

明愛亞洲外地勞工社會服務計劃
Caritas Asian Migrant Workers Social Service Project

本港外傭回收家居廢物的動機及習慣調查
Survey on foreign domestic workers' Habits of household waste recycling

調查背景及目的

根據 2021 年政府資料，堆填區的都市固體廢物人均棄置量達每日 1.53 公斤，超過六成為家居廢物。雖然政府已推行不同措施以達致「減廢」目標，但疫情期間家居廢物數量不減反升。參考 2019 年政府統計處數字現時有超過 39 萬外籍家庭傭工在香港工作。提升外傭環保意識，讓她們承擔家居「源頭減廢」的重要角色，有助香港增加整體的家居廢物的回收量。

是次調查旨在探討本港外傭回收家居廢物的動機及習慣，並就調查內容作出建議。

Survey Background and Objective

In 2021, an average of 1.53 kg of municipal solid waste per capita was sent to landfills daily, and more than 60% of the solid waste was household waste. Even though the government has successively introduced various measures to reduce waste, the amount of household waste disposal has been unabated during the epidemic. More than 390,000 foreign domestic workers (FDWs) in Hong Kong (2019), serving more than 300,000 local families. Since FDWs are also the first defence line in handling household waste, their awareness of household waste recycling is particularly important - it will directly affect the overall recycling volume in Hong Kong. This survey aims to explore the practice of local foreign domestic workers in household waste sorting and recycling, to understand their habits and the reasons behind them, and make suggestions on the current shortcomings.

調查方法

在本年 3 至 5 月期間，明愛亞洲外地勞工社會服務計劃(計劃)於外傭「聚腳點」透過義工協助進行問卷調查，有關問卷亦於網上發佈鼓勵外傭自行填寫。是次調查是以方便抽樣的方法進行。計劃成功完成 303 份由菲傭及印傭填寫的有效問卷。

Data Collection

Caritas Asian Migrant Workers Social Service Project (AMP) collected the data from March to May 2023 through convenience sampling through street interviews by our volunteers in the popular gathering spots of FDWs or the questionnaires distributed online and completed by the respondents. AMP obtained 303 completed questionnaires with the respondents of FDWs of Filipinos and Indonesian.

I) 受訪者基本資料 Respondents' Basic Information

1.1 受訪者國籍 Respondents' Nationality

	受訪者人數 No. of respondents	%
菲律賓 Filipino	248	82%
印尼 Indonesian	55	18%
總數 Total	303	100%

超過八成 (82%) 受訪者是菲律賓籍外傭，其餘為印尼外傭

82% are Filipino domestic workers, and the remaining respondents are Indonesian

1.2 工作地點(僱主居住地區) Working Districts (Employers' Living Districts)

	受訪者人數 No. of respondents	%
港島及離島 Hong Kong & the Islands	126	42%
九龍 Kowloon	158	52%
新界 New Territories	19	6%
總數 Total	303	100%

約一半(52%)受訪外傭工作地點在九龍，四成(42%)工作地點是港島及離島，少於一成 (6%)的受訪外傭工作地點在新界。

Around half (52%) of the respondents are working in Kowloon, forty percent (42%) are working in Hong Kong and the Islands, and less than ten percent (6%) are working in New Territories.

1.3 在港工作年資 Year of Working in Hong Kong

	受訪者人數 No. of respondents	%
2 年以下 2yr. below	41	13.5
2 年以上至 5 年 2yr. above to 5yr.	74	24.5%
5 年以上至 10 年 5yr. above to 10yr.	112	37%
10 年以上 10year above	70	23%
沒有回答 No response	6	2%
總數 Total	303	100%

接近四成(37%)，最高比例受訪外傭在港工作年資是 5 年以上至 10 年。四分之一 (24.5%)的受訪外傭在港工作 2 年以上至 5 年; 亦有超過兩成(23%)受訪外傭在港工 10 年以上。

Almost forty percent (37%), the highest ratio of respondents, have been working in Hong Kong for more than 5 years to 10 years. A quarter (24.5%) of respondents are working for more than 2 years to 5 years. More than twenty percent (23%) of respondents have worked in Hong Kong for over 10 years.

1.4 有興趣成為環保義工

Interested to become the eco-friendly volunteers

	受訪者人數 No. of respondents	%
有 YES	248	82%
沒有 NO	55	18%
總數 Total	303	100%

超過八成(82%)的受訪外傭有興趣參成為環保義工，於外傭「聚腳點」推動環保教育，並且身體力行，進行廢物分類回收服務。

Over eighty percent (82%) of respondents are interested in becoming eco-friendly volunteers, which conducts community education to increase environmental protection awareness, and provides garbage sorting and recycling services at the "popular spots" for gathering FDWs.

II) 外傭回收習慣及行為

Domestic Workers' Recycling Habit and Behaviour

2.1 有否將家居廢物作分類及回收

Do you have the habit of sorting and recycling household waste

	受訪者人數 No. of respondents	%
有 YES	273	90%
沒有 NO	30	10%
總數 Total	303	100%

九成受訪外傭有家居廢物作分類及回收的習慣。

Ninety percent of respondents have the habit of sorting and recycling household waste.

2.2 回收頻密程度 (n=273)

How often do you recycle household waste (n=273)

	受訪者人數 No. of respondents	%
每日 <i>Everyday</i>	171	62.5%
每星期 1 次 <i>Once a week</i>	57	21%
每兩日 1 次	30	11%

Once per 2 days		
一星期 2 次	6	2.2%
每月 1 次 Once a month	5	1.8%
不定時 No regular schedule	4	1.5%
總數 Total	273	100%

超過六成(62.5%)的受訪外傭有每日回收家居廢物的習慣，約兩成(21%)是每星期 1 次回收，而每兩日回收 1 次佔大約一成(11%)。這 3 項回收密度的人數已佔有回收受訪者的九成半(94.3%)。

Over sixty percent (62.5%) of respondents have the habit of recycling household waste daily, over twenty per cent (21%) have this habit weekly, and nearly ten percent (11%) recycle twice a week. These three recycling frequencies contribute ninety-five per cent (94.5%) of the total number of respondents with the habit of recycling.

2.3 最常出現的回收頻密程度及其原因

The most frequent and the reason(s) for recycling household waste

就下列問題受訪者可以選擇多項原因 *Multiple selection of answer for the below questions*

	每日 Everyday		每星期 1 次 Once a week		每兩日 1 次 Once per 2 days	
	n =171	%	n =57	%	n =30	%
了解回收的好處 <i>Understand the benefits of recycling</i>	154	90%	38	66.7%	26	86.7%
僱主要求 Required by the employer	32	18.7%	21	36.8%	10	33.3%
參與回收獎賞計劃 Participated in a recycling reward scheme	8	4.7%	10	17.5%	0	0
朋友鼓勵 Encouraged by friends	2	1.2%	4	7%	3	10%

無論回收的頻密程度是每日、每星期 1 次，又或是每兩日 1 次，受訪者本身**了解到回收的好處**是影響回收習慣的最重要原因，分別佔九成(90%)、六成半(66.7%)及八成半(86.7%)。其次影響的原因是**僱主的要求**，每日、每星期 1 次，又或是每兩日 1 次的回收習慣受訪者分別佔接近兩成(18.7%)、三成半(36.8%)及三成三(33.3%)。相對每日及每兩日 1 次的回收頻密程度，參與回收獎賞計劃的原因在每星期回收一次最為顯著，佔 17.5%。值得關注的是，每星期 1 次及每兩日回收 1

次的受訪外傭中（這兩者合共佔日常有回收廢物的外傭人數中的差不多三分之一），三分之一或以上均受到「僱主要求」，可見僱主對於家中外傭進行廢物回收的頻率，能發揮正面或者負面的影響力，需視乎僱主對環保回收的支持程度。

Regarding the frequency of recycling is daily, once a week, and once per two days, understanding the benefits of recycling is the most related to their recycling habit, which composed of ninety percent (90%), sixty-five percent (66.7%), and eighty-five percent (86.7%) respectively. Compared to the frequency of recycling is daily and once per two days, the habit of recycling once a week is a more prominent reason for participating in a recycling reward scheme of 17.5%.

We should note that among the FDW respondents who collect the waste once a week and once every two days (these two accounts for almost one-third of the number of FDWs who recycle waste daily), one-third or more are subject to "employer requirements". The employers' support for environmental protection recycling affects the frequency of FDW's recycling and induces different influences accordingly.

2.4 回收地點 (n=273)

Where do you do recycling (n=273)

就下列問題受訪者可以選擇多項原因 *Multiple selection of answer for the below questions*

	受訪者人次 No. of reply	%
回收箱 Recycling Bins	247	90%
綠在區區 Green Community	120	44%
自發回收組織 Spontaneous organization e.g. Waste No More	68	25%
回收公司 Recycling Company	54	20%

有回收習慣的受訪外傭最多選擇的回收設施是回收箱，其次是使用綠在區區、第三是自發回收組織，最少是使用回收公司，佔有回收習慣受訪者的百分比分別是九成(90%)，四成半(44%)，兩成半(25%)及兩成(20%)。

The most preferred recycling facilities are recycling bins, the second is Green-Community, the third is the spontaneous organization, and the least is the recycling company. The percentage of the respondents with recycling habits composes of ninety percent (91%), forty-five percent (44%), twenty-five percent (25%) and twenty percent (20%) accordingly.

2.5 回收頻密程度及選該回收地點的原因

Recycling frequency and the reason(s) for preferring that location

就下列問題受訪者可以選擇多項原因 *Multiple selection of answer for the below questions*

2.5.1 每日回收 Recycle Everyday (n =171)

	鄰近住所 Near where I live	回收站有獎 賞計劃 Reward scheme provided by the recycling stations	鄰近假日活 動之地方 Near where I spend time on holiday	只認識該處 回收站 I know that the recycling station only
回收箱 Recycling Bins	152 (88.9%)	0	30 (17.5%)	35 (20.5%)
綠在區區 Green Community	47 (27.5%)	12 (7%)	19 (11.1%)	8 (4.7%)
自發回收組織 Spontaneous organization	27 (15.8%)	6 (3.5%)	3 (1.8%)	13 (7.6%)
回收公司 Recycling Company	17 (10%)	14 (8.2%)	1 (0.6%)	5 (2.9%)

2.5.2 每星期 1 次 Once per week (n =57)

	鄰近住所 Near where I live	回收站有獎 賞計劃 Reward scheme provided by the recycling stations	鄰近假日活 動之地方 Near where I spend time on holiday	只認識該處 回收站 I know that the recycling station only
回收箱 Recycling Bins	44 (77.2%)	0	6 (10.5%)	4 (7%)
綠在區區 Green Community	20 (35%)	12 (21%)	7 (12.3%)	6 (10.5%)
自發回收組織 Spontaneous organization	7 (12.3%)	2 (3.5%)	3 (5.3%)	2 (3.5%)
回收公司 Recycling Company	8 (14%)	4 (7%)	4 (7%)	2 (3.5%)

2.5.3 每兩日 1 次 Once per two days (n =30)

	鄰近住所 Near where I live	回收站有獎賞計劃 Reward scheme provided by the recycling stations	鄰近假日活動之地方 Near where I spend time on holiday	只認識該處回收站 I know that the recycling station only
回收箱 Recycling Bins	23 (77.7%)	0	7 (23.35)	4 (13.3%)
綠在區區 Green Community	11 (36.7%)	3 (10%)	5 (16.7%)	4 (13.3%)
自發回收組織 Spontaneous organization	6 (20%)	0	0	1 (3.3%)
回收公司 Recycling Company	7 (23.3%)	0	0	0

接近九成(88.9%)每日有回收習慣的 171 位受訪者; 接近八成半 77.2%)每星期 1 次有回收習慣的 57 位受訪者; 及超過七成半(77.7%)每兩日 1 次有回收習慣的 30 位受訪者, 均是因為鄰近住所選擇回收箱作回收地點

Near ninety percent (88.9%) of 171 respondents with a habit of daily recycling pattern, almost eighty percent (77.2%) of 57 respondents a practice of recycling per week, and over seventy-five percent (77.7%) of 30 respondents with a habit of once per two days are due to the facility near where they live for choosing the use of recycling bins.

因為鄰近住所是每日、每星期 1 次及每兩日 1 次有回收習慣選擇綠在區區、自發回收組織及回收公司的首選原因, 各佔每日回收的百分比是 27.5%、15.8%及 10%; 每星期 1 次回收的百分比是 35%、12.3%及 14%; 及每兩日 1 次回收的百分比是 36.7%、20%及 23.3%。

Near where they live is the reason for the habits of daily recycling pattern, recycling per week and practice of once per two days for choosing the use of Green Community, Spontaneous Organization and Recycling Company, with the percentage of 27.5%, 15.8% and 10% of daily recycling pattern, 35%、12.3%及 14% of recycling per week, and 36.7%、20%及 23.3% with a habit of once per two days.

值得注意的是每日有回收習慣當中也有兩成(20.5%)的受訪者只認識回收箱的單

一選項。(表 2.5.1)

Twenty percent (20.5%) of respondents with daily recycling patterns know the recycling bins as the only choice. (Table 2.5.1)

回收站有獎賞計劃並不是每日進行回收的受訪者選擇該地點的主要原因，因為獎賞計劃而選擇綠在區區、自發回收組織及回收公司，有關的百分比全低於一成，分別是 7%、3.5%及 8.2%。(表 2.5.1) 相反，有兩成(21%)每星期 1 次有回收習慣的受訪者，選擇綠在區區是因為有回收站有獎賞計劃的原因。(表 2.5.2)

Reward schemes provided by the recycling facilities are not the main reason for respondents with daily recycling patterns to choose; all the percentages of using Green Community, Spontaneous Organization and Recycling Company are less than ten per cent which is 7%、3.5% and 8.2%, respectively. (Table2.5.1)

2.6 沒有將家居廢物作分類及回收的原因 (n=30)

What is the reason(s) you did not recycle household waste (n=30)

	受訪者人次 No. of reply	%
回收地點遠離僱主家 Far from a recycling station	1	3.3%
不知道如何處理回收物 No idea how to handle recycling material	20	66.6%
不知道在什麼地方回收 No idea where to recycle	8	26.6%
沒有時間 No time	4	13.3%
沒有動力處理 No motivation for handling	3	10%
僱主沒有要求 Not required by the employer	2	6.7%

六成半(66.6%)沒有參與回收的原因是不知道如何處理回收物，兩成半(26.5%)是不知道在什麼地方回收。歸納上述兩項為環保回收知識不足，將兩項回答人次相加，有九成以上(93.2%)的受訪者是因為沒有足夠環保回收知識才沒有實踐將家居廢物分類及回收。

Sixty-five percent (66.6%) of respondents did not recycle their household waste because of needing to learn how to handle the recycling material, and twenty-five percent (26.6%) had no idea where to recycle. These two items induce the reason for the need for more recycling knowledge. Adding the number of replies in these two

items, more than ninety percent (93.2%) of respondents did not recycle household waste due to a lack of recycling knowledge.

2.7 有什麼方法可增加外傭作家居廢物分類及回收 (n=303)

What methods do you think are more effective in attracting domestic helpers to do recycling (n=303)

	人次 no. of respondents (%)
加強在外傭社區推廣回收知識 Enhance the recycling knowledge in the domestic community	214 (71%)
加強向本地僱主推廣知識 Promote recycling knowledge to local employers.	45 (15%)
增加回收點 Have more recycling spots	42 (14%)

超過七成(71%)受訪外傭認為增加外傭作家居廢物分類及回收的方法是加強在外傭社區推廣回收知識，其次分別是加強向本地僱主推廣知識(15%)及增加回收點(14%)。

Over seventy percent (71%) of respondents believe enhancing recycling knowledge in the domestic community is the most effective way to attract domestic helpers for recycling. Promoting recycling knowledge to local employers (15%) and having more recycling spots (14%) are also suggested by the respondents as a method to increase domestic helpers' motivation to recycle.

III)分析

Analysis

1. 外傭對本港環保工作的貢獻

The Contribution of Foreign Domestic Workers in the Environmental Protection Work in Hong Kong

根據表 2.1，九成受訪外傭有分類及回收家居廢物的習慣。

表 1.4 顯示超過八成(82%)的受訪外傭有興趣成為環保義工於外傭「聚腳點」推動環保教育，並且身體力行，進行廢物分類回收服務。

According to Table 2.1, ninety percent of respondents have the habit of sorting and recycling household waste.

Table 1.4 shows over eighty percent (82%) of respondents are interested in becoming eco-friendly volunteer, which conducts community education to increase environmental protection awareness, and provides garbage sorting and recycling services at the "popular spots " for gathering FDWs.

根據表 2.6，六成半(66.6%)沒有參與回收的原因 是不知道如何處理回收物，兩成半(26.5%)是不知道在什麼地方回收。歸納上述兩項為**環保回收知識不足**，將兩項回答人次相加，有九成以上(93.2%)的受訪者是因為沒有足夠環保回收知識才沒有實踐將家居廢物分類及回收。

According to Table 2.6, Sixty-five percent (66.6%) of respondents did not recycle their household waste because they had no idea how to handle the recycling material, and twenty-five percent (26.6%) did not know where to recycle. These two items induce the reason for the **need for more recycling knowledge**. Adding the number of replies in these two items, more than ninety percent (93.2%) of respondents did not recycle household waste due to a lack of recycling knowledge.

綜合表 2.1 及 1.4，九成受訪外傭有家居廢物作分類及回收的習慣，同時有 248 位受訪者佔整體八成二(82%)有興趣成為環保義工。外籍家庭傭工除協助本港家庭釋放勞動力外，她們位處處理家居固體廢物的最前線，若能積極發揮她們在家居「源頭減廢」的重要角色，香港整體的家居廢物回收量將能夠提升，減低堆填區的壓力。

With Table 2.1 and Table 1.4, ninety percent of respondents have the habit of sorting and recycling household waste and over eighty percent (82%) of respondents are interested in becoming eco-friendly volunteers.

In addition to assist local families release labor force, FDWs are the gatekeepers of household solid wastes. If they can perform the roles in "reducing waste at source" well, they can increase amount of recycled materials and release the

pressure of Landfill.

八成的受訪外傭，在每星期只得一日假期的情況下，仍然願意成為**環保義工**。表 2.6 顯示，沒有回收習慣的受訪外傭只是**環保回收知識不足**，並不是心態上不願意參與家居環保回收的工作。沒有回收習慣的最主要原因為**不知道如何處理回收物 (66.6%)** 及**不知道在什麼地方回收 (26.6%)**。故外傭成為**環保義工**於外傭「聚腳點」「同聲同氣」地推動環保教育，並且身體力行，進行廢物分類回收服務。環保義工的活動，在外傭群體不單起環保回收及參與義務工作的帶頭作用，同時亦改變僱主及社會對外傭只能作為家務勞工或照顧者的刻板角色，**建立正面的印象**。

Eighty percent of respondents are willing to become eco-friendly volunteers even though they have one weekly holiday. Table 2.6 shows that the respondents without the habit of recycling household solid waste are due to insufficient knowledge of recycling, which is unrelated to their attitudes. The main reasons for not having the practice of recycling are not knowing how to dispose of recyclables (66.6%) and knowing where to recycle (26.6%). For the eco-friendly volunteers to promote environmental protection education with their languages at their "gathering spots". Their waste sorting and recycling services practice is a role model for other FDWs in recycling and participating in voluntary work. At the same time, it changes the stereotyped roles of their employers and society, from caregivers to volunteers and educators, which establish a positive image of FDWs.

2. 外傭回收家居廢物的習慣

FDWs' Recycling Household Waste Habits

表 2.2 顯示超過六成(62.5%)的受訪外傭有每日回收家居廢物的習慣，約兩成(21%)是每星期 1 次回收，而每兩日回收 1 次佔大約一成(11%)。這 3 項回收密度的人數已佔有回收受訪者的九成半(94.3%)。

Table 2.2 indicates over sixty percent (62.5%) of respondents have the habit of recycling household waste daily, over twenty per cent (21%) have this habit weekly, and nearly ten percent (11%) recycle twice a week. These three recycling frequencies contribute ninety-five per cent (94.5%) of the total number of respondents with the habit of recycling.

根據表 2.3，無論回收的頻密程度是每日、每星期 1 次，又或是每兩日 1 次，受訪者本身**了解到回收的好處**是影響回收習慣的最重要原因，分別佔九成

(90%)、六成半(66.7%)及八成半(86.7%)。其次影響的原因是僱主的要求，每日、每星期 1 次，又或是每兩日 1 次的回收習慣受訪者分別佔接近兩成(18.7%)、三成半(36.8%)及三成三(33.3%)。相對每日及每兩日 1 次的回收頻密程度，參與回收獎賞計劃的原因在每星期回收一次最為顯著，佔 17.5%。值得關注的是，每星期 1 次及每兩日回收 1 次的受訪外傭中（這兩者合共佔日常有回收廢物的外傭人數中的差不多三分之一），三分之一或以上均受到「僱主要求」，可見僱主對於家中外傭進行廢物回收的頻率，能發揮正面或者負面的影響力，需視乎僱主對環保回收的支持程度。

According to Table 2.3, the frequency of recycling is daily, once a week, and once per two days; understanding the benefits of recycling is the most related to their recycling habit, which composed of ninety percent (90%), sixty-five percent (66.7%), and eighty-five percent (86.7%) respectively. Compared to the frequency of recycling is daily and once per two days, the habit of recycling once a week is a more prominent reason for participating in a recycling reward scheme of 17.5%.

We should note that among the FDW respondents who collect the waste once a week and once every two days (these two accounts for almost one-third of the number of FDWs who recycle waste daily), one-third or more are subject to "employer requirements". The employers' support for environmental protection recycling affects the frequency of FDW's recycling and induces different influences accordingly.

表 2.4 顯示有回收習慣的受訪外傭最多選擇的回收設施是回收箱，其次是使用綠在區區、第三是自發回收組織，最少是使用回收公司，佔有回收習慣受訪者的百分比分別是九成(90%)，四成半(44%)，兩成半(25%)及兩成(20%)。Table 2.4 shows that the most preferred recycling facilities are recycling bins, the second is Green-Community, the third is the spontaneous organization, and the least is the recycling company. The percentage of the respondents with recycling habits composes of ninety percent (91%), forty-five percent (44%), twenty-five percent (25%) and twenty percent (20%) accordingly.

3. 外傭回收家居廢物的行為

FDWs' Recycling Household Waste Behaviour

根據表 2.5.1、2.5.2 及 2.5.3，接近九成(88.9%)每日有回收習慣的 171 位受訪者；接近八成半 77.2%)每星期 1 次有回收習慣的 57 位受訪者；及超過七成半(77.7%)每兩日 1 次有回收習慣的 30 位受訪者，均是因為鄰近住所選擇回收

箱作回收地點

According to Table 2.5.1、2.5.2 and 2.5.3, near ninety percent (88.9%) of 171 respondents with a habit of daily recycling pattern, almost eighty percent (77.2%) of 57 respondents a practice of recycling per week, and over seventy-five percent (77.7%) of 30 respondents with a habit of once per two days are due to the facility near where they live for choosing the use of recycling bins.

因為鄰近住所是每日、每星期 1 次及每兩日 1 次有回收習慣選擇綠在區區、自發回收組織及回收公司的首選原因，各佔每日回收的百分比是 27.5%、15.8%及 10%；每星期 1 次回收的百分比是 35%、12.3%及 14%；及每兩日 1 次回收的百分比是 36.7%、20%及 23.3%。

Near where they live is the reason for the habits of daily recycling pattern, recycling per week and practice of once per two days for choosing the use of Green Community, Spontaneous Organization and Recycling Company, with the percentage of 27.5%, 15.8% and 10% of daily recycling pattern, 35%、12.3%及 14% of recycling per week, and 36.7%、20%及 23.3% with a habit of once per two days.

值得注意的是每日有回收習慣當中也有兩成(20.5%)的受訪者只認識回收箱的單一選項。(表 2.5.1)

Twenty percent (20.5%) of respondents with daily recycling patterns know the recycling bins as the only choice. (Table 2.5.1)

回收站有獎賞計劃並不是每日進行回收的受訪者選擇該地點的主要原因，因為獎賞計劃而選擇綠在區區、自發回收組織及回收公司，有關的百分比全低於一成，分別是 7%、3.5%及 8.2%。(表 2.5.1) 相反，有兩成(21%)每星期 1 次有回收習慣的受訪者，選擇綠在區區是因為有回收站有獎賞計劃的原因。(表 2.5.2)

Reward schemes provided by the recycling facilities are not the main reason for respondents with daily recycling patterns to choose; all the percentages of using Green Community, Spontaneous Organization and Recycling Company are less than ten per cent which is 7%、3.5% and 8.2%, respectively. (Table 2.5.1)

最影響受訪外傭的回收行為是鄰近住所，而回收箱亦是所有回收頻密程度最受歡迎的回收設備，由此可見，回收箱是最為便利的回收設施。但回收箱的回收物品有限(普遍回收膠樽、廢紙及鋁罐)，然而其他可以回收的家居廢物，例如紙包飲品盒、發泡膠盒、小型電器等則不能透過回收箱作分類回收，造

成浪費。透過環保教育，讓外傭願意為環保多行一步，而僱主亦需體諒及配合外傭，讓她們在家中存放回收物並使用較遠的回收設備(例如綠在區區)以便回收不同種類的家居廢物，減少堆填區的負擔。加強獎賞計劃的吸引力，貼近外傭的喜好亦能增加她們使用回收箱以外的動機。

Near where they live is the primary determinant factor of recycling behaviour for the FDW respondents, and using the recycling bin is the most widespread recycling one among all other facilities and recycling frequency. However, the recycling bins **recycle restricted items** (paper, plastic bottles and aluminium cans); the recyclable items are not included, like beverage cartons, Styrofoam lunch boxes, and small electrical appliances, which causes wastage. The FDWs and employers can contribute more to waste recycling through eco-friendly education. FDWs can store recyclable items at home and use facilities (e.g. Green Community), which could be more convenient to them with the understanding and support of their employers: the more recyclable items, the less burden of the landfills. Providing tailor-made or FDWs' favoured gifts as the reward scheme in the recycling facilities can enhance their motivation to use that facility.

4.提升外傭作家居廢物分類及回收的建議

Methods for Attracting FWDs to do Recycling

綜合表 2.6 及 2.7，八成(83.3%)沒有回收習慣的受訪者表示沒有參與回收的原因是不知道如何處理回收物。受訪者認為可增加外傭作家居廢物分類及回收的方法分別是：

1. 加強在外傭社區推廣回收知識(71%)
2. 加強向本地僱主推廣知識(15%)
3. 增加回收點(14%)

Tables 2.6 and 2.7 indicate that more than eighty per cent of (83%) respondents did not recycle their household waste because of having no idea how to handle the recycling material. Respondents believe the below are effective ways to attract domestic helpers for recycling:

1. Enhancement of recycling knowledge in the domestic community (71%)
2. Promoting recycling knowledge to local employers (15%)
3. Having more recycling spots (14%)

IV)建議

Recommendation

透過多方配合及支援，發揮外傭在家居廢物回收的影響力

Enhancing the Contribution of Foreign Domestic Workers in recycling household waste through different cooperation and support

是次調查發現九成受訪外傭有回收家居廢物的習慣，八成有興趣成為環保義工，她們在工作及工餘時間同樣願意為香港的「減廢」、「回收」出力。然而，若要積極發揮外傭回收家居廢物的更大作用，她們必須得到僱主及政府的支持，獲得支援服務方面等的配合，畢竟環保回收並非某個群體可以獨力承擔。

The survey shows that ninety percent of the FDW respondents have the habit of household waste recycling habits, and eighty percent are willing to become eco-friendly volunteers; they perform “reduce” and “recycle” in both their work and holidays. However, without the support and collaboration in different aspects, we cannot maximize FDWs’ influence in household recycling, as the success of environmental protection does not depend on specific target groups.

僱主 Employer:

外傭回收家居廢物的行為(回收頻繁程度及選取的回收設施)較程度上取決於僱主及回收設施的便利程度。若僱主明白回收的重要性及意義，外傭能安心於僱主家居存放可回收的物品，調查顯示習慣每日回收的外傭佔有回收習慣比例的六成半(65%)，由此推論僱主不希望或未有足夠地方存放回收物品，故外傭多使用較方便的三色回收箱作分類回收。參與調查的外傭指出，除僱主要求或便利她們的工作日程，否則外傭甚少將回收物送到綠在區區，因她們擔心到較遠的地點回收會被指是「偷懶」，故此僱主的配合及體諒可令更多的家居物品回收及循環再造，亦可善用現有的回收設備及資訊。

FDWs' household waste recycling behaviour (frequency and selection of recycling facilities) mostly depends on employers' requests and the recycling facilities' convenience. If employers understand the benefits and importance of recycling, FDWs could store recyclable items at home. The survey shows that sixty-five percent of daily recycling habits which we induce their employers are likely and need more space to keep recyclable items. The FDWs will use convenience recycling bins for sorting and recycling.

The respondents told us that other than at the request of their employers and under their work schedules, they seldom put household wastes into the Green Community for recycling. As FWDs are afraid of the misunderstanding of "loaf of the job", thus the understanding is essential for allowing household waste for

recycling and upcycled. It also can fully utilize the capacity of a Green Community.

政府 The Government:

根據香港入境事務處外籍家庭傭工統計數字，截止 2021 年底全港約有 340,000 名外傭，主要為菲律賓及印尼籍。現時一般的回收資料(例如張貼在回收箱的資料及宣傳單張)多以中文及英文為主，未能照顧印尼外傭的需要。是次調查只了解外傭有否回收分類的習慣，並沒有探討外傭是否認識「清潔回收」及「源頭減廢」的重要性。沒有「清潔回收」的物品，最終也會變成垃圾，不能循環再造。故此，政府必須投放資源讓外傭掌握正確的環保知識，發揮外傭推動家居廢物回收的影響力，達至政府「減廢」、「走塑」的目標。除環保教育外，政府亦可增加綠在區區「綠綠賞」獎賞計劃的吸引力，提供貼近外傭的喜好及需要的禮品，上述誘因有助外傭善用綠在區區的各项回收設施。

According to the Immigration Department's statistics figures, there were about 340,000 Foreign Domestic Workers, mainly Filipino and Indonesian in Hong Kong in 2021. At present, the general promotion of environmental protection cannot cope with the language barriers of FWDs. The posters and pamphlets (for example, the information posted on the recycling box) are mainly in Chinese and English, which cannot meet the needs of Indonesian FWDs.

The survey only investigates the FWDs' habits in household waste recycling, we do not explore whether FWDs understand the importance of "clean recycling" and "waste reduction at source". Without clean recycling, the recycled items may become rubbish indeed. As a result, the Government needs to put resources to ensure the correctness of environmental protection knowledge to allow the FDWs' influence in "waste reduction" and "plastic-free". Providing tailor-made or FDWs' favoured gifts as the reward scheme in the Green Community can enhance their motivation to use that facility.

外傭支援服務 Supportive Service for FDWs

推動外傭參與家居廢物回收工作，亦需要支援外傭社交及情緒健康的需要。外傭隻身來港工作，在不同文化及語言的環境下，加上欠缺情緒支援，往往影響外傭的工作適應及情緒健康。透過外傭支援服務，一方面可以組織她們成為環保義工實踐家居回收及減廢，另一方面，她們亦可結識朋友擴闊生活圈子，建立情緒支援網絡。透過義工服務，讓外傭可以展現不同才能，令僱

主及公眾人士認識外傭的能力及貢獻，在推動環保之餘亦建立外傭正面的形象，締造雙贏的處境。

We must provide supportive services for FDWs with social and emotional needs to encourage FDWs to participate in household waste recycling. FDWs come alone in Hong Kong and must adjust to the work environment and their loneliness. Through the FDW's supportive service, the team can conduct eco-friendly volunteer work, and at the same time, FDWs can meet new friends and extend their support network. Volunteer work is the platform for FDWs' to show their talents and ability; it allows their employers and society to understand their contribution and establish new perspectives among them, which create a "win-win" situation between enhancing environmental protection and establishing a positive image of FDWs.