Happiness Index Survey 2006
Annual Report
Lok Sang Ho and Gary Wong
Lingnan University
Hong Kong
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December 2006
1. Introduction
A survey was conducted by the author in April 2006 using the facilities of the Survey Research Program of Lingnan University. It was a telephone survey using the random-digit-dialing sampling method. The target respondents were Hong Kong residents (excluding full-time student) aged 21 or above. We successfully interviewed 827 Hong Kong residents.

2. Empirical Findings

2.1 Descriptive Statistics of Happiness Index

2.1.1 Overall
On a scale of 0 to 100, it is found that the average index for Hong Kong is 70.58 in 2006 (71.4 in 2005); moreover, most people feel that they are happier than 10 years ago, with the improvement index at 58.91, which is reduced from 61.3 of the previous year. An improvement index above 50 indicates a perceived improvement.

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2.1.2 Happiness by Age

The report shows that the happiness scores are 70.58, 71.12 and 69.86 for the age groups 50 or above, 30-49 and 21-29 respectively. If we look at the happiness index by age groups for the “working population” only, there is a slight and insignificant improvement for those aged 30-49 and those 50 or above. For the younger workers aged 21-29, the happiness scores actually show a jump (from 67.32 in 2005 to 70.66 in 2006). This is likely to be a result of improving labour market conditions. As our survey data indicates, the proportion of worker aged 21-29 with personal income below $7000 has decreased from 20.17% in 2005 to 13.56% in 2006. The overall income level for young working population has improved and job opportunities have improved markedly this year.
### Personal Income by Age Group 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>&lt;$6999</th>
<th>$7000</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21-29</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>119</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Age Group</td>
<td><strong>20.17</strong></td>
<td><strong>79.83</strong></td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Personal Income Group</td>
<td>40.68</td>
<td>26.24</td>
<td>28.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>5.70</td>
<td>22.57</td>
<td>28.27</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-49</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>244</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Age Group</td>
<td>8.61</td>
<td>91.39</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Personal Income Group</td>
<td>35.59</td>
<td>61.60</td>
<td>57.96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>4.99</td>
<td>52.97</td>
<td>57.96</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 or above</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>58</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Age Group</td>
<td>24.14</td>
<td>75.86</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Personal Income Group</td>
<td>23.73</td>
<td>12.15</td>
<td>13.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>3.33</td>
<td>10.45</td>
<td>13.78</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>59</td>
<td>362</td>
<td>421</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Age Group</td>
<td>14.01</td>
<td>85.99</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% within Personal Income Group</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>14.01</td>
<td>85.99</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Personal Income by Age Group 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>count</th>
<th>&lt;$6999</th>
<th>&gt;$7000</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>21-29</td>
<td></td>
<td>16</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>118</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Age Group</td>
<td>13.56</td>
<td>86.44</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Personal Income Group</td>
<td>28.57</td>
<td>27.49</td>
<td>27.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>3.75</td>
<td>23.89</td>
<td>27.63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30-49</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>217</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Age Group</td>
<td>9.68</td>
<td>90.32</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Personal Income Group</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>52.83</td>
<td>50.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>4.92</td>
<td>45.90</td>
<td>50.82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 or above</td>
<td></td>
<td>19</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Age Group</td>
<td>20.65</td>
<td>79.35</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Personal Income Group</td>
<td>33.93</td>
<td>19.68</td>
<td>21.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>4.45</td>
<td>17.10</td>
<td>21.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
<td>371</td>
<td>427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Age Group</td>
<td>13.11</td>
<td>86.89</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% within Personal Income Group</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 2.1.3 Happiness by Occupations

If we look at the happiness index by occupation, the scores for clerical and elementary workers has improved compared to year 2005. There is, however, an obvious decline in the scores for retired persons and housewives. Although the income level and job stability has improved during this year, the increasing workload and longer working hours for the “employed family member” may have reduced the time that they can spend together with the non-working members of the family. If so, the recent implementation of the 5 day work week in the government and in some industries may help enhance the family and social harmony.
### Happiness Index by Occupations, 2005 & 2006

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Occupation</th>
<th>2005 Mean</th>
<th>Sample</th>
<th>2006 Mean</th>
<th>Sample</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Clerks</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>72.5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Managers &amp; Administrator</td>
<td>71.09</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>71.6</td>
<td>143</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>78.17</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>71.5</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professionals</td>
<td>72.46</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>71.4</td>
<td>74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>75.25</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>71.2</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elementary Occupation</td>
<td>63.45</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>69.8</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Services &amp; Shop Sales Workers</td>
<td>71.18</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>69.5</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>61.84</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>61.9</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2.1.4 Other results

The study shows that females are generally happier than males, at 71.35 as compared to the male average of 69.61. This result resembles results obtained elsewhere. The report indicates that Hong Kong people value civic liberties (67.6) which are protected by the rule of law much more than electoral democracy (56.1).
Happiness Index by Income and Education

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Low Personal Income</th>
<th>High Personal Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary or below</td>
<td>67.96</td>
<td>70.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary</td>
<td>68.78</td>
<td>71.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Post-secondary</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>71.59</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Low personal income = <$6999
High personal income = >$7000

An important and surprising result is that although overall the better educated appear to be happier, once income differences are controlled better educated people do not appear to be happier at all. This indicates that education, particularly higher education, has not improved people’s ability to live a happy life, except through the effects of education on economic opportunities.
2.1.5 Major Concerns of HK People

1. Health Quite a Concern: 10 indicates Most Worried (22.3%)

2. Health Care Expenses: Quite a Concern: 10 denotes Most Worried (16.3%)
3. Income Not Meeting Needs: Some 7.9% are most worried

4. Worries over Post Retirement Expenses: 13.3% Most Worried
5. Education Cost: A Major Concern for 8.5% of Families with Children

6. Relations with Family Members: 7.6% Most Worried
7. Relations with Colleagues: Usually not a concern

8. Relations with Supervisors at Work: Generally not a concern
9. Worried about inadequate democracy: a significant minority–some 6.5% most worried

10. Judicial Independence and Lawfulness: 11.2% Most Worried
2.2 Regression Analysis: Happiness Varies with the Personal Goals of People

Table 1 presents the list of variables and their definitions. The dependent variable is the Happiness Index (Question 33) which ranges from 0 to 100. The number of observations for the dependent variable is based on valid responses only (i.e. all missing values were excluded from the analysis). Here we treat “Don't Know” responses and “Refuse to Respond” as “missing value”. Table 2 indicates that those who value harmonious relations within the family life are generally happier than others. This result is statistically very significant. Those who take financial success as their life goals tend to be less happy, while those who value spiritual satisfaction appear to be happier. These results are also statistically significant, though not as significant as the result for harmonious family relations. The results have been obtained after controlling for “financially satisfied.”

| Table 1. Variables Definitions |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Variable                      | Value                    |
| **Dependent Variable**        |                          |
| Happiness Index               | From zero to 100, 0 means not happy at all; 100 means most happy. |
| Q.33                          |                          |
| **Independent Variable**      |                          |
| Harmonious Family Relation    | Scale from 0 to 10. Closer to 10 indicates higher value on harmonious family relation as life goals |
| Q.1                           |                          |
| Financial Success             | Scale from 0 to 10. Closer to 10 indicates higher value on financial success as life goals |
| Q.2                           |                          |
| Career Achievement            | Scale from 0 to 10. Closer to 10 indicates higher value on career achievement as life goals |
| Q.3                           |                          |
| Spiritual Satisfaction        | Scale from 0 to 10. Closer to 10 indicates higher value on spiritual satisfaction as life goals |
| Q.4                           |                          |
| Satisfied with current economic state (Yes) | Yes = 1 , No = 0 |
3. Conclusions
This study has estimated the impacts of economic, political and social factors on Hong Kong people’ happiness and has provided a measure of happiness. The report suggests unemployment is a key source of unhappiness and that possible excessive medical spending and financial matters after retirement are the main worries of Hong Kong people. The happiness of young people seems to be very sensitive to the state of the economy, while the personal life goals of people are an important determinant of happiness. Hong Kong people appear to value relations with family members and those who value harmonious family relations tend to be happier. After the effects of education on income has been controlled, education does not appear to enhance happiness, indicating that Hong Kong’s education still leaves much to be desired.
Appendix

Questionnaire

How are you!  We are phoning from Lingnan University.  We are conducting a study on happiness in Hong Kong.

Please confirm if your phone number is XXXXXXXX

Are there adults over 21 who are HK residents but are not students in your apartment? (for positive responses) Can I talk to the one whose next birthday is closest to today?)

Please indicate whether each of the following represents your life goal

1. [ ] Harmonious Family Relation
2. [ ] Financial Achievement

0 = totally not regards it as a life goal, 10 = regards it as a life goal with highest value

(97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

0 = totally not regards it as a life goal, 10 = regards it as a life goal with highest value

(97) 沒有意見 “have nothing to say” (98) 拒絕回答 “refuse to respond”
3. [請問下面一項是否代表你的人生目標：] 尋找事業上的滿足 Career Achievement
   
   _ _ 分 [00 – 10]  [0 分 表示「完全不代表」，10 分表示「完全代表」]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

4. [請問下面一項是否代表你的人生目標：] 尋找心靈上的平安 Spiritual Satisfaction
   
   _ _ 分 [00 – 10]  [0 分 表示「完全不代表」，10 分表示「完全代表」]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

5. 請問你對你的 經濟狀況 是否滿意？
   0 分代表「非常不滿意」，10 分代表「非常滿意」。
   _ _ 分 [00 – 10]
   Are you satisfied with your financial conditions? 0 indicates most unsatisfied, 10 indicates most satisfied.

6. [請問下面一項是否你所擔心的事情：] 自己或家人的健康 Health
   
   _ _ 分 [00 – 10]  [0 分 表示「非常不擔心」，10 分表示「非常擔心」]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

7. [請問下面一項是否你所擔心的事情：] 醫療費 Health Care Expenses
   
   _ _ 分 [00 – 10]  [0 分 表示「非常不擔心」，10 分表示「非常擔心」]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答
0 = not worried 10 = most worried

(97) 沒有意見 “have nothing to say” (98) 拒絕回答 “refuse to respond”

8. [請問下面一項是否你所擔心的事情：] 現在的生活費  Income not meeting needs
   _ _ 分 [00 – 10]  [0 分 表示「非常不擔心」，10 分表示「非常擔心」]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

0 = not worried 10 = most worried
(97) 沒有意見 “have nothing to say” (98) 拒絕回答 “refuse to respond”

9. [請問下面一項是否你所擔心的事情：] 退休後的生活費  Post retirement expenses
   _ _ 分 [00 – 10]  [0 分 表示「非常不擔心」，10 分表示「非常擔心」]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

0 = not worried 10 = most worried
(97) 沒有意見 “have nothing to say” (98) 拒絕回答 “refuse to respond”

10. [請問下面一項是否你所擔心的事情：] 子女教育費  Education cost for children
    _ _ 分 [00 – 10]  [0 分 表示「非常不擔心」，10 分表示「非常擔心」]
    (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

0 = not worried 10 = most worried
(97) 沒有意見 “have nothing to say” (98) 拒絕回答 “refuse to respond”

11. [請問下面一項是否你所擔心的事情：] 與家人的關係  Relations with family members
    _ _ 分 [00 – 10]  [0 分 表示「非常不擔心」，10 分表示「非常擔心」]
    (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

0 = not worried 10 = most worried
(97) 沒有意見 “have nothing to say” (98) 拒絕回答 “refuse to respond”

12. [請問下面一項是否你所擔心的事情：] 與同事的關係  Relations with colleagues
    _ _ 分 [00 – 10]  [0 分 表示「非常不擔心」，10 分表示「非常擔心」]
    (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

0 = not worried 10 = most worried
(97) 沒有意見 “have nothing to say” (98) 拒絕回答 “refuse to respond”
13. [請問下面一項是否你所擔心的事情：] 與上司的關係 Relations with supervisors
   ___ 分 [00 – 10] [0 分表示「非常不擔心」，10 分表示「非常擔心」]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答
0 = not worried 10 = most worried
(97) 沒有意見 “have nothing to say” (98) 拒絕回答 “refuse to respond”

14. [請問下面一項是否你所擔心的事情：] 香港未夠民主 Inadequate democracy
   ___ 分 [00 – 10] [0 分表示「非常不擔心」，10 分表示「非常擔心」]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答
0 = not worried 10 = most worried
(97) 沒有意見 “have nothing to say” (98) 拒絕回答 “refuse to respond”

15. [請問下面一項是否你所擔心的事情：] 香港的法治 可能遭到破壞 Judicial independence and lawfulness
   ___ 分 [00 – 10] [0 分表示「非常不擔心」，10 分表示「非常擔心」]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答
0 = not worried 10 = most worried
(97) 沒有意見 “have nothing to say” (98) 拒絕回答 “refuse to respond”

16. 請問 可靠的 醫療服務，對你的快樂有多重要？
   0 分代表「非常不重要」，10 分代表「非常重要」。
   ___ 分 [00 – 10]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答
   How important is a reliable health care system to your happiness? 0 indicates unimportant, 10 indicates most important.

17. 你認為 毋須應付 巨大的醫療支出，對你的快樂有多重要？
   0 分代表「非常不重要」，10 分代表「非常重要」。
   ___ 分 [00 – 10]
   (97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答
   How important is it to you to be free from the need to pay high health care costs that stretches your financial limits?
   0 is most unimportant. 10 is most important.

18. 你認為「現代社會自由」 [包括 法律保障下的 思想自由、出版自由、宗教自由、買賣自由、游行集會自由等] 對你的快樂有多重要？
   0 分代表「非常不重要」，10 分代表「非常重要」。
How important is civic liberties of modern society to you?
0 indicates not important at all; 10 indicates most important.

19. 在香港實行全面普選對你的快樂有多重要？
0 分代表「非常不重要」，10 分代表「非常重要」。

How important is open election of the Chief Executive to you?
0 indicates not important at all. 10 indicates most important.

20. 你認為在香港生活，比起在其他地方生活，有沒有增加了快樂？
0 分代表「減少了很多」，10 分代表「增加了很多」。
5 分代表「沒有增加、沒有減少」。

Compared with other places, do you think that the living style of Hong Kong has increased your happiness?
10 indicates a lot of increase, 5 indicates no decrease or increase, 0 indicates a lot of decrease.

21. 請問你的婚姻狀況是未婚、已婚、同居、離婚還是分居？
Please advise us of your marital status:
(1) 未婚 (Single)
(2) 已婚，配偶仍在世 [不用追問] (Married, spouse alive)
(3) 已婚，配偶已逝世 [不用追問] (Married, spouse deceased)
(4) 同居 (Cohabitation)
(5) 離婚 (Divorced)
(6) 分居 (Separated)
(7) 其他 _____ (Others)
(8) 拒絕回答

22. 你現時的婚姻狀況使你的快樂增加了還是減少了？
0 分代表「減少了很多」，10 分代表「增加了很多」。
5 分代表「沒有增加、沒有減少」。

(97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答
Does your current marital status increase or reduce your happiness?
10 indicates a lot of increase, 5 indicates no decrease or increase,
0 indicates a lot of decrease.

23. How important is a formal marriage to your happiness?
0 indicates unimportant, 10 indicates most important.

24. Do you have children?
(1) Have  (2) Do Not Have  (8) Refuse to answer

25. Has your happiness increased or decreased as a result of this?
10 indicates a lot of increase, 5 indicates no decrease or increase, 0 indicates
a lot of decrease.
0 indicates 'reduced a lot', 10 indicates 'increased a lot',
5 indicates 'no change'.

26. How important is having children to your happiness.
0 indicates not important at all; 10 indicates most important.

27. Do you have good friends?
(1) Yes  (2) No  (8) Refuse to answer
28. How important is having good friends to your happiness?

0 indicates not important at all; 10 indicates most important.

_ _分 [00 – 10]

(97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

29. Do you agree: You have harmonious relations with your family?

0 means total disagreement; 10 means total agreement.

_ _分 [00 – 10]

(97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

30. How important is being on harmonious terms with your family to your happiness?

0 indicates not important at all; 10 indicates most important

_ _分 [00 – 10]

(97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

31. How important is your formal education in affecting your happiness?

0 means not important at all; 10 means most important.

_ _分 [00 – 10]

(96) 沒有接受過學校教育 I have no formal education.

(97) 沒有意見 (98) 不願回答

32. Do you regularly go to churches, pray, meditate, or otherwise engage in some kind of spiritual practice?

(1) Yes I do.
(2) No I don’t.
(8) Refuse to answer
33. 整體來說，你有幾快樂呢？ 0 分代表「非常不快樂」，10 分代表「非常快樂」。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>分</th>
<th>[00 – 10]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(97) 沒有意見</td>
<td>(98) 不願回答</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Overall, taking every thing in consideration, how happy are you?
0 means not happy at all; 10 means most happy.

34. 相對過去 10 年來說，你現在的快樂是 增加了 還是減少了？
0 分代表「減少了很多」，10 分代表「增加了很多」，
5 分代表「沒有增加、沒有減少」。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>分</th>
<th>[00 – 10]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(97) 沒有意見</td>
<td>(98) 不願回答</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Over the past 10 years, has your happiness increased or decreased?
0 means decreased a lot; 10 means increased a lot.

35. 請問你現時的個人平均收入 [包括綜援收入] 每月多少？
What is your monthly personal income?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(00) 無收入 no income</th>
<th>(01) below $ 3,000 以下</th>
<th>(02) $ 3,000 - 3,999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(03) $ 4,000 - 4,999</td>
<td>(04) $ 5,000 - 5,999</td>
<td>(05) $ 6,000 - 6,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>(06) $ 7,000 - 7,999</td>
<td>(07) $ 8,000 - 8,999</td>
<td>(08) $ 9,000 - 9,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>(09) $ 10,000 - 14,999</td>
<td>(10) $ 15,000 - 19,999</td>
<td>(11) $ 20,000 - 24,999</td>
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<tr>
<td>(12) $ 25,000 - 29,999</td>
<td>(13) $ 30,000 - 34,999</td>
<td>(14) $ 35,000 - 39,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(15) $ 40,000 - 49,999</td>
<td>(16) $ 50,000 - 74,999</td>
<td>(17) $ 75,000 - 99,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18) $ 100,000 或 以上 or over</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(97) 魔難說 difficult to say</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(98) 不願回答 unwilling to tell</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

36. 請問你現時的家庭平均收入每月多少？
What is your average monthly household income?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(00) 無收入</th>
<th>(01) $ 3,000 以下</th>
<th>(02) $ 3,000 - 3,999</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(03) $ 4,000 - 4,999</td>
<td>(04) $ 5,000 - 5,999</td>
<td>(05) $ 6,000 - 6,999</td>
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<td>(11) $ 20,000 - 24,999</td>
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<td>(16) $ 50,000 - 74,999</td>
<td>(17) $ 75,000 - 99,999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(18) $ 100,000 或 以上</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
37. 請問你的年齡大約是 [以上一次生日計算]
What is your age at your last birthday?
(01) 21-24 歲  (02) 25-29 歲  (03) 30-34 歲
(04) 35-39 歲  (05) 40-44 歲  (06) 45-49 歲
(07) 50-54 歲  (08) 55-59 歲  (09) 60-64 歲
(10) 65 歲 或 以上
(98) 不願回答  unwilling to tell

38. 請問你的教育程度是
What is your education level?
(01) 未接受正規教育 no formal education (02) 小學 primary school
(03) 中一至中三 (初中) Junior High (04) 中四至中五 (高中) Senior High
(05) 預科 Matriculation  (06) 大專 (文憑) Post-secondary
(07) 大學或以上 University or above (08) 其他(請註明): others(explain)
(98) 不願回答  Not willing to tell

39. 你的職位是
What is your occupation?
(01) 經理及行政人員 manager/executive(02) 專業人 professionals
(03) 輔助專業人員 auxiliary professionals (04) 文員 clerical
(05) 服務工作及商店銷售人員 service workers/sales staff  (06) 工藝和有關人員 arts/craft (07) 機台和機械操作員和裝配員 operators and assembly line workers (08) 非技術工 non-technical workers (09) 漁農業熟練工人及不能分類的職位 other workers
(10) 家庭主婦 [跳至第 41 題] housewife (jump to 41)
(11) 失業、待業 [跳至第 41 題] out of a job (jump to 41)
(12) 退休 [跳至第 41 題] retired (jump to 41)
(98) 不願回答 [跳至第 41 題] not willing to tell (jump to 41)

40. 你的行業是
What industry do you work in?
(1) 商業服務 Business services
(2) 政府及公共機構 [教育及醫療除外] Govt and public sector other than education and health care
(3) 教育 education  (4) 醫療 health care
41. 你的健康狀況是
   How would your rate your health status?
   (1) 較差 Not that good (2) 普通 fair (3) 良好 good (8) 不願回答 not willing to tell

42. 你的家庭收入要支持多少個人的生活?
   How many dependent members(living need to be supported by household income) in your family?
   (01) 1 個 (02) 2 個 (03) 3 個 (04) 4 個 (05) 5 個
   (06) 6 個 (07) 7 個 (08) 8 個 (09) 9 個 (10) 10 個
   (11) 11 個 或 以上 or above
   (97) 不知道 / 很難說 difficult to say (98) 不願回答 unwilling to answer

-- 訪問已經完結，多謝你接受訪問 --
Interview is over; thank you for your assistance.