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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 七成人料年底前疫情不時爆發機會大

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所最近一項電話調查發現,約七成受訪市民估計新型冠狀病毒肺炎(新冠肺炎)疫情在年底前仍會不時爆發的機會頗大或非常大。若疫情不時爆發,近九成受訪市民贊成或非常贊成在公共場所必須戴口罩的措施一直推行至年底。另外,對於政府推出的新冠肺炎普及社區檢測計劃,約有兩成受訪市民表示將會參加。

是次調查於 2020 年 8 月 20 至 26 日晚間進行,採用雙框電話號碼(家居固網電話及手提電話)取樣設計,成功訪問了 717 名 18 歲或以上的香港市民(家居固網電話:364 名;手提電話:353 名)。結果顯示,70.5%的受訪者認為,今年年底前疫情不時爆發的機會頗大或非常大,估計機會頗小或非常小的則只有 15.2%(見附表一)。若疫情不時爆發,88.8%的受訪者贊成或非常贊成公共場所必須戴口罩的措施應一直推行到年底,只有 6.6%表示不贊成或非常不贊成。不過,對於禁止於公眾地方聚集的限聚令,以及禁止食肆晚市堂食的措施,即使疫情不時爆發,分別只有 47.2%和 30.8%的受訪者贊成或非常贊成推行到年底(見附表二)。

政府近日推出了新冠肺炎普及社區檢測計劃,20.9%的受訪者表示會參與,55.4%回答說不會,23.7%則表示未決定、視乎情況或很難說(見附表三)。對於這個計劃,53.8%的受訪者認為無需要或非常無需要,35.8%認為有需要或非常有需要(見附表四)。

對於政府在控制這次疫情的表現,62.5%的受訪者認為政府表現頗為不好或非常不好,較六月份的同一系列調查上升了 6.5 個百分點,覺得政府表現頗好或非常好的有 28.5%,較六月份調查下降了 5.6 個百分點。統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)亦顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布呈顯著差異(見附表五)。

此外,54.2%受訪者估計,未來一個月的疫情與現時相比,應該會緩和些,33.1%覺得會差不多,只有5.0%估計會惡化(見附表六)。45.0%受訪者認為政府現時推行的防疫措施可以維持不變,23.0%主張放寬,17.3%提議收緊(見附表七)。至於近期新一輪疫情爆發的主要原因,最多受訪者認為是因為免檢疫入境人士中有帶菌者(78.6%),其他原因還包括:多了人到街上吃飯飲酒(51.5%)、多了人與親戚朋友聚會(49.8%)、多了人去娛樂場所如看戲、唱卡拉OK(46.8%),與及市民少了戴口罩(40.2%)(見附表八)。

就疫情對經濟的影響方面,53.7%受訪者表示,家庭收入因這次疫情減少了,較六月份調查上升了8.1個百分點,表示沒有減少的佔42.1%,較六月份調查下跌了9.9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(見附表九)。此外,74.0%受訪者擔心或非常擔心香港會出現經濟蕭條的情況,若與六月份調查比較,其結果分別不大,卡方檢定亦顯示,其百分比分布不呈顯著差異(見附表十)。

對疫情的憂慮方面,29.5%受訪者說不擔心自己會感染到新冠肺炎,46.8%有點擔心, 14.0%頗擔心,只有8.3%非常擔心。若與六月份調查比較,其結果變化不大,卡方檢定 亦顯示了這種情況(見附表十一)。

在個人防疫措施上,95.1%受訪者表示經常在外出時戴口罩,81.3%經常用梘液或酒精搓手液洗手,53.0%經常用消毒物品清潔家居。與六月份調查比較,這次調查結果分別不大,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

表十二)。

是次調查的成功訪問了 717 名 18 歲或以上的市民,回應率分別為 35.9%(家居固網電話)及 37.6%(手提電話),百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.66 個百分點以內(可信度設於 95%)。由於採用雙框電話號碼取樣設計,調查結果先後以樣本被抽中的機會和香港統計處最新公布的性別及年齡分布作加權處理。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室 2020年8月31日

傳媒查詢:中大香港亞太研究所副所長(執行)鄭宏泰博士(電話:3943 1341)。

附表一 :疫情時不時爆發的機會有多大(百分比)

	百分比
非常大	21.6
頗大	48.9
頗小	12.0
非常小	3.2
不知道/很難說	14.3
(樣本數)	(717)

題目:「你認為到今年年底,疫情會時不時出現爆發嘅機會有幾大呢?係非常大、幾大、幾細、定係非常細?」

附表二:若疫情不時爆發,是否贊成以下措施一直推行到年底(百分比)

	非常 贊成	贊成	不贊成	非常 不贊成	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
公共場所必須戴口罩	21.0	67.8	6.4	0.2	4.6	(716)
禁止於公眾地方聚集的 限聚令	6.9	40.3	37.2	4.9	10.7	(716)
禁止食肆晚市堂食	0.2	30.6	55.1	6.4	7.7	(713)

題目:「如果疫情時不時爆發,你贊唔贊成『公共場所必須戴口罩嘅措施』,一直推行到年底呢? 係非常贊成、贊成、唔贊成、定係非常唔贊成?」

題目:「如果疫情時不時爆發,你贊唔贊成『禁止於公眾地方聚集嘅限聚令』,一直推行到年底呢?係非常贊成、贊成、唔贊成、定係非常唔贊成?」

題目:「如果疫情時不時爆發,你贊唔贊成『禁止食肆晚市堂食嘅措施』,一直推行到年底呢? 係非常贊成、贊成、唔贊成、定係非常唔贊成?」

附表三:會不會參加檢測(百分比)

	百分比
會	20.9
不會	55.4
未決定/視乎情況/很難說	23.7
(樣本數)	(711)

題目:「咁你會唔會參加檢測呢?」

附表四:全民檢測有無需要(百分比)

	百分比
非常有需要	7.2
有需要	28.6
無需要	38.3
非常無需要	15.5
不知道/很難說	10.3
(樣本數)	(715)

題目:「政府將會推出免費嘅新冠病毒全民檢測(即普及社區檢測),你認為檢測有無需要呢?」

附表五:政府控制今次疫情表現(百分比)

	非常好/	頗不好/ 非常不好	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
2020年8月*	28.5	62.5	9.0	(710)
2020年6月	34.1	56.0	9.9	(707)
2020年5月	32.1	58.0	9.8	(731)
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?」

附表六:估計未來一個月疫情發展(百分比)

	百分比
緩和些	54.2
惡化	5.0
差不多	33.1
不知道/很難說	7.7
(樣本數)	(717)

題目:「你估計未來一個月嘅疫情,同現時相比係會緩和啲、惡化,定係差唔多?」

^{*} 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 8 月和 2020 年 6 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表七:防疫措施應收緊、放寬,還是不變(百分比)

	百分比
收緊	17.3
放寬	23.0
維持不變	45.0
不知道/很難說	14.7
(樣本數)	(712)

題目:「你認為政府現時推行嘅防疫措施應該要收緊、放寬,定係維持不變?」

附表八:新一輪疫情爆發的主要原因(百分比)【可選多項】#

	百分比*
市民少了戴口罩	40.2
多了人出外吃飯飲酒	51.5
多了人去娛樂場所例如看戲、唱卡啦 OK	46.8
多了人與親戚朋友聚會	49.8
免檢疫入境人士有帶菌者	78.6
其他	2.3
很難說/未決定	4.8
(樣本數)	(717)

題目:「最近疫情出現新一輪嘅爆發,你認為今次爆發嘅主要原因係咩呢?」 # 此題共有 717 名受訪者回答,給出的答案總數為 1964。

^{*}由於每人可回答多於一個答案,故總計百分比多於100%。

附表九:家庭收入有否因為疫情而減少(百分比)

	有	無	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
2020年8月*	53.7	42.1	4.3	(717)
2020年6月	45.6	52.0	2.4	(706)
2020年5月	48.6	49.6	1.8	(732)
2020年4月	50.9	46.7	2.4	(721)

題目:「你嘅家庭收入有無因為呢次疫情而減少咗呢?」

附表十:擔不擔心香港出現經濟蕭條的情況(百分比)

	非常擔心 /擔心	不擔心/ 非常不擔心	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
2020年8月*	74.0	21.8	4.2	(717)
2020年6月	71.7	24.2	4.1	(707)
2020年5月	71.0	25.0	4.0	(732)

題目:「你擔唔擔心香港會出現經濟蕭條嘅情況呢?係非常擔心、擔心、唔擔心、定係非常唔擔心?」 *經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 8 月和 2020 年 6 月的百分比分布差異不呈統計上顯著關係 $[p \ge 0.05]$ 。

附表十一:有多擔心自己會感染到新型冠狀病毒肺炎(百分比)

	不擔心	有點 擔心	頗擔心	非常擔心	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
2020年8月*	29.5	46.8	14.0	8.3	1.4	(717)
2020年6月	34.9	45.5	12.0	6.1	1.4	(707)
2020年5月	32.5	44.4	15.0	6.7	1.4	(732)
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 8 月和 2020 年 6 月的百分比分布差異不呈統計上顯著關係 $[p \ge 0.05]$ 。

^{*} 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 8 月和 2020 年 6 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表十二: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8月*	95.1	4.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	(717)
2020年6月	91.7	7.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	(707)
2020年5月	94.5	4.9	0.4	0.0	0.1	(732)
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8月*	81.3	14.8	2.4	1.2	0.4	(717)
2020年6月	79.9	17.0	2.5	0.6	0.0	(707)
2020年5月	82.8	13.8	2.6	0.5	0.3	(732)
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8月*	53.0	38.8	5.0	2.6	0.7	(717)
2020年6月	50.6	38.8	7.4	2.5	0.7	(707)
2020年5月	53.8	37.4	6.6	1.5	0.7	(732)
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? a. 外出時戴口罩 b. 用梘液或酒精搓手液洗手 c. 用消毒物品清潔家居」

^{*}經卡方檢定顯示,以上三者在2020年8月和2020年6月的百分比分布差異均不呈統計上顯著關係 $[p \ge 0.05]$ °

Survey Findings on Views about COVID-19

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

A recent telephone survey conducted by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) found that about 70% of the respondents estimated that the COVID-19 would still had a high or very high chance of breaking out from time to time before the year end. If the epidemic broke out from time to time, nearly 90% of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed with the measure to wear masks in public places has to be implemented until the end of the year. In addition, about 20% of the respondents indicated that they would participate in the Universal Community Testing Programme for COVID-19 launched by the government.

The survey was conducted in the evening from 20 to 26 August 2020 by using a dual-frame (landline and mobile phone numbers) sampling design, and a total of 717 Hong Kong citizens aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed (Landline: 364 pax; Mobile: 353 pax). The results showed that 70.5% of the respondents believed that the chance of an outbreak from time to time before the end of this year was quite high or very high. Only 15.2% of them estimated that the chance was quite low or very low. If the epidemic broke out from time to time, 88.8% of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed that the measure to wear masks in public places should be implemented until the end of the year, and only 6.6% disagreed or strongly disagreed. However, with regard to the prohibition on group gathering in public places and the ban on dining in restaurants at night time, even if the epidemic broke out from time to time, only 47.2% and 30.8% of the respondents agreed or strongly agreed to implement these measures until the end of the year.

The government recently launched the Universal Community Testing Programme for COVID-19. 20.9% of respondents said they would participate, 55.4% replied that they would not, while 23.7% said they were undecided, depending on the situation or hard to tell. 53.8% of the respondents considered this programme unnecessary or very unnecessary, and 35.8% considered it necessary or very necessary.

Regarding the government's performance in controlling the epidemic, 62.5% of respondents thought it was quite bad or very bad, an increase of 6.5 percentage points from the

same series of survey conducted in June. 28.5% felt that it was quite good or very good, a decrease of 5.6 percentage points from the June survey. The statistical significant test (Chisquare Test) also showed that the differences in percentage distribution between the two surveys were statistically significant.

Besides, 54.2% of the respondents estimated that the epidemic in the coming month should ease in comparison to the current situation. 33.1% felt that it would be about the same, and only 5.0% estimated it would worsen. 45.0% of the interviewees believed that the current anti-epidemic measures implemented by the government should remain unchanged, 23.0% advocated relaxation, and 17.3% proposed tightening. As for the main reasons for the recent outbreak, the most respondents believed that it was because there were virus carriers among the people who were exempt from quarantine (78.6%). Other reasons include: more people went out to eat and drink (51.5%), more people met with relatives and friends (49.8%), more people went to entertainment places such as theaters and karaoke (46.8%), and less people wore masks (40.2%).

In terms of the impact of the epidemic on the economy, 53.7% of the respondents said that their household income has decreased due to the epidemic, an increase of 8.1 percentage points from the survey in June, and 42.1% of them said there was no reduction, a decrease of 9.9 percentage points from the June survey. Comparing the percentage distributions of the two surveys by using the Chi-square Test also showed that statistically significant differences were found between them. In addition, 74.0% of the respondents were worried or very worried about a recession in Hong Kong. Compared with the survey conducted in June, the results were not much different. The Chi-square Test also showed that there was no significant difference in the percentage distributions of the two surveys.

With regard to people's concern about the epidemic, 29.5% said they were not worried about being infected with COVID-19, 46.8% were somewhat worried, 14.0% were quite worried, and 8.3% were very worried. The results had not changed much from the June survey, as shown by the Chi-square Test.

Concerning personal anti-infection measures, 95.1% of the respondents said that they often wore masks when they went out, 81.3% often washed their hands with liquid soap or hand

sanitisers, and 53.0% often cleaned their homes with disinfectants. In comparison with the June

survey, the results of the two surveys were very similar. The Chi-square Test also showed that

the differences in the percentage distributions of the two survey results were not statistically

significant.

In the survey, a total of 717 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed,

with a response rate of 35.9 (landline) and 37.6 (mobile phone) respectively. The sampling error

is estimated at plus or minus 3.66 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. Since dual-

frame sampling design was employed, the data was weighted based on the probability of the

respondents being selected and relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the

Census and Statistics Department.

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