Final Report
of
Research Study on the Deprivation and Social Exclusion in Hong Kong

by

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

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with

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ELCHK Shatin Multi-service Centre for The Elderly
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ISSHK Shamshuipo (South) Integrated Family Service Centre
MHAHK Jockey Club Building Sheltered Workshop
MHAHK Lei Cheng Uk Sheltered Workshop
NAAC Tung Chung Integrated Service Centre
POH Mrs Wong Tung Yuen District Elderly Community Centre
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SAGE Tsuen Wan District Elderly Community Centre
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Chapter1: Introduction

It is alarming that the problem of poverty in Hong Kong has become severe and aroused great concern from the general public and within government. Previous research on poverty in Hong Kong has mainly used money (income) as an indicator to measure people's degree of poverty by comparing it with a poverty line. However, there are limitations on this money-based approach and it is difficult to measure the impact of non-monetary support on poverty, or to be certain that all those with income below the poverty line are indeed poor.

In responding to these limitations, The Hong Kong Council of Social Service conducted the "**Research Study on the Deprivation and Social Exclusion in Hong Kong" in 2011 i**n order to gain a deeper understanding of nature and extent of poverty in Hong Kong by focusing more specifically on actual living conditions using an approach that also builds on community expectations about what is a minimally acceptable standard of living in Hong Kong today. The output of this research has resulted in the development of a "Deprivation Index" and a "Social Exclusion Index" that are relevant to the contemporary Hong Kong context. The research, described in this report, aims to examine poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in Hong Kong through a fresh perspective, and provides policy recommendations to tackle the problems that are built on the new insights provided by the research.

Objectives

The main objectives of the research were:

1. To conduct a new ("baseline") survey identify and estimate the current situation of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion of the general Hong Kong population

2. To similarly estimate the current situation of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion among three disadvantaged groups: recipients of assistance under the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme; families with disabled members; and the elderly and to compare their circumstances with those of the general Hong Kong population as estimated in the baseline survey;

3. To develop a standardized and scientific indicator of deprivation, so as to enhance the effectiveness of the planning and evaluation of poverty alleviation strategy.

The research was conducted in two parts: a representative sampling of the general population – referred to as the "Baseline Study (BS)" and a purposeful sampling of the three disadvantaged groups – referred to as the "Client Study (CS)". There were 1,038 respondents to the baseline survey, which reflects the circumstances and opinions of the Hong Kong population. Additionally, the "Client Study: (with 754 respondents) was conducted to understand the specific deprivation and social exclusion of three disadvantaged groups. Comparisons with the general public in the baseline survey would be made to see the extent and nature of the divergences.

The study found that many Hong Kong residents are still living in deprivation, especially in relation to aspects of medical care. For the three disadvantaged groups, the degree of deprivation of CSSA recipients is the most significant, particularly those living in private rented housing, and families with children.

A series of recommendations are provided at the end of the report that draws on the study findings to identify changes designed to combat existing problems and thereby improve the current situation.

Effective policies to alleviate poverty, deprivation and inequality more generally remain of global and local concern. Defining, measuring and alleviating poverty are not easy tasks for academics and policy makers. Income is the most commonly used indicator to assess the well-being of a person or a household in most countries, including in Hong Kong. However, it has its limitations. Firstly, it is not effective in indicating the well-being of the non-working population, such as the elderly. These people are often living on their saving, irregular transfers of payment or support in kind rather than their income. Secondly, some people cannot fulfil their basic needs mainly because of social exclusion rather than lacking of money, for example some ethnic minority people cannot get access to many public services because of language or information barriers.

Poverty (a lack of the income needed to attain an acceptable standard of living), **deprivation** (not being able to afford the items that satisfy commonly accepted essential needs) and **social exclusion** (not being able to participate in economic, social and civic life in the community) are interrelated but different concepts and each of them have different manifestations and policy implications. However, there has not been any study of deprivation in Hong Kong since Professor Nelson Chow's study in 1983 (Chow, 1983) and there has not to date been any comprehensive study of social exclusion in Hong Kong. This study thus fills an important gap in our understanding of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion in Hong Kong in 2011 and how they are linked together.

A review of the relevant literature and introduction to the concepts of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion is provided in Chapter 2 of this report. Chapter 3 describes the research methods used in this study and provides details of the two surveys (the BS and CS surveys).

The baseline study (BS) is a first attempt to use the consensual approach to determine

the basic necessities in Hong Kong in order to construct the deprivation index and social exclusion index. Attention is focused on identifying whether it is possible to determine a threshold level of deprivation and social exclusion according to the distribution of the scores of the two indices among the population. Once these thresholds have been identified, it is possible to estimate the deprivation rate and social exclusion rate of the population. The study then examines (in Chapter 4) the deprivation and social exclusion situation of different groups in the population.

The client study (CS) provides more data to scrutinize the deprivation and social exclusion conditions of the three disadvantaged groups: CSSA recipients; families with disabled members; and the elderly. These aspects of the findings are introduced and discussed in Chapter 5.

Finally, Chapter 6 contains a series of policy and programme recommendations that are designed to alleviate the deprivation and social exclusion problems facing different social disadvantaged groups in Hong Kong. These recommendations draw directly on the findings reported in earlier chapters and as such, are an example of evidence-based policy in action.

Chapter 2: Literature Review and Theoretical Framework

In Hong Kong and other countries, discussion of definition and measurement of poverty has always been a hot debate among academics of various fields and policy makers. Much of this debate has focused on the differences between the distinction of "absolute poverty" and "relative poverty", although it is now widely agreed that this is not a useful distinction on which to base different approaches to measuring poverty.

The study of poverty in Hong Kong started in the 1980s and has flourished since the 1990s. In early 1980s, Professor Nelson Chow conducted the first systematic and large-scale study of poverty in Hong Kong. Adopting the relative deprivation approach developed by Professor Townsend in UK, Chow (1983) estimated that, in 1981, about 13% of households in Hong Kong were living in poverty. In the 1990s, with the economic restructuring in Hong Kong as a result of its integration with mainland China, the resurgence of poverty in Hong Kong revitalized research on poverty. Following the revitalized budget standard approach developed by Bradshaw (1982; 1993) in the UK, MacPherson (1993) found that the CSSA recipients spent between 60% and 70% of their total expenditure on food and housing, which are always regarded as "necessities". Thus, the CSSA recipients had to go without other items in their budget in order to ensure that basic nutritional and shelter needs were met.

Most of these studies focused on providing definitions and descriptions of the extent of poverty in Hong Kong in order to better understand its causes and consequences. These research studies identified not only similar profiles about the poor but also similar causes of poverty in Hong Kong. They suggested that economic restructuring, soaring rental rates, high unemployment, the influx of new immigrants, aging of the society, and inadequate coverage and levels of social provision are among the main causes of this phenomenon.

The Hong Kong Government repeatedly refused to set an official poverty line. In 2005, the HKSAR Government set up the "Commission on Poverty", which rejected using a single income-based indicator to draw a poverty line. Instead, a series of

poverty indicators were adopted for measuring the problem of poverty, but with little theoretical and empirical justification.

2.1 Limitation of Income as an Indicator of Poverty

As early as 2004, Professor Peter Saunders, one of the Principal Investigators of this study, explained the role of poverty research and the value of a poverty line, while acknowledging that limitations exist with the current instruments in the Australia context (Saunders, 2004). He argued that any poverty measure must include two key ingredients of poverty – the idea that resources are inadequate to meet basic needs and the notion that needs can only be defined relative to prevailing community attitudes and standards. Survey results are used to support the view that most Australians see poverty in subsistence terms, but this does not contradict the idea of relativity, since subsistence is itself a relative concept.

The most common method of measuring poverty is by measuring the monetary resources a person or a group has access to. A person is defined as poor if his/her income is under a certain threshold. The threshold can be set in relative terms (e.g. 50% of the median income) or in absolute terms (e.g. 1 US$ per day). Income is effective in measuring poverty in the sense that it is the most commonly adopted indicator of a person or family's access to economic resources; it is relatively easy to collect and its meaning is easy to be understood by the public. It make cross sectional (including cross-country, international) and longitudinal comparisons possible. Income is also usually considered to have a high predictive power for other dimensions of poverty. Furthermore, as income support payments usually account for a large proportion of the welfare expenditure of a government (e.g. social security expenditure accounts around 70% of the total welfare expenditure in Hong Kong), income poverty is an important reference point in policy planning.

However, measuring poverty by income alone is not enough to grasp the full picture of poverty. There are several reasons for this.

Firstly, income does not reflect the real life experience of the people living in poverty. Peter Saunders pointed out that "the concept of poverty needs to be grounded in the conditions faced by those who experience it" and "the failure to provide such a foundation in poverty line studies has exposed them in criticism for being out of touch with the lived reality of poverty."(Saunders, Naidoo and Griffiths, 2007, p.7). Measuring the number of people living under poverty line does not tell us the living standard or the living experience that this income threshold represents. Instead, it is best thought of as capturing the *risk* that certain individuals or groups will experience poverty, but does not capture that experience of poverty itself or establish definitively that poverty exists. Some people with low income will be able to avoid poverty by drawing on accumulated savings, for example, while others with income above the poverty line may face high needs that result in them becoming poor.

Secondly, the living standard of some groups (e.g. the elderly in Hong Kong) usually does not depend solely on their income, but also on their access to other resources, such as saving, benefit in kinds or support from family and friends. According to a report from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), "income measures…..neglect individuals' ability to borrow, to draw from accumulated savings, and to benefit from help provided by family or friends, as well as consumption of public services such as education, health and housing" (Boarini and d'Ercole, 2006, p.10). As many welfare service users in Hong Kong belong to these groups, other measurement methods have to be developed in order to identify the extent and nature of their poverty and thus evaluate the effectiveness of the social welfare system.

Thirdly, income is an input-based indicator, which shows the resources required to achieve one's wellbeing (Boarini & d'Ercole, 2006). Although it is usually the key determinant of wellbeing, it is not the only determinant. Some people cannot acquire essential materials or services because of other barriers, such as language barriers, social isolation, lack of information, disability or other special needs, discrimination, ineffective public service provisions, etc. Hence, a comprehensive poverty alleviation strategy should not only be confined to monetary support but should also

include a more comprehensive and multi-dimensional approach. In light of this, Saunders and colleagues have emphasized "the need to move beyond income-based measures in ways that are linked more directly with the experiences and aspirations of those living in poverty" (Saunders, Naidoo and Griffiths, 2007).

Fourthly, as Saunders pointed out, "(income) does not differentiate between the living standards of individuals within the family" (Saunders, 2008. p.10). A family with a relatively high income level does not ensure all its family members' essential needs will be met if the family income is not fairly distributed among its members. In this case, in-kind support may be more effective in ensuring the wellbeing of every member of this family than support in money – particularly if it is directed straight to the individuals who are in need. As a result, indicators other than income are needed to identify those family members who are in need and the kind of support needed by them.

2.2 Deprivation and Social Exclusion

In order to address the problems discussed above, it is necessary to explore new methods of reflecting the life experience of the people living in poverty as an essential element in the measurement task. In addition, if these studies are to be credible – among the general population as well as in policy making circles – they must reflect and embody community norms and customs, to the extent that they reflect the minimal requirements needed in that society to meet basic needs (and hence avoid poverty) and to participate economically and socially (and hence avoid social exclusion). In this way, the concepts of deprivation and social exclusion can fill the vacuum that has been left by the existing narrow (income-based) approach to poverty measurement.

2.2.1 Deprivation

Mack and Lansley defined deprivation as "an enforced lack of socially perceived necessities (or essentials)" (Mark and Lansley, 1985, p.39). Instead of lacking money,

deprivation is identified as a lack of basic necessities, where the meaning of necessities should not only include material items but also includes participation to ordinary living pattern and activities. Measuring deprivation can enrich our understanding about the actual life experience of poor people. Deprivation studies can also "help to identify who is in poverty and how much income is needed to avoid it" - but only if it is possible to use the deprivation findings to draw a poverty line between "what constitutes poverty and what does not" (Saunders, 2008). For those groups whose living standard cannot be adequately reflected in their income, deprivation studies will also help to identify who are in need of service. Furthermore, the results of the study will help to determine the level and nature of resources that need to be allocated to people living under different income thresholds in order to alleviate their poverty.

As the word "socially perceived" is emphasized in the definition, deprivation is a relative concept. To measure deprivation, we thus have to first identify those items regarded by the majority of the population as necessities. In Hong Kong, the most comprehensive attempt to develop such a list of necessities accepted by the majority was undertaken by Nelson Chow in the early-1980s. He developed a list of 9 items of essential needs and used this list to estimate the level of deprivation of different disadvantaged groups in Hong Kong. The level of poverty line was also defined in the study (Chow, 1983). Although this result was comprehensive, the items of necessities, such as "having a permanent bed" are now outdated, and must be replaced by items that have contemporary resonance and support. Another recent attempt to create such a list of necessities was by Wong Hung in a study of basic needs conducted in 2005 (Wong, 2005). However, development of the list of necessities was based on the consensus of experts and service users only. The limitations of these earlier studies means that if we want to conduct a deprivation study in Hong Kong today, a more updated list of necessities has to be developed.

2.2.2 Social Exclusion

There has been much debate in the literature about exactly what social exclusion means and how it should be defined. According to the UK Social Task Force, social exclusion is defined as "an extreme consequence of what happens when people do not get a fair deal throughout their lives and find themselves in difficult situations" (Social Exclusion Task Force, 2009). However, this definition captures a wide variety of forms of social disadvantage and fails to embody the central feature of social exclusion, which is its failure to participate in key economic, social and civic activities. Reflecting these limitations, researchers at the LSE Centre for the Analysis of Social Exclusion (CASE) have proposed the following definition:

> 'An individual is socially excluded if he or she does not participate in key activities in the society in which he or she lives.' (Burchardt, Le Grand and Piachaud, 2002, p.30)

The CASE definition emphasises that social exclusion reflects a lack of connectedness that is multi-dimensional, and whose elements relate not only to the characteristics of individuals but also to the communities, social and physical environments in which people live. One important implication of the CASE definition is that social exclusion is experienced in degrees rather than in all-or-nothing terms. One limitation is that it fails to emphasise that it is the opportunity to participate that matters, since some will choose not to take up the opportunities they have and they should not be considered excluded if their lack of participation reflects a choice not to do so, as opposed to a constraint that people are unable to overcome.

An alternative definition, proposed by a group of leading British as a 'composite working definition' after having reviewed the 'wide range of definitions used in the literature' is more explicit about what exclusion actually is, arguing that:

> 'Social exclusion is a complex and multi-dimensional process. It involves the lack or denial of resources, rights, goods and services, and the inability to participate in the normal relationships and activities, available to the majority of people in society, whether in economic, social, cultural, or political arenas. It affects both the

> quality of life of individuals and the equity and cohesion of society as a whole.' (Levitas et al., 2007, p. 9)

This definition makes it clear that social exclusion is broader than poverty, and covers issues associated with the denial of rights and lack of participation. It also emphasises not only what social exclusion is, but what it gives rise to – its *consequences*, for individuals and for society, in both the short-run and over the longer-term.

Another contributor to this debate is Nobel Prize winner Amartya Sen (2000), who has pointed out that "the real importance of the idea of social exclusion lies in emphasizing the role of relational features in the deprivation of capability and thus in the experience of poverty". Hence rather than emphasizing a lack of resources, the concept of social exclusion emphasizes the "role of institutional structures and community attitudes in creating the barriers that lead to exclusion" (Saunders, Naidoo and Griffiths, 2007, p.12). Exclusion can exist in the form of enforced exclusion, or voluntary withdrawal, and both are important and need to be explored and addressed. Because social exclusion involves institutional and community barriers, identifying the nature of the social exclusion that people are facing will help us to broaden the scope of our poverty alleviation strategies, away from just providing assistance (income support) at the individual level and towards the institutional structures that (possibly inadvertently) promote different forms of exclusion.

There has not been any comprehensive study of social exclusion for the general population done in Hong Kong. Some studies using the concept of social exclusion have been conducted for specific disadvantage groups (e.g. youth, women, street sleepers) in the previous years but the scale of these studies was small. This study thus breaks new ground by providing a social and institutional perspective that is broadly-based and grounded in community customs, norms and aspirations. Importantly, it also gives less emphasis to the role of economic resources as a causal factor, even though many forms of exclusion may be a consequence of a lack of money.

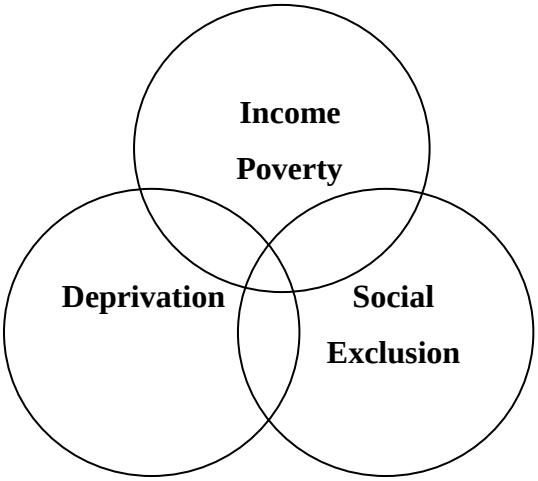
2.3 The Relation between Income Poverty, Deprivation and Social Exclusion in this Study

This study adopts the theoretical framework developed by Peter Saunders in his work with colleagues at the Social Policy Research Centre (SPRC) at the University of New South Wales in Sydney, Australia (Saunders, Naidoo and Griffiths, 2007; Saunders, 2011; Saunders and Wong, 2012). Under this framework, the over-arching concept of social disadvantage consists of three concepts, i.e. income poverty, deprivation and social exclusion. Poverty is defined in income terms and exists when people's income falls below a certain thresholds (or poverty line). Deprivation exists when people cannot afford to buy items that are regarded as essential ("things that no-one should have to go without") by a majority of people in their community. Social exclusion exists when people are prevented from participating economically as well as socially because of economic, social, cultural, attitudinal or institutional barriers.

The people who lack of necessities are usually those with low income, but not always. People with low income also face the biggest risk of being excluded from social networks. As a result, the three concepts are highly inter-related. However, the three concepts should not be collapsed into one as each is different and focuses attention on different forms (and causes) of social disadvantage. As a result, the three concepts "raise different issues about cause and effect that have implications for what needs to be done in terms of policy responses" (Saunders, Naidoo and Griffiths, 2007, p.16).

The relation between the three concepts is illustrated in the following figure:

Figure 1: Relation between Poverty, Deprivation, and Social Exclusion



The three circles in Figure 1 are overlapping because of the inter-related nature of the underlying concepts. However, the degree of overlap is an empirical question that can only be answered once the three concepts have been identified and measured independently in ways that reflect the above discussion of concepts and definitions. If they overlap to a large extent (so that the three circles in Figure 1 converge onto a single circle) then the case for distinguishing between the three concepts is weakened because just focusing on one of them (e.g. poverty) will simultaneously pick up most of those who are either deprived or excluded. If, in contrast, the three circles are distinct (as shown in Figure 1) then it is important to analyse the three concepts separately because a focus on only one of them (e.g. poverty) will in this instance fail to capture most of those who are either deprived or excluded.

The Australian research on which this study is based found that the three circles shown in the figure did not overlap to a large degree, reinforcing the need to examine all three concepts. Of course, this may or may not be true in Hong Kong and one of the main objectives of this study is to establish what the degree of overlap is in this case. More on that issue later. For the moment, it is also important to note that the area where all three concepts overlap in Figure 1 is important because it captures those who experience all three forms of social disadvantage simultaneously: these people are poor (in income terms), are deprived (and cannot afford endorsed essentials) and

are excluded (from customary activities). They can be regarded as forming the core of social disadvantage – a group that faces multiple forms of social disadvantage, who can only be helped through a combination of measures that recognise and address the entrenched nature and complexity of their situation.

Chapter 3: Method

3.1 Research design

As noted earlier, this research project consists of two main parts:

1. The Baseline study - a community baseline survey designed to collect information about the situation and community perceptions of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion among the general Hong Kong population. This was done through a random household survey of 1,038 participants. The results derived from this survey are used to define the baselines used to identify deprivation and social exclusion among the general population and among participants to the second Client Survey.

2. The Client study - a series of surveys of the three special target groups identified earlier. These surveys were conducted using convenient sampling and generated an overall sample size of 754 participants. The extent of deprivation and social exclusion among participants in the Client survey is estimated using the instruments developed form the responses to the baseline survey. This approach ensures that the extent of social disadvantage that exists among the most disadvantaged groups is estimated using tools that reflect the views of the general Hong Kong population

It is this latter feature that gives the results from both surveys the credibility that is needed to convince the public and those with the power to bring about policy change that action is needed.

3.2 The Consensus Model: Focus Group Input

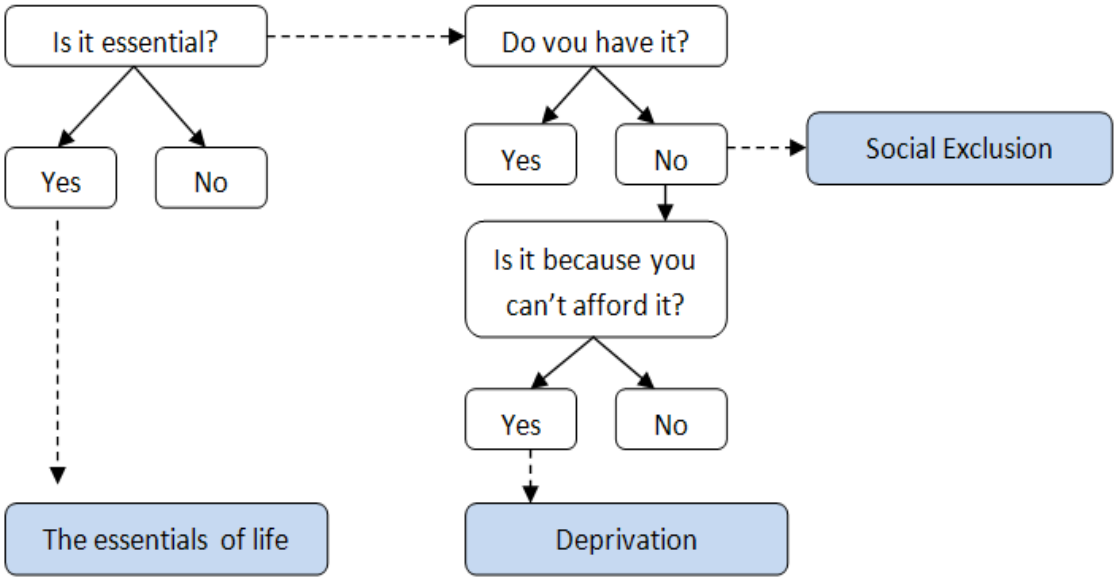
Consensus model was adopted to develop the scale of deprivation and social exclusion. Respondents to the Baseline survey were asked to select items from a list of services, materials, or activities that they think are essential for maintaining a decent living (e.g. “Do you think having a mobile phone is essential for having a

decent living?"). This list of selected items itself emerged from a series of focus groups interviews with welfare service clients and community organizations, and were supplemented by items included in previous studies (including those conducted by Saunders and his colleagues at the SPRC).

The respondents were also asked whether they had each item (e.g. "Do you have a mobile phone?"). If the answer was 'No', they were then asked whether or not this was because they could not afford the item (e.g. "You do not have a mobile phone, is it because you cannot afford it?").

Figure 2 shows how the responses to these three key questions were used to identify the essentials of life (those items that a majority thought that "no-one should have to go without"), deprivation (those who did not have and could not afford these essential items) and social exclusion (those unable to own or have access to key items, or were unable to participate in key activities). In identifying the different forms of social exclusion, the affordability filter was not applied, because social exclusion can be the result of many different forms of social barrier rather than a monetary (cannot afford) barrier.

Figure 2: The Structure of the Question of Deprivation and Social Exclusion



3.3 Sampling

3.3.1 Baseline (Community) Study

Regarding the baseline study, the planned sample size was 1,000 and finally 1,038 respondents were selected to participate in the survey, which was conducted in February and March 2011. A two-stage stratified systematic sample design was adopted. For the first stage, a random sample of quarters was selected. One household member aged 18 or above in the households sampled was then chosen randomly to participate in the actual survey in the second stage.

A multi-wave, multi-contact approach was adopted in order to increase the proportion of respondents willing to co-operate in the survey and the chance of contacting the sampled persons in the households selected. Before the interview took place, a notification letter was sent to the respondents, explaining the purposes of the survey and re-assuring them that data collected in the survey would be kept strictly confidential. If the first visit is not successful, the interviewer was required to make at least five call backs, at different times of the day and different days of the week, to minimize non-contact situations. In cases where a refusal was encountered, the fieldwork managers or fieldwork supervisors either assigned the case to another interviewer, or accompanied the interviewer to make a second attempt, or take over the case. This arrangement ensured overall quality control and minimized the number of non-response cases.

Weighting

Compared to the age distribution of Hong Kong at the end of 2010 (Census and Statistics Department, 2011) the survey contains an over-representation of those aged 70 years old or above, and an under-representation of those aged 25-44 years.[1]

In order to adjust for these differences in age distribution, the survey dataset was

[1] It is quite common for surveys of the type used in this study to produce a sample that contains these kinds of mis-representations of the general population (in terms of age structure).

adjusted by applying a weighting factor based on the actual age distribution of the Hong Kong population in 2010 (see Table 4). The number of respondents would be 1,040 after weighting (1038 x 1.00192678 = 1040). If not specified, the statistics presented henceforth throughout this report (e.g. in Table 4 and Figure 3) are based on the weighted dataset. This means that the figures presented can be regarded as estimates that apply to the Hong Kong population rather than to the (Baseline) sample on which they are based.

3.3.2 Client Study

Participants in the Client study (754 service users of disadvantaged groups the elderly[2], CSSA recipients, and families with disabled members[3] were interviewed by trained interviewers between February and May 2011. Of the 754 service users include in the Client Study, 514 of them were elders, 242 were CSSA recipients, and 181 were families with disabled members (see

Table 1).

It should be noted that as one respondent could simultaneously have more than one social characteristic, he or she would fall into more than one disadvantaged groups. Thus, the sum of three disadvantaged groups would be bigger than the total number of service users (754).

The service users were introduced by various social service units (including elderly centres, rehabilitation services organizations, and self-help organisations). Purposive sampling and convenient sampling were adopted to have face-to-face interviews using structured questionnaire. A souvenir towel was given to respondents who are elderly after the interview.

[2] People aged 65 or above would be defined as elderly in this study.

[3] "Families with disabled members" means the families which have members with disabilities and families of disabled carers. The categories of disability includes physical challenge, mental challenge, mental illness, visual impairment, hearing impairment, specific learning difficulties, attention deficit/ hyperactivity disorder. In the Client study, the respondents would be the carers of the disabled members.

Table 1: Number of different disadvantaged groups of respondents:

Social Characteristics (Disadvantaged Groups)	Frequency
Elderly	514
CSSA recipients	242
Families with Disabled Members	181

3.4 Measurement

3.4.1 Measurement of Deprivation

To calculate the deprivation index, it is important first to ensure that the items chosen in the index to be agreed by the majority of Hong Kong people as essential for Hong Kong people to maintain a decent living. Hence, in the survey, the respondents were asked to judge whether they considered each item to be an essential need. Although some of the items might not be directly related to the respondents, the respondents still had to consider whether that item was an essential need for those that it related to. For example, people without children still had to answer whether joining extra circular activities was an essential need for students. If at least 50% of the respondents (weighted data set) regarded certain items to be essential, it meant that those items got the consensus of the majority of the people to be essential.

Secondly, respondents were asked whether they themselves had each item. Only those respondents who did not have an item identified as essential (i.e. one that is regarded by the majority of the respondents to be essential) because of affordability were identified as being deprived of the item. Those who were deprived of at least 4 essential items were then regarded as deprived overall (4 thus being the threshold level used to derive the summary measure of deprivation that is used later to describe the findings).

The survey include 37 items relating to deprivation and of these 35 items passed the 50% support threshold that was used to develop the Hong Kong Deprivation Index 2011 (Table 2). Further details of the percentage support for each item being essential and about the construction of the deprivation index will be reported in Section 4.2.1.

Table 2: Hong Kong Deprivation Index 2011 Scale components

Items
Accommodation, Food, and Clothing
1. Have safe living environment without structural dangers.
2. Have sufficient living space at home, with no need to stay in bed all day.
3. Have bathroom inside a self-contained apartment, with no need to share with other families.
4. Have at least one window at home.
5. Can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time.
6. Have breakfast every day.
7. Have fresh fruits at least once a week.
8. Can buy one or two pieces of new clothes in a year.
9. Can have one set of decent clothes.
10. Have enough warm clothes for cold weather.
Medical Care
11. Weak elderly could receive adequate care services if needed.
12. Can travel to and back from hospital by taxi when needed.
13. Able to have dental check up periodically.
14. Able to consult Chinese medicine practitioner when needed.
15. Can consult private doctor in case of emergency without waiting for public outpatient service.
16. Able to purchase medicines prescribed by doctors.

Social Connection
17. Can take transport for visiting relatives and friends.
18. Able to visit hometown if needed.
19. Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.
20. Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.
21. Have a mobile phone.
22. Have leisure activities in holidays.
Training and Education
23. Have the opportunity to learn computer skill.
24. Able to attend vocational training.
25. Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises.
26. Students have school uniforms of proper size every year.
27. Students have access to computer and Internet at home.
28. Students can participate in extra-curricular activities.
29. Working parents can use child care service when needed.
Living Condition
30. Can have hot shower in cold winter.
31. Can pay for spectacles if needed.
32. Have a refrigerator at home.
33. Have a television at home.
34. Have air-conditioner at home for cooling in hot weather.
35. Have a camera in the family.
36. Take part in charged activities organized by the neighbourhood or social service organizations
37. Can leave Hong Kong for a vacation once a year

Only 2 of the 37 items did not attract majority support for being essential. These were 'To take part in charged activities organized by the neighbourhood or social service organizations (which received 48.6% support) and 'Can leave Hong Kong for a vacation once a year', which received only 45.4% support for being essential. These two items were removed from the list used to construct the Hong Kong Deprivation

Index 2011, which thus contains only the first 35 items shown in Table 2.

3.4.2 Measurement of Social Exclusion

When constructing the social exclusion index, people who did not obtain essential items related to their social participation and social integration for *any* reason (including life style, policy failure, or discrimination), should be regarded as experiencing social exclusion. Thus, as explained earlier, a lack of affordability was not taken to be necessary condition for determining whether or not respondents were identified as being socially excluded of that item/activity. There were a number of other cases where the affordability question was not asked of items that related to social exclusion because the items could not be purchased by individuals.

Table 3 shows the 17 items that entered into the Social Exclusion Index Scale. Further details of the percentage that regarded each item as being essential are provided later.

Table 3: Hong Kong Social Exclusion Index Scale 2011

Items
1. Have leisure and sports facilities in your neighbourhood.
2. Have public place to gather with neighbours and friends in your neighbourhood.
3. Have access to convenient public transportation in the neighbourhood.
4. Can take transport for visiting relatives and friends.
5. Can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time
6. Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.
7. Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.
8. To be treated with respect by other people.
9. To be accepted by others for who you are.
10. Have someone to look after you and help you the housework when you are sick.
11. Have someone to turn to for money (up to HKD3000) in case of emergency.
12. Have someone to give advice about an important decision in your life.
13. Have basic English speaking and reading skills.
14. Have a mobile phone.
15. Can have one set of decent clothes.
16. Have leisure activities in the holiday.

It should be noted that, 7 items (highlighted in yellow) were included in the construction of both the deprivation index and social exclusion index. For these items, the affordability question was asked, but the responses were only taken into account when deriving the deprivation index. When calculating the social exclusion index, account was only taken of whether or not the respondents had the item, not whether they lacked it because they could not afford it.

The reliability of the two indexes is quite high. The Cronbach's Alpha of the 35-items Hong Kong Deprivation Index Scale 2011 is 0.895 and the Cronbach's Alpha of the 16-items Hong Kong Social Exclusion Index Scale 2011 is 0.756.

In this chapter, we have introduced the research design and methods used in the Baseline Study (BS) and the Client Study (CS). Following the research method developed in Australia by Professor Saunders, the present Hong Kong study use the consensus approach to develop both the Hong Kong Deprivation Index 2011 (HKDI 2011) and the Hong Kong Social Exclusion Index 2011 (HKSEI 2011) using data derived from the survey responses of a representative random sample of the Hong Kong population. The two scales are found to be reliable in terms of measuring deprivation and social exclusion in Hong Kong.

Chapter 4: Baseline Survey Results

4.1 Profile

4.1.1 Age and Weighting

There are 1,038 respondents to the Baseline Survey. Among them, 13.3% are 18-24 years old, 9.8% are 25-34 years old, 15.6% are 35-44 years old, 20.8% are 45-54 years old, 16.1% are 55-64 years old, 5.4% are 65-69 years old, 18.8% are 70 years old or higher. Compared to the age distribution of Hong Kong at the end of 2010 (Census and Statistics Department, 2011) the survey contains an over-representation of those aged 70 years old or above, and an under-representation of those aged 25-44 years.[4]

In order to adjust for these differences in age distribution, the survey dataset was adjusted by applying a weighting factor based on the actual age distribution of the Hong Kong population in 2010 (see Table 4). If not specified, the statistics presented henceforth throughout this report (e.g. in Table 4 and Figure 3) are based on the weighted dataset. This means that the figures presented can be regarded as estimates that apply to the Hong Kong population rather than to the (Baseline) sample on which they are based.

[4] It is quite common for surveys of the type used in this study to produce a sample that contains these kinds of mis-representations of the general population (in terms of age structure).

Table 4: Age group of the respondents

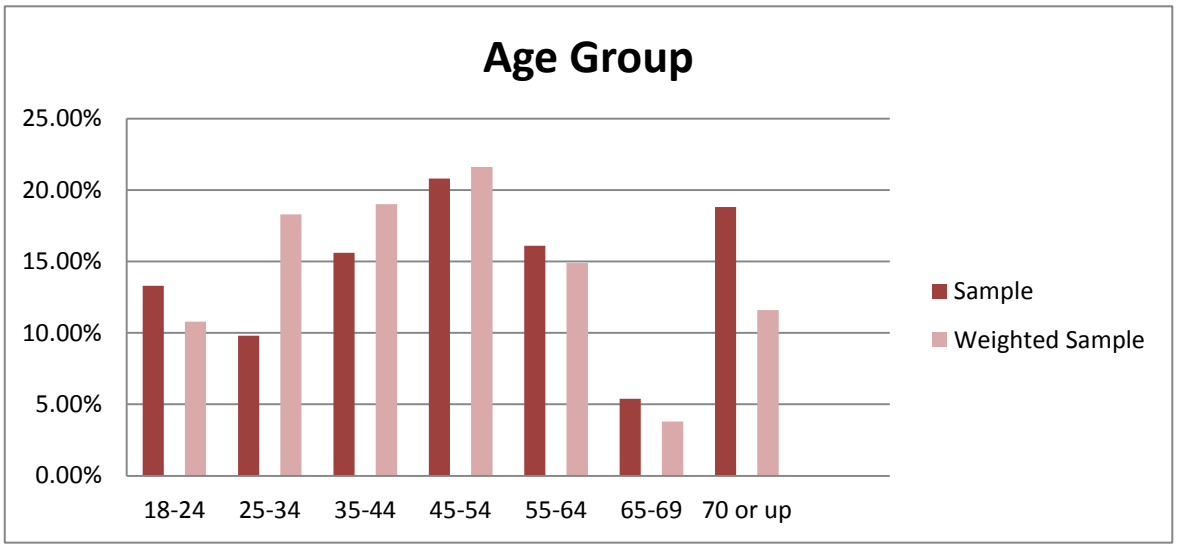
Age	Number	Unweighted Percent(%)	Weighting Factor	Weighted according to Population of HK 2010 (End of Year)[5]
18-24	138	13.3%	**0.789**	**10.5%**
25-34	102	9.8%	**1.847**	**18.1%**
35-44	162	15.6%	**1.224**	**19.1%**
45-54	216	20.8%	**1.043**	**21.7%**
55-64	167	16.1%	**0.932**	**15.0%**
65-69	56	5.4%	**0.704**	**3.8%**
70 or up	198	18.8%	**0.628**	**11.8%**
Missing	1	-	**-**	**-**
Total	1038	100%	**-**	**100%**

Source: Census and Statistic Department (2012), Table 002: Population by Age group by Sex retrieved at **http://www.censtatd.gov.hk/hkstat/sub/sp150.jsp?subjectID=60&tableID=002&ID=0&productType=8** [6]

[5] As the research started at the end of 2010, the survey dataset was adjusted according to the 2010 (End of Year) Hong Kong Population Census. 2011 Population Census would be the reference of other aspects (i.e. gender, household members) for more precise data.

[6] The age groups in the 2010 (End of Year) Population Census is different from our research, number of people aged 0-17 would be excluded. It is assumed that the proportion of age group 15-19 was equally distributed, so the number of people aged 18-19 would be: total number of age group 15-19 x 2/5.

Figure 3: Age group of respondents



4.1.2 Gender

Just under one-half (46.4%) of the respondents are male while 53.6% of the respondents are female, which is very similar to the gender distribution of the total population in Hong Kong in 2010 (Table 4.2).

Table 5: Gender of the respondents

Gender	Percentage (%)	Population of HK (2011 Population Census)
Male	46.4%	46.6%
Female	53.6%	53.4%
Total	100%	100%

4.1.3 Household Structure

Number of Household Members

In our Baseline sample, 10.9% of the respondents are living alone, 23.0% are living in a household with 2 members, 28.8% are living in a household with 3 members, 24.8% are living in a household with 4 members and 12.5% are living in a household with 5 or more members (Table 6).

Table 6: Number of household members

Number of Household Members	Percentage (%)	Population of HK (2011 Population Census)
1	10.9%	17.1%
2	23.0%	25.2%
3	28.8%	24.3%
4	24.8%	21.2%
5 or more	12.5%	12.3%
Total	100%	100%

Household with Members under 18 Years Old, Elderly Members, Disabilities or Chronic Disease

Just over one-third of the sample (35.4%) are households with at least one member younger than 18 years (see

Table 7), while 30.4% are households with at least one elderly member. Among all households, 5.1 % are single elderly households and 4.5% are two elderly households. In relation to the presence of a disability, 16.9% of the respondents have at least one kind of disabilities or chronic disease, 13.1% of them have a chronic disease, 2.0% have some form of restriction in body movement and 1.4% have a mental illness (Table 8).

Table 7: Household with members under 18 years old, elderly members, disabilities or chronic disease

	Percentage (%)	Population of HK (2011 Population Census)
With Members under 18 Years Old	35.4%	N.A
With elderly members	30.4%	28.2%
Single Elderly Household	5.1%	5.2%
Two Elderly Household	4.5%	4.9%
With At Least One Chronic Disease or Disabilities	16.9%	N.A

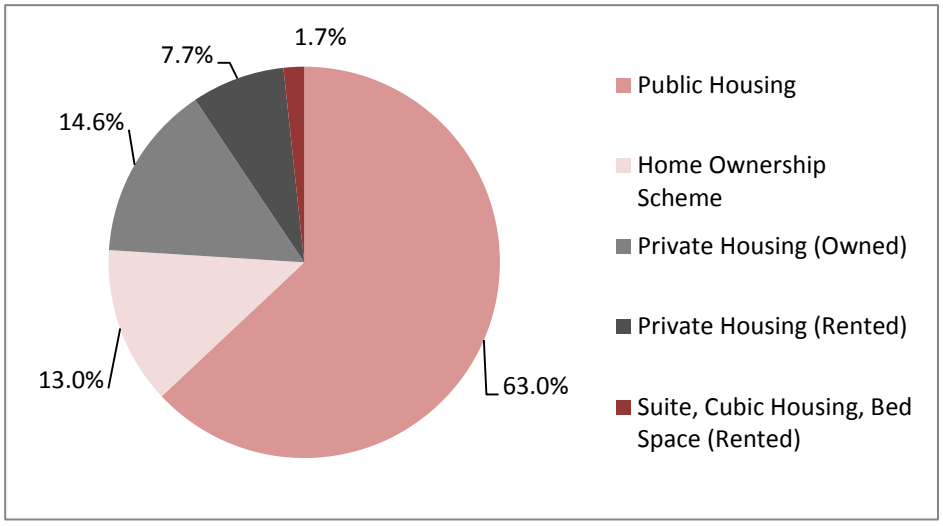
Table 8: Chronic disease or disabilities

Chronic Disease or Disabilities	Percentage (%)
Chronic Disease	13.1%
Restriction in body movement	2.0%
Mental illness	1.4%
Seeing difficulty	1.2%
Other disabilities	0.6%

Types of Housing

Almost two-thirds (63%) of the respondents live in public housing, while 13.0% live in some forms of home ownership scheme. 14.6% live in private apartment owned by themselves, 7.7% live in rented private apartment, and there are 1.7% lives in suite, cubic apartment and bed space rented by the respondents (see Figure 4).

Figure 4: Type(s) of housing of respondents

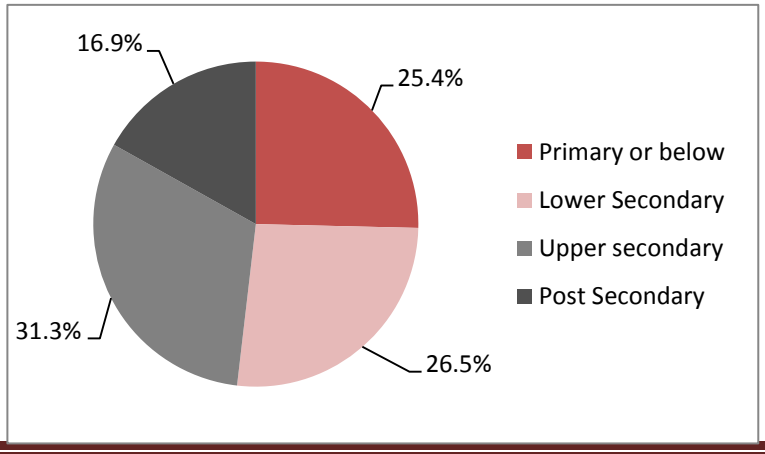


Education Attainment

For educational attainment, 25.4% of the respondents are primary level or lower, 26.5% are lower secondary level, 31.3% are upper secondary level, 16.9% are post-secondary level (

Figure 5).

Figure 5: Education attainment of respondents



Household Income

The well-being of households with different numbers of household members will vary a lot even if they have same income or expenditure level, so using the per capita will be a better indicator of people's economic wellbeing. In light of this, income and expenditure has been divided by an equivalence scale according to the household composition of the respondents. As the respondents answered their income only in ranges, a random allocation method was used to estimate the exact household income of the respondents within each income range. The distribution of the "Equivalised Monthly Income"[7] of the respondents is shown in Table 9.

Table 9: Distribution of the equivalised monthly income of respondents

Income	Percentage (%)
HKD 0-999	3.2%
HKD 1000-2999	6.3%
HKD 3000-4999	13.9%
HKD 5000-6999	20.5%
HKD 7000-9999	25.3%
HKD 10000-14999	20.5%
HKD 15000 or higher	10.3%
Total	100.0%
Median of Equivalised Monthly Income	HKD$7,500
50% of the Median of Equivalised Monthly Income	HKD$3,750

[7] The equivalised monthly income is calculated by dividing the household's total monthly income from all sources by its equivalent size, which is calculated using the modified OECD equivalence scale. This scale attributes a weight to all members of the household: 1.0 to the first adult; 0.5 to the second and each subsequent person aged 14 and over; 0.3 to each child aged under 14. The equivalent size is the sum of the weights of all the members of a given household.

Perceived Social Strata

This survey asked people about their subjective feeling about which social strata they feel they belonged to. A very small proportion (0.2%) of the respondents indicated that they thought they belong to the upper class, 1.5% thought that they belong to the upper middle class, 21.6% thought they belong to the middle class, 48.3% thought they belong to the lower middle class, and 28.4% thought that they belong to the lower class (Table 10).

Table 10: The perceived social strata of respondents

Social Strata	Percentage (%)
Upper Class	0.2%
Upper Middle Class	1.5%
Middle Class	21.6%
Lower Middle Class	48.3%
Lower Class	28.4%
Total	100.0%

Employment status

In relation to the employment status of the respondents, 59.9% of them are economically active, while the remaining 40.1 % are economically inactive (

Table 11). For those who are economically active (including working in either a full-time or part-time job), 91.3% are working for a paid job, and 8.7% are unemployed. Of those in employment, 83.4% are employed full-time, while 16.6%

are employed part-time.

Table 11: Employment status of the respondents

	Percentage (%)
Economically Active or Not	
Economically Active	59.9%
Economically Inactive	40.1%
Employed or Not	
Employed	91.3%
Unemployed	8.7%
Full-time or Part-time Job	
Full-time Job	83.4%
Part-time Job	16.6%

4.2 Descriptive Statistics

4.2.1 Consensus on Essential Need

In the questionnaire, there are 37 items related to social deprivation (see Table 2 and

Table 12). Among the 37 items, as noted earlier, only 2 items did not pass the 50% threshold support for the item being regarded as essential by everyone in Hong Kong. One of these items is “take part in charged activities organized by neighbourhood or social service organizations” (48.6% support) and the other item is “can leave Hong Kong for a vacation once a year (45.4% support).

Respondents have quite strong consensus over most of the items relating to their basic need in daily life. For example, the items that most respondents regarding as essential need is to “have an accommodation without structural dangers” (99.4% support for being essential). Other items such as “Can have hot shower in cold winter” (99.2% support) or “have a refrigerator at home” (98.9% support) also get high way of support. On the other hand, for the items related to leisure or culture e.g. “having a camera in the family” (57.9% support), the percentage of respondents supporting to be essential need is lower.

It should be noted that items related to students also get a relatively low percentage support (between 70% and 80%). In relation to these items, respondents who do not regard the items to be essential need mainly choose “don’t know and reject” in responding to this question. It may be due to the fact that some of the survey respondents are not familiar with the living circumstances and needs of students.

Table 12: Percentage of respondents agree individual item to be essential need in Hong Kong[8]

Items		Percentage of population agree the item to be essential need
Accommodation, Food, and Clothing		
D1	Have safe living environment without structural dangers.	99.4%
D2	Have sufficient living space at home, with no need to stay in bed all day.	97.3%
D3	Have bathroom inside a self-contained apartment, with no need to share with other families.	93.3%
D4	Have at least one window at home.	98.7%
D5	Can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time.	73.8%
D6	Have breakfast every day.	95.0%
D7	Have fresh fruits at least once a week.	96.5%
D8	Can buy one or two pieces of new clothes in a year.	89.9%
D9	Can have one set of decent clothes.	86.7%
D10	Have enough warm clothes for cold weather.	99.5%
Medical Care		
D11	Weak elderly could receive adequate care services if needed.	94.6%
D12	Can travel to and back from hospital by taxi when needed.	80.1%
D13	Able to have dental check up periodically.	66.7%
D14	Able to consult Chinese medicine practitioner when needed.	81.5%
D15	Can consult private doctor in case of emergency without waiting for public outpatient service.	89.9%
D16	Able to purchase medicines prescribed by doctors.	86.8%
Social Connection		
D17	Able to visit relatives and friends by transportation.	95.5%
D18	Able to visit hometown if needed.	87.1%

[8] It should be noted that as this part of the study is to make sure that the items to be accepted by the majority to be essential need, the "missing, rejected and don't know" cases will not be deducted from the denominator when calculating the percentage of support.

D19	Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.	88.3%
D20	Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.	91.0%
D21	Have a mobile phone.	88.8%
D22	Have leisure activities in holidays.	71.9%
Training and Education		
D23	Have the opportunity to learn computer skill.	82.5%
D24	Able to attend vocational training.	72.1%
D25	Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises.	76.6%
D26	Students have school uniforms of proper size every year.	75.4%
D27	Students have access to computer and Internet at home.	76.4%
D28	Students can participate in extra-curricular activities.	74.2%
D29	Working parents can use child care service when needed.	65.9%
Living Condition		
D30	Can have hot shower in cold winter.	99.2%
D31	Can pay for spectacles if needed.	96.9%
D32	Have a refrigerator at home.	98.9%
D33	Have a television at home.	95.9%
D34	Have air-conditioner at home for cooling in hot weather.	87.9%
D35	Have a camera in the family.	57.9%
Items below the 50% threshold		
	Take part in charged activities organized by the neighbourhood or social service organizations	48.6%
	Can leave Hong Kong for a vacation once a year	45.4%

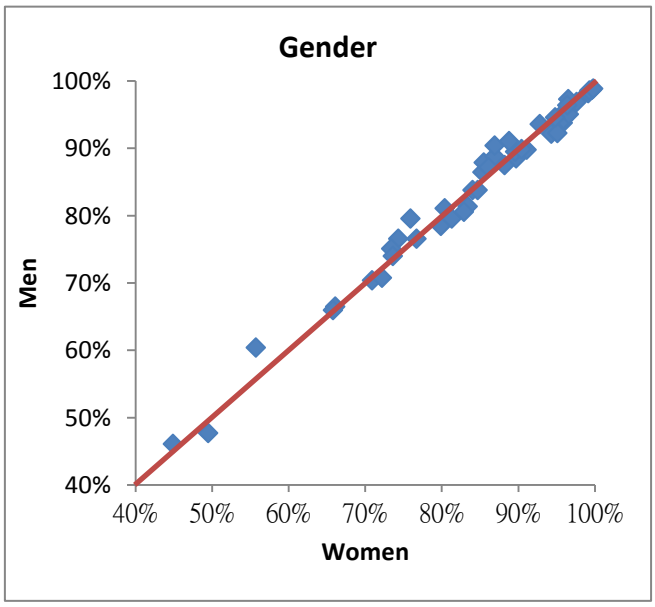
4.2.2 Consensus of essential need by socio-economic characteristics

In order to make the analysis more comprehensible, Figure 6 to Figure 9 show the comparison of respondents with different social characteristics (gender; age; income; and whether living with children or not) who agree that each of the items is essential. Each point plotted in the figures represents one item in the index, and the x axis and y axis show the percentage of those with each social characteristic who agree that that particular item is essential..

Gender

Figure 6 shows that all the plots about perception about essential need of men and women are close to the 45 degree line. It means that the overall respondents' perception about which items are essential does not differ by gender.

Figure 6: Respondents' Perception about Essential Need (Different Gender)



Age

Figure 7 shows the different perception of essential need by those who are aged 65 or above and those younger than 65. The plots are again generally in line with the 45 degree line, although in this case there are some items with between 50% and 70% support among the non-elderly, but where the degree of support by the elderly is higher at between 60% and 80%.

Table 13 shows those items with a relatively large difference in the level of support between the two age groups. Most of these items are related to items that are relevant to the needs of children or students. For example, the items "Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises" and "Students have access to computer and Internet at home" have the largest difference - the percentage difference being 22.1% and 12.6%, respectively. It should also be noted that for the student-related items, many respondents answer "Don't know or reject to answer" instead of "No", even they do not support the view that the items are essential. This suggests that these student-related items get a lower rate of support among the elderly group because the elderly are not familiar with the situation of the students (
Table 13).

Figure 7: Respondents' Perception about Essential Need (Non Elderly and Elderly)

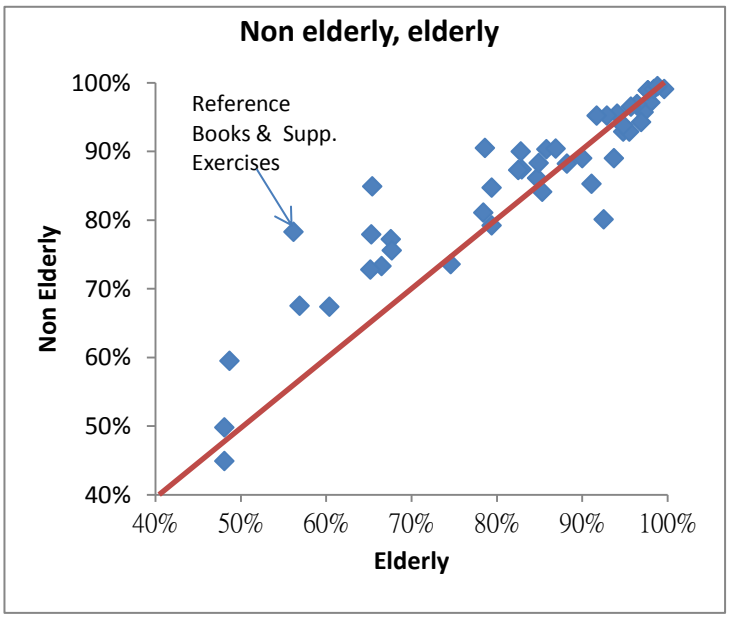


Table 13: Comparison between Elderly and Non Elderly

Items	Elderly	Non Elderly
Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises	56.2%	78.3%
Students can participate in extra-curricular activities	67.7%	75.6%
Have a camera in the family	48.7%	59.5%
Working parents can use child care service when needed	56.9%	67.5%
Students have access to computer and Internet at home	65.3.%	77.9.%

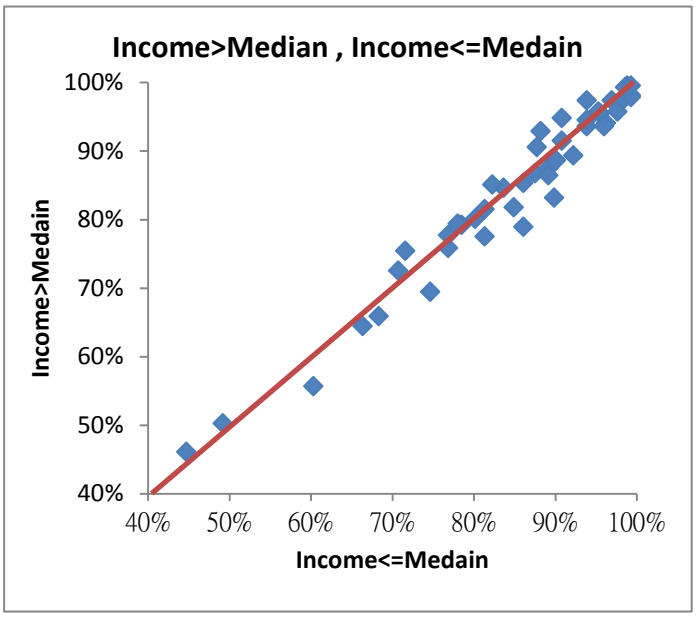
Table 14: The Responses of Elders on the Items Related to Students

Items	Don't know or reject to answer	No
Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises	27.9%	4.5%
Students can participate in extra-curricular activities	27.9%	6.8%
Have a camera in the family	51.3%	0.0%
Working parents can use child care service when needed	25.0%	2.8%
Students have access to computer and Internet at home	27.9%	4.4%

Income

Figure 8 compares perceptions about essential need items among two income groups: whether their household's equivalent income is above or below the median. It shows again that all the plots are relatively close to the 45 degree line. This implies that respondents in the high and low income group share very similar perception towards essential need.

Figure 8: Respondents' Perception about Essential Need (Different Income Level)



With or Without Children

In overall terms, people's perceptions towards which items are essential varies little according to whether or not they have children. However, **Figure 9** shows that for certain items, the percentage support for them being essential is higher among those with children. Table 15 provides the detail breakdowns for the items with the large difference between the two groups.

As was the case with the differences between the elderly and non-elderly, most of these items are related to the needs of students. For instance, the items "Students have access to computer and Internet at home" and "Students have school uniforms of proper size every year" attract the largest difference; the percentage difference between the two groups being 24% and 23.9%, respectively. These results suggest that those with children are more likely to regard the items related to students needs as essential. Also, most of those who do not agree these items are essential tend to answer "Don't know" rather than "No" to these questions (Table 16). This suggests that (like the elderly, as shown earlier) those respondents without children are not familiar with the situation of the students and thus find it difficult to decide whether

or not student-related items are essential. Those respondents with children are more familiar with the items that relate to the need of students (and children) and are thus more likely than those without any children to agree that the items related to children needs are essential.

Figure 9: Respondents' Perception about Essential Need (with or without Children)

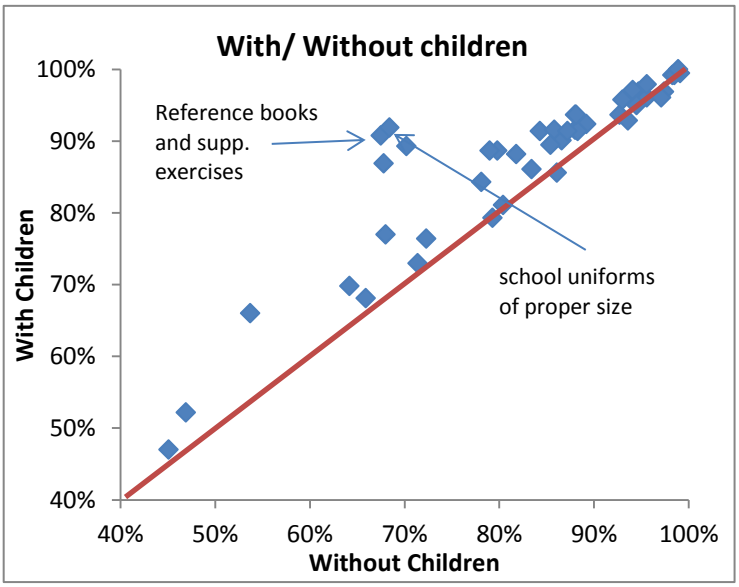


Table 15: Comparison between Respondents with or without Children

Items	With Children	Without Children
Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises.	89.5%	69.6%
Students have school uniforms of proper size every year.	90.8%	66.9%
Students have access to computer and Internet at home.	91.9%	67.9%
Students can participate in extra-curricular activities..	86.9%	67.2%
Have a camera in the family.	65.6%	53.6%

Table 16: The Responses of Respondent Without Children on the Items Related to Students

Items	Don't know or reject to answer	No
Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises.	26.0%	4.4%
Students have school uniforms of proper size every year.	26.4%	6.6%
Students have access to computer and Internet at home.	26.4%	5.7%
Students can participate in extra-curricular activities.	26.4%	6.3%
Have a camera in the family	0.2%	46.2%

The above analysis suggests that the discrepancies about which items should be considered to be necessity for different sex and income groups are small - both men and women, low income and high income groups share a common consensus about essential items. Larger discrepancies can be found on those items concerning the needs of children. For those in the non-elderly age group and those families with children, higher percentages consider these children-related need items to be essential than those elderly and households without children.

It is easy to understand that for those people with experience about rearing and supporting children, they consider those needs of the children are a necessity. And in many Chinese families, the needs of the children may even be put before the needs of adults.

4.3 Deprivation Index

4.3.1 Deprivation

Table 17 shows that for most of the 35 items include in the Hong Kong Deprivation Index 2011, less than 10% of the population are deprived. However, deprivation is relatively severe in relation to the items that relate to medical needs and medical care (percentage underlined). More than one-quarter (29.2%) of the respondents reported that they are not "able to have a dental check-up periodically" because of affordability.

The incidence of deprivation is also high (17.4%) in relation to the item "(not) able to purchase medicines prescribed by doctors", "can consult private doctor in case of emergency without waiting for public outpatient service" (14.3%) and "can travel to and back from hospital by taxi when needed" (14.3%). The incidence of deprivation is highest overall in these four items among the complete list of 35 essential items.

Table 17: Deprivation in Hong Kong: The Percentage of Respondents who Do Not Have and Cannot Afford each Item in the Hong Kong Deprivation Scale 2011

Item	Do not have the item	Don't have the item because they cannot afford it
Able to have dental check up periodically.	51.0%	29.2%
Able to purchase medicines prescribed by doctors.	37.3%	17.4%
Can travel to and back from hospital by taxi when needed.	18.5%	14.3%
Can consult private doctor in case of emergency without waiting for public outpatient service.	17.8%	14.3%
Have a camera in the family.	19.9%	11.3%
Weak elderly could receive adequate care services if needed.	62.3%	9.0%
Able to consult Chinese medicine practitioner when needed.	27.3%	8.6%
Have the opportunity to learn computer skill.	36.6%	7.6%
Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.	15.1%	7.2%
Can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time.	13.7%	7.0%
Able to visit hometown if needed.	23.9%	6.4%
Can have one set of decent clothes.	9.0%	6.3%
Have leisure activities in holidays.	49.3%	6.1%
Have sufficient living space at home, with no need to stay in bed all day.	6.5%	5.4%
Students can participate in extra-curricular activities.	59.6%	5.4%
Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises.	58.6%	4.7%

Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.	9.7%	4.5%
Have air-conditioner at home for cooling in hot weather.	5.5%	4.5%
Able to attend vocational training.	63.9%	4.2%
Have bathroom inside a self-contained apartment, with no need to share with other families.	5.5%	3.7%
Can buy one or two pieces of new clothes in a year.	5.5%	3.7%
Working parents can use child care service when needed.	79.4%	2.7%
Students have school uniforms of proper size every year.	58.0%	2.3%
Have a mobile phone.	4.3%	2.2%
Have safe living environment without structural dangers.	2.4%	1.8%
Can take transport for visiting relatives and friends	8.2%	1.4%
Can pay for spectacles if needed.	5.2%	1.3%
Have enough warm clothes for cold weather.	1.1%	1.1%
Students have access to computer and Internet at home.	54.5%	1.0%
Have breakfast every day.	3.0%	0.5%
Have a television at home.	0.6%	0.4%
Have fresh fruits at least once a week.	1.3%	0.3%
Can have hot shower in cold winter.	0.3%	0.3%
Have a refrigerator at home.	0.4%	0.3%
Have at least one window at home.	0.2%	0.2%

On the other hand, items with low rate of deprivation are all related to housing and food needs (except for the item having a TV). For instance, deprivation rates are very low for the following items: “Have fresh fruits at least once a week” (0.3%), “Have at least one window at home” (0.2%), “Have a refrigerator at home” (0.3%), “Can have hot shower in cold winter” (0.3%), and “Have a television at home” (0.4%).

Deprivation Score

This study calculates the level of deprivation of the respondent by computing a deprivation index score by summing of number of essential items that the respondents do not have and cannot afford. This simple index score varies between zero (when no

essential items are missing) to 35 (when all 35 are missing), and the higher the index score, the more deprived the individual is. Deprivation index scores can then be averaged across different groups in the community (e.g. the elderly and non-elderly, those with and without children) and the mean scores for each group can be compared to provide an assessment of the degree of deprivation (and hence the relative living standards) of the different groups.

Well over half of the respondents (57.5%) possess all of the 35 essential need items and thus experience no deprivation. However, 42.4% of the respondents are unable to afford at least one essential need item, 29.9% are deprived of at least 2 items, 23.6% are deprived of at least 3 items, 18.4% are deprived of at least 4 items and about 10% are deprived of at least 8 items (

Table 18).

Table 18: The percentage of the number of items respondents deprived

Number of items lacking because they cannot be afforded	Percentage (%)
0	57.5%
1 or more	42.4%
2 or more	29.9%
3 or more	23.6%
4 or more	18.4%
5 or more	15.8%
6 or more	13.1%
7 or more	11.2%
8 or more	9.9%

For the population, the overall mean deprivation index score is 1.9, which means that for Hong Kong as a whole people on average are deprived of almost 2 of the 35 essential need items that were identified earlier.

Is There a Deprivation Threshold?

Considerable attention has been focused in earlier deprivation studies on whether or not it is possible to identify a threshold level of income below which the level of

deprivation rises sharply. If such a threshold can be identified, it is possible to use it as the basis for a new ('deprivation-based') poverty line, following the approach developed by Townsend in his pioneering study of poverty in the United Kingdom (Townsend, 1979).

Table 19 shows how the mean deprivation index score varies across the deciles of equivalised income and the relationship is illustrated in Figure 10. As can be seen most clearly in Figure 10, the level of deprivation is much higher in the lowest two income deciles and drops sharply in the third income decile. This result resembles that found in the Australia community survey conducted in 2006 and reported in Saunders, Naidoo and Griffiths, 2006, Figure 7).

Table 19: Mean Derivation Index by Equalized Income Decile

Income Declie	Income Range	Mean Deprivation Index Score
1	$1-$3,425	4.6
2	$3,426-$4,722	4.7
3	$4,723-$5,667	2.9
4	$5,668-$6,701	2.3
5	$6,702-$7,667	1.9
6	$7,668-$8,956	1.1
7	$8,957-$10,000	1.1
8	$10,001-$12,381	0.3
9	$12,382-$15,238	0.4
10	$15,239 or above	0.3

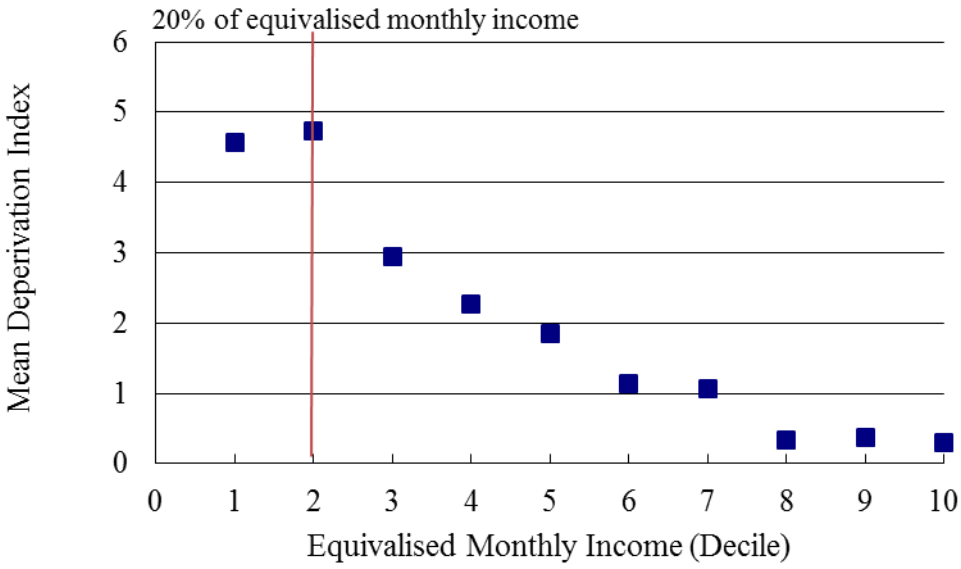
Figure 10 shows that deprivation among the baseline sample increases sharply when the household equivalised monthly income falls below $4,722 (the upper boundary of the second decile). The deprivation index scores of those in the first and the second deciles are 4.6 and 4.7, respectively (Table 19), while the deprivation index score of those in the third decile is much lower, at 2.9.

The red line in Figure 10 shows the lowest 20% equivalised monthly income group as the benchmark used in this research to estimate the extent of income poverty. Those

households below this income threshold (or poverty line) have a deprivation index score greater than 4, so the threshold used to identify deprivation in Hong Kong has been set at 4, i.e. missing out on at least 4 essential items because of a lack of affordability.

The deprivation threshold obviously has to be an integer because the number of essential items is itself an integer (at the individual level) and we have selected four items rather than three items because of the deprivation score patterns shown in Figure 10. On this basis, just under one-fifth (18.4%) of the 7,052,100 population in Hong Kong or about 1,100,000 people were deprived when the Baseline Survey was conducted in early 2011 (see Table 18).

Figure 10: Mean Derivation Index by Equivalised Monthly Income Decile



4.2.4 Social Exclusion Index

Social Exclusion

The Baseline Survey questionnaire included 16 items that relate to different social exclusion, mainly related to social participation, connectedness and engagement in the community (see

Table 20). Six of these 16 items – “Can take transport for visiting relatives and friends”, “Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New year”, “Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding”, “Can have one set of decent clothes”, “Have a mobile phone”, and “Can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time” are also included as items that entered into the construction of the deprivation index. The other 10 items are included in the social exclusion index only. The number of items included in both indices has been kept to a minimum in order to maximise the survey response rate(s) and to simplify the measurement of the concepts of deprivation and social exclusion. (In addition, since the focus here is on basic needs items that most in the community regards as being essential, one would expect the list of items to be relatively short).

Respondents had a strong consensus over most of the social exclusion items relating to self-esteem and transportation. For example, the two items that most respondents regarding as essential were “To be treated with respect by other people” (95.5% support) and “To be accepted by others for who you are” (94.0% support). Items relating to transportation such as “Have access to convenient public transportation to the neighbourhood” (95.3% support) and “Able to visit relatives and friends by transportation” (95.0% support) also received a very high level of support from the public for being essential (Table 20).

Items concern with traditional customary social interactions also received a high level of consensus among the public, namely items “Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year (90.4% support) and “Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding (87.9% support). The item that received the lowest level of support for being essential was “Have leisure activities in the holiday”, but even here, the level of support (72.1%) was well above the threshold level of 50% support, so all 16 items are included in the construction of the social exclusion index.

Table 20: Items of the Social Exclusion Index

No.	Items (Social Exclusion)	Percentage of population agree the item is essential for everyone in HK
Respect and Acceptance by Others		
SE1	To be treated with respect by other people	95.5%
SE2	To be accepted by others for who you are	94.0%
Access to Transportation		
SE3	Have access to convenient public transportation to the neighbourhood	95.3%
***SE4**	Can take transport for visiting relatives and friends.	95.0%
Social Custom		
***SE5**	Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year	90.4%
***SE6**	Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding	87.9%
***SE7**	Can have one set of decent clothes	86.9%
Social Support		
SE8	Have someone to give advice about an important decision in your life	90.2%
SE9:	Have someone to look after you and help you the housework when you are sick	89.4%
SE10	Have someone to turn to for money (up to HKD3000) in case of emergency	80.4%
Capability to Connect with Others		

***SE11**	*Have a mobile phone	88.7%
SE12	Have basic English speaking and reading skills	82.6%
Participation in Leisure and Social Activities		
SE13	Have public place to gather with neighbours and friends in your neighbourhood	84.4%
SE14	Have leisure and sports facilities in your neighbourhood	84.2%
***SE15**	Can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time	73.8%
***SE16**	Have leisure activities in the holiday	72.1%

Note: * The seven items SE4, SE5, SE6, SE7, SE11, SE15 and SE16 are included in the deprivation index and the social exclusion index

Table 21 shows that the percentage of population who do not have each of the 16 items that are related to social exclusion. As there is no "affordability" criteria to filer the inapplicable cases in the social exclusion context, in this case the "inapplicable" cases have been subtracted from the total population when calculating the percentages, or exclusion incidence rates.

The item with the highest incidence of social exclusion is "Have basic English speaking and reading skills" (incidence rate of 48.0%). Four other items have similar incidence rates of social exclusion (in excess of 20%). These are: "Have leisure and sports facilities in your neighbourhood" (21.7%); "Have someone to turn to for money (up to HKD3000) in case of emergency" (21.2%); "Have leisure activities in the holiday" (21.2%); and "Have someone to look after you and help you the housework when you are sick" (20.5%).

The incidence of social exclusion is lower for the remaining 11 items, although the incidence rates vary between 4.3% and 17.5% and in general, the incidence of exclusion is much higher than the incidence of deprivation presented earlier (in Table 19).

Table 21: The Percentage of Each Item which Respondents Do not Have (Hong Kong Social Exclusion Index 2011)

	Items	Do not have the item
SE12	Have basic English speaking and reading skills.	48.0%
SE14	Have leisure and sports facilities in your neighbourhood.	21.7%
SE10	Have someone to turn to for money (up to HKD3000) in case of emergency.	21.2%
SE16	Have leisure activities in the holiday.	21.2%
SE9	Have someone to look after you and help you the housework when you are sick.	20.5%
SE13	Have public place to gather with neighbours and friends in your neighbourhood.	17.5%
SE15	Can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time	14.4%
SE8	Have someone to give advice about an important decision in your life.	13.0%
SE3	Have access to convenient public transportation in the neighbourhood.	10.5%
SE5	Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.	9.7%
SE6	Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.	9.2%
SE7	Can have one set of decent clothes.	9.0%
SE4	Can take transport for visiting relatives and friends.	8.2%
SE1	To be treated with respect by other people.	6.9%
SE2	To be accepted by others for who you are.	6.6%
SE11	Have a mobile phone.	4.3%

Deep Social Exclusion

As in the case of deprivation, a social exclusion index has been calculated for each

respondent by summing the number of instances of exclusion that he/she experiences. This index varies at the individual level between zero and 16 and can be averaged across different groups as a way of comparing the degree of exclusion faced by those in different circumstances.

The patterns of multiple exclusion shown in Table 22 indicate that only 25% of the respondents did not encounter any form of social exclusion, 75% encountered at least 1 form of social exclusion items, 50.4% encountered 2 or more forms, 34.8% encountered 3 or more forms, 24.1% encountered 4 or more forms, and 16.8% encountered 5 or more forms.

The mean score of the social exclusion index across the whole population is 2.4. This compares with an overall mean value of 1.9 for the deprivation index, as indicated earlier.

Table 22: The Percentage of the Number of Items Respondents Socially Excluded

Socially Excluded Items	Percentage (%)
0	25.0%
1 or more	75.0%
2 or more	50.4%
3 or more	34.8%
4 or more	24.1%
5 or more	16.8%
6 or more	12.0%
7 or more	8.9%
8 or more	6.6%

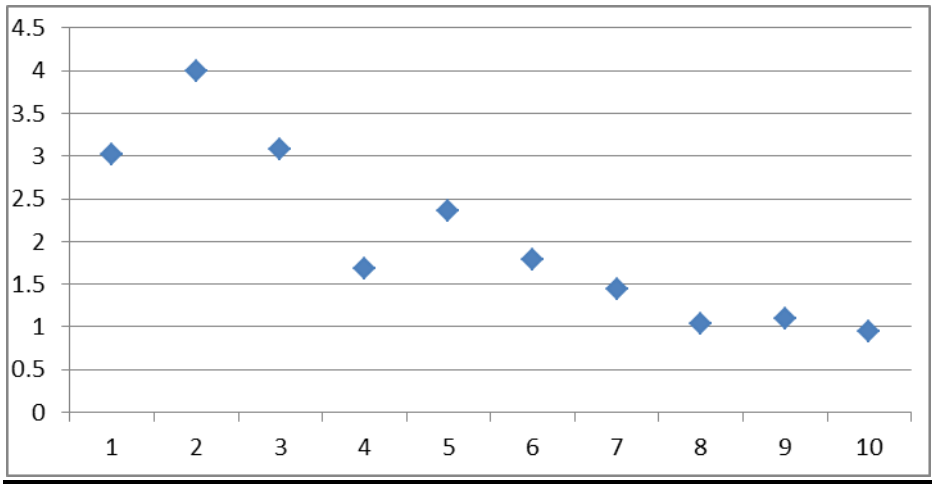
Table 23 shows how the social exclusion index varies across the income deciles and these results are illustrated in

Figure 11. The results resemble those for the deprivation index presented earlier, in that there is a sharp drop in the index after the second income decile (and a further drop after decile 3. However, the pattern is not quite as clear-cut as in the case of deprivation, and in this instance the value of the social exclusion index in the first and second deciles is 3.02 and 4.00, respectively, while that in the third decile is 3.08 (very similar to the first decile).

Table 23: Mean Social Exclusion Index by Equalized Income Decile

Income Declie	Income Range	Mean Social Exclusion Index Score
1	$1-$3,425	3.02
2	$3,426-$4,722	4.00
3	$4,723-$5,667	3.08
4	$5,668-$6,701	1.68
5	$6,702-$7,667	2.36
6	$7,668-$8,956	1.78
7	$8,957-$10,000	1.44
8	$10,001-$12,381	1.04
9	$12,382-$15,238	1.09
10	$15,239 or above	0.94

Figure 11: Mean Social Exclusion Index by Equalized Income Decile



As in the case of deprivation, it is necessary to select an integer threshold to distinguish between those who are in deep exclusion (who have an exclusion index score that exceeds the threshold) and those who are not in deep exclusion (who have an exclusion index score below the threshold). As the deprivation rate found in this study is 18.4%, we would like to set the threshold of deep exclusion to get similar rate of deep exclusion as in the Australian study. In this instance, the deep exclusion threshold was set at a minimum of 5 forms of exclusion (a social exclusion index score of 5 or more) and on this basis, about one-in-six (16.8%) of the Hong Kong population (or approximately 1,185,000 people) are in deep exclusion. If we use 4 items as the threshold of exclusion, there will be 24.1% exclusion rate which will be much higher than deprivation rate of 18.4%.

Having estimated the degree of deprivation and social exclusion using instruments that are based on the data collected in the baseline Survey, we now explore the overlap between these two concepts and that of poverty, defined in conventional terms by comparing income with a poverty line.

4.3 The Relation between Poverty, Deprivation and Social Exclusion

The values of equivalized income, the deprivation index score, and the social exclusion index score are now used to further analyse the relation between income poverty, deprivation and social exclusion. By definition, the use of the second income decile threshold to define deprivation and social exclusion implies that, by definition, if the same threshold is used to define poverty, then it will produce an income poverty rate of 20%. We have deliberately adopted this approach in order to make it explicit that our poverty line has been set for purely analytical purposes and is not intended to be a substitute for other poverty lines that have been used to estimate poverty in Hong Kong.

Having made this decision, we have then set thresholds to define deprivation and social exclusion that produce similar overall incidence rates – similar that is, to the 20% poverty rate implied by our income threshold. We have seen that, in practice, the approach produces deprivation and social exclusion rates of 18.4% and 16.8%, respectively, and the issue now addressed is the extent to which the three estimates of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion identify the same people as being socially disadvantaged in each case.

Table 24 presents the basic overlaps between the above measures of poverty, deprivation and social exclusion. The results show that of those whose incomes place them among the poor, less than one-half (41.67%) of them are also identified as deprived and about one-third (34.5%) of them are also identified as being socially excluded, Just over one-tenth (11.49%) of the population are identified as being both deprived and socially excluded.

If, following the approach adopted by Bradshaw and Finch (2003) and Saunders, Naidoo and Griffiths (2007), we identify the group belongs to poverty, deprivation and exclusion as forming the core of poverty, 5.57% of the population belongs this core group. Alternatively, we could follow the approach used by Whelan, Nolan and Maître (2006) and Saunders and Naidoo (2009) and define consistent poverty as those who experience both poverty and deprivation. In this case, the consistent poverty rate

based on the estimates in table 24 would be equal to 0.417 x 20.0 = 8.3%. However, it needs to be pointed out that those who have developed these approaches in other countries have tended to use a poverty rate based on a poverty line that is higher than that used in conventional poverty studies e.g. 60% or 70% of median income as opposed to 50% or 60% and account would need to be taken of the arguments that underlie these choices in any serious application of the approaches in the Hong Kong context. They are used here for illustrative purposes to highlight some possible extensions to the research that has been undertaken.

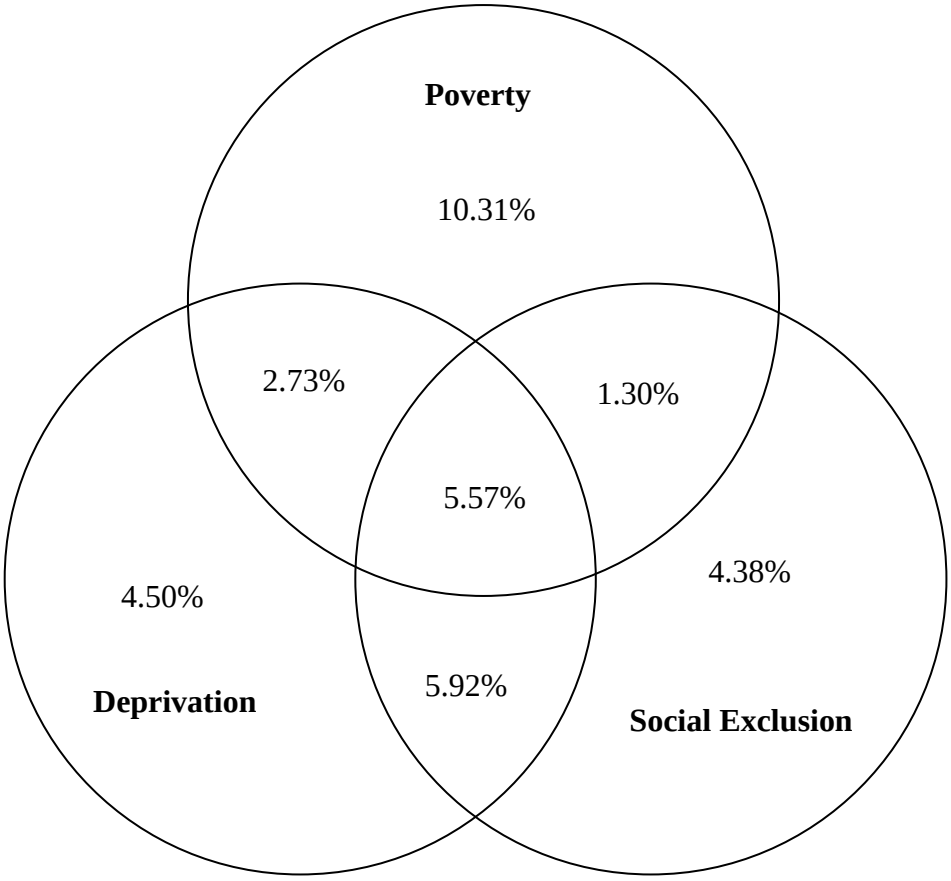
Table 24: Overlaps of population in the three social disadvantages The Percentage of Respondents in Different Areas

Poverty rate	19.91%
Deprivation rate	18.72%
Social exclusion rate	17.17%
Percentage in poverty who are also deprived	41.67%
Percentage in poverty who are also excluded	34.50%
Percentage of both deprived and excluded	11.49%
Core disadvantaged	5.57%

Figure 12 provides a breakdown of the disadvantage population that are identified as disadvantaged using any one of the three approaches used here: poverty, deprivation or social exclusion. These estimates show, for example, that over half of those with income below the poverty are neither deprived for socially excluded. In contrast, almost one-quarter of those who are deprived are neither poor nor excluded, while just over one-quarter of those who are excluded are neither poor nor deprived.

Thus, although there is an overlap between the three approaches, it is by no means complete and all three are picking up different aspects of the overall problem of social disadvantage. Importantly, because the three concepts are different and produce different estimates of who is worst off, they also imply that different policy approaches will be needed to address each issue.

Figure 12: The Percentage of Respondents who Fall Below the Poverty Rate, Deprivation Rate and Social Exclusion Rate



4.4 Which Groups are More Deprived and Socially Excluded?

This section presents patterns of deprivation and social exclusion among social groups and also shows the extent of their deprivation and social exclusion. In Table 25, we compare the mean deprivation index score[9] and the deprivation rate[10] of different social groups identified on the basis of their age, gender and household size. The statistical significance of the differences between the scores within each of these categories is also tested.

[9] Mean deprivation score of the sub-group is the mean score of the deprivation index of the specific sub-group.

[10] Deprivation rate of the sub-group is the percentage of the group that has a deprivation index score greater than 4.

The age breakdown shows a clear upwards sloping gradient linking deprivation with age. Among the four age groups examined (18-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65 and above), the mean deprivation index score of the youngest group (0.59) is significantly lower than that for the three older age groups. In contrast, the mean deprivation index score of the oldest group (aged 65 and above) is 3.40, which is significantly ($p<0.001$) higher than the other three younger groups; and the deprivation rate is 33.4%. Elderly people aged 65 or above in Hong Kong are thus more deprived than younger age groups and about one-third of them are living in deprivation.

This pattern differs considerably from that existing in other countries that have conducted deprivation studies. In Australia, for example, deprivation is much *lower* among those aged 65 and over than among younger age groups. In 2006, the mean deprivation scores for those aged 65 and over was 0.87, which was less than half that among people aged under 30 (Saunders, Naidoo and Griffiths, 2007, Table 6) – and a similar pattern is apparent in the more recent Australian study, conducted in 2010 (see Saunders and Wong, 2012).[11] Thus while deprivation among older Australians is less than half of its level among younger Australians, in Hong Kong the ratio is almost six to one *against* older people.

Although there are many factors that help to explain this difference, the coverage and adequacy of the pension systems that exist in the two countries must be one of the most important factors. Australia has a strong pension system that provides an adequate minimum income for all people aged 65 and over that pass the means test (and those who do not satisfy it by definition have access to other sources of income on which they can rely). In contrast, the pension system in Hong Kong remains under-developed and does not currently provide an income floor that allows older people to live a life of dignity that is unaffected by deprivation.

The gender difference in deprivation shown in Table 25 is also statistically significant ($p<0.05$), with the mean deprivation index score of men of 1.64 well below the mean score for women of 2.12. The male deprivation rate of 16.3% is also below the female

[11] UK deprivation studies show a similar age gradient to that described for Australia.

deprivation rate of 20.1%. Women in Hong Kong are more deprived than men and about one in five women are living in deprivation.

The deprivation patterns by household size, in Table 25 show that deprivation tends to decline as household size increases. Thus, single-person and 2-persons households are more deprived than households of larger size. The mean deprivation index score of single-person household is 3.47, which is significantly higher than other three groups, and the deprivation rate of single-person households is at a very high level of 36.6%. The mean deprivation index score of two-person household is also is significantly higher than that for three- and four-person households.

Table 25 also shows that the mean deprivation index scores of single-person elderly and two-person elderly households are 2.52 and 2.10, respectively, and their corresponding deprivation rates are 24.8% and 19.4%, although neither of these differences is statistically significant.

Table 25: Mean Deprivation Index Score and Deprivation Rate by Age, Gender and Number of Household Members

Characteristics	Sub-groups		Sub-group Mean DeprivationScore	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups ANOVA/Posthoc (LSD) *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Age	1.	18-24	0.59	1/2 ** 1/3 *** 1/4 ***	5.6%
	2.	25-44	1.52	2/1** 2/3* 2/4***	14.7%
	3.	45-64	2.06	3/1 *** 3/2* 3/4 ***	19.3%
	4.	65 or above	3.40	4/1 *** 4/2 *** 4/3 ***	33.4%
Gender	Male		1.64	*	16.3%
	Female		2.12		20.1%
Number of Household members	1.	1	3.47	1/2* 1/3 *** 1/4 *** 1/5 ***	36.6%
	2.	2	2.47	2/1* 2/3 *** 2/4 ***	22.5%
	3.	3	1.33	3/1 *** 3/2 ***	13.7%
	4.	4	1.34	4/1 *** 4/2 ***	13.3%
	5.	5 or more	1.89	5/1 ***	15.5%
Elderly Household	Single-elderly Household		2.52	-	24.8%
	Two-elderly Household		2.10		19.4%

Table 26 compares deprivation across different types of family, and the results show that families with children, an elderly member, or a member with chronic disease or disability are all more deprived and have higher deprivation rates. The level of deprivation is highest overall among families with a member with a chronic disease or disability, the mean deprivation index score for this group being 4.17, which is significantly higher ($p<0.001$) than that for families without such members. The deprivation rate of families with a member with a chronic disease or disability is extremely high at 40.8%, a results which implies that 4 in 10 of these families are living in deprivation.

The mean deprivation index score for families with an elderly member is 2.38, which is significantly higher ($p<0.05$) than for those families without an elderly member. The deprivation rate of families with an elderly member is again very high, at 23.0%.

The mean deprivation index score for those families with member(s) under 18 years of age is 2.25, which is significantly higher ($p<0.05$) than for those families without a member under 18 years old. The deprivation rate of families with member(s) under 18 years old is 21.1%.

Table 26: Mean Deprivation Index Score and Deprivation Rate by different family types

Characteristics	Sub-groups	Sub-group Mean Deprivation Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups ANOVA/Posthoc (LSD) *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Families with/ without Children	With Member(s) under 18 Years Old	2.25	*	21.1%
	Without Member under 18 Years Old	1.71		17.0%
Families with/ without Elderly	With Elderly Member(s)	2.38	*	23.0%
	Without Elderly Member	1.69		16.5%
People with/ without Disability	With Member(s) of Chronic Disease or Disabilities	4.17	***	40.8%
	Without Member of Chronic Disease or Disabilities	1.46		14.3%

For different levels of education attainment, Table 27 indicates that people with primary school only or below and lower secondary education are more deprived than people with higher education attainment. The mean deprivation index score for those with primary or below education attainment is 3.49, which is significantly higher than that for those with lower secondary education (1/2 $p<0.001$). Deprivation among the lower secondary group is also significantly higher than that for the upper secondary (2/3 $p<0.001$) and post-secondary and above (2/4 $p<0.01$). The deprivation incidence rate of the people of primary or below education attainment is high, at 33.7%. The mean deprivation index score of people with lower secondary is also higher than the other two groups (2/3 2/4 $p<0.001$), although people with post-secondary and above education attainment have a lower deprivation index score (0.34) and rate (2.9%).

For those living in different type of housing, Table 27 also shows that people living in public rental housing and private housing (rented) are more deprived than people living in Home Ownership Scheme and private housing (owned). The mean deprivation index score for people living in public rental housing is 2.48, which is significantly higher than for home owners (1/2 1/3 $p<0.001$). The deprivation rate of people living in public rental housing is 24.9%, while the mean deprivation index score of those living in private rental is 2.50, which is also significantly higher than for home owners (4/2 $p<0.001$, 4/3 $p<0.001$).

Table 27: Mean Deprivation Index Score and Deprivation Rate by Education Attainment and Types of Housing

Characteristics	Sub-groups		Sub-group Mean Deprivation Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups Post-hoc test (lsd) *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Education Attainment	1.	Primary or below	3.49	1/2 *** 1/3 *** 1/4 ***	33.7%
	2.	Lower Secondary	2.23	2/1 *** 2/3 *** 2/4 ***	22.1%
	3.	Upper Secondary	1.15	3/1 *** 3 /2*** 3/4 **	11.0%
	4.	Post-secondary and above	0.34	4/1 *** 4/2 *** 4/3 **	2.9%
Type of Housing	1.	Public Rental Housing	2.48	1/2 *** 1/3 ***	24.9%
	2.	Home Ownership Scheme	0.60	2/1 *** 2/4 ***	5.0%
	3.	Private Housing (Owned)	0.28	3/1 *** 3/4 ***	1.9%
	4.	Private Housing (Rented)	2.50	4/2 *** 4/3 ***	21.4%
	5.	Suite, Cubic Housing, Bed Space (Rented)	1.87	-	11.9%

The relationship between deprivation and equivalised household income has already been explored, but Table 28 presents the results in more detail. It indicates that among the different equivalised household monthly income groups, households with equivalised monthly income HK$2,000-3,999 are more deprived and have higher deprivation rate than all other income groups. The mean deprivation index score for these households is very high (4.96), which is significantly higher than the score of households with lower income (2/1 $p<0.05$), as well as for all other higher household income groups ($p<0.001$). The deprivation rate of households with an equivalised monthly income HK$2,000-3,999 is extremely high at 44.0%.

The mean deprivation index score for households with equivalised monthly incomes in the range HK$0-1,999 is also high, at 3.49, which is significantly higher than the score of those households with higher income (1/4. 1/8 $p<0.01$, 1/5 1/6 1/7 $p<0.001$). The deprivation rate for these households is also high 39.3%. The mean deprivation index score for households with an equivalised monthly income of HK$4000-5,999 is 3.36, which is significantly higher than the score of those households with higher incomes (3/4 3/5 3/6 3/7 3/8 $p<0.001$). The deprivation rate of households of this income group is also high, at 35.0%.

Table 28: Mean Deprivation Index Score and Deprivation Rate by different household income group

Characteristics	Sub-groups		Sub-group Mean Deprivation Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups ANOVA/Posthoc (LSD) *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Equivalised Household Monthly Income	1.	HKD 0-1,999	3.49	1/2* 1/4** 1/5*** 1/6*** 1/7*** 1/8**	39.3%
	2.	HKD 2,000-3,999	4.96	2/1* 2/3*** 2/4*** 2/5*** 2/6*** 2/7*** 2/8*** 2/9**	44.0%
	3.	HKD 4,000-5,999	3.36	3/2*** 3/4*** 3/5*** 3/6*** 3/7*** 3/8***	35.0%
	4.	HKD 6,000- 7,999	1.91	4/1** 4/2*** 4/3*** 4/5* 4/6*** 4/7** 4/8*	18.6%
	5	HKD 8,000- 9,999	0.99	5/1*** 5/2*** 5/3*** 5/4*	8.8%
	6.	HKD 10,000-14,999	0.33	6/1*** 6/2*** 6/3*** 6/4***	1.3%
	7.	HKD 15,000-19,999	0.34	7/1*** 7/2*** 7/3*** 7/4**	3.6%

	8.	HKD 20,000-29,999	0.00	8/1** 8/2*** 8/3*** 8/4*	0.0%
	9.	HKD 30,000 or above	0.00	9/2**	0.0%

Differences in deprivation between families receiving financial assistance from government or whether or not they have recently used social services are presented in Table 29. The mean deprivation index score of households receiving CSSA is extremely high at the level of 7.15, the highest among the various sub-groups considered in this sub-group analysis. The deprivation rate of households receiving CSSA is also extremely high at 71.8%, again the highest among the various sub-groups considered. This implies that about 7 in 10 families receiving CSSA are living in deprivation and many of them are living in deep deprivation. The deep and wide deprivation among CSSA recipients suggests that income support provision through the social security system is not currently solving the problem of deprivation among socially disadvantaged groups in Hong Kong.

Further analysis of the two groups receiving Old Age Allowance (OAA) and those not receiving OAA indicates that though the mean deprivation index score of households receiving OAA is higher at 2.40, the mean difference with those households not receiving OAA is not statistically significant ($p>0.05$). The deprivation rate of households receiving OAA is 25.7%.

The mean score of deprivation of those households who have used social services in the past year (before interview) is 3.77, which is significantly ($p<0.001$) higher than those that did not use social services over the previous year. The deprivation rate of social service user households is 40.2%. On one hand, this signifies that the provision of social services in Hong Kong was successfully targeted on the most deprived people; on the other hand, it shows that there is still plenty of room for improvement in the coverage and adequacy of social services in Hong Kong in alleviating deprivation among the most socially disadvantaged groups.

Table 29: Mean Deprivation Index Score and Deprivation Rate by different household whether receiving CSSA, OAA & social service

Characteristics	Sub-groups	Sub-group Mean Deprivation Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups ANOVA *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Receiving CSSA	Yes	7.15	***	71.8%
	No	1.41		13.3%
Receiving Old Age Allowance	Yes	2.40	-	25.7%
	No	1.84		17.6%
Used social service in the past year	Yes	3.77	***	40.2%
	No	1.70		16.0%

Table 30 shows differences in the mean deprivation index score and deprivation rate for people in different employment situations. The mean deprivation index score and deprivation rate of economically inactive (included retired, home-makers, students) persons are 2.61 and 25.0%, respectively, both of which are significantly higher ($p<0.001$) than those of the economically active persons (mean deprivation index score = 1.41, deprivation rate = 13.5%).

The mean deprivation index score and deprivation rate of persons who are unemployed are 3.01 and 33.5% respectively, significantly higher ($p<0.01$) than those employed persons (mean deprivation index score =1.26, deprivation rate = 11.8%). The mean deprivation index score and deprivation rate for part-time workers are 3.36 and 30.2%, respectively which are higher than those of full-time workers (mean

deprivation index score = 0.91, deprivation rate = 8.6%).

These results show clearly that access to full-time labour employment is a solution to the deprivation problems of socially disadvantaged groups.

Table 30: Mean Deprivation Index Score and Deprivation Rate by different employment situation

Characteristics	Sub-groups	Sub-group Mean Deprivation Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups ANOVA *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Economically Active / Inactive	Active	1.41	***	13.5%
	Inactive	2.61		25.0%
Employed/ Unemployed	Employed	1.26	**	11.8%
	Unemployed	3.01		33.5%
Full-time / Part-time	Full time	0.91	***	8.6%
	Part time	3.36		30.2%

Table 31 indicates that the mean deprivation index score and deprivation rate of persons who were born in places other than Hong Kong are 2.83 and 28.2%, respectively, both of which are significantly higher ($p<0.001$) than for those born in Hong Kong (mean deprivation index score =1.42, deprivation rate = 13.2%). The mean deprivation index score of those persons born elsewhere who have resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years is very high at 4.54, while their deprivation rate is also high at 39.4%. Both values are higher than those born elsewhere who have resided in Hong Kong for at least 7 years (mean deprivation index score = 1.81,

deprivation rate = 17.8%). In fact, this latter group of longer-term residents have deprivation scores and rates that are only slightly higher than those for people born in Hong Kong.

Table 31: Mean Deprivation Index Score and Deprivation Rate by length of residency and place of birth

Characteristics	Sub-groups	Sub-group Mean Deprivation Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups ANOVA *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Length of Residency in Hong Kong	>= 7 years	1.81	***	17.8%
	< 7 years	4.54		39.4%
Place of Birth	Born in HK	1.42	***	13.2%
	Born in other places	2.83		28.2%

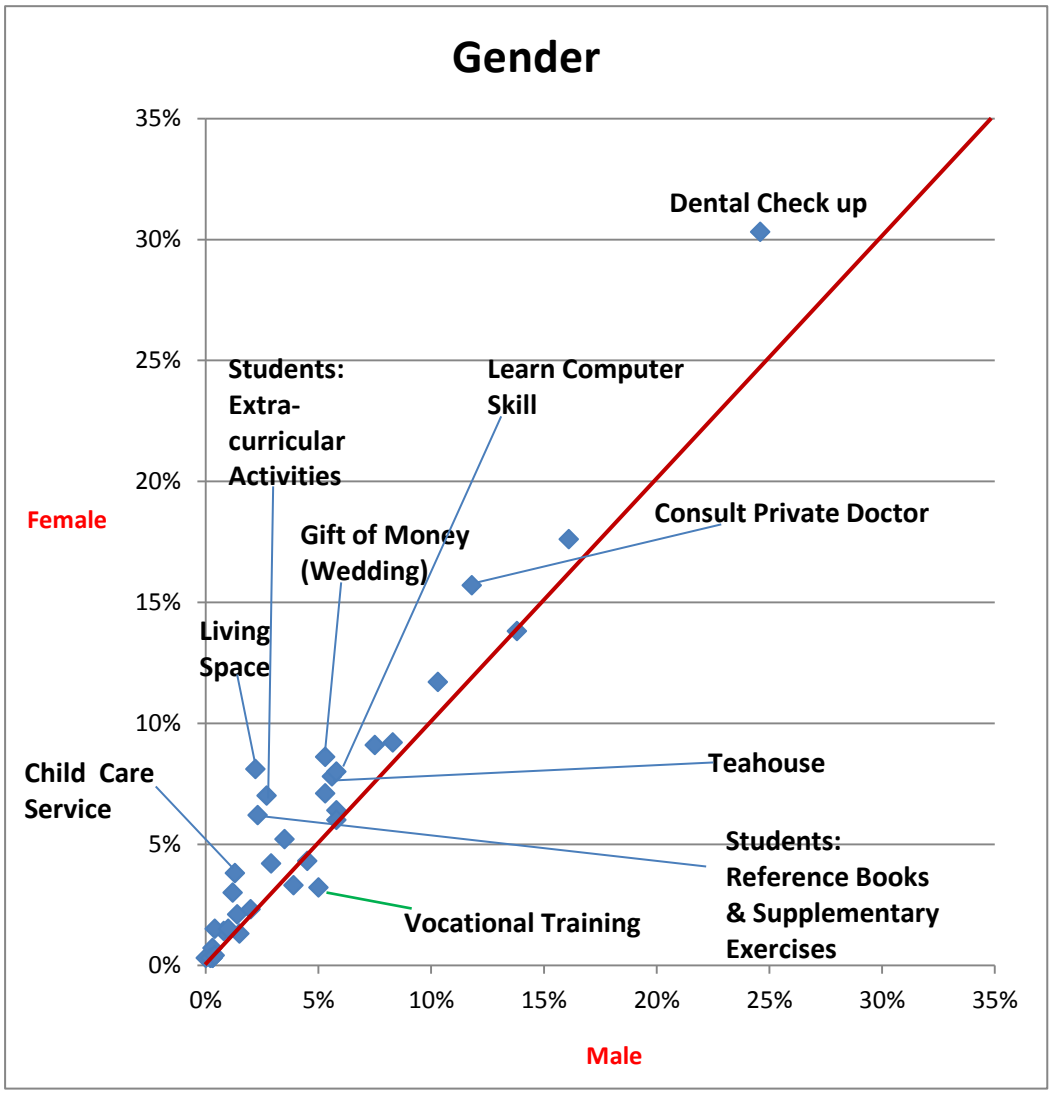
4.4.2 Deprivation among Different Disadvantage Groups

Gender

This section compares the individual item deprivation situation for each of the 35 essential items among different disadvantages groups including women, the elderly, CSSA recipients and families with a disabled members. For each group the population is split into two groups (group members; non-members) and we then map the percentage of people in each group who are deprived of each item onto x-axis and y-axis. A 45 degree line is drawn to show where there is no difference between the two groups in the item deprivation rates. The greater the distance of an item from the 45 degree line, the greater difference between the relevant group members and non-members.

Figure 13 indicates that women are more likely (than men) to be deprived of the following items: living space, consulting a private doctor and also items related to students: extra-curricular activities and reference books and supplementary exercises. These differences may be in part due to the fact more women can be found in the single parent families, who have limited resources to spend on medical care and living, and less to spend on their children, who are deprived of many education-related items and activities.

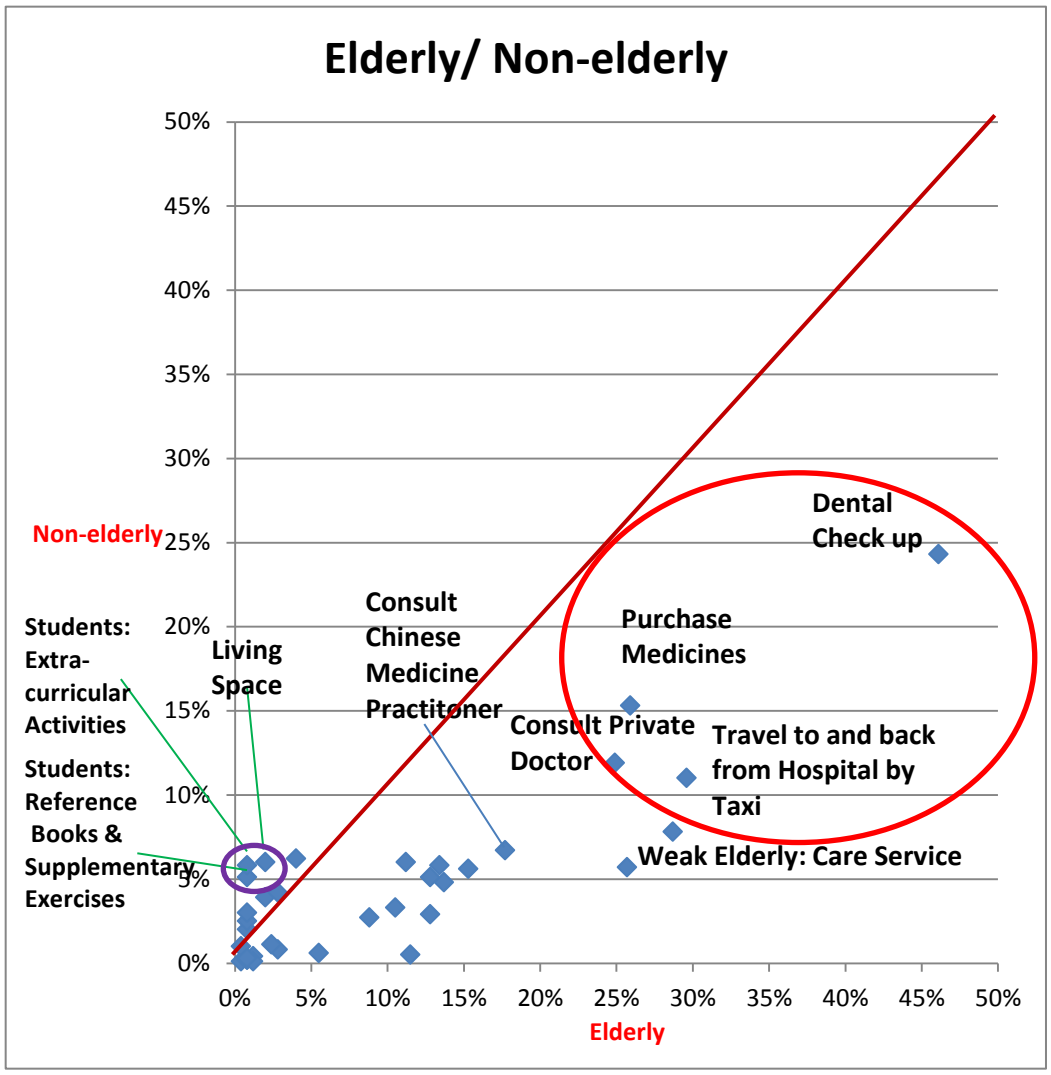
Figure 13: Comparison of Percentage of Deprivation of 35 items by Gender



Elderly/ Non-elderly

From Figure 14, it can be seen that elderly people face higher deprivation of all medical items (consulting a private doctor, travel to and back from hospital by taxi, and purchase medicines, items marked in red circle), while those who are non-elderly are more deprived of adequate living space and items relating to student needs (including extra-curricular activities and reference books and supplementary exercises, items those marked with a purple circle in Figure 14).

Figure 14: Comparison of Percentage of Deprivation of 35 items by Elderly and Non-elderly

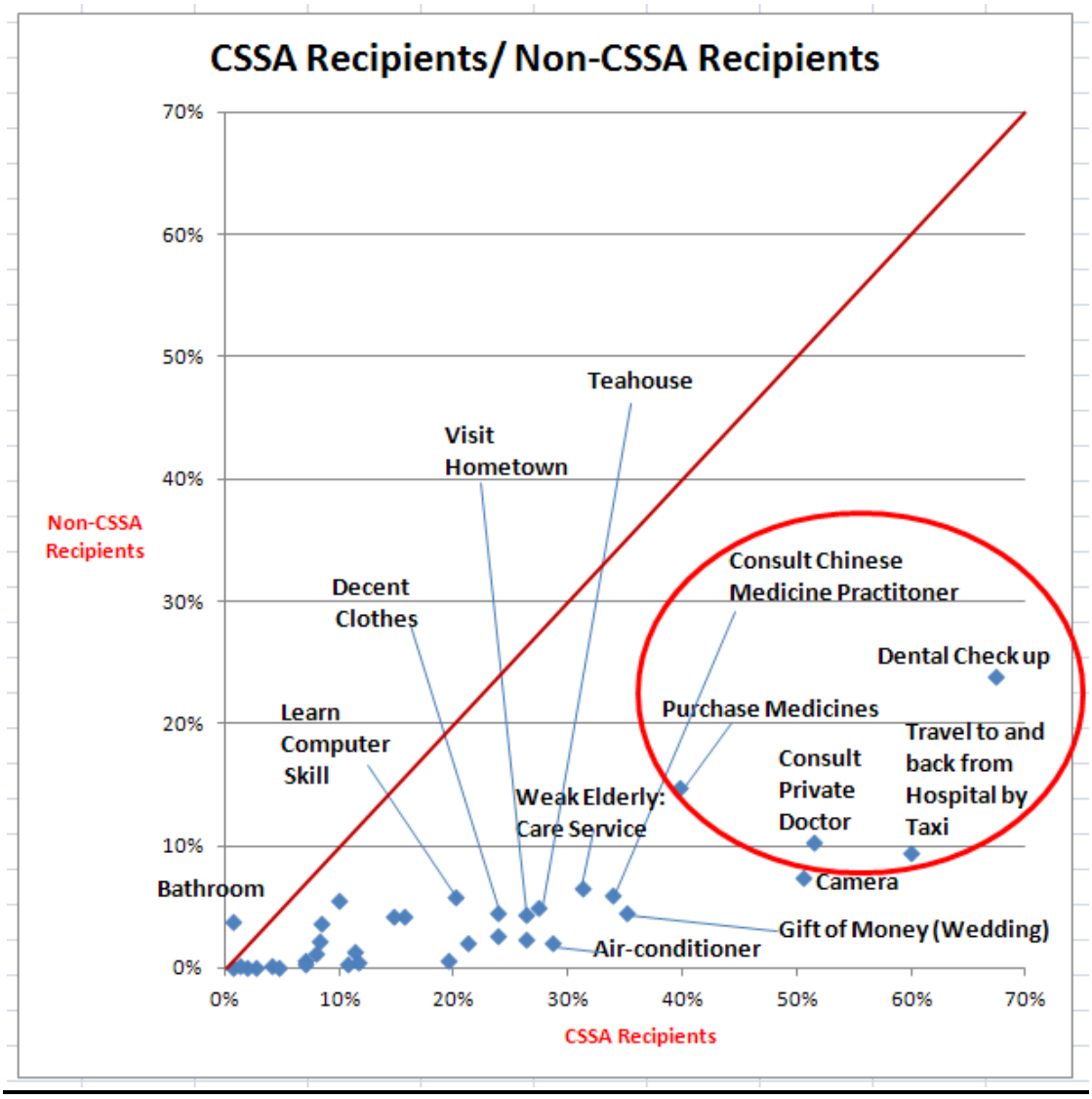


CSSA Recipients/ Non-CSSA Recipients

Figure 15 compares item deprivation rates among CSSA recipients and non-CSSA recipients. CSSA recipients are more deprived of almost all items as compared with non-CSSA recipients, a finding which signifies the inadequacy of the benefits received by CSSA recipients, who are deprived in virtually every aspect of their life. One exception is found for the item 'have bathroom inside a self-contained apartment,

with no need to share with other families', where the percentage of non-CSSA recipients who are deprived is higher. This may due to the fact that more CSSA recipients are living in public rental housing, which are self-contained flats with toilet and kitchen provided. Among different items, the difference in the deprivation percentages between the two groups for those items concerned with medical needs is the greatest, which signifies a need to improve medical provision for CSSA recipients.

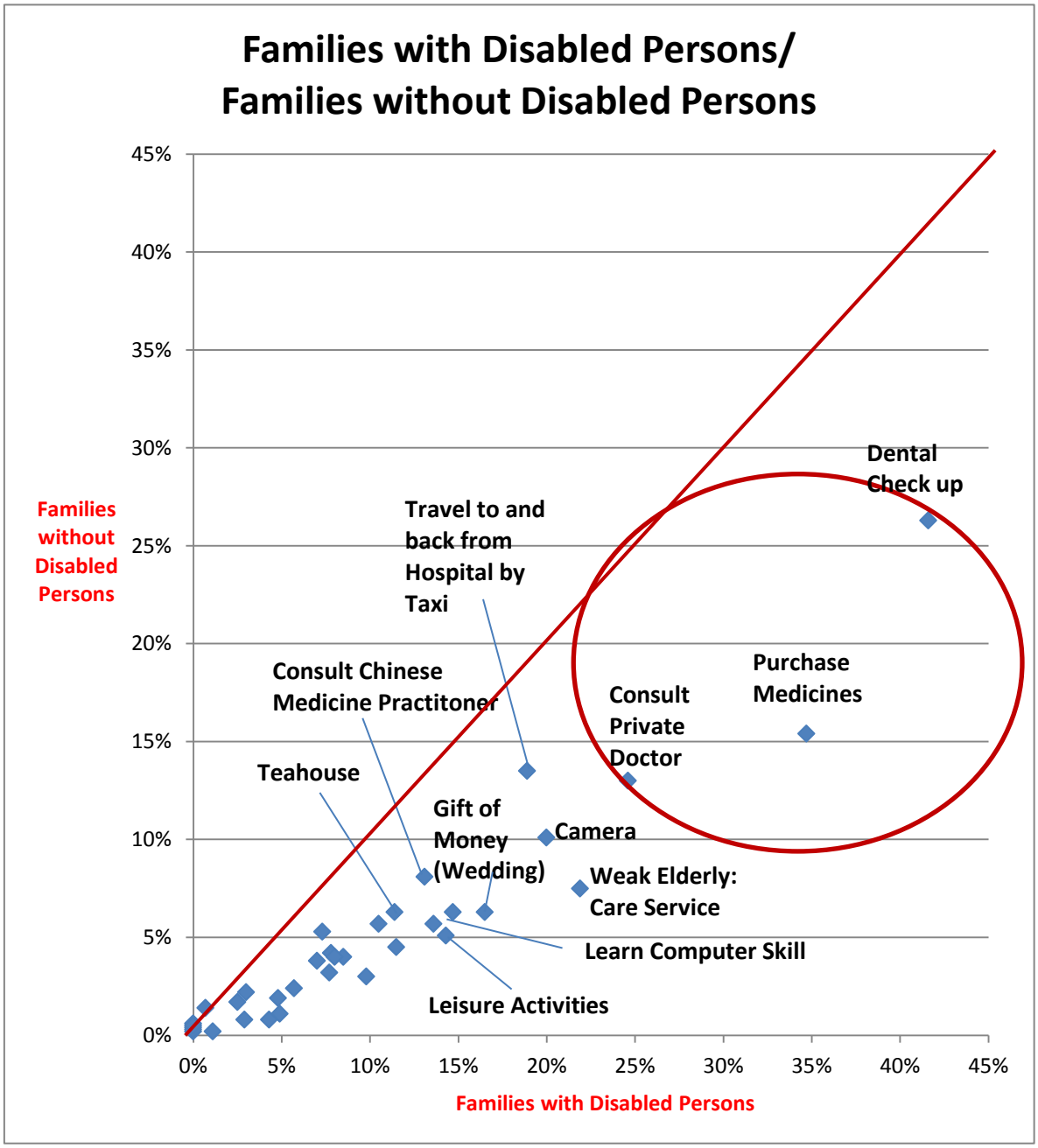
Figure 15: Comparison of Percentage of Deprivation of 35 items by CSSA Recipients and Non-CSSA Recipients



Families with Disabled Persons

Figure 16 shows that more families with disabled members are deprived of almost all essential items when compared with families without a disabled member. The gap is greatest for medical items (marked with a red circle in Figure 16), which signifies the deprived lives of families with member of disabled persons and signals the need for improved service provision and other forms of support.

Figure 16: Comparison of Percentage of Deprivation of 35 items by by Families with Disabled People and Families without Disabled People


Families with Disabled Persons/
Families without Disabled Persons
Families without Disabled Persons
45%
40%
35%
30%
25%
20%
15%
10%
5%
0%
0%
5%
10%
15%
20%
25%
30%
35%
40%
45%
Families with Disabled Persons
Dental Check up
Travel to and back from Hospital by Taxi
Consult Chinese Medicine Practitoner
Purchase Medicines
Consult Private Doctor
Teahouse
Gift of Money (Wedding)
Camera
Weak Elderly: Care Service
Learn Computer Skill
Leisure Activities

4.4.3 Characteristics of the Socially Excluded

In this section, we report which social groups are relatively more socially excluded and also show the extent of their social exclusion. Following the approach used earlier to compare the incidence of deprivation across different groups, Table 32 compares the mean "Social Exclusion Index Score"[12] (SE Score) and the "Social Exclusion Rate"[13] (SE Rate) of groups differentiated by their age, gender and household size.

Among the four age groups 18-24, 25-44, 45-64 and 65 and above, the mean SE score of the youngest group (aged 18-24) is 1.08, which is significantly lower ($p<0.01$) than the other three older groups. The SE rate of the group aged 18-24 is 5.0%. In contrast, the mean SE score the oldest group (aged 65 or above) is 3.85, which is significantly higher ($p<0.001$) than for the other three younger groups; and the SE rate is 30.4%. Elderly people aged 65 and above in Hong Kong are more likely to be socially excluded than younger age groups, and about one in ten elderly are socially excluded.

[12] Mean Social Exclusion Score of the sub-group is the mean score of the social exclusion index of the specific sub-group.

[13] Social Exclusion Rate of the sub-group is the percentage of the socially excluded (social exclusion index greater than 5) of the specific sub-group.

Table 32: Mean Social Exclusion Index Score and Social Exclusion Rate by Age, Gender and Number of Household Members

Characteristics		Sub-groups	Sub-group Mean Social Exclusion Index	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Groups Post-hoc test (lsd) *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Social Exclusion Rate
Age	a.	18-24	1.08	1/2 ** 1/3 *** 1/4 ***	5.0%
	b.	25-44	2.01	2/1 ** 2/3 ** 2/4 ***	14.1%
	c.	45-64	2.57	3/1 *** 3/2 ** 3/4 ***	17.2%
	d.	65 or above	3.85	4/1 *** 4/2 *** 4/3 ***	30.4%
Gender	Male		2.14	***	13.7%
	Female		2.63		19.4%
Number of Household members	a.	1	4.37	1/2 *** 1/3 *** 1/4 *** 1/5 ***	42.7%
	b.	2	2.90	2/1 *** 2/3 *** 2/4 *** 2/5 **	19.5%
	c.	3	1.96	3/1 *** 3/2 ***	12.1%
	d.	4	1.76	4/1 *** 4/2 ***	9.8%
	e.	5 or more	2.01	5/1 *** 5/2 **	13.0%
Elderly Household	Single Elderly Household		3.01	**	24.5%
	Two Elderly Household		2.16		12.6%

Table 33 indicates that the gender difference in social exclusion is also significant, with the mean SE score of men being 2.14, and the mean SE score of women is significantly higher ($p<0.001$) at 2.63. Also the SE rate of men is 13.7%, well below the SE rate of women of 19.4%. Women in Hong Kong are more socially excluded than men and overall, about one in five women are socially excluded.

For different household sizes, we find that single-person households and 2-person households are more excluded than those household of larger size. The mean SE score of single-person household is 4.37, which is significantly higher than other groups. The SE rate of single-person households is also at a very high level of 42.7%. The mean SE score of the two-person households is also significantly higher than the three-person and four-person households, and five-persons-or-more households. These results may suggest that households with children are more connected into their local community than households containing just one or two adults, where social exclusion is likely to be more of a problem.

We then focus the analysis on those single-elderly and two-elderly households. The mean SE score and SE rate of single-elderly households is 3.01 and 24.5% respectively, which are significantly ($p<0.01$) higher than two-elderly households (mean SE score = 2.16, SE rate = 12.6%).

When comparing different types of family (Table 33), we find that family with children, elderly and member of chronic disease or disabilities are more easily being socially excluded and have higher SE rates. The level of social exclusion is highest among family with member of chronic disease or disabilities, the mean SE score for them is 4.18, which is significantly higher ($p<0.001$) than the score for those families without such members. The SE rate of families with member with a chronic disease or disability is very high at 34.8%. In short, 1 in 3 families with a member with a chronic disease or disability are socially excluded.

The mean SE score for those families with an elderly member is 2.73, which is significantly higher ($p<0.05$) than those families without an elderly member (mean score = 2.26). The SE rate of family with an elderly member is 20.4%. The difference

of mean SE score between families with and without members under 18 years old are not significant.

Table 33: Social Exclusion Index and Social Exclusion Rate by Family Type

Characteristics	Sub-groups	Sub-group Mean Social Exclusion Index	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Groups Post-hoc test (lsd) *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Social Exclusion Rate
Families with/ without Members under 18 Years Old	With Members under 18 Years Old	2.48	-	17.8%
	Without Members under Years Old	2.36		16.3%
Families with/ without Elderly	With elderly members	2.73	*	20.4%
	Without elderly members	2.26		15.2%
Families with People with/ without Chronic Disease Disability	With At Least One Chronic Disease or Disabilities	4.18	***	34.8%
	Without Chronic Disease Disabilities	2.08		13.4%

For different education attainment, we find that people with primary schooling or below and lower secondary education are more socially excluded than people with higher educational attainment (Table 34). The mean SE score for people with primary or below educational attainment is 3.65, which is significantly higher than the lower secondary (1/2 $p<0.001$) and the upper secondary, and post-secondary and above groups (1/3 1/4 $p<0.001$). The lower secondary group is also significantly higher than the upper secondary and post-secondary and above group (2/3 2/4 $p<0.001$). The SE rate of people with primary or below educational attainment is high, at the level of 28.2%. The mean SE score of people with lower secondary is also is higher than the other two groups (2/3 2/4 $p<0.001$). However, people with post-secondary and above educational attainment have lower SE scores and rates. Their mean SE score is low at 0.34 and significantly lower than the lower educational groups (4/1 4/2 4/3 $p<0.001$). Their SE rate is also low at 3.1%.

Table 34: Mean Social Exclusion Index and Social Exclusion Rate by Education Attainment

Characteristics	Sub-groups		Sub-group Mean Deprivation Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups Post-hoc test (lsd) *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Education Attainment	1.	Primary or below	3.65	1/2 *** 1/3 *** 1/4 ***	28.2%
	2.	Lower Secondary	2.83	2/1 *** 2/3 *** 2/4 ***	19.9%
	3.	Upper Secondary	1.78	3/1 *** 3 /2*** 3/4 ***	11.6%
	4.	Post-secondary and above	0.95	4/1 *** 4/2 *** 4/3 ***	3.1%

For different type of housing, Table 35 shows that people living in public rental housing and private housing (rented) are more socially excluded than people living in Home Ownership Scheme and private housing (owned). The mean SE score for people living in public rental housing is 2.77, which is significantly higher than for home owners (1/2 1/3 $p<0.001$). The SE rate of people living in public rental housing is 21.1%. The mean SE score of those living in private rental is 2.36, which is not significantly different from that for home owners (4/2 4/3 $p>0.05$). As the number of persons living in rental suite, cubic housing, bed space is very small, the observed differences between their situations and those in other types of housing are not statistically significant, which is not conclusive.

Table 35: Mean Social Exclusion Index and Social Exclusion Rate by Types of Housing

Characteristics	Sub-groups		Sub-group Mean Deprivation Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups Post-hoc test (lsd) *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Type of Housing	1.	Public Rental Housing	2.77	1/2 *** 1/3 ***	21.1%
	2.	Home Ownership Scheme	1.62	2/1 *** 2/4*	6.8%
	3.	Private Housing (Owned)	1.45	3/1 *** 3/4* 3/5*	5.5%
	4.	Private Housing (Rented)	2.36	4/2* 4/3*	17.6%
	5.	Suite, Cubic Housing, Bed Space (Rented)	2.93	5/3*	20.9%

For different equivalized household income groups, we find that household with monthly income HKD2,000-3,999 and HKD0-1,999 are more socially excluded and have higher SE rate than other income groups (see Table 36). The level and coverage of SE is highest among households with monthly income in the range HKD2,000-3,999, the mean SE score for this group is high at 3.43, which is significantly higher than the score of other higher equivalized household income groups (2/4 2/5 2/6 2/7 2/8 $p<0.001$, 2/9 $p<0.01$). The SE rate of households with equivalized monthly income in the range HKD2,000-3,999 is high at 37.1%, which implies that about 4 in 10 households with equivalized monthly income HK$2,000-3,999 are socially excluded.

The mean SE score for households with equivalized monthly income in the range HKD0-1,999 is also high at 3.28, which is significantly higher than the score of those households with higher income from equivalized income HKD4000 onward

(1/5 1/6 1/7 p<0.001, 1/4 1/8 p<0.01, 1/9 p<0.05)). The SE rate of households with equivalized monthly income HKD0-1,999 is also high at 36.9%.

The mean SE score for households with equivalized monthly income HKD20,000-29,999 and HK$30,000 or above are very low at 0.89 and 0.00, respectively, which are significantly lower than the score of those households with the lowest three income groups. The SE rates of these higher-income households are both 0.0%, i.e. none of the persons in these high income groups are socially excluded.

The above data shows that households with equivalized monthly income lower than HK$4,000 have been more severely excluded than other income groups, while households with monthly income greater or equal to HK$20,000 are least socially excluded when compared with lower income groups.

Table 36: Mean Social Exclusion Score and Social Exclusion Rate by different household income group

Characteristics	Sub-groups		Sub-group Mean Deprivation Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups ANOVA/Posthoc (LSD) *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Equivalized Household Income	1.	HKD 0-1,999	3.28	1/4** 1/5*** 1/6*** 1/7*** 1/8** 1/9*	36.9%
	2.	HKD 2,000-3,999	3.43	2/4*** 2/5*** 2/6*** 2/7*** 2/8*** 2/9**	37.1%
	3.	HKD 4,000-5,999	2.91	3/4*** 3/5*** 3/6*** 3/7*** 3/8** 3/9*	31.2%

	4.	HKD 6,000- 7,999	2.00	4/1** 4/2*** 4/3*** 4/6*** 4/7**	18.0%
	5	HKD 8,000- 9,999	1.84	5/1*** 5/2*** 5/3*** 5/6** 5/7*	19.2%
	6.	HKD 10,000-14,999	1.09	6/1*** 6/2*** 6/3*** 6/4*** 6/5**	5.7%
	7.	HKD 15,000-19,999	1.12	7/1*** 7/2*** 7/3*** 7/4** 7/5*	3.3%
	8.	HKD 20,000-29,999	0.89	8/1** 8/2*** 8/3**	0.0%
	9.	HKD 30,000 or above	0.00	9/1* 9/2** 9/3*	0.0%

The differences in social exclusion are also very significant between families receiving financial assistance from government or who have used social services or not (Table 37). The mean SE score of households receiving CSSA is extremely high at 5.53; the SE rate of households receiving CSSA is also very high, at 52.3%. About one-half of families receiving CSSA are thus living in social exclusion and many of them are living in deep exclusion. The deep and wide social exclusion situation of the CSSA recipients signifies that, at its current level, income support through social security cannot solve the problem of social exclusion of socially disadvantaged groups in Hong Kong.

We further analyse the situation of the two groups receiving Old Age Allowance (OAA) and those do not receive OAA. The mean SE score of households receiving OAA is higher at the level of 3.17, and the mean difference with those households not receiving OAA is significant ($p<0.001$). The SE rate of those households receiving OAA is 22.5%.

The mean SE score of those households who have used social services in the past year before interview is 3.1, which is significantly higher ($p<0.05$) than for those did not use social services over this period. The SE rate of social service user households is 24.2%. This signifies that social services in Hong Kong are successfully targeted on the social excluded people; but it also indicates that social services in Hong Kong to some extent achieve the outcome in alleviating the social exclusion situation of the socially disadvantaged groups, as the SE rate of the service user is not very high.

Table 37: Mean Social Exclusion Index and Social Exclusion Rate by different household whether receiving CSSA, OAA & social service

Characteristics	Sub-groups	Sub-group Mean Deprivation Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups ANOVA *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Deprivation Rate
Receiving CSSA	Yes	5.53	***	52.3%
	No	2.11		13.5%
Receiving Old Age Allowance	Yes	3.17	***	22.5%
	No	2.31		16.1%
Used social service in the past year	Yes	3.11	*	24.2%
	No	2.33		16.0%

The difference of mean social exclusion index score and social exclusion rate is also significant between people of different employment situation (Table 38). The mean social exclusion index score and social exclusion rate of economically inactive (included retired, home-makers, students) persons are 2.97 and 22.7% respectively, which are significantly higher ($p<0.001$) than those of the economically active persons (mean social exclusion index score = 2.02, social exclusion rate = 12.9%).

The mean social exclusion index score and social exclusion rate of persons who are unemployed is 2.23 and 29.6% respectively, which are significantly higher ($p<0.01$)

than for those employed persons (mean social exclusion index score =1.90, social exclusion rate = 11.2%). The mean social exclusion index score and social exclusion rate of part-time workers ire 3.28 and 29.0% respectively, which are higher than those of the full-time workers (mean social exclusion index score = 1.69, social exclusion rate = 8.9%).

The above data shows that those people engaged in labour employment and with a full-time job are less likely to experience social exclusion problems than other groups.

Table 38: Mean Social Exclusion Index Score and Social Exclusion Rate by different employment situation

Characteristics	Sub-groups	Sub-group Mean Social exclusion Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups ANOVA *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Social exclusion Rate
Economically Active / Inactive	Active	2.02	***	12.9%
	Inactive	2.97		22.7%
Employed/ Unemployed	Employed	1.90	**	11.2%
	Unemployed	3.23		29.6%
Full-time / Part-time	Full time	1.69	***	8.9%
	Part time	3.28		29.0%

Table 39 shows the mean social exclusion index score and social exclusion rates of persons who were born outside of Hong Kong are 3.14 and 24.6% respectively, which are significantly higher ($p<0.001$) than for those born in Hong Kong (mean social exclusion index score =1.87, social exclusion rate = 11.1%). The mean social exclusion index score of those persons who have resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years is high at the level of 4.01, while their social exclusion rate is also high at the level of 37.5%. The mean social exclusion index score is higher than those who have

resided in Hong Kong for at least 7 years (mean social exclusion index score = 2.33, social exclusion rate = 15.9%).

Table 39: Mean Social exclusion Index Score and Social exclusion Rate by length of residency and place of birth

Characteristics	Sub-groups	Sub-group Mean Social exclusion Index Score	Significance Level of Mean Differences Between Sub-groups ANOVA *P<0.05, **P<0.01, ***P<0.001	Sub-group Social exclusion Rate
Length of Residency in Hong Kong	>= 7 years	2.33	***	15.9%
	< 7 years	4.01		37.5%
Place of Birth	Born in HK	1.87	***	11.1%
	Born in other places	3.14		24.6%

Summary

This section has reported the main findings from the baseline survey. The results indicate that the characteristics of the baseline study are similar to those of the Hong Kong population, except for more elderly and less youth being found in our sample (as is normal in surveys of this kind). After weighting the sample by age, the sample is a good representation of all Hong Kong residents.

Of the 37 items include in the survey, 35 of them pass the 50% threshold for being regarded as essential by a majority in Hong Kong. Indeed, 32 of the items gained support from at least 70% of population for being essential. The 35 deprivation items gained a consensus of support for being essential from different gender and income groups. Some deviation is found on those items related to students, elderly and families without children are found to have lower support for these items related to students.

Deprivation is found to be relatively severe in those items related to medical care. The incidence rate of deprivation of the three items "dental check-up periodically", "purchase medicines prescribed by doctors" and "consult private doctor in case of emergency" is 29.2% 17.4%, and 14.3% respectively, which are the three highest deprivation incidence rates.

The mean HKDI 2011 index score for the whole population is 1.9. According to the poverty threshold, we choose deprivation index score equal to 4 as the threshold of deprivation in Hong Kong. On this measure, the survey results indicate that 18.4% of the population or 1,100,000 people are deprived in Hong Kong.

Out of 16 social exclusion items, all of them pass the 50% threshold for being seen as essential, indeed all of them gained support from at least 70% of population. Social Exclusion is found to be relatively severe in relation to the following items: "basic English speaking and reading skills" (48.0%), "have leisure and sports facilities in your neighbourhood" (21.7%) "have someone to turn to for money (up to HKD3000) in case of emergency" (21.2%) and "have leisure activities in the holiday" (21.2%).

The mean HKSEI 2011 score of the whole population is 2.4. According to the poverty

threshold, we choose a social exclusion index score equal to 5 as the threshold of deep social exclusion in Hong Kong. Our survey results indicate that on this measure, 16.8% of the population or 1,185,000 people are deeply social excluded in Hong Kong.

For the question of who is most deprived, we found that the elderly (those aged 65 and above), females, single- and double-person households are more deprived than other corresponding groups. Moreover, families with members under 18 years old, with elderly members and members with a chronic disease or disability are also found to be more deprived. People of lower educational attainment, living in public and private rental housing, with lower equivalised household incomes are also more deprived. People receiving CSSA and who have used social services recently are also more deprived, as are those economically inactive, unemployed, part-time workers as well as those born outside of Hong Kong who have resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years.

Regarding who is more socially excluded, we found that the elderly (aged 65 and above) and middle aged (45-64), females, single- or double-member households are more socially excluded than other corresponding groups. Families with elderly members and members with a chronic disease or disability are also found to be more socially excluded. People of lower educational attainment, living in public and private rental housing, with lower equivalised household income are also more socially excluded. People receiving CSSA, OAA and who have used social services recently are also more socially excluded, as are those economically inactive, unemployed, part-time workers as well as those born outside of Hong Kong who have resided in Hong Kong for less than 7 years.

This description makes it clear that the same groups are most susceptible to both deprivation and social exclusion. Although the extent and severity of the problems that face vary, the fact that the same groups show up in both parts of the analysis suggests that these groups are subject to multiple forms of social disadvantage and are in greatest need of additional assistance and support.

Chapter 5: Results of the Client Study

In this chapter, we will report the results of the client study, which surveyed 754 service users that belonged to the following three disadvantaged groups: the elderly (those aged 65 and over); Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme recipients; and families with disabled members. (It should be noted at the outset that some of those sampled belong to more than one of the three identified groups).

Profile of respondents

The overall profile of respondents to the client survey is summarized in Table 40 (age), Table 41 (gender), Table 42 (household characteristics), Table 43 (type of chronic illness or disability) and Table 44 (household income). More elderly, women, single-elderly and with a family member with a chronic illness or a disability are found in the Client sample, as the research was specifically designed to target the three disadvantaged groups identified above.

In broad terms, it can be seen that the around 70% of the Client are aged 65 years and above, 75% are female, 75% are households with an elderly member and 52% have at least one member with a chronic disease or disability. Among the 745 respondents, 32.6% of them have chronic disease, 15.1% have restriction in body movement, and 5.3% have seeing difficulty (see Table 43). In terms of income, almost half have income below HK$5,000 a month and only 12.1% have incomes in excess of HK$15,000.

Table 40: Age distribution of respondents of Client Study

Age	Frequency	Percent(%)
25-34	15	2.0%
35-44	56	7.5%
45-54	73	9.8%
55-64	87	11.7%
65-69	61	8.2%
70 or up	453	60.8%
Missing	9	-
Total	745	100%

Table 41: Gender distribution of respondents of Client Study

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	182	24.3%
Female	566	75.7%
Missing	6	
Total	754	100%

Table 42: Household with Members under 18 Years Old, Elderly Members, Disabilities or Chronic Disease in Client Study

	Percentage (%)	Frequency
With Members under 18 Years Old	23.8%	174
Without Members under 18 Years Old	76.2%	556
With elderly members	74.4%	528
Without elderly members	25.6%	182
Single Elderly Household	26.1%	197
Two Elderly Household	9.8%	74
With At Least One Chronic Disease or Disabilities	51.9%	380

Table 43: Chronic Disease or Disabilities respondents in Client Study

Chronic Disease or Disabilities	Percentage (%)
Chronic Disease	32.6%
Restriction in Body Movement	15.1%
Speech Difficulty	0.3%
Mental Illness	3.7%
Seeing Difficulty	5.3%
Hearing Difficulty	2.5%
Attention Deficit	0.3%
Other Disabilities	4.8%

Table 44: Monthly Household Income of Respondents of Client Study

Income	Percentage (%)
No income	4.9%
HKD 1-2,999	23.0%
HKD 2,500-4,999	25.1%
HKD 5,000-9,999	26.4%
HKD 10,000-14,9999	7.9%
HKD 15,000-19,999	3.6%
HKD 20,000 or above	8.5%
Total	100.0%

The distribution of respondents living in different housing types and their education attainment are reported in Figure 17 & Figure 18 respectively. Around 59% of the client sample are living in public housing and 68.9% have primary education or below.

It is apparent from these decretive statistics, that the respondents to the Client Study represent those from the most socially disadvantaged groups in Hong Kong.

Figure 17: Housing Type of Respondents of Client Study

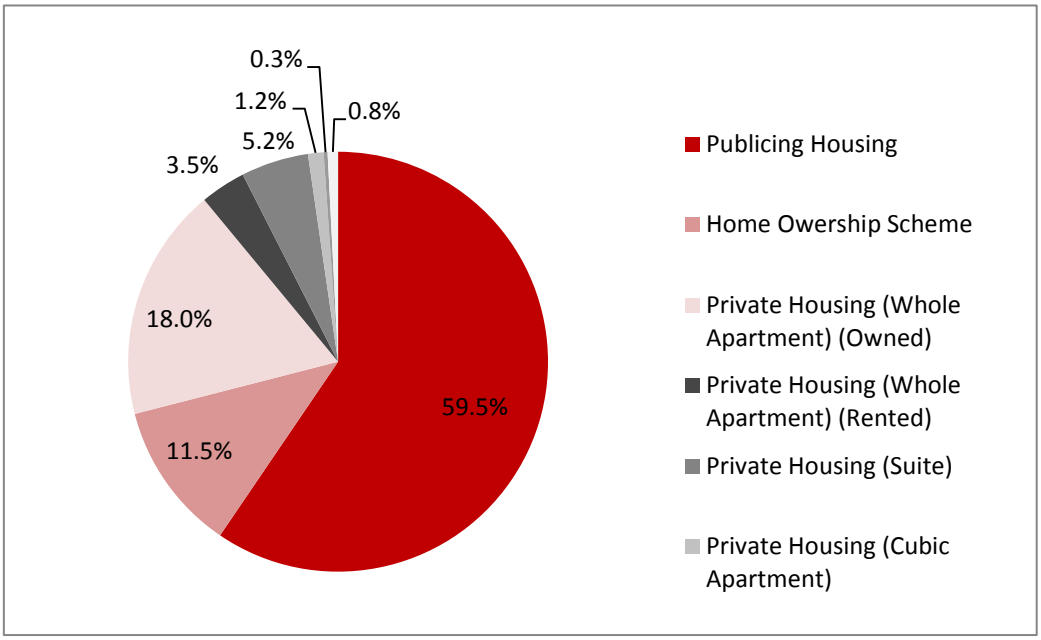
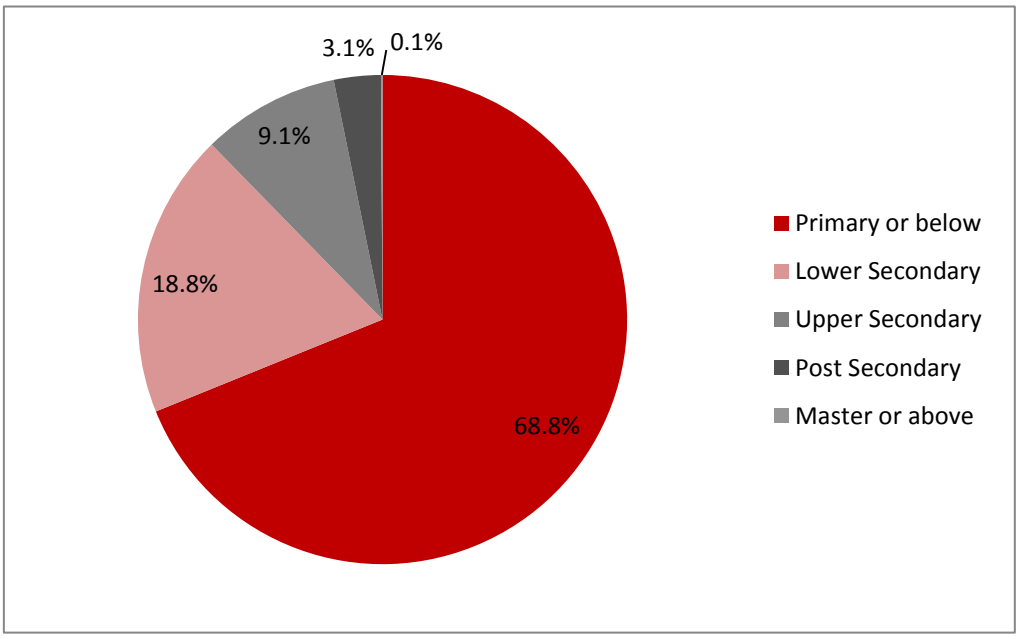


Figure 18: Education Attainmentof Respondents of Client Study



Deprivation and Social Exclusion of the Social Disadvantage Groups

Deprivation

Among the three social disadvantage groups, Table 45 indicates that the CSSA recipients have the highest Deprivation Index Score and Deprivation Rate, the mean deprivation index score is 5.1 and their deprivation rate is very high at the level of 56.6%. More than half of the CSSA recipients are living in deprivation.

For those families with disabled persons, the mean deprivation index score is 3.0 and their deprivation rate is also very high at 33.2%. For elderly respondents (aged 65 and over), their deprivation situation is not as severe as the other two groups. The mean deprivation index score of the elderly is 2.0 and their deprivation rate is 20.2%, which is close to the general public's scores as measured earlier in the Baseline Survey (mean deprivation index score = 1.9; deprivation rate = 18.4%).

Table 45: Mean Deprivation Index Score and Deprivation Rate of the three client groups in Client Study

	Frequency	Mean Deprivation Index Score (* p<0.05)	Deprivation Rate
CSSA Recipients	242	5.1*	56.6%
Families with Disabled Persons	181	3.0*	33.2%
Elderly	514	2.0	20.2%
General Public (Baseline Survey)	1038 (weighted:1040)	1.9	18.4%

We further analyze the deprivation situation of the three disadvantage groups by showing in Table 46 the percentage of each group that does not have the necessity items because the item is unaffordable. The deprivation rates are shown against a highlighted background if the percentage is more than double of that of the general

public in Baseline Survey, which signifies the disadvantage groups are more deprived for such items.

The CSSA recipients are more deprived than the general public, for 33 out of the 35 necessity items, and have a deprivation rate more than double that of the general population for all but 4 essential items. Families with disabled persons are also much more deprived than the general public in the case of 30 out of the 35 necessity items, and their deprivation rate is more than double the overall average for 16 items. For the elderly in the Client sample, the incidence of deprivation exceeds the overall average in 18 cases and is more than double the average for 7 items.

Table 46: Percentages of Different Client Groups Who do not have the Necessary Item Because the Item is Unaffordable

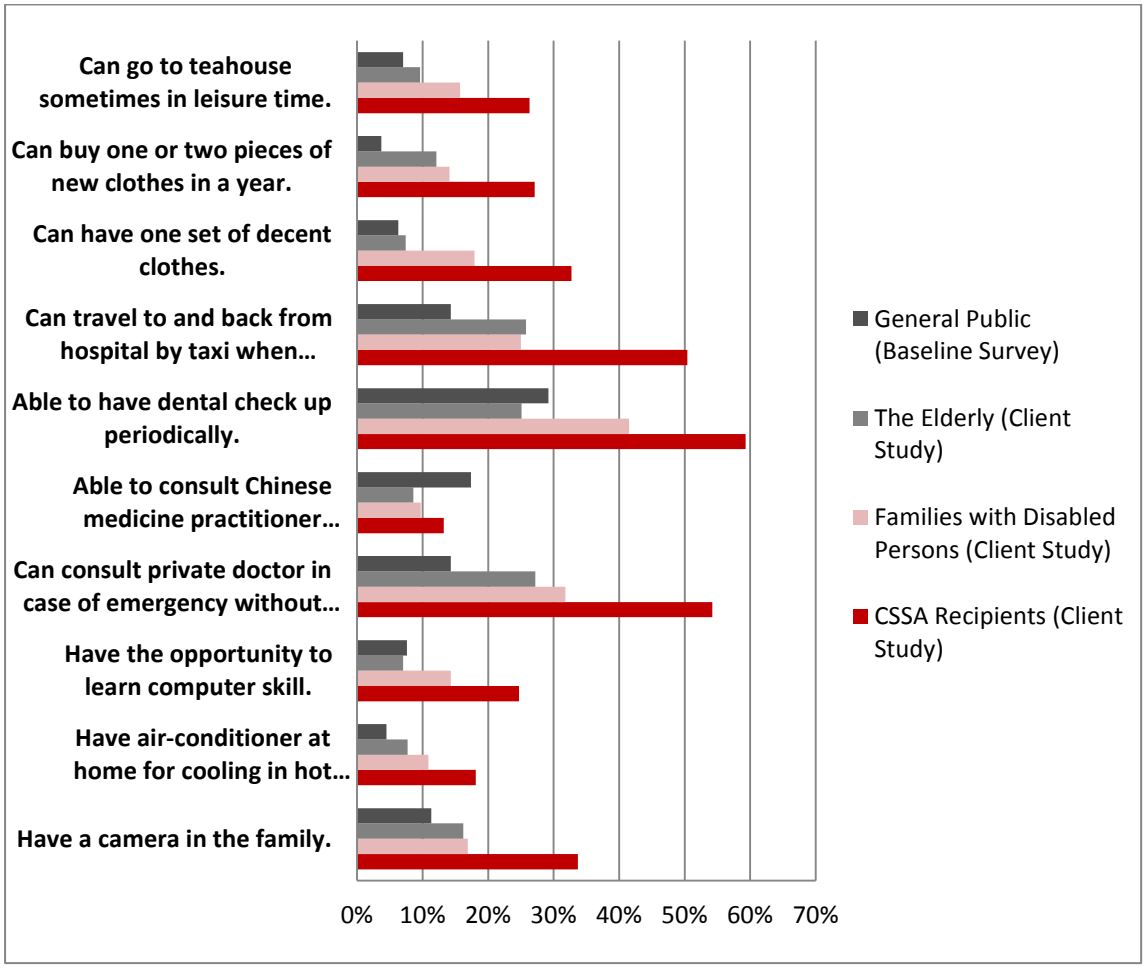
Item	CSSA Recipients	Families with Disabled Persons	The Elderly	General Public (Baseline Survey)
	(Client Study)			
Accommodation, Food, and Clothing				
Have safe living environment without structural dangers.	11.5%*	5.7%*	2.2%	1.8%
Have sufficient living space at home, with no need to stay in bed all day.	15.5%*	10.2%	4.0%	5.4%
Have bathroom inside a self-contained apartment, with no need to share with other families.	5.9%	2.8%	2.4%	3.7%
Have at least one window at home.	2.1%	1.7%	0.8%	0.2%
Can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time.	26.3%	15.7%	9.6%	7.0%
Have breakfast everyday.	6.0%*	1.1%	1.2%	0.5%
Have fresh fruits at least once a week.	7.3%*	4.5%*	2.6%*	0.3%
Can buy one or two pieces of new clothes in a year.	27.1%	14.1%	12.1%	3.7%
Can have one set of decent clothes.	32.7%*	17.9%*	7.4%	6.3%
Have enough warm clothes for cold weather.	5.1%*	2.8%	1.2%	1.1%
Medical Treatment				
Weak elderly could receive adequate care services if needed.	21.6%	13.2%	12.9%	9.0%

Can travel to and back from hospital by taxi when needed.	50.4%*	25.0%*	25.8%*	14.3%
Able to have dental check-up periodically.	59.3%*	41.5%*	25.1%	29.2%
Able to consult Chinese medicine practitioner when needed.	22.8%	17.2%	6.7%	8.6%
Can consult private doctor in case of emergency without waiting for public outpatient service.	54.2%*	31.8%*	27.2%*	14.3%
Able to purchase medicines prescribed by doctors.	13.2%	9.7%	8.6%	17.4%
Social Connection				
Able to visit relatives and friends by transportation.	11.7%	6.5%	4.1%	1.4%
Able to visit hometown if needed.	15.0%	10.4%	5.7%	6.4%
Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.	14.8%	9.8%	4.0%	7.2%
Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.	8.9%	6.3%	3.0%	4.5%
Have a mobile phone.	5.1%	1.1%	5.0%	2.2%
Have leisure activities in holidays.	5.0%	3.0%	0.6%	6.1%
Training and Education				
Have the opportunity to learn computer skill.	24.7%	14.3%	7.0%	7.6%
Able to attend vocational training.	11.5%	9.3%	2.2%	4.2%
Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises.	11.8%	3.9%	0.7%	4.7%
Students have school uniforms of proper size every year.	7.0%	2.6%	0.7%	2.3%
Students have access to computer and Internet at home.	5.4%	1.3%	0.4%	1.0%
Students can participate in extra-curricular activities.	9.4%	4.6%	0.9%	5.4%
Working parents can use child care service when needed.	7.4%	3.5%	0.8%	2.7%
Living Condition				
Can have hot shower in cold winter.	3.8%	1.1%	1.4%	0.3%
Can pay for spectacles if needed.	4.4%	3.5%	2.3%	1.3%
Have a refrigerator at home.	4.6%	0.6%	0.6%	0.3%
Have a television at home.	1.7%	0.6%	0.4%	0.4%
Have air-conditioner at home for cooling in hot	18.1%	10.9%	7.7%	4.5%

weather.				
Have a camera in the family.	33.7%	16.9%	16.2%	11.3%

Figure 19 provides further comparisons of deprivation among members of the Client and Baseline samples for the 'top ten' items that received greatest level of support for being essential in Hong Kong today.

Figure 19: The top ten incidence of deprived items of the general public and comparison with the elderly, families with disabled person and CSSA recipients.



Social Exclusion

It is clear that the level of social exclusion experienced by the three disadvantaged groups is significantly higher than that among the general public. On average, CSSA recipients are excluded from 4.8 items relating to social exclusion, families with disabled members are exclude from 3.5 items, and the elderly are excluded from 3.2

items (Table 47). In all cases, the social exclusion indices of three disadvantaged groups are significantly higher than the general public. It is noted that although the deprivation level of the elderly is similar to the general public (in terms of their mean deprivation score), in terms of the incidence of exclusion, their degree of social exclusion is more severe than that of the general public.

Table 47: Mean Social Exclusion Index and Social Exclusion rate of the three client groups in Client Study

	Frequency	Mean Social Exclusion Index (* p<0.05)	Social Exclusion Rate
CSSA Recipients	242	4.8*	69.5%
Families with Disabled Persons	181	3.5*	45.5%
Elderly	514	3.2*	40.7%
General Public (Baseline Survey)	1040 (weighted)	2.4	16.8%

Also, Table 48 indicates that the three disadvantaged groups are more socially excluded especially in relation to the items relating to social capital[14]. As before, those items where the incidence rate is more than double that for the general population (as indicated in the baseline survey) are highlighted.

There are five items where the incidence of exclusion is significantly higher than the general public ($p<0.05$) (see Table 48). For example, 19.8% of the CSSA recipients and 12.9% of families with a disabled member say that they are not accepted by others for who they are which is significantly higher than the corresponding figure for the general public. This presumably reflects feelings of being discriminated against and generally unaccepted by others in the community.

Additionally, for the item "able to visit relatives and friends by transportation", the

[14]Appendix 4 lists the percentage of each Item which three disadvantaged groups and general public Do Not Have (Social Exclusion Scale).

percentages experiencing social exclusion among the three disadvantaged groups are significantly greater than among the general public. This suggests that they may encounter various difficulties[15] in the usage of transportation which influence their ability to participate in social activities.

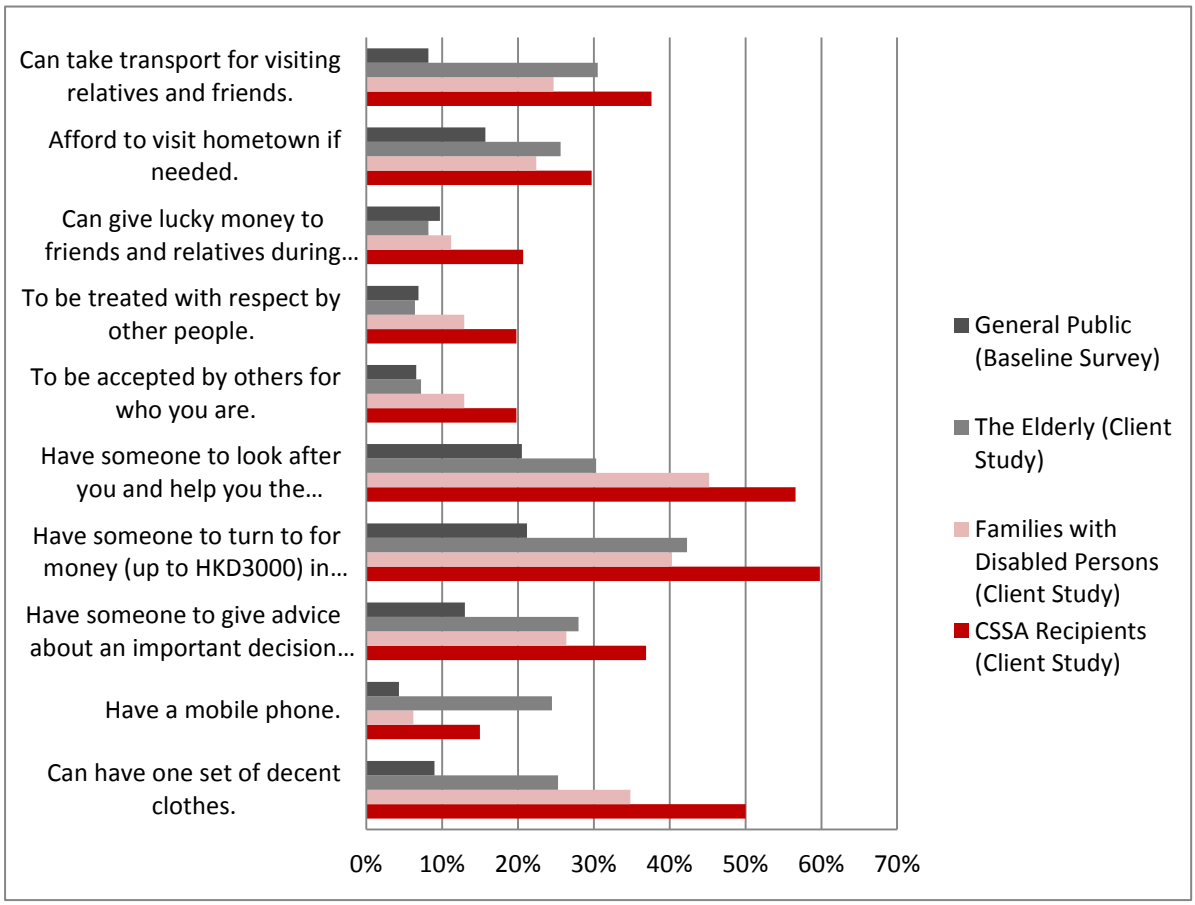
Regarding the items relating to social capital, "have someone to look after you and help you with the housework when you are sick", "have someone to turn to for money (up to HKD3000) in case of emergency", and "have someone to give advice about an important decision in your life", the percentages of three disadvantaged groups that cannot obtain these items are significantly higher than the general public. This demonstrates that it is not easy for the CSSA recipients, families with disabled members, and the elderly to access assistance when they encounter difficulties.

[15] The reasons why respondents are not "able to visit relatives and friends by transportation" can be irrelevant to affordability. Respondents are further asked whether they can afford the item or not, finally 11.7% of the CSSA recipients, 4.5% of the families with disabled members, and 24.0% of the elderly cannot afford it, while 25.9% of the CSSA recipients, 20.2% of the families with disabled members, and 24.0% of the elderly do not obtain this item because of other reasons instead of affordability.

Table 48: Comparison of percentage which respondents do not have in the 14 social exclusion items of the three client groups in Client Study and the general public in Baseline Study

Item	CSSA Recipients	Families with Disabled Members	The Elderly	General Public (Baseline Survey)
	(Client Study)			
Have leisure and sports facilities in your neighbourhood.	19.0%	19.0%	10.7%	21.7%
Have public place to gather with neighbours and friends in your neighbourhood.	13.3%	14.6%	6.9%	17.5%
Have access to convenient public transportation in the neighbourhood.	7.5%	9.5%	4.0%	10.5%
Can take transport for visiting relatives and friends.	37.6%*	24.7%*	30.5%*	8.2%
Afford to visit hometown if needed.	29.7%	22.4%	25.6%	15.7%
Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.	19.4%	14.1%	5.8%	9.2%
Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.	20.7%	11.2%	8.2%	9.7%
To be treated with respect by other people.	19.8%	12.9%	6.4%	6.9%
To be accepted by others for who you are.	19.8%*	12.9%*	7.2%	6.6%
Have someone to look after you and help you the housework when you are sick.	56.6%*	45.2%*	30.3%*	20.5%
Have someone to turn to for money (up to HKD3000) in case of emergency.	59.8%*	40.3%*	42.3%*	21.2%
Have someone to give advice about an important decision in your life.	36.9%*	26.4%*	28.0%*	13.0%
Have basic English speaking and reading skills.	81.7%	67.2%	82.2%	48.0%
Have a mobile phone.	15.0%	6.2%	24.5%	4.3%
Can have one set of decent clothes.	50.0%	34.8%	25.3%	9.0%
Have leisure activities in the holiday.	28.6%	17.2%	4.8%	21.2%

Figure 20: The top ten incidence of social exclusion items of the general public and comparison with the elderly, families with disabled person and CSSA recipients.



Deprived People

Who is the most deprived?

In this section, we further analyze those sub-groups living in private housing and those living in public housing of the CSSA recipients, in order to identify some of the most deprived groups.

CSSA Recipients:

Table 49 indicates that among CSSA recipients, those living in rented private housing are more deprived than those living in public housing. The mean deprivation index score of those living in rented private housing is 7.83, which is significantly higher ($p<0.001$) than those living in public housing (4.49). Moreover, the deprivation rate of those CSSA recipients living in public housing is 52.8%, while the rate of those living in rented private housing is 76.7%.

Table 49: Mean Deprivation Index Score and Deprivation Rate of CSSA Recipients living in public housing and Private Housing

	Mean Deprivation Index Score	Deprivation Rate
CSSA Recipients (Public Housing)	4.49	52.8%
CSSA Recipients (Rented Private Housing)	7.83***(p<0.001)	76.7%

Table 50 shows that those CSSA recipients living in rented private housing are significantly more deprived in 17 items out of the 36 items. It should be noted that the difference is most significant among items related to housing. The incident of deprivation of the CSSA recipients living in rented housing is ten times higher than those living in public housing for "have safe environment without structural danger" and is nine timer higher for "have sufficient living space at home, with no need to stay

in bed all day".

Table 50: The Incidence of Each Deprivation Indicator of CSSA recipients living in Public and Private Housing

Items	CSSA Recipients (Public Housing)	CSSA Recipients (Rented Private Housing) (*p<0.05, **p<0.01 ***P<0.001)
Accommodation, Food, and Clothing		
Have safe living environment without structural dangers.	3.9%	40.4%***
Have sufficient living space at home, with no need to stay in bed all day.	5.6%	53.2%***
Have bathroom inside a self-contained apartment, with no need to share with other families.	2.8%	17.0%***
Have at least one window at home.	0.6%	8.5%**
Can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time.	19.6%	40.0%**
Have breakfast every day.	6.7%	4.3%
Have fresh fruits at least once a week.	5.0%	17.0%**
Can buy one or two pieces of new clothes in a year.	24.0%	31.9%
Can have one set of decent clothes.	23.5%	46.8%**
Have enough warm clothes for cold weather.	3.4%	10.6%*
Medical Treatment		
Weak elderly could receive adequate care services if needed.	19.0%	29.8%
Can travel to and back from hospital by taxi when needed.	47.5%	42.6%
Able to have dental check up periodically.	47.5%	70.2%**
Able to consult Chinese medicine practitioner when needed.	16.2%	34.0%**
Can consult private doctor in case of emergency without waiting for public outpatient service.	49.7%	59.6%
Able to purchase medicines prescribed by doctors.	12.8%	14.9%

Social Connection		
Able to visit relatives and friends by transportation.	11.7%	8.5%
Able to visit hometown if needed.	15.1%	14.9%
Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.	15.1%	14.9%
Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.	8.9%	4.3%
Have a mobile phone.	6.1%	0%
Have leisure activities in holidays.	5.6%	2.1%
Training and Education		
Have the opportunity to learn computer skill.	17.3%	29.8%
Able to attend vocational training.	9.5%	12.8%
Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises.	6.1%	19.1%**
Students have school uniforms of proper size every year.	3.9%	10.6%
Students have access to computer and Internet at home.	1.7%	12.8%**
Students can participate in extra-curricular activities.	6.1%	10.6%
Working parents can use child care service when needed.	3.9%	19.1%***
Living Condition		
Can have hot shower in cold winter.	2.2%	10.6%**
Can pay for spectacles if needed.	4.5%	4.3%
Have a refrigerator at home.	2.2%	14.9%***
Have a television at home.	0%	6.4%**
Have air-conditioner at home for cooling in hot weather.	16.8%	23.4%
Have a camera in the family.	24.6%	42.6%*

Summary

Among the three disadvantaged groups including the elderly (aged 65 & over), Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme recipients, and families with disabled members, we found that the CSSA recipients have the highest HKDI score (5.1) and HKSEI (4.8) Index Score as well as the highest deprivation rate

(56.6%) and social exclusion rate (69.5%). Furthermore, CSSA recipients living in private housing are more deprived than recipients living in public housing.

Families with disabled person ranked second, with a HKDI score of 5.1 and HKSEI score of 3.0. Their deprivation rate is 33.2% and social exclusion rate is 45.5%. Relatively speaking, the elderly do not show up as so deprived or socially excluded as CSSA recipients and families with disabled members. Thus, the HKDI score for the elderly is 2.0 and the HKSEI score is 3.2. Their deprivation rate is 20.2% and social exclusion rate is 40.7%. In overall terms, the deprivation situation of the elderly is similar to that of the general public, but their social exclusion situation is much worse than the general public, whose HKSEI score is 2.4 and SE rate is 24.1%.

Chapter 7: Conclusions and Recommendations

7.1 Summary Findings

The study has focused on shedding new light on two of the leading aspects of social disadvantage in Hong Kong. The first, deprivation, exists when people do not have and cannot afford items that are regarded as essential or necessary by a majority of the Hong Kong population. The second, social exclusion, exists when people do not have the opportunity to participate in economic, social and civic activities that are customary and widely endorsed and practised in the community. Where these problems exist, those affected are denied the resources and opportunities they need to participate fully in the life of the community of which they are part.

The methods used in the research build on international research conducted in an increasing number of countries over the last three decades and thus embody international best practice. Particular emphasis has been given to recent Australian research led by Principal Investigator Saunders that has provided a blueprint on which this study has drawn. Importantly, however, the approach provides the flexibility within a common conceptual framework for each country to tailor the methods to its own circumstances and priorities and to capture items that play an important role in the life of that community. In this regard, this is thus *a uniquely Hong Kong study*, even though it draws on methods and ideas that have been developed elsewhere.

In its initial stage, the basic approach was refined and modified to suit Hong Kong circumstances and conditions by incorporating the views of low-income and disadvantaged groups about the items needed to satisfy basic needs and thus lead a decent life in the local context. Then, in the second stage these ideas were captured in two social surveys that were designed to collect the data needed to measure the underlying concepts in Hong Kong. The first (Baseline) survey was a representative survey designed to capture community views on which items are essential in Hong

Kong today and to use that information to estimate the incidence and severity of deprivation and social exclusion among the general Hong Kong population. The second (Client) survey was designed to estimate the levels of deprivation and social exclusion among three groups that are known to be particularly susceptible to experience disadvantage: Recipients of CSSA benefits; the elderly; and families with a member with a chronic illness or disability. These measurements were made using the tools developed from the Baseline survey and thus use benchmarks that are based on community views, aspirations, practises and attitudes.

The study found that while almost one-fifth (18.4%) of respondents to the Baseline survey experience deprivation to the extent that they are missing out on at least 4 of the 35 items identified as receiving majority support for being essential for everyone in Hong Kong. Among the three groups included in the Client survey, the corresponding figure was higher, at 20.2% for the elderly, but much higher at 33.2% for those families with a member with a disability and higher again at 56.6% for CSSA recipients. On average among the Client Survey, respondents could not afford just over 8 essential items, whereas among the general public this figure was less than 2 items.

The evidence points to a particular problem of deprivation in aspects of medical care services. Furthermore, a majority of deprived people are not receiving CSSA, while many of those that do receive it remain deprived of important items. Although some of them have working family members, their income still cannot help them to avoid deprivation. This suggests that despite the introduction of the minimum wage, the problem of working poverty remains an important issue in Hong Kong.

People with children are more deprived regarding the items relating to education needs, and over half of them cannot afford to buy reference books and supplementary exercises and let their children participate in extra-curricular activities, reducing the learning opportunities of those students living in these families. As a general rule, the

more children a family has, the higher the level of deprivation experienced.

Social exclusion arises not just from a lack of economic resources but from the impact of a range of structural factors that create barriers that prevent people for participating in community life. In overall terms, the patterns of social exclusion mirror those of deprivation just described – a finding which points to the multidimensional problems that many people face, making it all the more difficult to escape and return to a normal life in the community.

The respondents of Client study are CSSA recipients and service users of rehabilitation and elderly services. Although many are receiving social security benefits and assistance from the social service support system, it is found that they are still living in deprivation and encountering social exclusion. This implies the current social security benefits and assistances from the social service system are insufficient, and that levels of financial support, service support, and social support need to be improved.

For CSSA recipients, particularly those families that have children, they are greatly deprived in relation to accommodation, food, clothing and medical care needs. Also, for the CSSA recipients living in rented private housing, the level of deprivation in accommodation is extremely high. All three disadvantaged groups are living in a very high level of medical care deprivation. Again, this reflects on the quality and accessibility of the medical care services available to them. They also lack the opportunities for self-improvement for themselves and future generations through educational and vocational skills. Moreover, the transportation system lacks appropriate services for many in the disadvantaged groups, especially people with disabilities, and this prevents them from being included in social activities and establishing social network.

All three disadvantaged groups face a severe level of social exclusion and feel that they are not accepted by others in society. This suggests a need for social services to focus not only on economic support, but also on addressing the problems of identity, discrimination and social status. The study also found that members of the three disadvantaged groups find it more difficult to obtain support from others when they encounter difficulties. This again reflects a lack of access to social networks that is a central feature of social exclusion and suggests that social services are currently unable to provide sufficient social support when it is needed.

Overall, the research points to a number of areas where current policy and practice in Hong Kong is either inadequate or in need of reform in order to achieve better outcomes for the most socially disadvantaged. The next section discusses a series of recommendations that would go a long way to alleviating existing levels of deprivation and social exclusion and thereby addressing the problems identified in the research.

7.2.Recommendations

A second safety net should be established

Although Hong Kong is a prosperous city, there are still plenty of people living in deprivation. They cannot fulfil the essential items related to medical care, accommodation, as well as education and training. It is suggested that the government should provide proper assistances for deprived people. For example, rental allowances should be offered to those who live in rental private apartment, public medical care services should be expanded, more public houses should be built, and learning assistances should be given to poor students.

Furthermore, the research finds that a great deal of the deprived respondents live without CSSA and although a majority of them have working family members, they

still live in deprivation. It reflects that the problem of working poverty in Hong Kong is severe. Besides, the family with disabled persons or children would be more likely to encounter the situation of deprivation. Therefore, the government should develop low-income subsidy system and wage subsidy system beyond the safety net of CSSA system in order to safeguard people living without CSSA, particularly working poor family as well as those who need to take care of children and disabled persons.

Support for the elderly should be enhanced

The research also discovers that elders are more likely to become deprived. Also, according to the poverty research (which mainly used income as an indicator) conducted by HKCSS, elders are the most serious group of people encountering the problem of poverty. Therefore, the government should speed up to carry out the universal retirement protection. In addition, there are relatively more respondents cannot afford the essential items related to medical care and elders are the group of people who have the largest demand for medical care, so the government should focus on enhancing the service of elderly medical care.

Support for deprived people to establish social capital

It is noted that the deprived respondents lack for social connection and social assistance. The government should develop "Community Network Teams" in required areas to encourage different people participating in community development for the sake of helping deprived people establish social capital and enhancing the resilience of community and so to improve the situation of disadvantaged groups.

Commission on Poverty should develop joint policies poverty alleviation strategies

What's more, this research provides optimistic and multi-level statistics for understanding the living conditions of low class people on various dimensions including medical care, education, accommodation, welfare, and employment. These

statistics and analyses are crucial for the government to make concentrated strategies on alleviating poverty. Also, the research offers a more comprehensive database of measuring poverty instead of only viewing income as an indicator.

It is found that the poor encounter deprivation in different aspects of living. The problem of poverty is not only related to policies of labour and welfare, but also the other aspects of policies. Thus, the government should develop a series of joint policies and intra-departmental poverty alleviation strategies through the Commission on Poverty as the central coordinator and supervising institution. Additionally, more research should be conducted including the research of deprivation and other measurement of income analyses so as to investigate and supervise the poverty situation in Hong Kong from different perspectives.

Specific Recommendation for Different Client Groups

The CSSA system should be improved

It is found that the deprivation of CSSA recipients (particularly who have children) is extremely severe. According to the previous research of HKCSS, the current CSSA standard rates of payment lag behind the basic needs of life of CSSA recipients. Therefore, the government should re-define the CSSA payment amount in light of people's basic needs of life in order to improve the deprivation of families receiving CSSA.

Additionally, the current amount of CSSA rent allowance is much lagged behind the increasing rent in private market. According to the statistics of Social Welfare Department, there are over 60% of the CSSA recipients are now living in rented private housing and their rent allowances were inadequate for them to pay the rent. It is suggested that the level of CSSA rent allowance should be re-defined to improve their deprivation situation in accommodation.

Moreover, according to the results of baseline survey, while some elders live with family members, over 10% of them still do not have financial support from family. Also, although a majority of families with disabled members (64.6%) do not receive CSSA in client study, they suffer from significant deprivation. Hence, the government should modify the current CSSA system and allow the elderly and people with disabilities living with family members can independently apply for CSSA.

Public medical care services should be enhanced especially the public dental care services

Amidst the disadvantaged groups, most of the respondents cannot afford to the items related to medical care. In particular, about 60% of the CSSA recipients and over 40% of the families with disabled members cannot afford to have dental check up periodically. There is need for the government to develop public dental care services in order to cope with the relevant basic need of disadvantaged groups.

Retirement system should be reformed

It is convinced that Family financial support plays an important role in the design of retirement system in Hong Kong. However, according to the findings of baseline survey, approximately 30% of the elderly are living without any family financial support. Also, with the change of population structure and culture, the family financial support for elders has been weakening. Thus, the government ought to review the retirement system so as to avoid the greatly diminishing quality of life of the elderly due to weakening family support.

All-round development of disadvantaged groups should be concerned and they should be supported to have social participation

It is found that no matter CSSA recipients or families with disabled members or elders who are obtaining social services, their level of deprivation and social exclusion are higher than the general public. This reflects that there are still rooms to improve social service. HKCSS suggested that the government should infuse the value of all-round development into social services and social security system in order to help service

users to increase their abilities and chances of social and economic participation on the one hand. On the other hand, the government should help the service users to integrate into the society. For instance, setting up policies to encourage employers to hire people with disabilities, establishing facilities like developing barrier-free community, and providing more social support such as developing “Community Network Teams”.

Education should be enhanced to reduce social discrimination

The study discovers that the CSSA recipients and families with disabled members are more likely to feel unaccepted by others. It implies they may suffer social discrimination. The government should enhance public education for the sake of eliminating the negative stigmatization towards the CSSA system and people with disabilities.

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Appendix 1

Community Study - Comparison of Deprived Respondents and General Public (Items in Deprivation Scale)

The Percentage of Each Item which Respondents Cannot Afford (Deprivation Scale)

Items	Deprived Respondents	General Public
Accommodation, Food, and Clothing		
Have safe living environment without structural dangers.	7.8%	1.8%
Have sufficient living space at home, with no need to stay in bed all day.	20.3%	5.4%
Have bathroom inside a self-contained apartment, with no need to share with other families.	5.0%	3.7%
Have at least one window at home.	0.9%	0.2%
Can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time.	33.1%	7.0%
Have breakfast everyday.	2.5%	0.5%
Have fresh fruits at least once a week.	1.7%	0.3%
Can buy one or two pieces of new clothes in a year.	18.8%	3.7%
Can have one set of decent clothes.	32.5%	6.3%
Have enough warm clothes for cold weather.	6.0%	1.1%
Medical Treatment		
Weak elderly could receive adequate care services if needed.	34.1%	9.0%
Can travel to and back from hospital by taxi when needed.	58.1%	14.3%
Able to have dental check up periodically.	85.5%	29.2%
Able to consult Chinese medicine practitioner when needed.	44.3%	8.6%
Can consult private doctor in case of emergency without waiting for public outpatient service.	67.2%	14.3%

Able to purchase medicines prescribed by doctors.	65.8%	17.4%
Social Connection		
Able to visit relatives and friends by transportation.	7.5%	1.4%
Able to visit hometown if needed.	29.9%	6.4%
Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.	37.2%	7.2%
Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.	23.5%	4.5%
Have a mobile phone.	11.9%	2.2%
Have leisure activities in holidays.	21.8%	6.1%
Training and Education		
Have the opportunity to learn computer skill.	32.9%	7.6%
Able to attend vocational training.	15.3%	4.2%
Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises.	24.3%	4.7%
Students have school uniforms of proper size every year.	11.7%	2.3%
Students have access to computer and Internet at home.	5.8%	1.0%
Students can participate in extra-curricular activities.	27.0%	5.4%
Working parents can use child care service when needed.	12.3%	2.7%
Living Condition		
Can have hot shower in cold winter.	1.8%	0.3%
Can pay for spectacles if needed.	7.0%	1.3%
Have a refrigerator at home.	1.5%	0.3%
Have a television at home.	2.2%	0.4%
Have air-conditioner at home for cooling in hot weather.	24.4%	4.5%
Have a camera in the family.	56.3%	11.3%

Appendix 2

Community Study –Comparison of Deprived Respondents and General Public (Items in Social Exclusion Scale)

The Percentage of Each Item which Respondents Do not Have (Social Exclusion Scale)

Items	Deprived Respondents	General Public
Have leisure and sports facilities in your neighbourhood.	34.8%	21.7%
Have public place to gather with neighbours and friends in your neighbourhood.	28.7%	17.5%
Have access to convenient public transportationin the neighbourhood.	18.2%	10.5%
Can take transport for visiting relatives and friends.	7.5%	8.2%
Afford to visit hometown if needed.	29.9%	15.7%
Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.	37.2%	9.2%
Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.	23.5%	9.7%
To be treated with respect by other people.	29.3%	6.9%
To be accepted by others for who you are.	28.3%	6.6%
Have someone to look after you and help you thehousework when you are sick.	57.3%	20.5%
Have someone to turn to for money (up to HKD3000) in case of emergency.	61.6%	21.2%
Have someone to give advice about an important decision in your life.	38.4%	13.0%
Have basic English speaking and reading skills.	83.9%	48.0%
Have a mobile phone.	11.9%	4.3%
Can have one set of decent clothes.	32.5%	9.0%
Have leisure activities in the holiday.	21.8%	21.2%

Appendix 3

Questionnaire (English Version)

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service

Measuring Poverty and Social Exclusion

Questionnaire

We are social workers from The Hong Kong Council of Social Service. We are now conducting a survey about the living condition and conception of necessities of Hong Kong people. Thank you for spending your time to assist our interviews. All collected data will be kept strictly confidential and destroyed after research. The findings will be used to strive for improvement in overall living condition and the problems of poverty and social exclusion.

(Please tick one box for each question only.)

A.Standards of living

		Very high	Fairly high	Medium	Fairly low	Very low
1.	How would you rate your current standards of living?	①	②	③	④	⑤

		Very satisfied	Fairly satisfied	Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied	Fairly dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
2.	**How satisfied or dissatisfied do you feel about your overall standard of living at present**	①	②	③	④	⑤

		Very happy	Happy	Unhappy	Very unhappy
3.	Overall, in terms of how you feel generally, would you say that you are:	①	②	③	④

	None at all	Some Control	A large deal of control

4.	**How much choice and control do you believe you have over your own life and the things happen to you?**	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

		Very dissatisfied					Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied				Very satisfied
5.	**How satisfied are you with your overall financial situation at the moment?**	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
6.	**How satisfied are you with your current accommodation at the moment?**	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

7. We are interested in what kinds of housing conditions people like you think are ESSENTIAL--Things that no-one in Hong Kong should have to go without today.

For each item, please circle in the first column whether or not you think it is essential.

Then circle in the second column whether or not you have it.

If you have the item, there is no need to provide an answer in the third column.

If you do NOT have an item, indicate in the third column whether or not this is because you cannot afford it.

	Is it essential for everyone in Hong Kong?		Do you have it? *If no* →		Is it because you cannot afford it?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**Yes**	**No**
1. Have safe living environment without structural dangers.	①	②	①	②	①	②
2. Have sufficient living space at home, with no needs to stay in bed all day.	①	②	①	②	①	②
3. Have bathroom inside a self-contained apartment, with no need to share with other families.	①	②	①	②	①	②
4. Have at least one window at home.	①	②	①	②	①	②
5. Have leisure and sports facilities in your neighbourhood.	①	②	①	②		
6. Have public place to gather with neighbours and friends in your neighbourhood.	①	②	①	②		
7. Have access to convenient public transportationin the neighbourhood.	①	②	①	②		

	Excellent	**Good**	**Fair**	**Poor**	**Very Poor**
8. In general, how would you describe the state of your health?	①	②	③	④	⑤

9. We are interested in what types of HEALTH CARE people like you think are ESSENTIAL--Things that no-one in Hong Kong should have to go without today.

For each item, please circle in the first column whether or not you think it is essential for everyone.

Then circle in the second column whether or not you have it.

If you have the item, there is no need to provide an answer in the third column.

If you do NOT have an item, indicate in the third column whether or not this is because you cannot afford it.

B. Social Capital

	Is it essential for everyone in Hong Kong?		Do you have it? *If no* →			Is it because you cannot afford it?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Yes**	**No**
a) The weak elderly should receive adequate care services if needed.	①	②	①	②	□	①	②
b) Can travel to and back from hospital by taxi when needed .	①	②	①	②		①	②
c) Able to afford periodic dental check up	①	②	①	②		①	②
d) Able to consult Chinese medicine practitioner when needed.	①	②	①	②	□	①	②
e) can consult private doctor in case of emergency without waiting for public outpatient service.	①	②	①	②		①	②
f) Able to purchase medicines prescribed by doctors.	①	②	①	②	□	①	②

		Seldom			Sometimes					Always	
10.	**Can you always get care and support from your friend and family?**	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

		None at all			Fair					Active Participation	
11.	**How do you describe your social participation and your participation in the activity in your neighbourhood?**	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

12. We are interested in what types of SOCIAL PARTICIPATION people like you think are ESSENTIAL--Things that no-one in Hong Kong should have to go without today.

For each item, please circle in the first column whether or not you think it is essential for everyone.

Then circle in the second column whether or not you have it.

If you have the item, there is no need to provide an answer in the third column.

If you do NOT have an item, indicate in the third column whether or not this is because you cannot afford it.

	Is it essential for everyone in Hong Kong?		Do you have it? *If no* →			Is it because you cannot afford it?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Yes**	**No**
a) Afford to pay transportation costs for visiting relatives and friends.	①	②	①	②		①	②
b) Afford to visit hometown if needed.	①	②	①	②	□	①	②
c) Can offer a gift of money on occasion of wedding.	①	②	①	②	□	①	②
d) Can give lucky money to friends and relatives during Chinese New Year.	①	②	①	②		①	②
e) to be treated with respect by other people.	①	②	①	②			
f) to be accepted by others for who you are.	①	②	①	②			
g) Have someone to look after you and help you the housework when you are sick.	①	②	①	②			
h) Have someone to turn to for money (up to HKD3000) in case of emergency.	①	②	①	②			
i) Have someone to give advice about an important decision in your life.	①	②	①	②			

C.Education and skills

13.	**Do you think that your current level of education is sufficient enough to deal with the demand in your job or living?**	①	②	③	④	⑤	□
14.	**Do you think that your current level of skills is sufficient enough to deal with the demand in your job or living?**	①	②	③	④	⑤	□

		Very	**Quite a**	**Moderate**	**Rare**	**None**	**No needs for**	**N/A**

		many	lot			at all	improvement	
15.	**Do you think that you have enough opportunities to improve your level of education?**	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	□
16.	**Do you think that you have enough opportunities to receive trainings and improve your work skills?**	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	□

17. We are interested in what types of EDUCATION AND SKILLS people like you think are ESSENTIAL--Things that no-one in Hong Kong should have to go without today.

For each item, please circle in the first column whether or not you think it is essential for everyone.

Then circle in the second column whether or not you have it.

If you have the item, there is no need to provide an answer in the third column.

If you do NOT have an item, indicate in the third column whether or not this is because you cannot afford it.

	Is it essential for everyone in Hong Kong?		Do you have it? *If no* →			Is it because you cannot afford it?		
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**
a) Have the opportunity learn computer skills.	①	②	①	②		①	②	
b) Able to attend vocational training.	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	
c) Students can buy reference books and supplementary exercises. (Please tick N/A in the second and third columns, if currently you have no students in your family.)	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	□
d) Students have school uniforms of proper size every year. (Please tick N/A in the second and third columns, if currently you have no students in your family.)	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	□
e) Students have access to computer	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	□

D.Poverty and causes

and Internet at home. (Please tick N/A in the second and third columns, if currently you have no students in your family.)								
f) Students can participate in extra curriculum activities. (Please tick N/A in the second and third columns, if currently you have no students in your family.)	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	□
g) Have basic England speaking and reading skills.	①	②	①	②				

	Very serious	Quite Serious	Fair	Not too serious	Not serious at all
18. **How do you describe the seriousness of poverty in Hong Kong?**	①	②	③	④	⑤

How do you describe the seriousness of poverty in Hong Kong?

19. Would you describe you/ your family (if you live with other family members) as poor?

□Yes □No

20. Please indicate how strongly you agree or disagree with each of the following statements about why some Hong Kong people are poor.	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. People are poor because they have been unlucky in life.	①	②	③	④	⑤
b. People are poor because they have not had opportunities that other people have.	①	②	③	④	⑤
c. People are poor because they do not work hard.	①	②	③	④	⑤

d. Most of those who are poor do not stay for very long.	① ② ③ ④ ⑤

E. Income Inequality

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
21. **Do you agree that the government should take measures to alleviate the situation of income inequality in Hong Kong?**	①	②	③	④	⑤

22. Do you agree with the following statement:	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
a. The gap between rich and poor is too great and should be reduced.	①	②	③	④	⑤
b. Income at the bottom are too low and should be increased.	①	②	③	④	⑤
c. The rich are getting richer and the poor are getting poorer.	①	②	③	④	⑤
d. Large differences in income are necessary to maintain Hong Kong's economic prosperity.	①	②	③	④	⑤

e. Hong Kong is more unequal than most other similar societies (e.g. Taiwan, Singapore).	①	②	③	④	⑤

23. What is the change in your family income in the past three years?

□ Increase in a great deal

□ Has some increase

□ No change

□ Has some decrease

□ Decrease in a great deal

24. If you needed to raise HKD20,000 within a week because of an emergency situation (e.g. To pay for medical equipment or medicine) how would you raise it?

□ Draw on my savings

□ Borrow from family or friends

□ Borrow from a financial institution (or use a credit card)

□ Borrow from a welfare agency

□ Would have to pawn or sell things

□ Other means

□ I could not raise HKD 20,000 in a week

F. Deprivtion

25. We are interested in what types of DAILY THINGS people like you think are ESSENTIAL--Things that no-one in Hong Kong should have to go without today.

For each item, please circle in the first column whether or not you think it is essential for everyone.

Then circle in the second column whether or not you have it.

If you have the item, there is no need to provide an answer in the third column.

If you do NOT have an item, indicate in the third column whether or not this is because you cannot afford it.

	Is it essential for everyone in Hong Kong?		Do you have it? *If no* →			Is it because you cannot afford it?		
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**
a) have a television at home	①	②	①	②		①	②	
b) have air-conditioner at home for cooling in hot weather	①	②	①	②		①	②	
c) have a camera in the family	①	②	①	②		①	②	
d) have a refrigerator at home	①	②	①	②		①	②	
e) can have hot shower in cold winter	①	②	①	②		①	②	
f) can pay for spectacles if needed	①	②	①	②		①	②	
g) have a mobile phone	①	②	①	②		①	②	
h) working parents can use child care service when needed	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	□
i) can go to teahouse sometimes in leisure time	①	②	①	②		①	②	
j) have breakfast everyday	①	②	①	②		①	②	
k) have fresh fruits at least once a week	①	②	①	②		①	②	
l) can buy one or two pieces of new clothes in a	①	②	①	②		①	②	

year								
m) can have one set of decent clothes	①	②	①	②		①	②	
n) have enough warm clothes for cold weather	①	②	①	②		①	②	

G. Working Experiences

28. Which of the following best describes the main activity last month of you?

□ Working for a paid job(Skip to 29)

□ Unemployed(Skip to 33)

□ Student(Skip to 34)

□ Home or family responsibilities(Skip to 34)

□ Retired(Skip to 34)

□ Others:Please specify ____ (Skip to 34)

Working with a paid job

29. If you are working for a job with pay, is it a full time or part-time job? (Please tick the following choices based on your major job, if you are taking multiple jobs.)

□ Full-time

□ Part-time

30. What industry does your job belong to?

□ Agriculture, and fishing

□ Mining and quarrying

□ Manufacturing

□ Electricity, gas and water

□ Construction

□ Wholesale, retail and import / export trades; Restaurants and hotels

□ Transport, storage and communication

□ Financing, insurance, real estate and business services

□ Community, social and personal services

□ Others: ____Please specify

□ Refuse to answer

31. What kind of occupation do you have?

□ Managers and administrators

□ Professionals

□ Associate professionals

□ Clerks

□ Service workers and shop sales workers

□ Skilled agricultural and fishery workers;

□Craft and related workers

□ Plant and machine operators and assemblers

□ Elementary occupations

□ Others: ____Please specify

□ Refuse to answer

32. a.What is your monthly income from all sources?:

□ No income

□1-2,499HKD

□ 2,500-4,999HKD

□ 5,000-9,999HKD

□ 10,000-14,999HKD

□ 15,000-19,999HKD

□ 20,000HKD and above

□ Refuse to answer

32 b. What is your total working hours per week from all jobs?

_____hours

Unemployed

33. Have you been unemployed in the past two years?

□ Yes (Skip to 33 a)

□ No (Skip to 34)

33a. How long have you been unemployed in the past two years?

_____ month(s)

H. Social Exclusion

		Much more chance than others	A little more chance than others	No difference	A little less chance than others	Much less chance than others	N/A
32.	Compared with others, how do you expect your chances of getting education and trainings?	①	②	③	④	⑤	
33.	Compared with others, how do you expect your chances of getting jobs?	①	②	③	④	⑤	□
34.	Compared with others, how do you expect your chances of having career development?	①	②	③	④	⑤	□
35.	Compared with others, how do you expect your chances of receiving government aids and welfare?	①	②	③	④	⑤	
36.	Compared with others, how do you expect your chances of receiving care and support from others?	①	②	③	④	⑤	

37.	**Do you think that your living location and**	Very convenient	Quite convenient	Fair	Quite inconvenient	Very inconvenient	N/A

accessible transport facility is convenient for you to do the following activities?						
a. Going to work	①	②	③	④	⑤	□
b. Going to school	①	②	③	④	⑤	□
c. Meeting with friends and relatives	①	②	③	④	⑤	
d. Buying daily necessities	①	②	③	④	⑤	

38. We are interested in what types of LEISURE ACTIVITIES people like you think are ESSENTIAL--Things that no-one in Hong Kong should have to go without today.

For each item, please circle in the first column whether or not you think it is essential for everyone.

Then circle in the second column whether or not you have it.

If you have the item, there is no need to provide an answer in the third column.

If you do NOT have an item, indicate in the third column whether or not this is because you cannot afford it.

	Is it essential for everyone in Hong Kong?		Do you have it? *If no* →			Is it because you cannot afford it?	
	Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Yes**	**No**
a) Have leisure activities in the holiday	①	②	①	②	□	①	②
b) Take part in charged activities organized by the neighbourhood or social service organizations	①	②	①	②		①	②
c) Can leave Hong Kong for a vacation once a year	①	②	①	②		①	②

I. About your family

41. Which strata do you yourself think belong to?

□ Upper class □ Upper middle class □Middle class □ Lower middle class □ lower calss

42. What is you family income per month？ (Including salary, CSSA, old-age pension and other types of income such as rental income) _____

(You may choose from the following ranges if you are not comfortable to give the exact number.)

□ No income □ 1-2,499 HKD
□ 2,500-4,999 HKD □ 5,000-9,999 HKD
□ 10,000-14,999 HKD □ 15,000-19,999 HKD
□ 20,000 HKD and above □ Refuse to answer

43. What is you family expenditure per month ? _____
(You may choose from the following ranges if you are not comfortable to give the exact number.)
□ No income □ 1-2,499 HKD
□ 2,500-4,999 HKD □ 5,000-9,999 HKD
□ 10,000-14,999 HKD □ 15,000-19,999 HKD
□ 20,000 HKD and above □ Refuse to answer

44. Have you used any social service in the past year?
□ Yes (Skip to 44 a)
□ No (Skip to 45)

44a. What type of social service have you used in the past 10 years: (You can choose multiple choices if necessary.)
□ Family service □ Elderly service
□ Youth service □ Rehabilitation service

45. Are you receiving CSSA now?
□ Yes (Skip to 45 a)
□ No (Skip to 46)

45 a. What is the total amount of CSSA allowance you get per month, including rental allowance and other special grants?
45 b. What categories of CSSA are you receiving?
□Elderly person □Disabled □ Ill-health □Unemployed
□Low income □Single Parent □ Others

46. Are you receiving old-age pension now? □ Yes □ No

47. What is your gender? □ Male □ Female

48. What is your age?
□ 18 – 24 years old □ 25 – 34years old □ 35 – 44 years old

□ 45 – 54 years old □ 55 – 64 years old □65 – 69 years old

□ 70 years old and above

49. Are you born in Hong Kong?

□ Yes □ No， Years of living in Hong Kong：_____

50. Are you having disabilities or chronic diseases?

□ Yes (Skip to 50a)

□ No (Skip to 51)

50a What kind of chronic diseases or disabilities do you have? (You may choose multiple items if necessary.)

□ Restriction in body movement

□ Amentia

□ Mental illness/mood disorder

□ Speech difficulty

□ Seeing difficulty

□ Hearing difficulty

□ Autism

□ Learning disability (SpLD)

□ Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD)

□ Chronic diseases

□ Others

51. Are you mainly responsible for household duties?

□ Yes □ No

52. Do you need to take care of children or elderly in your household?

□ Yes □ No

53. Do you have family members who have chronic diseases or disabilities? (Excluding yourself.)

□ Yes (Skip to 53a)

□ No (Skip to 54)

53a What kind of chronic diseases or disabilities do they have? (You may choose multiple items if necessary.)

□ Restriction in body movement

□ Amentia

□ Mental illness/mood disorder

□ Speech difficulty
□ Seeing difficulty
□ Hearing difficulty
□ Autism
□ Learning disability (SpLD)
□ Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD)
□ Chronic diseases
□ Others

53b Do you need to take care of them?
□ Yes □ No

32. Type of accommodation：
□ Public Housing
□ Government subsidized housing (owned)
□ Private housing (Whole apartment) (owned)
□ Private housing (Whole apartment) (rent)
□ Private housing(Suite)
□ Private housing (broad room)
□ Private housing (bed place)
□ Others：_____

54.a District of living:
□ Central and Western □ Southern □ Wan Chai □ Eastern □ Yau Tsim Mong □ Sham Shui Po □ Kowloon City □ Wong Tai Sin
□ Kwun Tong □ Sai Kung □ Sha Tin □ Tai Po □ Northern
□ Tsuen Wan □ Kwai Tsing

□ Tuen Mun □ Yuen Long □ Islands

55.Education level：

□ Primary school or less □ Secondary/ high school

□ Higher secondary or Matriculation □ Trade certificate

□ Tertiary education or higher

56.How many members of the following age are living in your house?

a) Older people with age 65 or higher _____

b) Adult age 18-64 _____ Full time worker_____ Part-time Worker_____

c) Children and youth below the age of 17 _____

The following questions are only for respondents who are 65 years old or above.

57.If you are living with other household members, please answer 57a1.

If you are living alone (with your spouse if applicable), please skip to 57b.

57a1) Who is mainly financially responsible for your household's expenses on meals?

□You (with your spouse if applicable)

□ Family members other than you or your spouse

□ Shared responsibility between you (with your spouse if applicable) with other household members

□ You (with your spouse if applicable) have separate meals with other household members and pay your meals separately.

□No fixed arrangement

□Others

a2) Who is mainly financially responsible for your household's housing and living expenses, including rental fees, mortgage,

management, water and electricity fees?

□You (with your spouse if applicable)

□ Family members other than you or your spouse

□ Shared responsibility between you (with your spouse if applicable) with other household members

□No fixed arrangement

□Others

a3) Is there any family member living with you give you (and your spouse if applicable) financial support in past year?

□ No □ Yes, What is the amount?

□ 1000 HKD and below

□1000-2499 HKD

□ 2,500-4,999 HKD

□ 5,000-9,999 HKD

□ 10,000-14,999 HKD

□ 15,000-19,999 HKD

□ 20,000 HKD and above

□ Refuse to answer

a4) What is the your (and with your spouse if applicable) total monthly income, including all sources of financial support such as from other family members and government allowance?

□ No income □ 1000 HKD and below □ 1000-2499 HKD

□ 2,500-4,999 HKD □ 5,000-9,999 HKD □ 10,000-14,999 HKD □ 15,000-19,999 HKD □ 20,000 HKD and above □ Refuse to answer

b) Have you received financial support from family members who are not living with you in the past year?

□ No □ Yes, what is the total amount of support?

□ 5,000 HKD and below □ 5,000-9,999 HKD

□ 10,000-14,999 HKD □ 15,000-19,999HKD

□ 20,000-39,999 HKD □ 40,000 HKD and above

□ Refuse to answer

c) What is your (and with your spouse if applicable) total amount of savings, including cash and other investments?

□ No savings □15,000 HKD and below □ 15,001-35,000 HKD

□ 35,001-52,500HKD □ 52,501-10,000 HKD □ 100,001-187,000HKD

□ 187,001-252,000 HKD □ 252,001HKD and above □ Refuse to answer

d) What is your (and with your spouse if applicable) major source of financial support for living (You may choose multiple items if necessary.)

□Saving
□Rental Income
□Support from family members
□CSSA
□Old age pension
□Income from paid job
□Income form investment
□Income from self employment
□Others

The End

Appendix 4

Questionnaire (Chinese Version)

參考編號：_____

訪問員編號：_____

香港社會服務聯會

香港匱乏及社會排斥研究

「服務使用者」問卷

你好，我是香港社會服務聯會的義工，現在正進行一項研究，想了解香港人的生活質素及覺得什麼是生活所必需的，希望能用你少少時間接受訪問，我們會絕對保密在訪問所得到的資料，並在完成研究後銷毀。我們希望這個研究能改善不同服務使用者的生活質素。

A. 生活質素

	非常高	很高	一般	很低	非常低
1. 你認為你的生活水平是	①	②	③	④	⑤

	非常滿意	頗滿意	一般	頗不滿意	非常不滿意
2. 你有多滿意你現時的生活質素	①	②	③	④	⑤

	非常快樂	頗快樂	不快樂	非常不快樂

3.	整體來說，你覺得是否快樂	①		②		③		④			

		完全不能控制					有一些控制				有很大的控制
4.	你覺得你對生活及在你身上發生的事情，有多大的選擇和控制	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

		非常不滿意					一般				非常滿意
5.	你有幾滿意你現時整體的財政狀況	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩
6.	你是否滿意現時的住屋狀況	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

在下列與住屋質素有關的項目，有什麼你認為是香港人所必須的生活條件，以及你是否有擁有或達到那項生活條件。如你沒有擁有或達到該項生活條件，是否因為你負擔不起。

	第一部份		第二部份		第三部份	
	你是否認為這是每個香港人所必須有的生活條件？		你是否有/達到這項生活條件？ *如沒有* →		如你沒有，是否因為你負擔不起？	
	是	**否**	**有**	**沒有**	**是**	**否**
e. 居住環境安全，沒有結構性的危險	①	②	①	②	①	②
f. 家裡有活動空間，不用整天「屈」在床上	①	②	①	②	①	②
g. 在家裡，不用和其他家庭共用洗手間	①	②	①	②	①	②
h. 家裡最少有一個窗口	①	②	①	②	①	②
i. 居所附近有康樂體育設施	①	②	①	②		
j. 居所附近有可與街坊或朋友聚腳的場所	①	②	①	②		
k. 在居所附近有方便的公共交通服務	①	②	①	②		

		非常好	**好**	**一般**	**差**	**非常差**
8.	**整體來說，你會怎樣形容你現時的健康狀況**	①	②	③	④	⑤

以下希望你評價下列與醫療有關的項目，有什麼你認為是香港人所必須的生活條件，以及你是否有/達到該項生活條件。如你沒有/達到該項生活條件，是否因為你負擔不起。

	第一部份	第二部份	第三部份

	你是否認為這是每個香港人所必須有生活條件？		你是否有/達到這項生活條件？ *如沒有* →			如你沒有，是否因為你負擔不起？	
	是	否	有	沒有	不適用	是	否
a) 體弱長者如有需要可以得到照顧服務	①	②	①	②	□	①	②
b) 有需要時，可坐的士往返醫院	①	②	①	②		①	②
c) 定期檢查牙齒	①	②	①	②		①	②
d) 如有需要，向中醫求診	①	②	①	②	□	①	②
e) 有急病時，不用輪候街症，可向私家西醫求診	①	②	①	②		①	②
f) 購買醫生處方的藥物	①	②	①	②	□	①	②

B. 社會資本

	很少得到					一般				經常得到
10. 你覺得能否經常從親友中獲得關心及支援	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

	沒有參與					一般				非常高
11. 你會怎樣形容你參與社會或社區活動的程度	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	⑦	⑧	⑨	⑩

以下希望你評價下列與社交有關的項目，有什麼你認為是香港人所必須的生活條件，以及你是否有/達到該項生活條件。如你沒有/達到該項生活條件，是否因為你負擔不起。

	第一部份		第二部份			第三部份	
	你是否認為這是每個香港人所必須有生活條件？		你是否有/達到這項生活條件？ *如沒有* →			如你沒有，是否因為你負擔不起？	
	是	**否**	**有**	**沒有**	**不適用**	**是**	**否**
a) 能支付探望親友的交通開支	①	②	①	②		①	②
b) 有需要時，可以回鄉探親	①	②	①	②	□	①	②
c) 親友結婚時能夠支付賀禮	①	②	①	②	□	①	②
d) 過年時能夠封利市給親友	①	②	①	②		①	②
e) 被別人尊重	①	②	①	②			
f) 自己的身份被別人接受	①	②	①	②			
g) 假如患病，有人可照顧你或幫你料理家居事務	①	②	①	②			
h) 如有緊急需要時，有人可借錢(3000元) 給你	①	②	①	②			
i) 如需要做重要決定，有人可以給你提意見	①	②	①	②			

教育與技能

		完全能夠應付	頗能應付	一般	頗不能應付	完全不能應付	不適用
13.	你認為你所擁有的教育水平是否足夠應付現時及未來工作上的需要	①	②	③	④	⑤	□
14.	你認為你所擁有的工作技能是否足夠應付現時及未來工作上的需要	①	②	③	④	⑤	□

		有很多機會	頗有機會	一般	頗無機會	完全沒有機會	無提昇學歷水平的需要	不適用
15.	你認為你是否有足夠機會提昇教育水平	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	□
16.	你認為你是否有足夠機會接受培訓，提昇工作技能	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥	□

. 以下希望你評價下列與學習及培訓有關的項目，有什麼你認為是香港人所必須的生活條件，以及你是否有/達到該項生活條件。如你沒有/達到該項生活條件，是否因為你負擔不起?

	第一部份	第二部份	第三部份
	你是否認為這是每個香港人所必須有生活條件？	你是否有/達到這項生活條件？ *如沒有* →	如你沒有，是否因為你負擔不起？

	是	否	有	沒有	不適用	是	否	不適用
a) 有機會學習使用電腦	①	②	①	②		①	②	
b) 修讀提昇工作技能的課程	①	②	①	②		①	②	
c) 學生能夠購買課外書、補充練習等 **(如家中沒有學生，請於第二及三部份的不適用劃上√號)**	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	□
d) 學生每年有合身的校服穿 **(如家中沒有學生，請於第二及三部份的不適用劃上√號)**	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	□
e) 學生可在家中使用電腦及互聯網 **(如家中沒有學生，請於第二及三部份的不適用劃上√號)**	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	□
f) 學生能夠參加課外活動 **(如家中沒有學生，請於第二及三部份的不適用劃上√號)**	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	□
g) 有基本讀寫英文的能力	①	②	①	②				

C. 貧窮狀況及成因

	非常嚴重	幾嚴重	中等	不太嚴重	完全不嚴重
18. 你會怎樣形容香港的貧窮情況	①	②	③	④	⑤

19. 你是否覺得(如是單人家庭)你/(如是多人家庭)你的家庭貧窮? ① 是 ② 否

20. 你有多同意下列的句子：	非常同意	同意	一般	不同意	非常不同意
a. 人們貧窮是因為他們不夠運	①	②	③	④	⑤
b. 人們貧窮是因為他們沒有別人所得到的機會	①	②	③	④	⑤
c. 人們貧窮是因為他們不積極	①	②	③	④	⑤
d. 社會有窮人是因為有其他人富有	①	②	③	④	⑤
e. 大多數貧窮人士的貧窮狀況不會維持太長時間	①	②	③	④	⑤

D. 貧富不平等

	非常同意	同意	一般	不同意	非常不同意
21. 你是否贊同政府應該制訂政策減輕貧富懸殊情況	①	②	③	④	⑤

22. 你是否贊同下列的句子：	非常同意	同意	一般	不同意	非常不同意
a. 香港的貧富差距太大，應該收窄	①	②	③	④	⑤
b. 低收入人士入息太低，應該增加	①	②	③	④	⑤
c. 現時富人愈來愈富有，而窮人愈來愈貧窮	①	②	③	④	⑤
d. 必須保持大的收入差距，才可維持香港的經濟繁榮	①	②	③	④	⑤
e. 香港比其他發展程度相類近的社會更不平等	①	②	③	④	⑤

23. 在過去三年你家庭的收入變化情況是：

① 大幅增長　② 有少許增長　③ 不變

④ 有少許下降　⑤ 大幅下降

24. 如果你要在一個星期後使用二萬元應付緊急需要(例如支付醫療開支)，你最主要會透過甚　麼辦法應付?

① 從儲蓄中提取　② 向家人或朋友借

③ 向財務機構借(或用信用卡)　④ 尋求福利機構的支援

⑤ 變賣物件或典當物件　⑥ 其他方法

⑦ 不能籌到二萬元

E. 生活匱乏

5. 以下希望你評價下列與日常生活有關的項目，有什麼你認為是香港人所必須的生活條件，以及你是否有/達到該項生活條件。如你沒有/達到該項生活條件，是否因為你負擔不起。

	第一部份		第二部份			第三部份		
	你是否認為這是每個香港人所必須有生活條件？		你是否有/達到這項生活條件？ *如沒有* →			如你沒有，是否因為你負擔不起？		
	是	**否**	**有**	**沒有**	**不適用**	**是**	**否**	**不適用**
a) 家裡有電視機	①	②	①	②		①	②	
b) 天氣炎熱時，家裡有冷氣機降溫	①	②	①	②		①	②	
c) 家庭中有一部照相機	①	②	①	②		①	②	
d) 家裡有雪櫃	①	②	①	②		①	②	
e) 天氣寒冷時可以冲熱水涼	①	②	①	②		①	②	
f) 如有需要，可配眼鏡	①	②	①	②		①	②	
g) 有手提電話	①	②	①	②		①	②	
h) 在職家長如有需要，可使用托兒服務	①	②	①	②	□	①	②	□

i)	間中到茶樓飲茶	①	②	①	②		①	②	
j)	每天有早餐吃	①	②	①	②		①	②	
k)	一星期最少吃一次新鮮水果	①	②	①	②		①	②	
l)	一年可以買一至兩件新衫	①	②	①	②		①	②	
m)	可以有一套體面的衣服	①	②	①	②		①	②	
n)	天氣寒冷時有足夠的禦寒衣物	①	②	①	②			②	

F. 工作經驗

28. 你現在的工作狀況是什麼：

① 有受薪工作(轉答 29) ② 失業(跳答 33) ③ 學生(跳答 34)

④ 家務勞動者(跳答 34) ⑤ 退休(跳答 34) ⑥ 其他: ____註明) (跳答 34)

29. 若有工作這份工作是全職還是兼職（如有多於一份工作，只問最主要那份）

① 全職 ② 兼職

30.你的行業是： ① 農業及漁業 ② 採礦及採石業 ③ 製造業

④ 電力、燃氣及水務業 ⑤ 建造業
⑥ 批發、零售、進出口貿易、飲食及酒店業
⑦ 運輸、倉庫及通訊業 ⑧ 金融、保險、地產及商用服務業
⑨ 社區、社會及個人服務業
⑩ 其他，請列明: _____ ⓪ 拒答

31.你的職業是：

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 機台及機械操作／裝配員 ⑨ 非技術工人 ⑩ 其他，請註明：_____

⓪ 拒答

32. a.計算所有工作，你每月的總薪金是:

① 沒有收入　②1-2,499 元　③ 2,500-4,999 元　④ 5,000-9,999 元

⑤ 10,000-14,999 元　⑥ 15,000-19,999 元　⑦ 20,000 元或以上　⓪ 拒答

32 b. 計算所有工作，你每週的總工時是：_____小時

失業	33. 你過去兩年有沒有試過失業 ① 有 (轉答 33 a) ② 沒有 (跳答 34) 33a. 過去兩年，你總共失業了多長時間_____月

G. 社會排斥

		比其他人多很多機會	比其他人多一點機會	與其他人無分別	比其他人少一點機	比其他人少很多機會	不適用
34.	與其他人比較，你預計你自己獲得學習或培訓機會是	①	②	③	④	⑤	
35.	與其他人比較，你預計自己的就業機會是:	①	②	③	④	⑤	□
36.	與其他人比較，你預計自己的工作發展機會是:	①	②	③	④	⑤	□
37.	與其他人比較，你覺得自己獲得政府支援及服務的機會是:	①	②	③	④	⑤	
38.	與其他人比較，你覺得自己獲得別人支持和關心的機會是:	①	②	③	④	⑤	

		非常方便	頗方便	一般	頗不可便	非常不方便	不適用
39.	你認為現在居住地區的地點及交通設施，是否方便你進行下列活動：						

a.上班	①	②	③	④	⑤	□
b. 上學	①	②	③	④	⑤	□
c. 與親戚朋友會面	①	②	③	④	⑤	
d. 購買日常用品	①	②	③	④	⑤	

40. 以下希望你評價下列與餘暇生活有關的項目，有什麼你認為是香港人所必須的生活條件，以及你是否有/達到該項生活條件。如你沒有/達到該項生活條件，是否因為你負擔不起。

	第一部份		第二部份			第三部份	
	你是否認為這是每個香港人所必須有生活條件？		你是否有/達到這項生活條件？ *如沒有* →			如你沒有，是否因為你負擔不起？	
	是	**否**	**有**	**沒有**	**不適用**	**是**	**否**
e. 放假時可以參與餘暇活動	①	②	①	②	□	①	②
f. 可以參與社區中心或社會服務機構舉辦的收費活動	①	②	①	②		①	②
g. 每年可以離開香港旅遊一次	①	②	①				

H. 關於你和你的家庭

41. 你覺得自己屬於什麼階層

① 上層 ② 中上階層 ③ 中層 ④ 中下階層 ⑤ 下層

42. 你的家庭收入每月大約為多少？_____ (如不回答實數，可給予選項) (包括薪金，綜援，生果金及其他收入如租金收入)

① 沒有收入 ② 1-2,499 元 ③ 2,500-4,999 元 ④ 5,000-9,999 元

⑤ 10,000-14,999 元 ⑥ 15,000-19,999 元 ⑦ 20,000 元或以上 ⓪ 拒答

43. 你的家庭開支每月大約為多少？_____ (如不回答實數，可給予選項)

① 沒有收入 ② 1-2,499 元 ③ 2,500-4,999 元 ④ 5,000-9,999 元 ⑤ 10,000-14,999 元 ⑥ 15,000-19,999 元 ⑦ 20,000 元或以上 ⓪ 拒答

44. 在過去一年，你有否使用任何社會服務 ① 有(轉答 44a) ② 沒有 (跳答 45)

44a. 是什麼類別的社會服務 (可選多項)

① 家庭服務 ②長者服務 ③青年服務 ④殘疾人士服務

45. 你現在有否領取綜援 ① 有(轉答 45a) ② 沒有(跳答 46)

45 a. 連同租金津貼及其他特別津貼，你平均每月領取多少綜援: _____

45 b. 你領取綜援的個案屬於那一類別:

①長者 ②永久傷殘 ③ 健康欠佳 ④失業

⑤低收入 ⑥單親 ⑦ 其他

46. 你現在有否領取生果金 ① 有 ② 沒有

47. 性別 ： ① 男 ② 女

48. 年齡： ① 18 歲 – 24 歲 ② 25 歲 – 34 歲 ③ 35 歲 – 44 歲 ④ 45 歲 – 54 歲 ⑤ 55 歲 – 64 歲 ⑥ 65 歲 – 69 歲 ⑦ 70 歲或以上

49. 你是否在港出生 ① 是 ② 否，居港年期：_____

50. 你是否殘疾或有長期病患者 ① 是(轉答 50a) ② 否(跳答 51)

- **50a 是屬於那種類的長期病患或殘疾(可選多項)**

① 身體活動能力受限制 ② 智障 ③ 精神病/情緒病
④ 言語能力有困難 ⑤ 視障 ⑥ 聽障
⑦ 自閉症 ⑧特殊學習困難
⑨ 注意力不足/過度活症 ⑩長期病患 ⑪其他

51. 家中的家務是否主要由你負責 ① 是 ② 否

52. 你是否需要持續照顧家中兒童或長者 ① 是 ② 否

53. 你家是否有殘疾或長期病患的家庭成員(包括被訪者)

① 是(轉答 53a) ② 否(跳答 54)

↓

53a 他/他們是屬於那一種殘疾或長期病患類別(可選多項)

① 身體活動能力受限制 ② 智障 ③ 精神病/情緒病
④ 言語能力有困難 ⑤ 視障 ⑥ 聽障
⑦ 自閉症 ⑧特殊學習困難
⑨ 注意力不足/過度活症 ⑩長期病患 ⑪其他

54. 居住單位：①公屋 ②居屋

③私人樓宇(整個單位) (擁有物業) ④私人樓宇(整個單位) (租住物業⑤私人樓宇(套房)
⑥私人樓宇(板間房)

⑦私人樓宇(床位) ⑧其他：_____

55. 教育程度：①小學或以下 ②初中 ③高中及預科 ④專上 ⑤碩士或以上

56. 現時你所居住的住戶中各年齡組群的成員有多少人

甲、 65 歲或以上長者_____人

乙、 18-64 歲成人 _____人 (全職工作_____人 兼職工作_____人)

丙、 17 歲或以下青少年及兒童 _____人

下列問題只問65歲或以上的被訪對象

57. (如非獨居/二老長者(轉答 57a1)，如是獨居/二老住戶的長者，跳答 57b)

a1) 請問現時家中的伙食開支，主要是由什麼人負擔？

①主要由你(或配偶)負擔

② 主要由你(或配偶)以外的家中其他成員負擔

③由你(或配偶)及其他住戶成員共同分擔

④你(或配偶)與家中其他成員分開伙食，並各自支付開支

⑤沒有固定開支分配模式

⑥其他

a2) 請問現時家中的住屋(包括租金、按揭、管理費)及水電開支，主要是由什麼人負擔？

①主要由你(或配偶)負擔

②主要由你(或配偶)以外的家中其他成員負擔

③由你(或配偶)及其他住戶成員共同分擔

④沒有固定開支分配模式

⑤其他

a3) 同住的其他家庭成員在過去一年有否給予你(和你的配偶---如適用)任何財政支援

① 沒有

② 有，數額為多少？

① 1000 元以下　②1000-2499 元　③ 2,500-4,999 元

④ 5,000-9,999 元　⑤ 10,000-14,999 元　⑥ 15,000-19,999 元

⑦ 20,000 元或以上　⓪ 拒答

b) 過去<u>一年</u>有沒有不與你同住的家人給予你財政支援

① 沒有　② 有，數額為多少？

① 5,000 元或以下　② 5,000-9,999 元

③ 10,000-14,999 元　④ 15,000-19,999 元

⑤ 20,000 元-39,999 元　⑥ 40,000 元或以上

⓪ 拒答

c) 計算所有的收入(包括家人的支援及政府的財政支援)，你(和你的配偶--如適用)<u>每月</u>平 均的收入為多少？

① 沒有收入　② 1000 元以下　③ 1000-2499 元

④ 2,500-4,999 元　⑤ 5,000-9,999 元　⑥ 10,000-14,999 元

⑦ 15,000-19,999 元　⑧ 20,000 元或以上　⓪ 拒答

d) 你(和你的配偶--如適用)大約有多少儲蓄(包括現金及其他投資儲蓄)

① 沒有儲蓄　②15,000 元或以下

③ 15,001-35,000 元　④ 35,001-52,500 元

⑤ 52,501-10,000 元　⑥ 100,001-187,000 元

⑦ 187,001-252,000 元　⑧ 252,001 元或以上　⓪ 拒答

e) 你(和你的配偶--如適用)現時主要依靠任麼來維持生活***(可選多於一項)***

①儲蓄　②租金收入　③家人的支援

④綜援　　⑤生果金　　⑥工作收入

⑦投資收入　　⑧自僱工作而來的收入　　⑨其他

~問卷完畢~