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Methodological Problems in Data Collection  
and Questionnaire Construction in the  
Social Context of Hong Kong:  
A Sub-study of the Impact of Industrialization  
on Fertility in Hong Kong

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## I. THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

### 1. Introduction

There has been a growing interest in the past seven or eight years among social scientists, both local and foreign scholars, to examine and study various aspects and problems of Hong Kong society. Subsequently, there has been an increase in research done in Hong Kong.

As in many other places, social scientists have encountered numerous problems in their research in Hong Kong. However, very little attempt has been made to examine these problems in any systematic way, or to bring these problems to the attention of other social researchers in Hong Kong. Because of this lack of documentation on the topic, most researchers, in planning their research, have to depend on their intuition and move about blindly, possibly committing the same blunders previous researchers have committed. Also, whatever remedies that have been used to overcome these problems successfully are not documented and made known and available to other researchers. It is strongly felt by the authors of this paper that such a practice impedes the development of research in Hong Kong. It is for the purpose of bridging this gap of lack of documentation and knowledge about doing research in Hong Kong that this present paper was planned and written. In addition, it is the aim of this paper to stimulate interests of other researchers in Hong Kong in this topic.

In order to collect data on some of the problems and facts of doing research in Hong Kong, an attempt was made to conduct a survey on some interviewers to collect data on them and their perceptions of problems encountered in interviewing. The sample of the survey consisted of interviewers who participated in the study of "The impact of industrialization on fertility in Hong Kong",\*

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\* This study was conducted by the authors in collaboration with Dr. C.Y. Choi of Chinese University of Hong Kong and Mr. K. C. Chan of Family Planning Association of Hong Kong. The project was financed by Asia Foundation. Fieldwork and coding were carried out by the Social Research Centre, Chinese University of Hong Kong.

and their responses to this survey were based on their experience of interviewing for the study and their use of the questionnaire. For this reason, it is perhaps necessary to become familiar with the project in which the interviewers participated, its objective, its sample, and its methodology, in order to fully understand and comprehend the problems encountered by these interviewers. A description of the Fertility Project will be presented in the next section.

## 2. The Project on "The Impact of Industrialization on Fertility in Hong Kong"

The purpose of the project was to examine relations between certain socio-economic and social psychological factors and fertility behaviour of women in an industrialized city, Hong Kong, and also to understand the practice of contraceptive methods among people in Hong Kong so as to provide information to the Family Planning Association of Hong Kong for the planning and implementation of their programme. It is hoped that this study will help in the understanding of people's motivation for having children, and their decision to have a certain number of children.

In view of the nature of the data collected for the survey on interviewers, an outline of the questionnaire the interviewers used will give a general idea of the types of questions the interviewers asked their respondents. This information will be helpful in the comprehension of the interviewers' comments on the questionnaire and make them more meaningful.

In general, each section of the questionnaire is devoted to one area of interest of the study. The questionnaire consisted of 13 sections, namely, household list, background characteristics of husband and wife, family structure, marriage and pregnancy history, breast-feeding, fecundability, knowledge, attitude, and practice of contraceptive methods, husband-wife interaction, employment status and income, costs and satisfactions of children, time horizon, atti-

tude on having children, and the source of information and effectiveness of mass communication used by the Family Planning Association programme.

The household list includes questions on basic census-type information for all members of the household. The age, sex, marital status, employment status and relationship to head of household were established for every person in each household. In the next section, background characteristics of the respondent and her husband which are believed to be related to fertility were recorded, such as, religion, education, and place of origin. Then, questions on the past and current residence of the respondent's parents and her husband's parents were asked in the section on family structure. In the marriage and pregnancy section, information on the date and age of the respondent's marriage, and detailed information such as sex, date of birth (if a live birth), or date of loss of pregnancy of each of the respondent's pregnancies were elicited. Questions on breast feeding practice, and fecundability of the respondent and her husband were asked in the sections following. Questions asked in all these previous sections were mainly factual questions, either with multiple answers given or in open end. The section on knowledge, attitude and practice of contraceptive methods, commonly known as the KAP, was devoted to questions on the respondent's knowledge and attitude of contraceptive techniques, and her and her husband's fertility and contraceptive histories. Also included in this section were questions on the respondent's ideal family size and sex composition, and her attitude toward abortion under different situations. Then questions on the frequency of communication between the respondent and her husband on various matters such as her worries, things that happened to her at home or at work, and her friends were asked in the section on husband-wife interaction. In addition, information on who the decision maker was in such matters as children's discipline, husband's work and the household budget was recorded. An attempt was made to collect information on the working history of the respondent from the time before she was married till the time of the interview. Questions on the respon-

dent's husband's employment were also asked. Data on the respondent's income, if working, her husband's income and the total family income were collected. The respondent's perception of the economic and emotional costs and satisfaction or expected economic and emotional costs and satisfaction of having children was elicited. With respondents who had no children or had young children at the time of the interview, they had to state their expectations. Most of the questions in this second group of questions were presented in the form of a scale. Examples of this are:

"After having children, does your husband spend more or less time at home?"

\_\_\_\_\_ more : Is it very much more? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is it a little more? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ less : Is it a little less? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is it very much less? \_\_\_\_\_

"Nowadays, some couples use certain devices to prevent from getting pregnant, generally speaking, do you approve or disapprove of such a practice?"

\_\_\_\_\_ approve : Do you approve very much? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Do you approve a little? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_ disapprove : Do you disapprove a little? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Do you disapprove very much? \_\_\_\_\_

The section on the attitude of having children was in a six-point scale format expressing the degree of agreement or disagreement with each of the attitude items, such as,

"Having sons or daughters is the same."	Extremely agree	Agree	Agree a little	Disagree a little	Disagree	Disagree extremely
	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

This section is followed by questions on the respondent's fatalistic attitude such as "Nowadays, do you think it is possible to make long range plans?" \_\_\_\_\_ Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No. The last section on source of information and effectiveness of mass communication includes questions on the respondent's visits to the Family Planning Association clinics, the source of their information on the Association, and their exposure to mass media.

Respondents of the study were currently married women (excluding divorcees, widows, or those not living with their husbands) between the ages of 15 and 49. The sample was a representative sample of Hong Kong prepared by the Census and Statistics Department. The sample was stratified by housing types, namely, private housing, resettlement estates, low-cost housing, and squatter huts, and then by areas, Kowloon, New Kowloon, the New Territories, and Hong Kong Island. The original sample was 3388 household units including households with or without married women of reproductive ages. At the end of the survey, 2270 women were successfully interviewed. The non-response rate (including not-at-home's, refusals, and language problems) of eligible respondents was 10.56%, and the refusal rate, 2.76%.

A letter was sent before the interview to each household unit describing the project and also soliciting cooperation from the household head. Female interviewers (university and college students), were instructed to visit household units assigned to them, and interview all eligible respondents in each of the units. In case of unsuccessful interviews (excluding household units without eligible respondents) they were instructed to re-visit up to a maximum of eight times before closing the case. Also, more experienced interviewers were usually sent to interview unsuccessful cases. Before the interviewers went into the field, they were given a five-day training session, including training in interviewing techniques, and practice sessions in using the questionnaire.

A field-station was set up for the fieldwork, and there were two supervisors present who would give assignments to the interviewers and check their returned questionnaires to ensure that the questionnaires were completed without omissions.

### 3. The Study on Interviewers

As mentioned earlier, researchers encounter numerous problems in their research in Hong Kong, and a large number of these problems are the result of the operation of certain factors in Hong Kong. It may, therefore, be useful to have information on the general background of Hong Kong society, particularly those aspects that are relevant and important to the success or failure of interviews.

Hong Kong is a British Colony inhabited mainly by Chinese. The population of Hong Kong was only 1.86 million by the end of 1949 (Hong Kong Statistics 1947-1967, 1969), and since then has been increasing at a tremendous rate to 4.04 millions in mid 1971 (Hong Kong Government, Registrar General, 1972). A large proportion of the increase is due to migration from China. The majority of the inhabitants of Hong Kong are refugees from mainland China, and their children. Half of the population is under 25 years of age (Hong Kong Government, Census and Statistics Department, 1972a), and a little over half of the inhabitants, mainly young age groups, were born in Hong Kong. (Hong Kong Government, Census and Statistics Department, 1972b) In spite of the rapid spread of education in the last two decades, still almost one quarter of the inhabitants of Hong Kong have never had schooling, the majority of which are women and people of older age groups. (Hong Kong Government, Census and Statistics Department, 1972a) Forty per cent of the people in Hong Kong live in public housing, including resettlement estates financed and managed by the Government, and low-cost housing financed either by the Government or Government Development Loan Fund and rental returns, and managed by either the Housing Society or the Housing Authority. (Hong Kong Government, Housing Board, 1970) The rest of the population live in private houses of various types - houses, apartments, sub-rented rooms and cubicles in apartments, and squatter huts on hillsides or rooftops.



Economically, Hong Kong has undergone a spectacular development. The Communist seizure of power in China in 1949 brought Hong Kong an access of capital and enterprise, and also the "first impulse" to the development of manufactures as Brown calls it. (Brown, 1971) Numerous factories were set up and existing firms expanded in the last twenty years. The 1966 By-Census (Hong Kong Government, Census and Statistics Department, 1966) found that two-fifths of the whole labour force were occupied in manufactures, nearly as many as in all services and commerce together, and the 1972 report of the Labour Department (Hong Kong Government, 1972) showed that the percentage of labour force engaged in manufactures is as many as in all services, commerce and construction and engineering together, amounting to 42.8%. This expansion has been possible because most of the output of manufactures have been exported. Also, the policy of Government has supported this propensity to expand. Her policy is laissez-faire, the main objective of which, according to Owen (Owen, 1971), is to offer as little interference and hindrance as possible to the formation of new businesses and also to the operation of existing businesses. This expansion of manufactures has also brought an extension of the demand for labour which has been duely met by the growing population of Hong Kong. All these factors help to maintain, develop and stabilize Hong Kong's economy.

Politically, Hong Kong is also in a very unique position. It is a British Colony perched on the coast of Communist China. Its inhabitants are mainly refugees from China. Communist China and Hong Kong co-exist because they need each other. Hong Kong's interest is survival and China's is foreign exchange as England described the situation. (England, 1971) Since the mid 1960's, receipts from Hong Kong are believed to have accounted for 40% of China's total earnings of foreign exchange. (England, 1971) Hong Kong depends on China for cheap food, basic necessities of the Colony, and raw material for industries and constructions. For example, more than 50% of all food imports of Hong Kong are from China and a substantial percentage of clothing imports are from

China also. In spite of this mutual need, Hong Kong is overshadowed by the fear that Communist Chinese Government may decide to recover Hong Kong. However, though people of Hong Kong do realize and are aware of this possibility, they accept it as a fact, and take a rather fatalistic yet optimistic attitude toward the issue. In the meantime, in Hong Kong there is also a continuous struggle between the Communists and the Kuomintang through a variety of organizations such as trade unions. National days of both the Communist and the Nationalist governments are celebrated by people in Hong Kong. Again, elements of these two parties co-exist in Hong Kong. All these contribute to the creation of a very delicate political atmosphere in Hong Kong.

All the factors discussed above help to create a unique situation in Hong Kong which, with its many problems, is not particularly conducive to social research, and which poses problems for social researchers. Against this background, the various problems in research, connected with the particular condition of Hong Kong, will be discussed in the following paragraphs.

With the level of literacy and the relatively low level of education in Hong Kong, particularly among women and older people, it is not surprising to find that most people living there do not understand what social research means. Although various research projects have been done in Hong Kong using students or the public as respondents, people in general are not familiar with nor knowledgeable of social research. In other words, generally speaking, social research is not understood, recognized or accepted by people in Hong Kong. Because of this attitude toward social research, researchers usually encounter numerous difficulties, particularly when the research requires cooperation of the general public.

Also, the complicated and delicate political situation mentioned earlier creates a reluctance in people to be interviewed. Although people in Hong Kong are not politically oriented - in fact most of them tend to be apathetic - they are well aware of the complicatedness of the political situation in Hong Kong. The fact that

Hong Kong is a British Colony adds rather than detracts from the complicatedness. As a result of all these, people are usually suspicious when they are being interviewed. Inevitably they conclude that the interviewers are from the government but under disguise and are trying to get information about them. The use of which being unknown or possibly "threatening". This suspicious attitude, of course, increases people's reluctance to cooperate with the interviewers. This is even more true when the interviewers are inexperienced.

Another inhibiting factor is the reserved personality of most Chinese. They are not open about their personal matters; they keep such matters to themselves. They do not like talking about themselves - revealing themselves to other people. All these are especially true when the "other people" are strangers who come to their door and ask various kinds of questions. Interviewing may be very easily viewed as interrogation.

An additional problem which has recently become more acute in Hong Kong and which inevitably affects interviewing, is the increased number of crimes in Hong Kong. People do not feel free and safe to open the door to strangers, in fear that they may be burglars or robbers.)

All these make interviewing difficult in Hong Kong. Unless means can be found to overcome some of these difficulties, social research cannot be developed extensively in Hong Kong. This study on interviewers is only a first step in the attempt to find remedies for these problems. It is hoped that by understanding some of the practical problems involved in interviewing in a situation like Hong Kong through the experience of interviewers, one can find insights in the means of resolving some of these problems. It is, therefore, the aim of this study to collect and analyze some of the perceptions and experiences of interviewers in Hong Kong, and on the basis of these make recommendations on some of the practical aspects of interviewing in Hong Kong.

For the purpose of collecting data on interviewers, a survey was conducted on interviewers who participated in the fieldwork of the Fertility Study. A total of 60 female interviewers participated in the fieldwork which lasted two months. After the fieldwork was completed, each interviewer was given a questionnaire (See Appendix 1) in which they were asked their experience of interviewing, and problems they encountered in interviewing and in the use of the questionnaire. Of the 60 questionnaires distributed, 45 were returned. In addition, at the end of each of the questionnaires that the interviewers used in their fieldwork, questions asking the interviewers' impression of the cooperation of the respondent were included, (See Appendix 2) and interviewers were required to complete them after each interview, making a total of 2270 responses. On the basis of data collected from these two questionnaires, various aspects of interviewing in Hong Kong will be discussed in the next section of this paper. The fundamental factors of interviewing, namely, the interviewer, the respondent, and the questionnaire will form the broad guideline of this paper, and around which the discussion of this paper will revolve.

## II. THE MAJOR FINDINGS

### 1. The Interviewers

One of the major concerns of researchers who collect data by interviews is the recruitment of competent interviewers. They are interested in such questions as who can interview? How can potentially competent interviewers be selected? It is not the intention of the authors of this paper to answer these questions here. In this section, on the basis of data collected, interviewer characteristics will be discussed in connection with interviewers' perception of problems in interviewing. Such a discussion may, however, lead to suggestions on interviewer selection.

A major problem of doing research in Hong Kong is the lack of experienced and qualified interviewers, and this makes recruitment of interviewers hard. The reason for this difficulty is that it is often desirable for interviewers in social research to have a fair amount of knowledge of social science, and thus social science students are often sought after as interviewers. However, they are mostly unavailable during the term because they are too busy with their academic work, and therefore not very interested in earning money, for fear this would interfere with their studies. One can understand this work consciousness if one realizes how competitive education is in Hong Kong, and how students have been trained both by teachers and parents since grade one to put great emphasis on their school work. In addition to this study consciousness, there is another factor operating. Some of the university students in Hong Kong are from "better-off" families and are supported by parents, and those students whose parents cannot afford to do so usually get a bursary, a scholarship or a regular part-time job. A large number of them work as part-time teachers in secondary schools. Therefore, students who are not already working usually do not need the money, and those who need the money usually already have a steady job. Therefore, most students are not interested in short-term part-time jobs.

There were a couple of studies where the researchers were forced to employ full time high school graduates as interviewers for pre-tests because they were unable to find university students who were willing to work during the school term. Because of this problem, most of the projects have to schedule their fieldwork during holidays. But even then, one cannot be optimistic.

Being aware of this problem, researchers of the Fertility Study scheduled the first pre-test at Christmas break. Thirty students who had earlier expressed interest in working as interviewers were contacted, but only around 20 came. In order to motivate them to participate in the pilot study, they were told that should their performance prove satisfactory they would be guaranteed employment as interviewers during the summer for the final fieldwork for about two months. Only 12 of them participated in the pre-test, and they indicated clearly that they would only work during the holiday.

The second pre-test was again scheduled for a holiday, the Easter break. Only two of the interviewers of pre-test I participated because most of them were busy with term papers and preparation for exams, and only 12 new interviewers, all first year students, could be recruited. The main reason given for not participating was that they did not have the time. For those who did participate, they took a long time to complete because they only interviewed during the holiday period and weekends.

The problem of recruitment of interviewers was not as serious for the main survey because it was done during the summer holidays. But still, with over 60 interviewers filled in application, 10 did not come for the training; another 10 decided against participating after the initial training, and only 40 participated. Some of them lost interest in the project after a period of time, and discontinued. Consequently, half way through the fieldwork, additional new interviewers had to be recruited.

In the following paragraphs, a comparison will be made of interviewers of different colleges, majors, years and interviewing experience, and their reactions to and perceptions of the questionnaire and the interviews.

Sixty-four per cent of the interviewers for the Fertility Study, i.e. the sample of this study, were students from the Chinese University of Hong Kong, and the rest were from two post-secondary colleges. (See Table 1) From Table 2, it can be seen that a little over half of the interviewers were sociology or social work students, and the others were mainly social science students. Table 3 shows that 44.4% were second year students going to their third year, and 40.0% were first year students going to their second year. The age range of the interviewers, as shown in Table 4, was from 19 to 22. Forty-four per cent of the interviewers have had interviewing experience with class projects or projects with voluntary social welfare organizations while the rest have not had interviewing experience. From Table 5, it can be seen that 29.5% of them participated in the Fertility Project to gain a better understanding of the "real world" as they called it, 22.7% to gain interviewing experience, and 31.8% to earn money.

When asked to rate the difficulty of the different parts of the questionnaire and the forms of the questions, as shown in Tables 6, 7 and 8, students of the Chinese University seemed to attribute greater difficulty to the various parts of the questionnaire and the different forms of the questions than interviewers from the other two colleges, particularly those parts of the questionnaire and forms of questions that were agreed upon by the majority of the interviewers as being difficult. (See Tables 28 and 29) Again, this same trend was found among second and first year students, with the former attributing a higher level of difficulty to the questionnaire and the forms of the questions than the latter. (See Tables 6, 7, and 8) Research experience seemed to make a difference in the interviewers' perception of the difficulty of the questionnaire also, as is shown in Tables 6, 7, and 8. Those who

have had research experience tended to rate the questionnaire as being more difficult than those who have not had research experience. Also, Tables 6, 7 and 8 show that sociology and social work students found the generally agreed easier parts of the questionnaire less difficult than students of other disciplines, but found the difficult parts of the questionnaire more difficult. In the same table, it is shown that interviewers who stated that they participated in the fieldwork for money and/or as a past-time also attributed greater difficulty to the different parts of the questionnaire than those who gave a different reason for participating. These findings seemed to indicate that greater exposure to social science and social research increased the difficulty with which interviewers found the questionnaire. This, however, can be interpreted in a different way. This increase in the perceived difficulty is, perhaps, a result of a greater awareness, due to greater exposure, of the problems involved in interviewing and the use of the questionnaire, and of the reactions of the respondents. In this sense, interviewers with greater exposure to social sciences may be better interviewers than those with less exposure.

In comparing students of Chinese University and those from the other two colleges, it was found that the former did not have more research experience than the latter. 44.8% of Chinese University students as compared to 43.7% of the other colleges had research experience. From Table 9, it can be seen that 42.8% of students of Chinese University claimed to have participated for money whereas 43.7% and 37.5% of students of other colleges claimed respectively to have participated to gain research experience and to have a better understanding of 'society'. Also, it was felt that students from the other colleges worked very hard. This belief was partially supported by the data showing the number of hours interviewers worked each day. Chinese University students generally worked 5 to 6 hours a day while students of the other colleges worked 7 to 8 hours.



As expected, first year students were the least experienced interviewers. There were 72.22% of the first year students who had no research experience as compared to 45% of second year students and 40% of fourth year students. Table 10 shows that first year students claimed to have been motivated to participate in the project mainly by the desire for knowledge and experience, whereas for the more senior students, especially the second year students, money was mentioned frequently as the motivational force. In view of the high proportion of interviewers, particularly, senior students who participated in the survey for money, it would be advisable to use monetary incentive as a means of recruiting more and better interviewers.

From the above discussion, it can be seen that different groups of interviewers tended to have different perception of problems in interviewing. For example, Sociology and Social Work students had the tendency to attribute greater difficulty to the various parts of the questionnaire than students of other disciplines. This leads to a very interesting question whether interviewer characteristics which were shown to be related to interviewers' perception of interviews would also in turn affect the interview product.

Various studies (Katz, 1942; Hyman et. al., 1954; Benney, Riesman, and Star, 1956) have been done on the topic of the effect of interviewer characteristics on interview product and they all show that there is a substantial interviewer effect operating in an interview situation. It would be interesting to replicate some of these studies in Hong Kong. Results of such studies would be most useful for researchers in Hong Kong who at the moment have no access to such information at all.

One possible way of conducting such a research is to compare interviews done by different groups of interviewers such as interviewers who are first year university students and those who are upper year students or interviewers of different age groups, and try to examine the extent to which the interviews or responses given by respondents are related to differences between the groups.

## 2. The Respondents

This section will be devoted to the discussion of the cooperativeness of the respondents in relation to the following aspects:

- (A) housing type
- (B) religion
- (C) educational level
- (D) place of origin
- (E) urban-rural experience
- (F) working status
- (G) income
- (H) occupation

The non-response rate and the refusal rate in Hong Kong are generally quite high for reasons already discussed. For the Fertility Project, as shown in Table 11, the non-response rate of eligible respondents was 10.56% including not-at-home's, language problems and refusals. The not-at-home rate was 7.68% and the refusal rate was 2.76%. In fact, these rates are not high in comparison with other similar studies done in Hong Kong.

One of the reasons for these relatively low rates was that interviewers revisited up to a maximum of eight times households where there was no response either because the eligible respondent was not at home, because the language or dialect spoken by the respondent could not be understood by the interviewer, or because the respondent refused. An additional measure introduced to curb refusal rate could also account partially for these low rates. In the first pre-test, the refusal rate was extremely high, up to 50% for the whole sample, and 90% for private housing. In the second pre-test, a letter describing briefly the purpose of the survey was sent to the respondent before the interview, and this seemed to have been very effective in lowering the refusal rate to about 15% for the whole sample and 25% for private housing. In view of the effectiveness of the letter, the same was done in the main survey. The refusal rate of eligible respondents for the final survey was only 2.76% and 3.48% for private housing.

However, in spite of the number of revisits, there were still a considerable number of not-at-home's, 7.68%. This, perhaps, can be taken as an indication of the inaccessibility and unavailability of respondents for interviews.

#### A. Housing Type

From the experience of numerous research projects done in Hong Kong, researchers have always found that the most cooperative, and easily accessible respondents for interviews are people living in public housing, i.e., resettlement estate and low-cost housing. Data from this survey on interviewers lent support to this general belief. Table 12 shows that the majority of the interviewers cited people living in low-cost housing and people living in resettlement estates as being the easiest to interview, and those living in private housing and squatter huts as being less easy. This was further supported by the differential non-response rates of the different housing types shown in Table 11. The refusal rate of eligible respondents for private housing was 3.5% whereas that for the other three housing types was between 1.1% and 1.4%. The not-at-home rate again was higher for private housing, 10.6%, and lower for the other housing types, 5.7% for squatter huts, and less than 2.50% for both resettlement estates and low-cost housing. These data can be easily explained by the situation or the nature of the different types of housing.

The resettlement estates were built by Hong Kong Government to shelter people, mainly refugees from China, who lived in squatter huts on hillsides or rooftops, and other kinds of buildings which the Government felt have to be demolished or which were destroyed by natural disasters. Two of the six types of resettlement estates (Mark I and II) are so constructed that the doors of the different units face a common open corridor which is the major source of lighting for the units. (See Appendix 3 showing floor plans for Mark I, II, III and IV). Also, this corridor

serves as the place for cooking for the residents. In addition, washrooms are shared by units on the same floor and are located at the centre of the floor. In other words, a great deal of activities of the residents take place outside the unit itself, and therefore, the majority of the residents know each other and tend to have their doors open. Consequently, being admitted into these units is fairly easy. Admittance into the other four types of estates (Mark III, IV, V and VI) is slightly more difficult because they are more similar to regular apartment houses where the units share a closed hallway. Each unit has its own kitchen, and it is a complete, independent unit. As a consequence, residents do not necessarily have to leave their doors open. However, there are still a considerable number of household units with their doors open. It is possible that the fieldwork was done in the summer, and residents tended to leave their doors open in order to get better ventilation.

Low-cost housing is another type of public housing provided for the low income group. This type of housing is financed either by the Government or by Government Development fund loan and rental revenue, and is managed by the Housing Society and the Housing Authority. In order to be able to interview respondents living in low-cost housing, it was necessary to get permission from the individual organization which would notify their office at the respective estate. Because of the tight control over "solicitors" in these estates, those who are allowed to "solicit" are generally easily accepted by the residents. With the Housing Society, the management would even notify the household units before the interview, and ask them to cooperate with the interviewer. In addition, residents of low-cost housing are accustomed to being interviewed by their housing assistants who visit them regularly. Also, the relationship between residents and the housing assistants is generally good. Consequently, cooperation was almost perfect in low-cost housing.

Regarding private housing, they were difficult for various reasons. It seems that most people who live in private apartment buildings tend to lack any sense of being part of a community or a neighbourhood. They view themselves as independent household units, and, being in a city, residents have learned to become indifferent and blase about happenings around them. They "mind their own business," so to speak. For this reasons, most of the private household units have their doors locked. This made admittance into the respondents' homes fairly difficult. The recent increase in crime added to this difficulty. In addition, most of the household units in private housing have a "viewer" at the door through which they can see who the person is at the door without opening the door. This makes it easier for people to refuse interviewers or pretend that the household head or the respondent is not at home. As indicated by the data shown in Table 12, interviewers found it hard to get admittance into private housing units, particularly in the wealthy residential areas.

For squatter huts, the main problem is locating them. Most of them are on hillsides which do not have street names nor numbers. Interviewers had to spend a great deal of their time locating these squatter huts, and very often the eligible respondents were not at home, probably at work, since most of the residents of squatter huts are poor, and often the wives have to go to work in order to make both ends meet. Another problem is that since most of the squatter huts are located on hillsides, it could be unsafe for female interviewers to visit alone, particularly, at night. But, when the squatter huts could be located, it was not difficult getting cooperation, for again most of them have their doors open.

But contrary to expectations, in rating respondents' cooperativeness, sincerity, initial reaction, and difficulty in understanding the questions, interviewers seemed to present a slightly different picture. Table 13 shows that respondents living in low cost housing were most frequently rated as extremely cooperative, most sincere, most interested in the project, and having the least

difficulty in understanding the questions and the questionnaire. But, instead of people living in resettlement estates being ranked second with respect to these attributes, people from private housing ranked second, squatter huts ranked third, and resettlement estates ranked last.

However, a close examination of these two sets of data shows that they are not necessarily contradictory. In rating respondents of the four different types of housing on who were the easiest to be interviewed, interviewers might be evaluating the availability or accessibility of the respondents, and the ease of admittance into the house rather than the ease at which the interview went, whereas in rating the cooperativeness of the respondents, interviewers were evaluating the cooperation during the actual interview. Probably, it was easy for interviewers to be admitted into the house or unit of those living in resettlement estates, but the respondents were not necessarily cooperative in answering the questions. Although the structure of the resettlement estate buildings made admittance easy for interviewers, there were factors which might have introduced a negative element to the cooperativeness of the residents. The mere fact that the resettlement estates is a government project could have made the residents very cautious of what they would say to the interviewers, and they might view any kind of interviews as being done for the Government to check on them. Also, the less than harmonious relationship between the residents and the resettlement assistants might also have intensified this feeling of doubt. (Lu & Kwok, 1973)

Again, a difference was found in the reaction to the topic of employment and income among respondents living in different housing types. Respondents who lived in resettlement estates and particularly those who lived in low-cost housing were less reluctant to answer questions pertaining to this topic, whereas respondents from private housing were most reluctant. This, of course, does not necessarily have any bearing on the truth of the information given. It is possible that people living in resettlement

estates and low-cost housing are accustomed to being asked about their income, particularly people living in low-cost housing where one of the major criteria of eligibility for this type of housing is income. In a certain sense their "claimed" income is almost an open secret. They had no reason to hide this "claimed" income from the interviewers. However, there is in most cases a tendency for residents to understate their income to match the income criterion so as to be qualified for such housing. Also, respondents who live in public housing belong to the lower middle and upper lower classes, and they are usually less sensitive about their personal matters such as income. But a high proportion of the people living in private housing belong to the middle and upper classes, and they do not like other people, particularly strangers, asking them questions on their income.

#### B. Religion

Religion of the respondents did not seem to be related to any large extent to their reaction to the interview. Despite this, there was a tendency for Catholics and Protestants to react similarly, and those who worship ancestors and deities to react similarly also. Table 14 shows that the former groups were interested in the interview, very cooperative, and most sincere, and had the least difficulty in understanding the questions, whereas the latter groups reacted very differently, almost in the opposite direction. Those who worship deities and ancestors were the least interested, least cooperative, least sincere, and had the greatest difficulty in understanding the questions asked when compared to other religious groups.

The effect of religious affiliation might have been an artifact of education. From Table 15 it can be seen that both Catholics and Protestants are generally better educated than those who worship deities and ancestors. Consequently, Catholics and Protestants were more positive toward the interview in the same

way as the highly educated respondents were (See Table 16) and those who worshipped deities and ancestors had a less favourable attitude toward the interview as the less educated respondents did.

Also, Christianity is a relatively new religion for Chinese people whereas worshipping deities and ancestors are traditional Chinese practices. Subsequently, it is likely that those who practise Christianity are more modern and thus may have a better understanding of what social research is while those who worship deities and ancestors have a more skeptical attitude toward social research and interviews.

### C. Education Level

Education of the respondents, as one would expect, seemed to discriminate respondents' reaction to the interview very successfully as is shown in Table 16. Generally speaking, respondents with higher education reacted more positively to the interview than those with less education. They were more interested, more cooperative, more sincere and had less difficulty in understanding the questions than respondents with less education. This may be because respondents who had little or no education could not really understand the letter sent to them and were therefore puzzled about what the interviewer wanted from them. Also, respondents who had little education might have difficulty understanding some of the questions, and the interviewer had to explain to them. This would make the interview more lengthy and boring, and the respondents impatient and less attentive to the interview. This might then give the interviewer the impression of lack of interest, and insincerity on the part of the respondents. But, respondents who had had more education could understand the letter, and were therefore less suspicious of the interviewers, and thus more cooperative. In addition, respondents who were literates could read the questions and understand what the interviewers wrote down if they wanted to. They might, therefore, find the interview less lengthy and less boring, giving the interviewer an impression of being interested.



#### D. Place of Origin

When respondents of different places of origin were compared, those from Shanghai could be singled out as a distinct group. Table 17 shows that the Shanghai-Chinese were interested in the interview, least incooperative, least insincere, and had the least difficulty in understanding the questions. This observation is not surprising, if one considers the nature of the city of Shanghai. Shanghai was one of the largest cities of China, and being an urbanized and modernized centre, residents were generally more highly educated than residents of most of the other cities or provinces of China. Also, because it is situated so far away from Hong Kong, people who were able to migrate from there to Hong Kong were the "cream" of the crowd as one would call them. Therefore, Shanghai-Chinese in Hong Kong are generally modernized and well-to-do. In view of this, it could be expected that people from Shanghai were more positive toward being interviewed. However, with such a small number of Shanghainese in the sample, one should not be too hasty in one's conclusion.

Chiu Chow and Fukien women are usually less educated as can be seen in Table 18, and a great number of them are originally from rural areas. People from these two places are very integrated. They perceive people from the same place of origin as belonging to the "in" group, and others as belonging to the "out" group. Consequently, they are usually not very cooperative and friendly to people who do not belong to the "in" group. It is therefore not surprising that they were not very cooperative or sincere to the interviewers who in most cases obviously belonged to the "out" group. It was reported by some interviewers that these respondents became more friendly when they found that the interviewer could speak their dialect.

#### E. Urban-rural Experience

One of the most interesting factors is the rural-urban background of the respondents. Table 19 shows that respondents with different rural-urban background reacted very differently to the interview. In general, respondents who have a rural background, i.e., those who stated that they grew up in a small town or a village, reacted less favourably to the interview than those who have an urban background, i.e., those who stated they grew up in a city. For example, respondents from a village were least interested in the interview, while those from a town a little less interested, and those from a small city a little more interested, with those from a big city very much interested. This same pattern was found in other kinds of reactions of the respondents toward the interview, namely, the cooperativeness of the respondents, their sincerity, and the amount of difficulty they had in understanding the questionnaire. The finding was further supported by data on reactions of respondents from the rural and urban areas of Hong Kong. It is shown in Table 20 that respondents of the three urban areas reacted differently from respondents of the rural or less urbanized area of Hong Kong, with the latter showing little interest in the interview, and being not cooperative or sincere. They also had difficulty in understanding the questions asked. In contrast, respondents from the three urban areas were more cooperative, sincere, interested, and had less difficulty in understanding the questions. This finding seems to illustrate the nature of urban social relationships. Urbanism is said by sociologists to increase the superficiality, anonymity and the transitory characteristics of social relationships, and urban dwellers usually develop a blase attitude toward things around them. If this is true, then it is not surprising that the respondents with urban background, being more superficial, sophisticated and capable of handling situations of meeting strangers, should give a positive impression when interviewed. But respondents with a rural background might not have developed a way of handling situations like interviews, and therefore, when faced with a completely strange situation they might try

to avoid the situation by refusing the interview or by refraining from answering certain questions. All these would thus give the interviewer a negative impression of not being cooperative or sincere or interested. Also, urban women are generally better educated than rural women, and therefore it is expected that women with rural background would have more difficulty in understanding the questions than those with urban background.

#### F. Working Status

The working status of the respondents was not successful in discriminating reactions of those respondents who worked and those who did not, as can be seen in Table 21. However, the distinction of full-time and part-time workers was found to be more discriminating. (See Table 22) Full time workers had greater interest in the interview, and less difficulty in understanding the questions and were more cooperative but less sincere than part-time workers. Of course, a confounding factor here is education of the respondents. Respondents who had a higher education were inclined to work full time rather than part-time as shown in Table 23, and respondents with less education were more inclined to work part-time than full time.

Another possible explanation is that those who worked full-time tended to be more exposed to people, and thus might have developed sophistication in dealing with people. Those who worked part-time tended to be less exposed, and therefore less confident in handling situations like interviews. Consequently, they appeared to be not interested and not cooperative. This explanation seems to be supported by data on respondents who worked at home and those who worked outside of home, with the latter also being more exposed to other people and the former less so. Respondents who worked at home reacted to the interview similarly to those who worked part-time, and those who worked outside reacted similarly to those who worked full-time as shown in Table 24. There is, of course, the factor that in most cases those who worked full-time worked outside, and those who worked part-time worked at home.

#### G. Income

In general, higher income groups had the tendency to react more favourably to the interview than lower income groups. This is shown in Table 25. This seems to contradict the earlier finding that admittance into houses of people who live in wealthy residential areas was difficult. But in fact it does not contradict because interviewers found that getting admittance into houses in the more wealthy residential areas was indeed difficult, but once they were admitted in, they found the respondents cooperative.

The factor of income is, of course, highly correlated with education, with high income associated with high education. Therefore the high income group reacted similarly to high education group and the low income group to low education group. Also, it was possible that respondents with low income were more likely to be working part-time at home or busy with house work, and were therefore less willing to spend their time being interviewed. They might consequently be impatient and show less interest and cooperation, giving an impression of being unfavourably inclined toward the interview.

#### H. Occupation

Comparing respondents from different industries, (See Table 26), we found that respondents who were in the field of education were the most interested, most cooperative, most sincere and had the least difficulty in understanding the questions. This, perhaps, was because these respondents were better educated and also, being in the field of education, they might have a better understanding of what research was. In addition, since this project on fertility was sponsored by a university, they might feel committed to cooperate.

When respondents of different occupations were compared, professionals such as teachers and nurses, and junior executives and administrators were found to be the most cooperative, most interested, and most sincere as shown in Table 27. This probably can be accounted for by the difference in the educational level of people in the various occupations. Senior executives and administrators were shown to be incooperative, probably because they were more "practical" and "down to earth", and might feel that research was a waste of time, and consequently not interested nor willing to cooperate.

In short, data seem to indicate that residents from low-cost housing are the most cooperative. Also, people who are better educated and have a higher income tend to be cooperative. Again, Catholics and Protestants seem to be cooperative, and so are those respondents who work full time and those who live in urban areas of Hong Kong or who have an urban background.

Since a researcher cannot omit certain fractions of the population simply because they are not cooperative enough, all these findings seem to have no direct implication for conducting research in Hong Kong. However, this is not so. These findings, in fact, are extremely relevant to doing research in Hong Kong.

It was shown that respondents with certain characteristics are less cooperative than respondents with other characteristics. It is possible that this attitude of the respondents toward the interview may influence systematically the way they respond and the answers they give, and bias the results accordingly. Thus, in conducting research in Hong Kong, researchers should be alert to this possible bias and try to understand and overcome it when possible.

Also it would be useful and interesting to study the extent to which respondents' attitude toward an interview affects answers they give in the interview. An appropriate question to ask is whether respondents' answers are affected by their attitude toward

the interview, and if so how and why. This would not only help in the understanding of this effect but also throw light on how to minimize the effect.

One possible way of answering this question is by matching respondents on certain criteria so as to obtain a homogeneous group of respondents, and induce in them two different attitudes toward the interview, a favourable and an unfavourable one. Then compare responses of these two induced attitude groups of respondents.

Another way of exploring this issue is to compare responses of respondents who were rated by interviewers as cooperative and those who were rated as uncooperative while controlling factors like education, religion and type of residence of the respondents.

Many other questions can be asked in connection to this topic, and the above are only some examples of ideas for future research.

### 3. The Questionnaire

In this section, the discussion will concentrate on problems connected with particular parts of the questionnaire and with certain formats of questions in the questionnaire.

Interviewers found certain parts of the questionnaire difficult to ask. They were sections on knowledge, attitude and practice of contraceptions (KAP), husband-wife interaction, costs and satisfaction of children, time horizon and attitude on having children. In Table 28 it is shown that for the KAP section, 37.8% of the interviewers found it difficult as compared to 15.6% who found it easy; for the husband-wife interaction section, 37.8% as compared with 24.4%; for costs and satisfaction of children, 51.1% as compared with 17.8%; for time horizon, 51.1% as compared with 31.1%, and for attitude on having children, 66.7% as compared with 6.7%.

In addition, Table 28 shows that interviewers commented that respondents had difficulty in understanding sections on costs and satisfaction of children, time horizon, and attitude on having children with 48.9%, 60% and 78.8% rating these three sections respectively as being difficult.

When asked to name parts of the questionnaire which they believed bothered the respondents, the most frequently mentioned sections were KAP, husband-wife interaction, costs and satisfactions of children, and attitude on having children (See Table 29). The same table shows that the most frequently mentioned parts of the questionnaire which respondents were said to be reluctant to answer were KAP, and the section on employment and income.

An examination of the problems raised by interviewers in connection with the questionnaire, and the type and form of questions which they considered difficult, will reveal partially their reasons for finding the above mentioned parts of the questionnaire difficult.

The interviewers criticized the questionnaire as being too long, and having too many hypothetical questions. Also, the design of the questionnaire was said to be too complicated. (See Table 30) In addition, Table 31 shows that a large proportion of the interviewers commented that respondents found hypothetical questions and scales difficult to understand. It is possible that this is because most Chinese are not accustomed to think about abstract things or concepts or to empathize as in the case of hypothetical questions. They stated that dichotomized scales, open-ended questions, and multiple choice questions were relatively easy for the respondents.

As shown earlier in the section describing the questionnaire, sections on KAP, husband-wife interaction, and costs and satisfaction of children had some factual questions, but a substantial part of each of these sections consisted of hypothetical questions. In addition, each of these sections had a fair number of questions in the format of scales. In view of the difficulty respondents

had with hypothetical questions and scales, it is conceivable why these sections were considered difficult.

Another section which was considered difficult was the one on attitude toward raising children. Considering the difficulty respondents had with scales, it was to be expected that this section would create problems for the respondents. A possible reason for the difficulty with scales is that Chinese respondents, particularly those who are not highly educated, may not possess the concept of rating scales, and therefore find it difficult to use them in expressing their attitude.

One other section which was stated as being difficult for the interviewers to ask and the respondents to answer was that on time-horizon. It is possible that because questions included in this section are abstract, and require the respondents to project to the future, respondents found it difficult to handle them. An example of a question in this section is "Nowadays, do you think it is possible to predict the future?"

There was one section in the questionnaire which the respondents were reluctant to answer, and this was the section on employment status and income. The interviewers also indicated that the reluctance was generally on the part on income and not on the part on employment status. This reluctance in connection to questions on income is found to be true in many other countries.

In general, it can be said that respondents in Hong Kong feel at least with factual questions (except those on income), questions in the format of dichotomized scales and multiple choice, and open-ended questions. Basically, respondents found it difficult to answer hypothetical questions and questions in the form of a scale of more than three points. Any questions dealing with the abstract such as time horizon would also pose problems for the respondents. (Kwok, 1973)



All the problems just discussed are particularly true for respondents who have not had very much education. Respondents with less education, less urban background, and less income had more difficulty in understanding the questionnaire than those with high education, more urban background and higher income.

Data discussed above showed that certain types of questions and certain forms of questions are problematic for respondents in Hong Kong. Respondents find them difficult to understand or difficult to respond to. But, since this present study is of an exploratory nature and the questionnaire used was so simple, problems in connection with the forms and types of questions could only be detected but not examined. Therefore, it seems reasonable to examine each of these types and forms of questions in greater depth and also to discover reasons for such difficulties. For example, the reason for respondents' difficulty in answering hypothetical questions may be due to the way the questions were phrased or it may be due to the nature of the questions asked and so forth. A clarification of such issues would have strong implications for future questionnaires and changes to be introduced.

Another interesting question to examine is the relationship between certain characteristics of the respondents and the difficulties connected with the different forms and types of questions asked.

### III. THE CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

As stated earlier, it is one of the intentions of this paper to find means of solving some of the problems of research in Hong Kong such as problems connected with the availability and training of interviewers, cooperation of respondents, safety of interviewers, the questionnaire and the fieldwork. On the basis of the above discussion, the following suggestions will be made.

One of the major problems connected with interviewers is the scarcity and unavailability of interviewers during the academic year. It seems that the only solution for this is to plan the research so that the major pilot study and the fieldwork are scheduled during holidays.

Another factor which is likely to affect the willingness of interviewers to participate is the monetary incentive involved. As shown by the data collected, a high proportion of interviewers participated for money. It may be advisable to offer a reasonably high monetary incentive to the interviewers.

Data seemed to suggest that senior university students are better interviewers, particularly those in second year going to their third year.

Training is especially important and essential for successful fieldwork. Role playing and actual experience in interviewing using the questionnaire is particularly helpful. Although five days were spent in training in the Fertility Study, it is felt that the period was not long enough. It seems that the interviewers should have been given a longer practice period to get familiarized with the questionnaire and to know how to handle the interviewing situation. Even interviewers with experience need the practice because each questionnaire is different, and consequently creates a differ-

ent interviewing atmosphere which the interviewers have to get adjusted to accordingly.

It can be seen from the earlier discussion of problems connected with respondents that one of the major problems is to get admittance into the house and cooperation from the respondents, particularly with those who live in private housing. Sending a letter in advance seemed to have helped a great deal in getting cooperation. This may suggest that publicizing the survey or project before the fieldwork may be advantageous for the fieldwork. Publicizing the survey in newspapers or radio or television may inspire trust in people concerning the project. This probably will make the project more official and known to people, and thus may reduce people's reluctance to accept the interview. Publicity may also help to reduce respondents' fear of opening the door to strangers. In the Fertility Study, each interviewer was given an identification card with her picture attached and she was required to show her card to the respondents.

In this particular project, female interviewers were used. This apparently helped to reduce respondents' reluctance to open the door. However, the use of female interviewers created another problem, that of security for the interviewers themselves. For example, in the Fertility Study, female interviewers were reluctant, and at times refused to visit places which were far from the city and to visit during the evenings because of the crime situation in Hong Kong. This was one of the reasons why some of the follow-up cases were delayed and postponed. This problem of security for interviewers, particularly female interviewers, is very difficult to handle. One possible way is to have the fieldwork during the summer when the days are quite long, and visits can still be made in the early evenings till about eight o'clock. There are a few possible solutions but they all create other problems. For example, it is possible to have an escort for the interviewer but this is not practical for two reasons. Firstly, it is a very expensive operation, and secondly, the fact of having an escort may increase people's reluctance to open the door. Another possible way is to

have a group of interviewers visit the same block or building at the same time thus offering protection for each other. But this is only feasible when the fieldwork first starts, and also it is difficult to do so for follow-ups. In fact, in the Fertility Study, this was done a couple of times for places which are specially "unsafe". This problem of security of interviewers is a very important and serious one, and should be considered very carefully before one starts the fieldwork.

It was shown that residents of public housing seemed to be better respondents. But, of course, in a survey it is very unlikely that the researcher can concentrate on residents of public housing unless the project is specifically studying these residents. However, it is possible for researchers to plan the fieldwork so as to concentrate on private housing first and then turn to public housing which is a little bit less complicated.

It was indicated by interviewers that the best time during the day and evening for visiting was between 3 and 4 in the afternoon, and between 7 and 8 in the evening. It is, perhaps, advisable to have interviewers follow this time schedule or any time schedule which is most convenient for the group of respondents. This would ensure better cooperation from the respondents and also less time loss for the interviewers.

With regards to the questionnaire, it is perhaps wise not to have a lengthy questionnaire. The questionnaire used in this project took about 45 minutes to an hour to be administered. Some respondents even found the questionnaire too long. In fact, interviewers commented on this point also. Hypothetical questions should be avoided, if possible. Also, scales should be dichotomized whenever possible. It was found, for example, in this project that by dichotomizing a five point scale into a two-point bipolar scale and then further dichotomizing it into two points representing the strength of the response that the respondents chose, respondents were able to answer with ease, whereas respondents were unable to do so when the scale was in a 5-point scale format. An example of

such a dichotomized scale is as follows:

"Compared to the last generation, do you think that children nowadays are more or less willing to support their parents?"

\_\_\_\_\_ more willing

\_\_\_\_\_ much more willing

\_\_\_\_\_ more willing

\_\_\_\_\_ less willing

\_\_\_\_\_ less willing

\_\_\_\_\_ much less willing

\_\_\_\_\_ the same

Also, in another study, instead of using numbers to represent points on a scale, stars were used to signify the strength of an opinion or an attribute. Respondents were found to be able to choose the number of stars which best represented their opinion. One possible reason for this is that there is a practice among some film critics in Hong Kong to use stars to indicate the quality of the movies, with a larger number of stars signifying a good movie and one star a poor movie. With hypothetical questions, it is best not to use them in connection with situations which are unlikely to happen to the respondents, and consequently seem "unreal" to them.

It was expressed by interviewers that in tackling the question of income, the best way was to give respondents a range to choose from rather than ask them for the exact amount. They felt that by so doing, more truthful answers could be obtained.

As far as the administration of the fieldwork is concerned, it is important to have more supervisors to check the returned questionnaires and to keep track of the various assignments. Unless a strict control can be kept over the fieldwork, it is very difficult to have good interviews produced. In addition, a very important, though often neglected, human factor should be taken into consideration. It is very essential for the morale of the interviewers to have a researcher or a senior staff of the project present at the field station to show concern for the interviewers, and give encouragement, if and when necessary. Very often, the interviewers need encouragement to continue, and also need consolation when they encounter problems.

From the experience of the Fertility Study, it is felt that keeping the same interviewers for the pre-tests and the final fieldwork proved very useful and helpful. Interviewers who participated throughout the project were great assets to the fieldwork in the sense that they were more experienced and were able to serve as resource persons for the other less experienced interviewers, and to help them also.

As was indicated at the beginning of this paper, this present study is only an exploratory exercise to discover systematically some of the problems of conducting research in Hong Kong, and it is hoped that suggestions for possible solutions and for future research would be derived from findings of this study.

These findings have raised a few very interesting points with respect to interviewing in Hong Kong in connection with interviewers, respondents and questionnaires, and also have provided some insight into possible solutions for problems in research. However, in view of the simplicity of the questionnaire used for this present study, the data collected can only provide basic information on the various aspects and problems of interviewing in Hong Kong. More sophisticated research on some of the issues is mandatory for a better understanding of these issues.

Some suggestions for future research in connection with interviewers, respondents and questionnaires were discussed in the respective sections above. It is hoped that these suggestions would be pursued and new research ideas would be stimulated by results of this study.

APPENDIX 1 The Questionnaire

1. Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_ (Please do not fill in the blank)
2. College
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Chinese University of Hong Kong
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Post-secondary colleges
3. Year (1971 - 1972)
  - \_\_\_\_\_ First Year
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Second Year
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Third Year
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Fourth Year
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Form 6 Lower and Upper
4. Major
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Sociology or Social Work
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Other social science subjects: e.g. political science, psychology, geography, journalism
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Business
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Arts
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Science
5. Age
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 18 or under
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 19 - 20
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 21 - 22
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 23 - 24
  - \_\_\_\_\_ 25 and above
6. Have you ever been an interviewer before for other surveys?
  - \_\_\_\_\_ Yes
  - \_\_\_\_\_ No

7. Which kind of surveys?

- Marketing research  
 Research projects of your college/university  
 Research projects of voluntary social welfare agencies  
 Research projects of Social Research Centre  
 Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Not applicable

8. What are your reason(s) for participating in this project?

(Please use 1 and 2 to indicate the importance of the reason(s))

- As a parttime  
 To make some pocket money  
 To have a better understanding of the 'real' world  
 To gain interview experience  
 Others (Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

9. What type of housing did you visit?

	None	Yes
Private	_____	_____
Resettlement Estates	_____	_____
Low Cost Housing	_____	_____
Squatter Huts	_____	_____

10. Comparatively speaking, which were the two easiest housing types to interview?

- A. \_\_\_\_\_  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_

1. Private
  2. Resettlement Estates
  3. Low Cost Housing
  4. Squatter Huts
  0. Not Applicable
- (Only interviewed in one type of housing)

11. In general, how many hours did you spend interviewing a day?

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| _____ 1 to 2 hours | _____ 7 to 8 hours |
| _____ 3 to 4 hours | _____ 9 or above   |
| _____ 5 to 6 hours | _____ It varied    |



12. You generally did your interviewing in (Please use 1 and 2 to indicate the frequency)

- \_\_\_\_\_ mornings
- \_\_\_\_\_ at noon
- \_\_\_\_\_ afternoons
- \_\_\_\_\_ evenings
- \_\_\_\_\_ nights

13. In general, how long did it take you to complete an interview?

- \_\_\_\_\_ 30 or less minutes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 30 - 45 minutes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 45 - 60 minutes
- \_\_\_\_\_ 60 minutes or above

14. Which are the best interviewing time for the various housing types? (Please use 1 and 2 to rank your choice)

	9-10 a.m.	11-12	1-2 p.m.	3-4 p.m.	5-6 p.m.	9-later p.m.	Did not interview particu- lar type	D.K.
Resettlement	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Low Cost	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Private	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Squatter	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

15. What do you think was the effect of the 'letter' on the interviews?

- \_\_\_\_\_ Beneficial
- \_\_\_\_\_ Harmful
- \_\_\_\_\_ Both beneficial and harmful (Please specify)

\_\_\_\_\_

16. Which of the following sections in the questionnaire would you consider easy to ask?

	very easy	easy	so-so	diffi- cult	very difficult
a. Household List	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Background Characteristics of Husband and Wife	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Family Structure	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Marriage & Pregnancy History	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
e. Breast-Feeding	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
f. Fecundability	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
g. Knowledge, Attitude & Prac- tice toward Family Planning	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
h. Husband-Wife Interaction	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
i. Employment	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
j. Cost & Satisfaction of Children	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
k. Housing Conditions, Consump- tion & Saving	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
l. Time Horizon	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
m. Attitude toward Loving Children	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
n. Source of Information & Effectiveness of Mass Communication	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

17. Which of the following sections of the questionnaire do you feel that the respondents had difficulty understanding?

	very difficult	diffi- cult	so-so	easy	very easy
a. Household List	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Background Characteristics of Husband and Wife	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Family Structure	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Marriage & Pregnancy History	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
e. Breast-Feeding	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
f. Fecundability	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
g. Knowledge, Attitude & Prac- tice toward Family Planning	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

	very difficult	diffi- cult	so-so	easy	very easy
h. Husband-Wife Interaction	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
i. Employment	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
j. Cost & Satisfaction of Children	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
k. Housing Conditions, Consumption & Saving	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
l. Time Horizon	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
m. Attitude toward Loving Children	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
n. Source of Information & Effectiveness of Mass Communication	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

18. Which sections of the questionnaire do you feel bothered the respondents?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

19. Which sections of the questionnaire did you find respondents reluctant to answer?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

20. What do you think are the major problems of this questionnaire? (e.g. the length of the questionnaire, wording and design of the questions, hypothetical questions etc.)

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21. Which forms or types of questions did the respondents have difficulty understanding or answering?

	very difficult	diffi- cult	a little difficult	so-so
	1	2	3	4
a. Scale format	_____	_____	_____	_____
b. Dichotomized scale	_____	_____	_____	_____
c. Hypothetical questions	_____	_____	_____	_____
d. Open-ended questions	_____	_____	_____	_____
e. Multiple choice	_____	_____	_____	_____

22. How many interviews did you do for this project?

\_\_\_\_\_ 0 - 10  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 11 - 20  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 21 - 30  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 31 - 40  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 41 - 50  
 \_\_\_\_\_ 51 - 60

23. Please give any additional suggestions and comments concerning the questionnaire and the fieldwork as a whole.

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APPENDIX 2 Interviewer's Supplement

1. What was the respondent's initial reaction to being interviewed?

(Tick one)

- Very interested  
 Somewhat interested  
 Indifferent  
 Somewhat reluctant  
 Very reluctant

2. How was the respondent's cooperation during the interview?

(Tick one)

- Excellent  
 Good  
 Fair  
 Poor  
 Very poor

3. Did the respondent have any difficulty understanding the questions? (Tick one)

- Respondent had difficulty understanding many questions  
 Respondent generally had no difficulty but some questions did prove difficult to understand (Which ones? \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Respondent had no difficulty at all in understanding

4. Did the respondent seem sincere in answering the questions?

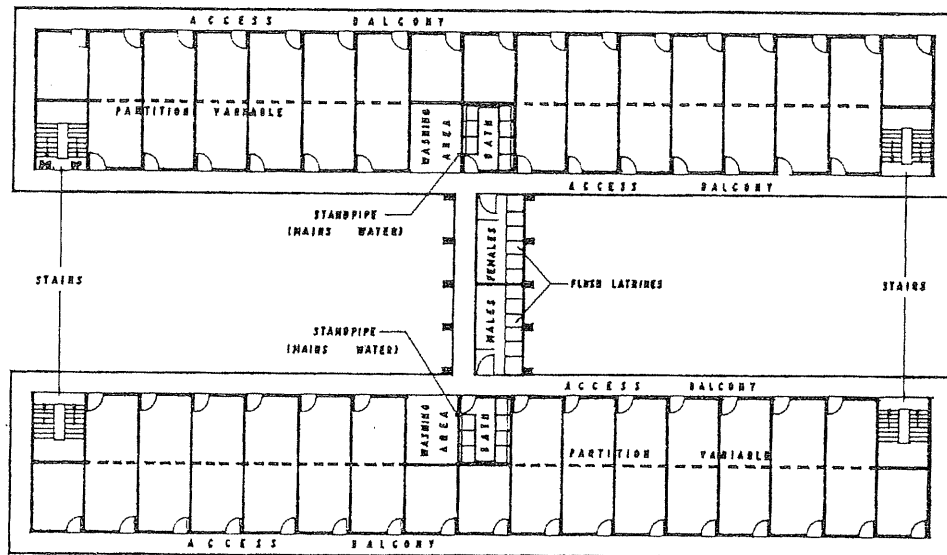
(Tick one)

- Seemed insincere to many questions  
 Generally sincere, but a few answers seemed false (Which ones? \_\_\_\_\_)  
 Seemed to answer almost all questions sincerely

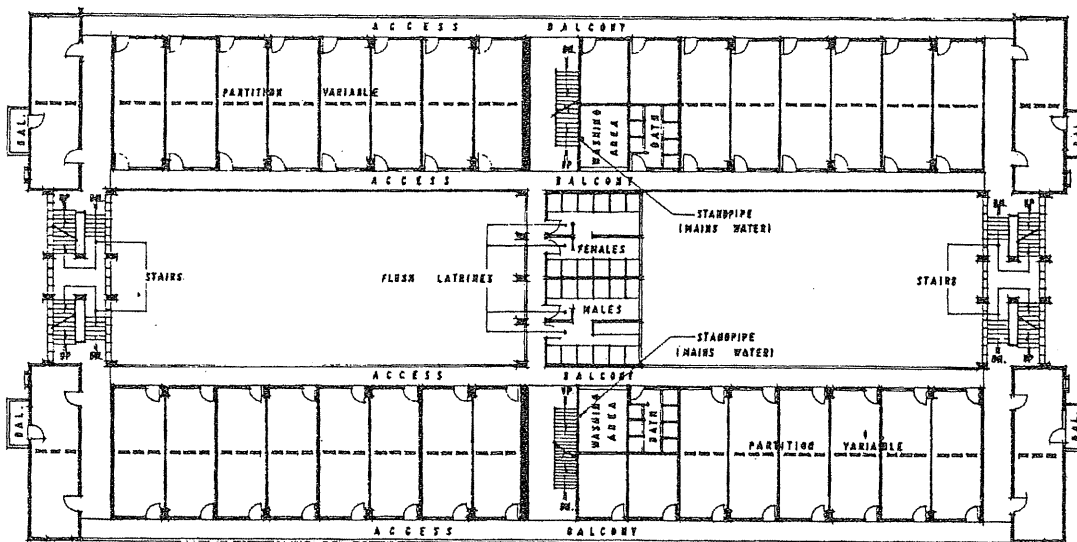
APPENDIX 3 Floor Plans of Resettlement Building Mark I, II, III & IV

(Sources: Resettlement Department, Annual Departmental Reports 1963-64, 1964-65 & 1966-67, Hong Kong Government Press.)

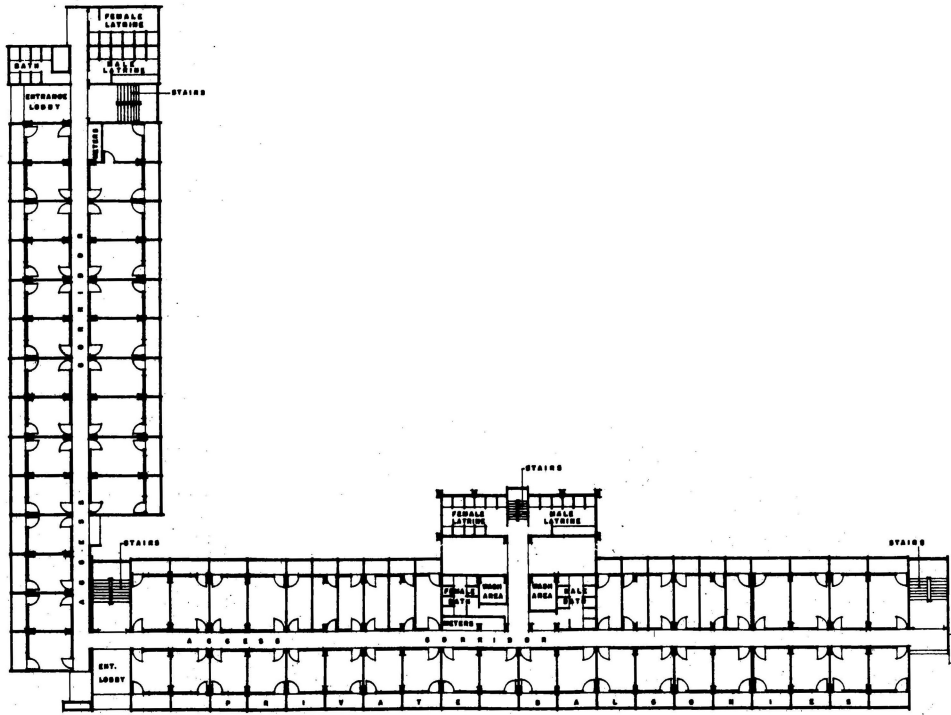
Floor Plan of Resettlement Building Mark I



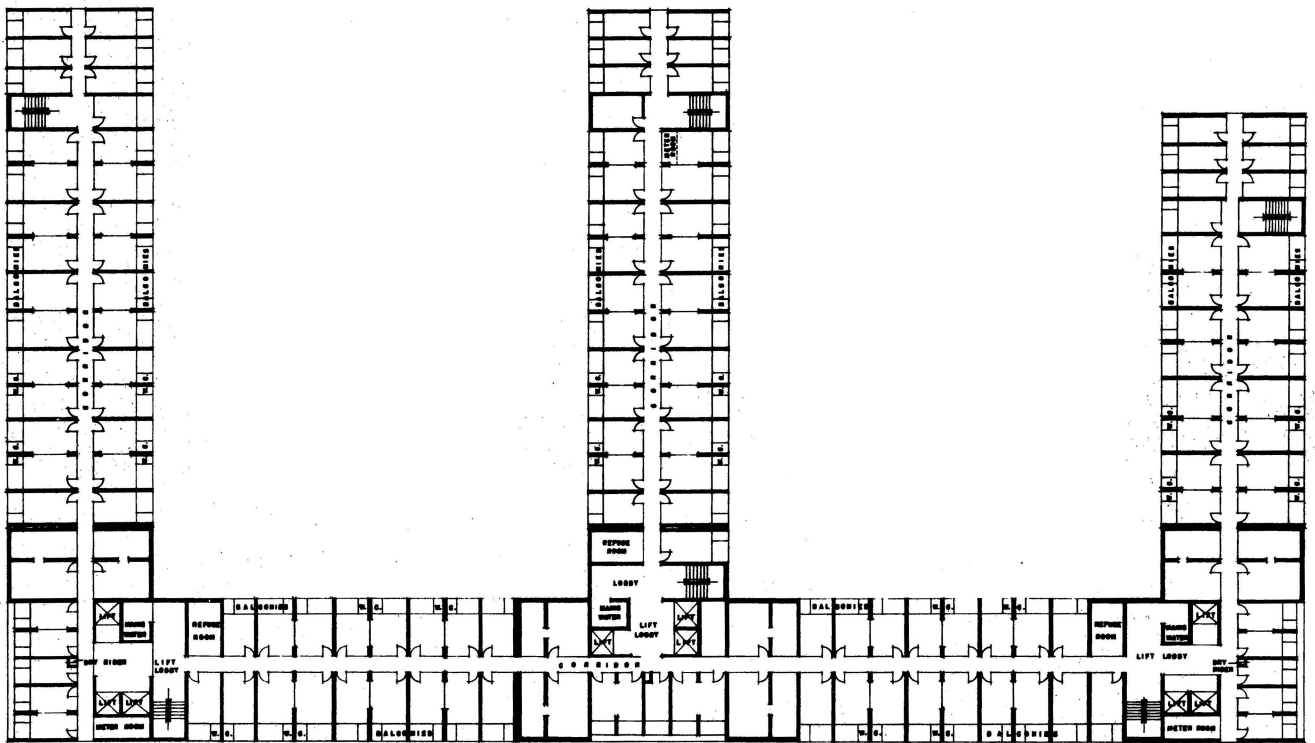
Floor Plan of Resettlement Building Mark II



Floor Plan of Resettlement Building Mark III



Floor Plan of Resettlement Building Mark IV



APPENDIX 4 Tables of Major FindingsTable 1: Percentages of Interviewers attending Chinese University of Hong Kong and other Colleges

College attended	The Chinese University of Hong Kong	Other Post-Secondary Colleges
	64.4	35.6

Table 2: Major Subjects of Interviewers (Percentage Distribution)

Sociology & Social Work	Other Social Science	Commerce	Arts	Science
53.3	17.8	11.1	15.6	2.2

Table 3: Educational Level of Interviewers (Percentage Distribution)

Form 6	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
4.4	40.0	44.4	0.0	11.1

Table 4: Age of Interviewers (Percentage Distribution)

≤ 18	19 - 20	21 - 22	23 - 24
4.4	55.6	33.3	6.7

Table 5: Purposes of Participating in the Project as Interviewers (Percentage Distribution)

Past-time	Earn Money	Know the Real World	Gain interviewing experience
15.9	31.8	29.5	22.7



Table 6: Characteristics of Interviewers and Sections of the Questionnaire  
rated as difficult to ask (Percentage Distribution)

	College		Year			Major		Research Experience		Purpose of Participation			
	CUHK	Others	1st	2nd	4th	Sociology & Social Work	Others	Yes	No	Past-time	Earn-Money	Know-Ledge	Gain Ex-perience
Household List	6.9	6.3	5.0	10.0	0.0	4.1	9.5	10.0	4.0	0.0	7.1	15.4	0.0
Background Characteristics of H. & W.	3.5	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Family Structure	20.7	18.8	25.0	20.0	0.0	8.3	33.3	15.0	24.0	0.0	35.7	30.8	0.0
Marriage & Pregnancy History	24.1	6.3	10.0	30.0	0.0	25.0	9.5	30.0	8.0	42.9	28.6	0.0	10.0
Breast-Feeding	20.7	12.5	10.0	25.0	20.0	20.8	14.3	35.0	4.0	14.3	21.4	7.7	30.0
Fecundability	31.0	6.3	5.0	40.0	20.0	25.0	19.0	35.0	12.0	42.9	21.4	7.7	20.0
KAP	48.3	18.8	25.0	55.0	20.0	41.6	33.3	50.0	28.0	57.1	42.9	30.8	30.0
Husband-Wife Interaction	48.3	18.8	20.0	55.0	40.0	29.1	47.6	45.0	32.0	57.1	35.7	30.8	30.0
Employment	6.9	12.5	0.0	5.0	60.0	12.5	4.7	10.0	8.0	14.3	0.0	7.7	20.0
Cost & Benefit of Children	62.0	31.3	45.0	60.0	40.0	54.1	47.6	60.0	44.0	71.4	50.0	38.5	60.0
Housing Conditions, Consumption & Saving	3.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Time Horizon	41.4	68.8	50.0	50.0	60.0	50.0	52.3	60.0	44.0	28.6	42.9	53.9	70.0
Attitude toward Having Children	65.5	68.8	65.0	70.0	60.0	70.8	61.9	85.0	52.0	71.4	67.1	76.9	60.0
Mass Media & H.K.F.P.A.	3.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0

Table 7: Characteristics of Interviewers and Sections of the Questionnaire  
rated as difficult to understand (Percentage Distribution)

	College		Year			Major		Research Experience		Purpose of Participation			
	CUHK	Others	1st	2nd	4th	Sociology & Social Work	Others	Yes	No	Past-time	Earn-Money	Know-Ledge	Gain Ex-perience
Household List	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	4.7	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	0.0
Background Characteristics of H. & W.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Family Structure	6.9	0.0	0.0	10.0	0.0	4.1	4.7	5.0	4.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	10.0
Marriage & Pregnancy History	13.8	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	8.3	9.5	15.0	4.0	28.6	14.3	0.0	0.0
Breast-Feeding	3.5	0.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0
Fecundability	20.7	18.8	15.0	30.0	0.0	20.8	19.0	35.0	8.0	42.9	21.4	15.4	10.0
KAP	31.0	18.8	25.0	35.0	0.0	29.2	23.8	40.0	16.0	28.6	35.7	23.1	20.0
Husband-Wife Interaction	37.9	6.3	15.0	45.0	0.0	29.2	23.8	35.0	20.0	42.9	36.7	15.4	20.0
Employment	6.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	20.0	4.1	4.7	10.0	0.0	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0
Cost & Benefit of Children	44.8	56.3	50.0	50.0	40.0	50.0	47.6	55.0	44.0	71.4	35.7	61.5	40.0
Housing Conditions, Consumption & Saving	6.9	0.0	0.0	5.0	20.0	4.1	4.7	10.0	0.0	0.0	14.3	0.0	0.0
Time Horizon	51.7	75.0	60.0	60.0	60.0	58.3	61.9	65.0	56.0	71.4	42.9	53.8	80.0
Attitude toward Having Children	75.9	81.3	80.0	80.0	60.0	79.2	76.1	70.0	84.0	100.0	57.1	84.6	80.0
Mass Media & H.K.F.P.A.	6.9	6.3	5.0	5.0	20.0	8.3	4.7	10.0	4.0	0.0	7.1	0.0	20.0

Table 8: Characteristics of Interviewers and forms of Questions rated as difficult to understand  
(Percentage Distribution)

	College		Year			Major		Research Experience		Purpose of Participation			
	CUHK	Others	1st	2nd	4th	Sociology & Social Work	Others	Yes	No	Past-time	Earn-Money	Know-ledge	Gain Ex-perience
Scale-format	69.0	25.0	40.0	75.0	20.0	54.2	52.3	60.0	48.0	42.9	64.3	53.8	40.0
Di.chotomized Scale	6.9	12.5	15.0	5.0	0.0	12.5	4.7	5.0	12.0	14.3	0.0	15.4	10.0
Hypothetical Question	75.9	62.5	60.0	80.0	80.0	66.7	76.1	85.0	60.0	71.4	78.6	76.9	60.0
Open-ended	3.4	6.3	5.0	5.0	0.0	4.2	4.7	10.0	0.0	14.3	7.1	0.0	0.0
Multiple Choice	17.2	31.3	25.0	10.0	60.0	25.0	19.0	20.0	24.0	14.3	42.8	15.4	10.0

Table 9: Purpose of Participating and College Affiliation (Percentage Distribution)

	Past-time	Earn Money	Know the Real World	Gain interviewing experience
Chinese University	21.4	42.8	21.4	14.3
Other Colleges	6.3	12.5	43.7	37.5

Table 10: Purpose of Participating and Educational Level (Percentage Distribution)

	Past-time	Earn Money	Know the Real World	Gain interviewing experience
F.6 & 1st Year	10.0	30.0	35.0	25.0
2nd Year	21.0	36.8	21.0	21.0
4th Year	20.0	20.0	40.0	20.0

Table 11: Response rates of Currently married women Ages 15-49 (Eligible Respondent) By Housing Types

	Eligible Women Recorded	Non-Response			Eligible Women not interviewed	Eligible Women interviewed	
		Not-at home	Language Problems	Refusals			
Resettlement Estates	496	8 (1.6)	0	7 (1.4)	15 (3.1)	481	
Low-Cost Housing	265	6 (2.3)	0	3 (1.1)	9 (3.4)	256	
Private Housing	1637	173 (10.6)	3	58 (3.5)	234 (14.3)	1403	
Squatter Huts	140	8 (5.7)	0	2 (1.4)	10 (7.1)	130	
Total	N	2538	195	3	70	268	2270
	%		7.68	0.12	2.76	10.56	89.44

\* The percentages in brackets are differential non-response rates of the different housing types.

Table 12: Percentage Distribution of Housing Types rated as easy to interview (Percentage Distribution)

Housing Type	Resettlement Estate	Low-Cost Housing	Private Housing	Squatter Huts
	34.2	42.1	18.4	5.3

Table 13: Respondents' reaction to the interview by Housing Types (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding questions	Insincere
Resettlement Estate	17.5	13.7	17.8	15.1
Low-Cost Housing	19.9	28.5	11.3	6.6
Private Housing	19.5	21.8	15.4	12.4
Squatter Huts	16.9	19.2	20.0	5.3

Table 14: Religious Affiliation and reactions to the interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding questions	Insincere
Protestant	32.8	30.7	10.3	10.3
Catholic	25.4	30.8	10.0	9.2
Worshipping Gods	15.8	13.8	24.1	12.7
Worshipping Ancestor	19.4	21.8	16.1	16.9
Gods & Ancestor	13.9	19.8	17.2	17.0
Buddhists	20.9	26.5	8.0	7.6

Table 15: Educational level and Religious Affiliation of Respondents (Percentage Distribution)

	Pro- testant	Ca- tholic	Worship- ping Gods	Worshipping Ancestor	Gods & Ancestor	Bud- dhists
No education or Private tutorials	3.2	3.7	9.9	42.9	7.8	32.4
Primary school	6.3	6.1	16.9	32.9	8.5	29.2
Secondary school	20.1	25.7	15.1	21.1	5.1	12.8
University	36.0	36.0	0.0	12.0	4.0	12.0

Table 16: Respondents' Educational Level and reactions to the interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understand- ing questions	Insincere
No education or Private tutorials	13.8	14.3	25.4	15.2
Primary school level	19.3	20.6	10.6	11.4
Secondary school level	29.0	35.1	4.5	5.6
University level	32.5	32.6	2.3	9.3

Table 17: Respondents' place of origin and reaction to the Interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding questions	Sincere
The Colony of Hong Kong	23.3	16.7	21.7	78.3
Canton, Macau & nearby villages	20.3	22.3	13.5	79.2
Sze Yap	18.2	21.2	16.4	76.4
Chiu Chau	14.1	16.2	24.1	81.7
Fukien	14.3	16.3	28.6	79.6
Other places in Kwangtung Province	14.1	13.6	14.7	81.0
Shanghai	16.3	23.3	11.6	86.0
Other places in China	24.1	24.1	15.5	81.0

Table 18: Educational level of Chiu Chau & Fukien Respondents (Percentage Distribution)

	Chiu Chau	Fukien
No Education or Private Tutorials	53.4	35.4
Primary school	33.5	31.3
Secondary school	12.0	29.2
University level	1.1	4.1

Table 19: Respondents' Rural-Urban background and reaction to the interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding the questions	Insincere
Village	13.6	13.9	24.9	14.5
Town	16.2	16.2	16.2	14.7
City	22.8	23.9	10.4	6.4
Big City	22.7	26.5	9.6	10.8

Table 20: Respondents' residence & reactions to the interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding the questions	Insincere
Rural	14.9	14.0	21.1	14.7
Urban	19.7	22.2	14.7	11.4

Table 21: Respondents' working status & reactions to the interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding the questions	Insincere
Working	19.2	20.0	17.2	13.2
Non-Working	18.6	20.8	14.4	10.9



Table 22: Respondents' working time & reactions to the interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding the questions	Insincere
Full-time	22.8	22.3	14.2	14.0
Part-time	15.0	17.6	20.8	11.6

Table 23: Respondents' educations and working time (Percentage Distribution)

	Full-time	Part-time
No schooling	25.3	24.0
Primary school	21.8	19.1
Secondary school	31.6	8.7
University	46.5	2.3

Table 24: Respondents' place of works and reaction to the interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding the questions	Insincere
Home	15.4	17.4	20.2	12.8
Outside	22.1	22.3	15.0	13.0

Table 25: Respondents' income & reactions to the interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding the questions	Insincere
0 - 999	16.2	18.2	18.9	13.5
1000 - 1999	20.7	21.4	13.2	9.5
2000 - 2999	30.9	35.7	7.1	7.9
3000 - 3999	27.7	18.0	11.4	9.1
4000 or over	27.1	43.7	6.3	2.1

Table 26: Respondents' industry & reactions to the interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding the questions	Insincere
Manufacturing	18.0	20.4	15.6	13.1
Business	16.5	16.5	22.7	11.3
Services (Public)	9.4	29.0	12.9	16.1
Services (Individual)	19.5	20.4	21.2	12.4
Public Utilities	Too Few Respondent			
Construction	16.7	0.0	25.0	0.0
Transport & Communication	27.3	9.1	9.1	18.1
Agriculture & Forestry	21.7	8.7	26.1	8.7
Fishing	Too Few Respondent			
Education	42.4	33.3	12.1	6.1

Table 27: Respondents' occupation & reaction to the interview (Percentage Distribution)

	Very Interested	Excellent Cooperation	Had difficulty in understanding the questions	Insincere
Professional (doctors, lawyers)	Too Few Respondent			
Professional (General nurses, teachers)	46.0	32.4	8.1	5.4
Administration, execution & management (high level)	13.6	18.2	13.6	22.7
Administration, execution & management (low level)	28.6	50.0	14.3	7.1
Clerks	30.1	33.9	9.4	3.8
Sales	17.7	9.7	22.5	9.7
Skilled workers	No Case			
Semi-skilled workers	19.5	19.7	14.1	13.2
Unskilled workers	14.8	18.9	21.5	14.5
Farmer, fishermen	21.7	8.7	30.4	17.4

Table 28: Sections considered difficult to ask and answer by interviewers (Percentage Distribution)

	Difficult to ask	Difficult for respondents to understand
Household List	6.7	2.2
Background Characteristic of Husband & Wife	2.2	0.0
Family Structure	20.2	4.4
Marriage & Pregnancy History	17.7	8.9
Breast-Feeding	17.8	2.2
Fecundability	22.2	20.0
KAP	37.8	26.7
Husband & Wife Interaction	37.8	26.6
Employment	8.9	4.4
Cost & Benefit of Children	51.1	48.9
Housing Conditions, Consumptions, Saving	2.2	4.4
Time Horizon	51.1	60.0
Attitude toward having children	66.7	78.8
Mass Media & H.K.F.P.A.	2.2	6.7

Table 29: Sections mentioned as bothering the respondents & which respondents were reluctant to answer (Percentate Distribution)

	Mentioned as Bothering the Respondent	Mentioned as Respondents reluctant to answer
Household List	No Mention	No Mention
Background Characteristic of Husband & Wife	No Mention	No Mention
Family Structure	4.4	2.2
Marriage & Pregnancy History	2.2	4.4
Breast-Feeding	No Mention	No Mention
Fecundability	No Mention	2.2
KAP	11.1	15.6
Husband & Wife Interaction	17.8	6.7
Employment	2.2	40.0
Cost & Benefit of Children	17.8	8.9
Housing Conditions, Consumptions & saving	No Mention	4.4
Time Horizon	2.2	2.2
Attitude toward having Children	42.2	11.1
Mass Media & H.K.F.P.A.	No Mention	2.2

Table 30: Frequency of mentions of criticisms of the questionnaire by interviewers (Percentage Distribution)

Too long	31.8
Questions too detailed	9.0
Design of questionnaire too complicated	18.2
Too many hypothetical questions	29.5
Wording not <u>Clear</u> enough	2.3
Involves privacy	2.3
Scale problems	2.3
Repetition	4.5

Table 31: Frequency of mentions of forms of questions as being difficult (Percentage Distribution)

Scale-format	54.5
Dichotomized Scale	9.0
Hypothetical Questions	71.1
Open-ended	5.0
Multiple Choice	22.7

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