



# 少數族裔關注的 民生議題及 投票意向研究

A STUDY ON  
ETHNIC MINORITY'S  
MOST CONCERNED ISSUES  
AND  VOTING BEHAVIOR

# 目錄 Content

## 少數族裔關注的民生議題及投票意向研究

1.	背景	1
2.	研究方法	2
3.	研究發現	3
4.	總結及啟示	14
5.	政策建議	15
	參考資料	16
	附件：問卷	37
	鳴謝	40

## A Study on Ethnic Minority's Most Concerned Issues and Voting Behavior

1.	Background	17
2.	Methodology	18
3.	Findings	20
4.	Conclusion and Implication	32
5.	Policy recommendation	34
	Reference	36
	Appendix: Questionnaire	37
	Acknowledgement	40

# 1. 背景

- 1.1** 18歲以上的少數族裔人口(外籍家庭傭工除外)佔整體人口2.5%(約14萬6千多人)，而該社群的人口增長遠高於全港人口增長。在2001至2011年，少數族裔人口每年平均增長1.8%，當中南亞裔人士人口的平均增幅更達4.1%，而同期香港整體人口增長為0.5%。
- 1.2** 香港推行代議政制多年，根據《基本法》第三十九條，《公民權利和政治權利國際公約》適用於香港的有關規定繼續有效，同時第二十六條亦賦予香港特別行政區永久性居民依法享有選舉權和被選舉權。在選舉中，少數族裔的聲音是否得到選舉候選人所重視，同時他們會否因為其種族、語言及文化背景令到他們在投票中面對限制，這是極之值得研究的課題，可惜香港至今仍未有相關的調查或研究。
- 1.3** 因此，香港社會服務聯會(社聯)及香港基督教服務處(服務處)少數族裔服務於2016年9月立法會選舉前夕，合作進行是次研究，以問卷形式，收集少數族裔對民生議題的意見，同時了解他們選民登記的情況，和已登記的少數族裔選民的投票意向。
- 1.4** 我們期望立法會選舉候選人能關注本港少數族裔的需要，以及提醒相關政府部門須確保少數族裔享有平等的政治參與及投票權，不會因為其種族、文化及語言而在政治參與上面對不合理的限制或障礙。
- 1.5 研究目的**
- 了解受訪的少數族裔對生活相關的民生議題的關注程度。
  - 了解受訪的少數族裔選民登記的情況，及已登記的少數族裔選民的投票意向。

## 2. 研究方法

### 2.1 抽樣方法

採用方便抽樣方法(Convenient Sampling)收集樣本，主要透過社聯少數族裔服務網絡14間服務少數族裔的社會服務機構單位，邀請社區內合乎條件的服務使用者參與。調查採用量化研究方法，透過問卷收集數據，主要對象為16歲或以上於香港生活的少數族裔人士。

### 2.2 問卷收集

調查於2016年6月28日至7月25日進行。問卷以英文設計，翻譯成7種少數族裔語言(印尼語、印度語、尼泊爾語、泰語、旁遮普語、他加祿語、烏爾都語)。透過電話訪問、互聯網自填方式、面對面訪談，及於服務單位向合乎條件的會員發放邀請，以完成問卷。調查得到704位合乎條件的少數族裔服務使用者回應。在704位受訪者中，共有476位是符合選民登記資格的香港永久居民(18歲或以上及表示自己符合選民登記資格)，本報告將分析其選民登記情況及他們於2016年9月4日舉行的立法會選舉的投票意向。

### 2.3 研究設計

- 2.3.1 邀請受訪者在公共服務、就業、教育、房屋等與他們生活息息相關的民生議題上，以1-10分為單位(10分為滿分)，表達他們對有關議題的關注程度。
- 2.3.2 了解合乎選民登記資格的受訪者的選民登記情況，不登記成為選民原因，及合資格選民在即將舉行的選舉中的投票傾向和原因。
- 2.3.3 收集受訪者的社經背景資料，包括性別、年齡、族裔、居港年期、工作情況、教育程度和中文語言能力，以分析上述因素與：(1) 受訪者對不同民生議題關注程度，(2) 他們有否登記選民，及 (3) 他們的投票意向之間的關係。
- 2.3.4 中文語言能力方面，按受訪者自我報告是否懂得聽、說、讀、寫為準則。不能以中文作聽、說、讀、寫的受訪者，歸類為「不能使用中文」；若只懂1至2項，則歸類為「中文能力有限」；若他們能懂得3項或以上，則屬「有效使用中文」組別。

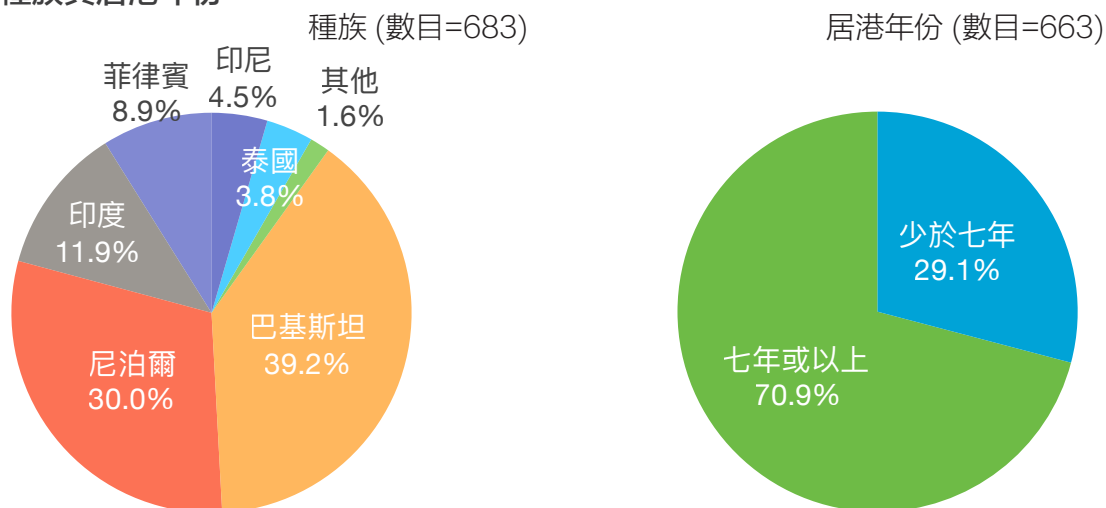
### 2.4 研究限制

問卷調查透過服務少數族裔的社會服務機構邀請合資格人士參與，以方便抽樣(Convenient Sampling)的方法收集樣本，故對象只限於與服務機構有聯繫的人士，他們相對地融入社會及能夠接觸社會資訊，其他較隔離及少接觸社會資訊的合資格人士則未能接觸及取樣，讀者宜留意本研究在代表性方面的限制。若比較已收集樣本及《2011年主題性報告：少數族裔人士》的種族及年齡分佈，兩者頗為脛合。但由於選舉事務處並沒有收集少數族裔選民的登記數字，故難以對比已收集樣本與少數族裔選民的數據。

# 3. 研究發現

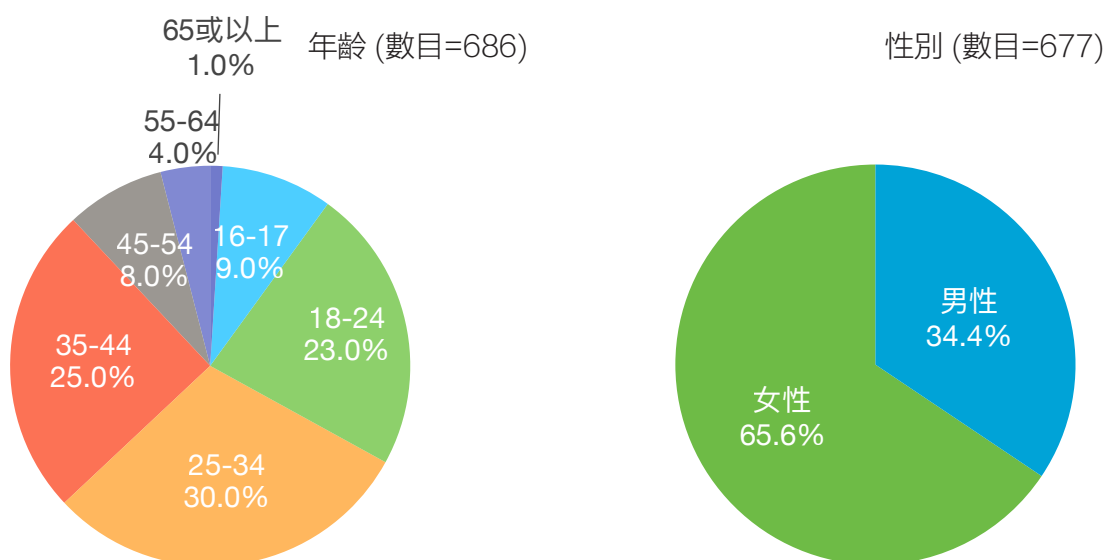
## 3.1 受訪者背景資料

### 3.1.1 種族與居港年份



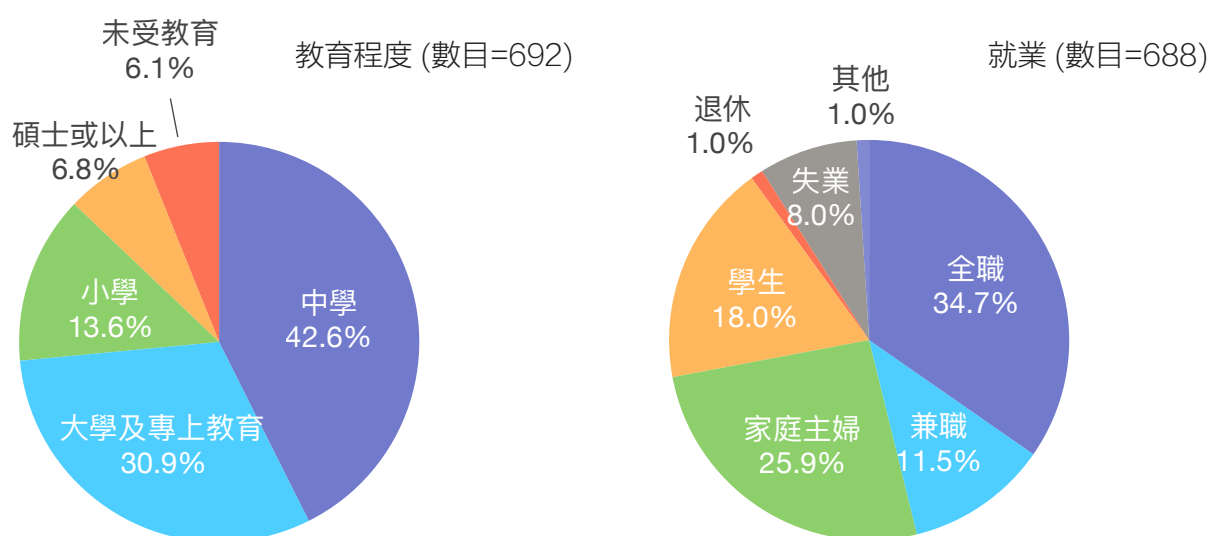
- 在683位有填答其族裔的受訪者中，巴基斯坦及尼泊爾分別佔了268人(39.2%)及205人(30.0%)，印度81人(11.9%)、菲律賓61人(8.9%)、印尼31人(4.5%)及泰國26人(3.8%)，其他族裔則有11人(1.6%)。
- 有663位受訪者有填答其居港年期。當中有470人(70.9%)居港七年或以上，193人(29.1%)居港少於七年。

### 3.1.2 年齡及性別



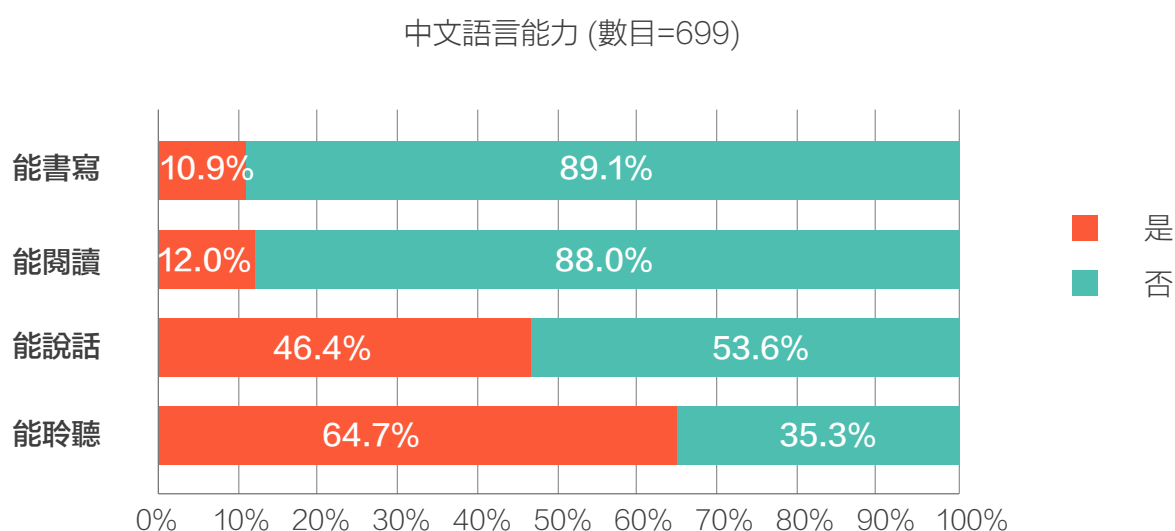
- 在686位有填答年齡的受訪者中，16-17歲有61人(9.0%)、18-24歲有155人(23.0%)、25-34歲有208人(30.0%)、35-44歲有170人(25.0%)、45-54歲有59人(8.0%)、55-64歲有27人(4.0%)、65歲或以上有6人(1.0%)。
- 性別方面，有677位受訪者有提供性別資料，其中女性有444人(65.6%)、男性佔233人(34.4%)。

### 3.1.3 教育程度及就業情況



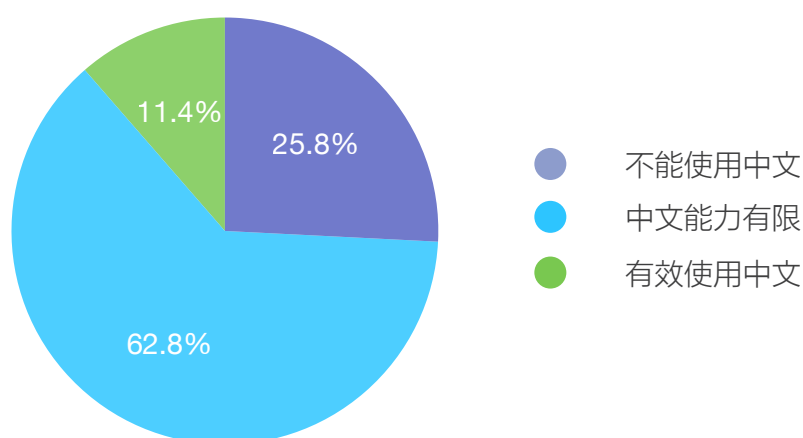
- 692位受訪者有提供其最高教育程度資料。未受教育有42人(6.1%)、小學程度有94人(13.6%)、中學程度有295人(42.6%)、大學及專上教育程度有214人(30.9%)、碩士或以上則有47人(6.8%)。
- 就業情況方面，在688人中，全職工作有239人(34.7%)、兼職工作有79人(11.5%)、家庭主婦有178人(25.9%)、學生有124人(18.0%)、退休有7人(1.0%)、失業有55人(8.0%)，其他就業狀況則有6人(1.0%)。

### 3.1.4 中文語言能力



- 問卷從聽、說、讀、寫四方面詢問受訪者的中文能力，以受訪者自行評估的方式，去填答自己能或不能以中文進行以上四方面。在699位有填答的被訪者中，表示能書寫的有76人(10.9%)、能閱讀的有84人(12.0%)、能說話的有324人(46.4%)，能聆聽的有452人(64.7%)。

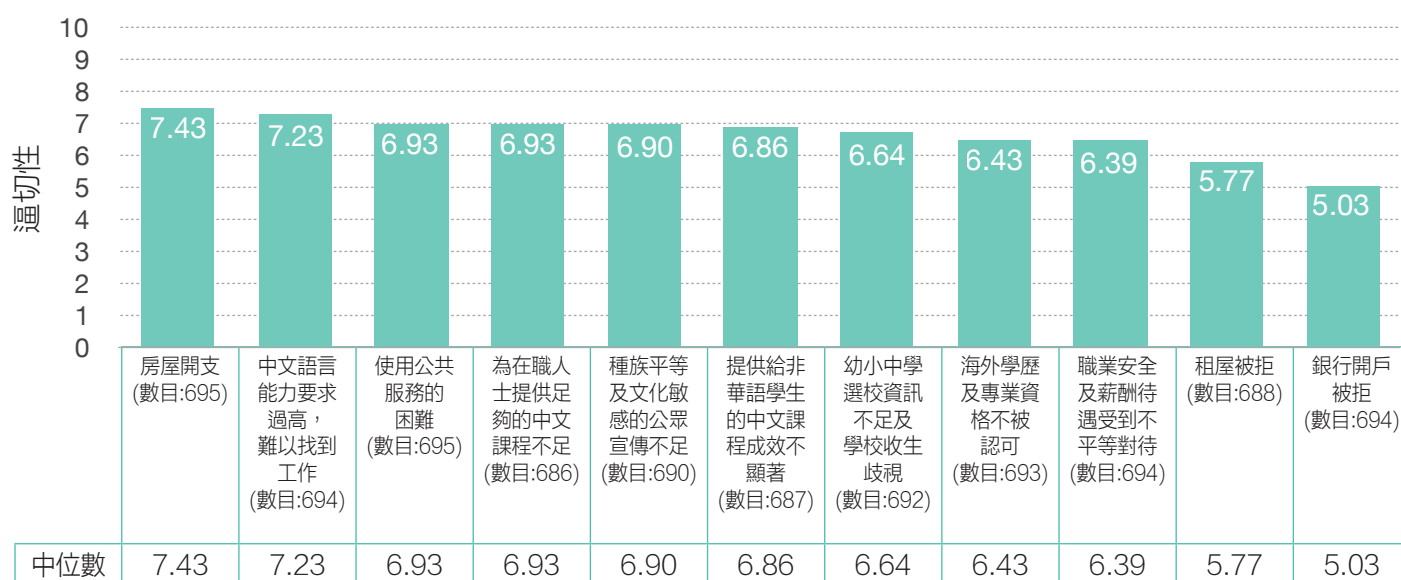
### 3.1.5 受訪少數族裔人士使用中文能力的情况



- 按受訪者的四項中文能力分組，屬不能以中文作聽、說、讀、寫的「不能使用中文」組別者共180人，佔整體受訪者25.8%；表示能使用聽、說、讀、寫其中一至兩項的「中文能力有限」組別者共439人，佔整體受訪者62.8%；另有80人表示能在聽、說、讀、寫四項中可使用其中任何三項或以上，即是能「有效使用中文」的受訪者佔整體受訪者11.4%。

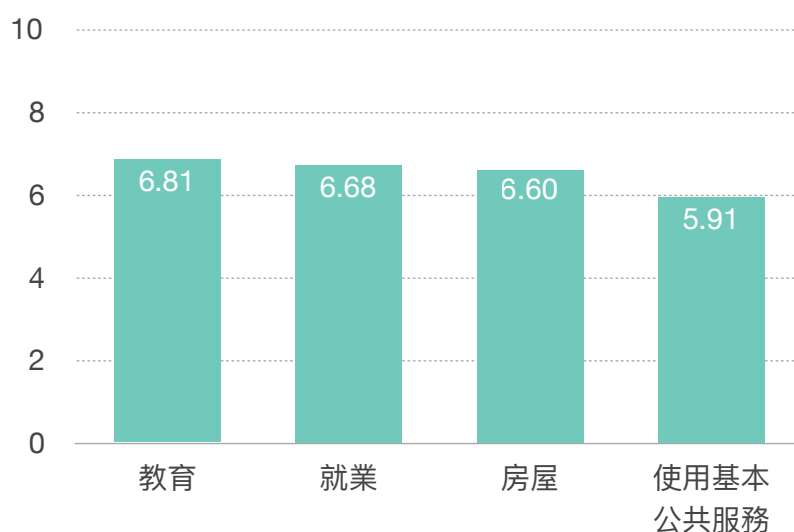
## 3.2 關注事項

### 3.2.1 受訪少數族裔社群關注事項(細項)



- 受訪者以1-10分表示自己對各事項的迫切性或關注程度，1分為完全不關注，10分即極之關注。
- 受訪者最關心的項目是「房屋開支」(7.43分)及「中文語言能力要求過高，難以找到工作」(7.23分)。
- 最低關注的是「銀行開戶被拒」(5.03分)及「租屋被拒」(5.77分)，當中原因是只有部份族裔受此問題困擾：「銀行開戶被拒」的關注程度，巴基斯坦的平均分為6分，顯著高於其他族裔( $p < 0.05$ )；「租屋被拒」則以巴基斯坦(6.64分)及尼泊爾(5.72分)的關注程度最高，顯著高於其他族裔( $p < 0.05$ )。
- 整體而言，受訪者對各事項皆呈較高的關注度。

### 3.2.2 受訪少數族裔社群關注事項—按民生範疇分類

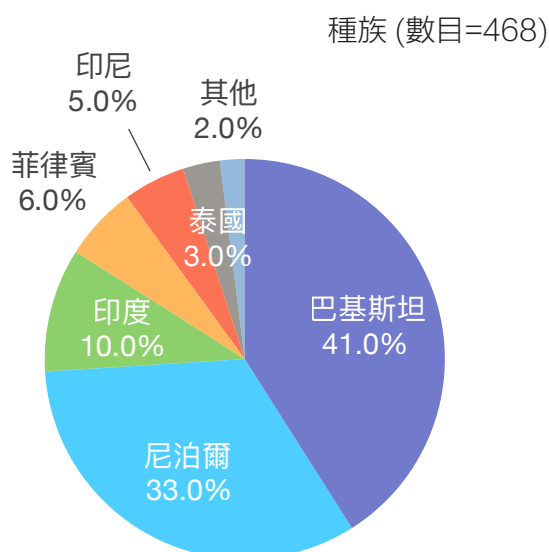


- 研究將各關注項目整合成教育、就業、房屋和使用基本公共服務四個範疇。教育的關注程度最高(6.81分)，就業(6.68分)和房屋(6.60分)的關注雖然稍低，但仍屬高關注。

## 3.3 選民登記

此節集中分析合資格登記成為選民受訪者的情況。分析對象包括直接填答「已登記成為選民」和「合資格但未登記」的受訪者。而表示「不清楚自己有否 / 能否登記成為選民」的受訪者，則會按其是否「居住滿七年」及「年滿18歲」，而假定他們合乎選民登記資格。是次調查中，合資格登記成為選民的受訪者，總數為476人。

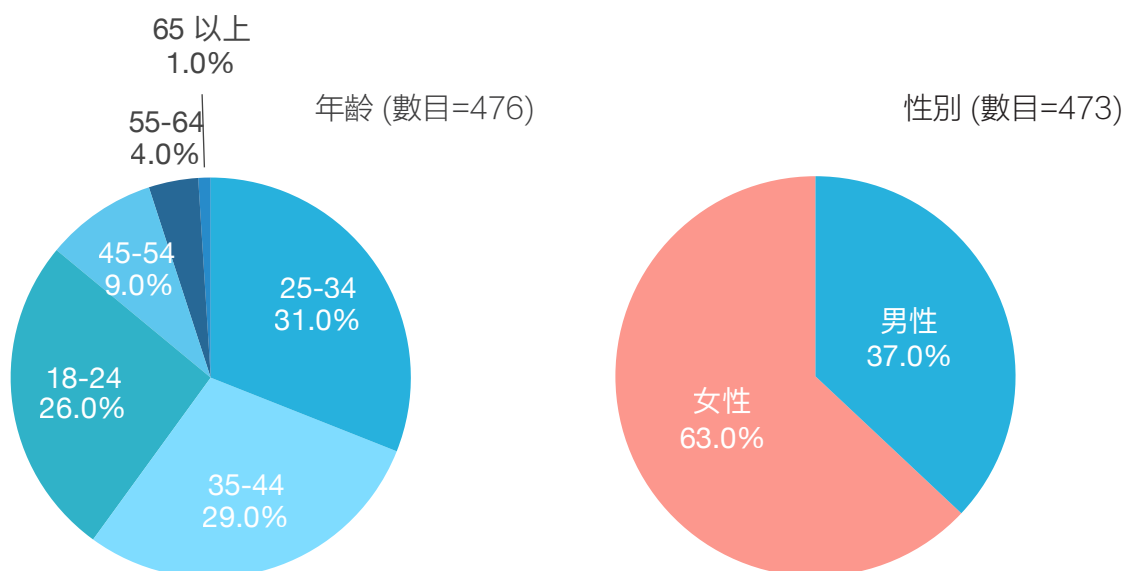
### 3.3.1 種族分佈



- 在468位合資格登記成為選民的受訪者中，巴基斯坦有192人(41.0%)，尼泊爾有157人(33.0%)，印度有46人(10.0%)、菲律賓有29人(6.0%)、印尼有22人(5.0%)及泰國有13人(3.0%)，其他族裔則有9人(2.0%)。



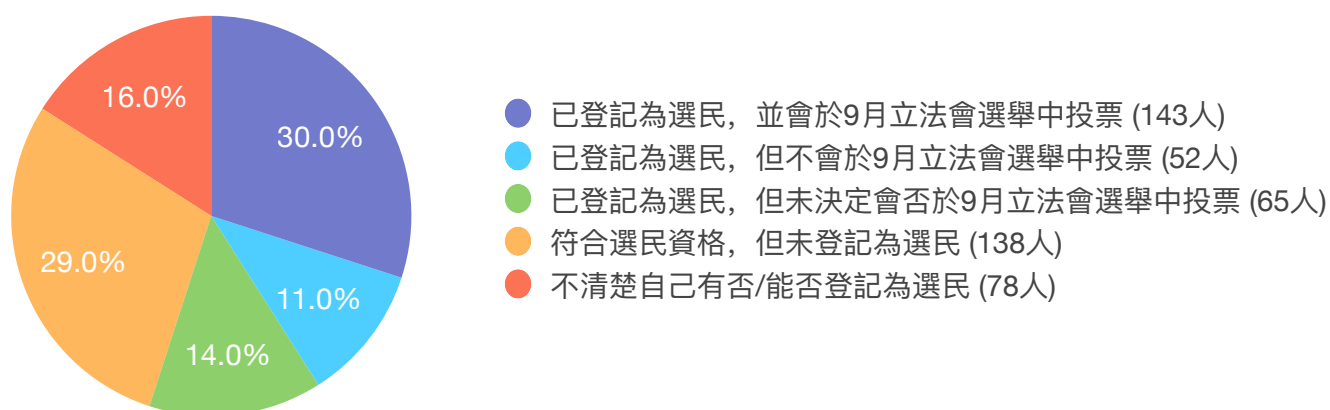
### 3.3.2 年齡及性別分佈



- 在476位合資格登記成為選民的受訪者中，18-24歲有122人(26.0%)、25-34歲有148人(31.0%)、35-44歲有137人(29.0%)、45-54歲有43人(9.0%)、55-64歲有21人(4.0%)、65歲或以上有5人(1.0%)。
- 性別方面，在473位合資格登記成為選民的受訪者中，其中女性有300人(63.0%)、男性佔173人(37.0%)。

### 3.3.3 選民登記情況

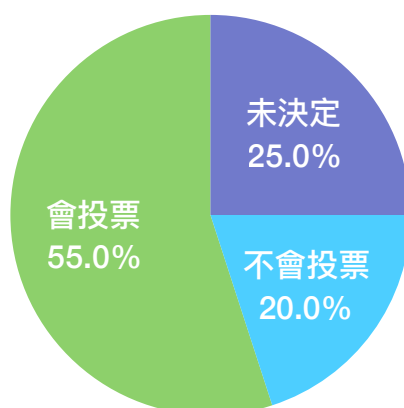
(數目=476)



- 於476位合資格登記成為選民的受訪者中，有143人(30.0%)已登記成為選民並將於選舉中投票，52人(11.0%)已登記選民但不會於選舉中投票，65人(14.0%)已登記但未決定會否投票，138人(29.0%)合乎選民登記資格但未有登記為選民，78人(16.0%)則表示不清楚，但因其年齡及居住年期假定他們合乎選民登記資格。

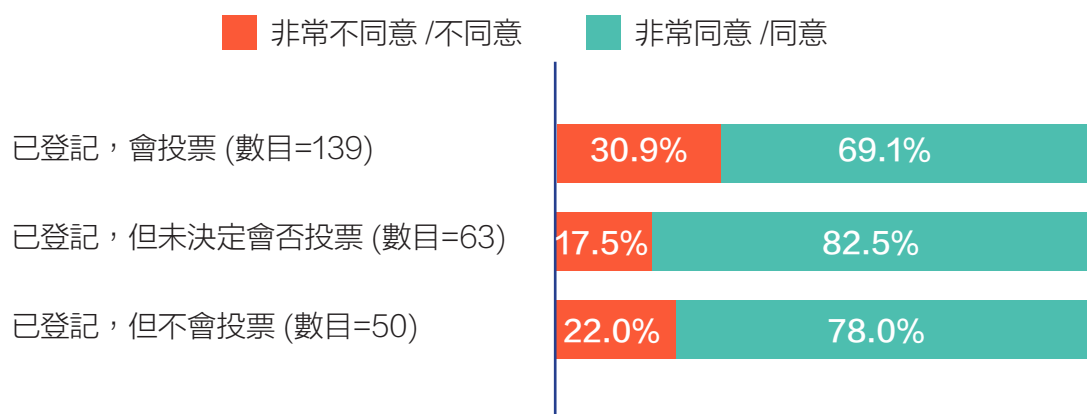
### 3.3.4 已登記選民的投票取向

你會於是次立法會選舉投票嗎？(數目=260)



- 在260位已登記為合資格選民的受訪者中，有143人(55.0%)表示會投票，而未決定及不會投票的分別有65人(25.0%)及52人(20.0%)
- 調查問及已登記成為選民的受訪者對其選擇投票與否的可能原因。在「會投票」、「未決定」和「不會投票」的受訪者群組中，大部份「不會投票」的被訪者表示沒有興趣投票(64.0%)，「未決定」的比例稍高(54.8%)，而「會投票」在沒有興趣比例較低(21.4%)。

#### 我找不到能夠反映我需要及關注的候選人



- 而在「我找不到能夠反映我需要及關注的候選人」方面，三個群組的大部份被訪者表示非常同意或同意，儘管將會投票的群組比例稍低，但仍反映受訪少數族裔人士不認為有候選人能反映其關注和需要。
- 研究小組為此翻查了候選人的政綱和宣傳品：
  - ▶ 調查對象為2016年立法會選舉區議會(第二)功能界別候選人。選擇有關界別作觀察點的原因，是雖然循該選舉產生的議席屬功能界別，但由於該界別的五個議席，是由全港已登記選民中屬地區直選選民(除同時登記其他功能界別者或拒絕登記者外)以一人一票投票選出，因此候選人有最大動機去爭取全港選民每一票的支持。

- ▶ 於該界別的選舉中，共有來自7個政黨的9個候選團隊參選。
- ▶ 宣傳品及政綱限於a)選舉事務處向選民郵遞的候選人簡介、b)候選團隊向選民郵遞的印刷宣傳品，及c)於候選人簡介所列的選舉網址。
- ▶ 資料擷取日期：2016年8月18日

### 政綱提及少數族裔議題

2016 立法會選舉區議會 (第二)功能界別候選人政綱	有	沒有
候選團隊政綱	2	7
政黨政綱	4	3

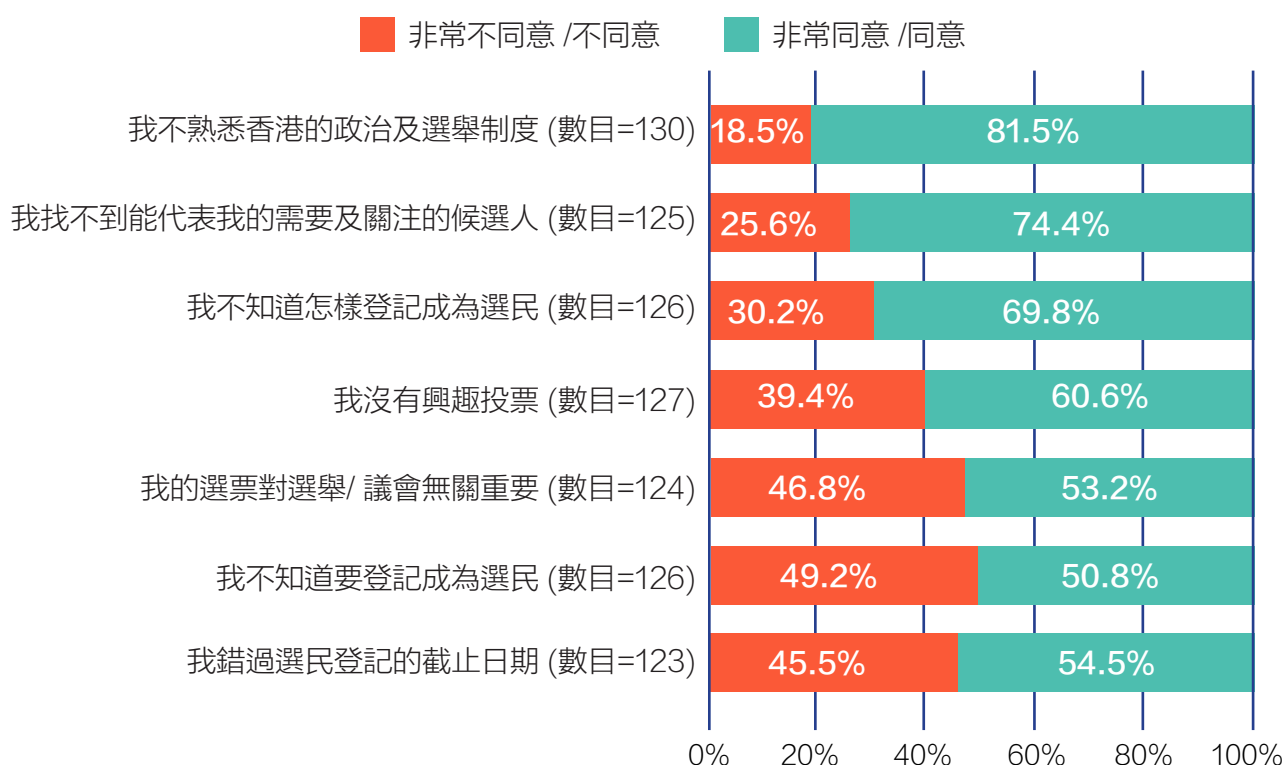
\*有關少數族裔政綱的多寡、質素，未作評價。

### 宣傳品文字

2016 立法會選舉區議會 (第二)功能界別候選人政綱	有英文	只有中文	有少數族裔語言
候選團隊政綱	4	5	0
宣傳單張	5	3	0
政黨政綱	3	6	0

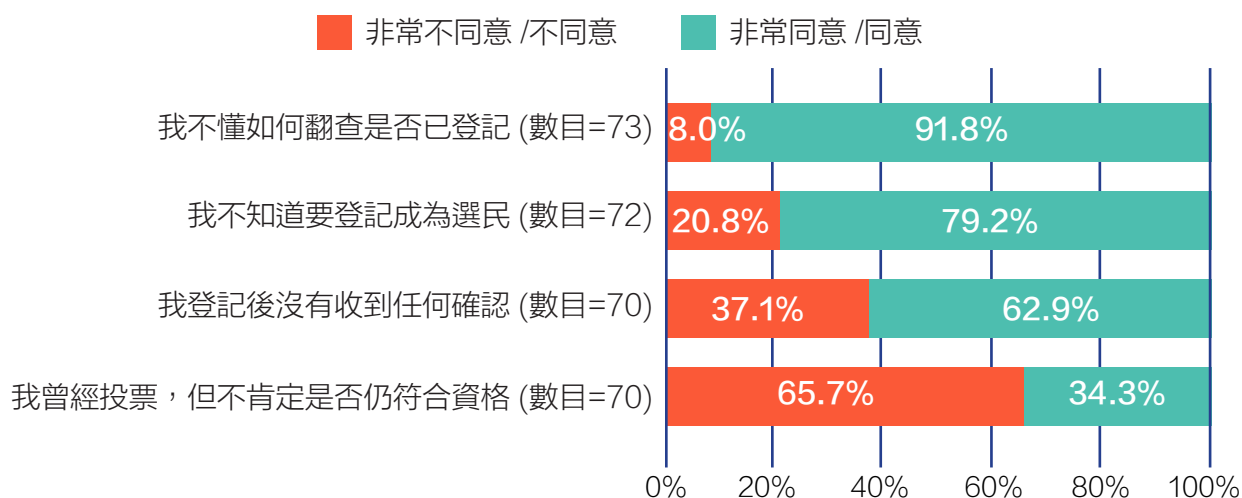
- 在少數族裔議題方面，只有2個候選團隊政綱有提及少數族裔(22.2%)。政黨恆常政綱的數字雖較多，但作為選民之一，少數族裔議題理應能成為所有候選人關心的政綱，一旦他們當選，會在立法會跟進。
- 候選團隊在政綱及宣傳品所採用的語言狀況，有英文宣傳品的候選人比例低，變相排拒了非華語或不諳華語人士，這或能解釋為何少數族裔會認為找不到能夠反映他們需要及關注的候選人。

### 3.3.5 未有登記成為選民的原因



– 合選民資格但未有登記的受訪者，最多人以「我不熟悉香港的政治及選舉制度」(81.5%)作不登記的原因，其後為「我找不到能代表我的需要及關注的候選人」(74.4%)及「我不知道怎樣登記成為選民」(69.8%)。

### 3.3.6 不肯定是否已登記成為選民的受訪者



– 合選民資格但不肯定是否已登記成為選民的受訪者，最大原因是「不懂如何翻查是否已登記」(91.8%)，高比例的有「我不知道要登記成為選民」(79.2%)和「我登記後沒有收到任何確認」(62.9%)。反映他們對選舉制度的資訊不足。

### 3.4 按少數族裔人士的中文使用程度作分析

#### 3.4.1 不同應用中文程度的少數族裔人士，對生活事項關注度的比較結果



- 從「不能使用中文」的少數族裔人士，普遍地比「中文能力有限」及「有效使用中文」的少數族裔人士，在生活上需要面對更多的挑戰，如較難找到工作、海外學歷及專業資格不被認可、職業安全及薪酬待遇也往往面對不平等的待遇；在房屋開支上也要面對更大的經濟壓力，甚至面對租屋被拒的狀況，而他們也認為提供給他們的中文課程支援更為不足，種族平等及文化敏感的公眾宣傳不足，是他們在日常生活上最常面對的挑戰。不單如此，在公共層面上，他們也較後者要面對較大的負擔，如銀行開戶口服務、使用公共服務也需要面對較多挑戰。可見他們在香港社會上，應用中文的程度高低，對少數族裔人士來說，是個對工作及生活便利與否的其中一個分水嶺，影響著他們的生活各個層面。

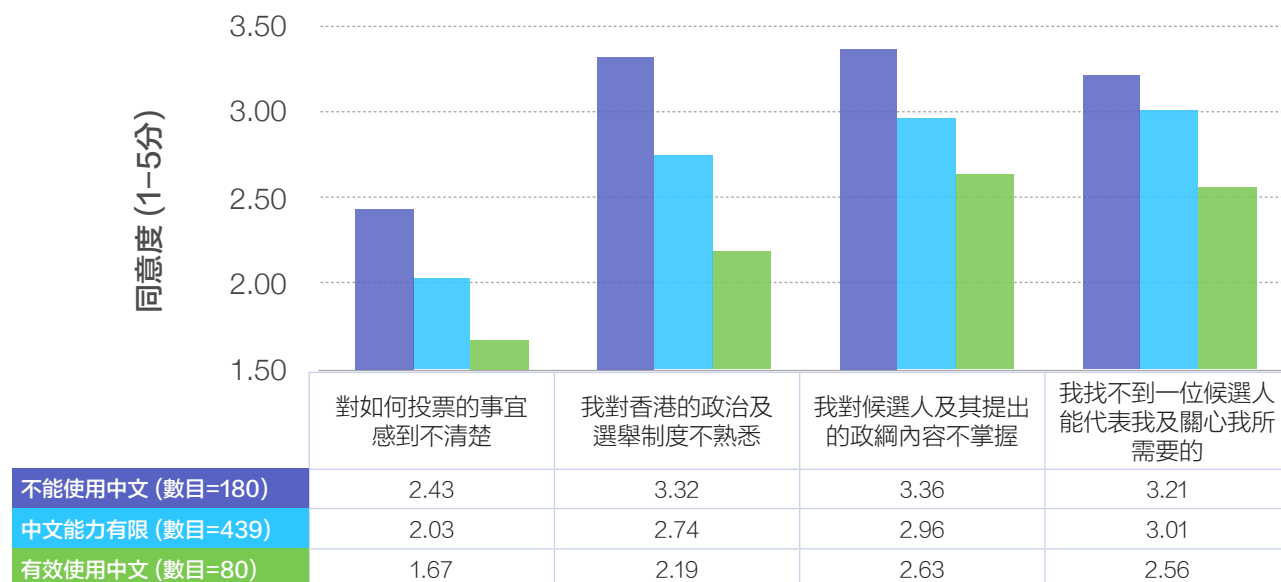
### 3.4.2 不同應用中文程度的少數族裔選民，在立法會選舉時有不同的投票行為的分析

	不能使用中文	中文能力有限	有效使用中文	總計
已登記並會投票	20 (13.6%)	110 (74.8%)	17 (11.6%)	147 (55.7%)
已登記但不會投票	8 (15.4%)	39 (75.0%)	5 (9.6%)	52 (19.7%)
已登記但未決定會否投票	18 (27.7%)	41 (63.1%)	6 (9.2%)	65 (24.6%)
總計	46 (17.4%)	190 (72.0%)	28 (10.6%)	264 (100%)

$$\chi^2(4) = 6.53, p > 0.05 (n.s.)$$

- 從上述圖表的結果觀察，「不能使用中文」的少數族裔選民，較多表示「還未決定會否在九月的立法會選舉時投票」；而「有效使用中文」的少數族裔選民，則較傾向會在九月立法會時作出投票。唯經進一步的卡方測試(Chi-Square Test,  $\chi^2$ )，卡方值(Chi-Square value,  $\chi^2$ )為 6.53 (df=4)，未達顯著統計差異程度( $p > 0.05$ )，即上述的趨勢觀察在統計上未能確認，也未能斷定「中文使用能力」是一個有力因素促使少數族裔選民在九月立法會選舉作出投票行為。

### 3.4.3 不同應用中文程度的少數族裔選民，對現行參與選舉及投票的觀感比較結果分析



參與選舉及投票的觀感 (只列出差異達統計顯著的項目)

- 相對而言，如上圖所示，在「已登記、並會在九月立法會選舉時投票」的少數族裔選民，「不能使用中文」的組別中，相對其餘兩個組別的少數族裔選民而言，他們對香港的政治及選舉制度更感到不熟悉、也不掌握投票程序；而對候選人而言，他們也對候選人本身及其政綱也較不掌握、或認為沒有候選人能代表少數族裔人士的意見、關心他們對社會及生活的看法，上述範疇的差異皆達統計顯著程度( $p < 0.05$ )而得以確認。這清楚揭示了選舉的過程、其操作及內含訊息，皆未對準少數族裔人士的需要，尤其對「不能使用中文」的少數族裔選民而言，他們的公民權利及政治參與未能得到相應的保障及重視。

### 3.4.4 在不同應用中文程度、也「未確定是否已登記選民」的少數族裔選民，對現行參與選舉及投票的觀感的比較結果分析

1分=非常不同意；5分=非常同意	未能使用中文 (數目=25) 平均分	中文能力有限 (數目=44) 平均分	T值
我不知道我需要去登記才能成為選民	3.08	2.89	1.19
我不懂得如何去查核自己是否已登記成為選民	3.12	3.13	-0.10
在辦理登記手續後，我沒有收到任何確認信件/訊息	2.71	2.67	0.18
雖然我以前有投票，但我不確定我是否仍有資格在今屆選舉中投票	2.00	2.28	-1.24

\* $p < 0.05$

- 由於在「已登記，但未決定會否在九月立法會選舉時投票」的組別中，「有效應用中文」的少數族裔選民數目未能符合進行數據分析的條件(不足10人)，故因數量不足而先將他們在本項目比較中剔除。
- 「未能使用中文」的少數族裔選民，表達出對選舉事宜有較多的不確定性，如不知道需要先登記才能成為選民、也不懂得如何去查核自己的選民資格，也較多表示沒有收到相關的確認訊息。雖然與「中文能力有限」的組別沒有顯著的統計差異 ( $p > 0.05$ )，但背後所展示選舉消息沒法有效傳達到少數族裔人士身上的含意，卻是清楚不過。



## 4. 總結及啟示

### 4.1 《少數族裔具體參與政制方面》

- 4.1.1 受訪少數族裔已登記選民中，有55%會在是次立法會選舉中投票，略高於全港投票率(註1)。在未決定的25%及不投票的20%已登記選民中，仍有四成表示有興趣投票。
- 4.1.2 受訪少數族裔社群的選民登記率只有55%，遠低於全港整體選民登記率(73.5%)。
- 4.1.3 民主化過程與發展，與選民的政治效能感息息相關，即選民是否感到他們手中選票有用，因為他們愈覺得投票是一賦權過程，愈有動力去登記做選民及參與投票。本研究觀察到，在已登記並會在九月立法會選舉時投票的少數族裔選民，「不能使用中文」者相對其餘兩個組別，他們對香港的政治及選舉制度更感到不熟悉、也不掌握投票程序。

### 4.2 《具體選舉事務操作事宜》

- 4.2.1 受訪的合資格登記成為選民的少數族裔社群，有三成沒有登記為選民，當中超過八成因為不熟識香港的政治及選舉制度。
- 4.2.2 受訪的合資格登記成為選民的少數族裔社群，有16%不清楚是否已登記，當中超過九成不懂如何翻查是否已登記，有八成不知道要登記成為選民。
- 4.2.3 受訪少數族裔已登記選民中，約有七成認為沒有候選人能代表他們。
- 4.2.4 2016年立法會選舉區議會(第二)功能界別候選團隊政綱中，大部份都沒有提及少數族裔的議題。候選人的宣傳品中有一半有提供英文資料，其餘只有中文，但九成受訪的少數族裔均不能讀寫中文。
- 4.2.5 本研究亦發現，「未能使用中文」及「中文能力有限」的少數族裔選民受訪者，較傾向表達出對選舉事宜有較多的不確定性，如不知道需要先登記才能成為選民、也不懂得如何去查核自己的選民資格，也較多表示沒有收到相關的確認訊息。
- 4.2.6 本研究觀察到，在已登記並會在九月立法會選舉時投票的少數族裔選民，「不能使用中文」者相對其餘兩個組別，對候選人而言，他們也對候選人本身及其政綱也較不掌握、或認為沒有候選人能代表少數族裔人士的意見、關心他們對社會及生活的看法。
- 4.2.7 現行選舉的過程、操作及內含訊息，皆未對準少數族裔人士的需要，尤其對「不能使用中文」的少數族裔選民而言，他們的政治參與及公民權利未能得到相應的保障及重視。

### 4.3 《少數族裔關注的民生議題面向》

- 4.3.1 受訪的合資格登記成為選民的少數族裔社群最為關注的民生範疇，依次為教育、房屋、就業及使用基本公共服務。
- 4.3.2 而少數族裔人士的中文使用程度愈低，他們愈要在生活及工作上面對更多不便之處。

註1. 2008年及2012年立法會選舉投票率分別為45%及53%。有少數服務使用者認為這與他們家鄉有普選制度有關。



# 5. 政策建議

## 5.1 政治參與建議

### 5.1.1 政制及內地事務局

- 《公民權利及政治權利國際公約》第二十五條指出，所有公民均應享有權利及機會，在真正、定期之選舉中投票及被選。
- 《消除一切形式種族歧視國際公約》第五條指出，政府須保證不同種族、膚色、民族或人種的人民，均可享有包括依據普遍平等投票權參與選舉等政治權利。
- 根據以上兩個國際公約，政制及內地事務局有責任統籌及監管有關人權及平等機會的政策，確保少數族裔人士可以毫無障礙地行使投票權，尤其是在選民登記、接收選舉資訊及投票期間面對的語言障礙。

### 5.1.2 選舉事務處

- 選舉事務處作為負責選民登記及安排選舉的部門，過去亦有嘗試為少數族裔群體提供不同語言的選舉資訊，可惜只有網上版本，而內容亦未夠詳盡，未能令少數族裔群體對選舉有足夠了解。此外，不少少數族裔人士都未必知道有網上的資訊，而有部分少數族裔家境清貧，未必有電腦或智能電話接觸網上資訊。因此，我們建議選舉事務處向少數族裔人士派發或郵寄印刷版本，令他們可更直接得到有關的資訊。
- 內容方面，除一般資訊外，亦應包括重要的選舉資訊，例如如何更新選民登記資料、選民資料網上查閱系統等等。
- 我們亦建議，選舉事務處可更積極地接觸少數族裔群體，例如在有需要時聘請少數族裔人士作選民登記大使，並更有策略地接觸不同社區的少數族裔群體，例如到不同的宗教場所作宣傳，鼓勵同鄉登記做選民。
- 在投票日當日，選舉事務處應為少數族裔選民提供適切協助。例如，委派少數族裔大使到較多少數族裔選民的票站當值，除協助一般職務外，亦可為不熟悉投票程序的少數族裔選民提供協助。在沒有少數族裔大使的票站，選舉事務處亦應該預備少數族裔語文版本的投票指引。
- 選舉事務處須規定所有候選人的「候選人簡介」必須有中英文兩種語言版本，令少數族裔選民有機會了解不同候選人的政綱。
- 最後，建議選舉事務處在選民登記表格中加入「種族」一欄，以便了解不同族裔的選民登記及投票情況。

### 5.1.3 政黨及候選人

- 我們建議，政黨及候選人應增加文化敏感度，在宣傳及接觸選民時，善用坊間的翻譯及傳譯服務，令少數族裔選民有機會了解其政綱。
- 政黨及候選人應更積極爭取少數族裔的票源，了解他們的需要，向少數族裔及相關團體徵詢政策及民生事務的意見，並將少數族裔人士關心的議題納入政綱，承諾在當選後在議會持續地跟進。

## 5.2 民生議題建議

### 5.2.1 教育

- 現時不同的少數族裔人士服務中心都有舉辦成人中文班，對象多為新移民及求學時沒有機會學中文的少數族裔人士。但這些課程程度不一，而且認受性不高，未能有效協助少數族裔人士求職。
- 政府應為在職及非在學少數族裔人士提供具認受性的中文課程，課程應設有不同的程度，並與資歷架構掛勾，政府亦須努力遊說僱主認受該課程資歷。

### 5.2.2 房屋

基於文化差異，少數族裔家庭成員普遍較多，輪候公屋大面積單位的時間亦往往較長。輪候期間的租金開支成為家庭的沉重負擔。房委會應增建較大面積的公屋單位，加快少數族裔家庭的上樓機會，減輕因租住私樓而帶來的財政壓力。

### 5.2.3 就業

不少職位空缺要求的中文能力比實際所需的程度高，令有能力履行該工作職務但中文程度不足的少數族裔人士難以找到工作。政府作為本港最大的僱主，應帶頭檢視各部門不同職級的中文入職要求，調整與實際工作內容不符或過高的中文要求，移除不合理的門檻，讓少數族裔人士可申請公務員職位。政府亦可嘗試提供誘因予僱主，如聘請津貼，鼓勵僱主聘用少數族裔人士。

## 5.3 公民參與建議

### 5.3.1 公民社會及社福機構

- 社福機構及公民社會團體應定期為少數族裔人士舉辦公民教育活動，加深少數族裔人士對香港政制、選舉制度及公民權的認識，知道現有制度的利弊，鼓勵他們參與選舉，並促進香港民主化發展。
- 社福機構及公民社會團體應鼓勵少數族裔社群多參與關社活動，並主動諮詢少數族裔人士的意見，邀請他們向包括各級議會議員在內的權力機關提出意見及政策建議，積極為關注的議題發聲。

### 參考資料

- Census and Statistics Department (2011). (2011 Population Census Thematic Report : Ethnic Minorities. Hong Kong.)
- [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong\\_Kong\\_legislative\\_election,\\_2008](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hong_Kong_legislative_election,_2008)
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- [http://www.cmab.gov.hk/tc/press/reports\\_human.htm](http://www.cmab.gov.hk/tc/press/reports_human.htm)

# 1. Background

- 1.1** The Ethnic Minority (EM) population (above aged 18) in Hong Kong stood at 146,000 accounting for 2.5% of the whole population (excluding foreign domestic helpers). The EM population expanded rapidly, with an average annual growth of 1.8% between 2001 and 2011. Among them, the average annual growth of South Asians reached 4.1% which is much higher than the 0.5% average annual growth of the entire population.
- 1.2** Hong Kong has practiced representative democracy for many years. According to Basic Law Article 39, the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force. Basic Law Article 26 provides permanent residents of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall have the right to vote and the right to stand for election. During the election, has the voice of EM being heard by the election candidates? Has their participation been blocked by races, languages and cultural background in the election? The issue is definitely worth studying, but it's pity that there is no relevant study or research conducted in Hong Kong so far.
- 1.3** Thus, The Hong Kong Council of Social Service (HKCSS) and Hong Kong Christian Service (HKCS) conducted this survey before the Legislative Council (LegCo) Election in September, 2016. Questionnaires were collected to find out the most concerned issues, the voter's registration and voting behavior among the EM respondents.
- 1.4** Hopefully, it would encourage the candidates of the LegCo Election to listen to EM's concern and also alert the related government departments to ensure EM's equal political participation and right to vote, regardless of their races, cultural background and language.
- 1.5 Objective of the study**
- To understand EM's most concerned issues
  - To understand EM voter's registration and voting behavior

## 2. Methodology

### 2.1 Sampling

The sample was drawn by convenient sampling through 14 NGOs which were providing services to the ethnic minorities from HKCSS's Network on Ethnic Minorities Services. It was a quantitative study and data was collected by questionnaires. Target respondents were aged 16 or above EM in the community.

### 2.2 Data Collection

The data collection was conducted during the period of June 28, 2016 to July 25, 2016. The questionnaire was in English and it was translated into 7 EM languages (including Bahasa Indonesia, Hindi, Nepali, Thai, Punjabi, Tagalog and Urdu). Invitations to complete the questionnaires were made to qualified EMs in the NGOs and questionnaires were completed by telephone calls, online survey and face-to-face interviews. A total of 704 qualified questionnaires were collected. Among them, 476 were eligible to be registered as voters (Aged 18 or above and with voter registration qualifications). Those will be the focus of the analysis on voter's registration and voting behavior on Legislative Council (LegCo) Election in September, 2016.

### 2.3 Design of the Study

- 2.3.1** EM respondents were requested to indicate their concerns on livelihood issues, including accessibility of essential services, employment, education and housing. The scale was ranged from 1-10 (10 was the most burning issue) to identify their level of concern.
- 2.3.2** To understand EM respondents voter registry, the reasons of not registering as voters and the registered voters' voting tendency and those reasons behind were asked.
- 2.3.3** The socio-economic background of the EM respondents, such as gender, age, ethnicity, years of living in Hong Kong, employment status, education level, Chinese language proficiency, were collected in order to find out the relation of the above data and the following : (1) the level of most concerned issues, (2) whether they were registered voters and (3) their voting behavior.
- 2.3.4** The classification of Chinese language proficiency was based on their self-reported competence on the following 4 indicators: being able to listen, able to speak, able to read and able to write Chinese. If the EM respondents were unable to listen, speak, read and write Chinese, they were categorized as "Unable to use Chinese". For those reported to be competent in either 1 or 2 indicators, they were categorized as "Limited Chinese proficiency". For those reported to be competent in 3 indicators or above, they were identified as "Able to use Chinese effectively".

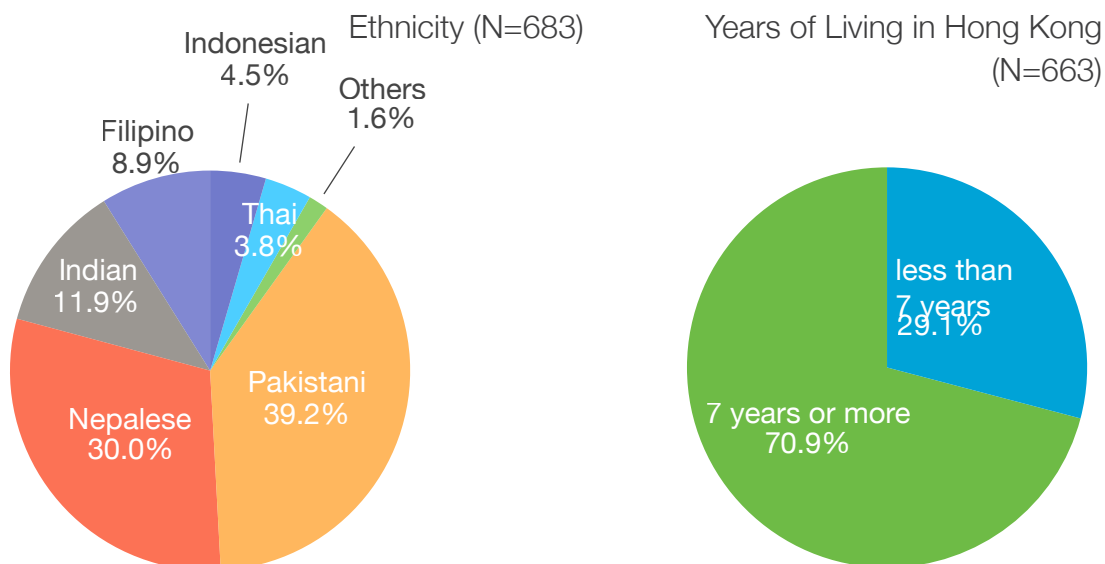
## 2.4 Limitations

The respondents were all identified by NGOs which were providing services to the ethnic minorities, hence the varieties of the respondents would be limited to those with the connection to NGOs. EMs who without connection to NGOs were clearly missed out from the study. The EM respondents connected to NGOs were believed to be more integrated with our society and more able to access information than those who had no connections. The qualified EMs who were more socially isolated and had less access to information were not represented in our sample. The representation of the survey had its own limitation and readers should take cautious on the interpretation of results. However, the race and age distribution of the EM respondents was similar to the “Hong Kong 2011 Population Census Thematic Report: Ethnic Minorities”. As Registration and Electoral Office did not collect the figure of EM registered voters, it was difficult to compare the EM respondents with the registered voters.

# 3. Findings

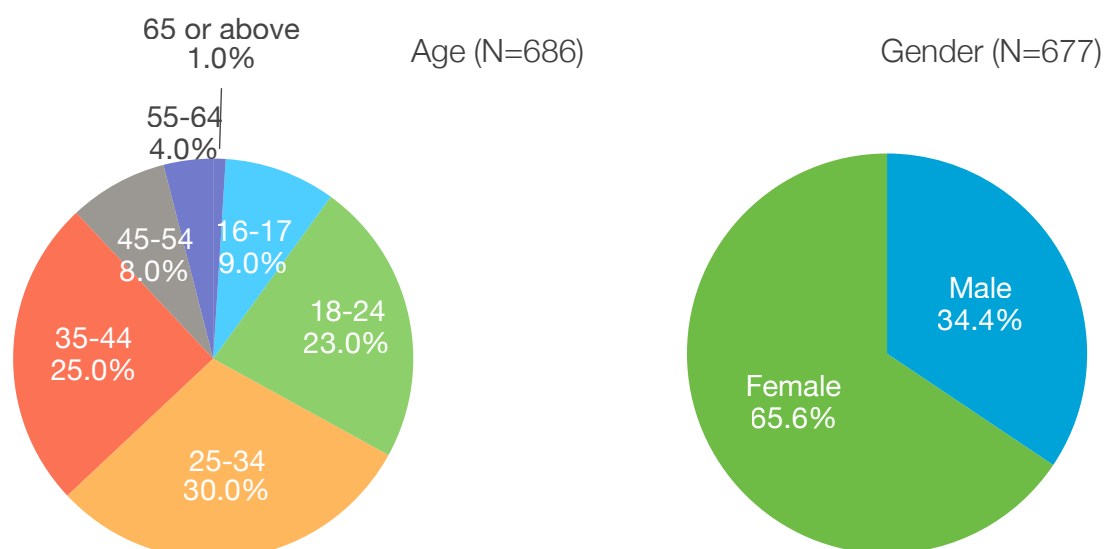
## 3.1 Profile of the Respondents

### 3.1.1 Ethnicity and Years of Living in Hong Kong



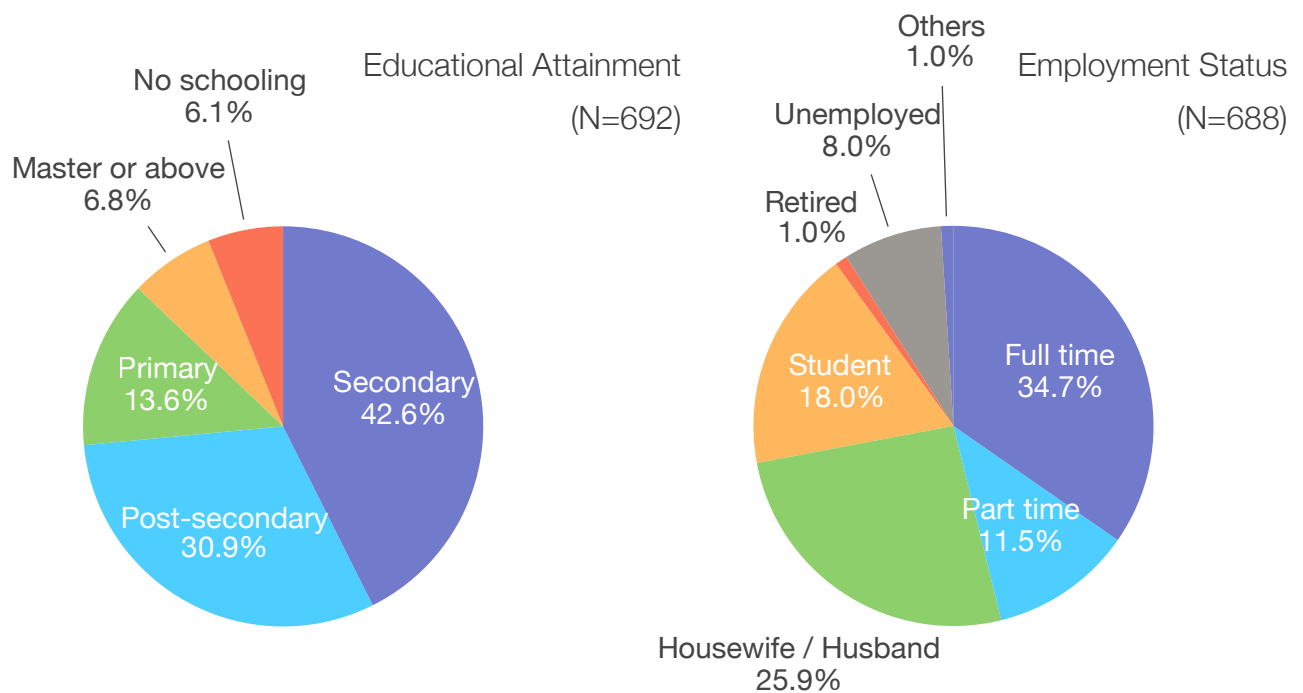
- Among the 683 respondents indicated their ethnicities, there were 268 Pakistani (39.2%) and 205 Nepalese (30.0%), 81 Indian (11.9%), 61 Filipino (8.9%), 31 Indonesian (4.5%), 26 Thai (3.8%) and 11 from other ethnicities (1.6%).
- The findings showed that 470 respondents (70.9%) had been living in Hong Kong for 7 years or more. 193 respondents (29.1%) had been living less than 7 years.

### 3.1.2 Age and Gender



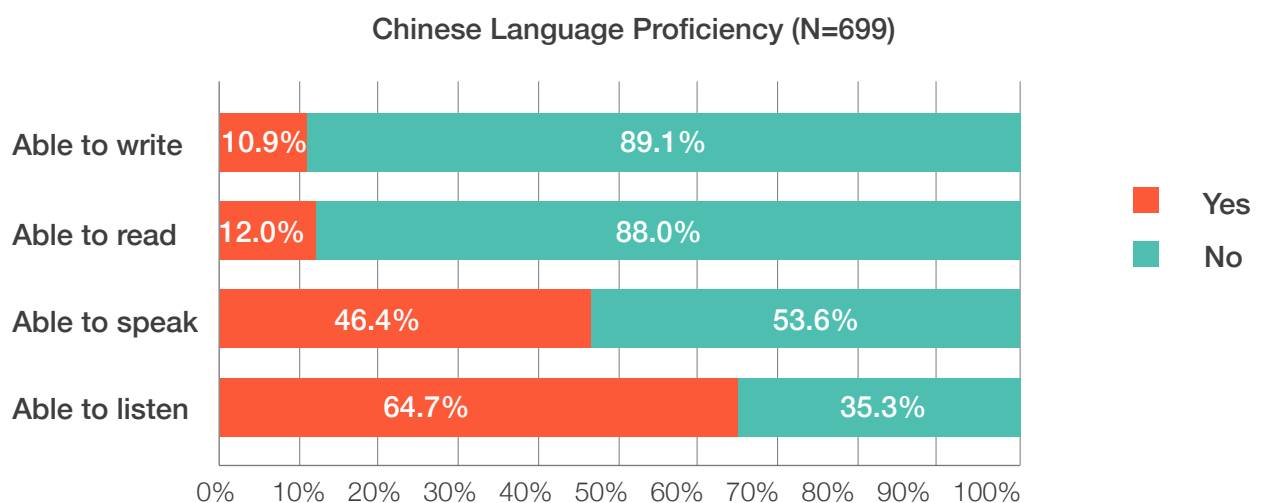
- The age distribution of 686 respondents were as follows: 61 were aged 16-17 (9.0%), 155 were aged 18-24 (23.0%), 208 were aged 25-34 (30.0%), 170 were aged 35-44 (25.0%), 59 were aged 45-54 (8.0%), 27 were aged 55-64 (4.9%) and 6 were aged 65 or above (1.0%). Among 677 EM respondents, there were 444 female (65.6%) and 233 male (34.4%).

### 3.1.3 Education Attainment and Employment status



- Among 692 respondents stated their highest education background, 42 had no schooling (6.1%), 94 attained primary education (13.6%), 295 attained secondary education (42.6%), 214 attained Post-secondary education (30.9%) and 47 attained Master or above (6.8%).
- For employment status, among 688 respondents, 239 had full time job (34.7%), 79 had part time job (11.5%), 178 were housewives/husbands (25.9%), 124 were students (18.0%), 7 were retired (1.0%) and 55 were unemployed (8.0%).

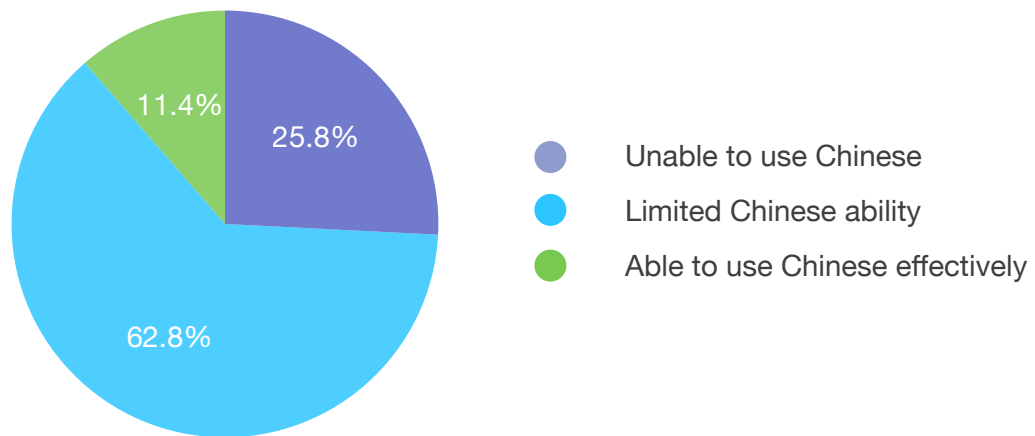
### 3.1.4 Chinese Language Proficiency



- Self- reported data of Chinese language proficiency on able to listen, speak, read and write were collected. Among 699 respondents, 452 were able to listen (64.7%), 324 were able to speak (46.4%). Only very few were able to read 84 (12.0%) and write 76 (10.9%).



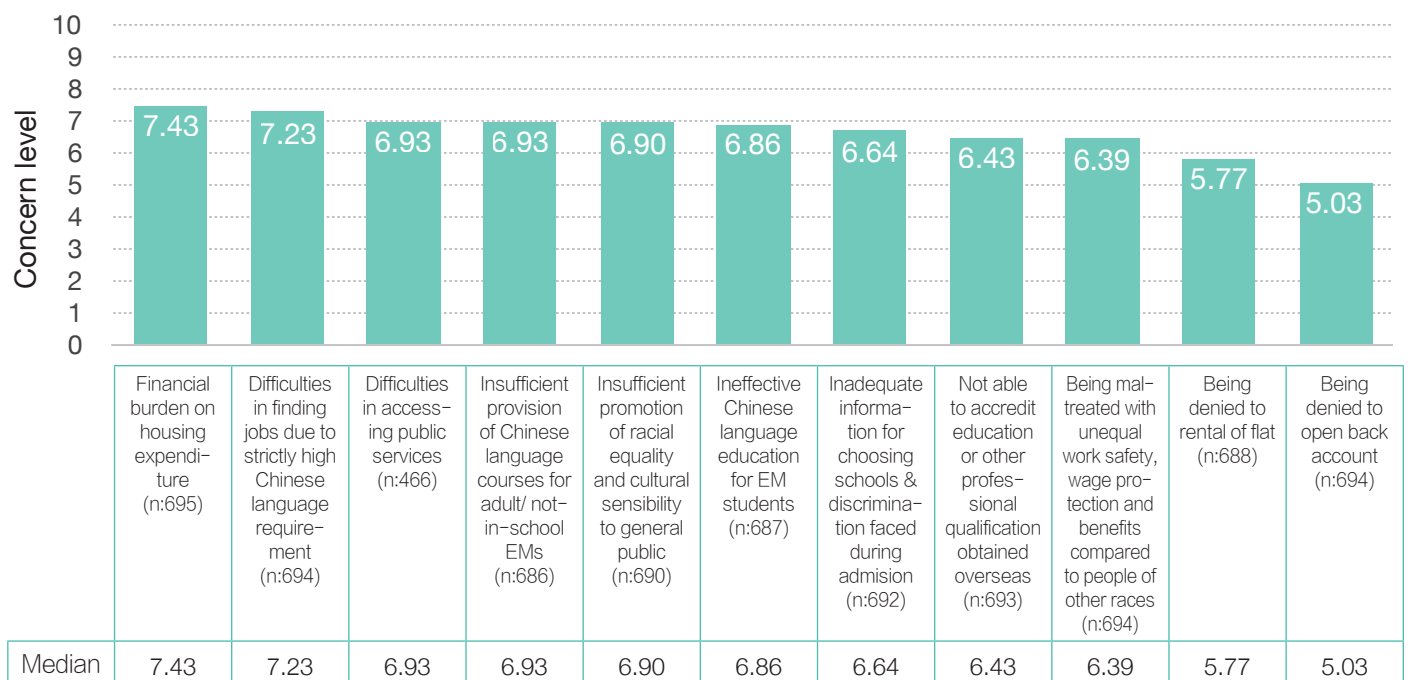
### 3.1.5 Capability in using Chinese



- The findings showed that 180 (25.8%) were grouped in “Unable to use Chinese” as they were neither to listen, speak, read nor write in Chinese. 439 respondents (62.8%) were classified as “Limited Chinese ability” since they were able to do 1 or 2 indicators among listening, speaking, reading and writing in Chinese. Only 80 respondents (11.4%) were identified as “Able to use Chinese effectively” as they were able to perform 3 indicators or above.

## 3.2 Most Concerned Issue

### 3.2.1 Most concerned issues of EM respondents (by items)

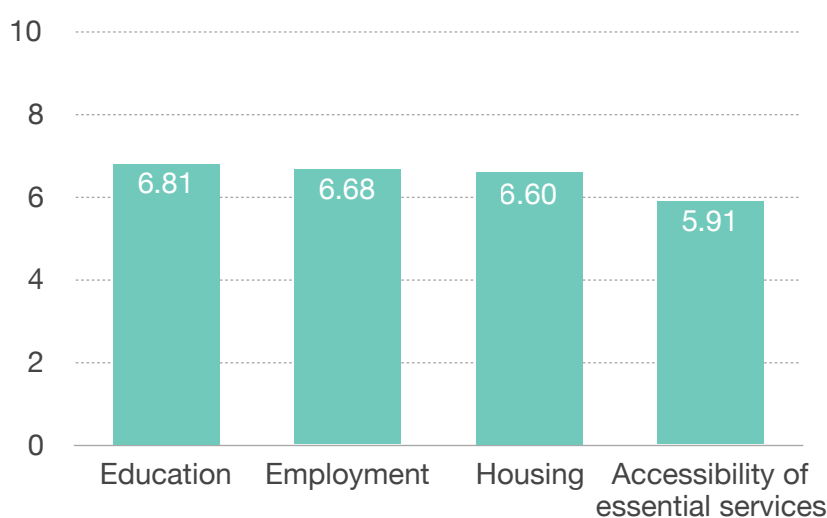


- EM respondents indicated their urgency and concern level on various issues in a 10-point scale (1=least burning issue and 10=most burning issue).
- The most concerned issues were “Financial burden on housing expenditure” (7.43) and “Difficulties in finding jobs due to strictly high Chinese language requirement” (7.23).



- The least concerned issue were “Being denied to open bank account” (5.03) and “Being denied to rental of flat” (5.77) as only certain ethnicity faced such problem. Pakistani’s concern level was 6 on “Being denied to open bank account” which was significantly higher than other ethnicity ( $p < 0.05$ ). Pakistani and Nepalese both concerned on “Being denied to rental of flat”. Their concern level were 6.64 and 5.72 respectively which were significantly higher than other ethnicity ( $p < 0.05$ ).
- In sum, the EM respondents scored highly in level of concern in all livelihood issues.

### 3.2.2 Most concerned issues of EM respondents (by items)

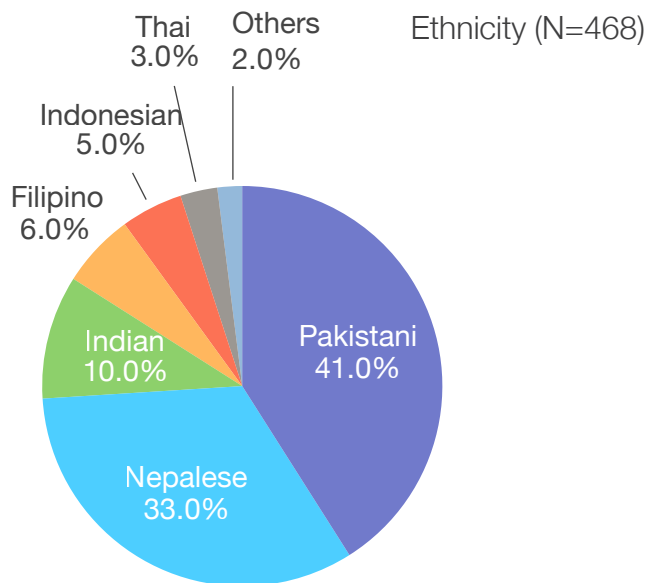


- Concerned issues of EM respondents were grouped according to the 4 policy domains. Education domain had the highest concern (6.81 mean score). Employment domain (6.68 mean score) and housing domain (6.60 mean score) got a relatively lower concern, but were still regarded as receiving high concern.

## 3.3 Voter registration

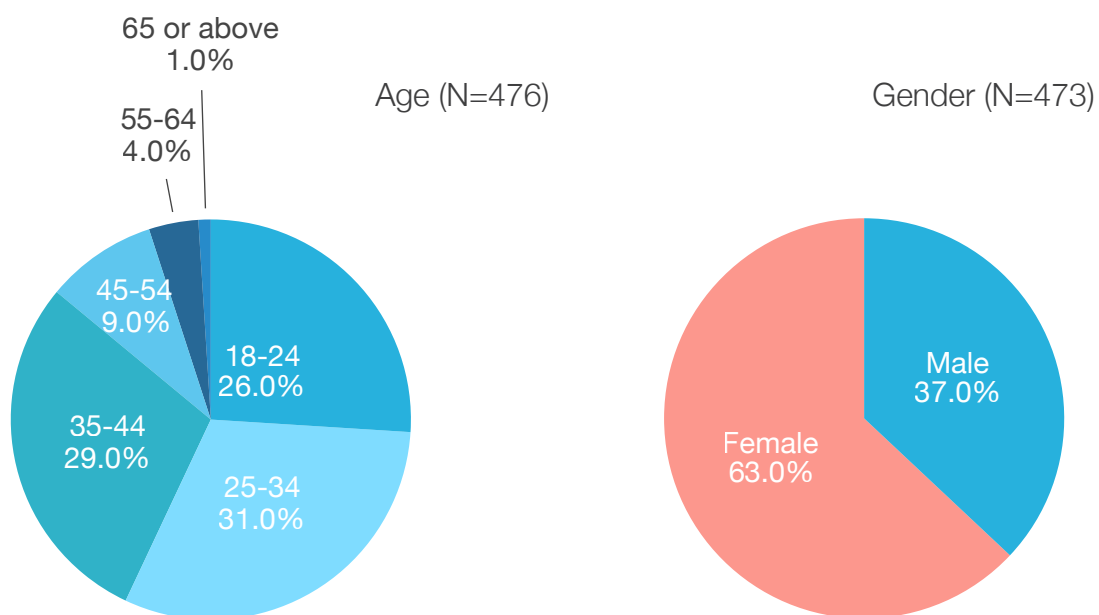
This session mainly analyzed the situations of those EM respondents who were eligible to be a voter, i.e. respondents who indicated that they were registered voters and those who were not but were eligible to do so. For those who indicated that “I do not know whether I am a registered voter”, their voter status were categorized according to their residence status (whether they ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for 7 years) and their age (whether they reach 18 years of age). In this survey, there were totally 476 respondents who were eligible to be registered voters.

### 3.3.1 Distribution of the respondents by ethnicity



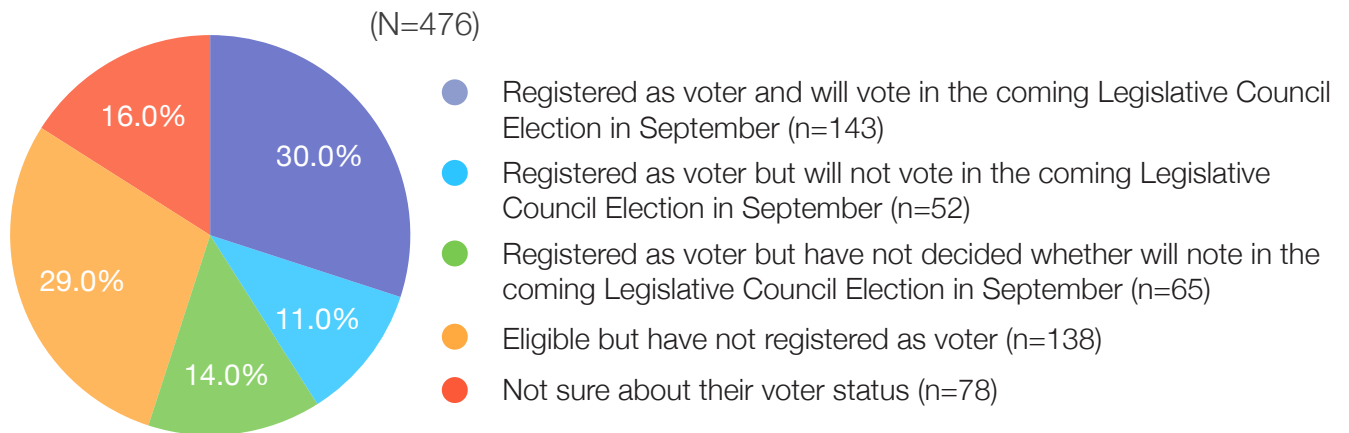
- Among the 468 respondents who were eligible to register as voters, there were 192 Pakistani (41.0%), 157 Nepalese (33.0%), 46 Indians (10.0%), 29 Filipino (6.0%), 22 Indonesian (5.0%), 13 Thai (3.0%) and 9 from other ethnicities (2.0%).

### 3.3.2 Distributions of the respondents by age and gender



- Among the 476 respondents who were eligible to register as voters, 122 were aged 18-24 (26.0%), 148 were aged 25-34 (31.0%), 137 were aged 35-44 (29.0%), 43 were aged 45-54 (9.0%), 21 were aged 55-64 (4.0%) and 5 were aged 65 or above (1.0%).
- In the gender distribution, among 473 respondents who were eligible to register as voters, 300 of them were female (63.0%) and 173 of them were male (37.0%).

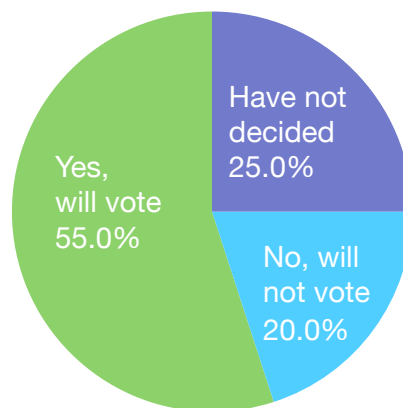
### 3.3.3 Voter registration status of respondents



- Among the 476 respondents who were eligible to register as voters, 143 of them (30.0%) had already registered as voter and tended to vote in the Legislative Council Election in September. 52 (11.0%) of 476 respondents were registered but decided not to vote in the election, while 65 (14.0%) were also registered but not decided whether they would vote in the election or not. 138 respondents (29.0%) were eligible but had not registered as voter. There were 78 respondents (16.0%) who were not sure about their voter status, but were eligible to do so due to their age and residence status.

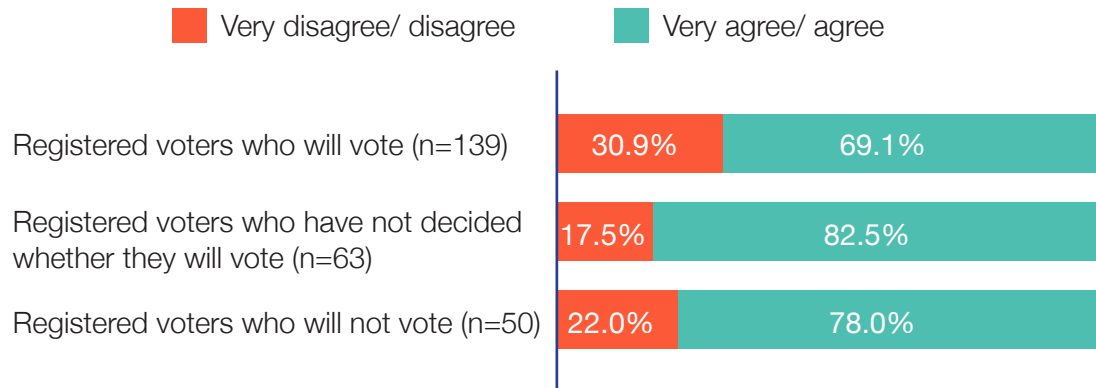
### 3.3.4 The voting behavior of EM Registered voters

Will you vote in the coming LegCo election? (n=260)



- Among 260 respondents who were registered voters, 143 (55.0%) indicated that they would vote in the Legislative Council election, while 65 (25.0%) indicated that they had not decided whether they would vote in the coming election, and 52 (20.0%) respondents decided not to vote in the election.
- Factors affecting the voting behaviors of registered voters were explored. When comparing those 3 groups of respondents of their interest of voting or election (ie. “Yes, will vote”, “Have not decided” and “No, will not vote”), most of the respondents from the group “No, will not vote” showed that they were not interested in voting or election (64.0%). For the group of “Have not decided”, a high ratio (54.8%) of respondents showing no interest to voting and election was revealed. Fewer respondents (21.4%) from the group of “Yes, will vote” showed no interest to voting and election.

### I cannot find a candidate truly represent my needs and concerns



- When asked about whether they agreed that “They couldn’t find any candidate truly represent their needs and concerns, most of the respondents from the above 3 groups agreed to this statement. Although the ratio of agreeing this statement from the group of “Yes, will vote “respondents was relatively lower than the other 2 groups, the result was still remarkable.
- Regarding the respondents “Find difficulties in choosing a suitable candidate in the election”, research working group tried to look for possible reasons from the publicity materials and election platforms of the election candidates. The targeted candidates were those from the District Council (Second) Functional Constituency. Although this sector belongs to functional constituency, 5 seats from this sector were elected by all voters from Geographical Constituency (except those who were registered voters from other sectors of the functional constituency). In this case, the candidates should have a higher motivation to get support from the general public.
- In this sector (Information retrieved on 18th August 2016), there were 9 candidates from 7 political parties. The selected publicity materials included “Introduction to Candidates” posted to the registered voters by Registration and Electoral Office (REO), printed leaflets posted to registered voters by candidates as well as website listed on the “Introduction to Candidates”

### Election platforms related to ethnic minority concern

2016 LegCo election DC (Second) FC candidates election platform	Yes, include EM Concern	No, not include EM concern
Candidates election platform	2	7
Political party election platform	4	3

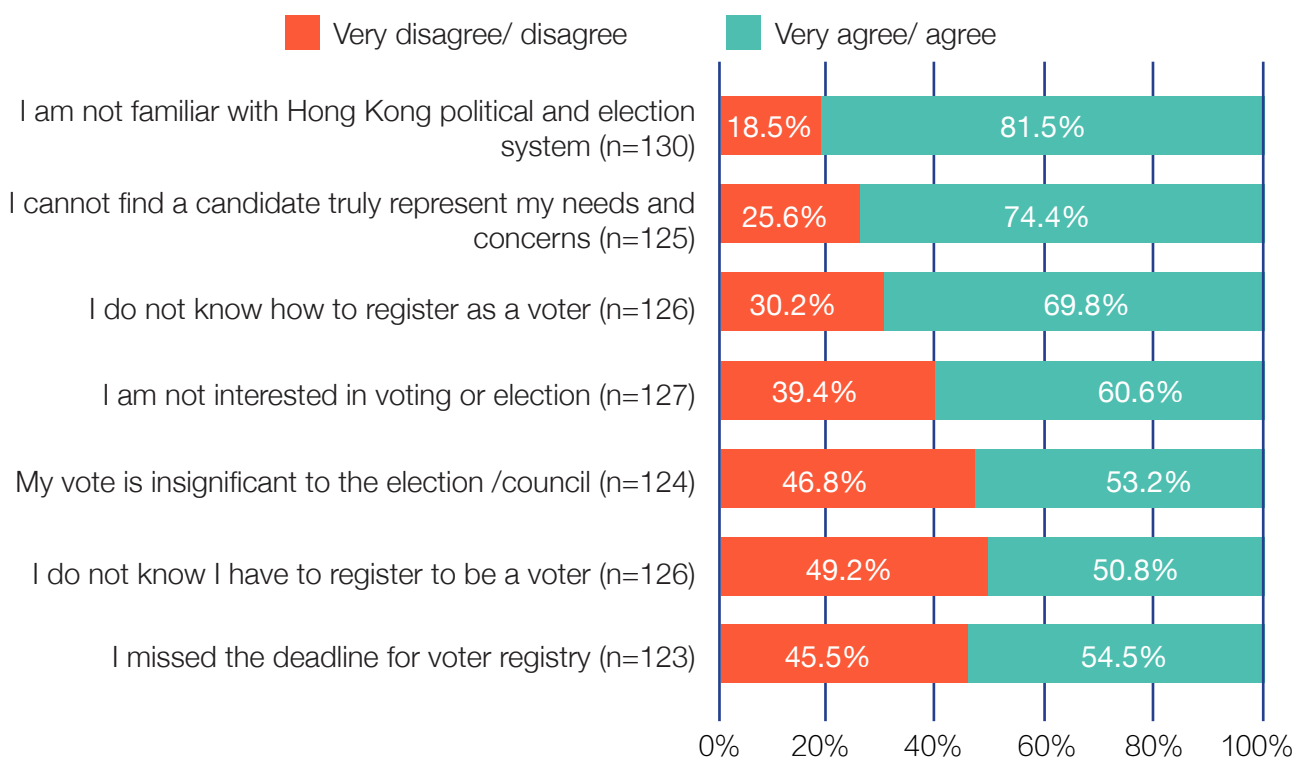
\*The amount and quality of the EM related platform was not commented.

## Language of the publicity materials

2016 LegCo election DC (Second) FC candidates election platform	With English	Chinese Only	With EM languages
Introduction to Candidates	4	5	0
Printed leaflets	5	3	0
Political party election platform	3	6	0

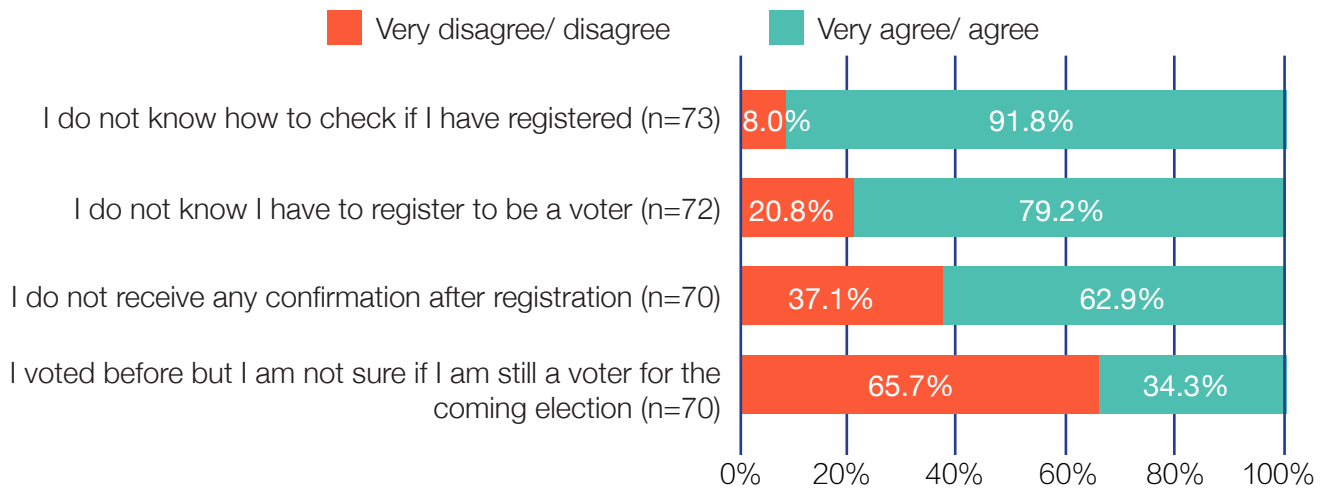
- Only 2 teams of candidate (22.2%) mentioned ethnic minorities related issues in their election platform. As eligible voters, ethnic minorities' concerned issues should also be concerned by the candidates. So that the EM concerned issues would be followed up in the Legislative Council meeting once the candidates won the election.
- In the language aspect of the publicity materials, the ratio of having English was low. This hindered non-Chinese speaking people to understand more about the candidates and the election. This may help to explain the reasons why it was difficult for respondents to find candidates representing their interest.

### 3.3.5 Reasons of registering as voters



- Among those respondents who were eligible but didn't register to be voters, many of them (81.5%) stated "I am not familiar with Hong Kong political and election systems" as the reason. "I cannot find a candidate truly represent my needs and concerns" (74.4%) and "I do not know how to register as a voter" (69.8%) were the other two salient reasons.

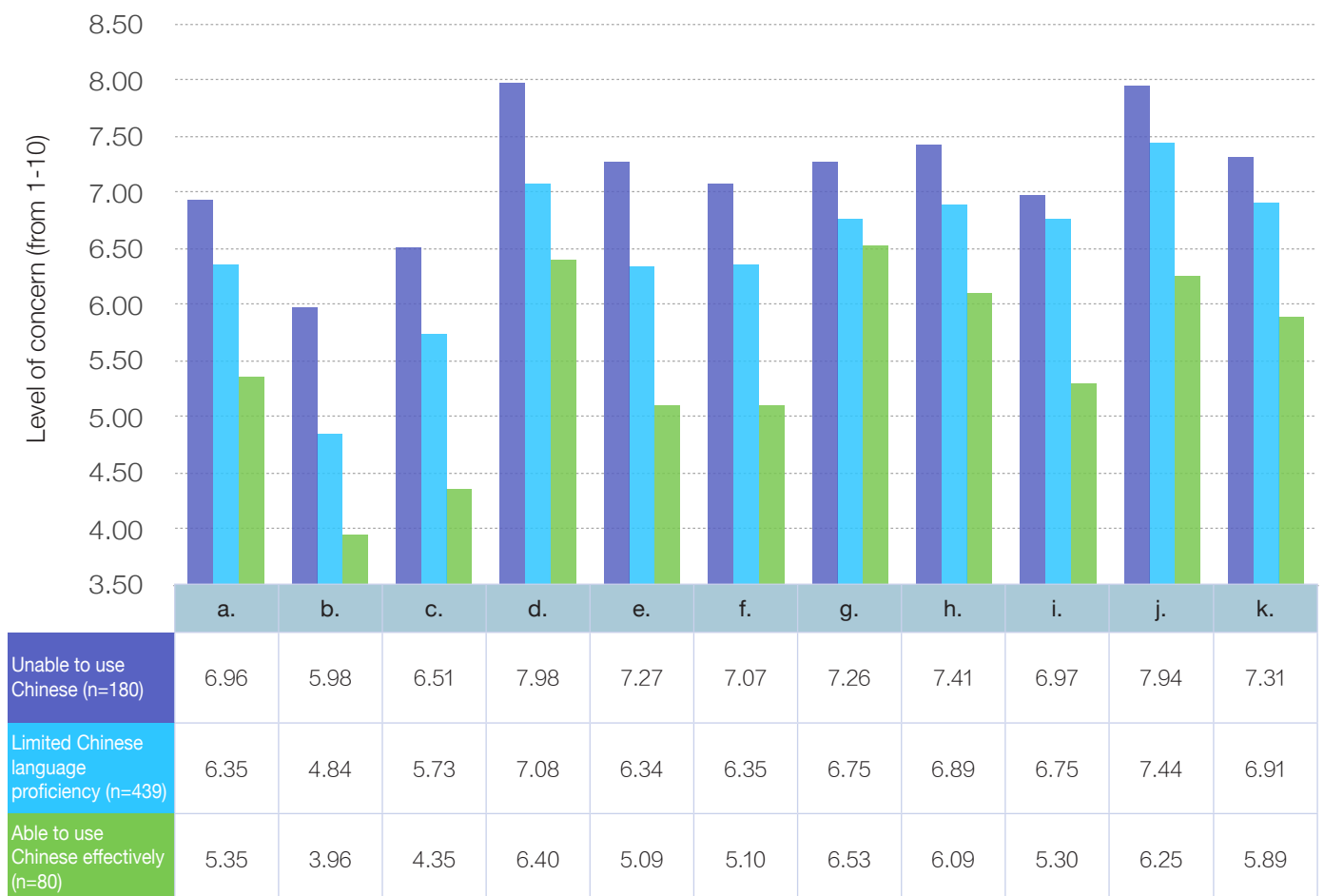
### 3.3.6 Reasons for not sure about their voter status



- For those who was eligible but not sure about their voter status, the major reason was “I do not know how to check if I have registered.”(91.8%). Two other main reasons were revealed as, “I do not know I have to register to be a voter.” (79.2%) and “I do not receive any confirmation after registration.”(62.9%). This clearly showed that respondents were lack of election system’s information entirely.

## 3.4 Chinese proficiency of respondents

### 3.4.1 Most concerned issues of respondents according to their Chinese proficiency



a	Difficulties in accessing public services (e.g. hospital, housing, employment, social welfare and education)
b	Being denied to open bank account
c	Being denied to rental of flat
d	Difficulties in finding jobs due to strictly high Chinese language requirement
e	Not able to accredit education or other professional qualification obtained overseas
f	Being maltreated with unequal work safety, wage protection and benefits compared to people of other races
g	Ineffective Chinese language education for EM students
h	Insufficient provision of Chinese language courses for adult/ not-in-school EM
i	Inadequate school information when choosing kindergarten, primary and secondary schools and discrimination faced during admission
j	Financial burden on housing expenditure (e.g. rent)
k	Insufficient promotion of racial equality and cultural sensitivity to general public

- Generally those respondents who were “Unable to use Chinese” face more difficulties in their daily lives than those from the group of “Limited Chinese language proficiency” and “Able to use Chinese effectively”. They would have more difficulties in finding jobs, be not able to accredit their overseas education or qualification, be maltreated with unequal work safety and wage. They would also suffer from more financial burden on housing expenses and even more pressure in renting a flat. They also perceived that there was not enough Chinese language education support for them, as well as less promotion of racial equality and cultural sensitivity to the general public. In the public area, they also perceived with more burdens on themselves, such as being denied to open bank accounts and being difficult in accessing public services. This showed that Chinese language proficiency had a remarkable effect on their various aspects of their daily lives.

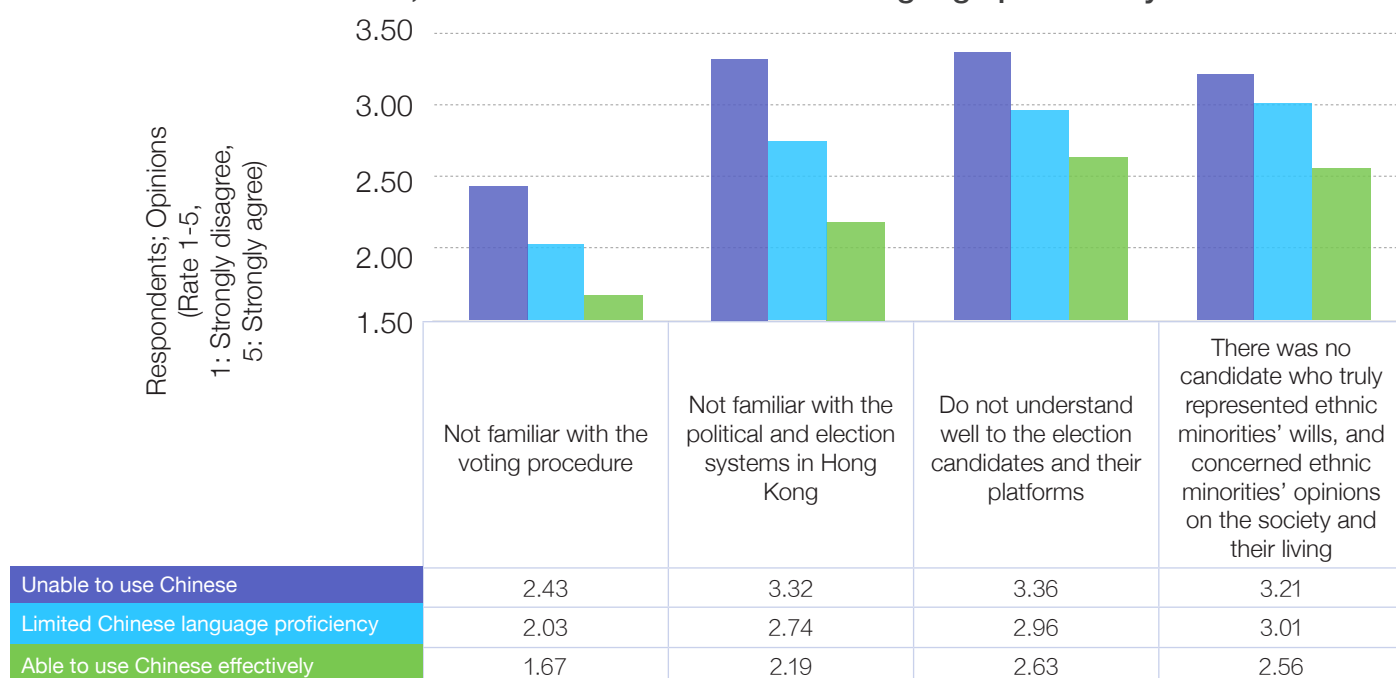
### 3.4.2 Analysis of ethnic minority voters' voting behaviors, in reference to their Chinese language proficiency

	Unable to use Chinese	Limited Chinese language proficiency	Able to use Chinese effectively	Total
Registered and Will Vote	20 (13.6%)	110 (74.8%)	17 (11.6%)	147 (55.7%)
Registered but Will not Vote	8 (15.4%)	39 (75.0%)	5 (9.6%)	52 (19.7%)
Registered but have not decided whether will vote	18 (27.7%)	41 (63.1%)	6 (9.2%)	65 (24.6%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 (17.4%)</b>	<b>190 (72.0%)</b>	<b>28 (10.6%)</b>	<b>264 (100%)</b>

$\chi^2 (4) = 6.53, p > 0.05$  (n.s.)

- From above figure, more than one-fourth respondents (27.7%) in the group of “Unable to use Chinese”, declared to be “not yet decided to vote” in Legislative Council election in September 2016. Meanwhile EM voters in the group of “Able to use Chinese effectively” tended to vote at the coming election. The Chi-Square Test was performed to explore the relations between Chinese language proficiency and voting behaviors. However, a non-significant Chi-square value was revealed ( $\chi^2 (4) = 6.53, p > 0.05$ ). Hence, the significant relations between EM's Chinese language proficiency and their voting behaviors were not supported. In other words, “Chinese language proficiency” did not serve as a crucial factor to foster ethnic minority voters to vote in the 2016 Legislative Council Election.

### 3.4.3 Analysis of ethnic minority voters' perception and participation in Legislation Council election, in reference to their Chinese language proficiency



Perception and Participation in Election (Only significant statistical varied items are listed)



- As shown in above figure, under the category of “registered and will vote” ethnic minority voters, those in the group of “Unable to use Chinese” were scored higher in “not familiar with the political and election systems in Hong Kong”, as well as in “not familiar with the voting procedures”, when comparing to the other 2 groups. Moreover, they also scored higher than their counterparts in “do not understand well to the election candidates and their platforms”, and considered higher perceptions on “there was no candidate who truly represented ethnic minorities’ wills, and concerned ethnic minorities’ opinions on the society and their living”. Views from aforementioned were tested by ANOVA and significant results were found ( $p < 0.05$ ). It clearly stated that in our elections, either process, the operation and/or the messages delivery, were failed to address the needs of ethnic minorities’, especially to the group who were “Unable to use Chinese”. Their civil rights for political participation was not being placed a high value, and was not being safeguarded.

#### 3.4.4 Results of perception and participation in Legislation Council election of ethnic minority voters in the group “Not Sure if You are a Voter”, in reference to their Chinese language proficiency.

1 = Strongly Disagree; 5= Strongly Agree	Uable to use Chinese (n=25)  Mean	Limited Chinese ability (n=44)  Mean	T-value
I do not know I have to register to be a voter	3.08	2.89	1.19
I do not know how to check if I have registered	3.12	3.13	-0.10
I do not receive any confirmation after registration	2.71	2.67	0.18
I voted before but I am not sure if I am still a voter for the coming election	2.00	2.28	-1.24

\* $p < 0.05$

- Under the category of “registered, but have not decided whether will vote in Legislative Council Election in September 2016”, the number of ethnic minority voters from the group “Able to use Chinese effectively” was small and insufficient for drawing representative conclusion (less than 10 voters), the comparison of perception and participation in the election would be only made between the group of unable to use Chinese and with limited Chinese language proficiency.
- The “Unable to use Chinese” group of ethnic minority voters expressed with more uncertainties towards election issues, for example they did not know they had to register to be a voter, and did not know how to check their registration status, and comparatively stated more that they did not receive relevant election information. However, this was only a perception and without robust data to support above claims ( $p > 0.05$ ) from respondents in two groups, but the data expressed a consistent view on those election information were failed to deliver to ethnic minority communities effectively.

# 4. Conclusion and Implication

## 4.1 Ethnic minorities' participation in policy making

- 4.1.1 Among EM registered voter respondents, 55% would vote in the Legislative Council election; slightly higher than general Hong Kong voting rate (remark1). Among 25% “not yet decided to vote” and 20% “not going to vote” registered voters, there were still 40% who showed interest to vote in the election.
- 4.1.2 Voter registration rate among interviewed EM communities was only 55%, far lower than general Hong Kong registration rate (73.5%).
- 4.1.3 The processes and development of democratization was closely related to voter's efficacy, i.e. whether voters considered their votes impactful. The more they regarded voting an act of empowerment, the greater motivation they got to register as voters and participate in voting. As observed in this survey, for registered EM voters who would vote in Legislative Council election in September 2016, the group “Unable to use Chinese” were more unfamiliar with Hong Kong political and election systems, and were less knowledgeable in voting procedures compared to the other two groups.

## 4.2 Election operation

- 4.2.1 Among the EM respondents who were eligible to register as voters, 30% did not register. Over 80% of those did not register due to not being familiar with political and election systems.
- 4.2.2 Among the EM respondents who were eligible to register as voters, 16% were not sure if they had registered; in which 90% did not know how to check their registration status, and 80% did not know registration was necessary to become a voter.
- 4.2.3 70% registered EM voters interviewed could not find a candidate truly represented their needs and concerns.
- 4.2.4 Platforms of the District Council (Second) functional constituency candidates in Legislation Council election 2016 mostly did not mention EM related issues. Half of their promotion materials were written in English, the other only in Chinese. 90% of interviewed EM however could not read and write Chinese.
- 4.2.5 This survey revealed that EM respondents who were “Unable to use Chinese” and “limited Chinese language proficiency” tended to express more uncertainty toward election processes, for example, not knowing registration was a prerequisite to vote in elections, and not knowing how to check their voter registration status, and tended to claim that not receiving election related information.

Remark 1. Legislative Council election voting rate in year 2008 and 2012 were 45% and 53% respectively. EM service users once mentioned the higher rate among EM communities was related to universal suffrage in their ethnic origins.

- 4.2.6** This survey found out that, for EM who registered as voter and would vote in Legislative Council election 2016, when compared the group “Unable to use Chinese” with the other two groups on issues related to candidates, they knew less about the candidates and their platforms; considered there was no candidates representing EM and concerned EM’s view on the society and their livings.
- 4.2.7** The current election process, operation and information delivery system failed to address ethnic minorities’ needs. Especially to those respondents who were “Unable to use Chinese”, their political participation and civil rights were not protected and valued.

### **4.3 Election operation**

- 4.3.1** According to EM respondents, who were eligible to voters’ registration, their top 4 most concerned issues are education, housing, employment and accessibility to public services respectively.
- 4.3.2** The lower EM’s Chinese language proficiency, the more inconvenience they faced in daily life and at work.

# 5. Policy recommendation

## 5.1 Suggestion on Political Participation

### 5.1.1 Constitutional and Mainland Affair Bureau

- In “*International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*” article 25, it mentions that all citizens should have the right and opportunity to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections.
- In “*Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, ICERD*” article 5, it mentions governments should guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin in the enjoyment of political rights, such as right to participate in elections and to vote, on the basis of universal and equal suffrage.
- According to the above conventions, Constitutional and Mainland Affair Bureau is responsible to coordinate and monitor relevant human rights and equal opportunity policies; to ensure ethnic minorities to be able to exercise their voters’ rights without barrier. The Bureau should pay extra attention to language barriers EM facing during voters’ registration, election information delivery and voting operation.

### 5.1.2 Registration and Electoral Office

- As a public department for voters’ registration and elections coordination, Registration and Electoral Office provides election information to ethnic minority communities in various languages. Only online version of the information, however, was available. The information is also inadequate in letting EM communities know more about the election. Not all ethnic minorities are aware of online information. EM in poverty might not possess any computer or electronic device accessible to information on the Internet. Herein, we suggest the Registration and Electoral Office to mail or distribute printed version of the information to the ethnic minorities; to guarantee the community get notified.
- Beside general information, information to be distributed should also include important election information, such as how to change voter’s record, how to check registration status.
- We also suggest the Office to proactively approach EM groups. It is recommended that firstly to employ ethnic minorities as Voter Registration Ambassadors; secondly to develop better strategies to approach community based EM groups, for example to promote voter registration at religious places and encourage EMs to register.
- During the election days, the Office should provide proper assistance to ethnic minority voters. For example, station ethnic minority ambassadors at EM populated polling stations. The ambassadors, besides regular station duties, can assist EM voters whom are less familiar with voting procedures. In stations without ambassadors, the Office should prepare printed voting instructions in ethnic minority languages.
- The Office should officially stipulate candidates to submit both Chinese and English version for “Introduction to Candidates” on governmental official election websites. Bilingual introductions allow ethnic minorities know the candidates and their platforms better.
- Lastly, the Office should collect statistic data on ethnic minority’s voter registration and voting rate, to better evaluate the attainment progress on election education to the ethnic minority communities. It is suggested to include an “ethnicity” item on voter registration form.

### 5.1.3 Political Parties and Candidates

- We suggest political parties and candidates should increase their cultural sensitivity. During promotion and voters engagement, it is recommended to employ community translation and interpretation services, to facilitate ethnic minority voters better understand electoral platforms.
- Political parties and candidates should expand their ethnic minority voters base. They should understand ethnic minorities' needs, consult ethnic minority and relevant groups' opinions for public policies and public concerned issues.

## 5.2 Suggestions on Concerned Issues

### 5.2.1 Education

- Chinese classes for ethnic minority adults were popular in ethnic minority supporting service centres. The classes targeted new arrivals and individuals whom did not receive proper Chinese education at schools. The levels of classes however were diverse. The Chinese qualification obtained from such classes was hardly recognized. The class therefore might not effectively help ethnic minority for employment purpose.
- The government should provide recognized Chinese courses for ethnic minority at work or school leavers. The courses should be available in different levels, and linked with qualification framework. The government should proactively persuade employers to recognize Chinese qualification of the courses.

### 5.2.2 Housing

- Due to cultural difference, EM families usually have bigger household size and the waiting time for large public rental housing (PRH) flats have been long. Rental expense during the waiting period becomes a heavy financial burden to the families. The Housing Authority should build more large size PRH flats, so that EM families may get PRH allocation earlier and reduce their financial burden on housing expenditure.

### 5.2.3 Employment

- Chinese language requirements of job vacancies are often higher than actual occupational needs. Ethnic minorities with qualified skills yet low Chinese proficiency are trapped in employment difficulties. The government, as the biggest employer in Hong Kong, should take lead to review the job entry requirements on Chinese language in various governmental ranks. Adjustment should be made whenever the required Chinese language level and actual work requirement is at variance. Barriers of unrealistic language entry requirement should be removed, so as to facilitate the employment of ethnic minorities in civil servant sector. The government can, in addition, provide incentives for employers, for instance, by providing subsidy to employers who hire ethnic minorities.

## 5.3 Civil Participation and Social Welfare Organizations

### 5.3.1 Civil society and Social Welfare Organizations

- Social welfare organizations and civil groups should hold civil education activities for ethnic minority and enhance ethnic minorities' understanding on Hong Kong political election system, as well as on their civil rights. Ethnic minorities should be educated to acknowledge benefits and disadvantages of current systems, be encouraged to participate in election, and foster democratic development of Hong Kong.
- Social welfare organizations and civil groups should encourage ethnic minorities to participate more on social concern activities. The organizations should proactively consult ethnic minorities' opinions, invite ethnic minority to voice out opinions and policy recommendation to the authorities, including councilors of all levels. The organizations should actively advocate for ethnic minorities' concern issues.

### Reference

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- <http://www.elections.gov.hk/legco2012/chi/turnout.html>
- [http://www.cmab.gov.hk/tc/press/reports\\_human.htm](http://www.cmab.gov.hk/tc/press/reports_human.htm)



Hong Kong Christian Service  
Ethnic Minority Services

The Hong Kong Council of Social Service  
Network on Ethnic Minorities Service

## **Survey on Ethnic Minority Community's Most Concerned Issues in Hong Kong**

*It is important to let voices of all cultural backgrounds to be heard during policy making process in Hong Kong. This survey, jointly conducted by the Hong Kong Christian Service and The Hong Kong Council of Social Service, aims to find out issues which ethnic minority communities mostly concern. The survey findings will be presented to the candidates of the Legislative Council Election and the Chief Executive Election respectively.*

*The survey targets Hong Kong ethnic minority residents aged 16 or above. Participation in this survey is voluntary. All personal information given in the survey will be kept strictly confidential. Should you have any question regarding the survey, you can contact Ms. Maggie Poon of the Hong Kong Christian Service at telephone 3106-3104 or via email cheer@hkcs.org or Ms Jobe Hsu of The Hong Kong Council of Social Service at 2876-2460 or via email jobe.hsu@hkcss.org.hk.*

### **Part I: Most Concerned Social Issues**

1. To what extent do you agree the followings are the most burning issues to you?		Please <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>one suitable answer</b> in the boxes. (1 = Totally Disagree/ Least Burning Issue 10 = Totally Agree/ Most Burning Issue)									
a	Difficulties in accessing public services (e.g. hospital, housing, employment, social welfare and education)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
b	Being denied to open bank account	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
c	Being denied to rental of flat	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
d	Difficulties in finding jobs due to strictly high Chinese language requirement	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
e	Not able to accredit education or other professional qualification obtained oversea	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
f	Being maltreated with unequal work safety, wage protection and benefits compared to people of other races	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
g	Ineffective Chinese language education for EM students	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
h	Insufficient provision of Chinese language courses for adult/ not-in-school EMs	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
i	Inadequate school information when choosing kindergarten, primary and secondary schools and discrimination faced during admission	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
j	Financial burden on housing expenditure (e.g. rent)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
k	Insufficient promotion of racial equality and cultural sensitivity to general public	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

2. Please write if you have any concern not on the above list.

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**Part II: Voter Registry and Voting History**

1. Are you a registered voter?

- ☐ (a) **Yes**, and I **will vote** in the coming Legislative Council Election in September. → **Go to Question 2**
- ☐ (b) **Yes**, but I **will not vote** in the coming Legislative Council Election in September. → **Go to Question 2**
- ☐ (c) **Yes**, but I **have not decided** whether I will vote in the coming Legislative Council Election. → **Go to Question 2**
- ☐ (d) **No**, but I am eligible (aged 18 or above and living in Hong Kong for 7 years or above). → **Go to Question 3**
- ☐ (e) I **Do not know** whether I am a registered voter. → **Go to Question 4**
- ☐ (f) **No**, as I am not eligible (aged under 18 or living in Hong Kong for less than 7 years). → **Go to Part III on page 3**

2. **For Registered Voter:**Please ✓ **in the boxes** in the table to indicate your views on the following statements.

		<b>My Opinions</b>			
		<i>Very Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Very Agree</i>
a	I do not know how to vote.				
b	I am not familiar with Hong Kong political and election systems.				
c	I do not know well on the election candidates and their platforms.				
d	I cannot find a candidate truly represent my needs and concerns.				
e	My vote is insignificant to the elections/ to the Council.				
f	I feel being excluded from elections.				
g	I am not interested in voting or election.				

\*Please **go to Part III on page 3** and answer the questions3. **For Non Registered Voter:**Please ✓ **in the boxes** in the table to indicate your views on the following statements.

		<b>My Opinions</b>			
		<i>Very Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Very Agree</i>
a	I do not know how to register as a voter.				
b	I do not know I have to register to be a voter.				
c	I missed the deadline for voter registry.				
d	I am not familiar with Hong Kong political and election systems.				
e	I cannot find a candidate truly represent my needs and concerns.				
f	My vote is insignificant to the elections/ to the Council.				
g	I am not interested in voting or election.				

\*Please **go to Part III on page 3** and answer the questions4. **For Not Sure if You are a Voter:**Please ✓ **in the boxes** in the table to indicate your views on the following statements.

		<b>My Opinions</b>			
		<i>Very Disagree</i>	<i>Disagree</i>	<i>Agree</i>	<i>Very Agree</i>
a	I do not know I have to register to be a voter.				
b	I do not know how to check if I have registered.				
c	I do not receive any confirmation after registration.				
d	I voted before but I am not sure if I am still a voter for the coming election.				

\*Please **go to Part III on page 3** and answer the questions



**Hong Kong Christian Service**  
Ethnic Minority Services

**The Hong Kong Council of Social Service**  
Network on Ethnic Minorities Service

### **Part III: Personal Information**

1. Gender: ☐ (a) Female ☐ (b) Male
2. Ethnicity: ☐ (a) Pakistani ☐ (b) Nepalese ☐ (c) Indian ☐ (d) Filipino  
☐ (e) Thai ☐ (f) Indonesian ☐ (g) Others: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Age: ☐ (a) 16 – 17 ☐ (b) 18 – 24 ☐ (c) 25 – 34 ☐ (d) 35 – 44  
☐ (e) 45 – 54 ☐ (f) 55 – 64 ☐ (g) 65 or above
4. Years of Living in Hong Kong: ☐ (a) less than 7 years ☐ (b) 7 years or more
5. Employment Status: ☐ (a) Full time employed ☐ (b) Part time employed  
☐ (c) House-wife / House-husband ☐ (d) Full-time Student  
☐ (e) Retired ☐ (f) Unemployed  
☐ (g) Others: \_\_\_\_\_
6. Highest Education Level: ☐ (a) Below primary ☐ (b) Primary ☐ (c) Secondary  
☐ (d) Post-secondary education (Associate Degree/Diploma/Higher Diploma/Degree)  
☐ (e) Post-graduate degree (Master/ Doctor)
7. Chinese Language Proficiency: ☐ (a) Able to Listen ☐ (b) Able to Speak  
☐ (c) Able to Read ☐ (d) Able to Write
8. How do you get to know this survey?  
☐ (a) Friends & relatives ☐ (b) Community reaching out ☐ (c) Social media  
☐ (d) Social Service Agency/ School, please specify \_\_\_\_\_

***This is the end of the survey. Thank you very much for your participation.***



*This survey is also available online.  
Scan the QR Code to access to the online survey form.  
Please invite more EMs to voice out.*

\*\*\*\*\*

Please return the completed surveys by **July 25, 2016** via following means:

#### **Hong Kong Christian Service**

##### **In Person/ Mail**

*Centre for Harmony and Enhancement of Ethnic  
Minority Residents (CHEER),  
Unit 3, 6/, Futura Plaza,  
111-113 How Ming Street, Kwun Tong*

#### **The Hong Kong Council of Social Service**

##### **In Person/ Mail**

*Family & Community Service,  
Rm 1201, 12/F, Duke of Windsor Social Service  
Building, 15 Hennessy Road, Wanchai*

##### **Fax**

*2866-0863*

<b>For Official Use</b>	Ref. No.: _____	Received by: _____	Date: _____
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香港明愛

天主教香港教區教區勞工牧民中心-九龍

基督教勵行會

香港職業發展服務處有限公司

香港聖公會麥理浩夫人中心

香港融樂會

香港基督教女青年會

香港國際社會服務社

啟勵扶青會

救世軍

聖雅各福群會

香港善導會

仁愛堂

元朗大會堂

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**Catholic Diocese of HK Diocesan Pastoral Centre for Workers (Kowloon)**

**Christian Action**

**Hong Kong Employment Development Service Limited**

**Hong Kong SKH Lady MacLehose Centre**

**Hong Kong Unison**

**Hong Kong Young Women's Christian Association**

**International Social Service Hong Kong Branch**

**KELY support group**

**Salvation Army, The**

**St James' Settlement**

**Society of Rehabilitation and Crime Prevention, Hong Kong, The**

**Yan Oi Tong**

**Yuen Long Town Hall**



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