



Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education

2010 Civic Awareness Study

Main Report

**Prepared for
The Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education**

**Prepared by
Policy 21 Ltd.**

**March 2012
Hong Kong**

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I. Introduction

1.1 Background

1.1.1 The Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education (CPCE) is an advisory body under the Home Affairs Bureau (HAB) of the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (“the Government”). It is tasked with advising on matters relating to promoting civic education as well as implementing activities in conjunction with related Government departments and community organizations in promoting civic education outside schools with a view to enhancing civic awareness and civic responsibility in all sectors of the community. These activities include large scale publicity programmes, funding schemes, as well as research studies on particular civic education values.

1.1.2 The CPCE has conducted ten surveys to assess the Hong Kong community’s civic education since 1986. The surveys covered a wide spectrum of civic issues relating to public’s sense of national identity and pride; sense of belonging to and confidence in Hong Kong, civil behaviour and value systems; civic engagement and participation, etc. To study existing situations of civic awareness and to plan for future promotion of civic values among the public, CPCE decided to conduct an in-depth study in 2010.

1.2 Objectives

1.2.1 This survey is commissioned by the Home Affairs Bureau under the auspices of CPCE. The objectives of the survey are as follows:

- a) To assess the existing situation of civic awareness among the public in the following areas:
 - i) social harmony in the contexts of family, school, workplace and community with respect to civility;
 - ii) civic responsibility and community participation, including awareness of corporate citizenship and social justice;
 - iii) national identity, national pride and sense of belonging to Hong Kong;
- b) To study the public’s individual civic values in respect of items (a) above, in particular on the core values of “respect”, “responsibility” and “love”;;
- c) To conduct correlation analysis between (a) and (b);
- d) To construct relevant indices on items (a) and (b) above for trend analysis with previous surveys/future studies;
- e) To conduct trend analysis with previous surveys where appropriate; and
- f) To make recommendations based on results of the study for the promotion of civic values among the public.

1.3 Organization of the report

1.3.1 This report presents the findings of the survey and is organized into the following sections:

- a) Methodology;
- b) Profile of respondents;
- c) National identity, national pride and sense of belonging;
- d) The state of social harmony in Hong Kong: tolerance, civility, social inclusion and social cohesion;
- e) Civic engagement and civic responsibility post-material values and core values.

II. Methodology

2.1 Framework for data collection

2.1.1 The survey is part of the on-going study on civic education in Hong Kong. Thus, the data collection framework has to follow closely that was adopted in previous rounds of the survey. This would facilitate comparison be made with data collected in the previous rounds of the survey and the construction of indexes that can reflect changes over time.

2.1.2 In the 2004 and 2007 survey, the following topics were included in the questionnaire:

- a) National identity and national pride, including sense of belonging to and identity with Hong Kong;
- b) Civility;
- c) Civic duties and participation;
- d) Social harmony.

2.1.3 It is inevitable and indeed desirable to have different emphasis for different rounds of survey, to take into account recent changes in the area of civic education and in line with civic education promotional programmes currently underway. In order to find out the existing situation of civic awareness among the public, the emphasis of the 2010 survey is to study the public's individual civic values, in particular on the core values of "respect", "responsibility" and "love". Furthermore, the information on the volunteering behaviour was obtained.

2.2 Social harmony

2.2.1 In recent years, the health of Hong Kong community and public life has been a major public concern for many people. Different policy practitioners, civil society leaders, and academics have used different concepts to express their concerns and aspirations about the Hong Kong community, such as "social harmony", "social cohesion", "civility" and "toleration". These concepts capture different aspects of the ideal shared life of a community. The presence of these aspects denotes different desirable features of a shared common life, and their absence signifies certain problems in the common life. It is proposed to conceptualize these concepts and arrange them into what we call a *Ladder of Shared Common Life*:

- a) Toleration
- b) Civility
- c) Social inclusion
- d) Social cohesion
- e) Social harmony

Toleration

2.2.2 *Toleration* is the first and the lowest level of the Ladder of Shared Common Life. It basically refers to a person refraining from interference with another person's conduct or social practice even though in his/her mind, the conduct or practice is ethically wrong or

shameful. Allowing the existence and operation of various religious institutions, different ways of life such as homosexuality and prostitution are examples of Toleration. In the absence of Toleration, a society will be rife with conflict and discord.

Civility

2.2.3 **Civility** is the second level in the Ladder. It is similar to *Li* (rites) in Confucian teaching. Amongst an assortment of discussions about the meanings of civility, two aspects are most relevant to the present study. The first aspect defines civility as good manners and politeness in a person's daily interactions with others. It is contrasted with rudeness, thoughtlessness, inconsideration, selfishness, etc. Jumping queue, being rowdy in a quiet night, using mobile phone during a movie, talking loudly in a library, etc are examples of civility. The 2004 Civic Education Survey has included a number of questions in this regard.

2.2.4 The second aspect defines civility as appropriate behavior or attitudes in public discourses. It is contrasted with being dogmatic, engaging in *ad hominem* attack, escalation of conflicts, exploitation of loopholes in the rules to advance one's interest, etc. In this sense, to be civil means respecting social and political diversity, respecting one's opponents, trying to understand your opponents' views and reasoning, honesty in the presentation of information, allowing oneself to be persuaded, readiness in making compromise, finding common grounds, etc. It is the second level in the Ladder because civility lays down rules and norms for members of a community to peacefully interact with each other and to resolve disagreements and social conflicts in a fruitful way. This is an area not covered in the 2004 Civic Education Survey, and does not seem to have been studied before.

Social inclusion

2.2.5 The third level in the Ladder of Shared Common Life is **Social Inclusion**. Building on ways and means of peaceful interaction and conflict resolution, society now comes to see members, including minorities, as fellow members of the same community. While Civility implies the acceptance of a set of norms governing inter-personal interaction, Social Inclusion refers to the presence of a sense of "we-ness" among members of the community, and hence, all members including minorities are entitled to similar treatments.¹

Social cohesion

2.2.6 The next level up the Ladder is **Social Cohesion**, which is defined as a state of affairs involving interaction between the government and members of society, as well as among members of society. These interactions are characterized by a set of attitudes and norms that includes trust, a sense of belonging and the willingness to participate and help. At this level of the Ladder, members of society do not only see themselves as a group, but there is a sense of general trust and they are willing to help each other and the community.

Social harmony

¹ Phillips, David (2008), "Social inclusion, social exclusion and social cohesion: tensions in a post-industrial world".

2.2.7 The highest level of the Ladder is **Social Harmony**, which denotes an absence of fundamental disagreement in society and the presence of a clear and strong sense of affinity among its members. Social Harmony is not easy to achieve in a pluralistic society. It has to be developed and nurtured with full recognition of diversity of opinions and ways of life, and so civility and social cohesion are the most important conditions for a kind of social harmony compatible with a free and pluralistic society. Despite the difficulties of achieving social harmony, it is a state where many societies, including Hong Kong, are aspired to achieve, as pointed out by the Chief Executive:

“Hong Kong people have always attached great importance to social harmony. The saying "A family that lives in harmony will prosper" epitomizes harmony as a core value in our tradition. A stable environment is the prerequisite for social progress, economic prosperity, constitutional development and better living. This explains the strong desire of the public for social stability and their increasing loathing of the conflicts and confrontations that have surfaced in recent years. The public is well aware that social harmony is the foundation of stability and prosperity”

2.3 Traditional Chinese Core values

Studies of Chinese core values

2.3.1 A number of studies have been conducted in Mainland China, Hong Kong and other places on core values. For example, based on a survey of university students in 20 countries, researchers found out that 40 Chinese values could be grouped into four dimensions. These four dimensions were shown below: ²

- a) Integration, including such values as harmony with others, tolerance of others, trustworthiness, filial piety and patriotism;
- b) Confucian work dynamism, including such values as ordering relationships, thrift, persistence and having a sense of shame;
- c) Human-heartedness, including values like kindness, patience and courtesy;
- d) Moral discipline, including values like moderation, adaptability and prudence.

2.3.2 Different researchers used different names for the four components. For example, based on a study on Chinese students in 3 Australian university, four similar domains were suggested, namely integrity and tolerance, Confucian ethos, loyalty to ideals and humanity, and moderation and moral discipline. ³

Studies on Chinese core values conducted in Hong Kong

2.3.3 In study of the views of over 900 Chinese university students in Hong Kong on

2 Chinese Culture Connection (1987), “Chinese values and the search for culture-free dimensions of culture”, in *Journal of cross-cultural psychology*, 18(2): 143 – 164.

3 Matthews, Barbara Marshall (2000), “The Chinese Value Study: an interpretation of value scales and consideration of some preliminary results”, in *International Education Journal*, 1(2): 117 – 126.

the 18 terminal and 18 instrumental values used in the Rokeach Value Survey, researchers found that five terminal values, namely “true friendship”, “wisdom”, “self-respect”, “happiness” and “responsibility”, and three instrumental values, including “courageous”, “intellectual” and “capable” were ranked most important. The study results also showed that male students were more personal, accomplishment and competency oriented (e.g. comfortable life, sense of accomplishment, pleasure and capable), while female students placed greater emphasis on family, moral and more intrinsic values (e.g. world of beauty, family security, happiness, cheerful, honest and responsible).⁴

2.3.4 In a survey conducted on 600 Hong Kong residents, it was found that among the 40 Chinese cultural values, values such as trustworthiness, filial piety, courtesy, resistance to corruption, industry, sense of shame, self-cultivation, prudence, knowledge and sincerity were considered relatively more important. The survey findings showed that there were two main components in the various values identified in the study, including 24 values related to personal harmony and 12 values related to social harmony. The study also showed that exposure to Western media had a significant and negatively related to the two components.⁵

Studies on core values of other cultures

2.3.5 It was pointed out by researchers that there were differences between Western and Chinese or oriental value system that required close attention. For example, the notion of making use of “guanxi” or “using connections to obtain something” was considered an integral part of life in a Chinese society, but was viewed as corruption in the views of Westerners. Such values as moderation or following the middle way in order to achieve harmony and being “non-competitive” were not consistent with the need to remain competitive in life.⁶

2.4 Civic responsibility and community participation

2.4.1 Civic responsibility and community participation is a central part of Social Cohesion. Information related to civic responsibility and community participation was collected in the 2004 survey. It is noted that there is a decorum that a government could expect of its citizenry. It is a social and political decorum that defines people as members of a social and political community. They are indicators about the extent to which an individual participates as a member of the political community through voting and other forms of political participation; and as a member of the Hong Kong community through engagement in society such as volunteering and membership in social and communal organizations. They also point to how individuals relate to other members of society by looking at social and civil righteous behaviors.

2.4.2 Civic responsibilities and community participation may cover the following aspects:

4 Lau, Sing (1988), “The value orientations of Chinese university students in Hong Kong”, in *International Journal of Psychology*, 23: 583 – 596.

5 McIntyre, Bryce T. and Zhang, Weiyu (2003), “Western mass media exposure and Chinese cultural values: the case of Hong Kong”, paper presented to the Second Hawaii International Conference on Social Sciences, 12 – 15 June 2003, Honolulu.

6 Matthews, Barbara Marshall (2000), “The Chinese Value Survey: an interpretation of value scales and consideration of some preliminary results”, in *International Education Journal*, 1(2): 117 – 126.

- a) Political participation
- b) Paying tax
- c) Volunteering and giving
- d) Membership in organizations
- e) Law abidance
- f) Social and civil justice;
- g) Corporate citizenship, in so far as individuals being members of business corporations.

2.5 National pride and Sense of Belonging

2.5.1 Information on national pride and perceived identity was gathered in the 2004 and 2007 survey. The conceptual framework adopted in the present study closely follows the one used in the previous surveys to allow meaningful comparison. The framework is briefly spelt out in the following paragraphs.

National pride

2.5.2 For national pride, the ISSP 1995 National Identity Study contained two multi-item measures of national pride. The first is a measure of National Pride in Specific Achievements. It asked how proud people were of their country in 10 domains⁷:

- a) The way democracy works;
- b) Its political influence in the world;
- c) The country's economic achievements;
- d) Its social security system;
- e) Its scientific and technological achievements;
- f) Its achievements in sports;
- g) Its achievements in the arts and literature;
- h) The country's armed forces;
- i) Its history;
- j) Its fair and equal treatment of all groups in society.

2.5.3 The additive Specific Achievement scale constructed from these items ranged from 10 for someone who was not proud at all of their country's role in each domain to 50 for someone who was very proud on all ten items.

2.5.4 The second measured General National Pride. It consisted of four agree-disagree items that dealt with patriotism, national superiority, and allegiance, as follows:

- a) I would rather be citizen of (my country) than of any other country in the world;
- b) There are some things about (my country) that make me feel ashamed of my country;
- c) The world would be a better place if people from other countries were more like the citizens of my country; and
- d) Generally speaking, my country is a better country than most other countries.

⁷ Smith, Tom W. and Jarkko, Lars (2001), "National pride in cross-national perspective", National Opinion Research Centre, University of Chicago.

2.5.5 The approach of the ISSP was adopted in the previous surveys in collecting statistics on national pride. To facilitate comparison with other countries as well as the previous survey data, this approach was also followed in the present study.

Perceived identity and Sense of Belonging

2.5.6 Apart from identity with the mainland of China (the Mainland), given Hong Kong's unique historical past, identity with Hong Kong should not be overlooked. Building one's identity is essentially a process of nurturing a sense of 'we-ness' among members of the Hong Kong community. Questions were included in the survey with the aim of finding out the degree and the meaning of the sense of 'we-ness'; of what it meant to be 'Hongkongese'. The meaning of being a "Hongkongese" could be examined by unveiling the set of values shared by the community, as well as the symbolic dimension (such as symbols, commemorations, collective memories) defining the community.

2.5.7 In other words, the present study is designed to examine both national identity and identification with Hong Kong. In fact, this is not uncommon in other countries where people identified themselves with both their region and nation. In reviewing data obtained from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP), it is also noted that for some countries, strong sub-national identities do not erode the people's loyalty to the larger state⁸. In the discussion to follow, it is also shown that based on data obtained from the survey, people's sense of belonging to Hong Kong have a significant, positive correlation with their sense of national identity and national pride.

⁸ Dowley, Kathleen and Silver, Brian (2000), "Sub-national and national loyalty: cross-national comparison" in *International Journal of Public Opinion Research*, 12 (4): 357 – 371.

2.6 Survey methodology

Methods of data collection

2.6.1 Both quantitative and qualitative methods were adopted in the study with a view to developing comprehensive understanding of people's civic awareness, namely focus group discussions and a territory-wide household survey.

Focus group discussions

2.6.2 To obtain more in-depth information about the topic, 10 focus group discussions were conducted. Issues discussed in the focus groups included perception of tolerance, differences and similarities between people from Hong Kong and the Mainland and national identity. Information obtained from the focus group discussions was used to design the questionnaire for the household survey. The details are appended below:

Focus group discussions	Date	Groups		No. of participants
1	May 2010	Youths	Students	6
2	May 2010	Youths	Non-students	6
3	May 2010	Adults	Economic active	7
4	June 2010	Adults	Economic inactive (retirees and home-makers)	6
5	June 2010	Adults	Economic inactive (retirees and home-makers)	7
6	August 2010	Youths	Students	5
7	August 2010	Youths	Non-students	10
8	August 2010	Adults	Economic active	11
9	August 2010	Adults	Economic inactive (retirees and home-makers)	6
10	August 2010	Adults	Economic inactive (retirees and home-makers)	5

Household survey

2.6.3 Through a territory-wide household survey, it is possible to obtain quantitative information from a representative sample of respondents. Information obtained from the survey would permit the compilation of different indices on national pride, civic awareness and responsibilities, perception of Hong Kong people's civic mindedness, etc. based on the framework discussed above.

Sample design

2.6.4 For the household survey, the sampling frame used was the frame of quarters maintained by the Census and Statistics Department. This is the most up-to-date, complete and authoritative sampling frame available in Hong Kong. A two-stage stratified sample design was adopted, with the records in the frame of quarters first stratified by geographical area and type of quarters. For the selection of sampling units, in the first stage, systematic replicate sampling technique was used with fixed sampling intervals and non-repetitive random numbers. The use of replicated sampling is to facilitate the calculation of sampling errors and for subsequent adjustment, if required, in the sample size for the first stage. For the second stage, a household member aged 15 - 69 in households was randomly selected for the interview. The selection method was based on the last birthday method. As the selection probability of individual sampling units is different due to differences in the household size, weighting was used in compiling the survey findings presented in this report.

Questionnaire design

2.6.5 Based on the data collection framework discussed above, the survey covered three main topics, namely national identity and national pride, civility and civic duties and participation. As shown in the table below, the topic, Chinese core values, was included in the 2010 survey.

Topics covered	Items included in 2004 survey	Items included in 2007 survey	New items included in 2010 survey
1. National identity and national pride	National identity	Behaviour dimension	
	National pride		
	Sense of belonging to Hong Kong		
2. Civility	Civil behavior	Social Inclusion	
	Civic mindedness	Social Cohesion	
	Values system	Social Harmony	
	Tolerance		
3. Civic duties and participation	Civic engagement and civic responsibilities	Community participation	Religion
	Volunteering		
4. Core values			Chinese core values

2.6.6 The questionnaire adopted in the survey is given in the [Appendix](#). The questionnaire was tested on a pilot conducted in October 2010 on a sample of 30 respondents and modified based on the pilot findings.

Enumeration results

2.6.7 The survey was conducted during the period from December 2010 to February 2011. A total of 1 600 quarters were randomly sampled from the frame of quarters. A total of 1 014 quarters with eligible respondents aged 15-69 were successfully enumerated, representing a response rate of 71.5%. One respondent was randomly sampled using the last birthday method and interviewed in each of the quarters successfully enumerated.

	Number	%
1. Total number of quarters sampled	1 600	-
2. Number of quarters found to be vacant, demolished or non-residential	132	-
3. Number of quarters enumerated that do not have eligible respondents in the age range 15-69	49	-
4. Number of quarters estimated to be eligible for inclusion in the survey (1) – (2) – (3)	1 419	100
5. Number of quarters refusing to respond	230	16.2
6. Number of quarters that could not be contacted during the survey period	175	12.3
7. Number of eligible quarters successfully enumerated	1 014 ⁹	71.5 ¹⁰
8. Number of respondents successfully interviewed	1 014	71.5

Rounding of figures

2.6.8 There may be a slight discrepancy between the sum of individual items and the total as shown in the tables owing to rounding.

9 It should be noted that there are 49 quarters successfully enumerated that do not have household members aged 15 – 69.

10 In computing the response rate, it is assumed that all quarters not responded or not contacted have eligible respondents. This assumption is not likely to be correct. Thus, the response rate is only an approximate estimate of the true response rate. If quarters not responded or not contacted have household members not eligible for the survey, the response rate computed above would tend to under-estimate the true response rate.

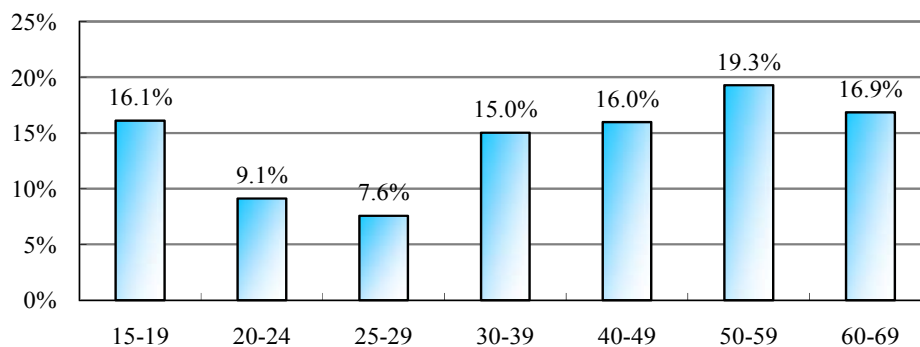
III. Profile of respondents

3.1 Demographic characteristics

Age-sex distribution

3.1.1 Half of respondents were males and the remaining 50% females. About 25% of respondents were youth aged 15 – 24, another 38% adults aged 25 – 49 and the remaining 36% aged 50 - 69.

Distribution of respondents by age group

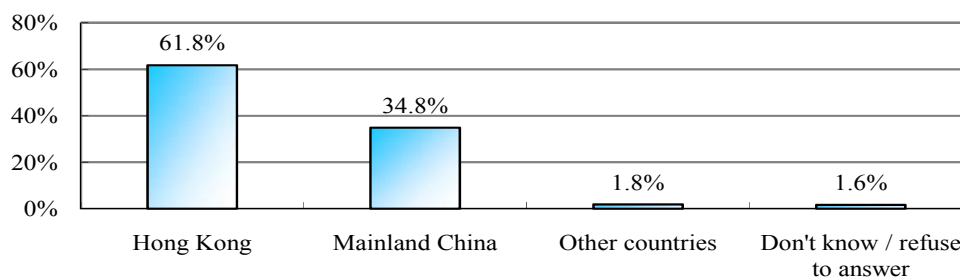


Base: All respondents (1014)

Place of birth and length of residence

3.1.2 About 62% of respondents were born in Hong Kong and a further 35% in the Mainland. Only a small proportion (less than 2%) was born in Canada or other countries.

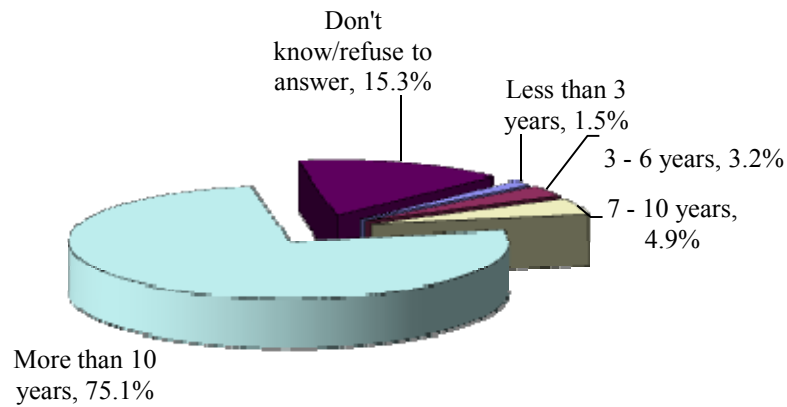
Distribution of respondents by place of birth



Base: All respondents (1014)

3.1.3 Most of respondents (80%) were living in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. Only a small proportion (1%) was living in Hong Kong for less than 3 years.

Distribution of respondents by length of residence in Hong Kong

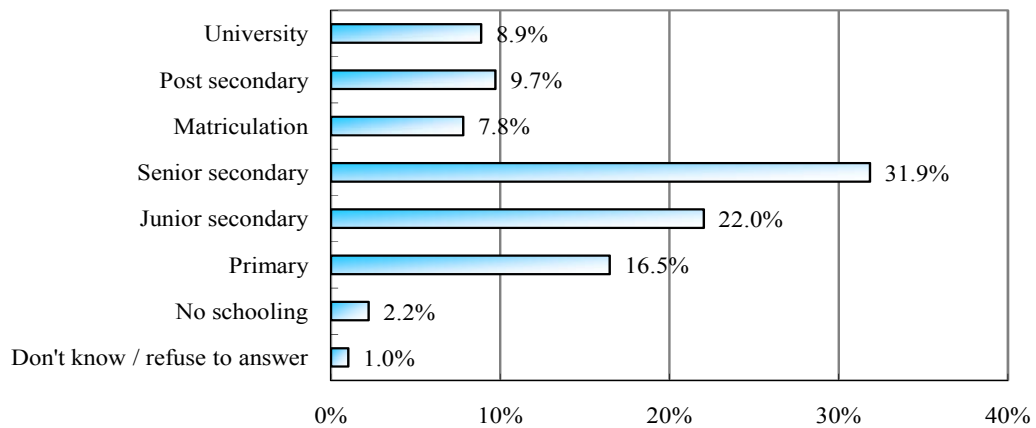


Base: All respondents (1014)

Educational attainment

3.1.4 About 19% of respondents had post-secondary or university education and a further 62% had secondary education. Less than one-fifth (19%) had only primary education or below.

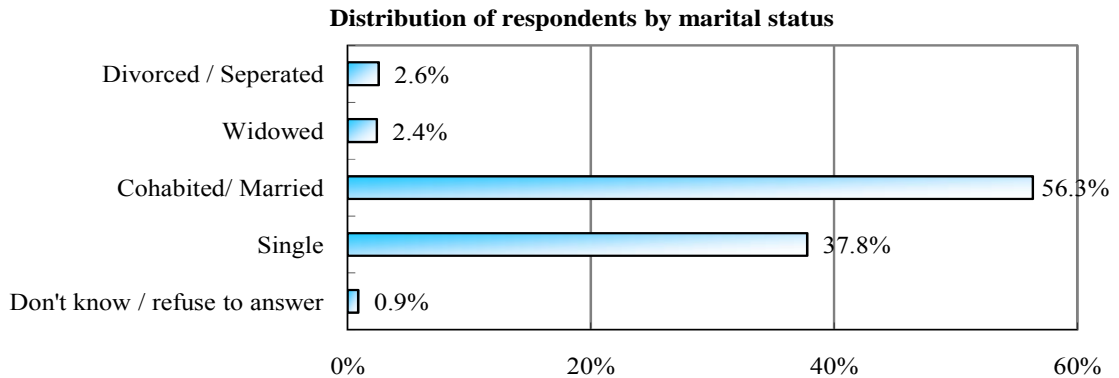
Distribution of respondents by educational attainment



Base: All respondents (1014)

Marital status

3.1.5 About 56% of the respondents were married / cohabited and a further 38% single. Only a small percentage were widowed, separated or divorced.

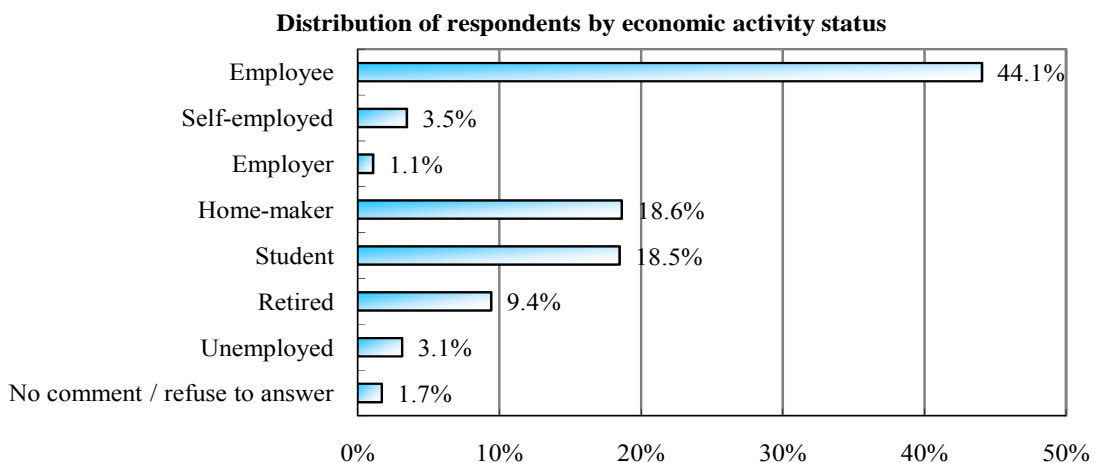


Base: All respondents (1014)

3.2 Economic characteristics

Economic activity status

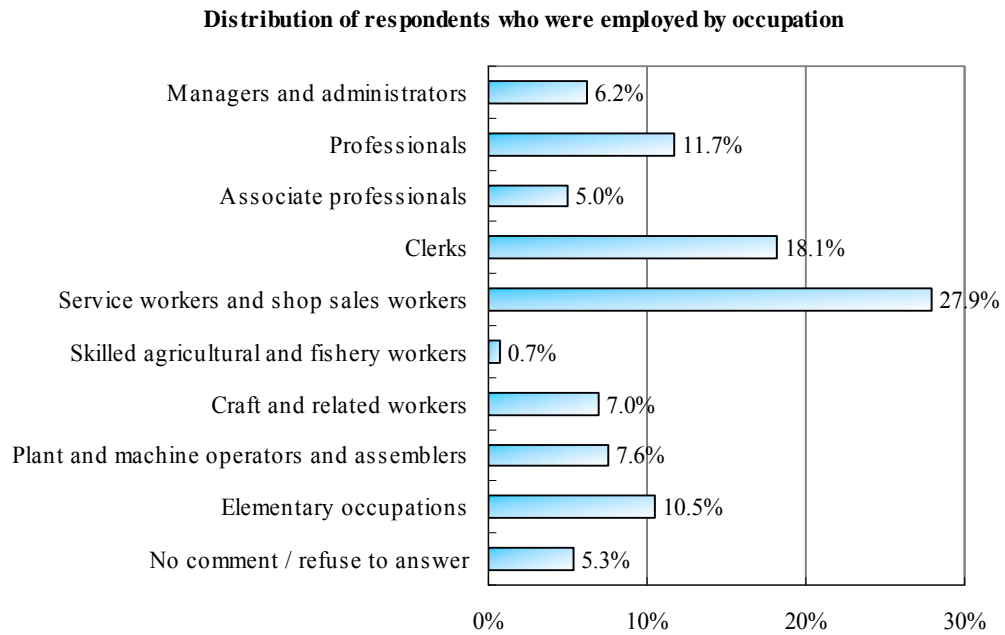
3.2.1 Nearly half of respondents (49%) were employed (as employees, self-employed or employers) and a further 47% economically inactive (i.e. those who were studying, home-makers and retired). About 3% were unemployed.



Base: All respondents (1014)

Occupation

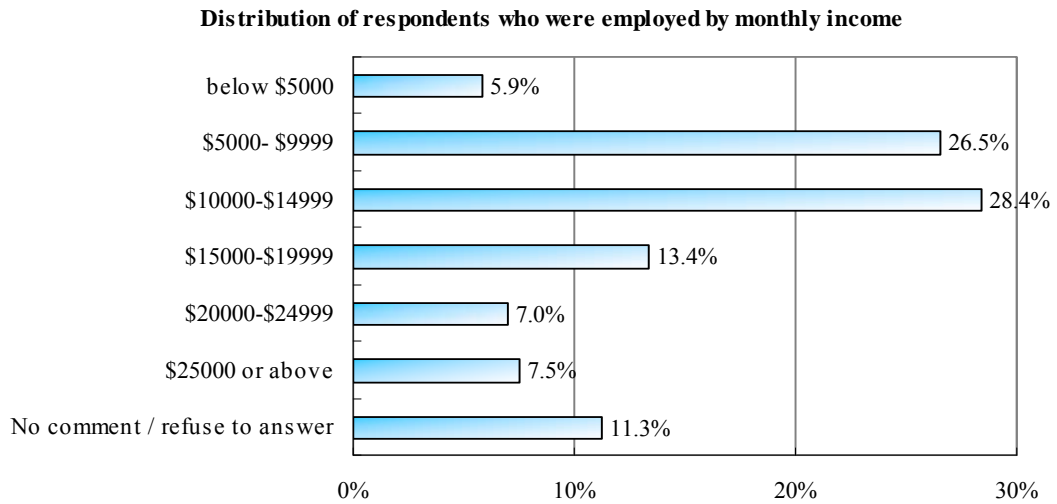
3.2.2 Among those who were employed, about 23% of respondents were managers and administrators, professionals or associate professionals. Nearly half (53%) were employed as clerks, services workers and shop sales workers or craft and related workers, and slightly less than one quarter (18%) were plant and machine operators and assemblers or workers in elementary occupations.



Base: Respondents who were employed (500)

Income

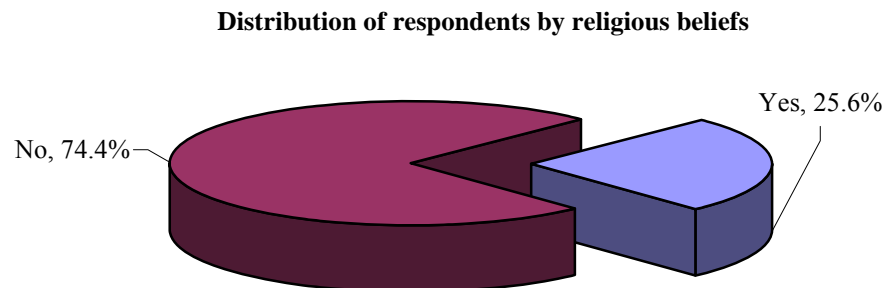
3.2.3 Among those who were employed, about 32% of them had a monthly income below \$10,000, and a further 49% had a monthly income of \$10,000 - \$24,999. Only about 8% had a monthly income of \$25,000 or above. Caution should be taken in interpreting the statistics as about 11% of respondents refused to provide information on their income.



Base: Respondents who were employed (500)

3.3 Faith-based engagement

3.3.1 About 26% of respondents indicated that they had religious belief. Among these 26% respondents, the majority (48%) were Christians and a further 10% Catholics. About 38% indicated that they believed in Buddhism.

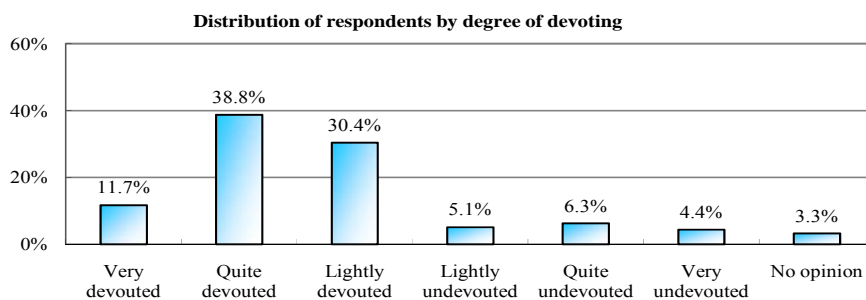


Base: All respondents (1014)

	%
Catholic	10.1
Christian	48.4
Buddhist	38.4
Taoist	4.3

Base: Respondents who had religious beliefs (263)
(Multiple responses are allowed)

3.3.2 For those respondents who had religious belief, about 30% indicated they were only a bit devoted to their religion and a further 39% indicated that they were quite devoted. Only about 16% considered that they were not devoted.



Base: Respondents who had religious beliefs (263)

IV. The State of Social Harmony in Hong Kong

4.1 Tolerance and civility

4.1.1 Toleration is the first and the lowest level of the Ladder of Shared Common Life. It basically refers to a person refraining from interfering with another person’s conduct or social practice even though in his/her mind, the conduct or practice is ethically wrong or shameful. In the present study, the concept of tolerance is used in a neutral sense; it does not carry any value connotation. The questions were intended to measure how much the respondents were willing to put up with uncivil behaviour. This usage is different from another usage in the literature that suggests that tolerance is a morally commendable behavior because a tolerant person would allow others to act in ways that are unacceptable to himself/herself but at the same time, not harmful to others. Tolerance, in this usage, is based on respect for another person’s liberty and autonomy. Tolerance of homosexuality, cultural or religious differences is example in this regard. But in this study, tolerance refers to putting up with uncivil behaviour that causes nuisance to others. Tolerance of uncivil behavior may or may not be commendable.

Tolerance of uncivil behaviour

4.1.2 When asked about their reactions towards uncivil behaviour, most people (about 68% to 82%) tended to be less tolerant towards misbehaviour. For acts like “Jumping queue”, “smoking in non-smoking areas” and “Polluting public areas”, respondents would react by either speaking out immediately or ask security to stop the behaviour, would show disapproval or would leave immediately. For “Jumping queue”, about 45% of respondents would speak up in 2010 while about 35% in 2007 and 40% in 2004. About 21% of respondents in 2004 and 17% in 2007 would speak up for smoking in non-smoking areas and the percentages were higher than that in 2010 (16%). And about 14% of respondents in 2010 would speak up for polluting public areas (13% in 2007 and 15% in 2004).

	Year	Speak up	Show disapproval but remain quiet	Leave	No reaction	No comment / refuse to answer
Polluting public areas	2004	15.3	44.9	7.4	30.1	2.2
	2007	12.5	46.2	24.1	12.6	4.7
	2010	13.7	43.0	11.1	29.4	2.6
Smoking in non-smoking areas	2004	21.3	44.6	9.3	23.3	1.5
	2007	17.1	40.2	26.5	11.2	4.9
	2010	16.0	36.1	21.6	23.3	2.8
Jumping queue	2004	39.8	39.8	1.6	17.2	1.6
	2007	34.6	44.4	7.7	9.8	3.5
	2010	44.9	33.2	4.3	15.2	2.3

Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

4.1.3 Analyzed by gender of the respondents, except polluting public areas, the percentages of male respondents who spoke up were higher than those of their female counterpart. On the other hand, the percentages of female respondents who showed disapproval but remained quiet were higher than those of their male counterpart.

	Gender	Speak up	Show disapproval but remain quiet	Leave	No reaction	No comment / refuse to answer
Polluting public areas	Male	44.7	30.5	6.7	15.2	2.8
	Female	45.0	36.1	1.9	15.2	1.8
Smoking in non-smoking areas	Male	17.0	34.3	21.6	23.5	3.6
	Female	15.1	37.9	21.6	23.0	2.4
Jumping queue	Male	15.0	39.0	12.8	30.0	3.2
	Female	12.3	46.9	9.5	28.9	2.4

Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

4.1.4 Analyzed by age of the respondents, except jumping queue, the percentages of respondents aged 25-49 who spoke up were higher than those of other groups.

	Age	Speak up	Show disapproval but remain quiet	Leave	No reaction	No comment / refuse to answer
Polluting public areas	15-24	32.7	40.1	5.2	19.0	3.0
	25-49	56.6	31.8	2.3	8.4	.9
	50-69	40.8	30.0	6.0	19.9	3.3
Smoking in non-smoking areas	15-24	12.3	35.3	24.9	23.9	3.6
	25-49	18.6	38.7	19.1	21.3	2.3
	50-69	16.0	33.6	22.0	25.1	3.3
Jumping queue	15-24	8.1	46.7	9.8	31.8	3.4
	25-49	15.1	45.0	10.3	28.1	1.5
	50-69	16.1	37.8	13.0	29.4	3.7

Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

4.1.5 Analyzed by educational attainment of the respondents, except jumping queue, the percentages of respondents with education of post-secondary & above who spoke up were higher than those of other groups. However, the percentages of respondents with education of primary & below were higher than other groups.

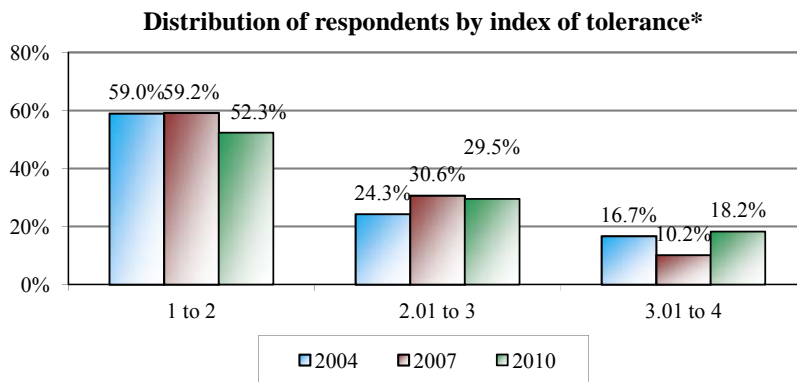
	Educational attainment	Speak up	Show disapproval but remain quiet	Leave	No reaction	No comment / refuse to answer
Polluting public areas	Post-secondary & above	48.7	37.5	1.2	11.6	1.0
	Secondary	46.3	34.0	4.6	13.7	1.4
	Primary & below	36.5	27.1	6.6	23.4	6.3
Smoking in non-smoking areas	Post-secondary & above	17.9	37.5	19.1	24.0	1.6
	Secondary	16.5	37.9	21.6	21.4	2.6
	Primary & below	12.9	30.1	23.4	29.1	4.5
Jumping queue	Post-secondary & above	13.6	44.8	9.4	30.3	2.0
	Secondary	13.2	45.1	11.1	28.2	2.3
	Primary & below	15.4	33.4	13.1	33.4	4.7

Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

4.1.6 Answers to the 3 questions related to tolerance of uncivil behaviour may be used to compute an index to indicate people’s tolerance of uncivil behaviour. Based on a Likert scale¹¹ of 4 with “1” denoting “Speak out immediately or ask those in charge to stop such behaviour” with statements included in the 3 questions and “4” denoting “Take no action”, an index of tolerance of uncivil behaviour was computed. The internal consistency of the 3 items was quite high, with a Cronbach’s alpha coefficient of 0.803.

4.1.7 Respondents with an average score of 4 were those who were highly tolerant towards misbehaviours. Respondents with an average score of 1 were those who were not tolerant towards misbehaviours. For all respondents, the average of tolerance index was 2.34, which was slightly below the mid-point 2.5, indicating the respondents in general were not tolerant of uncivil behaviour. The frequency distribution of the tolerance index is shown below. It may be seen that more than half of respondents (52%) ranked quite low with index 1 – 2 and about 18% scored 3.01 - 4.

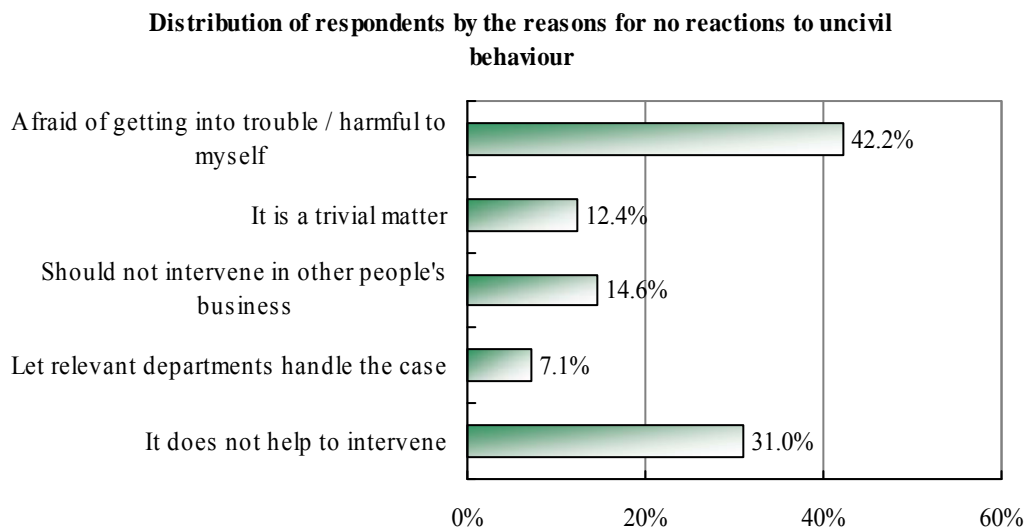
¹¹ Likert scale is widely used approach to scaling responses in survey research, such that the term is often used interchangeably with rating scale, or more accurately the **Likert-type scale**. Likert scale is various in different types of questionnaire and responses. Therefore, sometimes a 10-point Likert scale or a 4-point Likert scale will be used depending on the nature of question.



Remarks :

- 1 represents “Speak out immediately or ask those in charge to stop such behaviour”
- 2 represents “ Show disapproval but remain silent”
- 3 represents “ Leave immediately”
- 4 represents “ Take no action”

4.1.8 Among the respondents who took no action towards misbehaviour, their reasons were that they were afraid of getting into trouble or resulting in reactions harmful to themselves (42%), it did not help to intervene (31%), and they should not intervene in the business of other people (15%).



Base: Respondents who had taken no reaction to uncivil behavior (346)

Perceived prevalence of uncivil behaviour

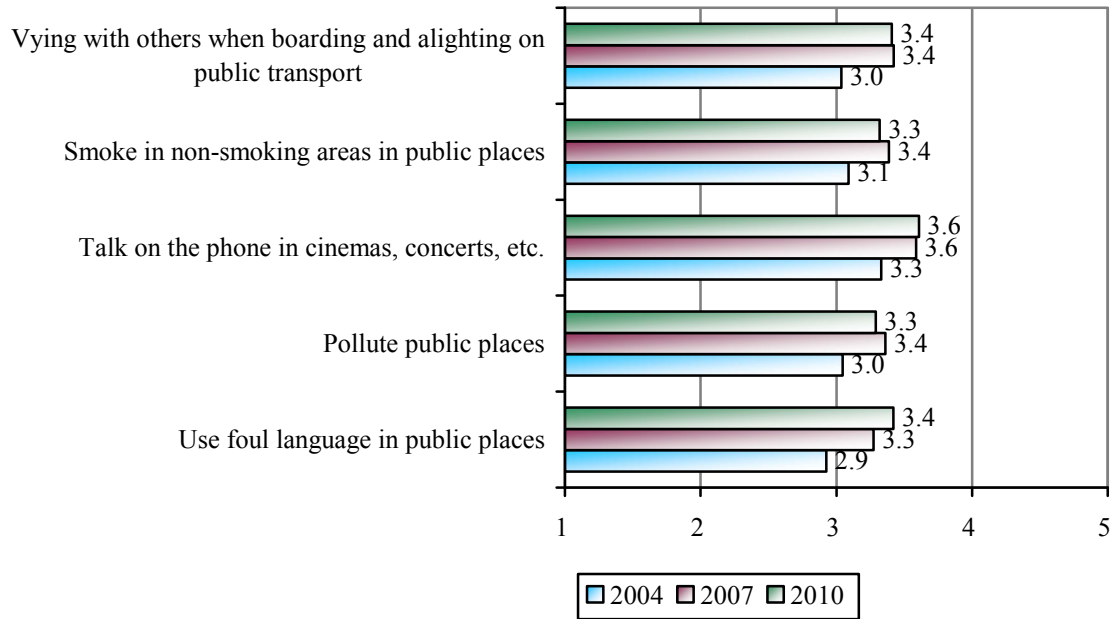
4.1.9 Five questions asked in the survey were related to uncivil behaviour causing nuisance to others or dirtying the environment. The percentage of respondents who indicated that they very often / often saw uncivil behaviour ranged from 16% for “talk on the phone in cinemas, concerts, etc.” to as high as 22% for “Smoke in non-smoking areas in public places”. The percentage in 2010 was higher than that in 2007 except “use foul language in public places”; and “talk on the phone in cinemas, concerts, etc”.

	Year	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Don't know / no comment / refuse to answer
Use foul language in public places	2004	11.0	20.2	39.2	24.4	4.1	1.0
	2007	9.0	11.0	36.0	31.8	10.1	2.1
	2010	6.1	12.9	31.8	30.8	16.1	2.2
Pollute public places	2004	8.1	18.5	40.3	27.1	4.9	1.1
	2007	5.5	10.5	37.8	34.6	9.2	2.4
	2010	5.7	13.7	40.8	24.8	12.4	2.5
Talk on the phone in cinemas, concerts, etc.	2004	7.6	17.3	32.0	20.4	9.4	13.2
	2007	4.9	10.8	31.6	26.4	12.1	14.3
	2010	4.2	11.4	31.6	24.4	12.3	16.0
Smoke in non-smoking areas in public places	2004	9.1	15.4	39.6	29.1	5.0	1.7
	2007	5.7	11.7	35.4	32.4	12.1	2.8
	2010	6.7	15.6	34.1	25.8	15.3	2.5
Vying with others when boarding and alighting on public transport	2004	13.1	12.6	39.2	27.5	6.2	1.3
	2007	5.8	11.0	33.1	35.5	13.0	1.6
	2010	6.6	11.5	33.5	31.1	16.0	1.4

Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

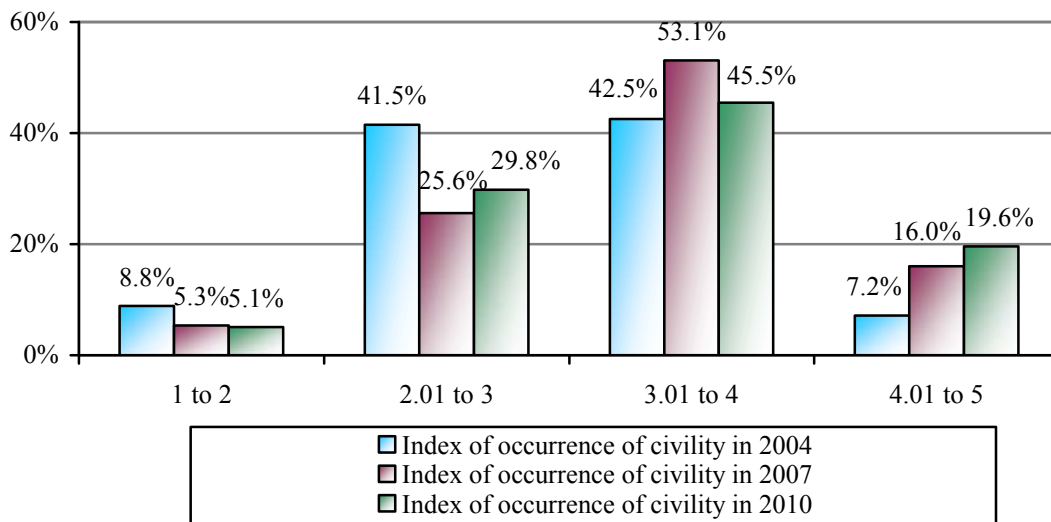
4.1.10 Based on a Likert scale of 5 with “1” denoting “very often encounter such uncivil behaviours” in response to the 5 statements above and “5” denoting “never encounter such uncivil behaviours”, an average score was computed for the 5 items. Respondents with an average score of 5 for example were those who had never encountered uncivil behaviours. Respondents with an average score of 1 were those who very often encountered uncivil behaviours. Scores greater than 3 indicate that in general the respondents did not frequently encounter uncivil behaviours. Compared with 2004, the scores in 2010 were higher, indicating that the prevalence of uncivil behaviours had decreased.

Average scores by perceived occurrence of uncivil behaviour



4.1.11 The frequency distribution of the average score of uncivil behaviours are shown in the chart below. By comparing the frequency distribution of indexes of perceived occurrence of uncivil behaviours in 2004, 2007 and 2010, perceived uncivil behaviour in 2010 and 2007 was lower than that in 2004, in general.

Distribution of respondents by occurrence of uncivil behaviour encountered



Remarks : 1 represents very often encounter such uncivil behaviours
 2 represents often encounter such uncivil behaviours
 3 represents sometimes encounter such uncivil behaviours
 4 represents seldom encounter such uncivil behaviours
 5 represents never encounter such uncivil behaviours

Perceived prevalence of civil behaviour

4.1.12 Three questions asked in the 2010 survey were related to civil behaviour. The percentage of respondents who indicated that they always or most of the time saw such civil behaviour ranged from 42% for “Say sorry after calling the wrong number” to as high as 58% for “Happy to be of assistance when someone asks directions”.

	Year	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Don't know / no comment / refuse to answer
Happy to be of assistance when someone asks directions	2007	8.0	29.2	42.2	14.5	2.7	3.3
	2010	15.3	42.9	29.4	7.0	1.8	3.7
Say sorry after calling the wrong number	2007	6.0	22.3	42.2	19.8	6.4	3.2
	2010	7.1	34.5	35.3	13.2	6.2	3.6
Saying sorry when people accidentally bump someone	2007	7.4	27.0	43.9	15.9	3.9	1.9
	2010	7.6	36.4	39.0	11.3	2.9	2.8

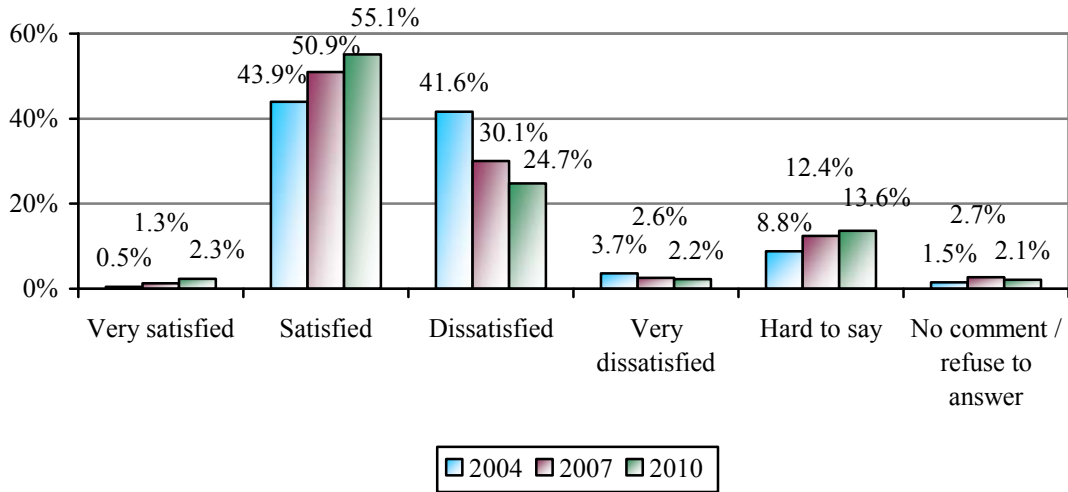
Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

Level of social morality

4.1.13 To obtain respondents’ views on the overall social morality in Hong Kong, they were asked if they were satisfied with the present state of social morality. The opinion of respondents was mixed. More than half of respondents (57%) indicated that they were satisfied or very satisfied while another 27% indicated that they were very dissatisfied or dissatisfied. It may be worth noting that the percentage of respondents who were satisfied or very satisfied was higher in 2010 as compared with that in 2007 (52%) and 2004 (44%).

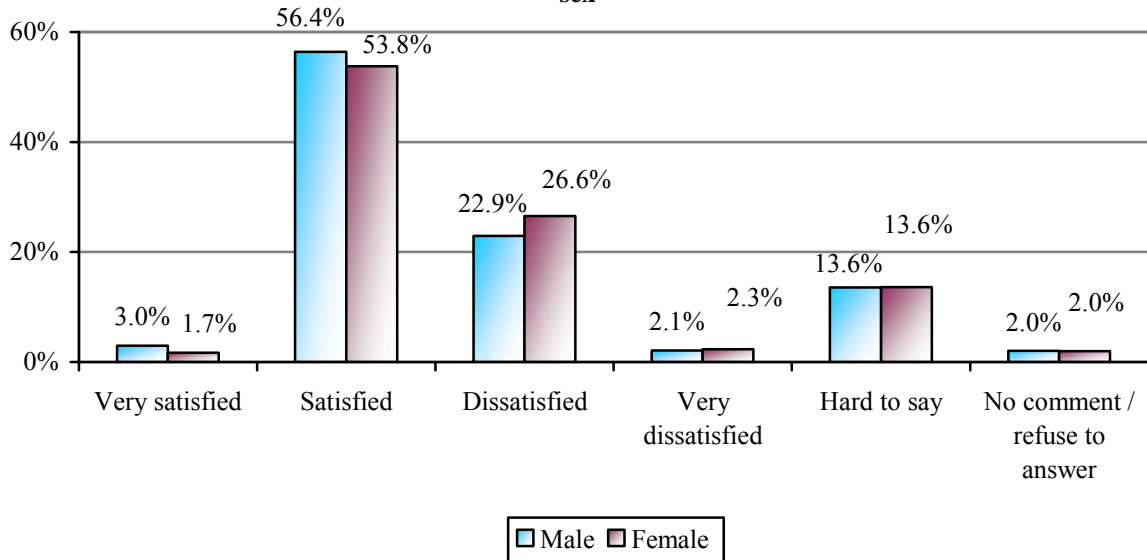
Percentage of respondents by whether satisfied with the state of social morality of Hong Kong people



Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

4.1.14 When analyzed by sex, it may be noted from the chart below that in 2010 a slightly higher proportion of males (59%) were satisfied or very satisfied with the state of social morality, as compared with that for female counterparts (56%).

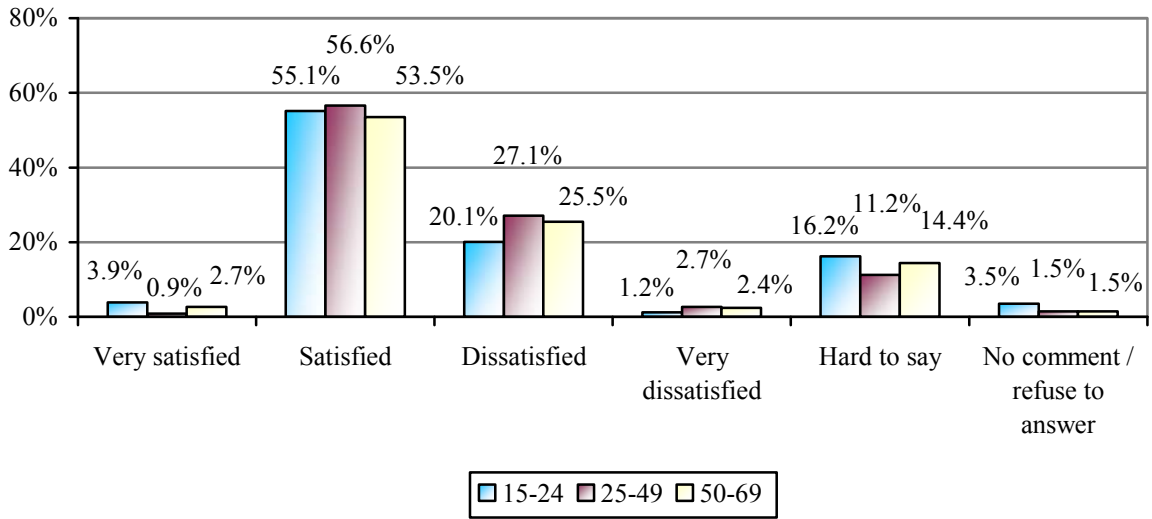
Percentage of respondents by whether satisfied with the state of social morality by sex



Base: All respondents (1014)

4.1.15 When analyzed by age group, it may be noted from the chart below that in 2010 a slightly higher proportion (59%) of age group 15-24 were satisfied or very satisfied with the state of social morality, as compared with those aged 25 – 49 (57%) and aged 50 - 69 (56%).

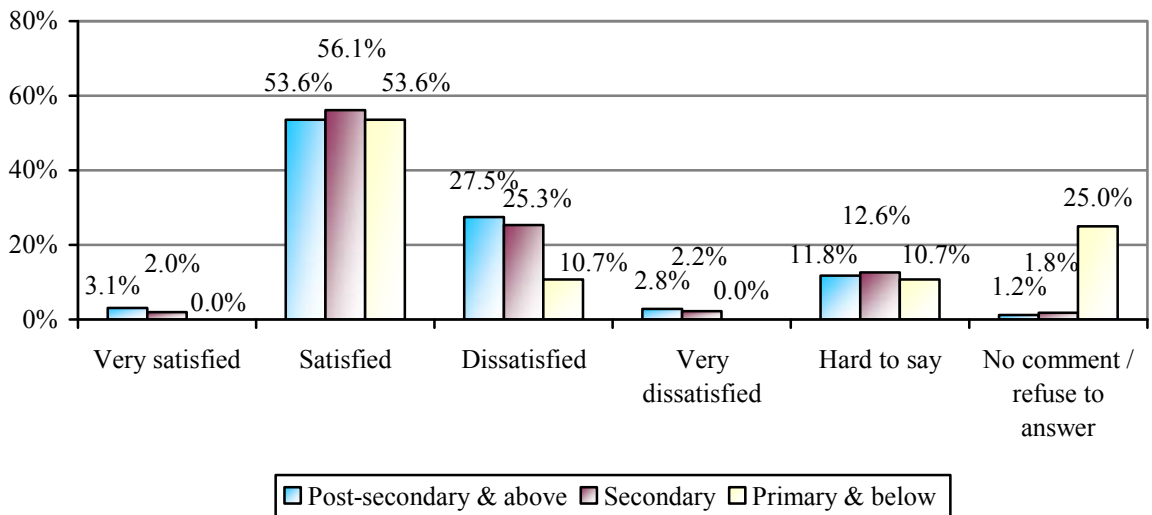
Percentage of respondents by whether satisfied with the state of social morality by age group



Base: All respondents who reported age (1011)

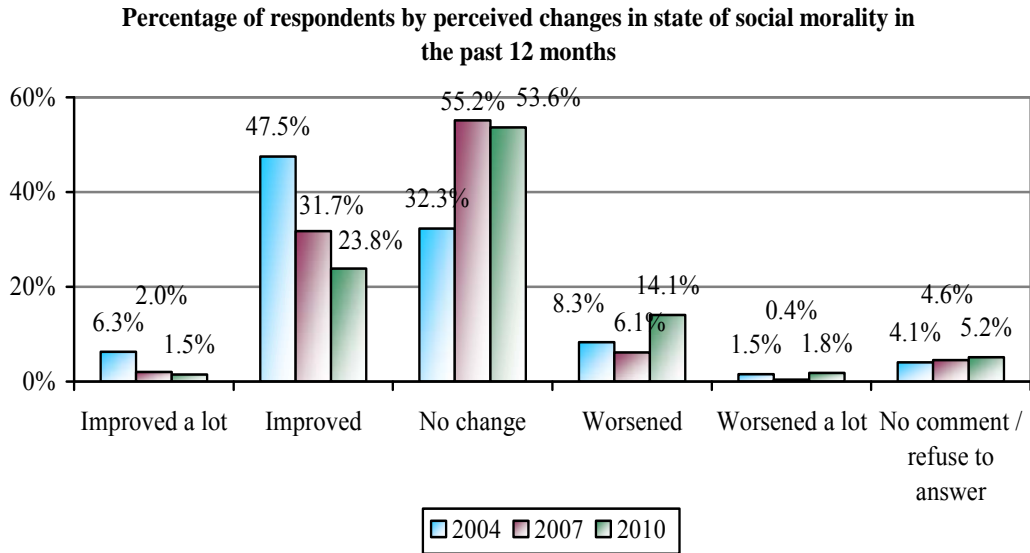
4.1.16 When analyzed by educational attainment, it may be noted from the chart below that in 2010, slightly higher proportions of those who had post-secondary & above education (57%) and secondary education (58%) were satisfied or very satisfied with the state of social morality, as compared with those who had primary & below education (54%). The percentages of respondents who were dissatisfied or very dissatisfied were higher for those with post-secondary & above education (30%) and secondary education (28%), as compared with those with primary education or below (11%).

Percentage of respondents by whether satisfied with the state of social morality by educational attainment



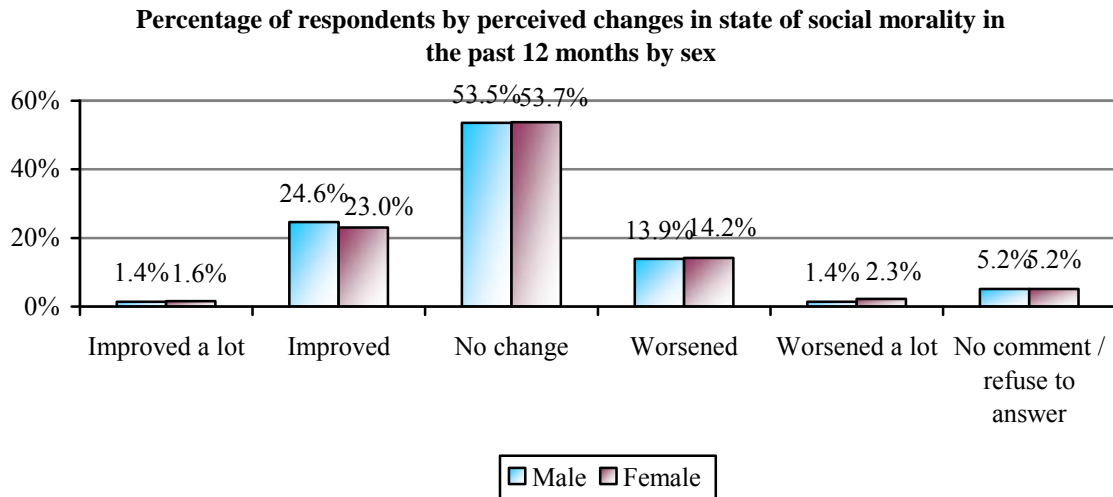
Base: All respondents who reported educational attainment (1003)

4.1.17 About 25% respondents of 2010 considered that on the whole the state of social morality in Hong Kong had improved or improved a lot in the past 12 months, which was lower than the correspondent percentage in 2007 (34%) and 2004 (54%). More than half of respondents (54%) indicated that there was no change. About 16% considered that the state of social morality in Hong Kong had worsened or worsened a lot.



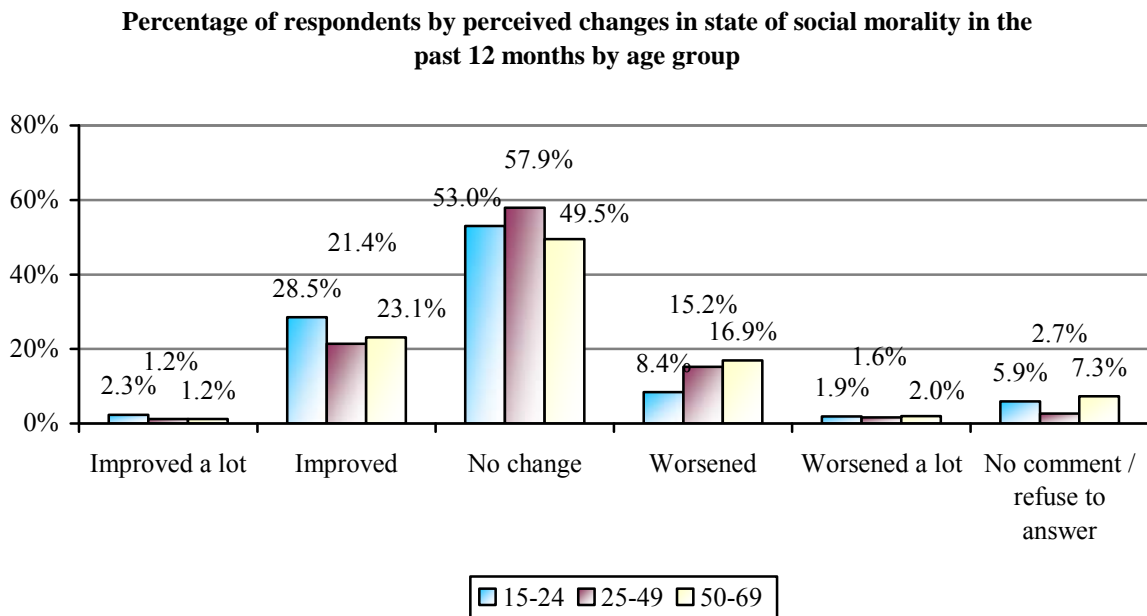
Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

4.1.18 When analyzed by sex, it may be noted from the chart below that in 2010, the pattern of males was similar to that of females. About 26% of male respondents considered that there was an improvement, the corresponding percentage of female was similar (25%).



Base: All respondents (1014)

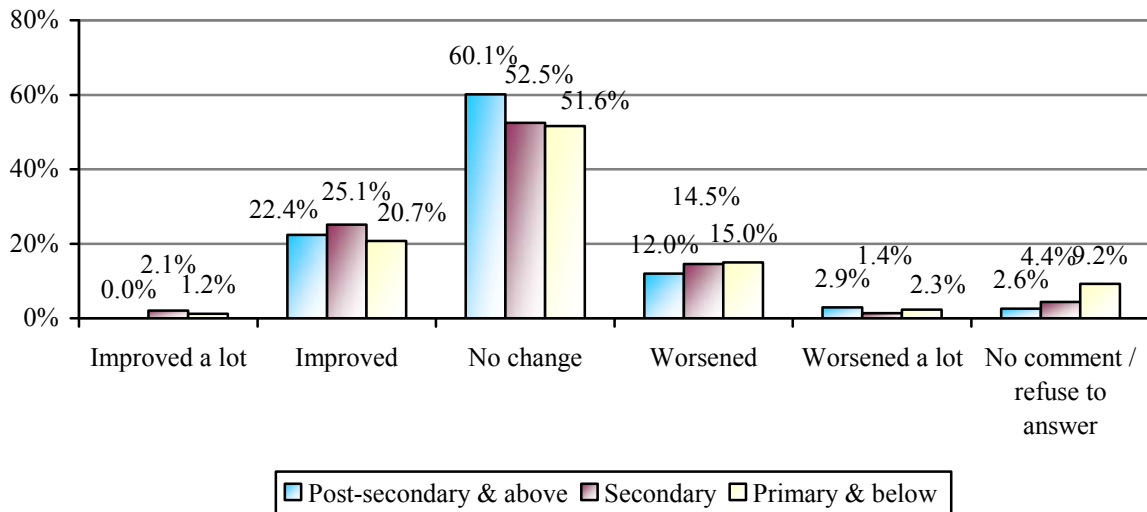
4.1.19 When analyzed by age group, it may be noted from the chart below that in 2010, a higher proportion (31%) of age group 15-24 indicated the improvement of social morality in the past 12 months and a higher proportion (58%) of age group 25-49 indicated that there was no change.



Base: All respondents who reported age (1011)

4.1.20 When analyzed by educational attainment, it may be noted from the chart below that in 2010, a higher proportion (60%) of those who had post-secondary education & above indicated that there was no change in the past 12 months.

Percentage of respondents by perceived changes in state of social morality in the past 12 months by educational attainment



Base: All respondents who reported educational attainment (1003)

Proper behaviour in resolving disputes or arguments

4.1.21 Civility, as the second level in the Ladder, has two meanings. In addition to the understanding of civility as good manners in social interaction, civility is also about using civil ways to resolve conflict.

4.1.22 As discussed above, the manner by which people resolve their conflicts reflects another dimension of civility. Five questions were posed to the respondents regarding their perceived prevalence of conflict resolution behaviour. The percentage of respondents who indicated that they often or very often encountered civil conflict resolution behaviour ranged from 8% for “The approach of the argumentation is issue-oriented and is not directed towards any individual” to 23% for “Observe the rule of the majority though not agree with the rationale or behaviour of the others”.

4.1.23 A majority (nearly 80% or above) indicated that they encountered that people used proper behaviour in resolving disputes or arguments. About 84% respondents encountered “Try to find a mutually acceptable solution though not agree with the rationale or behavior of the other party”, which was slightly higher than the other items. Less respondents (79%) very often encountered “Seek advice from more individuals or resort to others for the dispute”.

4.1.24 Compare with 2007, all items of the respondents' perceived prevalence of proper behaviour in resolving disputes or arguments reported increased, except the item "The approach of the argumentation is issue-oriented and is not directed towards any individual", 23.3% respondents indicated that very often encountered or often encountered "Observe the rule of the majority though not agree with the rationale or behaviour of the others" is higher.

	Year	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Don't know / no comment / refuse to answer
Try to find a mutually acceptable solution though not agree with the rationale or behaviour of the other party	2007	3.1	9.3	35.0	26.4	14.3	11.9
	2010	1.4	15.5	46.0	21.1	9.0	7.1
Observe the rule of the majority though not agree with the rationale or behaviour of the others	2007	3.3	9.3	35.1	26.6	14.2	11.4
	2010	1.5	21.7	36.8	23.1	9.4	7.6
Remain polite though not agree with the rationale or behaviour of the others	2007	2.1	9.4	34.9	30.5	13.8	9.3
	2010	0.9	16.0	36.0	30.0	10.6	6.4
The approach of the argumentation is issue-oriented and is not directed towards any individual	2007	2.4	6.6	33.4	33.7	14.2	9.8
	2010	0.4	7.7	35.1	37.5	12.3	6.9
Seek advice from more individuals or resort to others for the dispute	2007	1.8	5.0	32.9	34.2	17.9	8.3
	2010	0.4	10.0	39.2	29.2	14.9	6.4

Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

*** Those items above were not included in 2004 survey**

Improper behaviour in resolving disputes or arguments

4.1.25 Another four questions were asked in the survey on the respondents' perceived prevalence of improper behaviour in resolving disputes or arguments. The percentage of respondents who indicated they often or very often encountered such behaviour ranged from 19% for "Use loud voice or rude language / behaviour to subdue the other party" to 31% for "Disregard the opinions of others and insist on own view".

4.1.26 The majority (over 80%) of respondents indicated that they had ever encountered disputes or arguments. The percentage was slightly higher for “Disregard the opinions of others and insist on own view” (86%) and lower for “Use loud voice or rude language / behaviours to subdue the other party” (82%).

	Year	Very often	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Don't know / no comment / refuse to answer
Speak without giving others a chance to speak	2007	3.7	8.1	40.8	24.0	14.5	8.8
	2010	3.8	19.2	37.6	23.6	9.2	6.6
Unreasonably shift responsibility onto the other party	2007	4.2	7.3	40.7	25.9	13.6	8.2
	2010	3.3	20.4	37.2	23.3	9.2	6.7
Use loud voice or use rude language / behaviour to subdue the other party	2007	3.7	11.3	38.8	26.9	13.0	6.2
	2010	3.7	15.5	37.1	26.1	12.0	5.5
Disregard the opinions of others and insist on own view	2007	5.2	10.0	43.0	20.7	13.9	7.2
	2010	3.1	27.7	35.0	20.6	7.6	6.0

Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

*** Those items above were not included in 2004 survey**

4.1.27 During focus group discussions a number of participants suggested that people should try to resolve their conflicts in a civil and reasonable manner, exercising patience and tolerance. They should try to remain calm and reduce the magnitude of conflicts, from big to small.

4.2 Social inclusion and social cohesion

Trust in people

4.2.1 Two questions were related to “general trust”. About 74% of respondents agreed that “In Hong Kong, do not easily trust other people” and about 56% agreed that “In general, Hong Kong people care only about their own matters and bother little with problems of others”, which was 8.3 percentage point lower than that in 2007 and those disagreed increased by 10.3 percentage point.

	Year	Agree	Disagree	No comment / refuse to answer
In general, Hong Kong people care only about their own matters and bother little with problems of others.	2007	64.5	31.2	4.3
	2010	56.2	41.5	2.3
In Hong Kong, do not easily trust other people	2007	74.4	23.0	2.7
	2010	74.3	24.3	1.5

Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

Willingness to help

4.2.2 Three questions were asked in the survey to find out respondents’ “Willingness to help” others. While 69% of respondents agreed that “I’ll use some of my spare time to help others”, about 56% of respondents agreed that “If raising tax can increase social welfare, I am willing to pay more tax”, which is increased by 10 percentage point compared with 2007. Besides, about half (50%) agreed that “I’d rather have my salary cut than see my colleagues lose their jobs”, while about the same proportion of respondents disagreed.

	Year	Agree	Disagree	No comment / refuse to answer
I’d rather have my salary cut than see my colleagues lose their jobs	2007	42.2	46.1	11.7
	2010	50.0	43.7	6.4
If raising tax can increase social welfare, I am willing to pay more tax	2007	45.0	45.4	9.6
	2010	55.8	38.3	5.9
I’ll use some of my spare time to help others	2007	54.4	41.1	4.4
	2010	68.7	28.9	2.3

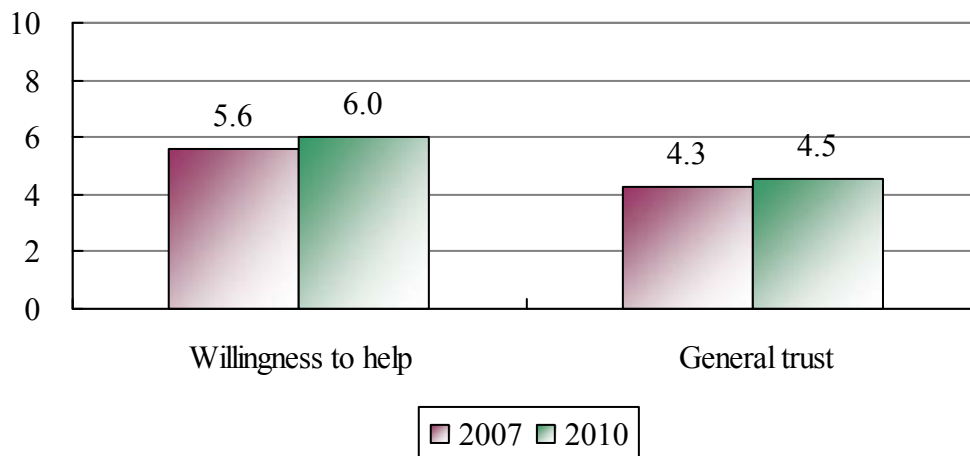
Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

Indexes of trust and willingness to help

4.2.3 Based on a Likert scale of 10 with “1” denoting “strongly disagree” with various statements stated in the 5 questions and “10” denoting “strongly agree”, two indexes were compiled on general trust on people and willingness to help. For the index on general trust on people, reverse coding was used. In other words, the higher the index, the greater was the trust on people. It may be seen from the chart below, index on general trust on people and willingness to help of respondents has improved slightly.

Mean scores of the dimensions related to willingness to help and general trust



* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

4.2.4 Only 8% of respondents indicated that they had often or sometimes helped with housework. About 10% of respondents had often or sometimes helped their friends or neighbours to handle emotional problems, which is lower than that in 2007. Besides, about 8% respondents had often or sometimes take personal care of others in the past 12 months respectively.

	Year	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	No comment / refuse to answer
Doing housework	2007	4.0	15.4	23.8	55.0	1.9
	2010	0.7	7.4	10.0	81.1	0.8
Personal care	2010	1.0	7.3	9.8	81.1	0.8
Handling emotional problems	2007	8.6	29.1	20.1	40.0	2.2
	2010	0.8	9.2	13.3	75.8	0.9

Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

This is a new item.

Trust in institutions in Hong Kong

4.2.5 Thirteen questions were asked in the survey to tap the views of respondents on the extent to which they trusted institutions in Hong Kong. Expressed as a Likert scale of 10, with “1” denoting “not trustful at all” and “10” denoting “totally trustful”, an average score reflecting the level of trust for different institutions is compiled and shown in the chart below. Compared with 2007, the level of trust was lower for “One country, two systems”, “The Executive Council”, “The Chief Executive” and “Secretaries of Policy Bureaux”.

	2007	2010
One country, two systems	6.5	5.7
The Judicial system	6.6	6.2
The Executive Council	6.2	5.4
The Chief Executive	6.8	5.6
Secretaries of Policy Bureaux	6.1	5.2
Senior civil servants	6.1	5.5
LegCo members returned by geographical constituencies	5.9	5.7
LegCo members returned by functional constituencies	5.8	5.1
The Police	7.1	6.8
Political parties	5.6	5.7
The ICAC	7.5	7.4
Office of the Ombudsman	6.9	6.9
The mass media	5.3	5.6

Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

*** Those items above were not included in 2004 survey**

4.2.6 Exploratory factor analysis of respondents' answers indicated that the 13 items could be grouped into three main categories, namely "Administration", "Law enforcement" and "Political institutions".

4.2.7 An overall index of trust in institutions may be compiled covering the 13 items above. In addition, three sub-indexes may also be compiled on the trust in the "Administration", "Law enforcement" and "Political institutions". It may be seen that the overall index, at 5.9 in a Likert scale of 10, was just above average of 5.5.

	2007	2010
Overall index of trust in institutions	6.3	5.9
Sub-index on administration	6.4	5.6
Sub-index on law enforcement	7.1	7.0
Sub-index on political institutions	5.6	5.5

4.2.8 When analyzed by age of respondents, it may be seen from the table below that the index of trust in institutions was slightly higher for respondents aged 50-69.

	15-24	25-49	50-69
Overall index of trust in institutions	5.9	5.8	6.0
Sub-index on administration	5.6	5.5	5.7
Sub-index on law enforcement	7.0	7.0	7.1
Sub-index on political institutions	5.5	5.4	5.6

4.2.9 When analyzed by educational attainment of respondents, it may be seen from the table below that the index of trust in institutions was slightly lower for respondents with higher level of education.

	Post-secondary & above	Secondary	Primary & below
Overall index of trust in institutions	5.7	6.0	5.9
Sub-index on administration	5.4	5.6	5.6
Sub-index on law enforcement	6.9	7.1	7.0
Sub-index on political institutions	5.2	5.6	5.6

Trust in other social groups

4.2.10 As an indicator of trust in other groups, eight questions were asked in the survey to tap respondents' views on whether they had confidence in promises made by other social groups. Expressed as a Likert scale of 10, with "1" denoting not confident at all and "10" denoting very confident, an average score may be computed to indicate the level of confidence if different segments of the community had made promises to the respondents. It may be seen from the table below that the trust in other social groups the respondents had in general was rather weak, with the average score below mid-point value of 5.5, which is similar to 2007 but the trust in CSSA recipients has improved. The level of trust was slightly lower for "South Asian ethnic minorities" at 4.7, which is slightly decreased compared with 2007 but higher for "Individuals coming from social classes higher than you", at 5.9.

	2007	2010
Individuals coming from social classes higher than you	5.8	5.9
Individuals coming from social classes lower than you	5.5	5.6
Individuals with different political views	5.1	5.2
Homosexuals	5.1	5.1
New arrivals from the Mainland	5.0	5.1
South Asian ethnic minorities	4.9	4.7
CSSA recipients	4.9	5.2
Europeans / Americans	5.5	5.5

Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

*** Those items above were not included in 2004 survey**

4.2.11 During focus group discussions a number of participants explained that they were reluctant to contact patients with AIDS, South Asian ethnic minority and mentally ill patients because they believed it was difficult to communicate with this group of people and might be dangerous to do so. The behaviour of this group of people was different from that of "normal" people. Nevertheless, they were prepared to have "superficial" contacts with this group of people but no further.

4.2.12 In general most participants agreed that the model of an ideal shared life of a community should be based on tolerance with no discrimination against people from the disadvantaged groups. People should accept others who were of different backgrounds. However, they reckoned that in reality, given that pressure of living was great, it was difficult for many people to exhibit tolerance and inclusiveness towards others.

Social Harmony

4.2.13 The highest level of the Ladder is *Social Harmony*, which denotes an absence of fundamental disagreement in society and the presence of a clear and strong sense of affinity among its members.

Communication between social classes

4.2.14 Four questions were asked in the survey to find out respondents' views on mutual understanding and integration between different groups. As shown in the table below, while about 60% of respondents agreed that "New arrivals from the Mainland and the local people can generally communicate and get along with each other", which is higher than that in 2007. Only about 35% agreed that "The rich and the poor can generally communicate and get along with each other", which was lower than that in 2007. Compared with 2007, the percentage of respondents who disagreed "Different races can generally communicate and get along with each other" and "The educated and the illiterate can generally communicate and get along with each other" also increased.

	Year	Agree	Disagree	No comment / refuse to answer
New arrivals from the Mainland and the local people can generally communicate and get along with each other	2007	50.1	46.1	3.8
	2010	59.7	39.1	1.2
Different races can generally communicate and get along with each other	2007	52.5	43.3	4.2
	2010	51.0	46.6	2.4
The educated and the illiterate can generally communicate and get along with each other	2007	48.9	47.1	4.0
	2010	44.4	54.1	1.5
The rich and the poor can generally communicate and get along with each other	2007	42.1	54.1	3.9
	2010	34.8	63.7	1.5

Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

*** Those items above were not included in 2004 survey**

4.2.15 During focus group discussions most participants were of the view that Hong Kong society was not very harmonious. People were living under great pressure and the gap between the rich and the poor was widening. It was no surprising that many people were not happy and were feeling resentful. Besides, news reports through the mass media were often quite negative, reflecting conflicts at the family and community level. This had affected harmonious relationship between people. Nevertheless, some participants believed that Hong Kong society was still quite harmonious despite the fact that livelihood was difficult for many people and negative news reports in the mass media.

V. Civic engagement and civic responsibility

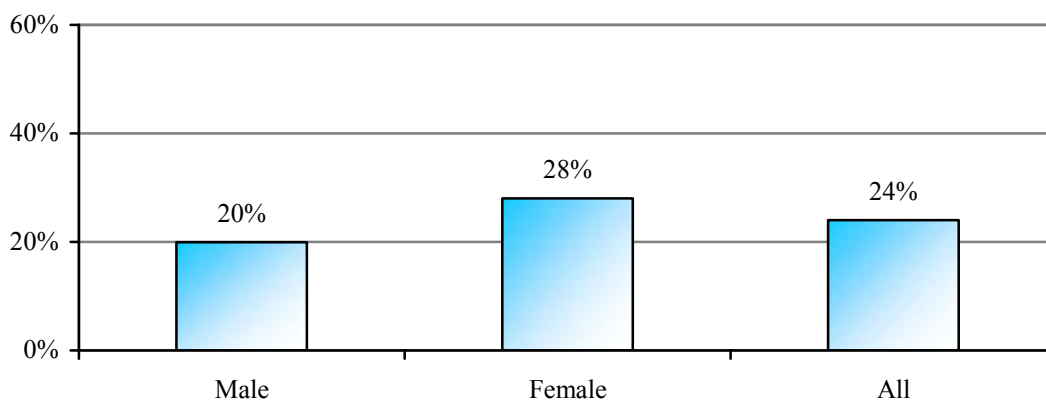
5.1 Civic engagement

Participation in clubs and associations

5.1.1 About 24% of respondents had participated in activities of civic organizations in 2010. The organizations include Mutual aid committees/ Kai Fong associations/ owners' corporations, labour unions/ professional bodies/ trade associations, churches/ religious organizations, parent-teacher associations/ school boards/ alumni/ other educational bodies, cultural and recreational organizations/ fraternities/ clansmen's associations, social services organizations, concern groups/pressure groups/political parties, district Council members / District Councils and uniform organizations.

5.1.2 When analyzed by sex, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of females (28%) had participated in activities of civic organizations in the past 12 months, as compared to males (20%).

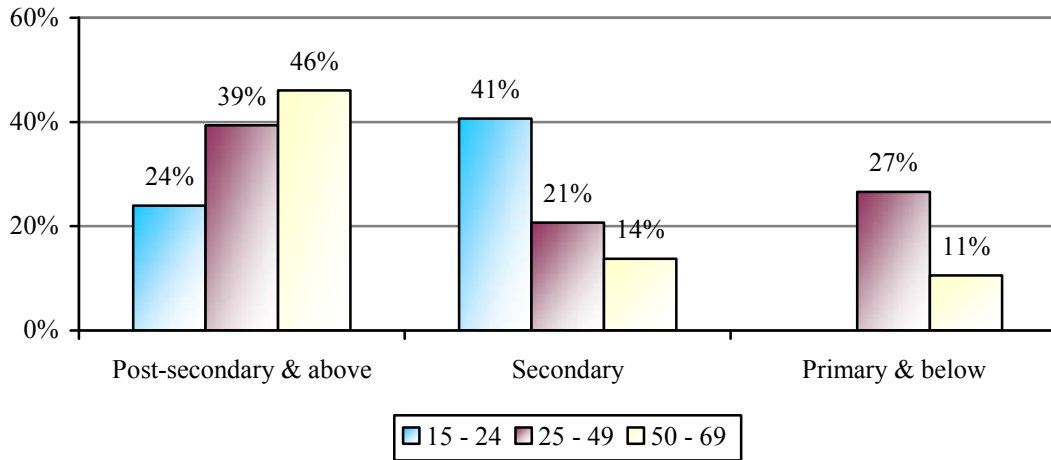
Percentage of respondents who had participated in at least one category of civic organizations in the past 12 months by sex



Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

5.1.3 When analyzed by age group, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of age group 50-69 who had post secondary & above education participated in activities of civic organizations in the past 12 months. For those aged 50-69 with primary education & below, a lower proportion participated in activities of civic organizations. However, for those aged 15-24, the percentage of those who had secondary education (41%) was higher than the corresponding percentage of those who had post-secondary education & above (24%).

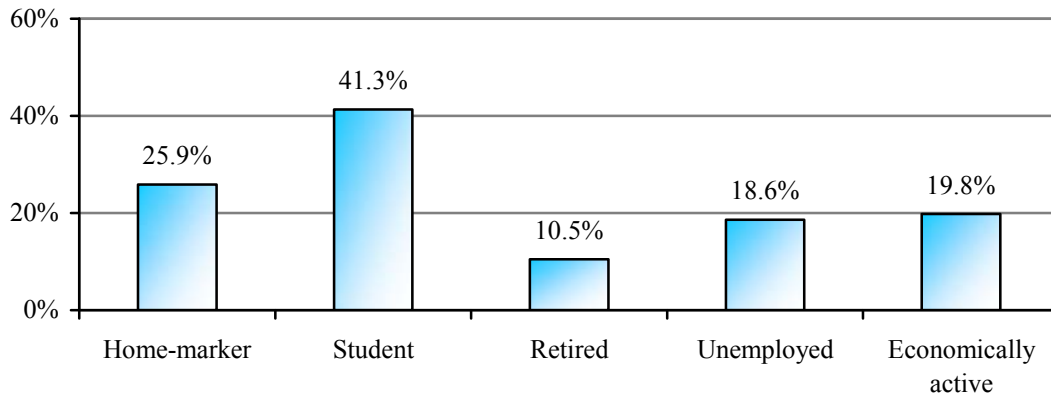
Percentage of respondents who had participated in at least one category of civic organizations in the past 12 months by age group and educational attainment



Base: All respondents who reported educational attainment (1003)

5.1.4 When analyzed by economic activities, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of students (41.3%) had participated in at least one category of civic organizations in the past 12 months.

Percentage of respondents who had participated in at least one category of civic organizations in the past 12 months by economic activity status

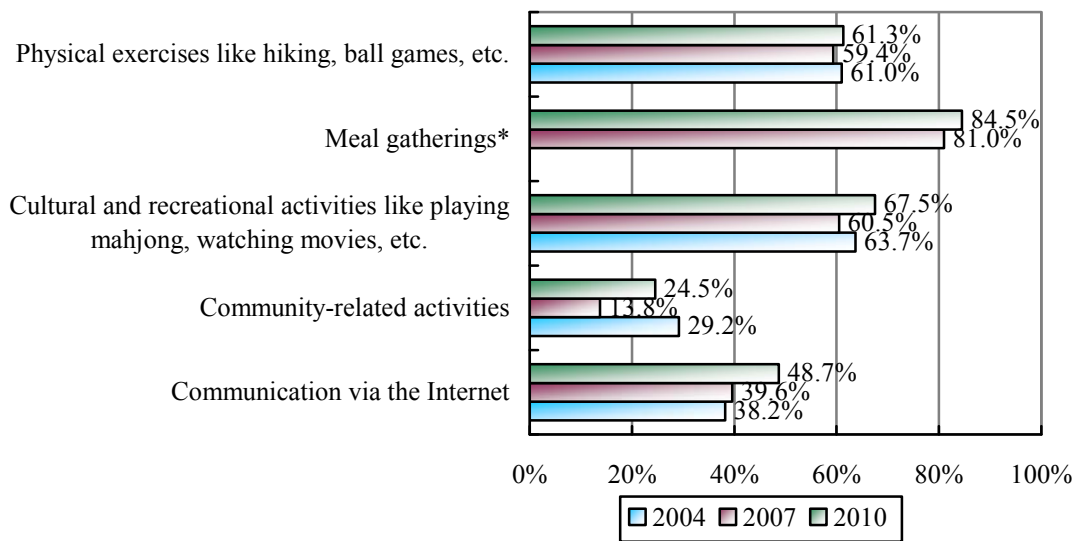


Base: All respondents who reported economic activity status (994)

Informal social activities

5.1.5 More than half of respondents had participated in informal social activities with friends such as meal gatherings (85%), cultural and recreational activities like playing mahjong, watching movies, etc. (68%) and physical exercises like hiking, ball games, etc. (61%). About 49% communicated via the Internet, while only 25% participated in community-related activities. Respondents indicated that their participation in informal social activities organized among friends showed an increase in all items, especially for “Community-related activities”.

Distribution of respondents by whether participated in informal social activities organized among friends



**Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)
(No response category for “Meal gathering” in the 2004 survey)**

Staying in touch with the world around them

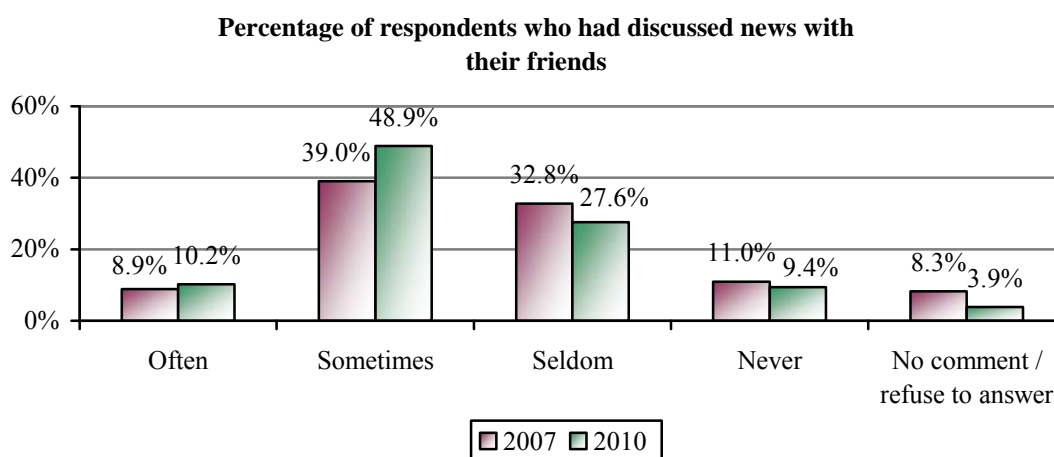
5.1.6 The majority of respondents indicated that they obtained current news from the mass media such as television, radio and newspapers and the Internet. Television was the most common source of information, from which 95% of the respondents often or sometimes obtained news information. The corresponding figures were 83% for newspapers; 60% for radio; and 57% for the Internet. Compared with 2007, more respondents indicated that they often or sometimes obtained information from the internet, newspaper, radio and television, while for the internet, the increase in percentage was higher.

	Year	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	No comment / refuse to answer
Internet	2007	21.1	22.1	20.5	34.3	2.1
	2010	40.6	16.4	13.4	28.8	0.8
Newspapers	2007	48.9	32.5	14.7	3.6	0.4
	2010	58.6	24.6	12.0	4.2	0.4
Radio	2007	25.8	31.7	30.6	11.2	0.7
	2010	38.7	21.7	26.8	12.3	0.4
Television	2007	66.9	25.7	6.1	0.9	0.3
	2010	80.3	14.2	4.3	0.7	0.4

Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

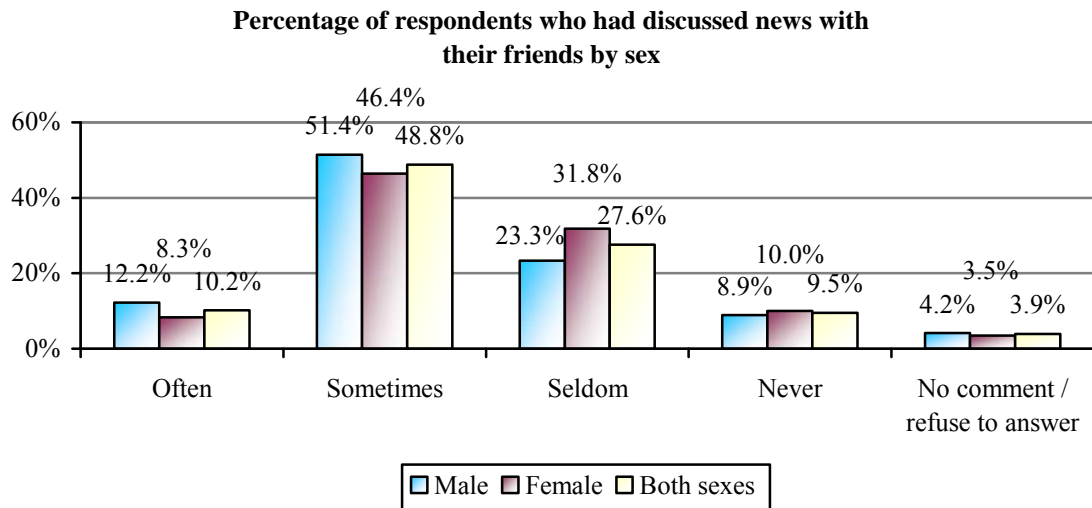
5.1.7 About 59% of respondents had often or sometimes discussed news with their friends, which was higher than that in 2007. It may be of interest to note that as high as 28% of respondents seldom discussed news with their friends and about 9% never did, which was lower than that in 2007.



Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

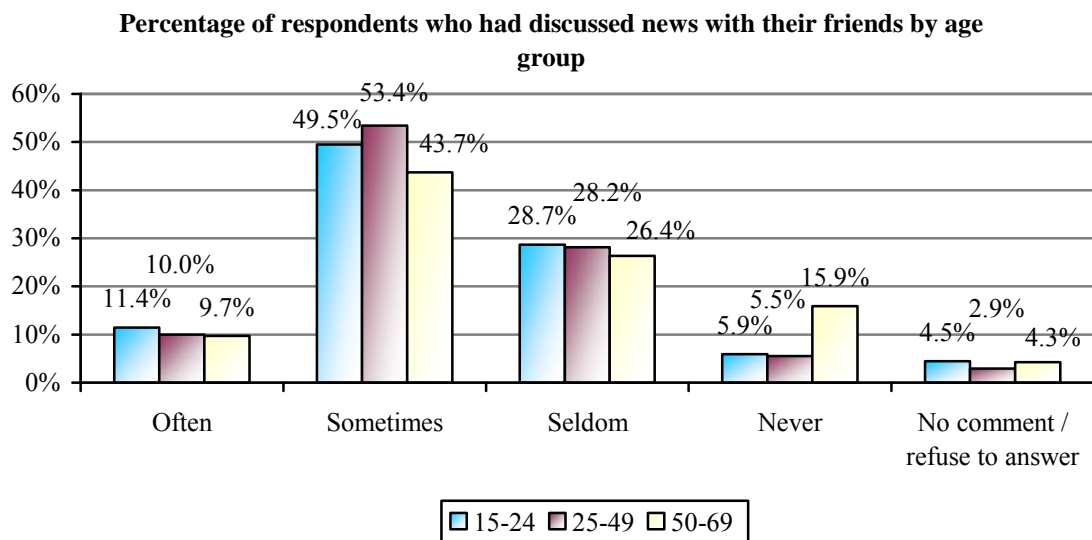
* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

5.1.8 When analyzed by sex, the percentage of male respondents who often or sometimes discussed news with their friends (64%) was higher than that of their female counterparts (55%).



Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

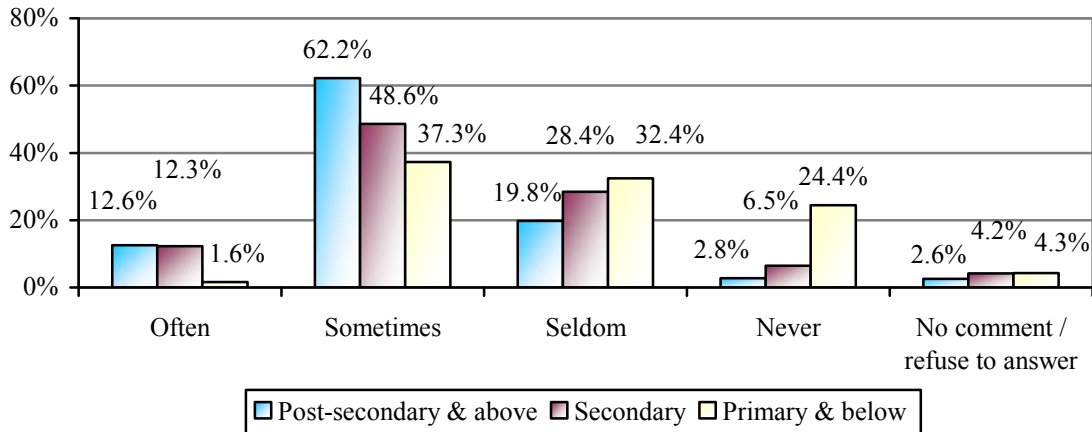
5.1.9 When analyzed by age group, the proportions of respondents aged 15-24 (11%) who often discussed news with their friends were higher than those of respondents aged 25-49 (10%) and 50-69 (10%). But the proportion of respondents aged 50-69 who never discussed news with their friends (16%) was much higher than the correspondent percentages for the younger age groups.



Base: All respondents who reported age (1011)

5.1.10 When analyzed by educational attainment, a much higher proportion (75%) of the respondents who had post-secondary education & above often and sometimes discussed news with their friends as compared to that of respondents who had secondary education or lower. For those with primary education & below, nearly a quarter of them (24%) never discussed news with their friends.

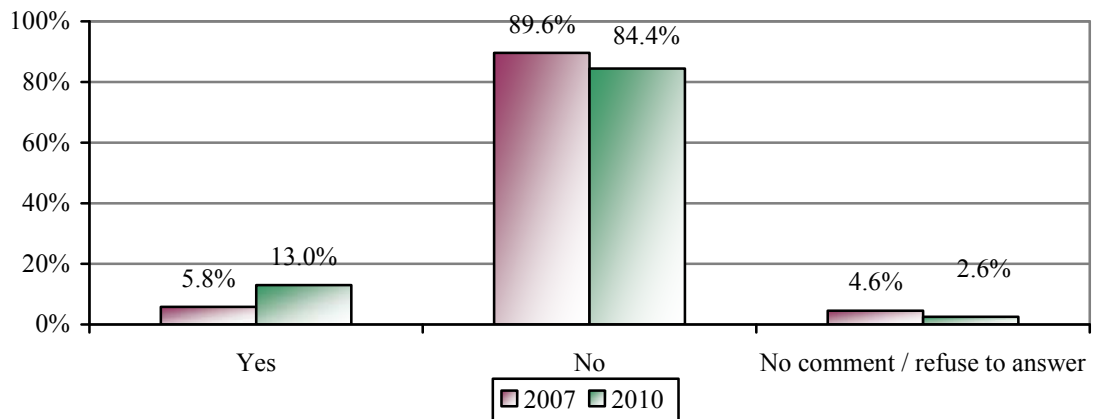
Percentage of respondents who had discussed news with their friends by educational attainment



Base: All respondents who reported educational attainment (1003)

5.1.11 It may also be of interest to note that about 13% indicated that they had expressed their views on current or public affairs in the mass media in 2010 which was higher than that in 2007. Among these respondents, 74% expressed their views through the Internet, 17% through radio and 8% through newspapers.

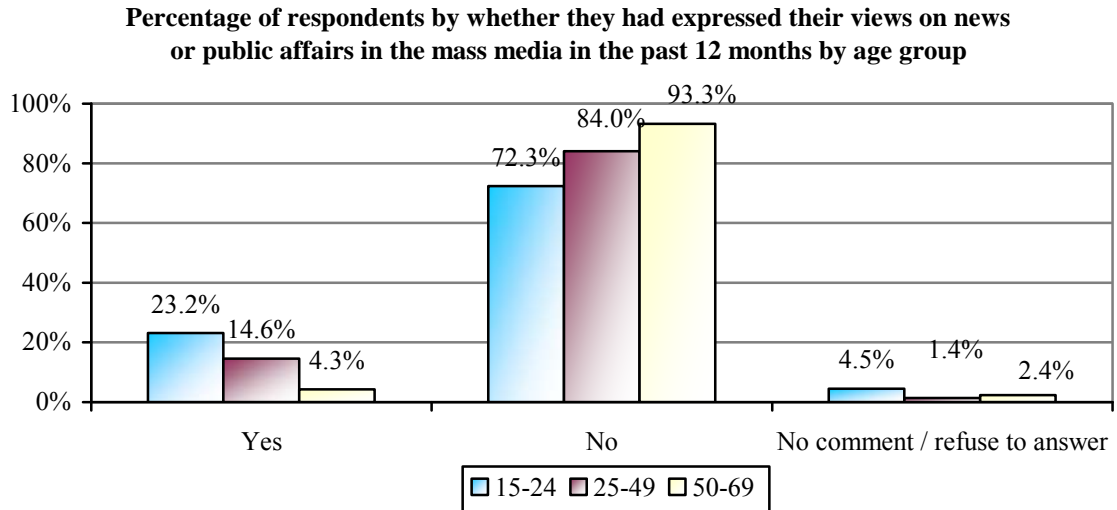
Percentage of respondents by whether they had expressed their views on news or public affairs in the mass media in the past 12 months by age group



Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

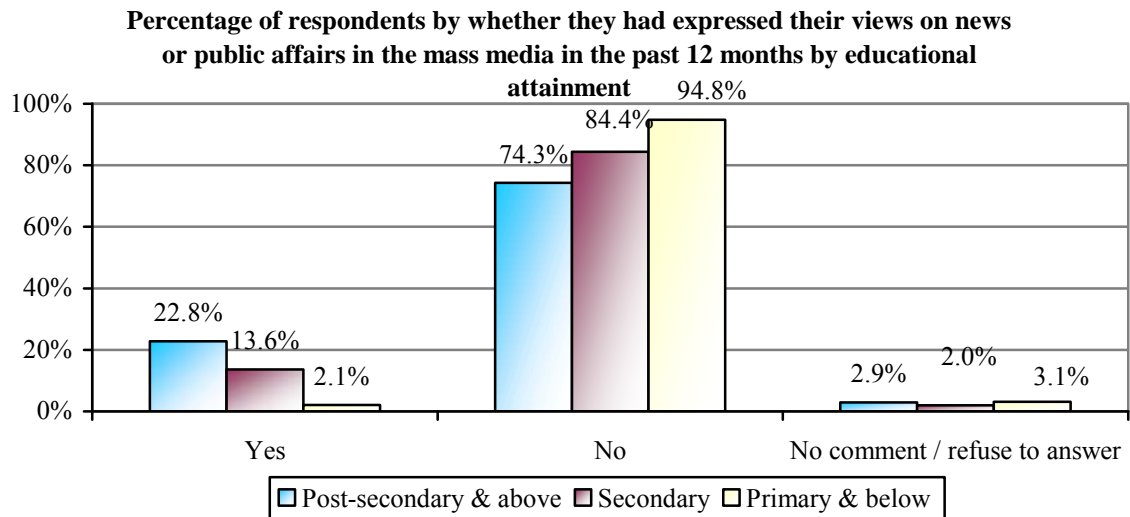
* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

5.1.12 When analyzed by age group, it may be noted from the chart below that nearly a quarter of respondents aged 15-24 and 15% of those aged 25-49 had expressed their views on current or public affairs in the mass media in the past 12 months. The proportion was much lower for respondents aged 50-69, at about 4%.



Base: All respondents who reported age (1011)

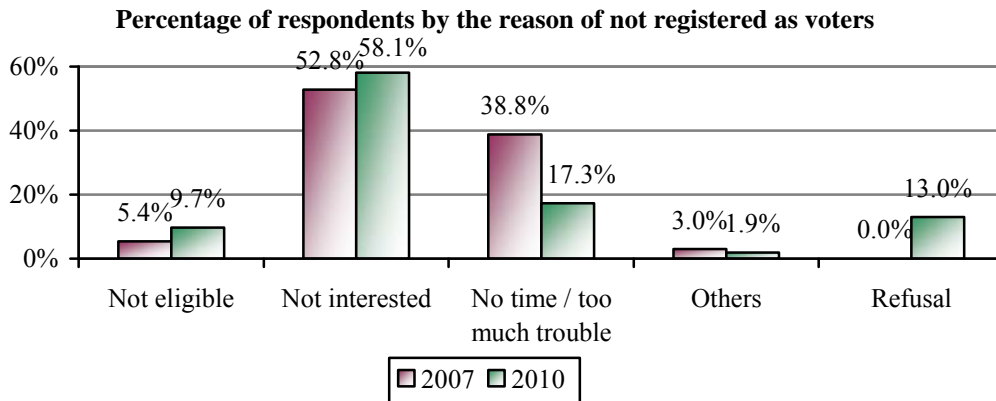
5.1.13 When analyzed by educational attainment, the percentages of the respondents with higher educational attainment, e.g. post-secondary & above (23%) and secondary (14%) who had expressed their views on current or public affairs in the mass media in the past 12 months was much higher than that of the respondents with primary education & below (2%).



Base: All respondents who reported educational attainment (1003)

Voter registration and voting

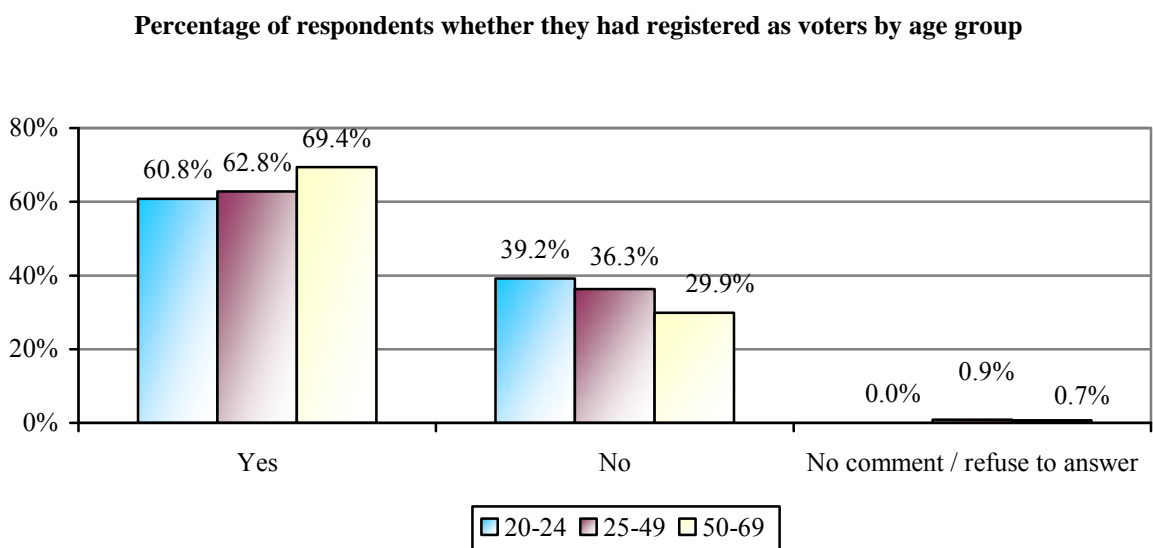
5.1.14 Among the respondents aged 20 - 69, two-thirds of respondents (66%) had registered as voters in 2010. For respondents who had not registered as voters, the main reason was that they did not have any interest doing so (58%). A further 17% indicated that they had no time or considered it was troublesome to register. 10% explained that they were not eligible to register.



Base: All respondents who had not registered as voters in 2007 (452) and in 2010 (313)

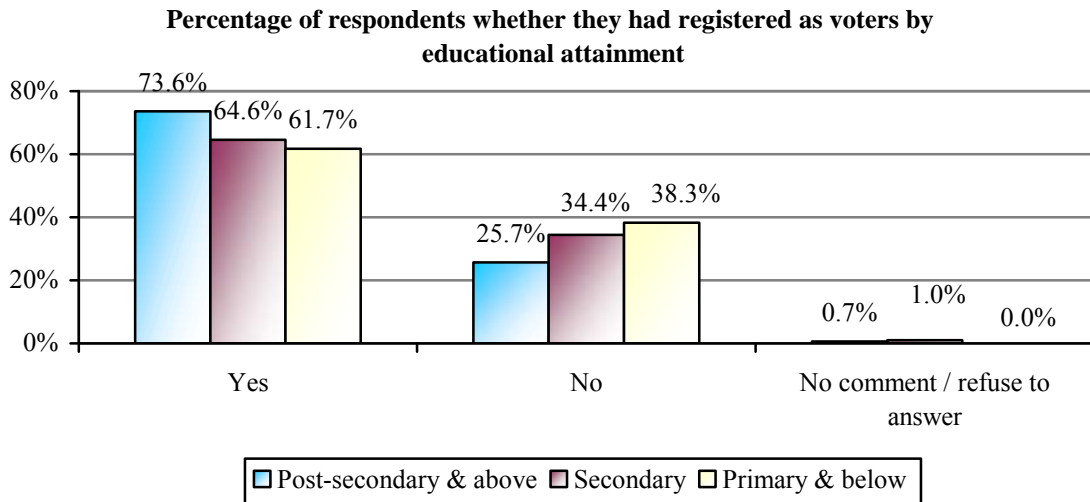
* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

5.1.15 A higher proportion of males (69%) had registered as voters, as compared to that of females (62%). When analyzed by age group, it may be noted from the chart below that the percentage of respondents who had registered as voters was the highest for those aged 50 – 69 (69%). On the other hand, a higher proportion of respondents in the 20-24 age group (61%) were not registered voters.



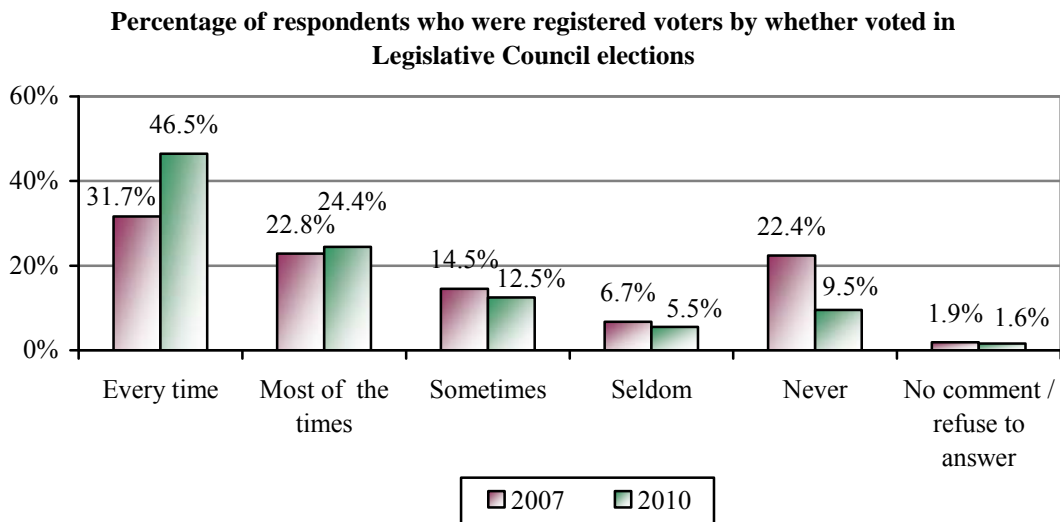
Base: All respondents who reported age in 2010 (883)

5.1.16 When analyzed by educational attainment, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of respondents with post-secondary education & above (74%) had registered as voters, compared to those with secondary (65%) or primary education & below (62%).



Base: All respondents who reported educational attainment in 2010 (876)

5.1.17 For respondents who were registered voters, about 47% indicated that they had voted in every single Legislative Council election. The percentage increased when compared with 2007. About 10% of respondents had never voted in any Legislative Council, which was lower than that in 2007.

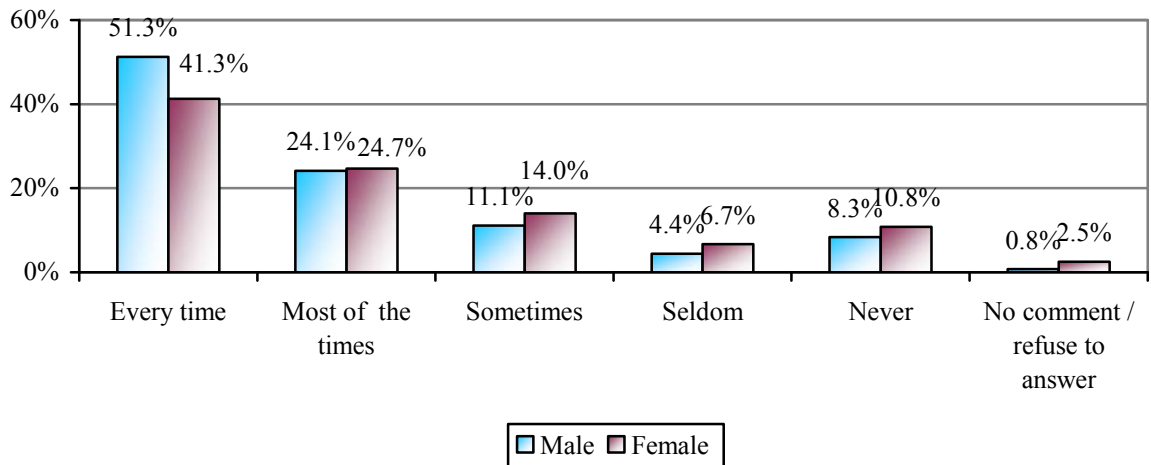


Base: All respondents who had registered as voters in 2007 (479) and in 2010 (568)

* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

5.1.18 When analyzed by sex, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of males (51%) voted in every Legislative Council election, as compared to that of females (41%). A higher proportion of females (11%), on the other hand, had never voted in Legislative Council election, as compared with that of males (8%).

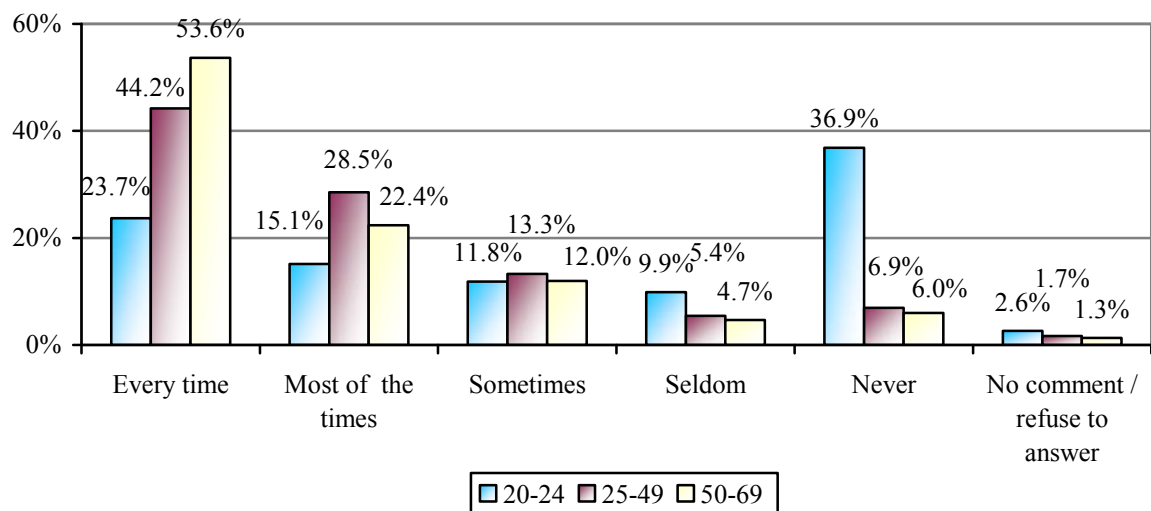
Percentage of respondents who were registered voters by whether having voted in Legislative Council elections by sex



Base: All respondents who had registered as voters in 2010 (568)

5.1.19 When analyzed by age group, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of respondents in the 25-49 (44%) and 50-69 (54%) age groups voted in every Legislative Council election was much higher than that of the 20-24 age group (24%). On the other hand, a much higher proportion of respondents aged 20-24 (37%) had never voted at Legislative Council election, as compared to those who were aged 25 – 49 (7%) and 50 – 69 (6%).

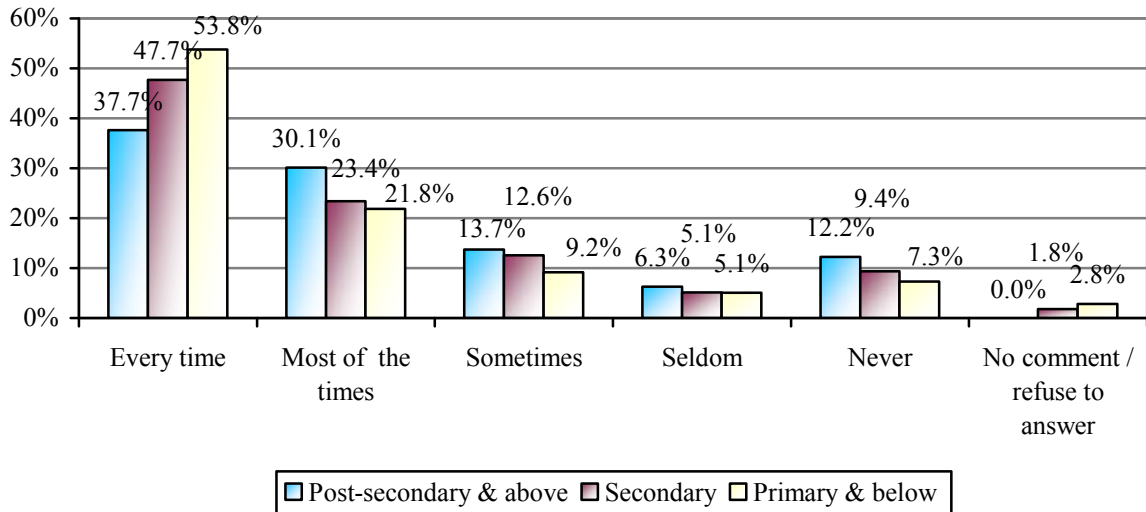
Percentage of respondents who were registered voters by whether having voted in Legislative Council elections by age group



Base: All respondents who had registered as voters and reported age in 2010 (565)

5.1.20 When analyzed by educational attainment, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of respondents with post-secondary education & above (38%) had voted in every Legislative Council election while a relatively higher proportion of respondents with primary & below had never voted in Legislative Council election.

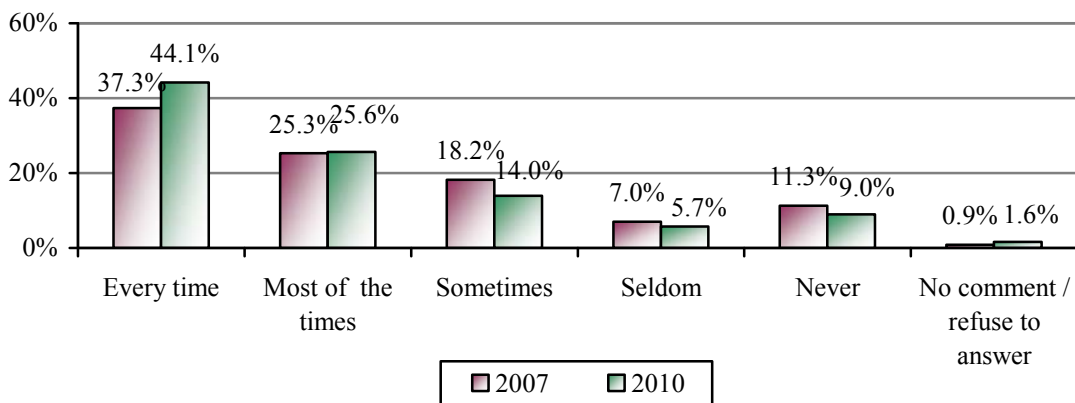
Percentage of respondents who were registered voters by whether having voted in Legislative Council elections by educational attainment



Base: All respondents who had registered as voters and reported educational attainment in 2010 (564)

5.1.21 For respondents who were registered as voters, about 44% indicated that they had voted in every single District Council election, which increased when compared with 2007. About 9% of respondents had never voted in any District Council elections, which slightly decreased when compared with 2007.

Percentage of respondents who were registered voters by whether voted in District Council elections

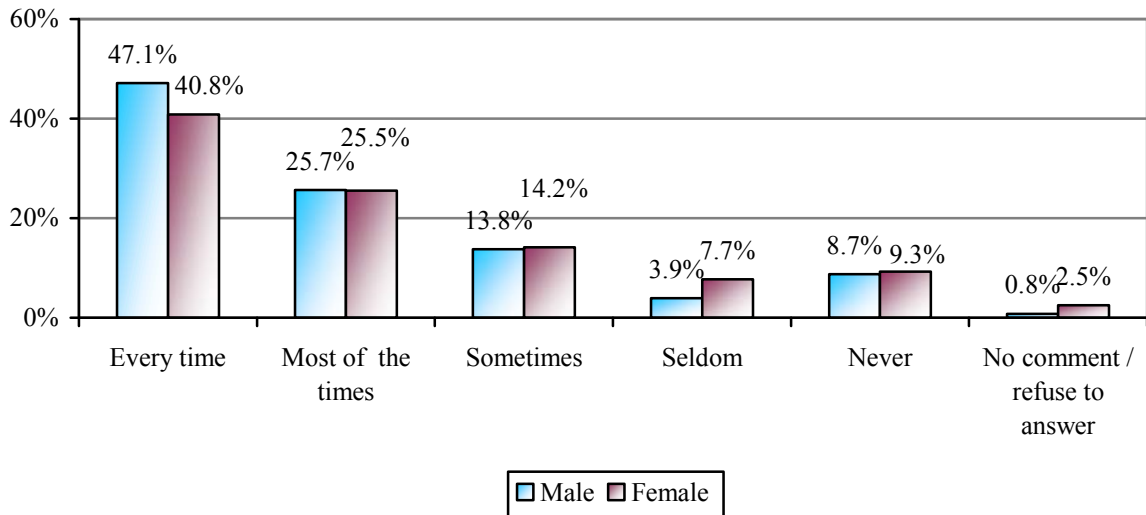


Base: All respondents who had registered as voters in 2010 (568)

* Those items above were not included in 2004 survey

5.1.22 For District Council elections, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of males (47%) voted in every District Council election than that of their female counterparts (41%). The proportion of respondents who had never voted was similar for males (9%) and females (9%).

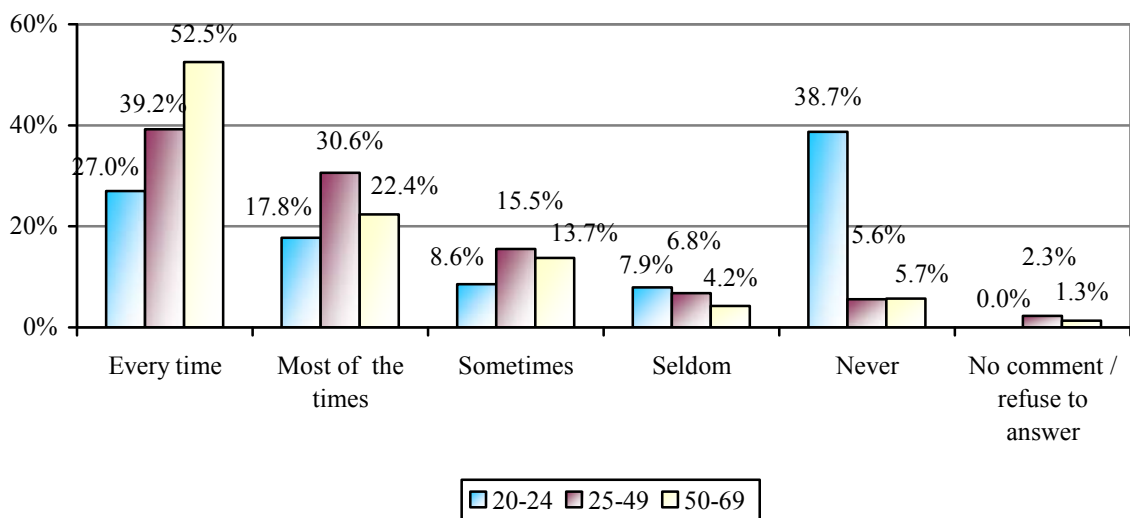
Percentage of respondents who were registered voters by whether having voted in District Council elections by sex



Base: All respondents who had registered as voters in 2010 (568)

5.1.23 When analyzed by age group, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of respondents aged 25-49 (39%) and 50-69 (53%) had voted in every District Council election. On the other hand, a much higher proportion of respondents aged 20-24 (39%) had never voted in District Council election, as compared with those aged 25 – 49 (6%) and 50 – 69 (6%).

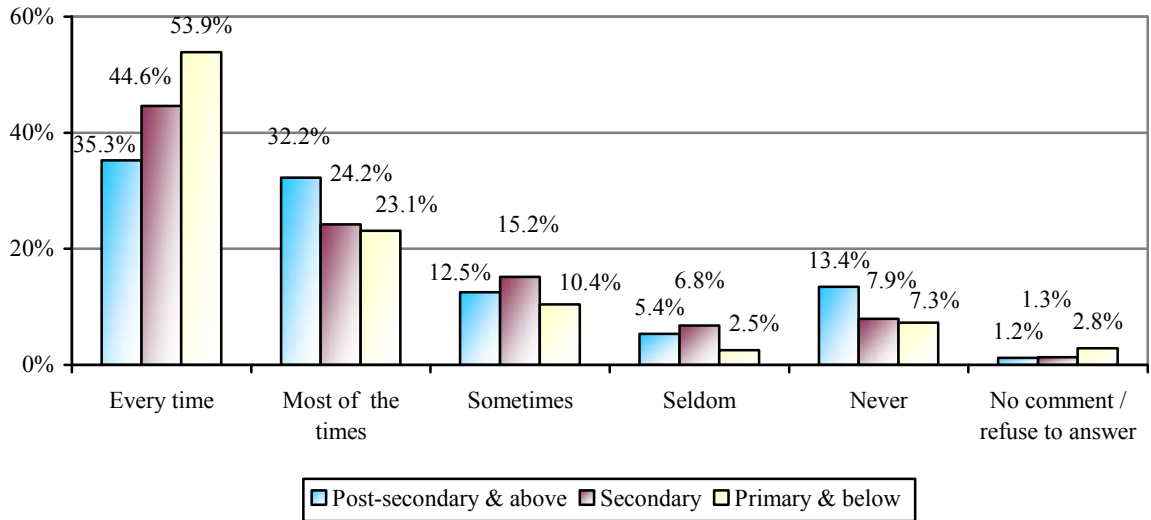
Percentage of respondents who were registered voters by whether having voted in District Council elections by age group



Base: All respondents who had registered as voters and reported age in 2010 (565)

5.1.24 When analyzed by educational attainment, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of respondents with post-secondary education & above or with secondary education voted in every or most of the District Council elections (67% and 69% respectively).

Percentage of respondents who were registered voters by whether having voted in District Council elections by educational attainment



Base: All respondents who had registered as voters and reported educational attainment in 2010 (564)

Political participation

5.1.25 About 36% had taken part in at least one of the following activities including signature campaign, public assembly, rally or demonstration, or government consultation services in the past 12 months. When analyzed by different types of civic rallies participated by the respondents, about 33%, which was more than 2007, had taken part in signature campaign in the past 12 months while 5%, which was about the same level in 2010 as in 2007 in government consultation activities, 6% in rally or demonstration and 6% in public assembly, both increased when compared with 2007.

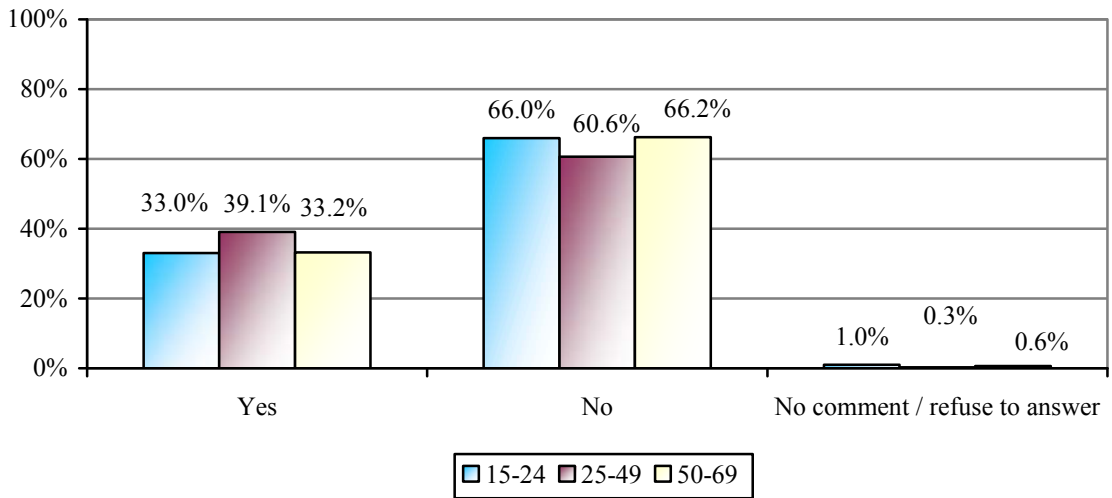
	Year	Yes	No	No comment / refuse to answer
Government consultation activities	2007	5.0	93.3	1.7
	2010	5.0	94.0	1.1
Rallies or demonstrations	2007	3.9	94.3	1.8
	2010	5.8	93.5	0.4
Public assemblies	2007	4.4	93.7	1.9
	2010	6.2	92.8	0.9
Signature campaigns	2007	21.4	77.2	1.4
	2010	33.0	66.0	0.9

Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

*** Those items above were not included in 2004 survey**

5.1.26 A slightly higher proportion of male respondents (36%) had joined at least one form of political participation in the past 12 months, as compared to that of female respondents (35%). When analyzed by age group, the chart below shows that a relatively higher proportion of respondents aged 25-49 (39%) was more active than the 15-24 (33%) and 50-69 year-old (33%).

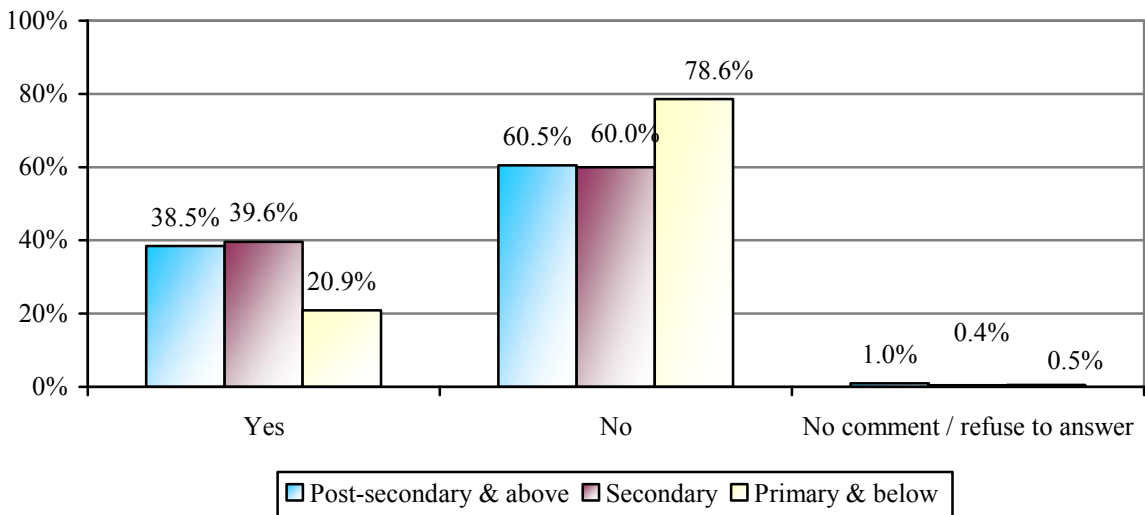
Distribution of respondents by whether having taken part in any activities in the past 12 months and age group



Base: All respondents who reported age (1011)

5.1.27 When analyzed by educational attainment, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of respondents with post-secondary & above (39%) and secondary education (40%) had taken part in at least one form of political activity in the past 12 months. The percentage of respondents who did not do so was the highest for those with primary education & below (79%).

Distribution of respondents by whether having taken part in any activities in the past 12 months and educational attainment



Base: All respondents who reported educational attainment (1003)

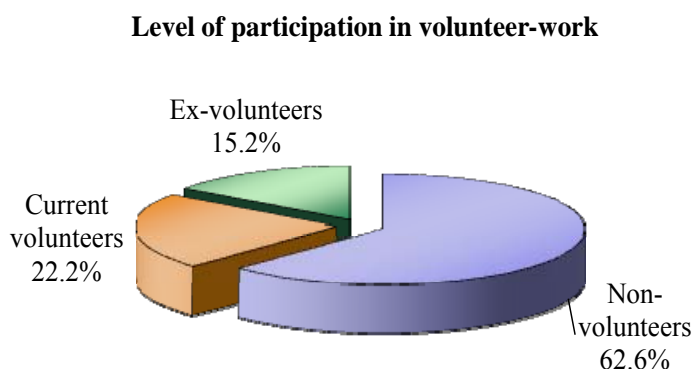
5.2 Civic responsibility

Volunteer work

5.2.1 Our survey was mainly focused on formal volunteering, the definition of which mainly follows global practices.¹² Volunteering refers to any services provided by individuals who willingly contribute their time and effort without monetary or material returns. These services are offered through formal organizations.

5.2.2 Current volunteers refer to persons who have volunteered in the past 12 months. Ex-volunteers refer to persons who have volunteered before, but not in the last 12 months. Non-volunteers refer to persons who have never volunteered at all.

5.2.3 Close to two-thirds of the respondents (63%) had never volunteered before (non-volunteers). About 22% of the respondents indicated that they had volunteered in the past 12 months prior to enumeration (current volunteers). A further 15% of the respondents, who had volunteered before, indicated that they had not done so in the past 12 months (ex-volunteers). Apparently, the level of volunteering among members of the public is not high and there is definitely room for improvement in the area of volunteerism in Hong Kong.



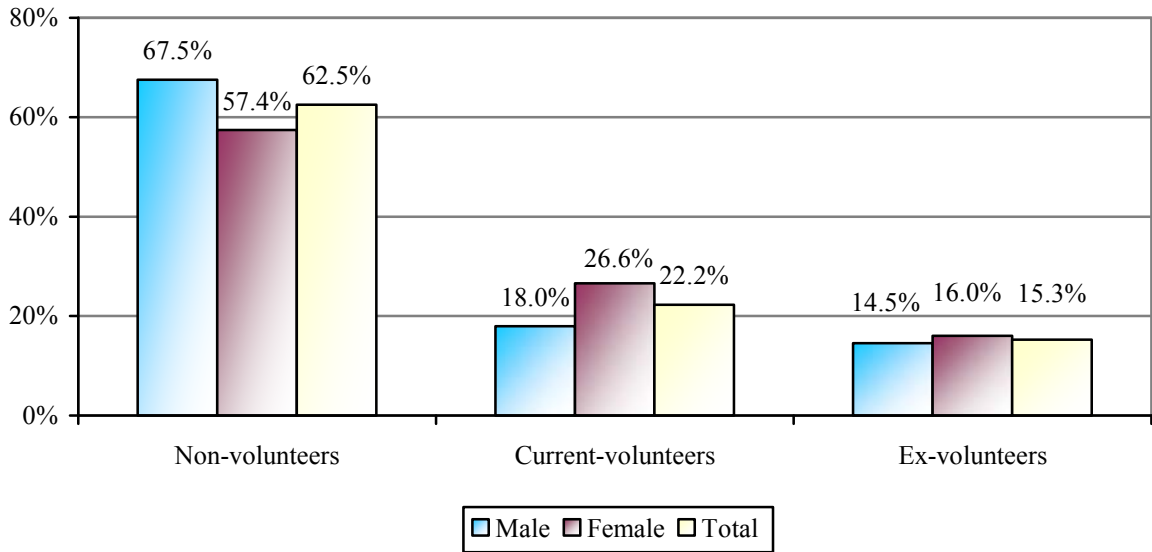
Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

This is a new item.

5.2.4 When analyzed by sex, in 2010, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of females (27%) were current volunteers, as compared with that for male counterparts (18%).

12 Agency for Volunteer Service, Volunteer Service in Hong Kong Report 2009, Page 14

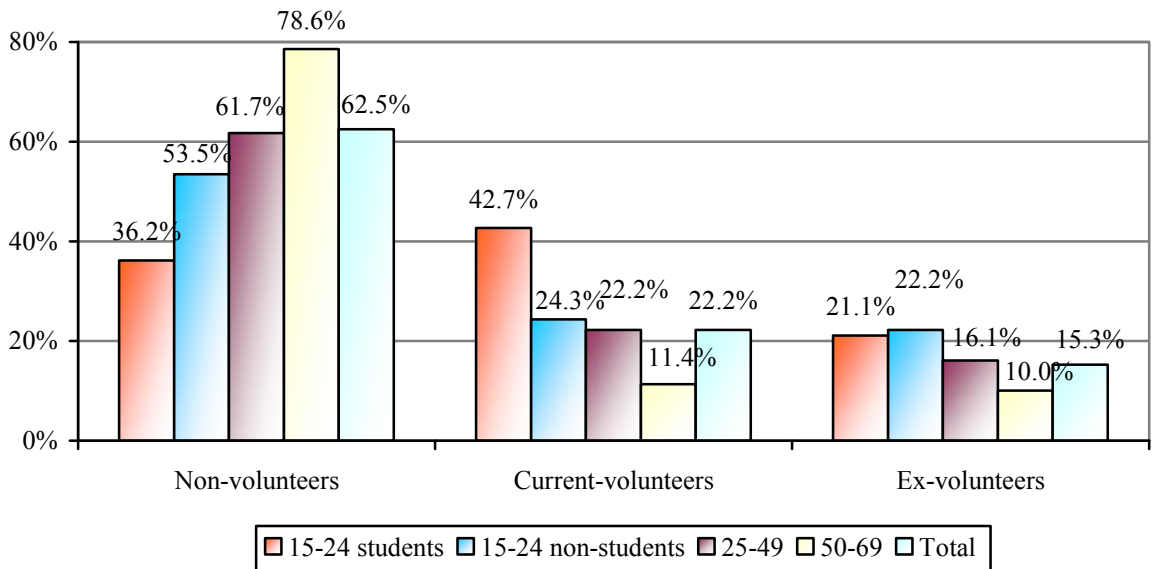
Percentage of respondents by whether worked as a volunteer by sex



Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

5.2.5 When analyzed by age group, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of students aged 15-24 (43%) were current volunteers, as compared with that for other age groups. Excluding students, a lower proportion of respondents aged 50-69 (11%) were current volunteers, as compared with that for respondents aged 15-24 (24%) and aged 25-49 (22%).

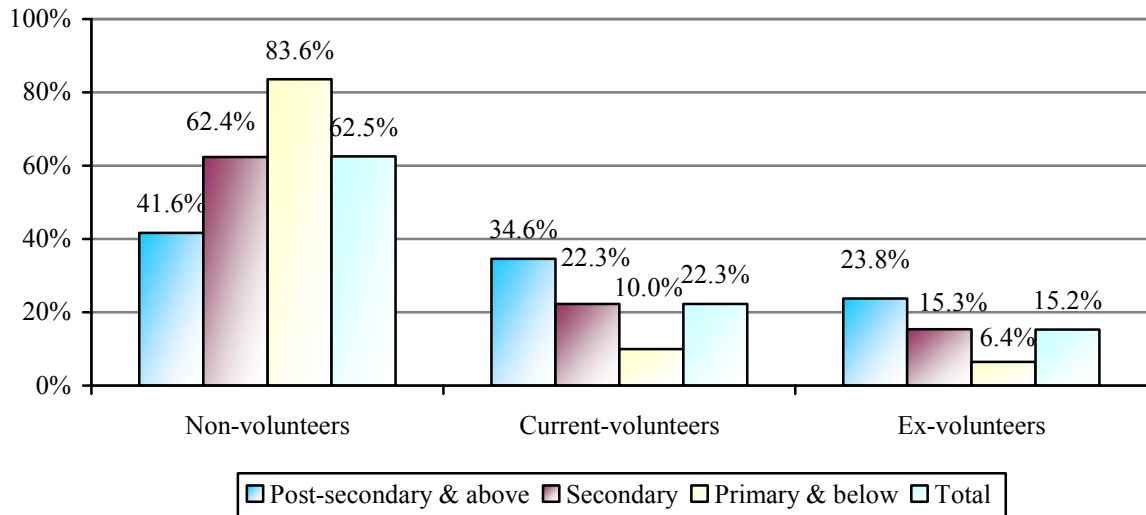
Percentage of respondents by whether worked as a volunteer by age group



Base: All respondents who reported age (1011)

5.2.6 When analyzed by educational attainment, it may be noted from the chart below that a higher proportion of those who had post-secondary education (35%) were current volunteers, as compared with those who had secondary (22%) and primary education or below (10%).

Percentage of respondents by whether worked as a volunteer by educational attainment

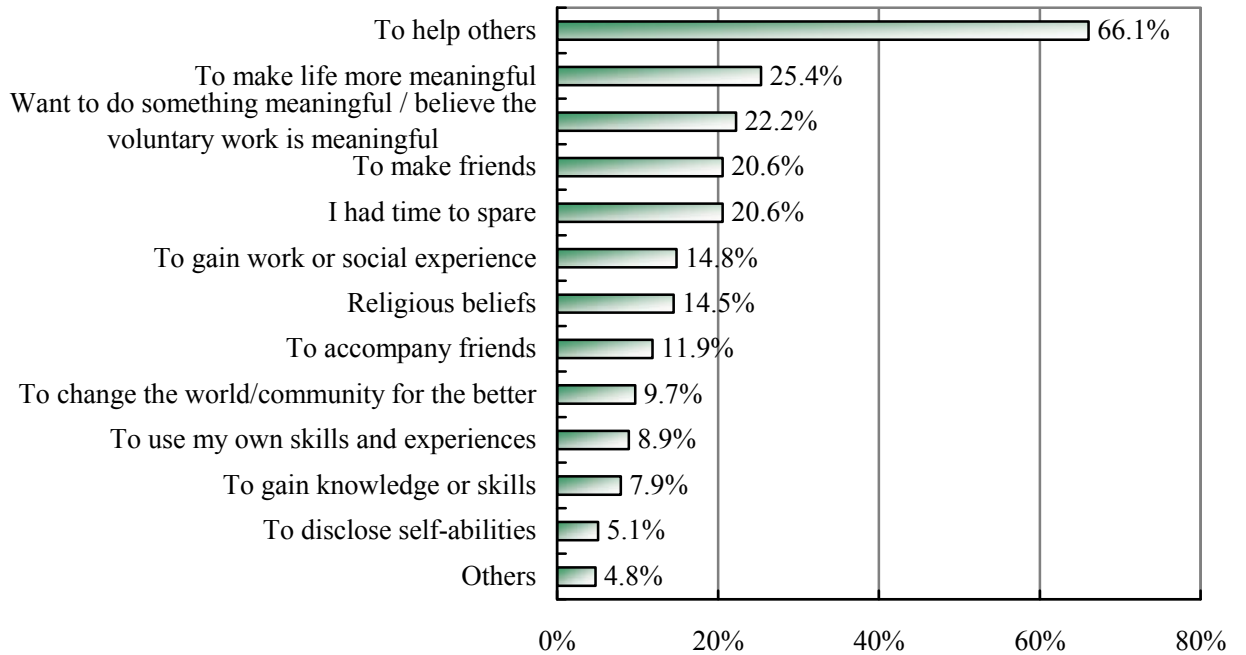


Base: All respondents who reported educational attainment (1003)

Current volunteers - Reasons for participation

5.2.7 In the past 12 months, current volunteers on average spent 86 hours on volunteering. Most current volunteers participated in volunteer work because they wanted “To help others” (66%). Other reasons were “To make life more meaningful” (25%) and “Want to do something meaningful/believe the voluntary work is meaningful” (22%).

Percentage of current volunteers by reasons for volunteering



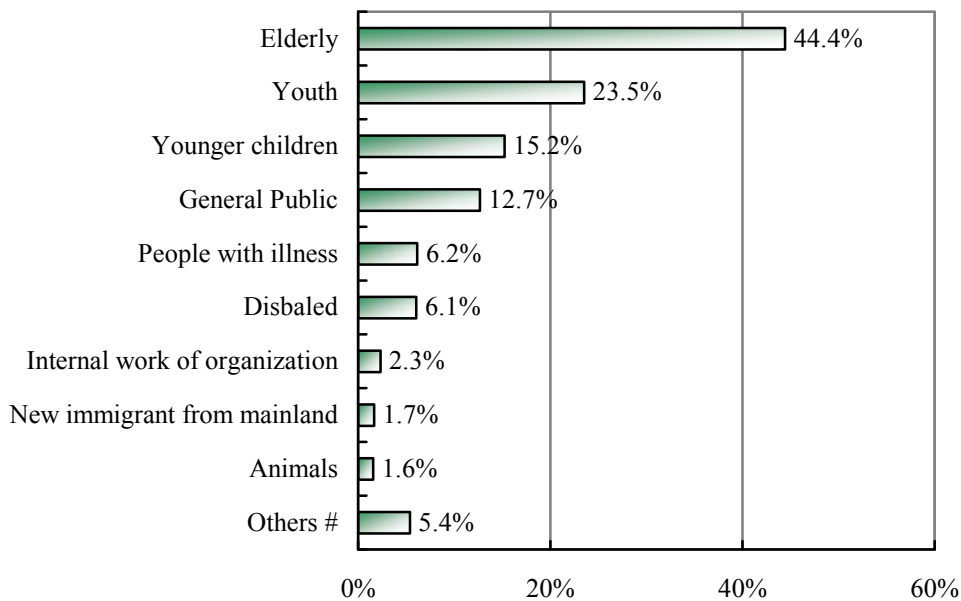
Base: All current volunteers in 2010 (214)

*** This is a new item.**

Categories of clients served by volunteers

5.2.8 Among current and ex-volunteers, they mainly served the elderly (44%), the youth (24%), younger children (15%) and members of the public (13%).

Percentage distribution of categories of clients served by current and ex- volunteers



Base: All current volunteers in 2010 (214)

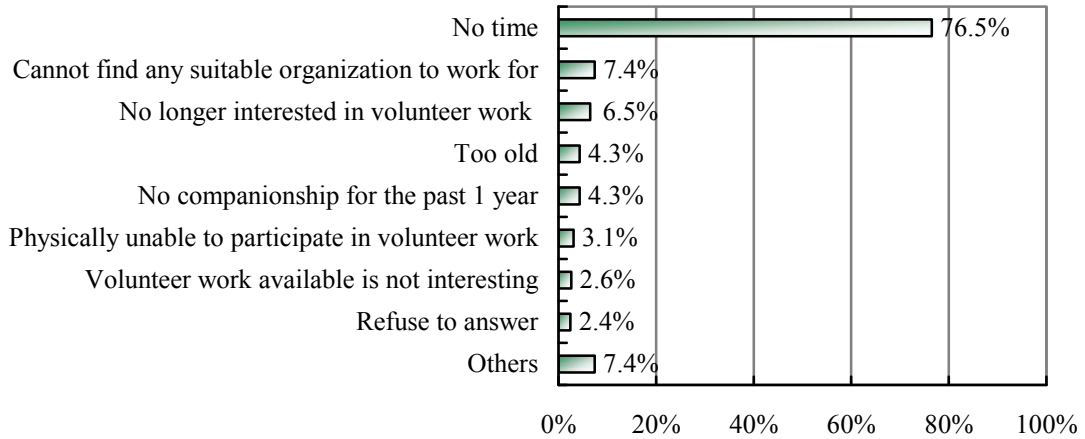
*** This is a new item.**

This item included those people in mainland who need help, ethnic ,minority, single parent, people in overseas who need help, ex-prisoner and other clients

(iii) Ex-volunteers – Reasons for discontinue volunteering

5.2.9 Most of the ex-volunteers discontinued volunteering because they had “No time” (77%). Other reasons given were “Cannot find any suitable organization to work for” (7%) and “No longer interested in volunteer work” (7%).

Percentage of reasons for ex-volunteers to discontinue volunteering



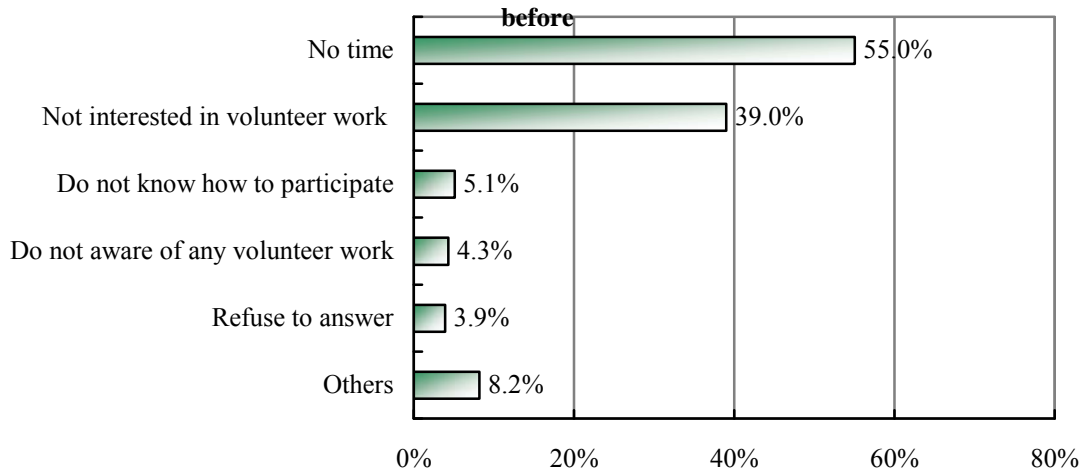
Base: All ex-current volunteers in 2010 (145)

*** This is a new item.**

(iv) Non-volunteers – Reasons for never volunteering

5.2.10 Nearly two-third of the respondents (63%) had not volunteered in the past and their major reasons for never having been volunteer before were “No time” (55%) and “Not interested in volunteer work” (39%).

Percentage of non-volunteers by reasons for never having been volunteers before



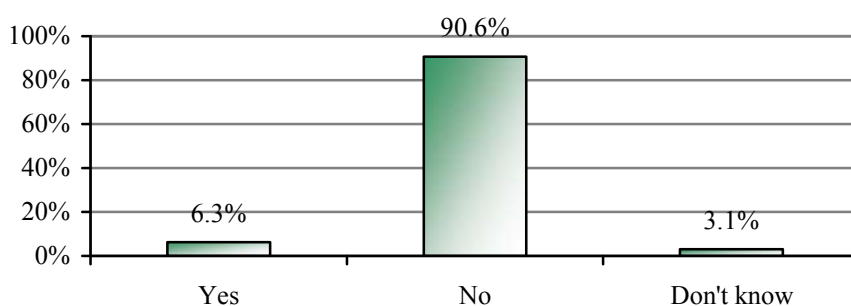
Base: All non-volunteers in 2010 (655)

* This is a new item.

This item included too old, did not find suitable volunteer work, physically unable to participate in volunteer work, no companionship and other reasons.

5.2.11 Only 6% of the respondents indicated that they considered participating in volunteer work in Mainland while the great majority of them (91%) did not.

Percentage of respondents who would consider participating in volunteer work in Mainland



Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

* This is a new item.

5.2.12 For those who considered participating in volunteering work in Mainland, their major reasons were “To help others” (36%), “To understand the situation in Mainland” (17%) and “Many poor areas need to receive help from volunteer work” (16%).

Reasons for considering participation of volunteering work in Mainland	%
To help others	36.4
To understand the situation in mainland	17.3
Many poor areas need to receive help from volunteer work	16.2
Have spare time	8.7
Church missionary work	4.6
Want to do something meaningful	4.0
To make friends	3.5
To gain knowledge or skills	3.5
No opinion/ Refuse to answer	5.8

Base: All respondents who would consider participation of volunteering work in Mainland (55)

* This is a new item.

5.2.13 For those who did not consider participating in volunteering work in Mainland, their major reasons were “No time” (45%), “Not interested in volunteer work” (10%), “Too old” (7%) and “Schooling” (6%).

Reasons for NOT considering participation of volunteering work in Mainland	%
No time	45.3
Not interested in volunteer work	10.0
Too old	6.5
Schooling	6.2
Have to take care of family members	4.4
Too far away	3.9
Working	3.2
It is not safe to perform volunteer work in Mainland	3.1
Do not know the situation in Mainland well	3.1
Others [#]	6.9
No opinion/ Refuse to answer	7.5

Base: All respondents who would not consider participation of volunteering work in Mainland (930)

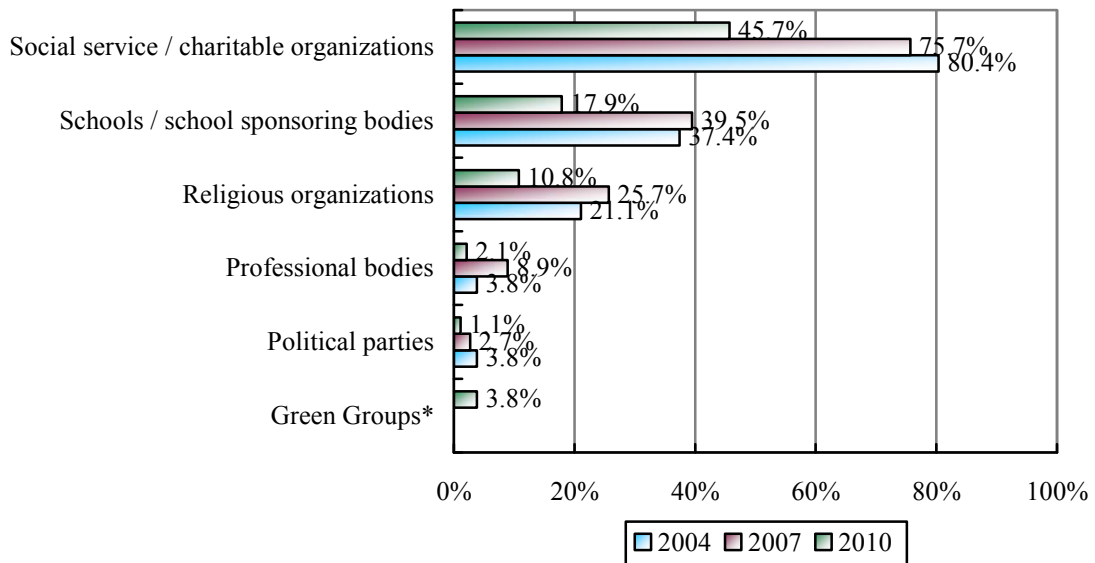
*** This is a new item.**

This item included the reasons for not considering participation of volunteering work in Mainland such as physically unable to participate in volunteer work, never thought of it, do not know the way, do not want to go to mainland, inconvenient, not able to handle due to lack of volunteer experience, would like to conduct volunteer work in Hong Kong, ban from family member, too much trouble, do not speak Mandarin and other reasons.

Donation

5.2.14 About 46% had made donations to Social service/ charitable organizations. About 18% and 11% had made donations to Schools / school sponsoring bodies and religious organizations respectively. It is worth noting that all items were lower compared with 2007.

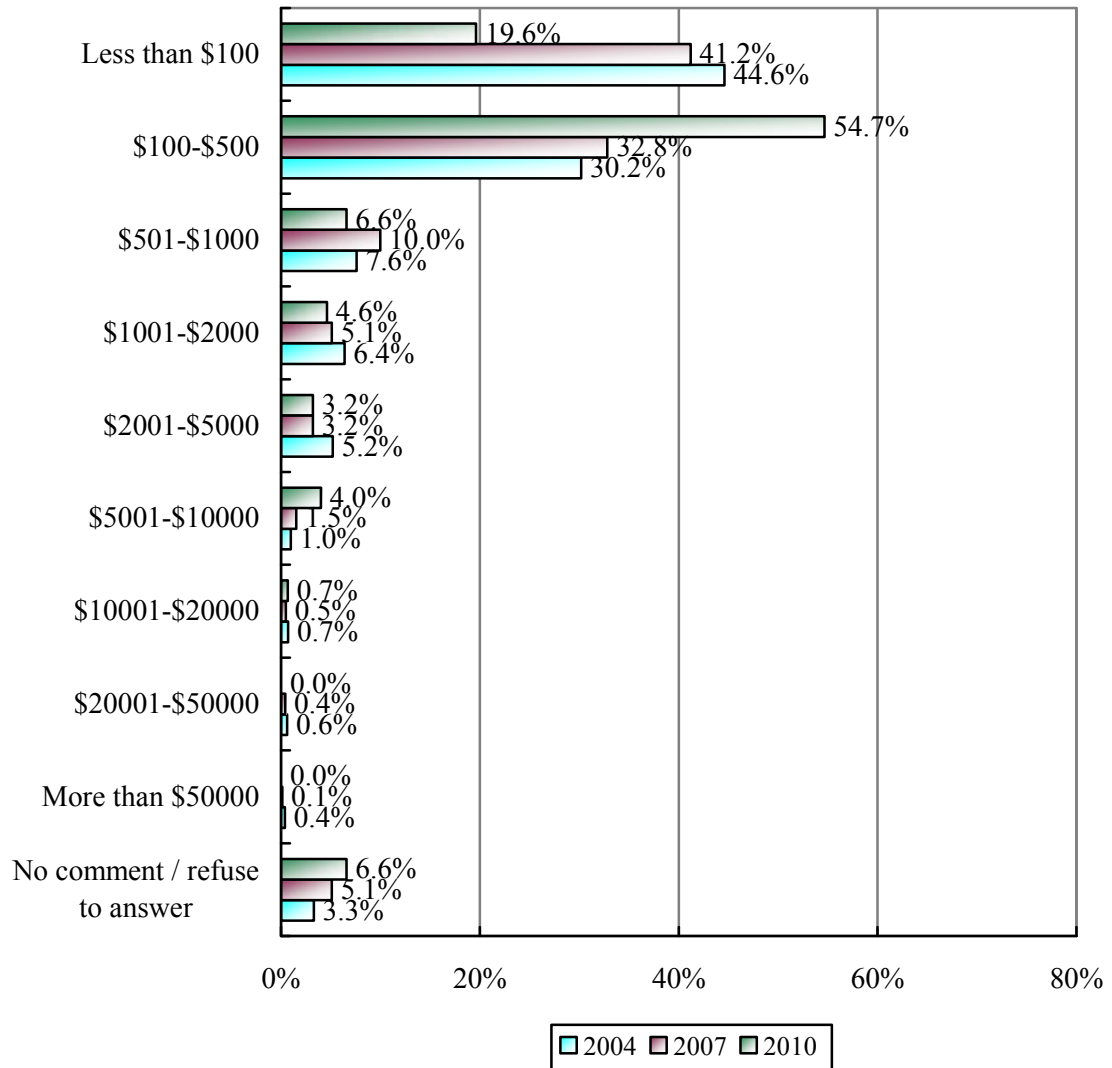
Percentage of respondents who had made donations in the last 12 months by recipient organizations



Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014), all respondents in 2007 (1009), all respondents in 2004 (1054)
 (No response category for “Green Groups” in the 2004 and 2007 surveys)

5.2.15 For those who had made donations in the last 12 months, about 20% had donated less than \$100 and a further 55% donated \$100 - \$500.

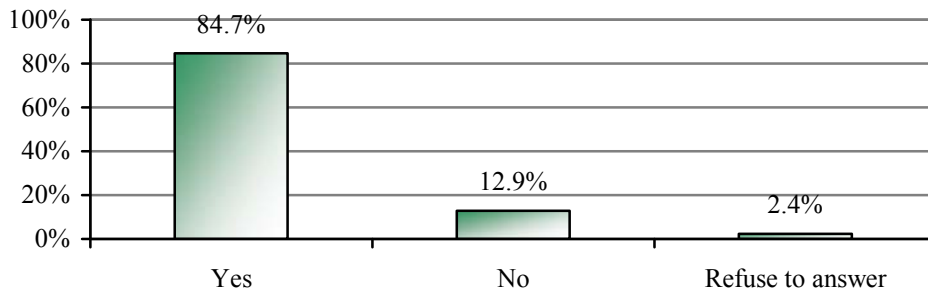
Distribution of respondents who had made donations in the last 12 months by amount donated



Base: All respondents who had made donations in the last 12 months (598)

5.2.16 About 85% of respondents who had made donations in flag donation days in the past 1 year. For those who made flag donations, on average, they donated total \$91 in the past 1 year.

Percentage of respondents who had made donations in flag donation days in the past 1 year



Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

* This is a new item.

5.3 Values

Measures of civic awareness values

5.3.1 Different measures were used in the society to gauge people's perception of values important to a civil society. Respondents in general were more supportive of values that were considered as important in a civil society. More than half (58%) agreed or strongly agreed that "Family and friends are more important than career and money", which decreased gradually when compared with 2004 and 2007. About 44% respondents agreed that "Family and friends are equally important as career and money", which gradually increased when compared with 2004 and 2007.

5.3.2 Compared with 2004 and 2007, in 2010, about 43% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that "Environmental protection is more important than economic development", which was slightly higher than 2007 but lower than the level of 2004. About 44% of respondents indicated that both were the same important. The percentage was about the same level as in 2007 but increased when compared with 2004. Only 10% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed.

5.3.3 Besides, about 31% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed "Heritage conservation is more important than economic development". Only 18% of respondents disagreed or strongly disagreed. The change was not large when compared with 2007.

5.4.4 Only a few proportion of respondents (13%) agreed or strongly agreed "Material well-being is more important than spiritual well-being", which gradually decreased when compared with 2004 and 2007. However, the percentage of respondents indicating that both were important gradually increased.

	Year	Strongly agree	Agree	Equally important	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No Comment / refuse to answer
Family and friends are more important than career and money	2004	16.0	50.3	26.6	5.3	0.7	1.2
	2007	15.2	43.4	33.5	5.1	0.4	2.4
	2010	15.3	42.5	35.4	4.2	0.2	2.4
Environmental protection is more important than economic development	2004	6.3	41.9	37.4	11.5	0.8	2.2
	2007	6.2	32.8	44.7	11.0	0.9	4.4
	2010	7.3	35.5	43.6	9.7	0.1	3.8
Material well-being is more important than spiritual well-being	2004	2.0	17.1	34.3	41.2	2.1	3.3
	2007	2.3	16.4	42.1	27.7	5.9	5.6
	2010	0.9	12.2	44.6	34.1	5.1	3.2
Heritage conservation is more important than economic development	2007	4.7	25.9	47.7	15.7	1.0	5.0
	2010	4.6	26.4	46.1	17.3	0.8	4.8

Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

The item “Heritage conservation is more important than economic development” was not included in 2004 survey

5.4 Traditional Chinese Core Values

5.4.1 For 12 traditional Chinese core values studied in the survey, respondents were asked about their views on the importance of these values in Hong Kong. Higher percentages of respondents who indicated the importance was high or very higher were “Probity” (68%), “Rational” (65%) and “Love” (60%) but the corresponding percentages were lower for “Thrift (47%) and “Appreciate” (48%).

	Very low	Low	Average	High	Very High	No opinion/ Refuse to answer
Respect	0.8	4.4	34.1	42.2	17.6	0.9
Filial piety	0.9	6.4	33.9	39.4	18.7	0.7
Responsible	1.0	7.0	31.5	41.0	18.6	0.9
Honest	1.1	7.2	37.2	35.9	17.8	0.8
Love	1.2	6.0	31.4	40.8	19.6	0.9
Justice	1.6	6.5	31.5	40.1	19.1	1.2
Fair	1.9	8.3	29.3	38.7	21.0	0.8
Tolerate	1.5	6.9	35.3	36.6	18.6	1.1
Appreciate	1.5	9.3	39.8	33.1	14.9	1.5
Thrift	3.0	13.1	35.8	31.7	14.9	1.6
Probity	1.3	3.1	26.4	44.5	23.4	1.2
Rational	1.6	2.5	29.5	44.6	20.2	1.6

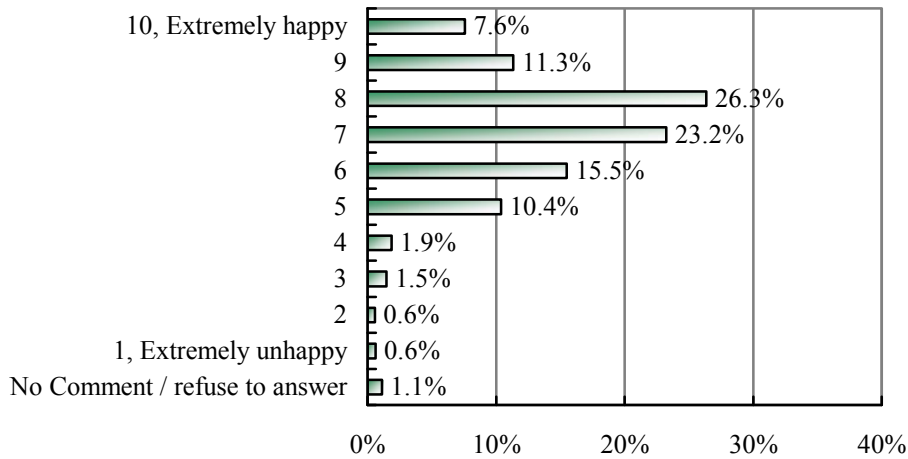
Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

*** This is a new item.**

5.4.2 During focus group discussions, a number of the elderly participants were of the view that the moral standard of today's youth was lower than before. They commented that youth nowadays did not have a sense of propriety, justice, honesty and honor and they did not know how to respect teachers. Some participants suggested that beside education, parents and family education were also important as quite a number of parents doted on their children.

5.4.3 Data related to the happiness in general may be expressed in terms of a Likert scale of 10, with "1" denoting "Extremely unhappy" and "10" denoting to "Extremely happy". It may be seen that the greater majority (84%) had a score of 6 or above, indicating that they were happy in general.

Distribution of respondents by in general, how happy they are

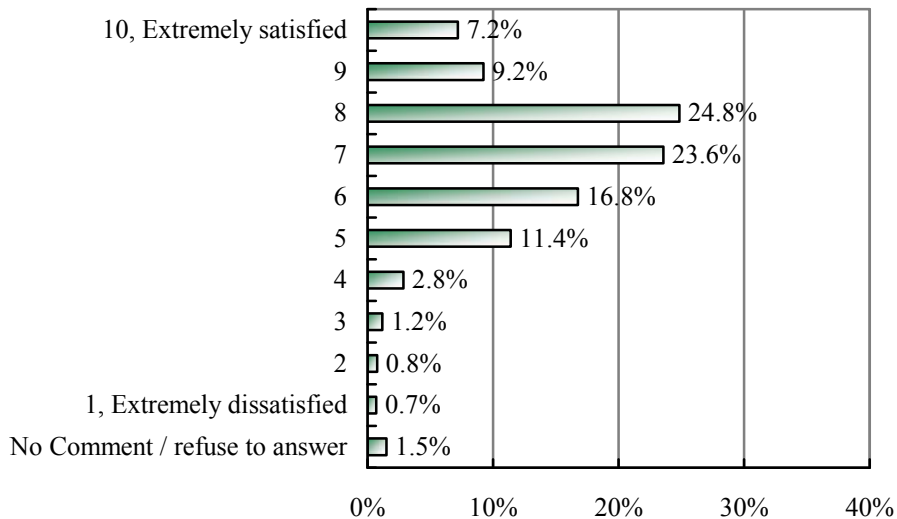


Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

*** This is a new item.**

5.4.4 Data related to the satisfaction of their lives in general may be expressed in terms of a Likert scale of 10, with “1” denoting “Extremely dissatisfied” and “10” denoting to “Extremely satisfied”. It may be seen that the greater majority (82%) had a score of 6 or above, indicating that they were satisfied in general.

Distribution of respondents by in general, how satisfy they are with their lives



Base: All respondents in 2010 (1014)

*** This is a new item.**

5.5 Volunteering

Staying in touch with the world around them

5.5.1 In regards to staying in touch with the world around them, over half of current

volunteers obtained current news from “Internet” was significantly higher than those of non-volunteers (36%). Comparing with previous findings, “Discuss news with your friends” and “Express your views on news or public affairs via mass media” media were significantly different between current volunteers and non-volunteers in 2007 but not in 2010.

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of chi-square test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Television						
Often	69.3%	82.1%	68.5%	80.2%	0.343	0.917
Sometimes	26.0%	13.2%	23.1%	14.6%		
Seldom	4.2%	4.5%	7.3%	4.3%		
Never	0.5%	0.2%	1.1%	0.8%		
Radio						
Often	31.3%	40.5%	25.7%	38.4%	0.355	0.149
Sometimes	32.8%	18.8%	32.2%	22.7%		
Seldom	26.0%	30.6%	30.0%	25.9%		
Never	9.9%	10.1%	12.1%	13.1%		
Newspaper						
Often	53.4%	61.0%	49.2%	58.4%	0.146	0.037
Sometimes	31.1%	25.1%	30.8%	24.6%		
Seldom	14.0%	13.2%	14.7%	11.7%		
Never	1.6%	0.7%	5.3%	5.2%		
Internet						
Often	28.6%	58.4%	18.2%	36.0%	0.000 **	0.000**
Sometimes	29.1%	18.1%	19.5%	16.1%		
Seldom	18.5%	12.8%	20.7%	13.8%		
Never	23.8%	10.8%	41.6%	34.2%		
Discuss news with your friends						
Often	13.5%	12.6%	7.8%	10.1%	0.005 **	0.101
Sometimes	46.5%	53.2%	40.7%	50.2%		
Seldom	32.9%	28.8%	37.0%	28.7%		
Never	7.1%	5.4%	14.6%	11.1%		
Express your views on news or public affairs via mass media						
Yes	11.6%	19.2%	4.6%	11.7%	0.000 **	0.011
No	88.4%	80.8%	95.4%	88.3%		

** means p-value <=0.01

Voter registration and voting

5.5.2 In 2010, the percentage of current volunteers registered as a voter (52.2%) was significantly higher than that of non-volunteers (38.7%).

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of chi-square test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Voter						
Yes	50.0%	52.2%	48.0%	38.7%	0.683	0.007 **
No	50.0%	47.8%	51.6%	61.3%		
Vote in legislative council						
Every time	19.8%	49.6%	14.1%	44.8%	0.337	0.858
Most of the times	12.5%	23.9%	11.3%	23.9%		
Sometimes	5.2%	10.2%	7.8%	13.2%		
Seldom	2.1%	6.0%	3.0%	5.4%		
Never	60.4%	10.2%	63.9%	12.7%		
Vote in district council						
Every time	21.8%	47.9%	17.0%	42.7%	0.252	0.790
Most of the times	14.0%	24.6%	12.0%	24.9%		
Sometimes	8.8%	14.1%	8.8%	14.0%		
Seldom	1.0%	4.2%	3.3%	5.8%		
Never	54.4%	9.2%	58.9%	12.5%		

** means p-value ≤ 0.01

Political participation

5.5.3 In respect to political participation, percentages of current volunteers were significantly higher than non-volunteers in “Signature campaign” (47% for current volunteer and 30% for non-volunteer) and “Gatherings” (10% for current volunteer and 5% for non-volunteer). Analyzed by participation in any political activities, the percentage of current volunteers (48.0%) was significantly higher than non-volunteers (32.0%).

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of chi-square test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Signature campaign						
Yes	33.7%	46.6%	17.8%	29.8%	0.000 **	0.000**
No	66.3%	53.4%	82.2%	70.2%		
Gatherings						
Yes	10.5%	10.2%	2.4%	5.1%	0.000 **	0.001**
No	89.5%	89.8%	97.6%	94.9%		
Parade or demonstration						
Yes	6.3%	8.0%	2.8%	5.2%	0.017	0.112
No	93.8%	92.0%	97.2%	94.8%		
Consultation activities of the government						
Yes	7.3%	7.5%	3.8%	4.4%	0.031	0.065
No	92.7%	92.5%	96.3%	95.6%		
Participated in any activities above						
Yes	38.1%	48.4%	19.3%	32.0%	0.000 **	0.000**
No	61.9%	51.6%	80.7%	68.0%		

** means p-value ≤ 0.01

Trust in institutions in Hong Kong (1- Not trustful at all to 10- Totally trustful)

5.5.4 Although the difference between current volunteers and non-volunteers was statistically significant in 2007 in respect to judicial system, the difference in 2010 in respect to mass media was statistically significant.

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of t-test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
One country Two systems	6.61	5.58	6.46	5.70	0.333	0.241
Judicial system	6.91	6.32	6.51	6.16	0.004 **	0.764
Executive Council	6.39	5.52	6.21	5.40	0.177	0.824
Chief executive	6.80	5.53	6.73	5.58	0.610	0.607
Secretaries of Policy Bureaux	6.21	5.25	6.02	5.24	0.145	0.840
Senior civil servants like Director or Permanent Secretary	6.12	5.54	6.04	5.43	0.544	0.626
Geographically elected Legislative Council members	6.06	5.66	5.88	5.76	0.171	0.325
Functionally elected Legislative Council members	6.03	5.07	5.74	5.06	0.033	0.917
Police	7.29	6.67	7.00	6.77	0.038	0.363
Political parties	5.73	5.69	5.55	5.67	0.218	0.616
ICAC	7.62	7.54	7.38	7.42	0.086	0.714
Office of the Ombudsman	7.01	6.93	6.82	6.92	0.175	0.667
Mass Media	5.18	5.10	5.28	5.71	0.537	0.000 **
Overall index of trust in institutions	6.46	5.88	6.28	5.91	0.073	0.421
Sub-index on administration	6.51	5.62	6.33	5.59	0.127	0.828
Sub-index on law enforcement	7.30	7.05	7.07	7.04	0.052	0.680
Sub-index on political institutions	5.75	5.38	5.61	5.55	0.212	0.084

** means p-value <=0.01

Trust in other social groups (1- Not trustful at all to 10- Totally trustful)

5.5.5 In 2007, current volunteers had significantly higher scores on trust to individuals living on CSSA and European / American than those of non-volunteers. But in 2010, the difference between current volunteers and non-volunteers was not significant.

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of t-test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Individuals coming from social classes higher than you	5.90	5.81	5.72	5.87	0.237	0.741
Individuals coming from social classes lower than you	5.51	5.57	5.41	5.58	0.517	0.990
Individuals having very different political views	5.09	5.19	4.98	5.14	0.481	0.651
Homosexuals	5.04	5.21	4.91	5.04	0.457	0.444
New immigrants from Mainland China	5.12	5.26	4.77	5.09	0.035	0.299
South Asia ethnic minorities	5.08	4.95	4.69	4.67	0.015	0.094
Individuals living on CSSA	5.16	5.32	4.69	5.10	0.005 **	0.159
European / American	5.81	5.81	5.33	5.37	0.005 **	0.011

** means p-value ≤ 0.01

Social inclusion and social cohesion (1- Totally disagree to 10- Totally agree)

5.5.6 In 2010, current volunteers had higher scores on “General trust” and “Willingness to help” than non-volunteers which was significantly different. It was worth noting that the scores on “Willingness to help” for current volunteers were higher than non-volunteers and were also significantly different in both 2007 and 2010 although the scores on “Communication between social classes” were not significantly different in 2010.

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of t-test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
General trust	4.26	4.95	4.25	4.41	0.620	0.000**
Willingness to help	6.10	6.55	5.45	5.82	0.000**	0.000**
Communication between social classes	5.72	5.49	5.27	5.25	0.000**	0.055
The rich and the poor can generally communicate and get along with each other	5.49	4.95	4.91	4.59	0.002 **	0.045
The educated and the illiterate can generally communicate and get along with each other	5.79	5.45	5.33	5.14	0.009 **	0.061
Different races can generally communicate and get along with each other	6.06	5.68	5.42	5.45	0.000 **	0.085

New immigrants from Mainland China and local residents can generally communicate and get along with each other	5.82	5.89	5.37	5.82	0.007 **	0.565
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** means p-value ≤ 0.01

Social Participation and Social Responsibility

5.5.7 In both 2007 and 2010, the percentages of current volunteers participating in clubs and associations, informal social activities and donations were significantly higher than those of non-volunteers.

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of chi-square test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Participation in clubs and associations in the past 12 months						
Yes	66.0%	90.1%	30.1%	5.2%	0.000 **	0.000**
No	34.0%	9.9%	69.9%	94.8%		
Informal social activities in the past 3 months						
Yes	94.3%	95.9%	84.8%	87.7%	0.000 **	0.001**
No	5.7%	4.1%	15.2%	12.3%		
Donation in the past 12 months						
Yes	70.1%	79.6%	46.1%	52.2%	0.000 **	0.000**
No	29.9%	20.4%	53.9%	47.8%		

** means p-value ≤ 0.01

Informal Volunteering

5.5.8 In 2010, percentages for current volunteers helping their friends and neighbours do house work and handle emotional problems were significantly higher than non-volunteers. In 2007, the percentage for current volunteers was also significantly higher than non-volunteers in handling emotional problems.

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of chi-square test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Doing house work						
Yes	51.8%	25.5%	42.2%	16.2%	0.016	0.009**
No	48.2%	74.5%	57.8%	83.8%		
Handling emotional problems						
Yes	66.3%	34.5%	55.7%	20.4%	0.008 **	0.000**
No	33.7%	65.5%	44.3%	79.6%		

** means p-value ≤ 0.01

Sense of belonging to Hong Kong

5.5.9 Although the sense of belonging to Hong Kong was slightly higher for non-volunteers but the difference was not significant.

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of t-test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Sense of belonging to Hong Kong	7.89	7.55	7.75	7.58	0.291	0.776

** means p-value ≤ 0.01

(Please refer to Appendix 1 for further analyses on volunteering by excluding respondents who were students.)

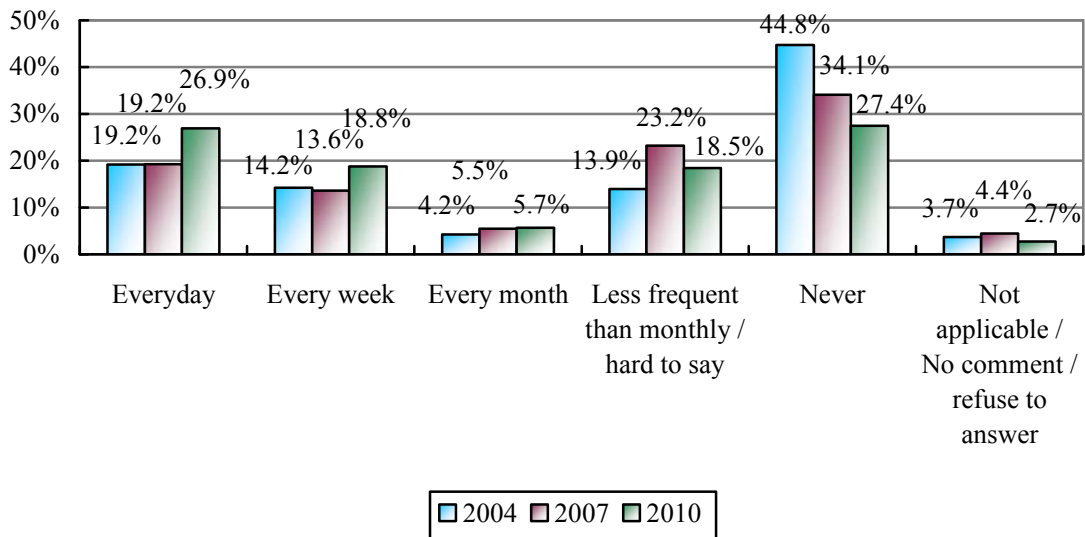
VI. Views towards the Mainland and Hong Kong

6.1 National identity

Connection with the Mainland

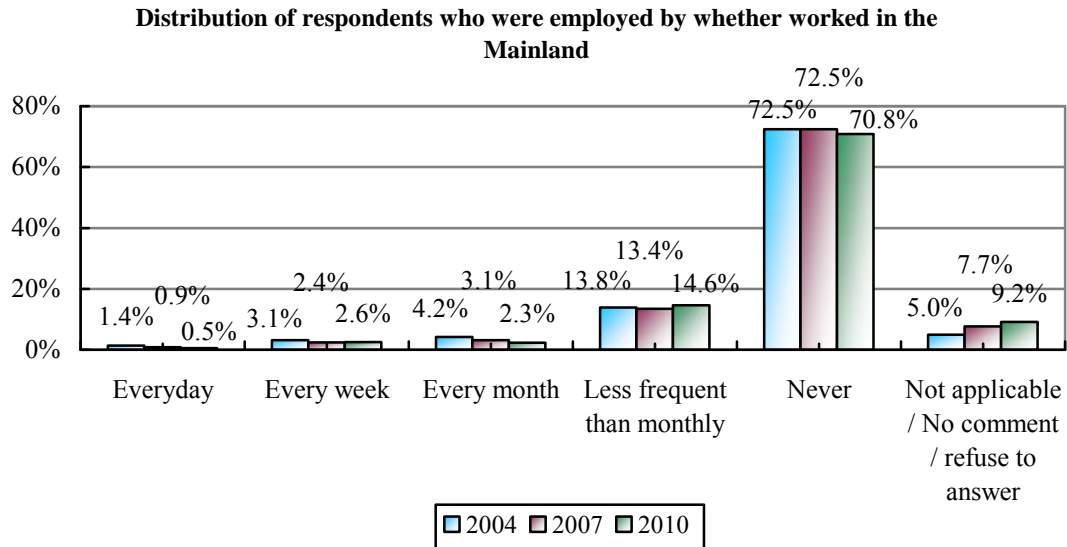
6.1.1 Connection with the Mainland may be reflected by the extent to which people have come into contacts with the Mainland, either through watching the Mainland television or listening to the Mainland radio, and working in or visiting the Mainland. About 51% of respondents regularly watched news broadcasted in the Mainland television or listened to news broadcasted in the Mainland radio on a daily, weekly or monthly basis, and a further 19% did so less frequently or on an irregular basis. About 27% indicated that they had never done so, which was much lower than the corresponding percentage in 2004 and 2007. This is indicative of increased contacts through the mass media with the Mainland by Hong Kong people over the years, for those who previously did so at a less frequent interval.

Distribution of respondents by whether watch the Mainland TV or listen to Mainland radio



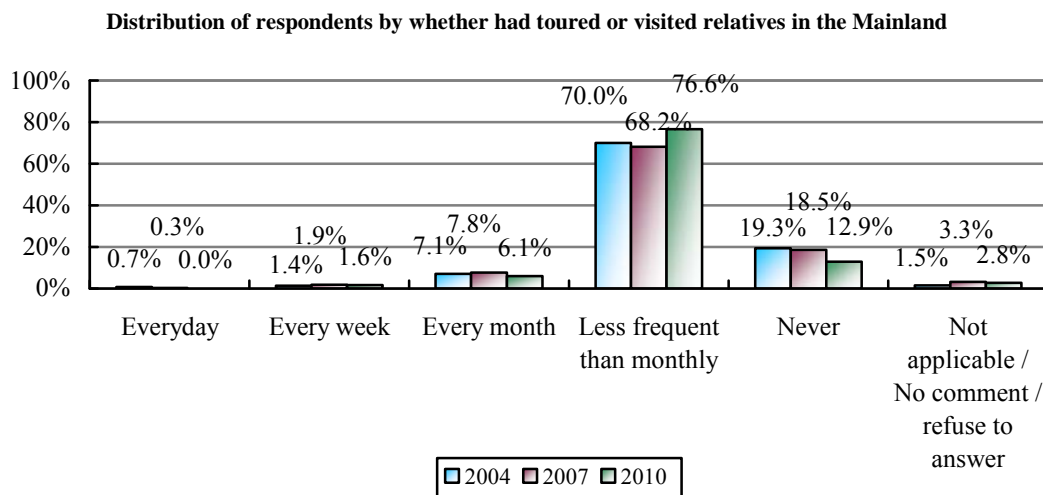
Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

6.1.2 For those who were employed, about 71% had not worked in the Mainland before. The percentage was similar as that in 2004 and 2007. About 15% went to work in the Mainland on a less frequent or irregular basis.



Base: Respondents who were employed in 2004 (604), in 2007 (492) and in 2010 (500)

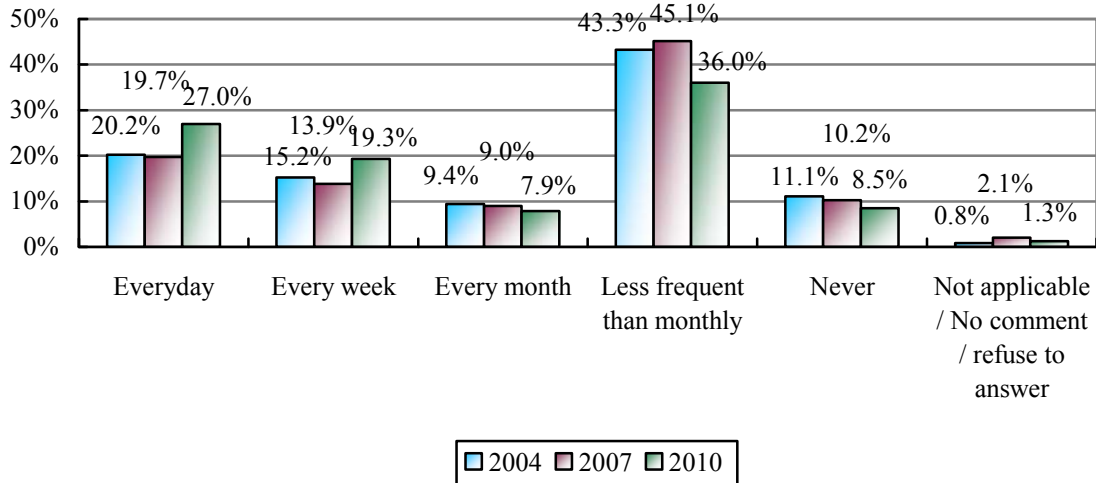
6.1.3 Only about 13% had never toured or visited relatives in the Mainland before, which was lower than the corresponding percentages in 2007 and 2004. About 8% toured or visited relatives in the Mainland regularly, on a weekly or monthly basis. The majority toured or visited relatives in the Mainland on a less frequent or irregular basis (76%).



Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

6.1.4 Taking all activities together, 90% of respondents had connections with the Mainland, through viewing the Mainland television, listening to the Mainland radio, working or visiting the Mainland. Over half of those who had connections, or 54% of all respondents, maintained such contacts on a regular basis, daily, weekly or monthly, was higher than the corresponding percentages in 2007 (43%) and in 2004 (45%).

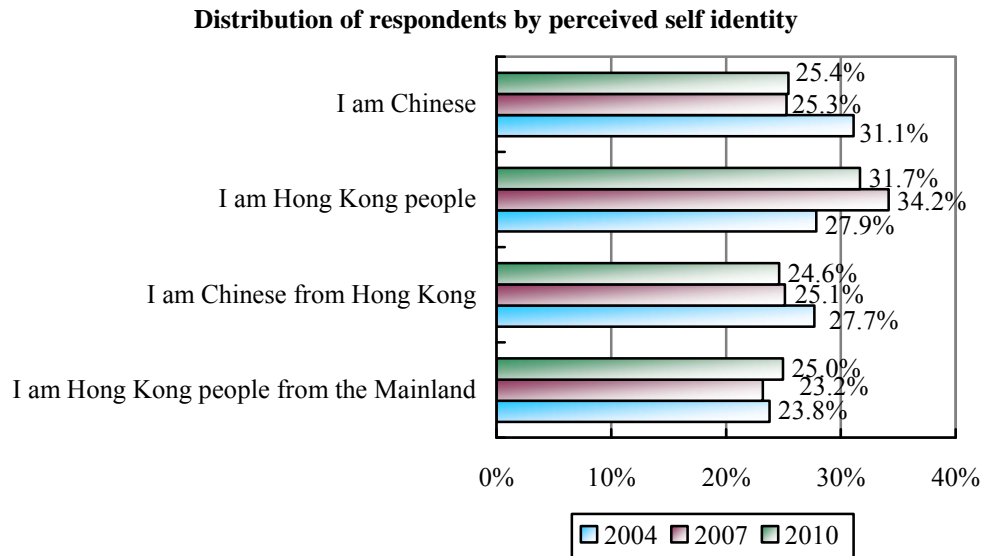
Distribution of respondents by whether having connections with the Mainland



Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

Perceived self-identity

6.1.5 More than half (57%) of respondents identified themselves as Hong Kong people or Hong Kong people from the Mainland, which was more or less the same as the corresponding percentage in 2007 (57%) and 2004 (52%). Another 50% identified themselves as Chinese or Chinese from Hong Kong.¹³

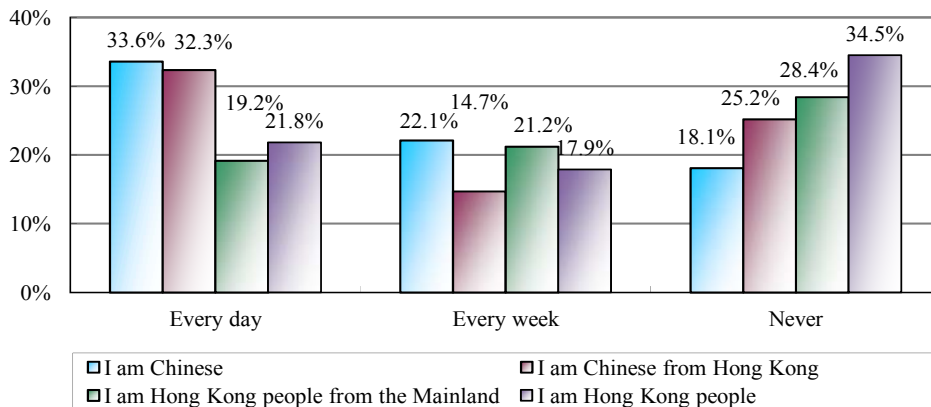


**Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)
(Choosing 2 answers is allowed)**

6.1.6 Analyzed connections with the Mainland by perceived self-identity, for those who watched the Mainland TV or listened to Mainland radio every day, the percentage of those who perceived themselves as Chinese and Chinese from Hong Kong was higher than those who perceived themselves as Hong Kong people or Hong Kong people from the Mainland. However, regarding those who never watched the Mainland TV or listen to Mainland radio, the percentages of those who perceived themselves as Hong Kong people or Hong Kong people from the Mainland were higher than those who perceived themselves as Chinese and Chinese from Hong Kong.

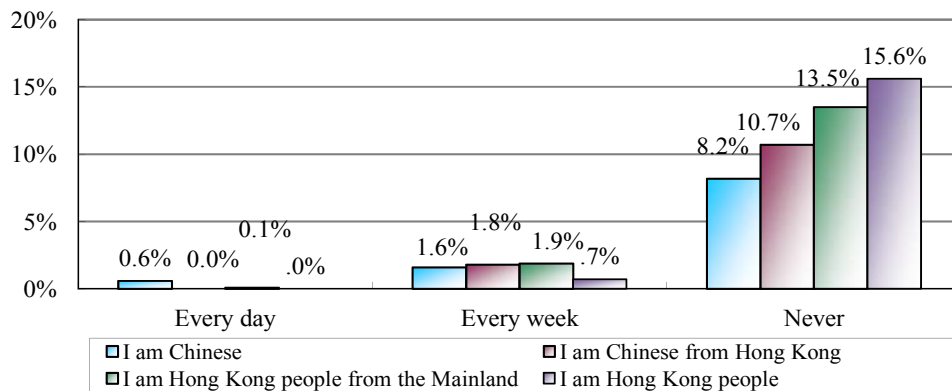
¹³ Respondents were allowed to choose 2 answers when answering this question but not restricted to choose one answer only.

Percentage distribution of frequency of watching the Mainland TV or listening to Mainland radio by perceived self-identity



6.1.7 Analyzed touring and visiting in the Mainland by perceived self-identity, for those who had never toured and visited in the Mainland, the percentage of those who perceived themselves as Hong Kong people or Hong Kong people from the Mainland was higher than those who perceived themselves as Chinese and Chinese from Hong Kong.

Percentage distribution of frequency of touring and visiting in the Mainland by perceived self-identity



6.2 National pride

General national pride

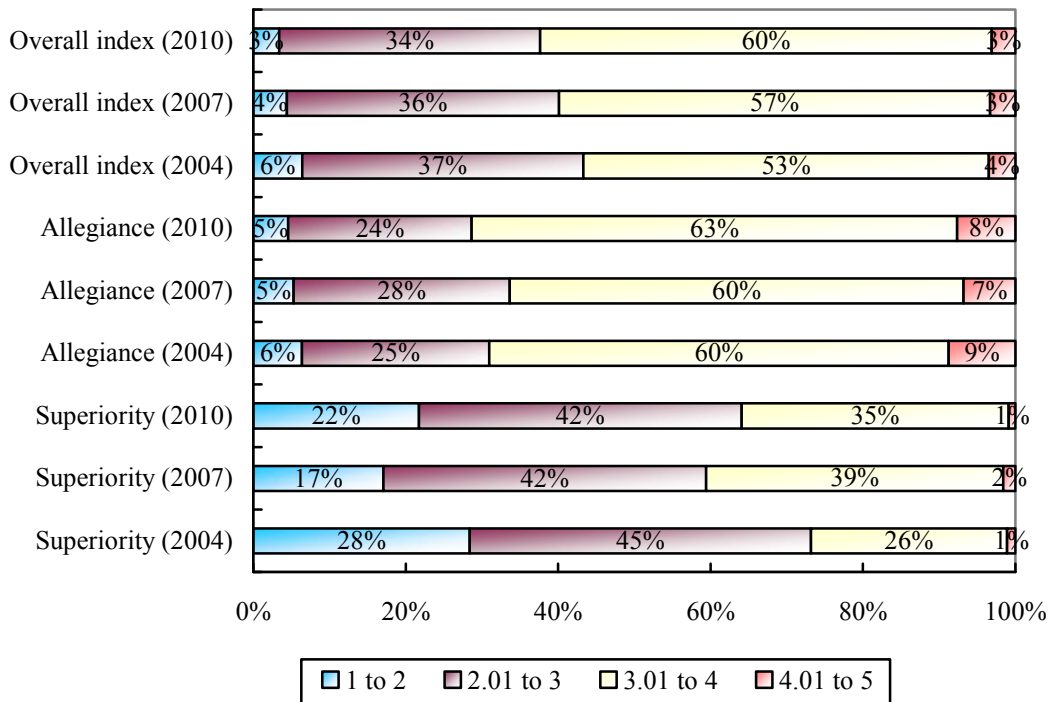
6.2.1 In the present study, eight items were used to gauge general national pride of respondents. Following the classification adopted in the 2004 and 2007 survey, one dimension of general national pride was related to the concept of “allegiance” and the other dimension could be considered as a domain related to “national superiority” and “whether ashamed some affairs in China”. The reliability of these 8 items, in terms of internal consistency, was also quite high, with a Cronbach’s alpha coefficient of 0.632.

6.2.2 Based on a Likert scale of 5 with “1” denoting “Strongly disagree” with statements included in the 7 questions and “5” denoting “Strongly agree”, a general national pride index was computed from the average score for the 7 items. Respondents with an average score, or general national pride index, of 5 for example were those who strongly agreed with all statements related to general national pride. Respondents with a general national pride index of 1 were those who strongly disagreed with all statements related to general national pride.

General national pride index and sub-indexes

6.2.3 For all respondents, the average general national pride index was 3.19. The sub-index for the dimension of “Allegiance” was 3.45 which was higher than the sub-index for the dimension of “Superiority”, at 2.86. The frequency distribution of the general national pride index and its sub-indexes are shown in the chart below. It may be seen that two-thirds of the respondents (71%) ranked quite high in the “Allegiance” dimension of general national pride, with the sub-index greater than 3. The corresponding percentage for the “Superiority” dimension was only about 36%.

Distribution of respondents of general national pride index and sub-indexes



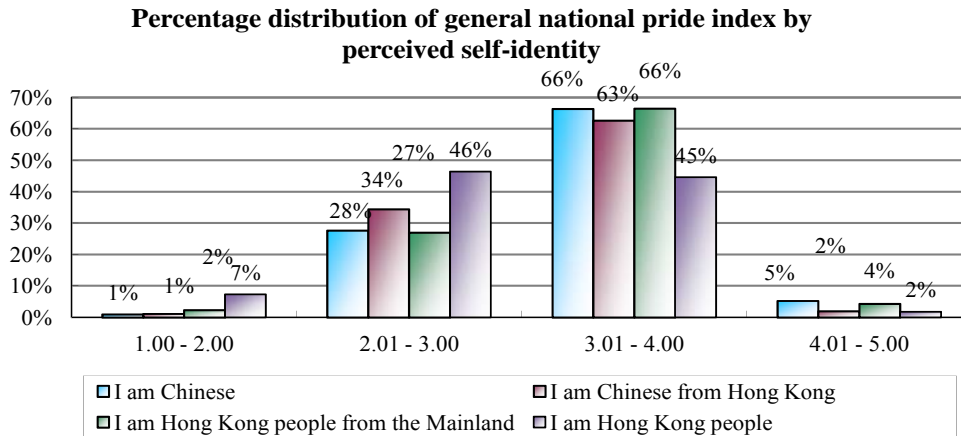
Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

6.2.4 As shown below, more than half of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that “I am more interested in the incidents in the Mainland than those in other countries” (76%), “I am proud of being Chinese” (70%), “I am glad that I am a citizen of China and not that of another country” (58%) and “I believe that my hard work will contribute to the development of China” (57%). Besides, the majority (79%) agreed or strongly agreed “Some incidents in China make me feel ashamed of China”. While about 54% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that “China is in general much better than other countries” and about 33% strongly agreed or agreed that “Even if we do not agree with the policy of our country, we should still support her”. About 26% strongly agreed or agreed that “If peoples from other countries are like Chinese, the world would be much better”.

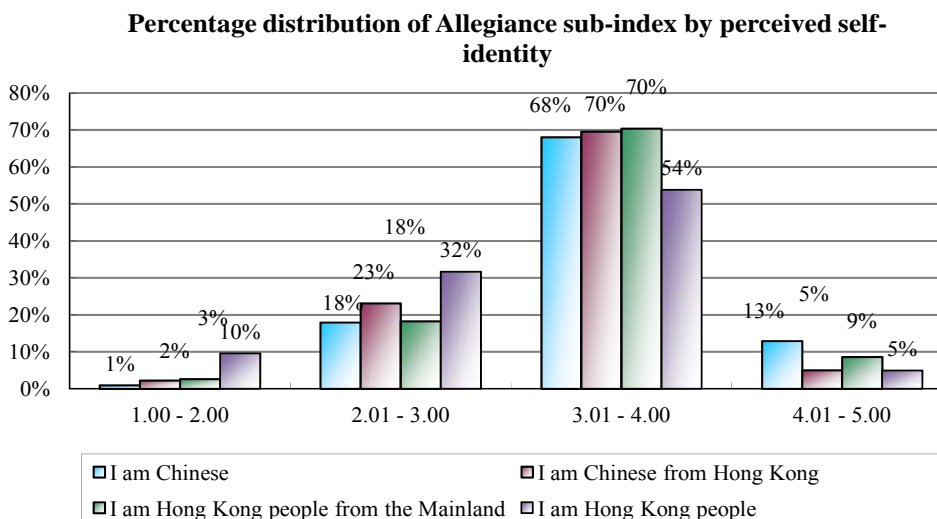
	Year	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No Comment / refuse to answer and hard to say
I am proud of being Chinese	2004	10.1	63.3	14.6	1.0	11.0
	2007	8.4	59.2	17.8	1.6	13.1
	2010	5.1	65.2	16.7	2.2	10.9
I believe that my hard work will contribute to the development of China	2004	4.0	46.8	22.1	2.0	25.1
	2007	3.6	46.0	21.4	3.5	25.5
	2010	2.6	54.1	22.4	6.4	14.5
I am more interested in the incidents in the Mainland than those in other countries	2004	7.1	59.1	19.9	1.3	12.6
	2007	6.9	57.6	16.3	2.2	16.9
	2010	10.0	65.9	13.0	3.7	7.3
I am glad that I am a citizen of China and not of another country	2004	5.2	45.6	25.1	2.2	21.8
	2007	3.5	43.5	25.0	1.7	26.4
	2010	3.1	55.0	21.5	2.9	17.4
Some incidents in China make me feel ashamed of China	2004	8.6	63.2	13.4	1.0	13.8
	2007	6.3	49.0	17.1	3.1	24.5
	2010	12.8	66.1	9.7	1.8	9.6
If people of other countries are like the Chinese, the world would be much better	2004	2.2	25.2	45.8	4.8	22.0
	2007	1.9	19.7	37.0	5.2	36.1
	2010	0.5	25.9	48.8	5.9	18.9
Even if we do not agree with the policy of our country, we should still support her	2004	1.0	14.3	60.0	10.8	13.9
	2007	1.9	32.9	34.1	5.6	25.5
	2010	0.7	31.8	41.0	11.9	14.6
China is in general much better than other countries	2004	3.1	38.0	33.4	4.1	21.4
	2007	3.2	47.9	23.0	2.9	23.1
	2010	2.2	51.4	27.3	3.1	16.0

Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

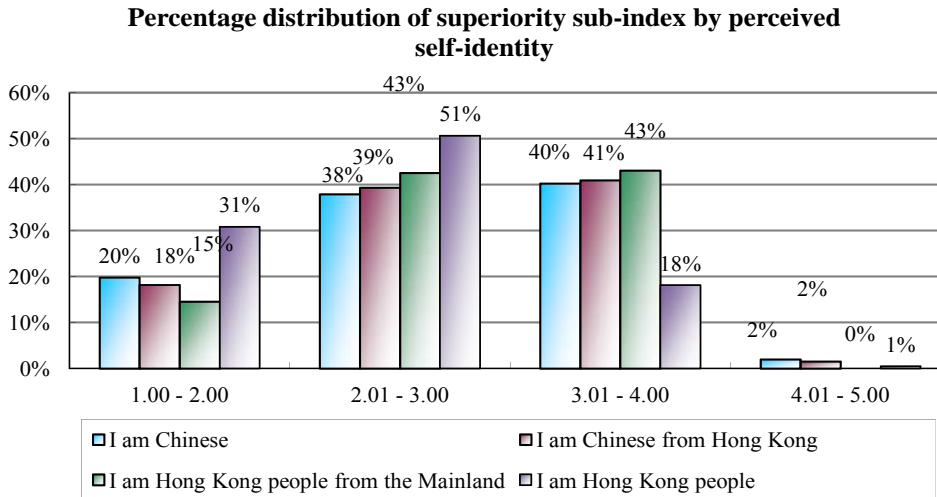
6.2.5 Analyzed general national pride index by perceived self-identity, more than half of the respondents who perceived themselves as Chinese, Chinese from Hong Kong or Hong Kong people from the Mainland with index greater than 3. Their percentages were higher than those who perceived themselves as Hong Kong people.



6.2.6 Analyzed allegiance sub-index by perceived self-identity, more than half of the respondents gave 3 or more. For those who perceived themselves as Chinese, Chinese from Hong Kong or Hong Kong people from the Mainland, their percentages of giving 3 or more were higher than those who perceived themselves as Hong Kong people.



6.2.7 Analyzed superiority sub-index by perceived self-identity, less than half of the respondents gave 3 or more. For those who perceived themselves as Chinese, Chinese from Hong Kong or Hong Kong people from the Mainland, their percentages of giving 3 or more were higher than those who perceived themselves as Hong Kong people.



National pride in specific achievements

6.2.8 Ten items were used to measure national pride in specific achievements. Following the classification adopted in the 2004 and 2007 survey, there were two components, namely one related to “national pride in the state” which covered democracy, political influence in the world, social welfare system, economy, achievements in technology and the army. This dimension was represented by six items. The other was related to “national pride in the nation” including achievements in sports, achievements in literature and arts, history and culture and scenic beauty. It was represented by four items.

(i) National pride in specific achievements of the state

6.2.9 More than half of respondents were very proud or quite proud of the Chinese achievements in science and technology, economic achievements, military and political influence in the world. However, only a small proportion (13%) was very proud or quite proud of the democratic conditions of the Mainland.

	Year	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No Comment / refuse to answer and hard to say
China's democratic conditions	2004	2.1	20.6	49.7	13.3	14.3
	2007	1.3	19.6	38.0	18.9	22.2
	2010	0.5	12.7	46.5	25.3	9.5
China's political influence in the world	2004	8.7	54.8	22.0	2.4	12.1
	2007	6.7	46.9	24.6	4.5	17.3
	2010	4.2	49.7	30.5	4.2	7.0
China's economic achievements	2004	11.0	57.1	20.1	2.0	9.8
	2007	8.1	58.6	18.2	3.5	11.6
	2010	8.9	65.7	15.4	3.0	4.1
China's social welfare system	2004	1.1	16.3	45.2	16.8	20.6
	2007	1.4	17.0	37.8	19.1	24.7
	2010	1.6	25.5	39.5	18.7	8.4
China's achievements in science & technology	2004	11.8	58.0	20.8	2.2	7.2
	2007	7.5	54.5	21.0	3.3	13.7
	2010	8.6	58.6	22.5	3.2	3.9
The Chinese military	2004	13.0	45.1	22.7	2.8	16.4
	2007	6.4	39.7	26.6	5.7	21.6
	2010	6.9	51.4	24.9	4.3	6.5

Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

(ii) *National pride in specific achievements of the nation*

6.2.10 The majority of respondents were very proud or quite proud of entities related to the nation, including achievements in China's achievements in sports (85%), China's achievements in literature & arts (69%), and the history & culture of China (82%), as well as the China's scenic beauty (86%).

	Year	Very proud	Quite proud	Not too proud	Not proud at all	No Comment / refuse to answer and hard to say
China's achievements in sports	2004	35.0	54.4	6.0	0.9	3.7
	2007	29.7	54.7	7.5	1.3	6.8
	2010	23.2	62.2	8.5	1.7	2.2
China's achievements in literature & arts	2004	20.4	52.5	13.6	1	12.4
	2007	15.5	50.5	17.3	2.7	14.1
	2010	11.0	58.3	18.7	2.3	4.8
The history & culture of China	2004	28.4	51.9	10.8	1.7	7.2
	2007	20.8	55.2	12.3	2.0	9.7
	2010	19.4	62.3	8.5	2.3	4.6
China's scenic beauty	2004	35.4	50.0	7.2	1.0	6.4
	2007	28.8	51.3	9.0	1.7	9.3
	2010	29.9	55.9	5.3	1.8	3.8

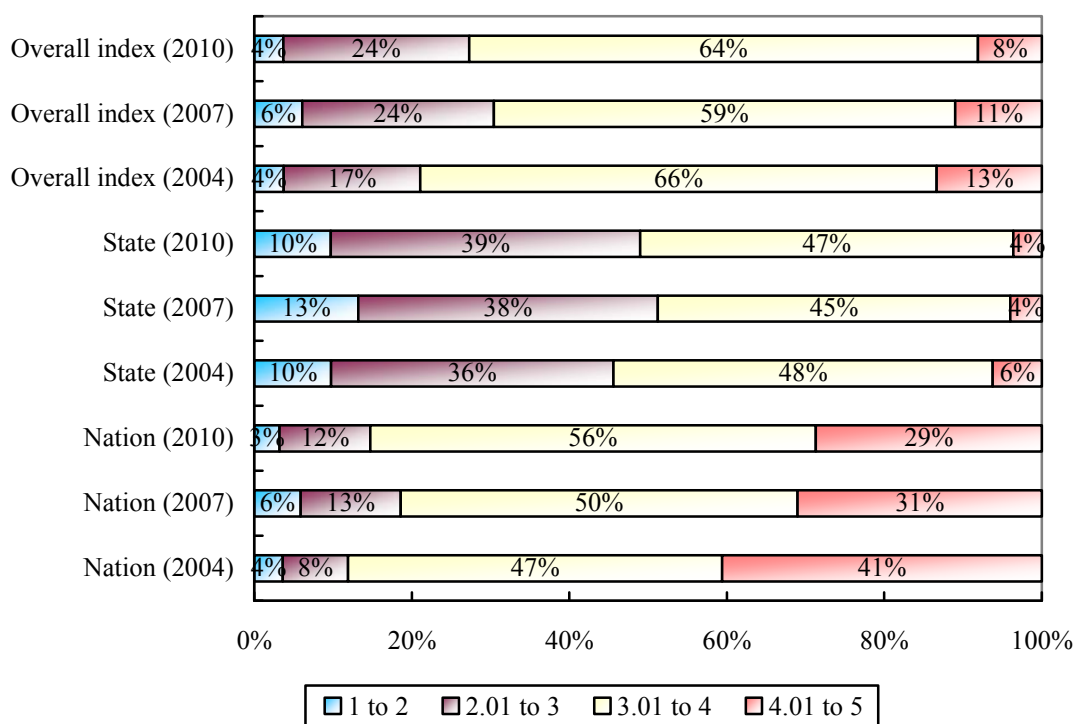
Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

(iii) *Overall national pride index in specific achievements and sub-indexes*

6.2.11 The 10 items may be used to compute an overall national pride index in specific achievements. The reliability of these 10 items, in terms of internal consistency, was quite high, with a Cronbach's alpha coefficient of 0.811. Based on a Likert scale of 5 with "1" denoting "not proud at all" with various specific achievements stated in the 10 questions and "5" denoting "very proud", a national pride index in specific achievements was computed from the average score for the 10 items. Respondents with an average score, or national pride index in specific achievements, of 5 for example were those who were very proud of all achievements stated in the 10 items. Respondents with a general national pride index of 1 were those who were not proud at all with all achievements stated in the 10 items.

6.2.12 For all respondents, the average national pride index in specific achievements was 3.38. The sub-index for the dimension related to the state was 3.05 which was much lower than the sub-index for the dimension related to the nation, at 3.87. The frequency distribution of the national pride index in specific achievements and its sub-indices are shown in the chart below. It may be seen that the majority of respondents (86%) ranked quite high in the dimension related to the nation, with the sub-index greater than 3. The corresponding percentage for the dimension related to the state was about 51%. Compared with 2004, the percentages of respondents with the overall index and sub-indices were lower in 2010.

Distribution of respondents of national pride index in specific achievements and sub-indices



Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

6.3 Views about the Mainland

Views related to national identity

(i) Actions to show allegiance to the Mainland

6.3.1 About one third (37%) of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that “Hong Kong’s public schools should perform national flag raising ceremony every day”. About half (50%) agreed or strongly agreed that “If the Central Government’s macro plan has an implication on Hong Kong, we should cooperate as best we could irrespective of whether the plan is beneficial to Hong Kong”. The percentage was much higher, at 70%, for those who agreed or strongly agreed that Hong Kong’s economic and political development should not jeopardize national interest.

	Year	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No Comment / refuse to answer and hard to say
Hong Kong's public schools should perform national flag raising ceremony every day	2004	4.9	33.4	38.0	5.0	18.7
	2007	4.6	32.3	28.7	6.6	27.8
	2010	3.1	33.8	33.5	13.1	16.5
If the Central Government's macro plan has an implication on Hong Kong, we should cooperate as best we could irrespective of whether the plan is beneficial to Hong	2004	3.9	47.2	27.4	2.5	19.0
	2007	3.0	39.3	19.8	2.8	35.1
	2010	1.8	48.0	28.5	4.2	17.5
Hong Kong's economic and political development should not jeopardize national interest	2004	6.2	63.3	14.9	1.4	14.3
	2007	7.7	55.0	9.1	1.2	27.0
	2010	5.5	64.5	14.7	2.0	13.2

Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

(ii) *Actions that were considered as unpatriotic*

6.3.2 As regards actions that could be regarded as unpatriotic, only a small proportion (7%) agreed or strongly agreed that that criticizing the central government was not patriotic, was lower than the corresponding percentages in 2007 and 2004.

	Year	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No Comment / refuse to answer and hard to say
Criticize central government	2004	0.8	12.2	64.6	7.6	14.7
	2007	1.9	13.2	53.0	8.5	23.4
	2010	0.4	7.0	67.4	13.0	12.2
Ask foreign countries to put pressure on the Mainland to promote democracy and human rights	2004	1.7	18.3	57.1	4.8	18.2
	2007	4.1	23.9	39.3	5.6	27.1
	2010	1.3	25.6	50.8	6.2	16.0

Base: All respondents in 2004 (1054), in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

6.4 Sense of belonging to Hong Kong

6.4.1 Two items were used to measure respondents' sense of belonging to Hong Kong. As shown in the chart below, the majority of respondents agreed or strongly agreed that "I am proud of being Hong Kong people" (81%) and "Although there are a lot of problems in Hong Kong, Hong Kong is still my home" (91%).

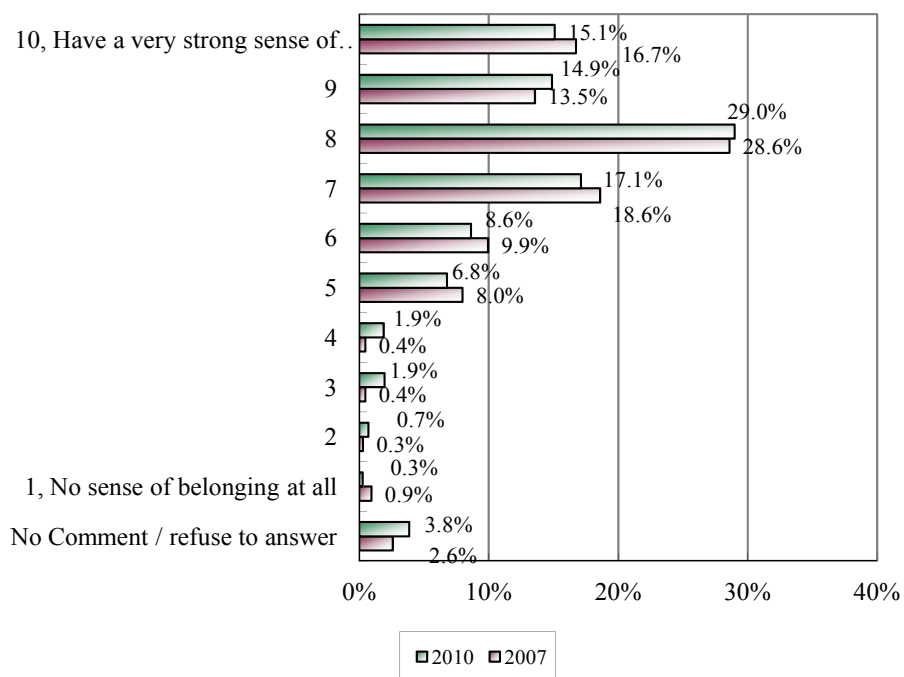
	Year	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly disagree	No Comment / refuse to answer and hard to say
I am proud of being Hong Kong people	2007	13.1	67.7	8.8	0.6	9.8
	2010	11.2	69.6	10.9	0.7	7.6
Although there are a lot of problems in Hong Kong, Hong Kong is still my home	2007	19.4	67.4	2.3	0.8	10.1
	2010	19.6	71.6	3.6	1.0	4.2

Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

*** Those items above were not included in 2004 survey**

6.4.2 Data related to the sense of belonging to Hong Kong may be expressed in terms of a Likert scale of 10, with "1" denoting "no sense of belonging at all" and "10" denoting to "have a very strong sense of belonging". It may be seen that the greater majority (85%) had a score of 6 or above, indicating that they had strong sense of belonging to Hong Kong. The average score of sense of belonging to Hong Kong was 7.6.

Distribution of respondents by in general, how strong their sense of belonging to Hong Kong



Base: All respondents in 2007 (1009) and in 2010 (1014)

*** Those items are excluded in 2004 survey**

VII. Observations and Recommendations

7.1 Observations

7.1.1 The CPCE engaged in independent surveys and research studies to identify priority areas for action and address matters of concern regarding to the civic education. Public attitude survey data such as this provided important input to the policy process, as one component of wider consultation and participation. This report presented the existing situations of civic awareness such as public's sense of national identity and pride, sense of belonging, civic behavior, civic engagement and volunteering. Besides, in this survey, civic engagement in volunteer works and traditional core values are also included.

Tolerance, civility, social cohesion and social harmony

7.1.2 The survey advanced the knowledge on the concepts, attitudes and present situation towards tolerance, civility, social cohesion and social harmony. The presence of these aspects denoted different desirable features of a shared common life.

7.1.3 Toleration refers to a person refraining from interfering with another person's conduct or social practice even though in his/her mind, the conduct or practice was ethically wrong or shameful. The findings reflected that Hong Kong people tended not to intervene when they encounter uncivil behaviour; rather, disapproval was shown through body language. It was nevertheless quite alarming that only 14% of the respondents said they would speak up for "Polluting public areas" and 16% for "Smoking in non-smoking areas". However, for acts like "Jumping queue", about 45% of the respondents would speak up to top the uncivil behaviour.

7.1.4 Civility was to look at how people deal with disagreement. The manner by which people resolved their conflicts reflects another dimension of civility. The respondents indicated that in situations where there were disagreements, only occasionally did they come upon proper ways of resolving disagreement. Uncivil ways of handling disagreement such as disregarding the opinions of others and insisting on own view (31%) and unreasonably shifting responsibility onto the other party (24%) was found to be more often.

7.1.5 Social cohesion was defined as a state of affairs involving interaction between the government and members of society, as well as among members of society. The survey showed that general trust among members of society was rather low (74% agreed that they should not trust people in Hong Kong). Besides, the trust in insinuations in Hong Kong varied such that a relatively higher level of trust on law enforcement institutions which lower level of trust on administration and political institutions. On the other hand, there was nevertheless a considerably high sense of belonging to Hong Kong, 91% of the respondents agreed that despite all its problems, Hong Kong was their home. People were eager to help others (69% agreed that they'll use some of their spare time to help others).

7.1.6 As far as social harmony is concerned, a rather high percentage (over 40%) of respondents believed that different ethnic and social-economic groups were unable to understand and get along with each other.

Identification with the state and the nation in Hong Kong

7.1.7 Identification with the state and the nation was studied with regard to national pride, national identity, state consciousness, and state superiority. The survey showed that respondents took pride in the nation. About two-thirds of the respondents admitted to caring more about what happened in the Mainland than in other countries and being proud of being Chinese.

7.1.8 Consistent with previous research, a higher proportion of the respondents called themselves Hong Kong people (32%) than Chinese (25%). State consciousness had begun to develop, for about 70% agreed or strongly agreed that the development of Hong Kong should not harm the interests of the state.

7.1.9 As regards actions that could be regarded as unpatriotic, only a small proportion (7%) agreed or strongly agreed that that criticizing the central government was not patriotic, was lower than the corresponding percentages in 2007 (15%) and 2004 (13%). About 27% agreed or strongly agreed that “Ask foreign countries to put pressure on China to promote democracy and human rights” was not patriotic, the corresponding percentage was higher as compared with those in 2004 (20%) but was lower as compared with those in 2007 (28%).

Civic engagement and civic responsibility

7.1.10 Regards to the participation in formal associations, about 24% of the respondents had participated in activities of civic organizations in 2010. For the other forms of social activities, more than half of respondents had participated in informal social activities with friends such as meal gatherings (85%), cultural and recreational activities (68%) and sports (61%). About 36% had taken part in at least one of the political participation including signature campaign, public assembly, rally or demonstration, or government consultation services in the past 12 months.

7.1.11 It might also be of interest to note that about 13% indicated that they had expressed their views on current or public affairs in the mass media in 2010. Among these respondents, 74% expressed their views through the Internet, 17% through radio and 8% through newspapers.

Volunteer Services

7.1.12 Volunteerism nowadays harmonized many everyday activities. Volunteering referred to any services provided by individuals who willingly contribute their time and effort without monetary or material returns. These services were offered through formal

organizations.¹⁴ The findings reflected that about 22% of the respondents were current volunteers who have volunteered in the past 12 months mainly served the elderly, the youth, younger children and members of the public. Apparently, the level of volunteering among members of the public is not high and there is definitely room for improvement in the area of volunteerism in Hong Kong. The reasons as current volunteers were “To help others” (66%), “To make life more meaningful” (25%) and “Want to do something meaningful/believe the voluntary work is meaningful” (22%).

7.1.13 About 15% of the respondents were ex-volunteers who had volunteered before, but had not done so in the past 12 months and they discontinued volunteering because they had “No time” (77%).

7.1.14 Nearly two-third of the respondents (63%) had not volunteered in the past and their major reasons for never having been volunteer before were “No time” (55%) and “Not interested in volunteer work” (39%).

Traditional Chinese Core values

7.1.15 Regards to the core values, higher percentages of respondents who indicated the importance was high or very higher were “Probity” (68%), “Rational” (65%) and “Love” (60%) but the corresponding percentages were lower for “Thrift” (47%) and “Appreciate” (48%).

7.1.16 The happiness level of people in general and satisfaction of their lives in general were expressed in a Likert scale of 10, with “1” denoting “Extremely unhappy” and “10” denoting to “Extremely happy”. The greater majority (84%) had a score of 6 or above, indicating that they were happy in general. And the greater majority (82%) had a score of 6 or above, indicating that they were satisfied with their lives in general.

7.2 Recommendations

7.2.1 The survey findings would suggest that efforts are required to enhance tolerance, civility, social cohesion and social harmony. However, the concepts of desirable features of a shared common life require time and effort to burgeon in the society and no single policy or easy answer can achieve the improvement. Recommendations are advised to pave the ways for improvement instead of an instant solution.

7.2.2 Civic awareness requires continued supports and education on different levels of the Ladder of Shared Common Life (tolerance, civility, social cohesion and social harmony), identification with the state and the nation in Hong Kong, civic engagement and civic responsibility as well as Chinese core values. It is suggested to extend and continue the effort on promotion of the above concepts to young generations including teenagers and young adults. Besides, it is also suggested to strengthen the education of civic awareness in post-secondary education. General trust should be promoted for elder generation and others who are of lower educational attainment as their general trust is

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rather weak. Furthermore, promotion on different cultures and life-styles as well as teaching consideration and mutual respect are crucial in respect to the culture's mix of the territory.

7.2.3 In light of the increasing disputes and confrontations in the society in recent years, promotion of social harmony with rational and proper manners such as rational discussion on disputed issues rather than making personal attack, remaining polite manner despite disagreement and seeking a mutually acceptable ground in dealing with disagreement among people are all vital and should be strengthened.

7.2.4 In respect to the promotion of volunteering, current volunteers tend to have a higher value of general trust and willingness to help than non-volunteers. Social participation and social responsibility are also higher for current volunteers. Promotion on these concepts would encourage the public to participate in volunteering. Besides, eliminating the hurdles and barriers of participation in volunteering work would promote volunteer work such as matching suitable organizations for volunteers to work for, enhancing the interest of being volunteers and rewarding civic engagement for ex-volunteers. For non-volunteers, promotion work can be done via enhancing interest of being volunteers, providing information about how to participate in volunteer work and where can access volunteer work. Besides, improving public awareness of volunteering and civic services is one of the critical components of healthy community.

7.2.5 Government may consider expanding the opportunities for development of civic awareness by supporting the project based or episodic programmes on promoting civic awareness. Some benchmark programmes with other local councils or communal organizations in relation with establishing new activities or experiences would be allowed in order to utilize the untapped resources and new connections in the community. Government may also try to develop a youth engagement strategy to assist organizations to attract, recruit and retain young people in volunteering work. Besides, more opportunities should be provided for people to communicate and interact with people from different backgrounds such as different culture, different ages, different social classes, etc. These experiences do not only broaden the horizons of the youth, but also enhance the social harmony through interaction and understanding with different people in the society.

Appendix 1 Further analysis on volunteering by excluding respondents who were students

Demographic characteristic

	Current volunteers		Non-current volunteer		p-value	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Gender						
Male	29.6%	37.1%	47.2%	50.5%	0.000 ***	0.003 **
Female	70.4%	62.9%	52.8%	49.5%		
Age						
Youth (15-24)	9.2%	9.3%	5.1%	5.4%	0.133	0.000 ***
Adult (25-49)	57.0%	60.3%	56.4%	46.9%		
Soon to be old and elderly (50-69)	33.8%	30.5%	38.5%	47.6%		
Economic activity status						
Home-maker	32.1%	32.0%	21.9%	21.6%	0.009 **	0.032 *
Retired person	12.9%	8.8%	13.7%	14.4%		
Unemployed	1.4%	4.1%	7.1%	4.7%		
Employed	53.6%	55.1%	57.2%	59.3%		
Educational attainment						
Post secondary or above	27.1%	33.1%	14.6%	12.4%	0.001 **	0.000 ***
Secondary level	54.3%	53.0%	62.0%	61.8%		
Primary or below	18.6%	13.9%	23.3%	25.8%		

Voter registration and voting

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Voter						
Yes	60.7%	64.2%	51.7%	63.9%	0.052	0.931
No	39.3%	35.8%	48.3%	36.1%		
Vote in legislative council						
Every time	26.2%	51.0%	15.4%	48.1%	0.009 **	0.725
Most of the times	16.3%	24.0%	12.3%	26.0%		
Sometimes	5.7%	9.4%	8.6%	11.9%		
Seldom	2.1%	8.3%	3.0%	5.4%		
Never	49.6%	7.3%	60.7%	8.7%		
Vote in district council						
Every time	28.9%	50.0%	18.5%	45.0%	0.004 **	0.635
Most of the times	18.3%	27.1%	13.1%	26.6%		
Sometimes	9.9%	13.5%	9.5%	14.1%		
Seldom	0.7%	5.2%	3.4%	5.6%		
Never	42.3%	4.2%	55.5%	8.7%		

Political participation

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Signature campaign						
Yes	39.7%	49.0%	17.7%	32.1%	0.000 ***	0.000 ***
No	60.3%	51.0%	82.3%	67.9%		
Gatherings						
Yes	12.2%	12.6%	2.5%	5.0%	0.000 ***	0.001 **
No	87.8%	87.4%	97.5%	95.0%		
Parade or demonstration						
Yes	7.1%	7.9%	2.6%	5.3%	0.007 **	0.206
No	92.9%	92.1%	97.4%	94.7%		
Consultation activities of the government						
Yes	9.4%	9.3%	3.9%	4.8%	0.005 **	0.028 *
No	90.6%	90.7%	96.1%	95.2%		
Participated in any activities above						
Yes	43.0%	51.0%	19.2%	34.2%	0.000 ***	0.000 ***
No	57.0%	49.0%	80.8%	65.8%		

Trust in institutions in Hong Kong (1- Not trustful at all to 10- Totally trustful)

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of t-test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
One country Two systems	6.57	5.48	6.52	5.72	0.776	0.196
Judicial system	6.91	6.11	6.55	6.17	0.024 *	0.760
Executive Council	6.34	5.29	6.22	5.44	0.469	0.366
Chief executive	6.82	5.46	6.79	5.63	0.852	0.364
Secretaries of Policy Bureaux	6.22	5.02	6.04	5.18	0.232	0.335
Senior civil servants like Director or Permanent Secretary	6.13	5.28	6.05	5.40	0.619	0.443
Geographically elected Legislative Council members	6.14	5.46	5.89	5.71	0.101	0.096
Functionally elected Legislative Council members	6.01	4.92	5.75	4.99	0.096	0.668
Police	7.40	6.50	7.03	6.81	0.022 *	0.054
Political parties	5.79	5.46	5.52	5.65	0.108	0.243
ICAC	7.65	7.34	7.41	7.46	0.134	0.384
Office of the Ombudsman	6.99	6.74	6.84	7.00	0.331	0.093
Mass Media	5.30	5.23	5.25	5.75	0.801	0.002 **
Overall index of trust in institutions	6.48	5.71	6.30	5.92	0.111	0.072
Sub-index on administration	6.50	5.44	6.36	5.59	0.318	0.293
Sub-index on law enforcement	7.35	6.86	7.09	7.09	0.071	0.070
Sub-index on political institutions	5.81	5.27	5.60	5.53	0.104	0.029 *

Trust in other social groups (1- Not trustful at all to 10- Totally trustful)

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of t-test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Individuals coming from social classes higher than them	5.73	5.72	5.70	5.82	0.909	0.474
Individuals coming from social classes lower than them	5.45	5.51	5.41	5.54	0.845	0.812
Individuals having very different political views	4.95	5.10	4.98	5.14	0.863	0.754
Homosexuals	4.88	4.95	4.86	5.00	0.947	0.705
New immigrants from Mainland China	5.04	5.12	4.79	5.06	0.188	0.652
South Asia ethnic minorities	4.95	4.83	4.69	4.67	0.174	0.276
Individuals living on CSSA	4.94	5.13	4.65	5.08	0.148	0.709
European / American	5.68	5.41	5.31	5.31	0.072	0.483

Social inclusion and social cohesion (1- Totally disagree to 10- Totally agree)

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of t-test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
General trust	4.14	4.65	4.17	4.33	0.839	0.020 *
Willingness to help	6.23	6.77	5.49	5.87	0.000 ***	0.000 ***
Communication between social classes	5.72	5.42	5.29	5.14	0.007 **	0.060
The rich and the poor can generally communicate and get along with each other	5.42	4.89	4.91	4.47	0.024 *	0.033 *
The educated and the illiterate can generally communicate and get along with each other	5.76	5.47	5.34	5.03	0.036 *	0.024 *
Different races can generally communicate and get along with each other	6.03	5.61	5.46	5.29	0.004 **	0.087
New immigrants from Mainland China and local residents can generally communicate and get along with each other	5.70	5.73	5.40	5.76	0.126	0.829

Social Participation and Social Responsibility

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of chi-square test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Participation in clubs and associations in the past 12 months						
Yes	68.3%	90.7%	29.6%	5.2%	0.000 ***	0.000 ***
No	31.7%	9.3%	70.4%	94.8%		
Informal social activities in the past 3 months						
Yes	93.0%	94.0%	83.6%	86.9%	0.004 **	0.014 *
No	7.0%	6.0%	16.4%	13.1%		
Donation in the past 12 months						
Yes	72.5%	83.4%	47.3%	53.7%	0.000 ***	0.000 ***
No	27.5%	16.6%	52.7%	46.3%		

Informal Volunteering

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of chi-square test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Doing house work						
Yes	56.4%	28.7%	41.6%	15.3%	0.001 **	0.000 ***
No	43.6%	71.3%	58.4%	84.7%		
Handling emotional problems						
Yes	63.3%	39.3%	54.9%	20.0%	0.066	0.000 ***
No	36.7%	60.7%	45.1%	80.0%		

Sense of belonging to Hong Kong

	Current volunteers		Non-volunteers		p-value of t-test	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Sense of belonging to Hong Kong	8.03	7.56	7.79	7.59	0.128	0.831

Post-materialist values #

Post-materialist values	Current volunteers		Non volunteers		p-value	
	2007	2010	2007	2010	2007	2010
Family and friends are more important than career and money	3.81	3.83	3.63	3.63	.020*	.004**
Environmental protection is more important than economic development	3.45	3.56	3.29	3.35	.024*	.002**
Heritage conservation is more important than economic development	3.25	3.23	3.13	3.13	.105	.155
Spiritual well-being is more important than material well-being	3.39	3.60	3.17	3.26	.009**	.000***

#range: 1-5, higher scores indicate post-materialist values

*relationship significant at .05 level

Statistically significant (*p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001)

Logistic regression model of current volunteering in 2010 (excluding students)

	Model I	Model II	Model III
Female (vs male)	1.459	1.428	1.248
Youth (15-24) (vs 50-69)	2.066	2.327	3.220
Adult (25-49) (vs 50-69)	1.509	1.656	1.535
Home-maker (vs employed)	2.327**	3.169**	3.141**
Retired person (vs employed)	1.401	1.388	1.704
Unemployed (vs employed)	1.697	2.594	2.474
Post secondary or above (vs primary or below)	1.593	1.498	1.218
Secondary level (vs primary or below)	6.047***	8.626***	6.971***
Particularized Trust		0.854	0.845
Generalized Trust		1.185*	1.130
Willingness to help		1.778***	1.762***
Social harmony		1.019	0.997
Sense of belonging		1.019	0.985
Family and friends are more important than money		1.197	1.189
Environment protection is more important than economic development		0.904	1.012
Heritage conservation is more important economic development		0.954	0.807
Spiritual well-being is more important than material well-being		1.549**	1.638**
Political participation			1.020
Donations			2.920**
When seeing someone doing uncivil behaviors, the respondents immediately spoke out or asked security to stop			0.863
Voted in legislative council or district council			1.937*
Discussion news with friends			0.828
Informal social participation			0.524
Informal volunteering			1.319
Hosmer Lemeshow test χ^2	9.847	4.976	5.833
df/p-value	8/0.276	8/0.760	8/0.666
Cox & Snell R-squared	7.2%	18.0%	22.0%
Nagelkerke R ²	11.9%	29.4%	35.5%

Note. OR = odds ratio; CI = confidence interval

*Statistically significant *p < 0.05; ** p < 0.01; *** p < 0.001) ORs.*