Thematic Household Survey on Racial Acceptance

Report

For

Equal Opportunities Commission

June 2009

Executive Summary

Introduction

1.　　　In order to meet the requests from policy bureaux and government departments for statistical data on selected social issues, the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) started a series of Thematic Household Survey (THS) in 1999 such that certain enquiries for statistical information on social topics proposed by individual bureaux / departments would be packaged together to form different rounds of THS and contracted-out to private research firms.

2.　　　The Equal Opportunities Commission (EOC) joined the first round of THS in 2008 to conduct a study "Thematic Household Survey on Racial Acceptance". The Study includes a face-to-face survey of 10 022 households, each of which a household member aged 15 and over was randomly selected for interview. The fieldwork was conducted from 5 June to 27 August 2008. Other than the Executive Summary, there are annexes of additional information for reference. The definition of terms is given in the Glossary of Annex I. The survey questionnaire is contained in Annex II. A literature review on the existing studies on the subject of racial acceptance in Hong Kong and overseas has been conducted by the EOC Office and it is included in Annex III.

Survey Objectives

3.　　　The objectives of the survey are –

　　(a) To elicit the public perception of racial acceptance under different areas, including but not limited to:
　　　　(i)　　employment;
　　　　(ii)　　education;
　　　　(iii)　　provision of goods, services and facilities; and
　　　　(iv)　　disposal or management of premises.

　　(b) To examine the relationships between people's attitudes towards other ethnic groups and the following factors:
　　　　(i)　　demographic and economic characteristics;
　　　　(ii)　　experience of interaction with other ethnic groups; and
　　　　(iii)　　exposure to specific programmes intended to promote equal opportunities concepts of racial acceptance.

(c) To document the public perception of efficacy of existing measures provided by the government and private sectors against racial discrimination.

Survey Coverage

4.   The survey covered the land-based non-institutional population of Hong Kong and thus did not cover hotel transients; inmates of institutions; and persons living on board vessels.

Sample Design

5.   The Frame of Quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department was used for sample selection.   The sample was selected from records of all permanent and temporary structures in Hong Kong in accordance with a scientifically designed sampling scheme.

6.   All households in the sample were approached for interview.   A total of 10 022 households was successfully enumerated.   Within each of these 10 022 households, a household member aged 15 and over was randomly selected for interview.
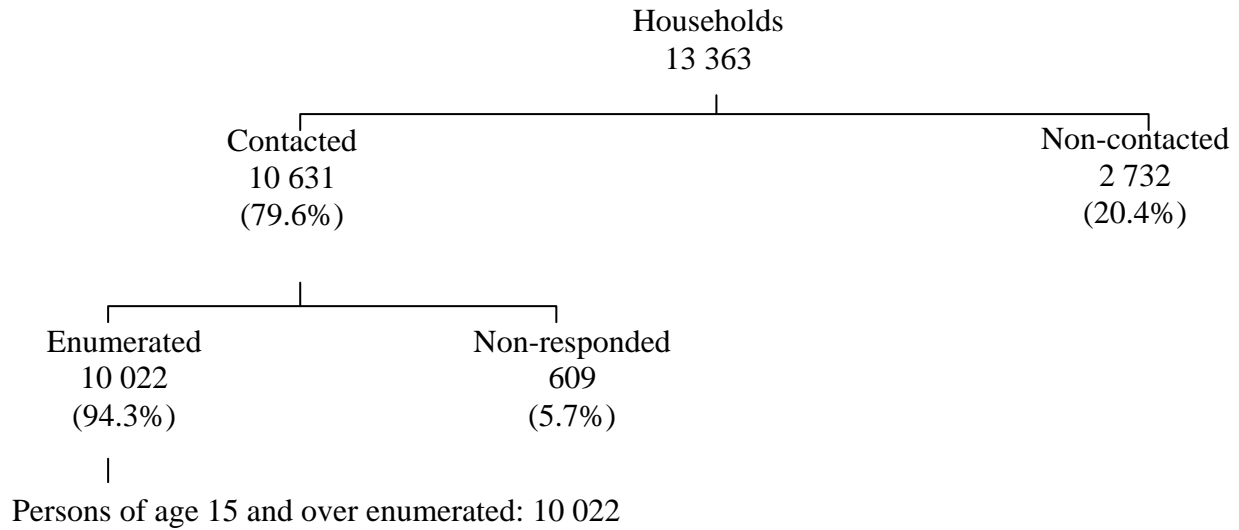
Data Collection Method

7.   Survey data were collected through face-to-face interviews during household visits based on a structured questionnaire.

Fieldwork Period and Enumeration Results

8.   Fieldwork was carried out between 5 June and 27 August 2008.   A total of 13 363 households was found in the sample of 13 284 occupied quarters.   In the 13 363 households, 10 631 households were successfully contacted.   Among them, 10 022 were successfully enumerated while 609 were non-responded.   The response rate[1] was 75.0%.   Details of the enumeration results are given below –

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[1]   Response rate is defined as enumerated cases divided by the total number of sampled households excluding the invalid cases, such as unoccupied, non-residential and demolished quarters.

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                            Households
                             13 363
          ┌───────────────────────┴───────────────────────┐
      Contacted                                      Non-contacted
       10 631                                            2 732
       (79.6%)                                          (20.4%)

    ┌──────────┴──────────┐
 Enumerated        Non-responded
   10 022               609
  (94.3%)             (5.7%)

    |
Persons of age 15 and over enumerated: 10 022
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Summary of Key Findings

9.   The following presents a summary of the key survey findings.

<u>Socio-economic profile of Chinese and non-Chinese</u>

10.   Of all persons aged 15 and over in Hong Kong, 95.5% were Chinese and 4.5% were non-Chinese.   Among the latter group, most (61.6%) were Indonesian / Malaysian / Filipino, followed by Indian / Pakistani / Bangladeshi / Nepalese (14.2%) and Caucasian (13.5%).   The remaining included Thai / Vietnamese / Cambodian (4.9%), Japanese / Korean (4.3%) and other ethnic groups such as African, Iranian and Sri Lankan (1.5%).

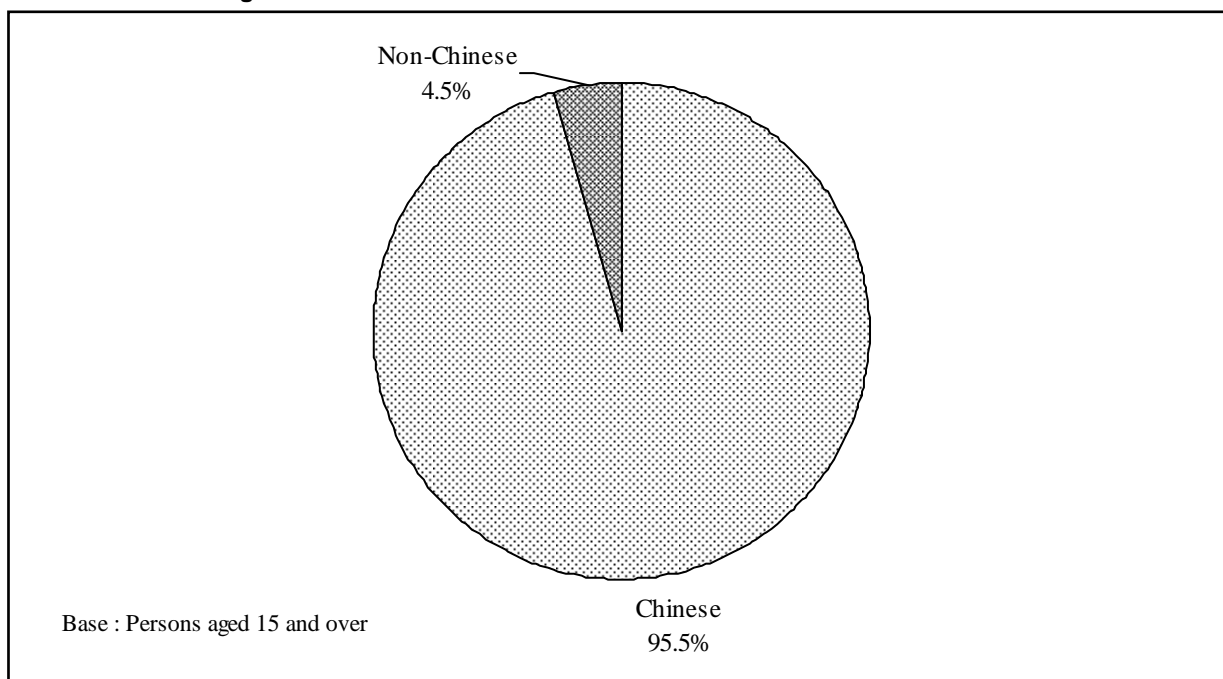**Chart 1   Percentage distribution of Chinese and Non-Chinese**

Non-Chinese
4.5%

Base : Persons aged 15 and over

Chinese
95.5%

Chart 2   Percentage distribution of ethnic minorities (excluding Chinese)

Japanese / Korean
4.3%

Thai / Vietnamese /
Cambodian
4.9%

Caucasian
13.5%

Others #
1.5%

Indian / Pakistani /
Bangladeshi /
Nepalese
14.2%

Indonesian /
Malaysian / Filipino
61.6%

Base : Non-Chinese persons aged 15 and over
Including African, Iranian and Sri Lankan
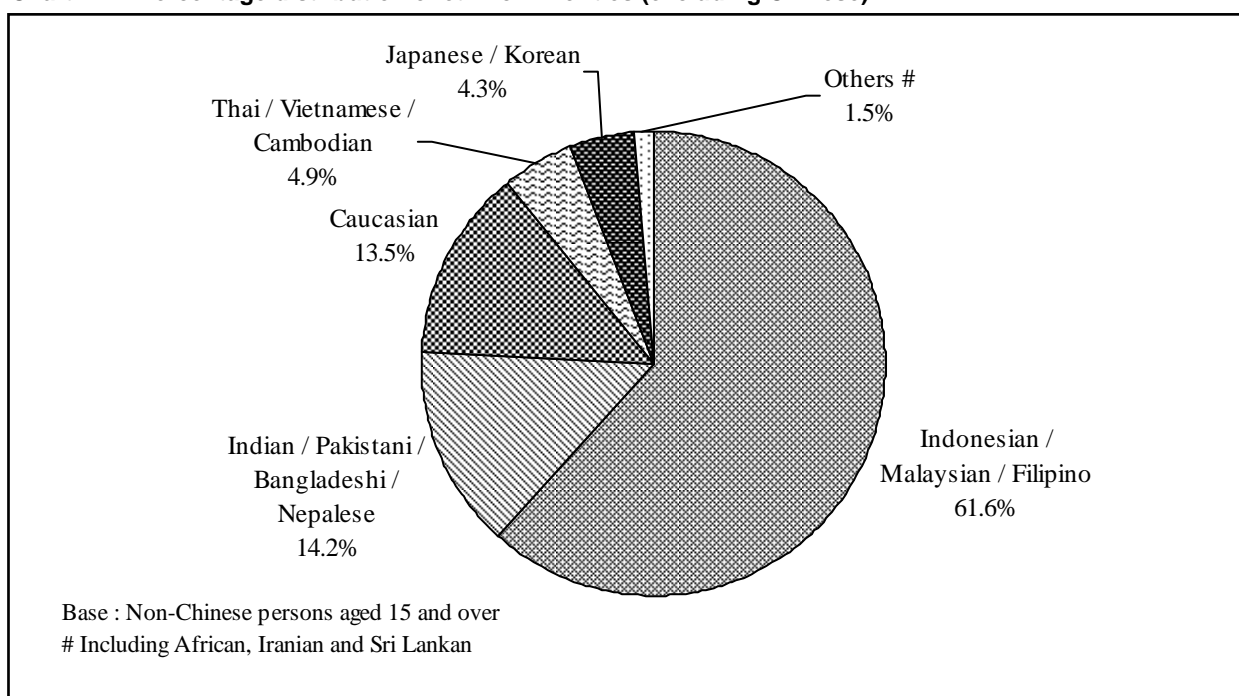
11.　　The socio-economic characteristics of non-Chinese were distinctly different from those of Chinese.　　The results are highlighted below:
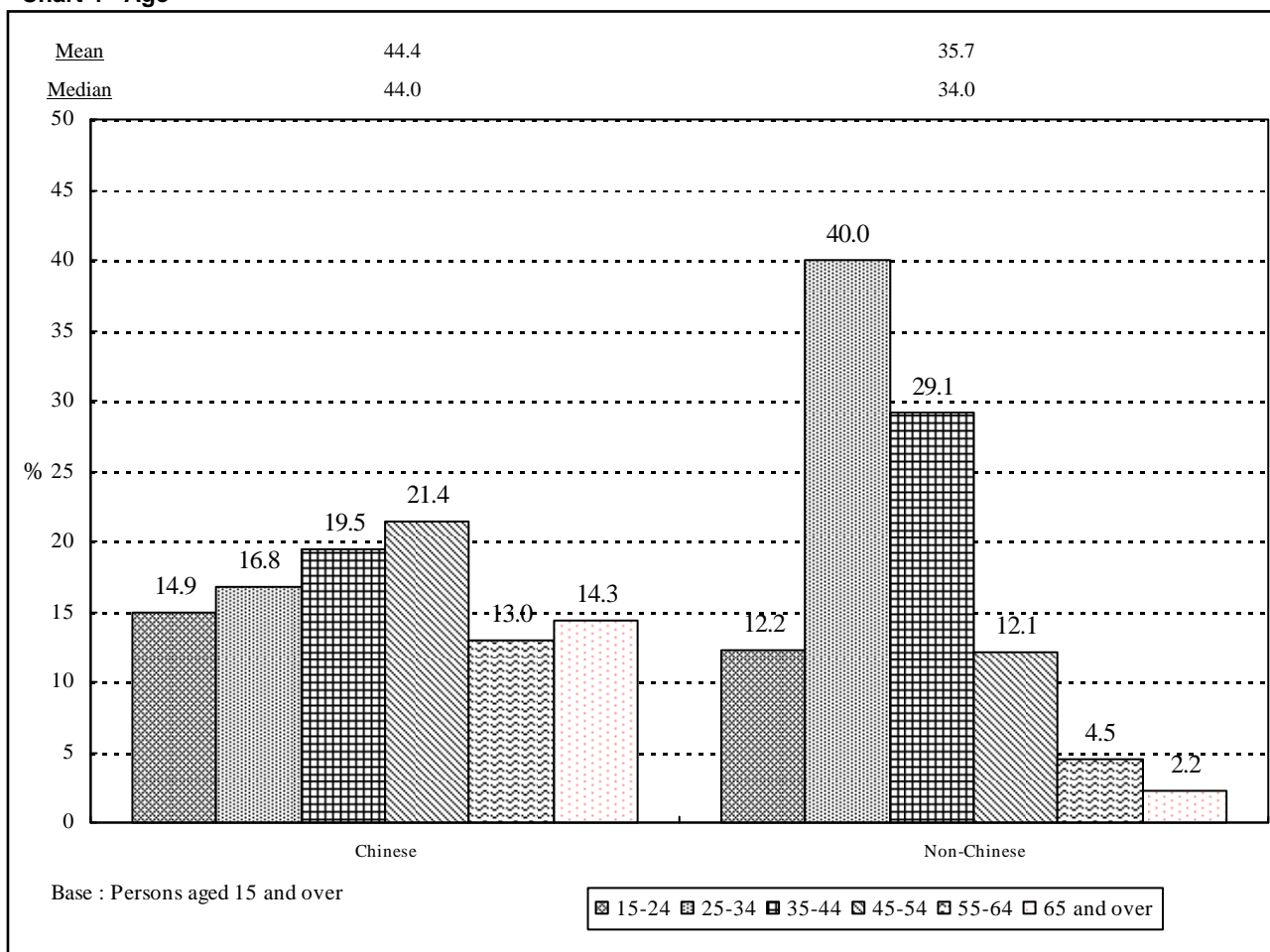
(a)　For non-Chinese, there were many more females (71.1% for non-Chinese cf. 52.6% for Chinese) than males (28.9% cf. 47.4%), probably due to the presence of a considerable number of foreign domestic helpers.

Chart 3　Sex

Base : Persons aged 15 and over
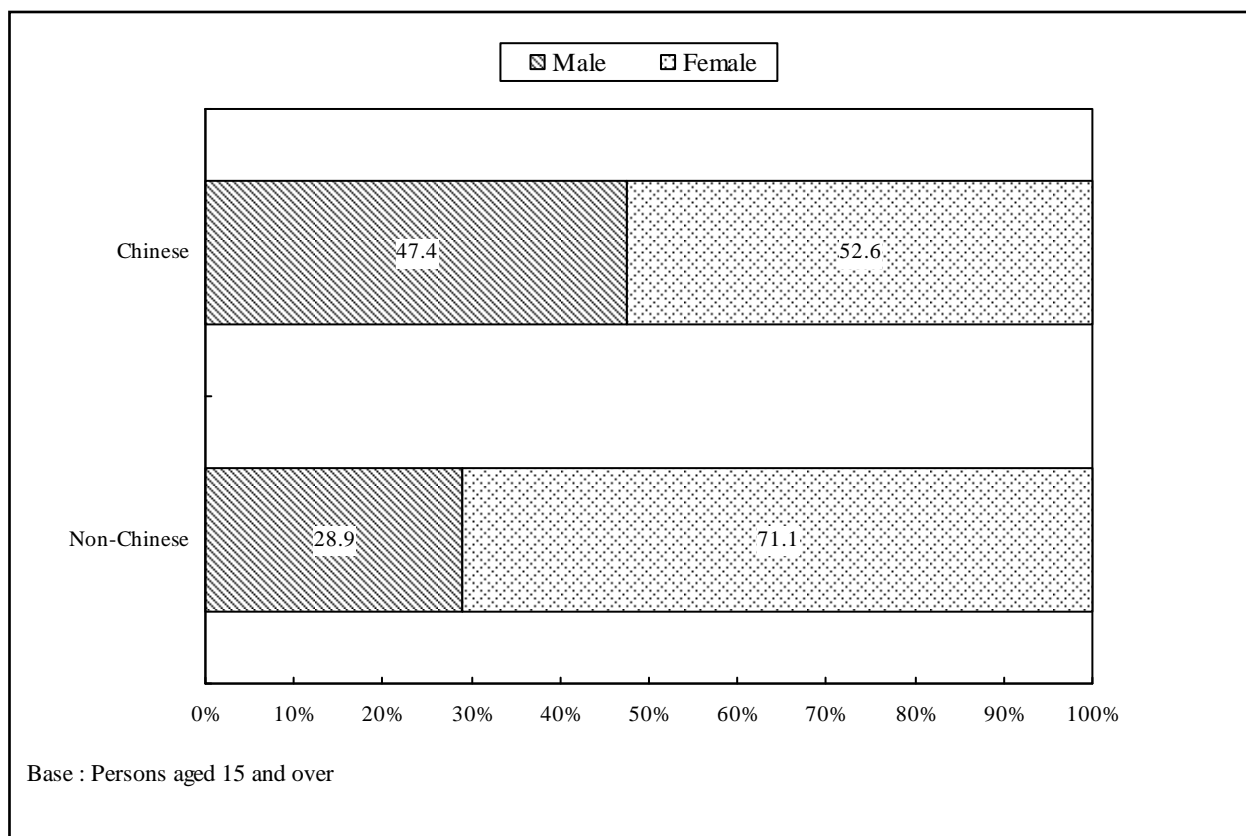
(b)   Compared to Chinese, a much larger proportion of non-Chinese were of age 25 to 44 (69.1% for non-Chinese cf. 36.3% for Chinese) while a smaller proportion were of age below 25 (12.2% cf. 14.9%), 45 to 64 (16.6% cf. 34.4%) and 65 and over (2.2% cf. 14.3%).   The median age for non-Chinese was 34 (cf. 44 for Chinese).

Chart 4   Age

Mean	44.4	35.7
Median	44.0	34.0

Base : Persons aged 15 and over

Legend: 15-24 25-34 35-44 45-54 55-64 65 and over

(c) For Chinese, 33.1% were single, 54.8% were married and 12.1% separated / divorced / widowed.   Compared to Chinese, a slightly larger proportion of non-Chinese were single (42.8%) while a relatively smaller proportion were married (52.5%) and separated / divorced / widowed (4.6%).   This might be because there was a considerable number of young domestic helpers coming to work in Hong Kong; thus the proportion of single persons was higher.

Chart 5   Marital status

Base : Persons aged 15 and over
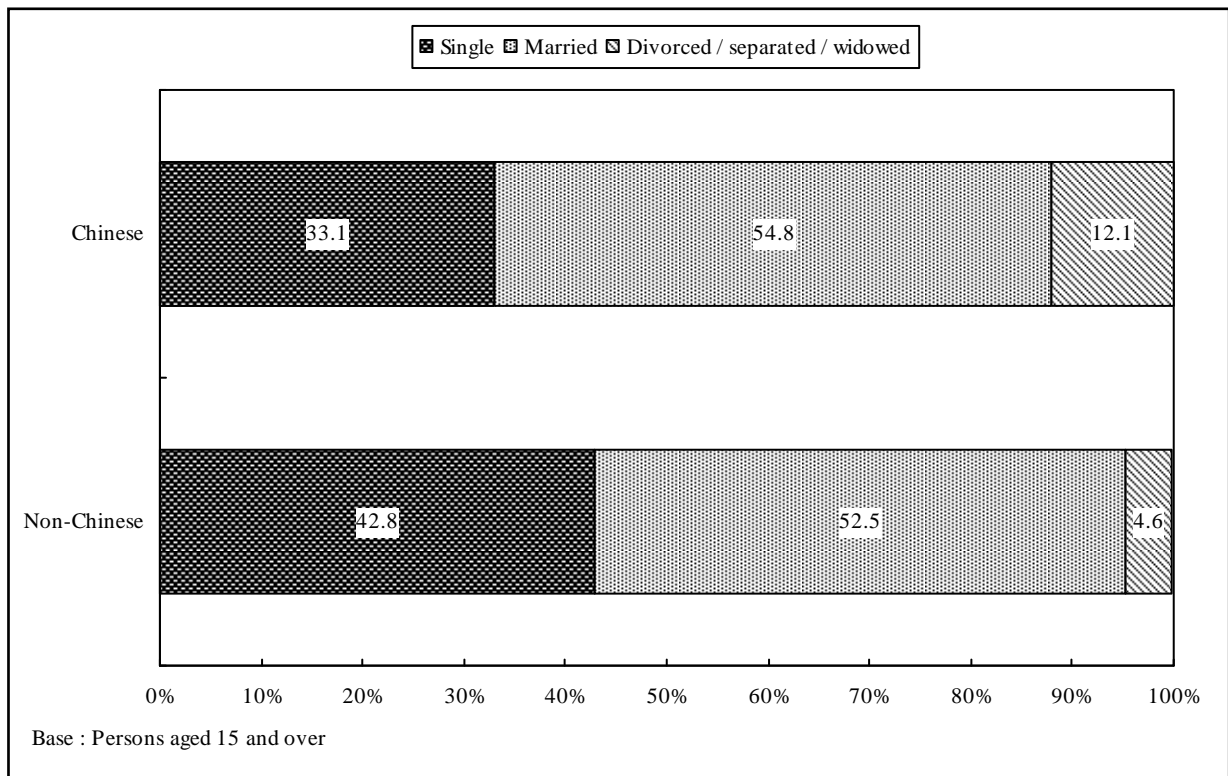
(d) Compared to Chinese, a larger proportion of non-Chinese had received education at secondary/matriculation level (62.0% for non-Chinese cf. 57.2% for Chinese) and tertiary level or above (28.7% cf. 20.8%) while a smaller proportion had received education at primary level or below (9.2% cf. 22.0%).

Chart 6   Educational attainment

Base : Persons aged 15 and over
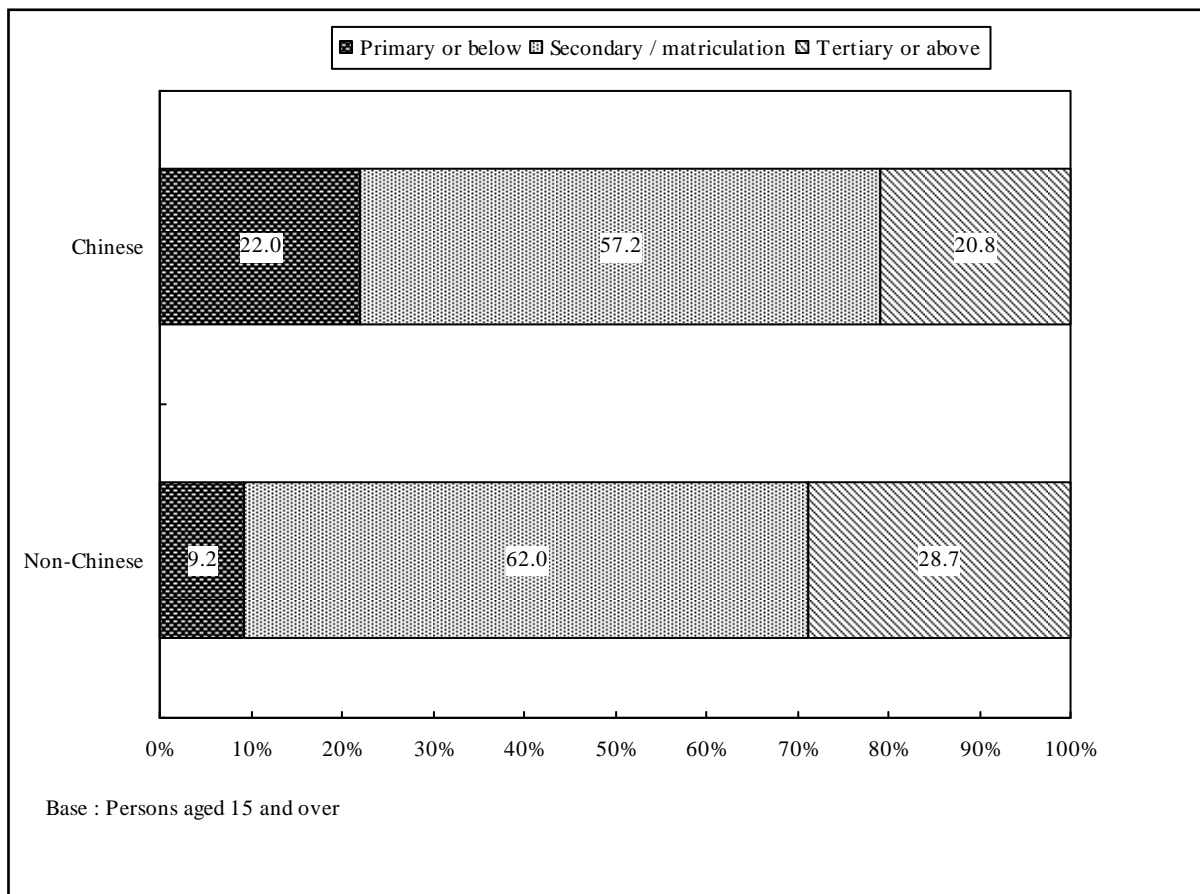
(e)   Compared to Chinese, a larger proportion of non-Chinese were economically active (84.7% for non-Chinese cf. 61.5% for Chinese).

Chart 7   Economic activity status

Base : Persons aged 15 and over
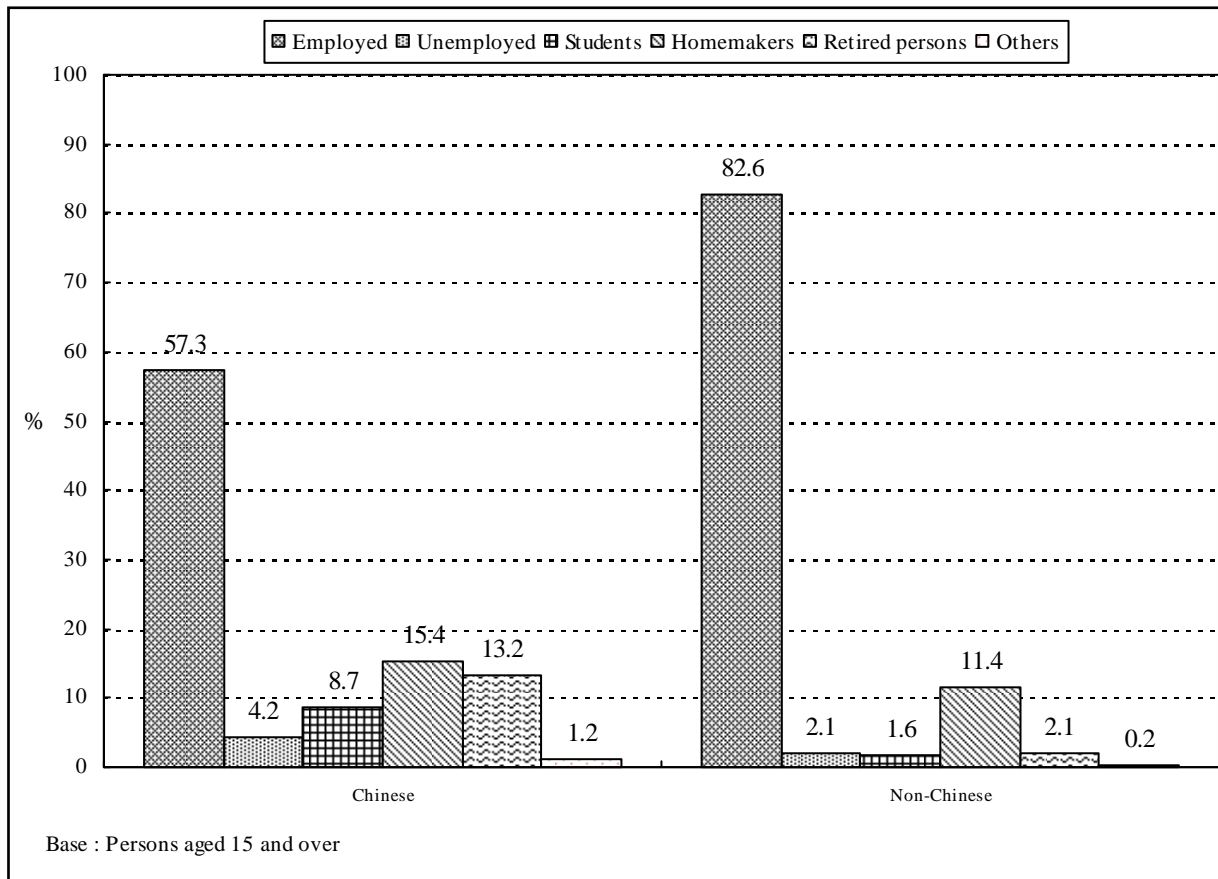
(f) Compared to the employed Chinese, a much larger proportion of the employed non-Chinese were engaged in elementary occupation (56.7% for non-Chinese cf. 10.3% for Chinese) while a smaller proportion were managers, administrators and professionals, and associate professionals (20.7% cf. 31.3%); clerks, and service workers and shop sales workers (18.5% cf. 45.0%); and craft and related workers, and plant and machine operators and assemblers (4.2% cf. 13.2%).

Chart 8   Occupation

Base : All employed persons aged 15 and over

%
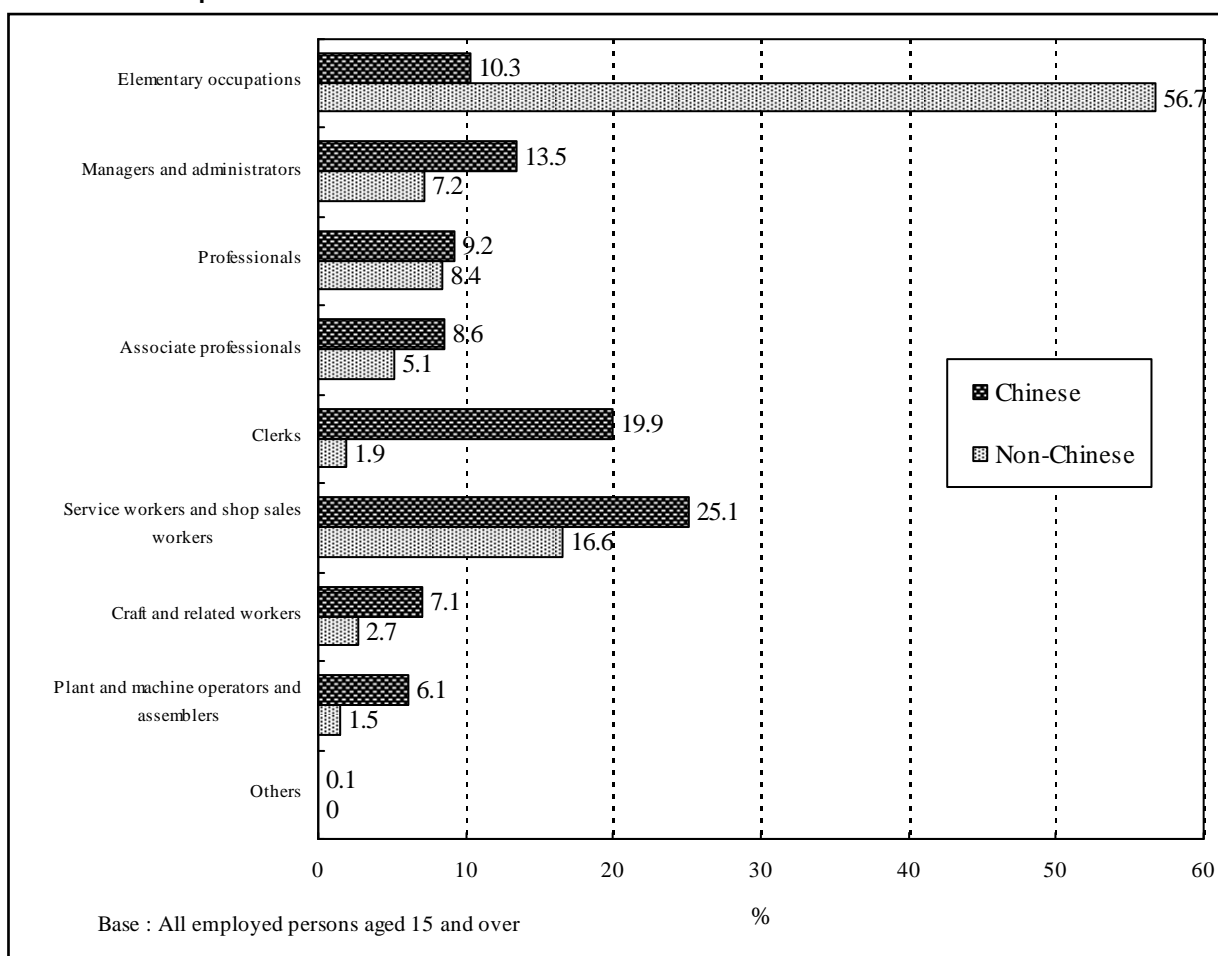
(g) Compared to Chinese, a larger proportion of non-Chinese had a monthly personal income of less than $10,000 (77.0% for non-Chinese cf. 62.1% for Chinese) and $30,000 and more (9.1% cf. 5.8%) while a smaller proportion had a monthly personal income of $10,000 to $19,999 (8.6% cf. 24.0%) and $20,000 to $29,999 (5.3% cf. 8.0%). The median monthly personal income for non-Chinese was $3,700 (cf. $7,300 for Chinese).

Chart 9   Monthly personal income

Base : Persons aged 15 and over

Note : Respondents' mean and median monthly personal incomes cover those persons with nil income.
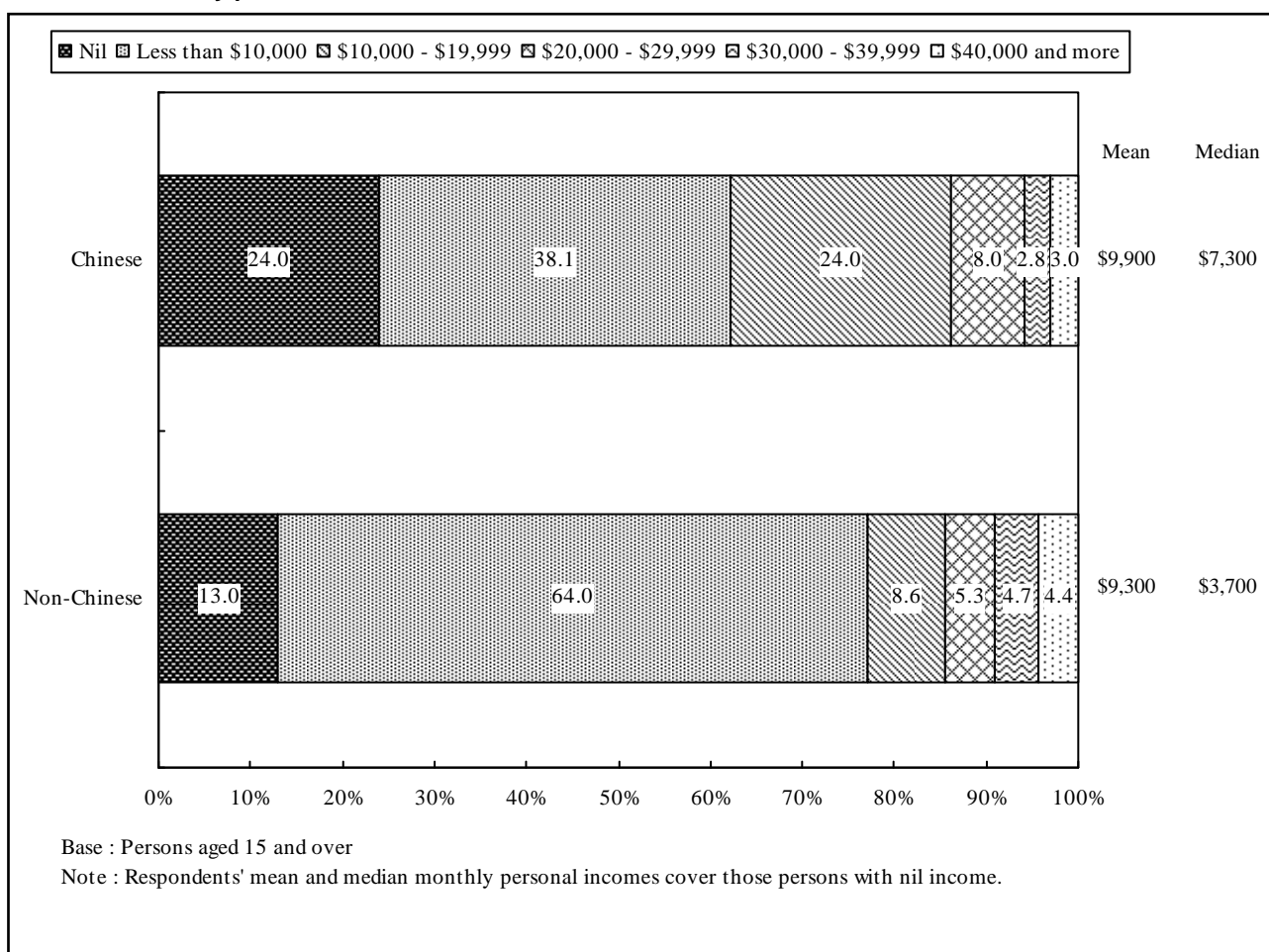
(h) Compared to Chinese, a larger proportion of non-Chinese (exclusion of live-in foreign domestic helpers) had a monthly household income of less than $10,000 (28.7% for non-Chinese cf. 24.4% for Chinese) and $40,000 and more (21.5% cf. 14.5%) while a smaller proportion had a monthly household income of $10,000 to $19,999 (24.8% cf. 28.4%); $20,000 to $29,999 (14.3% cf. 21.3%); and $30,000 to $39,999 (10.7% cf. 11.4%). The median monthly household income for non-Chinese was $18,400 (cf. $18,900 for Chinese).

Chart 10   Monthly household income

	Nil	Less than $10,000	$10,000 - $19,999	$20,000 - $29,999
	$30,000 - $39,999	$40,000 - $49,999	$50,000 and more	

								Mean	Median
Chinese	1.6	22.8	28.4	21.3	11.4	5.5	9.0	$23,100	$18,900
Non-Chinese	1.9	26.8	24.8	14.3	10.7	4.6	16.9	$25,900	$18,400

Base : Persons aged 15 and over (excluding those respondents being live-in domestic helpers)
Notes : (1) A respondent's monthly household income includes the live-in domestic helper's income;
        (2) Respondents' mean and median monthly household incomes cover those households with nil income.

Degree of acceptance towards various ethnic groups

12.   In the survey, both Chinese and non-Chinese persons aged 15 and over were asked whether they considered it acceptable for various situations with different ethnic groups (i.e. individual ethnic groups or categories of ethnic groups) when playing different roles, including "service providers", "friends", "neighbours", "neighbours communicating verbally", "employers paying fair salary", "employers offering jobs", "employees working with colleagues", "employees working under superiors", "landlords", "parents" and "relatives". This helps elicit public perception of racial acceptance under different areas including employment, education, provision of goods, services and facilities, and disposal or management of premises.

13.   In terms of the degree of relevancy to one's private life, the various roles under investigation could be broadly classified into two groups, namely community role and private role:

Community role (lower degree of relevancy to one's private life)	Private role (higher degree of relevancy to one's private life)
As service providers As friends As neighbours As neighbours communicating verbally As employers paying fair salary As employers offering jobs As employees working with colleagues As employees working under superiors	As landlords As parents As relatives

14.   Taking the average of the percentage of acceptance towards a particular ethnic group when taking different community roles, a composite percentage of acceptance towards such ethnic group when taking community role was derived. Similarly, a composite percentage of acceptance towards a particular ethnic group when taking private role could also be derived by taking the average of the percentage of acceptance towards such ethnic group when taking different private roles.

15.   Among Chinese, the composite percentages of acceptance towards Chinese (98.6% when taking community role and 98.7% when taking private role), Caucasian (94.3% and 87.3% respectively) and Japanese / Korean (91.9% and 83.0% respectively) were comparatively higher.   On the other hand, the composite percentages of acceptance towards Indian / Pakistani / Bangladeshi / Nepalese (82.2% and 58.6% respectively), African (84.0% and 60.6% respectively) and Arabian (81.8% and 58.4% respectively) were relatively lower.

Chart 11a   Composite percentage of acceptance towards various ethnic groups when taking community role (among Chinese)
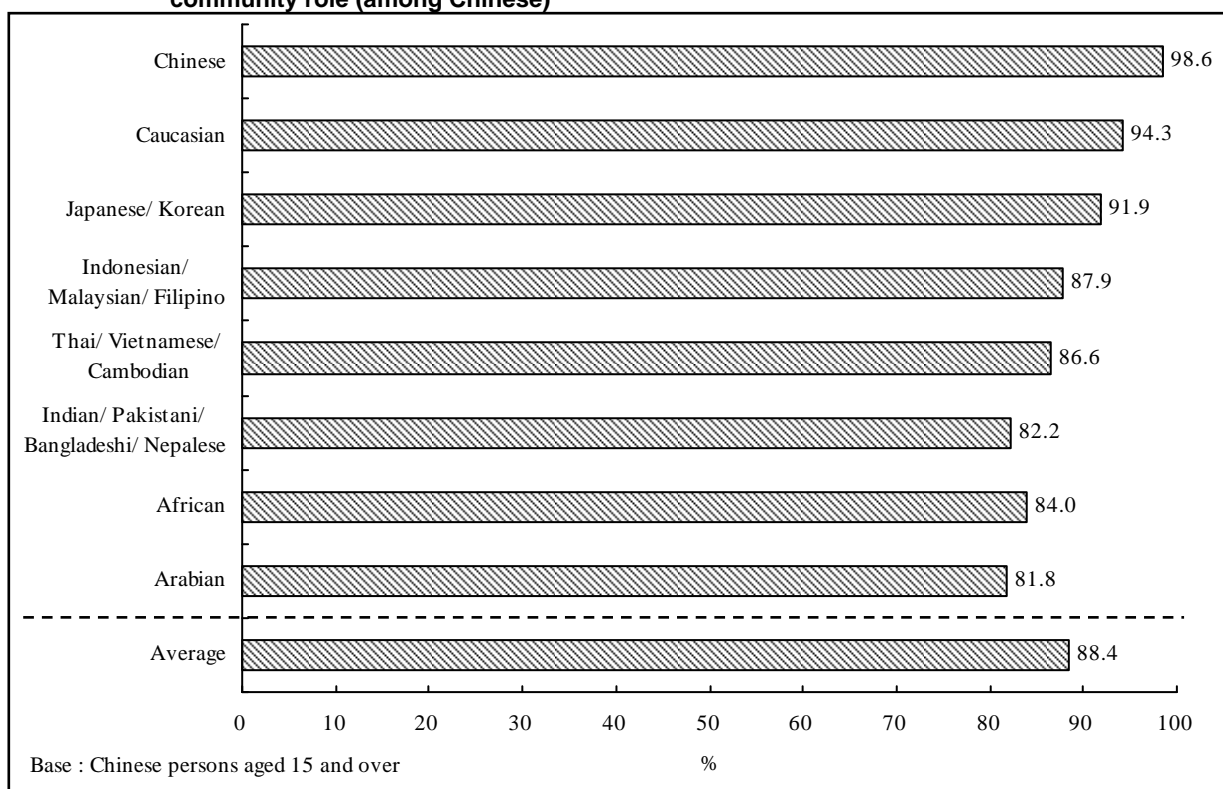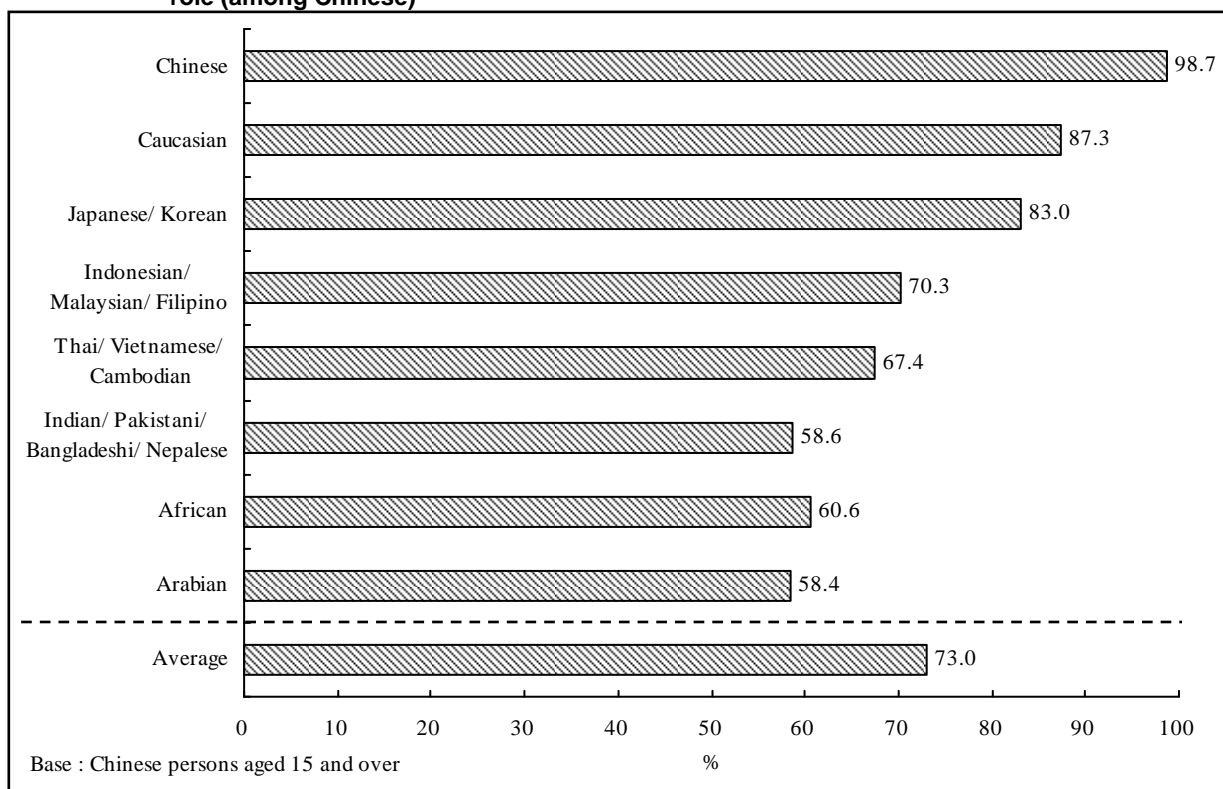

Base : Chinese persons aged 15 and over

Chart 11b   Composite percentage of acceptance towards various ethnic groups when taking private role (among Chinese)

Ethnic group	Percentage
Chinese	98.7
Caucasian	87.3
Japanese/ Korean	83.0
Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino	70.3
Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian	67.4
Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Nepalese	58.6
African	60.6
Arabian	58.4
Average	73.0

Base : Chinese persons aged 15 and over   %

(a) The composite percentages of acceptance towards various ethnic groups when taking community role / private role were generally higher for the younger persons aged 15 to 24 (on average 89.5% when taking community role and 77.3% when taking private role), persons who had received education at tertiary level or above (90.6% and 75.5% respectively); managers and administrators (91.5% and 75.3% respectively); professionals and associate professionals (92.2% and 76.4% respectively); plant and machine operators and assemblers (92.4% and 76.6% respectively); students (89.4% and 77.5% respectively); persons who had a monthly personal income of $30,000 to $39,999 (92.2% and 76.7% respectively) and $40,000 and more (92.2% and 74.8% respectively); and persons who had pleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups (91.7% and 77.1% respectively).

(b) On the other hand, the composite percentages of acceptance towards various ethnic groups when taking community role / private role were relatively lower for the older persons aged 65 and over (83.5% and 66.5% respectively); persons who had received education at primary level or below (85.0% and 68.8% respectively); homemakers (85.2% and 68.1% respectively) and retired persons (85.4% and 70.0% respectively).

Table 1   Composite percentage of acceptance towards various ethnic groups when taking community role / private role analysed by socio-economic characteristics (among Chinese)

Composite percentage of acceptance towards various ethnic groups when taking community role / private role (among Chinese)	Community Role									Private Role								
	Chinese	Caucasian	Japanese/ Korean	Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino	Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian	Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Nepalese	African	Arabian	Average	Chinese	Caucasian	Japanese/ Korean	Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino	Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian	Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Nepalese	African	Arabian	Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex																		
Male	98.6	94.8	92.4	88.9	87.8	83.9	85.3	83.4	89.4	98.6	88.1	83.8	71.9	69.6	61.2	63.0	61.2	74.7
Female	98.5	93.8	91.5	87.0	85.5	80.7	82.9	80.2	87.5	98.7	86.5	82.3	68.9	65.4	56.3	58.5	55.9	71.6
Age																		
15-24	98.7	96.6	94.3	88.5	86.9	82.8	85.2	82.6	89.5	99.1	93.6	89.2	74.0	70.8	63.2	66.0	62.8	77.3
25-34	98.6	96.0	94.4	89.4	87.8	83.1	85.6	82.7	89.7	98.7	90.7	87.1	71.2	67.6	58.1	61.1	58.2	74.1
35-44	98.6	95.6	93.6	89.4	88.2	82.7	85.0	82.7	89.5	98.7	88.9	85.4	71.4	67.7	57.7	60.7	58.2	73.6
45-54	98.8	95.2	92.8	89.0	87.9	83.5	84.9	82.7	89.4	98.9	87.4	82.7	69.8	67.1	57.9	59.5	57.6	72.6
55-64	98.7	93.3	90.3	87.5	86.0	82.1	83.3	81.6	87.9	99.0	85.6	81.1	71.9	69.4	61.4	61.4	60.6	73.8
65 and over	97.8	87.5	84.5	82.4	81.4	77.9	79.1	77.1	83.5	97.6	75.6	70.7	63.5	61.5	54.2	55.4	53.6	66.5
Educational attainment																		
Primary or below	98.2	89.5	86.6	84.3	83.3	79.1	80.5	78.4	85.0	98.2	78.8	74.4	66.0	64.3	56.1	57.2	55.5	68.8
Secondary/ Matriculation	98.9	95.5	93.1	88.4	87.0	82.2	84.4	81.8	88.9	99.0	89.2	84.7	71.1	67.9	58.8	61.1	58.6	73.8
Tertiary or above	98.0	95.8	94.3	90.4	88.9	85.4	86.8	85.1	90.6	98.2	91.0	87.5	72.9	69.2	60.8	63.1	61.1	75.5
Overall	98.6	94.3	91.9	87.9	86.6	82.2	84.0	81.8	88.4	98.7	87.3	83.0	70.3	67.4	58.6	60.6	58.4	73.0

Table 1 Composite percentage of acceptance towards various ethnic groups when taking community role / private role analysed by socio-economic characteristics (among Chinese) (continued)

Composite percentage of acceptance towards various ethnic groups when taking community role / private role (among Chinese)	Community Role									Private Role								
	Chinese	Caucasian	Japanese/ Korean	Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino	Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian	Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Nepalese	African	Arabian	Average	Chinese	Caucasian	Japanese/ Korean	Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino	Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian	Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Nepalese	African	Arabian	Average
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Economic activity status																		
Employed persons	98.7	95.8	93.8	89.8	88.5	83.8	85.8	83.4	89.9	98.0	89.6	85.6	72.1	68.9	59.5	62.1	59.5	74.4
Managers and administrators	98.9	96.8	95.1	91.5	90.5	86.2	87.1	85.7	91.5	98.9	92.1	88.0	73.1	69.7	59.7	60.8	59.7	75.3
Professionals and associate professionals	98.9	97.2	96.6	92.2	91.0	87.1	88.3	86.5	92.2	98.5	91.4	88.5	74.1	71.2	61.3	64.4	61.7	76.4
Clerks	98.4	96.0	94.3	89.7	88.1	83.1	85.5	82.8	89.7	98.9	90.5	86.5	70.5	66.5	56.3	60.8	57.0	73.4
Service workers and shop sale workers	98.8	95.1	92.0	87.8	86.2	80.4	83.7	79.6	87.9	98.3	89.5	85.0	72.1	68.9	59.5	62.5	58.9	74.3
Craft and related workers	98.0	93.9	91.0	85.9	84.6	80.3	83.7	80.6	87.3	98.3	85.5	82.8	70.5	66.2	59.4	60.8	58.3	72.7
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	99.1	96.4	94.6	92.3	92.1	87.9	88.1	88.3	92.4	98.4	89.7	84.4	74.7	73.7	63.3	64.9	64.1	76.6
Elementary occupations	98.6	94.0	92.2	89.5	88.7	84.8	84.9	84.5	89.6	94.1	84.8	80.4	70.4	67.9	60.7	60.4	59.8	72.3
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed persons	98.6	92.9	90.2	85.8	84.8	80.0	81.9	79.8	86.7	98.3	86.3	81.6	68.2	65.0	55.6	57.0	57.3	71.2
Students	98.7	96.5	94.3	88.0	86.5	83.0	85.2	83.2	89.4	99.4	93.5	88.6	73.3	70.9	64.2	66.4	63.9	77.5
Homemakers	98.6	91.7	88.9	84.3	82.8	77.9	79.9	77.5	85.2	98.6	82.1	77.9	64.7	61.6	52.9	54.4	52.3	68.1
Retired persons	97.9	90.0	86.6	84.6	83.5	80.1	81.2	79.1	85.4	97.7	79.7	74.7	67.9	65.7	58.0	59.0	57.3	70.0
Others	99.0	91.0	89.3	88.0	87.3	84.4	84.6	83.7	88.4	98.6	81.8	78.0	69.7	68.4	63.4	63.0	63.0	73.2
Monthly personal income																		
Nil	98.6	94.8	92.0	86.8	85.2	81.0	83.0	80.7	87.8	99.0	89.0	84.2	70.1	67.2	58.9	60.7	58.7	73.5
Less than $10,000	98.4	91.9	89.2	86.1	85.0	80.6	82.4	80.1	86.7	98.4	82.9	78.6	68.8	66.3	58.2	59.8	57.7	71.3
$10,000 - $19,999	98.6	96.0	94.2	90.0	88.6	84.0	85.6	83.4	90.0	98.6	90.3	86.5	71.3	67.8	58.3	60.9	58.4	74.0
$20,000 - $29,999	98.9	96.6	95.2	90.8	89.4	84.1	86.7	84.3	90.7	99.1	90.7	86.9	72.7	69.1	59.3	62.0	59.4	74.9
$30,000 - $39,999	99.3	97.9	96.2	92.4	91.8	86.3	87.7	86.4	92.2	99.4	92.6	86.9	73.3	72.0	62.2	64.5	62.5	76.7
$40,000 and more	98.8	96.4	95.1	92.3	90.5	88.3	89.3	86.8	92.2	98.7	90.2	87.1	74.5	69.4	58.6	61.0	59.2	74.8
Whether had pleasant / unpleasant experience with other ethnic groups																		
Had pleasant experience	99.0	96.7	95.0	92.0	90.5	86.1	87.8	86.2	91.7	99.3	91.5	87.7	74.6	71.7	63.2	65.1	63.8	77.1
Had unpleasant experience	99.0	95.6	93.4	86.9	84.5	77.6	80.5	79.4	87.1	99.2	90.3	84.2	64.6	59.4	48.8	52.1	51.7	68.8
Neither / nor	98.4	93.1	90.6	86.3	85.1	80.8	82.6	80.0	87.1	98.4	85.3	81.0	68.8	65.8	57.1	59.1	56.4	71.5
Overall	98.6	94.3	91.9	87.9	86.6	82.2	84.0	81.8	88.4	98.7	87.3	83.0	70.3	67.4	58.6	60.6	58.4	73.0

*   Figures are not listed due to sampled people occupying less than 0.1% of the overall respondents.

16.   Among non-Chinese, the composite percentages of acceptance towards Chinese (96.6% when taking community role and 87.5% when taking private role), Indonesian / Malaysian / Filipino (93.7% and 88.6% respectively) and Caucasian (91.6% and 82.1% respectively) were comparatively higher.   On the other hand, the composite percentages of acceptance towards Indian / Pakistani / Bangladeshi / Nepalese (82.5% and 67.1% respectively), African (82.3% and 64.2% respectively) and Arabian (81.4% and 64.2% respectively) were relatively lower.

Chart 12a   Composite percentage of acceptance towards various ethnic groups when taking community role (among non-Chinese)
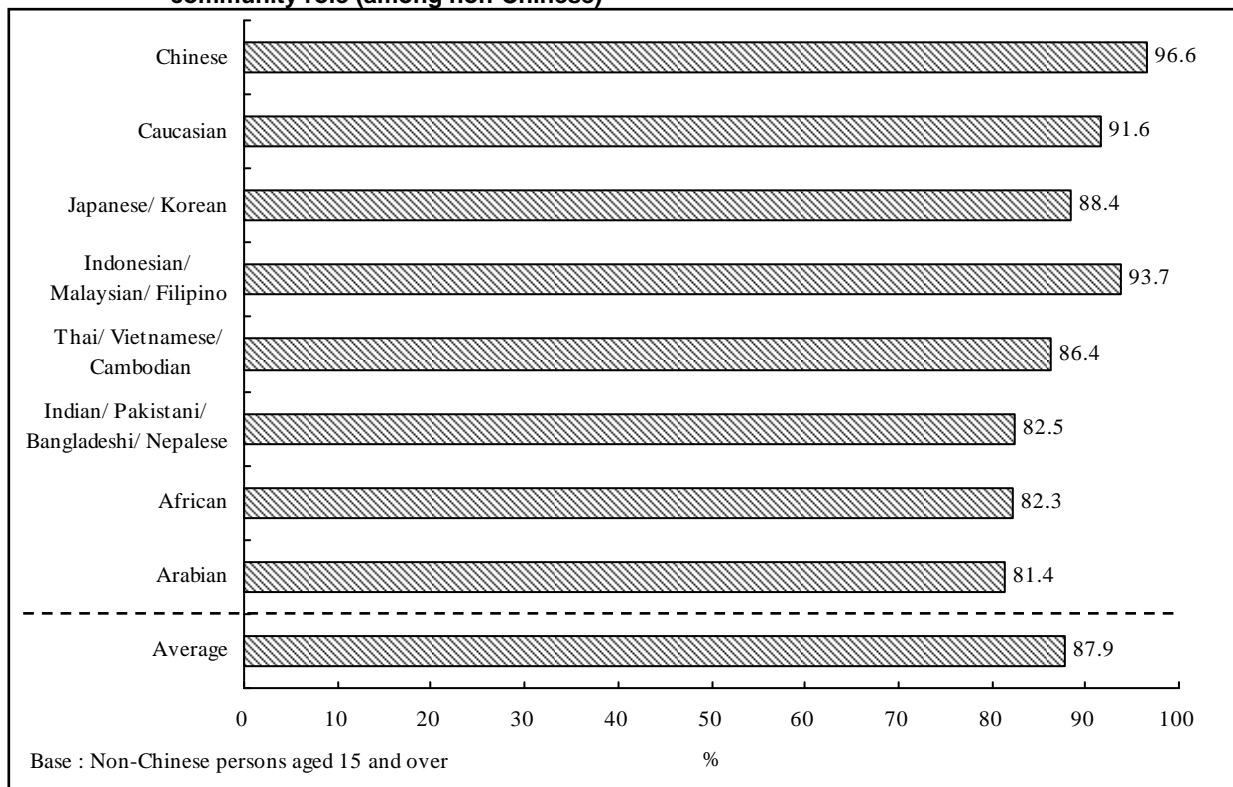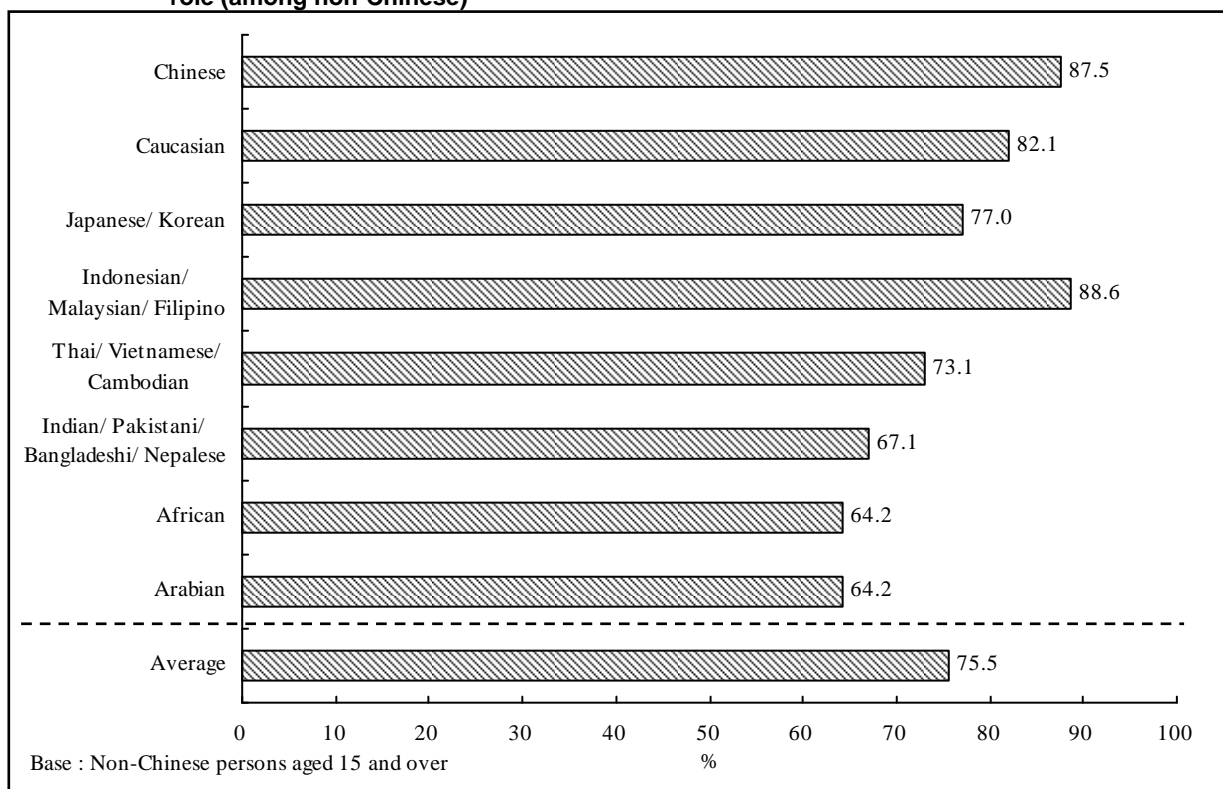

Base : Non-Chinese persons aged 15 and over

%

Chart 12b   Composite percentage of acceptance towards various ethnic groups when taking private role (among non-Chinese)

Ethnic group	Percentage
Chinese	87.5
Caucasian	82.1
Japanese/ Korean	77.0
Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino	88.6
Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian	73.1
Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Nepalese	67.1
African	64.2
Arabian	64.2
Average	75.5

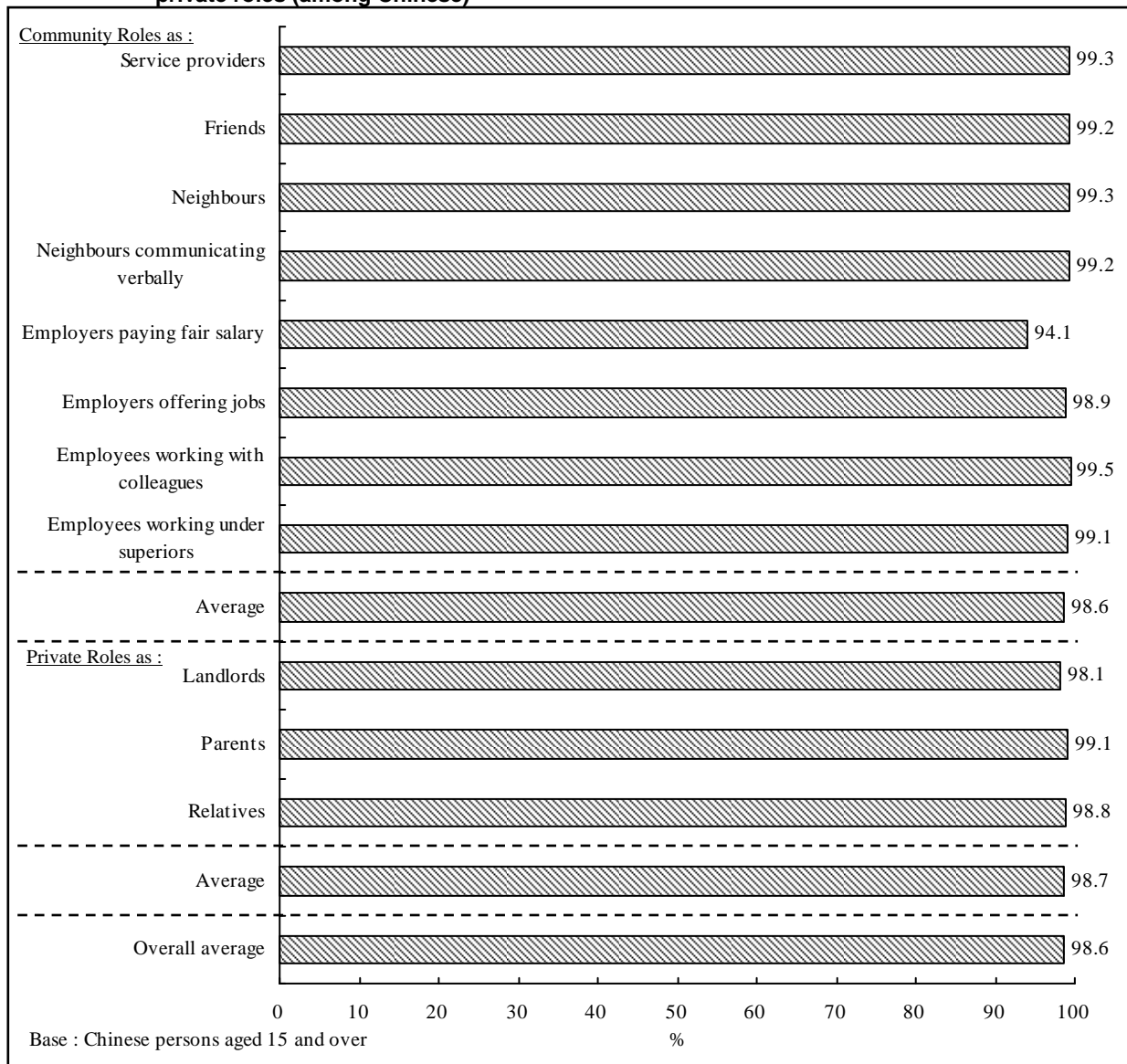Base : Non-Chinese persons aged 15 and over   %

Comparison between Chinese and non-Chinese: degree of acceptance towards self / other ethnic groups

17.   Further analyses were conducted to explore the acceptance of Chinese and non-Chinese towards the ethnic group they belong to (referred to as self ethnic group) as well as towards ethnic groups other than that they belong to (referred to as other ethnic groups) when taking different community / private roles.

a.   Percentage of acceptance towards self ethnic group

18.   Among Chinese, the percentages of acceptance towards Chinese were high no matter when taking different community roles (composite percentage of acceptance being 98.6%) and private roles (composite percentage of acceptance being 98.7%).

Chart 13   Percentage of acceptance towards self ethnic group when taking different community / private roles (among Chinese)

Role	%
Community Roles as :	
Service providers	99.3
Friends	99.2
Neighbours	99.3
Neighbours communicating verbally	99.2
Employers paying fair salary	94.1
Employers offering jobs	98.9
Employees working with colleagues	99.5
Employees working under superiors	99.1
Average	98.6
Private Roles as :	
Landlords	98.1
Parents	99.1
Relatives	98.8
Average	98.7
Overall average	98.6

Base : Chinese persons aged 15 and over

%

19.   Among non-Chinese, the percentages of acceptance towards self ethnic group were relatively lower both when taking different community roles (composite percentage of acceptance being 94.9%) and private roles (composite percentage of acceptance being 93.6%).

Chart 14   Percentage of acceptance towards self ethnic group when taking different community / private roles (among non-Chinese)

Community Roles as :	%
Service providers	95.6
Friends	96.4
Neighbours	97.4
Neighbours communicating verbally	96.2
Employers paying fair salary	91.5
Employers offering jobs	94.8
Employees working with colleagues	94.3
Employees working under superiors	93.2
Average	94.9
Private Roles as :	
Landlords	92.7
Parents	94
Relatives	94.1
Average	93.6
Overall average	94.6

Base : Non-Chinese persons aged 15 and over
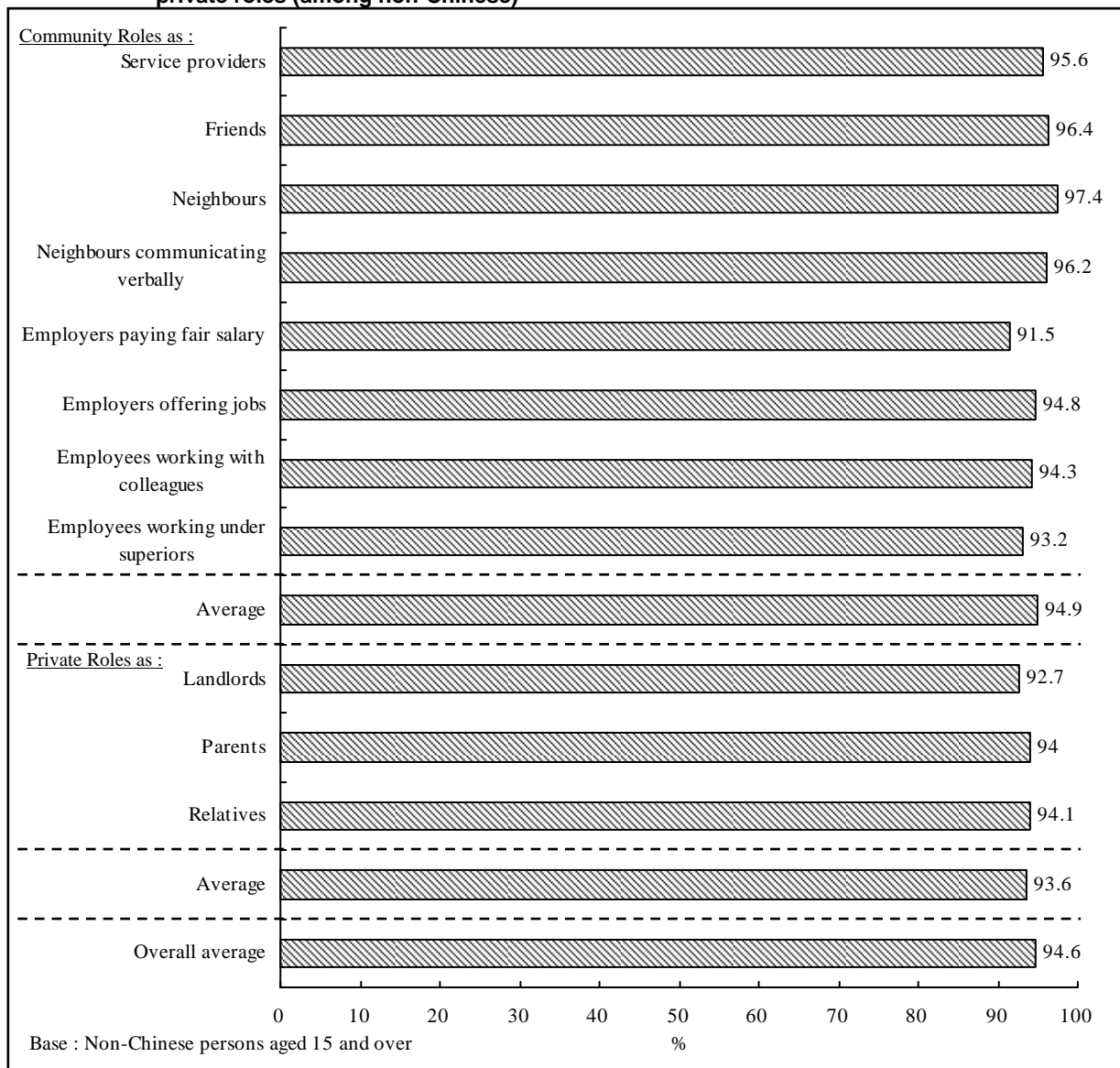
b.   Percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups

20.   Compared with the high percentage of acceptance towards Chinese, the average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups among Chinese was significantly lower when taking different community roles (composite percentage of acceptance being 87.0%) and even lower when taking different private roles (composite percentage of acceptance being 69.4%).

Chart 15   Average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups when taking different community / private roles (among Chinese)

Role	%
Community Roles as :	
Service providers	90.5
Friends	87.5
Neighbours	87.7
Neighbours communicating verbally	85.2
Employers paying fair salary	87.0
Employers offering jobs	83.5
Employees working with colleagues	88.4
Employees working under superiors	85.9
Average	87.0
Private Roles as :	
Landlords	73.6
Parents	66.9
Relatives	67.7
Average	69.4
Overall average	82.2

Base : Chinese persons aged 15 and over
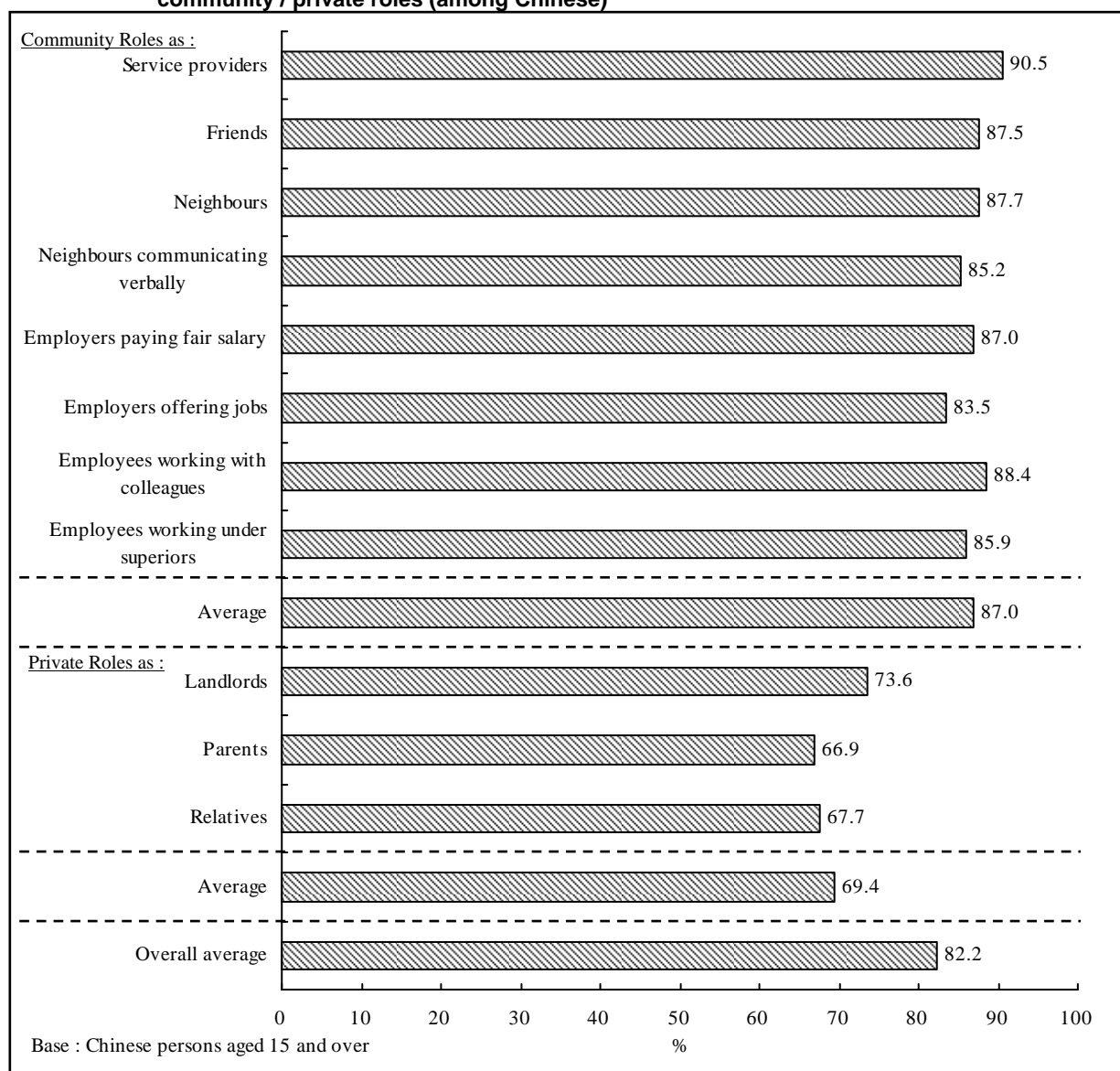
(a)　The average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups was generally higher for persons who had received education at tertiary level or above (composite percentage of acceptance being 89.5% when taking community role and 72.2% when taking private role); managers and administrators (90.4% and 71.9% respectively); professionals and associate professionals (91.3% and 73.2% respectively); plant and machine operators and assemblers (91.4% and 73.5% respectively); students (88.1% and 74.4% respectively); persons who had a monthly personal income of $30,000 to $39,999 (91.2% and 73.4% respectively) and $40,000 and more (91.2% and 71.4% respectively); and persons who had pleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups (90.6% and 73.9% respectively).

(b)　On the other hand, the average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups was relatively lower for the older persons aged 65 and over (composite percentage of acceptance being 81.4% when taking community role and 62.1% when taking private role); persons who had received education at primary level or below (83.1% and 64.6% respectively); homemakers (83.3% and 63.7% respectively) and retired persons (83.6% and 66.1% respectively).

Table 2   Average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups when taking different community / private roles analysed by socio-economic characteristics (among Chinese)

Average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups when taking different community / private roles	Community Roles as									Private Roles as				Overall average
	Service providers	Friends	Neighbours	Neighbours communicating verbally	Employers paying fair salary	Employers offering jobs	Employees working with colleagues	Employees working under superiors	Average	Landlords	Parents	Relatives	Average	Overall average
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Sex														
Male	91.4	89.1	89.0	86.4	87.1	85.1	89.7	86.9	88.1	76.3	68.4	69.1	71.3	83.5
Female	89.6	86.1	86.5	84.2	86.9	82.0	87.3	85.1	85.9	71.1	65.5	66.4	67.7	81.0
Age														
15-24	90.7	90.6	89.6	86.4	86.6	87.6	88.3	85.3	88.1	80.8	70.2	71.7	74.2	84.3
25-34	90.8	90.3	88.6	87.3	87.6	85.4	90.1	87.1	88.4	74.3	67.3	70.1	70.6	83.5
35-44	91.4	89.9	87.7	86.6	88.3	84.3	90.0	87.2	88.2	74.1	67.6	68.3	70.0	83.2
45-54	91.6	88.5	88.2	86.3	87.8	84.8	89.4	87.4	88.0	73.4	66.9	66.2	68.9	82.8
55-64	90.6	85.5	87.0	84.1	86.5	82.9	88.0	85.8	86.3	73.0	68.6	69.0	70.2	81.9
65 and over	86.7	78.1	84.6	79.0	84.0	74.3	83.2	81.5	81.4	65.1	60.4	60.7	62.1	76.1
Educational attainment														
Primary or below	88.3	81.1	84.7	80.9	84.5	77.2	84.7	83.5	83.1	68.0	62.8	63.0	64.6	78.1
Secondary/ matriculation	90.7	88.4	88.2	85.6	87.9	84.2	89.0	86.0	87.5	74.9	67.6	68.0	70.2	82.8
Tertiary or above	91.9	91.8	89.5	88.5	87.1	88.0	90.9	88.5	89.5	75.8	69.2	71.6	72.2	84.8
Overall	90.5	87.5	87.7	85.2	87.0	83.5	88.4	85.9	87.0	73.6	66.9	67.7	69.4	82.2

Table 2   Average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups when taking different community / private roles analysed by socio-economic characteristics (among Chinese) (continued)

| Average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups when taking different community / private roles	Community Roles as									Private Roles as				Overall average
	Service providers	Friends	Neighbours	Neighbours communicating verbally	Employers paying fair salary	Employers offering jobs	Employees working with colleagues	Employees working under superiors	Average	Landlords	Parents	Relatives	Average	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Economic activity status														
Employed persons	91.8	90.0	88.6	87.4	87.7	85.7	90.5	87.8	88.7	74.8	68.7	69.7	71.1	83.9
Managers and administrators	92.4	93.7	90.9	88.7	89.8	86.5	92.7	88.6	90.4	76.4	68.7	70.5	71.9	85.4
Professionals and associate professionals	93.7	93.4	90.9	90.0	89.3	88.9	93.1	90.9	91.3	75.9	71.2	72.5	73.2	86.3
Clerks	92.1	90.2	87.7	87.4	85.5	86.6	90.2	88.2	88.5	71.3	68.3	69.6	69.7	83.4
Service workers and shop sale workers	90.2	86.9	85.7	84.6	87.3	84.1	88.0	84.3	86.4	76.0	67.9	68.9	70.9	82.2
Craft and related workers	89.2	85.9	85.6	84.8	84.6	82.5	87.5	85.7	85.7	73.2	67.0	67.0	69.1	81.2
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	94.5	91.8	92.8	90.5	89.3	86.7	93.8	91.6	91.4	77.7	70.8	72.2	73.5	86.5
Elementary occupations	90.8	87.8	90.1	88.0	88.8	83.6	89.5	88.4	88.4	73.8	67.2	66.6	69.2	83.1
Others*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed persons	89.9	86.0	86.4	83.4	86.4	81.7	85.0	81.5	85.0	72.7	63.7	65.5	67.3	80.2
Students	90.2	90.1	90.2	85.6	86.9	87.6	88.3	85.8	88.1	82.2	70.0	71.1	74.4	84.4
Homemakers	87.5	82.6	84.5	81.3	85.6	77.8	84.4	82.5	83.3	68.4	61.4	61.3	63.7	77.9
Retired persons	88.4	81.6	86.0	80.3	85.1	78.4	85.5	83.3	83.6	69.2	64.4	64.6	66.1	78.8
Others	90.9	83.7	89.2	85.4	90.9	79.8	87.5	87.7	86.9	71.5	67.6	69.7	69.6	82.2
Overall	90.5	87.5	87.7	85.2	87.0	83.5	88.4	85.9	87.0	73.6	66.9	67.7	69.4	82.2

*   Figures are not listed due to sampled people occupying less than 0.1% of the overall respondents.

Table 2   Average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups when taking different community / private roles analysed by socio-economic characteristics (among Chinese) (continued)

Average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups when taking different community / private roles	Community Roles as									Private Roles as				Overall average
	Service providers	Friends	Neighbours	Neighbours communicating verbally	Employers paying fair salary	Employers offering jobs	Employees working with colleagues	Employees working under superiors	Average	Landlords	Parents	Relatives	Average	
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Monthly personal income														
Nil	89.7	87.2	87.7	83.9	86.5	83.5	86.7	84.3	86.2	75.8	66.7	67.0	69.8	81.7
Less than $10,000	89.2	84.3	86.6	83.3	85.2	80.5	86.6	84.5	85.0	70.9	65.6	65.9	67.5	80.2
$10,000 - $19,999	91.8	90.1	88.1	87.4	88.9	85.8	90.7	87.9	88.8	74.2	68.1	69.2	70.5	83.8
$20,000 - $29,999	92.5	92.1	88.8	88.2	87.2	87.0	91.9	89.0	89.6	75.2	67.7	71.5	71.4	84.6
$30,000 - $39,999	92.3	93.2	91.7	90.4	91.5	88.4	92.8	89.7	91.2	77.7	70.0	72.6	73.4	86.4
$40,000 and more	93.8	93.3	91.5	88.4	92.3	87.7	93.6	89.3	91.2	76.0	69.6	68.7	71.4	85.8
Whether had pleasant / unpleasant experience with other ethnic groups														
Had pleasant experience	93.5	92.8	91.2	88.6	88.0	87.9	92.3	90.6	90.6	77.7	71.8	72.3	73.9	86.1
Had unpleasant experience	89.4	88.3	83.8	85.4	84.0	81.2	87.7	83.5	85.4	67.0	61.1	65.2	64.5	79.7
Neither / nor	89.2	85.3	86.4	83.8	86.6	81.7	86.8	84.1	85.5	72.1	65.1	65.8	67.7	80.6
Overall	90.5	87.5	87.7	85.2	87.0	83.5	88.4	85.9	87.0	73.6	66.9	67.7	69.4	82.2

21.	Compared with the percentage of acceptance towards self ethnic groups, the average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups among non-Chinese was significantly lower when taking different community roles (composite percentage of acceptance being 87.2%) and even lower when taking different private roles (composite percentage of acceptance being 73.5%). However, while the average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups when taking different community roles among non-Chinese (87.2%) was more-or-less the same as the corresponding percentage among Chinese (87.0%), the average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups when taking different private roles among non-Chinese (73.5%) was considerably higher than the corresponding percentage among Chinese (69.4%).

**Chart 16	Average percentage of acceptance towards other ethnic groups when taking different community / private roles (among non-Chinese)**

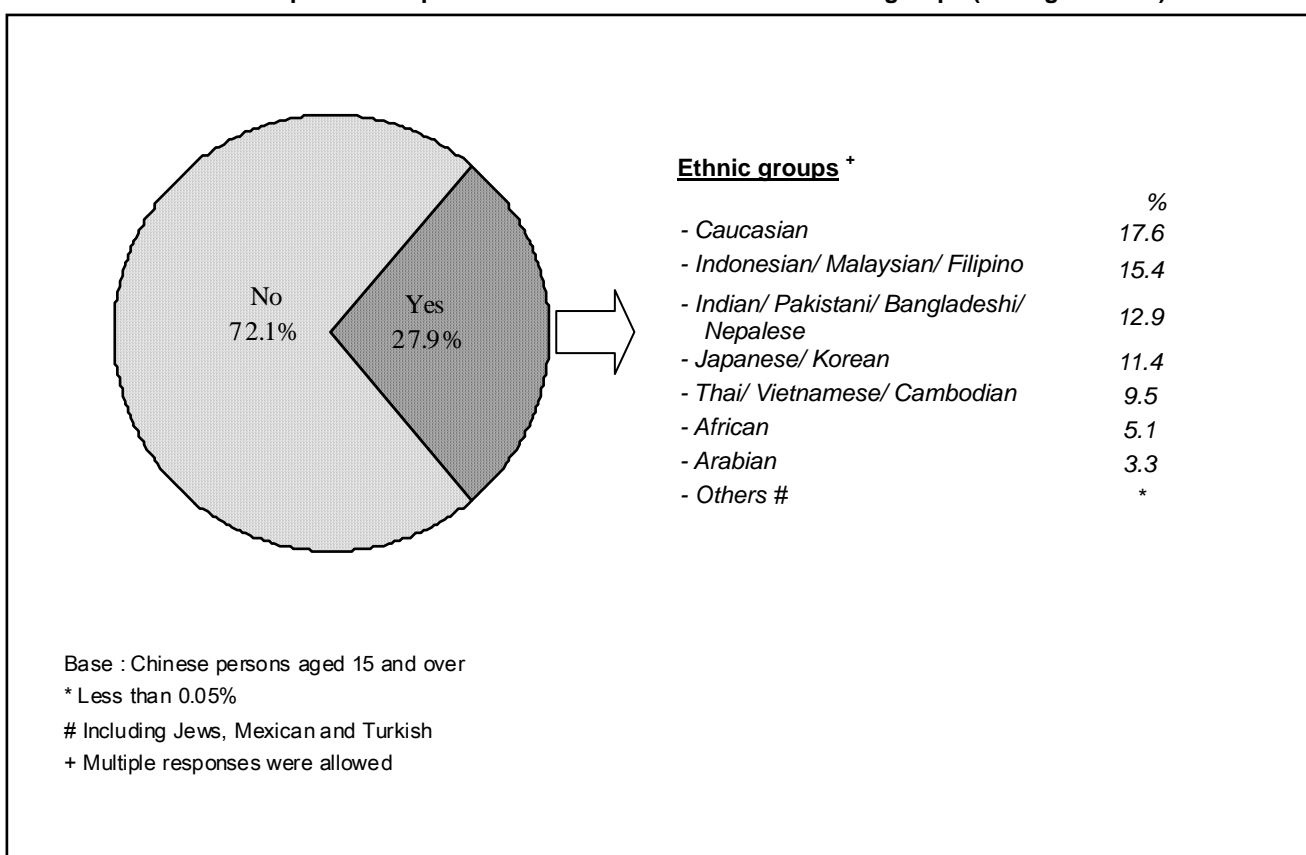Base : Non-Chinese persons aged 15 and over
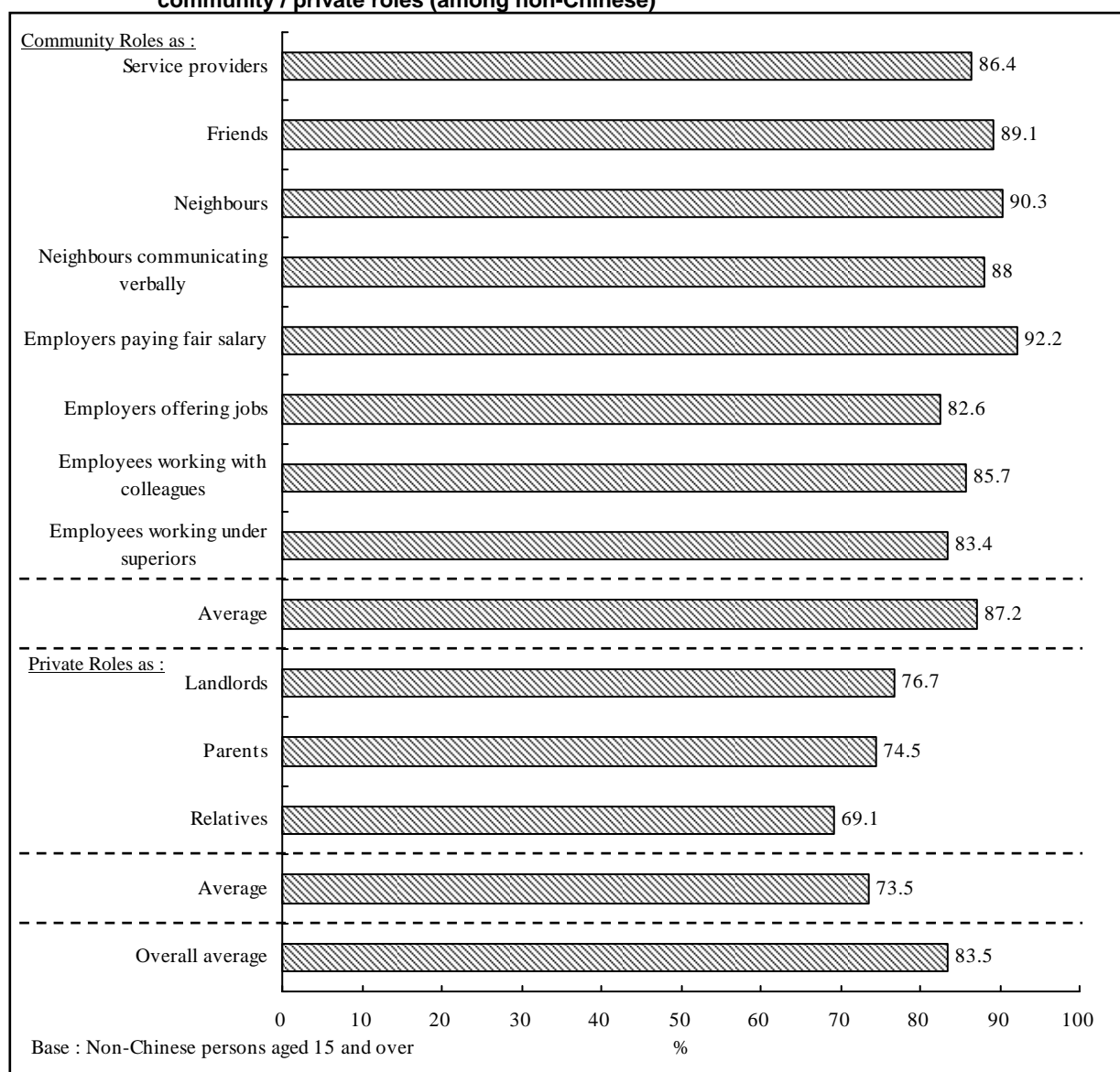
<u>Pleasant/unpleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups</u>

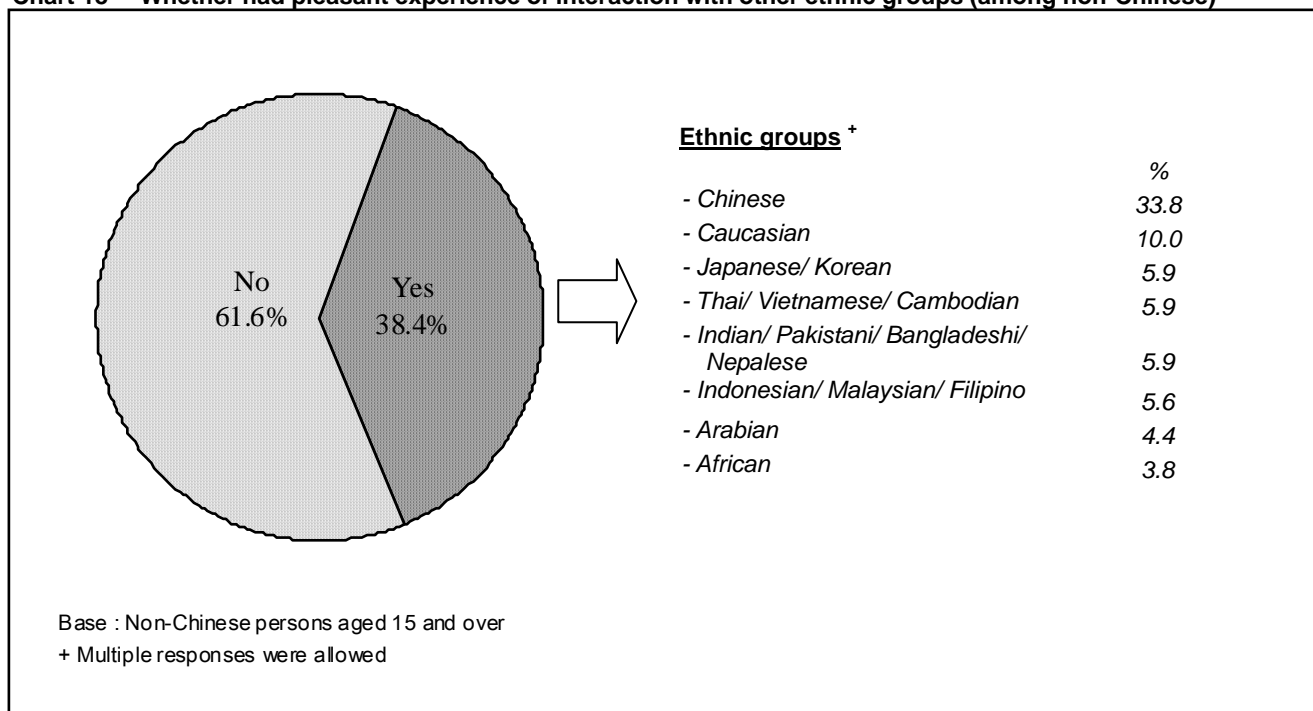*a.   Whether had pleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups*

22.   Among Chinese, 27.9% reported that they had pleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups, with 17.6% having pleasant experience of interaction with Caucasian; 15.4% with Indonesian / Malaysian / Filipino; 12.9% with Indian / Pakistani / Bangladeshi / Nepalese; 11.4% with Japanese / Korean; 9.5% with Thai / Vietnamese / Cambodian; 5.1% with African and 3.3% with Arabian.

Chart 17   Whether had pleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups (among Chinese)

Ethnic groups [+]	*%*
- *Caucasian*	*17.6*
- *Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino*	*15.4*
- *Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Nepalese*	*12.9*
- *Japanese/ Korean*	*11.4*
- *Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian*	*9.5*
- *African*	*5.1*
- *Arabian*	*3.3*
- *Others #*	***

Base : Chinese persons aged 15 and over

* Less than 0.05%

Including Jews, Mexican and Turkish

+ Multiple responses were allowed

23.   Compared to Chinese, a larger proportion of non-Chinese (38.4%) reported that they had pleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups, with 33.8% having pleasant experience of interaction with Chinese, 10.0% with Caucasian; 5.9% with Japanese / Korean; 5.9% with Thai / Vietnamese / Cambodian; 5.9% with Indian / Pakistani / Bangladeshi / Nepalese; 5.6% with Indonesian / Malaysian / Filipino; 4.4% with Arabian; and 3.8% with African.
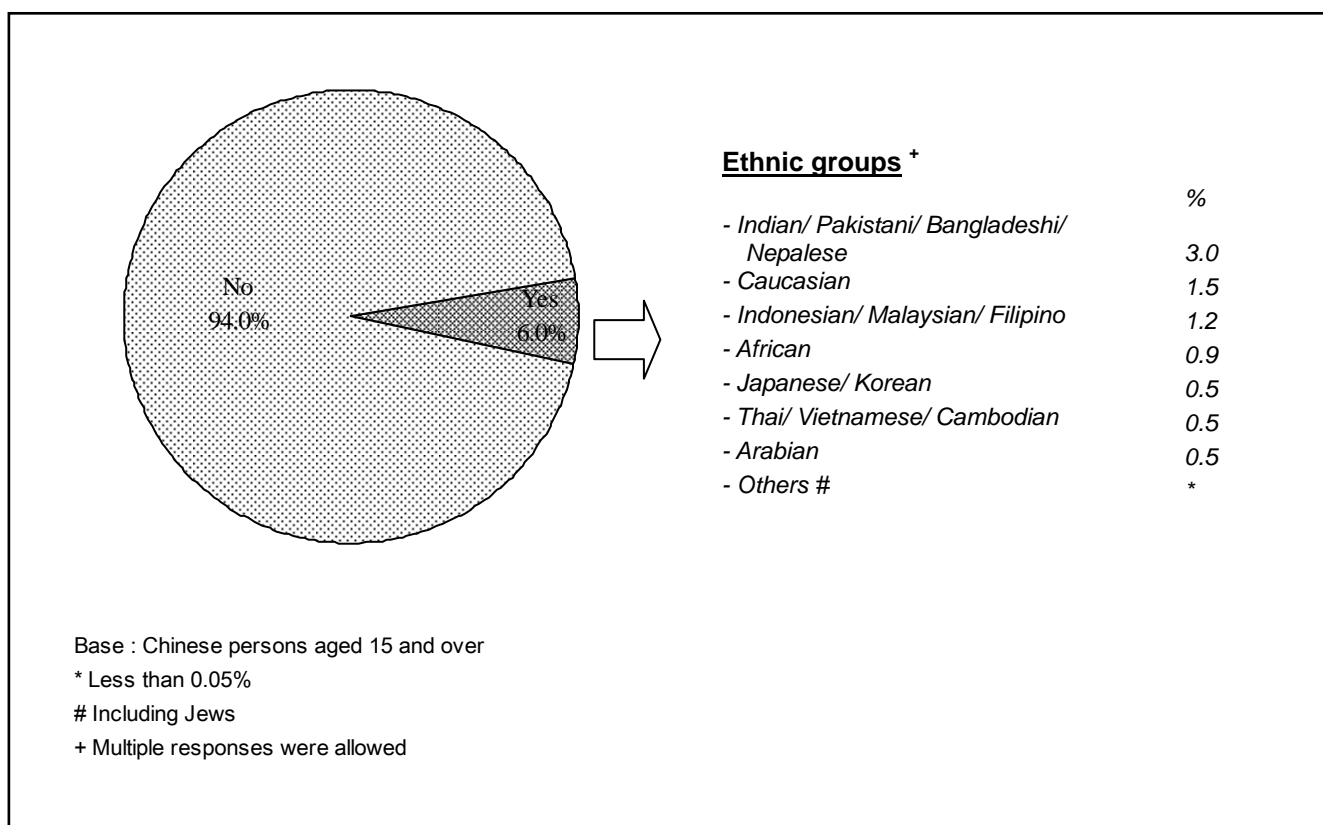
Chart 18   Whether had pleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups (among non-Chinese)

Ethnic groups [+]	%
- Chinese	33.8
- Caucasian	10.0
- Japanese/ Korean	5.9
- Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian	5.9
- Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Nepalese	5.9
- Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino	5.6
- Arabian	4.4
- African	3.8

No 61.6%   Yes 38.4%

Base : Non-Chinese persons aged 15 and over
+ Multiple responses were allowed

b.   Whether had unpleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups

24.   Among Chinese, 6.0% said that they had unpleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups, with 3.0% having unpleasant experience of interaction with Indian / Pakistani / Bangladeshi / Nepalese; 1.5% with Caucasian, 1.2% with Indonesian / Malaysian / Filipino; 0.9% with African; 0.5% with Japanese / Korean; 0.5% with Thai / Vietnamese / Cambodian; and 0.5% with Arabian.

Chart 19   Whether had unpleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups (among Chinese)

Ethnic groups +	%
- Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Nepalese	3.0
- Caucasian	1.5
- Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino	1.2
- African	0.9
- Japanese/ Korean	0.5
- Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian	0.5
- Arabian	0.5
- Others #	*

No: 94.0%   Yes: 6.0%

Base : Chinese persons aged 15 and over
* Less than 0.05%
# Including Jews
+ Multiple responses were allowed

25.   Compared to Chinese, a slightly larger proportion of non-Chinese (7.3%) said that they had unpleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups.

*c.   Causes of unpleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups*

26.   In general, the main causes of unpleasant experience of interaction with the respective ethnic groups were "general behaviour / conduct" (ranging from 46.6% to 68.5%), "working attitude" (ranging from 14.6% to 47.3%), "with body odour" (ranging from 1.1% to 20.5%), "living habit" (ranging from 7.7% to 20.3%), "appearance / skin colour" (ranging from 2.8% to 7.6%) and "clothing" (ranging from 0.7% to 4.4%).

Channels in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination

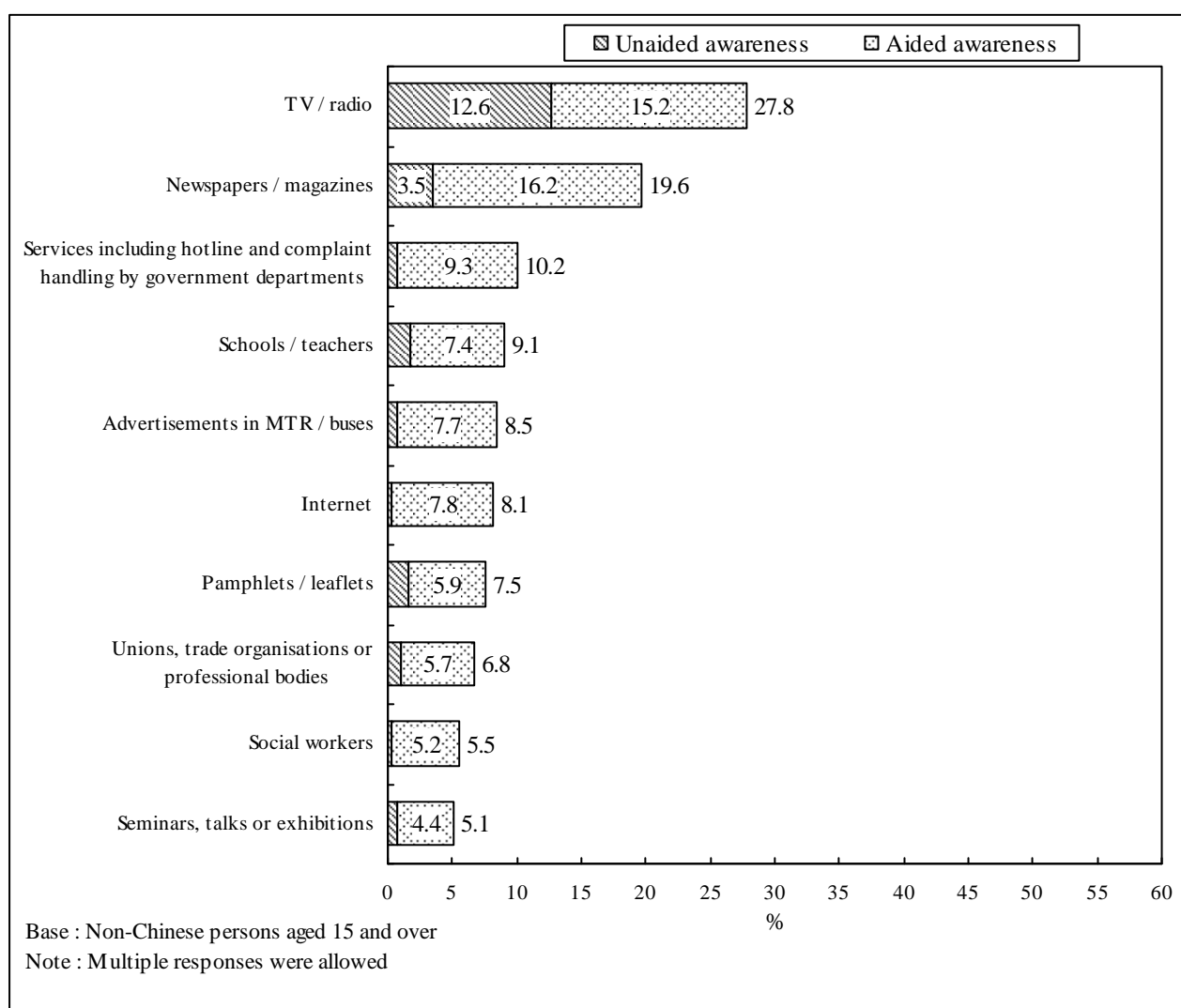*a.*   *Awareness of channels in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination*

27.   Taking unaided and aided awareness altogether, 52.8% of Chinese were aware of "TV / radio", 26.4% "newspapers / magazines", 19.4% "services including hotline and complaint handling by government departments", 12.6% "schools / teachers", 11.4% "pamphlets / leaflets", 10.8% "advertisements in MTR / buses", 9.5% "Internet", 6.7% "unions, trade organisations or professional bodies", 6.4% "social workers" and 5.5% "seminars, talks or exhibitions".

Chart 20   Awareness of channels in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination (among Chinese)

Base : Chinese persons aged 15 and over
Note : Multiple responses were allowed
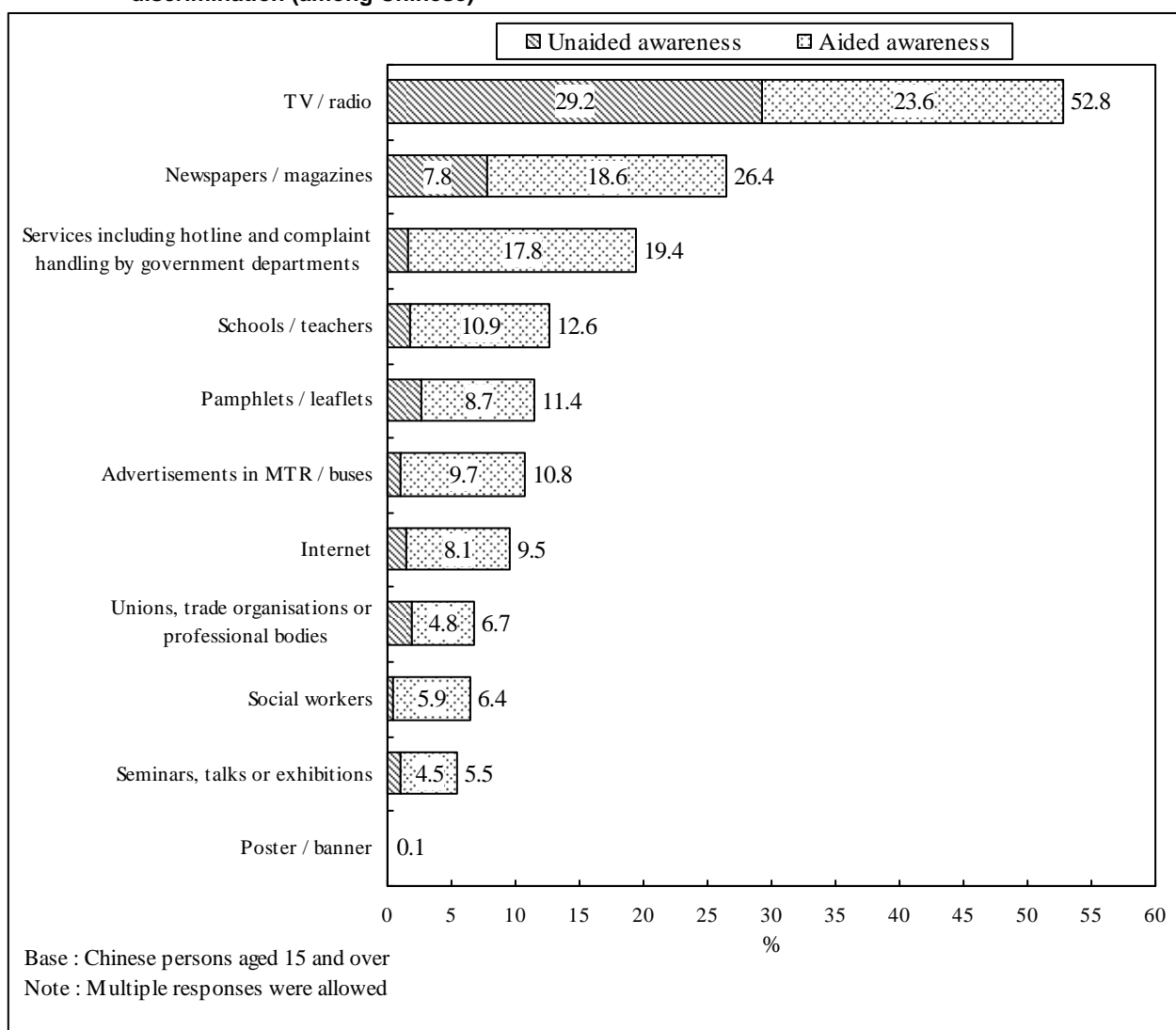
28.		Compared to Chinese, the awareness level for the various channels in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination was generally lower among non-Chinese. Taking unaided and aided awareness altogether, 27.8% of non-Chinese were aware of "TV / radio", 19.6% "newspapers / magazines", 10.2% "services including hotline and complaint handling by government departments", 9.1% "schools / teachers", 8.5% "advertisements in MTR / buses", 8.1% "Internet", 7.5% "pamphlets / leaflets", 6.8% "unions, trade organisations or professional bodies", 5.5% "social workers" and 5.1% "seminars, talks or exhibitions".

Chart 21	**Awareness of channels in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination (among non-Chinese)**

Legend: ▨ Unaided awareness   ⊡ Aided awareness

Channel	Unaided	Aided	Total
TV / radio	12.6	15.2	27.8
Newspapers / magazines	3.5	16.2	19.6
Services including hotline and complaint handling by government departments		9.3	10.2
Schools / teachers		7.4	9.1
Advertisements in MTR / buses		7.7	8.5
Internet		7.8	8.1
Pamphlets / leaflets		5.9	7.5
Unions, trade organisations or professional bodies		5.7	6.8
Social workers		5.2	5.5
Seminars, talks or exhibitions		4.4	5.1

Base : Non-Chinese persons aged 15 and over
Note : Multiple responses were allowed

b.   Helpfulness of various channels in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination

29.   For those Chinese who were aware of the respective channels, over half considered "schools / teachers" (63.2%), "social workers" (62.7%), "unions, trade organisations or professionals bodies" (58.0%) and "seminars, talks or exhibitions" (53.6%) very / quite helpful in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination.   Relatively fewer rated "services including hotline and complaint handling by government departments" (46.3%), "Internet" (45.8%), "TV / radio" (43.5%), "newspapers / magazines" (40.6%) and "advertisements in MTR / buses" (40.5%) very / quite helpful in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination.   Only 36.1% of those who were aware of "pamphlets / leaflets" considered it very / quite helpful in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination.

Chart 22   Helpfulness of various channels in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination (among Chinese)

Base : Chinese persons aged 15 and over who were aware of the respective channels in promoting
       racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination
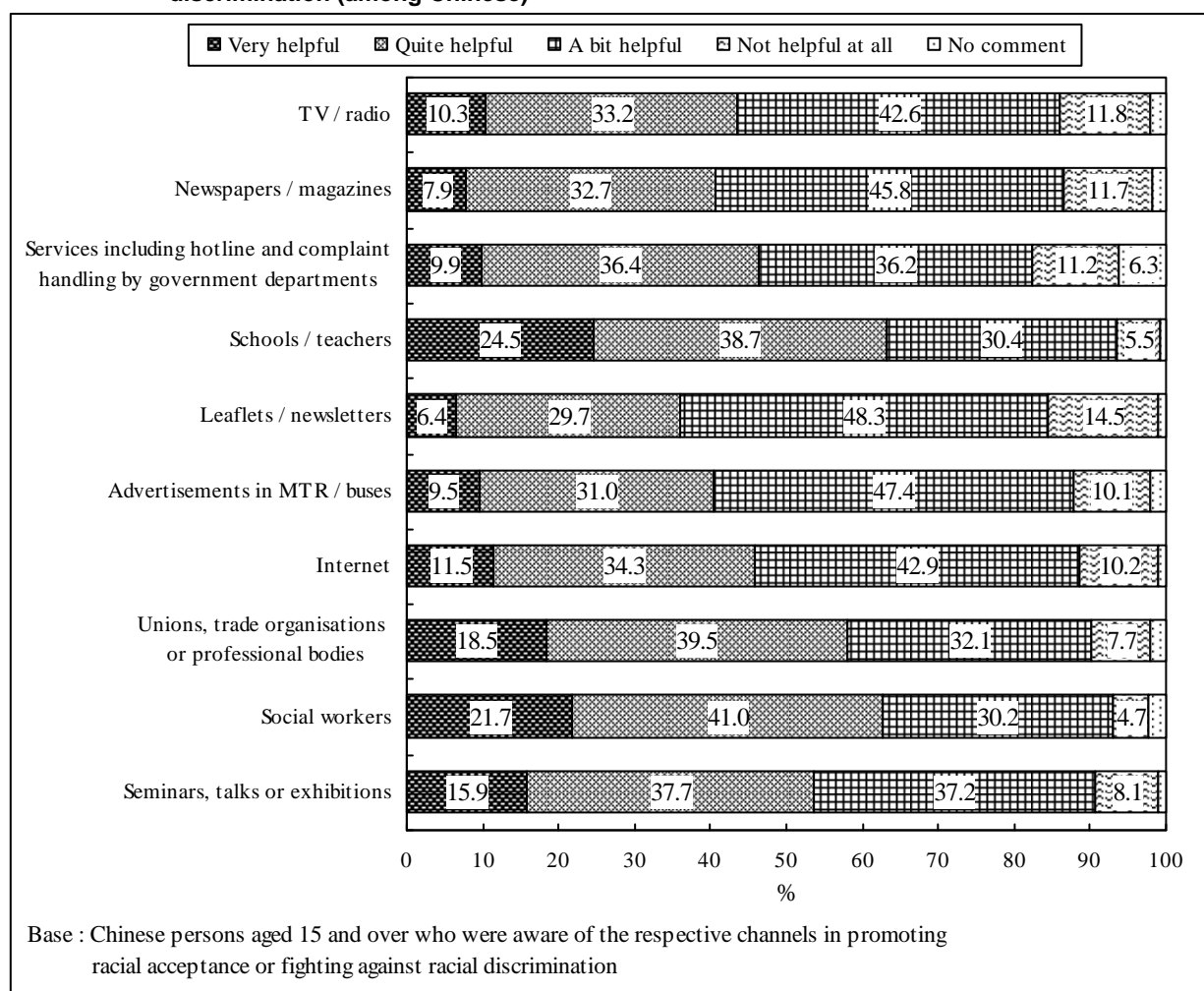
Limitations and Recommendations

30.   It is noteworthy that this survey covered all persons aged 15 and over, including live-in domestic helpers, living in domestic households of Hong Kong.   In the survey, a total of 10 022 persons aged 15 and over were successfully enumerated, comprising 9 638 Chinese and 384 non-Chinese.   Among the non-Chinese enumerated, there were Indonesian / Malaysian / Filipino, Indian / Pakistani / Bangladeshi / Nepalese, Caucasian, Thai / Vietnamese / Cambodian, Japanese / Korean, African, Iranian and Sri Lankan.

31.   To avoid the shadow effect, the survey findings for Chinese and non-Chinese are analysed and reported separately.   However, for non-Chinese, the results are only reported at the aggregate level and no inter-racial and subgroup analyses were allowed owing to the small samples captured.   As revealed from the sample composition, nearly 60% of the non-Chinese enumerated were Indonesian / Malaysian / Filipino.   The survey findings for non-Chinese would suffer from the shadow effect by the dominant group of Indonesian / Malaysian / Filipino.

32.   Besides, the survey results of the socio-economic profile of non-Chinese are derived from a small sample base of 384 respondents and therefore direct comparison with the results obtained from the "2006 Population By-census Thematic Report: Ethnic Minorities" is not suggested.

33.   It should also be noted that the acceptance towards other ethnic groups claimed by respondents may be over-emphasised and the results should be interpreted with caution.

34.   As a quantitative survey, it is not feasible to explore some underlying reasons/causes for some phenomena such as the reasons for the comparatively lower acceptance towards other ethnic groups among some particular groups of respondents, or the details of the causes of unpleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups, etc. Hence, it is recommended that further exploratory studies such as in-depth interviews, focus group discussion or workshops, etc be conducted among those groups of respondents who expressed relatively lower acceptance towards other ethnic groups or those groups of respondents who had unpleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups with a view to exploring the details such as what kinds of behaviour / conduct leading to unpleasant experience and whether these behaviour / conduct relating to racial discrimination or racially neutral conflicts.

Annexes

GLOSSARY

Community roles This refers to those roles with lower degree of relevancy to one's private life, including:

As service providers
As friends
As neighbours
As neighbours communicating verbally
As employers paying fair salary
As employers offering jobs
As employees working with colleagues
As employees working under superiors

Private roles This refers to those roles with higher degree of relevancy to one's private life, including:

As landlords
As parents
As relatives

Composite percentage of acceptance when taking community role This refers to the average (or arithmetic mean) of the percentage of acceptance towards a particular ethnic group when taking different community roles

Composite percentage of acceptance when taking private role This refers to the average (or arithmetic mean) of the percentage of acceptance towards a particular ethnic group when taking different private roles

Degree of acceptance This refers to the percentage of persons who considered it acceptable for a particular situation with a particular ethnic group when playing a particular role

Economic activity status The population can be divided into two main groups, economically active population (ie the labour force) and economically inactive population as follows:

Economically active population: Including the employed (ie self-employed, employer, employee and unpaid family worker) and the unemployed population

Economically inactive population: Including homemakers, students, retired persons, and others such as "of independent means"

Ethnic group The ethnicity of a person is determined by self-identification; normally on a social and cultural basis

Marital status   The marital status of a person is recorded according to the status reported by respondents. There is no check on whether the marriage or divorce had undergone any legal registration or ceremony

Median age   The average age so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons were above that age and the other 50% were below it

Median monthly household income   The average monthly household income so calculated that 50% of the total number of households had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it

Median monthly personal income   The average monthly personal income so calculated that 50% of the total number of persons had income above that figure and the other 50% had income below it

Occupation   This refers to the kind of work a person performed:

Managers and administrators: Including administrators, commissioners and directors in government service; consuls; councillors; directors, chief executive officers, presidents, general managers, functional managers, branch managers and small business managers in industry, commerce, import and export trades, wholesale and retail trades, catering and lodging services, transport, electricity, gas, water and other services and agricultural and fishery sectors

Professionals: Including qualified professional scientists, doctors, dentists and other medical professionals; architects, surveyors and engineers; vice-chancellors, directors, academic staff and administrators of university, post-secondary college; principals and teachers of secondary schools; statisticians; mathematicians; system analysts and computer programmers; lawyers and judges; accountants; business consultants and analysts; social workers; translators and interpreters; news editors and journalists; writers; librarians and members of religious orders

Associate professionals: Including science technicians, nurses and midwives, dental assistants and other health associate professionals; architectural, surveying and engineering technicians; optical and electronic equipment controllers; ship pilots and air traffic controllers; principals and teachers of primary school and kindergarten/nursery; statistical assistants; computer operators; law clerks; accounting supervisors; public relation officers; sales representatives; designers; estate managers; social work assistants; superintendents, inspectors and officers of the

police and other discipline services; performers and sportsmen

Clerks: Including stenographers, secretaries and typists; bookkeeping, finance, shipping, filing and personnel clerks; cashiers and tellers; receptionists and information clerks

Service workers and shop sales workers: Including air hostesses and travel guides; house stewards; cooks and waiters; baby-sitters; hairdressers and beauticians; rank and file staff of the police and other discipline services; transport conductors and other service workers; wholesale and retail salesman in shops; shop assistants and fashion models

Craft and related workers: Including miners and quarrymen; bricklayers, carpenters and other construction workers; metal moulders; blacksmiths; machinery, electric and electronic instrument mechanics; jewellery workers and watch makers; potters; typesetters; bakers, food and beverage processors; painters; craft workers in textile, garment, leather, rubber and plastic trades and other craft workers

Plant and machine operators and assemblers: Including well drillers and borers; ore smelting furnace operators; brick and tile kilnmen; sawmill sawyers; paper makers; chemical processing plant operators; power-generating plant and boiler operators; asbestos cement products makers; metal finishers and electroplaters; dairy and other food processing machine operators; printing machine operators; machine operators for production of textiles, rubber and plastic products; assemblers; drivers; seamen and other plant and machine operators

Elementary occupations: Including street vendors; domestic helpers and cleaners; messengers; private security guards; watchmen; freight handlers; lift operators; construction labourers; hand packers; agricultural and fishery labourers

Others: Including farm workers, animal husbandry workers and fishermen, and occupation unidentifiable and inadequately described

Other ethnic groups   This refers to ethnic groups or categories of ethnic groups other than that the persons belong to

Self ethnic group   This refers to the same ethnic group or category of ethnic groups the persons belong to

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Racial Acceptance Survey

Q1. If you play the following roles in the situations described, how will you rate it acceptable or not?

If you play the role as a/an (the respective roles), how will you rate it acceptable or not for (the respective situations)?

Very acceptable....................4

Quite acceptable...................3

Quite unacceptable...............2

Very unacceptable................1

No comment.........................9

	Role	Situation	Ethnic group							
			Chinese	**Caucasian**	**African**	**Japanese/ Korean**	**Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino**	**Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian**	**Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi/ Nepalese**	**Arabian**
a.	Service provider in a restaurant /hair salon/ boutique /…	Providing service for (the respective ethnic groups) customers	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b.	Parent	Choosing for your child a prestigious school with the majority of (the respective ethnic groups) students	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c.	Employee	(i) Working with (the respective ethnic groups) colleagues	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		(ii) Working under a (the respective ethnic groups) superior	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
d.	Employer	(i) Offering a job to a (the respective ethnic groups) candidate who fulfils the employment requirements	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		(ii) Paying a (the respective ethnic groups) employee lower salary for doing the same job	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
e.	Landlord	Leasing your premises to a (the respective ethnic groups) tenant	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
f.	Neighbor	(i) Having (the respective ethnic groups) neighbours living in next door	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
		(ii) Same as (i), but you can communicate verbally with the (the respective ethnic groups) neighbours	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
g.	Relative	Having a (the respective ethnic groups) family member such as son-in-law or daughter-in-law	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
h.	Friend	Inviting (the respective ethnic groups) friends to a party	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

Q2a. Do you have any pleasant or unpleasant experience of interaction with other ethnic groups?
　　　If "yes", probe: With which ethnic group?

For any pleasant/unpleasant experience, continue with Q2b, otherwise skip to Q3

Q2b　Was your experience of interaction pleasant or unpleasant?
　　　If "quite/very unpleasant", probe: Which aspect made you feel unpleasant?　　(Allow multiple answers)

		Chinese	Caucasian	African	Japanese/ Korean	Indonesian/ Malaysian/ Filipino	Thai/ Vietnamese/ Cambodian	Indian/ Pakistani/ Bangladeshi /Nepalese	Arabian	Other ethnic groups (please specify)	Nil
Q2a	Any pleasant or unpleasant experience										
Q2b	Very pleasant .... Quite pleasant .... Quite unpleasant ..... Very unpleasant										
	Causes of unpleasant experience: Living habit .... With body odour..... Clothing.................. Appearance/skin 　colour.................. General　behaviour/ 　conduct .... Working attitude..... Others (please specify)										

Q3a　Are you aware of any existing channels provided by the government and private sectors in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination? (Unaided)
Q3b　Do you know the following channels provided by the government and private sectors in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination?

For channels mentioned in Q3a or Q3b, continue with Q3c

Q3c　Do you think these channels helpful in promoting racial acceptance or fighting against racial discrimination? (Read out channels mentioned in Q3a and Q3b)

	Q3a	Q3b		Q3c				
	Unaided	No	Yes	Very helpful	Quite helpful	A bit helpful	Not helpful at all	No comment
a. TV / Radio								
b. Newspapers / magazines								
c. Advertisements in MTR / buses								
d. Pamphlets/leaflets								
e. Internet								
f. Seminars, talks or exhibitions								
g. Unions, trade organisations or 　professional bodies								
h. Schools / teachers								
i. Social workers								
j. Services including hotline and 　complaint handling by 　Government departments								
k. Others (please specify)： _____ _____ _____			► ► ►					
Nil								

— End the interview —

Thematic Household Survey on Racial Acceptance

Literature Review

Hong Kong is a predominantly Chinese society, but the population of residents from other cultural and ethnic backgrounds has increased rapidly in the past decade. Immigrants from South and Southeast Asia have arrived in significant numbers since the mid-1990s. According to the 2006 population by-census, non-Chinese minorities constitute approximately 5% of the populations. They face various difficulties adjusting to life in Hong Kong and in fact, these difficulties are common to immigrants everywhere. They appear as a number of interrelated factors including limited Chinese proficiency, lack of knowledge about or access to available services, difficulties finding school places and employment opportunities, and suffering from discriminatory treatment.

There are widespread existing studies on the subject of racial discrimination in Hong Kong and overseas. It is worth emphasizing that the findings are based on respondents' own perceptions about discrimination so, in effect, people were asked to 'self-assess' as to whether they had been discriminated against, of which the survey has been undertaken using a variety of methodologies and adopting different sample sizes. As such, direct comparison might not be possible and caution should be taken in making inferences.

Local Studies

A large-scale survey conducted by the Census and Statistics Department (C&SD) and sponsored by the Home Affairs Bureau (HAB) in 1999/2000 showed that language problems were by far the most common source of difficulties (69%) encountered by the ethnic minorities aged 15 and over in relation to racial issues, followed by employment and housing problems. After that, a telephone opinion survey was commissioned by HAB in 2005. Findings showed that racial acceptance was considerably lower in the areas of recruitment and renting accommodation.

The survey conducted by the Department of Social Work at the Chinese University of Hong Kong in 2004 showed that out of 135 respondents (mostly non-Chinese), more than half felt that racial discrimination was a serious social problem in Hong Kong (62.9%) and that their ethnicity determined their career progress (58.6%). Another survey of 403 South Asian people selected by convenient sampling in 2004 reflected that their labour rights were less protected than those of local workers. They regularly encountered difficulties in getting information about labour ordinances (probably due to language barriers), inadequate effort on the part of the Government to provide them with information, lack of public education, and lack of channels for them to seek help.

For the education sector, a survey had been conducted by the Hong Kong Christian Service in 2005 to examine the learning situation of the ethnic minority (EM), on both students and parents. According to the findings, all the parents agreed that learning both Chinese and English in early childhood could allow their children to integrate into Hong Kong society easier. With the help from support service, there was a gradual progress in Chinese language ability of the students. The EM students were more ready to communicate and make friends with local Chinese children.

Interviews were undertaken by Loper (2004) to better understand the obstacles some EM students might face when interacting with the Hong Kong education system. The findings showed that a thorough review of educational policies (e.g. mother-tongue teaching policy, school placement policy, etc.) was needed in order to determine if any such policies constitute direct or indirect discrimination against members of EM groups in Hong Kong.

Overseas Studies

Global Comparison

An extensive global survey was conducted by the Kelly Services during 2006 and views of approximately 70,000 people in 28 countries covering Europe, Asia Pacific and both North and South Americas were sought. In spite of significant influence in employment policies in many countries under the weight of laws and programs to promote equality, racial discrimination still persist in some countries. The highest incidence of reported racial influence on employment was in Malaysia and Singapore (around 20%). Elsewhere, racial discrimination as report by employees when applying a job was generally under 10%, whereas it was about 5% in Hong Kong.

Taiwan

According to a survey "Public Perception of Taiwanese on Foreign Workers" in 1994, the findings showed that 61% of the public viewed too many foreign workers in Taiwan. Also, 55% of the people thought that those foreign workers or domestic helpers had been discriminated whereas 30% had opposite views and 15% had no comments. Furthermore, the "2008 Human Rights Reports: Taiwan" (US Department of State, 2009) indicated that during 2007, 18% of all marriages were to foreign-born spouses, primarily from China, Vietnam, Indonesia, and Thailand, and an estimated 10% of all births were to foreign-born mothers. Foreign spouses easily became targets of discrimination both inside and outside the home because most marriages to foreign citizen spouses were arranged by brokers, whose

local advertisements frequently were degrading to women.

Singapore

A survey was conducted by the Centre of Excellence for National Security (Chin & Vasu, 2007) to examine the attitudes of Singaporeans towards inter-racial interaction.   The views of nationwide random sample of 1,824 Singaporeans were solicited to assess their willingness to interact with members of each of the main racial groups.   In the social, economic, political and security domains with more than 90% probability, the findings indicate that race did not have any bearing on the choices Singaporeans made vis-à-vis their next-door neighbour, co-worker, Member of Parliament or policeman.   However, in the personal sphere (in terms of willingness to marry someone of a different race), the approval rate peaked at around 50%.   Interestingly as regards inter-racial interaction, although Chinese were on the whole the most preferred racial group, they themselves were the least receptive towards non-Chinese.

Malaysia

Survey findings by the Centre for Public Policy Studies (CPPS) and the National Young Lawyers Council (NYLC) in 2007 indicated that almost 50% of the young Chinese and Indian Malaysians (aged 18-35) felt they were racially discriminated against in their country, whereas 75% of Malays felt they had never been treated unfairly due to their race.

Japan

In 2007, the Japanese government released findings from a Cabinet poll "Public Survey on the Defense of Human Rights".   When respondents of Japanese residents aged 20 or above were asked, "Should foreigners have the same human rights protections as Japanese?", about 60% said yes.   This was a slight rebound from the steady decline from 1995 (68.3%), 1999 (65.5%), and 2003 (54%).

France

More than half of blacks living in France stated that they faced racial discrimination, according to a survey (GBM News, 2008) on the black population in France.   About 60% of blacks said that they had experienced at least one racist incident within the past year.   The findings are troubling for a country that has long prided itself on its human rights record, and its ostensibly colour-blind integration model.

UK

A face-to-face survey by BBC in 2002 showed that half of the 1,576 interviewed respondents believed Britain was a racist society.   Almost one-third of blacks and Asians said that they had faced racial discrimination at school, college or university, compared with 1% of whites. And similar proportions of black and Asian respondents mentioned that they had faced discrimination at work, compared with 3% of whites.   Whereas one-third of whites thought colour affected how individuals are treated in education or workplace, half of black and Asian respondents thought colour made a difference to how one was treated.   It therefore revealed some significant tensions and problems regarding race that decades of immigration had not resolved, though half of the British public believed that the society had become more racially tolerant than that of 10 years ago.

Another telephone survey conducted by BBC in 2008 revealed that of the 1,000 respondents, almost two-thirds of people in Britain feared race relation were so poor that tensions were likely to spill over into violence.   About 60% said that the UK had too many immigrants and half wanted foreigners encouraged to leave.   However, the proportion of people describing themselves as "racially prejudiced" was down to 20%, compared with 24% in 2005.

USA

An ABC News poll in 2005 revealed that three-quarters of white and black Americans had a friend of the other race, more than half had dinner together and seven in 10 lived in racially mixed communities.   Compared with 64% in the 2003 poll, 54% of the blacks mentioned they had been discriminated against racially.   Overall, generational differences suggested that contact between races might continue to increase, especially for the younger adults.

Yet another ABC News poll in 2009 showed that the blacks remained twice as likely as whites to call racism a big problem (44% vs. 22%), and only half as likely to say African-Americans had achieved equality.   Three-quarters of blacks personally had experienced racial discrimination, higher than the whites (30%) and other non-whites (68%). In addition to the experience of racism, there was a disconnection between blacks and whites in the perception of racial equality within their own community.   Large majorities of whites (60-80%) think blacks in their area receive equal treatment in housing, hiring, shopping and criminal justice.   Far fewer blacks (20-40%) said the same.

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