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# 中大香港亞太研究所民調:

## 五成半市民認為政府應放寬已接種疫苗人士限制

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所於 2021 年 7 月 15 日至 26 日晚上進行電話訪問調查,探討大眾對新冠肺炎疫情及預防措施的看法。調查發現五成半(54.3%)受訪者認為政府應該推出專為已接種疫苗人士的放寬措施。調查結果摘要如下:

是次調查訪問了受訪者對放寬防疫措施的看法,發現 54.3%受訪者認為政府應該推出 專為已接種疫苗人士的放寬措施,而 37.2%認為不應該推出相關措施(見附表一)。此外, 40.1%受訪者認為政府現時推行的防疫措施應該維持不變,39.6%認為應該放寬,而認為應 該收緊的佔 13.7%。若與五月份的同一系列調查比較,其結果分別不大,統計顯著性檢定(卡 方檢定)顯示,七月份及五月份兩次調查的百分比分布不達統計上顯著水平(見附表二)。

對於市民接種疫苗的打算,44.5%受訪者回答已經接種疫苗,17.8%表示將會接種,15.9%回應不會接種,而21.8%則未決定(見附表三)。調查繼而詢問回答不會接種和未決定的受訪者現時沒有接種的原因,發現最主要原因是「身體不適合接種」,佔37.1%,其次是「怕疫苗有嚴重副作用」(28.2%),再者是「覺得現時疫情不嚴重/不覺得自己會感染」(14.0%),最後是「對政府不信任」和「覺得疫苗沒有效用」,分別佔10.8%和9.4%(見附表四)。

調查亦發現,46.7%受訪者同意「讓大多數市民接種疫苗是現時最有效應對疫情的方法」, 而表示不同意的比例有 14.4%,回答「一半半」有 34.2%(見附表五)。

最後,在憂慮會否感染新冠肺炎方面,53.4%受訪者表示不擔心,表示有點擔心的有36.1%,感到頗為擔心的有6.9%,表示非常擔心的只有2.8%。若與五月份的同一系列調查 比較,其結果分別不大,統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示,兩次調查的百分比分布差異不 達統計上顯著水平(見附表六)。

是次調查採用雙框電話號碼(家居固網電話及手提電話)取樣設計,共成功訪問了706名18歲或以上的市民(家居固網電話:350名;手提電話:356名),家居固網電話及手提電話樣本的成功回應率分別為28.1%和31.9%。以706個成功樣本數推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負3.69個百分點以內(可信度設於95%)。調查結果先後以樣本被抽中的機會率和政府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

二零二一年八月四日

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:政府應否推出專為已接種疫苗人士的放寬措施(百分比)

	百分比
應該	54.3
不應該	37.2
不知道/很難說	8.5
(樣本數)	(705)

問題:「你認為政府應唔應該推出專為已接種疫苗人士嘅放寬措施呢?」

附表二:防疫措施應收緊、放寬、還是維持不變(百分比)

	收緊	放寬	維持不變	不知道/很難說	(樣本數)
2021年7月	13.7	39.6	40.1	6.5	(705)
2021年5月	16.6	36.5	38.8	8.0	(705)
2021年4月	18.7	33.1	41.0	7.3	(706)
2021年3月	22.4	30.1	39.8	7.7	(711)
2021年2月	23.2	28.9	37.5	10.5	(704)
2021年1月	29.0	19.6	39.6	11.8	(720)

問題:「你認為政府現時推行嘅防疫措施應該收緊、放寬,定係維持不變呢?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示 2021 年 7 月和 2021 年 5 月的百分比分布差異不達統計上的顯著水平 [p≥0.05]。

附表三:接種疫苗的比例(百分比)

	百分比
已接種	44.5
將會接種	17.8
不會接種	15.9
未決定	21.8
(樣本數)	(702)

問題:「請問你有冇打新冠肺炎疫苗呢?係打咗、將會打、唔會打、定係未決定呢?」

附表四: 現時沒有接種疫苗的原因 (百分比)

### 【此題只問不會接種和未決定是否接種疫苗的受訪者】

	百分比
身體不適合接種	37.1
怕疫苗有嚴重副作用	28.2
覺得現時疫情不嚴重/不覺得自己會感染	14.0
對政府不信任	10.8
覺得疫苗沒有效用	9.4
其他	0.5
(樣本數)	(265)

問題:「以下邊個係你現時未打疫苗嘅最主要原因呢?」【讀出答案,只選一項】

附表五:是否同意接種疫苗是現時最有效應對疫情的方法(百分比)

	百分比
同意	46.7
一半半	34.2
不同意	14.4
不知道/很難說	4.7
(樣本數)	(706)

問題:「有人話:『令大多數市民接種疫苗係現時最有效應對疫情嘅方法』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係不同意、一半半、定係同意呢?」

附表六: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)
2021年7月	53.4	36.1	6.9	2.8	0.8	(706)
2021年5月	50.6	37.9	7.2	2.7	1.6	(705)
2021年4月	47.3	40.3	7.9	2.6	2.0	(706)
2021年3月	43.8	40.3	9.9	3.6	2.3	(712)
2021年2月	37.5	41.9	12.1	5.9	2.6	(704)
2021年1月	30.9	45.3	13.3	9.0	1.5	(720)
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)

問題:「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?」 註:經卡方檢定顯示 2021 年 7 月和 2021 年 5 月的百分比分布差異不達統計上的顯著水平  $[p \ge 0.05]$ 。

### Survey Findings on Views about COVID-19 Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

A telephone survey was conducted from 15 to 26 July 2021 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, to gauge public views about COVID-19 and epidemic prevention. Of the respondents, 54.3% believed that the government should relax current countermeasures for those who are vaccinated.

### Major findings are summarised as follows:

The survey found that 54.3% of the respondents believed that the government should relax current countermeasures for those who are vaccinated. Meanwhile, 37.2% did not think so. In addition, 40.1% of the respondents thought the current countermeasures by the government should remain the same, 39.6% thought the government should endorse a relaxation of the current countermeasures, and 13.7% would like them to be tightened. Compared to the same survey series conducted in May 2021, a statistical analysis (Chi-squared test) found no significant difference in percentage distribution of the two surveys.

In terms of the intention to get vaccinated, 44.5% of the respondents had already done so, 17.8% answered that they would be getting the vaccination, 15.9% said they would not get vaccinated, while 21.8% had not decided yet. The major reasons for not getting vaccinated or not having a decision yet were "physically unfit for vaccination due to medical reasons" (37.1%), "afraid of serious side effects of vaccine" (28.2%), and "COVID-19 is not serious in Hong Kong / low probability of getting infected" (14.0%). Lastly, reasons with "distrust the government" and "low vaccine efficacy" took up 10.8% and 9.4%, respectively.

In addition, 46.7% of the respondents agreed that the most efficient measure to counter epidemics was to get most citizens vaccinated, while 14.4% of them disagreed, and 34.2% answered "half-half".

Lastly, the respondents were generally unworried about being infected with COVID-19. Over half of the respondents (53.4%) were not worried at all, and 36.1% said that they were somewhat worried. Only 6.9% and 2.8% were "quite worried" and "very worried", respectively. Compared to the same survey series conducted in May 2021, a statistical analysis (Chi-squared test) found that there is no significant difference in percentage distribution of the two surveys.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers. A total of 706 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 350; mobile: 356) were successfully interviewed, with response rates of 28.1% (landline) and 31.9% (mobile). The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.69 percentage points at the 95% confidence level. Weighting of survey data was based on the probability of the respondents being selected via dual-frame sampling design and relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department.

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