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香港 新界 沙田·電話:(八五二) 三九四三 六七四零

中大香港亞太研究所民調: 近九成市民支持增加侍產假 逾半認為增至五天並不足夠

政府近期提出法律修訂建議,要將男士法定侍產假由三日增加到五日,有工會領袖認為增加至五日並不足夠,但也有僱主認為不應該增加侍產假。香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所就此進行了電話調查,結果顯示近九成(88.7%)受訪市民支持增加法定侍產假,而超過一半(54.5%)認為法定侍產假增加到五天仍然不足夠。

三日法定侍產假實施至今超過三年,不過是次調查發現,雖然有超過七成(74.4%)的受訪市民表示自己知道香港男性僱員在配偶或伴侶每次分娩時享有法定的侍產假,但仍有 25.7%的市民認為香港「沒有 (12.7%)或「不知道 (13.0%)有法定侍產假(見附表一)。此外,那些表示知道法定侍產假的受訪市民,不足四成(37.1%)能夠準確回答現有法定侍產假為三天,有一成半(15.2%)以為法定侍產假少於三天,而以為多於三天的則佔 18.4%,而另有近三成(29.4%)表示「不知道多少天」(見附表二)。

對於政府增加法定侍產假的建議,有近九成(88.7%)表示「支持」,「不支持」的只有 6.3%,另有 4.9%以「不知道或很難說」作答(見附表三);然而,近五成半(54.5%)的受訪市民認為法定侍產假增至五天的方案並「不足夠」,認為「足夠」的有三成二(32.0%),另有 13.5%表示「不知道或很難說」(見附表四)。那些認為五天方案「不足夠」及「不知道或很難說」的受訪市民,當進一步被問及應否「袋住先」,暫時接受政府將侍產假增加到五天的提議,調查結果顯示,他們有近七成(68.7%)表示「接受」,而有 16.8%則「不接受」,另有近一成半(14.5%)

以「不知道或很難說」作答(見附表五)。

當被問到增加男士侍產假的影響,有六成四(64.3%)受訪市民「不同意」增加停產假會「增加經營成本,不利營商」、「同意」這種觀點的有兩成七(26.5%),另有約一成(9.2%)表示「不知道或很難說」(見附表六)。此外,有八成(80.0%)受訪市民「同意」男士侍產假可以「令員工更加投入工作,增加對公司或機構的歸屬感」、「不同意」此觀點的有 11.3%,另有 8.7%以「不知道或很難說」作答(見附表七)。

受訪市民中,有近七成(67.5%)屬「已婚」人,「單身」的受訪者約有四分一(25.6%),「其他」或「拒絕回答」者有 6.9%(見附表八)。法定男士侍產假於 2015年2月27日開始實施,在此日期或以後出生的兒童現年約為四歲以下。在所有非單身的受訪者中,絕大多數的受訪者沒有四歲以下的子女(89.3%)或完全無子女(4.2%),有四歲以下子女的僅佔 6.5%。在有四歲以下子女的父親中,82.4%有放過法定侍產假,8.8%沒有放過法定男士侍產假。8.8%則以「不知道」、「很難講」、「自僱」或「無工作」作答(見附表十)。

是次電話訪問於 2018 年 8 月 22 日至 30 晚上進行,共成功訪問了 710 位 18 歲或以上的市民,成功回應率為 36.8%。以 710 個成功樣本數推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.68 個百分點以內(可信度設於 95%)。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室

二零一八年九月十二日

傳媒查詢:中大香港亞太研究所助理所長鄭宏泰博士(電話39431341)

附表一:「香港男性僱員是否享有法定『男士侍產假』(百分比)」

	百分比
有	74.4
沒有	12.7
不知道/很難說	13.0
(樣本數)	(710)

題目:「以你所知,香港嘅男性僱員喺佢嘅配偶/伴侶每次分娩時有冇法定嘅侍產假呢?」

附表二:「香港男性僱員可以享有法定『男士侍產假』的天數(百分比)」【註】

	百分比
答對 (三日)	37.1
答錯(少於三日)	15.2
答錯(多於三日)	18.4
不知道多少天	29.4
(樣本數)	(528)

題目:「你可唔可以講出,而家男性僱員每次可以享有幾多日侍產假呢?」

【註】: 此題僅問於上一問題中回答「香港男性僱員有法定侍產假」的受訪者。

附表三:「是否支持政府增加法定『男士侍產假』的提議(百分比)」

	百分比
支持	88.7
不支持	6.3
不知道/很難說	4.9
(樣本數)	(710)

題目:「政府最近建議修訂法例,將法定男士侍產假由現時嘅3日增加至5日。你支唔支持呢個提議呢?」

附表四:「政府提議增加法定『男士侍產假』至五日是否足夠(百分比)」

	百分比
足夠	32.0
不足夠	54.5
不知道/很難說	13.5
(樣本數)	(710)

題目:「你認為將法定男士侍產假增加至5日夠唔夠呢?」

附表五:「如果五日不足夠,是否應當暫時接受政府的提議(百分比)」【註】

	百分比
接受	68.7
不接受	16.8
不知道/很難說	14.5
(樣本數)	(483)

題目:「而家政府表明只接受將侍產假增加至5日,你覺得應唔應該接受政府將侍產假增加至5日嘅建議「袋住先」呢?」

【註】此題僅問認為政府建議『不足夠』或回答『不知道或很難說』的受訪市民。

附表六:「『男士侍產假』會增加經營成本、不利營商(百分比)」

	百分比
同意	26.5
不同意	64.3
不知道/很難說	9.2
(樣本數)	(709)

題目:「有人話,增加侍產假會增加經營成本,不利營商。你同唔同意呢個觀點呢?」

附表七:「『侍產假』令員工更投入工作,增加對公司/機構的歸屬感(百分比)」

	百分比
同意	80.0
不同意	11.3
不知道/很難說	8.7
(樣本數)	(710)

題目:「有人話,侍產假可以令員工更加投入工作、增加對公司或機構嘅歸屬感。你同唔同意呢個說法呢?」

附表八:「受訪市民婚姻狀況(百分比)」

	百分比
單身	25.6
已婚	67.5
其他(包括同居/離婚/分局/喪偶)	6.5
拒絕回答	0.4
(樣本數)	(710)

題目:「請問你而家嘅婚姻狀況係單身,已婚,定係其他呢?」

附表九:「非單身受訪市民是否有四歲以下的子女(百分比)」【註】

	百分比
有	6.5
沒有	89.3
無子女	4.2
(樣本數)	(525)

題目:「請問你而家有冇四歲以下嘅子女呢?」

【註】此題僅問婚姻狀況為『已婚』或『其他』的受訪市民。

附表十:「有四歲以下子女的父親是否放過法定侍產假(百分比)」【註】

	百分比
有	82.4
沒有	8.8
不知道/很難講/自僱或無工作	8.8
(樣本數)	(34)

題目:「請問你嘅先生/伴侶有冇喺你分娩時放過法定嘅侍產假呢?」

題目:「請問你有有喺太太/伴侶分娩時放過法定嘅侍產假呢?」

【註】此題僅問有四歲以下子女的受訪市民。數據分別從兩條由男方或女方回答的題目合併而成。

Survey findings by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK on Public Attitudes towards government's proposal to increase the statutory paternity leave from 3 to 5 days

The government proposed to increase the statutory paternity leave for employed males from three to five days. Labour union leaders criticised the proposed extension was not adequate enough, while some employers have strongly opposed the government proposal to increase the paternity leave to 5 days. To gauge public opinions on the government proposal, a telephone survey was conducted from 22 to 30 August 2018 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, the Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK). 710 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 36.8%. The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.68 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

Major findings are summarized as follows:

When asked if employed males in Hong Kong are entitled to statutory paternity leave, 74.4% of the respondents responded positively and 12.7% responded negatively. 13.0% did not know or felt hard to tell. Among those responded positively, only 37.1% could correctly indicate the length of the 3-day statutory leave. The others either thought it to be less than three days (15.2%), or more than three days (18.4%), or had no idea about the length at all (29.4%).

The majority of the respondents (88.7%) in this survey supported the government proposal to increase the paternity leave, with only 6.3% opposed. Over half (54.5%) of the respondents did not think the increase to five days was long enough, while 32.0% of them were satisfied with the 2-day increase and 13.5% of the respondent did not know or felt hard to tell.

The government only opted for an increase from three days to five in the proposal. Among respondents who disagreed the 2-day increase as long enough or did not know, 68.7% of them would still be willing to adopt the proposal first, while 16.8% of them refused and 14.5% did not know or felt hard to tell.

The increase of the statutory leave was alleged to increase cost of operation and to affect doing business in Hong Kong. 64.3% of the respondents disagreed with the view, while 26.5% of them agreed and 9.2% did not know or felt hard to tell. On the other hand, 80.0% of the respondents agreed that the statutory leave may raise

employees' devotion and belongingness to the workplace, while 11.3% disagreed and 8.7% did not know or felt hard to tell.

Two-thirds (67.5%) of the respondents were married, while a fourth (25.6%) of them were single and 6.9% was in other marital status or refused to respond. Children born after the enactment of the paternity leave in February 2015 were less than four years old at the time of the survey. The survey found the majority (89.3%) of non-single respondents did not have children under four years old or did not have children at all (4.2%). Only 6.5% of them had children of that age. Among all fathers with children of that age, 82.4% of them have taken the statutory leave before, while 8.8% did not take the statutory leave at all. Another 8.8% of them did not know, felt hard to tell, or were not eligible for the statutory leave as they were self-employed or out of job.

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