



中大香港亞太研究所民調： 五成五市民感覺疫情舒緩 半數人家庭收入因疫情減少

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所最近一項調查發現，約五成五受訪市民認為，四月的疫情與三月相比緩和了，比率較三月份的同類調查大幅增加 48.1 個百分點。同時，逾三成人認為，政府在控制今次疫情表現頗好或非常好，相關百分比亦較三月份的調查明顯上升。不過，亦有約一半人表示，其家庭收入因疫情而減少，反映疫情對民生打擊頗為嚴重。

是次調查於 2020 年 4 月 17 日至 23 日晚上以電話訪問形式進行，共成功訪問了 722 位 18 歲或以上的市民。調查結果顯示，56.2%受訪者認為，與上月(三月)相比疫情緩和了，較三月份的調查大幅上升 48.1 個百分點；表示疫情惡化了的只有 8.4%，較三月份調查明顯下跌 58.6 個百分點；回答差不多的有 32.7%，較三月份調查高 9.7 個百分點。統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示，兩次調查的百分比分布呈顯著差異(見附表一)。同時，擔心自己會感染新冠肺炎的比例也有所下降，表示非常擔心的受訪者佔 8.3%，較三月份的調查減少了 5.2 個百分點；感到頗為擔心的有 18.7%，較上次調查下跌了 1.4 個百分點；表示有點擔心的有 47.2%，較上次調查上升了 2.0 個百分點；24.7%則表示不擔心，較三月份調查高了 4.2 個百分點。卡方檢定顯示，兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異(見附表二)。

在防疫方面的態度上，44.6%的受訪者認為香港一般市民較上月(三月)鬆懈了，37.4%表示差不多，只有 15.1%覺得嚴謹了。不過，當被問到自己的防疫態度時，則有

78.0%受訪者表示和上月差不多，只有 6.9%覺得自己鬆懈了，14.5%則認為自己更嚴謹。若把兩個月的調查結果相比，可見無論是香港一般市民的防疫態度，還是自己的防疫態度，其調查結果皆相差不大，而卡方檢定也顯示，兩次調查在這些問題上的百分比分布差異皆不呈統計上的顯著關係（見附表三）。

對於政府在控制這次疫情上的表現，32.0%受訪者認為頗好或非常好，較上次調查上升了 6.5 個百分點，56.2%覺得頗不好或非常不好，較上次調查下降了 4.3 個百分點。卡方檢定顯示，兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異（見附表四）。此外，33.2%受訪者認為，政府在應對疫情的措施上做得足夠或非常足夠，較三月份調查上升了 9.6 個百分點，表示不足夠或非常不足夠的有 63.0%，較三月份調查下跌了 8.5 個百分點。比較兩次調查的百分比分布，卡方檢定顯示兩者呈統計上的顯著差異（見附表五）。從以上調查結果可見，受訪者對政府處理疫情的觀感似有所改善。

不過，疫情對民生的影響似乎頗大。約半數（50.9%）的受訪者表示，其家庭收入已因為這次疫情而減少（見附表六）；亦有 50.3%的受訪者表示，擔心或非常擔心自己或家人因疫情而失業，更有 3.2%稱自己或家人已因疫情失業，42.3%受訪者則表示不擔心或非常不擔心（見附表七）。

在個人的防疫行為上，8.4%受訪者較上月（三月）多了逛街購物，較三月份調查上升了 3.6 個百分點，60.4%表示少了，較三月份調查也輕微增加了 0.7 個百分點，30.9%則說差不多，較三月份調查下跌 4.0 個百分點。卡方檢定顯示，兩次調查結果的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異。在出外用餐方面，54.0%受訪者表示較上月減少了，6.1%回答多了，39.1%則表示差不多；在與親戚朋友聚會方面，64.1%表示較上月少了，2.4%說多了，33.0%則回答差不多；在郊遊行山方面，48.3%受訪者說跟上月差不多，35.6%表示少了，15.1%則多了。若與三月份的調查比較，出外用餐、與親戚朋友聚會和郊遊行山

這三方面的調查結果均與上次調查差不多，而卡方檢定亦顯示，這三方面的百分比分布與上次相比均不呈統計上的顯著差異（見附表八）。

在個人防疫措施上，93.1%的受訪者表示經常在外出時戴口罩，83.2%經常用梘液或酒精搓手液洗手，58.2%經常用消毒物品清潔家居。與上次調查相比，這次的結果亦變化不大，卡方檢定顯示，兩次調查結果的百分比分布差異不呈統計上的顯著關係（見附表九）。

最後，是次調查結果顯示，71.9%受訪者表示家中儲備的口罩足夠或非常足夠，較三月份調查上升了 8.4 個百分點，回答不足夠或非常不足夠的有 24.9%，較三月份調查下跌 7.7 個百分點。卡方檢定顯示，其百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異。至於家中儲備的消毒清潔用品，83.7%受訪者認為足夠或非常足夠，只有 14.3%表示不足夠或非常不足夠。若與上次調查比較，卡方檢定顯示，兩者的百分比分布不呈統計上的顯著差異（見附表十）。

是次調查成功訪問了 722 位 18 歲或以上的市民，回應率為 39.9%，百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.65 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

2020 年 5 月 5 日

傳媒查詢：中大香港亞太研究所研究總監鄭宏泰博士（電話：3943 1341）。

附表一：跟上月相比的疫情狀況（百分比）*

| | 緩和了 | 惡化了 | 差不多 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|---------|------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年4月 | 56.2 | 8.4 | 32.7 | 2.6 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 8.1 | 67.0 | 23.0 | 1.9 | (518) |

題目：「同上個月相比，你覺得現時嘅疫情係緩和咗、惡化咗，定係差唔多？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 4 月和 2020 年 3 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

附表二：有多擔心自己會感染到新型冠狀病毒肺炎（百分比）*

| | 唔擔心 | 有點 擔心 | 頗擔心 | 非常 擔心 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|---------|------|----------|------|----------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年4月 | 24.7 | 47.2 | 18.7 | 8.3 | 1.1 | (721) |
| 2020年3月 | 20.5 | 45.2 | 20.1 | 13.5 | 0.8 | (518) |

題目：「你有幾擔心自己會感染到新型冠狀病毒肺炎呢？係唔擔心、有啲擔心、幾擔心、定係非常擔心？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 4 月和 2020 年 3 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

附表三：和上月相比的防疫態度變化（百分比）*

| | 鬆懈了 | 嚴謹了 | 差不多 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|---------|------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 香港一般市民 | | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 44.6 | 15.1 | 37.4 | 2.9 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 44.6 | 13.9 | 39.4 | 2.1 | (518) |
| 自己 | | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 6.9 | 14.5 | 78.0 | 0.6 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 5.6 | 15.4 | 78.8 | 0.2 | (518) |

題目：「同上個月相比，你覺得香港一般市民嘅防疫方面係鬆懈咗、嚴謹咗，定係差唔多？」

題目：「同上個月相比，你覺得你自己嘅防疫方面係鬆懈咗、嚴謹咗，定係差唔多？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示，香港一般市民和自己的防疫態度在 2020 年 4 月和 2020 年 3 月的百分比分布差異不呈統計上顯著關係 [$p \geq 0.05$]。

附表四：政府控制今次疫情表現（百分比）*

| | 非常好／ 頗好 | 頗不好／ 非常不好 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|---------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年4月 | 32.0 | 56.2 | 11.8 | (719) |
| 2020年3月 | 25.5 | 60.5 | 14.0 | (514) |

題目：「整體嚟講，你認為政府控制今次嘅疫情表現得好唔好呢？係非常好、幾好、唔係幾好、定係非常唔好呢？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 4 月和 2020 年 3 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

附表五：政府應對疫情措施是否足夠（百分比）*

| | 非常足夠／ 足夠 | 不足夠／ 非常不足夠 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|---------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年4月 | 33.2 | 63.0 | 3.8 | (719) |
| 2020年3月 | 23.6 | 71.5 | 4.8 | (516) |

題目：「你覺得目前政府嚟應對疫情所做嘅措施做得足唔足夠呢？係非常足夠、足夠、唔足夠、定係非常唔足夠？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 4 月和 2020 年 3 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

附表六：家庭收入有否因為疫情而減少（百分比）

| | 百分比 |
|---------|-------|
| 有 | 50.9 |
| 沒有 | 46.7 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 2.4 |
| (樣本數) | (721) |

題目：「你嘅家庭收入有無因為呢次疫情而減少咗呢？」

附表七：擔不擔心自己或家人因為疫情而失業（百分比）

| | 百分比 |
|----------|-------|
| 非常擔心 | 8.8 |
| 擔心 | 41.5 |
| 不擔心 | 36.9 |
| 非常不擔心 | 5.4 |
| 自己或家人已失業 | 3.2 |
| 自己及家人沒工作 | 2.1 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 2.1 |
| （樣本數） | （718） |

題目：「你擔唔擔心你自己或者屋企人因為呢次疫情而失業呢？係非常擔心、擔心、唔擔心、定係非常唔擔心？」

附表八：和上月相比的活動狀況（百分比）*

| | 多了 | 少了 | 差不多 | 不知道／ 很難說 | （樣本數） |
|---------|------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 逛街購物 | | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 8.4 | 60.4 | 30.9 | 0.3 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 4.8 | 59.7 | 34.9 | 0.6 | (518) |
| 出外吃飯 | | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 6.1 | 54.0 | 39.1 | 0.8 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 8.1 | 53.5 | 38.0 | 0.4 | (518) |
| 與親戚朋友聚會 | | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 2.4 | 64.1 | 33.0 | 0.6 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 2.7 | 61.6 | 35.3 | 0.4 | (518) |
| 郊遊行山 | | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 15.1 | 35.6 | 48.3 | 1.0 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 13.5 | 33.4 | 52.3 | 0.8 | (518) |

題目：「同上個月相比，以下嘅活動你係做多咗、少咗，定係差唔多呢？」

- a. 出街食飯
- b. 同親戚朋友聚會
- c. 行街購物
- d. 郊遊行山

* 經卡方檢定顯示，在2020年4月和2020年3月調查中，逛街購物的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]，但出外吃飯、與親戚朋友聚會和郊遊行山的百分比分布差異則不呈統計上顯著關係 [$p \geq 0.05$]。

附表九：有幾經常做以下防疫措施（百分比）*

| | 經常 | 間中 | 好少 | 沒有 | 不知道/ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|-------------|------|------|-----|-----|-------------|-------|
| 外出時戴口罩 | | | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 93.1 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 95.4 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (518) |
| 用梘液或酒精搓手液洗手 | | | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 83.2 | 13.6 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 85.9 | 10.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | (518) |
| 用消毒物品清潔家居 | | | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 58.2 | 33.9 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 61.2 | 31.3 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | (518) |

題目：「你有幾經常做以下嘅防疫措施呢？係經常、間中、好少，定係無？」

- 外出時戴口罩
- 用梘液或酒精搓手液洗手
- 用消毒物品清潔家居

* 經卡方檢定顯示，以上三者在 2020 年 4 月和 2020 年 3 月的百分比分布差異均不呈統計上顯著關係 [$p \geq 0.05$]。

附表十：家中儲備防疫用品是否足夠（百分比）*

| | 非常足夠/ 足夠 | 不足夠/ 非常不足夠 | 不知道/ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|---------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| 口罩 | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 71.9 | 24.9 | 3.2 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 63.5 | 32.6 | 3.9 | (518) |
| 消毒清潔物品 | | | | |
| 2020年4月 | 83.7 | 14.3 | 2.1 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 79.5 | 18.9 | 1.5 | (518) |

題目：「以下喺你屋企儲備嘅防疫用品夠唔夠用呢？係非常足夠、足夠、唔足夠、定係非常唔足夠？」

- 口罩
- 消毒清潔物品

* 經卡方檢定顯示，在 2020 年 4 月和 2020 年 3 月調查中，口罩的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]，但消毒清潔物品的百分比分布差異則不呈統計上顯著關係 [$p \geq 0.05$]。

Survey Findings on Views about COVID-19

Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

A recent survey conducted by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) found that about 55% of the respondents believed that the epidemic had eased in April compared with March, and the rate was 48.1 percentage points higher than a similar survey conducted in March. More than 30% of the people thought that the government had done a good or very good job in controlling the epidemic, and the relevant percentage has also increased significantly from the March survey. However, about half of the respondents said that their household income had decreased due to the epidemic, reflecting that the epidemic has hit people's livelihood quite seriously.

The telephone survey was conducted in the evening from 17 to 23 April 2020 and a total of 722 people aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed. According to the survey results, 56.2% of the respondents felt that the epidemic had eased compared with the previous month (March), a significant increase of 48.1 percentage points from the March survey. Only 8.4% of them thought that the outbreak had worsened, a drastic drop of 58.6 percentage points from the March survey. About 32.7% believed that it was about the same, a 9.7 percentage points increase when compared with the March survey. The statistical significance test (Chi-Square Test) also showed that the differences in the percentage distribution of the two surveys were statistically significant. Furthermore, the proportion of the respondents who were worried about being infected with COVID-19 had also declined. About 8.3% of them were very worried, a drop of 5.2 percentage points from the March survey. 18.7% were quite worried, a decrease of 1.4 percentage points from the March survey. About 47.2% of them were somewhat worried, an increase of 2.0 percentage points from the March survey. 24.7% were not worried at all, 4.2 percentage points higher than that of the March survey. The Chi-Square Test also found that the differences in the two surveys were statistically significant.

In terms of attitudes towards epidemic prevention, 44.6% of the respondents believed that the general public in Hong Kong were less alert compared with last month (March), 37.4% said they were about the same, and only 15.1% thought that they were more alert. However, when being asked about their own attitude towards epidemic prevention in comparison with last month, 78.0% said they were about the same, 14.5% thought they were more alert, and only 6.9% felt that they were less alert. A comparison of the two survey results showed that no matter their perception of the attitude of the general public in Hong Kong or their own attitude towards epidemic prevention, the results of the survey were not much different. The Chi-Square Test also confirmed that there was no statistically significant difference on these issues between the

results of the two surveys.

Regarding the government's performance in controlling the epidemic, 32.0% of respondents thought it was quite good or very good, an increase of 6.5 percentage points from the previous survey. 56.2% felt that it was quite bad or very bad, a decrease of 4.3 percentage points from the previous survey. The Chi-Square Test showed that the differences in percentage distribution between the two surveys were statistically significant. In addition, 33.2% of the respondents believed that the government's measures in response to the epidemic were sufficient or very sufficient, which was an increase of 9.6 percentage points from the March survey. 63.0% of them thought that it was insufficient or very insufficient, a decrease of 8.5 percentage points from the March survey. A comparison of the two survey results using the Chi-Square Test also found that the differences were statistically significant. Judging from the above survey results, the impression of the respondents towards the government's performance in handling the epidemic appears to have improved.

However, the impacts of the epidemic on people's livelihood seems to be quite heavy. About half (50.9%) of the respondents said that their household income had been reduced due to the epidemic. 50.3% of respondents said they were worried or very worried about losing their jobs because of the epidemic and 3.2% even admitted that they or their family members had already been made unemployed due to the epidemic. About 42.3% said that they were not worried or very worried.

Concerning those measures taken by individuals to prevent infection, 8.4% of the respondents said that they did more shopping compared with last month (March), an increase of 3.6 percentage points from the previous survey. About 60.4% reported that they went out less for shopping, a slight increase of 0.7 percentage point from the previous survey. 30.9% replied that it was about the same, a decrease of 4.0 percentage points from the previous survey. The Chi-Square Test found that the differences between the two surveys were statistically significant. On the matter of dining out, 54.0% of the respondents said that they went less compared with last month, 39.1% said they dined out almost the same, and only 6.1% said they dined out more. With regard to gathering with relatives and friends, 64.1% of the respondents said that they had fewer gatherings compared to last month, 33.0% responded that it was about the same, and only 2.4% said they had more gatherings. Regarding the frequency of hiking, 48.3% of the respondents stated that it was about the same, 35.6% said they went out less for hiking, and 15.1% answered that they hiked more often. A comparison with the March survey showed that there was not much difference in the survey results of the above three types of activity. No statistically significant difference was found by the Chi-Square Test.

Regarding individual anti-infection measures, 93.1% of the respondents said that they often wore masks when going out, 83.2% often washed their hands with liquid soap or hand sanitisers, and 58.2% often cleaned their homes with disinfectants. These survey results were also very similar to those of the March survey. The Chi-Square Test found that the percentage differences of the two surveys were not statistically significant.

Lastly, the results of the current survey showed that 71.9% of the respondents said that the number of masks stored in their home was sufficient or very sufficient, an increase of 8.4 percentage points from the March survey. 24.9% considered that the amount was insufficient or very insufficient, a drop of 7.7 percentage points from the March survey. The Chi-Square Test found that the differences in percentage distribution between the two surveys were statistically significant. As for the stockpile of disinfection and cleaning supplies stored at home, 83.7% of the respondents considered them sufficient or very sufficient, and only 14.3% said they were insufficient or very insufficient. A comparison of the results of the two surveys by using the Chi-Square Test found that the differences were not statistically significant.

In the survey, a total of 722 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 39.9%. The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.65 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

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