

**A Study of Development of Bazaars and  
Employment Opportunities for  
Low-income Women**

**Oxfam Hong Kong  
Policy 21 Limited  
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# Chapter 1 | Introduction

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## 1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 According to the Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2013<sup>1</sup>, 0.55 million of households in Hong Kong were defined as poor<sup>2</sup> before any intervention from the government, such as cash benefits and in-kind benefits, was taken into consideration. On the contrary, the number of poor households decreased dramatically from 0.55 to 0.27 million when government intervention was considered.
- 1.1.2 These figures indicated that the situation of poverty in Hong Kong was very serious and alternative solutions to the poverty were needed in addition to the Comprehensive social security assistance scheme.
- 1.1.3 In recent years, several bazaars have been developed in different districts in Hong Kong and have affected local economic growth and poverty reduction<sup>3</sup>. The development of bazaars does not only increase the chances of economic participation among low income households and improve their living conditions but also enhances community cohesion and social interactions both affecting the productivity of individuals and groups.
- 1.1.4 Policy 21 Limited was commissioned by Oxfam Hong Kong to conduct a survey at four bazaars: Holiday Bazaar, Morning Bazaar, Tin Sau Bazaar and Yat Tung Estate Bazaar; these are located in two places: Tin Shui Wai (Yuen Long District) and Tung Chung (Islands District). The survey results will help Oxfam Hong Kong in proposing policies to promote the development of bazaars in Hong Kong. In this survey, a bazaar is defined as an economic activity involving cash exchange for goods and services in government lands or venues.
- 1.1.5 Within Yuen Long and the Islands District, 21.3 per cent and 19.3 per cent of households were defined as poor respectively in 2013<sup>4</sup>. These figures highlight the fact that poverty was a serious problem in these two districts and that studying the effectiveness of bazaars to reduce poverty in these districts is

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<sup>1</sup> Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (2014). Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2013. Retrieved from [http://www.povertyrelief.gov.hk/eng/pdf/poverty\\_report13\\_rev2.pdf](http://www.povertyrelief.gov.hk/eng/pdf/poverty_report13_rev2.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Poor refers to domestic households with income (before recurrent cash interventions) below 50% of median income by household size.

<sup>3</sup> Hong Kong Council of Social Service. (2015). The report of the study of bazaar in Sham Shui Po. Retrieved from [http://poverty.org.hk/sites/default/files/Report\\_SSPmarket\\_150326%28final%29.pdf](http://poverty.org.hk/sites/default/files/Report_SSPmarket_150326%28final%29.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> Government of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (2014). Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report 2013. Retrieved from [http://www.povertyrelief.gov.hk/eng/pdf/poverty\\_report13\\_rev2.pdf](http://www.povertyrelief.gov.hk/eng/pdf/poverty_report13_rev2.pdf)

particularly important. General speaking, there are two ways bazaars can help reduce poverty.

- 1.1.6 First, bazaars offer local residents an alternative to the retail shops and malls in Hong Kong that are run by large-scale enterprises. Stalls at bazaars usually sell goods and services at a lower price than the stores in malls; as such, bazaars act as an alternative measure to alleviate poverty for the local residents. In light of this, we believe it is worth studying its effectiveness of achieving this.
- 1.1.7 Second, bazaars provide a great opportunity to residents who want to sell their products and services in the district in which they live. Considering the fact that renting a store in shopping malls is very expensive in Hong Kong, selling products in bazaars is a very attractive option because rent is either free of charge or very inexpensive. As such, bazaars can increase local employment opportunities and improve the local economy.
- 1.1.8 In sum, bazaars serve the local needs. We believe bazaars can help alleviate poverty, increase employment opportunities as well as social capital such as community cohesion and social interaction.

## ***1.2 Survey objectives***

- 1.2.1 Through the survey, we aim to collect information from bazaar vendors in Tin Shui Wai and Tung Chung about how they run their businesses and what challenges they face. The objectives of the survey are as follows:
  - (i) To identify the goods and services sold in bazaars;
  - (ii) To understand why they chose to run their business at a bazaar;
  - (iii) To identify the advantages and challenges of running a business at a bazaar;
  - (iv) To see how much income is earned at bazaars and whether bazaars can increase the income of vendors; and
  - (v) To collect information on the demographics and socio-economic characteristics of bazaar vendors and their families.
- 1.2.2 This report presents the findings of the survey and is divided into four sections:
  - (1) Introduction;
  - (2) Survey methodology;
  - (3) Survey results; and
  - (4) Conclusion

## Chapter 2 | Survey methodology

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### 2.1 Questionnaire design

- 2.1.1 In this survey, a six-page questionnaire was designed to assess vendors' opinions on the objectives outlined in section 1.2.1. The questionnaire was divided into several sections: information about the bazaars, advantages and challenges of operating them, income earned, the overall positive effects of running a business at a bazaar, and personal particulars and family information.
- 2.1.2 *Information about the bazaars:* This section identified the bazaars in which respondents operated their shops/stalls. It was also designed to collect information about the goods and services sold at the bazaars, the opening and closing times of the shops/stalls, and the information sources of vendors learnt about the bazaars in which they operate. It further identified the reasons why respondents chose to run their businesses at the bazaars. Respondents were given 13 reasons to choose from and could choose more than one.
- 2.1.3 *Advantages and challenges:* This section identified the advantages and challenges of running a business at the various kinds of bazaars. Respondents were given 11 statements to choose from regarding the advantages and they gave each statement a score using a 5-point Likert scale: 1 and 5 denoted strongly disagree and strongly agree respectively. Respondents were also given eight statements about the challenges of running their business at bazaars and they gave each statement a tick, denoting their agreement with the statement; a cross, denoting their disagreement with it, or 'NA', to indicate that the statement is not applicable to their situation.
- 2.1.4 *Income:* This section helped to identify whether running a business at a bazaar could increase families' incomes. To obtain this information, the average incomes of running business per business day and per month (after deducting expenditure) in bazaars were both collected. Respondents were also requested to answer whether running a business at a bazaar could decrease their dependence on CSSA, and rate the effectiveness of bazaars in improving their family income on a scale from 1 to 10: 1 being 'very ineffective' and 10 being 'very effective'.

2.1.5 *Positive effects of running a business at a bazaar:* Respondents were given 10 statements about the benefits of running a business at a bazaar and were asked to rate each statement on a four-point scale: 1 denoted ‘having no positive effect’ and 4 denoted ‘having tremendous positive effect’. The goal was to examine whether running a business in a bazaar could bring about positive consequences, such as increasing their income, maintaining their motivation to work and expanding their social networks.

2.1.6 *Personal particulars and family information:* This section of the questionnaire collected information on respondents’ socio-economic characteristics (e.g. age, gender, educational attainment, etc.) and their family information (e.g. family living arrangements and family income).

## 2.2 *Data collection method*

2.2.1 Respondents of the questionnaire survey were vendors who have run their business in at least one of the following bazaars in Tin Shui Wai or Tung Chung: Holiday Bazaar, Morning bazaars, Tin Sau Bazaar, and Yat Tung Estate Bazaar.

Bazaar	Location
<b>Holiday Bazaar</b>	Tin Shui Wai
<b>Morning bazaars</b>	
<b>Tin Sau Bazaar</b>	
<b>Yat Tung Estate Bazaar</b>	Tung Chung

2.2.2 Holiday and Yat Tung Estate bazaar have been held for more than one hundred times by Tin Shui Wai Community Development Alliance and Tung Chung Community Development Alliance. Every time these bazaars were held, these organisations had to apply for an empty space from the government to hold the event. These bazaars have usually been held during the weekend in order to attract more people to shop.

2.2.3 Tin Sau Bazaar is run by the Tung Wah Group of Hospitals. It is located opposite to Tin Fun Court, along Tin Sau Road, in Tin Shui Wai. This bazaar occupies approximately 3,800 square meters and is open from 8 am to 8 pm every day.

- 2.2.4 There are two morning bazaars in Tin Shui Wai. One is located in the empty space next to the nullah that runs along Tin Oi Court. The other is located in the empty space next to the nullah that runs along Tin Yan Court. These bazaars open very early in the morning and usually end at 7:30 am. They will never open past 9 am.
- 2.2.5 Tin Shui Wai Community Development Alliance and Tung Chung Community Development Alliance are non-profit organisations acting locally in their respective districts. They provide assistance to local residents and pay attention to community issues such as expensive travelling expenses and inflation. For purposes of this survey, they met with respondents in their respective districts. After that Policy21 Limited's enumerators visited their centres to conduct the survey. Each interview with the respondents lasted 20 minutes.

### ***2.3 Enumeration results***

- 2.3.1 The questionnaire survey was conducted in 2015 during the period from 10th April to 5th May. In total, 89 interviews were conducted.
- 2.3.2 In terms of the interview locations, 17 interviews were conducted in Tung Chung and 72 interviews were conducted in Tin Shui Wai. The response rate for the survey in Tung Chung was 68.0% and the response rate for the survey in Tin Shui Wai was 60.0%. The overall response rate was 61.4%.
- 2.3.3 Some percentages in the descriptive figures might not add up to a total of 100%, due to rounding. In the case of multiple answers, the total percentage might exceed 100, since more than one answer could be selected. In addition, the sample bases for each question might vary due to missing answers in the completed questionnaires.
- 2.3.4 Unless otherwise indicated, all money in this report is in Hong Kong dollars.

## Chapter 3 | Survey results

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### 3.1 Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the vendors

#### Age and gender

3.1.1 The respondents were aged between 28 and 84- years old. The average age of the respondents was 50.9 years old. When analysed by age group, 47.2% of the respondents were aged between 40 and 54 years old. Those aged 55 and above accounted for 36.0% of the respondents.

**Table 1: Age of the respondents**

Age groups	%
Below 40 years old	16.9
Between 40 and 54 years old	47.2
55 years old and above	36.0

3.1.2 The majority (84.3%) of the respondents were female and 15.7% were male.

#### Highest educational attainment

3.1.3 Over half of the respondents (55.1%) had a secondary school qualification. A further 34.8% had a primary school qualification or below; 10.1% had a post-secondary qualification (i.e. diploma, degree or above).

**Table 2: Respondents' highest educational attainment**

Education level	%
Primary or below	34.8
Secondary	55.1
Diploma	7.9
Degree or above	2.2

#### Marital status

3.1.4 The majority (75.3%) of respondents were married; 19.1% were either separated, divorced, or widowed, while and 5.6% had never married.

**Table 3: Respondents' marital status**

Marital status	%
Never married	5.6
Married	75.3
Separated/divorced/ widowed	19.1

**Place of birth**

3.1.5 The majority (76.4%) of the respondents were not born in Hong Kong. The year that they came to Hong Kong ranged between 1942 and 2010. Those who were born in Hong Kong made up 23.6% of the respondents. When analysed by gender, the majority of male (85.7%) and female (74.7%) respondents were not born in Hong Kong.

**Table 4: Respondents' place of birth analysed by gender (%)**

	Total	Male	Female
Born in Hong Kong	23.6	14.3	25.3
Born outside Hong Kong	76.4	85.7	74.7

3.1.6 Respondents who were not born in Hong Kong were categorised into three groups according to the duration that they had stayed in Hong Kong; the data was then further analysed by gender.

3.1.7 More than half of the respondents (54.4%) had stayed in Hong Kong for more than 15 years. Another 39.7% of the respondents had stayed for 7 to 15 years, while 5.9% had stayed for less than seven years.

**Table 5: Length of stay for those who were not born in Hong Kong**

Duration	%
7 years or less	5.9
Between 7 and 15 years	39.7
15 years or above	54.4

3.1.8 When analysed by gender, the majority (83.3%) of male respondents had

stayed in Hong Kong for more than 15 years. As for the female respondents, 44.6% and 48.2% had stayed in Hong Kong for 7 to 15 years and 15 years or above respectively.

**Table 6: Length of stay for those who were not born in Hong Kong analysed by gender (%)**

	Male	Female
<b>7 years or less</b>	0.0	7.1
<b>Between 7 and 15 years</b>	16.7	44.6
<b>15 years or above</b>	83.3	48.2

**Districts of residence**

3.1.9 The majority (77.5%) of the respondents resided in Tin Shui Wai. A total of 19.1% of respondents lived in Tung Chung; only 3.4% lived in other districts in Hong Kong.

**Socioeconomic status**

3.1.10 Respondents' socioeconomic status was diverse: 23.6% were employees, while those who were homemakers or unemployed accounted for 20.2% respectively. A further 16.9% were retired, while 11.2% were self-employed. Only 7.9% of respondents were employers.

**Table 7: Respondents' socioeconomic status**

Socioeconomic status	%
<b>Employee</b>	23.6
<b>Self-employed</b>	11.2
<b>Employer</b>	7.9
<b>Homemaker</b>	20.2
<b>Student</b>	0.0
<b>Retired</b>	16.9
<b>Unemployed</b>	20.2

3.1.11 When analysed by gender, half of the male respondents (50.0%) were retired. By contrast, only 10.7% of female respondents were retired. More female respondents were employees (25.3%) or homemakers (24.0%) than male

respondents, with 14.3% of them being employees and none of them as homemakers.

**Table 8: Respondents’ socioeconomic status analysed by gender (%)**

	Male	Female
<b>Employee</b>	14.3	25.3
<b>Self-employed</b>	7.1	12.0
<b>Employer</b>	7.1	8.0
<b>Homemaker</b>	0.0	24.0
<b>Student</b>	0.0	0.0
<b>Retired</b>	50.0	10.7
<b>Unemployed</b>	21.4	20.0

3.1.12 With regard to respondents who were employees, the majority (81.0%) worked part time. Respondents who worked full time or based on short-term contracts accounted for 9.5% respectively. When analysed by gender, the majority (84.2%) of female respondents worked part time. By contrast, 50.0% of male respondents worked full time, while the other 50.0% of male respondents worked part time.

**Table 9: Respondents’ employment status by gender (%)**

	Male	Female
<b>Full time</b>	50.0	5.3
<b>Part time</b>	50.0	84.2
<b>Short term contracts</b>	0.0	10.5
<b>Others</b>	0.0	0.0

**Respondents’ employment status one year before running their business at a bazaar**

3.1.13 Respondents were asked about whether they had been employed a year before they began running their business at the bazaars in which they worked to know the duration of their unemployment. Results showed that 60.7% of respondents had been employed a year prior, whereas 39.3% had not been employed. When analysed by gender, 64.3% of male respondents and 60.0% of female respondents had been employed.

**Table 10: Respondents’ employment status one year before running their businesses at bazaars by gender (%)**

	Total	Male	Female
<b>Employed</b>	60.7	64.3	60.0
<b>Unemployed</b>	39.3	35.7	40.0

3.1.14 Respondents who were employed were involved in a wide variety of sectors. They worked as hawkers, clerks, security guards, farmers, etc.

3.1.15 Regarding unemployed respondents, 28.6% and 25.7% were unemployed for ‘9 years or above’ and ‘1 to 3 years’ respectively. The remaining 45.6% were unemployed for ‘3 to 9’ years.

**Table 11: Duration of unemployment**

Duration of unemployment	%
<b>Less than 1 year</b>	0.0
<b>1 to 3 years</b>	25.7
<b>3 to 5 years</b>	17.1
<b>5 to 7 years</b>	17.1
<b>7 to 9 years</b>	11.4
<b>9 years or above</b>	28.6

3.1.16 The major reason respondents who was jobless was that they needed to look after their family members (60.0%); this was followed by ‘not able to find a job that allows enough time to take care of family’ (31.4%) and ‘reaching retirement age’ (17.1%).

**Table 12: Main reasons for respondents being jobless/employment**

<b>Reasons for not seeking employment</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Looking after family member</b>	60.0
<b>Not able to find a job that allows enough time to take care of family</b>	31.4
<b>Not able to find a job in the district in which I lived because of old age</b>	8.6
<b>Tiredness</b>	0.0
<b>Unemployment</b>	5.7
<b>Too old</b>	8.6
<b>Reaching retirement age</b>	17.1
<b>Others</b>	2.9

### ***3.2 Family information of bazaar vendors***

#### **Living arrangements**

3.2.1 The majority (69.7%) of respondents lived in nuclear families – where parents lived with their offspring – while 10.1% were single parent families with offspring below 18.

**Table 13: Respondents' living arrangements**

<b>Family conditions</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Living alone</b>	3.4
<b>Husband and wife without any offspring</b>	4.5
<b>Single parent with offspring aged 18 or above</b>	5.6
<b>Single parent with offspring under 18</b>	10.1
<b>Nuclear family (parent with offspring)</b>	69.7
<b>Large family (three generations or above)</b>	5.6
<b>Others</b>	1.1

3.2.2 When analysed by gender, the majority of male (85.7%) and female (66.7%) respondents lived in nuclear families.

**Table 14: Respondents' living arrangements by gender (%)**

	Male	Female
<b>Living alone</b>	0.0	4.0
<b>Husband and wife without any offspring</b>	0.0	5.3
<b>Single parent with offspring aged 18 or above</b>	7.1	5.3
<b>Single parent with offspring under 18</b>	7.1	10.7
<b>Nuclear family (parent with offspring)</b>	85.7	66.7
<b>Large family (three generations or above)</b>	0.0	6.7
<b>Others</b>	0.0	1.3

**Number of offspring under the age of 18**

3.2.3 A total of 35.1% of respondents indicated that none of their offspring were under 18 years of age; 22.1% indicated that they had one, while 31.2% indicated that they had two.

**Table 15: Number of offspring under the age of 18**

Number of offspring	%
<b>None</b>	35.1
<b>1</b>	22.1
<b>2</b>	31.2
<b>3</b>	11.7
<b>4 or above</b>	0.0

3.2.4 The number of offspring under the age of 18 was further analysed by gender and district of residence. When analysed by gender, the majority (61.5%) of male respondents indicated that they did not have offspring under the age of 18. Furthermore, 29.7% and 37.5% female respondents indicated that they had no and two offspring respectively.

**Table 16: Number of offspring under the age of 18 analysed by gender (%)**

	Male	Female
<b>None</b>	61.5	29.7
<b>1</b>	23.1	21.9
<b>2</b>	0.0	37.5
<b>3</b>	15.4	10.9
<b>4 or above</b>	0.0	0.0

3.2.5 When analysed by district of residence, 36.1% and 29.5% of Tin Shui Wai respondents indicated that they had no and two offspring under the age of 18 respectively, whereas 42.9% and 28.6% of Tung Chung respondents indicated that they had two and three offspring under 18 respectively.

**Table 17: Number of offspring under 18 years of age analysed by district of residence (%)**

	Tin Shui Wai	Tung Chung
<b>None</b>	36.1	21.4
<b>1</b>	26.2	7.1
<b>2</b>	29.5	42.9
<b>3</b>	8.2	28.6
<b>4 or above</b>	0.0	0.0

**Whether respondents needed to look after family members**

3.2.6 Respondents were asked whether they needed to look after family members such as elders or persons with long term illness. Results show that 21.3% of respondents needed to look after family members, whereas 78.7% indicated that this was not necessary for them.

**Table 18: Respondents who need to look after family members**

Response	%
<b>Yes</b>	21.3
<b>No</b>	78.7

3.2.7 When analysed by gender, only 22.7% of female and 14.3% of male respondents needed to look after family members.

**Table 19: Respondents who need to look after family members analysed by gender (%)**

Response	Male	Female
Yes	14.3	22.7
No	85.7	77.3

3.2.8 A total of 18.8% of respondents who lived in Tin Shui Wai indicated that they need to look after family members. A further 35.3% of respondents who lived in Tung Chung noted that they also needed to look after family members, while 64.7% indicated that this was not necessary for them.

**Table 20: Respondents who need to look after family members analysed by district of residence (%)**

Response	Tin Shui Wai	Tung Chung
Yes	18.8	35.3
No	81.2	64.7

**Sources of family income**

3.2.9 Respondents were asked to identify their sources of household income. A total of 67.4% of respondents indicated that their job was their source of household income, while another 67.4% indicated that their source of household income included the income of their job and that of other family members. A further 20.2% indicated that they received their income through the Comprehensive Social Security Assistance (CSSA) Scheme.

**Table 21: Sources of family income**

Sources	%
Respondent's job	67.4
Income of other family members	67.4
CSSA	20.2
Old Age Allowance	6.7
Disability Allowance	0.0
Others allowance	5.6
Other income	1.1

3.2.10 When analysed by gender, the majority of male respondents indicated that their household income included the income of other family members (71.4%) and their jobs (64.3%). Female respondents responded similarly. The majority of female respondents indicated that the source of their household income included their jobs (68.0%) and that of other family members (66.7%). The proportion of female respondents (22.7%) who received CSSA was three times higher than that of male respondents (7.1%).

**Table 22: Sources of family income analysed by gender (%)**

Sources	Male	Female
<b>Respondent's job</b>	64.3	68.0
<b>Income of other family members</b>	71.4	66.7
<b>CSSA</b>	7.1	22.7
<b>Old Age Allowance</b>	0.0	8.0
<b>Disability Allowance</b>	0.0	0.0
<b>Others allowance</b>	7.1	5.3
<b>Other income</b>	0.0	1.3

**Total family income per month**

3.2.11 With regard to respondents' total family income per month, 33.7% of respondents indicated that their total family income was between \$10,000 and \$15,999, while 11.2% indicated that their family income was between \$20,000 and \$24,999.

**Table 23: Total family income per month**

<b>Income</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>\$0 - \$999</b>	0.0
<b>\$1000 - \$1999</b>	0.0
<b>\$2000 - \$2999</b>	3.4
<b>\$3000 - \$3999</b>	2.2
<b>\$4000 - \$4999</b>	4.5
<b>\$5000 - \$5999</b>	5.6
<b>\$6000 - \$6999</b>	3.4
<b>\$7000 - \$7999</b>	6.7
<b>\$8000 - \$8999</b>	2.2
<b>\$9000 - \$9999</b>	5.6
<b>\$11000 - \$11999</b>	10.1
<b>\$12000 - \$13999</b>	11.2
<b>\$14000 - \$15999</b>	12.4
<b>\$16000 - \$17999</b>	6.7
<b>\$18000 - \$19999</b>	3.4
<b>\$20000 - \$24999</b>	11.2
<b>\$25000 - \$29999</b>	0.0
<b>\$30000 - \$34999</b>	3.4
<b>\$35000 - \$39999</b>	1.1
<b>\$40000 or above</b>	2.2
<b>No information provided</b>	4.5

3.2.12 According to the Hong Kong Fact Sheet the Census and Statistic Department<sup>5</sup> published in 2014, the median monthly domestic household income in Hong Kong was \$23,500 in 2014. For the survey, the poverty line is set in order to calculate the number of respondent's households whose monthly incomes were below the poverty line. Here, like the Hong Kong government and other NGOs (such as Oxfam Hong Kong), the threshold is defined as 50% of the median monthly household income. Any household with a monthly income of less than \$11,750 is defined as poor.

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<sup>5</sup> Census and Statistic Department. (2014). Hong Kong fact sheet: Population. Retrieved from <http://www.gov.hk/en/about/abouthk/factsheets/docs/population.pdf>

3.2.13 Results showed that 43.8% of respondent’s households were below the poverty threshold, earning a monthly income of less than \$11,750 (including all government benefits and allowances).

3.2.14 The average household income among respondents was \$13,905.4, while the median was \$12,999.5.

### **3.3 Information on the bazaars**

#### **The proportion of respondents that work at each bazaar**

3.3.1 The majority (75.3%) of respondents indicated that they run their business at Tin Sau Bazaar. A further 43.8% and 42.7% run their business at the Holiday Bazaar and Morning Bazaars respectively, whereas only 20.2% run their business at Yat Tung Estate Bazaar. The reason why only 20.2% run their business at Yat Tung Estate Bazaar was because of both the small sample size of Tung Chung respondents and because Tin Shui Wai respondents run their business at more than one bazaar.

**Table 24: Proportion of respondents that work at each bazaar**

<b>Bazaars</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Holiday Bazaar</b>	43.8
<b>Morning Bazaars</b>	42.7
<b>Tin Sau Bazaar</b>	75.3
<b>Yat Tung Estate Bazaar</b>	20.2

#### **Participation in bazaars organised by Tin Shui Wai / Tung Chung Community Development Network**

3.3.2 Respondents were asked how many times they had participated in the bazaars the Tin Shui Wai / Tung Chung Community Development Network organised. Over half of the respondents (57.3%) had participated in their bazaars more than 10 times. Furthermore, 12.4% and 15.7% indicated that they had participated once or twice, and three to five times respectively.

**Table 25: Frequency respondents participated in bazaars that local community development networks organised**

	%
<b>1 to 2 times</b>	12.4
<b>3 to 5 times</b>	15.7
<b>6 to 10 times</b>	5.6
<b>Over 10 times</b>	57.3
<b>No information provided</b>	9.0

**Goods and services sold at the bazaars**

3.3.3 *At the Holiday Bazaar:* 48.7% of respondents sold clothes and accessories, while 25.6% sold food. A total of 43.6% of respondents sold other goods such as handbags, stationery and toys.

3.3.4 *At Morning bazaars:* 47.4% of respondents sold clothes and accessories, while 31.6% sold food. A total of 28.9% of respondents sold other goods such as accessory in bedroom, stationery and toys.

3.3.5 *At Tin Sau Bazaar:* 34.3% of respondents sold clothes and accessories, while 25.4% sold food. A total of 40.3% of respondents sold other goods such as toys, handicrafts and antiques.

3.3.6 *At Yat Tung Estate Bazaar:* 66.7% of respondents sold clothes and accessories, while 38.9% sold food. A total of 22.2% of respondents sold home supplies, while 38.9% sold others goods such as handicrafts and toys.

**Table 26: Types of goods and services sold at the bazaars (%)**

	Holiday Bazaar	Morning bazaars	Tin Sau Bazaar	Yat Tung Est. Bazaar
<b>Food</b>	25.6	31.6	25.4	38.9
<b>Clothes and accessories</b>	48.7	47.4	34.3	66.7
<b>Home supplies</b>	10.3	7.9	4.5	22.2
<b>Tailoring services</b>	0.0	0.0	7.5	0.0
<b>Hairdressing services</b>	0.0	2.6	3.0	0.0

<b>Massage</b>	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0
<b>Others</b>	43.6	28.9	40.3	38.9

**Number of hours vendors work at bazaars**

3.3.7 The majority of respondents that work at the Holiday Bazaar (74.4%) indicated that they work eight hours on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays.

3.3.8 All respondents indicated that they do not do business between Monday and Friday.

**Table 27: Number of hours respondents work at the Holiday Bazaar (%)**

<b>Business hours</b>	<b>Monday to Friday</b>	<b>Saturday, Sunday and public holidays</b>
<b>7 hours</b>	0.0	2.6
<b>7.5 hours</b>	0.0	5.1
<b>8.0 hours</b>	0.0	74.4
<b>8.5 hours</b>	0.0	2.6
<b>9.0 hours</b>	0.0	7.7
<b>9.5 hours</b>	0.0	2.6
<b>10.0 hours</b>	0.0	2.6
<b>11.5 hours</b>	0.0	2.6
<b>Not applicable</b>	100.0	0.0

3.3.9 From Monday to Friday, the majority of respondents (81.6%) work between 1.5 and three hours at morning bazaars.

3.3.10 A total of 63.2% of respondents worked between one and two hours on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays. Furthermore, 21.1% of respondents indicated that they do not do business on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays (i.e. not applicable).

**Table 28: Number of hours respondents work at Morning bazaars (%)**

<b>Business hours</b>	<b>Monday to Friday</b>	<b>Saturday, Sunday and public holidays</b>
<b>0.5 hours</b>	2.6	0.0
<b>1 hour</b>	2.6	18.4
<b>1.5 hours</b>	21.1	21.1
<b>2.0 hours</b>	26.3	23.7
<b>2.5 hours</b>	23.7	5.3
<b>3.0 hours</b>	10.5	2.6
<b>3.5 hours</b>	2.6	2.6
<b>4.0 hours</b>	2.6	2.6
<b>4.5 hours</b>	5.3	2.6
<b>Not applicable</b>	2.6	21.1

3.3.11 At Tin Sau Bazaar, around half of the respondents (50.8%) worked between eight and 9.5 hours.

3.3.12 A total of 65.7% of vendors worked between eight and 10 hours on Saturdays, Sundays, and public holidays.

**Table 29: Number of hours respondents work at Tin Sau Bazaar (%)**

<b>Business hours</b>	<b>Monday to Friday</b>	<b>Saturday, Sunday, and public holidays</b>
<b>6 hours</b>	4.5	4.5
<b>6.5 hours</b>	0.0	1.5
<b>7 hours</b>	11.9	9.0
<b>7.5 hours</b>	3.0	3.0
<b>8 hours</b>	20.9	25.4
<b>8.5 hours</b>	4.5	3.0
<b>9 hours</b>	22.4	16.4
<b>9.5 hours</b>	3.0	4.5
<b>10 hours</b>	10.4	16.4
<b>10.5 hours</b>	1.5	0.0
<b>11 hours</b>	3.0	3.0
<b>11.5 hours</b>	14.5	1.5
<b>12 hours</b>	9.0	7.5
<b>12.5 hours</b>	0.0	0.0
<b>13 hours</b>	1.5	1.5
<b>Not applicable</b>	3.0	3.0

3.3.13 Half of the respondents (50%) that work at Yat Tung Estate Bazaar work between eight and 10 hours on Saturdays, Sundays and public holidays. A total of 22.2% of respondents indicated that they work four hours at Yat Tung Estate Bazaar.

3.3.14 All respondents indicated that they do not do business from Monday to Friday.

**Table 30: Number of hours respondents work at Yat Tung Estate Bazaar (%)**

<b>Business hours</b>	<b>Monday to Friday</b>	<b>Saturday, Sunday, and public holidays</b>
<b>4 hours</b>	0.0	22.2
<b>6 hours</b>	0.0	5.6
<b>7 hours</b>	0.0	16.7
<b>8 hours</b>	0.0	50.0
<b>9 hours</b>	0.0	5.6
<b>Not applicable</b>	100%	0.0

**Where respondents heard about the bazaars**

3.3.15 *Holiday Bazaar*: the majority (94.9%) of respondents indicated that they heard about the bazaar through NGOs; only 5.1% heard about it through relatives or friends.

3.3.16 *Morning bazaars*: 36.8%, 31.6%, and 31.6% indicated that they heard about the bazaar through NGOs, relatives or friends, and others respectively.

3.3.17 *Tin Sau Bazaar*: 62.7% indicated that they heard about the bazaar through NGOs. A further 17.9% and 10.4% indicated that they heard about the bazaar from media reports, and relatives and friends respectively.

3.3.18 *Yat Tung Estate Bazaar*: the majority (72.2%) of respondents indicated that they heard about the bazaar through NGOs. A further 33.3% indicated that they heard about it from relatives or friends.

**Table 31: Where respondents heard about the bazaars (%)**

	<b>Holiday Bazaar</b>	<b>Morning bazaars</b>	<b>Tin Sau Bazaar</b>	<b>Yat Tung Est. Bazaar</b>
<b>Advertisement</b>	0.0	2.6	3.0	11.1
<b>Media reports</b>	0.0	2.6	17.9	0.0
<b>NGOs</b>	94.9	36.8	62.7	72.2
<b>Relatives or friends</b>	5.1	31.6	10.4	33.3
<b>Others</b>	0.0	31.6	6.0	11.1

### **Respondents' reasons for running their business at bazaars**

- 3.3.19 *At all bazaars*: respondents who ran their business at bazaar indicated that the most common reasons for doing so included: 'proximity to home' (89.5%), 'low operating costs' and 'flexible working hours' (both are 88.3%) and 'to make more friends' (80.3%).
- 3.3.20 *At the Holiday Bazaar*: respondents indicated that the three most common reasons were 'low operating costs' (94.9%), 'flexible working hours' (94.9%) and 'to increase my income because I could not find a job that could fulfil of both job and family responsibilities' (87.2%).
- 3.3.21 *At Morning bazaars*: respondents indicated that the three most common reasons were 'flexible working hours' (100.0%), 'proximity to home' (92.1%), and 'low operating cost' (89.5%)
- 3.3.22 *At Tin Sau Bazaar*: respondents indicated that the four most common reasons were 'proximity to home' (89.6%), "low operating cost" (88.1%), 'to increase my income because I could not find a job that could fulfil of both job and family responsibilities (77.6%), and 'flexible working hours' (77.6%).
- 3.3.23 *At Yat Tung Estate Bazaar*: respondents indicated that the three most common reasons were 'to make more friends' (94.4%), 'to increase mybusiness experience' (94.4%) and 'proximity to home' (94.4%).

**Table 32: Respondents' reasons for running their business at bazaars (%)**

	Reasons	Holiday Bazaar	Morning bazaars	Tin Sau Bazaar	Yat Tung Est.Bazaar	Total
1	To increase my income because I was unemployed	56.4	63.2	50.7	16.7	51.2
2	To increase my income because I could not find a job that could fulfil of both job and family responsibilities	87.2	78.9	77.6	33.3	75.3
3	To increase my income because it was not enough	82.1	76.3	71.6	61.1	74.9
4	To increase my income because CSSA and other social welfare allowances were not enough to support my family and me	38.5	34.2	26.9	22.2	30.9
5	To increasing my income in order to decrease the financial burden my offspring bear	48.7	50.0	49.3	11.1	45.1
6	Low operating cost	94.9	89.5	88.1	72.2	88.3
7	To make more friends	82.1	81.6	74.6	94.4	80.3
8	To increase my business experience	82.1	68.4	73.1	94.4	76.5
9	To sell my products	25.6	21.1	25.4	66.7	29.0
10	So that my skills can be recognised	64.1	52.6	58.2	66.7	59.3
11	Flexible working hours	94.9	100.0	77.6	88.9	88.3
12	Proximity to home	84.6	92.1	89.6	94.4	89.5
13	Others	17.9	18.4	19.4	44.4	21.6

### ***3.4 The advantages and challenges of running a business at the bazaars***

#### **The advantages**

3.4.1 Respondents were asked to evaluate statements about the advantages of running their business at the bazaars by scoring on a 5-point scale ranging from ‘completely disagree’ to ‘completely agree’.

#### *At all bazaars:*

3.4.2 A total of 82.1% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the flexible working hours enabled them to look after their family.

3.4.3 Overall, 92.6% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the proximity of the bazaars to their home helped them save on time and travel expenses.

3.4.4 In total, 61.7% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at a bazaar, they could add to their family’s household income (i.e. on top of the other incomes they received, such as government allowances).

3.4.5 A total of 27.2% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that their business at the bazaars was enough to be their main source of income.

3.4.6 In total, 93.2% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that running their business at a bazaar was advantageous to them because the operating and capital costs of setting up a stall are low.

3.4.7 Overall, 58.0% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at a bazaar, they could sell and advertise their products or services.

3.4.8 A total of 85.2% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at a legally run bazaar, they no longer needed to fear being arrested or being forced to leave.

- 3.4.9 In total, 58.0% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at an organised bazaar, the organising organisation could help handle all applications and paperwork.
- 3.4.10 A total of 44.4% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the organization that managing the bazaars was flexible in administration.
- 3.4.11 Overall, 50.6% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that it was easy and convenient to apply for running a stall at a bazaar.
- 3.4.12 A total of 96.3% of the respondents did not provide additional comments about the advantages of running their business at bazaars.

*At the Holiday Bazaar:*

- 3.4.13 A total of 92.3% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the flexible working hours enabled them to look after their family.
- 3.4.14 Overall, 87.2% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the proximity of the bazaars to their home helped them save on time and travel expenses.
- 3.4.15 In total, 61.5% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that they could add to their family's household income (i.e. on top of the other incomes they receive, such as government allowances).
- 3.4.16 A total of 20.5% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that their business at the bazaar was enough to be their main source of income.
- 3.4.17 All respondents agreed or completely agreed that running their business at a bazaar was advantageous to them because the operating and capital costs of setting up a stall are low.
- 3.4.18 A total of 56.4% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at a bazaar, they could sell and advertise their products or services.

3.4.19 All of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at a legally run bazaar, they no longer needed to fear being arrested or being forced to leave.

3.4.20 All respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at an organised bazaar, the organising party could help handle all applications and paperwork.

3.4.21 A total of 92.3% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the organization that managing the bazaars was flexible in administration.

3.4.22 In total, 89.7% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that it was easy and convenient to apply for running a stall at a bazaar.

3.4.23 A total of 97.4% of the respondents did not provide additional comments about the advantages of running their business at the bazaar.

**Table 33: The advantages of running a business at the Holiday Bazaar (%)**

Advantages	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree	Not applicable
<b>A. Working hours are flexible, so I can look after my family.</b>	0.0	2.6	2.6	28.2	64.1	2.6
<b>B. The bazaar is close to where I live, so I can save on time and travel expenses.</b>	0.0	5.1	5.1	28.2	59.0	2.6
<b>C. Working at the bazaar can add to my family's household income (i.e. on top of other income such as government allowances).</b>	0.0	2.6	5.1	20.5	41.0	30.8
<b>D. Running my business at bazaars is enough to be my main source of income.</b>	5.1	61.5	10.3	5.1	15.4	2.6
<b>E. The operating and capital costs of setting up a stall are low.</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.5	61.5	0.0
<b>F. I can sell and advertise my</b>	0.0	0.0	5.1	17.9	38.5	38.5

<b>products or services by running my business at a bazaar.</b>							
<b>G. (By running my business at a legally run bazaar) I no longer need to fear being arrested or being forced to leave.</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	87.2	0.0	
<b>H. The organising organisation can help handle all applications and paperwork.</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.5	79.5	0.0	
<b>I. The organization that managing the bazaars was flexible in administration.</b>	0.0	2.6	2.6	33.3	59.0	2.6	
<b>J. It is easy and convenient to apply for running a stall at the bazaar.</b>	0.0	0.0	10.3	28.2	61.5	0.0	
<b>K. Others</b>	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.4	

*At morning bazaars:*

3.4.24 In total, 89.5% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the flexible working hours enabled them to look after their family.

3.4.25 A total of 94.7% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the proximity of the bazaars to their home helped them save on time and travel expenses.

3.4.26 Overall, 68.4% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that they could add to their family's household income (i.e. on top of the other incomes they receive, such as government allowances).

3.4.27 A total of 39.5% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that their business at the bazaars was enough to be their main source of income.

3.4.28 In total, 94.7% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that running their business at a bazaar was advantageous to them because the operating and capital costs of setting up a stall are low.

3.4.29 Overall, 52.6% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at a bazaar, they could sell and advertise their products or services.

3.4.30 In total, 94.7% of the respondents did not provide additional comments about the advantages of running their business at the bazaar.

**Table 34: The advantages of running a business at morning bazaars (%)**

Advantages	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree	Not applicable
<b>A. Working hours are flexible, so I can look after my family.</b>	2.6	0.0	2.6	15.8	73.7	5.3
<b>B. The bazaar is close to where I live, so I can save on time and travel expenses.</b>	0.0	2.6	0.0	18.4	76.3	2.6
<b>C. Working at the bazaar can add to my family's household income (i.e. on top of other income such as government allowances).</b>	0.0	2.6	2.6	15.8	52.6	26.3
<b>D. Running my business at bazaars is enough to be my main source of income.</b>	5.3	39.5	10.5	23.7	15.8	5.3
<b>E. The operating and capital costs of setting up a stall are low.</b>	0.0	0.0	5.3	34.2	60.5	0.0
<b>F. I can sell and advertise my products or services by running my business at a bazaar.</b>	0.0	0.0	10.5	18.4	34.2	36.8
<b>G. (By running my business at a legally run bazaar) I no longer need to fear being</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

<b>arrested or being forced to leave.</b>						
<b>H. The organising organisation can help handle all applications and paperwork.</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>I. The organization that managing the bazaars was flexible in administration.</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>J. It is easy and convenient to apply for running a stall at the bazaar.</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>K. Others</b>	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6	94.7

*At Tin Sau Bazaar:*

3.4.31 In total, 70.2% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the flexible working hours enabled them to look after my family.

3.4.32 A total of 92.6% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the proximity of the bazaar to their home helped them save on their time and travel expenses.

3.4.33 Overall, 56.7% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that they could add to their family's household income (i.e. on top of the other incomes they receive, such as government allowances).

3.4.34 A total of 28.3% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that their business at the bazaars was enough to be their main source of income.

3.4.35 In total, 89.6% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that running their business at a bazaar was advantageous to them because the operating and capital costs of setting up a stall are low.

3.4.36 Overall, 55.2% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at a bazaar, they could sell and advertise their products or services.

3.4.37 In total, 97.0% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at a legally run bazaar, they were no longer needed to fear being arrested or being forced to leave.

3.4.38 55.2% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at an organised bazaar, the organising party could help handle all applications and paperwork.

3.4.39 A total of 29.8% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the organization that managing the bazaars was flexible in administration.

3.4.40 Overall, 43.3% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that it was easy and convenient to apply for running a stall at a bazaar.

3.4.41 A total of 97.0% of the respondents did not provide additional comments about the advantages of running their business at the bazaar.

**Table 35: The advantages of running a business at Tin Sau Bazaar (%)**

Advantages	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree	Not applicable
<b>A. Working hours are flexible, so I can look after my family.</b>	4.5	9.0	13.4	20.9	49.3	3.0
<b>B. The bazaar is close to where I live, so I can save on time and travel expenses.</b>	1.5	4.5	1.5	26.9	65.7	0.0
<b>C. Working at the bazaar can add to my family's household income (i.e. on top of other income such as government allowances).</b>	3.0	10.4	10.4	22.4	34.3	19.4
<b>D. Running my business at bazaars is enough to be my main source of income.</b>	10.4	41.8	13.4	11.9	16.4	6.0
<b>E. The operating and capital costs of setting up a stall are low.</b>	0.0	4.5	6.0	41.8	47.8	0.0
<b>F. I can sell and advertise my</b>	1.5	0.0	4.5	19.4	35.8	38.8

<b>products or services by running my business at a bazaar.</b>						
<b>G. (By running my business at a legally run bazaar) I no longer need to fear being arrested or being forced to leave.</b>	0.0	1.5	1.5	19.4	77.6	0.0
<b>H. The organising organisation can help handle all applications and paperwork.</b>	11.9	17.9	13.4	11.9	43.3	1.5
<b>I. The organization that managing the bazaars was flexible in administration.</b>	13.4	26.9	26.9	13.4	16.4	3.0
<b>J. It is easy and convenient to apply for running a stall at the bazaar.</b>	9.0	26.9	20.9	25.4	17.9	0.0
<b>K. Others</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	97.0

*At Yat Tung Estate Bazaar:*

3.4.42 In total, 88.9% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the flexible working hours enabled them to look after their family.

3.4.43 All respondents agreed or completely agreed that the proximity of the bazaars to their home helped them save on time and travel expenses.

3.4.44 Overall, 66.7% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that they could add to their family's household income (i.e. on top of the other incomes they receive, such as government allowances).

3.4.45 A total of 11.1% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that their business at the bazaar was enough to be their main source of income.

3.4.46 In total, 88.9% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the operating and capital costs of setting up a stall are low.

3.4.47 A total of 83.3% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at a bazaar, they could sell and advertise their products or services.

3.4.48 All of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at a legally run bazaar, they no longer needed to fear being arrested or being forced to leave.

3.4.49 All respondents agreed or completely agreed that by running their business at an organised bazaar, the organising party could help handle all applications and paperwork.

3.4.50 A total of 88.9% of the respondents agreed or completely agreed that the organization that managing the bazaars was flexible in administration.

3.4.51 All respondents agreed or completely agreed that it was easy and convenient to apply for running a stall at a bazaar.

3.4.52 A total of 94.4% of the respondents did not provide additional comments about the advantages of running their business at the bazaar.

**Table 36: The advantages of running a business at Yat Tung Estate Bazaar (%)**

Advantages	Completely disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Completely agree	Not applicable
<b>A. Working hours are flexible, so I can look after my family.</b>	0.0	5.6	5.6	27.8	61.1	0.0
<b>B. The bazaar is close to where I live, so I can save on time and travel expenses.</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	22.2	77.8	0.0
<b>C. Working at the bazaar can add to my family's household income (i.e. on top of other income such as government allowances).</b>	5.6	5.6	22.2	27.8	38.9	0.0
<b>D. Running my business at bazaars is enough to be my main source of income.</b>	16.7	61.1	11.1	0.0	11.1	0.0
<b>E. The operating and capital</b>	0.0	0.0	11.1	38.9	50.0	0.0

<b>costs of setting up a stall are low.</b>						
<b>F. I can sell and advertise my products or services by running my business at a bazaar.</b>	0.0	0.0	5.6	33.3	50.0	11.1
<b>G. (By running my business at a legally run bazaar) I no longer need to fear being arrested or being forced to leave.</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.3	66.7	0.0
<b>H. The organising organisation can help handle all applications and paperwork.</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.8	72.2	0.0
<b>I. The organization that managing the bazaars was flexible in administration.</b>	0.0	0.0	11.1	33.3	55.6	0.0
<b>J. It is easy and convenient to apply for running a stall at the bazaar.</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.9	61.1	0.0
<b>K. Others</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	94.4

### **The challenges**

3.4.53 *At all bazaars*: the major challenges respondents who ran their business at bazaar included bad weather (88.9%), small number of visitors (61.1%) and the lack of a fixed location to set up their stall (43.2%).

3.4.54 *At the Holiday Bazaar*: the major challenges respondents at the Holiday Bazaar faced were irregular business days (89.7%), bad weather (87.2%) and the lack of a fixed location to set up their stall (74.4%).

3.4.55 *At morning bazaars*: the major challenges respondents faced at morning bazaars included the Hawker Control Teams' harsh law enforcement (89.5%), business hours being too short (86.8%), bad weather (84.2%), the lack of a fixed location to set up their stalls (78.9%) and irregular business days (68.4%).

3.4.56 *At Tin Sau Bazaar*: the major challenges respondents at Tin Sau Bazaar faced included the small number of visitors (94.0%) and bad weather (89.6%).

3.4.57 *At Yat Tung Estate Bazaar*: the major challenges respondents at Yat Tung Estate Bazaar faced included bad weather (100.0%), irregular business days (94.4%), the small number of visitors (88.9%), and the lack of a fixed location to set up their stalls (61.1%).

**Table 37: The challenges of running a business at a bazaar (%)**

	Challenges	Holiday bazaar	Morning bazaars	Tin Sau Bazaar	Yat Tung Estate bazaar	Total
<b>1</b>	Small number of visitors	33.3	18.4	94.0	88.9	61.1
<b>2</b>	Irregular business days	89.7	68.4	4.5	94.4	50.0
<b>3</b>	Short business hours	30.8	86.8	0.0	44.4	32.7
<b>4</b>	Lack of fixed location to set up stall	74.4	78.9	N/A	61.1	43.2
<b>5</b>	Hawker Control Teams' harsh law enforcement	N/A	89.5	N/A	N/A	21.0
<b>6</b>	Long working hours that make it difficult to look after their family	23.1	13.2	47.8	38.9	32.7
<b>7</b>	Bad weather	87.2	84.2	89.6	100.0	88.9
<b>8</b>	Others	2.6	0.0	6.0	33.3	6.8

### **3.5 Income from the bazaars**

#### **Respondents' average income from bazaars per business day**

3.5.1 *At the Holiday Bazaar*: 41.0% of respondents indicated that their average income per business day ranged between \$201 and \$500.

3.5.2 *At morning bazaars*: 39.5% of respondents indicated that their average income per business day ranged between \$101 and \$200. A further 21.1% indicated that their average income ranged between \$201 and \$500 dollars.

3.5.3 *At Tin Sau Bazaar:* 20.9%, 23.9%, and 22.4% of respondents indicated that their average income per business day ranged between \$51 and \$500, \$101 and \$200, and \$201 and \$500 respectively.

3.5.4 *At Yat Tung Estate Bazaar:* 27.8% of respondents indicated that their average income per business day ranged between \$101 and \$200, while a further 27.8% of respondents income ranged between \$501 and \$1,000.

**Table 38: Respondents' average income from bazaars per business day (%)**

	Holiday Bazaar	Morning bazaars	Tin Sau Bazaar	Yat Tung Est. Bazaar
<b>\$0-\$20</b>	5.1	2.6	16.4	5.6
<b>\$21-\$50</b>	2.6	7.9	6.0	0.0
<b>\$51-\$100</b>	5.1	7.9	20.9	11.1
<b>\$101-\$200</b>	12.8	39.5	23.9	27.8
<b>\$201-\$500</b>	41.0	21.1	22.4	16.7
<b>\$501-\$1,000</b>	17.9	7.9	6.0	27.8
<b>\$1,001-\$2,000</b>	15.4	2.6	0.0	11.1
<b>\$2,001-\$3,000</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>\$3,001-\$5,000</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Over \$5,000</b>	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>No information provided</b>	0.0	7.9	4.5	0.0
<b>Not applicable</b>	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0

**Respondents' average income from bazaars per month**

3.5.5 On average, 77.6% of respondents earned \$3,999 or below per month. The average income per month was \$2,599.5 and the median was \$1,499.5.

**Table 39: Respondents' average income per month from bazaars**

	%
<b>\$0-\$999</b>	27.0
<b>\$1,000-\$1,999</b>	22.5
<b>\$2,000-\$2,999</b>	18.0
<b>\$3,000-\$3,999</b>	10.1
<b>\$4,000-\$4,999</b>	4.5

<b>\$5,000-\$5,999</b>	4.5
<b>\$6,000-\$6,999</b>	1.1
<b>\$7,000-\$7,999</b>	3.4
<b>\$8,000-\$8,999</b>	1.1
<b>\$9,000-\$10,999</b>	3.4
<b>\$11,000-\$11,999</b>	0.0
<b>\$12,000-\$12,999</b>	0.0
<b>\$13,000-\$13,999</b>	0.0
<b>\$14,000-\$14,999</b>	0.0
<b>Over \$15,000</b>	0.0
<b>No information provided</b>	4.5
<b>Not applicable</b>	0.0

### **Dependence on CSSA**

3.5.6 Respondents were asked whether they had received assistance from the government through the CSSA Scheme before they began running their business at bazaars. The results show that the majority (75.3%) of respondents did not receive assistance through the CSSA Scheme. Of those who did receive this assistance (24.7%), 59.1% indicated that the income they generated through their business at bazaars was not enough to support them completely without financial assistance through the CSSA Scheme. A further 36.4% indicated that the income they generated through bazaars helped decrease the amount they received through the CSSA Scheme each month. Only 4.5% indicated that the income they earned through bazaars enabled them to stop receiving financial assistance through the CSSA Scheme.

### **Improvements to family living standards**

3.5.7 Respondents were asked to rate whether the income they generated from running their business at bazaars could improve their family's living standards by using a scale from 1 (i.e. very ineffective) to 10 (i.e. very effective). The mean score was 5; 47.2% of respondents gave scores below the mean score (i.e. 1 to 4), while over half the respondents (52.8%) gave scores of 5 or above.

### **Respondents' businesses at other bazaars**

3.5.8 A total of 42.7% of the respondents indicated that they ran their business at bazaars located in other districts, whereas 57.3% did not. The locations in which the 42.7% of respondents ran their business were very diverse. These included Sheung Shui, Fanling, Tai Po and Mong Kok.

**Table 40: Whether respondents ran businesses at other bazaars**

	%
<b>Yes</b>	42.7
<b>No</b>	57.3

***Whether respondents planned on continuing to run their business at bazaars***

3.5.9 The majority (94.4%) of respondents planned to continue running their business at bazaars. When analysed by gender, the majority of male (92.9%) and female (94.7%) respondents planned to do so.

**Table 41: Whether respondents would continue running their businesses at other bazaars analysed by gender (%)**

	Total	Male	Female
<b>Yes</b>	94.4	92.9	94.7
<b>No</b>	5.6	7.1	5.3

### **3.6 Positive effects**

3.6.1 In this section, respondents were asked to evaluate 10 statements about the positive effects running a business at a bazaar can have on various aspects of vendors' lives. They were asked to give each statement a score of 1 (no effect) to 4 (huge positive effect).

***Increased income***

3.6.2 Over half of the respondents (56.2%) indicated that running a business at a bazaar had little positive effect on increasing one's income.

***Eliminating or decreasing one's dependence on CSSA***

3.6.3 Overall, 28.3% and 26.1% of respondents indicated that running a business at a bazaar had little and an immense positive effect on eliminating or decreasing a person's dependence on CSSA respectively.

***Improved future employment opportunities***

3.6.4 Half of the respondents (50.0%) indicated that running a business at a bazaar did not have any positive effect on improving vendors' future employment opportunities. A further 26.8% of respondents indicated that it had little effect on future employment opportunities.

***Maintaining motivation to work***

3.6.5 A total of 45.5% and 29.5% of respondents indicated that running a business at a bazaar can have a rather large and immense positive effect on maintaining one's motivation to work respectively.

***Establishing one's business and career***

3.6.6 Overall, 38.4% and 29.1% of respondents indicated that running a business at a bazaar could have a rather large and very huge positive effect respectively on establishing own business and career.

***Being in touch with the community***

3.6.7 In total, 52.3% and 29.5% of respondents respectively indicated that running a business at a bazaar can have a rather large and immense positive effect in terms of helping vendors be in touch with the community.

***Help vendors make more friends***

3.6.8 A total of 52.3% and 29.5% of respondents felt that running a business at a bazaar can have a rather large effect and immensely help vendors make more friends respectively.

***Receiving recognition***

3.6.9 Overall, 49.4% and 27.1% of respondents respectively indicated that running a business at a bazaar can have a rather large and immense positive effect in terms of helping vendors receive recognition.

***No arrestment or expulsion from Hawker Control Teams***

3.6.10 A total of 65.9% and 25.6% of the respondents respectively indicated that running a business at a bazaar has an immense and have a rather large positive effect on vendors because they do not need to worry about Hawker Control Teams.

***Others***

3.6.11 A total of 40.0% and 60.0% of respondents respectively indicated that running a business at a bazaar can have a rather large and immense positive effect on other aspects such as being happy and enhancing one’s self confidence.

**Table 42: Positive effects of running a business at a bazaar (%)**

	No effect	Little effect	A rather large effect	Immense effect
<b>Increased income</b>	15.7	56.2	19.1	9.0
<b>Eliminating or decreasing dependence on CSSA</b>	26.1	28.3	26.1	19.6
<b>Improved future employment opportunities</b>	50.0	26.8	19.6	3.6
<b>Maintaining motivation to work</b>	5.7	19.3	45.5	29.5
<b>Establishing own business and career</b>	8.1	24.4	38.4	29.1
<b>Being in touch with the community</b>	5.7	12.5	52.3	29.5
<b>Helps vendors make more friends</b>	4.5	13.6	52.3	29.5
<b>Helps vendors receive recognition</b>	5.9	17.6	49.4	27.1
<b>No arrestment or expulsion from Hawker Control Teams</b>	2.4	6.1	25.6	65.9

<b>(respondents of Morning bazaars should not rate this statement)</b>				
<b>Others</b>	0.0	0.0	40.0	60.0

## Chapter 4 | Conclusion

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### *Socio-economic characteristics of respondents:*

- 4.1.1 The respondents were aged between 28 and 84 years old. The average age of the respondents was 50.9 years old. When analysed by age group, 47.2% of the respondents were aged between 40 and 54 years old. Those who were 55 years old and above accounted for 36.0% of the respondents.
- 4.1.2 The majority (84.3%) of respondents were female, while 15.7% were male.
- 4.1.3 The socioeconomic status of respondents was diverse: 23.6% were employees, 20.2% were homemakers and another 20.2% were unemployed. Furthermore, 16.9% of respondents were retired, while 11.2% were self-employed. Only 7.9% of respondents were employers.

### *Information on respondents' families and family situations:*

- 4.1.4 The majority (69.7%) of respondents lived in nuclear families in which parents lived with their offspring. A further 10.1% were single parent families with offspring aged 18 or below.
- 4.1.5 A total of 67.4% indicated that the source of their household income was their job, while a further 67.4% of respondents indicated that their sources of household income included that of their job and the income of other family members. Moreover, 20.2% indicated that their source of income came from the CSSA Scheme.
- 4.1.6 Overall, 33.7% of respondents indicated that their total household incomes ranged between \$10,000 and \$15,999, while 11.2% indicated that their household incomes ranged between \$20,000 and \$24,999.
- 4.1.7 Results showed that even after calculating all financial assistance, 43.8% of respondents' household incomes fall below the poverty line of \$11,750 a month.

*Information on the bazaars:*

- 4.1.8 The majority (75.3%) of respondents indicated that they ran their businesses at Tin Sau Bazaar. A total of 43.8% and 42.7% ran their businesses at the Holiday Bazaar and morning bazaars respectively, whereas only 20.2% ran their businesses at Yat Tung Estate Bazaar.
- 4.1.9 Respondents at all bazaars preferred selling clothes and accessories; the next most popular item to sell was food. Respondents also sold other goods such as handbags, stationery, and toys etc.
- 4.1.10 The three most common reasons for running a business at a bazaar among all respondents were: low operating costs, flexible work hours and proximity of the bazaars to their homes.
- 4.1.11 Respondents cited several major advantages of running a business at a bazaar: the flexible work hours, which enabled respondents to look after their families and the low operating and capital costs of setting up a stall. Particularly, respondents who worked at the Holiday Bazaar, Tin Sau Bazaar and Yat Tung Estate Bazaar noted that no longer needing to fear arrestment or being forced to leave as one of the advantages.
- 4.1.12 The major challenge respondents faced at all bazaars was bad weather, as it seriously affected their business. Besides, respondents at the Holiday Bazaar, morning bazaars, and Yat Tung Estate Bazaar cited irregular business days and the lack of a fixed location to set up their stalls as the greatest challenges they faced.

*Income from the bazaars:*

- 4.1.13 On average, 77.6% of respondents earned \$3,999 or below per month from running their business at a bazaar. The average income per month was \$2,599.5, while the median was \$1,499.5.
- 4.1.14 The majority (75.3%) of respondents did not receive financial assistance through the CSSA Scheme before they began running their business at a bazaar. Of those who received financial assistance through the CSSA Scheme

(24.7%), 59.1% indicated that the income they earned through their business at bazaars was not enough to support them completely so that they would not need to receive financial assistance through the CSSA Scheme. A further 36.4% of respondents indicated that the income they earned from bazaars helped reduce the amount of financial assistance they received through the CSSA Scheme each month. Only 4.5% of respondents indicated that the income they earned through their business enabled them to stop receiving financial assistance through the CSSA Scheme.

4.1.15 The mean score respondents gave about whether the income from running business from bazaars could improve the family living was 5 (on a scale from 1 to 10 - 1 being very ineffective, 10 being very effective). A total of 47.2% of respondent gave scores below the mean score (i.e. 1- 4) while over half the respondents (52.8%) gave scores of 5 or above.

*Positive effects of running a business at a bazaar*

4.1.16 The majority of respondents indicated that they have experienced various positive effects since running their business at bazaars. It has a rather large effect or immensely helped them maintain their motivation to work, establish their business and careers, be in touch with the community, and receive recognition. Besides, participants noted that they no longer needed to worry about Hawker Control Teams arresting them or forcing them to leave.