

The University of Hong Kong Public Opinion Programme

Hong Kong Family Happiness Index Survey



Executive Summary

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Everything in this publication is the work of individual researchers, and does not represent the stand of the University of Hong Kong. Dr Robert Chung is fully responsible for the work of the POP.

Public Opinion Programme, the University of Hong Kong Hong Kong Family Happiness Index Survey

Executive Summary

1. In May 2008, the Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong (BGCA) commissioned the Public Opinion Programme at the University of Hong Kong (POP) to conduct a "Hong Kong Family Happiness Index Survey". The research questionnaire was designed by the POP team after consulting BGCA, whilst fieldwork operations and data analysis were conducted independently by the POP team, without interference from any outside party.
2. The fieldwork was conducted during the period of May 7 to 15 and June 2 to 13, 2008¹. A total of 1,516 successful telephone interviews were conducted with Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong citizens who fulfilled either one of the following criteria: 1) parents aged 18-year or above with at least one child aged 17-year or below; 2) young adults aged between 18 to 34-year with no children; and 3) children aged between 9 to 17-year.
3. A respective of 506 parents (33% of the overall sample), 506 young adults (33% of overall sample) and 504 children (33% of the overall sample) were successfully interviewed in this survey. The effective response rate of these three groups were 77.8%, 77.9% and 79.3% respectively, and the sampling error for all percentages based on each target group is less than 2.2%. In other words, the sampling error for all percentages is less than plus/ minus 4.5% at 95% confidence level.

I Views on Happiness

4. Over the past few months prior to the interview, children were found to be the happiest group, followed by young adults and then parents. 74% of the children reported that they were happy, while the respective percentage for young adults and parents were 56% and 54%. 11% of the parents claimed that they were unhappy while 9% young adults and 3% children felt the same.
5. When asked to give a rating, out of 0-100, to describe how happy they were in the past few months, the mean score obtained from the children group was 76.7, while that for the young adults and parents were 67.2 and 64.8 respectively.

¹ Due to the disastrous Sichuan earthquake happened on May 12, 2008 which killed hundreds of thousands of people and thus affected the mood of all Chinese people in the world (including Hong Kong people), the fieldwork operation was suspended for two weeks.

6. The respondents were also asked to rate the degree of happiness of people around them. Results showed that the mean scores of the children, young adults and parents interviewed were 75.8, 66.3 and 64.8 in respective order. In other words, parents perceived people around as happy as themselves, while both young adults and children perceived others relatively less happy.
7. As high as 83% of the children group agreed to the statement “Happiness depends on how I deal with my life”, while the respective percentages for the young adults and parent groups were 91% and 85%.
8. “The richer I am, the happier I am” did not sound true to around half of the respondents, as 58% of the children, 39% young adults and 47% parents disagreed to it, while only 22% children, 32% young adults and 27% parents agreed to this statement.
9. A landslide majority of all three groups agreed to the statement, “The happier my family is, the happier I am”, with 94% children, 95% young adults and 96% parents.
10. Similarly, “The more happiness I can bring to the others, the happier I am” was agreed upon by 92% children, 89% young adults and 91% parents.
11. On the contrary, only 57% children, 34% young adults and 42% parents agreed that “Hong Kong is a place full of happiness”

II Happiness and Relationship with Parents/ Children

12. Survey results showed that both the children and young adults were the happiest when being with their “friends/ schoolmates/ colleagues” (53%, 32%). On the other hand, parents said they were happiest to be with their “children” (51%). See table 1.

Table 1 Top 3 for “The person I am happiest to be with”

	Parents	Young adults	Children
1	Children (51%)	Friends/ schoolmates/ colleagues (32%)	Friends/ schoolmates (53%)
2	Spouse/ lover (25%)	Mother (25%)	Mother (21%)
3	Friends/ colleagues (6%) Other family members (6%)	Spouse/ lover (17%)	Siblings (10%)

13. When feeling unhappy, children and young adults preferred talking to “friends/ schoolmates/ colleagues” most (48%, 57%), whereas parents would run to their “spouse/ lover” (42%) to air their grievances. See table 2.

Table 2 Top three for “The person I would run to when I feel blue”

	Parents	Young adults	Children
1	Spouse/ lover (42%)	Friends/ schoolmates/ colleagues (57%)	Friends/ schoolmates (48%)
2	Friends/ colleagues (23%)	Spouse/ lover (17%)	Mother (28%)
3	Children (9%)	Mother (11%)	Siblings (8%)

14. When asked to rate the current relationship with parents, the average score given by the children and young adults were 80.0 and 74.3 respectively. Meanwhile, the mean score obtained from the parents when asked to evaluate the relationship with their children was 79.0.

15. In order to make their parents happy, interestingly, majority of the children said they would “study hard/ work hard” (80%) while most young adults would “spend more time with parents” (83%). On the other hand, more than two-third of parents would make their children happy by “doing outdoor activities together with them” (72%). See table 3.

Table 3 Top three for “Things I do to make my parents/ children happy”

	Parents	Young adults	Children
1	Outdoor activities together (72%)	Spend more time with them (83%)	Study hard (80%)
2	Have fun at home (58%)	Study hard/ work hard (62%)	Spend more time with them (66%)
3	Chatting/ telling stories (53%)	Live a happy life (46%)	Doing chores for them (51%)

III Happiness and Relationship with Other People

16. On interpersonal relationships, 42% of the children reported that relationship with “friends” would affect their mood most. Young adults were most concerned about relationship with “parents” (35%) whilst parents cared about relationship with “spouse/ lover” (37%) most. See table 4.

Table 4 Top three for “The relationship that affect my mood most”

	Parents	Young adults	Children
1	Spouse/ lover (37%)	Parents (35%)	Friends (42%)
2	Children (26%)	Friends (23%)	Parents (39%)
3	Colleagues (8%)	Spouse/ lover (20%)	Schoolmates (9%)

17. When someone around felt unhappy, more than half of all the three groups believed “talking to him/ her /telling jokes” (68% children, 59% young adults and 56% parents) would be the best tactic to make that person feel better. See table 5.

Table 5 Top three for “What I would do to make my upset friends/ family feel better”

	Parents	Young adults	Children
1	Talk to him/her/ Tell jokes (56%)	Talk to him/her/ Tell jokes (59%)	Talk to him/her/ Tell jokes (68%)
2	Listen to him/her (23%)	Keep him/her company/ Do what he/she likes with him/her (24%)	Listen to him/her (23%)
3	Leisure activities (e.g. karaoke, eating, drinking) (14%)	Listen to him/her (24%)	Keep him/her company/ Do what he/she likes with him/her (17%)

IV Happy Activities/ Events

18. When asked what kind of activities/ events would make oneself happy, children (44%) and young adults (40%) found themselves the happiest when engaging in “personal leisure activities”, while parents opted for “leisure activities with family” instead (37%). See table 6.

Table 6 Top three for “Activities/ events that make me happy”

	Parents	Young adults	Children
1	Leisure activities with family (37%)	Personal leisure activities (40%)	Personal leisure activities (44%)
2	Personal leisure activities (24%)	Leisure activities with friends (29%)	Leisure activities with friends (31%)
3	Leisure activities with friends (14%)	Leisure activities with family (15%)	Satisfaction at school/ workplace/ appreciation by others (16%)

19. With respect to volunteer work participation, 45% of the children reported they volunteered usually, while 33% young adults and 24% parents claimed the same. Among those volunteers, the average number of hours they spent on volunteer work in the year past were 27.4, 67.2 and 72.3 for children, young adults and parents respectively. Meanwhile, more than 80% of the volunteers across all three groups found themselves happier after volunteering [86% children (base = 228), 83% young adults (base = 169) and 89% parents (base = 122)].

V Happy Advice for Hong Kong People

20. What advice the respondents would offer to Hong Kong people in order to be happier? “Take things easy/ Not to be stubborn” topped the lists of both children (24%) and young adults (27%), while most parents think Hong Kong people should simply “reduce workload” (28%) to achieve this goal. See table 7

Table 7 Top five “Happy Advice to Hong Kong people”

	Parents	Young adults	Children
1	Reduce workload (28%)	Take things easy/ Not to be stubborn (27%)	Take things easy/ Not to be stubborn (24%)
2	Take things easy/ Not to be stubborn (15%)	Reduce workload (14%)	Smile/ laugh more (13%)
3	Treat others better/ Not to be selfish (11%)	Smile/ laugh more (10%)	Treat others better/ Not to be selfish (12%)
4	Treat oneself better/ Enjoy life more (10%)	Treat others better/ Not to be selfish (10%)	Reduced workload (10%)
5	Share happiness/ worries with others more (8%)	Not to demand too much/ Be contented (9%)	Go to play more often (8%)

21. Lastly, all respondents were asked how many times they would smile or laugh in one typical day. Findings revealed that children tended to smile or laugh the most frequently (24.4 times), while young adults (23.6 times) came next at a close distance, and followed by parents (20.1 times).

Appendix 1: Demographic profile of respondents

	<u>Parents</u>		<u>Young adults</u>		<u>Children</u>	
	No. of Respondent	%	No. of Respondent	%	No. of Respondent	%
Male	181	35.8	222	43.9	253	50.2
Female	325	64.2	284	56.1	251	49.8
Total	506	100.0	506	100.0	504	100.0

	<u>Parents</u>		<u>Young adults</u>		<u>Children</u>	
	No. of Respondent	%	No. of Respondent	%	No. of Respondent	%
9-12	--	--	--	--	197	39.1
13-17	--	--	--	--	307	60.9
18-20	0	0.0	160	31.9	--	--
21-30	25	5.0	252	50.2	--	--
31-40	178	35.7	90	17.9	--	--
41-50	238	47.7	--	--	--	--
51-60	48	9.6	--	--	--	--
60 or above	10	2.0	--	--	--	--
Total	499	100.0	502	100.0	504	100.0
<i>No answer</i>	7		4			

	<u>Parents</u>		<u>Young adults</u>		<u>Children</u>	
	No. of Respondent	%	No. of Respondent	%	No. of Respondent	%
Primary or below	66	13.2	3	0.6	181	35.9
Secondary	301	60.1	160	31.7	308	61.1
Matriculation	34	6.8	83	16.5	12	2.4
Tertiary, non-degree	17	3.4	67	13.3	3	0.6
Tertiary, degree	60	12.0	172	34.1	--	--
Postgraduate or above	23	4.6	19	3.8	--	--
Total	501	100.0	504	100.0	504	100.0
<i>No answer</i>	5		2			

Table 11 Occupation		<u>Parents</u>		<u>Young adults</u>	
	No. of Respondent	%	No. of Respondent	%	
Managers and executives	48	9.7	25	5.0	
Professionals	31	6.3	63	12.5	
Associate professionals	36	7.3	59	11.7	
Clerks	82	16.6	93	18.5	
Service workers and shop sales workers	59	11.9	37	7.4	
Craft and related workers	21	4.2	10	2.0	
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	15	3.0	3	0.6	
Non-skilled workers	29	5.9	5	1.0	
Student	1	0.2	169	33.6	
Full-time housewife	145	29.3	8	1.6	
Cannot be classified	0	0.0	3	0.6	
Others (Please specify:)	28	5.7	28	5.6	
Total	495	100.0	503	100.0	
<i>No answer</i>	<i>11</i>		<i>3</i>		

Table 12 Student or non-student		<u>Children</u>	
		No. of Respondent	%
Student		503	99.8
Non-student		1	0.2
Total		504	100.0

Table 13 Place of Birth		<u>Parents</u>		<u>Young adults</u>	
	No. of Respondent	%	No. of Respondent	%	
Hong Kong	330	65.6	417	83.1	
Mainland China	163	32.4	80	15.9	
Others	10	2.0	5	1.0	
Total	503	100.0	502	100.0	
<i>No answer</i>	<i>3</i>		<i>4</i>		

	<u>Parents</u>		<u>Young adults</u>	
	No. of Respondent	%	No. of Respondent	%
No income	133	28.5	126	26.0
\$1 to \$5,000	36	7.7	67	13.8
\$5,001 to \$10,000	93	19.9	94	19.4
\$10,001 to \$20,000	110	23.6	144	29.8
\$20,001 to \$30,000	42	9.0	40	8.3
\$30,001 to \$50,000	33	7.1	10	2.1
\$50,001 or above	20	4.3	3	0.6
Total	467	100.0	484	100.0
<i>No answer</i>	39		22	

	<u>Parents</u>		<u>Young adults</u>	
	No. of Respondent	%	No. of Respondent	%
No income	8	1.7	4	0.8
\$1 to \$10,000	77	16.6	34	7.0
\$10,001 to \$30,000	195	41.9	200	41.4
\$30,001 to \$50,000	85	18.3	110	22.8
\$50,001 to \$70,000	42	9.0	39	8.1
\$70,001 to \$90,000	16	3.4	10	2.1
\$90,001 or above	21	4.5	15	3.1
DK/ HS	21	4.5	71	14.7
Total	465	100.0	483	100.0
<i>No answer</i>	41		23	

香港大學民意研究計劃

香港家庭快樂指數調查



調查結果撮要

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本調查由港大民研計劃獨立設計及執行，與香港大學立場無關。港大民研計劃所有研究工作由民研計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。

香港大學民意研究計劃

香港家庭快樂指數調查

調查結果撮要

1. 香港小童群益會於 2008 年 5 月委託香港大學民意研究計劃進行「香港家庭快樂指數意見調查」，旨於瞭解本港市民對快樂的意見。調查問卷由本研究組諮詢小童群益會後獨立設計，所有操作及數據分析均由研究組全權執行及負責，不受任何機構或團體干預。
2. 調查於 2008 年 5 月 7 日至 15 日及 6 月 2 日至 13 日進行¹。訪問員透過電話成功訪問了 1,516 名操粵語並符合以下條件的香港市民：1) 年齡為 18 歲或以上，有最少一名未成年子女的家長；2) 年齡為 18 至 34 歲，未有子女的青年，及 3) 年齡為 9 至 17 歲的兒童。
3. 本調查共訪問了 506 名家長（佔總樣本 33%），506 名青年（佔總樣本 33%）及物 504 名 9-17 歲小童（佔總樣本 33%）。家長、青年及兒童組別的整體有效回應比率分別為 77.8%、77.9% 及 79.3%，各組別的標準誤差均少於 2.2 個百分比，亦即在 95% 置信水平下，各個百分比的抽樣誤差為少於正負 4.5 個百分比。

I 對快樂的看法

4. 就訪問前幾個月而言，兒童是三個組別中最快樂的，其次是青年，再次之為家長。逾七成的兒童表示他們開心(74%)，而青年及家長的有關百分比分別為 56% 及 54%。另一方面，11% 家長表示他們不開心，而 9% 青年及 3% 兒童給予相同答案。
5. 當被要求對自己最近幾個月的快樂程度以 0 至 100 作評分，兒童組別的平均分數為 76.7 分，而青年及家長的平均數分別為 67.2 及 64.8 分。
6. 另外，調查亦要求被訪者評價其身邊的人近幾個月的快樂程度，兒童組別給予的平均分為 75.8，而青年及家長的有關分數為 66.3 及 64.8。換言之，家長認為身邊的人的開心指數跟自己差不多，但青年及兒童則認為自己較身邊的人略為開心。
7. 高達 83% 的受訪兒童同意「開心係在於我如何面對生活」，而青年及家長的有關百分比分別為 91% 及 85%。

¹ 由於 2008 年 5 月 12 日四川大地震對全球華人(包括香港市民)的心情做成一定程度衝擊的關係，調查工作於 5 月 16 日至 6 月 1 日期間暫停。

- 8 近半數的被訪者並不認同「人愈有錢，會愈開心」。當中，有 58% 兒童、39% 青年及 47% 家長表示不同意。只有 22% 兒童 32% 青年及 27% 家長表示同意有關說法。
- 9 不論組別，大部分的被訪者都同意「家庭愈快樂，人會愈開心」，表示贊同的分別有 94% 兒童、95% 青年及 96% 家長。
- 10 同樣地，92% 兒童、89% 青年及 91% 家長均表示同意「愈可以為身邊的人帶來快樂，人會愈開心」。
- 11 相反，只有 57% 兒童、34% 青年及 42% 家長認同「香港係一個充滿喜悅既地方」。

II 快樂與跟父母/ 子女的關係

- 12 調查結果顯示，當兒童及青年跟「朋友/ 同學/ 同事」在一起時，會感到最快樂(分別有 53%；32%)。然而，家長則表示他們跟自己的「子女」在一起時會最開心(51%，見表一)。

表一 “跟誰一起最快樂” 首三位

	家長	青年	兒童
1	子女 (51%)	朋友/ 同學/ 同事 (32%)	朋友/ 同學 (53%)
2	伴侶 (25%)	母親 (25%)	母親 (21%)
3	朋友/ 同事(6%) 其他家人(6%)	伴侶 (17%)	兄弟姊妹 (10%)

13. 當感到不開心的時後，兒童及青年都較喜歡找「朋友/ 同學/ 同事」傾訴(48%；47%)，而家長則多會找「伴侶」訴苦(42%；見表二)。

表二 “不開心時會找誰傾訴” 首三位

	家長	青年	兒童
1	伴侶 (42%)	朋友/ 同學/ 同事 (57%)	朋友/ 同學 (48%)
2	朋友/同事 (23%)	伴侶 (17%)	母親 (28%)
3	子女 (9%)	母親 (11%)	兄弟姊妹 (8%)

14. 當被要求就自己現在跟父母的關係作出評分時，兒童及青年給予的平均分分別為 80.0 及 74.3 分。與此同時，家長被要求就自己跟子女的關係評分時得出的平均分則為 79.0 分。

15. 為了令父母開心，大部分受訪兒童均表示會「讀好書」(80%)，而 83% 青年則會「多些陪父母」。另一方面，多於三分一家長則表示會「陪子女外出活動」以令他們感到開心(72%；見表三)。

表三 “被訪者為令父母／子女開心而做的事” 首三位

	家長	青年	兒童
1	陪子女外出活動 (72%)	多 d 陪佢地 (83%)	讀好書 (80%)
2	陪子女在家中娛 (58%)	讀好書/ 做好份工 (62%)	多 d 陪佢地 (66%)
3	傾計/ 講故事 (53%)	自己生活開心 d (46%)	幫父母做家務 (51%)

III 快樂與跟他人的關係

16. 在人際關係方面，42% 兒童表示他們「與朋友的關係」最會影響他們的情緒，青年最重視他們「與父母的關係」(35%)，而家長則最關注他們「與伴侶的關係」(37%)。(見表四)

表四 “最影響被訪者情緒的人際關係” 首三位

	家長	青年	兒童
1	跟伴侶關係 (37%)	跟父母關係 (35%)	跟朋友關係 (42%)
2	跟子女關係 (26%)	跟朋友關係 (23%)	跟父母關係 (39%)
3	跟同事關係 (8%)	跟伴侶關係 (20%)	跟同學關係 (9%)

17. 當身邊的人感到不開心，三個組別均不約而同地有過半數被訪者表示會「跟對方傾計/ 說笑話」(兒童：68%；青年：59%；家長：56%) 以逗他們重拾歡樂(見表五)。

表五 “當身邊的人不開心時我會做的事” 首三位

	家長	青年	兒童
1	同佢傾計/ 講笑話 (56%)	同佢傾計/ 講笑話 (59%)	同佢傾計/ 講笑話 (68%)
2	聽佢講/ 聽佢訴苦 (23%)	陪伴佢/ 陪佢做佢鍾意做既野 (24%)	聽佢講/ 聽佢訴苦 (23%)
3	同佢去消遣，如唱 k、食野、飲野 (14%)	聽佢講/ 聽佢訴苦 (24%)	陪伴佢/ 陪佢做佢鍾意做既野 (17%)

IV 快樂的活動/ 事情

18. 當被問及甚麼活動/ 事情會令被訪者感到開心，44%兒童及40%青年均選擇「做自己喜歡的個人消閒娛樂」，而37%家長則選擇「同家人消遣」(見表六)。

表六 “令我感到開心的活動/ 事情” 首三位

	家長	青年	兒童
1	同家人消遣 (37%)	做自己喜歡的個人消閒娛樂 (40%)	做自己喜歡的個人消閒娛樂 (44%)
2	做自己喜歡的個人消閒娛樂 (24%)	同朋友消遣 (29%)	同朋友消遣 (31%)
3	同朋友消遣 (14%)	同家人消遣 (15%)	學業良好/ 工作順利/ 得到別人賞識/ 認同 (16%)

19. 在參與義工活動方面，分別有45%兒童、33%青年及24%家長表示他們有經常參加義工活動。而在過去一年，各類被訪者參與義工活動的平均時間為兒童27.4小時、青年67.2小時及家長72.3小時。調查亦發現，多於80%被訪者在參與義工活動後均覺得比從前開心 [86%兒童(基數：228)、83%青年(基數：169)及89%家長(基數：122)]。

V 給香港人的開心建議

20. 調查續要求被訪者給予香港人能令他們更快樂的建議。結果發現，最多兒童(24%)及青年(27%)建議香港人“樣樣都睇開些/ 不要太執著”，而家長最普遍的建議則為“減少工作量”(28%；見表七)。

表七 “令香港人更快樂的建議” 首五位

	家長	青年	兒童
1	減少工作量 (28%)	樣樣野都睇開 d/ 唔好咁執著 (27%)	樣樣野都睇開 d/ 唔好咁執著 (24%)
2	樣樣野都睇開 d/ 唔好咁執著 (15%)	減少工作量 (14%)	多 d 笑 (13%)
3	對身邊既人好 d/ 唔好自私 (11%)	多 d 笑 (10%)	對身邊既人好 d/ 唔好自私 (12%)
4	對自己好 d/ 享受多 d (10%)	對身邊既人好 d/ 唔好自私 (10%)	減少工作量 (10%)
5	要學識紓發情緒/減壓 (8%)	要知足/ 唔好要求咁高 (9%)	多 d 去玩 (8%)

21. 最後，調查詢問所有被訪者他們於一天內通常會笑多少次，結果發現兒童笑的次數最頻密(24.4次)，青年則緊隨其後(23.6次)，而家長則平均一天笑20.1次。

附錄、受訪者背景資料

	家長		青年		兒童	
	人數	%	人數	%	人數	%
男	181	35.8	222	43.9	253	50.2
女	325	64.2	284	56.1	251	49.8
合計	506	100.0	506	100.0	504	100.0

	家長		青年		兒童	
	人數	%	人數	%	人數	%
9-12 歲	--	--	--	--	197	39.1
13-17 歲	--	--	--	--	307	60.9
18-20 歲	0	0.0	160	31.9	--	--
21-30 歲	25	5.0	252	50.2	--	--
31-40 歲	178	35.7	90	17.9	--	--
41-50 歲	238	47.7	--	--	--	--
51-60 歲	48	9.6	--	--	--	--
61 歲或以上	10	2.0	--	--	--	--
合計	499	100.0	502	100.0	504	100.0
沒有回答	7		4			

	家長		青年		兒童	
	人數	%	人數	%	人數	%
小學或以下	66	13.2	3	0.6	181	35.9
中學	301	60.1	160	31.7	308	61.1
預科	34	6.8	83	16.5	12	2.4
專上非學位	17	3.4	67	13.3	3	0.6
專上學位	60	12.0	172	34.1	--	--
研究院或以上	23	4.6	19	3.8	--	--
合計	501	100.0	504	100.0	504	100.0
沒有回答	5		2			

	家長		青年	
	人數	%	人數	%
經理及行政人員	48	9.7	25	5.0
專業人員	31	6.3	63	12.5
輔助專業人員	36	7.3	59	11.7
文員	82	16.6	93	18.5
服務工作及商店銷售人員	59	11.9	37	7.4
手工藝及有關人員	21	4.2	10	2.0
機台及機器操作員及裝配員	15	3.0	3	0.6
非技術工人	29	5.9	5	1.0
學生	1	0.2	169	33.6
全職家庭主婦	145	29.3	8	1.6
不能辨別	0	0.0	3	0.6
其他(包括失業、已退休、及其他非在職者)	28	5.7	28	5.6
合計	495	100.0	503	100.0
沒有回答	11		3	

	兒童	
	人數	%
學生	503	99.8
非學生	1	0.2
合計	504	100.0

	家長		青年	
	人數	%	人數	%
香港	330	65.6	417	83.1
中國內地	163	32.4	80	15.9
其他	10	2.0	5	1.0
合計	503	100.0	502	100.0
沒有回答	3		4	

	<u>家長</u>		<u>青年</u>	
	人數	%	人數	%
沒有收入	133	28.5	126	26.0
\$1 至\$5,000	36	7.7	67	13.8
\$5,001 至\$10,000	93	19.9	94	19.4
\$10,001 至\$20,000	110	23.6	144	29.8
\$20,001 至\$30,000	42	9.0	40	8.3
\$30,001 至\$50,000	33	7.1	10	2.1
\$50,001 或以上	20	4.3	3	0.6
合計	467	100.0	484	100.0
沒有回答	39		22	

	<u>家長</u>		<u>青年</u>	
	人數	%	人數	%
沒有收入	8	1.7	4	0.8
\$1 至\$10,000	77	16.6	34	7.0
\$10,001-\$30,000	195	41.9	200	41.4
\$30,001 至\$50,000	85	18.3	110	22.8
\$50,001 至\$70,000	42	9.0	39	8.1
\$70,001 至\$90,000	16	3.4	10	2.1
\$90,001 或以上	21	4.5	15	3.1
唔知/難講	21	4.5	71	14.7
合計	465	100.0	483	100.0
沒有回答	41		23	