certain level, that volunteering allows them to gain a new perspective on things (90.3%), volunteering is also a way to make new friends (87.1%), and that they feel compassion towards people (87.1%). In addition, half of the respondents agreed, to a certain level, that volunteering make them feel less lonely, and 36.3% agreed that volunteering brought opportunities for their future plan.

Barriers to helping others

“Health condition is not good (or not qualified)” was indicated as the major barrier to formal volunteering by 59.9% of non-participants and 74.3% of participants. Reasons relating to the lack of information, including “nobody asked me to do” and “don’t know how to participate”, were also often chosen by non-participants (12.3%).

“Cannot afford it” was indicated to be the major barrier to formal donation by 44.7% of non-participants and 46.3% of participants. Reasons relating to the lack of information (e.g. “I knew too little about those organizations”, “don’t know where or how to make a donation”, and “nobody asked me to donate”) were chosen by 21.8% of non-participants and 16.9% of participants.

“Have never encountered such situation”, “no time”, or “I didn’t think I was capable to help” at that time were indicated as the top-three major barriers to informal helping, for both participants and non-participants. It’s noteworthy that 13.5% of non-participants expressed that they were afraid of being framed or cheated, and 3.6% said that they felt awkward or embarrassed to offer their help to a stranger.

Subjective well-being

The present study groups the respondents by whether or not they participated in formal helping, informal helping, volunteering, or donation. No matter how we group the respondents, participants always reported greater satisfaction with life, health, family, and job, than non-participants. Specifically, participants of volunteering and informal helping reported significantly greater satisfaction with health than non-participants. Among the economically active population, participants of donation reported significantly greater satisfaction with their jobs than non-participants.

Social trust

Respondents' agreement level with that most people in Hong Kong are willing to help them if they need it is 3.71 ($SD=1.19$), using a 6-point Likert Scale, where 1 indicates strongly disagree and 6 indicates strongly agree. Using the same scale, their agreement level with that people have to be alert or someone is likely to take advantage of them is 4.57 ($SD=1.17$). The results suggest that the respondents tend to be unsure whether other people would help them, but agree with that people should stay alert.

Perception of poverty alleviation

69.6% of the respondents think the Hong Kong government should be primarily responsible for poverty alleviation. Meanwhile, 41.8% and 40.0% of the respondents think that poor people themselves and large enterprises are also primarily responsible for poverty alleviation.

Chapter I. Introduction

Survey objectives

The study aimed to conduct an in-depth investigation of altruistic behaviors in Hong Kong. It developed an Altruism-Index (referred as *A-Index* hereafter) that can comprehensively capture Hong Kong residents' altruistic behavior patterns and their profiles. It also measured motives and perceived benefits of altruistic behaviors, and investigated reasons for and barriers to participating in these behaviors. In addition, it assessed respondents' subjective well-being, social trust, and opinions with poverty alleviation, and explored these factors' relationships with altruistic behaviors in Hong Kong.

Key definitions

Altruistic behaviors in the present study are defined as helping behaviors purposefully to increase non-significant others' welfare without expectation of external reward. Drawn from social psychology research, we define significant other as any person who is important or influential in one's life, such as family members, intimate partners, and close friends. Accordingly, non-significant others refer to people who are not one's significant others, such as acquaintances, neighbors, and strangers.

By definition, altruistic behaviors contain two dimensions (Fig. 1), contributing approaches and contributing objects. In terms of approaches, altruistic behaviors contain formal ones organized by charities, and informal ones that individuals perform in daily encounter, such as giving up a seat or giving direction to others. In terms of objects, altruistic behaviors contain giving time or efforts (i.e. volunteering) and giving money or belongings (i.e. donation).

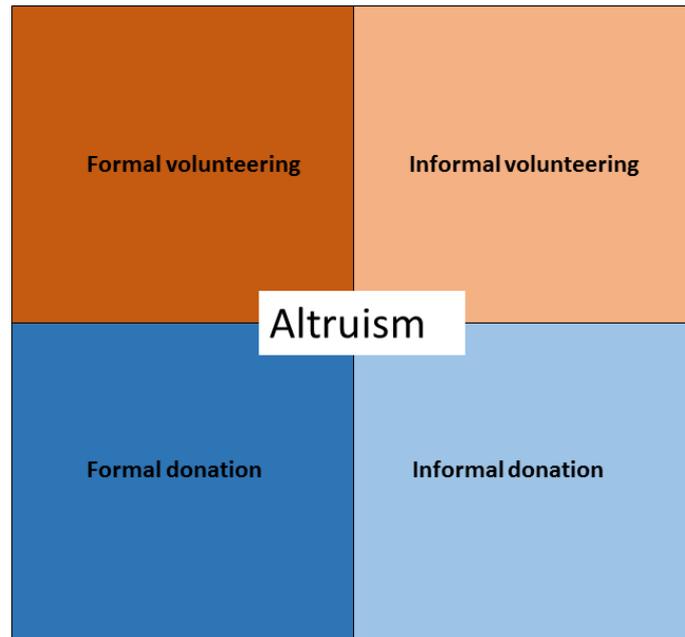


Figure 1 Framework of the Altruism-Index in Hong Kong

Through literature review, we collected 28 behaviors that have been used in various countries to measure altruism level. Four experts were invited to assess whether or not each of the 28 behaviors is suitable to be included in the Hong Kong Altruism Index. The criteria of assessment include: 1) the behavior must fit in our definition of altruism; 2) it should also be recognized by average Hong Kong people as helping others; and 3) the behavior should be likely encountered by most of the Hong Kong people. When the four experts all assessed one behavior as suitable, the behavior would be included. Eventually, eleven behaviors were identified as indicators of altruism in Hong Kong (referred as *altruistic behaviors* hereafter). These indicators fit in the definition of altruism and are relevant with the context of Hong Kong. Besides, they can reflect the spirit of altruism in different dimensions.

The eleven altruistic behaviors (see details in Fig. 2) include six formal helping behaviors (i.e. volunteering for a charity, volunteering organized by school/company, donate money to a charity, donate good or clothes to a charity, donate blood, and sign organ/bone marrow donation form) and five informal ones (i.e. give money directly to a stranger, give food or clothes directly to the poor, offering seat on a public vehicle, helping neighbor take care of people or pets, and helping someone who you are not close with emotional problems).

Participant of a certain altruistic behavior is defined as that the person has exhibited this behavior in the past month. There are two exceptions- participants of

donating blood and signing organ/bone marrow donation forms are defined as those have done these in their lifetime. The reason is that the two activities have strict requirements for participants' age and health condition so it is not reasonable to expect the general public to participate in them every month.

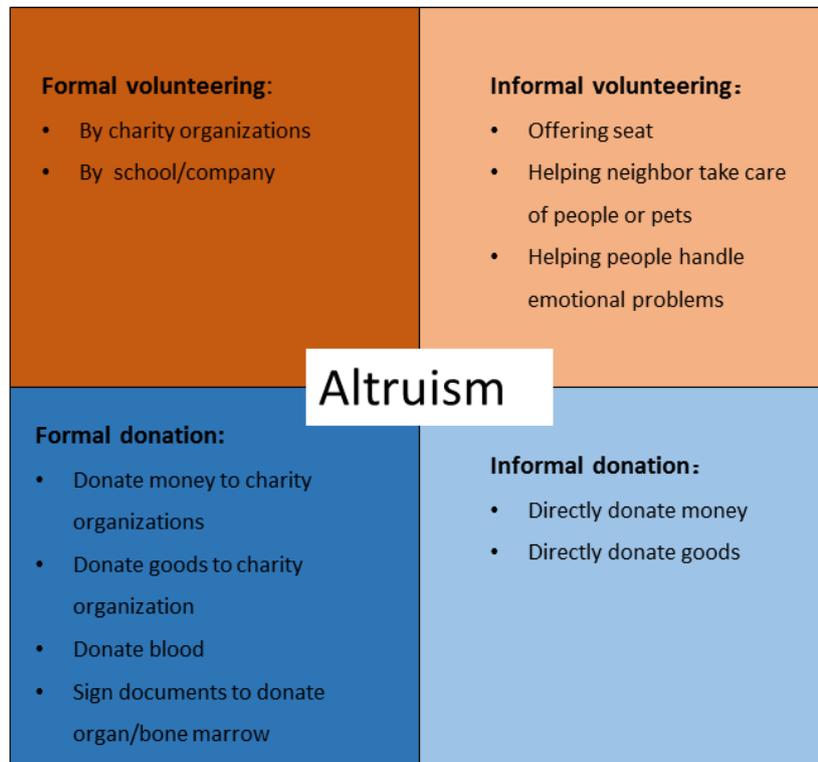


Figure 2. Formulation of the A-Index.

Survey methodology

The survey successfully interviewed a random sample of 1,104 Hong Kong residents aged 15 or above through calling residential telephone numbers. The survey design has been approved by the Human Research Ethics Committee for Non-Clinical Faculties of the University of Hong Kong. The telephone interviews were operated by the Social Sciences Research Centre, HKU. The interviews were designed to be conducted in Cantonese, Mandarin, or English, depending on respondents' preference. However, all of the respondents chose to answer the interviews in Cantonese.

The sample was recruited through a two-stage random process. First, random samples were selected from all telephone-owning households in Hong Kong using the Social Science Research Centre's Computer-assisted telephone interview system (CATI). Three attempts were tried for each randomly selected telephone number before moving to the next number. Secondly, when telephone contact was successfully established with a target household, one of the household members aged 15 or above

would be invited to respond to this survey. If more than one qualified respondents were available, the one who will have his/her birthday next would be selected.

The interviews were pilot tested and conducted from April to June 2014. After excluding all kinds of invalid contacts, 1,104 out of 1,992 eligible cases were successfully interviewed (Table 1).

Table 1. Disposition report of the telephone interviews

	Frequency
Total telephone numbers attempted	16,896
Disconnected number	8,563
Busy/no answer	4,212
Business, government office, other organization	945
Fax/data line	979
Valid contacts	2,197
Household-level refusal	755
No eligible respondent	116
Appointment pending	7
Incomplete	133
Other problems	82
Complete	1,104

The effective response rate is 55.4% (95% CI: 53.2~57.6), as calculated by the equation below:

$$\text{Effective Response Rate} = \text{Complete} / (\text{Complete} + \text{Household level refusal} + \text{Incomplete interviews}) \times 100\% = 1104 / (1104 + 755 + 133) \times 100\% = 55.4\%$$

To boost response rate, an incentive was provided. All the respondents who completed the interviews were eligible for a lucky draw with a chance to win an iPad Mini (16GB). Among all the 1,104 eligible respondents, 521 provided their contact information for participating in the lucky draw. One lucky person has been randomly picked from the 521 participants and received the award.

To improve the representativeness of the study, all data in the report have been weighted according to the age and gender distribution of the Hong Kong population, as reported in Hong Kong monthly Digest of Statistics (June 2014) by the Census and Statistic Department. Because of the weighting effect, individual figures reported in the following sessions may not round up to one hundred percent in some tables.

Chapter II. Results

The results are organized using different themes, with both descriptive and analytic results reported under their corresponding themes

2.1. A-Index: Participation in various helping behaviors

2.1.1. Participation rates in each altruistic behavior

As shown in Fig. 3 and Table 2, no matter the participants were examined in the past month, year or throughout their lifetime, the top three most-participated altruistic activities are: offering seat on a public vehicle, donating money to a charity, and donating goods to a charity. On the other hand, no matter examined by the past month, year, or the lifetime, the least participated behavior is signing document for donating organ/ bone marrow. The contrast may reflect the different eligibility and difficulty levels of these behaviors.

Participation rate of blood donation is the second least in the past month and the past year. However, it became one of the more participated altruistic behaviors in the lifetime than helping others handling emotional problems, informal goods donation, and helping others take care of people or pets. The results suggest that some of our respondents have stopped donating blood in the recent year, which might be affected by various reasons including their age or health conditions.

The ranking differences of the participation rates for the 11 altruistic behaviors were little between the past month and past year. Except for the rates of volunteering organized by school/company and informal goods donation, they are lower than helping neighbors take care of people or pets in the past month, but overcome the latter in the past year.

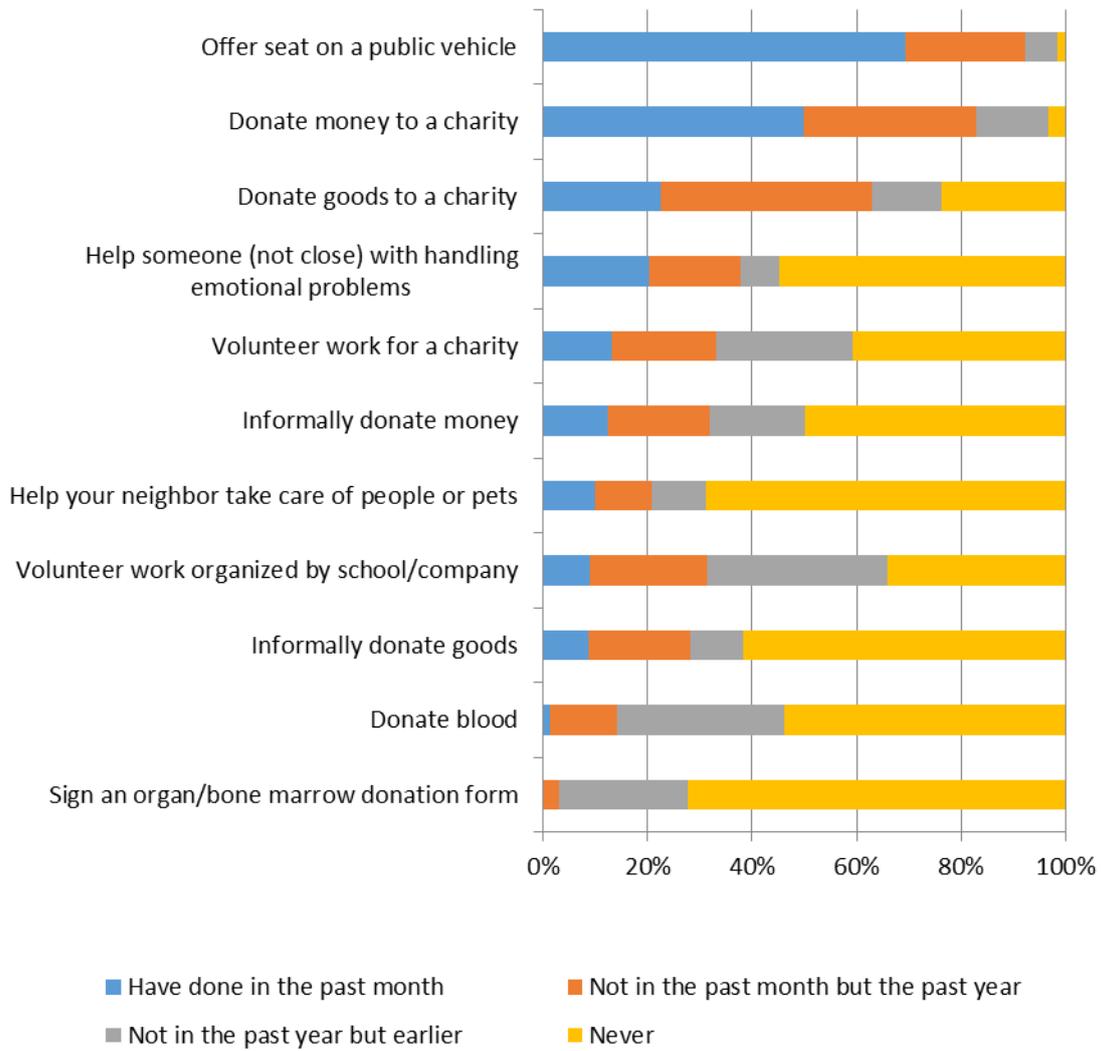


Figure 3. Participation rates of the eleven altruistic behaviors (Base: all the respondents)

Table 2. Participation rates of the altruistic behaviors

Please indicate when was the last time you carried out these acts	Percentage (Base: all the respondents)			
	Have done in the past month	Not in the past month but the past year	Not in the past year but earlier	Never
Offer seat on a public vehicle	69.4	22.8	6.3	1.5
Donate money to a charity	49.9	33	13.8	3.4
Donate goods to a charity	22.6	40.3	13.4	23.7
Help someone (not close) with handling emotional problems	20.2	17.5	7.5	54.8
Volunteer work for a charity	13.2	19.8	26.2	40.7
Informally donate money	12.4	19.5	18.3	49.8
Help your neighbor take care of people or pets	10	10.9	10.3	68.9
Volunteer work organized by school/company	9.1	22.4	34.5	34.1
Informally donate goods	8.7	19.4	10.1	61.7
Donate blood	1.4	12.7	32.1	53.8
Sign an organ/bone marrow donation form	0.1	3.1	24.6	72.2

2.1.2. Overall participation rates

When we group the eleven behaviors into four groups, using our definition, the participation rates of each group are: 17% for formal volunteering, 74% for informal volunteering, 78% for formal donation, and 19% for informal donation (Fig. 4). The overall score is calculated by averaging the four rates and equal to 47. The results show that when helping others by giving efforts or time, Hong Kong people tend to do it informally, and they prefer formal approaches when it comes to giving money or belongings.

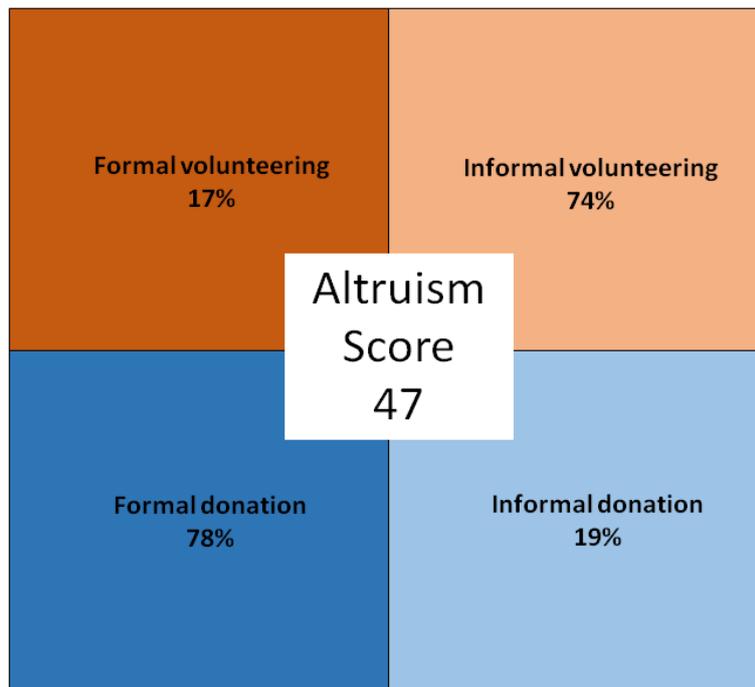


Figure 4. Scores of A-Index 2014 (Base: all the respondents)

2.1.3. Range of helping approaches

Among all the respondents, 93.2% have participated in at least one of the altruistic behaviors, but only 31.7% have participated in more than three behaviors (Fig. 5). No respondent has participated in more than 8 behaviors.

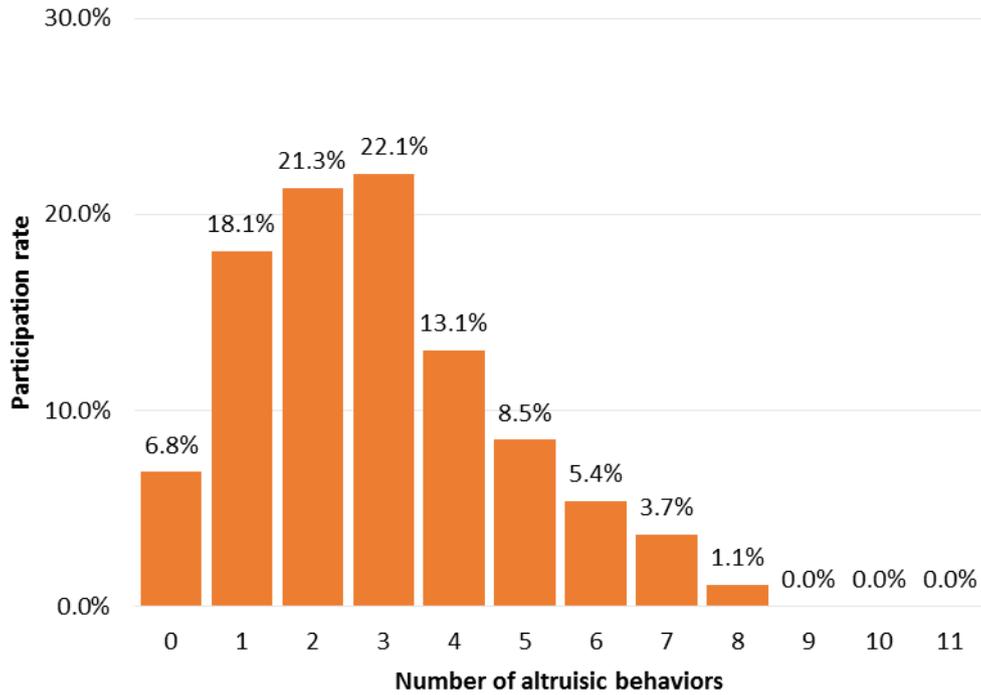


Figure 5. Range of participation in altruistic behaviors (Base: all the respondents)

When the eleven behaviors are grouped into formal and informal ones, 28.6% of all the respondents participated in one of the formal helping, and 51.1% participated in more than one (Fig. 6). Meanwhile, 44.5% of the respondents participated in one of the informal helping, 32.2% participated in more than one (Fig. 7). The results show that formal helping behaviors are more widely participated in the population, compared to informal ones.

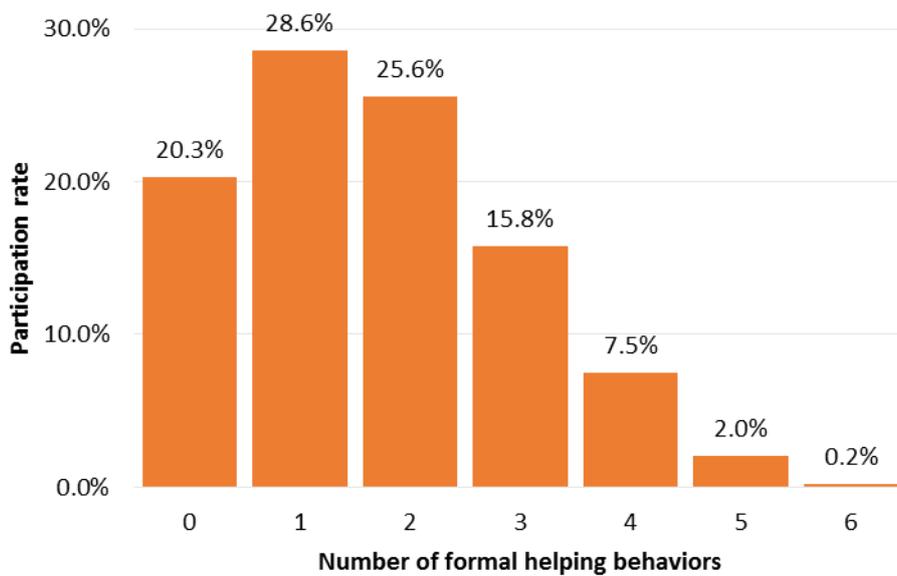


Figure 6. Range of participation in formal helping behaviors (Base: all the respondents)

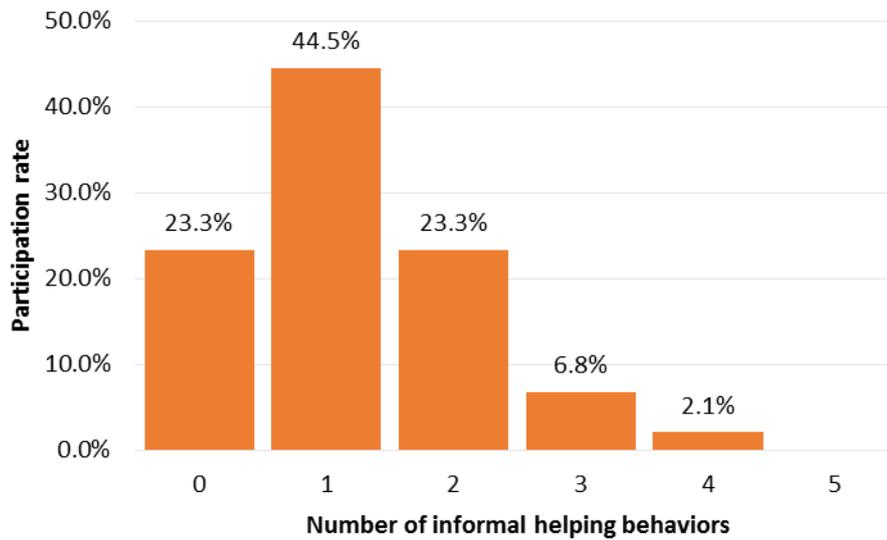


Figure 7. Range of participation in informal helping behaviors (Base: all respondents)

When the eleven behaviors are grouped into volunteering and donation, 44.7% of all the respondents participated in one of the volunteering behaviors, and 33.5% participated in more than one (Fig. 8). Meanwhile, 29.2% of all the respondents participated in one of the donation behaviors, and 50.5% participated in more than one (Fig. 9). The results show that donation behaviors are more widely taken part in the population, compared to volunteering.

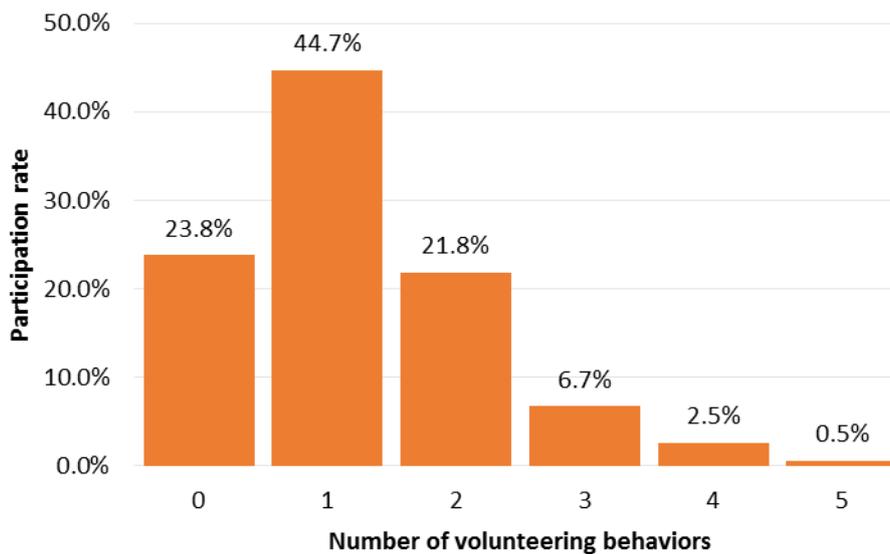


Figure 8. Range of participation in volunteering behaviors (Base: all respondents)

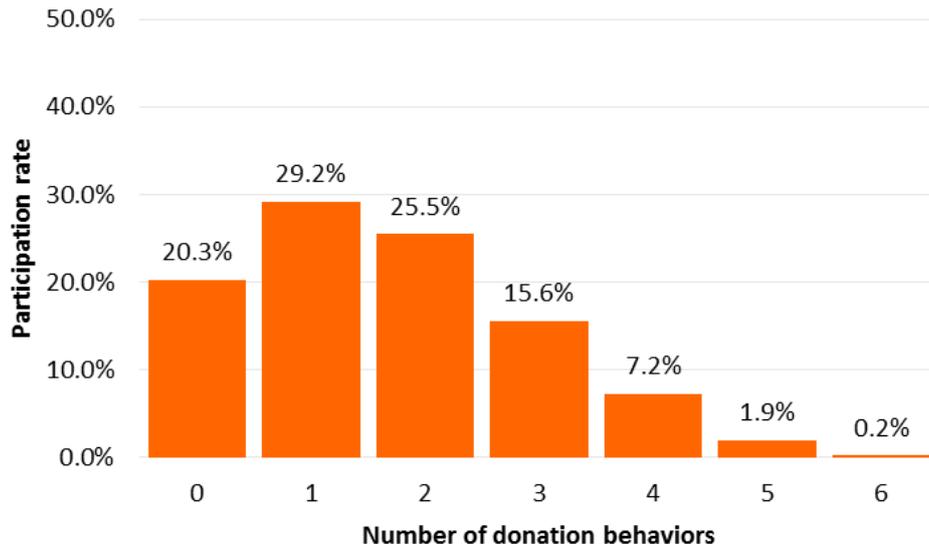


Figure 9. Range of participation in donation behaviors (Base: all respondents)

2.1.4. Participation rates in different sub-groups

Gender

The participation rates of each altruistic behavior among the two gender groups are shown in Table 3. Females reported significantly higher participation rates for informal volunteering, and formal and informal goods donation, whereas males reported significantly higher rate of blood donation.

Table 3. Participation rates of the altruistic behaviors in different genders

	Male %	Female %	Sig.
Volunteer work for a charity	12.5	14.2	
Volunteer work organized by school/company	9.0	9.8	
Help your neighbor take care of people or pets	8.6	11.6	**
Help someone (not close) with handling emotional problems	18.0	22.1	**
Offer seat on a public vehicle	67.6	71.4	*
Donate money to a charity	51.8	48.9	
Donate goods to a charity	18.6	26.7	**
Informally donate money	10.8	12.1	
Informally donate goods	7.7	10.0	*
Donate blood (lifetime)	57.8	34.4	**
Sign an organ/bone marrow donation form (lifetime)	28.3	25.6	

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Age

If we divide the respondents' ages to four groups, the participation rates of the eleven behaviors among each group are shown in Table 4. Respondents aged 15~24 significantly more likely participated in formal volunteering. Those aged 25~59 more likely helped their neighbors take care of people or pets, provided emotional support for others, informally donated money or goods, and donated blood.

Table 4. Participation rates of the altruistic behaviors in different age groups

	15~24 %	25~59 %	60~69 %	≥70 %	Sig.
Volunteer work for a charity	16.8	12.7	11.2	14.0	**
Volunteer work organized by school/company	14.2	8.6	3.8	3.8	
Help your neighbor take care of people or pets	5.2	10.3	10.0	5.6	**
Help someone (not close) with handling emotional problems	19.2	20.4	11.9	7.3	**
Offer seat on a public vehicle	76.5	68.6	57.8	31.0	
Donate money to a charity	45.6	50.0	48.7	38.0	
Donate goods to a charity	14.7	23.6	18.6	19.3	
Informally donate money	10.0	11.4	8.4	4.3	**
Informally donate goods	1.7	9.4	8.4	5.6	**
Donate blood (lifetime)	35.3	45.9	26.8	15.5	**
Sign an organ/bone marrow donation form (lifetime)	10.0	27.2	11.6	7.3	

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Educational level

If we divide the respondents by their educational levels to three groups, the participation rates of the eleven behaviors among each group are shown in Table 5. Participation rates of most of the altruistic behaviors tend to be significantly higher in higher education group, including formal volunteering, helping someone with handling emotional problems, donating money to a charity, donating blood, and signing organ/bone marrow donation forms. However, the same group of respondents reported significantly lower participation rate of helping neighbors take care of people

or pets. There is no significant difference among the three groups in terms of their participation rates of offering seat on public vehicle, donating goods to a charity, and informal donation.

Table 5. Participation rates of the altruistic behaviors in different educational level groups

	Primary or lower %	Secondary %	Post-secondary or above %	Sig.
Volunteer work for a charity	11.3	9.4	17.3	**
Volunteer work organized by school/company	1.4	5.3	14.0	**
Help your neighbor take care of people or pets	9.3	13.0	7.0	**
Help someone (not close) with handling emotional problems	17.8	12.7	28.1	**
Offer seat on a public vehicle	67.4	68.4	70.7	
Donate money to a charity	34.5	49.0	53.0	*
Donate goods to a charity	16.5	22.6	23.5	
Informally donate money	7.9	11.1	14.3	
Informally donate goods	6.4	8.1	9.7	
Donate blood (lifetime)	22.5	39.6	56.0	**
Sign an organ/bone marrow donation form (lifetime)	9.8	22.3	35.7	**

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Religion

If we divide the respondents by religion to four groups, the participation rates of the eleven behaviors among each group are shown in Table 6. Christians reported significantly higher participation rates of most of the altruistic behaviors, including volunteering for a charity, donating money to a charity, donating goods to a charity, signing documents for donating organ/ bone marrow, and helping some with handling emotional problems. Buddhists reported significantly higher participation rates of informally donating money and goods. Respondents with other religions (i.e. Islam and Taoism) reported significantly higher participation rates of volunteering organized by school/company and offering seat on public vehicle. In terms of participation rates of helping neighbors take care of people or pets and donating goods to charity, there is no significant difference among the four groups.

Table 6. Participation rates of the altruistic behaviors in different religious groups

	Not religious %	Christian %	Buddhism %	Other religions %	Sig.
Volunteer work for a charity	10.7	22.5	12.5	13.1	**
Volunteer work organized by school/company	6.9	15.6	4.5	17.1	**
Help your neighbor take care of people or pets	10.5	8.9	8.5	9.8	
Help someone (not close) with handling emotional problems	15.9	33.5	27.0	16.5	**
Offer seat on a public vehicle	70.1	68.8	57.7	78.9	*
Donate money to a charity	47.5	63.6	43.1	45.2	**
Donate goods to a charity	21.9	28.8	21.5	14.7	
Informally donate money	10.2	15.0	25.5	9.6	**
Informally donate goods	6.4	14.2	15.1	8.0	**
Donate blood (lifetime)	44.8	56.9	39.7	39.8	**
Sign an organ/bone marrow donation form (lifetime)	24.9	43.1	21.8	21.7	**

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Economic activity status

If we divide the respondents by their economic activity status to two groups, the participation rates of the eleven behaviors among each group are shown in Table 7. Following the Census and Statistic Department's definition, economically active group includes people who are full time employed, part-time employed, self-employed, and employers. Economic inactive group includes people who are home makers, students, retired, unemployed, and not working. Economic active group reported significantly higher participation rates of donating money to a charity, donating blood, and signing documents for organ/bone marrow donation. Economic inactive group reported significantly higher participation rate of helping neighbors take care of people or pets. In terms of other altruistic behaviors' participation rates, the two groups did not show significant difference.

Table 7. Participation rates of the altruistic behaviors in different economic status groups

	Economically active %	Economically inactive %	Sig.
Volunteer work for a charity	12.5	15.4	
Volunteer work organized by school/company	9.2	8.8	
Help your neighbor take care of people or pets	8.0	16.0	**
Help someone (not close) with handling emotional problems	21.0	18.0	
Offer seat on a public vehicle	70.4	66.8	
Donate money to a charity	51.7	44.7	*
Donate goods to a charity	22.5	23.1	
Informally donate money	12.7	11.6	
Informally donate goods	8.7	8.8	
Donate blood (lifetime)	51.0	31.7	**
Sign an organ/bone marrow donation form (lifetime)	31.3	17.0	**

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

Household income level

According to the latest census report, about one third of Hong Kong households receive monthly income lower than 15,000 HKD, whereas another one third above 30,000 HKD. Following the report, we divide the respondents to three groups, by their monthly household income. The participation rates of the eleven behaviors among each group are shown in Table 8. Respondents with higher household income reported significantly higher participation rates of formal volunteering, help someone with emotional problems, donating money to a charity, donating blood, and signing organ/bone marrow donation forms. Respondents with medium household income reported significantly higher participation rate of informally helping neighbors. Respondents with lower household income reported significantly higher rate of informally donating money.

Table 8. Participation rates of the altruistic behaviors in different household income groups

	Lower (<15,000) %	Medium (15,000~29,999) %	Higher (≥30,000) %	Sig.
Volunteer work for a charity	10.7	8.0	16.3	**
Volunteer work organized by school/company	4.3	5.2	12.7	**
Help your neighbor take care of people or pets	5.6	13.9	10.0	*
Help someone (not close) with handling emotional problems	12.7	22.0	23.6	*
Offer seat on a public vehicle	64.2	67.7	72.1	
Donate money to a charity	45.0	45.7	53.6	*
Donate goods to a charity	17.2	23.9	24.7	
Informally donate money	15.4	5.7	14.0	**
Informally donate goods	7.7	11.4	9.2	
Donate blood (lifetime)	33.1	37.7	54.6	**
Sign an organ/bone marrow donation form (lifetime)	10.3	23.0	35.8	**

* $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

2.2. Self-rated altruistic levels

The respondents were asked to rate altruistic level of the Hong Kong people in general, using a 7-point Likert scale, where 1 indicates the least altruistic and 7 indicates the most altruistic. The mean score, based on all the respondents' evaluation, is 4.33 ($SD = 1.10$). 87.6% of the respondents evaluated the altruistic level of Hong Kong people in general as so-so, indicated by 3~5 points (Fig. 10).

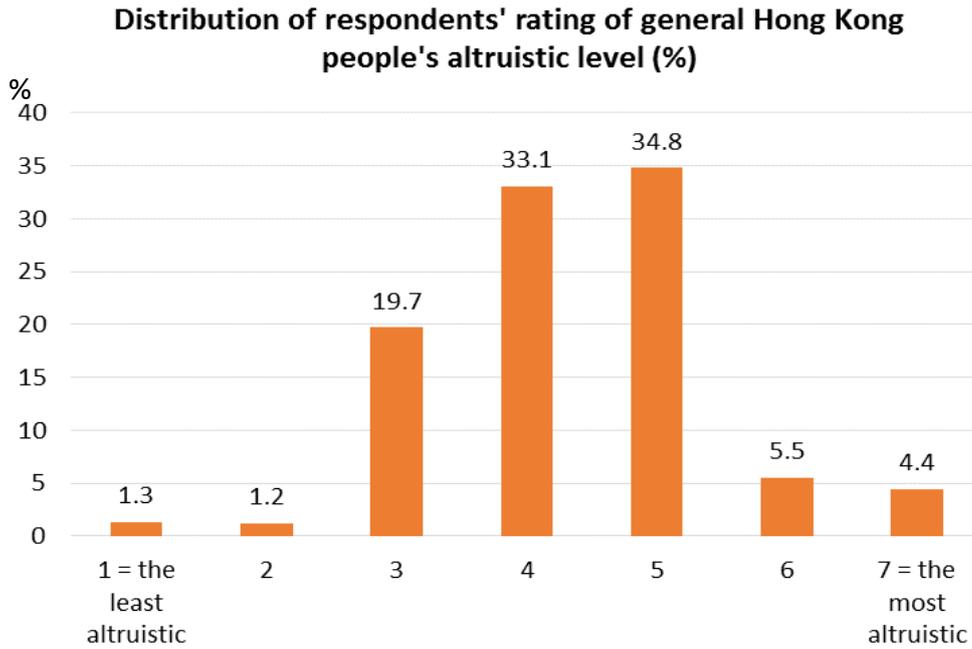


Figure 10. Distribution of respondents' rating of Hong Kong people's altruistic level (Base: all the respondents)

Meanwhile, when rating their own altruistic levels using the same scale, the respondents' mean score is 5.08 ($SD = 0.96$). 89.4% of the respondents evaluated the altruistic level of themselves as somewhat altruistic, indicated by 4~6 points (Fig. 11).

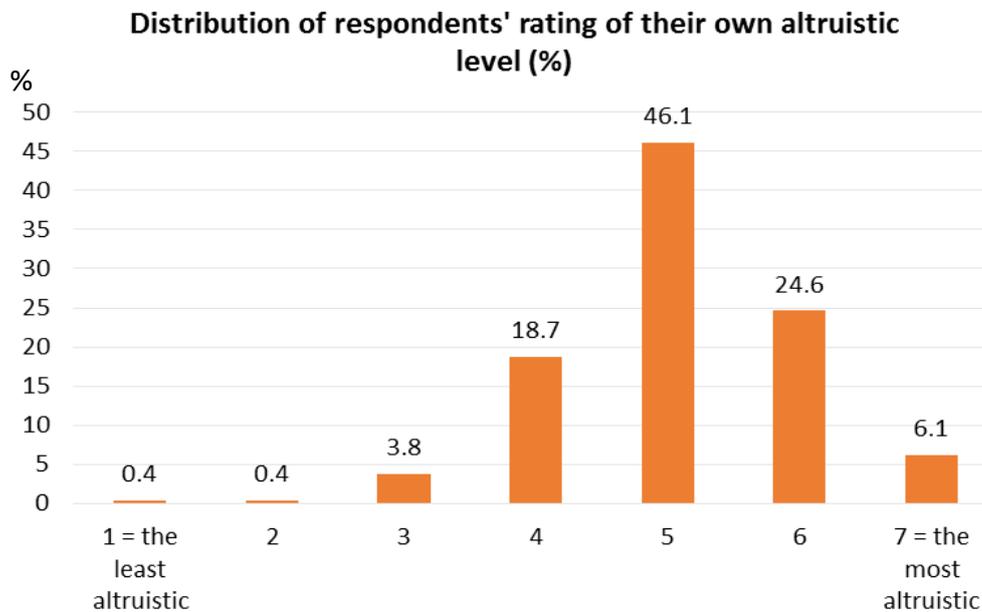


Figure 11. Distribution of respondents' rating of their own altruistic levels (Base: all the respondents)

Fig.12 shows the row percentage of cross tabulation of evaluations of others and themselves. The color of each cell is corresponding to row percentage and the darker area means higher percentage. As the cells in upper triangle of the matrix plot are darker, it shows that the respondents tend to estimate themselves as more altruistic, compared with their evaluation of the Hong Kong people in general. Table 9 shows the significant test for this pattern.

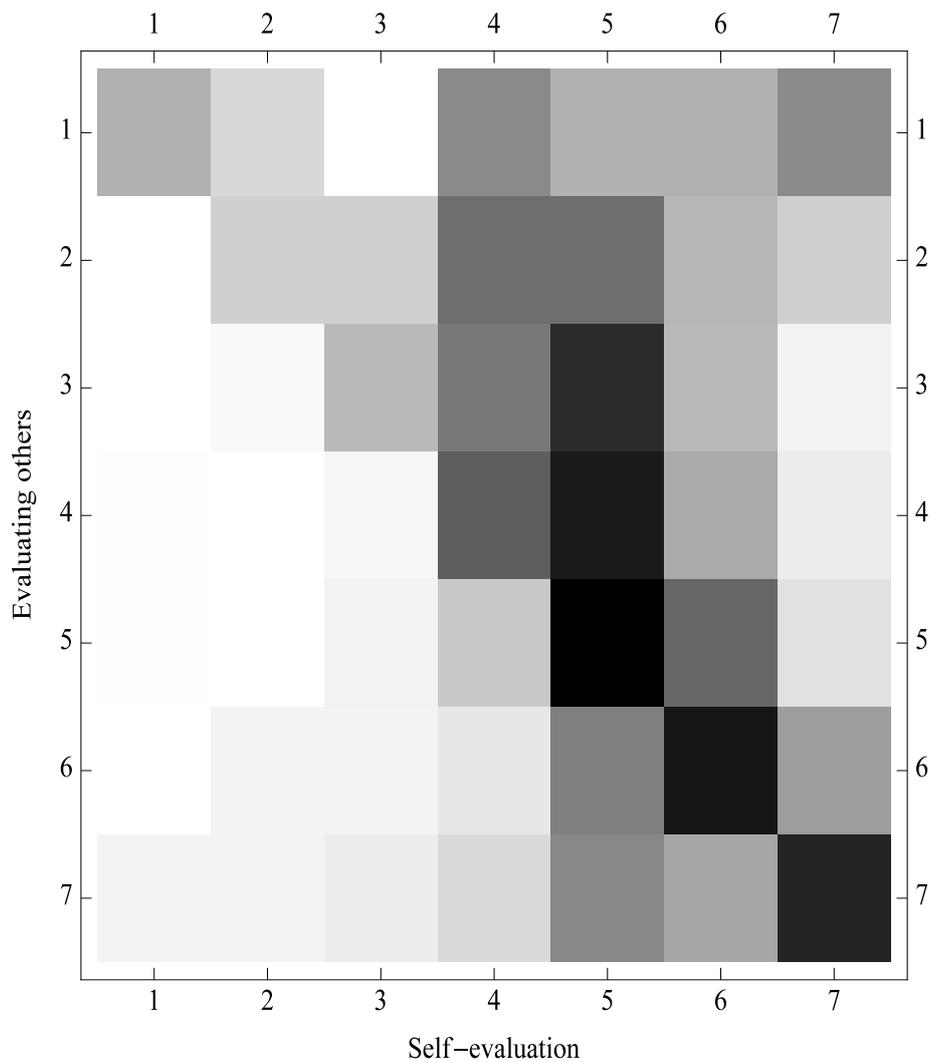


Figure 12. Cross-comparison of respondents' rating of Hong Kong people's altruistic level and their own levels

Table 9. Correlation between evaluation of others and themselves' altruistic levels

Statistic Test	Value	ASE	95% Confidence Limits	
Gamma	0.404973	0.0337067	0.338909	0.471037
Kendall's Tau-b	0.304707	0.026004	0.25374	0.355674
Stuart's Tau-c	0.260695	0.0226272	0.216346	0.305043

2.3. Formal volunteering hours and donation amounts

As formal volunteering and formal money donation are two major concerns of the society, we conducted further analyses on the two behaviors.

2.3.1. Grouped monthly volunteering hours

Among all the respondents, 82.4% have not done any volunteering work for a charity or organized by school/company in the past month, whereas 11.6% have done 1~9 hours of volunteering work, 4.1% have done 10~99 hours, and 0.2% have done 100 hours or more.

When grouping the monthly volunteering hours in the same way, there are no statistically significant differences between different genders (Fig. 13), age groups (Fig. 14), economic status (Fig. 15), and household income levels (Fig.16).

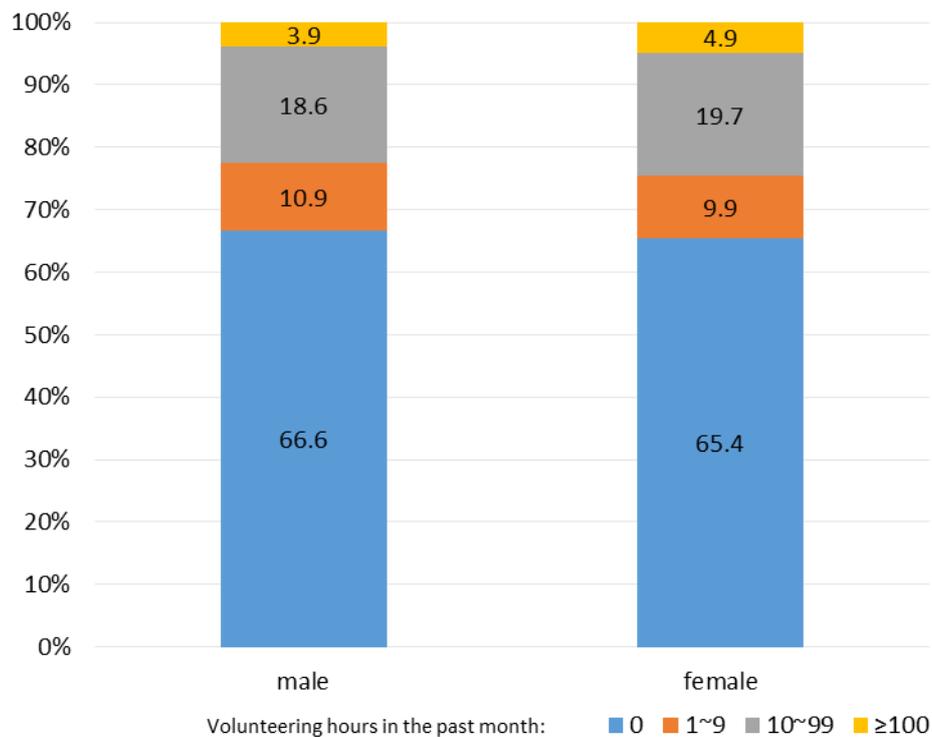


Figure 13. Distribution of grouped monthly volunteering hours in different genders (Base: all the respondents)

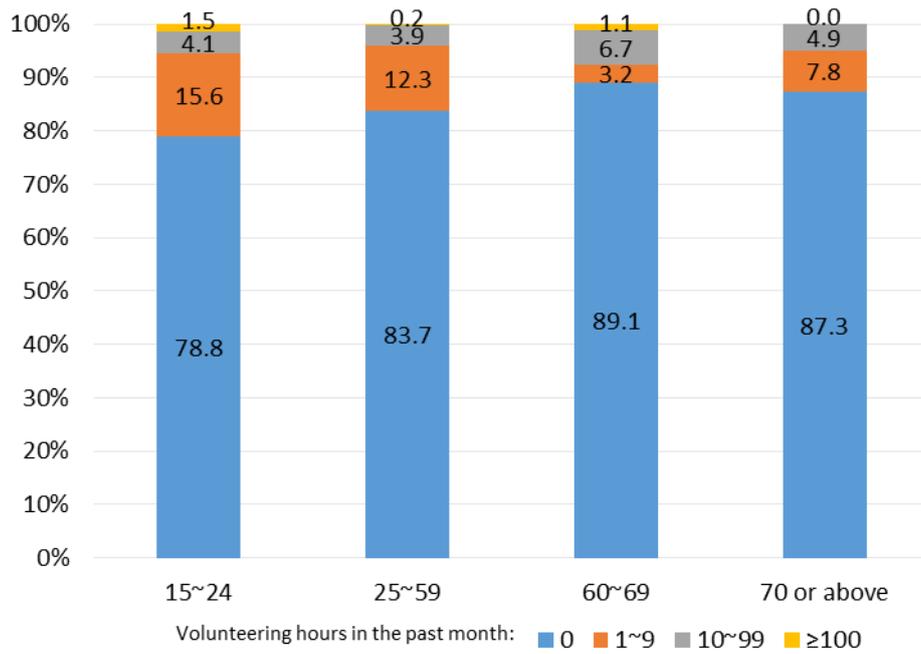


Figure 14. Distribution of grouped monthly volunteering hours in different age groups (Base: all the respondents)

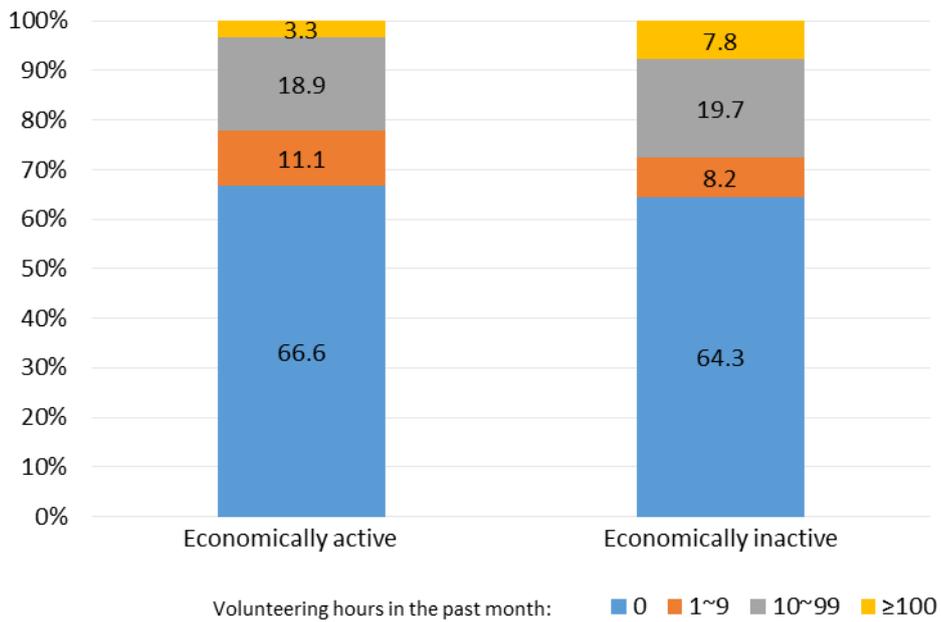


Figure 15. Distribution of grouped monthly volunteering hours in different economic status groups (Base: all the respondents)

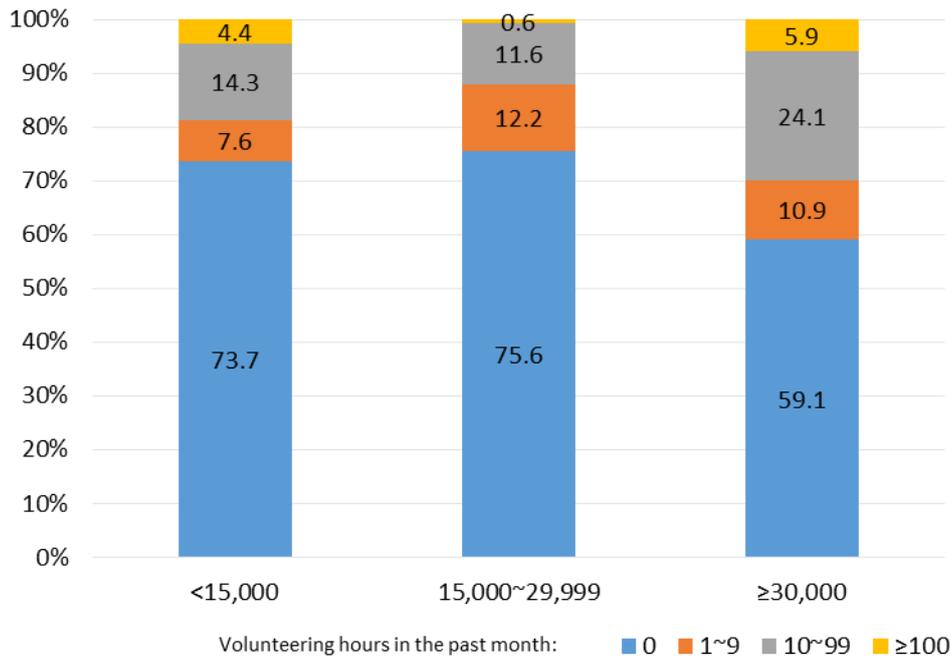


Figure 16. Distribution of grouped monthly volunteering hours in different household income groups (Base: all the respondents)

Respondents with higher educational level reported significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) volunteering hours (Fig. 17).

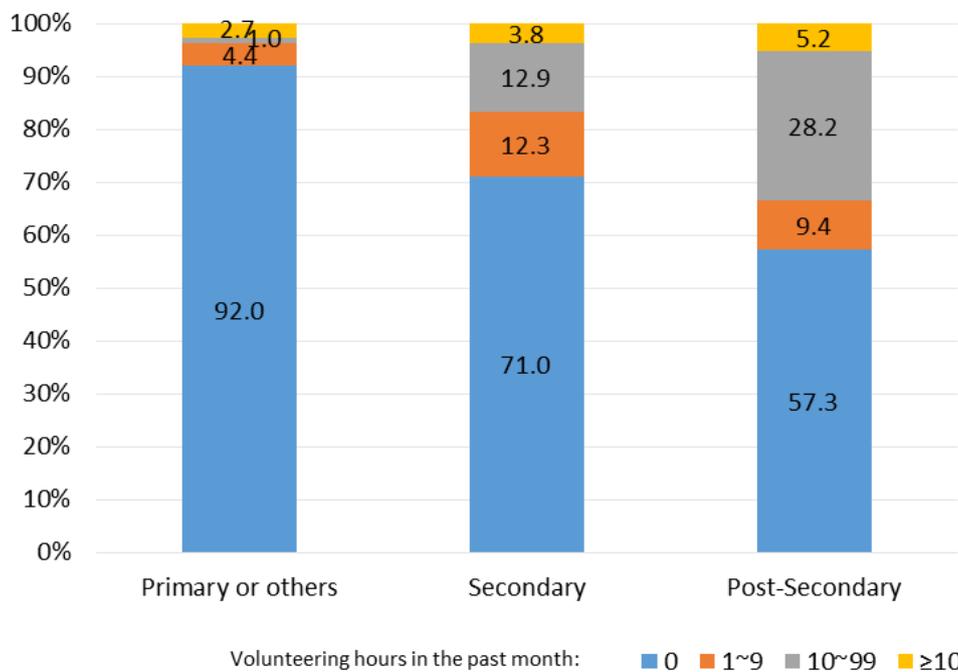


Figure 17. Distribution of grouped monthly volunteering hours in different educational level groups (Base: all the respondents)

Religious respondents reported significantly higher ($p < 0.05$) volunteering hours than those without (Fig. 18).

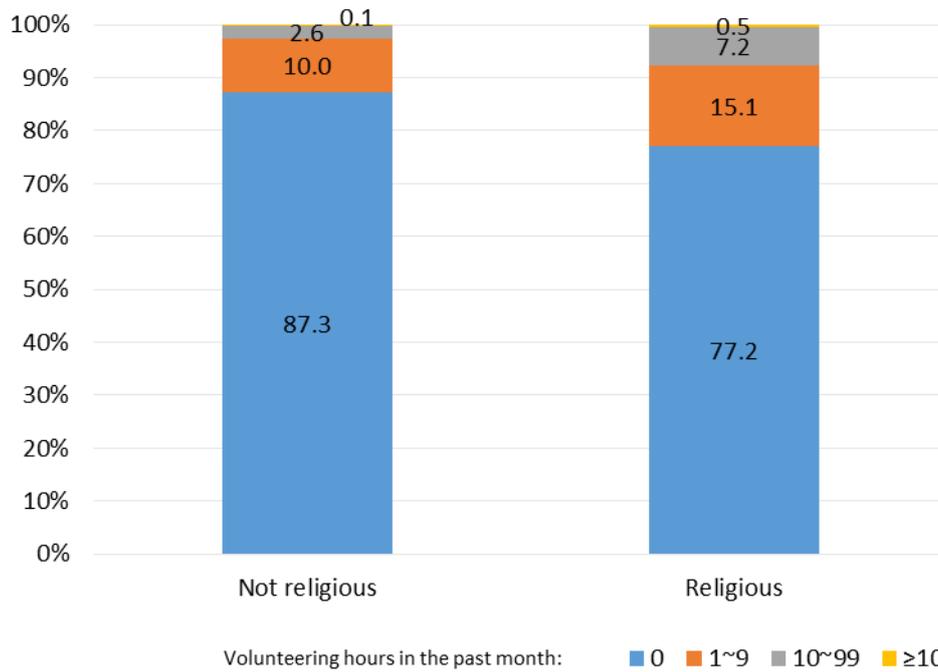


Figure 18. Grouped monthly volunteering hours in different religious groups (Base: all the respondents)

2.3.2. Grouped donation amount

Among all the respondents, 49.9% has not donated any money in the past month, 11.4% has donated 1~99 HKD, 29.1% has donated 100~999 HKD, and 6.5% has donated 1,000 HKD or more.

There is no statistically significant difference between different genders (Fig. 19) in terms of grouped donation amount.

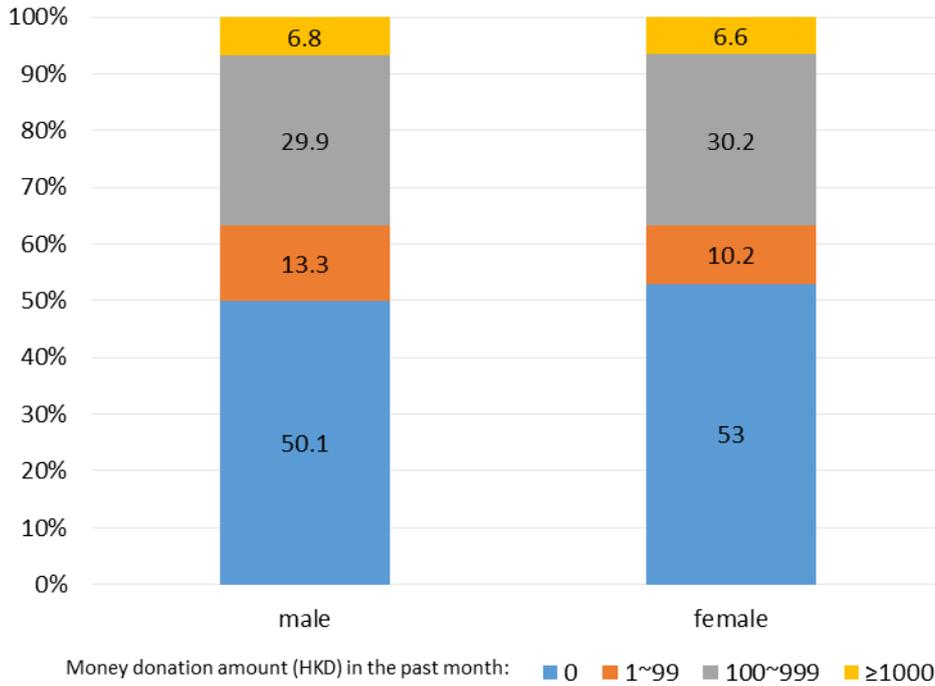


Figure 19. Distribution of grouped monthly donation amount in different genders (Base: all the respondents)

Among different age groups, respondents aged 25~59 reported significantly higher ($p<0.01$) donation amounts than other groups (Fig. 20).

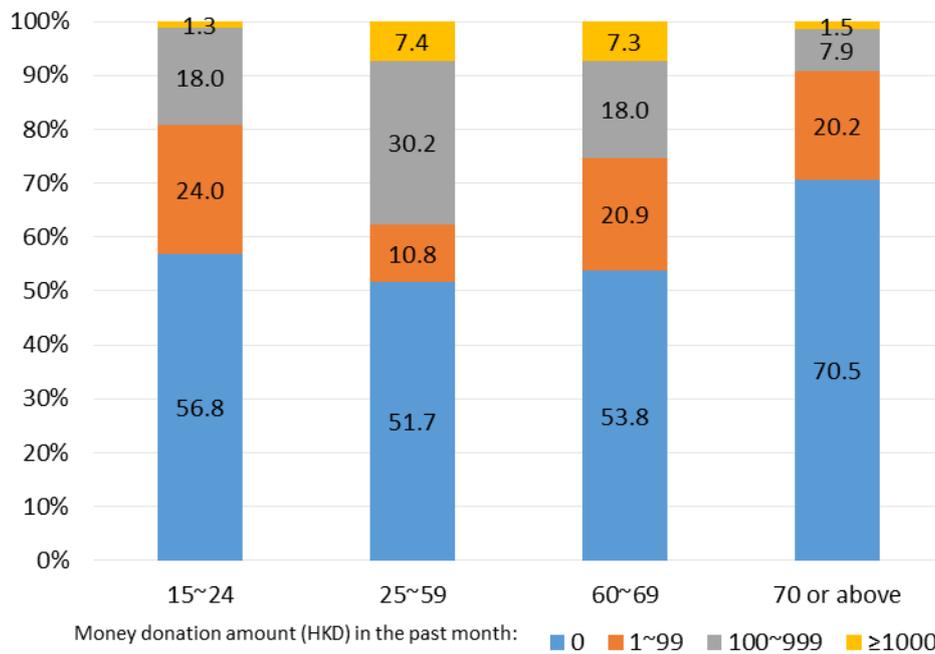


Figure 20. Distribution of grouped monthly donation amount in different age groups (Base: all the respondents)

Those who are religious reported significantly higher ($p<0.01$) donation amount than those without religion (Fig. 21).

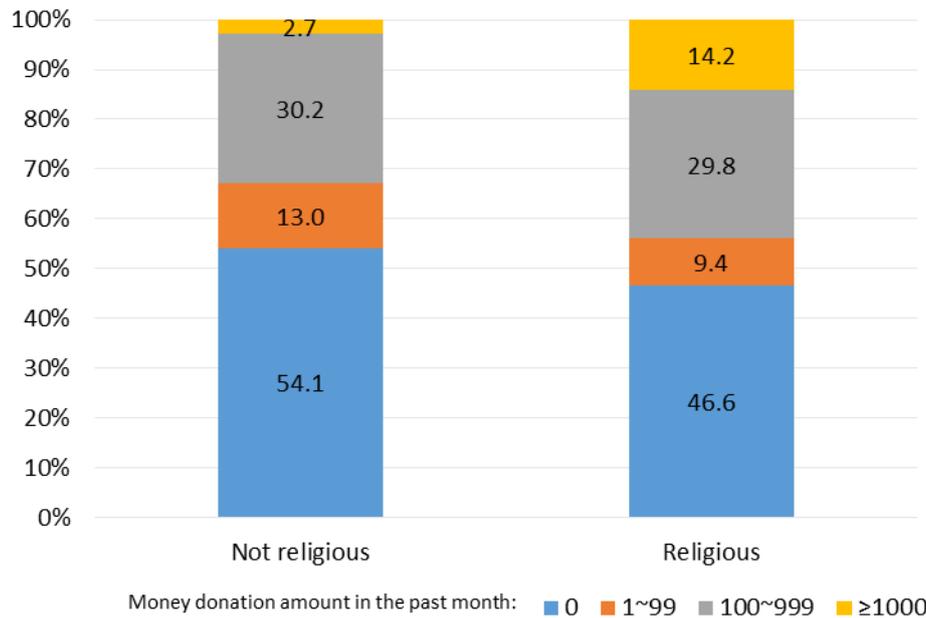


Figure 21. Grouped monthly donation amount in different religious groups (Base: all the respondents)

Respondents with higher educational level reported significantly higher ($p<0.01$) donation amount (Fig. 22).



Figure 22. Distribution of grouped monthly donation amount in different educational level groups (Base: all the respondents)

Economically active respondents reported significantly higher ($p<0.05$) donation amount than those inactive ones (Fig. 23).

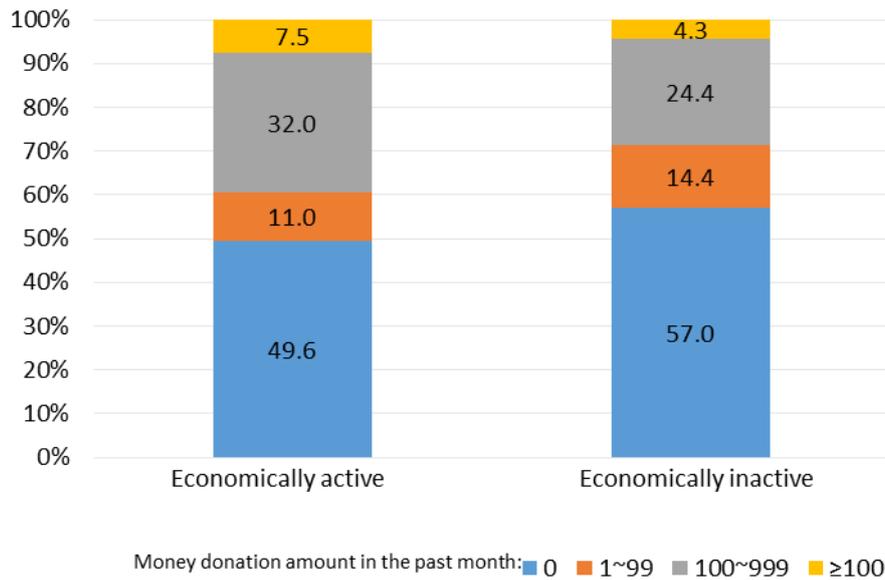


Figure 23. Distribution of grouped monthly donation amount in different economic status groups (Base: all the respondents)

Respondents with higher household income reported significantly higher ($p<0.01$) donation amounts than those from medium or lower household income groups (Fig. 24).

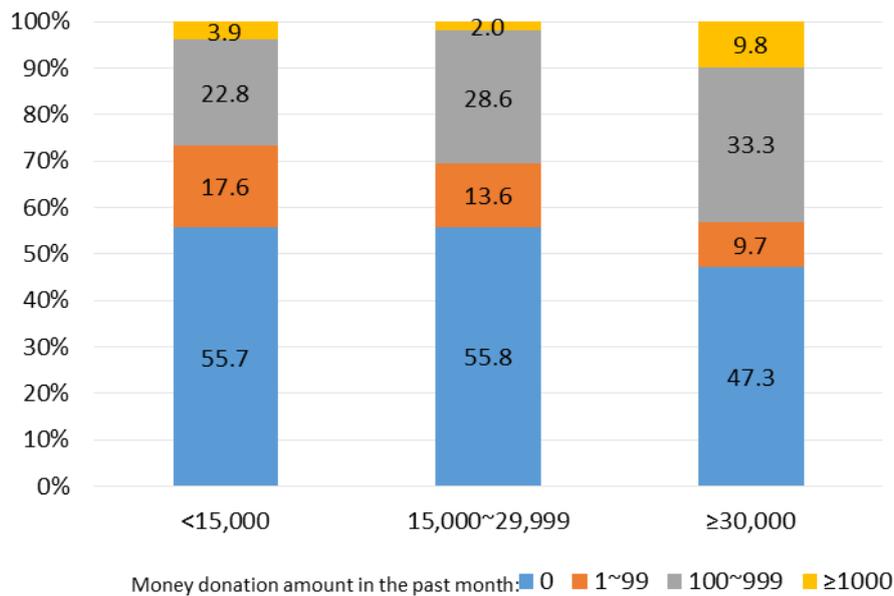


Figure 24. Distribution of grouped monthly donation amount in different household income groups (Base: all the respondents)

2.3.3. Average volunteering hours

If we exclude those who have not done any formal volunteering work in the past month, the average monthly volunteering hours reported in this survey is 9.69 (Table 10), which is a bit higher than the result from the Survey on Volunteering in Hong Kong 2009 (9.3 hours). Among those who have done formal volunteering work in the past year, the average volunteering hours is 49.11 a year.

Table 10. Average volunteering hours among all the participants of formal volunteering

	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	95% C.I.
Volunteering hours in the past month	9.69	17.60	1	150	(7.07, 12.31)
Volunteering hours in the past year	49.11	136.91	1	1800	(33.89, 64.32)

Average past-month volunteering hours in different demographic groups are shown in the below graphs (Figs. 25~30), where non-participants are excluded from the calculation. **The average volunteering hours in females is slightly higher than that of males.**

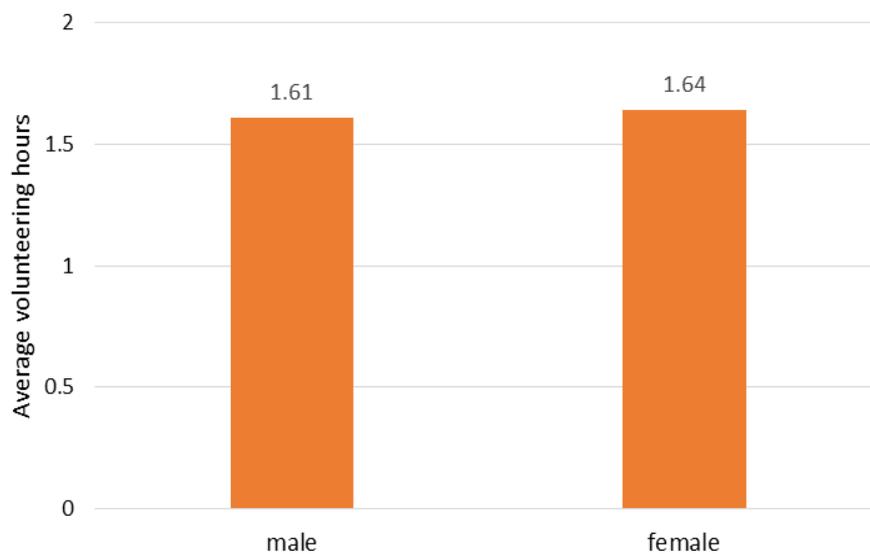


Figure 25. Average monthly volunteering hours in different genders (Base: respondents who have formally volunteered in the past month)

Among different age groups, those aged 60~69 reported the highest average volunteering hours, followed by the 15~24 group (Fig. 26).

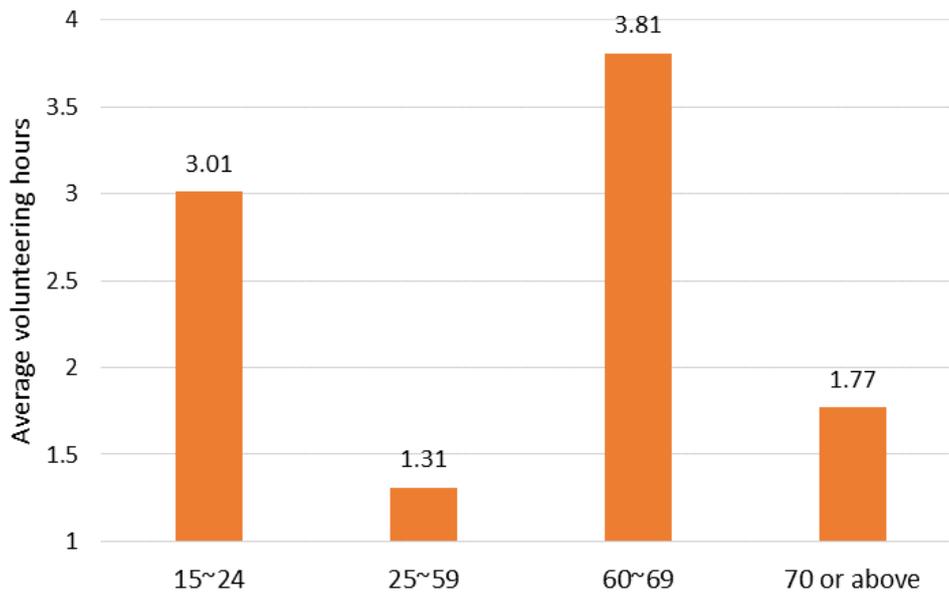


Figure 26. Average monthly volunteering hours in different age groups (Base: respondents who have formally volunteered in the past month)

Respondents with higher educational level reported the highest average hours (Fig. 27).

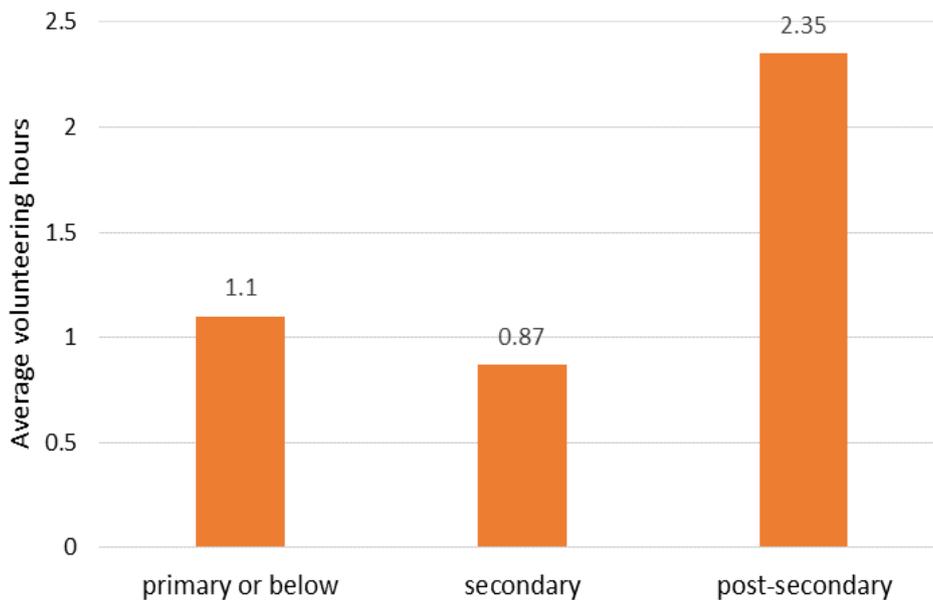


Figure 27. Average monthly volunteering hours in different educational level groups (Base: respondents who have formally volunteered in the past month)

Looking at this past month, a significantly higher average number of hours can be observed from those who are religious than those not religious (Fig. 28).

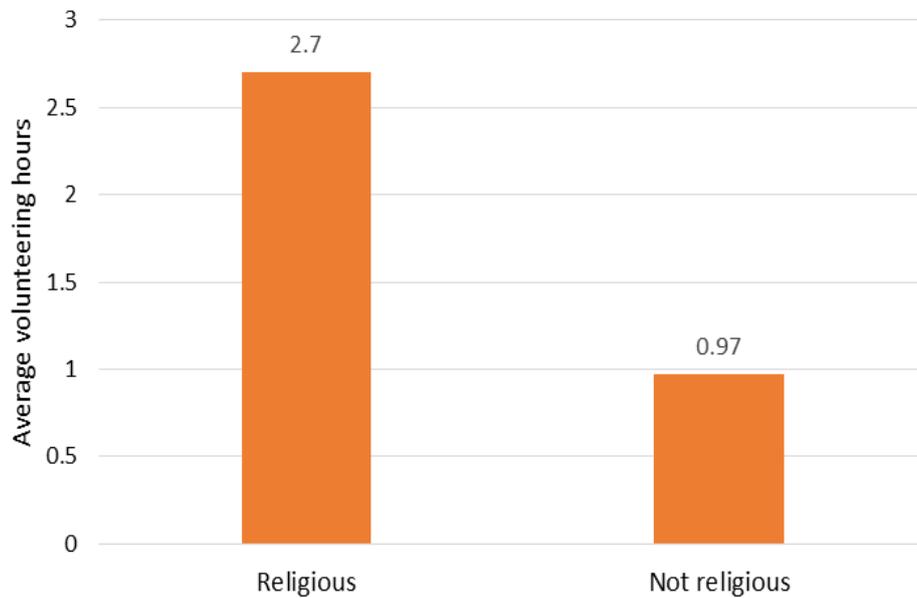


Figure 28. Average monthly volunteering hours in different religious groups (Base: respondents who have formally volunteered in the past month)

Respondents who are economically inactive reported higher number of average hours than those active ones (Fig. 29).

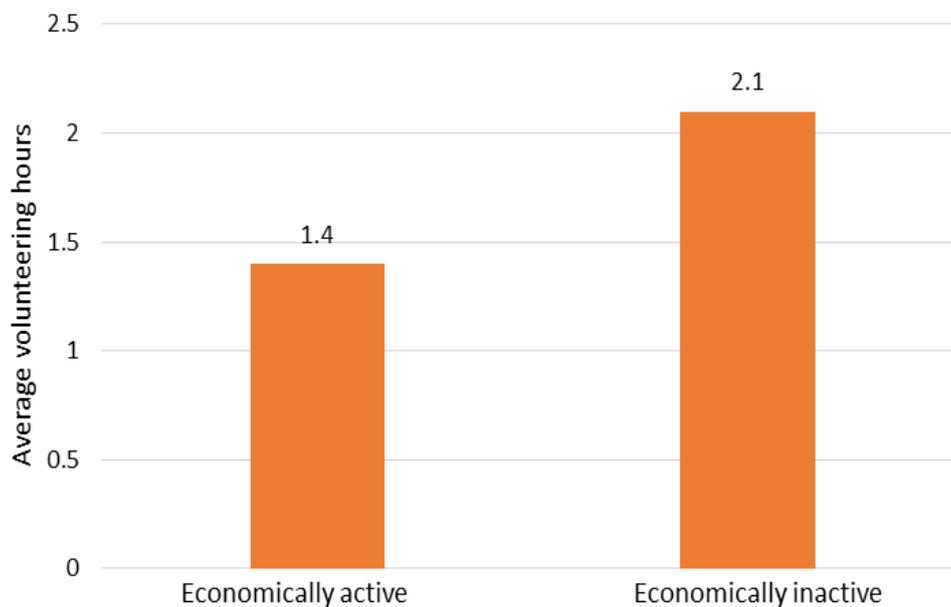


Figure 29. Average monthly volunteering hours in different economic status groups (Base: respondents who have formally volunteered in the past month)

Respondents with higher household income reported the highest average hours, followed by the lower household income group, and then the medium group (Fig. 30).

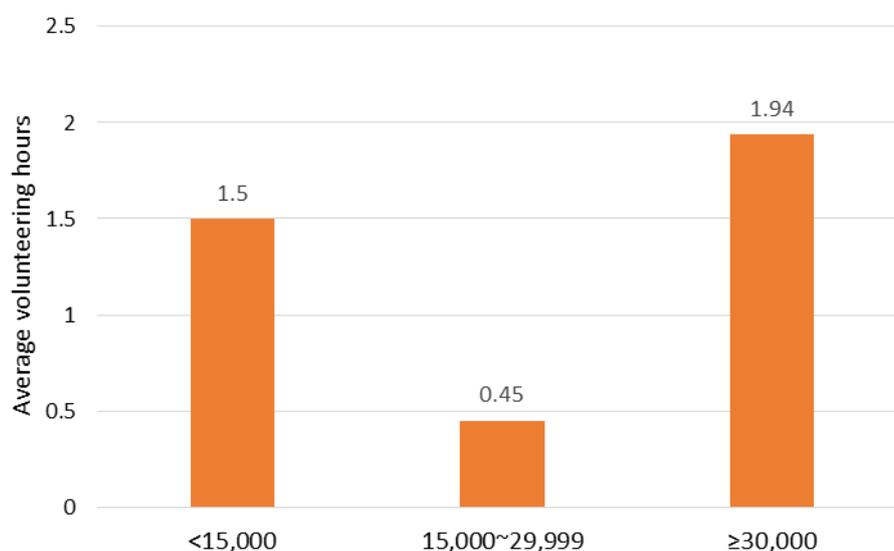


Figure 30. Average monthly volunteering hours in different household income groups (Base: respondents who have formally volunteered in the past month)

2.3.4. Average donation amount

Table 11 shows that, among those who have donated money to a charity in the past month, the average monthly donation amount is 531.62 HKD. Among those who have done so in the past year, the average donation amount is 3875.39 HKD a year, which is higher than the result from Public Survey on Hong Kong People’s Giving Behavior 2009 (2,986 HKD).

Table 11. Average donation amount among all the participants of formal money donation

	Mean	Std. Dev.	Min	Max	95% C.I.
Money you have donated to charities in the past month	531.62	1054.47	1	10000	(440.74, 622.49)
Money you have donated to charities in the past year	3875.39	9399.32	2	60000	(3217.37, 4533.41)

Average past-month donation amount in different demographic groups are shown in the graphs below (Figs. 31 ~ 36), where, again, non-participants are excluded from the calculation. The average donation amount from females is found to be slightly higher than that of males (Fig. 31).

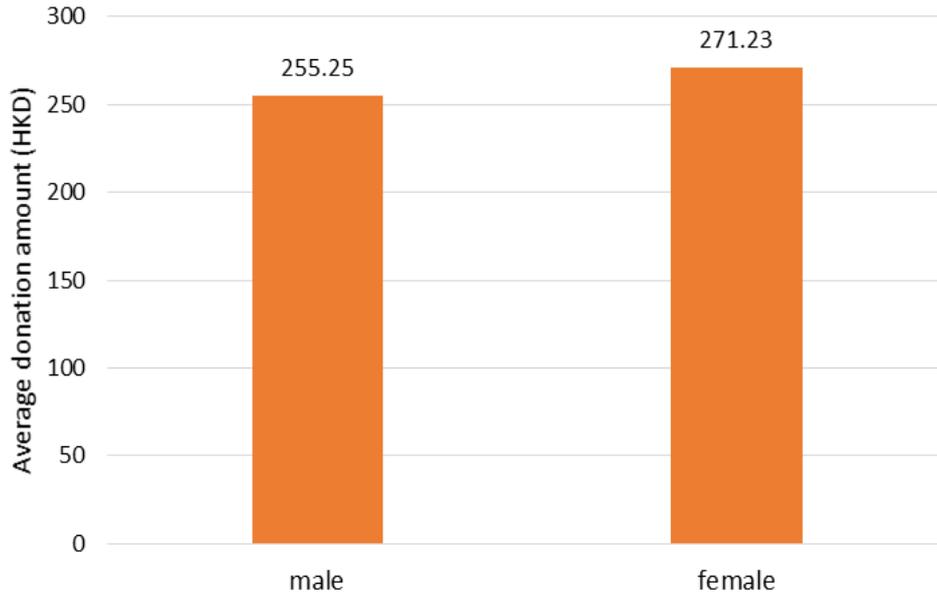


Figure 31. Average monthly donation amount in different genders (Base: respondents who have formally donated money in the past month)

Respondents aged 25~59 reported the highest average amount, followed by the 60~69 group (Fig. 32). It is interesting to see that the 25~59 group reported the lowest average volunteering hours but the highest average donation amount, compared to the other age groups.

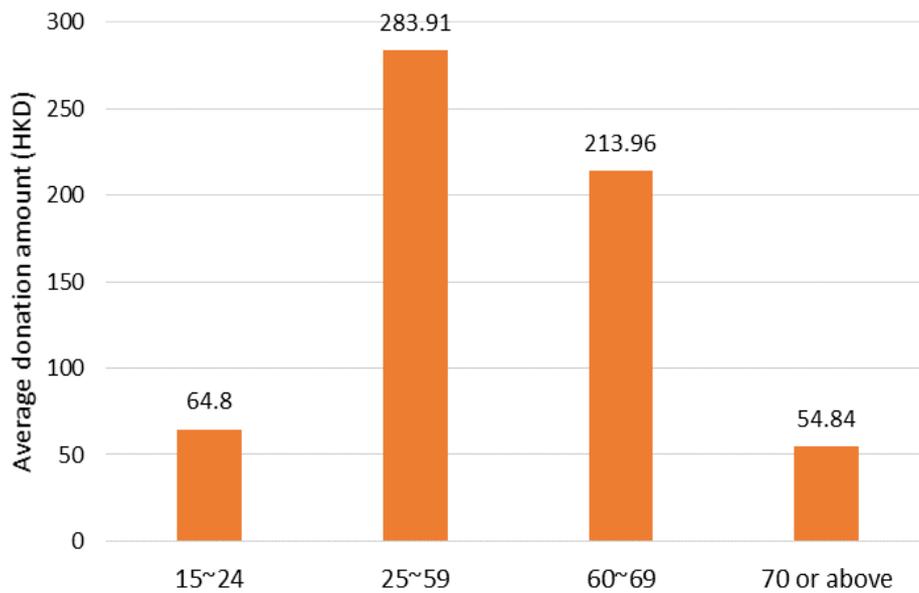


Figure 32. Average monthly donation amount in different age groups (Base: respondents who have formally donated money in the past month)

There is a clear trend that respondents with higher educational level reported higher average donation amount (Fig. 33).

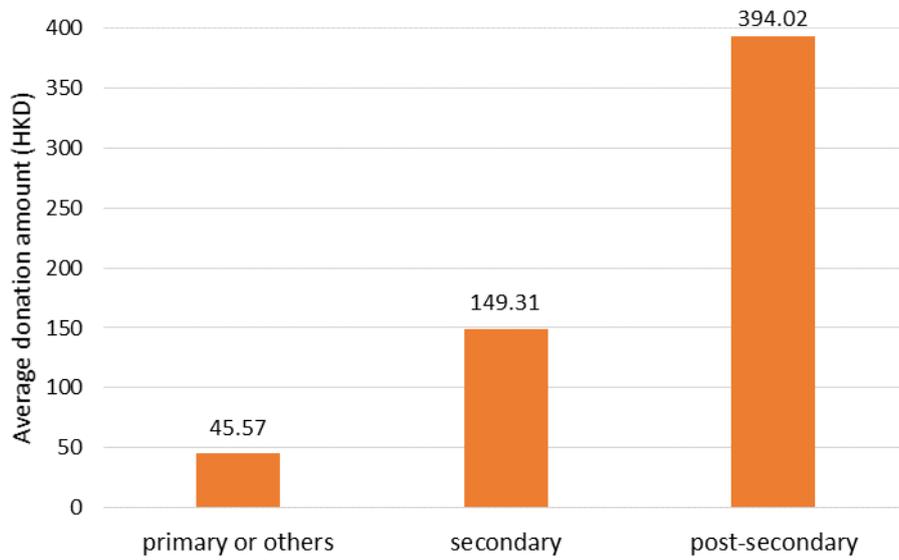


Figure 33. Average monthly donation amount in different educational level groups (Base: respondents who have formally donated money in the past month)

Religious respondents reported higher average donation amount than those without (Fig. 34), which shows the same pattern as their average volunteering hours.

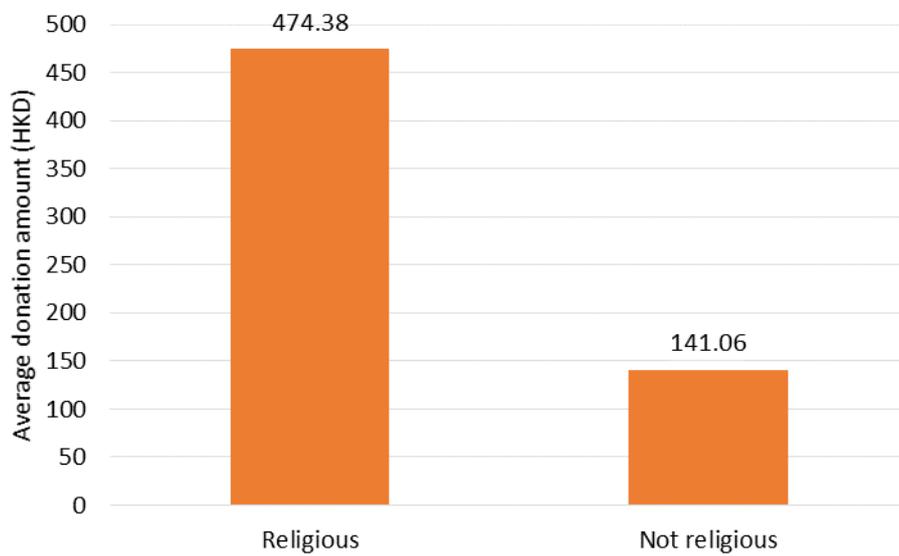


Figure 34. Average monthly donation amount in different religious groups (Base: respondents who have formally donated money in the past month)

Economically active respondents reported higher average donation amount than those inactive ones (Fig. 35).

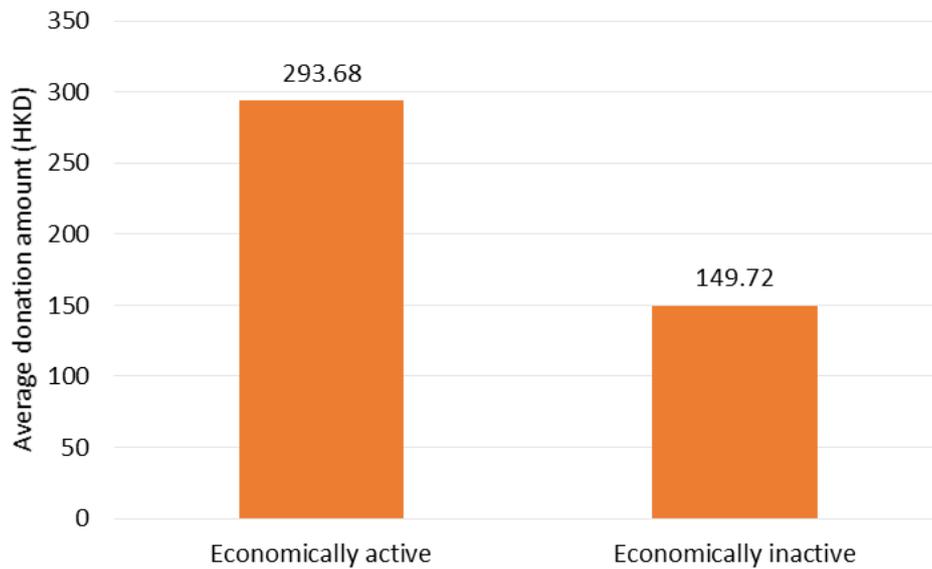


Figure 35. Average monthly donation amount in different economic status groups (Base: respondents who have formally donated money in the past month)

Respondents with higher household income reported significantly higher average donation amount than the medium and lower groups (Fig. 36).

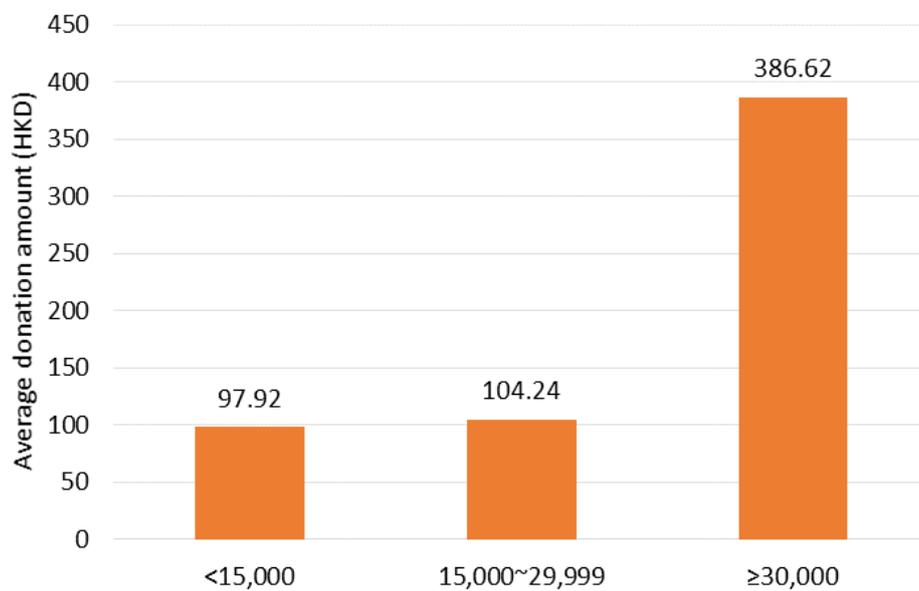


Figure 36. Average monthly donation amount in different household income groups (Base: respondents who have formally donated money in the past month)

2.4. Helping objects

70.6% of the respondents are willing or absolutely willing to help their acquaintance. 34.8% ~ 40.6% of the respondents are willing or absolutely willing to help some specific groups of strangers, much more than those who are not or are absolutely not willing to help them (<13%). However, 44.8% ~ 49.9% of the respondents are hesitant towards offering their help to four specific types of strangers (i.e. new immigrants from the Mainland, minorities in Hong Kong, domestic helpers in Hong Kong, and non- Hong Kong residents).

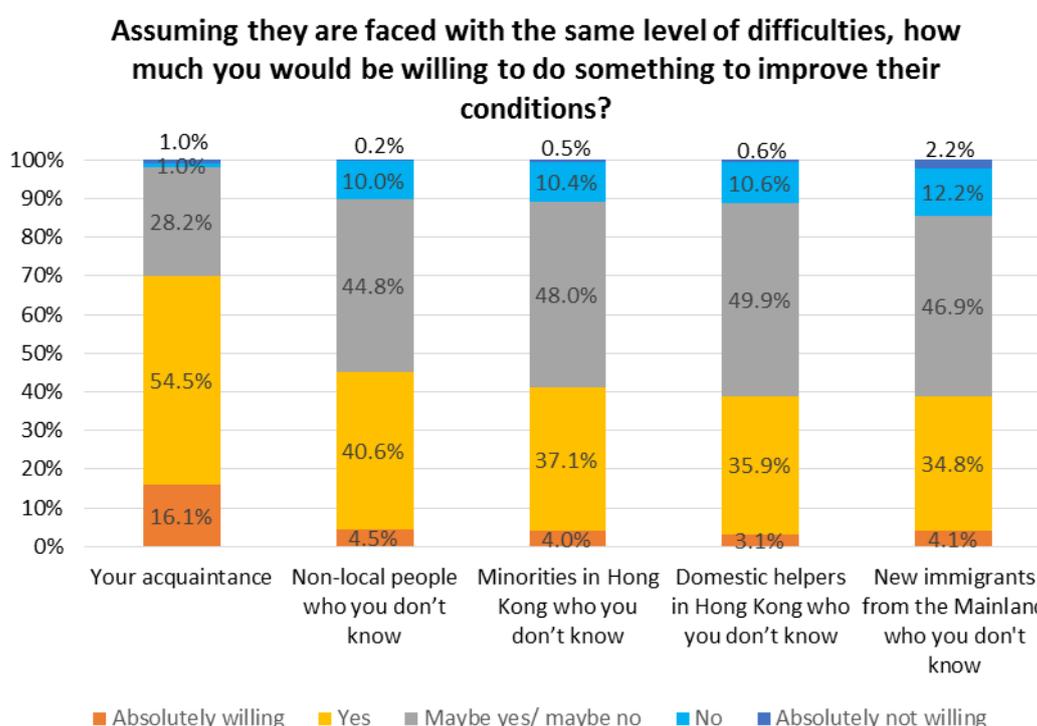


Figure 37. Respondents' willingness to help different groups of people (Base: all the respondents)

2.5. Motives and perceived benefits of altruistic behaviors

A short version of Revised Personal Functions of Volunteerism Scale (RPFVS) was included in the questionnaire (Fig.38) for assessing the underlying motives and perceived benefits of altruistic behaviours, especially volunteering behaviours. The scale includes seven statements, among which the statement that helping others is the source of happiness received the most agreement, to a certain level, from the respondents (96.8%). The other three statements also received agreement from majority of the respondents, including that volunteering allows them to gain a new perspective (90.3%), volunteering is a way to make new friends (87.1%), and that

they feel compassion towards people in need (87.1%). In addition, half of the respondents agreed, to a certain extent, that volunteering reduces their loneliness, and 36.3% agreed that volunteering brought opportunities for their future work.

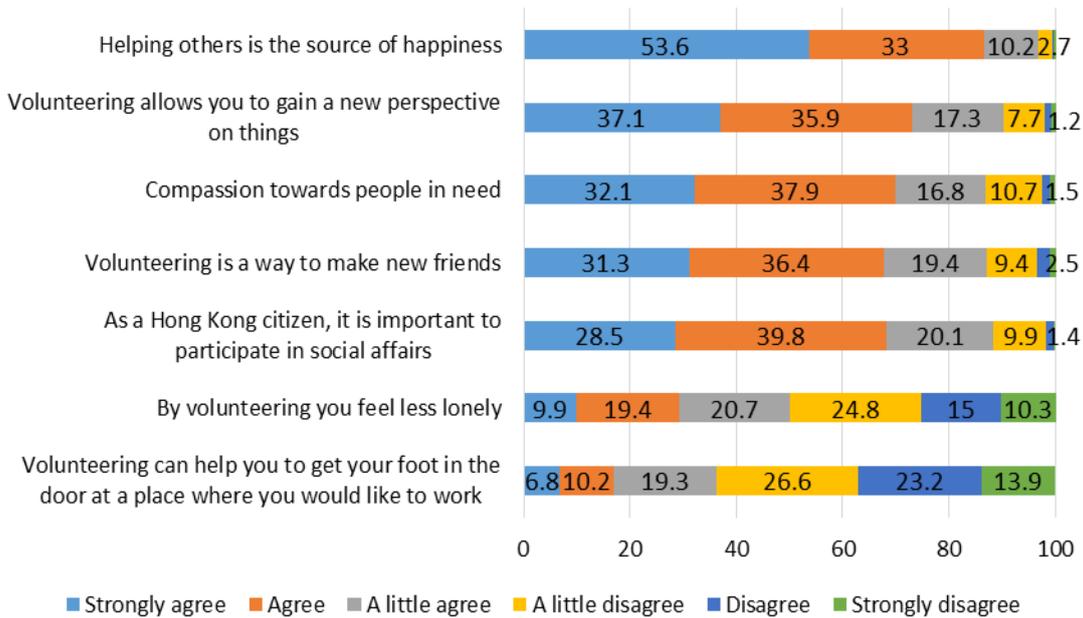


Figure 38. Respondents' agreement levels with statements relating to motives and perceived benefits of helping others (Base: all the respondents)

Furthermore, we examined whether the agreement with the RPFVS statements are associated with specific volunteering behaviours. The A-Index includes four types of volunteering, two formal ones (i.e. organized by a charity or school/company) and two informal ones (i.e. helping neighbour with taking care of people or pets, and helping someone with handling emotional problems). The results (Table 12) show that participation in the two formal volunteering behaviors in the past year are significantly associated with compassion to others, sense of civic responsibility, viewing volunteering as a learning opportunity, and helping as the source of happiness, but not viewing volunteering as a way to make new friends or prepare for future work. More interestingly, the participation is negatively associated with viewing volunteering as a way to reduce loneliness. Further studies are needed to explain this phenomenon.

Table 12. Motives and perceived benefits of formal volunteering

Motives and perceived benefits		Volunteer work for a charity		Volunteer work organized by school/company	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
You feel compassion towards people in need	Mean	5.1	4.8	5.1	4.8
	SD	-1	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1
	Sig.	**		**	
As a Hong Kong citizen, it is important to participate in social affairs	Mean	4.9	4.8	5	4.7
	SD	-1	-1	-1	-1
	Sig.	*		**	
Volunteering allows you to gain a new perspective on things	Mean	5.1	4.9	5.2	4.9
	SD	-1	-1.1	-0.9	-1.1
	Sig.	**		**	
Volunteering is a way to make new friends	Mean	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8
	SD	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1
	Sig.				
Helping others is the source of happiness	Mean	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.3
	SD	-0.7	-0.9	-0.7	-0.9
	Sig.	**		**	
By volunteering you feel less lonely	Mean	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.6
	SD	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5
	Sig.	*		**	
Volunteering can help you to get your foot in the door at a place where you would like to work	Mean	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
	SD	-1.3	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4
	Sig.				

Note: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

As shown in Table 13, participants of informally helping neighbours with taking care of people or pets, compared to those non-participants, reported stronger agreements with the same four statements of the RPFVS, as participants of formal volunteering. In addition, they are also significantly associated higher agreements with viewing volunteering as a way to make new friends, prepare for future work, and reduce loneliness. The results might be explained by that the participants of informally helping neighbours are more likely to be economically inactive. This group of people might have more needs in reducing loneliness and future plan.

Differently, participants of informally helping others with handling emotional problems in the past year, compared to those non-participants, are only significantly associated with compassion to others, sense of civic responsibility, and viewing volunteering as a learning opportunity. More research is needed to explain this phenomenon.

Table 13. Motives and perceived benefits of informal volunteering

Motives and perceived benefits		Help your neighbor take care of someone in need for free		Help someone (not close) with handling emotional problems	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
You feel compassion towards people in need	Mean	5	4.8	5.1	4.7
	SD	-1.1	-1.1	-1	-1.1
	Sig.	**		**	
As a Hong Kong citizen, it is important to participate in social affairs	Mean	5.1	4.8	5	4.7
	SD	-0.9	-1	-1	-1
	Sig.	**		**	
Volunteering allows you to gain a new perspective on things	Mean	5.2	4.9	5.2	4.8
	SD	-0.9	-1.1	-1	-1.1
	Sig.	**		**	
Volunteering is a way to make new friends	Mean	5.1	4.7	4.9	4.8
	SD	-1	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1
	Sig.	**			
Helping others is the source of happiness	Mean	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.3
	SD	-0.7	-0.9	-0.8	-0.8
	Sig.	**			
By volunteering you feel less lonely	Mean	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.6
	SD	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4
	Sig.	*			
Volunteering can help you to get your foot in the door at a place where you would like to work	Mean	3.4	3	3.1	3.1
	SD	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.4
	Sig.	**			

Note: * $p < 0.05$, ** $p < 0.01$

In summary, the results in this section suggest that the two formal volunteering behaviours share the same antecedents and perceived benefits, whereas the two informal ones might involve different mechanisms. The RPFVS shows the best explanation power on whether or not a person informally helped neighbours with taking care of people or pets.

2.6. Subjective well-being

The majority of the respondents are satisfied, to a certain extent, with their health, family, job, and present standard of living (Fig. 39). 80.2% of the respondents are somewhat or very satisfied with their family, whereas only 61.6% of the respondents are somewhat or very satisfied with their health.

Could you please tell me, on a scale of 1 to 5, how satisfied you are with each of the following items

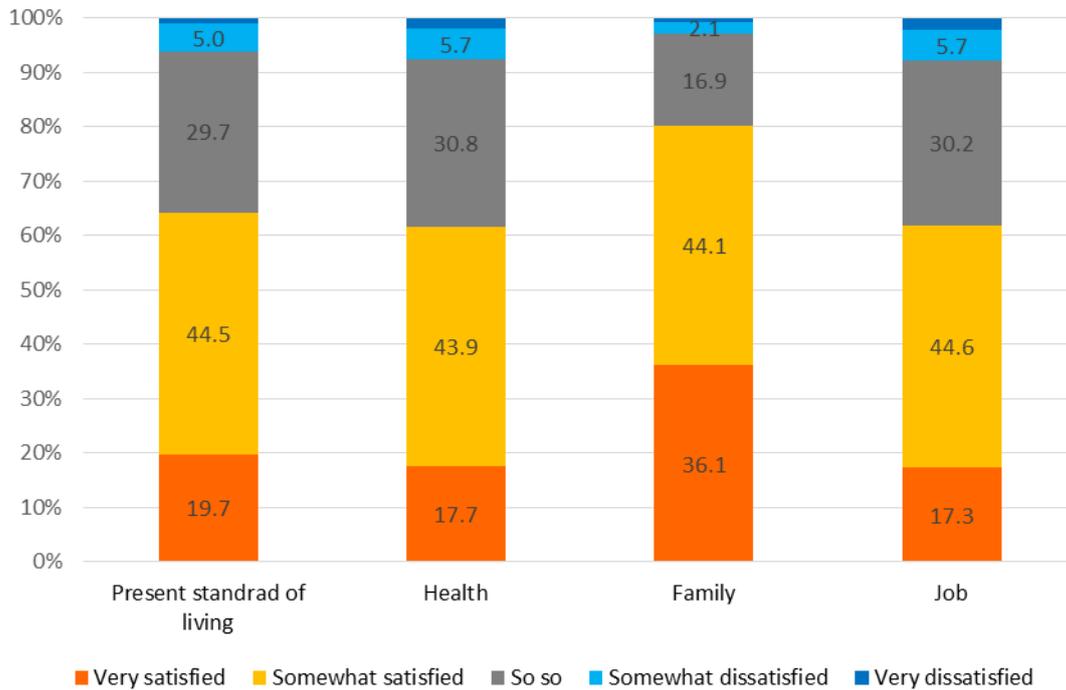


Figure 39. Respondents' satisfaction with life, health, family, and jobs (Base: all the respondents)

Note: job satisfaction was only calculated among those who are economically active.

If we group the respondents by whether or not they participated in formal (Fig. 40) and informal helping (Fig. 41), participants always reported greater satisfaction with life, health, family, and job, than non-participants. The difference is statistically significant between participants and non-participants of informal helping in terms of health satisfaction ($p < 0.05$).

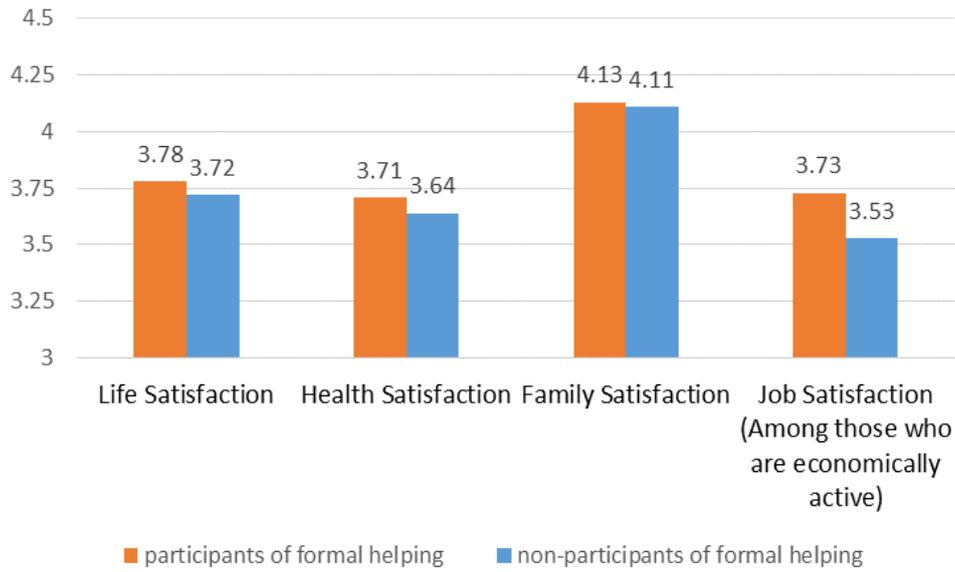


Figure 40. Association between satisfaction and formal helping (Base: all the respondents)

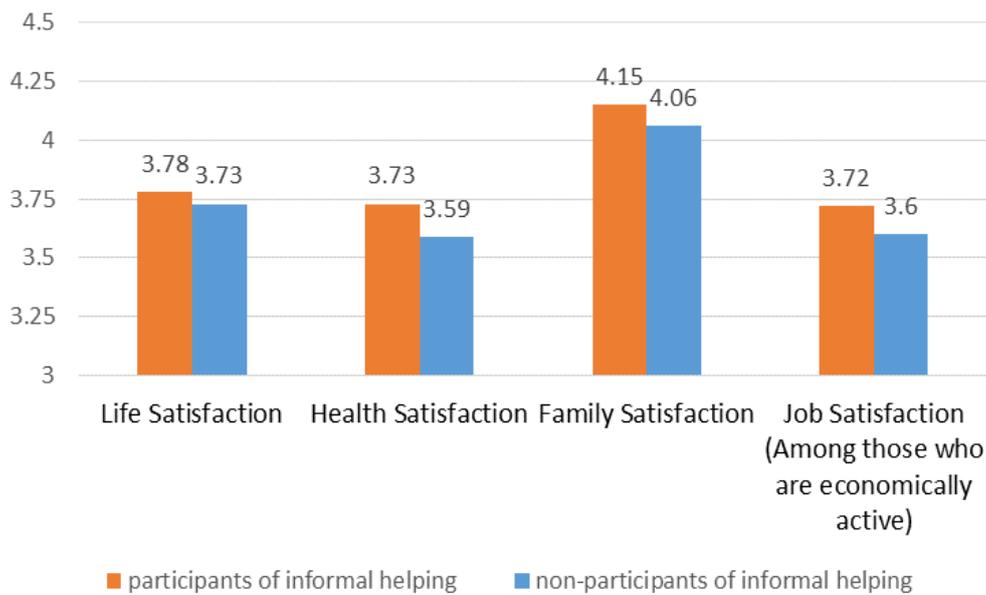


Figure 41. Association between satisfaction and informal helping (Base: all the respondents)

If we group the respondents by whether or not they participated in volunteering (Fig. 42) and donation (Fig. 43), again, participants always reported greater satisfaction with life, health, family, and job, than non-participants. Especially, the difference is statistically significant between participants and non-participants of volunteering in terms of health satisfaction ($p < 0.01$) and family satisfaction ($p < 0.05$). In addition, among economically active people, participants of donation reported significantly higher job satisfaction than non-participants ($p < 0.01$).

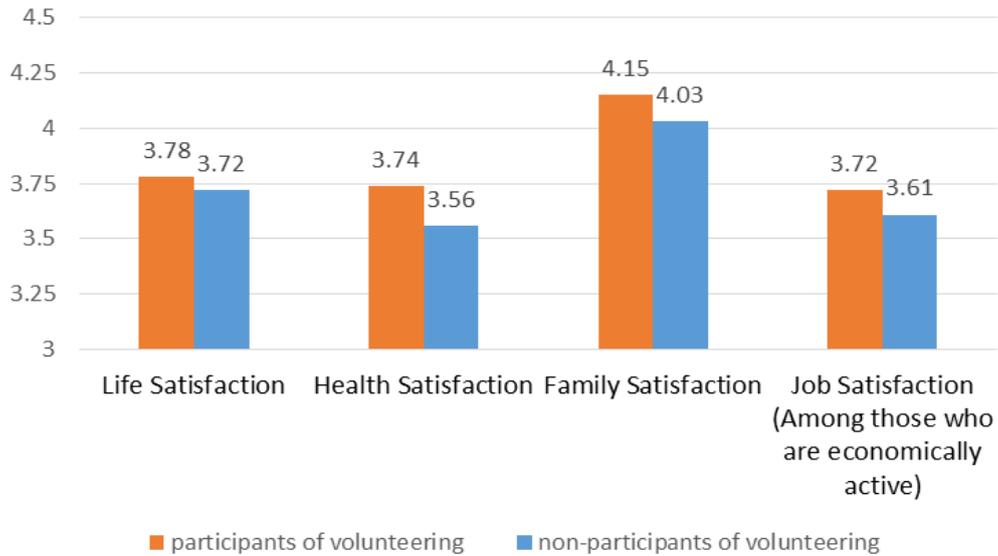


Figure 42. Association between satisfaction and volunteering (Base: all the respondents)

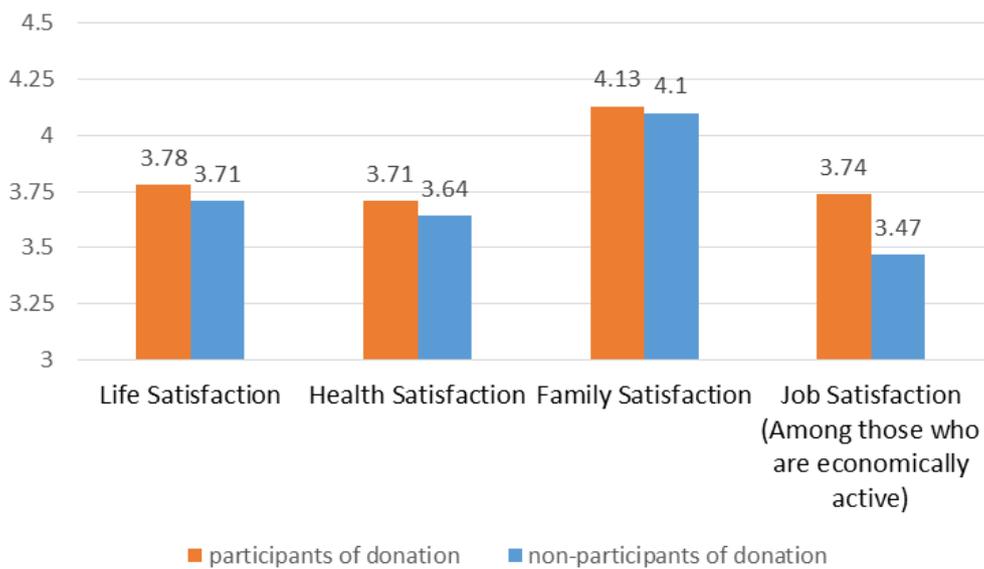


Figure 43. Association between satisfaction and donation (Base: all the respondents)

2.7. Barriers to helping

2.7.1. Barriers to formal volunteering

When a respondent has not done any formal volunteering in the past year, they were asked to provide a major reason why they haven't done so (Fig. 44). 59.9% of them chose "health condition is not good (or not qualified)" as the answer. Meanwhile, 12.3% chose reasons relating to the lack of information, including "nobody asked me to do", and "don't know how to participate".

Major reason why you have not done any formal volunteering in the past year (%)



Figure 44. Major reasons why people have not done any formal volunteering in the past year (Base: respondents who have not done any formal volunteering in the past year)

When a respondent has already done formal volunteering in the past year, they were asked to provide a major reason why they haven't done more (Fig. 45). "Health condition is not good (or not qualified)" is also the most-chosen answer and the percentage is even higher (74.3%) than the non-volunteering group. Meanwhile, fewer proportion of this group chose reasons relating to the lack of information (8.9%).

Major reason why you have not done more formal volunteering in the past year (%)



Figure 45. Major reasons why people have not done more formal volunteering in the past year (Base: respondents who have already done formal volunteering in the past year)

2.7.2. Barriers to formal money donation

When a respondent has not formally donated any money in the past year, they were asked to provide a major reason why they haven't done so (Fig. 46). 44.7% of them indicated that they cannot afford it. Meanwhile, 21.8% provided reasons relating to the lack of information (e.g. "I knew too little about those organizations", "don't know where or how to make a donation", "nobody asked me to donate").

Major reason why you have not donated any money to a charity in the past year (%)

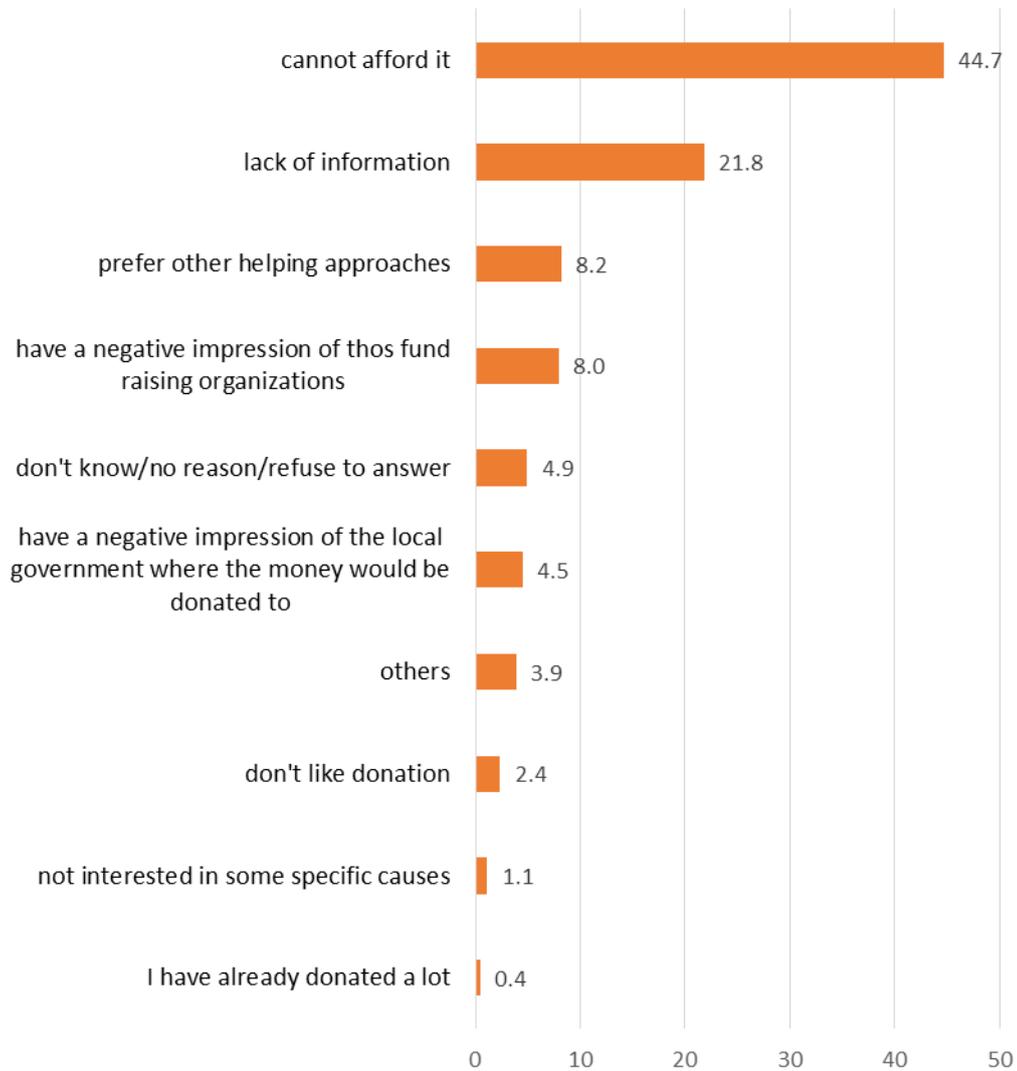


Figure 46. Major reasons why people have not donated any money to a charity in the past year (Base: respondents who have not donated any money to a charity in the past year)

When a respondent has done formal money donation in the past year, they were asked to provide a major reason why they haven't donated more (Fig. 47). "Cannot afford" is also the most-chosen answer among this group (46.3%). However, different from those non-donors, "prefer other helping ways" and "I have already donated enough" are the second and third most-chosen answers among the donors group. Meanwhile, 16.9% provided reasons relating to the lack of information, which is lower than the non-donors group.

Major reason why you have not donated more money to a charity in the pas year (%)

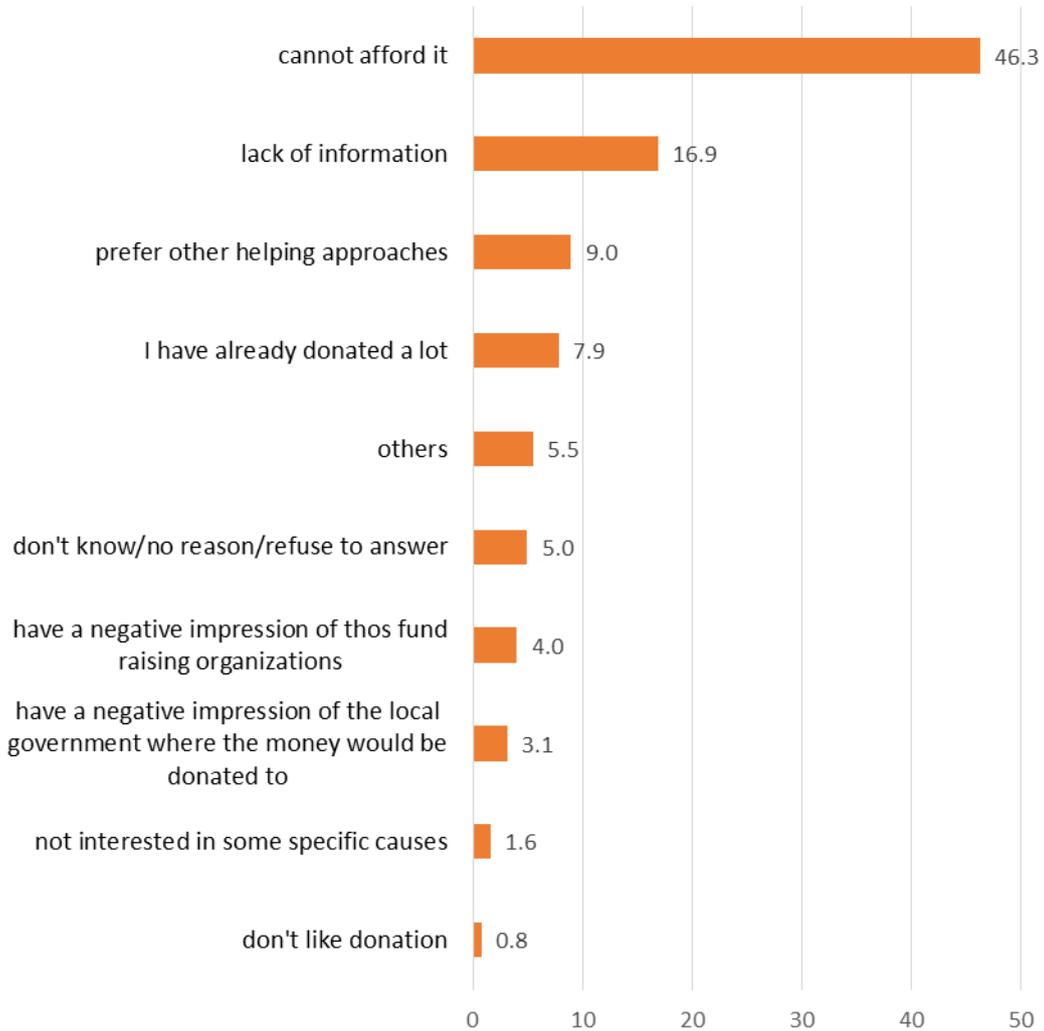


Figure 47. Major reasons why people have not donated more money to a charity in the past year (Base: respondents who have already donated money to a charity in the past year)

2.7.3. Barriers to informal helping

When a respondent has not done any informal helping in the past year, they were asked to provide a major reason why they haven't done so. 30.7% of them indicated that they have never encountered such situation that others need their informal help. About 28.0% explained it as that they had no time or were not capable to help at that time. It's noteworthy that 13.5% expressed that they were afraid of being framed or cheated, and 3.6% said that they felt awkward or embarrassed to offer their help to a stranger.

Major reason why you have not done any informal helping in the past one year (%)

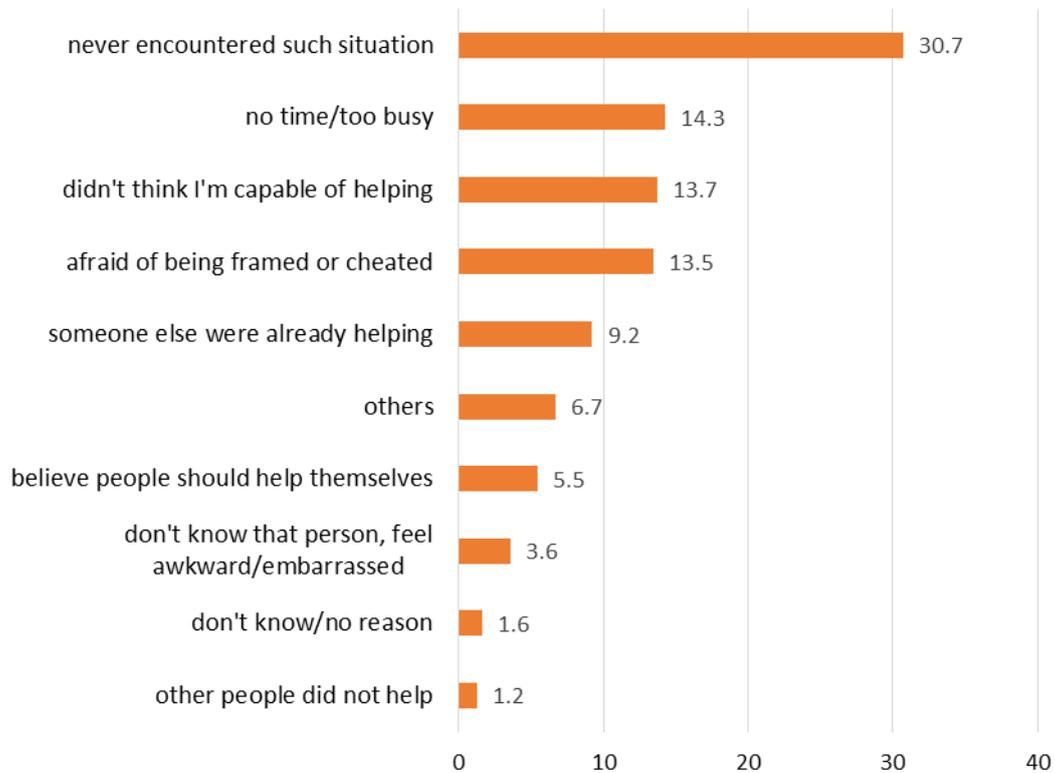


Figure 48. Major reasons why people have not done any informal helping in the past year (Base: respondents who have not done any informal helping in the past year)

When a respondent has already done informal helping in the past year, they were asked to provide a major reason why they haven't done more (Fig. 49). The distribution of various reasons is more or less similar as in the non-participants group. The major difference is that a few respondents in this group added that they were not sure whether that person really needs help (3.3%) or didn't know how to help (0.6%) as the reasons.

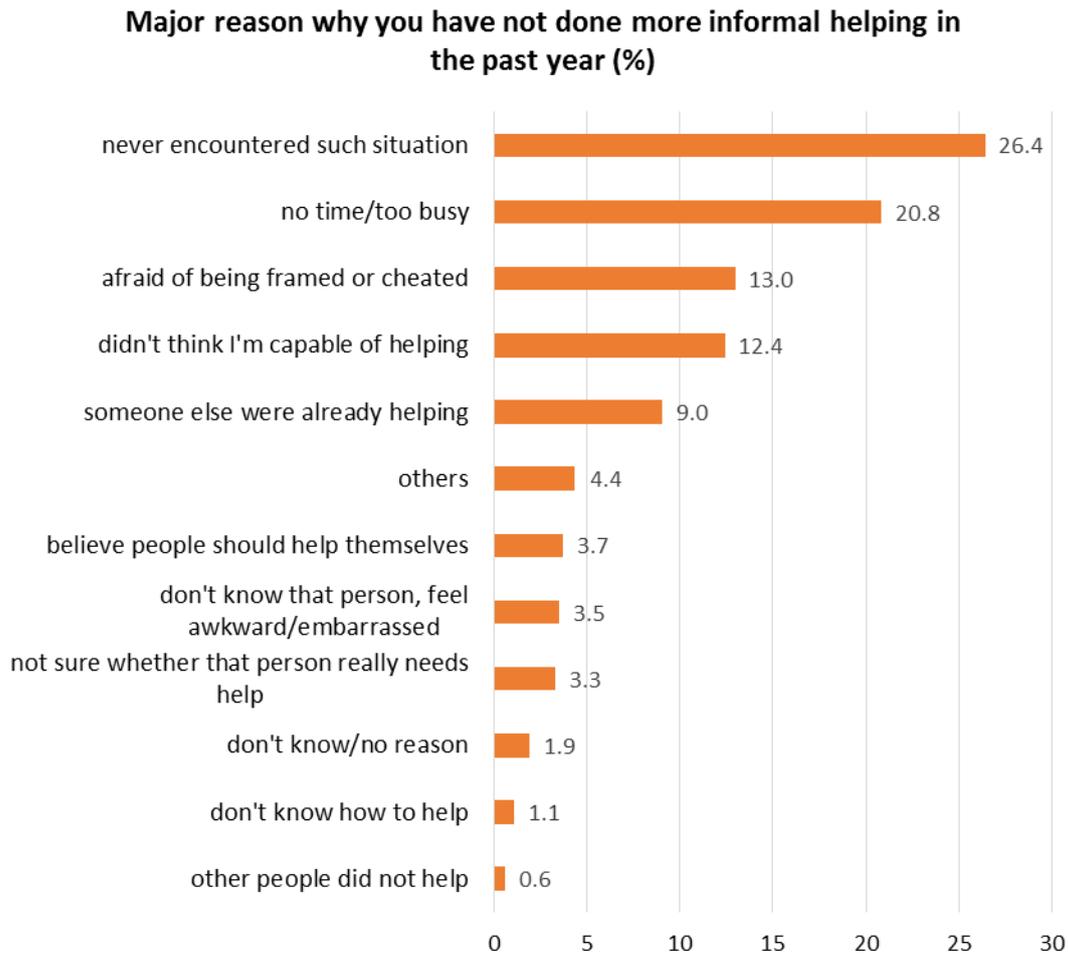


Figure 49. Major reasons why people have not done more informal helping in the past year (Base: respondents who have done informal helping in the past year)

2.8. Social trust

The survey includes two questions to assess social trust, which were adapted from the World Bank questionnaire of Measuring Social Capital (Fig. 50). One question is to ask the respondents the extent to which they think most people in Hong Kong are willing to help them if they need it. The other one is to ask the extent to which they think people have to be alert or someone is likely to take advantage of them. Both questions are answered by a 6-point Likert Scale, where 1 indicates strongly disagree and 6 indicates strongly agree. The mean score of the first question, among all the respondents, is 3.71 ($SD=1.19$) and the second is 4.57 ($SD=1.17$). The results suggest that the respondents tend to be unsure whether other people would help them, but agree with that people should stay alert.

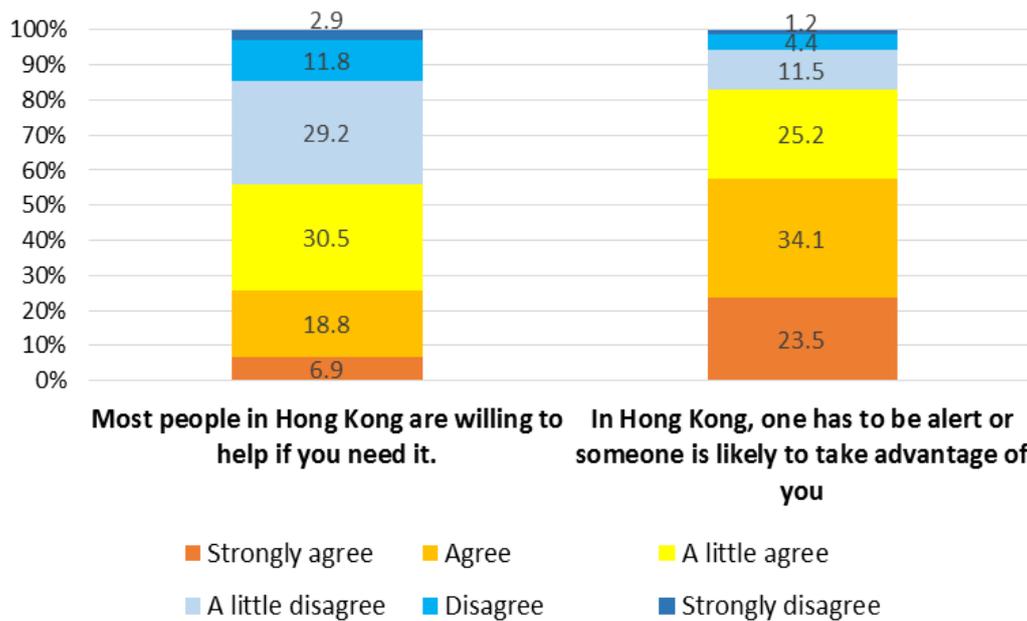


Figure 50. Respondents' agreement level with two statements relating to social trust (Base: all the respondents)

2.9. Perception of poverty alleviation

As shown in Fig. 51, 69.6% of the respondents think that the Hong Kong government should be primarily responsible for reducing and preventing poverty in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, 41.8% and 41.0% of the respondents think that poor people themselves and large enterprises are also primarily responsible for poverty alleviation.

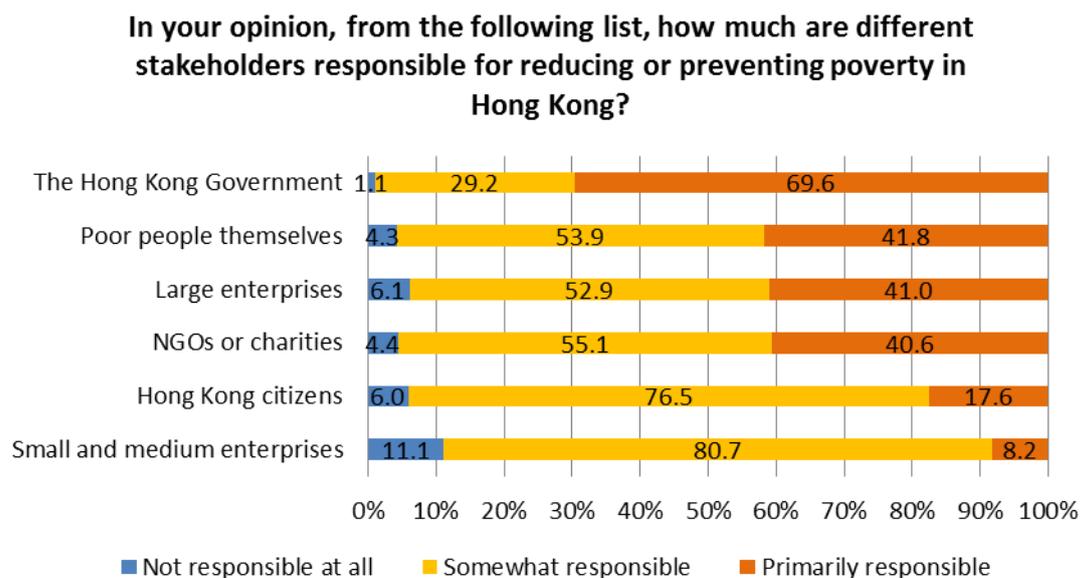


Figure 51. Respondents' opinions on different stakeholders' responsibility for reducing or preventing poverty in Hong Kong (Base: all the respondents)

Appendix 1. Respondents' Profile

Table 1. Respondents' profiles

		Frequency	% (N=1104)
Gender	Female	653	59.1
	Male	451	40.9
Age	15~24	169	15.3
	25~59	564	51.1
	60~69	197	17.8
	≥70	160	14.5
Educational level	Post-secondary or above	351	31.8
	Secondary	551	50.0
	Primary or below	201	18.2
Economic activity	Active	540	48.9
	Inactive	562	51.0
Resident status	Permanent	1086	98.4
	Non-permanent	18	1.6
Religious	Yes	420	38.0
	No	684	62.0
Monthly household income (HKD)	<15,000	226	20.5
	15,000~29999	220	20.0
	≥30000	450	40.8

Detailed information of the respondents' profile is shown below.

Age

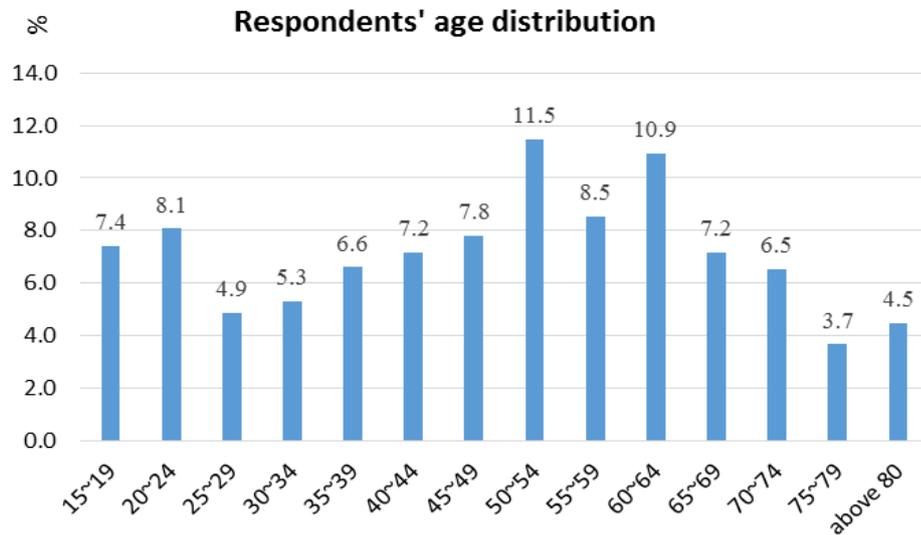


Figure 1. Distribution of respondents' age (Base: all the respondents)

Religion

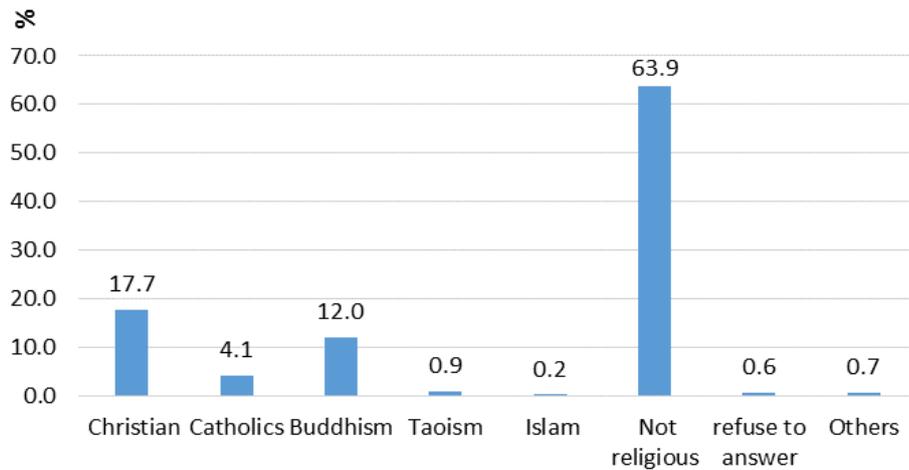


Figure 2. Distribution of respondents' religion status (Base: all the respondents)

Educational level

Table 2. Respondents' educational levels

Education attainment	Frequency	%
University or above	244	22.1
Post-secondary	107	9.7
Institute of Vocational Education/ Commerce School/ VTC	12	1.1
Matriculation (Form 6-7)	86	7.8
DSE	25	2.3
Form 5 graduate (incl. Project Yi Jin)	193	17.5
Form 4-5	90	8.2
Form 1-3	145	13.2
Primary	162	14.7
Never been educated	33	3.0
Other	6	0.5
Total	1,103	100
Missing	1	

Economic activity status

Table 3. Respondents' economic activity status

Current economic activity status	Frequency	%
Full time employed (over 30 hours per week)	408	37.0
Part-time employed (less than 30 hours per week)	88	8.0
Self-employed	38	3.5
Employer	6	0.5
Home maker	162	14.7
Student	118	10.7
Retired	261	23.7
Unemployed (have been looking for job in the past 30 days)	15	1.4
Not working (have not been looking for job in the past 30 days)	6	0.5
Total	1,102	100
Missing	2	

Household income

Table 4. Respondents' household sizes

Household size	Frequency	%
1	85	7.8
2	222	20.3
3	307	28.1
4	329	30.1
5	102	9.3
6	36	3.3
7	8	0.7
8	2	0.2
9	1	0.1
Total	1,092	100
Missing	12	

Table 5. Respondents' monthly household income

Household income	Frequency	%
0~15,000	226	25.2
15,000~29,999	220	24.6
≥30,000	450	50.2
Total	896	100
Missing	118	

Table 6. Respondents' satisfaction with their household income

Is your household able to make ends meet?	Frequency	%
Very easily	113	10.5
Easily	453	41.9
Fairly easily with some difficulty	460	42.6
With difficulty	44	4.1
With great difficulty	11	1.0
Total	1081	
Missing	23	

Appendix 2. Questionnaire Sample

Hong Kong Altruism Index Survey

自我介紹 Introduction 你好，我姓 x，係香港大學社會科學研究中心嘅訪問員。我哋受“築福香港”項目委託，現正進行一項問卷調查，目的係了解香港居民在幫助他人方面的行為和態度。整個訪問約需 15 分鐘，而你所提供的資料是絕對保密並只用作分析用途。成功完成訪問之後，你將有機會抽獎獲得 iPad Mini (16GB) 一部。如果你有任何疑問，請於辦公時間早上 9 點至下午 6 點之間，致電 3921 2600 到香港大學社會科學研究中心查詢。如閣下想知道更多有關研究參與者的權益，請致電 2241 5267，聯絡香港大學非臨床研究操守委員會。

Hello! My name is _____, I'm an interviewer from the Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Hong Kong (SSRC). We are commissioned by the Bless Hong Kong Campaign to conduct a public survey on Hong Kong residents' acts and attitudes in terms of helping others. This interview takes approximately 15 minutes to complete. All of the information provided by you will be kept strictly confidential and for collective analysis only. After completing the interview, you will be eligible for a lucky draw with a chance to win an iPad Mini (16GB). If you have any queries on this survey, you can call the SSRC at phone number: 3921 2600 during office hours between 9 am and 6 pm. If you have questions about your rights as a research participant, please contact the Human Research Ethics Committee for Non-Clinical Faculties of the University at 2241 5267.

所有資料，絕對保密 因為我哋要隨機抽樣，所以請問連埋你在內，你屋企宜家有幾多個 15 歲或以上人士居住喺府上呢（註：包括住在一起的非血緣關係的人士，但唔包括家傭）？

Because we are choosing a respondent randomly, please tell me how many household members (Note: include those who have no blood relationship with you but live in the same house but exclude domestic helper) aged 15 years or above are presently at home? _____ 個 _____ persons <回應>

如被訪家庭符合資格 繼續訪問 If the household meets the criteria interview

continues 如被訪家庭不符合資格 結束訪問 If the household does not meet the criteria interview ends

喺呢幾個人當中，邊一個係將會生日呢？（訪問員：如被訪者有疑問，解釋呢個係用生日日期嚟揀選被訪者嘅方法）如揀選被訪者係 18 歲或以上，麻煩你請佢聽電話。（訪問員：重複引言。）我哋誠意邀請你參與呢項調查，請問你同唔同意參與呢項調查？

Which family member will celebrating their birthday next? (Interviewer: explain the respondent selection method by using “Next Birthday” rule if respondent questions) If the respondent is over 18, please ask him/her to answer the phone. (Interviewer: Repeat the introduction) We would like to invite you to take part in a survey. Do you agree to participate in this survey?

如揀選被訪者係 18 歲以下，我需要得到佢父母或者監戶人嘅同意先可以開始訪問。麻煩你請佢其中一個父母或者監戶人聽電話。你好，我姓 x，係香港大學社會科學研究中心嘅訪問員。我哋受“築福香港”項目委託進行一項問卷調查，目的係想了解你對於助人行為嘅意見。整個訪問約需 15 分鐘，問卷採用不記名方式，而你嘅子女所提供嘅資料係會絕對保密，同時只會作研究用途。成功完成訪問之後，你嘅子女將有機會抽獎獲得 iPad Mini (16GB) 一部。如果你有任何嘅疑問，請於辦公時間早上 9 點至下午 6 點，致電 3921 2600 到香港大學社會科學研究中心查詢。如果你想知道更多有關研究參與者嘅權益，請致電 2241 5267 聯絡香港大學非臨床研究操守委員會。我哋希望你會同意你嘅子女參與呢項調查？

If the selected respondent is under 18, we need to obtain parental/guardian consent before conducting the interview with him/her. May I speak to a parent or guardian? Hello! My name is _____, I'm an interviewer from the Social Sciences Research Centre of the University of Hong Kong (SSRC). We are commissioned by the Bless Hong Kong Campaign to conduct a survey on altruism in Hong Kong. This survey takes approximately 15 minutes to complete. All of the information provided by you will be kept strictly confidential and for collective analysis only. Participating in this survey is voluntary. After completing the interview, your child will be eligible for a lucky draw with a chance to win an iPad Mini (16GB). If you have any queries on this survey, you can call the SSRC at phone number: 3921 2600 during office hours between 9 am and 6 pm. If you have questions about your rights as a research

participant, please contact the Human Research Ethics Committee for Non-Clinical Faculties of the University at 2241 5267. May I have your consent to your child's participation in this survey?

<回應> 如同意 開始訪問 If agree interview starts 如唔同意 結束訪問
If disagree interview ends

There are 92 questions in this survey

A. 個人背景資料 Background

1 [D1]你希望用邊種語言? Which language do you prefer?

Please choose only one of the following:

廣東話

English

普通話

2 [D2]

你出生既年份係?

Birth year _____

3 [A1]

首先，我想問一啲關於互助行為既問題

Firstly, I would like to ask some questions about mutual help

Could you please tell me on a scale of 1-7 how well you think people in Hong Kong help each other out these days, where 1 means never helping and 7 means always helping.

如果用“1”表示完全唔願意互相幫助，“7”表示無論任何情況，都會樂於互相幫助，你覺得現時既香港人整體可以比幾多分?

Please choose only one of the following:

1

2

3

4

5

6

- 7
- Other

4 [A2]

A2. Could you please also scale yourself in the same way and tell me how helpful you think you are, where 1 means never helpful at all and 7 means always helpful.

如果用類似既方法為你自己比份，“1”表示完全唔願意幫助他人，“7”表示無論任何情況，都會樂於幫助他人，你覺得可以比自己幾多分？

Please choose only one of the following:

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- Other

5 [A3.1]

Now I'm going to read out different groups of people, assuming they are faced with the same level of difficulties, please tell me how much you would be willing to actually do something to improve their conditions?

下面我會讀出唔同組別既人，假設佢地都面臨同等程度既困難，請你話我知你有幾願意通過實際行動改善佢地既現狀呢

[A3.1]your acquaintance 親屬之外你認識既人

Please choose only one of the following:

- 絕對願意 absolutely willing
- 願意 yes
- 可能願意/可能不願意 maybe yes/ maybe no
- 不願意 no
- 絕對不願意 absolutely not willing
- 不知道或拒絕回答 Don't Know or refuse to answer

Other

6 [A3.2]New immigrants from the Mainland in Hong Kong who you don't know
你唔認識既大陸新移民

Please choose only one of the following:

- 絕對願意 absolutely willing
- 願意 yes
- 可能願意/可能不願意 maybe yes/ maybe no
- 不願意 no
- 絕對不願意 absolutely not willing
- 不知道或拒絕回答 Don't Know or refuse to answer
- Other

7 [A3.3]Minorities in Hong Kong who you don't know. 你唔認識既本港少數族裔。

Please choose only one of the following:

- 絕對願意 absolutely willing
- 願意 yes
- 可能願意/可能不願意 maybe yes/ maybe no
- 不願意 no
- 絕對不願意 absolutely not willing
- 不知道或拒絕回答 Don't Know or refuse to answer
- Other

8 [A3.4]Domestic helpers in Hong Kong who you don't know. 你唔認識既本港外傭。

Please choose only one of the following:

- 絕對願意 absolutely willing
- 願意 yes
- 可能願意/可能不願意 maybe yes/ maybe no

- 不願意 no
- 絕對不願意 absolutely not willing
- 不知道或拒絕回答 Don't Know or refuse to answer
- Other

9 [A3.5] Non-local people who you don't know. 你唔認識既外地人。

Please choose only one of the following:

- 絕對願意 absolutely willing
- 願意 yes
- 可能願意/可能不願意 maybe yes/ maybe no
- 不願意 no
- 絕對不願意 absolutely not willing
- 不知道或拒絕回答 Don't Know or refuse to answer
- Other

10 [A4.1] I'll read out some organized acts that help others , please indicate when was the last time you carried out these acts 以下我會讀出幾種行為, 請回憶一下你最近一次幾時有做過呢種行為 4.1. You have done volunteer work for a charity. 你曾經係慈善機構做過義務工作

Please choose only one of the following:

- 過去一個月做過 have done in the past month
- 過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12 months
- 過去一年沒有做過, 但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier
- 從來沒有做過 never
- 不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer
- Other

11 [A4.2] You have done volunteer work organized by your school or company. 你曾參加學校或公司組織既義務服務。

Please choose only one of the following:

- 過去一個月做過 have done in the past month
- 過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12

months

- 過去一年沒有做過, 但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier
- 從來沒有做過 never
- 不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer
- Other

12 [A4.3] You have given money to a charity (Note for interviewer: include donation for charitable purposes through religious organizations.). 你曾捐錢比慈善機構 (訪問員參考, 不需讀出: 包括買旗同以幫助他人為目的通過宗教機構做出既捐贈)

Please choose only one of the following:

- 過去一個月做過 have done in the past month
- 過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12

months

- 過去一年沒有做過, 但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier
- 從來沒有做過 never
- 不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer
- Other

13 [A4.4] You have donated goods or clothes to a charity. 你曾捐贈衣物比慈善機構

Please choose only one of the following:

- 過去一個月做過 have done in the past month
- 過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12

months

- 過去一年沒有做過, 但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier
- 從來沒有做過 never
- 不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer
- Other

14 [A4.5] You have donated blood. 你曾捐過血

Please choose only one of the following:

- 過去一個月做過 have done in the past month
- 過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12 months
- 過去一年沒有做過, 但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier
- 從來沒有做過 never
- 不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer
- Other

15 [A4.6] You have signed an organ or bone marrow donation form 你曾經簽過器官或骨髓捐贈既文件。

Please choose only one of the following:

- 過去一個月做過 have done in the past month
- 過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12 months
- 過去一年沒有做過, 但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier
- 從來沒有做過 never
- 不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer
- Other

16 [A4.7]

In our daily life there are also situations you can help others directly without following an organization. I'll read out some of these acts. Please tell me when was the last time you have carried out these acts:

日常生活中我地有時可以唔通過任何組織而直接幫助其他人, 下面我會讀出幾種呢類行為, 請回想一下你最近一次幾時做過呢種行為

4.7 You have given money directly to a stranger who needed it.

你曾出錢直接比有需要既陌生人。

Please choose only one of the following:

- 過去一個月做過 have done in the past month

過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12 months

過去一年沒有做過，但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier

從來沒有做過 never

不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer

Other

17 [A4.8] You have given food or clothes directly to poor people. 你曾直接贈送食物或衣服比貧窮人士。

Please choose only one of the following:

過去一個月做過 have done in the past month

過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12 months

過去一年沒有做過，但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier

從來沒有做過 never

不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer

Other

18 [A4.9] You have offered your seat on a public vehicle to a stranger who was standing. 你曾係搭公共交通時讓座比陌生人。

Please choose only one of the following:

過去一個月做過 have done in the past month

過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12 months

過去一年沒有做過，但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier

從來沒有做過 never

不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer

Other

19 [A4.10] You have helped your neighbor take care of someone in need or pets for free. 你曾經幫助鄰居免費照顧需要照顧既人士或者寵物

Please choose only one of the following:

- 過去一個月做過 have done in the past month
- 過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12

months

- 過去一年沒有做過, 但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier
- 從來沒有做過 never
- 不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer
- Other

20 [A4.11] You have helped someone who you are not close with handling emotional problems (e.g. listening to or advising on important issues). 你曾經為唔太熟悉既人提供情緒支援 (例如聽聽佢既困難同提供一啲意見)

Please choose only one of the following:

- 過去一個月做過 have done in the past month
- 過去一個月沒有做過但過去一年做過 not in the past month but the past 12

months

- 過去一年沒有做過, 但是更早前做過 not in the past 12 months but earlier
- 從來沒有做過 never
- 不知道/拒絕回答 don't know or reject to answer
- Other

21 [A5]

(Please ask this question if respondent chose 1 for Q4.1. or 4.2.) - Could you estimate how many hours you have volunteered in the past month?

(如果訪者在 4.1.或 4.2.題選擇 1, 請追問此題) 麻煩你回想一下, 你係過去既一個月內參加義務工作既總共時間有幾多

_____ hours _____ 小時

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

°((A4.1.NAOK == "1" or A4.1.NAOK == "2")) or ((A4.2.NAOK == "1" or A4.2.NAOK == "2"))

Please write your answer(s) here:

小時 HOURS

don't remember (spontaneous) 不記得了 (受訪者主動說出)=997 refuse to answer(spontaneous) 拒絕回答 (受訪者主動說出)=999

22 [A6]

(Please ask this question if respondent chose 1 or 2 for Q4.1. or Q4.2.)

Could you also estimate how many hours you have volunteered in the past year?

(當受訪者在 4.1.或 4.2.題選擇 1 或 2，請追問此題)

大致來講，過去一年你參加義務工作既總共時間有

_____ hours _____ 小時

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

°((A4.1.NAOK == "1" or A4.1.NAOK == "2")) or
(A4.2.NAOK == "1" or A4.2.NAOK == "2"))

Please write your answer(s) here:

小時 HOURS

don't remember (spontaneous) 不記得了 (受訪者主動說出) =997

refuse to answer(spontaneous) 拒絕回答 (受訪者主動說出) =999

23 [A7]

(Please ask this question if respondent chose 1 for Q4.3.)

Could you estimate how much money you have donated to charities in the past month?

(如果受訪者在 4.3.題選擇 1，請追問此題)

過去一個月你總共捐款金額大致有幾多？

_____ HKD _____ 港幣

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

°((A4.3.NAOK == "1"))

Please write your answer(s) here:

HKD 港幣

don't remember (spontaneous) 不記得了 (受訪者主動說出) =997

refuse to answer(spontaneous) 拒絕回答 (受訪者主動說出) =999

24 [A8]

(Please ask this question if respondent chose 1 or 2 for Q4.3.)

How much money have you donated to charities in the past 12 months?

(如果受訪者在 4.3.題選擇 1 或 2，請追問此題)

過去一年你總共捐款金額大致有幾多？

_____ HKD _____ 港幣

Only answer this question if the following conditions are met:

◦ ((A4.3.NAOK == "1" or A4.3.NAOK == "2"))

Please write your answer(s) here:

HKD 港幣

don't remember (spontaneous) 不記得了 (受訪者主動說出) =997

refuse to answer(spontaneous) 拒絕回答 (受訪者主動說出) =999

25 [A9]

我地都希望多啲了解一下跟助人行為有關的原因

We also would like to understand more about the reasons behind helpful acts.

There might be many factors that may influence one's participation in volunteering for a charity. Please think about your experiences and tell me what the major reason is why you did not volunteer or volunteer more in the past 12 months. (Spontaneous answer. Below is a coding book)

有好多因素會影響人會唔會去參與有組織既義務工作。請回想一下你既經歷，係過去一年內，最主要係乜野原因令你冇參加 或者有參加更多既義務工作呢

Please choose only one option:

- You did not have the time 你不夠時間
- You were physically unable 你身體狀況不適合做義工
- You preferred to give money instead of time 相對於參加義務工作，你更願意直接捐款
- You knew too little about volunteering 你對義務工作不了解
- Because no one companied you 沒有人陪你去

It is too far or too difficult to get the volunteering venue. 做義工的地方太遠，或者不方便到達。

You have a negative impression of those charitable organizations 你對那些慈善組織的印象不佳

You believe people should help themselves 你認為人們應該自力更生

其他（請註明_____）Others (spontaneous, please specify_____)

Don't know (spontaneous) 不知道（受訪者主動說出）

Refuse to answer (spontaneous) 拒絕回答（受訪者主動說出）

26 [A10] Similarly, thinking about the past 12 months, please tell me what the major reason is why you did not donate or donate more money to charities. 同樣地，請回想一下你既經歷，係過去一年內，最主要係乜野原因令你冇捐款，或者有捐款更多呢：

Please choose only one option:

You could not afford to give a larger donation 你負擔不起更多的捐款

You would rather give voluntary time instead of money 相對於直接捐款，你更願參與義工活動

You knew too little about those organizations. 你對那些慈善機構不夠了解

You did not know where to make a contribution 你不知道哪裡可以捐款

You have a negative impression of those fund raising organizations 你對那些籌款機構的印象不佳

You have a negative impression of the local government where the money would be donated 你對受助地方政府的印象不佳

I believe people should help themselves 你認為人們應該自力更生

Don't know (spontaneous) 不知道（受訪者主動說出）

Refuse to answer (spontaneous) 拒絕回答（受訪者主動說出）

其他（請註明_____）Others (please specify_____)

27 [A11] Besides organized helping, there might be situations in your daily life when you noticed someone needed help but you did not help. Please tell me what the

major reason is why you did so during the past year.除左有組織地幫助之外，係過去一年既日常生活中，可能有時你睇到有人需要幫忙但係你有幫佢地，通常最主要係因為乜野原因呢？

Please choose only one option:

- You did not have the time 你當時不夠時間
- Someone else were helping the person already 已經有人在提供幫助了
- You didn't think you are capable of helping 你認為自己幫不上什麼
- Other people did not help, either. 當時其他人見到都沒有幫忙
- You were afraid of being framed or cheated 你擔心被騙或訛詐
- You believe people should help themselves 你認為人們應該自力更生
- Not applied (e.g. you had never encountered this situation) 不適用（例如：從未遇到這種情況）
- Refuse to answer (spontaneous) 拒絕回答（受訪者主動說出）
- 其他（請註明_____） Others (please specify_____)

28 [A12.1]

I'll read out some statements about volunteering and mutual help. Could you please tell me how much you agree with these statements? (1= Strongly disagree; 6= Strongly agree)

以下我會讀出一啲同義務服務同互助有關既陳述，如果 1 表示極之唔同意，6 表示極之同意，你對呢啲陳述既同意程度係點樣呢

你同情有需要既人。

You feel compassion towards people in need.

Please choose only one of the following:

- Strongly disagree 極之唔同意
- Disagree 唔同意
- A little Disagree 少少唔同意
- A little Agree 少少同意
- Agree 同意
- Strongly Agree 極之同意

Other

29 [A12.2]作為香港市民，參與社會事務係重要的。 As a citizen of HK, it is important to participate in social affairs.

Please choose only one of the following:

Strongly disagree 極之唔同意

Disagree 唔同意

A little Disagree 少少唔同意

A little Agree 少少同意

Agree 同意

Strongly Agree 極之同意

Other

30 [A12.3]從義務工作中，你可以學到從唔同既角度去睇件事情。 Volunteering allows you to gain a new perspective on things

Please choose only one of the following:

Strongly disagree 極之唔同意

Disagree 唔同意

A little Disagree 少少唔同意

A little Agree 少少同意

Agree 同意

Strongly Agree 極之同意

Other

31 [A12.4]參與義務工作可以使你結交新朋友。 Volunteering is a way to make new friends.

Please choose only one of the following:

Strongly disagree 極之唔同意

Disagree 唔同意

A little Disagree 少少唔同意

A little Agree 少少同意

- Agree 同意
- Strongly Agree 極之同意
- Other

32 [A12.5]助人為快樂之本。 Helping others is the source of happiness.

Please choose only one of the following:

- Strongly disagree 極之唔同意
- Disagree 唔同意
- A little Disagree 少少唔同意
- A little Agree 少少同意
- Agree 同意
- Strongly Agree 極之同意
- Other

33 [A12.6]參與義務工作可協助你得到理想既工作。 Volunteering can help you to get your foot in the door at a place where you would like to work

Please choose only one of the following:

- Strongly disagree 極之唔同意
- Disagree 唔同意
- A little Disagree 少少唔同意
- A little Agree 少少同意
- Agree 同意
- Strongly Agree 極之同意
- Other

34 [A12.7]參與義務工作可以減輕你個人既寂寞感。 By volunteering you feel less lonely

Please choose only one of the following:

- Strongly disagree 極之唔同意
- Disagree 唔同意
- A little Disagree 少少唔同意

- A little Agree 少少同意
- Agree 同意
- Strongly Agree 極之同意
- Other

35 [A12.8]當你需要幫助既時候，大部分香港人都係樂於幫助你既。 Most people in Hong Kong are willing to help if you need it.

Please choose only one of the following:

- Strongly disagree 極之唔同意
- Disagree 唔同意
- A little Disagree 少少唔同意
- A little Agree 少少同意
- Agree 同意
- Strongly Agree 極之同意
- Other

36 [A12.9]係香港,都係需要小心謹防其他人利用你。 In Hong Kong, one has to be alert or someone is likely to take advantage of you

Please choose only one of the following:

- Strongly disagree 極之唔同意
- Disagree 唔同意
- A little Disagree 少少唔同意
- A little Agree 少少同意
- Agree 同意
- Strongly Agree 極之同意
- Other

37 [A13.1]現在可唔可以對您既生活滿意度做一個快速既測量呢？ May we now conduct an assessment on your life satisfaction? Could you please tell me on a scale of 1 to 5 how satisfied you are with each of the following items, where [1]

means you are “very dissatisfied” and [5] means you are “very satisfied”? 如果用“1”表示非常唔滿意, “5”表示非常滿意, 請問你對下列各項既滿意程度係點呢?

----- Your health 你既健康

Please choose only one of the following:

- 非常不滿意 very dissatisfied
- 不太滿意 somewhat dissatisfied
- 一般 so so
- 比較滿意 somewhat satisfied
- 非常滿意 very satisfied
- 不適用/拒絕回答 not applied or refuse to answer
- Other

38 [A13.2]Your family 你既家庭

Please choose only one of the following:

- 非常不滿意 very dissatisfied
- 不太滿意 somewhat dissatisfied
- 一般 so so
- 比較滿意 somewhat satisfied
- 非常滿意 very satisfied
- 不適用/拒絕回答 not applied or refuse to answer
- Other

39 [A13.3]Your job 你既工作

Please choose only one of the following:

- 非常不滿意 very dissatisfied
- 不太滿意 somewhat dissatisfied
- 一般 so so
- 比較滿意 somewhat satisfied
- 非常滿意 very satisfied
- 不適用/拒絕回答 not applied or refuse to answer
- Other

40 [A13.4]Your present standard of living 你目前既生活水平

Please choose only one of the following:

- 非常不滿意 very dissatisfied
- 不太滿意 somewhat dissatisfied
- 一般 so so
- 比較滿意 somewhat satisfied
- 非常滿意 very satisfied
- 不適用/拒絕回答 not applied or refuse to answer
- Other

41 [A14.1]最後有一個關於扶貧既問題想了解一下您既態度 Finally, I would like to know your opinion on a question about poverty alleviation. In your opinion, from the following list, how much are different stakeholders responsible for reducing or preventing poverty in Hong Kong? 以下我會讀出社會各方面的人士，你認為佢地對香港既扶貧要承擔幾大責任呢？ ----- A. The Hong Kong Government 香港政府

Please choose only one of the following:

- not responsible at all 完全沒有責任
- somewhat responsible 有一D 責任
- primarily responsible 有首要責任
- don't know or refuse to answer (spontaneous) 不知道或拒絕回答（自主說出）
- Other

42 [A14.2]B. Poor people themselves 貧窮人士本身

Please choose only one of the following:

- not responsible at all 完全沒有責任
- somewhat responsible 有一D 責任
- primarily responsible 有首要責任
- don't know or refuse to answer (spontaneous) 不知道或拒絕回答（自主說出）

Other

43 [A14.3]C. Hong Kong citizens 香港市民

Please choose only one of the following:

- not responsible at all 完全沒有責任
- somewhat responsible 有一 D 責任
- primarily responsible 有首要責任
- don't know or refuse to answer (spontaneous) 不知道或拒絕回答 (自主說出)
- Other

44 [A14.4]D. NGOs or charities 慈善機構或非政府組織

Please choose only one of the following:

- not responsible at all 完全沒有責任
- somewhat responsible 有一 D 責任
- primarily responsible 有首要責任
- don't know or refuse to answer (spontaneous) 不知道或拒絕回答 (自主說出)
- Other

45 [A14.5]E. Large enterprises 大企業

Please choose only one of the following:

- not responsible at all 完全沒有責任
- somewhat responsible 有一 D 責任
- primarily responsible 有首要責任
- don't know or refuse to answer (spontaneous) 不知道或拒絕回答 (自主說出)
- Other

46 [A14.6]F. Small and medium enterprises 中小企

Please choose only one of the following:

- not responsible at all 完全沒有責任
- somewhat responsible 有一 D 責任
- primarily responsible 有首要責任

- don't know or refuse to answer (spontaneous) 不知道或拒絕回答（自主說出）
- Other

47 [D3]

以下有啲個人資料既問題想訊問返

May I know some of your basic information?

Gender 性別

Please choose only one of the following:

- Male 男
- Female 女

48 [D4]請問你係唔係香港永久居民？ Are you a permanent resident in Hong Kong?

Please choose only one of the following:

- 是 Yes
- 否 No
- 拒絕回答（自主說出） refuse to answer (spontaneous)

49 [D5]你有冇宗教信仰？ Do you have any religion?

Please choose only one of the following:

- 基督教 Christian
- 天主教 Catholics
- 佛教 Buddhism
- 道教 Taoism
- 伊斯蘭教 Islam
- 沒有宗教信仰 Not religious
- 拒絕回答（自主說出） refuse to answer (spontaneous)
- Other (Please specify _____) 其他（請註明_____）

50 [D6]What is your education attainment? 你現時最高學歷去到邊個程度？

(以已完成學歷計算)

Please choose only one of the following:

- University or above 大學或以上
- Post secondary 大專程度 (副學士/非學位課程)
- Institute of Vocational Education/ Commerce School/ VTC 專業教育學院/商科/職業培訓 (證書課程)
- Matriculation (Form 6-7) 預科 (中六至中七)
- 中學文憑 (DSE)
- Form 5 graduate (incl. Project Yi Jin) 中五畢業 (包括毅進計劃)
- Form 4-5 中四至中五
- Form 1-3 中一至中三
- Primary 小學程度
- Never been educated 從未接受教育
- Other (Please specify _____) 其他 (請註明 _____)

51 [D7] Your current economic activity status is... (if you have more than one job, please count the full-time job only) 你目前的經濟活動狀況..... (若多於一份工作, 只計算正職)

Please choose only one of the following:

- Full time employed (over 30 hours per week) 全職 (每週三十小時或以上)
- Part-time employed (less than 30 hours per week) 兼職 (每週少於三十小時)
- Self-employed 自僱
- Employer 雇主
- Home maker 家庭主婦 (夫)
- Student 學生
- Retired 退休
- Unemployed (have been looking for job in the past 30 days) 失業/待業 (過去30天內有找工作)
- Not working ((have NOT been looking for job in the past 30 days) 沒有工作 (過去30天內沒有找工作)

Refuse to answer (spontaneous) 拒絕回答（自主說出）

52 [D8]

May I know how many people are currently living in your household? (Note: include those who have no blood relationship with you but live in the same house but exclude domestic helper) 請問你屋企目前有幾多人住？（註：包括非親戚關係但住在一起及分享生活所需的人士，不包括幫傭） _____people 人

Refuse to answer (spontaneous) 拒絕回答（自主說出）=999

Please write your answer(s) here:

people 人

53 [D9]How much does your household collectively earn from various income sources (Note: include employment earnings, investment income, non-social transfer cash income, and recurrent social welfare benefits such as CSSA, Old Age Allowance, stipend for public housing and so on.)? 請回想一下你的住戶成員每個月的各種收入（供訪問員參考，不需讀出：包括所有工作收入、花紅、佣金、租金收入、利息、其他人定期給予的金錢、年尾花紅和雙糧。也包括政府發放的長期福利、津貼，例如綜援、長者生活津貼、現金教育福利、公屋免租等），請問你家庭每月總收入大概有幾多？ _____ HKD 港幣（if respondent cannot provide a number, please ask him/her to choose from the below scale 如果受訪者無法給出具體數字，請讓對方從下列選項中選擇最接近的一個）

Please choose only one of the following:

- No income 零收入
- less than 4,000 HKD 少於 4,000 元
- 4,000- 7,999
- 8,000- 9,999
- 10,000- 12,999
- 13,000- 14,999
- 15,000- 17,999
- 18,000- 19,999
- 20,000- 24,999
- 25,000- 29,999
- 30,000- 39,999

- 40,000- 49,999
- 50,000- 59,999
- 60,000 HKD or above 60,000 元或以上
- Don't know 不清楚
- Refuse to answer (spontaneous) 拒絕回答（自主說出）
- Other

54 [D10]Is your household able to make ends meet? 你家庭每月既總收入有幾大程度上能滿足家庭既開銷需求呢？

Please choose only one of the following:

- Very easily 非常容易滿足
- Easily 容易滿足
- Fairly easily With some difficulty 基本能夠滿足但有點困難
- With difficulty 比較困難
- With great difficulty 非常困難
- Don't know 不知道

55 [D11]

Thank you for participating in this interview. Would you like to provide your contact information so that we can inform you about the lucky draw results?

多謝您參加依次電話訪問。依家可唔可以請您留低聯絡方法，方便我地通知您既抽獎結果。

Please write your answer(s) here:

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