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Community for Sustainable Development

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# Foreign Domestic Workers' Waste Recycling Practice Survey Report 2024

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## 1. Background

As a city bustling with the current population of Hong Kong is 7,414,086 million with an annual growth rate of 0.055%. Hong Kong has a population of 0.093% of the world's population. Hong Kong has more than 17 thousand restaurants. People throw away tens of thousands of tonnes of plastic every year, most of which is packaging waste from takeaway food. Hong Kong faces an urgent waste problem and is looking for ways to address it. Currently, food waste is the largest element of municipal waste sent to landfills in Hong Kong since 2005, followed by plastic and paper.<sup>1</sup> Meanwhile, household waste did not show any significant changes. Hong Kong enacts new laws banning single-use plastics. This is a major step taken in its war on waste. The new regulations are implemented in two phases, one of which is that Hong Kong will implement a paid waste collection scheme.

The Secretary for Environment and Ecology announced in January 2024 that the commencement date of Municipal Solid Waste Charging (MSW) would be revised to August 1, 2024. In addition, Environmental Protection Department (EPD) also launched promotional activities for specific group. However, the government announced that it was postponing the determination of the waste tax from April to August and postponed it indefinitely. This is done to reduce the amount of waste thrown into landfills and encourage waste recycling. This plan has not been well received by the community and there is a lack of knowledge in managing waste.

Migrant domestic workers also constitute an important part of Hong Kong's population and have a role in waste management and recycling in households. However, environmental education for migrant workers is currently still inadequate and ineffective. In addition, there are still the employers lack awareness and skills in managing household waste and recycling. So migrant domestic workers do not receive waste recycling education.

According to a statistic from the Immigration Department. As of the end of January 2024, the number of migrant workers from the Philippines has now reached 55.6% from 201,104 thousand and the total number of migrant workers from Indonesia is 41.45% with a total of 148,935 thousand from a total of 359,296 thousand. The remaining is 3% made up of nationals from India, Thailand and others countries.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> <https://data.gov.hk/tc-data/dataset/hk-immd-set4-statistics-fdh>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.gov.hk/en/residents/environment/waste/reduction/wasteredrecyc.htm>

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## ***2. Subjects and Objective of the Study***

This study targeting on migrant domestic workers and who are working in Hong Kong accordance with Employment Standard Contract (ID 407.)

The objective of the study is to understand the occupational safety and health of migrant domestic workers and participation in waste recycling. Apart from that most important general occupational safety and health for migrant domestic workers and other issue are Secretary for Environment and Ecology announced in January 2024 that the statutory commencement date of waste recycling through Municipal Solid Waste (MSW).

## ***3. Methodology***

This survey used quantitative research methods and was distributed via printed questionnaires between March - April 2024. The questionnaire is available in English and Bahasa Indonesia. During the survey, researchers conducted outreach in Mei Foo, Mong Kok and Tsing Yi. The researcher explained the purpose of the survey and domestic workers were invited to complete the questionnaire by themselves. However, if there are migrant domestic workers who have difficulty filling out the questionnaire, the researcher conducts interviews and helps them fill in the questionnaire.

This survey collected a sample of 100 respondents taken based on the Slovin formula with an error limit of 10%. This questionnaire is used to collect data including information.

In addition to quantitative questionnaires, these surveys also collect and study government statistic, newspaper and relevant literature to help raise awareness towards educational action and participation in waste recycling initiatives of employers and migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong.

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## 4. Survey results

### 4.1 Respondents' basic information

#### 4.1.1 Age

The average age of the respondents is 44 years. The oldest worker is 56 years old and the youngest is 21 years old.

#### 4.1.2 Education level

The highest education level of 50 % of the respondents is high school, accounting for the largest proportion. The vast majority of respondents (95%) had received higher education than elementary school.

**Table 1**  
**What's your highest education?**

	Highest Education	Percentase	Number
1	Schooling/pre-primary	0%	0
2	Primary school	5%	5
3	Junior middle school	33%	33
4	Senior high school	50%	50
5	University or above	12%	12
		100%	100

### 4.2 Length of working time in Hong Kong

#### 4.2.1 The average time working in Hong Kong

The average time of the 100 respondents have been working in Hong Kong as domestic workers is 11,3 years. The longest one has been working in Hong Kong more than for 26 years and the The survey is sponsored by the Environment and Conservation Fund.

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shortest work for 1-2 years. More than three fourth of workers (34%) have worked in Hong Kong for less than 6 years.

#### **4.3 Participation in sorting and recycling**

In the total 100 respondents, the majority of migrant workers sort domestic waste as much as 51% and 49% do not sort domestic waste and recycling. So that many migrant domestic workers have the awareness to recycle waste and support from the employers.

**Table 2**  
**Do you sort and recycle domestic waste?**

	Participation in sorting and recycling	Percentage	Number
1	Yes	51%	51
2	No	49%	49
		100%	100

<sup>3</sup> The percentage here is a choice among respondents who were interviewed and dominated by 100 who answered this question.

##### **4.3.1 Frequency of participation in sort and recycling domestic waste**

A total of 49 respondents, migrant workers always sort and recycle domestic waste are 38.8%, 26,5% participant often, 28,6% participant occasionally and those who rarely are 6,1 participant.

**Table 3**

No	Frequency of participation in sort and recycling domestic waste	Percentage	Number
1	Always	38,8%	20
2	Often	26,5%	12
3	Occasionally	28,6%	14
4	Rarely	6,1%	3

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**How  
often do**

	Total	100%	49
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**you sort and recycle domestic waste?**

5. The percentages here are among 49 interviews of who answered the question frequency of participation in sorting and recycling.

#### ***4.3.2 The type of domestic waste sorting and recycling***

The various types of domestic waste that are mostly recycled by domestic migrant workers are paper at 34,3%, clothing at 24,6%, plastic at 16%, beverage carton 8,9%, glass 8,2%, metal 6,2%. The least amount of waste recycled and sorted is food waste at 0,7%, big furniture and chemical and hazardous waste at 2,2%.

**Table 4**  
**What kind of domestic waste do you sort and recycle? (Multiple choice)**

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No	The type of household waste and recycling that is mostly sorted and recycled is plastic waste	Percentage	Number
1	Paper	34,3%	46
2	Plastic	16%	21
3	Beverage carton	8,9%	12
4	Glass	8,2%	11
5	Metal	2,9%	4
6	Food waste	0.7%	1
7	Big furniture	2,2%	3
8	Electronic product	0,0%	0
9	Chemical and hazardous waste	2,2%	3
10	Clothing	24,6%	33
11	Other	0,0%	0
		100%	134

#### 4.3.3 Domestic waste to recycle after sorting

Respondents prefer to send the domestic waste to the recycling bin in housing estate or community 77.6%. Then the second most sent to *Green@community* at 42.9%. Apart from these two places, 34.7% of respondents also send it to private recycling companies (with rewards), they get rewards from recycling the waste.

**Table 5**  
**Where do you send the domestic waste to recycle after sorting?**  
**(Multiple choice)**

	Where to send the domestic waste to recycling	Percentage	Number
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	after sorting		
1	Recycling bin in housing estate area or community	77,6%	38
2	Green@community	42,9%	21
3	Private recycling company	34,7%	17
4	Other government or public recycle project	8,2%	4
5	Other	0,0%	0
		N/A	80

#### 4.3.4 Why choosing these places/projects to recycling domestic waste

Migrant workers choosing these place because it is comfortable as much 69,4%, 36.7% get rewards, 20.4% accept specific categories of waste recycling and 10,2% don't know other recycling project.

**Table 6**  
**Why do you choose these places/projects to clean domestic waste?**  
**(Multiple choices)**

	The reason choosing for choosing recycling place	Percentage	Number
1	Convenient location	69,4%	34
2	Recycling reward (money or gift)	36,7%	18
3	You don't know other recycling project	10,2%	5
4	These projects accept specific category of waste	20,4%	10
		N/A	67

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#### 4.3.5 The employer's requirement on waste sorting and recycling

53.1% employers require on waste sorting and recycling and 46.9% of employers did not require and waste recycling. With this data, employers have the awareness to ensure that recycling household waste becomes a common habit for migrant domestic workers and encourages environmentally friendly practices.

**Table 7**  
**Does your employer(s) require you to sort domestic wastes and send them to recycle station?**

No	Respondents	Presentace	Numbe r
1	Yes	53,1%	26
2	No	46,9%	23
		100%	49

<sup>6</sup> The percentage here is a choice among respondents who were interviewed and dominated by 49 who answered this question.

#### 4.3.6 The reason(s) you do not recycle domestic waste

67.3% is the most common reason for not recycling domestic waste because domestic workers don't have the knowledge, while 28.6% don't want to do extra work and 26.5% want to recycle but their employers don't allow it. The government can be hold a workshop for migrant domestic workers to explain waste recycling facilities, how and what can be recycled.

**Table 8**  
**What is the reason(s) you do not recycle domstic waste?**  
**(Multiple Choice)**

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No	Reason do not recycling domestic waste	Persentage	Number
1	Don't want to do extra work	28,6%	14
2	You want to recycle but it isn't allowed by employer	26,5%	13
3	Have no knowledge about waste sorting and recycling	67,3%	34
4	Lack of recycling facilitate near to your location	14,3%	12
5	Low reward from the recycling project	2%	1
		N/A	74

<sup>7</sup> The percentage here is a choice among respondents who were interviewed and dominated by 74 who answered this question.

#### 4.3.7 Awareness of recycling facilities

In this survey about migrant domestic workers' awareness and knowledge of waste recycling facilities. Migrant domestic workers know the facilities for recycling waste on the streets like *green@community* as 68% and 32% don't know about these facilities. There are 53.1% of employers require waste recycle and 38.8% of migrant workers always recycle and sort waste.

However, it was still found that 26.5% of migrant workers wanted to recycle waste and were not allowed by their employers. In this finding, there are still employers who do not have awareness about recycling and do not require migrant workers to recycle waste. This could be the reason that 28.6% of migrant workers do not want to do extra work, Apart from that, *green@community* or the government can be more active in providing information and knowledge about recycling facilities to migrant workers.

**Table 9**  
**Do you know any domestic wastes recycling project or facilitate?**  
**(Like *green@community*, recycling bin on the street)**

No	Respondent	Persentage	Number
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1	Yes	68%	68
2	No	32%	32
		100%	100

#### ***4.4.1 Average working hours per day in the last one year***

On average, the respondents work for 15.5 hours per day in the last one year. Two respondents worked the shortest working hours with 7 hours and 42% of workers worked 18 hours. Meanwhile, three respondents worked more than 19 hours, 15% of workers work 12 hours and 38% of respondent work 13- 15 hours per day.

#### ***4.4.2 The categories of work-related injury***

A total of 38 respondents who had experienced work-related injuries and reported 39 cases of injury in the past year. The work-related injury that most often occurs in migrant domestic workers is using chemicals reported by 6 workers or 51,3%. Other work injuries were scald and burns as much as 46.2%, stress 30.8% and window cleaning 23.1%.

Apart from work injury cases, 7 or 59% of respondents who reported having experienced physical abuse from employer(s)/employer's children/elderly, hurt by pets 4 respondents or 33.3% and sexual harassment as much as 2.6%.. There are even cases of physical and mental violence, as well as sexual harassment because many migrant domestic workers do not know how to seek help.

**Table 10**  
**In the last one year, what's the cause(s) of the work-related injury(ies)?**  
**(Multiple choice)**

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	The categories of work-related injury	Percentage	Number
1	Window cleaning	23,1%	3
2	Working at height	0,00%	0
3	Using electrical appliances	5,1%	1
4	Using chemicals (like detergent, drain cleaner etc.)	51,3	6
5	Musculoskeletal disorder	7,7%	2
6	Slips and trips	15,4%	3
7	Cuts and slashes	5,1%	1
8	Scalds and burns	46,2%	5
9	Biological hazards	12,8%	2
10	Stress (like too much work in a short time)	30,8%	4
11	Sexual harassment	2,6%	1
12	Sexual attack	0,00%	0
13	Physical abuse from employer(s)/employer's kids/elderly	59%	7
14	Hurt by pet	33,3%	4
15	Other	0,00%	0

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		N/A	39
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## 5. Preliminary Conclusion

### 5.1 Migrant domestic workers' participation and awareness to sort domestic waste and recycle

In survey data of 51% of workers participate in sorting and recycling household waste and 68% are aware of existing waste recycling projects/facilities in the community. There are 53.1% of employers require migrant domestic workers to sort and recycle waste. Although it is still postponed. Even to make it easier for the public to purchase Special Bags and Special Labels for the implementation of urban waste tariffs, the Environmental Protection Department has set up a retail network throughout the region, covering retail points including supermarkets, convenience stores, pharmacies, and online platforms, etc. While to anticipate the challenges brought by the policies of the new government, such as the Municipal Solid Waste Charging Scheme, it is necessary to provide education to the community, including migrant domestic workers. Considering that there are 67.3% is the most common reason for not recycling domestic waste because domestic workers don't have the knowledge.

The Government has launched a waste reduction program. While the Government takes the lead role, it is important to involve the entire community in waste reduction. The “*Waste Blueprint for Hong Kong 2035*” launched in February 2021 sets out the vision of “*Waste Reduction · Resource Circulation · No Landfill*”, and outlines strategies, goals and measures to address waste management challenges by 2035.

Looking at survey data, plastic waste is the third most domestic waste at 16%. Meanwhile, MSW data the number of recycled significantly from 103,600 tons in 2021 to 119,900 tons in 2022. Implementation of various new things step taken by Hong Kong government further encourage the recovery of plastic waste, including the expansion of the Plastic Collection and Recycling Service Pilot Scheme.

The high participation of migrant workers can be seen in the data that they always sort and recycle waste as much as 38.8% and the most recycled by workers is paper 43.3% for which they usually get reward for the recycling.

A total of 40% of respondents sort domestic waste and recycle then send it to Green@Community. To encourage public participation in waste recovery, the number of public collection point under “Green@Community” from 7 in 2018 to over 160 in 2023. However, workers felt a lack of waste recycling facilities, the lack of recycling facilities near location could be a reason why migrant domestic workers do not recycle domestic waste and there are 14.3% of respondents and 6.1% of respondents rarely sort and recycle waste.

In the face of emerging public concerns over inadequate recycling infrastructure, the Government has postponed the implementation of MSW charging in 2024, from January to April and further to August.

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53.1% of employers requiring migrant domestic workers to sort and recycle. However, from the high participation and awareness, there are 26.5% of migrant workers who want to sort and recycle but are not allowed by their employers and don't know what a reason. But there are also migrant domestic workers who lack the initiative to sort and recycle, with the reason of do not to do extra work as many as 28.6% of respondents and law reward at 2%.

The conclusion of the above data is that in fact the majority of migrant domestic workers in Hong Kong understand and participate in sorting and recycling domestic waste.

## **5.2 Migrant domestic workers experience long working hours and in general, employers commit violations of the Standard Employment Contract and Employment Ordinance.**

The International Labor Organization (ILO) regulates the working hours of a domestic worker in one day at 8 hours of work. Even the provisions of the regulations in Hong Kong also mention the working hours of domestic workers for 8 hours per day. On average, the respondents work for 15.5 hours per day and 42% of workers worked 18 hours. Meanwhile, three respondents worked more than 19 hours, 15% of workers work 12 hours and 38% of respondent work 13- 15 hours per day.

Workers in the domestic sector are expected to be flexible and available when needed. However, this does not mean that workers must work without rest. If workers do not get enough rest hours within normal limits, then workers can report their employers to the Labor Department.

In the survey, 30.8% of employers refused doctor's fees and 11.1% of employers did not purchase insurance. Article 9 of the Standard Employment Contract for migrant domestic workers requires employers to purchase insurance for their workers, and is responsible for the medical expenses of its workers during the contract period.

The Standard Employment Contract requires the employer to provide health services that are accessible through the public health system. Whatever the reason, refusing to cover workers' medical expenses is prohibited by the Standard Employment Contract. Even many employers choose not to by exploiting legal loopholes and termination employment contracts prematurely. When a migrant worker loses their job they are no longer entitled to government-subsidized health services

## **5.3 The importance of protection, safety and health for migrant workers in Hong Kong.**

The situation of overwork of migrant domestic workers is not only legally problematic, but also poses a threat to the workers' work safety. 14 or 28.3% of respondents had experience of one to two work related injuries and 10 (10,1%) workers each had experience of 3 to 4 work relate injuries. The work-related injury that most often occurs in migrant domestic workers is using

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chemicals reported by 6 workers or 51,3%. Other work injuries were scald and burns as much as 46.2%, stress 30.8% and window cleaning 23.1%. Even though it is not serious, the work injury could be caused by fatigue and high workload given by the employer.

Mentioning work injuries, there were 23,1% of workers who experienced work injuries from cleaning windows. Article 6, in the Standard Employment Contract, prohibits migrant domestic workers from cleaning windows. But the fact is that there are still many migrant workers who fall because they clean windows. Employers often ignore the work safety of their workers. The government must be more active or regularly provide training on occupational health and safety for migrant domestic workers, especially those who have just arrived in Hong Kong, and also for employers. This training is important for migrant domestic workers who understand how have just arrived to understand how to work in Hong Kong in flat houses or high-rise apartment.

Apart from work injury cases, there were 7 or 59% of respondents who reported having experienced physical abuse from employer(s)/employer's children/elderly, hurt by pets 4 respondents or 33.3% and sexual harassment as much as 2.6%.<sup>3</sup>

Some respondents are aware and concerned that the main responsibility for safety and health lies with themselves. This could be because many of them do not understand their basic rights and the different types of employment protection available to them. It is important to note that working conditions, work environment and employer treatment can have a significant impact on the physical well-being of migrant domestic workers. Employers should prioritize occupational safety and health for migrant domestic workers by providing appropriate training, ergonomic equipment and regular rest periods to minimize the risk of illness and physical discomfort.

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.mswcharging.gov.hk/en/>

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## Appendix The original questionnaire

# FDWs' occupational safety and health and waste recycling practice survey

### Q1

This is a survey on your occupational safety and health and waste recycling as domestic worker in Hong Kong.

It will take you around 15 minutes to finish.

Please don't worry. The questions are based on your work experience, and no extra knowledge is needed.

All data you provide here will be processed legally and confidentially. We respect and value your privacy and will never use your answer to do anything contrary to your interests.

Thanks for your participation and contribution.

bahasa indonesia :

Ini adalah survei tentang keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja Anda dan daur ulang limbah sebagai pekerja rumah tangga di Hong Kong. Anda akan membutuhkan waktu sekitar 15 menit untuk menyelesaikannya. Tolong jangan khawatir. Pertanyaan didasarkan pada pengalaman kerja Anda, dan tidak diperlukan pengetahuan tambahan. Semua data yang Anda berikan di sini akan diproses secara legal dan rahasia. Kami menghormati dan menghargai privasi Anda dan tidak akan pernah menggunakan jawaban Anda untuk melakukan sesuatu yang bertentangan dengan kepentingan Anda. Terima kasih atas partisipasi dan kontribusinya.

End of Block: 前言

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### Start of Block: Part 1

Q2 First, we are going to ask you some personal information and your work in Hong Kong. Pertama, kami akan menanyakan beberapa informasi pribadi dan pekerjaan Anda di Hong Kong.

Q3 What's your highest education?

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(Apa pendidikan tertinggi Anda?)

- ☐ Schooling/pre-primary (Pra-sekolah dasar/ TK) (1)
- ☐ Primary school (Sekolah dasar) (2)
- ☐ Junior middle school (SMP) (3)
- ☐ Senior high school (SMA) (4)
- ☐ University or above (Universitas atau lebih tinggi) (5)

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Q4 What is your age? (Berapa usia Anda?)

18 22 26 30 34 39 43 47 51 55 59

Years ()

Page Break

Q5 How many years have you worked in Hong Kong as a domestic worker? (Choose 0 year if it's less than one year)

(Sudah berapa tahun Anda bekerja di Hong Kong sebagai PRT? (Pilih 0 tahun jika kurang dari satu tahun))

0 4 8 12 16 21 25 29 33 37 41

Years ()

Q27 In the last part, we would like to know your recycling practice in the domestic worker's work.

(Di bagian terakhir, kami ingin mengetahui praktik daur ulang sampah Anda dalam pekerjaan pekerja rumah tangga.)

Q28

Do you sort and recycle domestic waste?

(Apakah Anda memilih dan mendaur ulang sampah rumah tangga?)

☐ Yes (Ya) (1)

☐ No (Tidak) (2)

*Skip To: Q29 If Do You sort and recycle domestic waste? Lewati ke pertanyaan: 29 (Jika Anda memilah dan mendaur ulang sampah rumah tangga? = Yes (Ya))*

*Skip To: Q34 If Do you sort and recycle domestic waste? Lewati ke pertanyaan: 34 (Jika Anda memilah dan mendaur ulang sampah rumah tangga? = No (Tidak))*

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Q29

How often do you sort and recycle domestic waste?

(Seberapa sering Anda memilah dan mendaur ulang sampah rumah tangga?)

- ☐ Always (Selalu) (1)
- ☐ Often (Sering) (2)
- ☐ Occasionally (Kadang-kadang) (3)
- ☐ Rarely (Jarang) (4)

Q30

What kind of domestic waste do you sort and recycle? (Multiple choice)

(Jenis limbah rumah tangga apa yang Anda pilah dan daur? (Pilihan ganda))

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- ☐ Paper (Kertas) (1)
- ☐ Plastic (Plastik) (2)
- ☐ Beverage carton (Karton minuman) (3)
- ☐ Glass (Kaca) (4)
- ☐ Metal (Logam) (5)
- ☐ Food waste (Limbah makanan) (6)
- ☐ Big furniture (Perabotan besar) (7)
- ☐ Electronic product (like smart phone, computer, TV) Produk elektronik (seperti HP, komputer, TV) (10)
- ☐ Chemical and hazardous waste (like battery, pesticide, expired cosmetics and medicine) (Limbah kimia dan berbahaya (seperti baterai, pestisida, kosmetik kadaluarsa dan obat) (8)
- ☐ Clothing (Pakaian) (11)
- ☐ Other (Please enter your answer) (Lainnya (Silahkan masukkan jawaban Anda) (9)

Q31

Where do you send the domestic waste to recycle after sorting? (Multiple choice)  
(Kemana Anda mengirim sampah rumah tangga untuk didaur ulang setelah dipilih?) (Pilihan ganda)

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- ☐ Recycling bin in housing estate area or community (Tempat sampah di area perumahan atau komunitas) (1)
- ☐ Green@community (2)
- ☐ Private rcycle company (with reward) (Perusahaan daur ulang swasta) (dengan imbalan/mendapat uang) (3)
- ☐ Other govermental or public recyle project (Proyek daur ulang pemerintah atau publik lainnya) (4)
- ☐ Other (Please enter your answer) (Lainnya (Silahkan masukkan jawaban Anda) (5)

Q32 Why do you choose these places/projects to ecyle domestic waste? (Multiple choice)  
(Mengapa Anda memilih tempat/proyek ini untuk mendaur ulang limbah rumah tangga?)

- ☐ Convenient location (Lokasi yang nyaman) (1)
- ☐ Recycling reward (money or gift) (Mendapat imbalan daur ulang (uang atau hadiah) (2)
- ☐ These projects accept specific category of waste (Proyek ini kategori limbah tertentu) (4)
- ☐ You don't know other recycling project (Anda tidak tahu proyek daur ulang lainnya) (3)

Q33

Does your employer(s) require you to sort domestic wastes and send them to recycle station?  
(Apakah majikan Anda mengharuskan Anda untuk memilah sampah rumah tangga dan mengirimkan ke tempat pengolahan sampah daur ulang)

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- ☐ Yes (Ya) (1)
- ☐ No (Tidak) (2)

*Display This Question:*

*If Do you sort and recycle domestic waste? (Multiple choice)*

*Lanjutkan pertanyaan: (Apakah Anda memilah dan mendaur ulang sampah rumah tangga?)*  
*= No (Tidak)*

Q34

What is the reason(s) you do not recycle domestic waste? (Multiple choice)

(Apa alasan Anda tidak mendaur ulang limbah rumah tangga? (Pilihan ganda)

- ☐ Don't want to do extra work? (Tidak ingin melakukan pekerjaan tambahan) (1)
- ☐ You want to recycle but it isn't allowed by employer(s) (Anda ingin mendaur ulang tetapi tidak diizinkan oleh pemberi kerja) (6)
- ☐ Have no knowledge about waste sorting and recycling (Tidak memiliki pengetahuan tentang pemilihan dan daur ulang sampah) (5)
- ☐ Lack of recycling facilities near to your location (Kurangnya fasilitas daur ulang di dekat lokasi Anda) (4)
- ☐ Low reward from the recycling projects (Imbalan yang rendah dari proyek daur ulang) (2)

Q35 Do you know any domestic waste recycling project or facilities? (Like green@community, recycling bin on the street)

(Apakah Anda mengetahui proyek atau fasilitas daur ulang limbah rumah tangga? (Seperti green@community, yaitu tempat sampah yang ada di jalan)

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- ☐ Yes (Ya) (1)
- ☐ No (Tidak) (2)

Q6 How many days do you work per week now?  
(Berapa hari Anda bekerja per minggunya?)

1 2 3 4 5 6 7


Days ()



Q7 What's your average working hour per day?  
( Berapa jam kerja rata-rata Anda per hari?)

0 2 5 7 10 12 14 17 19 22 24

Hours ()



End of Block: Part 1

Start of Block: Part 2

Q8 In the second part, we would like to know your experience and thinking on occupational safety and health.

Pada bagian kedua, kami ingin mengetahui pengalaman dan pemikiran Anda tentang keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja.

Q9 In the last one year, how many times of work-related injury have you experienced?  
(Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa kali Anda mengalami kecelakaan kerja?)

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- ☐ 1-2 (1)
- ☐ 3-4 (2)
- ☐  $\geq 5$  (3)
- ☐ Never (Tidak pernah) (4)

*Skip To: Q11 If In the last one year, how many times of work-related injury have you experienced? (Dalam satu tah... = Never (Tidak pernah))*

---

Q10 In the last one year, what's the cause(s) of the work-related injury(ies)? (Multiple choice)  
(Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apa penyebab cedera terkait pekerjaan? (Pilihan ganda))

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- ☐ Window cleaning (Membersihkan jendela) (1)
  - ☐ Working at height (Bekerja di ketinggian) (2)
  - ☐ Using electrical appliances (Menggunakan peralatan listrik) (3)
  - ☐ Using chemicals (like detergent, drain cleaner etc.) (Menggunakan bahan kimia (seperti deterjen, pembersih saluran pembuangan, dll.)) (4)
  - ☐ Musculoskeletal disorder (Gangguan muskuloskeletal ) (5)
  - ☐ Slips and trips (Tergelincir dan tersandung) (6)
  - ☐ Cuts and slashes (Potongan dan garis miring) (7)
  - ☐ Scalds and burns (Melepuh dan luka bakar) (8)
  - ☐ Biological hazards (Bahaya biologi, [virus, toksin] ) (9)
  - ☐ Stress (like too much work in a short time) (Stres (seperti terlalu banyak bekerja dalam waktu singkat)) (10)
  - ☐ Physical abuse from employer(s)/employer's kids/elderly (Kekerasan fisik dari majikan/anak majikan/lansia) (14)
  - ☐ Hurt by pet (Disakiti oleh hewan peliharaan) (15)
  - ☐ Sexual harassment (Pelecehan seksual) (12)
  - ☐ Sexual attack (Serangan seksual) (13)
  - ☐ Other (Please enter your answer) (Lainnya (Silakan masukkan jawaban Anda)) (11)
- 

Q11 In the last one year, how many days of sick leave did the doctors give you (doctor's

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certificate letter)?

(Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa hari cuti sakit yang diberikan dokter kepada Anda (sesuai surat keterangan dokter)?)

---

0   4   8   12   16   21   25   29   33   37   41

Years ( )

Q12 In the last one year, how many days of sick leave did you take actually?

(Dalam satu tahun terakhir, berapa hari Anda mengambil cuti sakit?)

0   12   24   36   48   60   72   84   96   108   120

Days ( )

*Display This Question:*

*If In the last one year, how many days of sick leave did the doctors give you (doctor's certificate... [ Days ] > 0*

Q13 In the last one year, when you requested for a sick leave, did your employer(s) pay for your doctor cost?

(Dalam satu tahun terakhir, ketika Anda meminta cuti sakit, apakah majikan Anda membayar biaya dokter?)

- ☐ The employer(s) paid (Majikan membayar) (1)
- ☐ The employer(s) refused to pay, so you paid by yourself (Majikan menolak untuk membayar, jadi Anda membayar sendiri) (2)
- ☐ The employer(s) refused to pay, so you gave up seeing doctor (Majikan menolak untuk membayar, jadi Anda menyerah menemui dokter) (4)

Q14 In the last one year, did your employer(s) buy insurance for you (the insurance in the standard contract ID407) ?

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(Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apakah majikan Anda membeli asuransi untuk Anda (asuransi dalam kontrak standar ID407) ?)

- ☐ Yes (Ya) (1)
- ☐ No (Tidak) (2)

Q15 In the last one year, does your employer(s) provide any of the following equipment for protection? (Multiple choice)

(Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apakah majikan Anda menyediakan peralatan perlindungan berikut? (Pilihan ganda))

- ☐ ☒ Not at all (Tidak sama sekali) (1)
- ☐ Respiratory protective equipment (like surgical mask, respirator) (Peralatan pelindung pernafasan (seperti masker bedah, respirator/perlindungan pernafasan ) ) (2)
- ☐ Eye-shields / face masks (Pelindung mata / masker wajah) (3)
- ☐ Gloves (Sarung Tangan) (4)
- ☐ Cooking apron (Celemek memasak) (6)
- ☐ Other (Please enter your answer) (Lainnya (Silahkan masukkan jawaban Anda)) (5)
- 

Q16 In the last one year, have you experienced any of the following health problems? (Multiple choice)

(Dalam satu tahun terakhir, apakah Anda mengalami gangguan kesehatan berikut? (Pilihan ganda))

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- ☐ ☒ Not at all (Tidak sama sekali) (1)
- ☐ Headache (Sakit kepala) (2)
- ☐ Backache and lumbago (Sakit punggung dan sakit pinggang) (3)
- ☐ Shoulder and neck pain (Sakit bahu dan leher) (4)
- ☐ Muscle pain of legs (Nyeri otot kaki) (5)
- ☐ Muscle pain in arms (Nyeri otot di lengan) (6)
- ☐ Stomach upsets (Sakit perut) (7)
- ☐ Skin problems (Masalah kulit) (8)
- ☐ Respiratory problems (Masalah pernapasan) (9)
- ☐ Insomnia (Sulit tidur) (10)
- ☐ High blood pressure (Tekanan darah tinggi) (11)
- ☐ Dizziness (Pusing) (12)
- ☐ Other health problems (Please enter your answer) (Masalah kesehatan lainnya (Silakan masukkan jawaban Anda)) (13) \_\_\_\_\_

Q24 In your opinion, how do your employers (including former and current) care about your occupational safety and health?

(Menurut pendapat Anda, bagaimana majikan Anda (termasuk mantan dan saat ini) peduli dengan keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja Anda?)

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- ☐ Care a lot ( Sangat peduli ) (1)
- ☐ Care ( Peduli ) (2)
- ☐ Not really care (Tidak terlalu peduli) (3)
- ☐ Don't care (Tidak peduli) (4)
- ☐ No idea (Tidak ada ide) (5)

Q25 In your opinion, who should take the main responsibility for your occupational safety and health?

(Menurut Anda, siapa yang harus bertanggung jawab atas keselamatan dan kesehatan kerja Anda?)

- ☐ Yourself (Diri sendiri) (1)
- ☐ Your employer (Majikan) (2)
- ☐ Agency (Agensi) (3)
- ☐ Government (Pemerintah) (4)

Q26 What would you do, if you find a work assigned by the employer is risky? (Multiple choice)  
(Apa yang akan Anda lakukan, jika Anda menemukan pekerjaan yang diberikan oleh majikan berisiko? (Pilihan ganda))

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- ☐ Complain to agency or government (Melaporkan kepada agen atau pemerintah) (1)
- ☐ Refuse to do it (Menolak untuk melakukannya) (2)
- ☐ Negotiate with the employer (Negosiasi dengan majikan) (3)
- ☐ No discussion and continue working with caution (Tidak ada diskusi dan terus bekerja dengan hati-hati) (4)
- ☒ Just do it (Tetap melakukan) (5)

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