



1982–2007  **The Hong Kong Transition Project**

Reforming the District Councils

September 2006

Reporting the results of a survey of all 18 District Council constituencies

This report was commissioned and largely funded by Civic Exchange, Hong Kong's independent public policy research think tank. Christine Loh is Civic Exchange's Chief Executive Officer. The Hong Kong Transition Project, which conducted the survey and wrote this report, is directed by Michael E. DeGolyer, Professor of Government & International Studies at Hong Kong Baptist University. The Hong Kong Transition Project, a long-term study of Hong Kong people's transition from British subjects to SAR citizens, is headquartered at the Hong Kong Baptist University with members there, the University of Macau, City University of Hong Kong, Lingnan University and the University of Waterloo in Canada. Civic Exchange's funding was supplemented by Hong Kong Transition Project research funds granted by the Research Grants Council under project HKBU/HKBU2168/04H. See <http://www.hkbu.edu.hk/~hktp> or <http://www.civic-exchange.org> and end of this report for further information.

Introduction: Significance of the District Councils

In November 2003 the District Council (DC) elections became a defacto referendum on the Tung Chee-hwa government and on the political party most closely affiliated with him, the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment of Hong Kong (DAB).¹ Out of 81 seats directly contested between candidates of the two parties, the DAB won only 12 seats, losing 69 to the Democratic Party, the party most identified as critical of the first Chief Executive. The rout of Tung supporters at the polls prompted a panicky intervention in early 2004 by the National Peoples Congress Standing Committee to limit the scope of electoral reforms in 2007 and 2008. The hope was that by so intervening without the SAR Government's request, Beijing would take some of the heat out of the disputes over constitutional reform and dampen opposition to the Chief Executive which had exploded in massive demonstrations in July 2003. Those hopes withered over 2004, which saw another massive demonstration in July, and in early 2005 it became apparent that any chance of constitutional reform for 2007-08 required the early stepping down of the first Chief Executive and his replacement with a figure more popular with the public. Though the second Chief Executive, Donald Tsang, who took office in June 2005, has proved more popular, his efforts to pass reforms within the constraints set down by Beijing after the 2003 District Council elections failed in December 2005. With Tsang expected to run and win a second full term in March 2007 in the 800 member C.E. Election Committee, and with the DAB playing the role as the strongest backers of Donald Tsang in his first term and for a second term, odds are the 2007 District Council elections will once again provide a de facto referendum for the C.E. and the parties who back or oppose him. They will also provide a significant indicator of how the parties may fare in the critical Legco elections of 2008. The Legco members elected in 2008 will vote on constitutional reforms slated for 2012, the next opportunity to move forward. The support of 40 Legco members is required for reforms to pass. Thus these DC elections and the local level reforms which may affect them directly, may prove significant for the future of the Chief Executive, the political parties, and the prospects of further constitutional reform.

The District Councils (DC), initially established in 1982 as District Boards, were the first universal suffrage elected representative bodies in Hong Kong's history although they were and remain advisory in nature. While they never had the policy and tax raising powers of the municipal councils abolished in 1999, the District Councils can discuss and vote upon any matter members wish to raise. They were also the first governmental body to see all members returned by direct election, though this lasted only from 1993 to 1997, during the final years of British rule. The incoming SAR Government resumed appointing members in 1997 and appointees presently make up 20 percent of the council membership. This is one of the issues being considered for change in the 2006 consultation. The DC also practice first-past-the-post elections in relatively small constituencies rather than, as in the Legislative Council elections, proportional representation from an entire district. Unlike the proportionately elected legislators of the geographic constituencies, DC members represent a majority of the voters of their particular neighborhood constituency. Thus, they are arguably the most representative, most grassroots organ of governance with the longest history of universal suffrage election. District Councils also comprise the base of electioneering for

¹ After the DAB merged with the much smaller Hong Kong Progressive Alliance, the new entity adopted the name The Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong. The abbreviation DAB will still be used.

parties and particularly form the core elements of campaigning for and feedback to the Legislative Council and the parties which dominate that body.

This survey of 1,106 respondents was conducted in July 2006. The initial findings of the survey were filed with the SAR Government's consultation on district level reforms. That consultation was completed end of July, with a report and reform recommendations expected to be introduced to the Legislative Council this year.

2. Aim of the survey: Reflect views of a representative sample

Any proposals to reform the councils should include and reflect the views of a representative sample of district level residents and voters. This survey was designed to do this. The survey questions drew on the government's consultation documents on DC reform but also included questions developed from interviews with DC members and from election and political development research conducted by the survey team members, who drew on their decades of research on Hong Kong politics and the extensive survey database of the Hong Kong Transition Project.

3. Frame of the survey: How the sample was taken

The 18 DC constituency areas have been designed by the government to include roughly equal numbers of residents. Periodically, boundaries are slightly redrawn to reflect shifts in population among districts. At the time of the survey, the most recent figures available were from the 2001 Census. There has been some shift of population among districts from their last redrawing prior to the 2003 DC elections. As a consequence, populations of the constituencies could fluctuate more widely from one another due to new development and redevelopment, particularly of older sections of Hong Kong, such in Kowloon and Wanchai.

There were therefore two factors to consider in sampling. Firstly, stratified sampling based on an assumption of perfectly equal populations among the constituencies is not justifiable since we had no updated data on district population. However, odds are that most districts still have nearly equal populations. Secondly, as a rule of thumb in statistics, subcategories of analysis such as sex, age group, educational group and so on should include 50 cases as a minimum for accuracy. Taking the two factors into consideration, the sample frame for this survey was to continue random phone calls according to the methods described at the end of this report until a minimum of 60 cases had been achieved from each of the 18 districts. We did not set a cut-off of random calls by district other than to cease survey calls when all 18 districts recorded at least the minimum. This permitted us to record higher numbers of calls for districts which may have greater population while meeting a minimum for districts which could have lost population. Thus, there is a slight variance in the number of cases among the districts, some due to random variation due to known sampling error (a survey of this size, 1,106 cases, has a known sample error of +/- 3 percentage points at the 95% confidence interval), and some due to population variances among the districts which developed since the 2001 Census.

Only one of the 18 districts recorded a variance above the statistical range of error from the overall average of 61.4 cases per district. The statistical range of error, 3 percent at the 95 percent confidence interval for 1,106 cases, is a range of 3.3 cases. So, any sample of 65 down to 60 cases (the lower limit set) is within sample error and cannot be adjusted

statistically. The Eastern District on Hong Kong Island is the one exception among the 18 districts, with 71 cases, about 5 percent above the overall sample range of error. Some of the variance above the range of error may be due to real increases in population. That cannot be fully determined as of this date, however, and can only be approximately corrected with by-census data which the SAR Government conducted in mid-2006 by random sample rather than a census count of all households.²

4. Frame of the Analysis

The questions asked are used as the headers of the tables below. Analysis tables drawn from main questions use shortened formats instead of the full questions. Each question was statistically analyzed according to the following groups. First, the results by all respondents (ALL), then results are shown once those who responded “Don’t Know” are removed (DKOUT). Removing the DK responses is a better indicator of overall balance of opinion, but a large DK response indicates, usually, more unfamiliarity with an issue than indifference toward it. Events may thus cause a shift in opinion on issues with a large DK response. Next, all questions are analyzed by voters’ responses (VOTERS). About 58 percent of the sample reported they voted in the 2003 DC elections. We do not include non-voters because many respondents did not vote in the 2003 DC elections because they were too young or were not registered to vote at the time. Analysis by voters gives a better idea of how more politically active members of a district regard the issues. Next we include the results of the 14 percent of the sample who reported themselves as supporters or members of a political party (PARTY). These are the activists who may sway public opinion on issues, particularly among those who feel less strongly about an issue. Next are the responses of the 8 percent of the sample who reported they had made a donation to a political party or pressure group in the previous 12 months. These are the most politically active of all, having put their money out to advance their views (DONOR).

These groups, in this order, are most reflective of the potential responses to various reform proposals. If, and as, response patterns shift among these groups we can better understand the current views and the potential direction views might shift if a campaign were launched or if an area of proposed reform becomes an issue, particularly a contentious issue. Experience during the constitutional reform debates has shown that such a stepped analysis is more effective in understanding the dynamics of public opinion in Hong Kong. We finally include two other groups which are particular to the districts and these proposals for district reform. These are first, those who have attended a district activity or an event sponsored by a District Councilor (7 percent of the sample, indicated as ATTEND). Finally are those who have contacted a District Councilor or District Officer for assistance or about some issue in the district (CONTACT). Please see Table 6 below for an example of these categories in use.

² Since there is no recent whole population census basis to correct this small discrepancy from Eastern District, we accordingly do not adjust the number of cases in this single district. The overall demographics of the survey sample of 1,106 fall within statistical error. The overall results by all respondents are unaffected by the few cases possibly over-sampled from Eastern District and the results shown below of “all respondents” are subject to a range of error of 3 points +/- at the 95% confidence interval. Smaller sub-samples are subject to larger ranges of error according to well-known sampling error calculations available in any statistical textbook or on Internet statistical websites. See the end of this report for demographics and other aspects of the districts.

Summary of analytical groups with abbreviations used:

ALL	All respondents
DKOUT	'Don't Know' responses removed (all with an opinion)
VOTERS	The 60 percent who voted in 2003 (643 respondents)
PARTY	Political party supporter or member: 14 percent (151 respondents)
DONOR	Donated to political party in previous year: 8 percent (90 respondents)
ATTEND	Those who attended a DC event, 7 percent (82 respondents)
CONTACT	Those contacting DC member or District Officer 5 percent (58 respondents)

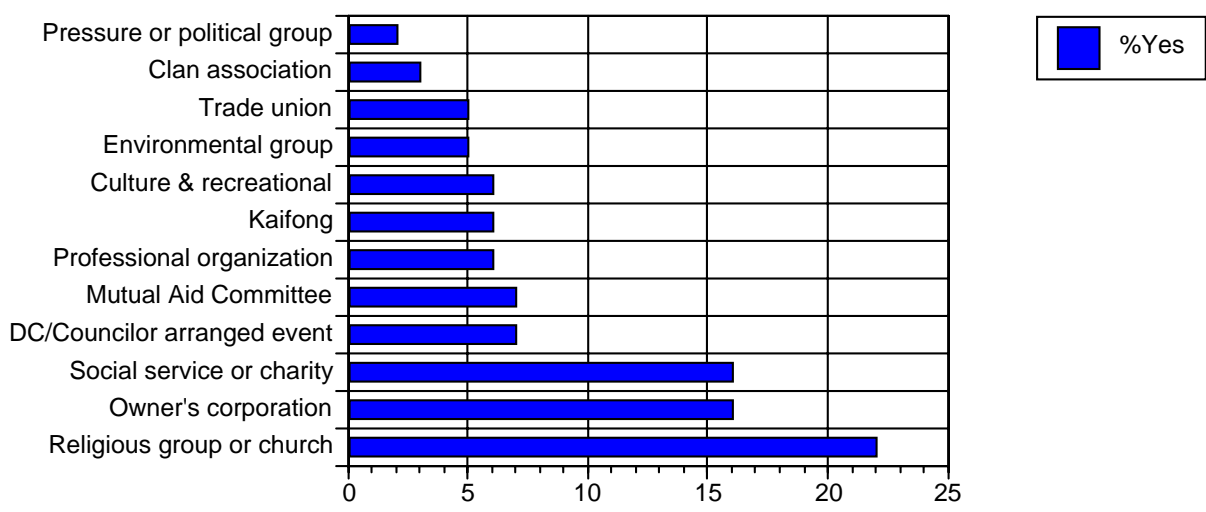
5. Questions on District Councils in the governance system

Hong Kong people have a tradition of forming groups, establishing organizations and networking regarding personal interests and community affairs. There are thousands of private groups which address issues and organize community action. Many are privately funded. Up until the 1980s, most of the civic groups worked to help the poor in education, welfare and health. After all, the colonial administration discouraged political participation and thus political advocacy groups were rare. The first District Board elections in 1982 were among the first structures set up to bridge the gap between government and the people and open up participation in the affairs of government. The current proposed reforms are ostensibly to improve the participation of residents and improve the functioning of the DCs in the governance system. The questions the survey asked were designed to probe support or opposition to the SAR Government's proposals and other ideas for improvement. The Hong Kong Transition Project has developed measures over the past two decades which help put the DCs in a context of various forms of participation in both the community and governance, such as participation in owner's corporations or belonging to professional organizations. Many of the organizations, including religious and educational groups, have formal political participation in the functional constituencies or the Chief Executive Election Committee.

Table 1: Have you attended any meetings or activities of one of the following groups in the last 6 months? RANKED

Group	%Yes
Religious group or church	22
Owner's corporation	16
Social service or charity	16
DC/Councilor arranged event	7
Mutual Aid Committee	7
Professional organization	6
Kaifong	6
Culture & recreational	6
Environmental group	5
Trade union	5
Clan association	3
Pressure or political group	2

Chart: Table 1 Participation in groups July 2006



The Owner’s Corporations and Mutual Aid Committees (MAC) are local residency groups set up to manage the affairs of a private or public housing estate. Both have contacts with government departments and frequently with DC members, and both are mutually exclusive groups, meaning owners do not belong to MACs and vice versa. Between one in five and one in four people in Hong Kong reports attending a local area management group made up of residents and led by residents elected by residents. This means Hong Kong has a fairly high level of local democratic participation. Since trade unions, professional organizations, and many cultural, recreational, and charitable organizations also vote in functional constituency elections, the level of political participation at the lowest levels is even higher than the owners and MAC groups.

In terms of participation in the governance system, the most basic though at the same time the most minimal degree of participation is voting. 60 percent report they voted in the DC elections of November 2003.

Table 2: Did you vote in the November 2003 DC election?

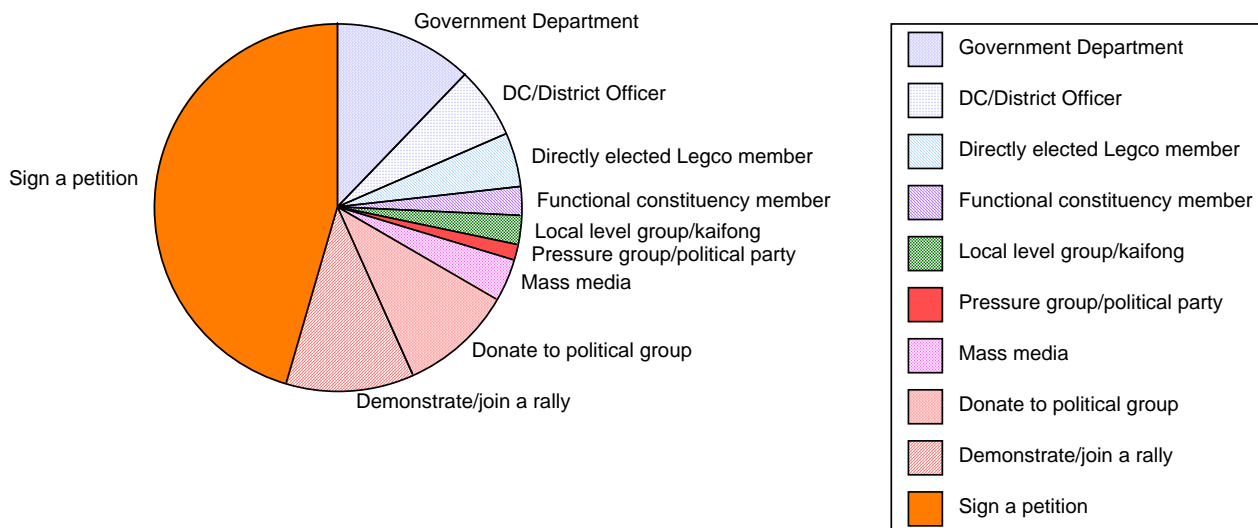
Group	Count	%
Voted in 2003	643	60
Not registered/too young	282	26
Registered/did not vote	151	14

The first four rows of Table 3 show responses to questions in which respondents seeking help or expressing a concern contacted a formal structure of government. While government departments staffed by civil servants ranked first at 10 percent, the following three groups are members of representative bodies. Cumulatively, the three representative bodies show the same level of contact as the government departments. Kaifongs are self-help groups usually solving problems without recourse to government. The five responses in the lower half of Table 3 are responses which go outside the formal structures of administration or representation. Political parties in most countries are formalized structures of government or of the opposition, but in Hong Kong no party forms the government, and thus none of them can be said to formulate policy (though some participate in policy formulation as members of the Executive Council). Technically, in the Hong Kong system all members of the legislature are “opposition” members since they do not form the government. In Hong Kong parlance,

‘the government’ refers to the Executive Authorities made up of the Chief Executive, the Executive Council and the civil service, with the Chief Executive selected by an 800-member Election Committee. The Chief Executive appoints ministers to head policy bureaux.

Table 3: Within the past 12 months, did you express your concerns or seek help from one of the following groups? (Express your concern includes contact by telephone, in person, by writing/faxing/emailing.)

	% Yes
Government Department	10
DC/District Officer	5
Directly elected Legco member	4
Functional constituency member	2
Local level group/kaifong	2
Pressure group/political party	1
Mass media	3
Donate to political group	8
Demonstrate/join a rally	9
Sign a petition	37



The fact that the responses to demonstrating are almost equal to responses on contacting a government department indicates the structural weakness of the present governance system. That formal structures for making policies and solving problems are so weak as to put an equal number of residents onto the streets in protest or in attempt to pressure government from the outside rather than via systemic processes indicates structural reforms to improve policy-making and feedback mechanism are needed. (The first 4 listed, Government Dept, Dist. Officer, and Legco members are formal structures.) The government’s continued push for multi-level reform appears justified; indeed a faster pace of response may be prudent. The high rate of petition signing, which is dominantly pursued by political groups and private parties, also indicates a weakness in the structures of communication between the civil service and the population. Nearly three out of four responses could be characterized as personal or private action rather than action taken through formal parts of the political system. This is even more the case in Hong Kong since it includes political groups and parties in this sector rather than the formal government sector. The parties are largely excluded, particularly by the civil service, as formal equals and structural participants with special

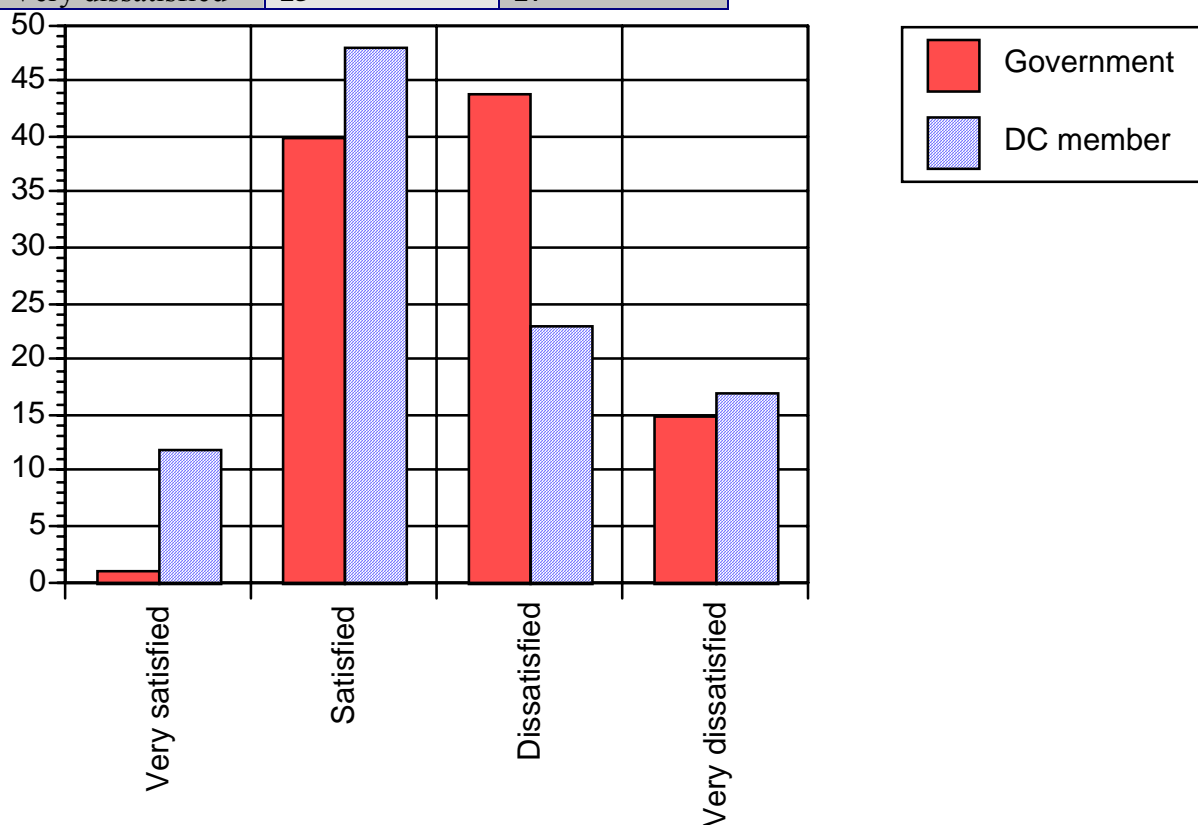
status, unlike in other political systems. As the DC consultation document indicates, there is clearly room and need for improvements in the structures of governance as indicated by these various means of measuring participation.

But there are also indications that district level assistance is some of the most effective means of satisfactorily addressing contacts by residents asking for help or expressing concerns. All respondents were asked: “Which problem(s) in Hong Kong are you most concerned about now personally?” and then the follow-up question: “Are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the government’s performance on this problem?” In the follow-up question, 11 percent indicated they had no personal concerns, 1 percent said it was not a problem government could do anything about and 6 percent did not know about government performance on the issue. When these responses are removed, the results to the follow-up show 41 percent satisfied versus 59 percent dissatisfied with the government’s performance responding to the problem.

We asked a similar follow-up to those who responded ‘yes’ in Table 3 indicating they had contacted a DC member or District Officer: “Were you very satisfied, satisfied, dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with the District Councilor’s response to your contact? Table 4 shows the comparative responses:

Table 4: Comparative satisfaction with responses to request for help/expression of concern to:

	Government	DC member
Very satisfied	1	12
Satisfied	40	48
Dissatisfied	44	23
Very dissatisfied	15	17



While the level of very dissatisfied is comparable, there is a remarkable difference in those “very satisfied”. Overall, between those satisfied with government’s performance (41%) versus satisfied with DC member’s performance (60%), the gap in favor of the DC is obvious. Involving DC members in dealing with public concerns and having them act as mediators and go-betweens between the public and civil servants looks like a useful reform to consider. Specific areas of such changes are examined later in this report.

Table 5 details the responses of the 89 percent of the sample who indicated they had a problem of personal concern. We followed up this question with queries of: “Have you asked your District Councilor for help with this problem?” Only 3 percent of respondents answered yes. But when asked: “Is this a problem your District Councilor might be able to help you solve?” 16 percent responded yes. So, clearly given these results and those of Table 4, further empowering DC members to deal with residents’ problems would be administratively useful.

Table 5: Which problem in Hong Kong are you most concerned about now personally?
 (11% no problems; Percentages of the 89% who cited a problem in table below)

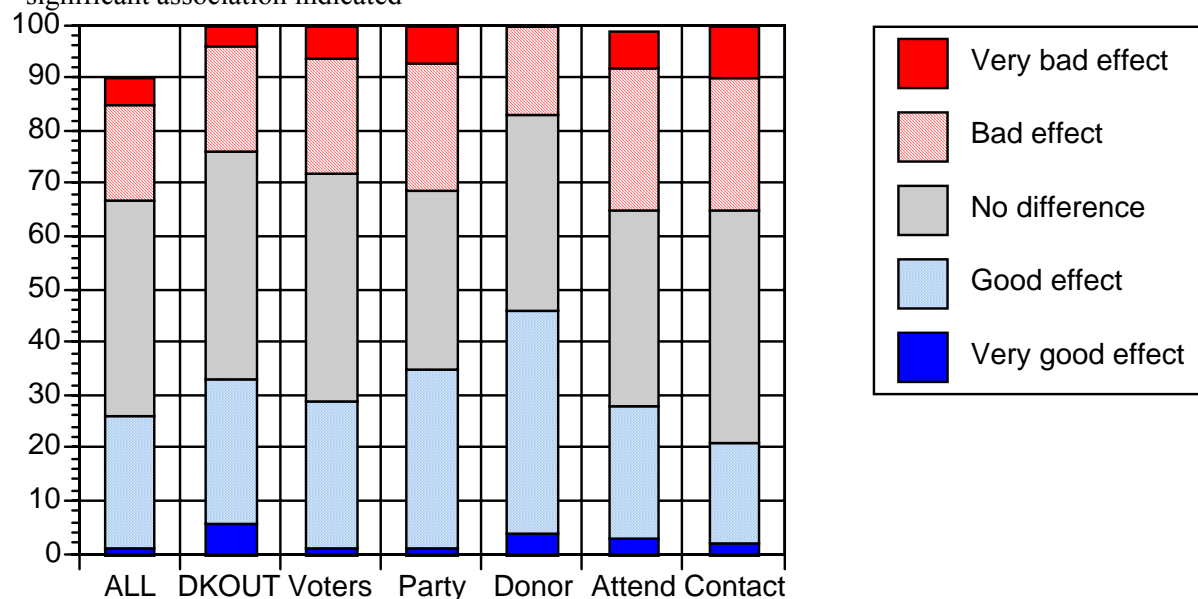
Percent	Problem
3	Salary cuts
7	Negative growth rate
1	Affordable housing
2	Property market
2	HK stock market
3	HK international competitiveness
25	Employment/unemployment
4	Political stability
1	Freedom of press
1	Freedom to demonstrate
1	Autonomy of HK
1	Fair and impartial jury
13	Good quality education
4	Elderly welfare
2	Welfare cuts
1	Preventing crime
8	Public medical services
6	Pollution
1	Over-population
16	other

We also examined public opinion toward the effect of political parties on these problems. Marginally more felt that parties had a good effect than a bad effect on solving their problems of concern. However, among party supporters and those who had donated to a political party, assessments more strongly favored the good effect of parties. Donors to political groups and parties in particular held parties had a good rather than bad effect on their problems by 46 percent to 17 percent. Those willing to give money to parties may be doing so because they perceive the parties as helping solve their problems.

Table 6: In general, do you think political parties in Hong Kong are having a good effect or bad effect on this problem?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Very good effect	1	6	1	1	4	3	2
Good effect	25	27	28	34	42	25	19
No difference	41	45	43	34	38	37	44
Bad effect	18	20	22	24	17	27	25
Very bad effect	5	5	6	7	0	7	10
Don't Know	10	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.3932	0.0452*	0.0008*	0.1871	0.2579

*significant association indicated



Involving DC more in solving problems may result in greater financial support for parties and more willingness to pay for elected representatives. Table 7 shows that those who attended a DC event and particularly those who contacted a DC member were much more supportive of the proposed pay increase for councilors.

Table 7: Do you support or oppose increasing the pay of District Councilors?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Strongly oppose	11	12	11	10	7	9	9
Oppose	33	36	35	23	31	37	19
Support	43	48	50	59	59	48	61
Strongly support	4	4	4	8	4	4	11
Don't Know	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.4696	0.0002*	0.2086	0.0714*	0.0019*

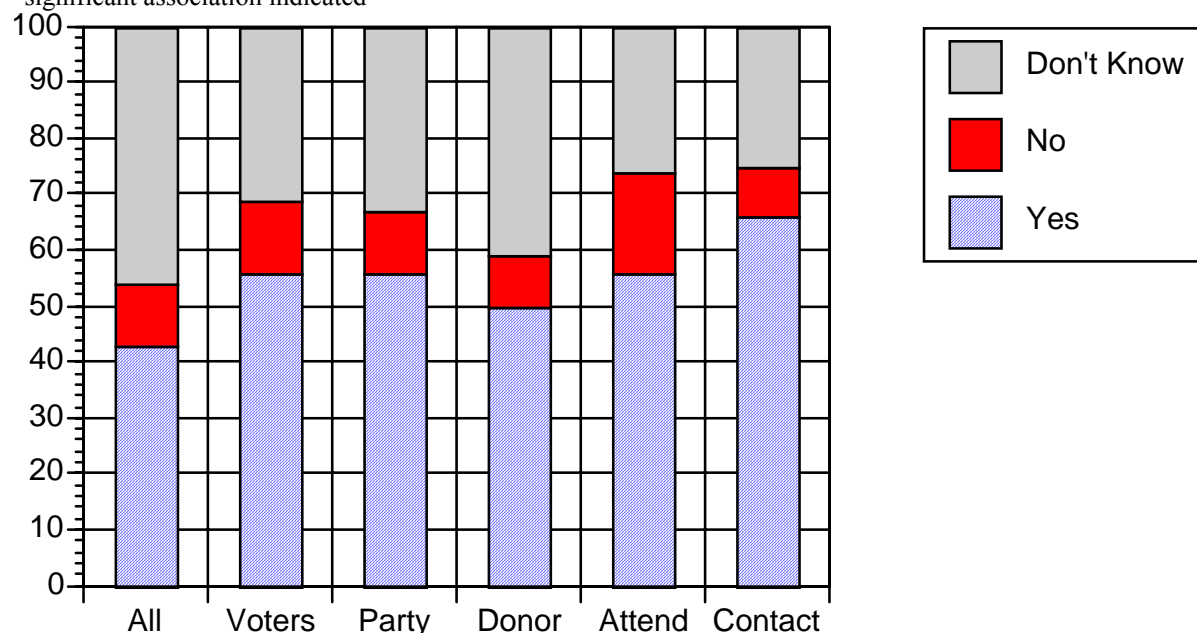
*significant association indicated

Table 8 indicates voting, supporting a party, attending a DC-sponsored event or contacting a councilor all result in an increased knowledge of whether a respondent's DC representative is a party member or not.

Table 8: Do you know whether your DC representative is a member of a political party or not?

	All	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Yes	43	56	56	50	56	66
No	11	13	11	9	18	9
Don't Know	46	31	33	41	26	26
Chi-square	NA	<0.0001*	0.0012*	0.3937	0.0005*	0.0019*

*significant association indicated



Given the results in this section, it is in the interest of both the SAR Government and the political parties to promote the activities and contacts of DC members with the public. Table 9 in the next section confirms wide support to increase the powers and responsibilities of DC members.

6. Questions on reforming the roles of District Councils

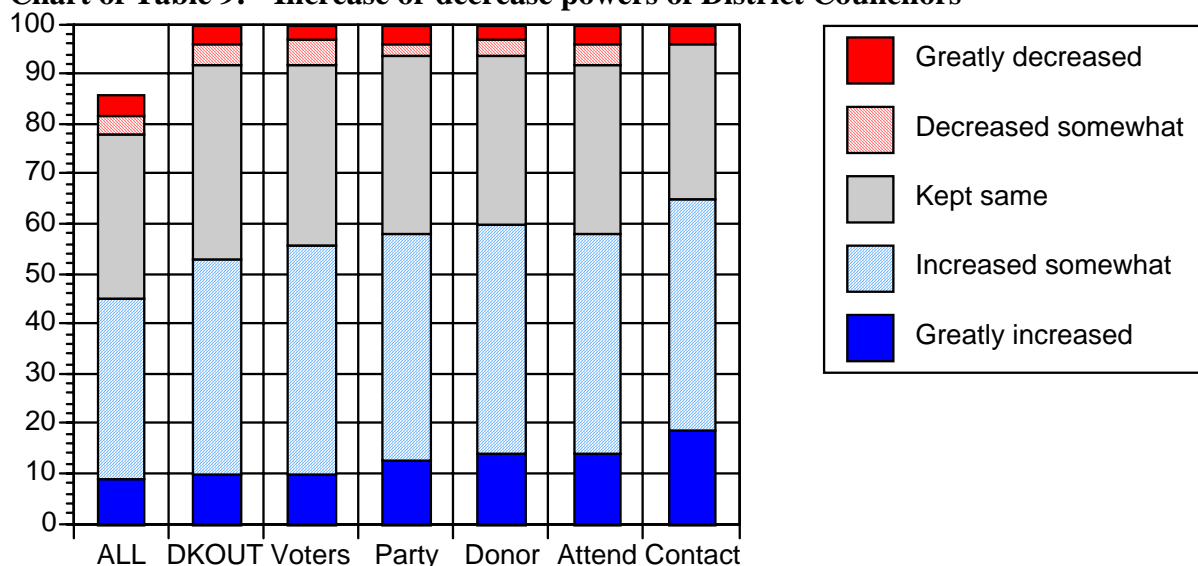
The municipal councils were abolished by Legco members in 1999 with the implicit promise that the role and powers of DC members would be enhanced. Table 9 shows widespread support, in principle, for such enhancement of powers and responsibilities, particularly among the more politically active groups such as voters, party supporters and donors to political groups.

Table 9: In principle, do you think the powers and responsibilities of District Councilors should be:

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Greatly increased	9	10	10	13	14	14	19
Increased somewhat	36	43	46	45	46	44	46
Kept same	33	39	37	36	35	34	31
Decreased somewhat	4	4	5	2	3	4	0
Greatly decreased	4	4	3	4	3	4	4
DK	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0468*	0.4532	0.6143	0.8398	0.1007

*significant association indicated

Chart of Table 9: Increase or decrease powers of District Councilors



Tables 10 to 14 turn from general principle to specific aspects proposed in the consultation document. A majority support District Councilors getting power to manage a full range of public facilities, though support varies from a high of two thirds or better supporting DC managing leisure ground facilities to 56 percent of all (though 74 percent of donors) supporting DC management of swimming pools and beaches.

Table 10: Would you support or oppose District Councilors getting power to manage public facilities in your district such as: Libraries

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	58	61	65	61	71	61	61
Neutral	14	15	13	15	12	15	15
Oppose	24	24	22	25	17	25	25
Don't Know	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0015*	0.0027*	0.1063	0.2316	0.5934

*significant association indicated

Table 11: Would you support or oppose District Councilors getting power to manage public facilities in your district such as: Community Halls

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	63	66	69	75	75	66	66
Neutral	13	13	12	9	6	13	13
Oppose	20	21	19	16	19	21	21
Don't Know	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0257*	0.0468*	0.0623	0.2072	0.6192

*significant association indicated

Table 12: Would you support or oppose District Councilors getting power to manage public facilities in your district such as: Leisure grounds

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	66	69	72	69	78	70	69
Neutral	10	11	9	11	7	5	11
Oppose	20	21	19	21	15	25	21
Don't Know	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0307*	0.0272*	0.1331	0.1852	0.5616

*significant association indicated

Table 13: Would you support or oppose District Councilors getting power to manage public facilities in your district such as: Sport venues

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	61	63	68	63	76	67	71
Neutral	11	12	10	12	7	5	7
Oppose	24	25	22	25	17	28	22
Don't Know	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0008*	0.0029*	0.0364*	0.1566	0.3736

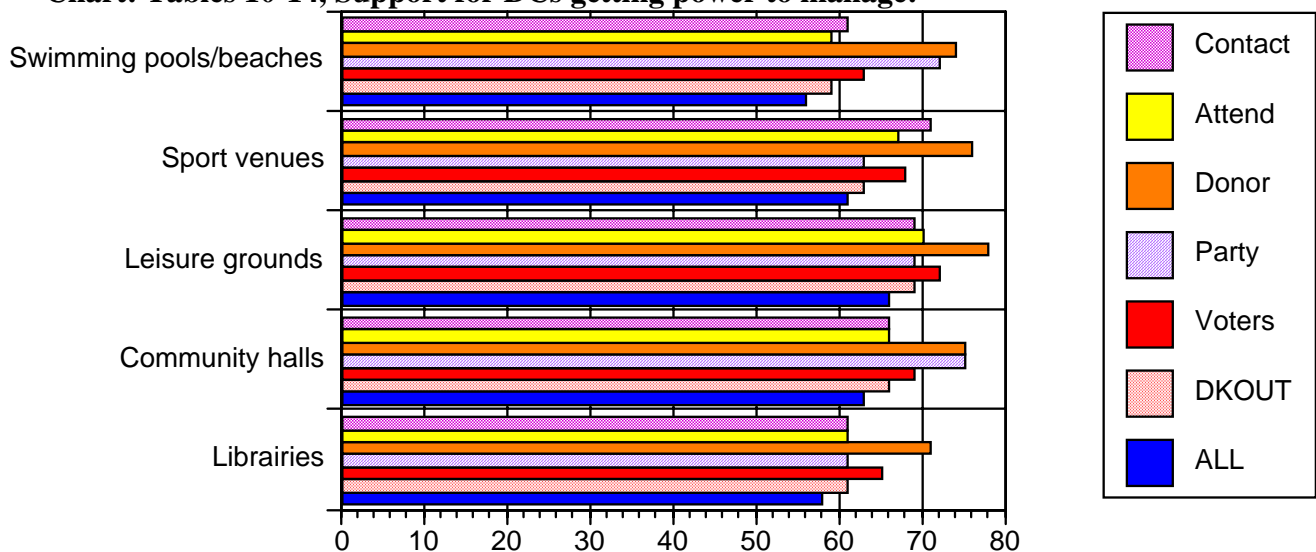
*significant association indicated

Table 14: Would you support or oppose District Councilors getting power to manage public facilities in your district such as: Swimming pools and beaches

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	56	59	63	72	74	59	61
Neutral	12	13	11	10	6	6	9
Oppose	27	29	27	18	21	35	30
Don't Know	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0077*	0.0022*	0.0080*	0.1633	0.6661

*significant association indicated

Chart: Tables 10-14, Support for DCs getting power to manage:

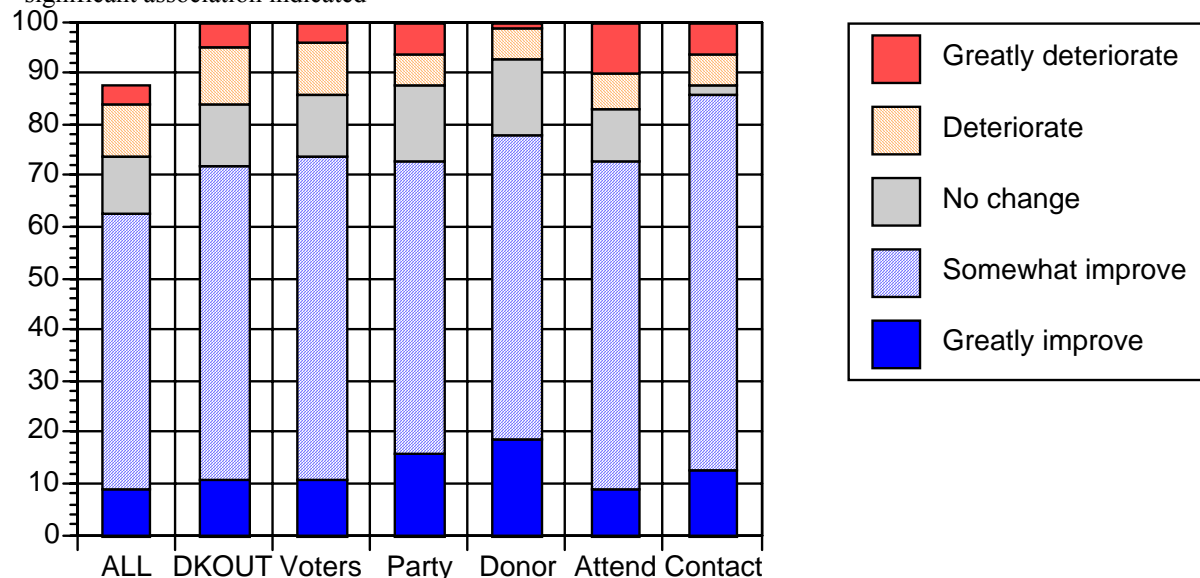


The chart of Tables 10-14 shows that a majority in all groups support giving the DCs power to manage the named areas. Donors are most enthusiastic for this change among the groups, with their support ranging above 70 percent on each issue. If such powers were granted, Table 15 shows strong majorities expect the move will improve present service levels.

Table 15: Do you think giving the DC's power to manage these facilities will improve or deteriorate present service levels?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Greatly improve	9	11	11	16	19	9	13
Somewhat improve	54	61	63	57	59	64	73
No change	11	12	13	15	15	10	2
Deteriorate	10	11	10	6	6	7	6
Greatly deteriorate	4	5	4	6	1	10	6
Don't Know	13	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.5715	0.0384*	0.0460*	0.1551	0.1466

*significant association indicated



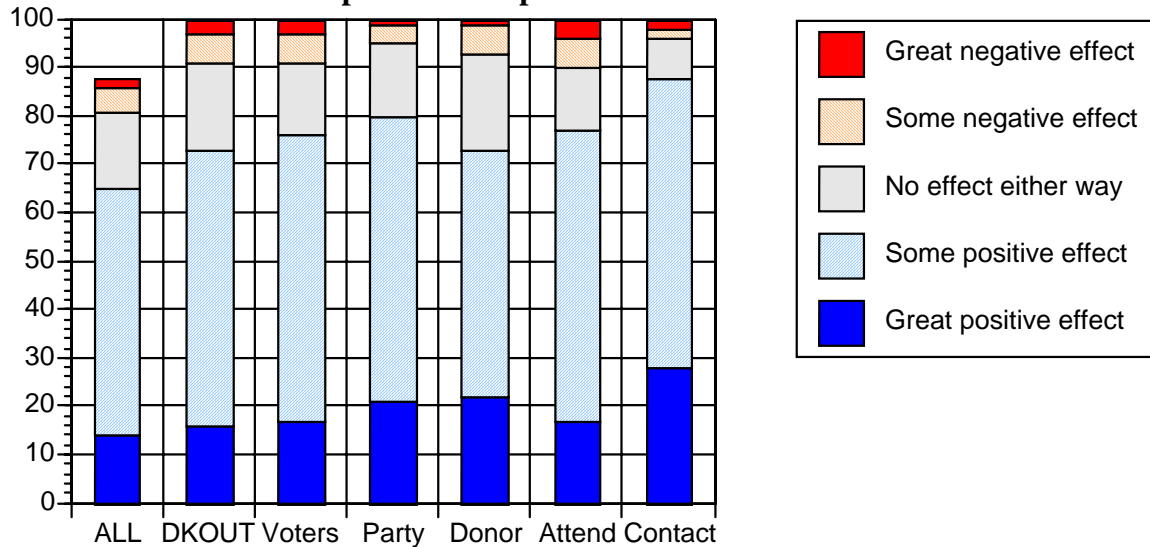
And Table 16 shows similar strong majorities expecting the power of voters to elect or reject District Councilors based on their performance will have a positive effect on service levels. None of the variables indicates a significant association in Table 16, indicating the belief that voters having power to elect or reject based on performance will have a positive effect is held by large majorities whether or not they are voters, party supporters or had DC contact.

Table 16: Do you think giving voters power to elect or reject District Councilors based on their performance will affect service levels?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Great positive effect	14	16	17	21	22	17	28
Some positive effect	51	57	59	59	51	60	60
No effect either way	16	18	16	15	20	14	9
Some negative effect	5	6	6	4	6	6	2
Great negative effect	2	3	3	1	1	4	2
Don't Know	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.2612	0.1282	0.4890	0.8138	0.0871

*significant association indicated

Chart: Table 16 Voter power affect performance?



Tables 17 to 21 apply the question of giving DC members increased power over funding allocations for specific local-level services. Each shows much more support than opposition to increasing such funding powers, and all tend to show rising support for such funding powers among the more politically active groups.

Table 17: Would you support or oppose District Councilors getting increased power over funds allocated to these public facilities: **Libraries**

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	48	50	51	59	57	51	56
Neutral	18	19	18	16	14	18	17
Oppose	29	31	30	25	29	31	28
Don't Know	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.5205	0.0700	0.3544	0.9187	0.7045

*significant association indicated

Table 18: Would you support or oppose District Councilors getting increased power over funds allocated to these public facilities: **Community Halls**

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	52	55	55	63	61	61	59
Neutral	17	18	18	17	13	13	15
Oppose	25	27	27	21	26	26	27
Don't Know	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.7490	0.1039	0.3445	0.3289	0.7088

*significant association indicated

Table 19: Would you support or oppose District Councilors getting increased power over funds allocated to these public facilities: **Leisure grounds**

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	56	58	58	64	66	62	64
Neutral	14	15	15	13	11	11	11
Oppose	26	27	28	23	24	27	26
Don't Know	4	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.7699	0.3173	0.2799	0.6162	0.6077

*significant association indicated

Table 20: Would you support or oppose District Councilors getting increased power over funds allocated to these public facilities: Sports venues

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	52	54	55	63	62	55	57
Neutral	16	16	16	15	11	13	15
Oppose	28	29	30	23	27	32	28
Don't Know	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.6654	0.0960	0.2049	0.6364	0.8904

*significant association indicated

Table 21: Would you support or oppose District Councilors getting increased power over funds allocated to these public facilities: Swimming pools and beaches

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	49	51	51	63	61	50	46
Neutral	16	17	16	13	9	16	18
Oppose	30	31	33	24	29	34	36
Don't Know	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.4850	0.0166*	0.0813	0.9012	0.7256

*significant association indicated

The chart of tables 17-21 shows that support for increasing the power of DCs over funding is supported by a majority for sports venues, leisure grounds and community halls. Libraries and beaches fall slightly under a majority for all respondents, though the other groups show majority or better support with the exception of beaches for those who had contacted a DC member.

Chart: Tables 17-21, Support for increasing DC power over funds to:

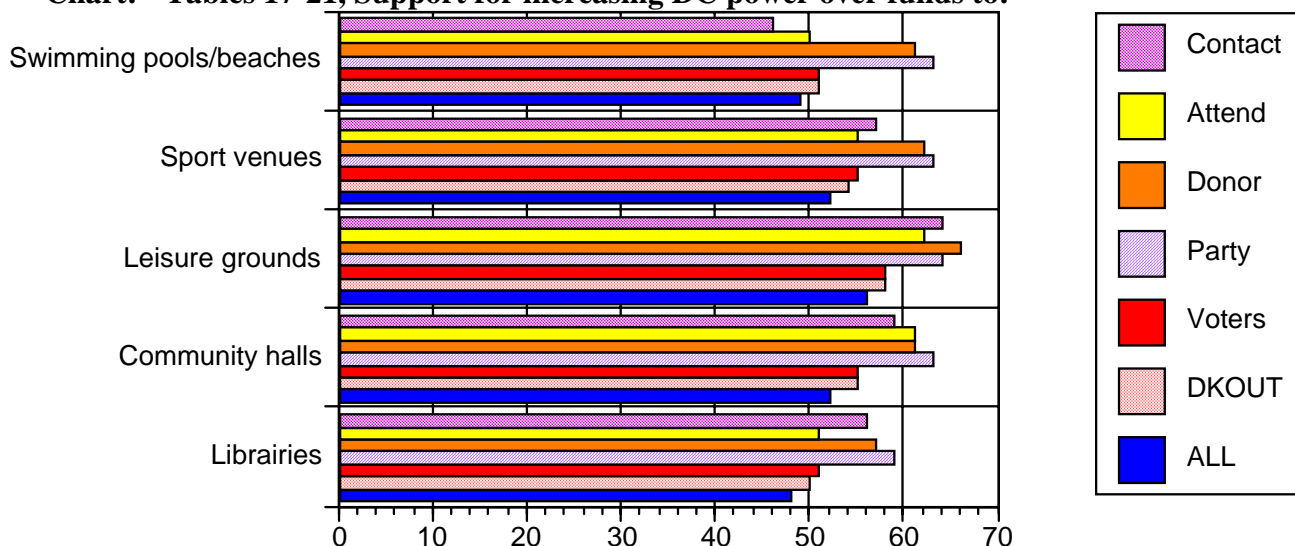


Table 22 shows, as with management powers, that granting DC's power over funding will improve the present quality of these facilities in the open of most respondents. This is particularly the case among the more politically active.

Table 22: Do you think giving the DC's power over funding for these facilities will improve or deteriorate present quality of these facilities?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Greatly improve	10	11	11	16	17	11	8
Somewhat improve	57	64	65	67	67	73	73
No change	11	12	11	7	10	4	8
Deteriorate	8	9	9	6	5	8	8
Greatly deteriorate	3	4	4	4	1	4	4
Don't Know	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.5519	0.0988	0.2239	0.7163	0.7163

*significant association indicated

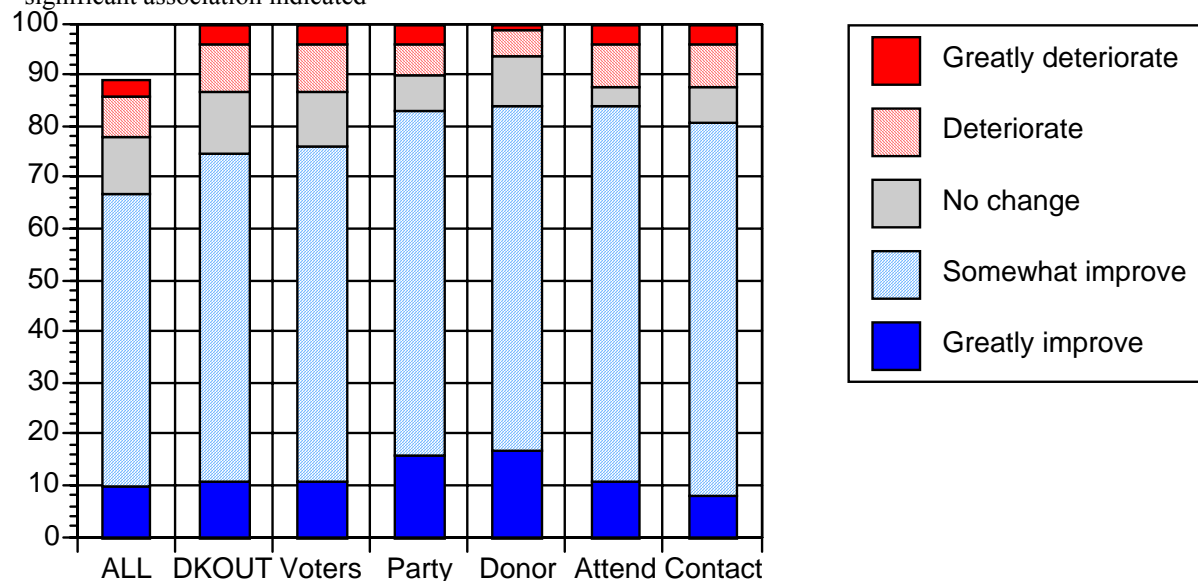


Table 23 shows strong majorities believe that granting such powers over funding, and giving voters in turn the power to elect or reject DC members based on their funding votes, will improve DC performance.

Table 23: Do you think giving voters the power to elect or reject District Councilors based on their funding votes will affect DC performance?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Great positive effect	12	13	15	20	17	18	17
Some positive effect	50	57	58	61	58	48	56
No effect either way	16	18	15	10	9	18	17
Some negative effect	8	9	10	6	13	10	8
Great negative effect	2	2	2	4	3	6	2
Don't Know	12	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0305*	0.0076*	0.1899	0.2176	0.9386

*significant association indicated

All groups show majorities believe that voters being able to vote on the basis of DC members funding votes will have a positive effect on DC members' performance. This is particularly the case among party supporters where over 80 percent see a positive effect.

Chart: Table 23 Effect of voters powers based on funding votes

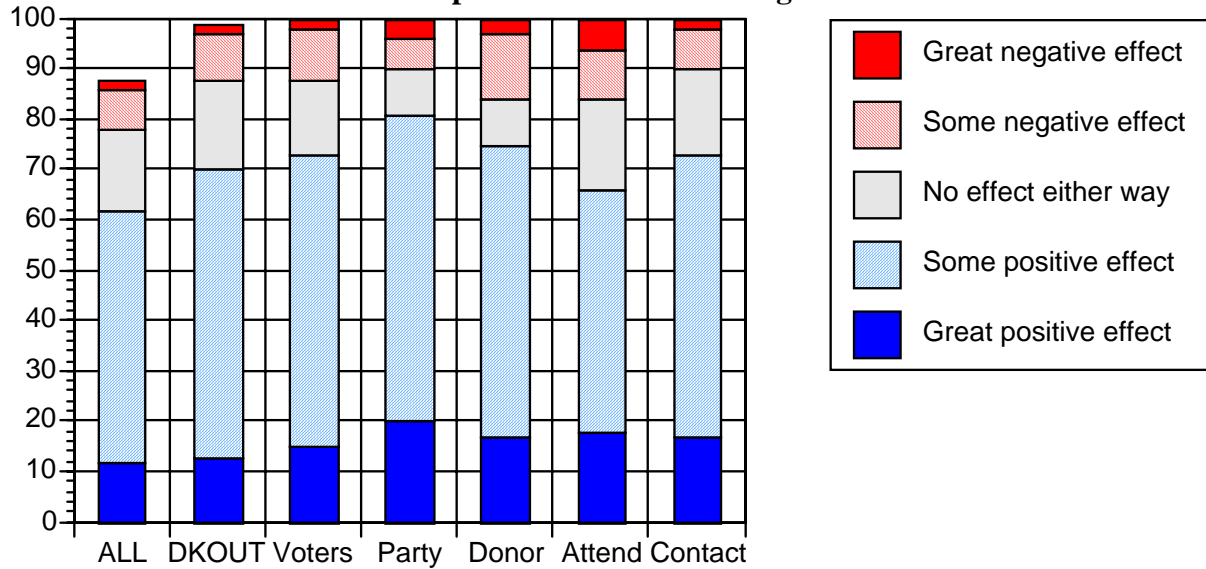
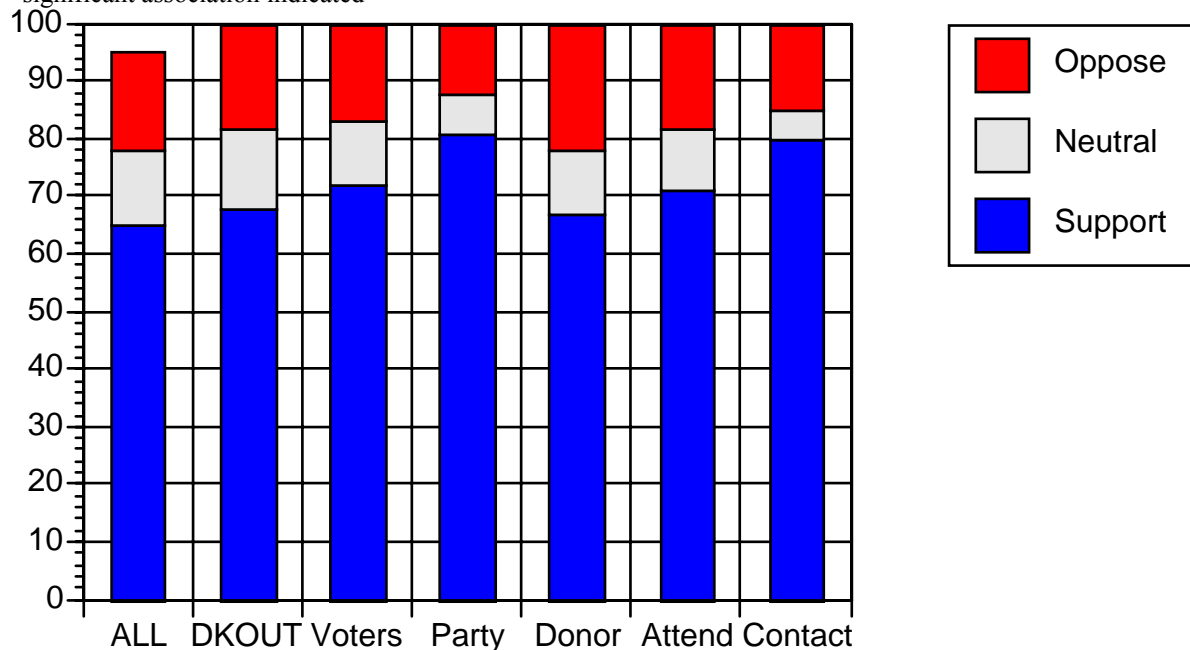


Table 24 also shows very strong support for increasing DC powers over development and building in a district.

Table 24: Would you support or oppose increasing DC's powers over development and building in the district?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Support	65	68	72	81	67	71	80
Neutral	13	14	11	8	11	12	5
Oppose	17	18	17	12	22	18	15
Don't Know	5	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0020*	0.0032*	0.3905	0.8253	0.1100

*significant association indicated

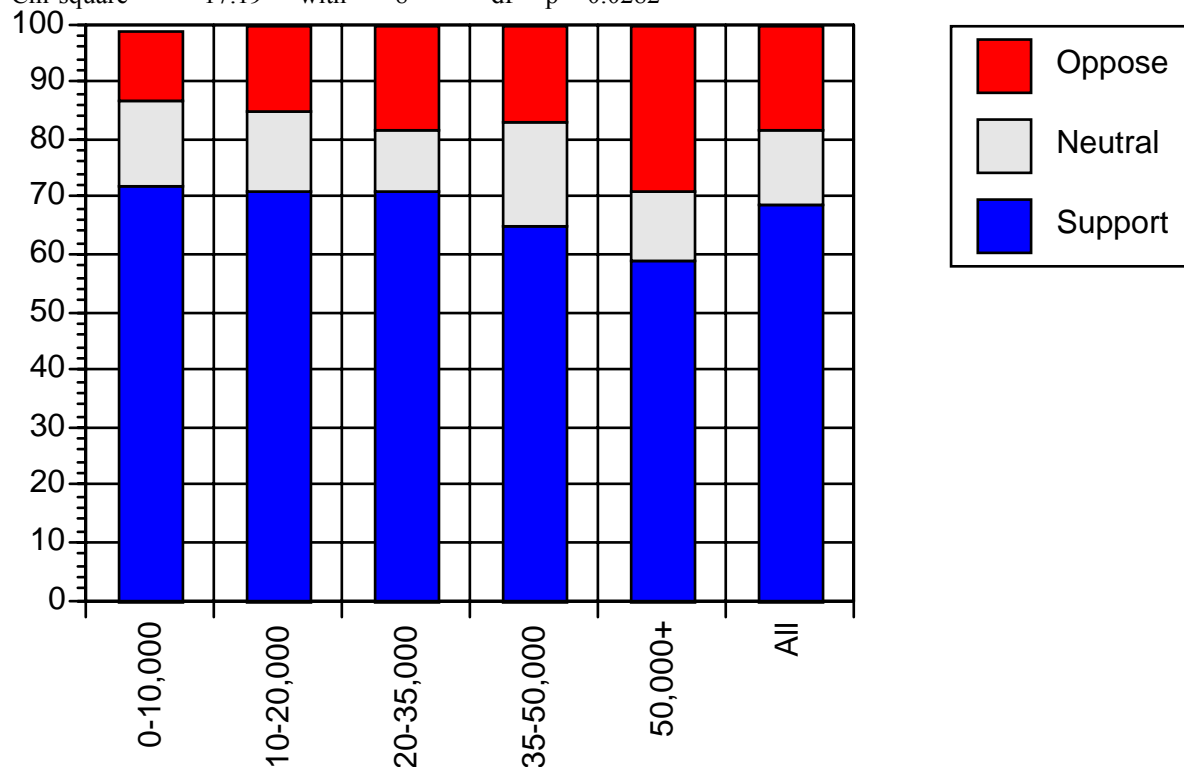


Support remains at strong majority levels through all income groups. However, there is an increase in opposition among those with family incomes of \$50,000 per month and up.

Table 25: Support/Oppose DC powers over development

	0-10,000	10-20,000	20-35,000	35-50,000	50,000+	total
Support	72	71	71	65	59	69
Neutral	15	14	12	18	12	14
Oppose	12	15	18	17	29	18
total	100	100	100	100	100	100

table contents: Percent of Column Total
 Chi-square = 17.19 with 8 df p = 0.0282



7. Questions on reforming the composition of the District Councils

DCs are currently territorial, local residence focused bodies, mainly representative of the residents but also partially comprised of government appointees. The first-past-the-post nature of election to the DCs promotes competition and provokes candidates to appeal to the largest number of residents. This promotes the representative nature of the DCs. On the other hand, inclusion of government appointees dilutes the reputation and functioning of the DCs as residence representing bodies.

Table 26 shows majority support among all groups, but particularly among the more politically active, for electing all members of the DCs.

Table 26: Would you prefer to have all DC members appointed, all DC members elected, or some mix of appointed and elected?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
All appointed	5	5	6	5	5	3	4
All elected	51	54	59	66	74	62	63
Mixed	39	41	37	29	21	35	33
Don't Know	3	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0002*	0.0044*	0.0002*	0.2309	0.3695

*significant association indicated

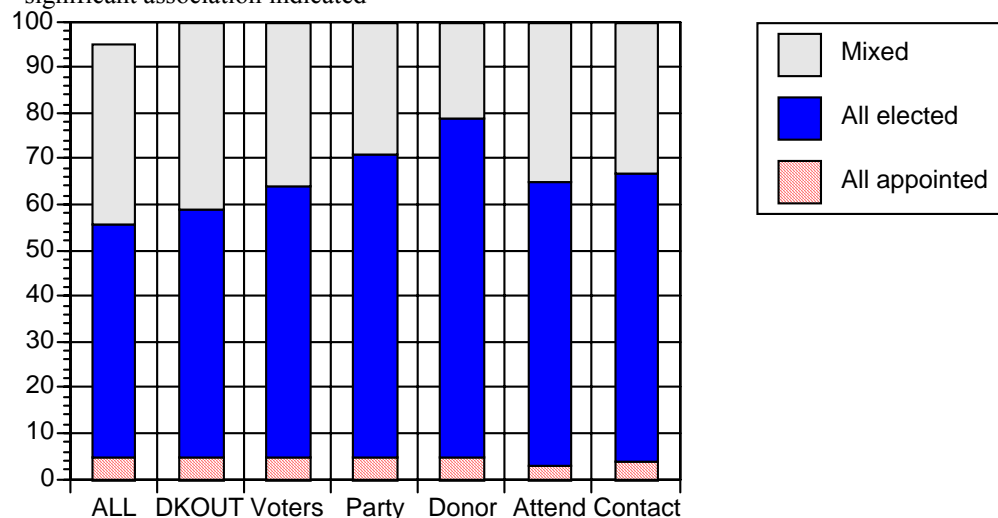


Table 27 shows majority support by all income groups for full elections except among those earning from \$10,000 to \$20,000 per month.

Table 27: DC composition preferences among income groups

	0-10,000	10-20,000	20-35,000	35-50,000	50,000+	total
All appointed	12	5	2	4	5	5
All elected	54	47	59	50	52	53
Mixed	34	48	38	46	44	42
total	100	100	100	100	100	100

table contents: Percent of Column Total
Chi-square = 28.46 with 8 df p = 0.0004

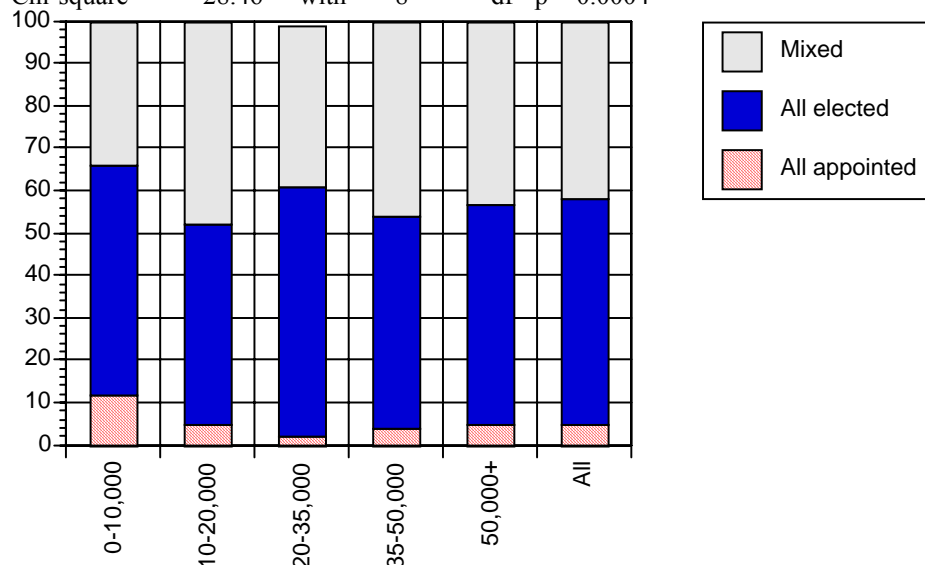


Table 28 acts as a check question on Table 27 responses and probes support or opposition to the present practice of appointing members to the DCs. Pluralities, ranging to majorities among the various groups oppose the Chief Executive appointing DC members. Opposition tends to rise among the more politically active, particularly party supports and donors to political groups.

Table 28: Do you support or oppose the Chief Executive appointing 102 (1 in 5) members of the District Councils?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Strongly oppose	14	16	18	32	35	15	16
Oppose	32	35	36	26	32	43	35
Support	39	43	41	34	26	40	42
Strongly support	5	6	5	9	7	3	7
Don't Know	9	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.2168	<0.0001*	<0.0001*	0.3556	0.9822

*significant association indicated

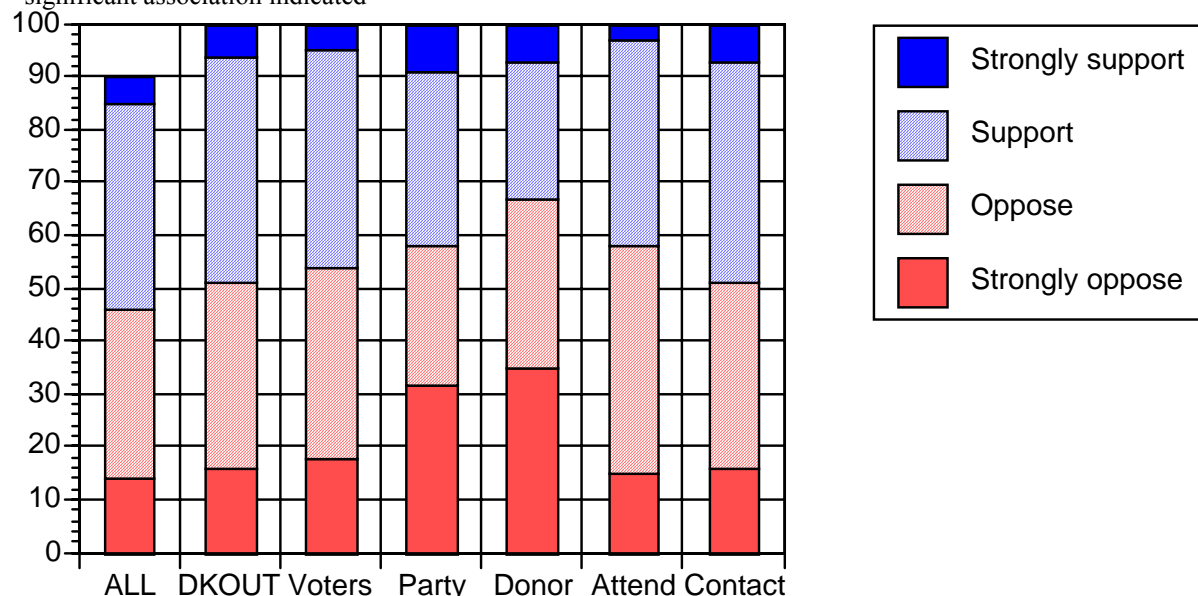


Table 29 also shows that opposition tends to rise and strengthen considerably among those with higher incomes. One in four of those making \$50,000 per month or more strongly oppose CE appointments to the DCs.

Table 29: Support/oppose CE appointments to DCs by Income groups

	0-10,000	10-20,000	20-35,000	35-50,000	50,000+	total
Strongly oppose	16	7	17	19	25	16
Oppose	22	38	41	34	31	35
Support	53	49	39	43	33	43
Strongly support	9	6	4	4	11	6
total	100	100	100	100	100	100

table contents: Percent of Column Total

Chi-square = 47.56 with 12 df $p \leq 0.0001$

Chart: Table 29 Support/oppose CE appointments to DCs by income

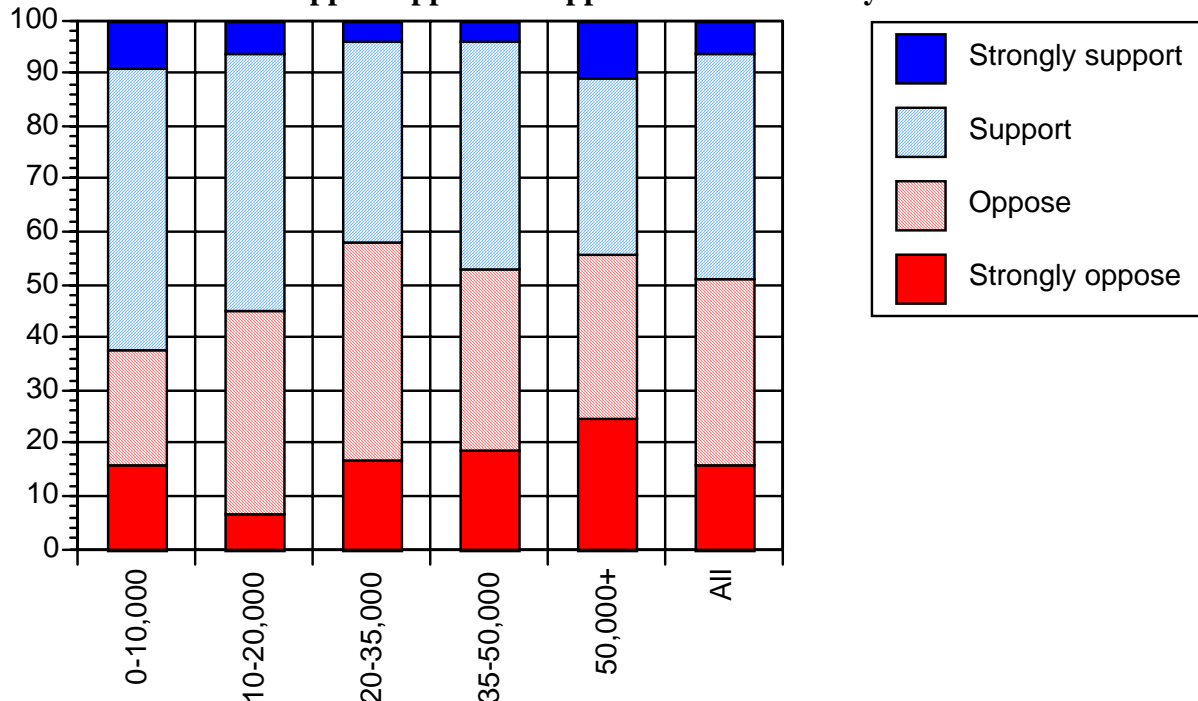


Table 30 shows that support for elected members and opposition to appointed members appears to be rooted in the belief that elected members do their work better than appointed members. This belief is particularly higher among the more politically active groups, but is also higher among those who contacted DC members or attended DC events.

Table 30: Do you think elected members do their work on the DCs better, worse or the same as appointed members?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Much better	8	9	10	18	19	11	15
Better	41	46	49	46	48	61	49
Same	31	35	31	24	25	23	28
Worse	7	8	9	11	9	4	8
Much worse	1	1	1	1	0	1	0
Don't Know	11	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0130*	0.0006*	0.0188*	0.0781	0.4759

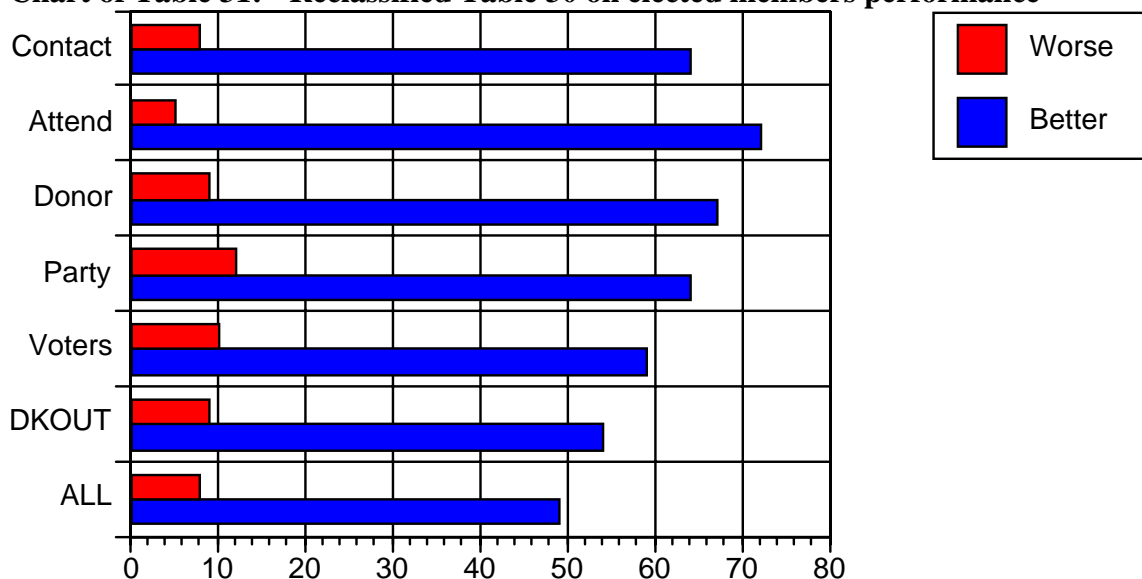
*significant association indicated

Table 31 shows the proportionality of those who believe elected members perform better than appointed members. The difference is particularly large among the more politically active groups and among those with contact with DC members.

Table 31: Reclassified results of Table 30

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Better	49	54	59	64	67	72	64
Worse	8	9	10	12	9	5	8

Chart of Table 31: Reclassified Table 30 on elected members performance



8. Questions on reforming the representativeness and functioning of District Councils

Table 32 shows support or opposition to increasing the number of DC members. There appears to be more opposition than support for increasing the number of DC members.

Table 32: Currently each District Councilor represents about 17,000 people in a small area. Do you support or oppose lowering the number of people represented, that is, increase the number of District Councilors?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Strongly oppose	5	6	5	9	1	4	6
Oppose	36	39	39	37	42	45	46
Support	18	19	18	15	15	14	21
Strongly support	4	5	5	7	10	5	2
Keep unchanged	29	31	34	32	33	32	25
Don't Know	7	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0582*	0.2232	0.0581*	0.6581	0.6770

*significant association indicated

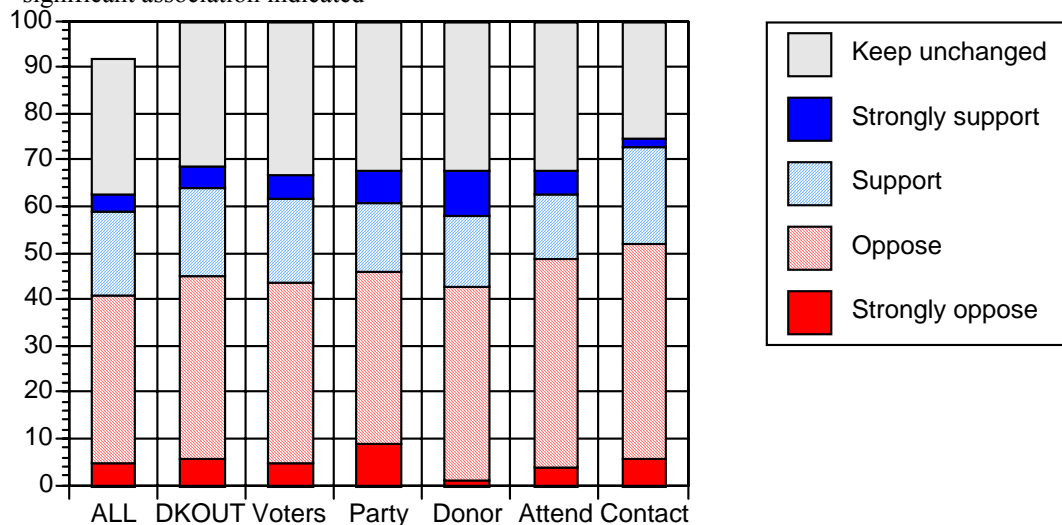
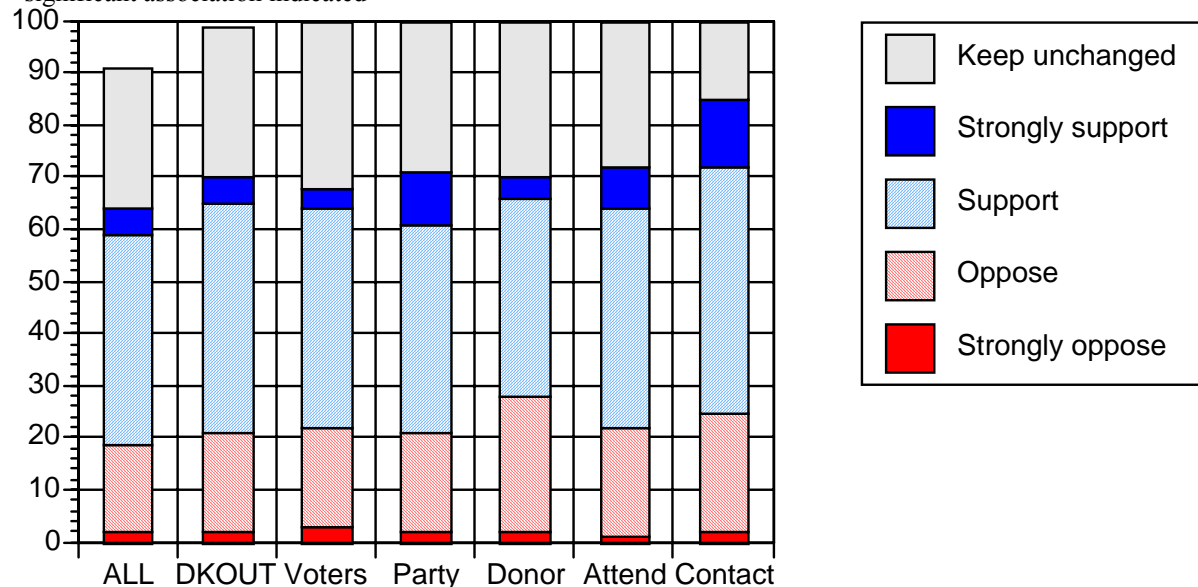


Table 33 confirms the results of Table 32, asking whether respondents support or oppose decreasing the number of District Councilors. There is more support than opposition to decreasing the number of DC members.

Table 33: Currently each District Councilor represents about 17,000 people in a small area. Do you support or oppose increasing the number of people represented, that is, decreasing the number of District Councilors?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Strongly oppose	2	2	3	2	2	1	2
Oppose	17	19	19	19	26	21	23
Support	40	44	42	40	38	42	47
Strongly support	5	5	4	10	4	8	13
Keep unchanged	27	29	33	29	31	28	15
Don't Know	8	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.0076*	0.1562	0.5159	0.8084	0.0232*

*significant association indicated



Opposition to the CE appointing political party members as assistants to District Officers is higher than support, and rises among the more politically active groups. This is particularly the case among political party supporters.

Table 34: Do you support or oppose the Chief Executive appointing political party members as assistants to District Officers?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Strongly oppose	10	12	14	22	16	12	16
Oppose	36	43	44	33	48	59	42
Support	34	40	39	39	30	27	42
Strongly support	3	4	3	7	6	1	0
Don't Know	17	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.5722	0.0003*	0.1490	0.0308*	0.4634

*significant association indicated

Chart of Table 34: Support/oppose CE appointing party members as District Officers

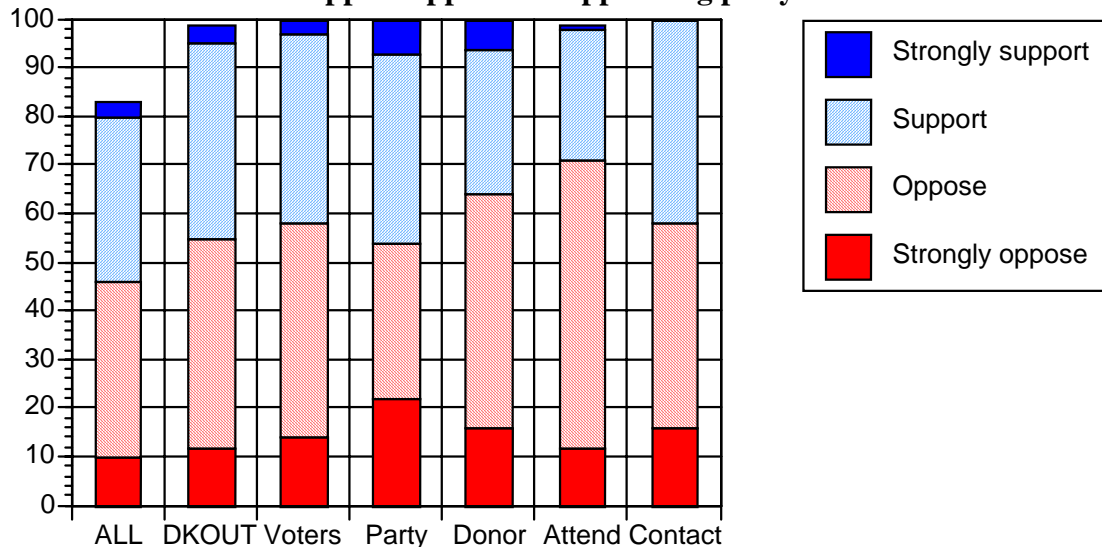
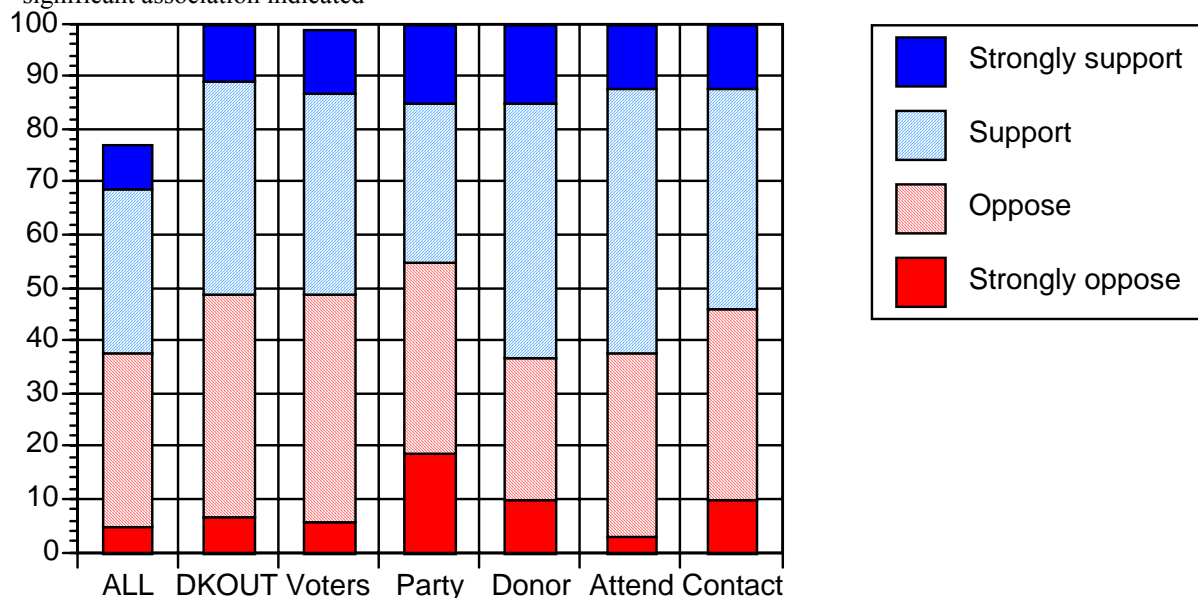


Table 35 shows marginally more support than opposition to restoring the old municipal councils, except among supporters of political parties. Reforming the DC by increasing their powers over facilities managements and funding may go some way in addressing the deficit of such powers at the local level of governance and participation.

Table 35: Instead of increasing powers of the DC, would you support or oppose restoring the Urban and Regional Councils as they were that existed up to 1999?

	ALL	DKOUT	Voters	Party	Donor	Attend	Contact
Strongly oppose	5	7	6	19	10	3	10
Oppose	33	42	43	36	27	35	36
Support	31	40	38	30	48	50	42
Strongly support	8	11	12	15	15	12	12
Don't Know	23	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chi-square	NA	NA	0.2994	<0.0001*	0.0525*	0.2393	0.6838

*significant association indicated



9. District characteristics

The following tables describe district-related characteristics of the survey sample. The SAR Government provides extensive statistical and census studies by council district. The information in this section is meant to show district-related characteristics of the sample only. The survey is not meant to supplement census data. These tables detail survey findings only.

Table 36: Gender breakdown by district (count)

	Male	Female	total
Central & Western	24	37	61
Wanchai	34	26	60
Eastern	35	36	71
Southern	29	34	63
Yau Tsim Mong	30	31	61
Sham Shui Po	30	30	60
Kowloon City	31	29	60
Wong Tai Sin	28	33	61
Kwun Tong	36	26	62
Tsuen Wan	30	30	60
Tuen Mun	29	31	60
Yuen Long	31	30	61
Kwai Tsing	27	34	61
Islands	29	31	60
North	31	30	61
Tai Po	28	32	60
Shatin	32	30	62
Sai Kung	36	26	62
total	550	556	1106

table contents: Count

*Chi-square = 9.235 with 17 df p = 0.9326

*This Chi-square indicates a nearly equal distribution

Table 37: Gender breakdown by district (PERCENT)

	Male	Female	total
Central & Western	39.3	60.7	100
Wanchai	56.7	43.3	100
Eastern	49.3	50.7	100
Southern	46.0	54.0	100
Yau Tsim Mong	49.2	50.8	100
Sham Shui Po	50	50	100
Kowloon City	51.7	48.3	100
Wong Tai Sin	45.9	54.1	100
Kwun Tong	58.1	41.9	100
Tsuen Wan	50	50	100
Tuen Mun	48.3	51.7	100
Yuen Long	50.8	49.2	100
Kwai Tsing	44.3	55.7	100
Islands	48.3	51.7	100
North	50.8	49.2	100
Tai Po	46.7	53.3	100
Shatin	51.6	48.4	100
Sai Kung	58.1	41.9	100
total	49.7	50.3	100

table contents: Percent of Row Total

Chi-square = 9.235 with 17 df p = 0.9326

Table 38: Time living in District: by year grouping

	0-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	21-25	26-30	31-40*	41-78*	total
Central & Western	10	25	13	18	7	13	7	7	100
Wanchai	14	21	16	12	5	10	14	9	100
Eastern	10	27	13	18	7	4	17	4	100
Southern	14	25	10	14	5	14	10	8	100
Yau Tsim Mong	25	23	10	12	7	12	7	5	100
Sham Shui Po	24	10	14	15	10	8	8	10	100
Kowloon City	20	15	22	13	5	13	3	8	100
Wong Tai Sin	12	29	10	17	3	10	10	8	100
Kwun Tong	8	25	8	25	5	13	12	5	100
Tsuen Wan	20	14	8	22	17	5	12	2	100
Tuen Mun	10	15	13	28	17	7	8	2	100
Yuen Long	21	25	21	2	3	10	5	13	100
Kwai Tsing	23	20	10	21	12	12	2	2	100
Islands	33	16	17	10	5	5	9	5	100
North	18	21	18	20	10	7	7	0	100
Tai Po	5	20	34	24	10	3	3	0	100
Shatin	11	24	24	23	13	3	0	2	100
Sai Kung	26	34	21	15	0	5	0	0	100
total	17	22	16	17	8	9	7	5	100

table contents: Percent of Row Total

Chi-square = 213.4 with 119 df $p \leq 0.0001$

*note increments change

Table 39: Time in District Recoded

	0-10	11-20	21-78	total
Central & Western	35	32	33	100
Wanchai	35	28	38	100
Eastern	37	31	32	100
Southern	40	24	37	100
Yau Tsim Mong	48	22	30	100
Sham Shui Po	34	29	37	100
Kowloon City	35	35	30	100
Wong Tai Sin	41	27	32	100
Kwun Tong	33	33	34	100
Tsuen Wan	34	31	36	100
Tuen Mun	25	42	33	100
Yuen Long	46	23	31	100
Kwai Tsing	43	31	26	100
Islands	48	28	24	100
North	39	38	23	100
Tai Po	25	58	17	100
Shatin	36	47	18	100
Sai Kung	60	36	5	100
total	39	33	29	100

table contents: Percent of Row Total

Chi-square = 70.37 with 34 df $p = 0.0002$

Table 40: Birthplace by Constituency

	Hong Kong	China	Other	total
Central & Western	74	21	5	100
Wanchai	73	22	5	100
Eastern	69	27	4	100
Southern	73	19	8	100
Yau Tsim Mong	59	41	0	100
Sham Shui Po	67	32	2	100
Kowloon City	57	30	13	100
Wong Tai Sin	66	31	3	100
Kwun Tong	69	26	5	100
Tsuen Wan	65	28	7	100
Tuen Mun	87	13	0	100
Yuen Long	77	16	7	100
Kwai Tsing	70	28	2	100
Islands	72	20	8	100
North	66	28	7	100
Tai Po	70	30	0	100
Shatin	77	19	3	100
Sai Kung	73	26	2	100
total	70	25	4	100

table contents: Percent of Row Total

Chi-square = 52.89 with 34 df p = 0.0205

Table 41: Participation in District event by District

	Attended	Did not attend	total
Central & Western	9	52	61
Wanchai	6	54	60
Eastern	4	67	71
Southern	6	57	63
Yau Tsim Mong	3	58	61
Sham Shui Po	3	57	60
Kowloon City	4	56	60
Wong Tai Sin	3	58	61
Kwun Tong	6	56	62
Tsuen Wan	1	59	60
Tuen Mun	8	52	60
Yuen Long	2	59	61
Kwai Tsing	3	58	61
Islands	9	51	60
North	4	57	61
Tai Po	2	58	60
Shatin	5	57	62
Sai Kung	4	58	62
total	82	1024	1106

table contents: Count

Chi-square = 22.93 with 17 df p = 0.1515

Environmental group participation averages 5% of the sample, but varies from lows of 2% in Kwun Tong and Tsuen Wan to highs of 8% in Southern and 13% in Kwai Tsing.

Table 42: Participation in Owners Corporation by District

	Yes	No	total
Central & Western	33	67	100
Wanchai	23	77	100
Eastern	20	80	100
Southern	11	89	100
Yau Tsim Mong	20	80	100
Sham Shui Po	12	88	100
Kowloon City	18	82	100
Wong Tai Sin	10	90	100
Kwun Tong	11	89	100
Tsuen Wan	13	87	100
Tuen Mun	10	90	100
Yuen Long	16	84	100
Kwai Tsing	12	88	100
Islands	10	90	100
North	10	90	100
Tai Po	15	85	100
Shatin	11	89	100
Sai Kung	31	69	100
total	16	84	100

table contents: Percent of Row Total
 Chi-square = 38.80 with 17 df p = 0.0019

Table 43: Participation in unions by District

	Yes	No	total
Central & Western	5	95	100
Wanchai	15	85	100
Eastern	1	99	100
Southern	8	92	100
Yau Tsim Mong	2	98	100
Sham Shui Po	2	98	100
Kowloon City	12	88	100
Wong Tai Sin	3	97	100
Kwun Tong	3	97	100
Tsuen Wan	2	98	100
Tuen Mun	7	93	100
Yuen Long	5	95	100
Kwai Tsing	3	97	100
Islands	5	95	100
North	5	95	100
Tai Po	5	95	100
Shatin	5	95	100
Sai Kung	3	97	100
total	5	95	100

table contents: Percent of Row Total
 Chi-square = 27.65 with 17 df p = 0.0491

Table 44: Attended DC event by Time in District

	0-10	11-20	21-78	total
Attended	5	8	10	7
Did not attend	95	92	90	93
total	100	100	100	100

table contents: Percent of Column Total

Chi-square = 4.512 with 2 df p = 0.1047

Table 45: Voter status by District

	Voted in 2003	Not registered/too young	Registered/did not vote	total
Central & Western	64	22	14	100
Wanchai	64	27	8	100
Eastern	63	16	21	100
Southern	61	27	12	100
Yau Tsim Mong	53	33	13	100
Sham Shui Po	49	36	15	100
Kowloon City	61	15	24	100
Wong Tai Sin	53	27	20	100
Kwun Tong	70	17	13	100
Tsuen Wan	59	30	11	100
Tuen Mun	66	22	12	100
Yuen Long	46	37	17	100
Kwai Tsing	65	22	13	100
Islands	56	28	16	100
North	55	36	9	100
Tai Po	71	20	8	100
Shatin	59	34	7	100
Sai Kung	58	24	18	100
Total	60	26	14	100

table contents: Percent of Row Total

Chi-square = 44.36 with 34 df p = 0.1099

Table 46: Voter status by Time in District

	0-10	11-20	21-78	total
Voted in 2003	51	64	68	60
Not registered/too young	35	25	16	26
Registered/did not vote	14	12	17	14
Total	100	100	100	100

table contents: Percent of Column Total

Chi-square = 38.80 with 4 df p ≤ 0.0001

Table 47: Education levels by District

	Primary or less	Form 1-3	Form 4-6	Some University	Univ grad	Post grad	total
Central & Western	10	15	33	12	30	2	100
Wanchai	10	8	22	15	35	10	100
Eastern	7	13	26	19	34	1	100
Southern	14	10	30	13	29	5	100
Yau Tsim Mong	7	13	35	15	23	7	100
Sham Shui Po	17	13	45	3	22	0	100
Kowloon City	7	10	27	13	33	10	100
Wong Tai Sin	18	16	31	20	15	0	100
Kwun Tong	21	20	30	3	26	0	100
Tsuen Wan	13	20	27	7	32	2	100
Tuen Mun	15	18	32	7	27	2	100
Yuen Long	18	10	36	12	23	2	100
Kwai Tsing	13	26	30	12	16	3	100
Islands	7	12	37	22	20	3	100
North	10	15	32	13	30	0	100
Tai Po	17	13	30	17	18	5	100
Shatin	16	6	45	11	18	3	100
Sai Kung	10	15	36	8	31	2	100
total	13	14	32	12	26	3	100

table contents: Percent of Row Total

Chi-square = 118.8 with 85 df p = 0.0091

Table 48: Self-Identity by District

	Hong Kong Chinese	Chinese	Hong Kong person	HK British, Other	total
Central & Western	31	33	33	3	100
Wanchai	23	35	33	8	100
Eastern	24	38	32	6	100
Southern	30	21	44	5	100
Yau Tsim Mong	23	28	30	20	100
Sham Shui Po	33	10	47	10	100
Kowloon City	20	35	38	7	100
Wong Tai Sin	18	31	41	10	100
Kwun Tong	34	26	39	2	100
Tsuen Wan	27	35	35	3	100
Tuen Mun	23	18	50	8	100
Yuen Long	28	23	43	7	100
Kwai Tsing	20	33	36	12	100
Islands	33	30	28	8	100
North	20	25	44	12	100
Tai Po	33	23	40	3	100
Shatin	19	29	48	3	100
Sai Kung	16	34	36	15	100
Total	25	28	39	8	100

table contents: Percent of Row Total

Chi-square = 73.33 with 51 df p = 0.0219

Table 49: Self Identity by Age group

	18-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70-90	total
HK Chinese	26	21	24	25	29	28	29	26
Chinese	19	26	21	27	31	49	38	28
HK person	36	43	47	40	36	21	27	38
HK British/Other	19	9	8	8	5	2	7	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

table contents: Percent of Column Total

Chi-square = 54.75 with 18 df $p \leq 0.0001$

10. Demographics of survey sample

Gender

Group	Count	%
Male	550	50
Female	556	50

Birthplace

Group	Count	%
Hong Kong	775	70
Mainland China	281	25
Other	49	5

Age Group

Group	Count	%
18-19	62	6
20-29	159	15
30-39	187	17
40-49	333	31
50-59	200	18
60-69	86	8
70-90	56	5

Marital Status

Group	Count	%
Never married	319	28
Married	770	70
Widowed	7	1
Divorced/separated	9	1

Education

Group	Count	%
None-P6	140	13
Form 1-3	155	14
Form 4-6	355	32
Some university	135	12
University graduate	283	26
Post graduate	34	3

Income

Group	Count	%
<\$5,000	74	8
\$5,000-9,999	92	10
\$10,000-14,999	130	14
\$15,000-19,999	121	13
\$20,000-24,999	136	14
\$25,000-34,999	157	16
\$35,000-49,999	112	12
\$50,000-69,999	74	8
\$70,000 and up	59	6

Income by DC constituency

	<\$5,000	\$5,000 -9,999	\$10,000 -14,999	\$15,000 -19,999	\$20,000 -24,999	\$25,000 -34,999	\$35,000 -49,999	\$50,000 -69,999	\$70,000 +
Central & Western	8	1	5	6	3	5	8	5	15
Wanchai	9	1	3	3	6	4	6	11	12
Eastern	8	2	2	6	7	6	12	12	7
Southern	3	5	5	7	7	4	5	8	10
Yau Tsim Mong	4	5	8	2	5	5	6	7	8
Sham Shui Po	8	8	5	12	4	2	4	4	5
Kowloon City	3	2	5	7	4	6	5	9	10
Wong Tai Sin	4	13	8	7	6	3	3	4	0
Kwun Tong	9	7	7	7	4	3	4	4	5
Tsuen Wan	8	7	1	2	4	11	4	4	3
Tuen Mun	4	7	5	4	9	7	4	3	0
Yuen Long	7	2	11	5	5	6	6	3	2
Kwai Tsing	7	8	7	8	8	4	4	3	2
Islands	5	8	5	7	7	6	7	0	7
North	3	12	5	7	6	3	4	5	2
Tai Po	3	7	8	2	6	10	6	5	3
Shatin	3	4	6	4	3	5	9	5	3
Sai Kung	4	2	4	6	7	10	2	7	5
total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

table contents: Percent of Column Total

Chi-square = 203.6 with 136 df p = 0.0002

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Survey administration and Chinese translation: P.K. Cheung

At the 95% confidence level, range of error is plus or minus 3 points for surveys 900-1,000 respondents and 4 points for those 600-800. Completion rates for the surveys range from 28% to 32% of those contacted by telephone. Since the project uses a Kish table to randomly identify the correspondents desired and then schedules a callback if that specific respondent is not at home, the completion rate tends to be lower but the randomization of responses (needed for accurate statistics) tends to be higher than surveys which interview readily available respondents using the next birthday method. Older respondents with this method tend to use traditional Chinese calendar where all “birthdays” are celebrated on the second day of the lunar new year, thus degrading randomization dependent on this method (in lunar calendar using societies in Asia). Respondents are interviewed in Cantonese, Mandarin, English, Hakka and other languages or dialects as they prefer and as interviewers with the language skills needed are available. The details of all surveys and reports of same may be found on the Hong Kong Transition Project website at <http://www.hkbu.edu.hk/~hktp>.

†All Figures are in percentages unless otherwise stated. All figures are rounded to the nearest whole number following the guidelines for public reports recommended by the World Association of Public Opinion Research. The Hong Kong Transition Project is funded via a competitive grant from the Research Grants Council of the University Grants Committee of the Hong Kong Government (HKBU 2168/04H) and is a participating research project with the David C. Lam Institute of East-West Studies. None of the institutions mentioned above is responsible for any of the views expressed herein.