



中英雙語

# 香港社會動態追蹤調查

## 2011年基線調查

吳曉剛



 國際華人社會學會

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Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics : 2011 Benchmark Survey

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# 序：香港研究這十年<sup>†</sup>

我與香港，素昧平生。此前，自從上大學離開家鄉，輾轉了大半個世界，從北京到上海，從洛杉磯到安娜堡，從來沒有想過會與香江結緣。2003 年來港，一晃已經是 16 個年頭了（至 2019 年）。香港九龍清水灣，成了此生除家鄉之外停留的最久的地方。

1997 年，我去美國留學的次年，趕上香港回歸。南加州僑界舉辦慶祝活動，留學生主導。當時 UCLA 大陸學生中很少有學文科的，我被組委會拉去做宣傳委員，負責一些文字工作和當地《僑報》的報導新聞，活動還獲贈汗衫一件，保存至今。

2003 年，因緣際會，來到香港。面試的時候，正值 SARS 橫行，所有人都帶著口罩。7 月 1 日發生反對“二十三條”大遊行。來學校報到的時候，全港股市樓市哀鴻遍野。去入境事務處辦身份證時，移民官員面談後說，“Welcome Back!”。頓時感到無比溫暖，有一種回家的感覺。

當時的香港，風雨飄搖。學校每年都在降薪水，削福利。系主任發信，要求同意降薪 5%，不同意理論上大學是可以開除的。剛成立不久的大學，前景不明。不時有傳聞，政府要求科大與另外一所大學合併。

那個非常時期，學校要開出一個新增職位，很不容易。我的這個職位，是因為系裡拿到了一筆很大的研究經費（當時叫“中央分配研究基金” [Central Allocation Grants]，即現在的研資會協作研究基金 [Collaborative Research Fund]），與中國人民大學合作進行中國社會綜合調查（Chinese General Social Survey, CGSS）。學校為此特地增撥一個名額，加強社會調查和量化方法的教學與研究。我的主要任務是包辦兩門社會科學部研究生的必修量化課程。這兩門課，以前是一位經濟學的助理教授教的。他當年的課程評分是 47 分（百分制）。當時研究型 MPhil 和授課型 MA 學生一起上課，後者主要是香港本地學生。

我的同事說這門課不好教，因為社會科學的學生數理基礎比較差，建議我多用實例，還給了我香港 1991 年的人口普查 5% 樣本資料。我此前對香港這個地方一無所知，覺得這不啻是瞭解這個城市的好機會。後來，我又陸續拿到了 1996 年和 2001 年的人口普查資料。當時社會科學部經常與內地人口學界一起在香港辦會。我作為青年教師，經常被拉去湊數，就順便看看香港的資料，找找我感興趣的有關教育、社會不平等的研究議題。後來有雜誌約稿，2007 年發表了一篇文章，“Family Resources and Educational Stratification: The Case of Hong Kong, 1981-2001”。老實說，因為資料有限，分析做得非常簡單。

2005 年特首董建華在第 2 個任期內提前下台，他的幕僚、特區政府中央政策組（Central Policy Unit, 簡稱 CPU）首席顧問劉兆佳教授仍然留任。劉教授在加入政府前為香港中文大學社會學系講座教授。當時擔任中央政策組（CPU）顧問的李明堃，也是社會學教授，負責項目研究的外判和與政府決策部門的溝通。劉教授在 2003 年後，深感香港

<sup>†</sup> 內容來自作者 2019 年發表在“啟社”公眾號同名文章，有改動。

八所大學的研究與本地社會狀況的脫節，在新特首上任之際，遊說立法會，每年撥專款千萬，設立公共政策研究基金（Hong Kong Public Policy Research Fund，簡稱 PPR），旨在鼓勵香港八大院校的學者，從事與香港有關的公共政策研究。記得當時來科大參加人口學會議的，還有一位香港統計處的副處長。看到我對香港的分析，建議我申請新設立的 PPR 基金。我當時年輕，無知無畏，就寫了一個計畫書，計畫搜集香港不平等與社會流動的調查資料。就這樣，“Social Inequality and Mobility in Hong Kong, a Benchmark Study”（HKSIM）就成為第一批成功申請的 PPR 項目，獲批金額也最高，有近百萬港幣。這是我赴港任教後拿到的第二個研究項目（2006 年 4 月 - 2008 年 10 月）。

我天真地以為，拿到經費後，設計好問卷和抽樣，由統計處的主題調查隊執行就可以了。當我拿到經費再找統計處時，他們說需要中央政策組提出請求。我再找中央政策組，中央政策組說只負責經費，哪怕入戶調查的介紹信也不會開，怕住戶投訴。於是，我不得不一個人負責整個調查的設計和執行。作為一個助理教授，我當時沒有學生，人微言輕，連花錢雇一個 RA，在系裡找個座位的資格都沒有。於是，我只能選擇將資料搜集的工作外包給一間隸屬於港大的調查公司。因為我這邊缺乏人手進行品質監控，項目不算成功，也不算失敗。2008 年 3 月，我用這個資料寫了一篇文章，“Income Inequality and Distributive Justice: A Comparative Analysis of Mainland China and Hong Kong”（2009 年發表在《中國季刊》The China Quarterly 上），在中文大學的一次分享會上講了一下，當時我是唯一一個非本地出生的學者（從英文名字的拼法可以看出）。

當時，聽眾席上也有一位先生來自上海，經常在本地報紙上發表文章。他看到我的名字，互換名片之後，約我吃飯，一聊，世界就是這麼小，共同認識不少人。他說，我看你的名字英文拼法就像是個大陸人，你應該用你所學的專業知識研究香港，未來可能需要。他這麼一說，我頭腦又發熱了。其實，中央政策組也認識到，政策研究不能搞短平快，需要加大投入，於是 2007 年又遊說立法會，增資 1000 萬港幣，設立香港公共政策戰略研究計畫（Hong Kong Strategic Public Policy Research Scheme），每年只資助兩個項目，為期 5 年。內地當時正在大搞調查研究資料庫建設的熱潮，我於是又在 2008 年提交了一個項目書。理由是，大陸有北京大學的“中國家庭追蹤調查”，臺灣有“中央”研究院的華人家庭動態調查，香港沒有理由缺席。這就是“香港社會動態追蹤調查”（Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics [HKPSSD]）的由來。

2008 年底結果出來了。兩個項目，一個是心理學的，做老人心理健康的，另外一個就是 HKPSSD 項目，團隊是臨時拼湊的。HKPSSD 申請的經費被砍了 1/5，但是這個項目聽起來很有意思，連那個心理學項目的主持人都說，他也希望加入，做我們計畫做的事情。給我這個項目，中央政策組沒有決定權，他們只有觀察員席位，以觀察員的身份出席研資會的評審過程和後來的面試，但不能發表意見，也沒有投票的權利。

拿到這個項目之後，一時更是手足無措，因為我根本沒有想到會拿到這個項目。項目是經過研究資助委員會國際外審並且面試答辯通過的。後來有機會與社會科學組的主席聊



起來，他說不是因為你寫得好，而是因為其他人太差了，大家相信你做得好。這樣，我拿到了這麼一個大課題，申請成立了一個虛體中心（應用社會經濟研究中心，CASER），找了兩間辦公室，在學校創業中心（Entrepreneurship Center）1520室。我當時開玩笑說是“一無所有，兩手空空”。因為經費不夠，不能雇很多人，還在廣州南沙自籌資金，建立了一個研究基地，研究力量主要靠研究生。就這樣，一次冒險的學術創業開始了。

第一批兩個SPPR項目發佈之後，特區政府中央政策組給予很大的希望，並且提供力所能及的幫助。2009年底成立了新的中心，也被政府列為大學智庫。我作為負責人，開始被邀請參加一些內地與港澳的會議，以及一些內部會議。中心運作沒有靈活的經費（比如說不能買電腦和軟件等，不能買碳粉盒、紙張和其他的辦公用品）。我們通過中央政策組成功申請了兩個有關香港青年的諮詢課題（諮詢課題有點類似內地的橫向課題，經費使用比較靈活）。一個是有關香港80後的，2010年5月遞交給政府一份諮詢報告，“Hong Kong's Post-80 Generation: Profile and Predictions”，針對當時一本很火的書，叫《四代香港人》。那本書認為當時年輕人的不滿是因為世代衝突，我們的報告認為問題根源是時代變遷，香港80後確實面臨著他們父輩在同樣的人生階段所沒有面臨的問題，是經濟結構轉型中教育與產業政策不配套所導致的機會結構的問題。當時調整產業結構，遠水解不了近渴，只能借助周邊地區包括珠三角的經濟機會。但另一方面是教育的問題，本地學校的課程設置，也不能為學生提供知識和心理準備。後來，CPU還組織了有關報告的一個內部會議，邀請政府部門的負責人來聆聽，記得當時的教育局副局長點頭稱是，大家也一起交流了很多。同時提交的還有一份報告，是由中文大學完成的，記得當時他們的報告中有兩句話，“80後怒氣衝衝，90後來勢洶洶”，印象深刻，正為後來香港發生的事件所驗證。

我後來又獲得了一項中央政策組的項目諮詢課題，研究香港的雙失隱青問題，指的是一些既不在學校就讀、進修，也不就業或參加就業輔導，終日無所事事的青年群體，英文叫“尼特族”（英語：NEET, Not in Employment, Education or Training），日語又稱“禦宅族”。在2009年，7.6%的15-24歲的香港青少年處於雙失狀態，2010年為7.0%左右（可惜的是，我已找不到這個報告的英文原版，只根據報告寫的一個中文摘要，發在《紫荊論壇》上）。我們這個課題也被邀請參加CPU組織的政策研究分享會。當時同一小組報告的，還有一項中文大學教育學院教授領銜的報告，主要是講學校教育的語言政策問題（中文中學和英文中學的問題）。當時社會上有很多關於母語教學問題的爭論。董建華任內致力推動母語教學，欲將香港所有中學的授課語言變成中文（粵語），但受到不少阻力。有位教授用資料證明，上英文中學考上好大學（港大和中大）的概率比上中文中學大很多，用的是傳統線性回歸方法。因為沒有考慮到學生和家長選擇性偏差的問題。但是，港府曾蔭權特首當時已經決定，放棄回歸之後董建華政府致力推動的語文政策，改由各校自行決定。

因為這兩個課題引起的興趣，我一直想做一個關於香港青年和教育問題的研究。中央政策組也試圖幫忙，2010年12月17號新成立的中心還與政府在中環共同組織了一個“青年與社會變遷”的研討會，由CPU全額資助，我們從國外邀請的學者，來科大作講座，一

般也會到 CPU 開個閉門會議。後來還在 2011 年 12 月 16 號專門組織了一個國際研討會。我們 HKPSSD 的諮詢會議也借用 CPU 的會議室，由他們出面邀請相關人士參加。因為我不是香港本地人，CPU 顧問和他的同事還將有關的媒體關係介紹給我們。

2012 年，香港已開始躁動不安。2010 年反高鐵撥款，2011 年 -2012 年“反雙非”，2012 年反國教運動，社會運動主要議題已開始由本土議題轉向針對大陸與香港的融合問題（關於陸港關係，我有機會再專文論述）。2012 年初，特首選舉開始有了競爭、抹黑和爆料。浸會大學某教授，在民調時間還沒有結束時，為了搶新聞，就先發佈結果，後來被院內持不同政治觀點的員工舉報，媒體深挖，發現這位在美國教書多年的教授，出國前竟在《人民日報》工作過！顯然是紅色密探，媒體大肆渲染，他最後只能灰溜溜地辭職。

這件事雖然不大，卻給了我一個提醒，特別是我們搜集的資料是追蹤資料，包含很多個人有名有姓有地址的資料。我們第一輪 3214 戶，7219 人的調查，確實是前所未有的辛苦，我也不知道能否追到第二輪，因為誰都沒有經驗。雖然政治議題已漸漸熱了起來，但是原來的項目，主要關注的是民生問題（家庭、貧困與代際流動）。為了避免不必要的麻煩，我們開始保持低調。原來準備在媒體上做的專題，只由記者選了幾個非常不敏感的題目，諸如家務分工、婚姻等議題，就再也沒有做下去。為了對資助機構交代，我們只在新成立的《紫荊論壇》上，刊發了一些描述性的東西。等到 2014 年課題結束的時候，一共發了 10 多篇（計畫 20 篇）。

2012 年新任特首上任，改組中央政策組，學者基本退出，連同當時跟進項目的幾位雇員也一起退出。新顧問的風格，就是給領導提供短平快的建議，就不再跟進我們的項目，逼著我們出東西，搞政策分享會。中央政策組也決定把公共政策研究基金從研究資助局收回，由他們自己決定，這樣他們可以根據需要資助需要的項目。項目又送給內地港澳研究的人士評估，申請機構也擴大到高校之外的其他智庫。當時擔任研究資助局主席錢大康教授在離任時，公開表示遺憾。因為正是錢大康任主席期間，積極倡議八大院校的研究要服務於本地的社會經濟發展需求。這一脫鉤，倒是給了我們很多研究的自由，不需要與 CPU 人士整天周旋了。政府裡來的新人，對我們做的東西不知道，也不感興趣。

HKPSSD 於 2013 年順利完成了第二輪追蹤調查。在第二輪調查裡，我們試著加了少許身份認同和對內地態度的相關題目。項目最後還剩下一些經費，我們有絕對的自由，可以嘗試增加更多有關政治的問題，失敗了也無所謂。於是在 2014 年設計了一個補充樣本，1000 戶調查，共成功調查了 1960 人。有些問題是從 2016/2017 年的調查拷貝過來的。其中問到了選舉參與、法律意識、身份認同、社會運動參與、政治立場等問題。2014 年 9 月 27 號調查結束，9 月 28 號爆發了“占中”事件，時間持續了兩個多月。

因為我們把所有的資源都花費在搜集資料上了，沒有時間和人手做資料分析。作為一個項目，SPPR 已經結束了，本來剩下的就是分析資料，寫幾篇文章，給研資會交差，這個中心團隊就要解散了。我心有不甘，申請了學校內部的幾個小項目，期間又有幸申請

到研資會兩個關於中國的研究項目，以及兩個中央政策組的“公共政策研究基金”小項目，勉強維持著這個攤子。同時我開始嘗試與香港本地學者合作，申請經費，希望借用 HKPSSD 的機會，使定量實證社會科學在香港能有長遠的發展和延續。

HKPSSD 這個項目，搞得我精疲力盡。有時候抱怨幾句，誰要就給誰，只要好好做，能夠延續下去。嘗試過幾次，與本地其他大學的學者合作，都不成功，浪費了不少時間，真感受到研究文化的差異。其實我最想做的是由 HKPSSD 項目衍生出一個“香港青少年的追蹤調查”，名字都起好了，叫 Hong Kong Adolescents and Youth Longitudinal Study (HK-AYLS)，延續我們之前做過的關於香港 80 後以及“雙失”隱青的研究，可以成為 HKPSSD 的一部分。但是，我們試過公共政策研究基金 (PPR)，研資會優配基金，最後一次 2016 年公共政策戰略研究計畫 (SPPR)。無論怎麼改設計，從以家戶訪問為基礎改為以學校訪問為基礎，從香港本地研究到兩岸三地的青年政治參與和國家認同研究，都沒有成功。主要的理由一般有兩個，一個是說 PI 不懂香港，不做訪談不行，另外的評論一眼點穿我的目的，PI 其實只是想繼續 HKPSSD 項目而已。不過，這個目的有錯嗎？CPU 的資助，隨著短期政策的需要，主要放在“一帶一路”和“大灣區”建設的議題上。

2015 年，我們終於籌措到資金，與香港理工大學和香港城市大學的學者合作各成功申請到了一個研資會優配基金，獨立開展了另外一次追蹤調查 (WAVE 3)，對 2013 年的被調查者和 2014 年的新增樣本進行了一次跟蹤訪問，共訪問了 2404 戶，5160 個成年人。在此基礎上，以“社區與人口老齡化”為題，我們在 2016 年底申請到了研資局協作研究基金 (Collaborative Research Fund [CRF])。比起公共政策戰略研究計畫項目，協作研究基金 (CRF) 競爭性更強，需經過國際評審，還要面試。項目入圍的主要標準是其科學價值和社會影響，獲資助的主要是自然科學和工程科學項目。這樣，HKPSSD 從一個政策研究項目轉變為一個真正的社會科學研究項目。香港科技大學人文社會科學院上一次拿到這樣重大項目還是 2003 年 (當時叫“中央分配基金” [Central Allocation Grants])，開啟了著名的中國社會綜合調查 (CGSS)。冥冥之中，似乎有著一種歷史宿命的聯繫。

我深感 HKPSSD 項目，如果失去了其政策研究項目的性質 (期間經歷了 3 任特首，從曾蔭權到梁振英，再到林鄭月娥)，必須增強其科學性，才有保存和分析的意義。要不然，香港連作為一個地區研究都嫌小。好在 HKPSSD 從一開始的設計就是認真嚴謹的。比如 HKPSSD 抽樣的時候，就將“街區效應”考慮在抽樣設計裡，這樣就可以被看做一項中國城市研究。增強資料科學性的最好方法是比較，最能與香港比較的城市是上海。於是，2014-2015 年，HKPSSD 有了孿生項目——“上海都市社區調查” (Shanghai Urban Neighborhood Survey, SUNS)。HKPSSD 2017 年的第四輪調查，成功追訪了其中的 2000 戶，3407 個成年人。在第三輪和第四輪 HKPSSD 調查中，除了以前增加的政治態度和認同問題，我們還直接問了有關港獨態度以及使用暴力的問題，以及對未來香港走向的看法。當然，社區與人口老齡化也是一個重點和賣點。2019 年-2020 年，先是因為香港的社會動盪，後是因為疫情，我們計畫做的最後一次資料搜集，一直不能執行。後來，整個

HKPSSD 調查被分拆為一系列網上調查（輔以電話調查），包括三輪追蹤調查及一輪新增樣本調查，分別執行於 2020 年 7-9 月、2020 年 12 月至 2021 年 2 月、2021 年 5-6 月及 2021 年 2-4 月，完成樣本分別為 1890 人、1964 人、1777 人與 1269 成年人（每個住戶位址限 1 人填寫）。HKPSSD 線上調查承接過往九年家戶調查的調查樣本與研究問題，旨在捕捉 2019 年社會動盪之後及新冠疫情期間香港社會的動態變遷，關注居民的家庭、職業、防疫、心態與認同等重要議題。

不知不覺，這些項目耗費了我人生中最寶貴的十多年時間，這段時間可能也是我這一輩子做事最專注的十年（準備高考不過兩三年）。有時候覺得有點悔不當初，但還是堅持下來了。我除了寫計畫書申請經費和抓學生幹活的本事，沒有其他行政資源。也許正因為如此，做事如入無人之境，沒有人與你爭什麼，都是自己攬的事，雖然做得辛苦，但還算順利，沒有人事的煩惱，還算開心。一直相信，事在人為，但盡力而為就好。

我曾在不同的場合宣講過 HKPSSD 資料庫，也開始與內地港澳研究機構和其他有興趣的個人分享了相關資料和相關發現。本來想在 2017 年踩著回歸二十年的點，出本著作，博點關注，但這個計畫最終還是沒有實現。不過，要瞭解最近香港發生的事，我們的這些積累，還是有它的價值的。未來幾年，瞭解過去的價值也許會更加凸顯。但是，我們不預測未來。

我們的不少新的研究概念和想法，其實都是在 HKPSSD 研究項目及其擴展過程中演化而來的。一個巨型的研究項目，就像流動的購物車，看到好東西，隨手往裡放就行，而不是遇到問題再急忙去找購物車。當然，前提是，“購物車”的頂層設計要好，裝得下後來出現的新問題。我後來把這些經驗概括稱“研究的前瞻性、設計的精緻性、方法的引領性”。

我們近年來研究興趣又轉回了中國研究，特別是深圳 - 上海 - 香港（我所謂的“深海港”）的比較研究、社區研究等。香港這座城市，還會留在我們的研究事業中，相信也會留在與 CASER, HKPSSD 和 SUNS 成長起來的一代青年學人的未來研究事業中。

**【摘要】** 香港社會動態追蹤調查 (Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics, 簡稱 HKPSSD) 旨在建立一個全港具有代表性的、關於家庭與個人資料的長期跟蹤調查資料庫，以研究監測社會經濟變遷對民生的影響。搜集的信息涵蓋家庭住房、經濟活動、消費活動等以及家庭成員的教育、婚姻、生育、就業、健康、日常社會活動、心理狀態及社會態度等等。第一期調查於 2011 年完成，成功地訪問了 3214 個合資格的家庭及其成員。第二期調查於 2013 年完成，成功追訪到 2165 個第一期訪問的家庭及其成員，此外還在 2014 年增加了 1007 個家庭的新樣本和一些新主題。本文將介紹 HKPSSD 項目的研究背景、設計理念、特色內容和來自 2013 和 2014 年調查的一些初步發現。HKPSSD 將為香港社會和民生問題的科學研究和公共政策制定提供一個重要資料庫。

**【關鍵詞】** 不平等 社會變遷 公共政策 家庭追蹤調查

## 一、背景

如自然科學一樣，社會科學研究在過去的半個世紀里，經歷了一個從單打獨鬥的書齋里的學問向“大科學”的轉型。越來越多的社會科學家用大型抽樣調查的方法搜集實證數據，研究社會問題。特別自上個世紀六、七十年代以來，許多國家和地區都已經開展了由機構組織的年度或兩年一次的調查數據搜集工作，用來監測社會趨勢，分析社會變遷。這些累積的資料庫為社會科學研究提供了穩定的、高品質的微觀數據來源。一般的研究者無需花費很多時間和經費在數據的搜集上，從而可以集中精力分析數據，發表研究成果。

這種作為社會研究的基礎設施 (infrastructure) 或公共產品的調查資料庫，一般採用兩種設計。一種是每年 (或隔年) 重複進行的調查。被調查的人對當時的人口具有代表性，對一些基本問題保持一致的問法，但是被調查的人每次是不一樣的。另外一種是追蹤調查，即對同樣一群人在某一段時間內進行多次調查。比較而言，雖然重複調查數據 (repeated cross-sectional survey data) 對描述社會趨勢非常有用，但對旨在探索社會變遷的因果機制的科學研究來說，還是具有不可克服的缺點，而要找到社會現象之間的因果關係，是政策干預的立足點。<sup>1</sup> 正是基於這個原因，跟蹤調查數據對社會科學和政策研究具有不可替代的價值。前者以芝加哥大學全國民意調查中心 (National Opinion Research Center, NORC) 自 1972 年開始的綜合社會調查 (General Social Survey, 簡稱 GSS) 為代表，八十年代以來國際社會調查項目 (International Social Survey Program, ISSP)，基本是仿效這個項目，每年參與國家就不同的調查主題進行協調，搜集的數據大大促進了跨

<sup>†</sup> 吳曉剛 2014 “香港社會動態追蹤 (HKPSSD) 調查：設計理念與初步發現” 《港澳研究》 2014 年第 4 期 pp.62-73。

<sup>1</sup> 參見 Glenn Firebaugh, 2008 *Seven Rules for Social Research*, Princeton: Princeton University Press。

國社會比較研究。<sup>2</sup> 後者以美國密歇根大學自 1968 年以來一直開展的“收入動態跟蹤調查”（Panel Study of Income Dynamics, PSID）為代表，已經持續了 40 多年。PSID 在 1980 年代以來被各國所複製，包括自 1999 年由中國臺灣“中央研究院”主持的“家庭動態跟蹤調查”（the Panel Study of Family Dynamics, PSFD），和自 2010 年由北京大學主持的“中國家庭追蹤調查”（Chinese Family Panel Studies, CFPS）。<sup>3</sup>

在自由放任的意識形態的影響下，香港缺乏嚴謹的社會科學經驗研究和公共政策分析，一方面是因為政府、社會、市民長期以來沒有這樣的需求，另一方面是因為研究者即便有心從事本地研究，卻無法獲得設計嚴謹、品質可靠的實證數據。已故諾貝爾經濟學獎得主弗理德曼（Milton Friedman）在 1963 年見到了時任港英政府財政司長的郭伯偉（Cowperthwaite）時，提及香港統計信息的缺乏，郭的回答是，「如果我讓他們算出數字，他們就會用來作計劃！」因此，最好的做法是，不要搜集什麼數據信息。因此，抽樣調查雖然在上個世紀七十年代被引入香港。然而，這些調查，由於研究資源的限制和研究者缺乏專業的訓練，不但樣本量小、對全港也沒有代表性，且議題比較單一，主要集中在家庭、青少年、精神健康與生活品質、社會態度等方面，反映了香港民眾在物質生活富裕後關注的一些生活問題及主權回歸前後的一些政治議題。自 1988 年開始、由劉兆佳主持的「社會指標研究」項目，有系統地每個幾年進行一次全港範圍的大規模、長期性的社會研究資料搜集，探討港人對生活的主觀感受、意向和評定，包括生活滿足感，政治態度和身份認同等。<sup>4</sup> 然而，歷次「社會指標」項目，不但樣本量較小，每次的主題不一致，即便將多次調查合起來，亦不敷研究所需。特區政府統計處自 1981 年以來進行的綜合住戶調查，主要搜集的是關於勞動力參與、就業與失業等問題，間或穿插搜集一些特定社會專題數據，其直接的政策取向更加明顯，通常不是從研究的角度考慮而設計，往往是就問題而問題，如研究青年問題就調查青年，研究貧困問題就調查貧困家庭，研究新移民就調查新移民等，而不是從一個總體人口的角度，將其他群體分析也納入對照。每個專題搜集的數據，無法整合，保留和再開發分析的價值非常有限。

香港在過去的數十年來發生了巨大的經濟和社會變遷。1997 年香港回歸以來，由於國際國內形勢的變化，經濟與社會發展面臨危機之後，香港的失業率攀升，僱主為了節約成本，強化競爭力，越來越多地採取靈活用工的形式；而香港作為世界上最自由的經濟體之一，對勞動力市場的管制較少，“邊緣化就業”逐步盛行。工作時間過長而且沒有加班費，中下層打工者工資也沒有隨物價正常增長的機制。收入分配差距進一步擴大，貧困問題日漸突出。由於製造業北移，香港經濟缺乏新的增長點，受益於九十年代高等教育擴張的年

<sup>2</sup> 由香港科技大學和中國人民大學自 2003 年發起的“中國綜合社會調查”（Chinese General Social Survey, CGSS）自 2008 年，也加入了項目，中國由此而成為國際社會調查項目的 45 個成員國之一。中國綜合社會調查不涵蓋香港。

<sup>3</sup> 謝宇、胡婧煒、張春泥 2014《中國家庭追蹤調查：理念與實踐》，《社會》34:1-32。

<sup>4</sup> 參見李沛良 梁懿剛 2001 “香港社會調查的回顧”載邊燕傑、塗肇慶、蘇耀昌主編《華人社會的調查研究：方法與發現》香港：牛津大學出版社。

輕一代的社會流動成了問題。飆漲的房價，也嚴重影響了中產階級的生活品質和發展空間。近年來社會上對陸港融合、中產階級、社會流動、最低工資、標準工時、住房、新移民、貧困和人口老化等民生問題的討論，顯示香港需要對一系列重大和長遠的問題，做好政策研究與規劃。而關於民生問題的政策研究和規劃，需要以設計嚴謹、操作規範的實證社會科學研究資料為基礎，描述對超越個人觀察和感受的關於香港的整體性狀況，把握社會經濟變遷的大勢，進一步地深入分析研究社會問題的根源。

受特區政府中央政策組與研究資助局公共政策戰略研究計劃資助，“香港社會動態追蹤調查”（Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics，簡稱 HKPSSD），旨在通過家庭追蹤調查搜集家庭和個人層面的數據，包括家庭的住房情況，個人的教育程度、婚姻及子女狀況、經濟活動身份、工作及就業、健康、日常社交生活及心理狀況，瞭解有關社會經濟變遷趨勢、成因和其形成過程的模式，對香港當前和未來面臨的種種社會問題進行綜合分析。本文將介紹 HKPSSD（第一期）的研究設計與抽樣方法、調查執行和數據品質，以及數據中所包含的信息，以期讓對相關問題有興趣的數據使用者，對項目有一個概覽性的瞭解。最後，我們就一些相關議題提供一些初步的分析結果。

## 二、HKPSSD 研究設計與抽樣方法

### 1. 研究設計

儘管 HKPSSD 名稱中沒有「家庭」這個關鍵詞，與其他國家 / 地區的類似項目一致，其研究設計是基本落實在以家庭為單元的追蹤調查，因為家庭是連接個體與宏觀社會結構的一個最直接、最基礎的社會組織。它是個人出生、成長、接受社會化，形成價值觀的最初場所，也是經濟消費、資源分配、人際交往和社會活動的基本單元。個人行為鑲嵌在家庭中，而家庭則鑲嵌在社區之中。社會變遷對個體生活的影響，家庭是一個重要的環節。根據香港政府統計處對家庭住戶的定義，「家庭住戶指一同居住並共同負責日常生活開支的一群人士。這些人不一定有親屬關係。如果有人獨自負責日常生活開支，沒有其他人共同分擔，他或她也會被視為住戶，歸類為一人家庭住戶」。<sup>5</sup> 由於經費限制，我們將合資格的住戶限定為戶內至少有一位華人、能講中文（包括廣東話、普通話或其他中國方言）、在過去 6 個月內在港累計住滿 3 個月或以上，或未來 6 個月內打算在港居住 3 個月或以上，且於 2011 年年齡屆滿 15 歲或以上的家庭住戶。HKPSSD 對被選合資格的住戶中所有合資格的成員進行面訪。合資格的成員為與該家庭有家庭或婚姻關係並在過去 6 個月內在該家庭累計住滿最少 3 個月，或未來 6 個月內打算在該家庭居住 3 個月或以上的成員。同住的家庭傭工或來訪暫住的親友，不屬於訪問的對象。

為了描述一個完整、精確的家庭成員關係網絡，我們借鑒了北京大學“中國家庭追蹤

<sup>5</sup> 香港政府統計處《香港 2011 年人口普查 - 簡要報告》，第 115 頁。

調查”的設計，在第一期調查中採用了一套特殊設計的 T 表系統，以搜集家庭關係和家庭成員的信息。在入戶過濾問卷後家庭問卷的起始部分，T1 首先記錄每一個家庭成員基本的社會人口特徵，如姓名、出生年份、年齡、婚姻狀況、教育、經濟活動身份、以及是否同住受訪問地址。T2 表則採集 T1 表中所列家庭成員的父母、配偶、子女的姓名信息。T2 中填寫的既可能是 T1 表中出現的家庭成員，也有可能是 T1 表中非同住家庭成員的父母、配偶或子女。後一種人的社會人口信息，按原來的設計可以通過 T3 表進一步搜集，從而獲得每一位家庭成員及其不同住的父母，子女和配偶的基本信息。<sup>6</sup>我們暫時省略了 T3 表，通過 T1 表和 T2 獲得全部同住成員和部分非同住成員的基本信息。此外，家庭問卷還會搜集其他一些信息，由 18 歲或以上、並且熟悉家庭狀況的家庭成員回答，內容包括住房、收入、申領綜援情況、代際間經濟交換等。

由於家庭問卷已記錄家庭成員之間的關係，我們可以由此識別合資格的同住家庭成員來回答個人或子女問卷。個人問卷由 15 歲及以上的成員回答，而子女問卷則針對 14 歲及以下的兒童，由與父母或主要照顧人代答。個人問卷共分 6 個部分，包括（1）受訪者及其已婚配偶或同居伴侶的社會經濟特徵、（2）受訪者的受教育情況、（3）在香港就業的信息、（4）日常社會交往、（5）健康情況和（6）心理狀況。此外，個人問卷還包括兩個特殊模組，即移民模組和長者模組。移民模組涉及移居到香港的人士有關他們在原居地及抵港頭 6 個月的情況；長者模組適用於 60 歲或以上的受訪者，內容是關於他們日常生活自理能力的問題。子女問卷內容包括受訪者的學習情況、學業成績、課外活動參與情況、健康及家長期望。

HKPSSD 通過 T 表搜集家庭成員關係並訪問所有家庭成員的研究設計具有兩個優勢。一方面，傳統的調查在入戶後訪問戶主或隨機抽取有一個合資格的家庭成員，只有受訪者一個核心，最多只能搜集到有關家庭成員與受訪問者之間關係的信息，無法獲得除受訪者以外的其他家庭成員間的關係。T 表突破了單一核心的限制，允許每一個成員都成為家庭關係的核心，能更完整地覆蓋同住家庭成員間的關係網絡，如父母，配偶、兄弟姐妹、祖父母 - 孫子女關係等。另一方面，儘管香港的人口普查和綜合住戶調查也搜集了住戶內所有成員的信息，但成員間的關係依然是以戶主為中心，且個人問卷所涉及的方面非常有限。HKPSSD 中所有合資格同住成員均單獨完成一份詳細個人問卷，這樣所搜集的個人層次的數據，既可以視為一般的家戶調查數據（每戶一人）作分析，也可以通過家庭關係表，將家庭內不同成員的信息，獲得同住的夫妻、父母 - 子女、兄弟姐妹間的詳細信息，科學研究價值大大提高。

如前所述，個人鑲嵌在家庭層次之中，而家庭則鑲嵌在社區之中。前者已不言而喻，而在一個人口密集、交通便利的香港如何將社區 / 空間的概念體現在研究設計中，需要考慮各種因素和可行性。所有香港住戶地址有兩種地理分區。一種是由規劃署劃分的城市規

<sup>6</sup> 參見謝宇、胡婧煒、張春泥 2014 “中國家庭追蹤調查：理念與實踐” 《社會》34：1-32。



劃單位 (Town Planning Unit TPU)，和進一步細分的大街區 (Large Street Blocks)。全港共有 9 個一級規劃單位，52 個二級規劃單位、287 個三級規劃單位、約 1620 個大街區。另一種劃分是為區域行政和選舉管理目的而設。全港的陸地和水面被劃為 18 區 (每區設區議會 District Council)，18 區以下設 405 個選區 (Constituency Areas, CA)。HKPSSD 在抽樣設計中決定採用 18 區 -405 選區的地址劃分法，不僅因為選區數目大小適宜，而且政府部門會公開各個選區人口、住房的結構等詳細信息。由此我們可以構建一個個人 - 家庭 - 選區的多層次資料庫。此外，儘管政治議題不是 HKPSSD 主要關注的問題，隨著特區政治制度的發展和選舉制度的改革，這種設計為未來研究民生問題與選舉政治留下了一個良好的接口。

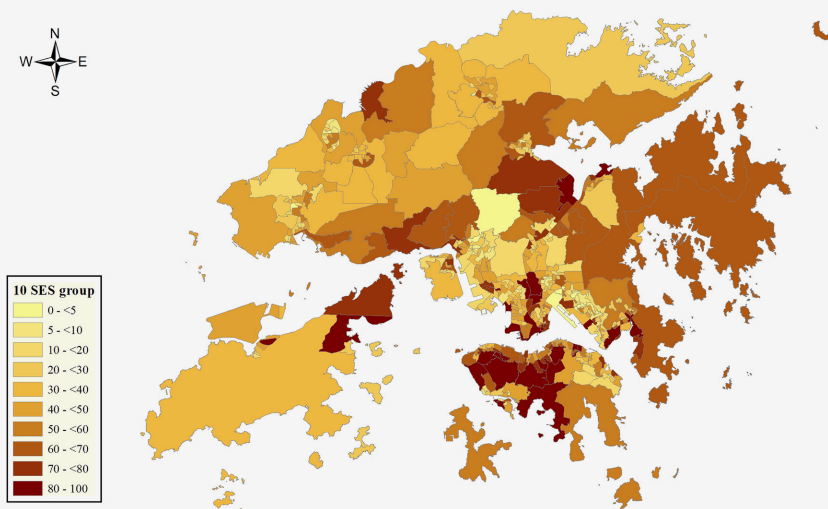
## 2. 抽樣方法

“香港社會動態追蹤調查”的抽樣方案，是在以上研究思路的指導下設計的。我們採用來自特區政府統計處的屋宇單位框作為抽樣框。屋宇單位框分為兩部分，“屋宇單位檔案庫”及“小區檔案庫”。至 2009 年第 2 季末，屋宇單位及社區檔案庫內分別有 238 萬個屋宇單位及 16700 個社區 (估計共約 19 萬個屋宇單位)，政府統計處以此資料庫為基礎抽取屋宇單位檔案庫及社區檔案庫內的屋宇單位，形成一個約有 500 個屋宇單位檔案庫和社區檔案庫的屋宇單位的複樣本 (replicate)。這個復樣本既可以用作基本的抽樣單位，也可以視為代表全港住戶的一個樣本。

目前香港所有商業調查機構和研究機構的住戶調查的普遍做法是向政府統計處要求給予多個復樣本直至達到目標樣本量。然而，這種做法沒有考慮到由居住在不同區域的人口社會經濟地位差異而導致的區域間回應率的差異。例如，儘管調查中可以對公屋，居屋和私人屋宇的比例有所控制，但在港島中西區 / 灣仔區的私屋和在新界元朗的私屋中居住家庭顯然是不一樣，而前者比後者回應率要低得多。結果成功訪問的樣本中，雖然私屋佔據了一定比例，但是高檔社區的住址可能基本沒有，從而導致嚴重的樣本偏誤。為解決這個問題，「香港社會動態追蹤調查」採用了分層隨機抽樣方法，重點關注所選樣本的地理代表性及對不同社會經濟地位人口的代表性。

首先，我們構造一個能反映香港各選區的社會經濟地位 (SES) 的指數。根據政府發表的 2006 年香港中期人口統計公開數據，我們挑選了四個變量，以測量每個選區人口的社會及經濟地位，包括居住公屋的住戶比例，家庭月收入達到港幣 3 萬元或以上的住戶比例，具有專上教育程度的人口比例，職業為經理及行政人員、專業或輔助專業人員的人口比例；通過主成分分析對這 4 個變量的數值進行降維，提取一個主成分，標準化後構造一個單一的變量 SES，即各選區的社會經濟地位指數。圖 1 用地理信息系統將這個指數以空間的形式展示出來。這個指數不僅服務於 HKPSSD 的分層隨機抽樣設計，而且也可以作為社區或鄰里的一個測量指標。

圖 1. 香港 405 個選區的社會經濟地位指數



注：數值越大、顏色越深，表示該選區人口的社會經濟地位越高。

其次，在政府統計處的協助下，我們取得 140 個復樣本共 7 萬個屋宇單位地址，作為本調查的抽樣框。這些地址分佈在全港 18 區 405 個選區。根據選區所在地區的鄰近程度，我們將選區按 18 區分區排序；然後，在 18 區每一區內，各個選區再以 SES 值從高至低的順序排列，使得 SES 相近的選區盡量排在一起；最後，按照前面產生的排序把抽樣框內的屋宇單位平均分配到 140 個層中。

最後，在各個層內，我們根據以往經驗分別估算應答率，獲得每層的設計樣本量，然後將各層內屋宇單位根據地址的遠近排列，並使用等距抽樣法抽取相應數目的地址。第一期目標是成功訪問 3200 個家庭住戶，他們分佈在不同 SES 的 140 個層內（具體抽樣過程請參照下一章《“香港社會動態追蹤調查”基綫調查簡介》）。

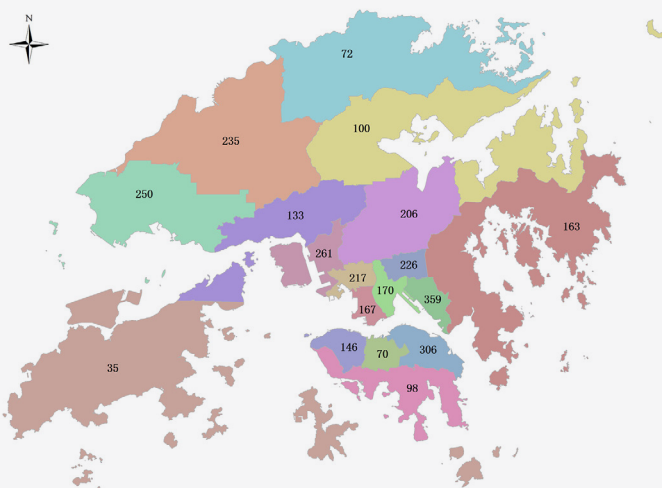
### 三、調查執行與數據品質

對於設計如此複雜的調查，既要保證樣本的代表性和數據質量，又要保證被訪者個人資料不被洩漏，我們在調查執行過程中引進、消化、吸收了美國密西根大學調查中心所使用的電腦輔助調查（Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing, CAPI）及其管理系統。所有的問題均存放在調查系統中，訪問地址通過伺服器發放到訪問終端（手提電腦）。訪問員攜帶電腦到受訪者的住所進行訪問。問題的出現次序和數目會根據受訪者提供的信息而改變。訪問結束後，問卷內容會被自動加密打包然後通過網路傳回中央伺服器，訪問員之後無法再接觸到數據。CAPI 管理系統使訪問督導和我們的研究人員能夠及時匯總已完成

的訪問資料，對調查樣本偏差和數據質量進行及時監控和修正。

“香港社會動態追蹤調查”項目為期五年（2009年6月-2014年6月），最初計劃進行兩輪調查，以積累經驗。經過精心準備，包括機構設置（應用社會經濟研究中心）、引進和消化計算機輔助調查（CAPI）系統、問卷和抽樣設計等等，第一期訪問工作於2011年完成，<sup>7</sup>2013年進行了第二期的跟蹤訪問，跟蹤訪問均為入戶面訪。第一期共訪問了代表全港人口的3214個家庭，7218名15歲或以上的家庭成員以及958位年齡15歲以下的子女。他們在全港的18區的分佈如圖2所示。第二期跟蹤調查的對象包括所有被訪問的3214個家庭及其成員，包括第一期被成功訪問的對象、第一期合資格但未被成功訪問的對象、第一期不合資格但第二期合資格的新增成員。個人問卷設計針對各種情況包括四個版本，即個人追訪問卷（針對第一期的被訪者）、個人補訪問卷（針對第一期合資格但未被訪者）、個人新增問卷1（針對第一期調查未滿15歲但第二期調查已滿15歲）和個人新增問卷2（第二期調查時加入被調查家庭的滿15歲或以上的成員）。父母或主要監護人代答的子女問卷也包括追訪問卷和補訪/新增問卷。這種複雜的問卷結構藉助電腦輔助調查（CAPI）系統，管理工作大大簡化。

圖 2. “香港社會動態追蹤調查”受訪家庭在全港 18 區的分佈



此外，鑒於大城市入戶追蹤調查樣本流失率較高，我們利用原有的抽樣框，設計了一個新增住戶樣本，在保留原有相關題目的基礎上，增加了對內地新移民態度、身份認同、政治傾向與參與、及政府支出分配的看法等問題。調查於2014年9月底結束，共完成了

<sup>7</sup> 外勤訪問工作受2011年人口普查的影響，延長到2011年底。2012年初對一些外勤訪問工作進行檢誤及修正工作。所有訪問於2012年3月21日正式結束。

1007 份家庭問卷、1960 份個人問卷和 145 份子女問卷。這個樣本，可以視為一個獨立、代表全港住戶和人口的樣本，又可與 2011 年的第一期調查數據結合，形成一個歷時重複調查的數據，研究 2011 到 2014 年間的變化。表 1 對 HKPSSD 的歷次調查執行的基本情況進行了匯總。

表 1. HKPSSD2011、2013 和 2014 年調查基本情況匯總

	2011	2013	2014 (新增)
<b>調查對象</b>			
家庭層面	隨機抽樣有效地址中 合資格的家庭	2011 年被訪問的家庭	隨機抽樣有效地址中 合資格的家庭
個人層面	樣本家庭中所有合資格的 同住成員	2011 完成訪問的家庭中 所有合資格的成員	樣本家庭中所有合資格的 同住成員
<b>樣本量</b>			
家庭	3214	2165	1007
個人	8176	4893	2105
成年人	7218	4270	1960
未成年人	958	623	145
訪問方式	CAPI 入戶面訪	CAPI 入戶面訪	CAPI 入戶面訪
<b>聯繫結果</b>			
家庭層面	55.7% (應答率)	70.0% (追蹤成功率)	70.0% (應答率)
個人層面	85.6% (應答率)	72.5% (追蹤成功率)	86.3% (應答率)

我們在調查執行過程中，進行了嚴格的數據質量監控。除了外勤訪問團隊所做的常規的質量控制外，研究團隊利用 CAPI 管理系統，通過抽查訪問錄音，來了解訪問員行為是否符合規範。由於完成訪問一般在當天就上傳到伺服器上，研究人員會不時查驗最新得到的數據，並即時向訪問團隊反饋並跟進需要解決的問題。查驗主要針對重要的指標和變量，如居住的屋宇單位類型、住戶每月收入、受訪者的年齡、職業等。在調查工作完成後，我們進行了一連串的數據檢查和編校，對相關變量重新編碼，以得到準確和一致的資料庫。變量編碼主要包括兩個方面。首先，若受訪者在某些題目中選擇回答「其他（請說明）」，那些描述會被重新編碼；其次問卷涉職業的信息包括職位名稱、工作職責及內容。我們根據受訪者的詳細描述將職業轉化為一個 3 位的國際標準職業編碼。

HKPSSD 第一期調查期間正值 2011 年的人口普查，而人口普查的住房、住戶、人口資料，為檢驗調查樣本資料的品質和偏差、進行加權，提供了一個基準。本調查中所有被選的屋宇單位分成 140 個層，我們用加權方法來調整不同小層的無回應率的差異，再根據 2011 普查資料相關變量的邊際分佈進一步調整權重，從而使預設變量的估計值與相對總體的總數及頻數分佈一致。我們分別計算了住戶家庭層面的權重、個人層面的權重和未成年子女層面的權重。

## 四、數據描述和初步發現

### 1. 數據內容

“香港社會動態追蹤調查”經過 2011 和 2013 年的兩期調查以及 2014 年的新增調查，積累了豐富的資料，涵蓋香港居民的家庭、就業、住房、教育、社會流動、移民、醫療健康、老人照顧、主觀幸福感、政治態度、身份認同等主題。表 2 將三次調查內容模組做了總結對比。

表 2. 2011 年、2013 年和 2014 年問卷內容對比

	2011	2013	2014		2011	2013	2014
	成人問卷				家庭問卷		
基本資訊	√	√	√	家庭成員及親屬	√	√	√
語言	√	x	√	外傭 / 家務幫工	√	√	√
宗教	√	x	√	住房情況及支出	√	√	√
婚姻	√	√	√	綜援領取	√	√	√
家庭事務決定權	x	√	x	家庭收入	√	√	√
教育	√	√	√	福利補助	x	x	√
就業				家庭主觀階層	√	x	√
就業狀態	√	√	√	家庭資產	x	√	√
無業與求職	√	√	√	每月日常支出	x	√	√
經濟收入	√	√	√		子女問卷（家長代答）		
目前 / 最近工作	√	√	√	基本資訊	√	√	√
轉工升職	√	√	x	主要照管者	x	√	√
第一份工作	√	x	√	身體成長	√	√	√
14 歲時家庭狀況	√	√	√	遷移流動	√	x	√
身體健康	√	√	√	上學	√	√	√
心理健康	√	√	√	學習成績	√	√	√
時間分配	√	√	x	課外輔導	√	√	√
社會參與	√	x	x	教育期望	√	x	x
信息管道	x	√	x	健康	√	√	√
身份認同與政治參與	x	√	√	家庭使用語言	√	x	x
對新移民的態度	x	√	√	個人獨立空間	x	√	√
法治觀念	x	x	√	保險基金	x	√	√
對政府支出態度	x	x	√	教育支出	x	√	√
社會信任	x	x	√	性格特徵	x	√	√
退休計劃	x	x	√	家長教養方式	x	√	√
生育意願	x	x	√	行為偏差	x	x	√
移民模組	√	x	√	身心障礙	x	x	√
長者模組	√	√	√	越軌行為	x	x	√

注：2011 和 2013 為追蹤數據；2014 為新增樣本數據；“√”和“x”分別代表“有”和“沒有”相應內容。2013 年成人問卷和子女問卷都分別有四套問卷，要回答的內容有些許不同，上述內容以追訪問卷為例。

表 3 則列出了三個數據中一些變量的描述性統計。從一些基本的家庭社會經濟特徵和個人的社會人口學特徵來看，即便沒有加權，數據也顯示出相當程度的一致性。比較而言，2014 年的數據與人口普查數據的分佈更加接近，而僅 2011 年包括 3214 戶、7218 個成年人的大樣本數據，也具有不可比擬的價值。例如，9% 左右的家庭正在領取綜援，也有一些家庭曾經領取綜援，適合研究香港的貧困問題。而另外的 9.9% 的家庭僱有住家外傭；近一半的家庭擁用自置物業，而 7% 的家庭擁有第二套住房，1/3 的家庭有金融投資。這些數字，即反映了在寸土寸金的香港居住不易的現實，也折射出香港財富分配的不平等。

在個人層次上，超過 20% 人口出生於 1949 年以前（超過 60 歲），可以對照其他年齡組研究香港老年人面臨的問題。樣本中有 1/4 的 80 後和 90 後，可以研究青少年和青年問題。此外，有 40% 的出生在中國內地，可以研究不同時期來的內地移民的社會經濟適應和社會融入問題。

表 3. 2011 年、2013 年和 2014 年數據中一些變量的描述性統計（未加權 %）

	2011	2013	2014
<b>家庭：</b>			
公屋	42.5	42.2	36.6
自置物業	50.8	49.2	43.4
是否擁有其他非租來住所	-	7.1	5.4
擁有股票 / 基金 / 債券	-	33.0	32.9
綜援家庭	9.3	9.8	8.8
住家外傭	9.9	8.7	6.3
N	3214	2165	1007
<b>成人問卷</b>			
男性	47.5	45.9	49.3
<b>教育</b>			
小學或以下	29.7	31.1	25.9
初中	21.3	21.0	19.3
高中 / 職高	31.6	29.1	38.0
大專或以上	17.6	18.8	16.8
<b>出生世代</b>			
1949 前	22.8	24.4	21.1
1950-59	17.4	18.7	16.3
1960-69	18.9	19.6	16.8
1970-79	14.0	13.1	18.5
1980-89	15.4	12.1	15.0
1990 後	11.5	12.2	12.4
內地出生	39.4	41.0	32.0
N	7218	4271	1960

事實上，我們已經就青年問題、老年人問題、就醫行為與健康，勞動就業、社會交往等，撰寫了一批報告，<sup>8</sup>最終會形成關於香港民生問題的系列專題，與學界同仁和社會公眾分享。鑒於本文篇幅限制，我們將另文專述。我們在此就僅 2013 的追蹤數據和 2014 年剛剛完成的新增樣本調查，對港人的身份認同、政治傾向及世代之間的差異，做一個簡單的描述，有助瞭解香港最近的一些政治紛爭引起的社會討論。

## 2. 社會變遷與世代差異：來自 2013 和 2014 數據的初步發現

香港 1997 年回歸以後一直紛爭不斷。1998 年亞洲金融危機以及 2003 年 SARS 爆發後，香港經濟受到重創。國內經濟的快速發展，陸港交流日間增多，帶來了融合過程中的一系列社會問題和文化衝突。香港內部一些深層次的矛盾沒有得到有效解決，從而種種爭議引發了一系列的社會運動，如「反高鐵」、「反雙非」、「反國民教育」、直至 2014 年 9 月底發生的「佔中」運動，年輕的 80 後、90 後都是主力。香港社會各界、政府和非政府組織都在致力了解年輕一代的想法和價值觀。<sup>9</sup>

青年不僅是社會的未來，他們面臨的問題也是反映社會趨勢的晴雨表。事實上，社會學家和人口學家常常利用世代分析來反映社會變遷的趨勢。<sup>10</sup>我們將調查樣本簡單地按照出生年代劃分了六組，即出生在 1950 年以前的、1950 年代出生的、1960 年代出生的、1970 年代出生的、1980 年代出生的和 1990 年以後出生的。最後兩組即我們通常所說的 80 後和 90 後。

以近年來討論比較熱烈的認同問題為例。我們在 2013 年的調查中設計了兩個問題。被訪者對“我是一個香港人”、“我是一個中國人”以 1-7 分表示認同程度：1 表示非常不認同，4 表示一般，7 表示非常認同。我們計算了認同的平均分，超過 4 分表示傾向於認同。表 4 的結果顯示，港人對香港人的身份認同很高，在各世代之間沒有太大的差異，而對中國人的身份認同，總體水準稍低於前者，這也是正常的。然而，值得注意的是，對中國人身份的認同，隨著世代的推移，呈單調下降趨勢，特別在 80 後和 90 後這些在回歸之後成長起來的一代間，更加明顯。

2013 年的追蹤樣本可能有因樣本損耗導致的代表性偏差。此外，關於身份認同不一樣的問法，可能也會影響結果。因此，在 2014 年的新增調查中，我們隨機將被訪對象分為兩組。第一組的問法與 2013 年的一致，而第二組的問法，則將兩個問題合二為一，要求

<sup>8</sup> 參見吳曉剛“香港的‘雙失’青年：趨勢與特徵”《紫荊論壇》2012 年第 6 期；吳曉剛、李駿“香港‘80 後’青年的失業問題”《紫荊論壇》2013 年第 2 期；吳曉剛、李駿“香港的邊緣化就業問題：情況與趨勢”《紫荊論壇》2013 年第 4 期；吳曉剛、許多多“香港的貧困家庭狀況及社會後果”《紫荊論壇》2013 年第 6 期。吳曉剛、賀光燁“香港長者的基本狀況描述：來自香港社會動態調查的結果”《紫荊論壇》2014 年第 1 期，等等。

<sup>9</sup> Xiaogang Wu, “Hong Kong’s Post-80s Generation: Profiles and Predicaments”, HKSAR Central Policy Unit Commissioned Report, 2010.

<sup>10</sup> Norman Ryder, “The Cohort as a Concept in the Study of Social Change”, American Sociological Review, vol. 30, no. 6 (Dec., 1965), pp. 843-861.

被訪者在 1-7 之間選擇：1 為香港人，4 為中國香港人，7 為中國人。表 4 的結果顯示，與 2013 年可比的問法的回答，儘管平均水平比 2013 年稍低一些，但對香港人和中國人身份認同的世代差異模式完全一致：對認同香港人的大體平穩，90 後甚至有加強的趨勢；而認同中國人身份的隨著世代的推移，呈下降趨勢，在 80 後、90 後的年輕一代更加明顯（低於一般水準 4）。另外一種問法是將香港人和中國人放在單一量表的兩端，結果也是高度一致的：港人的本地認同要高於對中國人或中國香港人的認同。

表 4. 港人國民認同，政治態度和法治觀念的世代差異（未加權 %）

	總體	1949 前	1950-1959	1960-1969	1970-1979	1980-1989	1990 後
<b>2013 追蹤數據</b>							
我是一個香港人（1= 非常不認同 ... 4= 一般 ... 7= 非常認同）	5.98	6.11	6.01	5.94	5.77	5.92	5.98
我是一個中國人（1= 非常不認同 ... 4= 一般 ... 7= 非常認同）	5.72	6.28	5.91	5.86	5.75	4.99	4.52
政治傾向（1= 十分保守 ... 4= 溫和中間 ... 7= 十分開放）	4.23	4.09	4.15	4.23	4.18	4.43	4.56
<b>2014 新增調查</b>							
我是一個香港人（1= 非常不認同 ... 4= 一般 ... 7= 非常認同）	5.47	5.48	5.25	5.55	5.49	5.44	5.69
我是一個中國人（1= 非常不認同 ... 4= 一般 ... 7= 非常認同）	4.62	5.47	4.73	4.93	4.49	3.90	3.92
我是中國香港人（1= 香港人 ... 4= 中國香港人 ... 7 中國人）	3.36	3.65	3.90	3.36	3.01	2.98	3.12
政治傾向（1= 十分保守 ... 4= 溫和中間 ... 7= 十分開放）	4.19	3.78	4.03	4.11	4.37	4.49	4.52
政治立場（1= 支援民主派 ... 4= 中立 ... 7= 支援建制派）	3.77	4.15	4.04	3.83	3.63	3.46	3.35
<b>法律與良心：</b>							
不管怎樣都遵守法律，沒有例外	45.5	50.9	41.4	45.9	44.2	44.6	44.4
特殊情況下，憑良心來做	51.0	42.6	55.5	51.7	53.0	54.1	51.9
無法選擇	3.5	6.5	3.1	2.4	2.8	1.4	3.7
<b>所有司法體系都難免犯錯誤，下面哪種情況更嚴重？</b>							
把沒犯法的人判成有罪	57.0	46.0	56.4	60.5	55.0	69.7	59.7
把有犯法的人判成無罪	36.6	42.4	37.0	35.3	40.1	26.2	35.4
無法選擇	6.4	11.6	6.6	4.3	5.0	4.1	4.9

身份認同與政治傾向和政治立場有著密不可分的聯繫。2013 年的追蹤問卷中，被訪問者要求回答政治傾向的一個 7 分量表：1 為十分保守，4 為溫和中立，7 為十分開放；2014 年的調查也包括了同樣的問題。結果顯示，雖然大多數港人的政治傾向仍然是溫和中道的



(平均分在 4 分左右)，但是，世代差異卻不可忽視。年輕人特別是 80 後、90 後，政治傾向漸趨開放，求變願望十分明顯。在 2014 年的調查中，我們進一步詢問政治立場，即支持民主派還是建制派（7 分量表）。表 4 的結果也清楚地顯示香港年輕一代的政治立場轉向，從溫和中立越來越偏向泛民主派（反對派）。這些都是值得注意的變化。

在 2014 年調查問卷設計之際，香港各界正就 2017 年特首選舉辦法和政制改革方案進行討論。有人提出所謂以「公民抗命」而違法佔領中環的運動。我們在問卷裡加入了前面提到的國際社會調查項目的一個問題，即“一般來說，您認為民眾在任何情形下，都應該遵守法律沒有例外；或者在某些特殊情況下，就算會違反法律，也應該憑良心來做？1. 不管怎樣都遵守法律，沒有例外；2. 特殊情況下，憑良心來做；3. 無法選擇。表 4 的最下面一組數據，列出了百分比的分佈。與香港是個法治社會一般的印象相左，選擇第一項的竟然低於 50%，而選擇第二項的超過 50%，這可能反映了特定歷史情境下香港社會有關“佔中”討論對民意的影響。然而，在 1949 年以後出生的各世代中，對這個問題的回答差異並不明顯。

另外一個問題是，「所有司法體系都難免犯錯誤，下面那種情況更嚴重？1. 把沒犯法的人判成有罪；2. 把有犯法的人判成無罪；3. 無法選擇。」結果顯示，港人的法治意識更加重視個人權利的保護，而不是以法律懲治犯罪。在年輕一代中更明顯一些。這一選擇可能比對第一個問題的選擇，更能反映港人的深層的法治意識。

以 2013 的追蹤調查和 2014 年 9 月底剛剛搜集好的數據為例，我們就一些關心香港目前局勢的人士感興趣的話題，展示了一些初步分析的結果。與經驗感覺和一般的討論相一致，一個不爭的是事實是，在回歸之後成長起來的年輕的 80 後，90 後一代，在過去十年中國在世界政治經濟地位快速崛起的時代，對中國人的身份認同反而漸行漸遠。問題出在哪裡？這種趨勢究竟僅是近年來中港矛盾的一種折射，還是有更深層次的原因，與學校教育、生活經歷、社會流動是什麼樣的關係？社會運動又是如何強化身份認同的？這一系列的問題，有待進一步的深入研究。

## 五、總結

總之，“香港社會動態追蹤調查”問卷設計採取一個整體的視角，涵蓋的內容幾乎涉及香港當前社會民生問題的所有重要的方面，如住房、就業與貧困、社會流動、健康與就醫、心理健康，移民融入、老人照顧和子女教育等，而最後三方面是通過只針對相關人員設計的特殊模塊問題來搜集。這種基於總人口的大樣本抽樣調查，使我們針對任何一個特定群體的分析，總能找到合適的相關參照組。如研究新移民，我們可以對照老移民和在香港出生者；研究年輕人，我們可以用中年人和老年人作參照。就 HKPSSD 已完成的三次調查而言，無論從樣本代表性、樣本量大小、變量之間的一致性、變量缺失值的比例、還是從信息的豐富性和變量間關係的複雜性方面來說，HKPSSD 都為瞭解香港當前社會狀況，

研究民生問題提供了一個無與倫比的重要資料庫。

需要指出的是，HKPSSD 調查項目與香港坊間流行的電話民意調查不同，對經費和人力的要求很高。跟蹤調查數據，累積的時間越長，價值越大，可以發掘的信息越多。基於這些數據的分析，其政策意義不言而喻，當然它本身不是政策研究。政策研究講究時效性，要拿出解決的辦法來。香港政府相關部門包括統計處搜集的專題數據，直接的政策取向更加明顯，通常不是從研究的角度考慮而設計，往往是就問題而研究，為了特定的項目。各項專題研究搜集的數據，無法整合，保留和再開發分析的價值非常有限。香港近年來出現了不少民間智庫，不時發表研究報告或委託研究報告，就相關的社會民生問題進行調查、提供建言。但是，就像西方一些有影響的智庫，要麼本身就有強大的團隊進行經費申請和數據搜集的能力，如美國的蘭德公司，要麼可以經常借用學術界的研究力量，整合分析不同來源的二手數據。本地智庫的問題是，沒有強大的學術研究力量作智力支援，本身的數據搜集和研究能力更加有限。

按照國際慣例，在隱去個人信息後項目的微觀數據會在項目結束後適時開放。對相關問題有興趣的學術和政策研究者，經過申請，可以免費獲得使用。完善的研究基礎設施和公共數據平臺，使得大學的學術研究與智庫的政策研究可以順利對接。HKPSSD 將為香港社會科學和民生政策的實證研究積累的經驗，也會大大促進不同制度下華人社會（香港、臺灣、中國大陸）的比較研究。

## 引言

香港科技大學應用社會經濟研究中心 (CASER) 受香港特區政府中央政策組一研究資助局策略性公共政策研究資助計劃的資助，進行名為“香港社會動態追蹤調查” (Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics, HKPSSD) 的研究項目。本次調查模擬 1968 年起源於美國密西根大學的“收入動態追蹤調查” (Panel Study of Income Dynamics, PSID)，該調查旨在瞭解美國家庭和個人的經濟福祉和貧窮的狀況，已經成為現時社會科學領域最具規模、應用最為廣泛的數據庫之一。到目前為止，有超過 22 個國家／地區曾經或正在進行類似的調查。除了美國外，還有加拿大、墨西哥、日本、韓國、印尼、澳大利亞、英國、法國、比利時、匈牙利、意大利、瑞典、瑞士、荷蘭、德國、波蘭、俄羅斯、盧森堡、和南非。臺灣自 1999 年開始了類似的追蹤調查 (“臺灣華人家庭動態調查” PSFD)，而中國內地自 2010 年起也開展了“中國家庭動態跟蹤調查” (CFPS)。<sup>1</sup> HKPSSD 為香港首個類似的家庭追蹤調查。

HKPSSD 旨在通過家庭追蹤調查搜集家庭和個人層面的數據，包括家庭的住房情況，個人的教育程度、婚姻及子女狀況、經濟活動身份、工作及就業、健康、日常社交生活及心理狀況，瞭解有關社會經濟變遷趨勢、成因和其形成過程的模式，對香港當前和未來面對的種種社會問題進行綜合分析。實證分析獲得的結果，有助政策的制定，解決諸如不平等、社會流動、貧窮、教育、就業、婚姻與家庭等問題，從而改善港人的生活質素。

“香港社會動態追蹤調查”項目首期資助為五年 (2009 年 6 月 -2014 年 6 月)，最初計劃進行兩輪調查，以積累經驗。經過近兩年的精心準備，包括機構設置 (應用社會經濟研究中心)、引進和消化計算機輔助調查 (CAPI) 系統、問卷和抽樣設計等等，第一輪訪問工作於 2011 年 4 月正式開始，至 12 月結束。<sup>2</sup> 調查一共訪問了全港隨機抽樣獲得的 3214 個家庭，7218 名 15 歲或以上的成年家庭成員以及 958 位 15 歲以下的未成年人。本報告介紹“香港社會動態追蹤調查”的研究目的、抽樣設計、問卷結構、訪問執行情況以及數據清理和加權等信息。此外，我們將調查資料結果與同期進行的 2011 年人口普查數據對照，提供一些初步的結果和對相關議題的分析。

## 抽樣設計

### 1. 目標人口

“香港社會動態追蹤調查”覆蓋合資格的香港家庭住戶內所有成員。根據香港政府統

<sup>1</sup> 臺灣進行的華人家庭動態調查 (Panel Study of Family Dynamics) 內容可瀏覽網站 <http://psfd.sinica.edu.tw/>。中國內地進行的中國家庭動態跟蹤調查 (Chinese Family Panel Study) 內容可瀏覽 <https://www.iss.pku.edu.cn/cfps/>。

<sup>2</sup> 外勤訪問工作受 2011 年人口普查的影響，延長到 2011 年底。2012 年初對一些外勤訪問工作進行檢誤及修正工作。所有訪問於 2012 年 3 月 21 日正式結束。

計處對家庭住戶的定義：“家庭住戶指一同居住並共同負責日常生活開支的一群人士。這些人不一定有親屬關係。如果有人獨自負責日常生活開支，沒有其他人共同分擔，他或她也會被視為住戶，歸類為一人家庭住戶”。<sup>3</sup>由於研究經費的限制，我們將合資格的家庭住戶限定為“戶內至少有一位華人、能講中文（包括廣東話、普通話或其他中國方言）、在過去6個月內在港累計住滿3個月或以上或未來6個月內打算在港居住3個月或以上、且於2011年年齡屆滿15歲或以上的家庭住戶”。通過家庭訪問，對被選合資格的家庭中合資格的成員進行面訪，合資格的成員為與該家庭有家庭或婚姻關係並在過去6個月內在該家庭累計住滿最少3個月或未來6個月內打算在該家庭居住3個月或以上的成員。<sup>4</sup>

## 2. 抽樣框

“香港社會動態追蹤調查”採用來自政府統計處的屋宇單位框作為抽樣框，涵蓋全港陸上非住院人口，<sup>5</sup>佔全港人口的99%。屋宇單位框分為兩部分，“屋宇單位檔案庫”及“小區檔案庫”。

屋宇單位檔案庫包括已建成區內（包括市區、新市鎮和新界主要發展區）永久性屋宇單位地址的記錄。每個屋宇單位均以一個單獨的地址作為識別，並詳細列出房屋號碼、街道名稱、大廈名稱、層數和單位號碼。臨時建築物如天台及後巷建築物通常不會被列入檔案庫內，而附屬於檔案庫內距離最近的屋宇單位。

“小區檔案庫”包括在非建成區內的居住單位。每個小區約有8至15個屋宇單位，並按一些天然或容易辨認的分界來劃分，如小溪、行人路、小巷及溝渠。由於在非建成區內的屋宇單位未必有明確的地址供我們識別，因此用小區來做劃分是必要的。值得注意的是，雖然每個小區內的屋宇單位名單可以從小區地圖或其他地圖查閱，但它們只供參考。到小區進行正式訪問調查之前，政府統計處的統計員需要先列出每個小區內的所有屋宇單位。至2009年第2季末，屋宇單位及小區檔案庫內分別有238萬個屋宇單位（不是供居住用途及非部分作居住用途的單位除外）及16,700個小區（估計共約19萬個屋宇單位）。

政府統計處有一套成熟的抽樣程序，來抽取屋宇單位檔案庫及小區檔案庫內的屋宇單位。屋宇單位檔案庫內的屋宇記錄先以地理位置及屋宇類型排序，然後採用等距抽樣法隨機抽選樣本（即首先隨機選取一個起點，再用一個固定間距抽選樣本）。而小區檔案庫並沒有提供區內居住單位的地址。每個小區的文件有小區地圖、小區位置圖以及小區描述。小區檔案庫的抽樣方法跟前者類似，除了小區只需用地理位置排序便可。屋宇單位檔案庫和小區檔案庫的屋宇單位最終共同組成複樣本（replicate）。每個複樣本約有500個屋宇單位檔案庫和小區檔案庫的屋宇單位。組成複樣本時要考慮每個複樣本內小區的樣本比例，

<sup>3</sup> 香港政府統計處《香港2011年人口普查——簡要報告》，第115頁。<https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1120055&scode=170>

<sup>4</sup> 地址如有多過一個家庭住戶，本調查則通過計算機輔助調查系統隨機抽選其中一戶進行訪問。

<sup>5</sup> 不包括如居住於老人院或學生宿舍的人士、懲教機構的囚犯、水上居民等。

以確保與其他複樣本內小區的比例不會存在太大差別。這樣複樣本既可以用作基本的抽樣單位，也可以視為代表全港住戶的一個樣本。

### 3. 抽樣過程

在香港，居住在不同地域空間的人口其社會及經濟地位相差很大，而且調查應答率也明顯不同。基於這種情況，“香港社會動態追蹤調查”採用了分層隨機抽樣方法，重點關注所選樣本的地理代表性及對不同社會經濟地位的人口的代表性。<sup>6</sup> 具體的抽樣過程如下：

第一步，確定目標樣本量和抽樣框。“香港社會動態追蹤調查”的目標是訪問約 3200 個全港家庭住戶。這個最終的樣本量取決於在簡單隨機抽樣法下估計一個總體比例  $p$  時所需要的樣本量。當絕對抽樣誤差少於 2% 和置信水平為 95%，合適的樣本量的計算公式為：

$$n_0 = \frac{u_\alpha^2 p(1-p)}{d^2} = 3,200$$

其中  $d$  代表絕對抽樣誤差（數值是 0.0173），當置信水平值是 0.95 時  $u_\alpha$  取 1.96， $p(1-p)$  則取最大值 0.25。由於調查採用了分層抽樣法，所以設計效應不會大於 1。這個總樣本量 3200 個家庭住戶確保了對總體參數的恰當估計，樣本量是合適的。

根據以往的經驗，假設整體回應率是 50%，我們初步估計樣本要有 7000 個地址（包括一些不符合資格的地址）才能訪問到 3200 個家庭住戶。在政府統計處的協助下，我們取得 140 個複樣本共 7 萬個屋宇單位地址作為本調查的抽樣框。

第二步，構造一個能反映香港各選區社會經濟指數的變量。<sup>7</sup> 我們知道，在 2011 年，全港陸地及海域可被分為 18 個區議會分區（DC），同時可進一步細分為 400 多個區議會選區（CA）。在我們的抽樣框內，所有 7 萬個屋宇單位分在全港 405 個選區。為了準確反映香港不同地理區位的人口在社會經濟指數上的差異，我們構造了一個新的變量，以測量全港所有區議會選區的社會經濟指數。首先，我們使用 2006 年香港中期人口統計的有效數據，從中挑選四個變量以測量每個選區人口的社會及經濟地位，包括居住公營租住房屋的住戶比例，家庭月收入達到港幣 3 萬元或以上的住戶比例，具有專上教育程度的人口比例，職業為經理及行政人員、專業或輔助專業人員的人口比例；然後，我們通過主成分分析（Principle Component Analysis）對這 4 個變量的數值進行降維，提取一個主成分，標準化後構造一個新的變量 SES，即各選區的社會經濟指數。

第三步，根據住戶所在選區的 SES 值，我們對抽樣框內的 7 萬個地址進行分層。首先，根據選區所屬地區的鄰近程度，將 405 個選區按 18 區分區排序；然後，在 18 區每一區內，

<sup>6</sup> 本港調查的普遍做法是向政府統計處要求給予多個複樣本直至達到目標樣本量。這樣的做法沒有考慮到具有不同社會經濟指數的選區間的回應率差異，可能導致嚴重的誤差。

<sup>7</sup> 具體方法請參閱《附錄 I. 香港各選區的社會經濟指數（SES）》。

各個選區再以 SES 值從高至低的順序排列，使得 SES 相近的選區儘量排在一起；最後，按照前面產生的排序把抽樣框內 7 萬個屋宇單位平均分配到 140 個層中。

第四步，在各個小層內，我們根據以往經驗分別估算應答率，獲得每個小層的設計樣本量，然後把各層內的屋宇單位根據地址的遠近排列，並使用等距抽樣法抽取相應數目的地址。<sup>8</sup>

## 問卷與調查執行

本調查共包括 4 份問卷，分別是住戶過濾問卷、家庭問卷、個人問卷及子女問卷（詳細問卷請參閱附錄 II）。住戶過濾問卷用來辨識並篩選合資格的家庭以進行訪問。完成過濾問卷後，每個被選中且合資格的住戶需要完成家庭問卷，家庭內合資格的成員需要分別完成個人或子女問卷。

家庭問卷除了記錄被選中家庭內每位成員的社會經濟特徵和與其他成員之間的關係，還會搜集住戶情況和家庭經濟的數據。家庭問卷規定由 18 歲或以上、並且熟悉家庭狀況的家庭成員回答。此外，由於家庭問卷已記錄家庭成員之間的關係，因此我們可以由此識別合資格的家庭成員來回答個人或子女問卷。個人問卷由 15 歲或以上的成員回答，而子女問卷則針對 14 歲及以下的兒童，由與該子女一起居住的父母或主要照顧人代答。

個人問卷共分 6 個部分，包括 (1) 受訪者及其已婚配偶或同居伴侶的社會經濟特徵、(2) 受訪者的受教育情況、(3) 在香港就業的信息、(4) 日常社會交往、(5) 健康狀況，和 (6) 心理狀況。<sup>9</sup> 此外，個人問卷還包括兩個特殊模塊，即移民模塊和長者模塊。移民模塊涉及移居到香港的人士有關他們在原居地及抵港頭 6 個月的情況；長者模塊適用於 60 歲或以上的受訪者，內容是關於他們日常生活自理能力的問題。子女問卷內容包括受訪者的學習情況、學業成績、課外活動參與情況、健康及家長期望。

對於包括如此複雜的問卷結構的調查，既要保證樣本的代表性和數據質量，又要保證被訪者私人資料不被洩漏，我們在調查執行過程中引進、消化、吸收了美國密西根大學調查中心所使用的計算機輔助調查（Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing, CAPI）及其管理系統。所有的問題均存放在調查系統中，訪問地址通過服務器發放到訪問終端（手提電腦）。訪問員攜帶電腦到受訪者的住所進行訪問。問題的出現次序和數目會根據受訪者提供的信息而改變，並非所有受訪者都回答相同的問題。訪問結束後，問卷內容會被自動加密打包然後通過網絡傳回中央服務器，訪問員之後無法再接觸到數據。CAPI 管理系統使訪問督導和我們的研究人員能夠及時匯總已完成的調查，對調查樣本的偏差和數據質量

<sup>8</sup> 值得注意的是，前面提到，假設整體回應率是 50% 的情況下，我們需要 7000 個地址。但由於實際抽取的地址總數是根據每個小層的應答率分別計算而得的，所以最終抽取的地址數目並不等於 7000 個地址。

<sup>9</sup> 減輕年長受訪者回想幾十年前就業狀況的負擔，受訪者於訪問時為 65 歲或以上而且屬非勞動人口的不需回答任何與就業相關的題目。

進行即時監控。本次調查最終共造訪了 8678 個有效地址並完成 3624 個住戶過濾問卷。<sup>10</sup> 我們一共成功訪問了 3214 個合資格的家庭，完成了 7218 份個人問卷、958 份子女問卷。表 1 顯示了受訪家庭所在選區的 SES 概況，圖 1 則是完成訪問的家庭住戶數目在全港 18 區的分佈。

圖 1. “香港社會動態追蹤調查” 受訪家庭在全港 18 區的分佈

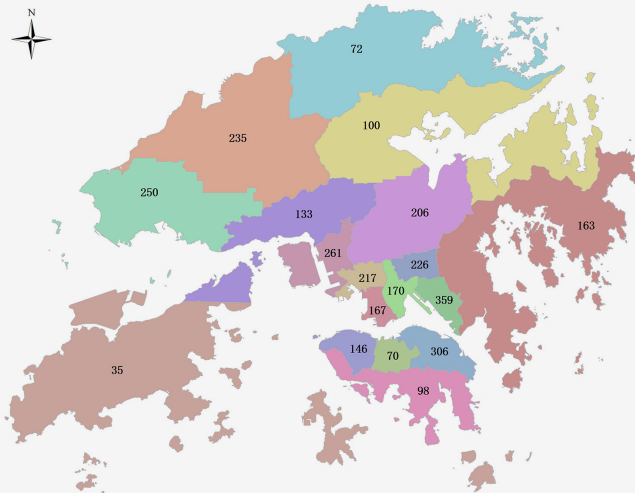


表 1. 受訪家庭所在地方選區的 SES 概況

	SES 組別 (10 個)										
	全港 (n)	SES: 0-<5	SES: 5-<10	SES: 10-<20	SES: 20-<30	SES: 30-<40	SES: 40-<50	SES: 50-<60	SES: 60-<70	SES: 70-<80	SES: 80-100
受訪家庭住戶數目 (%)	3214	288 (9.0%)	311 (9.7%)	440 (13.7%)	468 (14.6%)	535 (16.6%)	444 (13.8%)	313 (9.7%)	243 (7.6%)	106 (3.3%)	66 (2.1%)
地方選區 (DCCA) 數目 (%)	405	27 (6.7%)	37 (9.1%)	54 (13.3%)	66 (16.3%)	63 (15.6%)	50 (12.3%)	42 (10.4%)	33 (8.1%)	16 (4.0%)	17 (4.2%)
每 SES 組別內，受訪住戶的 SES 分數											
平均值	35.0	2.9	7.2	14.8	24.4	34.6	44.4	54.0	65.9	75.5	87.4
標準差	23.0	1.5	1.5	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	5.3
中位數	32.7	3.1	6.7	14.7	23.9	34.3	44.3	53.3	66.5	76.2	87.1
最小值	0	0.0	5.0	10.1	20.1	30.1	40.1	50.1	60.3	70.5	80.3
最大值	100.0	5.0	5.0	19.6	29.7	39.8	50.0	59.7	69.8	79.6	100.0

<sup>10</sup> 一個屋宇單位內或許有多過一個家庭住戶居住，但從 2006 年中期人口統計的網上互動數據發佈系統計算，只有 1.16% 屋宇單位多過 1 個住戶。如果樣本內有這些類型的單位，我們指示訪問員隨機抽取一個家庭進行訪問。

本調查回應率的計算方法採納美國民意研究學會（AAPOR, <http://www.aapor.org>）的定義，即樣本中成功被訪的數目除以合資格的被訪數目。具體計算方法如下：

$$RR = \frac{SI}{SI + NR + \alpha U},$$

其中 RR 表示回應率，SI 表示成功被訪的數目，NR 表示合資格但未訪問（未能聯繫）的數目，U 表示不知道是否合資格且沒有訪問的數目（U = 寄給住戶邀請信的數目 - SI - NR - 不合資格且沒有訪問的數目）， $\alpha$  表示指在未知是否合資格的樣本中屬合資格的樣本所佔的比例估計值。我們假設在未知是否合資格的樣本中屬合資格的樣本所佔的比例與已知樣本中合資格樣本所佔的比例相同。由此計算，HKPSSD 第一輪調查的回應率在 41% 左右。

## 數據清理與加權

### 1. 變量的重新編碼

應用社會經濟研究中心的研究團隊統一負責審核問卷的數據、編碼和重新編輯。對變量的重新編碼主要包括兩個方面。首先，若受訪者在某些題目中選擇回答“其他（請說明）”，那些描述會被重新編碼，記錄在數據檔案以“x”開頭的新變量內。其次是對職業變量的重新編碼。本調查的個人問卷涉及受訪者在港第一份正式工作、現在／最近一份在港工作、來港前第一份及最後一份工作以及受訪者 14 歲時父母的工作。受訪者要從職業分類表中選出所屬的大類，亦要回答該職業的詳細資料，包括職位名稱，工作職責及內容。在數據檔案內，我們根據受訪者的詳細描述將職業轉化為一個 3 位的國際標準職業編碼，並修正所屬的 1 位大類編碼。附錄 III 說明產生 3 位標準職業編碼的步驟。ISCO88, ISEI, EGP 及 HKSEI（本地職業社會經濟地位指數 Indigenous Hong Kong Socio-economic Index）也按此而編制。<sup>11</sup>

### 2. 數據編校

我們進行了一連串的數據檢查和編校以得到一個準確並具有一致性的數據庫。所有數據問題及修正均會在記錄簿內保存。在調查執行過程中，為監控數據質量，研究團隊成員會不時查驗最新得到的數據，並即時向外勤訪問隊伍反饋和跟進。查驗主要針對重要的指標和變量，例如居住的屋宇單位類型、住戶每月收入、受訪者的年齡，職業等。調查工作完成後，查驗工作仍然繼續進行。CAPI 系統內的聯繫記錄及問卷記錄的備註也會被用來編校數據。

<sup>11</sup> HKSEI 由 3 位職業編碼產生，具體方法請參閱《附錄 III. 香港的職業社會經濟地位指標》。



### 3. 加權

加權過程的第一步是計算設計權重。本調查抽樣框中每個合資格的家庭住戶都有機會被抽中，但被抽中的概率不同。設計權重的目的是為了消除由於被抽中概率不等而引致的誤差。

本調查的抽樣設計會導致不同類型的屋宇單位有不相等被選概率，因為不同屋宇單位類型的回應率不同。通過屋宇單位被選概率的倒數便可計算出設計權重。當外勤訪問結束後，設計權重會用來調整無回應的單位。調整是為了消除由最初及最終樣本兩者之間因無回應導致的差異所引起的誤差。<sup>12</sup> 如前所述，本調查中所有被選的屋宇單位分成 140 個層，我們用加權方法來調整不同小層的無回應率的差異，每個小層內住戶無回應的調整權重的計算方程為：

$$W_i = \frac{h_i^2}{h_i^*}$$

$h_i^*$  是第  $i$  層內成功訪問的（家庭住戶）數目， $h_i$  是第  $i$  層原本設計的家庭住戶數。在本調查中，任何一層的  $h_i$  都是一個常數。

最終權重的產生通過對無回應調整權重的進一步調整而獲得，從而使預設變量的估計值與相對總體的總數及頻數分佈一致。利用校正已知的邊際總數便可做到。詳述如下：

住戶層面的數據使用三個變量來校正調查權重。採用 2011 年香港人口普查官方統計的住戶人數（6 個類別：1、2、3、4、5、及 6+）、地區（18 區）及房屋類型（3 個類別：公營租住房屋、資助出售單位、私人房屋及其他）來調整住戶樣本分佈。<sup>13</sup>

個人層面的數據也用三個變量來校正調查權重。採用 2011 年香港人口普查官方統計的性別及年齡組別劃分人口（12 個類別：以性別及 6 個年齡組別劃分；年齡組別分為 15-24 歲，25-34 歲，35-44 歲，45-54 歲，55-64 歲 及 65 歲或以上），主要經濟活動身份（3 個類別：就業，失業，非從事經濟活動）及完成的最高教育程度（7 個類別：未受教育／學前教育，小學，初中，高中／預科，文憑／證書，副學位課程，學位課程）調整個人樣本分佈。

子女問卷的數據用一個變量來校正調查權重，即利用 2011 年香港人口普查官方統計的性別及年齡組別劃分人口（6 個類別：男孩 0-4 歲，5-9 歲，10-14 歲，女孩 0-4 歲，5-9 歲，10-14 歲）作調整。

<sup>12</sup> 訪問中沒有回應的包括住戶及具體問題兩部份。具體問題無回應的部份可以用不同的插值方法處理而住戶無回應可用加權方法調整。

<sup>13</sup> 此處以及下面個人層面和子女問卷數據加權所採用的 2011 年香港人口普查官方統計數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括家庭傭工）。

本調查的數據包括最終權重作為核心變量，包含在公開的調查微觀數據內。表 2 至 8c 比較了加權前，加權後及 2011 年人口普查的三種情況下，用來校正調查權重的變量的頻次及百分比分佈。

基於“香港社會動態追蹤調查”與 2011 年香港人口普查题目的可比性，我們選擇了一些變量並在表 9 至 14 顯示它們加權前、加權後的頻次及百分比和 2011 年人口普查的統計結果。總的看來，這些變量加權後的百分比分佈與 2011 年人口普查的相關數字類似。部分例外簡述如下。

首先，在家庭住戶每月收入方面（表 9），本次調查有較多的受訪家庭（17.3%）來自低收入住戶（少於港幣 4000 元）（對應 2011 年人口普查的數字 9.7%）。另一方面，調查中來自高收入住戶（港幣 40000 或以上）較少（12.9%）（2011 年人口普查的相應數字為 22.5%）。類似統計結果也可見於主要職業的收入（表 14）。

其次，相比 2011 年人口普查中關於現在職業變量的結果，本調查中回答輔助專業人員及非技術工人的工作人士比例較低，而文員和服務工作及商店銷售人員的工作人士比例則較多（表 12）。此外，本調查中有較多受訪者在製造業工作，而 2011 年人口普查中則有較多受訪者在地產、專業及商業服務業工作（表 13）。

## 結束語

“香港社會動態追蹤調查”基綫調查資料搜集和數據整理的工作已經結束。研究組成員目前正在對資料進行分析，就香港居民的家庭、就業、房屋、教育、社會流動、移民、醫療健康、老人照顧、主觀幸福感等方面進行分析，最終會形成關於香港民生問題的系列專題報告，與學界同仁和社會公眾分享。第二輪追訪工作已經在 2013 年展開，所有第一輪成功受訪的家庭的所有成員（包括新增成員和上次沒有成功訪問到的成員）都是被訪問的對象。

按照國際慣例，在隱去個人信息後項目的微觀數據，對有關問題有興趣的學術和政策研究者，經過申請，可以免費獲得使用。HKPSSD 積累的經驗將為香港社會科學和民生政策的實證研究建立一個重要的資料庫，也會大大促進不同制度下華人社會（香港、臺灣、中國大陸）的比較研究。

表 2. 按住戶人數劃分的家庭住戶數目

住戶人數	未加權		加權後		2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%	
1	427	13.3	17.4	401384	17.4	
2	773	24.1	26.1	600684	26.1	
3	780	24.3	26.2	602390	26.2	
4	788	24.5	21.6	496529	21.6	
5	321	10.0	6.6	152015	6.6	
6+	125	3.9	2.2	50551	2.2	
總計	3214	100.0	100.0	2303553	100.0	

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 3. 按房屋類型劃分的家庭住戶數目

房屋類型	未加權		加權後		2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%	
公營租住房屋	1365	42.5	36.5	713738	31.0	
資助出售單位	320	10.0	9.9	376149	16.3	
總計	3214	100.0	100.0	2303553	100.0	

註釋：(1) 表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

(2) HKPSSD 對房屋類型的劃分與人口普查的劃分有所不同。在 HKPSSD 中，房屋委員會公營出售房屋（租者置其屋計劃／可租可買計劃）均歸於“公營租住房屋”，而在人口普查中，可在公開市場買賣的房屋委員會公營出售房屋被劃分為“私人住宅單位”。

表 4. 按區議會分區劃分的家庭住戶數目

區議會分區	未加權		加權後		2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%	
中西區	146	4.5	3.4	78479	3.4	
灣仔區	70	2.2	2.1	48481	2.1	
東區	306	9.5	8.2	189718	8.2	
南區	98	3.0	3.5	81352	3.5	
油尖旺區	217	6.8	4.5	103759	4.5	
深水埗區	170	5.3	5.8	132725	5.8	
九龍城區	226	7.0	5.2	120409	5.2	
黃大仙區	359	11.2	6.1	139580	6.1	
觀塘區	167	5.2	9.2	212715	9.2	
葵青區	261	8.1	7.3	167205	7.3	
荃灣區	133	4.1	4.4	101294	4.4	
屯門區	250	7.8	7.2	166855	7.2	
元朗區	235	7.3	8.1	186607	8.1	

北區	72	2.2	4.3	98751	4.3
大埔區	100	3.1	4.1	93505	4.1
沙田區	206	6.4	8.9	205361	8.9
西貢區	163	5.1	5.9	135082	5.9
離島區	35	1.1	1.8	4446	1.8
總計	3214	100.0	100.0	2303324	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 5a. 十五歲或以上人士數目（包括男性及女性）

年齡組別	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
15-24	1182	16.4	14.5	824081	14.5
25-34	1020	14.1	16.0	906618	16.0
35-44	1069	14.8	17.6	1000051	17.6
45-54	1414	19.6	21.4	1213026	21.4
55-64	1191	16.5	15.4	874875	15.4
65+	1339	18.6	15.1	851692	15.0
總計	7215	100.0	100.0	5670343	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 5b. 十五歲或以上男性數目

年齡組別	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
15-24	642	18.7	15.5	419477	15.5
25-34	481	14	15.8	429815	15.8
35-44	432	12.6	16.4	445984	16.4
45-54	645	18.8	21.4	580117	21.4
55-64	568	16.6	16.1	436727	16.1
65+	662	19.3	14.8	401243	14.8
總計	3430	100.0	100.0	2713363	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 5c. 十五歲或以上女性數目

年齡組別	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
15-24	540	14.3	13.7	404604	13.7
25-34	539	14.2	16.1	476803	16.1
35-44	637	16.8	18.7	554067	18.7
45-54	769	20.3	21.4	632909	21.4
55-64	623	16.5	14.8	438148	14.8
65+	677	17.9	15.3	450449	15.2
總計	3785	100.0	100.0	2956980	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 6a. 按主要經濟活動身份劃分的十五歲或以上人士數目（包括男性及女性）

主要經濟活動身份	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
就業	3564	49.4	55.7	3161180	55.7
失業	208	2.9	3.1	174623	3.1
非從事經濟活動	3444	47.7	41.2	2334540	41.2
總計	7216	100.0	100.0	5670343	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 6b. 按主要經濟活動身份劃分的十五歲或以上男性數目

主要經濟活動身份	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
就業	2002	58.4	66.5	1737500	64.0
失業	118	3.4	3.6	99036	3.6
非從事經濟活動	1310	38.2	29.9	876827	32.3
總計	3430	100.0	100.0	2713363	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 6c. 按主要經濟活動身份劃分的十五歲或以上女性數目

主要經濟活動身份	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
就業	1562	41.3	45.9	1423680	48.1
失業	90	2.4	2.6	75587	2.6
非從事經濟活動	2134	56.4	51.5	1457713	49.3
總計	3786	100.0	100.0	2956980	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 7. 按教育程度 (最高完成程度) 劃分的十五歲或以上人士數目

教育程度	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
未受教育 / 學前教育	775	10.8	13.7	775210	13.7
小學	1362	18.9	16.1	913482	16.1
初中	1532	21.3	18.2	1033054	18.2
高中 / 預科	1868	25.9	28.3	1602339	28.3
文憑 / 證書	406	5.6	4.9	280308	4.9
副學位課程	414	5.7	3.2	181768	3.2
學位課程	847	11.8	15.6	884182	15.6
總計	7204	100.0	100.0	5670343	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 8a. 十五歲以下人士數目 (包括男性及女性)

年齡組別	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
0-4	246	25.8	29.9	231099	29.9
5-9	288	30.2	29.5	228092	29.5
10-14	420	44	40.7	314868	40.7
總計	954	100.0	100.0	774059	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 8b. 十五歲以下男性數目

年齡組別	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
0-4	126	24	30.1	120530	30.1
5-9	169	32.3	29.4	117702	29.4
10-14	229	43.7	40.6	162515	40.6
總計	524	100.0	100.0	400747	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 8c. 十五歲以下女性數目

年齡組別	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
0-4	120	27.9	29.6	110569	29.6
5-9	119	27.7	29.6	110390	29.6
10-14	191	44.4	40.8	152353	40.8
總計	430	100.0	100.0	373312	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 9. 按家庭住戶每月收入劃分的家庭住戶數目

家庭住戶每月收入 (HK\$)	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
少於 2,000	306	10.5	11.2	95067	4.1
2,000-3,999	198	6.8	7.3	128470	5.6
4,000-5,999	146	5.0	5.1	87425	3.8
6,000-7,999	179	6.2	6.0	118271	5.1
8,000-9,999	181	6.2	5.9	130271	5.7
10,000-14,999	447	15.4	14.8	292261	12.7
15,000-19,999	336	11.6	11.1	261033	11.3
20,000-24,999	313	10.8	10.4	232565	10.1
25,000-29,999	164	5.6	5.6	178187	7.7
30,000-39,999	261	9.0	8.9	262937	11.4
40,000-59,999	226	7.8	7.9	257545	11.2
60,000 或以上	148	5.1	5.9	259521	11.3
總計	2905	100.0	100.0	2303553	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 10. 按居所租住權劃分的家庭住戶數目

居所租住權	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
自置，有按揭供款或借貸還款居所	502	15.7	17.4	484 387	21.0
自置，沒有按揭供款及借貸還款居所	1108	34.8	36.4	736 062	32.0
全租	1502	47.1	43.4	994716	43.2
合租 / 二房東 / 三房客	33	1.0	1.1	10412	0.5
免交租金	34	1.1	1.4	44910	1.9
由僱主提供	9	0.3	0.2	32837	1.4
總計	3188	100.0	100.0	2303324	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 11. 按詳細經濟活動身份劃分的十五歲或以上人士數目

詳細經濟活動身份	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
僱員及外發工	3174	44.0	49.3	2786581	47.7
僱主	113	1.6	1.8	154455	2.6
自營作業者	252	3.5	4.4	205982	3.5
無酬家庭從業員	25	0.3	0.3	14162	0.2
失業人口	208	2.9	3.1	174623	3.0
料理家務者	794	11.0	10.2	529566	9.1
學生	695	9.7	7.8	466793	8.0
退休人士	1368	19.0	15.7	1011549	17.3
其他	242	3.4	3.2	501255	8.6
非從事經濟活動人士但可隨時工作	338	4.7	4.2		
總計	7209	100.0	100.0	5844966	100.0

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

表 12. 按職業劃分的工作人士數目

職業組別	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
經理及行政人員	311	6.8	7.9	323404	10.2
專業人員	224	4.9	6.0	215768	6.8
輔助專業人員	602	13.2	13.9	665073	21.0
文員	914	19.9	19.5	541329	17.1
服務工作及商店銷售人員	935	20.4	19.6	559059	17.7
工藝及有關人員	379	8.3	7.9	255518	8.1
機台及機器操作員及裝配員	403	8.8	8.4	175668	5.6
非技術工人	802	17.5	16.6	422300	13.4
漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職業	14	0.3	0.3	3061	0.1
總計	4588	100	100	3161180	100

註釋：表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。



表 13. 按行業劃分的工作人士數目

行業組別	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查 <sup>(1)</sup>	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
1 製造業	296	8.4	8.2	133414	4.2
2 建造業	293	8.3	8.6	268407	8.5
3 進出口、批發及零售業	677	19.3	18.9	769174	24.3
4 運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務業	313	8.9	9.6	306367	9.7
5 住宿及膳食服務業	355	10.1	9.2	267856	8.5
6 資訊及通訊業	123	3.5	3.6	111384	3.5
7 金融及保險業	197	5.6	6.0	206338	6.5
8 地產、專業及商用服務業	251	7.1	7.2	444281	14.1
9 公共行政、教育、人類醫療保健及社工活動	536	15.3	16.1	498651	15.8
10 雜項社會及個人服務	407	11.6	10.8	128984	4.1
11 其他 <sup>(2)</sup>	65	1.9	1.8	26324	0.8
總計	3513	100	100	3161180	100

註釋：(1) 表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

(2) “其他”包括“農業及漁業”；“採礦及採石業”；“電力和燃氣供應及廢棄物管”等行業，及不能分類或描述不足的行業。

表 14. 按每月主要職業收入劃分的工作人士數目<sup>(2)</sup>

每月主要職業收入 (HK\$)	未加權		加權後	2011 人口普查	
	頻次	%	%	頻次	%
少於 2,000	76	2.4	2.2	72707	2.3
2,000-3,999	118	3.7	3.3	107480	3.4
4,000-5,999	174	5.4	5.1	154898	4.9
6,000-7,999	340	10.6	9.4	354052	11.2
8,000-9,999	487	15.2	14.1	442565	14.0
10,000-14,999	898	28.0	28.1	733394	23.2
15,000-19,999	411	12.8	13.0	398309	12.6
20,000-24,999	251	7.8	8.2	275023	8.7
25,000-29,999	122	3.8	4.1	135931	4.3
30,000-39,999	156	4.9	5.8	202315	6.4
40,000-59,999	108	3.4	4.2	161220	5.1
60,000 或以上	63	2.0	2.6	123286	3.9
總計	3204	100	100	3161180	100

註釋：(1) 表格中的 2011 人口普查數據只包含家庭住戶內的華人（不包括外籍家庭傭工）。

(2) 這些數字不包括無酬家庭從業員。

# 附錄 I. 香港各選區的社會經濟指數 (SES)

香港全境包括香港島、九龍、新界及離島三大區域，往下可劃分為 18 個區議會分區 (DC)，最終可細劃為 400 多個選區 (CA)。<sup>1</sup> 該區議會分區／選區分界系統由選舉管理委員會建議擬定並沿用至今，在服務於分區選舉之用的同時，也已經成為了通用的對香港地理或行政區域的劃分標準。政府統計處所編纂的全港地址檔案庫便採用了此區議會分區／選區分界系統。

眾所周知，人們的社會經濟地位與居住區域之間具有密不可分的聯繫。在香港同樣如此，居住在中西區與居住在深水埗當然差別甚大，而天水圍則是典型的新移民聚居區。如果要進行對全港居民具有較好代表性的社會調查，在抽樣設計上就必須考慮到不同地理區位的人口在社會經濟地位上的差異。

香港 2006 年中期人口統計數據為我們提供了此種可能，因為它報告了每一個（當時共 400 個）區議會分區／選區的多項統計特徵，包括人口及社會特徵、房屋特徵、住戶特徵、經濟特徵和教育特徵等。<sup>2</sup> 我們從一系列指標中挑選了四個，以此來反映每個選區人口的社會經濟地位。它們分別是：居住公營租住房屋的住戶比例，家庭月收入達到港幣 3 萬元或以上的住戶比例，具有專上教育程度的人口比例，職業為經理及行政人員、專業或輔助專業人員的人口比例。選取房屋類型、收入、教育和職業這四個指標，不僅沿用了學術研究中一貫使用的社會分層標準，而且符合本地公眾對個人社會經濟地位高低的一般評價標準，因此具有較高的合理性。

這一方法的合理性還得到了數據的支撐。利用 2006 年中期人口統計數據所報告的 400 個選區在上述四個指標上的統計值，我們所做的因子分析（主成分分析法，Principal Component Analysis）結果表明，這四個指標確實能且只能提取出一個最有意義的公因子，其特徵根 (eigenvalue) 達到了 3.4（其它潛在公因子的特徵根都小於 1），對各選區之間所存在的總變異的單獨解釋力達到了 85%。而且，四個指標中的每一個在該公因子上因子載荷 (factor loading) 都達到 0.8 及以上。<sup>3</sup>

因此，基於因子分析的結果，我們可以用一個統一的分值來概括這四個指標所蘊含的信息，從而達到對數據進行簡化的目的。該分值就是對各個選區人口的社會經濟地位的測量，簡稱為社會經濟指數 (SES)。由於它的原始值差不多是以 0 為均值、正負值都有的，為使其更為直觀，我們對它作了標準化處理，即將其轉化為最小值為 0、最大值為 100 的領域分佈。經過這種標準化處理之後的社會經濟指數，其中位數和均值分別為 32.66、35.00，呈略微偏右的近似正態分佈。

表 A1 列出了上述四個指標和社會經濟指數的分佈統計量。

<sup>1</sup> 1999 年首屆區議會選舉劃定了 390 個選區，2003 年增加到 400 個，2007 年增加到 405 個，2011 年增加到 412 個，2015 年增加到 431 個，2019 年增加到 452 個。<http://www.eac.gov.hk/ch/distco/dce.htm>。

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/scode440.html#section3>

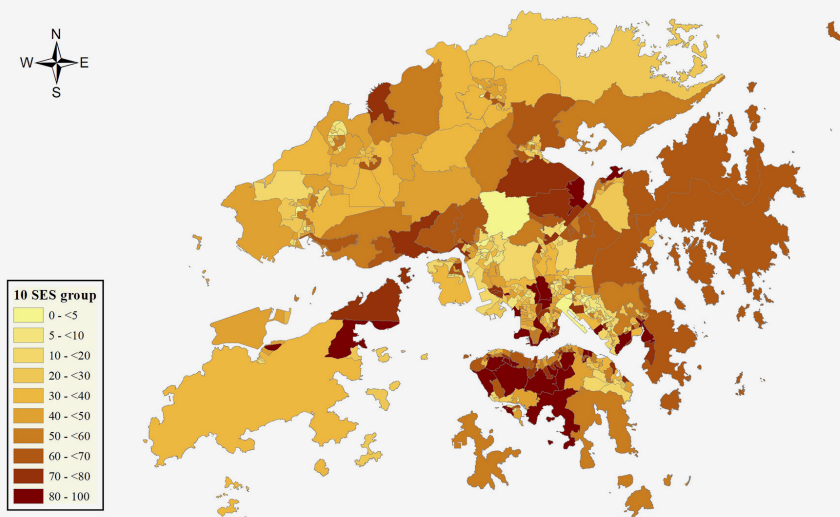
<sup>3</sup> 由於第一個指標（公屋住戶比例）與其它三個指標在測量方向上是相反的，所以在做因子分析前，需要先將其取值轉化為相反數。

表 1. 各項社會經濟地位測量的概要統計量 (N=400)

測量指標名稱	均值	標準差
居住公營租住房屋的住戶比例	29.11	36.84
家庭月收入達到港幣 3 萬元或以上的住戶比例	26.92	17.93
具有專上教育程度的人口比例	18.85	11.50
職業為經理及行政人員、專業或輔助專業人員的人口比例	15.96	10.69
社會經濟指數 (SES)	35.00	22.96

各選區社會經濟指數的構建，為我們下一步實施分層隨機抽樣奠定了基礎。但是，使用香港 2006 年中期人口統計數據只能得到 400 個選區的社會經濟指數——因為它沿用的是 2003 年區議會選舉的選區劃分法，而 2010 年我們從政府統計處所得到的地址檔案抽樣框則採用了 2007 年區議會選舉的 405 個選區劃分法。對於多出來的 5 個選區，我們只能用與它鄰近的選區的 SES 值來作填補。最終得到的 405 個選區的社會經濟指數見表 2。圖 1 則用 GIS (Geographic Information System) 將其以空間的形式呈現出來。

圖 A1. 香港 405 個選區的社會經濟地位



注：數值越大、顏色越深，表示該選區人口的社會經濟地位越高。

我們所構建的香港各選區的社會經濟指數，不僅服務於 HKPSSD 項目的分層隨機抽樣過程，而且可作為社區或鄰里 (neighborhood) 的一個測量指標。所以，我們在最終公開發佈的數據中會納入該變量，以供可能感興趣的研究者使用。<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup> 在最終公開發佈的數據中，SES 的均值和標準差會與表 1 所報告的有稍許出入，這是因為調查得到的有效樣本的選區分佈要少於 400 個。

表 A2. 香港 405 個選區社會經濟指數

選區	SES 分值	選區	SES 分值	選區	SES 分值
中西區 - 中環	66.53	東區 - 翡翠	16.14	南區 - 田灣	19.05
中西區 - 半山東	84.48	東區 - 柏架山	44.34	南區 - 石漁	21.56
中西區 - 衛城	100.00	東區 - 寶馬山	94.80	南區 - 黃竹坑	26.40
中西區 - 山頂	94.17	東區 - 天后	45.29	南區 - 海灣	78.86
中西區 - 大學	88.63	東區 - 炮臺山	67.69	南區 - 赤柱及石澳	53.43
中西區 - 堅摩	56.35	東區 - 維園	62.36	深水埗 - 寶麗	28.50
中西區 - 觀龍	40.84	東區 - 城市花園	65.83	深水埗 - 長沙灣	35.10
中西區 - 西環	44.34	東區 - 和富	56.73	深水埗 - 南昌北	26.26
中西區 - 寶翠	68.27	東區 - 堡壘	52.29	深水埗 - 石硤尾及南昌東	33.64
中西區 - 石塘咀	38.68	東區 - 錦屏	49.27	深水埗 - 南昌南	27.44
中西區 - 西營盤	38.66	東區 - 丹拿	58.56	深水埗 - 南昌中	25.60
中西區 - 上環	56.01	東區 - 健康村	36.47	深水埗 - 南昌西	21.45
中西區 - 東華	66.63	東區 - 鯽魚涌	48.65	深水埗 - 富昌	1.91
中西區 - 正街	52.25	東區 - 南豐	69.83	深水埗 - 麗閣	14.12
中西區 - 水街	51.97	東區 - 康怡	80.82	深水埗 - 元州	16.32
灣仔 - 軒尼詩	46.42	東區 - 康山	63.97	深水埗 - 荔枝角南	42.54
灣仔 - 愛群	43.78	東區 - 興東	31.95	深水埗 - 美孚南	69.80
灣仔 - 鵝頸	41.09	東區 - 西灣河	52.07	深水埗 - 美孚中	63.04
灣仔 - 銅鑼灣	60.56	東區 - 下耀東	23.78	深水埗 - 美孚北	60.30
灣仔 - 大坑	69.37	東區 - 上耀東	15.76	深水埗 - 荔枝角北	62.21
灣仔 - 渣甸山	87.22	東區 - 興民	9.87	深水埗 - 蘇屋	3.92
灣仔 - 樂活	90.81	東區 - 樂康	47.44	深水埗 - 李鄭屋	18.17
灣仔 - 跑馬地	80.32	東區 - 翠德	41.56	深水埗 - 下白田	4.70
灣仔 - 司徒拔道	87.07	東區 - 漁灣	22.00	深水埗 - 又一村	48.74
灣仔 - 修頓	66.87	東區 - 佳曉	20.59	深水埗 - 南山、大坑東及西	12.45
東區 - 太古城西	83.11	南區 - 香港仔	45.46	深水埗 - 龍坪及上白田	5.96
東區 - 太古城東	82.10	南區 - 鴨脷洲邨	21.99	九龍城 - 馬頭圍	39.65
東區 - 鯉景灣	57.58	南區 - 鴨脷洲北	45.72	九龍城 - 馬坑涌	41.63
東區 - 筲箕灣	35.11	南區 - 利東一	23.92	九龍城 - 馬頭角	40.63
東區 - 愛秩序灣	30.31	南區 - 利東二	11.31	九龍城 - 樂民	20.09
東區 - 阿公岩	20.10	南區 - 海怡東	77.52	九龍城 - 常樂	12.68
東區 - 杏花邨	75.96	南區 - 海怡西	78.68	九龍城 - 何文田	73.23
東區 - 翠灣	23.97	南區 - 華貴	23.40	九龍城 - 嘉道理	71.81
東區 - 欣藍	66.62	南區 - 華富一	5.40	九龍城 - 太子	79.29
東區 - 小西灣	7.85	南區 - 華富二	9.20	九龍城 - 九龍塘	82.59
東區 - 景怡	40.10	南區 - 薄扶林	86.36	九龍城 - 龍城	34.98
東區 - 環翠	11.55	南區 - 置富	67.97	九龍城 - 啟德	49.97

選區	SES 分值
九龍城 - 海心	33.13
九龍城 - 土瓜灣北	31.10
九龍城 - 土瓜灣南	31.73
九龍城 - 鶴園海逸	72.70
九龍城 - 黃埔東	76.49
九龍城 - 黃埔西	68.64
九龍城 - 紅磡灣	52.38
九龍城 - 紅磡	34.71
九龍城 - 家維	30.30
九龍城 - 愛民	29.67
九龍城 - 愛俊	23.95
黃大仙 - 龍趣	8.13
黃大仙 - 龍下	19.53
黃大仙 - 龍上	5.01
黃大仙 - 鳳凰	34.31
黃大仙 - 鳳德	21.18
黃大仙 - 龍星	53.33
黃大仙 - 新蒲崗	36.27
黃大仙 - 東頭	10.81
黃大仙 - 東美	14.48
黃大仙 - 樂富	17.00
黃大仙 - 橫頭磡	8.22
黃大仙 - 天強	38.96
黃大仙 - 翠竹及鵬程	33.24
黃大仙 - 竹園南	18.42
黃大仙 - 竹園北	23.23
黃大仙 - 慈雲西	5.40
黃大仙 - 正愛	30.78
黃大仙 - 正安	4.99
黃大仙 - 慈雲東	15.15
黃大仙 - 瓊富	36.74
黃大仙 - 彩雲東	25.91
黃大仙 - 彩雲南	21.33
黃大仙 - 彩雲西	11.64
黃大仙 - 池彩	26.29
黃大仙 - 彩虹	5.24
觀塘 - 觀塘中心	28.65
觀塘 - 九龍灣	54.63
觀塘 - 啟業	9.99

選區	SES 分值
觀塘 - 麗晶	39.06
觀塘 - 坪石	9.12
觀塘 - 佐敦穀	29.01
觀塘 - 順天	4.96
觀塘 - 雙順	23.74
觀塘 - 安利	5.84
觀塘 - 寶達	16.05
觀塘 - 秀茂坪北	3.68
觀塘 - 曉麗	42.27
觀塘 - 秀茂坪南	5.31
觀塘 - 興田	26.86
觀塘 - 藍田	20.73
觀塘 - 廣德	21.94
觀塘 - 平田	11.69
觀塘 - 栢雅	6.40
觀塘 - 油塘東	38.36
觀塘 - 油塘中	16.26
觀塘 - 油塘西	13.23
觀塘 - 麗港城	84.65
觀塘 - 景田	67.37
觀塘 - 翠屏南	3.12
觀塘 - 翠屏北	10.95
觀塘 - 寶樂	21.04
觀塘 - 月華	41.86
觀塘 - 協康	27.90
觀塘 - 康樂	41.01
觀塘 - 定安	10.79
觀塘 - 牛頭角	13.86
觀塘 - 淘大	38.35
觀塘 - 樂華北	6.70
觀塘 - 樂華南	3.41
油尖旺 - 尖沙咀西	63.36
油尖旺 - 佐敦西	65.95
油尖旺 - 佐敦東	34.12
油尖旺 - 油麻地	41.14
油尖旺 - 富榮	43.16
油尖旺 - 旺角西	24.78
油尖旺 - 富柏	46.72
油尖旺 - 櫻桃	50.55

選區	SES 分值
油尖旺 - 大角咀南	40.59
油尖旺 - 大角咀北	45.69
油尖旺 - 大南	32.75
油尖旺 - 旺角北	32.12
油尖旺 - 旺角東	50.61
油尖旺 - 旺角南	40.68
油尖旺 - 京士柏	59.48
油尖旺 - 尖沙咀東	66.77
葵青 - 葵興	31.77
葵青 - 葵盛東邨	4.37
葵青 - 上大窩口	9.24
葵青 - 下大窩口	12.84
葵青 - 葵涌村	6.59
葵青 - 石蔭	14.10
葵青 - 安蔭	7.73
葵青 - 新石籬	13.86
葵青 - 石籬	3.12
葵青 - 大白田	21.00
葵青 - 葵芳	19.56
葵青 - 華麗	20.63
葵青 - 荔華	49.30
葵青 - 祖堯	40.99
葵青 - 興芳	47.09
葵青 - 荔景	6.48
葵青 - 葵盛西邨	8.65
葵青 - 安瀾	45.29
葵青 - 偉盈	65.22
葵青 - 青衣邨	30.49
葵青 - 翠怡	52.62
葵青 - 長青	3.91
葵青 - 長康	6.55
葵青 - 盛康	10.57
葵青 - 青衣南	29.10
葵青 - 長亨	5.39
葵青 - 青發	20.99
葵青 - 長安	22.22
荃灣 - 德華	32.96
荃灣 - 楊屋道	44.20
荃灣 - 海濱	53.75

選區	SES 分值
荃灣 - 祈德尊	29.42
荃灣 - 福來	19.34
荃灣 - 愉景	62.11
荃灣 - 荃灣中心	33.58
荃灣 - 荃威	51.00
荃灣 - 麗濤	59.68
荃灣 - 麗興	67.46
荃灣 - 荃灣郊區西	68.94
荃灣 - 荃灣郊區東	66.29
荃灣 - 綠楊	51.73
荃灣 - 梨木樹東	10.07
荃灣 - 梨木樹西	9.13
荃灣 - 石圍角	6.34
荃灣 - 象石	14.27
屯門 - 屯門市中心	30.06
屯門 - 兆置	34.25
屯門 - 兆翠	33.30
屯門 - 安定	10.90
屯門 - 友愛南	3.03
屯門 - 友愛北	5.15
屯門 - 翠興	39.08
屯門 - 山景	8.45
屯門 - 景興	3.19
屯門 - 興澤	9.56
屯門 - 新墟	22.03
屯門 - 三聖	53.47
屯門 - 恆福	53.34
屯門 - 富新	35.06
屯門 - 悅湖	29.24
屯門 - 兆禧	38.84
屯門 - 湖景	7.17
屯門 - 蝴蝶	0.62
屯門 - 樂翠	41.87
屯門 - 龍門	26.07
屯門 - 新景	18.01
屯門 - 良景	13.19
屯門 - 田景	18.26
屯門 - 寶田	0.01
屯門 - 建生	24.13

選區	SES 分值
屯門 - 兆康	32.30
屯門 - 景峰	41.17
屯門 - 富泰	3.11
屯門 - 屯門鄉郊	37.56
元朗 - 豐年	32.66
元朗 - 水邊	32.82
元朗 - 南屏	2.78
元朗 - 北朗	6.05
元朗 - 元朗中心	41.41
元朗 - 鳳翔	39.22
元朗 - 十八鄉北	37.44
元朗 - 十八鄉南	34.30
元朗 - 屏山南	38.67
元朗 - 屏山北	30.24
元朗 - 廈村	29.46
元朗 - 天盛	29.00
元朗 - 瑞愛	8.47
元朗 - 瑞華	1.85
元朗 - 頌華	22.30
元朗 - 悅恩	0.00
元朗 - 富恩	18.01
元朗 - 逸澤	0.46
元朗 - 天恒	0.51
元朗 - 宏景	10.45
元朗 - 嘉湖北	52.65
元朗 - 嘉湖南	44.68
元朗 - 天耀	4.02
元朗 - 慈祐	10.37
元朗 - 錦綉花園	70.61
元朗 - 新田	45.93
元朗 - 錦田	31.75
元朗 - 八鄉北	29.66
元朗 - 八鄉南	31.02
北區 - 聯和墟	37.94
北區 - 粉嶺市	51.92
北區 - 祥華	20.43
北區 - 華都	32.70
北區 - 華明	12.99
北區 - 欣盛	20.74

選區	SES 分值
北區 - 盛福	31.86
北區 - 上水鄉郊	36.65
北區 - 禦太	27.16
北區 - 彩園	3.60
北區 - 石湖墟	40.47
北區 - 天平西	20.28
北區 - 鳳翠	24.32
北區 - 沙打	16.96
北區 - 天平東	28.09
北區 - 皇后山	37.00
大埔 - 大埔墟	27.81
大埔 - 大埔中	43.60
大埔 - 頌汀	31.94
大埔 - 大元	6.77
大埔 - 富亨	12.88
大埔 - 怡富	22.69
大埔 - 富明新	24.91
大埔 - 廣福及寶湖	8.16
大埔 - 宏福	19.36
大埔 - 大埔滘	73.97
大埔 - 蓮頭塘	25.07
大埔 - 新富	55.49
大埔 - 林村穀	53.99
大埔 - 寶雅	24.74
大埔 - 太和	15.47
大埔 - 舊墟及太湖	50.94
大埔 - 康樂園	59.59
大埔 - 船灣	52.70
大埔 - 西貢北	69.18
沙田 - 沙田市中心	59.39
沙田 - 瀝源	13.90
沙田 - 禾輦邨	5.56
沙田 - 第一城	64.55
沙田 - 愉城	51.82
沙田 - 王屋	49.53
沙田 - 沙角	4.79
沙田 - 博康	21.84
沙田 - 乙明	15.47
沙田 - 秦豐	26.40

選區	SES 分值
沙田 - 新田圍	20.38
沙田 - 翠田	31.29
沙田 - 顯嘉	27.63
沙田 - 下城門	47.00
沙田 - 徑口	35.84
沙田 - 田心	12.96
沙田 - 新翠	7.79
沙田 - 大圍	19.35
沙田 - 松田	41.26
沙田 - 穗禾	55.69
沙田 - 火炭	56.15
沙田 - 駿馬	87.87
沙田 - 頌安	43.22
沙田 - 錦濤	46.70
沙田 - 新港城	70.51
沙田 - 利安	29.38
沙田 - 富龍	39.75
沙田 - 錦英	46.49
沙田 - 耀安	18.96
沙田 - 恒安	23.28

選區	SES 分值
沙田 - 鞍泰	56.41
沙田 - 大水坑	34.98
沙田 - 愉欣	50.27
沙田 - 碧湖	79.58
沙田 - 廣康	33.04
沙田 - 廣源	16.08
西貢 - 西貢市中心	32.38
西貢 - 白沙灣	53.21
西貢 - 西貢離島	55.12
西貢 - 坑口東	68.43
西貢 - 坑口西	50.07
西貢 - 環保	65.92
西貢 - 維都	76.23
西貢 - 健明	6.57
西貢 - 彩健	6.57
西貢 - 澳唐	76.23
西貢 - 富軍	76.23
西貢 - 南安	44.61
西貢 - 康景	49.30
西貢 - 翠林	14.90

選區	SES 分值
西貢 - 寶林	14.84
西貢 - 欣英	52.81
西貢 - 運亨	60.29
西貢 - 景林	18.78
西貢 - 厚德	14.99
西貢 - 富藍	49.66
西貢 - 德明	38.77
西貢 - 尚德	4.10
西貢 - 廣明	36.22
離島 - 大嶼山	30.58
離島 - 逸東邨北	2.44
離島 - 逸東邨南	2.44
離島 - 東涌北	52.89
離島 - 東涌南	52.89
離島 - 愉景灣	89.93
離島 - 坪洲及喜靈洲	22.02
離島 - 南丫及蒲台	47.41
離島 - 長洲南	22.33
離島 - 長洲北	23.08



# 香港社會動態追蹤調查

## Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD)

《香港社會動態追蹤調查》是由香港特區政府中央政策組—香港研究資助局策略性公共政策研究資助、香港科技大學應用社會經濟研究中心（The Center for Applied Social and Economic Research）主持、香港中文大學和香港大學等參與的重大研究項目。本項目旨在建立一個關於家庭與個人的長期追蹤調查數據庫，用於研究和監測香港社會經濟的變遷及其對人民生活的影響。基於此調查數據的課題研究成果將有助於香港公共政策的制定，以解決香港目前面臨的貧富差距擴大、教育、就業和婚姻家庭問題，提高港人的生活福祉。本項目將是香港社會科學和公共政策研究的一項重要基礎工程建設，也將大大促進關於華人社會的比較研究。

經過嚴格科學的抽樣方法，貴戶住址被選中為我們的樣本。你和家人的熱心配合對於社會科學研究和公共政策的制定將有極大的價值。懇請你為我們提供準確的資訊，以保證調查結果的代表性。對於你所提供的資料，我們將會小心處理，並通過電腦系統嚴加保密。調查資料只作整體統計之用，不作個別報告。

2011年3月24日

香港科技大學應用社會經濟研究中心



### 訪員注意：

- 訪員記錄答案時，請圈出代碼或於相關欄內填寫答案。
- 進行紙版問卷時，如受訪者拒答或不知道（已追問情況下）或有其他資料需記錄，必須在題目“備註”欄註明「拒答」或「不知道」，並按問卷指示繼續問下一題或跳題。
- 碼 1：一般代表「有」或「是」；碼 5：一般代表「沒有」或「否」

## 住戶過濾問卷

地址碼：		訪問員編號：	
訪問日期： (dd/mm/yyyy)			
開始時間： (24 小時制)		結束時間： (24 小時制)	

### 訪員讀出：

您好，我係香港科技大學應用社會經濟研究中心嘅訪問員，呢張係我嘅職員證【出示職員證】，我叫【訪問員的名稱】，前排寄過一封邀請信到府上【需要時請出示邀請信】，我哋中心依家做緊一個「香港社會動態追蹤調查」嘅研究，希望你及你嘅家人能夠抽空回答我哋一啲問題。點稱呼呀？

#### SCR1 請問你是否住在這個單位？

1. 是 => 跳至 SCR2
5. 否

#### SCR1\_1 請問是否有人住在這裡？

1. 是 => 訪員讀出：【麻煩你請住喺呢個單位嘅人過來，好嗎？】
5. 否 => 訪員讀出：【唔該晒！拜拜！】

#### SCR2 請問你這個單位共住了幾多伙？

訪員必須讀出：一伙人意指「同灶吃飯」的人

\_\_\_\_\_伙

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

#### SCR3 請問你是否這一伙／任何一伙的成員？

訪員注意：不包括傭人

1. 是
5. 否 => 訪員讀出：【麻煩你請他們過來，好嗎？】

### 訪員注意：

SCR2 題，如住戶內有多於一伙家庭，請對每伙循環問 SCR4 至 SCR10（必須由該伙的成員回答），把答案填寫在表 T0。

#### SCR4 請問你這一伙共同住了多少人（包括傭人）？

訪員必須讀出：同住是指在過去 6 個月內累積一起住的時間達 3 個月或以上，或者未來 6 個月打算一起住 3 個月或以上

#### SCR5 請問這伙人姓甚麼的？

#### SCR6 請問你這一伙有沒有華人？

1. 有

5. 沒有 => 訪員讀出：【唔該晒！我地今次需要訪問華人。希望下次有機會再訪問你，拜拜！】，並於聯繫紀錄填上 [7006]

#### SCR7 請問（這伙華人）當中有沒有 15 歲或以上的家庭成員？

訪員必須讀出：家庭成員不包括傭人。

1. 有

5. 沒有 => 訪員讀出：【唔該晒！我地今次需要訪問 15 歲或以上嘅人。希望下次有機會再訪問你，拜拜！】，並於聯繫紀錄填上 [7006]

#### SCR8 請問（在 15 歲以上的華人家庭成員）當中有沒有人會講廣東話或普通話？

1. 有 => 跳至 SCR10

5. 沒有

#### SCR9 請問（在 15 歲以上的華人家庭成員）當中有沒有人會講中國其他方言？

1. 有（請列明）：\_\_\_\_\_

5. 沒有 => 訪員讀出：【唔該晒！我地今次需要訪問會講廣東話、普通話或其他方言嘅人。希望下次有機會再訪問你，拜拜！】，並於聯繫紀錄填上 [7006]

#### SCR10 請問（符合以上條件的家庭成員）當中有沒有人在過往 6 個月內在港累積住滿 3 個月或以上，或未來 6 個月內打算在香港居住 3 個月或以上？

1. 有

5. 沒有 => 訪員讀出：【唔該晒！唔好意思，你地唔係我地今次調查的對象。希望下次有機會再訪問你，拜拜！】，並於聯繫紀錄填上 [7006]

## 表 T0

### 訪員讀出：

如住戶內多於一伙家庭，請對每個伙循環問 SCR4 至 SCR10（必須由該伙的成員回答），並將答案填寫在下面。如「有」填“1”；「沒有」填“5”。

伙數	SCR4 同住人數	SCR5 姓氏	SCR6 華人	SCR7 15歲或以上 上家庭成員	SCR8 講廣東話 / 普通話	SCR9 其他中國 方言	SCR9 其他方言 備註	SCR10 居港3個月 或以上
第1伙								
第2伙								
第3伙								
第4伙								
第5伙								
第6伙								
第7伙								
第8伙								
第9伙								
第10伙								

### 訪員注意：

符合資格的家庭於 SCR6, 7, 10 必須答“有”（碼1）及 SCR8, 9 其中一題答“有”（碼1），訪員才可繼續問家庭問卷。

### 訪員記錄（如 SCR2 回答單位共住多於一伙）：

訪員須揀選首先接觸而又符合資格的一伙家庭來進行訪問（如第一伙不符合資格，便選第二伙，如此類推）。

伙數及稱謂：第\_\_\_\_\_伙，姓\_\_\_\_\_ 人數：\_\_\_\_\_

**訪員注意：**請填寫過濾問卷的完成時間，並繼續下頁的家庭問卷。

# 家庭問卷

訪問日期： (dd/mm/yyyy)			
開始時間： (24 小時制)		結束時間： (24 小時制)	

## H1 你家有沒有聘用住家外傭？

1. 有      5. 沒有      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

## H2 你家有沒有聘用鐘點工／家務助理？

1. 有      5. 沒有      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

## H3 你家屋宇單位類型是 [ 訪員讀出住戶聯繫紀錄上屋宇單位類型與受訪者確認 ]

1. 房屋委員會／房屋協會公營租住房屋
2. 房屋委員會公營租住房屋（租者置其屋計劃／可租可買計劃）
3. 房屋委員會公營出售房屋（租者置其屋計劃／可租可買計劃）
4. 房屋委員會／房屋協會資助出售單位（不可在公開市場買賣）
5. 房屋委員會／房屋協會資助出售單位（可在公開市場買賣）
6. 私人住宅單位
7. 新型村屋、別墅、平房\*、簡單石屋、傳統村屋（\* 名詞解釋：平房指的是一層獨立的房屋）
8. 員工、學生宿舍
9. 臨時房屋

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

## H4\_1 你家有沒有參加過香港房屋委員會「居者有其屋計劃」抽籤？

1. 有      5. 沒有 => 跳至 H5      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

H4\_2 及 H4\_3：只問 H4\_1 答碼 1

## H4\_2 是用綠表、還是白表申請？

1. 綠表      5. 白表      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

## H4\_3 你有沒有抽中？

1. 有      5. 沒有      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問所有人

## H5 你家居住空間：[ 讀出 ]

1. 整個單位      2. 房間／板間房      3. 閣樓      4. 床位

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**H6 整個單位的建築面積是：**

\_\_\_\_\_平方呎 => 跳至 H7      997 不知道 => 續問 H6a

訪員注意：如果合租，不單指你自己租的，而是整個單位

問 H6 答「不知道」(碼 997)

**H6a 整個單位的實用面積是** \_\_\_\_\_平方呎      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問所有人

**H7 請問你整個單位現在有多少間房（不包括廚房、洗手間）？**

\_\_\_\_\_間      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：如果合租，不單指你自己租的，而是整個單位

**H8 你家是哪年遷入現在住所的？**

\_\_\_\_\_年      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**H9 家中一共同住了多少人（包括傭人）？**

\_\_\_\_\_人      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

訪員必須讀出：同住是指在過去 6 個月內累積一起住的時間達 3 個月或以上，或者未來 6 個月內打算一起住 3 個月或以上

## 表 T1：同住家庭成員表

**訪員注意：**

根據 H9 的家中同住人數，訪員要向家庭問卷主要回答人就 H9 每位同住的人，循環問 A2\_1 至 A2\_7，並將答案填在表 T1。

**訪員讀出：**

下面我想了解一下住在這裡的人的一些簡單情況。

**A2\_1 請問你的全名是什麼？**

**A2\_2 請問受訪者姓名的出生年份（年）？**

**A2\_2 受訪者姓名的年齡？**

訪員注意：真實年齡，不一定是身份證上的出生日期。受訪者的年齡涉及到後面需要回答的問卷類型。請務必正確填寫該出生年份！如只答年齡，須與受訪者確認出生年份，特別是下列 3 個年齡段。  
A2\_2 不接受“拒答”或“不知道”。

(1) 15 歲或以上：1996 年或以前出生

(2) 60 歲或以上：1951 年或以前出生

(3) 65 歲或以上：1946 年或以前出生

### A2\_3 受訪者姓名的性別是

訪員注意：如透過觀察可以判斷受訪者性別，可以不問。

1. 男    5. 女

### A2\_4 受訪者姓名現在的婚姻狀況是？

訪員注意：若經歷「離婚」或「喪偶」，但現在「同居」，請填「同居」。若現在為「再婚」，請填「已婚」。

1. 從未結婚          2. 同居          3. 已婚          4. 分居          5. 離婚          6. 喪偶

### A2\_5 《出示卡片 1》受訪者姓名已完成的最高學歷是？

### A2\_6 《出示卡片 2》受訪者姓名的經濟活動身份是？

### A2\_7 受訪者姓名是否同住家庭成員 \* ？

\* 訪員必須讀出：家庭成員指與該家庭有血緣、婚姻、領養、收養、上契、過繼、同居關係的人；同住是指在過去 6 個月內累積一起住的時間達 3 個月或以上，或者未來 6 個月內打算一起住 3 個月或以上。

訪員注意：同住的非家庭成員（例如傭人）中應選擇「5. 否」

1. 是    5. 否

訪員注意：A2\_3 至 A2\_7 題，請填上相應的代碼

A2_1 姓名	A2_2 出生年份	A2_ 年齡	A2_3 性別 *	A2_4 現在婚姻 狀況 *	A2_5 最高學歷 * 《出示卡片 1》	A2_6 經濟活動身份 * 《出示卡片 2》	A2_7 同住家庭成員 *

**表 T2：家庭成員直系親戚關係表**

H10 家庭成員直系親屬關係表【包括同住與不同住，在世與去世的直系親屬】

**訪員注意：**

A3\_1 至 A3\_5 題：如果表 T1，A2\_7 答是「同住家庭成員」(碼 1)，訪員須向家庭問卷的主要回答人就每位同住家庭成員，循環問 A3\_1 至 A3\_5 題，並於表 T2 填寫他／她的直系親屬姓名及其關係。

**A3\_1** 受訪者姓名的父親是？

**A3\_2** 受訪者姓名的母親是？

A3\_3 題：只問及表 T1，A2\_4 現在婚姻狀況為「同居」(碼 2) 及「已婚」(碼 3) 的家庭成員。其他婚姻狀況的家庭成員，可跳至 A3\_4。

**A3\_3** 受訪者姓名的配偶是？

訪員注意：若受訪者有多個(合法)配偶，請選擇仍然健在及最後結婚那位作為其配偶。

**A3\_4** 受訪者姓名的第一個孩子是？

**A3\_5** 受訪者姓名的第二／三／四…個孩子是？

**訪員注意：**

首先將表 T1 同住家庭成員的姓名(A2\_7 答“是”)順序填寫在“姓名”欄。

A3\_1 至 A3\_5：(1) 如涉及同住家庭成員的姓名，只須紀錄該成員於此表的個人編號，不須重覆填寫姓名。

(2) 如得知該親屬已去世，請於空格內填寫“888”。

(3) 沒有孩子：於“孩 1/2/3/4/5/6”欄內，填寫“111”。

個人編號	姓名	A3_1 父親	A3_2 母親	A3_3 配偶 / 同居伴侶	A3_4 孩 1	A3_5 孩 2	A3_5 孩 3	A3_5 孩 4	A3_5 孩 5	A3_5 孩 6
101										
102										
103										
104										
105										

106									
107									
108									
109									
110									

### H11 你現在住所的居住權是：[ 讀出 ]

1. 自置物業 \* (包括父母、子女或其他同住及非同住的家庭成員)      => 跳至 H13

2. 全租戶 \*  
3. 合租戶 \*  
4. 二房東 \*  
5. 三房客 \*

] => 續問 H12

6. 免交租金 \*  
7. 由公司／僱主提供 \*

] => 跳至 H17

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

#### \* 名詞解釋：

- 「自置物業」是指住戶擁有居住單位的業權。
- 「全租戶」是指住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位自住，沒有分租，單位內也沒有其他住戶。
- 「合租戶」是指兩個或以上的住戶分別向居於別處的人士租用部分單位居位元。
- 「二房東」是指住戶向居於別處的人士租用整個單位元，並把部分單位元分租予其他住戶。
- 「三房客」是指住戶向居於同一單位的人士租用單位的一部分居位。
- 「免交租金」是指住戶免費在單位內居住（不論是否獲得業主同意，但不包括獲僱主提供居所的住戶）。
- 「由公司／僱主提供」是指現居單位為住戶成員的僱主所提供，亦包括以象徵式租金向僱主租用單位的住戶。但獲僱主提供房屋津貼而自行租用地方居住者，則不屬此類別。

問 H11 碼 2 至 5

### H12 現在平均每月租金港幣多少錢？

\_\_\_\_\_ 元 => 跳至 H17      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

H13 - H16：問 H11 碼 1

### H13 現在住所有沒有按揭或貸款？

1. 有 => 續問 H14      5. 沒有 => 跳至 H15      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

### H14 平均每月供樓港幣多少錢？

\_\_\_\_\_ 元      備註： \_\_\_\_\_



**H15** 請問你現在住所是哪一年購買的？

\_\_\_\_\_年 備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**H16** 請問你現在住所當時的購買價格是港幣多少錢？

\_\_\_\_\_萬元 備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問所有人

**H17** 現在你家是否領取綜援（綜合社會保障援助）？

1. 是 => 續問 H18      5. 否 => 跳至 H20      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

H18 - H19：問 H17 碼 1

**H18** 請問你家最近一個月領取多少錢綜援（包括租金及其他津貼等）？

\_\_\_\_\_元 備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**H19** 該項綜援是什麼時候開始領取的？（1960...當前年份）

\_\_\_\_\_年 => 跳至 H21      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

只問 H17 碼 5

**H20** 你家是否曾經領取綜援（綜合社會保障援助）或公援（公共援助計劃\*）？

\* 名詞解釋：1993 年之前成為「公共援助計劃」是「綜援」的前身

1. 是 => 續問 H21      5. 否 => 跳至 H22      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**H21** 你家一共領取過幾多次綜援（包括現在這次）？

訪員注意：只要綜援在時間上中斷過或在類別上更換過都視為一次變動

\_\_\_\_\_次

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**H22** 在過去 12 月內，你家平均每個月總收入港幣大概有多少？包括所有工作收入、花紅、佣金、房屋或其他現金津貼、生果金、綜援、租金收入、利息、獎學金 / 助學金、慈善機構捐助或其他人定期給予的金錢等等，但不包括年尾花紅和雙糧。

訪員注意：先要求受訪者回答具體數額，若拒答，才出示《卡片 3》，讓他／她選出最接近的答案。

\_\_\_\_\_元

997. 不知道

998. 拒答 => 訪員《出示卡片 3》，請受訪者選出答案

1. <1,000

2. 1,000-1,999

3. 2,000-3,999

4. 4,000-5,999

5. 6,000-7,999

6. 8,000-9,999

7. 10,000-12,499

8. 12,500-14,999

9. 15,000-17,499

10. 17,500-19,999

11. 20,000-24,999

12. 25,000-29,999

13. 30,000-39,999

14. 40,000-49,999

15. 50,000-59,999

16. 60,000 或以上

997. 不知道

998. 拒答

**H23** 總的來說，你認為你家的經濟狀況在香港屬於什麼階層？ [ 讀出 ]

1. 上層

2. 中上層

3. 中層

4. 中下層

5. 低下層

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

H24 及 H25：訪問觀察，由訪員獨自回答，無需受訪者參與。

**H24 訪員記錄：家庭問卷主要由誰回答的？**

(表 T2 的個人編號) \_\_\_\_\_

**H25 訪員記錄：還有誰參與了家庭問卷回答？【限選兩項，訪員須填寫表 T2 的個人編號】**

回答人 (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 回答人 (2) \_\_\_\_\_

H26 至 H29：只問 A2\_4 題婚姻狀況為「已婚 (碼 3) / 喪偶 (碼 6)」，而同時父母任何一方仍健在的受訪者 (表 T2 不是碼 888)，其他人士可答“不適用”。

**H26, H27: 問 A2\_4 為「已婚 (碼 3) / 喪偶 (碼 6)」及表 T2 受訪者父母任何一方仍健在。**

			備註
H26 過去 12 個月內你和你的配偶總計給你的父母的現金和物品 (折價) 大約是多少港幣？	_____元	不適用	
H27 過去 12 個月內，你的父母給你及你配偶的現金和物品 (折價) 大約是多少港幣？	_____元	不適用	

**H28, H29: 問 A2\_4 為「已婚 (碼 3) / 喪偶 (碼 6)」及表 T2 受訪者配偶的父母任何一方仍健在**

			備註
H28 過去 12 個月內你和你的配偶總計給你配偶的父母的現金和物品 (折價) 大約是多少港幣？	_____元	不適用	
H29 過去 12 個月內，你的配偶父母給你及你配偶的現金和物品 (折價) 大約是多少港幣？	_____元	不適用	

**H30 聯絡方式**

訪員注意：詢問受訪者的聯絡方式是為了：

1. 問卷複檢
2. 本研究是一項追蹤調查，要在一年後再訪問受訪者
3. 抽獎：用電話號碼抽獎 (抽獎牌號碼及獎品清單可以發給受訪者)

【家居電話】被訪家庭家居電話：|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|-|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|

【電子郵件】主要受訪者電子郵箱地址：\_\_\_\_\_

【手提電話】主要受訪者手提電話：|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|-|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|

【其他聯繫人信息】以防萬一你和你同住的家人換了電話號碼，請你告訴我一位可以通過他／她找到你們的人的聯繫方式，好嗎？

其他聯繫人姓名：\_\_\_\_\_

其他聯繫人聯繫方式 (可輸入電話或郵箱)：\_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：請填寫家庭問卷完成時間。根據表 T1，訪問所有同住家庭成員 (A2\_7 答是)。

- (1) A2\_2 年齡為 15 歲或以上 (1996 年或以前出生)，問個人問卷。
- (2) A2\_2 年齡為 14 歲或以下 (1997 年或以後出生)，問子女問卷。

# 個人問卷

## 訪員注意：

開始訪問之前，請填寫以下基本資料。如受訪者非家庭問卷回答人，須再確認他 / 她的姓名及性別。

地址碼：		個人編號： (家庭問卷表 T2)	
受訪者姓名：		受訪者性別： (家庭問卷 A2_3)	
訪問員編號：		訪問日期： (dd/mm/yyyy)	
開始時間： (24 小時制)		結束時間： (24 小時制)	

## 訪員注意：

回答個人問卷的受訪者必須同時符合三個條件

- (1) 家庭問卷表 T1 內 A2\_2 題：受訪者為 15 歲或以上 (1996 年或以前出生)
- (2) 家庭問卷表 T1 內 A2\_7 題：答案為 “同住家庭成員” (碼 1)
- (3) 受訪者必須會講廣東話 或 普通話 或 其他中國方言 (如否，訪員於聯繫紀錄請填上 [7007])

## A. 基本資料

### A0\_1 訪員紀錄：這個問卷是否由受訪者自己回答？

訪員注意：訪問觀察，由訪員獨自回答，無需受訪者參與。

1. 是 => 跳答 A1                      5. 否 => 續問 A0\_2

### A0\_2 訪員紀錄：為什麼受訪者無法自己回答問卷？

訪員注意：訪問觀察，由訪員獨自回答，無需受訪者參與。

1. 身體或精神有殘障
  2. 不能自理的長者
  3. 不會說廣東話及普通話，但會講其他中國方言
999. 其他 (請說明)

### A0\_3 訪員紀錄：

代答人的個人編號 (家庭問卷表 T2) (必須為主要照顧的家人)：\_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：訪問觀察，由訪員獨自回答，無需受訪者參與。

問所有人

**A1 你哪一年出生？** \_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：請參考家庭問卷 A2\_2 答案。如受訪者為家庭問卷回答人，不須問 A1。

如不是家庭問卷回答人，要確認家庭問卷 A2\_2 出生年份／年齡。

(1) A1 答 15 歲或以上 (1996 年或以前出生)，繼續個人問卷。

(2) A1 答 14 歲或以下 (1997 年或以後出生)，跳至子女問卷。

**A2 請問你有兄弟姐妹嗎？訪員必須讀出：包含所有出生過的兄弟姐妹。**

1. 有 => 續問 A2\_1a 至 A2\_1d

5. 沒有 => 跳至 A3

A2\_1a. 哥哥 \_\_\_\_\_ 個

A2\_1b. 姐姐 \_\_\_\_\_ 個

A2\_1c. 弟弟 \_\_\_\_\_ 個

A2\_1d. 妹妹 \_\_\_\_\_ 個

問所有人

**A3 你在哪裡出生？**

1. 香港

2. 中國內地

3. 澳門

4. 臺灣

5. 日本

6. 其他亞洲國家

7. 歐洲

8. 北美

9. 澳洲或新西蘭

999. 其他 (請說明)

**A4 你現在是否香港永久居民？**

訪員注意：如有特殊情況，請備註說明

1. 是

5. 否

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**A5a 【多選題】你在家中主要用哪幾種語言／方言？**

訪員必須讀出：請從最常用的開始選擇，1 為最常用，2 為第二常用，如此類推。

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. 廣東話

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 潮州話

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. 四邑話 (如臺山、開平、三水、恩平)

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 客家話

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. 福建話 (包括台灣話)

\_\_\_\_\_ 6. 普通話

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. 上海話

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. 英語

\_\_\_\_\_ 999. 其他 (請說明) \_\_\_\_\_

訪員讀出 5 個選項

	非常不熟練	不熟練	一般	熟練	非常熟練
<b>A5b 請問你英語的熟練程度是？</b>	1	2	3	4	5
<b>A5c 請問你普通話的熟練程度是？</b>	1	2	3	4	5

**A6 【多選題】 你的宗教信仰是：**

- |        |        |              |                |
|--------|--------|--------------|----------------|
| 1. 沒有  | 2. 佛教  | 3. 道教 (如黃大仙) | 4. 民間宗教 (如拜祖先) |
| 5. 基督教 | 6. 天主教 | 7. 伊斯蘭教／回教   | 999. 其他 (請說明)  |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**A7 你平均參加宗教活動的次數是？**

- |           |             |              |            |
|-----------|-------------|--------------|------------|
| 1. 從不     | 2. 幾年 1 次   | 3. 每年 1、2 次  | 4. 每年幾次    |
| 5. 每月 1 次 | 6. 每月 2、3 次 | 7. 幾乎每星期 1 次 | 8. 每星期 1 次 |

9. 每星期幾次 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**A8 你現在的婚姻狀況是：**

訪員注意：對曾經分居、離婚、或喪偶但現在又結了婚的人，選「3. 已婚」。

- |                  |                  |          |            |
|------------------|------------------|----------|------------|
| 1. 從未結婚 => 跳至 B1 | 4. 分居            | 997. 不知道 | } => 跳至 B1 |
| 2. 同居 => 續問 A9   | 5. 離婚 => 跳至 A23a | 998. 拒答  |            |
| 3. 已婚 => 跳至 A10  | 6. 喪偶            |          |            |

問 A8 答「同居」(碼 2)

**A9 你們同居了多長時間？**

\_\_\_\_\_年 \_\_\_\_\_月 =&gt; 跳至 A23b 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

A10 至 A22：只問 A8 答「已婚」(碼 3)

**A10 請問你與現在的配偶甚麼時候結婚？**

\_\_\_\_\_年 \_\_\_\_\_月 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

	備註
<b>A11a</b> 與現在的配偶結婚時你的教育年數 ** 訪員必須讀出：「教育年數」即總共受全日制教育的年數，可按照教育程度轉換，但不包括學前教育。	_____年
<b>A11b</b> 與現在的配偶結婚時你配偶的教育年數 ** 訪員必須讀出：「教育年數」即總共受全日制教育的年數，可按照教育程度轉換，但不包括學前教育。	_____年

A11a, 11b 題，訪員注意：

如在香港完成以下教育程度，教育年數通常為

- |      |      |
|------|------|
| 小學畢業 | 6 年  |
| 中三畢業 | 9 年  |
| 中五畢業 | 11 年 |
| 預科畢業 | 13 年 |
| 大學畢業 | 16 年 |
| 碩士   | 18 年 |
| 博士   | 21 年 |

訪員注意：

- 留級及重讀不計算在內，例如受訪者中五畢業，但曾經在中三時留級，教育年數仍然是 11 年。
- 教育年數中如包括一些非全日制或兼讀制的課程，應邀受訪者轉換在全日制下該課程所需要的年數再填寫。例如某課程在兼讀制下需要讀兩年，但全日制則只需一年，便要將受訪者的教育年數減去一年。

**A12 《出示卡片 4》與現在的配偶結婚時你本人的職業****A13 《出示卡片 4》與現在的配偶結婚時你配偶的職業**

	A12 你本人的職業	A13 你配偶的職業
0. 沒有工作	0	0
1. 經理及行政人員	1	1
2. 專業人員	2	2
3. 輔助專業人員	3	3
4. 文員	4	4
5. 服務工作及商店銷售人員	5	5
6. 漁農業熟練工人	6	6
7. 工藝及有關人員	7	7
8. 機台及機器操作員及裝配員	8	8
9. 非技術工人	9	9
10. 軍人	10	10
11. 不能分類的職業	11	11
備註：	_____	

**A14 請問你現在的配偶現在是否與你同住在這裡？**

1. 是 => 跳至 A23a                      5. 否                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問 A14 碼 5

**A15 你的配偶現在是否是中國內地居民？**

1. 是    5. 否    備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**A16 你的配偶是否主要居住 \* 在中國內地？**

\* 名詞解釋：「主要居住」的定義是指 12 個月內累積居住 6 個月以上。

1. 是 => 續問 A17                      5. 否 => 跳至 A23a                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

A17 至 A22：問 A16 碼 1

**A17 她／他主要居住在中國內地甚麼地方？ \_\_\_\_\_ 省（直轄市／自治區）**

- |         |         |        |        |        |          |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|--------|----------|
| 11. 北京  | 22. 吉林  | 35. 福建 | 44. 廣東 | 53. 雲南 | 65. 新疆   |
| 12. 天津  | 23. 黑龍江 | 36. 江西 | 45. 廣西 | 54. 西藏 |          |
| 13. 河北  | 31. 上海  | 37. 山東 | 46. 海南 | 61. 陝西 |          |
| 14. 山西  | 32. 江蘇  | 41. 河南 | 50. 重慶 | 62. 甘肅 |          |
| 15. 內蒙古 | 33. 浙江  | 42. 湖北 | 51. 四川 | 63. 青海 |          |
| 21. 遼寧  | 34. 安徽  | 43. 湖南 | 52. 貴州 | 64. 寧夏 | 備註：_____ |

**A18 當地屬於城市、城鎮還是農村？**

訪員注意：城市、城鎮和農村的定義由被訪者判斷。

1. 城市                      3. 城鎮                      5. 農村                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**A19 你與配偶在過去 12 個月中相聚的時間總共有多長？**

訪員注意：在一起的時間之和，非最長相聚時間。

1. 三個月以下（不包括三個月）                      2. 三個月到半年（不包括半年）  
3. 半年到九個月（不包括九個月）                      4. 九個月或以上**A20 你們主要是在哪裏相聚？**                      1. 香港                      3. 深圳                      5. 中國內地其他地方**A21 你配偶有沒有申請單程證來港？**

1. 有                      5. 沒有 =&gt; 跳至 A23a

**A22 你配偶什麼時候遞交單程證來港申請？** \_\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_\_月                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問 A8 婚姻狀況為「已婚」（碼 3）或「分居」（碼 4）或「離婚」（碼 5）或「喪偶」（碼 6）

**A23a 請問現在的／最近的那次婚姻是否你的第一次婚姻？**

1. 是 =&gt; 跳答 B1                      5. 否 =&gt; 跳至 A24                      997. 不知道                      998. 拒答

問 A8 婚姻狀況為「同居」（碼 2）

**A23b 請問你是否曾經結過婚？**

1. 是 =&gt; 續問 A24                      5. 否 =&gt; 跳答 B1                      997. 不知道                      998. 拒答

問 A23a 碼 5 或 A23b 碼 1

**A24 請問你第一次結婚的時間？** \_\_\_\_\_年\_\_\_\_\_月                      997. 不知道                      998. 拒答**A25 第一次結婚時你配偶幾歲？** \_\_\_\_\_歲                      997. 不知道                      998. 拒答

		備註
<b>A26_1</b> 第一次結婚時你受 *教育年數* 訪員必須讀出：「教育年數」即總共受全日制教育的年數，可按照教育程度轉換，但不包括學前教育。	_____年	
<b>A26_2</b> 第一次結婚時你配偶受 *教育年數* 訪員必須讀出：「教育年數」即總共受全日制教育的年數，可按照教育程度轉換，但不包括學前教育。	_____年	

A26\_1, 26\_2 題，訪員注意：

如在香港完成以下教育程度，教育年數通常為

小學畢業	6 年	大學畢業	16 年
中三畢業	9 年	碩士	18 年
中五畢業	11 年	博士	21 年
預科畢業	13 年		

訪員注意：

- 留級及重讀不計算在內，例如受訪者中五畢業，但曾經在中三時留級，教育年數仍然是 11 年。
- 教育年數中如包括一些非全日制或兼讀制的課程，應邀受訪者轉換在全日制下該課程所需要的年數再填寫。例如某課程在兼讀制下需要讀兩年，但全日制則只需一年，便要將受訪者的教育年數減去一年。

**A27 《出示卡片 4》第一次結婚時你本人的職業****A28 《出示卡片 4》第一次結婚時你配偶的職業**

	<b>A27 你本人的職業</b>	<b>A28 你配偶的職業</b>
0. 沒有工作	0	0
1. 經理及行政人員	1	1
2. 專業人員	2	2
3. 輔助專業人員	3	3
4. 文員	4	4
5. 服務工作及商店銷售人員	5	5
6. 漁農業熟練工人	6	6
7. 工藝及有關人員	7	7
8. 機台及機器操作員及裝配員	8	8
9. 非技術工人	9	9
10. 軍人	10	10
11. 不能分類的職業	11	11
備註：	_____	





**\* 名詞解釋：**

「中五」包括毅進課程

「大學」學位課程

「非學位專上教育」是指副學士、高級文憑、文憑、證書課程，包括師範、非學位護士或牙科課程、職業訓練局 (VTC)、製衣業訓練局、建造業商會／建造業訓練局。

[VTC 轄下共有 13 個機構成員：高峰進修學院 (PEAK)、才晉高等教育學院 (SHAPE 前稱知專學院)、香港專業教育學院 (IVE)、香港知專設計學院 (HKDI)、工商資訊學院 (SBI)、卓越培訓發展中心、旅遊服務業培訓發展中心 (HITDC)、中華廚藝學院 (CCTI)、海事訓練學院 (MSTI)、青年學院、匯縱專業發展中心 (IVDC)、邱子文高中學校 (YCM) 和展亮技能發展中心]

問 B2 碼 6-11 或 999 (其他學歷)

**B3b 請問到目前為止，你已經完成 (畢業) 的最高學歷是？**

訪員注意：如果受訪者獲得同樣級別的最高學歷 (例如大學) 超過 1 個，請受訪者回答獲得的第一個最高學歷。

0. 無接受正式教育 (包括小學未畢業)

1. 私塾

2. 小學

3. 初中

=> 跳至 C1

4. 高中

5. 職業高中、中專、中技

6. 大專／社區學院

=> 跳至 B5a

7. 大學 (本科)

8. 碩士

9. 博士

999. 其他 (請說明) \_\_\_\_\_

=> 續問 B4

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問 B3a 碼 7-9 或 999，或 B3b 碼 7-9 或 999

**B4 你的最高學歷是通過全日制還是兼讀制獲得的？ (只適用於最高學歷是大學或以上程度)**

1. 全日制 (Full Time)

5. 兼讀制 (Part Time)

7. 遙距 (Distance Learning)

888. 不適用

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問 B3a 中五或以上或其他學歷 (碼 4-9, 999)，或 B3b 高中或以上或其他學歷 (碼 4-9, 999)

**B5a 請問你有沒有參加香港中學會考 (HKCEE)？**

1. 有

5. 沒有 => 跳至 B7a

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**B5b 你中學會考 (HKCEE) 主要是用哪一種語言回答的 (語言科除外)？**

1. 中文

5. 英文

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**B6 你的中學會考 (HKCEE) 成績是否符合入讀預科課程的最低要求 \* (無論實際上有沒有升讀)？**

\* 名詞解釋：「符合入讀預科課程的最低要求」為中學會考五科八分或六科六分 (包括中英文合格)

1. 是

5. 否

888. 不適用

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問 B3a 碼 3-9 或 999，或 B3b 碼 4-9 或 999

**B7a 請問你是否在香港讀初中？**

1. 是                                      5. 否 => 跳至 B9                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**B7b 你的初中學校是屬於哪個類別的？**

訪員注意：若中一至中三有轉校的話，以中三或最高學年為準。

- |          |                    |                      |
|----------|--------------------|----------------------|
| 1. 官立 *  | 2. 資助／津貼 *（包括教會學校） | 3. 私立 *              |
| 4. 直資 *  | 5. 英基 * => 跳至 B9   | 6. 其他國際學校 * => 跳至 B9 |
| 888. 不適用 |                    |                      |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**B7b 你的初中學校是屬於哪個類別的？**

\* 名詞解釋：

「官立」辦學團體為香港政府。

「資助／津貼」指學校在收取學費同時，亦接受政府資助的學校。

「私立」依靠學生的學費來維持學校運營，校方有權自主選擇生源的學校。

「直資」接受香港政府直接資助計劃資助的非官立學校。相對官立和資助學校，直資學校享有較大自由度，可自行訂定符合基本教育標準的課程、學費及入學資格。

「英基」即英基學校協會（English Schools Foundation，ESF），是香港的非牟利教育組織。雖然有政府特別資助，但不是一般直資、津貼或官立學校。根據香港政府於 1965 年《教育政策白皮書》的建議，於 1967 年成立。英基旨在提供「以英語為媒介而能使青少年從中受惠的現代通才教育」，原先對象為駐港外籍人士，但時至今日，超逾 7 成學生的家長是香港永久居民。

「其他國際學校」英基學校以外的、主要為非以中文為母語的兒童提供教育的學校。

**B8a 請問你是否在 2002 年 9 月之前入讀中一？**

1. 是 => 跳至 B8b                      5. 否 => 跳至 B8c                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**B8b 你的初中學校是屬於那個級別的？**

訪員注意：若中一至中三有轉校的話，以中三或最高學年為準。

- |           |           |               |
|-----------|-----------|---------------|
| 1. Band 1 | 2. Band 2 | 3. Band 3     |
| 4. Band 4 | 5. Band 5 | 888. 當時沒有這個區分 |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**B8c 你的初中學校是屬於那個級別的？**

訪員注意：若中一至中三有轉校的話，以中三或最高學年為準。

- |           |           |           |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Band 1 | 2. Band 2 | 3. Band 3 |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|

備註： \_\_\_\_\_



問 B10 碼 6-11 或 999 (其他地方獲得最高學歷)

**B11b** 請問在第一份正式工作 \* 或做生意前，你已經完成 (畢業) 的最高學歷是？

\* 訪員必須讀出：「正式工作」是指全職、兼職，但不包括全日制學生的兼職和暑期工。

訪員注意：如果被訪者獲得的同樣級別的最高學歷 (例如大學) 超過 1 個，請被訪者回答獲得的第一個最高學歷。

0. 無接受正式教育 (包括小學未畢業)

1. 私塾

2. 小學

3. 初中

4. 高中

5. 職業高中、中專、中技

6. 大專 / 社區學院

7. 大學

8. 碩士

9. 博士

999. 其他 (請說明) \_\_\_\_\_

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

## C. 就業

**C1 你在過去 7 天內有沒有從事賺取薪酬或利潤的工作？（包括任何一個鐘頭或以上的工作）**

1. 有 => 跳至 C12\_a

5. 沒有 => 續問 C2

997. 不知道  
998. 拒答 ]=> 跳至 C10

**C2 在過去 7 天內，你有沒有一份正式工作 \* 或者做生意（包括全職、兼職、耕田、自僱）？**

\* 訪員必須讀出：「正式工作」是指全職、兼職，但不包括全日制學生的兼職和暑期工，也不包括參與家庭生意而不收人工（接下來的 C3 就會問到）

1. 有 => 跳至 C12\_a

5. 沒有 => 續問 C3

997. 不知道  
998. 拒答 ]=> 跳至 C10

**C3 在過去 7 天內，你有沒有幫家裡做工，也即參與家庭生意而不收人工？**

訪員注意：在學的全日制學生不列為家庭幫工。即是如果受訪者是全日制學生並有幫家裡做工，這題選「沒有」。

1. 有 => 跳至 C13

5. 沒有 => 續問 C4

997. 不知道  
998. 拒答 ]=> 跳至 C10

**C4 在過去 7 天內，如果有人請你，你可不可以隨時返工？**

1. 可以 => 跳至 C6                      5. 不可以                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**C5 為什麼不可以隨時返工？**

1. 生病（非長期性）  
2. 須料理家務  
3. 懷孕  
4. 退休／年紀大  
5. 生病（長期性）／傷殘  
6. 上學  
999. 其他（請說明）\_\_\_\_\_ ]=> 跳至 C9

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問 C4 碼 1

**C6 在過去一個月內，你有沒有找工作？**

1. 有                                      5. 沒有 => 跳至 C9                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問 C6 碼 1

**C7** 到現在為止，你沒有工作持續多久了？ \_\_\_\_\_ 個月

訪員注意：不夠一個月的按一個月計算

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C8** 《出示卡片 3》如果要工作，你能接受的每月最低薪酬是多少港幣？

- |                |                   |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <1,000      | 7. 10,000-12,499  | 13. 30,000-39,999 |
| 2. 1,000-1,999 | 8. 12,500-14,999  | 14. 40,000-49,999 |
| 3. 2,000-3,999 | 9. 15,000-17,499  | 15. 50,000-59,999 |
| 4. 4,000-5,999 | 10. 17,500-19,999 | 16. 60,000 或以上    |
| 5. 6,000-7,999 | 11. 20,000-24,999 | 998. 拒答           |
| 6. 8,000-9,999 | 12. 25,000-29,999 |                   |

**C9** 【多選題】你的生活經濟來源是？

訪員必須讀出：請由最主要的開始回答，1 為最主要，2 為次要，如此類推。

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. 個人積蓄  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 家庭成員支持  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. 退休金、強積金  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 生果金  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. 綜援  
\_\_\_\_\_ 999. 其他（如租金收入）（請說明） \_\_\_\_\_

**C10** 請問你現在的經濟收入 \* 平均每月大概有多少港幣？

\* 名詞解釋：「經濟收入」指非工作現金收入，包括租金、利息、投資現金回報、中彩獎金等等  
\_\_\_\_\_ 元 998. 拒答 => 訪員《出示卡片 3》，請受訪者選出答案

訪員注意：先要求受訪者回答具體數額，若拒答，出示《卡片 3》，讓他／她選出最接近的答案。

《出示卡片 3》

- |                |                   |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <1,000      | 7. 10,000-12,499  | 13. 30,000-39,999 |
| 2. 1,000-1,999 | 8. 12,500-14,999  | 14. 40,000-49,999 |
| 3. 2,000-3,999 | 9. 15,000-17,499  | 15. 50,000-59,999 |
| 4. 4,000-5,999 | 10. 17,500-19,999 | 16. 60,000 或以上    |
| 5. 6,000-7,999 | 11. 20,000-24,999 | 998. 拒答           |
| 6. 8,000-9,999 | 12. 25,000-29,999 |                   |

**C11** 你 15 歲後在香港是否有過一份正式的工作或做生意（包括全職、兼職、耕田、自僱）？

訪員必須讀出：「正式工作」是指全職、兼職，但不包括全日制學生在學期間的兼職和暑期工

1. 是 5. 否 => 跳至 C22 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：回答 C11 後，如果受訪者 A1 年齡為 65 歲或以上（1946 年或以前出生），而且沒有任何工作（即 C1 至 C3 都等於 5），直接跳到 C22。

訪員注意：針對 C12\_a 至 C18\_2 的問題，仍然在職的受訪者請回答現在的現時職位 \* 的工作的情況；其他人請回答在香港最近一份主要工作 \* 的情況。

### C12\_a 請問你現時職位／最近一份工作是打工還是自己做生意？

1. 僱員  
2. 外發工

] => 續問 C12\_b

3. 僱主  
4. 自僱人士（小販）  
5. 自僱人士（其他）  
6. 無酬家庭從業員

] => 跳至 C13

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

### C12\_b 請問你現時職位／最近一份工作是全職還是兼職 \* ？

\* 名詞解釋：

- 「兼職」 (a) 每周通常工作日數少於 5 天（適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士）；或  
(b) 每個工作天通常工作時數少於六小時（適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士）；或  
(c) 每周通常工作時數少於 30 小時（適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士）

1. 全職    5. 兼職    備註：\_\_\_\_\_

### C13 那麼你現時職位／最近一份工作每星期實際的工作時間大約幾多小時？

\_\_\_\_\_小時

訪員注意：不夠一小時按一小時計算

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

### C14 現時職位／最近一份工作在哪個地區？

- |           |                        |       |       |
|-----------|------------------------|-------|-------|
| 1. 香港     | 2. 中國內地                | 3. 澳門 | 4. 臺灣 |
| 5. 日本     | 6. 其他亞洲國家              | 7. 歐洲 | 8. 北美 |
| 9. 澳洲或新西蘭 | 999. 其他國家或地區（請說明）_____ |       |       |

888. 無固定地點（包括跨境或跨國的工作）

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

### C15 【多選題】你現時職位／最近一份工作，有沒有提供以下福利？ [ 讀出 ]

訪員注意：(1) 每一項工作福利都應該問到。

(2) 如果 C12\_a 答碼 3-6，即受訪者的經濟活動身份是「僱主」、「自僱人士」或「家庭從業員」，此題可選「不適用」碼 888。

- |         |          |               |           |
|---------|----------|---------------|-----------|
| 1. 醫療   | 2. 牙科    | 3. 退休金（強積金除外） | 4. 子女教育津貼 |
| 5. 住房津貼 | 6. 以上都沒有 | 888. 不適用      |           |

備註：\_\_\_\_\_



**C16 總括來說，你對現時職位／最近一份工作滿意程度如何？ [ 讀出 ]**

1. 非常滿意                      2. 滿意                      3. 一般                      4. 不滿意                      5. 非常不滿意

**C17\_a 《出示卡片 4》請問你現時職位 \* / 最近一份工作 \* 的職位名稱是：**

**\* 名詞解釋：**

「現時職位」是指受訪者在現職公司中所在職位。

例如：受訪者於 2000 年中七畢業，隨即進入一所銀行為銀行櫃員（職業／職位：文員），而在 2009 年晉升為該所銀行的分行經理（職業／職位：經理及行政人員），直至現在，他仍是該所銀行的分行經理。他「現時職位」是經理及行政人員。

「最近一份工作」是指最近期所從事的一份工作，而受訪者現在是沒有工作的。

例如：受訪者於 1970 年中五畢業，隨即加入警隊為一名警員（職業／職位：服務工作及商店銷售人員），而在 1985 年晉升為幫辦（主任）（職業／職位：輔助專業人員），直至 2008 年退休。故此，他「最近一份工作」的職業／職位是輔助專業人員，而他「最近一份工作」的開始時間是 1985 年，結束時間是 2008 年。他加入「最近一份工作」的公司的時間是 1970 年。

- |            |                 |            |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. 經理及行政人員 | 2. 專業人員         | 3. 輔助專業人員  |
| 4. 文員      | 5. 服務工作及商店銷售人員  | 6. 漁農業熟練工人 |
| 7. 工藝及有關人員 | 8. 機台及機器操作員及裝配員 | 9. 非技術工人   |
| 10. 軍人     | 11. 不能分類的職業     |            |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_b 請說明你現時職位／最近一份工作：**

訪員必須讀出：1) 職位名稱？

2) 係咩部門／咩類型公司工作？（訪問員注意：要紀錄工作機構／部門及其業務性質）

3) 工作職責係？（訪問員注意：要追問兩次【仲有呢？】【仲有呢？】）

訪員注意：請詳細紀錄以上三項資料。

職位名稱： \_\_\_\_\_

工作機構 / 部門及其業務性質： \_\_\_\_\_

工作職責： \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_c 請問你何時加入現時公司／最近一份工作的公司？**

\_\_\_\_\_ 年                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：公司以僱傭合約方為準，以獨立註冊法人機構為準。「公司」是指聘用受訪者的公司，不是指他／她工作的公司，因為有可能是外判工作。

**C17\_d 請問你何時開始現時職位／最近一份工作職位？**

\_\_\_\_\_ 年 備註：\_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：只對曾經工作過 (C11 碼 1) 但現在不工作 (C1-C3 碼 5) 的受訪者問他最近工作結束時間 (題 C17\_e)。

**C17\_e 請問你何時離開最近一份工作？**

\_\_\_\_\_ 年 (答案範圍：1900...2011 年)

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_f 《出示卡片 5》你現時公司／最近一份工作的公司所屬的行業是：**

訪員注意：指聘用他／她的公司所屬的行業

- |                            |                    |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. 農業、林業及漁業                | 12. 地產活動           |
| 2. 採礦及採石                   | 13. 專業、科學及技術活動     |
| 3. 製造                      | 14. 行政及支援服務活動      |
| 4. 電力及燃氣供應                 | 15. 公共行政           |
| 5. 自來水供應；污水處理、廢氣物管理及污染防治活動 | 16. 教育             |
| 6. 建造                      | 17. 人類保健及社會工作活動    |
| 7. 進出口貿易、批發及零售業            | 18. 藝術、娛樂及康樂活動     |
| 8. 住宿及膳食服務活動               | 19. 其他服務活動         |
| 9. 運輸、倉庫、郵政及速遞服務           | 20. 家庭住戶內部工作活動     |
| 10. 資訊及通訊                  | 21. 享有治外法權的組織及團體活動 |
| 11. 金融及保險活動                |                    |

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

C17g\_1, C17g\_2, C17\_k： (1) C12\_a 碼 1 或 2 (經濟活動身份是「僱員」或「外發工」)，問 C17\_g1  
(2) C12\_a 碼 3 或 6 (「僱主」或「無酬家庭從業員」)，問 C17\_g2  
(3) C12\_a 碼 4 或 5 (「自僱人士」)，跳至 C17\_k

問 C12a 碼 1 或 2 (「僱員」或「外發工」)

**C17\_g1 你現時職位／最近一份工作有幾多下屬？**

1. 0                      2. 1-5 人                      3. 6-9 人                      4. 10-19 人                      5. 20 人及以上

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：回答 C17\_g1 後，跳至 C17\_h

問 C12\_a 碼 3 或 6 (「僱主」或「無酬家庭從業員」)

**C17\_g2 你現時有幾多僱員？**

1. 0                      2. 1-5 人                      3. 6-9 人                      4. 10-19 人                      5. 20 人及以上

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：回答 C17\_g2 後，跳至 C17\_k

C17\_h 至 C17\_j：問 C12a 碼 1 或 2 (「僱員」或「外發工」)

**C17\_h** 你現時職位／最近一份工作的僱用形式是？

1. 短工／散工      3. 長工      5. 合約      999. 其他，請說明：\_\_\_\_\_

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_i** 你現時公司／最近一份工作的公司屬於：

1. 政府機構      2. 公營機構      3. 非政府機構／非牟利機構 (NGO/NPO)

4. 私人機構      888. 不適用

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_j** 你現時公司／最近一份工作公司的員工數目大約有多少人？

\_\_\_\_\_人

訪員注意：指整個公司的員工數目，如在政府工作，即指整個政府；如在跨國公司工作，只計算在香港本地公司的員工數目；在子公司工作，只計算子公司的員工數目

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問所有人

**C17\_k** 你現時職位／最近一份工作的平均月收入（包括房屋津貼）大約是多少港幣？

\_\_\_\_\_元      998. 拒答 => 訪員《出示卡片 3》，請受訪者選出答案

訪員注意：先要求受訪者回答具體數額，若拒答，出示《卡片 3》，讓他／她選出最接近的答案。

- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. <1,000        | 10.17,500-19,999  |
| 2. 1,000-1,999   | 11. 20,000-24,999 |
| 3. 2,000-3,999   | 12. 25,000-29,999 |
| 4. 4,000-5,999   | 13. 30,000-39,999 |
| 5. 6,000-7,999   | 14. 40,000-49,999 |
| 6. 8,000-9,999   | 15. 50,000-59,999 |
| 7. 10,000-12,499 | 16. 60,000 或以上    |
| 8. 12,500-14,999 | 998. 拒答           |
| 9. 15,000-17,499 |                   |

**C17\_l** 請問你在做這份工作的同時有沒有做其他兼職 \* ？

\* 名詞解釋：「兼職」(a) 每周通常工作日數少於 5 天（適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士）；或  
(b) 每個工作天通常工作時數少於六小時（適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士）；或  
(c) 每周通常工作時數少於 30 小時（適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士）

1. 有 => 續問 C17\_m      5. 沒有 => 跳至 C17\_n      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問 C17\_l 碼 1 (有兼職)

**C17\_m** 請問你所有兼職的收入每月大約是多少港幣？

\_\_\_\_\_元      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_n 請問你過去 6 個月內有沒有其他非工作現金收入 \* ？**

\* 名詞解釋：「非工作現金收入」是指租金、利息、投資現金回報、中彩獎金等等。

1. 有 => 續問 C17\_o                      5. 沒有 => 跳至 C18\_1                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 C17\_n 碼 1

**C17\_o 請問其他非工作現金收入平均每月大約是多少港幣？**

\_\_\_\_\_元                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C18\_1 請問你在從事現時職位／最近一份工作職位之前，你是否曾經在香港的其他公司做過正式工作 \* ？**

\* 訪員必須讀出：「正式工作」是指全職、兼職，但不包括全日制學生在學期間的兼職和暑期工。

訪員注意：此題只問在香港的情況，如果在香港一直在同一家公司工作，但來香港之前做過其他工作，應選「5. 否」。

「第一份正式工作」是指受訪者 15 歲後在香港的第一份正式工作。例如：受訪者於香港出生。在 1980 年師範學院畢業，隨即在一所小學當一位教師（職業／職位：輔助專業人員），而在 1985 年他轉往一所中學當一位教師（職業／職位：專業人員）。他在 2000 年返回以往任教的小學當校長（職業／職位：輔助專業人員），直至現在。故此，他「第一份正式工作」的職業／職位是輔助專業人員。而他「第一份正式工作」的開始時間是 1980 年，結束時間是 1985 年。而從他第一份工算起，他轉過兩次工。無論是對移民還是非移民，都指 15 歲後在香港的第一份正式工作，不包括就讀全日制課程期間的任何工作。

1. 是 => 跳至 C18\_3                      5. 否 => 跳至 C18\_2                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 C18\_1 碼 5

**C18\_2 請問你在現職公司／最近一份工作的公司是否曾經升職或轉職？**

1. 是 => 跳至 C20\_a                      5. 否 => 跳至 C22                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 C18\_1 碼 1

**C18\_3 從你第一份工算起，請問你轉過幾次工？（50 次以上記為 50）**

\_\_\_\_\_次                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

訪問注意：每離開一間公司轉到另一間公司工作，計一次；如返回曾工作過的公司，亦需計算在內。如果受訪者回答多於 50 份或者數不清，就填 50 次。

例如：受訪者於香港出生。在 1980 年師範學院畢業，隨即在一所小學當一位教師（職業／職位：輔助專業人員），而在 1985 年他轉往一所中學當一位教師（職業／職位：專業人員）。他在 2000 年返回以往任教的小學當校長（職業／職位：輔助專業人員），直至現在。故此，他「第一份正式工作」的職業／職位是輔助專業人員。而他「第一份正式工作」的開始時間是 1980 年，結束時間是 1985 年。而從他第一份工算起，他轉過兩次工。

**C19 請問你最近一次轉工是否自願離開原來的公司？**

1. 是    5. 否  
備註： \_\_\_\_\_

訪員讀出：請你介紹一下你 15 歲後在香港的第一份正式工作，不包括就讀全日制課程期間的任何工作。

問 C18\_1 碼 1 或 C18\_2 碼 1

**C20\_a** 請問你的第一份正式工作 \* 是打工還是自己做生意？

\* 訪員必須讀出：「正式工作」是指全職、兼職，但不包括全日制學生在學期間的兼職和暑期工。

無論是對移民還是非移民，都指 15 歲後在香港的第一份正式工作，不包括就讀全日制課程期間的任何工作。

1. 僱員  
2. 外發工 ] => 續問 C20\_b

3. 僱主  
4. 自僱人士（小販）  
5. 自僱人士（其他）  
6. 無酬家庭從業員 ] => 跳至 C21\_a

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 C20\_a 碼 1 或 2（「僱員」或「外發工」）

**C20\_b** 你的第一份正式工作是全職還是兼職？

名詞解釋：「兼職」(a) 每周通常工作日數少於 5 天（適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士）；或  
(b) 每個工作天通常工作時數少於六小時（適用於每周有固定工作日數的人士）；或  
(c) 每周通常工作時數少於 30 小時（適用於每周沒有固定工作日數的人士）

1. 全職  
5. 兼職  
備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C21\_a** 《出示卡片 4》你的第一份正式工作的職位名稱是：

1. 經理及行政人員	2. 專業人員	3. 輔助專業人員
4. 文員	5. 服務工作及商店銷售人員	6. 漁農業熟練工人
7. 工藝及有關人員	8. 機台及機器操作員及裝配員	9. 非技術工人
10. 軍人	11. 不能分類的職業	

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C21\_b** 請說明你的第一份正式工作：

訪員必須讀出：1) 職位名稱？

2) 係咩部門／咩類型公司工作？（訪問員注意：要紀錄工作機構／部門及其業務性質）

3) 工作職責係？（訪問員注意：要追問兩次【仲有呢？】【仲有呢？】）

訪員注意：請詳細紀錄以上三項資料。

職位名稱： \_\_\_\_\_

工作機構 / 部門及其業務性質： \_\_\_\_\_

工作職責： \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**C21\_c** 請問你何時開始做第一份正式工作？

\_\_\_\_\_年 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C21\_d** 請問你何時離開第一份正式工作的職位 \* ？

\_\_\_\_\_年 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

\* 訪員注意：「離開第一份正式工作的職位」包括指 (1) 在公司內升職或轉職；及 (2) 離開這間公司。以較早年份為準。

C21\_e, C21\_f：問 C20\_a 碼 1 或 2 (「僱員」或「外發工」)，其他跳至 C22

**C21\_e** 你的第一份正式工作的僱用形式是？

1. 短工／散工      3. 長工      5. 合約      999. 其他，請說明： \_\_\_\_\_  
備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C21\_f** 你的第一份正式工作的公司屬於：

1. 政府機構      2. 公營機構      3. 非政府機構／非牟利機構 (NGO/NPO)  
4. 私人機構      888. 不適用  
備註： \_\_\_\_\_

C22 只向家庭問卷表 T2 中父親列為「已去世」的人提問，其他跳至 C23

**C22** 請問你 14 歲時父親是否健在？

1. 是      5. 否 => 跳至 C27      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 C22 碼 1 或表 T2，A3\_1 不是碼 888 (即父親現時仍健在)

**C23** 《出示卡片 1》請問你 14 歲時父親的最高學歷是：

0. 無接受正式教育 (包括小學未畢業)

1. 私塾      2. 小學      3. 中三／初中  
4. 中五 / 高中      5. 預科      6. 職業高中／中專／中技  
7. 非學位專上教育／大專／社區學院      8. 大學 (本科)  
9. 碩士      10. 博士      999. 其他 (請說明)： \_\_\_\_\_

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C24** 請問你 14 歲時父親是否有工作？

1. 是      5. 否 => 跳至 C27  
備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 C24 碼 1

**C25** 《出示卡片 4》請問你 14 歲時父親工作的職位名稱是：

- |            |                 |            |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. 經理及行政人員 | 2. 專業人員         | 3. 輔助專業人員  |
| 4. 文員      | 5. 服務工作及商店銷售人員  | 6. 漁農業熟練工人 |
| 7. 工藝及有關人員 | 8. 機台及機器操作員及裝配員 | 9. 非技術工人   |
| 10. 軍人     | 11. 不能分類的職業     |            |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C26** 請說明他的工作：

訪員必須讀出：1) 職位名稱？

2) 係咩部門／咩類型公司工作？（訪問員注意：要紀錄工作機構／部門及其業務性質）

3) 工作職責係？（訪問員注意：要追問兩次【仲有呢？】【仲有呢？】）

訪員注意：請詳細紀錄以上三項資料。

職位名稱： \_\_\_\_\_

工作機構 / 部門及其業務性質： \_\_\_\_\_

工作職責： \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

C27 只向家庭問卷表 T2 中母親列為「已去世」的人提問，其他跳至 C28

**C27** 請問你 14 歲時母親是否健在？

1. 是                                      5. 否 => 跳至 C32                                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 C27 碼 1 或表 T2，A3\_2 不是碼 888 (即母親現時仍健在)

**C28** 《出示卡片 1》請問你 14 歲時母親的最高學歷是：

0. 無接受正式教育（包括小學未畢業）

- |                    |           |                     |
|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1. 私塾              | 2. 小學     | 3. 中三／初中            |
| 4. 中五 / 高中         | 5. 預科     | 6. 職業高中／中專／中技       |
| 7. 非學位專上教育／大專／社區學院 | 8. 大學（本科） |                     |
| 9. 碩士              | 10. 博士    | 999. 其他（請說明）： _____ |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C29** 請問你 14 歲時母親是否有工作？

1. 是                                      5. 否 => 跳至 C32

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 C29 碼 1

**C30** 《出示卡片 4》 請問你 14 歲時母親工作的職位名稱是：

- |            |                 |            |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. 經理及行政人員 | 2. 專業人員         | 3. 輔助專業人員  |
| 4. 文員      | 5. 服務工作及商店銷售人員  | 6. 漁農業熟練工人 |
| 7. 工藝及有關人員 | 8. 機台及機器操作員及裝配員 | 9. 非技術工人   |
| 10. 軍人     | 11. 不能分類的職業     |            |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**C31** 請說明她的工作：

訪員必須讀出：1) 職位名稱？

2) 係咩部門／咩類型公司工作？（訪問員注意：要紀錄工作機構／部門及其業務性質）

3) 工作職責係？（訪問員注意：要追問兩次【仲有呢？】 【仲有呢？】）

訪員注意：請詳細紀錄以上三項資料。

職位名稱： \_\_\_\_\_

工作機構 / 部門及其業務性質： \_\_\_\_\_

工作職責： \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

問所有人

**C32** 【單選題】 請問你 14 歲時主要和誰住在一起？

- |          |       |       |              |
|----------|-------|-------|--------------|
| 1. 父親和母親 | 2. 父親 | 3. 母親 | 4. 其他人（包括宿舍） |
|----------|-------|-------|--------------|

訪員注意：選項是互斥的，即只能按情況選擇其中一項

備註： \_\_\_\_\_



## D. 日常生活

**D1\_a** 請問你上個月平均每日用多少小時做運動？

\_\_\_\_\_小時 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**D1\_b** 請問你上個月平均每日用多少小時做家務？

\_\_\_\_\_小時 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**D2** 【多選題】 請問你在過去三年是否加入過下列團體？ [ 讀出所有選項 ]

**D2\_1** 【多選題】 在以上社團 / 組織中，請問你目前仍然參加的有：

	D2 過去三年加入過的團體	D2_1 目前仍然參加的團體
1. 業主委員會 / 互助委員會	1	1
2. 興趣團體 (包括學術文化、運動團體)	2	2
3. 宗教組織	3	3
4. 社會服務及慈善團體	4	4
5. 經濟業務團體 (如商會、工會、教協等)	5	5
6. 其他社會團體 (如同鄉會、校友會等)	6	6
7. 沒有加入任何團體	7 => 跳至 D3	7
備註：		

**D3** 在過去 12 個月內，你有否捐款 / 捐物 (包括賣旗) ？

1. 有 5. 否 => 跳至 D5 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 D3 碼 1

**D4** 請問你過去 12 個月內捐助多少港幣 (捐助的物品折成錢) ？

\_\_\_\_\_元 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**D5** 在過去 12 個月內，你是否有做過義工？

1. 有 5. 否 => 跳至 D7 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 D5 碼 1

**D6** 請問你過去 12 個月內做義工大約多少日？

\_\_\_\_\_日 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**D7** 你與鄰居交談 / 聊天或互相拜訪的情況大致如何？

1. 每天 2. 每週幾次 3. 每月幾次 4. 一月一次

5. 一年幾次 6. 一年一次或更少 7. 從不

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

## E. 身體健康

**E1** 你現在的身高是：

\_\_\_\_\_ 呎 \_\_\_\_\_ 吋 或 \_\_\_\_\_ 厘米（只須填寫其中一項） 備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**E2** 你現在的體重是：

\_\_\_\_\_ 公斤 或 \_\_\_\_\_ 磅（只須填寫其中一項） 備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**E3** 與同齡人相比，你認為你的健康狀況是：[ 讀出 ]

1. 好好多                      2. 較好                      3. 差不多                      4. 較差                      5. 差好多

**E4** 同上年比較，你覺得你自己現在的健康狀況如何？[ 讀出 ]

1. 比上年好好多    2. 比上年較好    3. 同上年差不多    4. 比上年較差    5. 比上年差好多

**E5** 整體來說，你認為自己的健康狀況是好還是差？[ 讀出 ]

1. 極好                      2. 很好                      3. 好                      4. 一般                      5. 差

**E6** 過去四個星期內，你有沒有身體不適？

1. 有                                      5. 沒有 => 跳至 E8                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**E7** 過去四星期內，你是否因身體不適而看過醫生？

1. 是                                      5. 否                                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**E8** 在過去 12 個月內你是否住過院？

1. 是                                      5. 否 => 跳至 E10                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

問 E8 碼 1

**E9** 你在過去 12 個月內住過幾次醫院？

\_\_\_\_\_ 次（答案範圍：1…50 次） 備註：\_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：轉院計兩次

**E9a** 你在過去 12 個月內是否住過私家醫院？

1. 是                                      5. 否                                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**E10** 【多選題】《出示卡片 6》你有沒有被醫生（西醫）診斷過你有以下任何一種疾病？

1. 癌症                      2. 糖尿病                      3. 高血壓                      4. 心臟病                      5. 中風  
6. 哮喘                      7. 膽固醇過高                      8. 老人癡呆症（腦退化症）                      9. 關節炎  
10. 眼疾（青光眼、白內障、視網膜脫落症等）                      888. 不適用

**E11** 一般情況下，你主要在哪裡看醫生？

1. 政府診所                      2. 私家西醫診所                      3. 私家中醫診所                      4. 中國內地或者澳門的診所

999. 其他（請說明）\_\_\_\_\_ 備註：\_\_\_\_\_





## 訪員注意：

如果受訪者不是在香港出生（個人問卷 A3 題不是碼 1），繼續問移民問卷。

## 移民問卷

### 訪員讀出：

下面，我們想了解一下你移民來香港之前的一些情況。

### I1 《出示卡片 8》你透過哪一個途徑來港？

訪員注意：若是中國內地居民則強調是否為單程證，因為要與雙程證區分開，持雙程證的中國內地人士也可能為家庭團聚而來。

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. 單程證／家庭團聚        | => 跳至 I2   |
| 2. 雙程證／旅遊證件        | => 續問 I1_1 |
| 3. 偷渡              | } => 跳至 I2 |
| 4. 工作簽證            |            |
| 5. 投資移民            |            |
| 6. 難民              |            |
| 7. 來港就讀            |            |
| 999. 其他（請說明） _____ | => 續問 I1_1 |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 I1 碼 2 或 999（「雙程證／旅遊證件」或「其他」）

### I1\_1 過去 12 個月內，你在香港居住的時間大約多長？

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. 三個月以下（不包括三個月）  | 2. 三個月到半年（不包括半年） |
| 3. 半年到九個月（不包括九個月） | 4. 九個月或以上        |

問所有人

### I2 你是甚麼時候來香港／你最近一次來港是什麼時候？

\_\_\_\_\_年 \_\_\_\_\_月 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

### I3 從哪裡來？

- |                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| 1. 中國內地            | => 續問 I4   |
| 2. 澳門              | } => 跳至 I5 |
| 3. 臺灣              |            |
| 999. 其他（請說明） _____ |            |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 I3 碼 1 ( 中國內地 )

**I4 你來港前在內地哪個地方居住？** \_\_\_\_\_ 省 ( 直轄市 / 自治區 )

- |         |        |        |           |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 11. 北京  | 31. 上海 | 42. 湖北 | 53. 雲南    |
| 12. 天津  | 32. 江蘇 | 43. 湖南 | 54. 西藏    |
| 13. 河北  | 33. 浙江 | 44. 廣東 | 61. 陝西    |
| 14. 山西  | 34. 安徽 | 45. 廣西 | 62. 甘肅    |
| 15. 內蒙古 | 35. 福建 | 46. 海南 | 63. 青海    |
| 21. 遼寧  | 36. 江西 | 50. 重慶 | 64. 寧夏    |
| 22. 吉林  | 37. 山東 | 51. 四川 | 65. 新疆    |
| 23. 黑龍江 | 41. 河南 | 52. 貴州 | 備註： _____ |

問所有人

**I5 來源地屬於城市、城鎮還是農村？**

訪員注意：城市、城鎮和農村的定義由被訪者判斷

1. 城市                      3. 城鎮                      5. 農村                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I6 你來港之前是否曾經正式工作 \* 過 ( 包括農村務農 ) ？**

\* 訪員必須讀出：「正式工作」是指全職、兼職，但不包括全日制學生的兼職和暑期工

1. 是                      5. 否 => 跳至 I9                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：回答 I6 後，請留意以下事項：

- (1) 如果受訪者個人問卷 A1 年齡為 65 歲或以上 (1946 年或以前出生)，而且沒有任何工作 (即 C1 至 C3 全答碼 5)，跳至 I9。
- (2) 如果受訪者來港時的年齡是 14 歲或以下 (即 A1 出生年份減去 I2 的來港年份等於 0 至 14)，便可跳至 I13。

現在，想請你介紹來港前的最後一份工作 \* 的情況。

訪員注意：「來港前最近一份工作」是指受訪者在移居香港前在外地所從事的最後一份工作。

例如：受訪者於 1990 年從四川移居香港。來港前，他一直在中國內地一所食品工廠中工作，先由工人 (職業 / 職位：工藝及有關人員或機台及機器操作員及裝配員) 晉升為廠長 (職業 / 職位：經理及行政人員)，再晉升為書記 (職業 / 職位：經理及行政人員)。故此，他「來港前最近一份工作」的職業 / 職位是經理及行政人員。

**I7\_1 你來港之前最後一份工作的僱傭身份是？**

0. 農村務農 => 跳至 I7\_5

1. 僱員                      2. 僱主                      3. 自營業者 / 自僱人士 (小販)  
4. 自營業者 / 自僱人士 (其他)                      5. 無酬家庭從業員

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I7\_2 《出示卡片 4》你來港之前最後一份工作的職位名稱是？**

- |            |                 |            |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. 經理及行政人員 | 2. 專業人員         | 3. 輔助專業人員  |
| 4. 文員      | 5. 服務工作及商店銷售人員  | 6. 漁農業熟練工人 |
| 7. 工藝及有關人員 | 8. 機台及機器操作員及裝配員 | 9. 非技術工人   |
| 10. 軍人     | 11. 不能分類的職業     |            |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I7\_3 請說明你來港之前最後一份工作：**

訪員必須讀出：1) 職位名稱？

2) 係咩部門／咩類型公司工作？（訪問員注意：要紀錄工作機構／部門及其業務性質）

3) 工作職責係？（訪問員注意：要追問兩次【仲有呢？】【仲有呢？】）

訪員注意：請詳細紀錄以上三項資料。

職位名稱： \_\_\_\_\_

工作機構 / 部門及其業務性質： \_\_\_\_\_

工作職責： \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

問 I3 碼 1 ( 從中國內地來 )，其他跳至 I7\_4a

**I7\_4 你來港之前最後一份工作的工作單位性質是？** 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

- |                 |                |           |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|
| 1. 機關團體事業單位 *   | 2. 國有及國有控股企業 * | 3. 集體企業 * |
| 4. 個體工商戶 *      | 5. 私營企業 *      | 6. 其他類型單位 |
| 999. 其他 ( 請說明 ) | 888. 不適用       |           |

\* 名詞解釋：

「機關團體事業單位」通俗來說是指內地的政府機構、共產黨組織、以及事業單位。

「國有及國有控股企業」是指國家開辦營運的企業。

「集體企業」是指地方政府（主要要城鎮和鄉村）開辦營運的企業。

「個體工商戶」是指從事工商業經營的個人／家庭。

「私營企業」是指企業為法人，由個人設資、投資或控股，以僱用勞動為基礎的營利性經營組織。

問 I3 碼 2,3 或 999 ( 不是從中國內地來 )

**I7\_4a 你來港之前最後一份工作的工作單位屬於？** 備註： \_\_\_\_\_

- |         |          |                          |
|---------|----------|--------------------------|
| 1. 政府機構 | 2. 公營機構  | 3. 非政府機構／非牟利機構 (NGO/NPO) |
| 4. 私人機構 | 888. 不適用 |                          |

問所有人

**17\_5 請問你在來港之前，除了這份工作之外，你是否曾經在其他公司做過正式工作 \* ？**

\* 訪員必須讀出：「正式工作」是指全職、兼職，但不包括全日制學生的兼職和暑期工

1. 是 => 跳至 18\_1                      5. 否 => 如果 17\_1 答碼 0 ( 農村務農 )，跳至 19，其他續問 17\_6

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

問 17\_5 碼 5，但 17\_1 不是答碼 0 ( 不是農村務農 )

**17\_6 請問你在這間公司是否曾經升職或轉職？**

1. 是                                      5. 否 => 跳至 19                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**18\_1 請問你來香港之前第一份正式工作 \* (包括農村務農) 的開始時間？**

\_\_\_\_\_ 年                                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

\* 訪員必須讀出：「正式工作」是指全職、兼職，但不包括全日制學生的兼職和暑期工。

訪員注意：「第一份正式工作」是指受訪者在移居香港前在外地所從事的第一份正式工作。

例如：受訪者於 1990 年從四川移居香港。來港前，他一直在中國內地一所食品工廠中工作，先由工人 (職業／職位：工藝及有關人員 或機台及機器操作員及裝配員) 晉升為廠長 (職業／職位：經理及行政人員)，再晉升為書記 (職業／職位：經理及行政人員)。故此，他「第一份正式工作」的職業／職位是工藝及有關人員或機台及機器操作員及裝配員。而他「第一份正式工作」的開始時間是他加入該所食品工廠的年份。

**18\_2 你來港之前第一份工作的僱傭身份是？**

0. 農村務農 => 跳至 19

- |                   |            |                   |
|-------------------|------------|-------------------|
| 1. 僱員             | 2. 僱主      | 3. 自營業者／自僱人士 (小販) |
| 4. 自營業者／自僱人士 (其他) | 5. 無酬家庭從業員 |                   |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**18\_3 《出示卡片 4》 你來港之前第一份工作的職位名稱是？**

- |            |                 |            |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. 經理及行政人員 | 2. 專業人員         | 3. 輔助專業人員  |
| 4. 文員      | 5. 服務工作及商店銷售人員  | 6. 漁農業熟練工人 |
| 7. 工藝及有關人員 | 8. 機台及機器操作員及裝配員 | 9. 非技術工人   |
| 10. 軍人     | 11. 不能分類的職業     |            |

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**18\_4 請說明你來港之前第一份工作：**

訪員必須讀出：1) 職位名稱？

2) 係咩部門／咩類型公司工作？ (訪問員注意：要紀錄工作機構／部門及其業務性質)

3) 工作職責係？ (訪問員注意：要追問兩次【仲有呢？】【仲有呢？】)

訪員注意：請詳細紀錄以上三項資料。

職位名稱： \_\_\_\_\_



工作機構 / 部門及其業務性質： \_\_\_\_\_

工作職責： \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**I9 你剛到香港的頭 6 個月有沒有嘗試找工作？**

1. 是                      5. 沒有 => 跳至 I13      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I10 請問你後來有沒有找到工作？**

1. 是                      5. 沒有 => 跳至 I13      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I11 請問你大約用了多長時間才找到第一份工作？**

\_\_\_\_\_ 個月                      備註： \_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：不滿一個月的按一個月計算

**I12 請問你主要是通過什麼途徑找到第一份工作的？**

1. 政府援助計畫                      2. NGO 民間機構援助計畫                      3. 自己尋找工作

4. 親友介紹                      999. 其他（請說明） \_\_\_\_\_

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I13 你剛到香港的頭 6 個月主要生活來源是？**

1. 工資                      2. 政府援助                      3. 親友援助                      4. 家人                      5. 本人積蓄

999. 其他（請說明） \_\_\_\_\_

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I14 剛到香港的頭 6 個月，你廣東話的熟練程度是？ [ 讀出 ]**

1. 非常不熟練                      2. 不熟練                      3. 一般                      4. 熟練                      5. 非常熟練

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I15 你剛到香港的頭 6 個月居住在哪一區？**

訪員注意：指居住時間最長的地區

**香港島**

1. 中西區
2. 東區
3. 南區
4. 灣仔區

**九龍**

5. 九龍城區
6. 深水埗區
7. 油尖旺區
8. 黃大仙區
9. 觀塘區

**新界**

10. 北區
11. 西貢區
12. 沙田區
13. 大埔區
14. 離島區
15. 葵青區
16. 荃灣區
17. 屯門區
18. 元朗區

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I16 你剛到香港的頭 6 個月居住的房屋由誰提供？**

訪員注意：指居住時間最長的地方

1. 自己或家庭成員購買      2. 自己或家庭成員租住      3. 由僱主提供的（包括學校宿舍）  
4. 由親友提供的      999. 其他（請說明） \_\_\_\_\_

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I17 你剛到香港的頭 6 個月居住的房屋類型是？**

1. 房屋委員會／房屋協會公營租住房屋（公屋）  
2. 房屋委員會／房屋協會資助出售單位（居屋／夾屋）  
3. 私人住宅單位  
4. 新型村屋、別墅、平房\*、簡單石屋、傳統村屋（\* 名詞解釋：平房指的是一層獨立的房屋）  
5. 員工宿舍  
6. 臨時房屋

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I18 你剛到香港的頭 6 個月的居住狀況？**

1. 獨居      2. 與家庭成員同住      3. 自己住在其他親友家中  
4. 自己及與家庭成員居住在親友家中      999. 其他（請說明） \_\_\_\_\_

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**I19 【多選題】你剛到香港的頭 6 個月有沒有參加過由政府或社會福利機構提供的支援服務？**

1. 職業技能培訓  
2. 廣東話學習班  
3. 英語學習班  
4. 申請任何經濟及物資援助  
5. 沒有參加任何支援服務

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**訪員注意：**

- (1) 如果受訪者個人問卷 A1 題為 60 歲或以上（1951 年或以前出生），續問長者問卷。  
(2) 其他跳至受訪者聯絡資料及訪問員觀察。

## 訪員注意：

如果受訪者個人問卷 A1 題為 60 歲或以上（1951 年或以前出生），繼續問長者問卷。

## 長者問卷

### A1 下列基本活動是否能自理／獨立處理 \* ？

\* 名詞解釋：「自理／獨立處理」的意思指不需要他人協助

	是	否	備註
EA1_1 上落床	1	5	
EA1_2 坐立	1	5	
EA1_3 行走	1	5	
EA1_4 穿衣	1	5	
EA1_5 飲食	1	5	
EA1_6 上廁所	1	5	
EA1_7 洗澡	1	5	

訪員注意：若以上答案全部回答「1. 是」，跳至 EA4；如有其中一題回答「5. 否」，則必須回答 EA2 及 EA3。

EA2 至 EA3\_1：問 EA1\_1 至 1\_7，其中一題答碼 5 ( 否 )

**EA2 不能自理的具體原因是什麼？**

\_\_\_\_\_

**EA3 主要照顧人是誰？**

1. 家庭成員 => 續問 EA3\_1

2. 保姆或傭人

3. 社會服務人士

999. 其他（請說明） \_\_\_\_\_ ] => 跳至 EA4

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**EA3\_1 主要照顧人的個人編號 ( 家庭問卷表 T2 )：**

\_\_\_\_\_

問所有人

**EA4 下列日常生活是否能獨立處理？**

訪員注意：受訪者是否有能力處理，而非有沒有做以下事務

	是	否	備註
<b>EA4_1</b> 煮食	1	5	
<b>EA4_2</b> 處理家務 (例如洗衣服、打掃衛生等)	1	5	
<b>EA4_3</b> 處理銀錢／管理財物	1	5	
<b>EA4_4</b> 食藥	1	5	
<b>EA4_5</b> 使用電話	1	5	
<b>EA4_6</b> 購物	1	5	
<b>EA4_7</b> 乘搭交通工具	1	5	

**EA5 日常生活是否有人提供幫助？**

1. 有 5. 沒有 => 跳至 EA7

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**EA6 提供幫助的人主要是誰？**

1. 家庭成員 ..... => 跳至 EA6\_1

2. 保姆或傭人

3. 社會服務人士

999. 其他 (請說明) \_\_\_\_\_

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**EA6\_1 主要提供幫助的家庭成員的個人編號 (家庭問卷表 T2)：**

\_\_\_\_\_

如果個人問卷由其他人代答 (個人問卷 A0\_1 答碼 5)，問 EA7。如 A0\_1 答碼 1，EA7 請填 1. 是。

**EA7 是否能記起五分鐘之前發生的事情？**

1. 是 5. 否

備註： \_\_\_\_\_

**訪員注意：**完成長者問卷後，跳至受訪者的聯絡資料及訪問員觀察部分。

### 訪員注意：

訪問員必須問所有回答個人問卷的受訪者。

## 受訪者聯絡資料

### 訪員注意：

詢問受訪者的聯絡方式是為了：

1. 問卷複檢
2. 本研究是一項追蹤調查，要在一年後再訪問受訪者
3. 抽獎：用電話號碼抽獎 [抽獎牌號碼及獎品清單可以發給受訪者]

### 訪員注意：

如果回答家庭問卷及個人問卷是同一人，可跳問手提電話及電郵地址。

被訪者的手提電話：|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|-|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|

被訪者的電郵地址：\_\_\_\_\_

請問如果我們下次再聯絡你，稱呼你為\_\_\_\_\_（受訪者在同住家庭成員表中的姓名），可以嗎？

1. 可以                      5. 不可以 => 訪員讀出：那麼我們應該怎樣稱呼你：\_\_\_\_\_

請問你未來 6 個月會搬家嗎？

1. 會                          5. 不會

## 訪問員觀察

### 訪問員觀察

**G1【多選題】** 訪問時，有哪幾位家庭成員在場：（家庭問卷表 T2 的個人編號）

訪員注意：在該單位的家庭成員都算作「在場」。

在場成員 (1)：\_\_\_\_\_ 在場成員 (2)：\_\_\_\_\_

在場成員 (3)：\_\_\_\_\_ 在場成員 (4)：\_\_\_\_\_

在場成員 (5)：\_\_\_\_\_ 在場成員 (6)：\_\_\_\_\_

999. 沒有家庭成員在場

**G2【多選題】** 訪問時，除了家庭成員外有誰在場：

1. 親友
2. 訪問主任
3. 鄰居
4. 其他人（包括傭人）

999. 沒有其他人在場

**G3 訪問員對受訪者的觀察和評價：**

	很差						很好
<b>G3_1</b> 受訪者的理解能力	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>G3_2</b> 受訪者的語言表達能力	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>G3_3</b> 受訪者的合作程度	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>G3_4</b> 受訪者的外貌	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	很低						很高
<b>G3_5</b> 受訪者對調查的興趣	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>G3_6</b> 受訪者對調查的疑慮	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>G3_7</b> 受訪者回答的可信程度	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

- 個人問卷完 -

# 子女問卷

## 訪員注意：

開始訪問之前，請填寫以下基本資料。如受訪者非家庭問卷回答人，須再確認他 / 她的姓名及性別。

地址碼：		訪問員編號：	
訪問日期： (dd/mm/yyyy)			
開始時間： (24 小時制)		結束時間： (24 小時制)	

## 訪員注意：

如果受訪家庭有同住家庭成員 (表 T1, A2\_7 碼 1) 是未成年子女 (表 1, A2\_2 題是 0 至 14 歲 / 1997 年或以後出生)，需要回答子女問卷。

子女問卷必須由家長 (必須是主要照顧人) 代答。

訪問記錄 CO1 至 CO2, CA0 題

**CO1 未成年子女的個人編號 (家庭問卷表 T2)：**

\_\_\_\_\_

**CO2 未成年子女年齡：** \_\_\_\_\_ 歲 [訪員注意：參考家庭問卷 A2\_2]

**CA0 代答人的個人編號：**

\_\_\_\_\_

訪員注意：訪問觀察，由訪員獨自回答，無需受訪者參與。

請選擇代答 0-14 歲未成年子女的家長 (必須是主要照顧人)

**CA1 孩子的身體基本特徵是**

**CA1a 孩子出生時的體重：**

\_\_\_\_\_ 公斤 或 \_\_\_\_\_ 磅 (只須填寫其中一項) 備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**CA1b 孩子現在的體重：**

\_\_\_\_\_ 公斤 或 \_\_\_\_\_ 磅 (只須填寫其中一項) 備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**CA1c 孩子現在的身高：**

\_\_\_\_\_ 呎 \_\_\_\_\_ 吋 或 \_\_\_\_\_ 厘米 (只須填寫其中一項) 備註：\_\_\_\_\_

## CA2 孩子的出生地

1. 香港 => 跳至 CA6
2. 中國內地 => 續問 CA2SP
3. 澳門
4. 臺灣
5. 日本
6. 其他亞洲國家
7. 歐洲
8. 北美
9. 澳洲或新西蘭
999. 其他 (請說明) \_\_\_\_\_
- 備註: \_\_\_\_\_

=> 跳至 CA3

### 問 CA2 碼 2 (中國內地出生)

**CA2SP** 請問孩子在中國內地甚麼地方出生? \_\_\_\_\_ 省 (直轄市 / 自治區)

- |         |        |        |           |
|---------|--------|--------|-----------|
| 11. 北京  | 31. 上海 | 42. 湖北 | 53. 雲南    |
| 12. 天津  | 32. 江蘇 | 43. 湖南 | 54. 西藏    |
| 13. 河北  | 33. 浙江 | 44. 廣東 | 61. 陝西    |
| 14. 山西  | 34. 安徽 | 45. 廣西 | 62. 甘肅    |
| 15. 內蒙古 | 35. 福建 | 46. 海南 | 63. 青海    |
| 21. 遼寧  | 36. 江西 | 50. 重慶 | 64. 寧夏    |
| 22. 吉林  | 37. 山東 | 51. 四川 | 65. 新疆    |
| 23. 黑龍江 | 41. 河南 | 52. 貴州 | 備註: _____ |

### 問 CA2 不是碼 2 (不是在香港出生)

#### CA3 孩子是哪一年來香港?

\_\_\_\_\_ 年 => 如果 CA2 答碼 3-9 或 999 (不是中國內地出生), 跳至 CA6

備註: \_\_\_\_\_

### CA4\_1 至 CA5\_3: 只問 CA2 碼 2 (中國內地出生)

訪員讀出: 以下想了解孩子遷來香港之前最後的教育情況。

#### CA4\_1 遷來香港之前孩子上學到哪一個程度?

1. 還沒有上學
2. 幼兒園 / 托兒所 / 學前班 ] => 跳至 CA6
3. 小學一年級
4. 小學二年級
5. 小學三年級
6. 小學四年級 ] => 續問 CA4\_2



7. 小學五年級
8. 小學六年級
9. 初中一年級
10. 初中二年級
11. 初中三年級
12. 高中一年級
13. 高中二年級
14. 高中三年級

=> 續問 CA4\_2

999. 其他 (請說明) \_\_\_\_\_ => 跳至 CA6

(\* 包括職業訓練的課程, 例如中專、職業高中)

備註: \_\_\_\_\_

#### CA4\_2 遷來香港之前孩子就讀的是否重點學校?

1. 是                      3. 否                      5. 不分重點                      備註: \_\_\_\_\_

#### CA4\_3 遷來香港之前孩子的學習成績在班上屬於: [讀出]

1. 很好                      2. 較好                      3. 中等                      4. 稍差                      5. 差

備註: \_\_\_\_\_

#### CA4\_4 遷來香港之前孩子是否留過級 (或重讀)?

1. 是                      5. 否                      備註: \_\_\_\_\_

訪員讀出: 我們還想問一下遷來香港之後孩子最早的教育情況。

#### CA5\_1 剛到香港時, 孩子上哪一個年級?

1. 還沒有上學
2. 幼兒園/托兒所/學前班

=> 跳至 CA6

3. 小學一年級
4. 小學二年級
5. 小學三年級
6. 小學四年級
7. 小學五年級
8. 小學六年級
9. 初中一年級
10. 初中二年級
11. 初中三年級
12. 高中一年級
13. 高中二年級
14. 高中三年級

=> 續問 CA5\_2

999. 其他 (請說明) \_\_\_\_\_ => 跳至 CA6

(\* 包括職業訓練的文憑或證書課程)

備註: \_\_\_\_\_

### CA5\_2 剛到香港時，孩子就讀的學校類型是：

- |         |                     |             |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. 官立 * | 2. 資助／津貼 * (包括教會學校) | 3. 私立 *     |
| 4. 直資 * | 5. 英基 *             | 6. 其他國際學校 * |

999. 其他 (請說明) \_\_\_\_\_

備註: \_\_\_\_\_

#### \* 名詞解釋：

「官立」辦學團體為香港政府。

「資助／津貼」指學校在收取學費同時，亦接受政府資助的學校。

「私立」依靠學生的學費來維持學校運營，校方有權自主選擇生源的學校。

「直資」接受香港政府直接資助計劃資助的非官立學校。相對官立和資助學校，直資學校享有較大自由度，可自行訂定符合基本教育標準的課程、學費及入學資格。

「英基」即英基學校協會 (English Schools Foundation, ESF)，是香港的非牟利教育組織。雖然有政府特別資助，但不是一般直資、津貼或官立學校。根據香港政府於 1965 年《教育政策白皮書》的建議，於 1967 年成立。英基旨在提供「以英語為媒介而能使青少年從中受惠的現代通才教育」，原先對象為駐港外籍人士，但時至今日，超逾 7 成學生的家長是香港永久居民。

「其他國際學校」英基學校以外的、主要為非以中文為母語的兒童提供教育的學校。

### CA5\_3 剛到香港時，孩子的學習成績在班上屬於：[ 讀出 ]

- |       |       |       |       |      |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| 1. 很好 | 2. 較好 | 3. 中等 | 4. 稍差 | 5. 差 |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|

備註: \_\_\_\_\_

問所有人

### CA6 孩子目前上學到哪一個程度？

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| 1. 還沒有上學       | ] => 跳至 CA8 |
| 2. 幼兒園／托兒所／學前班 |             |

- |        |               |
|--------|---------------|
| 3. 小一  | ] => 續問 CA7_1 |
| 4. 小二  |               |
| 5. 小三  |               |
| 6. 小四  |               |
| 7. 小五  |               |
| 8. 小六  |               |
| 9. 中一  |               |
| 10. 中二 |               |
| 11. 中三 |               |
| 12. 中四 |               |
| 13. 中五 |               |
| 14. 中六 |               |

15. 中七 \_\_\_\_\_ => 續問 CA7\_1

999. 其他 (請說明) \_\_\_\_\_ => 跳至 CA8

(\* 包括職業訓練的文憑或證書課程)

備註: \_\_\_\_\_

訪員讀出: 下面我們想瞭解以下您孩子目前的學習情況。

**CA7\_1** 請問你孩子目前就讀的學校類型是:

- |         |                     |             |
|---------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1. 官立 * | 2. 資助/津貼 * (包括教會學校) | 3. 私立 *     |
| 4. 直資 * | 5. 英基 *             | 6. 其他國際學校 * |

999. 其他 (請說明) \_\_\_\_\_

備註: \_\_\_\_\_

\* 名詞解釋:

「官立」辦學團體為香港政府。

「資助/津貼」指學校在收取學費同時,亦接受政府資助的學校。

「私立」依靠學生的學費來維持學校運營,校方有權自主選擇生源的學校。

「直資」接受香港政府直接資助計劃資助的非官立學校。相對官立和資助學校,直資學校享有較大自由度,可自行訂定符合基本教育標準的課程、學費及入學資格。

「英基」即英基學校協會 (English Schools Foundation, ESF), 是香港的非牟利教育組織。雖然有政府特別資助,但不是一般直資、津貼或官立學校。根據香港政府於 1965 年《教育政策白皮書》的建議,於 1967 年成立。英基旨在提供「以英語為媒介而能使青少年從中受惠的現代通才教育」,原先對象為駐港外籍人士,但時至今日,超逾 7 成學生的家長是香港永久居民。

「其他國際學校」英基學校以外的、主要為非以中文為母語的兒童提供教育的學校。

訪員讀出 5 個選項

	很好	較好	中等	稍差	差
<b>CA7_2a</b> 孩子的中文學習成績在班上屬於:	1	2	3	4	5

備註: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>CA7_2b</b> 孩子的數學成績在班上屬於:	1	2	3	4	5
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備註: \_\_\_\_\_

<b>CA7_2c</b> 孩子的英文成績在班上屬於:	1	2	3	4	5
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備註: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA7\_3** 家裡的成年人 (包括父母和其他家人) 一周內 (包括週末) 平均每天輔導孩子學習的時間有多少?

\_\_\_\_\_ 小時 備註: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA7\_4** 請問孩子目前是否有上自費的補習班\*？（名詞解釋：「補習班」是指學習類的輔導班）

1. 是                      5. 否                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**CA7\_5** 請問孩子目前是否有上自費的興趣班\*？（名詞解釋：「興趣班」是指才藝類的輔導班）

1. 是                      5. 否                      備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**CA8** 你希望孩子將來最少要達到哪一個教育程度？

1. 小學                  2. 中三（初中）          3. 中五                  4. 中七                  5. 新高中  
6. 專上教育（不包括大學）          7. 大學                  8. 碩士                  9. 博士

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**CA9** 總體而言，你認為孩子目前的健康狀況如何？[讀出]

1. 很好                  2. 好                      3. 一般                  4. 不太好                  5. 很不好

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**CA10\_1** 去年孩子平均多長時間去看一次醫生？

1. 沒有看過醫生          2. 一年一次                  3. 半年一次                  4. 三個月一次  
5. 兩個月一次          6. 一個月一次                  7. 一個月多於一次

備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**CA10\_2** 去年孩子是否因病住過院？

1. 是                      5. 否 => 跳至 CA10\_4          備註：\_\_\_\_\_

**CA10\_3** 最嚴重的一次是因為什麼病（請說明病名）

\_\_\_\_\_

**CA10\_4** 【多選題】請問孩子在家中主要用哪種語言／方言？

訪員讀出：請由最常用的開始回答，1 為最常用，2 為第二常用，如此類推。

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. 廣東話                      \_\_\_\_\_ 6. 普通話  
\_\_\_\_\_ 2. 潮州話                      \_\_\_\_\_ 7. 上海話  
\_\_\_\_\_ 3. 四邑話（如臺山、開平、三水、恩平）          \_\_\_\_\_ 8. 英語  
\_\_\_\_\_ 4. 客家話                      \_\_\_\_\_ 999. 其他（請說明） \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ 5. 福建話（包括台灣話）          備註：\_\_\_\_\_

訪員記錄：該子女是否參與？

訪員注意：訪問觀察，由訪員獨自回答，無需受訪者參與。

1. 是                      5. 否

- 子女問卷完 -

## 附錄 III. 香港的職業社會經濟地位指標

在現代社會中，職業是評價個人社會經濟地位的重要指標，這是由於職業在很大程度上決定了收入、工作時間、工作福利等。社會學研究也發現，人們獲得的第一份職業對將來的社會流動機會有很大影響。職業種類繁多，對職業進行分類是研究社會流動的一個出發點。職業分類有兩種主要方法，一種方法是把性質相近的職業歸入大類，另一種方法是對職業進行排序。就職業排序而言，也有兩種方案，一種是按照職業聲望進行排序，另一種是按照獲得該職業人士的受教育程度和收入的加權平均值進行排序。研究發現，後者更能準確反映職業的社會經濟地位。美國洛杉磯加州大學社會學系教授 Donald Treiman 與他的同事依據第二種方案，建立了國際職業社會經濟指標（International Socioeconomic Index of Occupational Status, ISEI），大大促進了國際比較研究的發展。<sup>1</sup>

儘管國際職業社會經濟指標有很多優點，但它是依據西方國家的情況而建立，未必能完整反映各國具體的情況。香港的歷史、文化、產業結構和職業結構等都可能對職業的教育回報產生一定的影響，從而影響職業的社會經濟地位。此外，國際社會經濟地位指標是根據男性從業者而建立。由於越來越多的女性進入勞動力市場，有些職業甚至是女性從業者佔多數，國際社會經濟地位指標未必能反映女性從業者的影響。鑒於以上的情況，我們利用香港 2001 年人口普查 5% 的樣本中被訪者的職業（三位碼，共 125 類職業）、教育和收入信息，運用前述學者的方法，建立起一套適合香港本地的職業社會經濟地位指標。只要有適當的數據，這套方法可以被應用到其他國家或地區。<sup>2</sup>

構建香港本土的職業社會經濟地位指標的具體過程如下。我們首先將 2001 年的人口普查分析限定為華人（即排除外國人），由此得到一個包含男性和女性的樣本（樣本量為 139,253 人）。接著，我們主要考慮三個變量，即教育、收入和職業，因為職業的社會經濟地位由職業進入門檻（教育）和經濟回報（收入）決定。

- (1) 教育：教育分成三個類別：中三或以下，中四至中七及預科，專上教育或以上。
- (2) 收入：我們首先用綫性回歸估計一個收入模型，因變量為取對數後的收入，控制變量包括工作經驗及其平方項、移民身份、僱傭身份（是否為自僱人士、僱主）和是否為兼職；然後將這個調整後的收入分成低、中、高三個層次。
- (3) 職業：對 125 個職業類別，我們把從業者較少的職業（從業者少於 20 人）合併到鄰近的類別，得到 117 個職業類別。

最後，根據教育、職業和收入這三個變量，我們構建出一個三維表，再運用對數綫性

<sup>1</sup> Ganzeboom, Harry B. G., Paul M. De Graaf, and Donald J. Treiman. 1992. "A Standard International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status." *Social Science Research* 21:1-56.; Ganzeboom, Harry B. G. and Donald J. Treiman. 1996. "Internationally Comparable Measures of Occupational Status for the 1988 International Standard Classification of Occupations." *Social Science Research* 25:201-239.

<sup>2</sup> Raymond Wong and Xiaogang Wu. 2006. "Constructing an Indigenous Socioeconomic Scale of Occupation in Hong Kong: Issues and Comparisons." Paper presented in International Sociological Association-RC28 meeting in Nijmegen, the Netherlands.

模型 (log-linear model) 對數據進行擬合，選擇出能最大程度擬合數據的模型。由這個模型，我們得到教育、職業和收入的關係信息，從而獲得一個包含教育和收入信息、反映職業社會經濟地位的指標，稱之為“HKSEI”。各職業的 HKSEI 和 ISEI 見表 C1。

為了檢驗上述方法得到的 HKSEI 的有效性，我們計算了 HKSEI 與其他國際職業地位指標的相關係數，發現 HKSEI 和國際職業社會經濟地位指標 (ISEI) 以及國際職業聲望指標 (Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale, SIOPS) 的相關係數分別為 0.9183 和 0.8988，表明 HKSEI 是可靠的。為了進一步展現 HKSEI 對研究香港社會的幫助，我們還研究了家庭背景 (用父親的職業來測量) 對孩子教育獲得的影響。運用 2001 年的香港人口普查，研究發現，父親的 HKSEI 對被訪者受教育年數、中五升預科和預科升大學的解釋力比 ISEI 更強，這反映了 HKSEI 對香港社會的解釋力比 ISEI 更好。

在香港社會動態追蹤調查中，我們讓被訪者詳細描述現在的職業或最後一份職業、第一份職業、14 歲時父親的職業和母親的職業。如果被訪者是移民 (即並非出生於香港)，還會讓被訪者詳細描述遷移前的最後一份職業和第一份職業。我們根據被訪者的詳細描述，將上述 6 個職業編碼成香港政府統計處所使用的標準職業編碼，並且在數據中提供了對應的 HKSEI 和 ISEI，以供其他學者進行研究。在研究社會流動時，我們可以將不同時期具體的職業的社會經濟地位指標進行比較，更加準確地反映香港的向上社會流動、向下社會流動和不流動。

表 C1：2001 年香港人口普查所使用的職業以及對應的 HKSEI 和 ISEI

職業編碼	職業名稱	HKSEI	ISEI
110	政府官員及外國使節	87	77
111	高級政府官員	87	77
112	外國使節	87	77
113	議員及其他政治家	87	77
120	企業經理	69	68
121	企業經理：商業機構、法定團體及志願機構的董事長、主席、總經理及行政總裁	73	70
122	企業經理：專職經理	67	67
123	資訊科技／電腦經理	74	69
130	小型機構經理	49	51
131	小型機構經理	49	51
210	物理、數學及工程科學專業人員	70	69
211	物理學家、化學家及有關專業人員	82	74
212	數學家、統計師及有關專業人員	82	71
214	建築師、城市設計師、交通設計師及測量師	73	69
215	工程師及有關專業人員	68	73

職業編碼	職業名稱	HKSEI	ISEI
<b>220</b>	<b>生物科學及保健專業人員</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>
221	生物科學專業人員	76	78
222	醫生	87	88
223	其他醫療專業人員（不包括護理）	75	85
<b>230</b>	<b>教學專業人員</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>69</b>
231	大學及專上學院講師	85	77
232	專業教育學院、香港教育學院及其他學院講師	81	77
233	中學教師	81	69
234	教育行政人員	88	70
235	其他教學專業人員	68	66
<b>240</b>	<b>法律、會計、商業及有關專業人員</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>68</b>
241	律師及法官	86	85
242	會計師及核數師	74	69
243	商業顧問、分析及有關專業人員	65	69
<b>250</b>	<b>社會工作專業人員</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>
251	社會工作專業人員	75	51
252	翻譯及傳譯專業人員	67	65
253	新聞編輯及新聞記者	60	65
254	作家（新聞編輯及新聞記者除外）及創作藝術家	59	61
255	宗教神職人員	56	53
256	圖書管理及有關專業人員	69	65
<b>260</b>	<b>資訊科技 / 電腦專業人員</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>71</b>
261	應用系統開發專業人員	66	71
262	互聯網／多媒體內容開發專業人員	60	71
263	技術支援專業人員	63	71
264	硬件支援專業人員	55	71
265	系統操作專業人員	61	71
266	資訊科技研究及產品開發專業人員	66	71
267	資訊科技教育及訓練專業人員	64	71
<b>310</b>	<b>物理、數學及工程科學輔助專業人員</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>
311	自然科學及化學輔助專業人員	59	49
312	統計及數學輔助專業人員	58	61
314	建築及工程輔助專業人員	55	53
315	光學及電子儀器控制員	47	52
316	船隻及飛機控制員及技術員	48	57
317	建築及安全督察	61	50
<b>320</b>	<b>生物科學及保健輔助專業人員</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>
321	生物科學技術員及有關人員	64	50

職業編碼	職業名稱	HKSEI	ISEI
322	現代保健輔助專業人員（不包括護理）	63	55
323	護士及助產士	59	38
324	其他醫療人員	46	49
<b>330</b>	<b>教學輔助專業人員</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>38</b>
331	小學教師	75	66
332	學前教師	50	43
333	特殊教育教師	73	66
334	其他教學輔助專業人員	50	38
<b>340</b>	<b>法律、會計、商業及有關輔助專業人員</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>
341	法律輔助專業人員	58	59
342	會計輔助專業人員	56	51
343	商業及行政輔助專業人員	52	54
344	屋邨及房屋經理	62	59
<b>350</b>	<b>社會工作及其他專業人員</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>
351	社會工作輔助專業人員	59	43
352	紀律性及保護服務輔助專業人員	63	56
353	從事表演、娛樂及體育活動人員	47	52
<b>360</b>	<b>資訊科技 / 電腦輔助專業人員</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>
361	互聯網／多媒體內容開發輔助專業人員	55	52
362	技術支援輔助專業人員	54	52
363	硬件支援輔助專業人員	49	52
364	系統操作輔助專業人員	51	52
<b>410</b>	<b>辦公室文員</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>
411	秘書及鍵盤操作文員	49	51
412	數據及物料記錄文員	44	51
413	存案、郵務及有關工作人員	47	39
419	一般文書工作文員	45	45
<b>420</b>	<b>客戶服務文員</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>
421	出納員、銀行櫃員及有關工作人員	39	48
422	處理客戶查詢文員	44	52
<b>430</b>	<b>資訊科技助理員</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>
431	資訊科技助理員	47	39
<b>510</b>	<b>個人及保護服務人員</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>
511	旅遊服務員及導遊	49	34
512	家務管理及酒樓服務人員	34	32
513	個人護理工作人員	37	25
514	理髮師、美容師及有關工作人員	36	29
515	紀律性及保護服務人員	47	47



職業編碼	職業名稱	HKSEI	ISEI
519	其它個人服務人員	43	30
<b>520</b>	<b>售貨員及模特兒</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>
521	店舖售貨員	39	43
522	時裝及其他模特兒	39	43
<b>530</b>	<b>運輸及其他服務工作人員</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>27</b>
531	運輸及有關工作人員	45	34
532	其他服務工作人員	41	19
<b>610</b>	<b>市場導向農業及漁業熟練工作人員</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>
611	市場導向農業及畜牧業熟練工作人員	34	23
612	漁業工人	26	28
<b>710</b>	<b>採掘及建築行業工人</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>
711	礦工及爆炸工人、石匠及石刻工人	35	30
712	建築架構及有關行業人員	35	30
713	建築粉飾工人及有關行業工人	33	34
714	建築裝備及有關行業工人	35	29
<b>720</b>	<b>金屬及機械行業工人</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>
721	金屬模工、焊接工、金屬薄片工人、結構金屬預備工及有關工人	34	31
722	鐵匠、工具製造者及有關工人	34	35
723	機械技工及安裝員	38	34
724	電器及電子儀器技工及安裝員	38	40
<b>730</b>	<b>精細處理、工藝品、印刷及相關行業工人</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>
731	精細處理金屬及珠寶工人及有關工人	35	38
732	陶工、玻璃製造工及有關工人	33	28
733	印刷及有關行業工人	37	40
<b>740</b>	<b>其他工藝及有關工人</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>
741	食物、飲品、煙草及有關產品處理行業工人	33	30
742	傢具木工、木材處理工人及有關行業工人	33	33
743	紡織業及成衣業工人	35	36
744	毛皮、皮革及皮鞋業工人	36	31
745	橡膠及塑膠業工人	36	38
746	油漆工及有關工人（建築油漆工除外）	31	38
749	其他工藝工人	36	38
<b>810</b>	<b>機台操作員</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>
811	採礦及礦物處理機台操作員	35	35
812	金屬處理機台操作員	35	30
813	玻璃及陶器及有關機台操作員	37	22
814	木材處理及造紙機台操作員	37	27
815	化學處理機台操作員	40	35

職業編碼	職業名稱	HKSEI	ISEI
816	發電機及有關機台操作員	37	32
817	自動生產線操作員	37	26
819	其他機器操作員	37	30
<b>820</b>	<b>固定式機器操作員</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>
821	金屬及礦物製品處理機器操作員	33	36
822	化學製品機器操作員	37	30
823	橡膠及塑膠製品機器操作員	34	30
824	木材製品機器操作員	34	29
825	印刷、釘裝及紙板製品機器操作員	35	38
826	紡織製品機器操作員	28	30
827	食物及有關製品處理機器操作員	35	29
828	裝配員	33	31
829	其他固定式機器操作員	32	26
<b>830</b>	<b>司機及搬運機器操作員</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>
831	列車及機動車輛司機	34	30
832	農業用機器、推土機、吊機及其他物料搬運機器操作員	35	26
833	船隻甲板水手及有關工人	33	32
<b>910</b>	<b>小販及服務業非技術工人</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>
911	街頭小販及有關工人	32	29
912	家庭雜務工人、清潔工及有關工人	30	16
913	信差、看更及保安人員	35	27
914	運輸業雜工	30	29
919	其他服務業非技術工人	32	20
<b>920</b>	<b>採礦業、建造業、製造業及漁農業雜工</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>
921	採礦業及建造業雜工	30	21
922	製造業雜工	29	20
923	漁農業雜工	29	16

## 家庭問卷

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
sampleid	-	問卷編號
interviewerid	-	訪員編號
vhhid	-	家庭編號
fcount	-	居住人數 (CAPI)
housetype	-	房屋類型 (CAPI)
maid	H1	是否僱用住家外傭
hrmaid	H2	是否僱用鐘點工
houtype	H3	屋宇單位類型
houdraw	H4_1	是否參加過居者有其屋計劃抽籤
formtype	H4_2	居者有其屋計劃申請表類型
windraw	H4_3	居者有其屋計劃中签情況
houspace	H5	居住空間
floorage	H6	單位建築面積 (平方呎)
usearea	H6a	單位實用面積 (平方呎)
room	H7	單位房間數目
yrmovein	H8	遷入現住所時間 (年)
hthesize	H9	家中共住了多少人
hsowner	H11	現住所居住權
monrent	H12	現住所月租金
mortage	H13	現住所有無按揭貸款
monmortage	H14	現住所月按揭額
buyyr	H15	現住所購買時間
hsprice	H16	現住所購買價格 (萬元)
cssa	H17	現在是否領取綜援
moncssa	H18	最近一個月綜援收入
cssayr	H19	開始領取綜援時間 (年)
cssab4	H20	是否曾經領取綜援
cssatimes	H21	曾經領取綜援次數
fammoninc	H22	去年家庭月收入
fammonincr	H22	去年家庭月收入 (區間)
famclass	H23	家庭經濟狀況自評
giveurpar	H26	給父母錢物合計
urpargiveu	H27	父母給予錢物合計
givespopar	H28	給配偶父母錢物合計
spopargiveu	H29	配偶父母給予錢物合計

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
district	-	區議會分區
ses	-	區議會選區社會經濟指數
hhwt0	-	家庭戶設計權重
hhwt_adj	-	家庭戶調整權重

## 個人問卷

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
sampleid	-	問卷編號
interviewerid	-	訪員編號
vhid	-	家庭編號
gender	-	性別 (CAPI)
birthy	-	出生年份 (CAPI)
personc	-	受訪者編號
sex	-	性別
birthyr	A1	出生年份
sib	A2	是否有兄弟姐妹
ebro	A2_1a	幾個哥哥
esis	A2_1b	幾個姐姐
ybro	A2_1c	幾個弟弟
ysis	A2_1d	幾個妹妹
bplace	A3	出生地點
bplacesp	A3	出生地點其他注明
hkpermant	A4	是否香港永久居民
dialect1	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言
dialect2	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言
dialect3	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言
dialect4	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言
dialect5	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言
dialectsp	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言其他註明
engf	A5b	英語熟練程度
putf	A5c	普通話熟練程度
rel1	A6	宗教信仰
rel2	A6	宗教信仰
rel3	A6	宗教信仰

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
rel4	A6	宗教信仰
relsp	A6	宗教信仰其他註明
relactf	A7	參加宗教活動頻率
marital	A8	婚姻狀況
cohabyr	A9	同居持續時間(年)
cohabm	A9	同居持續時間(月)
marryyr	A10	與現配偶結婚時間(年)
marrym	A10	與現配偶結婚時間(月)
redym	A11a	結婚時本人受教育年數
spoedym	A11b	結婚時配偶受教育年數
roccm	A12	結婚時本人職業
spooccm	A13	結婚時配偶職業
spolivetog	A14	是否與現配偶同住
spomnlander	A15	配偶是否中國內地居民
spochina	A16	配偶是否常居中國內地
spoprov	A17	配偶中國內地居住地(省)
spotypepl	A18	配偶中國內地居住地(城鄉)
timewithspo	A19	去年與配偶相聚時間
meetplace	A20	與配偶相聚地點
spo1waypmt	A21	配偶是否申請單程證
papplyyr	A22	配偶申請單程證時間(年)
papplym	A22	配偶申請單程證時間(月)
firstwed	A23a	是否初婚
wedbefore	A23b	是否曾經結婚
firstwedy	A24	初婚時間(年)
firstwedm	A24	初婚時間(月)
spo1wedage	A25	初婚時配偶年齡(歲)
redy1wed	A26_1	初婚時本人受教育年數
spoedy1wed	A26_2	初婚時配偶受教育年數
rocc1wed	A27	初婚時本人職業
spoocc1wed	A28	初婚時配偶職業
study	B1	有否讀過書
hedup	B2	最高學歷獲得地
hedupsp	B2	最高學歷獲得地其他註明
hedu1	B3a	最高學歷(英制)
hedu1sp	B3a	最高學歷(英制)其他註明
hedu2	B3b	最高學歷(美制)

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
hedu2sp	B3b	最高學歷 (美制) 其他註明
fulltime	B4	最高學歷獲得方式
hkcee	B5a	是否參加過香港中學會考
hkceelang	B5b	香港中學會考使用語言
hkceerqr	B6	香港中學會考成績
jhighhk	B7a	是否在香港讀初中
hschtype	B7b	香港初中學校類別
jhigh2002	B8a	是否 2002 年之前在香港讀初中
sbandb2002	B8b	香港初中學校級別 (2002 年之前)
sbandaf2002	B8c	香港初中學校級別 (2002 年及以後)
wkb4edu	B9	獲得最高學歷前是否曾經工作
edupb4wk	B10	工作前最高學歷獲得地
edupb4wksp	B10	工作前最高學歷獲得地其他註明
edub4wk1	B11a	工作前最高學歷 (英制)
edub4wk1sp	B11a	工作前最高學歷 (英制) 其他註明
edub4wk2	B11b	工作前最高學歷 (美制)
edub4wk2sp	B11b	工作前最高學歷 (美制) 其他註明
wklt7d	C1	過去七天是否工作
joblt7d	C2	過去七天是否工作或做生意
fhelplt7d	C3	過去七天是否參與家庭生意
wkimm	C4	是否可以隨時返工
rcantwk	C5	無法隨時返工原因
rcantwksp	C5	無法隨時返工原因其他註明
seekjobltm	C6	過去一個月是否找工作
nojobm	C7	持續無業時間 (月)
acceptmnc	C8	可接受的最低月薪
source1	C9	經濟生活來源
source2	C9	經濟生活來源
source3	C9	經濟生活來源
source4	C9	經濟生活來源
source5	C9	經濟生活來源
sourcesp	C9	經濟生活來源說明
nowkincm	C10	每月經濟收入
nowkincmr	C10	每月經濟收入 (區間)
formaljb	C11	是否曾經工作或做生意
emptype	C12_a	現職 / 未職就業身份
workft	C12_b	現職 / 未職工作性質

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
wkhr	C13	現職 / 未職每週工作時間 ( 小時 )
workp	C14	現職 / 未職工作地區
workpsp	C14	現職 / 未職工作地區其他註明
wkben1	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利
wkben2	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利
wkben3	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利
wkben4	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利
wkben5	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利
wkben6	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利
jbsat	C16	現職 / 未職滿意度
jbtype	C17_a	現職 / 未職職業類別
jbdes	C17_b	現職 / 未職工作描述
yrcurcomp	C17_c	現職 / 未職機構加入時間 ( 年 )
yrcurjb	C17_d	現職 / 未職開始時間 ( 年 )
yrleavprejb	C17_e	未職結束時間 ( 年 )
industry	C17_f	現職 / 未職機構所屬行業
subordn	C17_g1	現職 / 未職下屬人數
employeeno	C17_g2	現職 / 未職僱工人數
etype	C17_h	現職 / 未職僱用形式
etypesp	C17_h	現職 / 未職僱用形式其他說明
comptype	C17_i	現職 / 未職機構性質
compemployeeno	C17_j	現職 / 未職機構員工人數
incmonth	C17_k	現職 / 未職月收入
incmonthr	C17_k	現職 / 未職月收入 ( 區間 )
hvpt	C17_l	是否有其他兼職
ptincm	C17_m	兼職月收入
njbincm6m	C17_n	是否有其他非工作收入
nonjbincm	C17_o	其他非工作月收入
wkprev	C18_1	是否曾經在其他機構工作過
jbchng	C18_2	是否曾經在現職 / 未職機構內升職或轉職
jbchngno	C18_3	換機構次數
leaversn	C19	最近一次換機構是否自願
jb1emtype	C20_a	香港初職就業身份
jb1ft	C20_b	香港初職工作性質
jb1type	C21_a	香港初職職業類別
jb1des	C21_b	香港初職工作描述
jb1yrcomp	C21_c	香港初職開始時間 ( 年 )

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
jb1yrleav	C21_d	香港初職結束時間 ( 年 )
jb1etype	C21_e	香港初職僱用形式
jb1typesps	C21_e	香港初職僱用形式其他說明
jbindustry	C21_f	香港初職機構性質
falive14	C22	14 歲時父親是否健在
fedu14	C23	14 歲時父親最高學歷
fjb14	C24	14 歲時父親是否工作
fjbtype14	C25	14 歲時父親職業類別
fjbdes14	C26	14 歲時父親工作描述
malive14	C21	14 歲時母親是否健在
medu14	C28	14 歲時母親最高學歷
mjb14	C29	14 歲時母親是否工作
mjbtype14	C30	14 歲時母親職業類別
mjbdes14	C31	14 歲時母親工作描述
livewith14	C32	14 歲時和誰居住
sporthr	D1_a	每天做運動時間 ( 小時 )
housewkhr	D1_b	每天做家務時間 ( 小時 )
porg1	D2	過去三年加入的團體
porg2	D2	過去三年加入的團體
porg3	D2	過去三年加入的團體
porg4	D2	過去三年加入的團體
porg5	D2	過去三年加入的團體
porg6	D2	過去三年加入的團體
porg7	D2	過去三年加入的團體
norg1	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體
norg2	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體
norg3	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體
norg4	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體
norg5	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體
norg6	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體
norg7	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體
donat	D3	是否捐贈
damount	D4	捐贈金額
volunteer	D5	是否做義工
vday	D6	做義工時間 ( 日 )
neighbor	D7	與鄰居交往情況
heightft	E1_1	身高 ( 英呎 )



變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
heightih	E1_2	身高 ( 英吋 )
heightcm	E1_3	身高 ( 厘米 )
weightpd	E2_1	體重 ( 磅 )
weightkg	E2_2	體重 ( 公斤 )
healthpr	E3	與同齡人相比健康狀況
healthly	E4	與上一年相比健康狀況
health	E5	整體健康狀況
sickp4wk	E6	是否不適
drp4wk	E7	是否就醫
hosp12m	E8	是否住院
hosptimes	E9	住院次數
privh12m	E9a	是否住私家醫院
dis1	E10	被診斷的疾病
dis2	E10	被診斷的疾病
dis3	E10	被診斷的疾病
dis4	E10	被診斷的疾病
dis5	E10	被診斷的疾病
dis6	E10	被診斷的疾病
dis7	E10	被診斷的疾病
clinic	E11	就醫地點
clincisp	E11	就醫地點其他註明
hlthinspriv	E12	是否購買私人醫療保險
hlthinsemp	E13	僱主是否提供醫療保險
smoke	E14	是否吸煙
cigpday	E15	吸煙量 ( 支 )
alcdrk	E16	是否飲酒
alcfreq	E17	飲酒頻率
satisfy	F1_1	生活感受量表
important	F1_2	生活感受量表
ideal	F1_3	生活感受量表
gdliving	F1_4	生活感受量表
nochange	F1_5	生活感受量表
happy	F2_1	性格評價量表
phappy	F2_2	性格評價量表
enjoy	F2_3	性格評價量表
enjoyc	F2_4	性格評價量表
bed	EA1_1	基本活動自理量表 - 上落床

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
sit	EA1_2	基本活動自理量表 - 坐立
walk	EA1_3	基本活動自理量表 - 行走
clothes	EA1_4	基本活動自理量表 - 穿衣
eat	EA1_5	基本活動自理量表 - 飲食
toilet	EA1_6	基本活動自理量表 - 如廁
bath	EA1_7	基本活動自理量表 - 洗澡
cantindepr	EA2	不能自理的原因
caregiver	EA3	主要照顧人
caregiversp	EA3	主要照顧人其他說明
caregivern	EA3_1	主要照顧人姓名
caregiverc	EA3_1	主要照顧人編號
cook	EA4_1	日常生活自理量表 - 煮食
hwk	EA4_2	日常生活自理量表 - 處理家務
money	EA4_3	日常生活自理量表 - 管理財物
medic	EA4_4	日常生活自理量表 - 食藥
phone	EA4_5	日常生活自理量表 - 使用電話
shop	EA4_6	日常生活自理量表 - 購物
transport	EA4_7	日常生活自理量表 - 乘搭交通工具
daysupter	EA5	日常生活幫助
supter	EA6	日常生活提供幫助者
suptersp	EA6	日常生活提供幫助者其他註明
suptern	EA6_1	日常生活提供幫助者姓名
supterc	EA6_1	日常生活提供幫助者編號
min5	EA7	是否能記起 5 分鐘前的事情
waytohk	I1	來港途徑
waytohksp	I1	來港途徑其他註明
yrinhk	I_1	過去一年在港居住時間
arrhky	I2	來港時間 (年)
arrhkm	I2	來港時間 (月)
plfrom	I3	由何處來香港
plfromsp	I3	由何處來香港其他註明
fromprov	I4	中國內地省份
placetype	I5	移民來源地城鄉劃分
wkb4hk	I6	來港前是否曾經工作過
etypeb4hk	I7_1	來港前末職僱傭身份
ltjb	I7_2	來港前末職職業類別
ltjbdes	I7_3	來港前末職工作描述

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
wkunit	I7_4	來港前未職機構性質 (適用中國內地)
wkunitsp	I7_4	來港前未職機構性質 (適用中國內地) 其他說明
wkuindu	I7_4a	來港前未職機構性質 (適用其他地區)
otherjbb4hk	I7_5	來港前是否曾經在其他機構工作過
jbchngchn	I7_6	來港前是否曾經在未職機構內升職或轉職
chnjb1yr	I8_1	來港前初職開始時間
chnjb1etype	I8_2	來港前初職僱傭身份
chnjb1type	I8_3	來港前初職職業類別
chnjb1des	I8_4	來港前初職工作描述
skjb6m	I9	初抵港時是否嘗試找工作
gtjb	I10	初抵港時是否找到工作
timeskjb	I11	初抵港時找到工作耗時 (月)
skjbway	I12	初抵港時找到工作途徑
skjbwaysp	I12	初抵港時找到工作途徑其他說明
livsource6m	I13	初抵港時生活經濟來源
livsource6msp	I13	初抵港時生活經濟來源其他說明
cantonese	I14	初抵港時粵語熟練程度
dc6m	I15	初抵港時居住區域
house6m	I16	初抵港時房屋來源
house6msp	I16	初抵港時房屋來源其他說明
houtype6m	I17	初抵港時住房類型
livests	I18	初抵港時居住狀況
livestssp	I18	初抵港時居住狀況其他說明
hksup1	I19	初抵港時是否參加過支援服務
hksup2	I19	初抵港時是否參加過支援服務
hksup3	I19	初抵港時是否參加過支援服務
hksup4	I19	初抵港時是否參加過支援服務
district	-	區議會分區
ses	-	區議會選區社會經濟指數
hhwt0	-	家庭戶設計權重
hhwt_adj	-	家庭戶調整權重
ppwt_adj	-	個人調整權重
xbplace	A3	[A3] 出生地點
xdialect1	A5a	[A5a1] 家中使用語言 / 方言 (most-used)
xdialect2	A5a	[A5a2] 家中使用語言 / 方言 (second most-used)
xdialect3	A5a	[A5a3] 家中使用語言 / 方言 (third most-used)
xdialect4	A5a	[A5a4] 家中使用語言 / 方言 (fourth most-used)

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
xrel1	A6	[A6] 宗教信仰
xstudy	B1	[B1] 有否讀過書
xhedup	B2	[B2] 最高學歷獲得地
xhedu1	B3a	[B3a] 最高學歷 (英製)
xhedu2	B3b	[B3b] 最高學歷 (美制)
xedub4wk	B10	[B10] 工作前最高學歷獲得地
xedub4wk1	B11a	[B11a] 工作前最高學歷 (英製)
xedub4wk2	B11b	[B11b] 工作前最高學歷 (美制)
xrcantwks	C5	[C5sp] 無法返工原因註明
xrcantwk	C5	[C5] 無法隨時返工原因
xsourcesp	C9	[C9sp] 經濟生活來源說明
xsource1	C9	[C91] 經濟生活來源
xsource2	C9	[C92] 經濟生活來源
xsource3	C9	[C93] 經濟生活來源
xsource4	C9	[C94] 經濟生活來源
xsource5	C9	[C95] 經濟生活來源
xworkp	C14	[C14] 現職 / 未職工作地區
xworkpsp	C14	[C14sp] 現職 / 未職工作地區其他註明
xetypesp	C17_h	[C17_hsp] 現職 / 未職僱用形式其他說明
xetype	C17_h	[C17_h] 現職 / 未職僱用形式
xjb1etypesp	C21_e	[c21_esp] 香港初職僱用形式其他說明
xjb1etype	C21_e	[c21_e] 香港初職僱用形式
xclinic	E11	[E11] 就醫地點
xwaytohk	I1	[I1] 來港途徑
xplfrom	I3	[I3] 由何處來香港
xwkunit	I7_4	[I7_4] 來港前未職機構性質 (適用中國內地)
xskjbyway	I12	[I12] 初抵港時找到工作途徑
xlivsource6m	I13	[I13] 初抵港時生活經濟來源
xhouse6m	I16	[I16] 初抵港時房屋來源
xlivests	I18	[I18] 初抵港時居住狀況
xcantindepr	EA2	[EA2] 不能自理的原因
xcaregiver	EA3	[EA3] 主要照顧人
xdaysupter	EA5	[EA5] 日常生活幫助
xsupter	EA6	[EA6] 日常生活提供幫助者
xrocc	C17_b	[C17_b] Respondent's current/most recent detailed occupation
xrocc_c	C17_a	[C17_a] 1-digit code for R's current/most recent occupation
xrocc_flag	-	Coding flag for *xrocc*

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
xrocc1	C21_b	[C21_b] Respondent's 1st detailed occupation
xrocc1_c	C21_a	[C21_a] 1-digit code for R's 1st occupation
xrocc1_flag	-	Coding flag for *xrocc1*
xfocc	C26	[C26] Father's detailed occupation when R aged 14
xfocc_c	C25	[C25] 1-digit code for father's occupation when R aged 14
xfocc_flag	-	Coding flag for *xfocc*
xmocc	C31	[C31] Mother's detailed occupation when the respond aged 14
xmocc_c	C30	[C30] 1-digit code for mother's occupation when R aged 14
xmocc_flag	-	Coding flag for *xmocc*
xmigocc	I7_3	[I7_3] Respondent's last detailed occupation before arriving HK
xmigocc_c	I7_2	[I7_2] 1-digit code for R's last occupation before arriving HK
xmigocc_flag	-	Coding flag for *xmigocc*
xmigocc1	I8_4	[I8_4] Respondent's 1st detailed occupation before arriving HK
xmigocc1_c	I8_3	[I8_3] 1-digit code for R's 1st occupation before arriving HK
xmigocc1_flag	-	Coding flag for *xmigocc1*
xrocc_isko	-	isko88: R's current/most recent detailed occupation
xrocc1_isko	-	isko88: R's 1st detailed occupation in HK
xfocc_isko	-	isko88: father's detailed occupation when R aged 14
xmocc_isko	-	isko88: mother's detailed occupation when R aged 14
xmigocc_isko	-	isko88: R's last detailed occupation before arriving HK
xmigocc1_isko	-	isko88: R's 1st detailed occupation before arriving Hk
xrocc_isei	-	ISEI: R's current/most recent detailed occupation in Hk
xrocc1_isei	-	ISEI: R's 1st detailed occupation in HK
xfocc_isei	-	ISEI: father's detailed occupation when R aged 14
xmocc_isei	-	ISEI: mother's detailed occupation when R aged 14
xmigocc_isei	-	ISEI: R's last detailed occupation before arriving HK
xmigocc1_isei	-	ISEI: R's 1st detailed occupation before arriving HK
xrocc_hksei	-	local SES: R's current/most recent detailed occupat
xrocc1_hksei	-	local SES: R's 1st detailed occupation in HK
xfocc_hksei	-	local SES: father's detailed occupation when R aged
xmocc_hksei	-	local SES: mother's detailed occupation when R aged
xmigocc_hksei	-	local SES: R's last detailed occupation before arri
xmigocc1_hksei	-	local SES: R's 1st detailed occupation before arriv

註：以字母 x 開頭的變量是對原變量作了數據清理和重新編碼工作。在做單變量描述統計時，並未包含這些變量。

## 子女問卷

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
sampleid	-	問卷編號
vhhid	-	家庭編號
respgender	-	子女性別 (CAPI)
childc	CO1	子女編號
childage	CO3	子女年齡 (CAPI)
ansbyid	CA0	代答人編號
bthpd	CA1a	出生體重 (磅)
bthkg	CA1a	出生體重 (公斤)
nowpd	CA1b	現在體重 (磅)
nowkg	CA1b	現在體重 (公斤)
nowft	CA1c	現在身高 (英尺)
nowih	CA1c	現在身高 (英寸)
nowcm	CA1c	現在身高 (厘米)
bplace	CA2	出生地
bplacesp	CA2	出生地其他說明
bplacechn	CA2	中國內地省份
yrtohk	CA3	來港時間 (年)
edub4hk	CA4_1	來港前上學程度
edub4hksp	CA4_1	來港前上學程度其他說明
keypt	CA4_2	來港前是否就讀重點學校
eduperfb4hk	CA4_3	來港前學習成績
repb4hk	CA4_4	來港前是否曾經留級
eduhk	CA5_1	初抵港時上學程度
eduhksp	CA5_1	初抵港時上學程度說明
sch1type	CA5_2	初抵港時學校類型
sch1typesp	CA5_3	初抵港時學校類型其他說明
eduperfhk	CA5_4	初抵港時學習成績
edulevnow	CA6	目前上學程度
edulevnowsp	CA6	目前上學程度其他說明
schtypenow	CA7_1	目前學校類型
schtypenowsp	CA7_1	目前學校類型其他說明
chi	CA7_2a	目前中文成績
maths	CA7_2b	目前數學成績
eng	CA7_2c	目前英文成績
adulthr	CA7_3	家人每天輔導時間 (小時)
tutor	CA7_4	是否上輔導班

變量名	問卷題號	變量標籤
intclass	CA7_5	是否上興趣班
eduasp	CA8	教育期望
childhealth	CA9	健康狀況
drfreq	CA10_1	去年就醫頻率
childhosp	CA10_2	去年是否住院
illness	CA10_3	去年最嚴重一次住院疾病
dialect1	CA10_4	家中使用語言 / 方言
dialect2	CA10_4	家中使用語言 / 方言
dialect3	CA10_4	家中使用語言 / 方言
dialect4	CA10_4	家中使用語言 / 方言
dialectsp	CA10_4	家中使用語言 / 方言其他註明
district	-	區議會分區
ses	-	區議會選區社會經濟指數
hhwt0	-	家庭戶設計權重
hhwt_adj	-	家庭戶調整權重
chldwt_adj	-	個人調整權重
xbplace	CA2	[CA2] 出生地
xeduhk	CA5_1	[CA5_1] 初抵港時上學程度
xdialect1	CA10_4	[CA10_4] 家中使用語言 / 方言
xdialect2	CA10_4	[CA10_4] 家中使用語言 / 方言
xdialect3	CA10_4	[CA10_4] 家中使用語言 / 方言
xdialect4	CA10_4	[CA10_4] 家中使用語言 / 方言

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# Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD): Research Designs and Data Overview<sup>†</sup>

## Abstract

The Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD) aims to establish a city-wide representative household panel survey to track socioeconomic changes and their impact on people's livelihood in Hong Kong. The content covers housing, economic activity and consumption at the household level and education, marriage, fertility, employment, health, daily social activities, mental health and social attitude at the individual level. Three waves of data collection have been completed in 2011, 2013, and 2015, respectively: 3,214 households, 7,218 adults and 958 children were successfully interviewed in the first wave, and 2,165 households, 4,270 adults and 623 children were re-interviewed in the second wave. A refreshment sample of 1,007 households (including 1,960 adults and 145 children) with new themes was added in 2014, which, together with those in the second wave, were re-interviewed in the third wave in 2015, including 2,348 households, 4,961 adults and 477 children. This article introduces the background, research designs, and content coverage of the three waves of the HKPSSD, and presents an overview of the data. The HKPSSD is expected to serve as an important database for social science research and policy study in Hong Kong, and for comparative analyses in the Greater China region.

## Background

Like research in the natural sciences, social science research has been transformed from individual scholars' contemplation in their studies to a "big science" involving many collaborating parties over the past half a century. An increasing number of social scientists are turning to large-scale probability sampling survey methods to collect empirical data for their social inquiries. Starting from the 1960s and 1970s, many countries have launched annual or biennial surveys to collect data, monitor social trends, and analyze social changes (Featherman 2003; Groves 2011; Smith 2013). The databases so accumulated have provided the main source of high quality micro-data on a regular basis for social science research. Most scholars are thus spared the trouble of collecting data for themselves and can focus on analyzing the secondary data and publishing their research findings.

The survey databases, as the social research infrastructure or public goods, generally adopt two kinds of sample designs. One is the repeated cross-sectional survey, conducted every year or every two years. The respondents are a representative sample of the general population in the survey year. While certain questions or modules remain identical, the surveyed respondents are not the same across years. The repeated cross-sectional survey is represented by the General Social Survey (GSS) in the US, which has been conducted by the National Opinion Research center (NORC), University of Chicago, since 1972. The GSS framework was imitated by the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), which started coordinating annual social surveys in participating countries since the 1980s. The survey data collected through ISSP on different themes each year have greatly facilitated cross-

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national comparative social research. The Chinese General Social Survey (CGSS), jointly launched in 2003 by the Hong Kong University of Science & Technology and Renmin University of China, has been a part of the ISSP since 2008 (Bian and Li 2012), though the CGSS samples do not cover the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR).

The other sample design is the longitudinal survey, or the panel survey, which follows the sampled group (panel) in multiple waves of surveys within a fixed period of time. Repeated cross-sectional data, though useful in describing social trends, have intrinsic flaws in addressing causal mechanisms in the scientific study of social change. Since the identification of the causal relationship between two social phenomena is the foundation for policy interventions, panel data are indispensable for social science and policy research (Firebaugh 2007). A well-known project is the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, which began in 1968 and lasted for over 40 years. The design of PSID has been replicated by many studies in other countries since the 1980s (Frick et. al. 2007; Yeung 1996), including the Panel Study of Family Dynamics (PSFD) conducted since 1999 by Academia Sinica, Taiwan, and the Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS) undertaken by Peking University since 2010 (Xie and Hu 2014).

Under the influence of laissez-faire ideology, Hong Kong has long had a shortage of empirical social research and policy analysis based on solid data and rigorous methods. On the one hand, there has never been much of a demand from the government, society, and the like; on the other hand, even if scholars were interested in studying local issues in Hong Kong, they faced the obstacle of finding empirical data with rigorous designs and reliable quality. The Nobel Laureate Milton Friedman recalled once asking John Cowperthwaite, then Financial Secretary of the British Colony, about the paucity of statistics in Hong Kong during his visit in 1963. Cowperthwaite responded by saying “if I let them compute those statistics, they’ll want to use them for planning” (Friedman 1998). Consequently, government and academic institutions made little effort to collect social survey data systematically, despite the fact that the sampling survey was introduced in Hong Kong way back in the 1970s (Lee and Leung 2001). The few surveys that were conducted were limited in sample size, not representative of the general population, and focused on specific questions, such as questions about family, adolescents and youth, mental health and life quality, and social attitude, reflecting the public interest in certain livelihood issues after Hong Kong became a developed economy and in certain political topics before 1997. For instance, a territory-wide Social Indicators Survey, led by Lau Siu-Kai, has been conducted biennially since 1988 (Lau et al. 2003). This survey systematically collects information on people’s subjective feeling, attitude and evaluation, including life satisfaction, political attitude and national identity (Lee and Leung 2001). Nevertheless, the survey is limited not only in terms of its small sample size but also its sporadic and inconsistent themes. Thus, it is insufficient for addressing many research questions even if different waves of data are pooled. The Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) of the HKSAR, on the other hand, has been carrying out the “General Household Survey” (GHS) since 1981. The GHS is mainly concerned about labor force participation, employment and unemployment, and occasionally certain themes on social issues. Its questionnaire designs are oriented more towards policy application in the immediate term, rather than academic research.

The demand for empirical data to help understand socioeconomic trends in Hong Kong has grown substantially since the city returned to Chinese sovereignty under the principle of “one country, two systems” in 1997 (Ash, Ferdinando and Hook 2000). After the Asian Financial Crisis, employers in Hong Kong began adopting flexible employment to reduce costs and enhance competitiveness in light of the rising unemployment rates and fewer government regulations on the labor market under laissez-faire capitalism. As such, marginal employment gradually became a common practice (Chiu, So and Tam 2008). Long working hours without overtime pay among formally employed full-time workers and stagnant wages among unskilled workers have contributed to the exacerbating income inequality, and poverty has become a pressing issue for the Hong Kong government (Goodstadt 2013; Lau 2015; Lau, Pantazis, Gordon, Lai and Sutton 2015). Hong Kong needs a new engine of economic growth after the manufacturing industry started moving their operations to the Pearl River Delta in the 1980s (Chiu and Lui 2003). The social mobility of the young generation, who have benefited from the higher education expansion in the 1990s, has been a cause for concern for the Hong Kong public (Post 2003; Wu 2007; Wu 2011). Skyrocketing housing prices have affected the quality of life and future prospects of the city’s middle class (Lui 2007). Topics related to people’s livelihood, such as integration with mainland China, social mobility, minimum wages, standard working hours, housing, immigration policy, poverty and population aging, have featured prominently in the media. Missing are empirical studies to help the public understand the current situation and temporal trends and to inform public policy to tackle these issues. Accordingly, a carefully designed survey database with comprehensive coverage is needed to capture the social trends and foster evidence-based policy research in Hong Kong.

Funded by the Strategic Public Policy Research Funding scheme, and jointly initiated by the Central Policy Unit (CPU) and the Research Grants Council (RGC) of HKSAR,<sup>1</sup> the Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD) aims to collect data at both the household and individual levels to track social and economic changes and their impact on individuals in Hong Kong. While the focus of the HKPSSD was initially on family and inequality, survey questions now cover family housing situations, individuals’ education, marriage, children, work and employment, health and mental health, daily activities and social relationships. Therefore, the project is essentially an interdisciplinary enterprise that can accommodate a range of topics of interest to social scientists. This article aims to introduce the HKPSSD with respect to its research design, sampling methods, fieldwork execution, and quality assessment, as well as an overview of the questionnaire structure and content coverage. It is hoped that such an introduction can help researchers and other relevant parties to exploit the data for their own research interests.

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<sup>1</sup> The Central Policy Unit (CPU) is a government body established in 1989, with a major function to provide advice and recommendations on public policy and other matters to the Chief Executive, the Chief Secretary for Administration, and the Financial Secretary of HKSAR. The Research Grants Council (RGC), which was established in 1991, operates under the aegis of the University Grants Committee (UGC) and functions as an advisory body on research matters and for the distribution of funding for research projects undertaken by academic staff in government-funded universities (see <http://www.cpu.gov.hk/en/home/index.html>)

## The Research Design and Sampling Method

### *Research Design*

The HKPSSD was initially designed as two waves of longitudinal survey conducted by face-to-face interview. The first wave of survey was completed in 2011 and the second wave in 2013. A refreshment sample was added in 2014, which, together with the sample for the second wave, formed the sample for a third wave of survey in 2015. Hence, the HKPSSD has accumulated three waves of data, with common modules across all waves and new themes added to specific waves.

Like similar projects in other countries and regions, the HKPSSD employs the household as the basic unit for tracking, because family is a social institution that directly connects individuals to the social structure. Not only is family a primary arena in which individuals were born, raised, and socialized to form the value system, it is also a fundamental entity in making decisions on consumption and allocation of resources, and a facilitator of interpersonal relationships and social activities. Individuals are embedded in their families and families are embedded in communities. Hence, the family is a critical link through which social changes affect individuals' wellbeing.

According to the C&SD (2012, p. 115), "a domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living." These persons need not be related. If a person makes a provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case the household is a "one-person household". Due to budget and manpower constraints, we restricted eligible households to those with at least one member (1) who is Chinese, (2) who speaks either Mandarin, or Cantonese, or any other Chinese dialect, (3) who has been living in Hong Kong for at least three months over the past six months or will be living in Hong Kong for at least three months in the next six months, and (4) whose age is 15 years old or above in 2011. During home visits, face-to-face interviews were conducted with all eligible members of each selected household who (1) have family ties with the household and (2) have been living in the same household for at least three months over the past six months or will be living in the same household for at least three months in the coming six months. Co-residing domestic helpers and temporary visitors were not considered as eligible members.

To provide an accurate and complete picture of the relationships among all family members, we borrowed the research designs of CFPS (Xie and Hu 2014), in particular, the specially-designed T forms to collect data on family members and their relationships in the first wave. The first form (T1) records information on each member, including their basic social demographic characteristics, such as name, birth year, age, marital status, education, economic activity status, and whether the member is residing at the address. The second form (T2) further collects information on the parents, spouses and children of each member who filled in a T1 form. Note that some of those who filled in a T2 form may also have filled in a T1 form, if they live in the sampled household, or may not appear in T1, if they live elsewhere. For the latter, CFPS contains a third table (T3) to collect their demographic information so that the basic characteristics of all family members, regardless of whether they live together or not, can be obtained. The HKPSSD has chosen to skip the T3 form to keep costs down. It

has solicited the basic information for all co-residing members and some non-co-residing members of the family. In addition, an eligible member aged 18 or above who is familiar with the family's situation was asked to answer questions at the household level related to housing condition, income, social welfare benefits, intergenerational economic transfer, and others.

Since the family questionnaire has recorded the relationships among family members, we could therefore identify eligible co-residing members to fill in individual questionnaires for adults and children. Adult questionnaires were completed by family members aged 15 or above, whereas children questionnaires for those under age 15 were completed by their parents or main caregivers. In the first wave, adult questionnaires were divided into six modules, including (1) socioeconomic characteristics of the interviewee, his/her spouse if married, or cohabiting partner; (2) interviewee's educational history; (3) work and employment information in Hong Kong; (4) daily social activities; (5) health condition; and (6) psychological wellbeing. In addition, two special modules were designed, for those who were not born in Hong Kong (the immigrant module) and for those aged 60 or above. The immigrant module solicited information about the place of origin in the mainland, as well as the situation in the first six months of arrival in Hong Kong, whereas the elderly module collected additional information on their functional activities and daily care. Child questionnaires cover schooling, academic performance, extracurricular activities, and their parents' expectations for their health and education.

There are two advantages to collecting information about the relationships among all family members through T forms and interviewing all eligible members. First, only one eligible household member is randomly selected in the prevailing household survey design and information on other members is obtained through their relationship with the focal interviewee. This raises the concern of potential bias. The T-form design avoids this potential bias by making each eligible member the focal point in turns to cover the kinship network connecting all co-residing family members, such as parents, spouses, children, siblings, grandparents, and grandchildren, etc. Second, notwithstanding the fact that the census/by-census and the General Household Surveys (GHS) conducted by the C&SD have collected information on all household members, the relationships are still centered on the household head and question items for individuals are fairly limited. In the HKPSSD, all eligible co-residing members must complete detailed questionnaires. The individual-level data collected can either be treated the same as those from a general social survey with one person randomly selected from each household for interview (except for the need to consider the clustering effect of certain individuals from the same household), or be linked via the family relationships in T1 and T2 to obtain dyadic data on parents-children, husband-wife, and siblings, thus greatly enhancing the scientific value of the database.

As previously mentioned, individuals are nested in family relationships and the families are nested in neighborhoods/communities. While the first point is self-evident, how to incorporate the concept of community/spatial factors in research designs needs to be carefully thought out, with consideration of feasibility. In Hong Kong, all living quarters are subject to two geographic coding systems. The first is the Tertiary Planning Unit (TPU), designed by the Planning Department of the Government at three different levels. There are 9 primary TPUs, 52 secondary TPUs, and 287 tertiary

TPUs. The tertiary TPUs consist of 1,620 large street blocks. The other geocoding system is designed for district administration and election management. The whole territory of Hong Kong has been divided into 18 districts, each with a district council (DC), under which there are 405 constituency areas (CAs). The HKPSSD opted to use the geo-coding scheme of 18 districts and 405 CAs, not only because the number of spatial units is suitable, but also because statistical information on the demographic and housing structure at CA levels is readily available from the HKSAR Government. Consequently, we are able to construct a multi-level comprehensive database that involves individuals, families, and CAs (neighborhoods). While political issues are not the focus of the HKPSSD project, the design of the HKPSSD, unlike that of opinion polls, makes it possible to study political orientation and local election in the future (Ma 2015).

## **Sampling Methods**

Guided by the research principles above, the HKPSSD adopts as its sampling frame the Frame of Quarters maintained by the C&SD. The Frame of Quarters covers the whole noninstitutionalized population on land in Hong Kong, amounting to about 99 percent of all Hong Kong residents. The Frame of Quarters consists of two components, namely the Register of Quarters (RQ) and the Register of Segments (RS).<sup>2</sup> By the end of the second quarter of 2009, there were 2.38 million quarters in the RQ, excluding nonresidential ones, and 16,700 area segments with an estimated total of 190,000 quarters in the RS.

The C&SD has a well-established procedure of sampling quarters from the RQ and the RS. Specifically, living quarters in the RQ are first sorted by geographical area, specified either by DC district/CA or by TPU, and quarter type. Systematic replicated sampling is then applied to select quarters from the RQ. For quarters in the RS, no address of individual quarters in the segment is provided. The documents available for each segment include a segment map, a segment location map, and a segment description sheet. For quarters in the RQ, sampling units are drawn at a fixed time interval after selecting a random start to form sample replicates. The sampling method for the RS is similar except that the area segments are sorted by geographical area only. Each replicate consists of about 500 quarters, including both RQ and RS quarters. In the formation of replicates, the proportion of segment cases has been taken into account so that its proportion does not differ greatly from other replicates while the whole replicate remains a good representation of our territory. Such replicates can be treated as a representative household sample in Hong Kong and is also used as the basic units for our sampling in the HKPSSD.

<sup>2</sup> The Register of Quarters contains a list of addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas including urban areas, new towns, and major developments in the New Territories. Each quarter is identified by a unique address with such details as house number, street name, building name, floor number, and flat number. Temporary structures, such as roof-top and back-lane structures, are usually not listed in the RQ. Each temporary structure is treated as an attachment to the nearest listed quarters in the RQ. The Register of Segments contains a list of area segments in non-built-up areas. Each area segment contains about 8–15 quarters and is delineated by natural or easily identifiable boundaries such as streams, footpaths, lanes, and ditches. The use of area segments in non-built-up areas is necessary because the quarters in these areas may not have well-specified addresses and cannot be easily identified. Note that while a list of quarters in each segment is available along with the segment maps and location maps, the information is for reference only. Enumerators in the C&SD need to first list each and every quarter in each segment before the segment can be used for survey purpose (see details in Wu, 2014).

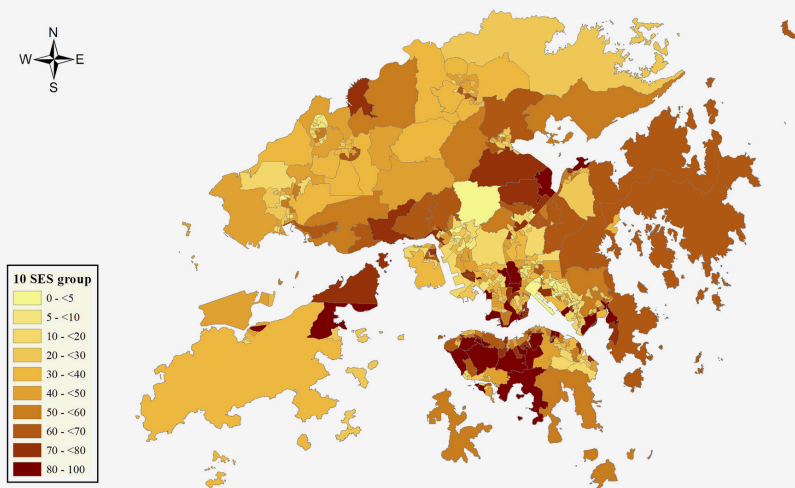
The prevailing practice in survey sampling in Hong Kong is to request multiple replicates from the C&SD until the target sample size is reached. However, this method could yield uneven nonresponse bias across different neighborhoods/districts, as residents in different geographic areas may differ substantially in socioeconomic status and their likelihood of participating in social surveys. For example, although the replicates have taken into account the proportions of public housing and private housing, those households living in private housing in the Central & Western District of Hong Kong Island and those living in the Yuen Long District of New Territories could be substantially different in terms of socioeconomic status and survey response rates. In the end, the household surveys may yield a certain proportion of samples in private housing, but those living in the private housing of high-end neighborhoods could be severely under-represented and the overall sample would thus be seriously biased. To address this problem, the HKPSSD adopts a stratified random sampling method, paying special attention to the representativeness of the sample in terms of residential localities and the population's socioeconomic status, which are correlated with each other.

First, we constructed a new index that captures the average socioeconomic status (SES) of the population in each CA in Hong Kong, or simply called the neighborhood SES. Based on the 2006 population by-census data released by the government at the CA level, we selected four indicators to capture socioeconomic differentials of the population across the neighborhoods, including the proportion of households in public rental housing, proportion of households with total monthly income of HK\$30,000 or more, proportion of the population with tertiary education or above, and proportion of the population in high-status occupations (i.e., managers, administrators, professionals, and associate professionals). The principal component analysis (PCA) of the four indicators reduced the data into one dimension (a single principal component), while still retaining most of the information in neighborhood-level statistics that we have assembled. The principal component was then standardized so that each CA was assigned a socioeconomic index ranging from 0 to 100.<sup>3</sup> Figure 1 displays the spatial distribution of the index on a GIS map. The darker an area is, the higher the socioeconomic status of the population on average. This index not only serves as the generic stratifying variable in the sampling design of the HKPSSD, but may also be used as a composite indicator of neighborhood or community characteristics in Hong Kong.

Second, with the assistance of the C&SD, we obtained the 70,000 quarters/addresses from 140 replicates as the sampling frame, as we did not have access to the entire database to perform our sample design due to government regulations. Those addresses are distributed all over the 405 CAs of the 18 DCs of Hong Kong, and thus can be seen as a subset of the address database maintained by the C&SD. We first sorted the 405 CAs into the 18 districts based on their geographic proximity and then, within each district, we sorted the CAs in descending order of the SEI. As a result, all residential addresses in the 405 CAs are stratified into 140 major strata and 70,000 quarters are evenly distributed in those 140 strata.

<sup>3</sup> For details, see Appendix I. See also “The Construction of Socioeconomic Index for Constituency Areas in Hong Kong” in Wu (2014).

Figure 1. Socioeconomic Status Index in 405 CAs in Hong Kong



Note: The larger the value is, the higher the socioeconomic status of a certain area and the darker its shade in the figure

Finally, we sorted all addresses by proximity within each stratum and applied a systematic sampling method to draw a sample of addresses. The number of addresses required for each stratum varies with stratum-specific response rates based on prior surveys. For example, in those high-SEI neighborhoods with low response rates, more addresses were drawn to ensure a reasonable number of successful interviews in the final sample. The first wave of survey set a target of interviewing 3,200 households from different neighborhoods with a wide range of SEIs (Please refer to the following chapter "Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics: A Benchmark Survey" for detailed information on the sampling procedure).

## Fieldwork Execution and Data Quality

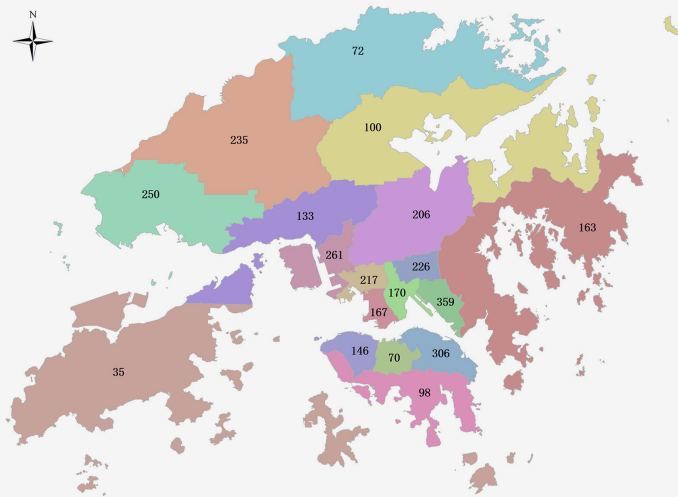
Given the extraordinary complexity of the survey designs and questionnaire coverage, the HKPSSD employed the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) system and an associated web support system to ensure sample representativeness and data quality on the one hand and to protect data confidentiality on the other hand. All sample addresses were distributed from a server as the control center to laptops through the Internet, which enumerators carried to the site of interview. Questionnaires were stored in laptops and the order and number of questions generated on-site depended on the interviewees' answers to specific questions. Upon completion of the interview, the data were automatically encrypted and sent back to the server through the Internet such that fieldwork staff could no longer access them. The CAPI, along with its web support system, allows the project research staff to monitor the fieldwork, check for sample bias, and assess data quality and make corrections, by examining summary statistics generated by the system.

The HKPSSD had initially planned for two waves of data collection to accumulate experience in conducting household longitudinal survey in a metropolitan setting like Hong Kong. After



preparations, including founding an institution (establishment of the Center for Applied Social and Economic Research), introducing and modifying the CAPI system, as well as preparing the questionnaires, designing the sample, and pretesting, the first wave of data collection was by and large completed in 2011.<sup>4</sup> The second-wave follow-ups, and on-site face-to-face interviews, were conducted in 2013. In the first-wave benchmark, 3,214 households, 7,218 adults (aged 15 or above) and 958 children (aged under 15), representing the general population of Hong Kong, were successfully interviewed. The distribution of the households across 18 districts is presented in Figure 2. In the second wave of survey, all eligible members belonging to the 3,214 households were followed up, including those who completed interviews in the first wave, those eligible but did not complete an interview in the first wave, and those who were ineligible in the first wave but became eligible in the second wave. Therefore, four versions of the questionnaires were used for individual family members, namely, the follow-up questionnaires for those who provided data in the first wave, the make-up questionnaires for those who were eligible but did not provide data in the first wave, new questionnaires (I) for those who were aged 15 or under but reached 15 thus became eligible adults, and new questionnaires (II) for those who joined the family (e.g., via marriage) after the first wave of survey. The child questionnaires completed by the parents or main caregivers also include the make-up questions and new questions. The CAPI system made it possible to efficiently administer a survey project with such a complex structure of questionnaires.

Figure 2. The Distribution of the Households Surveyed in HKPSSD by 18 Districts in Hong Kong



In light of the high attrition rate of the household panel survey in large cities, we designed a refreshment sample, using the HKPSSD sampling frame, in which we kept many key modules in the HKPSSD but also added new modules, such as questions about attitude towards new immigrants from mainland China, national identity, political orientation and participation (Liu and Lee 2013; Ma 2015). We also added questions about attitude towards the government's role and fiscal expenditure,

<sup>4</sup> Affected by the 2011 population census, the fieldwork was postponed to the end of the year. Several ad hoc remedial/correction visits took place in early 2012.

which are closely related to timely issues with regards to political development in Hong Kong before the Occupy Central took place. The refreshment sample was completed in September, 2014, in which 1,007 households, 1,960 adults, and 145 children completed the interviews. The refreshment can be seen as an independent sample representing households and individuals in Hong Kong's general population, but also as a survey repeating the HKPSSD benchmark survey in 2011. Thus the two can be combined to study changes from 2011 to 2014.

After the two waves of survey were completed, additional funds were secured to launch the third wave in 2015. All households who completed interviews in the second wave and refreshment sample and their eligible members are interviewed again in the third wave. The fieldwork was completed in December, 2015. Table 1 presents an overview of the fieldwork execution for the three waves of data collection under the flagship of the HKPSSD.

In executing the survey fieldwork, we followed strict procedures for data quality control and progress monitoring. All interviewers were given a two-day training to familiarize them with the questionnaire contents and the CAPI system. They were assessed by a group of project research staff before they started the fieldwork. In addition to the quality check regularly conducted by the fieldwork team, the research team members also took advantage of the CAPI and its management system to monitor the interviewers' behaviors either through listening to sample interview records or tabulating the data sent back to the server immediately after the household visits were completed. Special attention was paid to the profile of the sample with respect to a set of key indicators, such as housing type, household income, age, and occupation. Any abnormal patterns or problems were brought to the fieldwork team's attention for immediate follow-up. After the fieldwork, a series of data checking, editing and recoding (e.g., for occupation) were carried out to produce a clean, consistent, and accurate database. All data issues that emerged and the final solutions were carefully documented.

The fieldwork for the first wave of the HKPSSD spanned the period when the 2011 population census was conducted. The census data subsequently available on housing, household type, and population structure thus provided a benchmark against which to check the quality of our survey and to weight the data. To create sample weights, the design weight was first calculated as the inverse of the probability of being selected, to correct for bias resulting from the unequal probabilities of being selected. After the fieldwork was completed, the design weights were adjusted for differential nonresponses across the 140 strata to eliminate bias resulting from the discrepancy between the designed sample of selected households and the final sample of successfully interviewed households. Finally, the sample distributions on certain key variables were made consistent with their population counterparts, through calibrating known marginal totals. For household-level data, survey weights were used to calibrate the marginal totals of three variables, namely household size, district, and housing type. For individual-level data, survey weights were used to calibrate the marginal totals of three variables, namely, sex-age group, main economic activity status, and highest level of education completed. For data on children, survey weights were used to calibrate the marginal totals of the sex-age group. Other waves of surveys followed a similar procedure. The final sample weights are included as core variables in the micro-data of respective waves of the HKPSSD (for details

of weighting and comparing the first-wave data with the 2011 census data, see Wu [2011]). The longitudinal weights will also be provided in due course (Lynn 2009).

**Table 1. Summary of the Four Surveys of the HKPSSD (First Wave, Second Wave, Refreshment, and Third Wave)**

	First Wave (2011)	Second Wave (2013)	Refreshment (2014)	Third Wave (2015)*
<b>Objective</b>				
Household	All qualified households living in randomly sampled valid addresses	All households that completed interviews in 2011	All qualified households living in randomly sampled valid addresses	All qualified households that completed interviews in the second wave and the refreshment
Individual	All eligible members in sampled households	All eligible members in sampled households that completed interviews	All eligible members in sampled households	All eligible members in households that completed interviews in the second wave and the refreshment.
<b>Sample Size</b>				
Households	3,214	2,165	1,007	2,348
Individuals	8,176	4,893	2,105	5,438
Adults	7,218	4,270	1,960	4,961
Children	958	623	145	477
Interview Mode	CAPI face-to-face interview	CAPI face-to-face interview	CAPI face-to-face interview	CAPI face-to-face interview
<b>Contact Results</b>				
Household Level	55.7% (response rate)	70.0% (tracking rate)	70.0% (response rate)	70.1% (tracking rate)
Individual Level	85.6% (response rate)	72.5% (tracking rate)	86.3% (response rate)	85.1% (tracking rate)

## Content Coverage and Overview of the Data

### Content Coverage

After the two waves of survey in 2011 and 2013, a refreshment sample survey in 2014, and the third wave in 2015, the HKPSSD has accumulated rich data for research to understand various economic, social and political issues in Hong Kong. The survey content covers the household economy, family life, parenting, work and employment, housing, education, social mobility, immigration, health and medical care, population aging and elderly care, subject wellbeing, political attitudes, national identity, among many others.

Table 2 summarizes and compares content covered in the four surveys described above. As shown in the table, some questions are asked only once in the baseline surveys (2011 and 2014).

Their answers provide a snapshot of the Hong Kong society. Other questions are asked more than once, and thus form a longitudinal dataset for more in-depth investigation of socioeconomic changes and underlying causal mechanisms.

**Table 2. Comparison of Questionnaire Content in HKPSSD Surveys in 2011, 2013, 2014, and 2015**

	First Wave	Second Wave	Re- fresh- ment	Third Wave		First Wave	Second Wave	Re- fresh- ment	Third Wave
Households					Individual (cont')				
Family members and other relatives	√	√	√	√	Social trust	x	x	√	x
Domestic helper	√	√	√	√	Retirement plan	x	x	√	x
Housing and expenditure	√	√	√	√	Fertility plan	x	x	√	√
CSSA	√	√	√	√	Perception of law and legal justice	x	x	√	√
Household income	√	√	√	√	Survey experiment on political attitude	x	x	x	√
Welfare subsidies	x	x	√	√	Attitude toward HK's political development	x	x	x	√
Subjective class	√	x	√	√	Immigrant module	√	x	√	√
Household assets	x	√	√	√	Elderly module	√	√	√	√
Daily expenditure	x	√	√	√					
Individuals					Children				
Basic info	√	√	√	√	Basic information	√	√	√	√
Household decision	x	√	x	x	Caregiver	x	√	√	√
Employment/earnings	√	√	√	√	Physical growth/health	√	√	√	√
Job shift	√	√	√	√	Migration	√	x	√	x
First job	√	x	√	x	School	√	√	√	√
Family situation at age 14	√	√	√	x	Academic performance	√	√	√	√
Residential mobility	x	x	x	√	Private tutoring	√	√	√	√
Physical/mental health	√	√	√	√	Educational expectation	√	x	x	x
Seeking help for psychological illness	x	x	x	√	Language at home	√	x	x	x
Family member interaction	x	x	x	√	Personal room/space	x	√	√	x
Time allocation	√	√	x	x	Insurance	x	√	√	x
Social participation	√	x	x	x	Educational expenditure	x	√	√	√
Information channel	x	√	x	√	Character/parenting style	x	√	√	√
Identity/attitude towards China	x	√	√	√	Behavior problems	x	x	√	√
Attitude towards government expenditure	x	x	√	x	Parent's background	x	x	x	√

Notes: "√" indicates the items are available; x indicates the items are not available.

In particular, subjective questions related to attitude towards China, the Basic Law, the Hong Kong Government and political participants are added in the refreshment and third-wave surveys. While political issues and social attitude were not among the study themes in the HKPSSD originally proposed for the first two waves, these topics have become increasingly relevant to understanding the controversies on the electoral reforms and social movement involving the youth in Hong Kong, which culminated in Occupy Central in 2014. The refreshment was completed prior to the movement whereas the third wave was conducted afterwards. Questions related to the information channel, national identity and perception of the Basic Law and legal justice in Hong Kong would allow researchers to address those issues in a timely manner (Liu and Lee 2013).

While rising inequality has been attracting a lot of attention from scholars, policymakers, and social commentators, in Hong Kong as in elsewhere (Wu 2009a), few empirical analyses have been able to go beyond work income (earnings) to look at issues related to wealth and poverty, the two extremes of the inequality structure (Tai 2005), which are believed to play important roles in the intergenerational transmission of advantages and disadvantages (Piketty 2014; Xie and Hu 2015). At the household level, the HKPSSD collects data on income, assets, housing and expenditure, and daily expenditure that could provide a far more comprehensive measure of family socioeconomic status and classify the rich and poor groups in Hong Kong today. The data on household wealth, especially on housing, although limited, are also extremely valuable for the study of inequality and its associated consequences in Hong Kong.

The low fertility and rapid aging of the population have been troubling policymakers in Hong Kong over the past decades. The HKPSSD not only included a special module for the elderly (aged 60 or above) in each wave and constantly improves the relevant measures, but also added a set of questionnaires on retirement plan in 2014 and fertility plan in both 2014 and 2015. Moreover, immigrants—especially new immigrants from mainland China—provide an alternative source of labor supply to Hong Kong's economy. Their adaptation and assimilation to the local society would greatly shape the future of Hong Kong (Chiu, Choi and Ting 2005; Post, Pong and Ou 2015; Zhang and Wu 2011; Zhang 2014). A special module for immigrants who were not born in Hong Kong was included in the questionnaires. Since 2013, a new module of local people's attitude towards Chinese immigrants is added, in light of escalating animosity towards mainland immigrants and tourists. Such information can be combined with other general information to gain a deep understanding of the relationship between Chinese immigrants and local residents and between Hong Kong people and mainland Chinese in general.

In the following, I provide descriptive statistics on the key variables in the three surveys in 2011, 2013/2014, and 2015, to chart the characteristics of the Hong Kong society and its people and to give interested parties a sense of the data, i.e., what can be done and what cannot be done with the data.

## ***Descriptive Statistics***

Table 3 presents descriptive statistics of selected variables in the three surveys. Even without the sample weights, the socioeconomic characteristics of households and demographic characteristics of

individuals are remarkably consistent across the surveys. The refreshment sample in 2014 is closer to the distribution in the population census in 2011 than the first two waves of the HKPSSD, yet the first wave of survey with its large sample size of 3,214 households, 7,218 adults, 958 children has incomparable values for analyses of the contemporary Hong Kong society. For instance, about 9 percent of the households are receiving Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA), so the data are suitable for studying poverty issues in Hong Kong (Lau 2015; Goodstadt 2013). On the other hand, in the follow-up in 2013, about half of the households own their own residence and 7 percent own a second residential property in Hong Kong, around 9 percent of households hire domestic helpers and own a car, and one-third of households own stocks/funds/bonds. This information can be used to gauge the inequality of wealth in Hong Kong and its correlates.

**Table 3. Unweighted Summary Statistics on Selected Variables of Households and Adults in the HKPSSD**

	2011	2013	2014	2015*
<b>Household sample</b>				
Public housing	42.5	42.2	36.6	40.2
Owner of residence	50.8	49.2	43.4	51.0
Owner of 2nd residential property	-	7.1	5.4	4.8
Participation in Home Ownership Scheme	17.5	18.8	-	-
Stocks/funds/bonds	-	33.0	32.9	34.4
Car ownership	-	9.1	8.2	6.8
Domestic helper	9.3	9.8	8.8	6.6
CSSA recipient	9.9	8.7	6.3	9.8
N	3,214	2,165	1,007	2,348
<b>Adult sample</b>				
Male	47.5	45.9	49.3	47.5
Education				
Primary or below	29.7	31.1	25.9	30.4
Junior high	21.3	21.0	19.3	19.0
Senior high	31.6	29.1	38.0	32.7
College or above	17.6	18.8	16.8	17.4
Birth cohort				
Before 1949	22.8	24.4	21.1	23.2
1950-1959	17.4	18.7	16.3	17.9
1960-1969	18.9	19.6	16.8	18.4
1970-1979	14.0	13.1	18.5	13.8
1980-1989	15.4	12.1	15.0	13.1
1990 and after	11.5	12.2	12.4	13.5
Born in China	39.4	41.0	32.0	38.6
Employed	49.4	49.5	49.1	48.0
Married	59.3	60.8	53.8	57.9
N	7,218	4,270	1,960	4,961

\* Figures not finalized, subject to change.

At the individual level, more than 20 percent of individuals interviewed in the first wave were born before 1950 (aged over 60, N=1,890 in the first wave), which is sufficient to analyze the challenges facing the elderly in Hong Kong. About one-fourth of the individuals interviewed were born after the 1980s (N=1,944 in the first wave), in addition to 958 children under age 15 in 2011. Thus the data are suitable for studying issues related to youth, adolescents, and children. Moreover, 40 percent of the adults interviewed were born in mainland China but came to Hong Kong at different times (N=2,842, among whom 1,320 arrived after 1982 when the immigration policy changed). Thus the data are suitable for studying the economic adaptation and social assimilation of mainland immigrants in Hong Kong (Chiu, Choi, Ting, 2005; Post, Pong and Ou 2015; Zhang and Wu 2011; Zhang 2014).

The 2011 survey document 3,565 working adults. The data can be analyzed to study job-related and labor market inequality in Hong Kong, notoriously known for the laissez-faire policy on labor market deregulations. Moreover, among the young generation who received an education in Hong Kong, 1,043 used Chinese and 1,580 used English in the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination (or HKCEE) test. The data will be useful for evaluating the language policy on educational and labor market outcomes (Zeng 2007).

The surveys document 1,685 married couples with information available on both husbands and wives. Thus the data are suitable for studying marriage and family life (Zhou 2015). Notably, about 10 percent of the households hire foreign domestic helpers. The roles played by domestic helpers in affecting female labor force participation, household labor division, family life and child care deserve further investigation with our unique data (see Cortes and Pan 2013; Yu and Xie 2011).

Indeed, the research team has already published a series of reports on family, education, labor and employment, social mobility, youth, the elderly, children, immigration and poverty, family and marriage, social participation, life satisfaction, among other topics of interest. The findings form a series of thematic monographs on people's livelihood in Hong Kong. Researchers interested in Hong Kong and in comparative studies and the community at large are strongly encouraged to examine these findings.

## Summary and Conclusion

The research design of the Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD) has adopted a holistic approach to cover all important aspects pertaining to social and livelihood issues in Hong Kong, such as housing, employment and poverty, social mobility, health and medical care, mental health, immigrants and assimilation, elderly care, and child education, with the last three aspects designed as special modules for concerned sub-groups. Such kind of population-based probability sample survey with a large sample size would always allow us to find another group for comparing with the specific group that we wish to study. For instance, to study new immigrants in Hong Kong (i.e., those who have been in Hong Kong for less than 7 years), we can compare them with immigrants who arrived much earlier, and also with those who were born in Hong Kong. To study youth issues, we can compare samples of different birth cohorts to place the challenges that the younger generation is

facing in the context of social change. The three surveys completed so far provide a unique database for the study of social and economic issues in Hong Kong. The uniqueness of the database comes from its sample representativeness and sample size, as well as the consistency among variables, the small proportion of variables with missing values, and the richness of information and relationships among variables.

It should be pointed out that the HKPSSD, unlike popular opinion polls by telephone surveys, requires a substantial amount of research funding and manpower support. For a panel survey, the longer the tracking period is, the higher the scientific value of the data accumulated, and the more in-depth the information to be dug out. Empirical analyses of these data would certainly have important implications for policy. Nevertheless, these analyses per se are not equivalent to policy research, which emphasizes timely and practical solutions. Various departments and bureaus of the HKSAR Government, including the C&SD, often collect data for specific themes. These projects, often subcontracted to research companies, lean more towards practical solutions and designs limited by the perspectives of researchers interested in specific phenomena only. As a result, notwithstanding a number of household surveys conducted each year on different themes, the data generated cannot be integrated easily and have limited retention and reanalysis value. Other nongovernmental think tanks in Hong Kong have also conducted survey data collections. They have published research reports on various economic and social issues and proposed policy suggestions. Without a strong research infrastructure as intellectual support, however, the evidence-based public policy research in Hong Kong still has a long way to go in terms of data quality and analytical capacity.

Following the international practice, the micro-data collected in the surveys will be released to the public without the personal identification information. Interested parties may access the data for free after obtaining approval. The improved research infrastructure and a common platform for data collection would enhance the linkage between academic research in universities and policy studies in think tanks. The HKPSSD has accumulated bountiful experience in empirical research on the Hong Kong society to facilitate comparative studies of Chinese societies (Hong Kong, Taiwan and mainland China) under different institutional arrangements and development stages (Wu 2009b).



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# Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics: A Benchmark Survey

## Introduction

The Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD), one of the biggest data collection exercises in the history of Hong Kong, was initiated in December 2009 and has since been conducted by the Center for Applied Social and Economic Research (CASER) at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology. It was funded by a Strategic Public Policy Research Grant (HKUST6001-SPPR-08) from the Hong Kong Research Grants Council (RGC) and the Central Policy Unit (CPU). The project follows the example of the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID), the longest running longitudinal household survey in the world. The PSID, which has been directed by the University of Michigan, began as early as 1968 with a nationally representative sample of more than 18,000 individuals from 5,000 U.S. families (<http://psidonline.isr.umich.edu/>). In order to achieve a better understanding of the socioeconomic wellbeing of these individuals and their descendants, the survey has continuously collected information on a wide variety of topics, such as schooling, socioeconomic wellbeing, poverty, health, marriage, and childbearing. The PSID has become one of the most widely used and influential databases in social science research. Parallel panel studies have been conducted in 22 countries or regions other than the United States, including Canada, Mexico, Japan, South Korea, Indonesia, Australia, Britain, France, Belgium, Hungary, Italy, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Russia, Luxemburg, and South Africa. Taiwan pioneers in Greater China in this regard with its 1999 Panel Study of Family Dynamics (PSFD), which aims to systemically study the economic, social, psychological, and cultural dimensions of Chinese families, whereas the parallel national panel study, known as the Chinese Family Panel Studies (CFPS), did not come forth in mainland China until 2010.<sup>1</sup> The HKPSSD is the first household panel survey of its kind in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The primary goal of the HKPSSD is to generate a representative sample of Hong Kong households that would allow us to track and explain social and economic changes in Hong Kong and their impacts on its residents. The survey is designed to collect both household-level information, such as housing conditions and household economic activities, and individual characteristics, such as education, marriage and children, employment and careers, physical and psychological health, and social activities. Solid analyses drawing on the HKPSSD data are expected to improve the wellbeing of Hong Kong residents by facilitating evidence-based policies targeting key social issues, such as inequality and poverty, education, employment, marriage and family.

The HKPSSD, which has received funding support for five years from 30 June 2009 to 29 June 2014, was designed with two waves of data collection to gain experience in conducting household panel surveys in Hong Kong. After two years of preparation, including the setting up of a center (the Center for Applied Social and Economic Research), the establishment of the Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) and website support systems, questionnaire drafting, and sampling design, the fieldwork for the first wave of the household panel was carried out mainly between April

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<sup>1</sup> Visit <http://psfd.sinica.edu.tw/> and <https://www.iss.pku.edu.cn/cfps/> for details of the PSFD and the CFPS, respectively.

and December 2011.<sup>2</sup> The first wave of the HKPSSD yielded a representative sample of over 3,214 Hong Kong households with 7,218 respondents aged 15 or above and 958 children under the age of 15. This technical report summarizes the general objectives of the survey, the sampling design, the structure of questionnaires, the implementation of the survey, and our procedures for data cleaning and weighting. In addition, we provide a preliminary comparison with data from the 2011 Hong Kong population census, as well as findings on selected topics of interest.

## Sampling Design

### 1. Target Population

The target population of the HKPSSD is all eligible members living in domestic households in Hong Kong at the time of the baseline interview. According to the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) of the Hong Kong SAR Government, “a domestic household consists of a group of persons who live together and make common provision for essentials for living. These persons need not be related. If a person makes a provision for essentials for living without sharing with other persons, he is also regarded as a household. In this case, the household is a “one-person household” (C&SD 2012, p 115). Due to budget and manpower constraints, we restricted eligible households to those with at least one member (1) who is Chinese, (2) who speaks Chinese, either Putonghua or any Chinese dialect, (3) who has been living in Hong Kong for at least three months over the past six months or will be living in Hong Kong for at least three months in the next six months, and (4) whose age is 15 years old or above in 2011.<sup>3</sup> During home visits, face-to-face interviews were conducted with all eligible members of each selected household who (1) had family ties with the households and (2) had been living in the same households for at least three months over the past six months or would be living in the same households for at least three months in the next six months at the time of the interview.<sup>4</sup>

### 2. Sampling Frame

The HKPSSD adopts as its sampling frame the Frame of Quarters maintained by the Hong Kong C&SD, which covers the whole non-institutionalized population on land in Hong Kong,<sup>5</sup> amounting to about 99% of all Hong Kong residents. The Frame of Quarters consists of two components, namely the Register of Quarters (RQ) and the Register of Segments (RS).

The Register of Quarters contains a list of addresses of permanent quarters in built-up areas including urban areas, new towns, and major developments in the New Territories. Each of the

<sup>2</sup> Some fieldwork checkup and remedial work was carried in early 2012. All fieldwork for the first wave was completed on 21 March 2012.

<sup>3</sup> Census and Statistics Department, HKSAR Government. 2012. 2011 Population Census – Summary Results. <https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/EIndexbySubject.html?pcode=B1120055&scode=170>

<sup>4</sup> For addresses with more than one domestic household, only one household was selected to participate in the survey. This household was randomly selected by the CAPI system.

<sup>5</sup> It does not cover a) inmates of institutions and b) persons living on board vessels.

quarter units is identified by a unique address with such details as house number, street name, building name, floor number, and flat number. Temporary structures, such as roof-top and back-lane structures, are usually not listed in the RQ. Each temporary structure is treated as an attachment to the nearest listed quarters in the RQ.

The Register of Segments contains a list of area segments in non-built-up areas. Each area segment contains about 8–15 quarters and is delineated by natural or easily identifiable boundaries such as stream, footpath, lane, and ditch. The use of area segments in non-built-up areas is necessary because the quarters in these areas may not have well-specified addresses and cannot be easily identified. It should be noted that while a list of quarters in each segment is available along with the segment maps and location maps, the information is for reference only. Enumerators in the C&SD need to first list each unit of quarters in each segment before the segment is used for survey purposes. By the end of the second quarter of 2009, there were 2.38 million quarters in the RQ, excluding non-residential ones, and 16,700 area segments with an estimated total of 0.19 million quarters in the RS.

The C&SD has a well-established procedure of sampling quarters from the RQ and the RS. Specifically, living quarters in the RQ are first sorted by geographical area, specified either by District Council district/Constituency Area or by Tertiary Planning Unit, and quarter type. Systematic replicated sampling is then applied for the sample selection of quarters from the RQ. For quarters in the RS, no address of individual quarters in the segment is provided. The documents available for each segment include a segment map, a segment location map, and a segment description sheet. For quarters in the RQ, sampling units are drawn at a fixed time interval after selecting a random start to form sample replicates. The sampling method for the RS is similar except that the area segments are sorted by geographical area only. Replicates, which are basically a representation of the Hong Kong territory, can be used as the basic units for our sampling. Each replicate consists of about 500 quarters, including both RQ and RS quarters. In the formation of replicates, the proportion of segment cases had been taken into account so that its proportion does not differ greatly from other replicates while the whole replicate remains a good representation of our territory.

### **3. Sampling Procedure**

It has been shown that people living in different geographic areas of Hong Kong differ substantially in socioeconomic status (SES), giving rise to remarkable variation in the propensity to participate in various social surveys and thus disparate response rates across social groups. To address this issue, the HKPSSD adopts a stratified random sampling method paying special attention to the representativeness of our sample in terms of geographic locality and SES.<sup>6</sup> The specific sampling procedure consists of four steps.

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<sup>6</sup> The prevailing practice in survey sampling in the city is to request multiple replicates from the C&SD until the target sample size is reached. But this method could yield uneven non-response bias across different neighborhoods/districts.

### • *Step 1: Specify the target sample size and the sampling frame*

For the benchmark study of the HKPSSD, we aimed to interview around 3,200 domestic households in the whole territory of Hong Kong. The final sample size is determined by the required total sample size for estimating a population proportion  $p$  under the simple random sampling (SRS) method. Subject to an absolute sampling error of not greater than 2% and a confidence level of 95%, an appropriate sample size is where  $d$  represents the absolute sampling error (with a value of 0.0173),  $u_{\alpha}$  takes the value of 1.96 when the confidence level is 0.95, and  $p(1-p)$  takes the maximum value of 0.25. Because the survey uses a stratified sampling method, the design effect ( $deff$ ) is not greater than 1. The total sample size of 3,200 ensures the appropriate estimation of the population parameters. With the assistance of C&SD, we obtained 70,000 quarters/addresses from 140 replicates for sampling.

$$n_0 = \frac{u_{\alpha}^2 p(1-p)}{d^2} = 3,200$$

In addition to sampling error, we also needed to take non-response into account in determining the sample size. Following prior surveys conducted in Hong Kong, we assumed that the overall response rate would be in the neighborhood of 50%. To obtain a valid sample of 3200 domestic households, we thus require about 7000 addresses, allowing for a number of invalid addresses.

### • *Step 2: Construct a neighborhood socioeconomic index for Hong Kong (Appendix I )*

The territory of Hong Kong (land and water included) is divided into 18 District Council districts, which were further divided into 405 Constituency Areas (CAs), or simply neighborhoods as of 2011. The 70,000 quarters/addresses provided by the C&SD are distributed all over the 405 CAs. To quantify SES differences across geographic boundaries, we constructed a new index that captures the average SES of the population in each CA. First of all, we drew on the data from the 2006 Hong Kong Population By-census and selected four indicators of CA population SES, namely proportion of households in public rental housing, proportion of households with a total monthly household income greater than HK\$30,000, proportion of the population with tertiary education or above, and proportion of the population in high-status occupations.<sup>7</sup> We then performed a Principal Component Analysis (PCA) of the four indicators to reduce the number of dimensions of the data while still retaining most of the information. A single principal component emerged from the PCA. Finally, we constructed a new CA socioeconomic index (SEI) by standardizing the principal component from the PCA.

### • *Step 3: Stratify the 70,000 addresses by CA SEI*

The SEI of Constituency Areas (CAs), as constructed, serves as a generic stratifying variable. Recall that the 70,000 quarters/addresses provided by the C&SD from 140 replicates are distributed

<sup>7</sup> Specifically, managers, administrators, professionals, and associate professionals are all classified as high-status occupations.

all over the 405 CAs. We first sorted the 405 CAs by District Council district based on geographic proximity and then, within each District Council, we sorted CAs in descending order of the SEI. Finally, all residential addresses in the 405 CAs were accordingly stratified into 140 major strata and 70,000 quarters are evenly distributed in those 140 strata.<sup>8</sup>

- *Step 4: Draw a sample of addresses*

We obtained the number of addresses required for each stratum by estimating stratum-specific response rates based on prior surveys. We then sorted all addresses by proximity within each stratum and applied a systematic sampling method to draw a sample of addresses.<sup>9</sup>

## Questionnaires and Fieldwork

The HKPSSD uses four different questionnaires, namely the household screening questionnaire which serves to identify households for face-to-face interviews, the household questionnaire, the individual (adult) questionnaire, and the child questionnaire (Appendix II).

Each eligible household that was selected must complete the entire household questionnaire. The household member filling out the questionnaire must be at least 18 years old with sufficient knowledge about the household. The household questionnaire gathered information on not only the key socio-demographic characteristics of each household member, but also such household socioeconomic status indicators as housing conditions and family finance. Information on family members served to identify all family members who are eligible for either the adult or the child questionnaire, depending on age. Only household members who were 15 years old or above were eligible for the adult individual questionnaire whereas, for each eligible child under the age of 15, a co-residential parent or caregiver would complete the child questionnaire on his or her behalf.

The adult individual questionnaire, the most complicated among all four questionnaires, consists of six sections: (1) social and demographic characteristics of the respondent, spouse or cohabiting partner, (2) schooling of the respondent, (3) work histories in Hong Kong, (4) daily social activities, (5) physical health, and (6) psychological wellbeing. This questionnaire also contains two special modules, namely the immigrant module and the elderly module. The immigrant module, which is applicable to those born outside Hong Kong, includes questions pertaining to the place of origin and the immigrant's first 6 months in Hong Kong. People aged 60 or above were asked about their activities of daily living (ADL).<sup>10</sup>

<sup>8</sup> There were 400 CAs in the 2006 Population By-census data. SES scores for all 405 CAs in the address database acquired from the C&SD in 2007 were reclassified from the 400 CAs in the 2006 Population By-census data.

<sup>9</sup> Based on the overall response rate of 50%, we require 7,000 addresses to obtain a valid sample. However, the final sample size is not 7,000, because it is estimated based on stratum-specific response rate.

<sup>10</sup> To alleviate the burden of elderly respondents to recall their employment histories from decades ago, those aged 65 or above and who were not in the labor force at the time of the interview were exempted from any employment-related questions.



The child questionnaire collected information on a range of topics, including school attendance, academic performance, participation in extra-curricular activities, health conditions, and parental expectations.

Considering the extraordinary complexity of our questionnaires, both the questionnaire design and the survey implementation were accomplished via the CAPI system and its web support system. All sample addresses were distributed from a server as the control center to each interviewer’s laptop through the Internet. Fieldwork enumerators brought their laptops to interviews during home visits. All interviews were conducted using electronic questionnaires with the order and the number of questions being self-adaptive, depending on the answers provided by the interviewee. Upon the completion of the interview, the interviewee’s answers would be automatically encrypted and sent back to the server through the Internet so that the enumerator no longer had access to the data. The CAPI, alongside its web support system, allowed fieldwork supervisors and our research staff to monitor the progress of fieldwork, check for sample bias, and assess data quality by examining summary statistics automatically generated by the system in real time.

During the first wave of the HKPSSD, our fieldwork team paid visits to 8,678 valid addresses and 3,264 households completed the screening questionnaire. We successfully interviewed 3,214 eligible households, which constitute our final sample. The numbers of completed individual adult and child questionnaires are 7,218 and 958, respectively. The distribution of these households over the 18 districts is shown in Figure 1. Table 1 presents the SES profiles of CAs/ neighborhoods where the 3,214 households are located.

Figure 1. Number of Interviewed Households in Each of the 18 Districts in Hong Kong

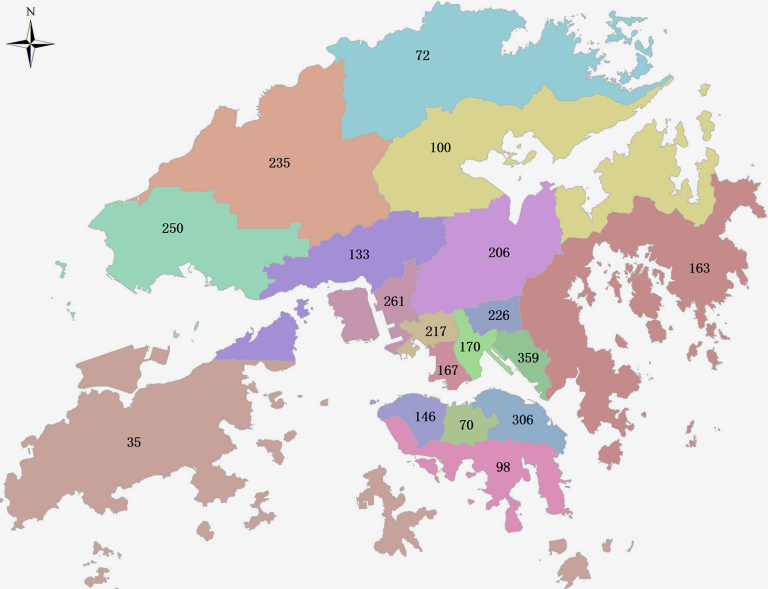


Table 1. SES Profiles of CAs/Neighborhoods Where Interviewed Households Reside

	Whole Territory (n)	10 SES Groups									
		SES: 0-<5	SES: 5-<10	SES: 10-<20	SES: 20-<30	SES: 30-<40	SES: 40-<50	SES: 50-<60	SES: 60-<70	SES: 70-<80	SES: 80-100
Number of Domestic Households Interviewed (%)	3214	288 (9.0%)	311 (9.7%)	440 (13.7%)	468 (14.6%)	535 (16.6%)	444 (13.8%)	313 (9.7%)	243 (7.6%)	106 (3.3%)	66 (2.1%)
Number of DCCAs (%)	405	27 (6.7%)	37 (9.1%)	54 (13.3%)	66 (16.3%)	63 (15.6%)	50 (12.3%)	42 (10.4%)	33 (8.1%)	16 (4.0%)	17 (4.2%)
<b>SES scores of the Interviewed Households in Each SES Group</b>											
Mean	35.0	2.9	7.2	14.8	24.4	34.6	44.4	54.0	65.9	75.5	87.4
Standard Deviation	23.0	1.5	1.5	2.92	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	5.3
Median	32.7	3.1	6.7	14.7	23.9	34.3	44.3	53.3	66.5	76.2	87.1
Minimum	0	0.0	5.0	10.1	20.1	30.1	40.1	50.1	60.3	70.5	80.3
Maximum	100	5.0	10.0	19.6	29.7	39.8	50.0	59.7	69.8	79.6	100

The response rate is always a major concern for any large-scale survey in a large city like Hong Kong. Numerous ways of calculating the response rate have been proposed in the literature. We follow the calculation recommended by the American Association for Public Opinion Research (AAPOR); that is, the response rate is equal to the total number of completed interviews with reporting units (households in this case) divided by the number of eligible reporting units in the sample. Formally,

$$RR = \frac{SI}{SI + NR + \alpha U},$$

where RR is the response rate, SI is the number of households successfully interviewed, NR is the number of eligible but not interviewed households (non-response), and U is the number of households whose eligibility is unknown and hence not interviewed ( $U = \text{number of letters sent out} - SI - NR - UQ$ , where UQ is the number of unqualified and hence not interviewed households), and  $\alpha$  is the estimated proportion of households whose eligibility is unknown that are actually eligible. We assume that  $\alpha$  is the same as the proportion of eligible cases among the households whose eligibility is known. Accordingly, the response rate is calculated to be 41% for the first wave of the HKPSSD.

## Data Preparation

### 1. Data Quality Check

Numerous rounds of quality check, coding, recoding, and rectification of the HKPSSD data have been carried out by the research staff at the CASER to ensure the accuracy and consistency of the data. During the stage of data collection, our research staff checked the quality of each incoming batch of data that were sent back from the field. Special attention was paid to the profile of the sample with respect to a set of key indicators, such as housing type, household income, age, and occupation. Any abnormal patterns or problems were reported to the fieldwork team for immediate follow-ups. Even after the fieldwork was completed, the checking continued. Relevant remarks made in the contact records and questionnaires were recorded so that the related data could be edited accordingly. All data issues that emerged and our final solutions were carefully documented.

### 2. Coding and Recoding of Variables

Coding and recoding of variables have been carried out. First, the coding of variables was harmonized such that the response categories “refused”, “don’t know”, and “not applicable” are consistently coded as -7, -8, and -9, respectively, for all variables. Second, if a respondent has chosen a residual response category, e.g., “other (please specify)”, the verbal description that he or she provides would be coded by creating new variables with the prefix “x”.

The adult questionnaire collected information on work histories, including the respondent’s first job in Hong Kong, current or most recent job, first job and last job in the place of origin (in the case of immigrants), and parents’ jobs when the respondent was 14. For each job, the respondent was asked to not only identify the broad occupational category it falls into, but also provided a verbal description of such details as the job title, rank, and daily duties. A 3-digit ISCO88 code was assigned to each job based on its detailed verbal description (see Appendix III for details). Based on the 3-digit ISCO88 code, such indices as ISEI (International Socioeconomic Index), EGP class schema<sup>11</sup>, and HKSEI<sup>12</sup> (indigenous Hong Kong Socio-economic Index) were also assigned accordingly.

### 3. Weighting

To calculate the final sample weight, we needed to first determine the design weight for the sample. In principle, the full HKPSSD samples are designed to follow a probabilistic approach and

<sup>11</sup> A set of EGP variables were created. Other than V, VII, and XI categories of EGP class schemes, different versions with suffixes “s” and “sx” were included in the data files. These related EGP variables were included because (1) no information about the number of employees/subordinates was recorded in questions about first jobs in Hong Kong and jobs held in the places of origin and (2) no information about employment status and the number of employees/subordinates was recorded in questions about parents’ jobs. As such, for inter-generational mobility, the variables with the suffixes xfocc\_egp\*/xmocc\_egp\* and xrocc\_egp\*sx should be used. For career mobility, the variables with the suffixes xrocc1\_egp\* and xrocc\_egp\*s should be used.

<sup>12</sup> HKSEI was created via 3-digit occupational codes. But as some respondents failed to provide sufficient details about their occupations, 3-digit occupational codes and hence HKSEI scores of the jobs they had held or were holding at the time of the interview could not be generated for these respondents.

every household in the target population has a non-zero probability of being selected, but the probability varies across households. Design weights serve to correct for bias resulting from the unequal probabilities of being selected. In effect, the design weight for each unit is computed as the inverse of the probability of being selected.

Different types of living quarters tend to differ in their probabilities of being selected due to the unequal non-response rates across living quarter types. After the fieldwork was completed, the design weights were adjusted for non-responses to eliminate bias resulting from the discrepancy between the designed sample of selected households and the final sample of successfully interviewed households. Non-responses include respondent non-responses and item non-responses. Whereas item non-responses are a common reason for missing data and should be handled accordingly, respondent non-responses are usually adjusted for through weighting. Specifically, the varying non-response rates across the 140 strata are adjusted for using the design weights. The formula for calculating the strata-specific weight is

$$W_i = \frac{h_i^2}{h_i^*}$$

where  $h_i^*$  is the number of successfully interviewed households in stratum  $i$ , and  $h_i$  is the designed number of households in stratum  $i$ . Note that  $h_i$  is constant across strata.

Lastly, we adjusted for the distributions of key variables such that the sample distributions are consistent with their population counterparts. This is achieved by calibrating known marginal totals.

For household-level data, survey weights are used to calibrate the marginal totals of three variables, namely household size (6 categories: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6+), district (18 categories), and housing type (3 categories: public rental housing, subsidized sales flats, and private housing and others).<sup>13</sup>

For individual-level data, survey weights are used to calibrate the marginal totals of three variables, namely sex-age group (12 sex-age group combinations with the age groups being 15-24, 25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, and 65+), main economic activity status (employed, unemployed, and inactive), and highest level of education completed (no schooling/pre-primary, primary, lower secondary, upper secondary/sixth form, diploma/certificate/sub-degree, and degree).

For children data, survey weights are used to calibrate the marginal totals of sex-age group (6 categories: boys aged 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14, and girls aged 0-4, 5-9, and 10-14).

The final sample weights are included as core variables in the HKPSSD dataset and will be released as a part of the micro-data. Table 2 to Table 8c show the frequencies and percentage distributions of the aforementioned variables for the unweighted data (before calibration), the weighted data (after calibration), and the 2011 Population Census data in light of the comparability between the HKPSSD data and the 2011 Population Census data.

<sup>13</sup> Population Census data used for weighting and reported in Tables is collected among population of Chinese ethnicity in Domestic Households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

We also compared the distributions of a selection of other variables for the un-weighted data (before calibration), the weighted data (after calibration), and the 2011 Population Census data (Table 9 to Table 14). Overall, the weighted distributions look similar to their counterparts in the 2011 population census, with a few exceptions.

First, as can be seen from Table 9, a greater proportion of households reported household incomes of HK\$4,000 or less in the HKPSSD (17.3 percent; weighted data) than in the 2011 Population Census (9.7 percent). In addition, a smaller proportion of households reported household incomes of HK\$40,000 and above in the HKPSSD (12.9 percent; weighted data) than in the 2011 Population Census (22.5 percent). Earnings from main employment follows a similar pattern (Table 14).

Second, while a greater proportion of working individuals reported as being associate professionals and as having elementary occupations in the 2011 Population Census than in the HKPSSD, a greater proportion of service workers and shop sales workers are recorded in the HKPSSD than in the 2011 Population Census (Table 12).

Finally, a larger proportion of the HKPSSD sample worked in the manufacturing industry whereas a larger percentage reported as working in the real estate, professional and business services in the 2011 Population Census (Table 13).

## Concluding Remarks

The survey fieldwork and data cleaning for the first and second waves of the Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD) finally have been completed. We would like to appreciate the support from the Center for Applied Social and Economic Research at NYU Shanghai.

The project serves to build an important infrastructure for social science research in Hong Kong and Greater China. Researchers are welcome to apply for access to the data. Please contact [shanghai.caser@nyu.edu](mailto:shanghai.caser@nyu.edu), or [sosc.wu@nyu.edu](mailto:sosc.wu@nyu.edu)

**Table 2. Domestic Households by Household Size**

Household Size	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
1	427	13.3	17.4	401384	17.4	
2	773	24.1	26.1	600684	26.1	
3	780	24.3	26.2	602390	26.2	
4	788	24.5	21.6	496529	21.6	
5	321	10.0	6.6	152015	6.6	
6+	125	3.9	2.2	50551	2.2	
Total	3214	100.0	100.0	2303553	100.0	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 3. Domestic Households by Type of Housing**

Type of Housing	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
Public Rental Housing	1365	42.5	36.5	713738	31.0	
Subsidized Sales Flats	320	10.0	9.9	376149	16.3	
Private Housing and others	1528	47.5	53.6	1213666	52.7	
Total	3214	100.0	100.0	2303553	100.0	

Notes: (1) 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

(2) There is a difference in the classification of housing types between HKPSSD and the 2011 Population Census. HKPSSD does not distinguish subsidized sale flats with alienation restrictions from those free of alienation restrictions. The latter ones are categorized as private housing by Population Census.

**Table 4. Domestic Households by District Council District**

District Council District	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
Central and Western	146	4.5	3.4	78479	3.4	
Wan Chai	70	2.2	2.1	48481	2.1	
Eastern	306	9.5	8.2	189718	8.2	
Southern	98	3.0	3.5	81 352	3.5	
Yau Tsim Mong	217	6.8	4.5	103759	4.5	
Sham Shui Po	170	5.3	5.8	132725	5.8	
Kowloon City	226	7.0	5.2	120409	5.2	
Wong Tai Sin	359	11.2	6.1	139580	6.1	
Kwun Tong	167	5.2	9.2	212715	9.2	
Kwai Tsing	261	8.1	7.3	167205	7.3	
Tsuen Wan	133	4.1	4.4	101294	4.4	
Tuen Mun	250	7.8	7.2	166855	7.2	
Yuen Long	235	7.3	8.1	186607	8.1	
North	72	2.2	4.3	98751	4.3	
Tai Po	100	3.1	4.1	93505	4.1	
Sha Tin	206	6.4	8.9	205361	8.9	
Sai Kung	163	5.1	5.9	135082	5.9	
Islands	35	1.1	1.8	4 446	1.8	
Total	3214	100.0	100.0	2303324	100.0	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 5a. Individuals Aged 15 or Above: Both Men and Women**

Age Group	Before Weighting		After Weighting	2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%
15-24	1182	16.4	14.5	824081	14.5
25-34	1020	14.1	16.0	906618	16.0
35-44	1069	14.8	17.6	1000051	17.6
45-54	1414	19.6	21.4	1213026	21.4
55-64	1191	16.5	15.4	874875	15.4
65+	1339	18.6	15.1	851692	15.0
Total	7215	100.0	100.0	5670343	100.0

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 5b. Individuals Aged 15 or Above: Men Only**

Age Group	Before Weighting		After Weighting	2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%
15-24	642	18.7	15.5	419477	15.5
25-34	481	14	15.8	429815	15.8
35-44	432	12.6	16.4	445984	16.4
45-54	645	18.8	21.4	580117	21.4
55-64	568	16.6	16.1	436727	16.1
65+	662	19.3	14.8	401243	14.8
Total	3430	100.0	100.0	2713363	100.0

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 5c. Individuals Aged 15 or Above: Women Only**

Age Group	Before Weighting		After Weighting	2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%
15-24	540	14.3	13.7	404604	13.7
25-34	539	14.2	16.1	476803	16.1
35-44	637	16.8	18.7	554067	18.7
45-54	769	20.3	21.4	632909	21.4
55-64	623	16.5	14.8	438148	14.8
65+	677	17.9	15.3	450449	15.2
Total	3785	100.0	100.0	2956980	100.0

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 6a. Individuals Aged 15 or Above by Main Economic Activity Status: Both Men and Women**

Main Economic Activity Status	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
Employed	3564	49.4	55.7	3161180	55.7	
Unemployed	208	2.9	3.1	174623	3.1	
Inactive	3444	47.7	41.2	2334540	41.2	
Total	7216	100.0	100.0	5670343	100.0	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 6b. Individuals Aged 15 or Above by Main Economic Activity Status: Men Only**

Main Economic Activity Status	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
Employed	2002	58.4	66.5	1737500	64.0	
Unemployed	118	3.4	3.6	99036	3.6	
Inactive	1310	38.2	29.9	876827	32.3	
Total	3430	100.0	100.0	2713363	100.0	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 6c. Individuals Aged 15 or Above by Main Economic Activity Status: Women Only**

Main Economic Activity Status	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
Employed	1562	41.3	45.9	1423680	48.1	
Unemployed	90	2.4	2.6	75587	2.6	
Inactive	2134	56.4	51.5	1457713	49.3	
Total	3786	100.0	100.0	2956980	100.0	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 7. Individuals Aged 15 or Above by Educational Attainment (Highest Level Completed)**

Educational Attainment	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
No schooling /Pre-primary	775	10.8	13.7	775210	13.7	
Primary	1362	18.9	16.1	913482	16.1	
Lower Secondary	1532	21.3	18.2	1033054	18.2	
Upper Secondary/Sixth Form	1868	25.9	28.3	1602339	28.3	



Educational Attainment	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
Diploma/Certificate	406	5.6	4.9	280308	4.9	
Sub-degree	414	5.7	3.2	181768	3.2	
Degree	847	11.8	15.6	884182	15.6	
Total	7204	100.0	100.0	5670343	100.0	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 8a. Individuals Aged below 15: Both Men and Women**

Age Group	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
0-4	246	25.8	29.9	231099	29.9	
5-9	288	30.2	29.5	228092	29.5	
10-14	420	44	40.7	314868	40.7	
Total	954	100.0	100.0	774059	100.0	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 8b. Individuals Aged below 15: Men Only**

Age Group	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
0-4	126	24	30.1	120530	30.1	
5-9	169	32.3	29.4	117702	29.4	
10-14	229	43.7	40.6	162515	40.6	
Total	524	100.0	100.0	400747	100.0	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

**Table 8c. Individuals Aged below 15: Women Only**

Age Group	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
0-4	120	27.9	29.6	110569	29.6	
5-9	119	27.7	29.6	110390	29.6	
10-14	191	44.4	40.8	152353	40.8	
Total	430	100.0	100.0	373312	100.0	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

Table 9. Domestic Households by Monthly Domestic Household Income

Monthly Domestic Household Income (HK\$)	Before Weighting		After Weighting	2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%
<2,000	306	10.5	11.2	95067	4.1
2,000-3,999	198	6.8	7.3	128470	5.6
4,000-5,999	146	5.0	5.1	87425	3.8
6,000-7,999	179	6.2	6.0	118271	5.1
8,000-9,999	181	6.2	5.9	130271	5.7
10,000-14,999	447	15.4	14.8	292261	12.7
15,000-19,999	336	11.6	11.1	261033	11.3
20,000-24,999	313	10.8	10.4	232565	10.1
25,000-29,999	164	5.6	5.6	178187	7.7
30,000-39,999	261	9.0	8.9	262937	11.4
40,000-59,999	226	7.8	7.9	257545	11.2
>=60,000	148	5.1	5.9	259521	11.3
Total	2905	100.0	100.0	2303553	100.0

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

Table 10. Domestic Households by Tenure of Accommodation

Tenure of Accommodation	Before Weighting		After Weighting	2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%
Owner-occupier: with mortgage or loan	502	15.7	17.4	484 387	21.0
Owner-occupier: without mortgage or loan	1108	34.8	36.4	736 062	32.0
Sole tenant	1502	47.1	43.4	994716	43.2
Co-tenant/ Main tenant/ Sub-tenant	33	1.0	1.1	10412	0.5
Rent free	34	1.1	1.4	44910	1.9
Provided by employers	9	0.3	0.2	32837	1.4
Total	3188	100.0	100.0	2303324	100.0

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

Table 11. Individuals Aged 15 and Over by Detailed Economic Activity Status

Detailed Economic Activity Status	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
Employees and Outworkers	3174	44.0	49.3	2786581	47.7	
Employers	113	1.6	1.8	154455	2.6	
Self-employed	252	3.5	4.4	205982	3.5	
Unpaid family workers	25	0.3	0.3	14162	0.2	
Unemployed population	208	2.9	3.1	174623	3.0	
Home-makers	794	11.0	10.2	529566	9.1	
Students	695	9.7	7.8	466793	8.0	
Retired Persons	1368	19.0	15.7	1011549	17.3	
Others	242	3.4	3.2	501255	8.6	
Inactive but could work anytime	338	4.7	4.2			
Total	7209	100.0	100.0	5844966	100.0	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

Table 12. Working Individuals by Occupation

Occupation	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
Managers and administrators	311	6.8	7.9	323404	10.2	
Professionals	224	4.9	6.0	215768	6.8	
Associate professionals	602	13.2	13.9	665073	21.0	
Clerks	914	19.9	19.5	541329	17.1	
Service workers and shop sales workers	935	20.4	19.6	559059	17.7	
Craft and related workers	379	8.3	7.9	255518	8.1	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	403	8.8	8.4	175668	5.6	
Elementary occupations	802	17.5	16.6	422300	13.4	
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers; and occupations not classifiable	14	0.3	0.3	3061	0.1	
Total	4588	100	100	3161180	100	

Notes: 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

Table 13. Working Individuals by Industry

Industry	Before Weighting		After Weighting	2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%
Manufacturing	296	8.4	8.2	133414	4.2
Construction	293	8.3	8.6	268407	8.5
Import/export, wholesale and retail trades	677	19.3	18.9	769174	24.3
Transportation, storage, postal and courier services	313	8.9	9.6	306367	9.7
Accommodation and food services	355	10.1	9.2	267856	8.5
Information and communications	123	3.5	3.6	111384	3.5
Financing and insurance	197	5.6	6.0	206338	6.5
Real estate, professional and business services	251	7.1	7.2	444281	14.1
Public administration, education, human health and social work activities	536	15.3	16.1	498651	15.8
Miscellaneous social and personal services	407	11.6	10.8	128984	4.1
Others <sup>(1)</sup>	65	1.9	1.8	26324	0.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3513</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3161180</b>	<b>100</b>

Notes: (1) 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

(2) "Others" include "Agriculture and fishing"; "Mining and quarrying"; "Electricity and gas supply"; "Water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities" and industrial activities inadequately described or unclassifiable.

Table 14. Working Individuals by Monthly Income from Main Employment

Monthly Income from Main Employment (HK\$)	Before Weighting		After Weighting		2011 Census	
	Frequency	%	%	Frequency	%	
<2,000	76	2.4	2.2	72707	2.3	
2,000-3,999	118	3.7	3.3	107480	3.4	
4,000-5,999	174	5.4	5.1	154898	4.9	
6,000-7,999	340	10.6	9.4	354052	11.2	
8,000-9,999	487	15.2	14.1	442565	14.0	
10,000-14,999	898	28.0	28.1	733394	23.2	
15,000-19,999	411	12.8	13.0	398309	12.6	
20,000-24,999	251	7.8	8.2	275023	8.7	
25,000-29,999	122	3.8	4.1	135931	4.3	
30,000-39,999	156	4.9	5.8	202315	6.4	
40,000-59,999	108	3.4	4.2	161220	5.1	
>=60,000	63	2.0	2.6	123286	3.9	
Total	3204	100	100	3161180	100	

Notes: (1) 2011 Census data in the table is collected among the population of Chinese ethnicity in domestic households (excluding foreign domestic helpers).

(2) The figures exclude unpaid family workers.

# Appendix I. Socioeconomic Status Index of Constituency Areas (CAs) in Hong Kong

The whole territory of Hong Kong consists of three major regions: Hong Kong Island, Kowloon, the New Territories and Outlying islands. It is divided into 18 District Council districts which are further divided into about 400 Constituency Areas (CAs).

<sup>1</sup>The DC/CA demarcation system is developed by the Registration and Electoral Office and is used for district administration and election purposes as well as the geographical and administrative division of Hong Kong. The system has been adopted by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) for maintaining the Frame of Quarters.

The social and economic status of an individual is commonly perceived to be closely correlated with the district he or she is living in. In Hong Kong, someone living in the Central and Western district is perceived to be of a higher social and economic status than someone living in Shum Shui Po. Tin Shui Wai is known as the district in which many new immigrants reside. Inevitably, the sampling design has to take into account this diversity so that social research representative of Hong Kong residents can be conducted.

The data available from the 2006 HK Population By-census allows us to take into account this diversity. It reports numerous statistical characteristics of each CA (of which there were 400 in 2006). These include population and social status, quarter type, household characteristics, economic status, educational profile, etc.<sup>2</sup> We chose four variables to represent the socioeconomic status (SES) of each CA population. These variables are the proportion of households in public rental housing, the proportion of households with a total monthly household income of more than HK\$30,000, the proportion of the population with tertiary education or above, and the proportion of the population who are managers, administrators, professionals, and associate professionals. The selection not only incorporates the concept of social stratification in academic research but also explains the general public perception of an individual's social and economic status, and is thus highly rational.

This is also supported by the statistical values of the aforesaid four variables for the 400 CAs in the 2006 HK Population By-census. The Principal Component Analysis (PCA) can generate a new variable—the most meaningful variable. This variable's eigenvalue reaches 3.4 (other potential variables' eigenvalues are all less than 1). Over 85% of the total variance of this variable can be explained by the original four socioeconomic variables. The factor loading of the original four variables on the newly generated variable is at least 0.8.<sup>3</sup>

This new variable generated from PCA reduces the data to a minimal number of dimensions yet a significant amount of information from the original variables is retained. It can measure the SES of each CA with a mean score of zero. This mean score can be positive or negative. To make the SES

<sup>1</sup> In 1999, the first District Council election was held and there were only 390 constituency areas (CAs). The number of CAs has since increased to 400 in 2003, 405 in 2007, 412 in 2011, 431 in 2015, and 452 in 2019. <http://www.eac.gov.hk/ch/distco/dce.htm>.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.censtatd.gov.hk/en/scode440.html#section3>

<sup>3</sup> Measurement of first variable (Proportion of households in public rental housing) is the opposite of the other three. Its value has to be reversed before running Principal Component Analysis.

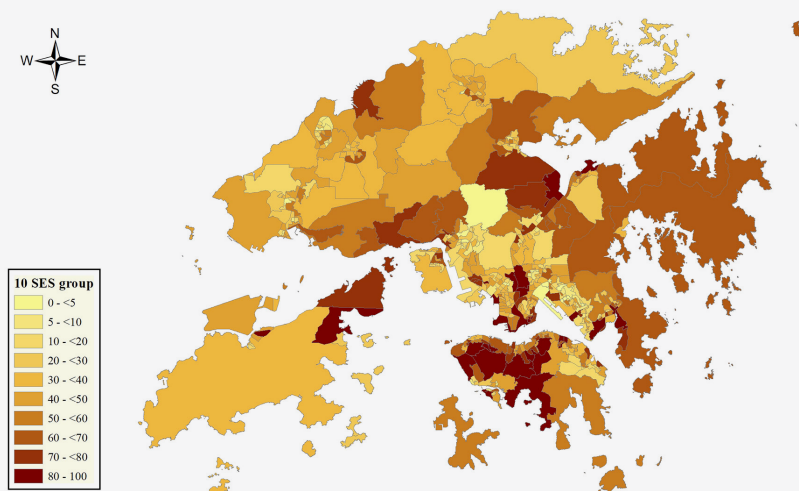
scores easier to interpret, standardization is employed. The standardized SES scores range from 0 to 100, with 32.66 as the median and 35.00 as the mean. They form a right-skewed distribution. The summary statistics of the four variables and SES is displayed in Table 1.

**Table A1. Summary statistics of SES variables (N=400)**

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation
Proportion of households in public rental housing	29.11	36.84
Proportion of households with a total monthly household income greater than HK\$30,000	26.92	17.93
Proportion of the population with tertiary education or above	18.85	11.50
Proportion of the population who are managers, administrators, professionals, and associate professionals	15.96	10.69
Socioeconomic status (SES)	35.00	22.96

The neighborhood SES serves as a generic stratifying variable in the stratified random sampling method adopted in this research. The SES scores of the 400 CAs are obtained from the 2006 Population By-census which follows the DC/CA demarcation system employed in the 2003 District Council election. However, there were 405 CAs in the Frame of Quarters we acquired from the C&SD in 2010 which follows the boundaries adopted in the 2007 District Council election instead. These extra 5 constituencies are reclassified according to the nearby CAs. The SES scores for all 405 CAs in Hong Kong are shown in Table 2 and displayed geographically with the use of a GIS (Geographic Information System) in Figure 1.

**Figure A1. SES Scores of the 405 CAs in Hong Kong**



Remarks: The larger the score, the higher the socioeconomic status, and the darker the shade.

Apart from being used in the stratified random sampling, the SES score of each CA acts as an indicator measuring the district or neighborhood. That is why this variable is also included in the final data for the public's information.<sup>4</sup>

Table A2. SES scores of the 405 CAs in HK

CA	SES score	CA	SES score	CA	SES score
Central and Western- Chung Wan	66.53	Wan Chai- Causeway Bay	60.56	Eastern- Provident	56.73
Central and Western- Mid Levels East	84.48	Wan Chai- Tai Hang	69.37	Eastern- Fort Street	52.29
Central and Western- Castle Road	100.00	Wan Chai- Jardine's Lookout	87.22	Eastern- Kam Ping	49.27
Central and Western- Peak	94.17	Wan Chai- Broadwood	90.81	Eastern- Tanner	58.56
Central and Western- University	88.63	Wan Chai- Happy Valley	80.32	Eastern- Healthy Village	36.47
Central and Western- Kennedy Town & Mount Davis	56.35	Wan Chai- Stubbs Road	87.07	Eastern- Quarry Bay	48.65
Central and Western- Kwun Lung	40.84	Wan Chai- Southorn	66.87	Eastern- Nam Fung	69.83
Central and Western- Sai Wan	44.34	Wan Chai- Tai Fat Hau	64.64	Eastern- Kornhill	80.82
Central and Western- Belcher	68.27	Eastern- Tai Koo Shing West	83.11	Eastern- Kornhill Garden	63.97
Central and Western- Shek Tong Tsui	38.68	Eastern- Tai Koo Shing East	82.10	Eastern- Hing Tung	31.95
Central and Western- Sai Ying Pun	38.66	Eastern- Lei King Wan	57.58	Eastern- Sai Wan Ho	52.07
Central and Western- Sheung Wan	56.01	Eastern- Shaukeiwan	35.11	Eastern- Lower Yiu Tung	23.78
Central and Western- Tung Wah	66.63	Eastern- Aldrich Bay	30.31	Eastern- Upper Yiu Tung	15.76
Central and Western- Centre Street	52.25	Eastern- A Kung Ngam	20.10	Eastern- Hing Man	9.87
Central and Western- Water Street	51.97	Eastern- Heng Fa Chuen	75.96	Eastern- Lok Hong	47.44
Wan Chai- Hennessy	46.42	Eastern- Tsui Wan	23.97	Eastern- Tsui Tak	41.56
Wan Chai- Oi Kwan	43.78	Eastern- Yan Lam	66.62	Eastern- Yue Wan	22.00
Wan Chai- Canal Road	41.09	Eastern- Siu Sai Wan	7.85	Eastern- Kai Hiu	20.59
		Eastern- King Yee	40.10	Southern- Aberdeen	45.46
		Eastern- Wan Tsui	11.55	Southern- Ap Lei Chau Estate	21.99
		Eastern- Fei Tsui	16.14	Southern- Ap Lei Chau North	45.72
		Eastern- Mount Parker	44.34	Southern- Lei Tung I	23.92
		Eastern- Braemar Hill	94.80	Southern- Lei Tung II	11.31
		Eastern- Tin Hau	45.29	Southern- South Horizons East	77.52
		Eastern- Fortress Hill	67.69	Southern- South Horizons West	78.68
		Eastern- Victoria Park	62.36	Southern- Lei Tung I	23.92
		Eastern- City Garden	65.83		

<sup>4</sup> There is a slight discrepancy between the mean and standard deviation of SES reported in the final data and Table 1 above. The discrepancy is a result of the CA coverage of successfully interviewed samples being fewer than 400.



CA	SES score
Southern- Lei Tung II	11.31
	86.36
Southern- South Horizons East	77.52
Southern- South Horizons West	78.68
Southern- Wah Kwai	23.40
Southern- Wah Fu I	5.40
Southern- Wah Fu II	9.20
Southern- Pokfulam	86.36
Southern- Chi Fu	67.97
Southern- Tin Wan	19.05
Southern- Shek Yue	21.56
Southern- Wong Chuk Hang	26.40
Southern- Bays Area	78.86
Southern- Stanley & Shek O	53.43
Sham Shui Po- Po Lai	28.50
Sham Shui Po- Cheung Sha Wan	35.10
Sham Shui Po- Nam Cheong North	26.26
Sham Shui Po- Shek Kip Mei & Nam Cheong East	33.64
Sham Shui Po- Nam Cheong South	27.44
Sham Shui Po- Nam Cheong Central	25.60
Sham Shui Po- Nam Cheong West	21.45
Sham Shui Po- Fu Cheong	1.91
Sham Shui Po- Lai Kok	14.12
Sham Shui Po- Un Chau	16.32
Sham Shui Po- Lai Chi Kok South	42.54
Sham Shui Po- Mei Foo South	69.80
Sham Shui Po- Mei Foo Central	63.04

CA	SES score
Sham Shui Po- Mei Foo North	60.30
Sham Shui Po- Lai Chi Kok North	62.21
Sham Shui Po- So Uk	3.92
Sham Shui Po- Lei Cheng Uk	18.17
Sham Shui Po- Ha Pak Tin	4.70
Sham Shui Po- Yau Yat Tsuen	48.74
Sham Shui Po- Nam Shan, Tai Hang Tung & Tai Hang	12.45
Sham Shui Po- Lung Ping & Sheung Pak Tin	5.96
Kowloon City- Ma Tau Wai	39.65
Kowloon City- Ma Hang Chung	41.63
Kowloon City- Ma Tau Kok	40.63
Kowloon City- Lok Man	20.09
Kowloon City- Sheung Lok	12.68
Kowloon City- Ho Man Tin	73.23
Kowloon City- Kadoorie	71.81
Kowloon City- Prince	79.29
Kowloon City- Kowloon Tong	82.59
Kowloon City- Lung Shing	34.98
Kowloon City- Kai Tak	49.97
Kowloon City- Hoi Sham	33.13
Kowloon City- To Kwa Wan North	31.10
Kowloon City- To Kwa Wan South	31.73
Kowloon City- Hok Yuen Laguna Verde	72.70
Kowloon City- Whampoa East	76.49
Kowloon City- Whampoa West	68.64
Kowloon City- Hung Hom Bay	52.38

CA	SES score
Kowloon City- Hung Hom	34.71
Kowloon City- Ka Wai	30.30
Kowloon City- Oi Man	29.67
Kowloon City- Oi Chun	23.95
Wong Tai Sin- Lung Tsui	8.13
Wong Tai Sin- Lung Ha	19.53
Wong Tai Sin- Lung Sheung	5.01
Wong Tai Sin- Fung Wong	34.31
Wong Tai Sin- Fung Tak	21.18
Wong Tai Sin- Lung Sing	53.33
Wong Tai Sin- San Po Kong	36.27
Wong Tai Sin- Tung Tau	10.81
Wong Tai Sin- Tung Mei	14.48
Wong Tai Sin- Lok Fu	17.00
Wong Tai Sin- Wang Tau Hom	8.22
Wong Tai Sin- Tin Keung	38.96
Kwai Tsing- Shek Lei Extension	13.86
Kwai Tsing- Shek Lei	3.12
Kwai Tsing- Tai Pak Tin	21.00
Kwai Tsing- Kwai Fong	19.56
Kwai Tsing- Wah Lai	20.63
Kwai Tsing- Lai Wah	49.30
Kwai Tsing- Cho Yiu	40.99
Kwai Tsing- Hing Fong	47.09
Kwai Tsing- Lai King	6.48
Kwai Tsing- Kwai Shing West Estate	8.65
Kwai Tsing- On Ho	45.29
Kwai Tsing- Wai Ying	65.22
Kwai Tsing- Tsing Yi Estate	30.49
Kwai Tsing- Greenfield	52.62
Kwai Tsing- Cheung Ching	3.91
Kwai Tsing- Cheung Hong	6.55
Kwai Tsing- Shing Hong	10.57
Kwai Tsing- Tsing Yi South	29.10

CA	SES score
Kwai Tsing- Cheung Hang	5.39
Kwai Tsing- Ching Fat	20.99
Kwai Tsing- Cheung On	22.22
Tsuen Wan- Tak Wah	32.96
Tsuen Wan- Yeung Uk Road	44.20
Tsuen Wan- Hoi Bun	53.75
Tsuen Wan- Clague Garden	29.42
Tsuen Wan- Fuk Loi	19.34
Tsuen Wan- Discovery Park	62.11
Tsuen Wan- Tsuen Wan Centre	33.58
Tsuen Wan- Allway	51.00
Tsuen Wan- Lai To	59.68
Tsuen Wan- Lai Hing	67.46
Tsuen Wan- Tsuen Wan Rural West	68.94
Tsuen Wan- Tsuen Wan Rural East	66.29
Tsuen Wan- Luk Yeung	51.73
Tsuen Wan- Lei Muk Shue East	10.07
Tsuen Wan- Lei Muk Shue West	9.13
Tsuen Wan- Shek Wai Kok	6.34
Tsuen Wan- Cheung Shek	14.27

CA	SES score
Tuen Mun- Tuen Mun Town Centre	30.06
Tuen Mun- Siu Chi	34.25
Tuen Mun- Siu Tsui	33.30
Tuen Mun- On Ting	10.90
Tuen Mun- Yau Oi South	3.03
Tuen Mun- Yau Oi North	5.15
Tuen Mun- Tsui Hing	39.08
Tuen Mun- Shan King	8.45
Tuen Mun- King Hing	3.19
Tuen Mun- Hing Tsak	9.56
Tuen Mun- San Hui	22.03
Tuen Mun- Sam Shing	53.47
Tuen Mun- Hanford	53.34
Tuen Mun- Fu Sun	35.06
Tuen Mun- Yuet Wu	29.24
Tuen Mun- Siu Hei	38.84
Tuen Mun- Wu King	7.17
Tuen Mun- Butterfly	0.62
Tuen Mun- Lok Tsui	41.87
Tuen Mun- Lung Mun	26.07
Tuen Mun- San King	18.01
Tuen Mun- Leung King	13.19
Tuen Mun- Tin King	18.26

CA	SES score
Tuen Mun- Po Tin	0.01
Tuen Mun- Kin Sang	24.13
Tuen Mun- Siu Hong	32.30
Tuen Mun- Prime View	41.17
Tuen Mun- Fu Tai	3.11
Tuen Mun- Tuen Mun Rural	37.56
Yuen Long- Fung Nin	32.66
Yuen Long- Shui Pin	32.82
Yuen Long- Nam Ping	2.78
Yuen Long- Pek Long	6.05
Yuen Long- Yuen Long Centre	41.41
Yuen Long- Fung Cheung	39.22
Yuen Long- Shap Pat Heung North	37.44
Yuen Long- Shap Pat Heung South	34.30
Yuen Long- Ping Shan South	38.67
Yuen Long- Ping Shan North	30.24
Yuen Long- Ha Tsuen	29.46
Yuen Long- Tin Shing	29.00
Yuen Long- Shui Oi	8.47
Yuen Long- Shui Wah	1.85



# 香港社會動態追蹤調查

## Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD)

The Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics (HKPSSD) project is funded by the Strategic Public Policy Research program, supported by the Central Policy Unit, HKSAR Government under the Research Grants Council. It is a far-reaching study conducted by the Center for Applied Social and Economic Research (CASER), the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology (HKUST) in collaboration with the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) and the University of Hong Kong (HKU).

The primary purpose of this project is to establish a household panel survey for data collection at both household and individual levels to track social and economic changes in Hong Kong and their impact on Hong Kong residents. The research findings will be useful in policy-making to tackle problems related to inequality and poverty, education, employment, marriage and family to improve the quality of life of Hong Kong people. This study will build an important infrastructure for Hong Kong social science and public policy research to facilitate comparative studies of Chinese societies.

By adopting a rigorous scientific sampling method, your household has been selected and invited for an interview. You and your family members' participation is extremely valuable to this social science research and public policy-making. The provision of accurate data is important to ensure representative results. All data collected will be encrypted, handled with care, and kept strictly confidential. Information will only be used for compiling aggregate statistics only but not on the individual level.

24 March 2011

Center for Applied Social and Economic Research (CASER)

Hong Kong University of Science and Technology

### Note to enumerator:

- For interviews conducted by paper questionnaire, please record the answers by circling the corresponding code or writing it down in the space provided.
- If a respondent says “Refused” or “Don’t know” in a particular question after being probed, the enumerator should mark down “Refused” or “Don’t know” or any other useful information in the space at “Remarks”. The enumerator should follow the instructions to continue the interview.
- In general, code 1 refers to “Yes” while code 5 refers to “No”.

## Screener

SN no.:		Enumerator no.:	
Date of interview: (dd/mm/yyyy)			
Time begun: (in 24 hour)		Time ended: (in 24 hour)	

### Read out:

Hello, my name is \_\_\_\_\_ [Enumerator’s name]. I am an enumerator of the Center of Applied Social and Economic Research of HKUST. Here is my staff card [Show staff card]. We are conducting a survey called “Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics” and have sent an invitation letter to you and your family [Show the invitation letter if necessary]. We would like to have an interview with you and your family. Thank you very much for your help.

### SCR1 Do you live in this quarter?

1. Yes => Skip to SCR2  
5. No

### SCR1\_1 Does anyone live here?

1. Yes => Read out: “Please ask a member who lives in this quarter to come over. Thank you very much!”  
5. No => Read out: “Thank you! Goodbye!”

### SCR2 Can you tell me how many households are living in this quarter?

*MUST read out: Household is a socio-economic unit consisting of individuals who share meals in the living quarters. Persons who make common provisions for essentials for living inside a unit of quarters are regarded as members of the same household.*

\_\_\_\_\_ household(s)      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

### SCR3 Are you a member of this household/ any households living here?

*Note to enumerator: Domestic helper is not counted as a household member.*

1. Yes  
5. No => Read out: Please ask them to come over.

### Note to enumerator:

In SCR2, if two or more households are living in the quarter, please ask each household for SCR4 to SCR10 repeatedly (questions should be answered by member(s) of the respective household). All answers should be recorded in Table T0.

#### **SCR4** How many people (including the domestic helper) in total are co-residing in this household?

*MUST read out: "Co-residing" means that this person has been living in the same household for at least three months over the past six months or will be living in the same household for at least three months in the next six months.*

#### **SCR5** The surname of this household is....

#### **SCR6** Are there any ethnic Chinese ( 華人 ) in this household?

1. Yes

5. No => Terminate the interview. Record [7006] in contact result.

*Read out: Thank you! We would like to interview an ethnic Chinese. We hope we will have chance to visit you in future. Goodbye!*

#### **SCR7** Does any of your household members aged 15 or above?

*Must read out: Domestic helper is not counted as a household member.*

1. Yes

5. No => Terminate the interview. Record [7006] in contact result.

*Read out: Thank you! We would like to interview those aged 15 or above. We hope we will have chance to visit you in future. Goodbye!*

#### **SCR8** For household members who are ethnic Chinese aged 15 or above, do any of them speak Cantonese or Putonghua?

1. Yes => Skip to SCR10

5. No

#### **SCR9** How about other Chinese dialects?

1. Yes (Please specify): \_\_\_\_\_

5. No => Terminate the interview. Record [7006] in contact result.

*Read out: Thank you! We would like to interview those who can speak Chinese (including Putonghua and all Chinese dialects). We hope we will have chance to visit you in future. Goodbye!*

#### **SCR10** Can you tell me any of the household members (who is/ are qualified with the above criteria\*) who has been living in the same household for at least three months over the past six months or will be living in the same household for at least three months in the next six months?

(\*The criteria refer to a co-residing household member who is an ethnic Chinese aged 15 or above that can speak Chinese, including Putonghua and all Chinese dialects).

1. Yes

5. No => Terminate the interview. Record [7006] in contact result.

*Read out: Thank you! We hope we will have chance to visit you in future. Goodbye!*

**Table T0**

**Note to enumerator:**

For a quarter with two or more households, enumerator please asks each household for SCR4 to SCR10 repeatedly (questions should be answered by member(s) of the respective household) and record answers in the blanks below. Code 1 refers to “Yes” while code 5 is “No”.

Household No.	SCR4 No. of co-residing members	SCR5 Surname	SCR6 Ethnic Chi.	SCR7 Family members aged 15 or above	SCR8 Speak Cantonese/ Putonghua	SCR9 Other Chi. dialects	SCR9 Remarks (Other Chi. Dialects)	SCR10 Co-residing 3 months or above
#1								
#2								
#3								
#4								
#5								
#6								
#7								
#8								
#9								
#10								

**Note to enumerator:**

Only continue the Family questionnaire with the qualified households, that is SCR6, 7 and 10 must be coded 1 “Yes” and either SCR8 or 9 is coded 1 “Yes”

**Record by enumerator (For SCR2 - two or more households living in the quarter)**

Enumerator should interview the qualified household first approached. (If the first one does not qualify, please choose the second one and so on.)

Household No.: \_\_\_\_\_, Surname: \_\_\_\_\_

No. of members co-residing in the household: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note to enumerator:**

Please write down the time screener interview ended, and continue the Family Questionnaire of next page.

# Family Questionnaire

Date of interview: (dd/mm/yyyy)			
Time begun: (in 24 hour)		Time ended: (in 24 hour)	

## H1 Does your household hire any live-in foreign domestic helper?

1. Yes                      5. No                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

## H2 Does your household hire any full-time/ part-time local domestic helper?

1. Yes                      5. No                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

## H3 What is the type of your quarter? [Enumerator reads out the quarter type recorded in the contact result and confirms with the respondent]

1. Quarters in Housing Authority/ Housing Society Rental Flats
2. Rental quarters in Housing Authority Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS)/ Buy-or-Rent Option (BRO) blocks
3. Sold quarters in Housing Authority Tenants Purchase Scheme (TPS)/ Buy-or-Rent Option (BRO) blocks
4. Subsidized Sale Flats in Housing Authority/ Housing Society excluding Open Market Flats
5. Subsidized Sale Flats in Housing Authority/ Housing Society (Open Market Flats)
6. Quarters in Private Residential Blocks
7. Modern Village Houses, Villas, Bungalows\*, Simple Stone Structures and Traditional Village Houses (\*Term description: Bungalows refer to individual houses of one-story)
8. Staff, Student Quarters
9. Temporary housing

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

## H4\_1 Did your household apply for the Home Ownership Scheme of the Housing Authority (居者有其屋計劃)?

1. Yes                      5. No => Skip to H5                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*H4\_2 & H4\_3: Only ask H4\_1 coded 1*

## H4\_2 Which application form did your household use, Green Form or White Form?

1. Green Form                      5. White Form                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

## H4\_3 Was your household successfully elected in the ballot?

1. Yes                      5. No                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask all

**H5 Type of accommodation of your household [Read out]**

1. Whole Quarter                      2. Rooms / cubicles                      3. Cocklofts                      4. Bedspaces

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**H6 Gross Floor Area of the whole quarter:**

\_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>2</sup> => Skip to H7

997 Don't know => Continue H6a

*Note: Here refers to the whole quarter even it is a co-tenant.*

Ask H6 "Don't know" (code 997)

**H6a Saleable Area of the whole quarter**

\_\_\_\_\_ ft<sup>2</sup>

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask all

**H7 How many rooms (excluding kitchen and bathroom/ toilet) are there in your quarter now?**

\_\_\_\_\_ room(s)                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: Here refers to the whole quarter even it is a co-tenant.*

**H8 When did you move into your current quarter?**

Year \_\_\_\_\_                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**H9 How many members in total are co-residing in your household (including the domestic helper)?**

\_\_\_\_\_ person(s)                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**MUST read out:** "Co-residing" means that this person has been living in the same household for at least three months over the past six months or will be living in the same household for at least three months in the next six months.



## Table T1: List of co-residing family members

### Note to enumerator:

With reference to H9, enumerator should ask the main respondent of the Family questionnaire about each co-residing household member for A2\_1 to A2\_7 repeatedly. All answers have to be recorded in Table T1 below.

### Read out:

Below I would like to ask you some questions about the members co-residing here.

**A2\_1** What is your name?

**A2\_2** In which year, were you/ was [Respondent name] born?

**A2\_2** How old are you/ is [Respondent name]?

### Note to enumerator:

- The actual age here may not be the same as calculated from the Date of Birth on HKID card.  
Age = Year of interview conducted – Year of birth reported
- A2\_2 does not accept “Refused” or “Don’t know”.
- Respondent’s age is an important screening criterion to decide which type of questionnaire to be answered. Enumerator MUST record the year of birth correctly.
- If respondent only reports his/ her age, enumerator has to confirm the Year of Birth with the respondent especially the three age ranges below.

(1) Aged 15 or above

(2) Aged 60 or above

(3) Aged 65 or above

**A2\_3** Sex of [Respondent name]

1. Male

5. Female

*Note to enumerator: It is not necessary to ask A2\_3 if enumerator can make the judgment through observation.*

**A2\_4** Current marital status of [Respondent name]

*Note to enumerator: If the respondent was “Divorced” or “Widowed” but now cohabit with someone, please record as “Cohabitation”. If the respondent has got married again, please record as “Now married”.*

1. Never married

2. Cohabitation

3. Now married

4. Separated

5. Divorced

6. Widowed

**A2\_5** <Showcard 1> [Respondent name]/ Your highest education level completed

0. No formal schooling (including not yet graduated from primary school)

1. “Si Shu”, private school in former times

2. Primary

3. Secondary 3/ Lower Secondary

4. Secondary 5/ Upper Secondary (including Project Yi Jin)
5. Sixth Form
6. Post-Secondary (Vocational/ Technical training)
7. Post-Secondary (non-degree)/ College/ Community College
8. First degree
9. Master degree
10. Doctor degree
- 999.Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **A2\_6 <Showcard 2> [Respondent name]/ Your Economic Activity Status**

1. Employer
2. Employee
3. Self-employment (Hawker)
4. Self-employment (others)
5. Unpaid family worker
6. Unemployed person
7. Home-maker
8. Student
9. Retired person
10. Person of independent means
11. Other inactive person

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Term definition:**

1. *Employee – A person who works for an employer (private companies or government) for wage, salary, commission, bonus, tips or payment in kind. Domestic helpers, outworkers and paid family workers are also included here.*
2. *Employer – A person who works for profit or fees in his/ her own business/ profession and employs one or more persons to work for him / her.*
3. *Self-employed (Hawker) – A person who works as a hawker for profit or fees in his/ her own business, neither employed by someone nor employing others.*
4. *Self-employed (others) – A person who works for profit or fees in his / her own business/ profession other than hawker, neither employed by someone nor employing others.*
5. *Unpaid family worker – A person who works for no pay in a family business is also considered as employed. Food and lodging and pocket money are not counted as pay.*
6. *Unemployed person – Unemployed population refers basically to persons aged 15 or above who should (a)*




**#Note to enumerator:**

For members coded 1 in A2\_7, please assign a unique 3-digit respondent ID to each of them starting from 101.

For those coded 5 in A2\_7, please assign the 3-digit respondent ID starting from 301.

## Table T2: List of lineal relatives of family members

H10 List of lineal relatives [Including those co-residing or not; alive or deceased ones]

**Note to enumerator:**

A3\_1 to A3\_5: In Table T1, if A2\_7 coded 1 “Co-residing family member”, enumerator should ask the main respondent of the Family questionnaire about linear relatives of each co-residing family member for A3\_1 to A3\_5 repeatedly. Name of his/ her lineal relatives and the relationship should be recorded in Table T2.

<b>A3_1</b> Can you tell me the name of [Respondent name]’s father?
<b>A3_2</b> And [Respondent name]’s mother is...
<i>A3_3: Only ask co-residing family members whose A2_4 current marital status (Table T1) is coded 2 “Cohabitation” or coded 3 “Now married”. Others skip to A3_4.</i>
<b>A3_3</b> What is the name of [Respondent name]’s spouse?
<i>Note to enumerator: If the respondent has more than one (legal) spouses, please record the one who is still alive and the last one married with.</i>
<b>A3_4</b> First child of [Respondent name] is:
<b>A3_5</b> Second/ Third/ Fourth... child of [Respondent name] is:

**Note to enumerator:**

First, write down the name of all co-residing family members (A2\_7 coded 1 “Yes”) starting from Respondent ID (“ID” column) 101, 102 and so on.

**A3\_1 to A3\_5:**

- (1) Please record 3-digit Respondent ID (referring to Table T1) of co-residing family member instead of his/ her name.
- (2) If the lineal relative is deceased, please record code “888”.
- (3) If the member has no children, please record code “111” in the column of “Child 1/ 2/ 3/ 4/ 5/ 6”.

ID	Name	A3_1 Father	A3_2 Mother	A3_3 Spouse/ Cohabit- ant	A3_4 Child 1	A3_5 Child 2	A3_5 Child 3	A3_5 Child 4	A3_5 Child 5	A3_5 Child 6
101										
102										
103										
104										
105										
106										
107										
108										
109										
110										

**H11 Tenure of accommodation of the quarter you are currently living in is: [Read out]**

1. Owner-occupier\* (the quarter is owned by the household, household members' parents, children or other co-residing family/ non-family members) ]=> Skip to H13

---

  2. Sole tenant\*
  3. Co-tenant\*
  4. Main tenant\*
  5. Sub-tenant\*
- ]=> Continue H12
- 
6. Rent free\*
  7. Provided by employer\*
- ]=> Skip to H17

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Term description:**

1. *Owner-occupier: A household which owns the quarter it occupies.*
2. *Sole tenant: A household which rents the whole quarter it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarter without sharing it with other household(s) or subletting.*
3. *Co-tenant: Two or more households each of which rents part of a quarter from someone who lives outside the quarter.*
4. *Main tenant: A household which rents the whole quarter it occupies from someone who lives outside the quarter and sublets part of it to other household(s).*
5. *Sub-tenant: A household which rents part of the quarter from someone who lives in the same quarter.*
6. *Rent free: A household which occupies an accommodation free, with or without the owner's permission. This excludes households occupying accommodation provided by employers.*
7. *Provided by employer: A household which occupies an accommodation provided by the employer of one of the household members. This also includes households occupying quarter leased from employers at a nominal rent. If a household member uses housing allowance given by his employer for renting accommodation, the tenure is not considered as provided by employer.*

Ask H11 coded 2 to 5

**H12** On average, what is the amount of the monthly rent your household paid in HKD?

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_ => Skip to H17

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

H13 – H16: Ask H11 coded 1

**H13** Is there any mortgage or loan payment of your quarter now?

1. Yes => Continue H14

5. No => Skip to H15

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**H14** On average, how much is the monthly mortgage or loan payment for this quarter?

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**H15** When was your current quarter purchased?

Year \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**H16** What was the property price of your current quarter at the time purchased?

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_,000 (unit: thousands of HK\$)

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask all

**H17** Is your household receiving CSSA (Comprehensive Social Security Assistance) now?

1. Yes => Continue H18

5. No => Skip to H20

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

H18 – H19: Ask H17 coded 1

**H18** How much did your household receive from CSSA (including rent payment and other kinds of allowances) in the recent month?

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**H19** When did your household start receiving CSSA? (1960 .... Current year)

Year \_\_\_\_\_ => Skip to H21 Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Only ask H17 coded 5

**H20** Did your household receive CSSA (Comprehensive Social Security Assistance) or Public Assistance Scheme\* before?

*\*Term description: The CSSA Scheme was introduced in 1993, replacing the former Public Assistance Scheme.*

1. Yes => Continue H21      5. No => Skip to H22      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**H21** How many times have your household received CSSA (including this time)?

*Note to enumerator: If a household has stopped receiving CSSA or switched to receive a different type of allowance, it will be counted as once.*

\_\_\_\_\_ times      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**H22** In past 12 months, what were the average total monthly earnings of your household, including earnings of all employments, bonus, commission, housing or other cash allowances, CSSA, Social Security allowance, rental incomes, interests/ dividends, education grants/ scholarships, contribution from charities, regular contribution from other persons, excluding New Year bonus and double pay?

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_

997 Don't know  
998 Refused      ] => Enumerator please shows <Showcard 3> and asks respondent to choose an answer.

*Note to enumerator: Please ask the respondent the exact amount first. If respondent refuses, then show <Showcard 3> to let him/her choose the nearest answer.*

- |                    |                  |                   |                     |
|--------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Less than 1,000 | 5. 6,000-7,999   | 9. 15,000-17,499  | 13. 30,000-39,999   |
| 2. 1,000-1,999     | 6. 8,000-9,999   | 10. 17,500-19,999 | 14. 40,000-49,999   |
| 3. 2,000-3,999     | 7. 10,000-12,499 | 11. 20,000-24,999 | 15. 50,000-59,999   |
| 4. 4,000-5,999     | 8. 12,500-14,999 | 12. 25,000-29,999 | 16. 60,000 or above |
|                    |                  |                   | 997. Don't know     |
|                    |                  |                   | 998. Refused        |

**H23** Overall speaking, how would you describe the class of your household in economic terms in HK? [Read out]

- |                       |                       |                 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Upper class        | 2. Upper middle class | 3. Middle class |
| 4. Lower middle class | 5. Lower class        | Remarks: _____  |

H24 & H25: Enumerator please records the answer by observation. It is not necessary to ask the respondent.

**H24** Record by enumerator: Who is the main respondent answering the Family questionnaire?

(Write down 3-digit Respondent ID with reference to Table T2) \_\_\_\_\_

**H25** Record by enumerator: Who else have participated in Family questionnaire? [The answer only allows recording two other respondents. Enumerator please records 3-digit Respondent ID (Table T2) of corresponding respondent.]

Other respondent (1) \_\_\_\_\_ Other respondent (2) \_\_\_\_\_

H26 - H29: Only ask those

(1) A2\_4 Marital status: coded 3 "Now married" or coded 6 "Widowed" AND

(2) either father or mother of respondent/ respondent's spouse is still alive (not coded 888 in Table T2)

For the rest of respondents, please record NA (Not applicable).

**H26 & H27:** Ask those A2\_4 coded 3 "Now married"/ coded 6 "Widowed" and either respondent's father or mother (Table T2) is still alive.

			Remarks
<b>H26</b> In past 12 months, how much cash and gifts did you and your spouse give to your parents (convert into HKD)?	HK\$ _____	NA	
<b>H27</b> In past 12 months, how much cash and gifts did your parents give you and your spouse (convert into HKD)?	HK\$ _____	NA	

**H28 & H29:** Ask A2\_4 coded 3 "Now married"/ coded 6 "Widowed" and either father or mother of respondent's spouse (Table T2) is still alive.

			Remarks
<b>H28</b> In past 12 months, how much cash and gifts did you and your spouse give to your spouse's parents (convert into HKD)?	HK\$ _____	NA	
<b>H29</b> In past 12 months, how much cash and gifts did your spouse's parents give you and your spouse (convert into HKD)?	HK\$ _____	NA	

**H30** Contact

*Note to enumerator: We ask for respondent's contact for the following reasons:*

4. Questionnaire quality check
5. This research is a panel study. Respondents will be visited a year later.
6. For lucky draw purpose: Respondent can enter the lucky draw with each contact number provided. (Enumerator please distributes the Lucky Draw Note with details of the license no. and prizes to respondent)



【 Home 】 Respondent home tel. no.: |\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|

【 Email 】 Email address of main respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

【 Mobile 】 Mobile number of main respondent: |\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|

【 Other contact persons 】 Would you please tell me who else can we reach to ask your contact just in case your family members and you may have changed the contact information?

Name of another contact person: \_\_\_\_\_

Contact (mobile/ email) of another contact person: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note to enumerator:** Please write down the time interview ended and then continue the interview with each co-residing family members (A2\_7 coded 1 in Table T1) if

(1) A2\_2 aged 15 or above: Continue Individual questionnaire.

(2) A2\_2 aged 14 or below: Skip to Child module.

# Individual Questionnaire

## Note to enumerator:

Please finish the following table before interviewing. If the interviewee is not who answered the family questionnaire, please confirm his/her name.

SN no.:		3-digit Respondent ID:(T2, Family questionnaire)	
Name of respondent:		Sex of respondent: (A2_3, Family questionnaire)	
Enumerator no.:		Date of interview: (dd/mm/yyyy)	
Time begun: (in 24 hour)		Time ended: (in 24 hour)	

## Note to enumerator:

Continue Individual questionnaire only if a respondent qualifies the following three requirements.

- (1) A2\_2 (Table T1 of Family questionnaire): Respondent must be aged 15 or above (born before 1996)  
(Age = Year of interview – Year of birth) AND
- (2) A2\_7 (Table T1 of Family questionnaire): coded 1 “co-residing family member” AND
- (3) Respondent must speak Chinese, including Putonghua and all Chinese dialects. (If not, enumerator please writes down [7007] in the contact result.)

## A. Basic Information

### **A0\_1** Record by enumerator: Is this questionnaire answered by respondent himself/ herself?

*Note to enumerator:* Enumerator please records the answer by observation. It is not necessary to ask the respondent.

1. Yes => Skip to A1

5. No => Continue A0\_2

### **A0\_2** Record by enumerator: Why the respondent is unable to answer the questionnaire?

*Note to enumerator:* Enumerator please records the reason by observation. It is not necessary to ask the respondent.

1. Suffers from physical or mental handicaps

2. An elder with self-care incapability

3. Cannot speak Cantonese or Putonghua but only other Chinese dialects

999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**A0\_3 Record by enumerator:**

Record proxy respondent ID (3-digit) with reference to Table T2 in Family questionnaire

(Proxy respondent must be the major caregiver of the family): \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator: Record by observation. It is not necessary to ask the respondent.*

Ask all

**A1 In what year were you born?**

Year \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator: Records A1 with reference to the answer of A2\_2 in Family questionnaire.*

If respondent is the one who answers Family questionnaire, do not ask A1.

If respondent is NOT the one who answers Family questionnaire, enumerator should confirm his/ her year of birth or age recorded in A2\_2 in family questionnaire.

(1) Continue Individual questionnaire if A1 aged is 15 or above

(2) Skip to Child module if A1 aged 14 or below

**A2 Do you have any brothers or sisters?**

*MUST Read out: including all born siblings*

1. Yes => Continue A2\_1a to A2\_1d

5. No => Skip to A3

A2\_1a. No. of elder brother(s) \_\_\_\_\_

A2\_1b. No. of elder sister(s) \_\_\_\_\_

A2\_1c. No. of younger brother(s) \_\_\_\_\_

A2\_1d. No. of younger sister(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Ask all

**A3 Where were you born?**

1. Hong Kong

2. The mainland of China

3. Macao

4. Taiwan

5. Japan

6. Other Asian countries

7. Europe

8. North America

9. Australia or New Zealand

999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

**A4 Are you a Hong Kong Permanent Resident now?**

*Note to enumerator: Please specify in "Remarks" for have any special case.*

1. Yes

5. No

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**A5a [MC] What languages/ dialects do you usually speak at home?**

*MUST read out: Please start from the most commonly used one. 1 refers to the most commonly used, 2 refers to the second commonly used and so on.*

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Cantonese

- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Chiu Chau
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Sze Yap (e.g. Toi Shan, Hoi Ping, San Shui, Yan Ping)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Hakka
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Fukien (including Taiwanese)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Putonghua
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Shanghainese
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. English
- \_\_\_\_\_ 999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Enumerator reads out 5 options below					
	Not proficient at all	Not proficient	Fair	Proficient	Very Proficient
<b>A5b</b> Your English proficiency is	1	2	3	4	5
<b>A5c</b> Your Putonghua proficiency is	1	2	3	4	5

**A6 [MC] What is your religion?**

1. No religion
2. Buddhism
3. Taoism (e.g. Wong Tai Sin)
4. Folk religion (e.g. worship ancestors)
5. Christianity
6. Catholic
7. Islam/ Muslim
- 999.Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**A7 How often do you attend religious services/ activities?**

1. Never
2. Once a few years
3. 1-2 times a year
4. A few times a year
5. Once a month
6. 2-3 times a month
7. Almost once a week
8. Once a week
9. A few times a week
999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**A8 What is your marital status at present?**

*Note to enumerator: For those who have been separated, divorced or widowed but now are married, please record code 3 "Now married".*

1. Never married ..... => Skip to B1
2. Cohabitation ..... => Continue A9
3. Now married ..... => Skip to A10

4. Separated  
 5. Divorced  
 6. Widowed

] => Skip to A23a

997. Don't know  
 998. Refused

] => Skip to B1

Ask A8 "Living as couple" (code 2)

**A9** How long have you been cohabiting?

\_\_\_\_\_ year(s) \_\_\_\_\_ month(s) => Skip to A23b                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

A10 - A22: Only Ask A8 "Now married" (code 3)

**A10** In what year and month did you marry your current spouse?

\_\_\_\_\_ year(s) \_\_\_\_\_ month                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

		Remarks
<b>A11a</b> How many years of education* have you completed when you married your current spouse?  <i>*MUST read out: "Years of education" refers to the total no. of years of full-time education completed. Please see below for conversion of no. of years of education and education level. Pre-school education is excluded.</i>	_____year(s)	
<b>A11b</b> And how many years of education have your current spouse completed when you two were married?  <i>*MUST read out: "Years of education" refers to the total no. of years of full-time education completed. Please see below for conversion of no. of years of education and education level. Pre-school education is excluded.</i>	_____year(s)	

**A11a & A11b – Note to enumerator:**

For the education level completed in HK, the corresponding no. of years of education is:

- Primary school      6 years
- Secondary 3        9 years
- Secondary 5        11 years
- Secondary 7        13 years
- First degree        16 years
- Master degree      18 years
- Doctor degree      21 years

**Note to enumerator:**

1. Do not count the year of repeated education level. For example, if respondent completed Secondary 5 but repeated in Secondary 3, the total no. of years of education is still 11.
2. If the no. of years of education includes some part-time or non full-time programs, please ask the respondent to count the no. of years required in full-time mode. For example, some programs are 2-year in part-time mode but only 1-year in full-time mode. In this case, 1 year should be counted instead of 2 years in the overall no. of years of education.

**A12** <Showcard 4> What was your occupation when you and your current spouse were married?

**A13** <Showcard 4> What was your spouse's occupation when you and your current spouse were married?

	<b>A12</b> Your occupation	<b>A13</b> Your spouse's occupation
No job	0	0
Managers and administrators	1	1
Professionals	2	2
Associate professionals	3	3
Clerical support workers	4	4
Service and sales workers	5	5
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	6	6
Craft and related workers	7	7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8	8
Elementary occupations	9	9
Military personnel	10	10
Occupations not classifiable	11	11

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**A14** Are you living with your current spouse here?

1. Yes => Skip to A23a

5. No

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ask A14 coded 5*

**A15** Is your spouse a Mainland China resident now?

1. Yes

5. No

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**A16** Does your spouse mainly live\* in Mainland China?

*\*Term description: "Mainly live" means he/ she has been living there more than 6 months within 12 months*

1. Yes => Continue A17

5. No => Skip to A23a

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



Ask A8 coded 2 "Living as couple"

**A23b** Have you ever been married?

1. Yes => Continue A24      5. No => Skip to B1      997. Don't know      998. Refused

Ask A23a coded 5 or A23b coded 1

**A24** In what year and month did you marry for the first time?

\_\_\_\_\_ year(s) \_\_\_\_\_ month      997. Don't know      998. Refused

**A25** How old was your spouse at your first marriage?

\_\_\_\_\_ years old      997. Don't know      998. Refused

		Remarks
<b>A26_1</b> How many years of education* have you completed at your first marriage? <i>*MUST read out: "Years of education" refers to the total no. of years of full-time education completed. Please see below for conversion of no. of years of education and education level. Pre-school education is excluded.</i>	_____ year(s)	
<b>A26_2</b> And how many years of education have your spouse at your first marriage completed? <i>*MUST read out: "Years of education" refers to the total no. of years of full-time education completed. Please see below for conversion of no. of years of education and education level. Pre-school education is excluded.</i>	_____ year(s)	

**A26\_1 & A26\_2 – Note to enumerator:**

For the education level completed in HK, the corresponding no. of years of education is:

Primary school	6 years
Secondary 3	9 years
Secondary 5	11 years
Secondary 7	13 years
First degree	16 years
Master degree	18 years
Doctor degree	21 years

**Note to enumerator:**

1. Do not count the year of repeated education level. For example, if the respondent completed Secondary 5 but repeated in Secondary 3, the total no. of years of education is still 11.
2. If the no. of years of education includes some part-time or non full-time programs, please ask the respondent to count the no. of years required in full-time mode. For example, some programs are 2-year in part-time mode but only 1-year in full-time mode. In this case, 1 year should be counted instead of 2 years in the overall no. of years of education.



**A27** <Showcard 4> What was your occupation at your first marriage?

**A28** <Showcard 4> What was your spouse's occupation at your first marriage?

	<b>A27</b> Your occupation	<b>A28</b> Your spouse's occupation
No job	0	0
Managers and administrators	1	1
Professionals	2	2
Associate professionals	3	3
Clerical support workers	4	4
Service and sales workers	5	5
Skilled agricultural and fishery workers	6	6
Craft and related workers	7	7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	8	8
Elementary occupations	9	9
Military personnel	10	10
Occupations not classifiable	11	11

Remarks:

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_ => Skip to B4

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Term description:**

**Secondary 5:** Includes Project Yi Jin

**First degree:** First degree courses

**Post-Secondary (non-degree):** Associate Degree, Higher Diploma, Diploma, Certificate, including courses former Teacher Colleges, sub-degree level nurse or dental training courses, courses in Vocational Training Council (VTC)/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Association/ Construction Industry Training Authority at sub-degree level.

**[VTC's 13 member institutions:** Institute of Professional Education And Knowledge (PEAK), School of Higher and Professional Education (SHAPE), Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (IVE), Hong Kong Design Institute (HKDI), School of Business and Information Systems (SBI), Pro-Act by VTC, Hospitality Industry Training and Development Centre (HITDC), Chinese Cuisine Training Institute (CCTI), Maritime Services Training Institute (MSTI), Youth College, Integrated Vocational Development Centre (IVDC), Yeo Chei Man Senior Secondary School (YCM) and Shine Skills Centre.]

Ask B2 coded 6-11 (other education levels)

**B3b** Up till now, what was the highest level of education you have completed?

**Note to enumerator:** If respondent completed more than one of the same highest level of education (e.g. First degree), please ask him/ her for the first one completed.

0. No formal schooling (including not yet graduated from primary school)

1. "Si Shu", private school in former times

2. Primary

3. Lower Secondary

=> Skip to C1

4. Upper Secondary

5. Post-Secondary (Vocational/ Technical training) => Skip to B5a

6. College/ Community college => Skip to B5a

7. First degree

8. Master degree

9. Doctor degree

=> Continue B4

999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask B3a coded 7-9, 999 OR B3b coded 7-9, 999

**B4** Did you get your highest education level in full-time or part-time mode? (Only applicable to the highest education level is university first degree or higher)

1. Full time

5. Part time

7. Distance Learning

888. Not Applicable

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



government ordinance “Education Policy” in 1965. Not like DSS Schools, Aided/ Subsidized Schools or Government Schools, the ESF receives an on-going subsidy (called “subvention”) from the Hong Kong Government. The ESF aims at providing a “modern liberal education” to youth using English. It first started for expatriates in Hong Kong. Nowadays, over 70% of their students have parents who are permanent residents of Hong Kong.

**Other International Schools:** Apart from ESF, International schools mainly aim to meet the education demand from non-Chinese speaking students.

**B8a** Were you admitted to Secondary 1 before September 2002?

1. Yes => Continue B8b                      5. No => Skip to B8c                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**B8b** What banding of your school was when attending lower secondary education?

*Note to enumerator:* If the respondent changed schools during Secondary 1 to 3, please ask the school that he/she completed Secondary 3 or the highest education level.

1. Band 1                      2. Band 2                      3. Band 3                      4. Band 4                      5. Band 5  
888. No banding system at that time                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**B8c** What banding of your school was when attending lower secondary education?

*Note to enumerator:* If the respondent changed schools during Secondary 1 to 3, please ask the school that he/she completed Secondary 3 or the highest education level.

1. Band 1                      2. Band 2                      3. Band 3                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**B9** Before you completed your highest education level, had you ever had a formal job\* or business?

*\*MUST Read out:* Formal job refers to a full-time or part-time job but excluding part-time or summer job performed as a full-time student.

1. Yes    5. No => Skip to C1                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**B10** Where had you completed the highest level of education before you started your first formal job\* or business?

*\*MUST Read out:* Formal job refers to a full-time or part-time job but excluding part-time or summer job as a full-time student.

*Note to enumerator:* If respondent completed more than one of the same highest level of education (First degree), please ask him/ her for the first one completed.

- |   |   |                  |
|---|---|------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Hong Kong</li> <li>2. United Kingdom</li> <li>3. Australia</li> <li>4. New Zealand</li> <li>5. Singapore</li> </ul> | } | => Continue B11a |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Macao</li> <li>7. The mainland of China</li> <li>8. Taiwan</li> </ul>   | } | => Skip to B11b  |

- 9. United States of America
- 10. Canada
- 11. Japan
- 999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

=> Skip to B11b

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ask B10 coded 1-5*

**B11a** What was the highest level of education you had completed (graduated) before you started your first formal job or business?

- 0. No formal schooling (including not yet graduated from primary school)
- 1. “Si Shu”, private school in former times
- 2. Primary
- 3. Secondary 3 (Lower Secondary)
- 4. Secondary 5\*
- 5. Sixth Form
- 6. Post-Secondary (non-degree)\*
- 7. First degree\*
- 8. Master degree
- 9. Doctor degree
- 999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Term description:**

*Secondary 5: Includes Project Yi Jin*

*First degree: First degree courses*

*Post-Secondary (non-degree): Associate Degree, Higher Diploma, Diploma, Certificate, including courses former Teacher Colleges, sub-degree level nurse or dental training courses, courses in Vocational Training Council (VTC)/ Clothing Industry Training Authority/ Construction Association/ Construction Industry Training Authority at sub-degree level.*

*[VTC’s 13 member institutions: Institute of Professional Education And Knowledge (PEAK), School of Higher and Professional Education (SHAPE), Hong Kong Institute of Vocational Education (IVE), Hong Kong Design Institute (HKDI), School of Business and Information Systems (SBI), Pro-Act by VTC, Hospitality Industry Training and Development Centre (HITDC), Chinese Cuisine Training Institute (CCTI), Maritime Services Training Institute (MSTI), Youth College, Integrated Vocational Development Centre (IVDC), Yeo Chei Man Senior Secondary School (YCM) and Shine Skills Centre.]*

Ask B10 coded 6-11 or 999 (Completed the highest level of education in other places)

**B11b** What was the highest level of education you had completed (graduated) before you started your first formal job\* or business?

*\*MUST Read out: Formal job refers to a full-time or part-time job but excluding part-time or summer job as a full-time student.*

*Note to enumerator: If respondent completed more than one of the same highest level of education (First degree), please ask him/ her for the first one completed*

0. No formal schooling (including not yet graduated from primary school)

1. "Si Shu", private school in former times

2. Primary

3. Lower Secondary

4. Upper Secondary

5. Post-Secondary (Vocational/ Technical training)

6. College/ Community college

7. First degree

8. Master degree

9. Doctor degree

999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

## C. Employment

**C1** In past 7 days, did you perform any work for pay or profit (include any work of one hour or more)?

1. Yes => Skip to C12\_a

5. No => Continue C2

997. Don't know  
998. Refused ] => Skip to C10

**C2** In past 7 days, did you have a formal job or business (include full-time, part-time jobs, farming and self-employment)?

*\*MUST Read out: Formal job refers to a full-time or part-time job but excluding part-time or summer job as a full-time student or work without pay in a family business.*

1. Yes => Skip to C12\_a

5. No => Continue C3

997. Don't know  
998. Refused ] => Skip to C10

**C3** In past 7 days, did you perform any work without pay in your family's business?

*Note to enumerator: Full-time student is not counted as a family worker. Please record code 5 "No".*

1. Yes => Skip to C13

5. No => Continue C4

997. Don't know  
998. Refused ] => Skip to C10

**C4** Were you readily available for work in past 7 days?

1. Yes => Skip to C6      5. No      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C5** Why were you not available?

1. Temporarily sickness  
2. Engaged in household duties  
3. Pregnancy  
4. Retirement/ Old age  
5. Permanent sickness/ Disability  
6. Attendance at educational institutions  
999. Other reasons (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_ ] => Skip to C9

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



Ask C4 coded 1

**C6 Were you seeking for a job last month?**

1. Yes                      5. No => Skip to C9                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask C6 coded 1

**C7 Up till now, how long you have not been working?**

\_\_\_\_\_ month(s)                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator: Less than a month will be counted as one month time.*

**C8 <Showcard 3> If have a job, how much is the lowest monthly income in HKD you find acceptable?**

1. Less than 1,000

2. 1,000-1,999

3. 2,000-3,999

4. 4,000-5,999

5. 6,000-7,999

6. 8,000-9,999

7. 10,000-12,499

8. 12,500-14,999

9. 15,000-17,499

10. 17,500-19,999

11. 20,000-24,999

12. 25,000-29,999

13. 30,000-39,999

14. 40,000-49,999

15. 50,000-59,999

16. 60,000 or above

998. Refused

**C9 [MC] What are your source(s) of financial support to make a living?**

*MUST Read out: Please start from the first main source and name as 1, 2 is the second main source and so on.*

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. Personal saving

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. Support from family members

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. Pension or MPF

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. Social Security Allowance (SSA “生果金”)

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. CSSA (Comprehensive Social Security Assistance)

\_\_\_\_\_ 999. Others, please specify (e.g. rental income) \_\_\_\_\_



**C12\_a** Are/ Were you an employer, self-employed or an employee in your current employment/ the most recent employment?

- 1. Employee
- 2. Outworker
- 3. Employer
- 4. Self-employed (hawker)
- 5. Self-employed (others)
- 6. Unpaid family worker

] => Continue C12\_b

] => Skip to C13

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C12\_b** Can you tell me your current/ most recent job is/ was a full-time or part-time job\*?

*\*Term description: "Part-time" refers to*

- (a) the number of usual days of work per week is less than 5 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); or
- (b) the number of usual hours of work per working day is less than 6 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); or
- (c) the number of usual hours of work per week is less than 30 (for a person without a fixed number of working days per week).

1. Full-time                      5. Part-time                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C13** How many hours do/ did you actually work per week in your current job/ most recent job?

\_\_\_\_\_ hour(s)                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator: Less than an hour will be counted as 1 hour time.*

**C14** Where is/ was the place of work of your current job/ most recent job?

- 1. Hong Kong
- 2. The mainland of China
- 3. Macao
- 4. Taiwan
- 5. Japan
- 6. Other Asian countries
- 7. Europe
- 8. North America
- 9. Australia or New Zealand
- 999. Other countries or territories (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- 888. No fixed place of work (including working across borders or countries)

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C15 [MC] Which of the following benefits are/ were offered in your current job/ most recent job?**

*Note to enumerator:*

(1) Ask respondent every of the following benefits

(2) For C12\_a coded 3-6, i.e. respondent's economic activity status is "Employer", "Self-employed" or "Family worker", please record code 888 "Not Applicable" in C15.

*Read out:*

1. Medical benefits

2. Dental benefits

3. Pension (exclude MPF)

4. Children education allowance

5. Housing allowance

6. None of the above

888. Not Applicable

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C16 Overall speaking, how satisfied are/ were you with your current job/ most recent job? [Read out]**

1. Very satisfied

2. Satisfied

3. Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

4. Dissatisfied

5. Very dissatisfied

**C17\_a <Showcard 4> What is/ was the title of your current/ most recent job\*?**

*\*Term description:*

*"Current job" means the job position that the respondent is currently holding in the company/ organization.*

*For example: A respondent worked as a Teller in a bank (Occupation/ Job title: Clerical support workers) once graduated from Secondary 7 in 2000. In 2009, he/ she was promoted to Branch Manager (Occupation/ Job title: Managers and administrators) and still works in this position up till now. Thus, the current occupation should be Managers and administrators.*

*"Most recent job" refers to the latest employment of respondent. He/ She is not working currently.*

*For example: A respondent graduated from Secondary 5 in 1970 and joined the Police Force as a Police Constable (Occupation/ Job title: Service and sales workers) and was promoted to Sergeant (Occupation/ Job title: Associate professionals) in 1985. He/ she worked as Sergeant until retired in 2008. So, the occupation/ job title of respondent's most recent job is Associate professionals.*

*Respondent's most recent job started in 1985 and ended in 2008. However, the year he/ she first joined the company for his/ her most recent job was 1970.*

1. Managers and administrators

2. Professionals

3. Associate professionals

4. Clerical support workers

5. Service and sales workers

6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

7. Craft and related workers

8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers

- 9. Elementary occupations
- 10. Military personnel
- 11. Occupations not classifiable

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_b Please give me more details about your current job/ most recent job.**

*Read out:* 1) What is/ was the exact job title?

2) Which department you are/ were working in? What does/ did the company or organization you work for actually make or do? (Note to enumerator: Record the business nature of company/ department)

3) What are/ were the main tasks or duties you had to perform in that job?

(Note to enumerator: Probe twice "Anything else?", "Anything else?")

*Note to enumerator:* Record all the above 3 pieces of information.

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of company/ department working: \_\_\_\_\_

Main job tasks/ duties: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_c When did you join the company you are currently working for/ you worked most recently?**

Year \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator:* Company refers to the one that respondent has made an employment contract with and the business carried on by Unincorporated body of persons and is registered. "Company" should refer to the firm/ organization which employs respondent but not the one he/ she goes to work for especially in the case of an outworker.

**C17\_d In what year did you start working in your current position/ position of your most recent job?**

Year \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator:* Ask C17\_e for those who have worked (C11 coded 1) but are not working now (C1 to C5 all coded 5).

**C17\_e When did you leave your most recent job? (Range of answer allowed: Year 1900 - 2011)**

Year \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_f** <Showcard 5> In what industry is/ was the business establishment you are working for/ you have worked for in your most recent job?

*Note to enumerator: Refers to the industry of the company/ organization that employs respondent.*

1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing
2. Mining and quarrying
3. Manufacturing
4. Electricity and gas supply
5. Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
6. Construction
7. Import/export, wholesale and retail trades
8. Accommodation and food service activities
9. Transportation, storage, postal and courier services
10. Information and communications
11. Financial and insurance activities
12. Real estate activities
13. Professional, scientific and technical activities
14. Administrative and support service activities
15. Public administration
16. Education
17. Human health and social work activities
18. Arts, entertainment and recreation
19. Other service activities
20. Work activities within domestic households
21. Activities of extraterritorial organizations and bodies

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C17g\_1, C17g\_2, C17\_k:**

- (1) For C12\_a coded 1 or 2 (Economic Activity Status: "Employee" or "Outworker", ask C17\_g1
- (2) For C12\_a coded 3 or 6 ("Employer" or "Unpaid family worker"), ask C17\_g2
- (3) For C12\_a coded 4 or 5 ("Self-employed"), skip to C17\_k

*Ask C12\_a coded 1 or 2 ("Employee" or "Outworker")*

**C17\_g1** How many subordinates do/ did you have in your current/ most recent job?

- |      |        |        |          |               |
|------|--------|--------|----------|---------------|
| 1. 0 | 2. 1-5 | 3. 6-9 | 4. 10-19 | 5. 20 or more |
|------|--------|--------|----------|---------------|

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: Skip to C17\_h after asking C17\_g1.*

Ask C12\_a coded 3 or 6 ("Employer" or "Unpaid family worker")

**C17\_g2** How many employees do/ did you have?

1. 0                      2. 1-5                      3. 6-9                      4. 10-19                      5. 20 or more

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: Skip to C17\_k after asking C17\_g2.*

C17\_h- C17\_j: Ask C12\_a coded 1 or 2 ("Employer" or "Outworker")

**C17\_h** What is/ was the type of employment of your current/ most recent job?

1. Employment contracts with short duration or working hours/ Casual worker  
2. Permanent job  
3. Contract job  
999. Others, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_i** Which type of organization are you currently working for/ have you worked for most recently?

1. Government agency  
2. Public body  
3. Non-governmental organization/ Non-profit organization (NGO/ NPO)  
4. Private company  
888. Not Applicable

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_j** How many people are/ were employed at the place of work you are currently working/ you have worked most recently?

\_\_\_\_\_ person(s)                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator: It refers to the total number of employees of the company/ organization. If respondent works in the government, it means all the employees of the whole government. If respondent works in an international company, here only counts the employees working in Hong Kong branch. If working in a subsidiary company, here only counts the employees working in that subsidiary company.*

Ask all

**C17\_k** What are/ were your average monthly earnings (including housing allowance) from your current/ most recent job?

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_

998 Refused => Enumerator please shows <Showcard 3> and asks respondent to choose an answer.

**Note to enumerator:** Please ask the respondent the exact amount first. If respondent refuses, then show <Showcard 3> to let him/ her choose the nearest answer.

1. Less than 1,000
2. 1,000-1,999
3. 2,000-3,999
4. 4,000-5,999

---

5. 6,000-7,999
6. 8,000-9,999
7. 10,000-12,499
8. 12,500-14,999

---

9. 15,000-17,499
10. 17,500-19,999
11. 20,000-24,999
12. 25,000-29,999

---

13. 30,000-39,999
14. 40,000-49,999
15. 50,000-59,999
16. 60,000 or above
998. Refused

**C17\_I** Do you have a secondary employment\* at the time you are/ were working for this job?

*\*Term description: "Secondary employment" means that*

- (a) the number of usual days of work per week is less than 5 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); or
- (b) the number of usual hours of work per working day is less than 6 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); or
- (c) the number of usual hours of work per week is less than 30 (for a person without a fixed number of working days per week).

1. Yes => Continue C17\_m      5. No => Skip to C17\_n      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask C17\_I coded 1 (have secondary employments)

**C17\_m** Approximately, what are/ were the monthly earnings in HKD of all other employment?

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C17\_n** Did you have any other cash incomes not from employment\* in past 6 months?

*\*Term description: "Cash incomes not from employment" refers to rental income, interests/ dividends, cash return from investment, lottery prizes and etc.*

1. Yes => Continue C17\_o      5. No => Skip to C18\_1      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



Ask C17\_n coded 1 (have other cash incomes not from employment)

**C17\_o** Approximately in a month, what are the cash incomes in HK\$ on average?

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C18\_1** Before you started your current/ most recent job, did you have a formal job in other companies in HK?

*\*MUST Read out: Formal job refers to a full-time or part-time job but excluding part-time or summer job performed as a full-time student.*

*Note to enumerator: C18\_1 only asks for the work in HK. If respondent has been working for the same company in HK but have worked for other jobs outside HK before, please record code 5 "No" in C18\_1.*

*"The first formal job" refers to the first formal job in HK after respondent aged 15. For example, a respondent was born in Hong Kong. When graduated from Teacher College in 1980, he/ she worked as a primary school teacher (Job title/ Occupation: Associate professionals). In 1985, respondent worked as a secondary school teacher (Job title/ Occupation: Professionals). Since 2000, he/ she became the headmaster (Job title/ Occupation: Associate professionals) of the primary school which he/ she worked as a primary school teacher before.*

*In this case, job title/ occupation of respondent's first employment is "Associate professionals". His/ her first employment started in 1980 and ended in 1985. He/ she has changed jobs twice since the first employment.*

*Whether the respondent is an immigrant or non-migrant, "First formal job" here refers to the job that respondent first started in HK when aged 15 or above excluding any work performed during full-time education.*

1. Yes => Skip to C18\_3      5. No => Continue C18\_2      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask C18\_1 coded 5

**C18\_2** Have you had a job promotion or change in your current/ most recent job?

1. Yes => Skip to C20\_a      5. No => Skip to C22      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask C18\_1 coded 1

**C18\_3** How many times have you changed your job since your first job? (If respondent has changed jobs more than 50 times, enumerator records as 50.)

\_\_\_\_\_ time(s)      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note: Changing from one company to another will be counted as once. If respondent has returned to the company previously worked for, this will be counted as well. If respondent says more than 50 times or countless, please record "50" times.*

*For example, a respondent was born in Hong Kong. When graduated from Teacher College in 1980, he/ she worked as a primary school teacher (Job title/ Occupation: Associate professionals). In 1985, respondent worked as a secondary school teacher (Job title/ Occupation: Professionals). In 2000, he/ she became the headmaster (Job title/ Occupation: Associate professionals) of the primary school which he/ she worked as a primary school teacher before and up till now.*

*Respondent's first employment started in 1980 and ended in 1985. He/ she has changed jobs twice since his/ her first job.*

**C19** Did you leave the company of your most recent job of your own will?

1. Yes

5. No

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Read out:* Below I would like to ask you about the first formal job in HK after you aged 15. However, it does not include any job performed during your full-time education.

Ask C18\_1 or C18\_2 coded 1

**C20\_a** In your first formal job, were you an employer, self-employer or an employee?

*MUST Read out:* Formal job refers to a full-time or part-time job but excluding part-time or summer job performed as a full-time student.

*Whether the respondent is an immigrant or non-immigrant, it is asking about the first job that respondent started in HK when aged 15 or above. However, it does not include any work performed during full-time education.*

1. Employee

2. Outworker

] => Continue C20\_b

3. Employer

4. Self-employed (hawker)

5. Self-employed (others)

6. Unpaid family worker

] => Skip to C21\_a

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask C20\_a coded 1 or 2 ("Employee" or "Outworker")

**C20\_b** Can you tell me your first formal job was a full-time or part-time job\*?

*\*Term description: "Part-time" refers to*

*(a) the number of usual days of work per week is less than 5 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); or*

*(b) the number of usual hours of work per working day is less than 6 (for a person with a fixed number of working days per week); or*

*(c) the number of usual hours of work per week is less than 30 (for a person without a fixed number of working days per week).*

1. Full-time

5. Part-time

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C21\_a** <Showcard 4> What was the title of your first formal job?

1. Managers and administrators

2. Professionals

3. Associate professionals

4. Clerical support workers

5. Service and sales workers

6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers

7. Craft and related workers
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers
9. Elementary occupations
10. Military personnel
11. Occupations not classifiable

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C21\_b Please give me more details about your first formal job.**

*Read out:* 1) What was the exact job title?

2) Which department were you working? What did the company or organization you work for actually make or do? (Note to enumerator: Record the business nature of company/ department)

3) What were the main tasks or duties you had to perform in that job?

*Note to enumerator:* Record all the above 3 pieces of information.

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of company/ department working: \_\_\_\_\_

Main job tasks/ duties: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**C21\_c In what year did you start your first formal job?**

Year \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**C21\_d When did you leave your position\* of your first formal job?**

Year \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*\*Note to enumerator:* "Leaving position of first formal job" refers to (1) Job promotion or internal transfer in the company or (2) left the company. The answer should refer to the earliest circumstance.

C21\_e, C21\_f: Ask C20\_a coded 1 or 2 ("Employee" or "Outworker"). Others skip to C22.

**C21\_e What was the type of employment of your first formal job?**

1. Employment contracts with short duration or working hours/ Casual worker
2. Permanent job
3. Contract job

999. Others, please specify: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_







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*Ask all*

**C32 [SC]** Who did you mainly live with when you were 14 years old?

*Note to enumerator: C32 is a single-coded question. Answers are mutually exclusive.*

1. Father and mother
2. Father
3. Mother
4. Others (including dormitory)

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

## D. Daily life

**D1\_a** How many hour(s) on average did you spend in exercising every day last month?

\_\_\_\_\_ hour(s)

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**D1\_b** How many hour(s) on average did you spend in doing housework every day last month?

\_\_\_\_\_ hour(s)

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**D2 [MC]** Which of the following organizations you were affiliated with in the past three years? [Read out all options]

**D2\_1 [MC]** Are you still affiliated with [Read out organization(s) affiliated with in D2] now?

	D2 Affiliated in the past three years	D2_1 Affiliated currently
Owner's corporation/ Mutual Aid Committees (MACs)	1	1
Interests organizations (e.g. Academic, cultural, sports associations)	2	2
Religious organizations	3	3
Social service and charitable organizations	4	4
Business organizations (e.g. Chamber of Commerce, Trade Union, Hong Kong Professional Teacher's Union (HKPTU))	5	5
Other social groups (Association of fellow clansman, Alumni association)	6	6
Do not join any organization	7 => Skip to D3	7
Remarks:		

**D3** Did you donate any money or item (including charity sale) in the past 12 months?

1. Yes

5. No => Skip to D5

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ask D3 coded 1*

**D4** How much did you donate (including value of the goods donated) in the past 12 months?

HK\$ \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



**D5 Did you participate in any voluntary work in the past 12 months?**

1. Yes

5. No => Skip to D7

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ask D5 coded 1*

**D6 About how many days did you spend on voluntary work in the past 12 months?**

\_\_\_\_\_ day(s)

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**D7 How often do you talk to or visit with your immediate neighbors?**

1. Everyday

2. Several times a week

3. Several times a month

4. Once a month

5. Several times a year

6. Once a year or fewer

7. Never

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

## E. Health

### E1 About how tall are you?

\_\_\_\_\_ feet \_\_\_\_\_ inches OR \_\_\_\_\_ cm      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

### E2 About how much do you weigh?

\_\_\_\_\_ kg OR \_\_\_\_\_ pounds      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

### E3 Compared with people of the same age, how would you describe your health condition? [Read out options]

1. Much better
2. Better
3. More or less the same
4. Worse
5. Much worse

### E4 Compared to last year, how would you describe your health condition now? [Read out options]

1. Much better than last year
2. Better than last year
3. More or less the same as last year
4. Worse than last year
5. Much worse than last year

### E5 Overall speaking, how would you describe your health condition? Would you say it is...?[Read out options]

1. Excellent
2. Very good
3. Good
4. Fair
5. Poor

### E6 In the past four weeks, did you feel sick?

1. Yes
  5. No => Skip to E8
- Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

### E7 In the past four week, did you consult a doctor of being sick?

1. Yes
  5. No
- Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

### E8 In the past 12 months, were you admitted into hospital?

1. Yes
  5. No => Skip to E10
- Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ask E8 coded 1*

### E9 In the past 12 months, how many times were you admitted into hospital?

*Note to enumerator: A hospital transfer is counted as twice.*

\_\_\_\_\_ times (Answer range: 1-50 times)      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

### E9a Were you admitted into a private hospital in the past 12 months?

1. Yes
  5. No
- Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



Ask E14 coded 3 or 4

**E15** On average how many cigarettes do you usually smoke per day?

\_\_\_\_\_ cigarette(s) a day

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask all

**E16** Do you have a habit of consuming alcoholic drinks now?

1. Yes

5. No => Skip to F1

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask E16 coded 1

**E17** How often do you have an alcoholic drink?

1. Almost daily

2. 3- 4 times a week

3. 1- 2 times a week

4. 1-2 times a month

5. Less than once a month

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator: Skip "F. Personal Feeling" if Individual questionnaire is answered by a proxy respondent.*

## F. Personal Feeling <Showcard 7>

**F1** Statements below describe about your life and personal feelings. Please say whether the following statements apply to yourself in a scale of 1 to 7. 1 refers to "Strongly disagree" while 7 refers to "Strongly Agree".

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Slightly disagree	Neither agree or disagree	Slightly agree	Agree	Strongly Agree
<b>F1_1</b> I am satisfied with my life	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>F1_2</b> So far I have gotten the important things I want in life.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>F1_3</b> In most ways my life is close to my ideal.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>F1_4</b> The conditions of my life are excellent.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>F1_5</b> If I could live my life over, I would change almost nothing.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

## F2 <Showcard 7> Subjective Happiness Scale

### F2\_1 In general, I consider myself

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not a very happy person						A very happy person

### F2\_2 Compared to most of my peers, I consider myself

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Less happy						More happy

### F2\_3 Some people are generally very happy. They enjoy life regardless of what is going on, getting the most out of everything. To what extent does this characterization describe you?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not at all						A great deal

### F2\_4 Some people are generally not very happy. Although they are not depressed, they never seem as happy as they might be. To what extent does this characterization describe you?

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A great deal						Not at all

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#### Note to enumerator:

- (1) Continue Immigrant module if respondent was born outside Hong Kong (A3 not coded 1 in Individual questionnaire).
- (2) Skip to Elderly module if respondent aged 60 or above (A1, Individual questionnaire) AND was born in Hong Kong (A3 coded 1)
- (3) For other respondents, please skip to “Respondent’s contact” and “Enumerator’s observation”.

### Note to enumerator:

Only asks Immigrant module if respondent was born outside Hong Kong (A3 not coded 1 in Individual questionnaire).

## Immigration Module

### Read out:

Below we would like to know more before your immigration to Hong Kong.

### I1 <Showcard 8> How did you come to Hong Kong for settlement?

*Note: For Mainland residents, please clarify whether they were via One-way Permit scheme. They can come to Hong Kong for family reunion using two-way permit.*

- |                                      |                  |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. One-way Permit/ Family reunion    | => Skip to I2    |
| 2. Two-way Permit/ Travel document   | => Continue I1_1 |
| 3. Illegal emmigration               | ] => Skip to I2  |
| 4. Working visa                      |                  |
| 5. Capital Investment Entrant Scheme |                  |
| 6. Refugee                           |                  |
| 7. Student visa                      |                  |
| 999. Others (Please specify) _____   | => Continue I1_1 |

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ask I1 coded 2 or 999 (Two-way Permit/ Travel document or Others)*

### I1\_1 How long did you stay in Hong Kong in the past 12 months?

1. Less than 3 months (excluding 3 months)
2. 3 months to half a year (excluding half a year)
3. Half a year to 9 months (excluding 9 months)
4. 9 months or above

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ask all*

### I2 In what year and month did you come to Hong Kong to live? / When did you come to Hong Kong last time?

\_\_\_\_\_ (year) \_\_\_\_\_ (month)      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

### I3 Where did you come from?

- |                          |                 |
|--------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. The mainland of China | => Continue I4  |
| 2. Macao                 | ] => Skip to I5 |
| 3. Taiwan                |                 |

999.Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_ => Skip to I5

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ask I3 coded 1 (The mainland of China)*

**I4** Where did you mainly live in China before coming to Hong Kong? (Province/ Direct-controlled municipalities/ Autonomous regions)

11. Beijing	34. Anhui	51. Sichuan
12. Tianjin	35. Fujian	52. Guizhou
13. Hebei	36. Jiangxi	53. Yunnan
14. Shanxi	37. Shandong	54. Tibet
15. Nei Mongol	41. Henan	61. Shaanxi
21. Liaoning	42. Hubei	62. Gansu
22. Jilin	43. Hunan	63. Qinghai
23. Heilongjiang	44. Guangdong	64. Ningxia
31. Shanghai	45. Guangxi	65. Xinjiang
32. Jiangsu	46. Hainan	
33. Zhejiang	50. Chongqing	Remarks: _____

*Ask all*

**I5** Was it a city, a town or a village?

*Note: Definitions of city, town, and village are defined by the respondent.*

1. City                      3. Town                      5. Village                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I6** Did you have a formal job\* (including farming) before coming to Hong Kong?

*\*MUST Read out: Formal job refers to a full-time or part-time job but excluding part-time or summer job performed as a full-time student.*

1. Yes                      5. No => Skip to I9                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator: Please note the followings after asking I6.*

(1) Skip to I9 if respondent is aged 65 or above (A1, Individual questionnaire) AND are not in the labour force at the time of interview (C1 to C3 all coded 5).

(2) Skip to I13 if respondent was aged 14 or below when came to HK (Difference of A1 "Year of birth" and I2 "Year of immigration" ranges from 0 to 14).

**Now would you please tell me more about your last job before coming to Hong Kong\*?**

*Note to enumerator: "Last job before coming to Hong Kong" refers to the last occupation respondent worked at the place of emigration before coming to Hong Kong.*

*For example, the respondent immigrated to Hong Kong from Sichuan in 1990. Before coming to Hong Kong, he has been working in a food manufacturing factory in Mainland China. He started as a worker (Occupation/ job title: Craft and related workers or Plant and machine operators and assemblers) and was promoted to*

*the head of factory (Occupation/ job title: Managers and administrators). He later became “Shuji”, the chief of the factory (Occupation/ job title: Managers and administrators). That means his last occupation before coming to Hong Kong was Managers and administrators.*

**I7\_1** What was the employment status of your last job before coming to Hong Kong

0. Farmer => Skip to I7\_5

- 1. Employee
- 2. Employer
- 3. Self-employed (including hawker)
- 4. Self-employed (including others)
- 5. Unpaid family worker

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I7\_2** <Showcard 4> What was the title of your last job before coming to Hong Kong?

- 1. Managers and administrators
- 2. Professionals
- 3. Associate professionals
- 4. Clerical support workers
- 5. Service and sales workers
- 6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
- 7. Craft and related workers
- 8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers
- 9. Elementary occupations
- 10. Military personnel
- 11. Occupations not classifiable

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I7\_3** Please give me more details about your last job before coming to Hong Kong.

**Read out:** 1) *What was the exact job title?*

2) *Which department were you working in? What did the company or organization you worked for actually make or do? (Note to enumerator: Record the business nature of company/ department)*

3) *What were the main tasks or duties you had to perform in that job?*

*(Note to enumerator: Probe twice “Anything else?”, “Anything else?”)*

**Note to enumerator:** Record all the above 3 pieces of information.

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of company/ department working: \_\_\_\_\_



Main job tasks/ duties: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Ask 13 coded 1 (from Mainland China). Others skip to 17\_4a.

**17\_4** What was the type of work unit “Danwei 工作單位” of your last job before coming to Hong Kong?

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Government agencies & organizations* | 2. State-owned & State holding enterprises* |
| 3. Collectively-owned enterprises*      | 4. Individually-owned business*             |
| 5. Privately-owned enterprises*         | 6. Other types of work unit                 |
| 999. Others (Please specify) _____      | 888. Not Applicable                         |

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Term description:**

*“Government agencies & organizations” generally refers to government agencies, organizations under Communist Party of China and public sector organizations in mainland China.*

*“State-owned & State holding enterprises” refers to enterprises governed and owned by the central government.*

*“Collectively-owned enterprises” refers to enterprises under the purview of local governments (mainly based in townships and villages)*

*“Individually-owned business” refers to commercial activities undertaken in the form of “individual operation” or “family operation”.*

*“Privately-owned enterprises” are by definition legal persons. They are established, invested and owned/ controlled by individuals as for-profit corporations by employing labour.*

Ask 13 coded 2, 3 or 999 (not from Mainland China)

**17\_4a** Which type of organization you worked in your last job before coming to Hong Kong?

1. Government agency
2. Public body
3. Non-governmental organization/ Non-profit organization (NGO/ NPO)
4. Private company
888. Not Applicable

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask all

**I7\_5** Before coming to Hong Kong, did you have another formal job\* in other companies apart from this job?  
\*MUST Read out: Formal job refers to a full-time or part-time job but excluding part-time or summer job performed as a full-time student.

1. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ => Skip to I8\_1

5. No => Skip to I9 if I7\_1 coded 0 "Agricultural worker". Others continue I7\_6.

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask I7\_5 coded 5 but I7\_1 not coded 0 (i.e. Not Farmer)

**I7\_6** Did you have a job promotion or change in that company?

1. Yes \_\_\_\_\_ 5. No => Skip to I9 \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

In the following, we would like to know more about your first formal job before coming to Hong Kong.

**I8\_1** In what year did you start your first formal job\* (including farming) before coming to Hong Kong?

\*MUST Read out: Formal job refers to a full-time or part-time job but excluding part-time or summer job performed as a full-time student.

Year \_\_\_\_\_ Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** "First formal job" means the first formal employment that respondent performed before immigrated to Hong Kong.

*For example, a respondent immigrated to Hong Kong from Sichuan in 1990. Before coming to Hong Kong, he has been working in a food manufacturing factory in Mainland China. He started as a worker (Occupation/ job title: Craft and related workers or Plant and machine operators and assemblers) and was promoted to the head of factory (Occupation/ job title: Managers and administrators). He later became "Shuji", the chief of the factory (Occupation/ job title: Managers and administrators). That means his first formal occupation should be Craft and related workers or Plant and machine operators and assemblers. The time he started the first formal job should be the year he joined the food manufacturing factory.*

**I8\_2** What was the employment status of your first job before coming to Hong Kong?

- 0. Farmer => Skip to I9
- 1. Employer
- 2. Employee
- 3. Self-employed (including hawker)
- 4. Self-employed (including others)
- 5. Unpaid family worker

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I8\_3** <Showcard 4> What was the title of your first job before coming to Hong Kong?

- 1. Managers and administrators
- 2. Professionals

3. Associate professionals
4. Clerical support workers
5. Service and sales workers
6. Skilled agricultural and fishery workers
7. Craft and related workers
8. Plant and machine operators and assemblers
9. Elementary occupations
10. Military personnel
11. Occupations not classifiable

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I8\_4 Please give me more details about your first job before coming to Hong Kong..**

*Read out: 1) What was the exact job title?*

*2) Which department were you working in? What did the company or organization you worked for actually make or do? (Note to enumerator: Record the business nature of company/ department)*

*3) What were the main tasks or duties you had to perform in that job?*

*(Note to enumerator: Probe twice "Anything else?"; "Anything else?")*

*Note to enumerator: Record all the above 3 pieces of information.*

Job title: \_\_\_\_\_

Nature of company/ department working: \_\_\_\_\_

Main job tasks/ duties: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Below we are interested to know more about your new arrival in Hong Kong in the first 6 months.

**I9 Did you seek for a job in the first 6 months when you arrived in Hong Kong?**

1. Yes                      5. No => Skip to I13                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I10 Did you successfully get a job at the end?**

1. Yes                      5. No => Skip to I13                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I11** Approximately, how long did you spend on successfully securing your first job in Hong Kong ?

\_\_\_\_\_ month(s) Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator: Less than a month will be counted as one month time.*

**I12** What was the major channel of finding your first job?

- |                                    |                                     |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Government assistance schemes   | 2. NGO assistance schemes           |
| 3. Seek work by myself             | 4. Referral by friends or relatives |
| 999. Others (Please specify) _____ |                                     |

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I13** What was your main financial support in the first 6 months when you arrived in Hong Kong?

- |   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| 1. Wage                                 | 2. Government assistance           |
| 3. Assistance from friends or relatives | 4. Assistance from Family members  |
| 5. My saving                            | 999. Others (Please specify) _____ |

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I14** What was your level of proficiency in Cantonese in the first 6 months when you arrived in Hong Kong?  
[Read out]

- |                          |                   |         |               |
|--------------------------|-------------------|---------|---------------|
| 1. Not proficient at all | 2. Not proficient | 3. Fair | 4. Proficient |
| 5. Very Proficient       |                   |         |               |

**I15** Which district did you live in in the first 6 months when you arrived in Hong Kong?

*Note to enumerator: Here refers to the district that you lived for the longest period.*

- | Hong Kong Island              | Kowloon                   | New Territories       |                         |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Central & Western District | 5. Kowloon City District  | 10. North District    | 15. Kwai Tsing District |
| 2. Eastern District           | 6. Sham Shui Po District  | 11. Sai Kung District | 16. Tsuen Wan District  |
| 3. Southern District          | 7. Yau Tsim Mong District | 12. Shatin District   | 17. Tuen Mun District   |
| 4. Wan Chai District          | 8. Wong Tai Sin District  | 13. Tai Po District   | 18. Yuen Long District  |
|                               | 9. Kwun Tong District     | 14. Islands District  |                         |

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I16** Who provided you a quarter to live during the first 6 months in Hong Kong?

*Note to enumerator: Here refers to the quarter that you lived for the longest period.*

1. Quarter purchased by you or your family members
2. Quarter rented by you or your family members
3. Quarter provided by employers (including school quarters)
4. Quarter provided by friends or relatives

999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I17 What was the type of quarter that you lived in the first 6 months in Hong Kong?**

1. Quarters in Housing Authority/ Housing Society Rental Flats
2. Subsidized Sale Flats in Housing Authority/ Housing Society
3. Quarters in Private Residential Blocks
4. Modern Village Houses, Villas, Bungalows\*, Simple Stone Structures and Traditional Village Houses (\*Term description: Bungalows refer to individual houses of one-storey)
5. Staff Quarters
6. Temporary housing

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I18 What was the living arrangement in the first 6 months when you arrived in Hong Kong?**

1. Living alone
2. Living with my family members
3. Living in a friend's or relative's home
4. Living in a friend's or relative's home with my family members

999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**I19 [MC] Did you use any support services provided by the government or non-governmental organizations in the first 6 months when you arrived in Hong Kong?**

1. Vocational training courses
2. Cantonese learning courses
3. English learning courses
4. Application for financial and material assistance
5. Did not use any support services

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

---

**Note to enumerator:**

- (1) Continue Elderly module if respondent is aged 60 or above (A1, Individual questionnaire).
- (2) Others skip to "Respondent's contact" and "Enumerator's observation".

**Note:**

Continue Elderly Module if respondent is aged 60 or above (A1, Individual questionnaire).

## Elderly Module

**EA1** In each of the following activities, are you able to perform independently\*?

*\*Term description: Perform independently means that a person needs no assistance or supervision at any part of the task.*

	Yes	No	Remark
<b>EA1_1</b> Get in and out the bed	1	5	
<b>EA1_2</b> Transferring between a chair	1	5	
<b>EA1_3</b> Mobility	1	5	
<b>EA1_4</b> Dressing	1	5	
<b>EA1_5</b> Feeding	1	5	
<b>EA1_6</b> Toileting	1	5	
<b>EA1_7</b> Bathing	1	5	

**Note:** Skip to EA4 if EA1\_1 to EA1\_7 all coded 1 “Yes”.

Continue to ask EA2 and EA3 if either one of the above questions coded 5 “No”.

*Ask EA2 to EA3\_1 if either one question from EA1\_1 to EA1\_7 coded 5 “No”.*

**EA2** Why you are unable to perform the task(s) independently?

**EA3** Who is the major caregiver?

- 1. Family member => Continue EA3\_1
  - 
  - 2. Domestic helper or caretaker
  - 3. Social service worker
  - 999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_
- } => Skip to EA4

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**EA3\_1** Respondent ID (3-digit) of main caregiver (T2, Family questionnaire): \_\_\_\_\_

Ask all EA2 Why you are unable to perform the task(s) independently?

**EA4** Are you able to perform each of the following tasks in your daily living?

*Note to enumerator: Here concerns whether the respondent has the ability to manage or not but not whether they have performed it or not.*

	Yes	No	Remark
<b>EA4_1</b> Meal preparation	1	5	
<b>EA4_2</b> Ordinary house work (e.g. do laundry, house cleaning)	1	5	
<b>EA4_3</b> Managing finance	1	5	
<b>EA4_4</b> Managing medications	1	5	
<b>EA4_5</b> Phone use	1	5	
<b>EA4_6</b> Shopping	1	5	
<b>EA4_7</b> Transportation	1	5	

**EA5** Do you need any assistance from others in your daily living?

1. Yes                      5. No => Skip to EA7      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**EA6** Who is the major caregiver that provides you with assistance?

- 1. Family member => Continue EA6\_1
- 2. Domestic helper or caretaker
- 3. Social service worker
- 999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**EA6\_1** Respondent ID (3-digit) of the major caregiver (T2, Family questionnaire): \_\_\_\_\_

Ask EA7 if Individual questionnaire is answered by a proxy respondent (A0\_1 coded 5).

If A0\_1 coded 1, record code 1 "Yes" in EA7.

**EA7** Are you able to recall what had happened five minutes ago?

1. Able                      5. Unable                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note to enumerator:**

After completing the Elderly module, skip to "Respondent's contact" and "Enumerator's observation".





## Enumerator's Observation

### Enumerator's observation

**G1 [MC]** How many family members are on site during interview? (Record respondent ID (3-digit) listed in T2 in Family questionnaire)

*Note to enumerator: Any family members present in the quarter at that time will be counted as "On site".*

Member (1) on site: \_\_\_\_\_ Member (2) on site: \_\_\_\_\_

Member (3) on site: \_\_\_\_\_ Member (4) on site: \_\_\_\_\_

Member (5) on site: \_\_\_\_\_ Member (6) on site: \_\_\_\_\_

999. No family members on site

**G2 [MC]** Apart from family members, who else are on site during interview?

1. Friends or relatives

2. Fieldwork supervisor

3. Neighbour

4. Others (including maid)

999. No other persons on site

**G3** Enumerator's comments on respondents in the following aspects:

	Very bad					Very good	
<b>G3_1</b> Comprehensive ability of respondent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

<b>G3_2</b> Language ability of respondent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
--	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<b>G3_3</b> Cooperativeness of respondent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<b>G3_4</b> Appearance of respondent	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
--------------------------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

	Very low					Very high	
<b>G3_5</b> Interest in research	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

<b>G3_6</b> Doubtfulness about research	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<b>G3_7</b> Reliability of respondent's responses	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

- End -

## Child Questionnaire

SN no.:		3-digit Respondent ID:	
Enumerator no.:		Date of interview: (dd/mm/yyyy)	
Time begun (in 24 hour)		Time ended: (in 24 hour)	

### Note to enumerator:

Ask Child module if there are under-age (A2\_2 aged 0 to 14 in Table T1) co-residing family members (A2\_7 coded 1 in Table T1) in the interviewed family.

Enumerator should interview children's parents (must be the major caregiver) for Child module.

*Interview record of CO1, CO2 and CA0*

**CO1** Respondent ID (3-digit) of under-age child (T2, Family questionnaire): \_\_\_\_\_

**CO2** Age of this under age child: \_\_\_\_\_ years old [Note to enumerator: Refer to A2\_2 Family questionnaire]

CA0 Respondent ID (3-digit) of proxy respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

*Note to enumerator: Enumerator please records the answer by observation. It is not necessary to ask the respondent. The proxy respondent should be one of the parents of their 0-14 years old under-age child (must be the major caregiver).*

### CA1 Body characteristics of your child

**CA1a** Child's birth weight \_\_\_\_\_ lb OR \_\_\_\_\_ kg Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA1b** Child's current weight \_\_\_\_\_ lb OR \_\_\_\_\_ kg Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA1c** Child's current height \_\_\_\_\_ lb OR \_\_\_\_\_ kg Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

### CA2 Child's place of birth

1. Hong Kong => Skip to CA6

2. The mainland of China => Continue CA2SP

3. Macao

4. Taiwan

5. Japan

6. Other Asian countries

7. Europe

8. North America

9. Australia or New Zealand

}

=> Skip to CA3

999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_ => Skip to CA3

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Ask CA2 coded 2 (born in the mainland of China)*

**CA2SP** Where was your child born in Mainland China? \_\_\_\_\_ Province

(Direct-controlled municipalities/ Autonomous regions)

- |                  |               |                |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 11. Beijing      | 35. Fujian    | 52. Guizhou    |
| 12. Tianjin      | 36. Jiangxi   | 53. Yunnan     |
| 13. Hebei        | 37. Shandong  | 54. Tibet      |
| 14. Shanxi       | 41. Henan     | 61. Shaanxi    |
| 15. Nei Mongol   | 42. Hubei     | 62. Gansu      |
| 21. Liaoning     | 43. Hunan     | 63. Qinghai    |
| 22. Jilin        | 44. Guangdong | 64. Ningxia    |
| 23. Heilongjiang | 45. Guangxi   | 65. Xinjiang   |
| 31. Shanghai     | 46. Hainan    |                |
| 32. Jiangsu      | 50. Chongqing |                |
| 33. Zhejiang     | 51. Sichuan   | Remarks: _____ |
| 34. Anhui        |               |                |

*Ask CA2 not coded 2 (born outside Hong Kong)*

**CA3** In what year did your child come to Hong Kong?

Year \_\_\_\_\_ => Skip to CA6 if CA2 coded 3-9 or 999 (not born in Mainland China)

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*CA4\_1 - CA5\_3: Ask CA2 coded 2 (born in Mainland China)*

*Read out: Please tell us more about your child's education before coming to Hong Kong*

**CA4\_1** What was the level of education your child attended before coming to Hong Kong?

- |  |                     |
|--|---------------------|
| 1. No schooling                                      | ] => Skip to CA6    |
| 2. Kindergarten/ Child-care center/ Pre-school class |                     |
| -----  |                     |
| 3. Primary 1   | ] => Continue CA4_2 |
| 4. Primary 2   |                     |
| 5. Primary 3   |                     |
| 6. Primary 4   |                     |
| 7. Primary 5   |                     |
| 8. Primary 6   |                     |
| 9. Junior secondary 1                                |                     |
| 10. Junior secondary 2                               |                     |

11. Junior secondary 3
12. Senior secondary 1
13. Senior secondary 2
14. Senior secondary 3

=> Continue CA4\_2

999. Others\*(Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_ => Skip to CA6

(\*Including vocational training courses e.g. Vocational high school, Secondary technical school)

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA4\_2** Did your child study in a “key school” before coming to Hong Kong?

1.Yes                      3. No                      5. No such classification                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA4\_3** Before coming to Hong Kong, would you say your child’s academic performance in class was...

[Read out options]

1. Very good              2. Good                      3. Fair                      4. Bad                      5. Very bad

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA4\_4** Did your child repeat studying the same level of education before coming to Hong Kong?

1. Yes                      5. No                      Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Read out: Below will ask about your child’s education right after his/ her arrival in Hong Kong.*

**CA5\_1** What was the level of education did your child attend right after his/her arrival in Hong Kong?

1. No schooling
2. Kindergarten/ Child-care center/ Pre-school class

=> Skip to CA6

3. Primary 1
4. Primary 2
5. Primary 3
6. Primary 4
7. Primary 5
8. Primary 6
9. Lower Secondary 1
- 10 Lower Secondary 2
11. Lower Secondary 3
12. Upper Secondary 1
13. Upper Secondary 2
14. Upper Secondary 3

=> Continue CA5\_2

999. Others\* (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_ => Skip to CA6

(\*Including Diploma / Certificate courses of vocational training)

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

### CA5\_2 What type of school your child attended right after his/her arrival in Hong Kong?

1. Government Schools\*
  2. Aided/ Subsidized Schools\* (including those run by religious organizations)
  3. Private Schools\*
  4. Direct Subsidy Scheme Schools\*
  5. English Schools Foundation (ESF)\*
  6. Other International Schools\*
999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **\*Term Description:**

*Government Schools: Run by the HKSAR Government.*

*Aided/ Subsidized Schools: Schools collect tuition fee from pupils and receive government funding at the same time.*

*Private Schools: Schools are maintained by relying on pupils' tuition fees. They have freedom and flexibility in student admission.*

*Direct Subsidy Scheme (DSS) Schools: Non-government schools receive subsidies from the Hong Kong Government under Direct Subsidy Scheme. Compared to government schools and aided/ subsidized schools, DSS schools can enjoy more freedom to decide on their curriculum, fees and entrance requirements.*

*ESF: English Schools Foundation (ESF) is a non-profit education organization and was established by the government ordinance "Education Policy" in 1965. Not like DSS Schools, Aided/ Subsidized Schools or Government Schools, the ESF receives an on-going subsidy (called "subvention") from the Hong Kong Government. The ESF aims at providing a "modern liberal education" to youth using English. It first started for expatriates in Hong Kong. Nowadays, over 70% of their students have parents who are permanent residents of Hong Kong.*

*Other International Schools: Apart from ESF, International schools mainly aim to meet the education demand from non-Chinese speaking students.*

### CA5\_3 Upon his/ her arrival in Hong Kong, how would you describe your child's academic performance in class? [Read out options]

1. Very good      2. Good      3. Fair      4. Bad      5. Very bad

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

Ask all

**CA6** In what level is your child studying now?

- 1. No schooling
- 2. Kindergarten/ Child-care centre/ Pre-school class

---

- 3. Primary 1
- 4. Primary 2
- 5. Primary 3
- 6. Primary 4
- 7. Primary 5
- 8. Primary 6
- 9. Secondary 1
- 10. Secondary 2
- 11. Secondary 3
- 12. Secondary 4
- 13. Secondary 5
- 14. Secondary 6
- 15. Secondary 7

---

- 999. Others\* (please specify) \_\_\_\_\_ => Skip to CA8  
(\*Including Diploma / Certificate courses of vocational training)

=> Skip to CA8

=> Continue CA7\_1

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

*Read out: Below please tell us more about the learning status of your child now.*

**CA7\_1** What type of school your child is studying now?

- 1. Government Schools\*
- 2. Aided/ Subsidized Schools\* (including those run by religious organizations)
- 3. Private Schools\*
- 4. Direct Subsidy Scheme Schools\*
- 5. English Schools Foundation (ESF)\*
- 6. Other International Schools\*
- 999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**\*Term Description:**

*Government Schools: Run by the HKSAR Government.*

*Aided/ Subsidized Schools: Schools collect tuition fee from pupils and receive government funding at the same time.*



**CA8** What level of education do you expect your child to complete?

1. Primary school
2. Secondary 3 (Lower Secondary)
3. Secondary 5
4. Secondary 7
5. New Senior Secondary
6. Post-Secondary (excluding degree courses)
7. First degree
8. Master degree
9. Doctor degree

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA9** Overall speaking, would you say your child's health condition has on the whole been...

*[Read out options]*

1. Very good      2. Good      3. Fair      4. Bad      5. Very bad

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA10\_1** Last year how often did your child consult a doctor?

1. Never                                      2. Once a year                                      3. Once half a year  
4. Once every three months              5. Once every two months                      6. Once a month  
7. More than once a month

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA10\_2** Last year was your child admitted into hospital?

1. Yes    5. No => Skip to CA10\_4

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**CA10\_3** So during this hospital stay, what was the most serious illness did your child suffer? (Please probe and write down the name of the illness)

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**CA10\_4 [MC] What languages /dialects does your child usually speak at home?)**

*MUST read out: Please start from the most commonly used one. 1 refers to the most commonly used, 2 refers to the second commonly used and so on.*

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Cantonese
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Chiu Chau
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Sze Yap (e.g. Toi Shan, Hoi Ping, San Shui, Yan Ping)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Hakka
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Fukien (including Taiwanese)
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. Putonghua
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Shanghainese
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. English
- \_\_\_\_\_ 999. Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

**Record by enumerator: Did the child participate in the interview?**

*Note to enumerator: Enumerator please records the answer by observation. It is not necessary to ask the respondent.*

- 1. Yes
- 5. No

- End -

# Appendix III. Socioeconomic Index of Occupation in Hong Kong

In modern society, occupation is a key indicator measuring an individual's socioeconomic status. To a certain extent, occupation determines income, working hours, benefits, etc. Sociology research finds that the first job has a great impact on an individual's future social mobility. To study one's social mobility, occupational classification is a good start. There are two major occupational classifications. One is to group occupations with a similar job nature under a broad category; the other is occupational ranking. The latter has two kinds. We could either rank by occupational prestige or by the weighted average of one's educational attainment and income. Studies have proved that the second-ranking method is more accurate in measuring socioeconomic status. Based on this ranking method, Donald J. Treiman of the Department of Sociology, UCLA, and his colleagues established the International Socioeconomic Index of Occupational Status (ISEI), which facilitates international comparative studies.<sup>1</sup>

The ISEI is established based on the situation in Western countries and the male labor force. It has many advantages but it may not be applicable to every country or region. In Hong Kong, its history, culture, industrial and occupational structures can affect an individual's educational return, occupation, and thus socioeconomic status. Nowadays, more and more females participate in the labour market and they even dominate in some occupations. The ISEI may not be able to explain the impact of the female labour force. Therefore, with reference to Treiman's methodology, we made use of the occupation (3-digit code, 125 occupation classifications in total), education, and income data for 5% of the sample in the 2001 HK Population Census to create a socioeconomic index that is applicable to the HK society. This approach is applicable to other countries or regions so long as the relevant data are available.<sup>2</sup>

To construct the index for Hong Kong, we first analyzed data on the Chinese only (excluding foreigners) from the 2001 HK Population Census to obtain a sample with both males and females (a sample size of 139,253 people). Since the socioeconomic index of occupational status is determined by the entry requirement of a job (i.e. educational attainment) and monetary return (i.e. income), three major variables—educational attainment, income and occupation—were considered.

- (1) Educational attainment: This variable is classified into three categories—"Secondary 3 or below", "Secondary 4 to 7 and Upper Secondary" and "Tertiary education (non-degree) or above".
- (2) Income: We used linear regression to estimate an income model. The independent variable is the logarithm of income. The dependent variables are working experience and its quadratic term, immigrant status and employment status (self-employed, employer), and having a part-

1 Ganzeboom, Harry B. G., Paul M. De Graaf, and Donald J. Treiman. 1992. "A Standard International Socio-Economic Index of Occupational Status." *Social Science Research* 21:1-56. Ganzeboom, Harry B. G. and Donald J. Treiman. 1996. "Internationally Comparable Measures of Occupational Status for the 1988 International Standard Classification of Occupations." *Social Science Research* 25:201-239.

2 Raymond Wong and Xiaogang Wu. 2006 "Constructing an Indigenous Socioeconomic Scale of Occupation in Hong Kong: Issues and Comparisons." Paper presented in the RC28 meeting of the International Sociological Association in Nijmegen, the Netherlands.

time job or not. This adjusted income was then divided into three income levels: low, middle, and high.

- (3) Occupation: A few of the 125 occupational classifications were not very popular at all and had less than 20 people. Hence those classifications were grouped into neighboring ones, so we ended up with only 117 classifications.

With these three variables, a three-way table was constructed to run the log-linear model. The model with the best data fit was chosen. It showed the correlation among educational attainment, occupation, and income and reflects the socioeconomic index of occupational status of Hong Kong “HKSEI”. Table C1 displays the HKSEI and ISEI of each occupation.

To prove the validity of this approach of constructing the HKSEI, we have calculated the correlation coefficients of the HKSEI with other international socioeconomic indices. The correlation coefficients of HKSEI with ISEI and the Standard International Occupational Prestige Scale (SIOPS) are 0.9183 and 0.8988, respectively. This means that the HKSEI is a reliable index and can be used in studying the Hong Kong society. We have studied the influence of family background (measured by father’s job) on children’s educational attainment using the data available from the 2001 HK Population Census. The findings show that the father’s HKSEI is a better predictor than the father’s ISEI of a respondent’s number of years of education, pursuing study from secondary 5 to 6 or from upper secondary to tertiary education.

In the HKPSSD, respondents were asked to give details of their first job in Hong Kong, current/previous job in Hong Kong, first job and last job in the place of origin (for those born outside of Hong Kong), and their father’s and mother’s jobs when they were aged 14. Based on respondents’ verbal responses, these six jobs were coded with reference to the standard occupational classification adopted by the C&SD. In the dataset, the relevant HKSEI and ISEI are also provided for reference. In the study of social mobility, the comparison of the socioeconomic index of occupational status in different periods can help explain the upward, downward or lateral social mobility in Hong Kong more accurately.

**Table C1: HKSEI and ISEI of Occupations in the 2001 HK Population Census**

Code	Occupation	HKSEI	ISEI
<b>110</b>	<b>Government Administrators and Foreign Diplomats</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>77</b>
111	Senior government officials	87	77
112	Foreign diplomats	87	77
113	Councillors and other politicians	87	77
<b>120</b>	<b>Corporate Managers</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>68</b>
121	Corporate managers: directors, presidents, general managers and chief executives of business undertakings, statutory bodies and voluntary agencies	73	70
122	Corporate managers: functional managers	67	67
123	IT/Computer managers	74	69

Code	Occupation	HKSEI	ISEI
<b>130</b>	<b>Small Business Managers</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>51</b>
131	Small Business Managers	49	51
<b>210</b>	<b>Physical, Mathematical and Engineering Science Professionals</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>
211	Physicists, chemists and related professionals	82	74
212	Mathematicians, statisticians and related professionals	82	71
214	Architects, town planners, traffic planners and surveyors	73	69
215	Engineers and related professionals	68	73
<b>220</b>	<b>Life Science and Health Professionals</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>80</b>
221	Life science professionals	76	78
222	Medical doctors	87	88
223	Other medical professionals (except nursing)	75	85
<b>230</b>	<b>Teaching Professionals</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>69</b>
231	University and Post-secondary College lecturers	85	77
232	Lecturers in Institute of Vocational Education, Hong Kong Institute of Education and other colleges	81	77
233	Secondary school teachers	81	69
234	Educational administrators	88	70
235	Other teaching professionals	68	66
<b>240</b>	<b>Legal, Accounting, Business and Related Professionals</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>68</b>
241	Lawyers and judges	86	85
242	Accountants and auditors	74	69
243	Business consultants, analysts and related professionals	65	69
<b>250</b>	<b>Social Science and Other Professionals</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>65</b>
251	Social work professionals	75	51
252	Translators and interpreters	67	65
253	News editors and journalists	60	65
254	Writers (other than news editors and journalists) and creative artists	59	61
255	Members of religious orders	56	53
256	Librarians and related professionals	69	65
<b>260</b>	<b>IT/Computer Professionals</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>71</b>
261	Application system development professionals	66	71
262	Internet/multimedia/contents development professionals	60	71
263	Technical support professionals	63	71
264	Hardware support professionals	55	71
265	Systems operation professionals	61	71
266	IT research and product development professionals	66	71

Code	Occupation	HKSEI	ISEI
267	IT education and training professionals	64	71
<b>310</b>	<b>Physical, Mathematical and Engineering Science Associate Professionals</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>50</b>
311	Physical and chemical science technicians	59	49
312	Statistics and mathematical science associate professionals	58	61
314	Architectural and engineering associate professionals	55	53
315	Optical and electronic equipment controllers	47	52
316	Ship and aircraft controllers and technicians	48	57
317	Building and safety inspectors	61	50
<b>320</b>	<b>Life Science and Health Associate Professionals</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>
321	Life science technicians and related workers	64	50
322	Modern health associate professionals (except nursing)	63	55
323	Nurses and midwives	59	38
324	Other medicine and healthcare practitioners	46	49
<b>330</b>	<b>Teaching Associate Professionals</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>38</b>
331	Primary school teachers	75	66
332	Pre-primary school teachers	50	43
333	Special education teachers	73	66
334	Other teaching associate professionals	50	38
<b>340</b>	<b>Legal, Accounting, Business and Related Associate Professionals</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>55</b>
341	Legal associate professionals	58	59
342	Accounting associate professionals	56	51
343	Business and administration associate professionals	52	54
344	Estate and housing managers	62	59
<b>350</b>	<b>Social Services and Other Associate Professionals</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>43</b>
351	Social work associate professionals	59	43
352	Discipline and protective services associate professionals	63	56
353	Performers, entertainment and sports personnel	47	52
<b>360</b>	<b>IT/Computer Associate Professionals</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>52</b>
361	Internet/multimedia/contents development associate professionals	55	52
362	Technical support associate professionals	54	52
363	Hardware support associate professionals	49	52
364	Systems operation associate professionals	51	52
<b>410</b>	<b>Office Clerks</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>45</b>
411	Secretaries and keyboard operating clerks	49	51
412	Numerical and material recording clerks	44	51
413	Filing, mail and related clerks	47	39

Code	Occupation	HKSEI	ISEI
419	General clerks	45	45
<b>420</b>	<b>Customer Services Clerks</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>49</b>
421	Cashiers, tellers and related clerks	39	48
422	Client information clerks	44	52
<b>430</b>	<b>IT Assistants</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>39</b>
431	IT Assistants	47	39
<b>510</b>	<b>Personal and Protective Services Workers</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>38</b>
511	Travel attendants and guides	49	34
512	Housekeeping and restaurant services workers	34	32
513	Personal care workers	37	25
514	Hairdressers, barbers, beauticians and related workers	36	29
515	Discipline and protective services workers	47	47
519	Other personal services workers	43	30
<b>520</b>	<b>Salespersons and Models</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>43</b>
521	Salespersons	39	43
522	Fashion and other models	39	43
<b>530</b>	<b>Transport and Other Services Workers</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>27</b>
531	Transport and related workers	45	34
532	Other services workers	41	19
<b>610</b>	<b>Market-oriented Skilled Agricultural and Fishery Workers</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>23</b>
611	Market-oriented skilled agricultural and animal husbandry workers	34	23
612	Fishery workers	26	28
<b>710</b>	<b>Extraction and Building Trades Workers</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>31</b>
711	Miners and blasters, stone cutters and carvers	35	30
712	Building frame and related trades workers	35	30
713	Building finishers and related trades workers	33	34
714	Building services and related trades workers	35	29
<b>720</b>	<b>Metal and Machinery Trades Workers</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>
721	Metal moulders, welders, sheet-metal workers, structural metal preparers and related workers	34	31
722	Blacksmiths, toolmakers and related workers	34	35
723	Machinery mechanics and fitters	38	34
724	Electrical and electronic instrument mechanics and fitters	38	40
<b>730</b>	<b>Precision, Handicraft, Printing and Related Trades Workers</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>34</b>
731	Precision workers in metal, jewellery and related workers	35	38
732	Potters, glass formers and related workers	33	28

Code	Occupation	HKSEI	ISEI
733	Printing and related trades workers	37	40
<b>740</b>	<b>Other Craft and Related Workers</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>
741	Food, beverages, tobacco and related products processing trades workers	33	30
742	Cabinet makers, wood treaters and related trades workers	33	33
743	Textile and garment trades workers	35	36
744	Pelt, leather and shoemaking trades workers	36	31
745	Rubber and plastic trades workers	36	38
746	Painters and related workers (other than building painters)	31	38
749	Other craft workers	36	38
<b>810</b>	<b>Industrial Plant Operators</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>32</b>
811	Mining and mineral-processing plant operators	35	35
812	Metal-processing plant operators	35	30
813	Glass and ceramic kiln and related and plant operators	37	22
814	Wood-processing and papermaking plant operators	37	27
815	Chemical processing plant operators	40	35
816	Power-generating and related plant operators	37	32
817	Automated assembly-line operators	37	26
819	Other industrial plant operators	37	30
<b>820</b>	<b>Stationary Machine Operators and Assemblers</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>30</b>
821	Metal and mineral products processing machine operators	33	36
822	Chemical products machine operators	37	30
823	Rubber and plastic products machine operators	34	30
824	Wood products machine operators	34	29
825	Printing, binding, paperboard products machine operators	35	38
826	Textile products machine operators	28	30
827	Food and related products processing machine operators	35	29
828	Assemblers	33	31
829	Other stationary machine operators	32	26
<b>830</b>	<b>Drivers and Mobile Machine Operators</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>30</b>
831	Railway engine and motor vehicle drivers	34	30
832	Agricultural, earthmoving, lifting and other mobile materials-handling equipment operators	35	26
833	Ships' deck crews and related workers	33	32
<b>910</b>	<b>Sales and Services Elementary Occupations</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>25</b>
911	Street vendors and related workers	32	29
912	Domestic helpers and cleaners and related workers	30	16

Code	Occupation	HKSEI	ISEI
913	Messengers, watchers and security workers	35	27
914	Transport labourers	30	29
919	Other services elementary occupations	32	20
<b>920</b>	<b>Labourers in Mining, Construction, Manufacturing, Agriculture and Fishing</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>23</b>
921	Mining and construction labourers	30	21
922	Manufacturing labourers	29	20
923	Agricultural and fishery labourers	29	16



# Appendix IV. Variable List

## Family Questionnaire

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
sampleid	-	問卷編號	Sample ID
interviewerid	-	訪員編號	Enumerator no.
vhhid	-	家庭編號	Household ID
fcount	-	居住人數 (CAPI)	No. of family members co-residing in the household
housetype	-	房屋類型 (CAPI)	Housing type
maid	H1	是否僱用住家外傭	Hired any live-in foreign domestic helper
hrmaid	H2	是否僱用鐘點工	Hired any full-time/ part-time local domestic helper
houtype	H3	屋宇單位類型	Quarter type [answered by respondent]
houdraw	H4_1	是否參加過居者有其屋計劃抽籤	Applied for Home Ownership Scheme (HOS) or not
formtype	H4_2	居者有其屋計劃申請表類型	Type of application in HOS
windraw	H4_3	居者有其屋計劃中籤情況	Successfully elected in HOS ballot or not
houspace	H5	居住空間	Type of accommodation
floorage	H6	單位建築面積 (平方呎)	Gross floor area (ft <sup>2</sup> ) of quarter
usearea	H6a	單位實用面積 (平方呎)	Saleable area (ft <sup>2</sup> ) of quarter
room	H7	單位房間數目	No. of rooms in quarter
yrmovein	H8	遷入現住所時間 (年)	Moved into the quarter (Year)
hhsiz	H9	家中共住了多少人	Total no. of members residing in household (incl. domestic helper)
hsowner	H11	現住所居住權	Tenure of accommodation of the quarter
monrent	H12	現住所月租金	Monthly rent (HKD)
mortgage	H13	現住所有無按揭貸款	Have any mortgage or loan payment for the quarter
monmortgage	H14	現住所月按揭額	Amount of monthly mortgage or loan payment for the quarter (HKD)
buyyr	H15	現住所購買時間	Year that purchased current quarter
hsprice	H16	現住所購買價格 (萬元)	Price of property at the time purchased (thousands of HKD)
cssa	H17	現在是否領取綜援	Receiving any CSSA

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
moncssa	H18	最近一個月綜援收入	Amount received from CSSA in recent month (HKD)
cssayr	H19	開始領取綜援時間 (年)	Year that started receiving CSSA
cssab4	H20	是否曾經領取綜援	Received any CSSA/ PAS
cssatimes	H21	曾經領取綜援次數	No. of times received CSSA
fammoninc	H22	去年家庭月收入	Average total household monthly earnings in past 12 months (in exact amount, HKD)
fammonincr	H22	去年家庭月收入 (區間)	Average total household monthly earnings in past 12 months (in range, HKD)
famclass	H23	家庭經濟狀況自評	Class of your household
giveurpar	H26	給父母錢物合計	Amount of cash and gifts given to parents in past 12 months (HKD)
urpargiveu	H27	父母給予錢物合計	Amount of cash and gifts received from parents in past 12 months (HKD)
givespopar	H28	給配偶父母錢物合計	Amount of cash and gifts given to spouse's parents in past 12 months (HKD)
spopargiveu	H29	配偶父母給予錢物合計	Amount of cash and gifts received from spouse's parents in past 12 months (HKD)
district	-	區議會分區	District council
ses	-	區議會選區社會經濟指數	Socioeconomic status
hhwt0	-	家庭戶設計權重	Household design weights
hhwt_adj	-	家庭戶調整權重	Household modified weights

## Individual Questionnaire

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
sampleid	-	問卷編號	Sample ID
interviewerid	-	訪員編號	Enumerator no.
vhhid	-	家庭編號	Household ID
gender	-	性別 (CAPI)	Gender (CAPI)
birthyr	-	出生年份 (CAPI)	Birth Year (CAPI)
personc	-	受訪者編號	Respondent ID
sex	-	性別	Sex
birthyr	A1	出生年份	Birth Year
sib	A2	是否有兄弟姐妹	Any brothers or sisters
ebro	A2_1a	幾個哥哥	No. of elder brother(s)
esis	A2_1b	幾個姐姐	No. of elder sister(s)
ybro	A2_1c	幾個弟弟	No. of younger brother(s)
ysis	A2_1d	幾個妹妹	No. of younger sister(s)
bplace	A3	出生地點	Place of birth
bplacesp	A3	出生地點其他註明	Place of birth (others)
hkpermant	A4	是否香港永久居民	HK permanent resident or not
dialect1	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言	Language/Dialects speak at home
dialect2	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言	Language/Dialects speak at home
dialect3	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言	Language/Dialects speak at home
dialect4	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言	Language/Dialects speak at home
dialect5	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言	Language/Dialects speak at home
dialectsp	A5a	家中使用語言 / 方言其他註明	Language/Dialects speak at home (others)
engf	A5b	英語熟練程度	English proficiency
putf	A5c	普通話熟練程度	Putonghua proficiency
rel1	A6	宗教信仰	Religion
rel2	A6	宗教信仰	Religion
rel3	A6	宗教信仰	Religion
rel4	A6	宗教信仰	Religion
relsp	A6	宗教信仰其他註明	Religion (others)
relactf	A7	參加宗教活動頻率	Frequency of attending religious services/ activities
marital	A8	婚姻狀況	Marital status
cohabyr	A9	同居持續時間 (年)	Length of cohabitation (no. of years)

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
cohabm	A9	同居持續時間 (月)	Length of cohabitation (no. of months)
marryyr	A10	與現配偶結婚時間 (年)	Year that married with current spouse
marrym	A10	與現配偶結婚時間 (月)	Month that married with current spouse
redym	A11a	結婚時本人受教育年數	Years of education when married current spouse
spoedym	A11b	結婚時配偶受教育年數	Years of education of your current spouse when married
roccm	A12	結婚時本人職業	Occupation when married with current spouse
spooccm	A13	結婚時配偶職業	Occupation of your current spouse when married
spolivetog	A14	是否與現配偶同住	Living with current spouse or not
spomnlander	A15	配偶是否中國內地居民	Your spouse is Mainland China resident or not
spochina	A16	配偶是否常居中國內地	Your spouse mainly lives in Mainland China or not
spoprov	A17	配偶中國內地居住地 (省)	Province that your spouse mainly lives in
spotypepl	A18	配偶中國內地居住地 (城鄉)	Your spouse lives in a city, town or village
timewithspo	A19	去年與配偶相聚時間	Duration of stay with spouse in last 12 months
meetplace	A20	與配偶相聚地點	Place to meet and stay with spouse
spo1waypmt	A21	配偶是否申請單程證	Your spouse applied for one-way permit or not
papplyyr	A22	配偶申請單程證時間 (年)	Year that spouse applied for one-way permit
papplym	A22	配偶申請單程證時間 (月)	Month that spouse applied for one-way permit
firstwed	A23a	是否初婚	First marriage
wedbefore	A23b	是否曾經結婚	Married before or not
firstwedyr	A24	初婚時間 (年)	Year that first married
firstwedm	A24	初婚時間 (月)	Month that first married
spo1wedage	A25	初婚時配偶年齡 (歲)	Spouse's age at first marriage
redy1wed	A26_1	初婚時本人受教育年數	Years of education at first marriage

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
spoedy1wed	A26_2	初婚時配偶受教育年數	Years of education of spouse at first marriage
rocc1wed	A27	初婚時本人職業	Occupation at first marriage
spoocc1wed	A28	初婚時配偶職業	Spouse's occupation at first marriage
study	B1	有否讀過書	Received any education
hedup	B2	最高學歷獲得地	Place of attaining highest level of education
hedupsp	B2	最高學歷獲得地其他註明	Place of attaining highest level of education (others)
hedu1	B3a	最高學歷 (英制)	Highest level of education attained (UK education level)
hedu1sp	B3a	最高學歷 (英制) 其他註明	Highest level of education attained (UK education level) (others)
hedu2	B3b	最高學歷 (美制)	Highest level of education attained (US education level)
hedu2sp	B3b	最高學歷 (美制) 其他註明	Highest level of education attained (US education level) (others)
fulltime	B4	最高學歷獲得方式	Mode of attaining highest education level
hkcee	B5a	是否參加過香港中學會考	Took HKCEE
hkceelang	B5b	香港中學會考使用語言	Main choice of language in HKCEE
hkceerqr	B6	香港中學會考成績	HKCEE result met minimum requirement for S6 admission
jhighhk	B7a	是否在香港讀初中	Studied lower secondary in HK or not
hschtype	B7b	香港初中學校類別	Type of school attended for lower secondary education
jhigh2002	B8a	是否 2002 年之前在香港讀初中	Admitted to S1 before 2002
sbandb2002	B8b	香港初中學校級別 (2002 年之前)	School banding when attending lower secondary school (before 2002)
sbandaf2002	B8c	香港初中學校級別 (2002 年及以後)	School banding when attending lower secondary school (in 2002 or after)
wkb4edu	B9	獲得最高學歷前是否曾經工作	Had any formal job before completed highest education
edupb4wk	B10	工作前最高學歷獲得地	Place of attaining highest education before started first formal job

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
edupb4wksp	B10	工作前最高學歷獲得地其他註明	Place of attaining highest education before started first formal job (others)
edub4wk1	B11a	工作前最高學歷 (英制)	Highest level of education attained before started first formal job (UK education level)
edub4wk1sp	B11a	工作前最高學歷 (英制) 其他註明	Highest level of education attained before started first formal job (UK education level) (others)
edub4wk2	B11b	工作前最高學歷 (美制)	Highest level of education attained before started first formal job (US education level)
edub4wk2sp	B11b	工作前最高學歷 (美制) 其他註明	Highest level of education attained before started first formal job (US education level) (others)
wklt7d	C1	過去七天是否工作	Performed any work in past 7 days
joblt7d	C2	過去七天是否工作或做生意	Had any formal job or business in past 7 days
fhelplt7d	C3	過去七天是否參與家庭生意	Performed any work in family's business in past 7 days
wkimm	C4	是否可以隨時返工	Readily available for work in past 7 days
rcantwk	C5	無法隨時返工原因	Reason for not available for work
rcantwksp	C5	無法隨時返工原因其他註明	Reason for not available for work (others)
seekjobltm	C6	過去一個月是否找工作	Sought work last month
nojobm	C7	持續無業時間 (月)	Duration of not being working (no. of months)
acceptminc	C8	可接受的最低月薪	Lowest acceptable monthly income
source1	C9	經濟生活來源	Source(s) of financial support
source2	C9	經濟生活來源	Source(s) of financial support
source3	C9	經濟生活來源	Source(s) of financial support
source4	C9	經濟生活來源	Source(s) of financial support
source5	C9	經濟生活來源	Source(s) of financial support
sourcesp	C9	經濟生活來源說明	Source(s) of financial support (others)
nowkincm	C10	每月經濟收入	Average monthly economic earnings (in exact amount, HKD)
nowkincmr	C10	每月經濟收入 (區間)	Average monthly economic earnings (in range, HKD)

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
formaljb	C11	是否曾經工作或做生意	Had any formal job or business after being 15 year-old
emptype	C12_a	現職 / 未職就業身份	Employment status in the current/ most recent employment
workft	C12_b	現職 / 未職工作性質	Mode of the current/ most recent employment
wkhr	C13	現職 / 未職每週工作時間 (小時)	No. of working hours in a week of current/ most recent job
workp	C14	現職 / 未職工作地區	Place of work of current/ most recent job
workpsp	C14	現職 / 未職工作地區其他註明	Place of work of current/ most recent job (others)
wkben1	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利	Benefits offered in current/ most recent
wkben2	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利	Benefits offered in current/ most recent
wkben3	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利	Benefits offered in current/ most recent
wkben4	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利	Benefits offered in current/ most recent
wkben5	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利	Benefits offered in current/ most recent
wkben6	C15	現職 / 未職工作福利	Benefits offered in current/ most recent
jbsat	C16	現職 / 未職滿意度	Job satisfaction of current/ most recent job
jbtype	C17_a	現職 / 未職職業類別	Title of current/ most recent job
jbdes	C17_b	現職 / 未職工作描述	Description of current/ most recent job
yrcurcomp	C17_c	現職 / 未職機構加入時間 (年)	Year of joining the company that currently working for/ worked most recently
yrcurjb	C17_d	現職 / 未職開始時間 (年)	Year that started the current position/ position of most recent job
yrleavprejb	C17_e	未職結束時間 (年)	Year that left most recent job
industry	C17_f	現職 / 未職機構所屬行業	Industry of business establishment of the job working for/ most recently worked
subordn	C17_g1	現職 / 未職下屬人數	No. of subordinates you had in current/ most recent job

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
employeeno	C17_g2	現職 / 未職僱工人數	No. of employees you had
etype	C17_h	現職 / 未職僱用形式	Type of employment of current/ most recent job
etypesp	C17_h	現職 / 未職僱用形式其他說明	Type of employment of current/ most recent job (others)
comptype	C17_i	現職 / 未職機構性質	Type of organization currently working for/ most recently worked
compemployeeno	C17_j	現職 / 未職機構員工人數	No. of people employed at place of work of current/ most recent job
incmonth	C17_k	現職 / 未職月收入	Average monthly earnings of current/ most recent job (in exact amount, HKD)
incmonthr	C17_k	現職 / 未職月收入 (區間)	Average monthly earnings (current/most recent job) (in range, HKD)
hvpt	C17_l	是否有其他兼職	Any secondary employment
ptincm	C17_m	兼職月收入	Monthly earnings of all other employment (HKD)
njbincom6m	C17_n	是否有其他非工作收入	Any other cash incomes in past 6 months
nonjbincm	C17_o	其他非工作月收入	Average monthly cash incomes (HKD)
wkprev	C18_1	是否曾經在其他機構工作過	Worked in other companies in HK before started current/ most recent job
jbchng	C18_2	是否曾經在現職 / 未職機構內升職或轉職	Any job promotion or change in current/ most recent job
jbchngno	C18_3	換機構次數	No. of times of changing jobs since first job
leaversn	C19	最近一次換機構是否自願	Left company of most recent job in own will
jb1emptype	C20_a	香港初職就業身份	Type of employment of first formal job
jb1ft	C20_b	香港初職工作性質	Mode of first formal job
jb1type	C21_a	香港初職職業類別	Title of first formal job
jb1des	C21_b	香港初職工作描述	Description of first formal job
jb1yrcomp	C21_c	香港初職開始時間 (年)	Year that started first formal job
jb1yrleav	C21_d	香港初職結束時間 (年)	Year that left position of first formal job



Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
jb1etype	C21_e	香港初職僱用形式	Type of employment of first formal job
jb1etypesp	C21_e	香港初職僱用形式其他說明	Type of employment of first formal job (others)
jbindustry	C21_f	香港初職機構性質	Type of organization of the first formal job
falive14	C22	14 歲時父親是否健在	Father still alive at your 14 year-old
fedu14	C23	14 歲時父親最高學歷	Father's highest level of education attained at your 14 year-old
fjb14	C24	14 歲時父親是否工作	Father had any job at your 14 year-old
fjbtype14	C25	14 歲時父親職業類別	Type of job that father did at your 14 year-old
fjbdes14	C26	14 歲時父親工作描述	Description of father's job at your 14 year-old
malive14	C21	14 歲時母親是否健在	Mother still alive at your 14 year-old
medu14	C28	14 歲時母親最高學歷	Mother's highest level of education attained at your 14 year-old
mjb14	C29	14 歲時母親是否工作	Mother had any job at your 14 year-old
mjbtype14	C30	14 歲時母親職業類別	Type of job that mother did at your 14 year-old
mjbdes14	C31	14 歲時母親工作描述	Description of mother's job at your 14 year-old
livewith14	C32	14 歲時和誰居住	Person mainly lived with at your 14 year-old
sporthr	D1_a	每天做運動時間 (小時)	No. of hours in exercising every day last month
housewchr	D1_b	每天做家務時間 (小時)	No. of hours in doing housework every day last month
porg1	D2	過去三年加入的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated with in the past 3 years
porg2	D2	過去三年加入的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated with in the past 3 years
porg3	D2	過去三年加入的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated with in the past 3 years
porg4	D2	過去三年加入的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated with in the past 3 years

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
porg5	D2	過去三年加入的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated with in the past 3 years
porg6	D2	過去三年加入的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated with in the past 3 years
porg7	D2	過去三年加入的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated with in the past 3 years
norg1	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated currently
norg2	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated currently
norg3	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated currently
norg4	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated currently
norg5	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated currently
norg6	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated currently
norg7	D2_1	現在仍然參與的團體	Organization(s) being affiliated currently
donat	D3	是否捐贈	Any donation in the past 12 months
damount	D4	捐贈金額	Value of donation in the past 12 months (HKD)
volunteer	D5	是否做義工	Participation in voluntary work in the past 12 months
vday	D6	做義工時間 (日)	No. of days spent on voluntary work in the past 12 month
neighbor	D7	與鄰居交往情況	Frequency of talking or visiting with immediate neighbors
heightft	E1_1	身高 (英尺)	Height (feet)
heightih	E1_2	身高 (英寸)	Height (inches)
heightcm	E1_3	身高 (厘米)	Height (cm)
weightpd	E2_1	體重 (磅)	Weight (pounds)
weightkg	E2_2	體重 (公斤)	Weight (kg)
healthpr	E3	與同齡人相比健康狀況	Health condition comparing with people of same age
healthly	E4	與上一年相比健康狀況	Health condition comparing with last year
health	E5	整體健康狀況	Overall health condition

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
sickp4wk	E6	是否不適	Felt sick in the past 4 weeks
drp4wk	E7	是否就醫	Consulted a doctor in the past 4 weeks
hosp12m	E8	是否住院	Being admitted into hospital in the past 12 months
hosptimes	E9	住院次數	No. of times admitted into a hospital in the past 12 months
privh12m	E9a	是否住私家醫院	Being admitted into a private hospital in the past 12 months
dis1	E10	被診斷的疾病	Type of disease(s) diagnosed
dis2	E10	被診斷的疾病	Type of disease(s) diagnosed
dis3	E10	被診斷的疾病	Type of disease(s) diagnosed
dis4	E10	被診斷的疾病	Type of disease(s) diagnosed
dis5	E10	被診斷的疾病	Type of disease(s) diagnosed
dis6	E10	被診斷的疾病	Type of disease(s) diagnosed
dis7	E10	被診斷的疾病	Type of disease(s) diagnosed
clinic	E11	就醫地點	Type of clinic for doctor consultation
clincisp	E11	就醫地點其他註明	Type of clinic for doctor consultation (others)
hlthinspriv	E12	是否購買私人醫療保險	Purchased of any individual medical insurance in the past 12 months
hlthinsemp	E13	僱主是否提供醫療保險	Purchased any "Medical insurance scheme offered by employers" in the past 12 months
smoke	E14	是否吸煙	Smoking habit
cigpday	E15	吸煙量 (支)	No. of cigarettes smoked a day now
alcdrk	E16	是否飲酒	Habit of having alcoholic drinks
alcfreq	E17	飲酒頻率	Frequency of having an alcoholic drink
satisfy	F1_1	生活感受量表	Personal feeling
important	F1_2	生活感受量表	Personal feeling
ideal	F1_3	生活感受量表	Personal feeling
gdliving	F1_4	生活感受量表	Personal feeling
nochange	F1_5	生活感受量表	Personal feeling
happy	F2_1	性格評價量表	Subjective Happiness Scale
phappy	F2_2	性格評價量表	Subjective Happiness Scale

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
enjoy	F2_3	性格評價量表	Subjective Happiness Scale
enjoyc	F2_4	性格評價量表	Subjective Happiness Scale
bed	EA1_1	基本活動自理量表 - 上落床	Independency in performing activities- Get in and out the bed
sit	EA1_2	基本活動自理量表 - 坐立	Independency in performing activities- Transferring between a chair
walk	EA1_3	基本活動自理量表 - 行走	Independency in performing activities- Mobility
clothes	EA1_4	基本活動自理量表 - 穿衣	Independency in performing activities- Dressing
eat	EA1_5	基本活動自理量表 - 飲食	Independency in performing activities- Feeding
toilet	EA1_6	基本活動自理量表 - 如廁	Independency in performing activities- Toileting
bath	EA1_7	基本活動自理量表 - 洗澡	Independency in performing activities- Bathing
cantindepr	EA2	不能自理的原因	Reason of being unable to perform the tasks independently
caregiver	EA3	主要照顧人	Major caregiver
caregiversp	EA3	主要照顧人其他說明	Major caregiver (others)
caregivern	EA3_1	主要照顧人姓名	Name of major caregiver
caregiverc	EA3_1	主要照顧人編號	Respondent ID of major caregiver
cook	EA4_1	日常生活自理量表 - 煮食	Ability in daily living- Meal preparation
hwk	EA4_2	日常生活自理量表 - 處理家務	Ability in daily living- Ordinary house work
money	EA4_3	日常生活自理量表 - 管理財物	Ability in daily living- Managing finance
medic	EA4_4	日常生活自理量表 - 食藥	Ability in daily living- Managing medications
phone	EA4_5	日常生活自理量表 - 使用電話	Ability in daily living- Phone use
shop	EA4_6	日常生活自理量表 - 購物	Ability in daily living- Shopping
transport	EA4_7	日常生活自理量表 - 乘搭交通工具	Ability in daily living- Transportation
daysupter	EA5	日常生活幫助	Assistance from others in daily living
supter	EA6	日常生活提供幫助者	Major caregiver that provides assistance
suptersp	EA6	日常生活提供幫助者其他註明	Major caregiver that provides assistance (others)

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
suptern	EA6_1	日常生活提供幫助者姓名	Name of major caregiver that provides assistance
supterc	EA6_1	日常生活提供幫助者編號	Respondent ID of major caregiver that provides assistance
min5	EA7	是否能記起 5 分鐘前的事情	Ability to recall what happened five minutes ago
waytohk	I1	來港途徑	Way to settle in HK
waytohksp	I1	來港途徑其他註明	Way to settle in HK (others)
yrinhk	I_1	過去一年在港居住時間	Length of stay in HK in the past 12 months
arrhky	I2	來港時間 (年)	Year that came to live in HK/ came to HK
arrhkm	I2	來港時間 (月)	Month that came to live in HK/ came to HK
plfrom	I3	由何處來香港	Place of origin
plfromsp	I3	由何處來香港其他註明	Place of origin (others)
fromprov	I4	中國內地省份	Province mainly lived in Mainland China before coming to HK
placetype	I5	移民來源地城鄉劃分	Lived in a city, town or village before coming to HK
wkb4hk	I6	來港前是否曾經工作過	Had any formal job before coming to HK
etypeb4hk	I7_1	來港前未職僱傭身份	Employment status of last job before coming to HK
ltjb	I7_2	來港前未職職業類別	Title of last job before coming to HK
ltjbdes	I7_3	來港前未職工作描述	Description of last job before coming to HK
wkunit	I7_4	來港前未職機構性質 (適用中國內地)	Type of work unit of last job before coming to HK
wkunitsp	I7_4	來港前未職機構性質 (適用中國內地) 其他說明	Type of organization of last job before coming to HK
wkuindu	I7_4a	來港前未職機構性質 (適用其他地區)	Type of organization of last job before coming to HK (others)
otherjbb4hk	I7_5	來港前是否曾經在其他機構工作過	Worked in other companies other than the last job before coming to HK
jbchnghcn	I7_6	來港前是否曾經在末職機構內升職或轉職	Any job promotion or change in the company while doing the last job
chnjb1yr	I8_1	來港前初職開始時間	Year that started the first formal job before coming to HK

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
chnjb1etype	I8_2	來港前初職僱傭身份	Employment status of first job before coming to HK
chnjb1type	I8_3	來港前初職職業類別	Title of first job title before coming to HK
chnjb1des	I8_4	來港前初職工作描述	Description of first job before coming to HK
skjb6m	I9	初抵港時是否嘗試找工作	Sought work in the first 6 months after arrived in HK
Gtjb	I10	初抵港時是否找到工作	Successfully get a job at the end
timeskjb	I11	初抵港時找到工作耗時(月)	Time spent to successfully secure the first job (no. of months)
skjbway	I12	初抵港時找到工作途徑	Major channel of finding first job
skjbwaysp	I12	初抵港時找到工作途徑其他說明	Major channel of finding first job (others)
livsource6m	I13	初抵港時生活經濟來源	Main financial support in the first 6 months when arrived in HK
livsource6msp	I13	初抵港時生活經濟來源其他說明	Main financial support in the first 6 months when arrived in HK (others)
cantonese	I14	初抵港時粵語熟練程度	Cantonese proficiency in the first 6 months arrived in HK
dc6m	I15	初抵港時居住區域	District lived in the first 6 months when arrived in HK
house6m	I16	初抵港時房屋來源	Accommodation provision in the first 6 months in HK
house6msp	I16	初抵港時房屋來源其他說明	Accommodation provision in the first 6 months in HK (others)
houtype6m	I17	初抵港時住房類型	Type of quarter lived in the first 6 months in HK
livests	I18	初抵港時居住狀況	Living arrangement in the first 6 months in HK
livestssp	I18	初抵港時居住狀況其他說明	Living arrangement in the first 6 months in HK (others)
hksup1	I19	初抵港時是否參加過支援服務	Support service(s) used in the first 6 months in HK
hksup2	I19	初抵港時是否參加過支援服務	Support service(s) used in the first 6 months in HK
hksup3	I19	初抵港時是否參加過支援服務	Support service(s) used in the first 6 months in HK
hksup4	I19	初抵港時是否參加過支援服務	Support service(s) used in the first 6 months in HK

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
district	-	區議會分區	District council
Ses	-	區議會選區社會經濟指數	Socioeconomic status
hhwt0	-	家庭戶設計權重	Household design weights
hhwt_adj	-	家庭戶調整權重	Household modified weights
ppwt_adj	-	個人調整權重	Individual modified weights
xbplace	A3	[A3] 出生地點	Place of birth
xdialect1	A5a	[A5a1] 家中使用語言 / 方言 (most-used)	Languages/ Dialects speak at home (most-used)
xdialect2	A5a	[A5a2] 家中使用語言 / 方言 (second most-used)	Languages/ Dialects speak at home (second most-used)
xdialect3	A5a	[A5a3] 家中使用語言 / 方言 (third most-used)	Languages/ Dialects speak at home (third most-used)
xdialect4	A5a	[A5a4] 家中使用語言 / 方言 (fourth most-used)	Languages/ Dialects speak at home (fourth most-used)
xrel1	A6	[A6] 宗教信仰	Religion
xstudy	B1	[B1] 有否讀過書	Received any education
xhedup	B2	[B2] 最高學歷獲得地	Place of attaining highest level of education
xhedu1	B3a	[B3a] 最高學歷 (英制)	Highest level of education attained (UK education level)
xhedu2	B3b	[B3b] 最高學歷 (美制)	Highest level of education attained (US education level)
xedub4wk	B10	[B10] 工作前最高學歷獲得地	Place of attaining highest education before started first formal job
xedub4wk1	B11a	[B11a] 工作前最高學歷 (英製)	Highest level of education attained before started first formal job (UK education level)
xedub4wk2	B11b	[B11b] 工作前最高學歷 (美制)	Highest level of education attained before started first formal job (US education level)
xrcantwsp	C5	[C5sp] 無法返工原因註明	Reason for not available for work (others)
xrcantwk	C5	[C5] 無法隨時返工原因	Reason for not available for work
xsourcesp	C9	[C9sp] 經濟生活來源說明	Source(s) of financial support (others)
xsource1	C9	[C91] 經濟生活來源	Source(s) of financial support
xsource2	C9	[C92] 經濟生活來源	Source(s) of financial support
xsource3	C9	[C93] 經濟生活來源	Source(s) of financial support
xsource4	C9	[C94] 經濟生活來源	Source(s) of financial support

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
xsource5	C9	[C95] 經濟生活來源	Source(s) of financial support
xworkp	C14	[C14] 現職 / 未職工作地區	Place of work of current/ most recent job
xworkpsp	C14	[C14sp] 現職 / 未職工作地區其他註明	Place of work of current/ most recent job (others)
xtypesp	C17_h	[C17_hsp] 現職 / 未職僱用形式其他說明	Type of employment of current/ most recent job (others)
xetype	C17_h	[C17_h] 現職 / 未職僱用形式	Type of employment of current/ most recent job
xjb1etypesp	C21_e	[c21_esp] 香港初職僱用形式其他說明	Type of employment of first formal job (others)
xjb1etype	C21_e	[c21_e] 香港初職僱用形式	Type of employment of first formal job
xclinic	E11	[E11] 就醫地點	Type of clinic for doctor consultation
xwaytohk	I1	[I1] 來港途徑	Way to settle in HK
xplfrom	I3	[I3] 由何處來香港	Place of origin
xwkunit	I7_4	[I7_4] 來港前未職機構性質 (適用中國內地)	Type of work unit of last job before coming to HK
xskjbway	I12	[I12] 初抵港時找到工作途徑	Major channel of finding first job
xlivsource6m	I13	[I13] 初抵港時生活經濟來源	Main financial support in the first 6 months
xhouse6m	I16	[I16] 初抵港時房屋來源	Accommodation provision in the first 6 months in HK
xlivests	I18	[I18] 初抵港時居住狀況	Living arrangement in the first 6 months in HK
xcantindepr	EA2	[EA2] 不能自理的原因	Reason of being unable to perform the tasks independently
xcaregiver	EA3	[EA3] 主要照顧人	Major caregiver
xdaysupter	EA5	[EA5] 日常生活幫助	Assistance from others in daily living
xsupter	EA6	[EA6] 日常生活提供幫助者	Major caregiver that provides assistance
xrocc	C17_b	[C17_b] Respondent's current/most recent detailed occupation	
xrocc_c	C17_a	[C17_a] 1-digit code for R's current/most recent occupation	
xrocc_flag	-	Coding flag for *xrocc*	
xrocc1	C21_b	[C21_b] Respondent's 1st detailed occupation	
xrocc1_c	C21_a	[C21_a] 1-digit code for R's 1st occupation	



Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
xrocc1_flag	-	Coding flag for *xrocc1*	
xfocc	C26	[C26] Father's detailed occupation when R aged 14	
xfocc_c	C25	[C25] 1-digit code for father's occupation when R aged 14	
xfocc_flag	-	Coding flag for *xfocc*	
xmocc	C31	[C31] Mother's detailed occupation when the respond aged 14	
xmocc_c	C30	[C30] 1-digit code for mother's occupation when R aged 14	
xmocc_flag	-	Coding flag for *xmocc*	
xmigocc	I7_3	[I7_3] Respondent's last detailed occupation before arriving HK	
xmigocc_c	I7_2	[I7_2] 1-digit code for R's last occupation before arriving HK	
xmigocc_flag	-	Coding flag for *xmigocc*	
xmigocc1	I8_4	[I8_4] Respondent's 1st detailed occupation before arriving HK	
xmigocc1_c	I8_3	[I8_3] 1-digit code for R's 1st occupation before arriving HK	
xmigocc1_flag	-	Coding flag for *xmigocc1*	
xrocc_isko	-	isko88: R's current/most recent detailed occupation	
xrocc1_isko	-	isko88: R's 1st detailed occupation in HK	
xfocc_isko	-	isko88: father's detailed occupation when R aged 14	
xmocc_isko	-	isko88: mother's detailed occupation when R aged 14	
xmigocc_isko	-	isko88: R's last detailed occupation before arriving HK	
xmigocc1_isko	-	isko88: R's 1st detailed occupation before arriving HK	
xrocc_isei	-	ISEI: R's current/most recent detailed occupation in Hk	
xrocc1_isei	-	ISEI: R's 1st detailed occupation in HK	
xfocc_isei	-	ISEI: father's detailed occupation when R aged 14	
xmocc_isei	-	ISEI: mother's detailed occupation when R aged 14	
xmigocc_isei	-	ISEI: R's last detailed occupation before arriving HK	
xmigocc1_isei	-	ISEI: R's 1st detailed occupation before arriving HK	
xrocc_hksei	-	local SES: R's current/most recent detailed occupat	
xrocc1_hksei	-	local SES: R's 1st detailed occupation in HK	
xfocc_hksei	-	local SES: father's detailed occupation when R aged	
xmocc_hksei	-	local SES: mother's detailed occupation when R aged	
xmigocc_hksei	-	local SES: R's last detailed occupation before arri	
xmigocc1_hksei	-	local SES: R's 1st detailed occupation before arriv	

Remarks: The variable with suffix "x" is formed by performing data cleaning and recoding on the original variable. These variables are not included while running each single variable's descriptive statistics.

## Child Questionnaire

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
sampleid	-	問卷編號	Sample ID
vhhid	-	家庭編號	Household ID
respgender	-	子女性別 (CAPI)	Child's gender (CAPI)
childc	CO1	子女編號	Child's 3-digit ID
childage	CO3	子女年齡 (CAPI)	Child's age (CAPI)
ansbyid	CA0	代答人編號	Proxy respondent ID
bthpd	CA1a	出生體重 (磅)	Birth weight (lb)
bthkg	CA1a	出生體重 (公斤)	Birth weight (kg)
nowpd	CA1b	現在體重 (磅)	Current weight (lb)
nowkg	CA1b	現在體重 (公斤)	Current weight (kg)
nowft	CA1c	現在身高 (英尺)	Current height (feet)
nowih	CA1c	現在身高 (英寸)	Current height (inch)
nowcm	CA1c	現在身高 (厘米)	Current height (cm)
bplace	CA2	出生地	Place of birth
bplacesp	CA2	出生地其他說明	Place of birth (others)
bplacechn	CA2	中國內地省份	Place of birth (Province of China)
yrtohk	CA3	來港時間 (年)	Year that came to HK
edub4hk	CA4_1	來港前上學程度	Level of education attended before coming to HK
edub4hksp	CA4_1	來港前上學程度其他說明	Level of education attended before coming to HK (others)
keypt	CA4_2	來港前是否就讀重點學校	Studied in "key school" before coming to HK
eduperfb4hk	CA4_3	來港前學習成績	Child's academic performance in class before coming to HK
repb4hk	CA4_4	來港前是否曾經留級	Repeated the same level of education before coming to HK
eduhk	CA5_1	初抵港時上學程度	Level of education attended right after arrival in HK
eduhksp	CA5_1	初抵港時上學程度說明	Level of education attended right after arrival in HK (others)
sch1type	CA5_2	初抵港時學校類型	Type of school attended right after arrival in HK
sch1typesp	CA5_3	初抵港時學校類型其他說明	Type of school attended right after arrival in HK (others)
eduperfhk	CA5_4	初抵港時學習成績	Academic performance in class upon arrival in HK
edulevnow	CA6	目前上學程度	Level of education studying now

Variable name	Question no.	Variable description (Chi)	Variable description (Eng)
edulevnowsp	CA6	目前上學程度其他說明	Level of education studying now (others)
schtypenow	CA7_1	目前學校類型	Type of school studying now
schtypenowsp	CA7_1	目前學校類型其他說明	Type of school studying now (others)
chi	CA7_2a	目前中文成績	Academic performance in Chinese
maths	CA7_2b	目前數學成績	Academic performance in Maths
eng	CA7_2c	目前英文成績	Academic performance in English
adulthr	CA7_3	家人每天輔導時間 (小時)	No. of hours a day helping child in study in a week
tutor	CA7_4	是否上輔導班	Attend tutorial classes
intclass	CA7_5	是否上興趣班	Attend interest classes
eduasp	CA8	教育期望	Expectation on level of education child completes
childhealth	CA9	健康狀況	Health condition of child
drfreq	CA10_1	去年就醫頻率	Frequency of consulting a doctor last year
childhosp	CA10_2	去年是否住院	Admitted into hospital last year
illness	CA10_3	去年最嚴重一次住院疾病	Most serious illness suffered last year
dialect1	CA10_4	家中使用語言 / 方言	Languages/ Dialects speak at home
dialect2	CA10_4	家中使用語言 / 方言	Languages/ Dialects speak at home
dialect3	CA10_4	家中使用語言 / 方言	Languages/ Dialects speak at home
dialect4	CA10_4	家中使用語言 / 方言	Languages/ Dialects speak at home
dialectsp	CA10_4	家中使用語言 / 方言其他註明	Languages/ Dialects speak at home (others)
district	-	區議會分區	District council
ses	-	區議會選區社會經濟指數	Socioeconomic status
hhwt0	-	家庭戶設計權重	Household design weights
hhwt_adj	-	家庭戶調整權重	Household modified weights
chldwt_adj	-	個人調整權重	Individual modified weights
xbplace	CA2	[CA2] 出生地	Place of birth
xeduhk	CA5_1	[CA5_1] 初抵港時上學程度	Level of education attended right after arrival in HK
xdialect1	CA10_4	[CA10_4] 家中使用語言 / 方言	Languages/ Dialects speak at home
xdialect2	CA10_4	[CA10_4] 家中使用語言 / 方言	Languages/ Dialects speak at home
xdialect3	CA10_4	[CA10_4] 家中使用語言 / 方言	Languages/ Dialects speak at home

Remarks: The variable with suffix "x" is formed by performing data cleaning and recoding on the original variable. These variables are not included while running each single variable's descriptive statistics.



2009年10月24-25日HKPSSD第一次專家諮詢會議  
 (左起順時針：吳曉剛，謝宇，邱澤奇，楊唯君 [Jean Yeung]，  
 譚康榮 [Tony Tam]，張笠雲，於若蓉等)



2009年10月24-25日HKPSSD第一次專家諮詢會議  
 (左起，黃善國，吳曉剛，謝宇，邱澤奇)



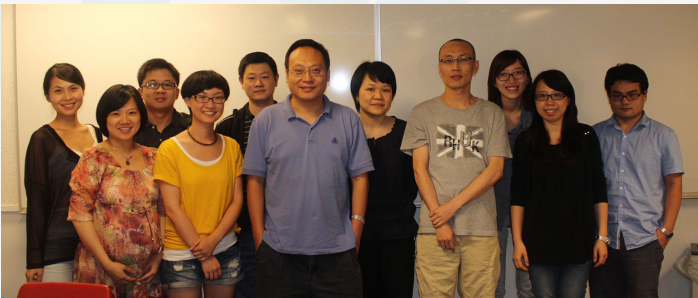
HKPSSD 訪問員首次培訓



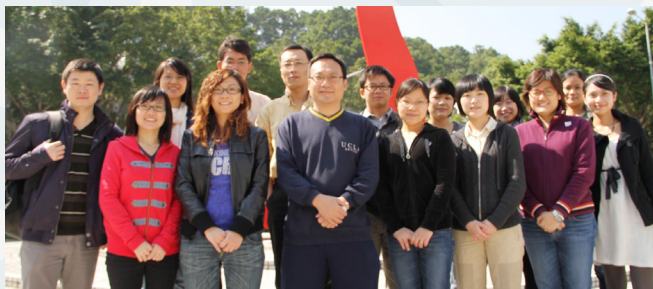
HKPSSD 問卷設計第一次組會在清水灣校園 UniBar  
 (前排左起：宋曦，姜念濤，吳曉剛，李俊秀；  
 後排左起：賀光燁，葉華，李駿)



HKPSSD 訪問員首次培訓，與香港 Policy 21 公司督導和訪問員合影



HKPSSD 計算機輔助訪問系統 CAPI 第一次培訓



HKPSSD 電腦輔助訪問系統 CAPI 培訓，與北京大學技術團隊丁華（前排右三）和孫妍（前排右四）合影。





## 上海紐約大學應用社會經濟研究中心簡介

上海紐約大學應用社會經濟研究中心 (CASER) 成立於2020年11月19日。作為上紐大新成立的跨學科研究中心，CASER秉承“以科學實證入門，以人文關懷入世”的精神，致力於推動當代中國社會民生問題的實證研究，針對中國都市背景下的兒童發展與教育、住房、不平等和貧困問題、移民融入、人口老齡化與健康，以及城市治理等問題，進行深入分析和跨國比較研究。

## 啟社文庫

吳曉剛 《香港社會動態追蹤調查：2011年基線調查》

吳曉剛 《香港社會動態追蹤調查：2013-2014》

吳曉剛 《香港社會動態追蹤調查：2015-2017》

吳曉剛 《香港社會動態追蹤調查：2019-2021》

吳曉剛 《中國社會變遷與社會分層論文集》

“香港社會動態追蹤調查”(Hong Kong Panel Study of Social Dynamics, 簡稱HKPSSD), 旨在通過家庭追蹤調查搜集家庭和個人層面的數據, 包括家庭的住房情況, 個人的教育程度、婚姻及子女狀況、經濟活動身份、工作及就業、健康、日常社交生活及心理狀況, 瞭解有關社會經濟變遷趨勢、成因和其形成過程的模式, 對香港當前和未來面臨的種種社會問題進行綜合分析。 本書將介紹HKPSSD項目的緣起背景, 第一期的研究設計與抽樣方法、調查執行和數據品質, 以及數據中所包含的資訊, 以期讓對相關問題有興趣的數據使用者, 對項目有一個概覽性的瞭解。



陳列類別: 社會科學, 香港研究  
HK\$ 180.00



 國際華人社會學會

合作夥伴:  上海紐約大學應用社會經濟研究中心