



## 中大香港亞太研究所民調：

### 六成市民沒有支持任何政黨或政團

香港中文大學（中大）香港亞太研究所於 2021 年 11 月 29 日至 12 月 8 日晚上進行一項有關政黨評價的電話調查。調查發現 61.5%受訪者沒有支持任何政黨或政團。調查結果摘要如下：

是次調查詢問了受訪者最支持的香港政黨或政團，結果顯示，61.5%受訪者沒有支持任何政黨或政團。在多個香港政黨或政團中，最多受訪者表示支持的政黨是民建聯（6.9%），其次是民主黨（2.8%）、工聯會（2.3%）和公民黨（2.1%）等。整體而言，建制派政黨和政團有 13.7%受訪者支持，而泛民主派及本土派政黨和政團有 10.7%支持。另有 14.1%受訪者回答「不知道／很難說」（見附表一）。

被問及對建制派政黨或政團的表現時，47.7%受訪者表示不滿意，33.8%回答「一半半」，而表示滿意的有 13.0%。至於泛民主派及本土派政黨或政團，30.1%受訪者不滿意他們的表現，45.5%回答「一半半」，只有 9.3%表示滿意（見附表二）。

此外，調查也列出一些對香港政黨不同功能的意見，然後邀請受訪市民對這些意見作出同意程度的評價。調查結果顯示，27.1%受訪者同意「香港政府若果沒有政黨支持，很多政策都不可能順利推行」，而 24.7%表示不同意，32.5%回答「一半半」；在監督政府方面，42.1%受訪者不同意「香港政黨能夠有效監督政府」，有 18.5%表示同意，28.0%回答「一半半」；最後，39.3%受訪者不同意「香港政黨基本上能夠代表到不同市民的意見」，而表示同意的有 18.2%，28.7%回答「一半半」（見附表三）。

過去一年，非建制派的立法會議席數目大幅下降，31.6%受訪者認為這年的政府管治效

能並沒有因此而改變，而覺得管治效能有提升的有 24.4%，認為有所下降的有 27.6%（見附表四）。

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 712 名 18 歲或以上的市民（家居固網電話：353 名；手提電話：359 名），家居固網電話及手提電話樣本的成功回應率分別為 27.5%和 31.7%。以 712 個成功樣本數推算，百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.67 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  
二零二二年一月五日

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附表一：最支持的香港政黨或政團（百分比）

	百分比
民建聯	6.9
民主黨	2.8
工聯會	2.3
公民黨	2.1
新民黨	1.0
自由黨	0.4
社民連	0.4
其他建制派	3.1
其他泛民主派及本土派	5.4
沒有支持任何政黨或政團	61.5
不知道／很難說	14.1
（樣本數）	(659)

問題：「你依家最支持香港邊個政黨或政團呢？」【開放式問題，不作任何提示】

附表二：對香港政黨或政團表現的整體滿意度（百分比）

	滿意	一半半	不滿意	不知道／ 很難說	（樣本數）
建制派	13.0	33.8	47.7	5.6	(710)
泛民主派及本土派	9.3	45.5	30.1	15.1	(704)

問題：「整體嚟講，你對香港建制派政黨或政團嘅表現有幾滿意呢？係滿意、一半半，定係不滿意呢？」

問題：「整體嚟講，你對香港泛民主派及本土派政黨或政團嘅表現有幾滿意呢？係滿意、一半半，定係不滿意呢？」

附表三：對香港政黨不同功能的看法（百分比）

	百分比
香港政府若果沒有政黨支持，很多政策都不可能順利推行	
同意	27.1
一半半	32.5
不同意	24.7
不知道／很難說	15.7
（樣本數）	(708)
香港政黨能夠有效監督政府	
同意	18.5
一半半	28.0
不同意	42.1
不知道／很難說	11.4
（樣本數）	(706)
香港政黨基本上能夠代表到不同市民的意見	
同意	18.2
一半半	28.7
不同意	39.3
不知道／很難說	13.7
（樣本數）	(701)
問題：「有人話：『香港政府若果無政黨嘅支持，好多政策都無可能順利推行』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」	
問題：「有人話：『香港嘅政黨或政團能夠有效監督政府』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」	
問題：「有人話：『香港嘅政黨或政團基本上都能夠代表到不同市民嘅意見』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」	

附表四：在過去一年非建制派立法會議席數目大幅下對政府管治效能影響的評價（百分比）

	百分比
提升	24.4
下降	27.6
沒有改變	31.6
不知道／很難說	16.4
（樣本數）	(689)
問題：「過去一年非建制派政黨或政團嘅立法會議席數目大幅下降，你覺得政府依一年嘅管治效能係提升、下降，定係沒有改變呢？」	

## **Survey findings on views about political parties in Hong Kong released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK**

A telephone survey was conducted from 29 November to 8 December 2021 by the Chinese University of Hong Kong's (CUHK) Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, to gauge public views about the political parties in Hong Kong. Of the respondents, 61.5% claimed that they did not support any political parties or organisations in Hong Kong.

### **Major findings are summarised as follows:**

The survey asked the respondents which political party or organisation they supported. 61.5% of the respondents claimed that they did not support any political parties or organisations in Hong Kong. The most supported political party or organisation was the Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (6.9%), followed by the Democratic Party (2.8), Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (2.3%) and then Civic Party (2.1%). Generally, 13.7% of the respondents supported the pro-establishment political parties and organisations, while 10.7% supported the pan-democracy and localist political parties and organisations. 14.1% answered "don't know".

When they were asked if they were satisfied with the performance of the pro-establishment political parties and organisations, 47.7% expressed their dissatisfaction, 33.8% answered "half-half", and 13.0% were satisfied. Moreover, 30.1% said they were dissatisfied with the performance of the pan-democracy and localist political parties and organisations, while 45.5% answered "half-half", and 9.3% were satisfied.

The survey also listed some opinions on different functions and roles of Hong Kong's political parties and the respondents were asked to indicate their degree of agreement on these opinions. The survey findings indicated that 27.1% of the respondents agreed that many policies could not proceed if political parties did not support the Hong Kong government, while 24.7% disagreed and 32.5% said "half-half". When the respondents were asked if political parties in Hong Kong could effectively monitor the government, 42.1% disagreed, 18.5% agreed, and 28.0% said "half-half". Moreover, 39.3% of the respondents disagreed that political parties in Hong Kong could represent different views of the public, while 18.2% agreed and 28.7% answered "half-half".

The representation of pan-democrat and localist camps in the city's Legislative Council decreased significantly over the past year. 31.6% of the respondents believed that the effectiveness of the government had not changed in this year. 24.4% thought that the effectiveness had increased and 27.6% felt that it had decreased.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers. A total of 712 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 353; mobile: 359) were successfully interviewed, with response rates of 27.5% (landline) and 31.7% (mobile). The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.67 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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