

THE CHINESE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG

HONG KONG INSTITUTE OF ASIA-PACIFIC STUDIES

香港亞太研究所

香港中文大學

SHATIN • NT • HONG KONG TEL: (852) 3943 6740

Fax 圖文傳真 : (852) 2603 5215

E-mail 電子郵件: hkiaps@cuhk.edu.hk

香港 新界 沙田・電話:(八五二) 三九四三六七四零

中大香港亞太研究所民調: 七成七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 2022 年 7 月 18 日至 27 日晚上進行一項有關 政黨評價的電話調查,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,76.7%受訪者表示,他們沒有支持任何政黨或政團。在多個本港政黨或政團中,最多受訪者表示支持的政黨是民建聯(4.2%),其次是民主黨(3.0%)、工聯會(2.6%)和公民黨(1.4%)等。若以政治陣營觀之,建制派政黨和政團(民建聯、工聯會、新民黨、自由黨、其他建制派)有8.8%受訪者支持,而泛民主派及本土派政黨和政團(民主黨、公民黨、社民建、其他泛民主派及本土派)則有5.8%支持。另有8.5%受訪者回答「不知道/很難說」。若與去年比較(2021年11月),表示沒有支持任何政黨或政團的百分比較去年(61.5%)增加15.2個百分點,而回答「不知道/很難說」的百分比則下跌5.6個百分點(見附表一)。

調查亦發現,受訪市民不太滿意兩大政治陣營政黨及政團的表現。當被問及對建制派 政黨或政團的表現時,48.4%受訪者表示不滿意,30.7%回答「一半半」,而表示滿意的有7.0%。 若與去年比較,表示滿意的比例較去年(13.0%)下跌6個百分點,而回答「不知道/很難 說」(13.9%)較去年(5.6%)增加8.3個百分點,卡方檢定顯示兩個年度的百分比分布呈統 計上顯著的差異(見附表二)。

至於泛民主派及本土派政黨或政團,30.7%受訪者不滿意他們的表現,38.0%回答「一半半」,只有8.5%表示滿意。若與去年比較,回答「一半半」的比例較去年(45.5%)下跌7.5個百分點,而回答「不知道/很難說」(22.9%)較去年(15.1%)增加7.8個百分點,卡方檢定顯示兩個年度的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的差異(見附表二)。

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,45.5%受訪者不同意「香港政黨能夠有效監督政府」,10.3%表示同意,32.7%回答「一半半」;在代表民意方面,35.6%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9.6%,42.8%回答「一半半」;最後,29.1%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」,23.5%表示不同意,26.8%回答「一半半」(見附表三)。

比較今年與去年調查的百分比分布,卡方檢定顯示三條政黨功能問題的變化均達統計上顯著程度。首先,關於「香港政黨能夠有效監督政府」,同意的比例較去年(18.5%)下跌8.2 個百分點,而回答「一半半」的比例較去年(28.0%)增加4.7 個百分點;至於「香港政黨基本上能夠代表到不同市民的意見」,同意的比例較去年(18.2%)下跌8.6 個百分點,而回答「一半半」的比例較去年(28.7%)增加14.1 個百分點;至於「香港政府若果沒有政黨支持,很多政策都不可能順利推行」,回答「一半半」的比例較去年(32.5%)下跌5.7 個百分點,而回答「不知道/很難說」(20.5%)較去年(15.7%)增加4.8 個百分點(見附表三)。

今年及去年的調查均曾詢及受訪市民,對非建制派立法會議席數目大幅下降下,政府管治效能改變的評價。今年的調查顯示,42.0%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 19.2%,認為有所下降的有 25.7%。與去年比較,認為沒有改變的百分比較去年(31.6%)增加了 10.4 個百分點,而覺得有提升的百分比較去年(24.4%)下跌了 5.2 個百分點,卡方檢定顯示兩年的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的差異(見附表四)。

當被問及對現時立法會的表現時,45.2%的受訪者表示不滿意,表示「一半半」的有 34.3%,只有 9.4%滿意他們的表現(見附表五)。

最後,34.4%的受訪者表示不滿意現時政治狀況,表示「一半半」的有 40.6%,只有 13.4% 表示滿意(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702 名18歲或以上的市民(家居固網電話:338名;手提電話:364名),家居固網電話及手提 電話樣本的成功回應率分別為25.5%和25.9%。以702個成功樣本數推算,百分比變項的 抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.70 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

二零二二年八月三十一日

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)。

【是次調查採用了家居固網及手提電話的雙框電話號碼取樣設計,有關數據經雙框電話號碼樣本被抽中的機會率和政府統計處最新公佈的性別及年齡分佈作加權處理。由於數據經過加權處理,可能會有四捨五入(Rounding)的情況出現,個別數字的總和與總數未必相同,故可能出現總體百分比不等於100%的情況。】

附表一:最支持的香港政黨或政團(百分比)

	22年7月	21年11月
民建聯	4.2	6.9
民主黨	3.0	2.8
工聯會	2.6	2.3
公民黨	1.4	2.1
新民黨	0.7	1.0
社民連	0.7	0.4
自由黨	0.4	0.4
其他建制派	0.9	3.1
其他泛民主派及本土派	0.7	5.4
其他政黨或政團	0.2	0.0
沒有支持任何政黨或政團	76.7	61.5
不知道/很難說	8.5	14.1
(樣本數)	(666)	(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)

	22年7月	21年11月
建制派政黨或政團表現〔註一〕		
滿意	7.0	13.0
一半半	30.7	33.8
不滿意	48.4	47.7
不知道/很難說	13.9	5.6
(樣本數)	(698)	(710)
泛民主派及本土派政黨或政團表現〔註一〕		
滿意	8.5	9.3
一半半	38.0	45.5
不滿意	30.7	30.1
不知道/很難說	22.9	15.1
(樣本數)	(696)	(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?」

註一:經卡方檢定顯示,2022 年 7 月和 2021 年 11 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著程度 [p < 0.05]。

附表三:對香港政黨不同功能的看法(百分比)

	22年7月	21年11月
香港政黨能夠有效監督政府〔註一〕		
同意	10.3	18.5
一半半	32.7	28.0
不同意	45.5	42.1
不知道/很難說	11.4	11.4
(樣本數)	(694)	(706)
香港政黨基本上能夠代表到不同市民的意見〔註一〕		
同意	9.6	18.2
一半半	42.8	28.7
不同意	35.6	39.3
不知道/很難說	11.9	13.7
(樣本數)	(693)	(701)
香港政府若果沒有政黨支持,很多政策都不可能順利推行〔註一〕		
同意	29.1	27.1
一十十	26.8	32.5
不同意	23.5	24.7
不知道/很難說	20.5	15.7
(樣本數)	(697)	(708)

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?」

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?」

註一:經卡方檢定顯示,2022年7月和2021年11月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著程度[p<0.05]。

附表四:在過去一年非建制派立法會議席數目大幅下降對政府管治效能的影響(百分比)

	22年7月〔註一〕	21年11月
提升	19.2	24.4
下降	25.7	27.6
沒有改變	42.0	31.6
不知道/很難說	13.0	16.4
(樣本數)	(689)	(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?」

註一:經卡方檢定顯示,2022 年 7 月和 2021 年 11 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著程度 [p < 0.05]。

附表五:對立法會表現的滿意程度(百分比)

	百分比
滿意	9.4
一半半	34.3
不滿意	45.2
不知道/很難說	11.0
(樣本數)	(681)

22 年 7 月問卷調查問題:「總體嚟講,你滿唔滿意依家香港立法會嘅表現呢?係滿意、普通或一半半, 定係不滿意呢?」

附表六:對香港政治狀況的滿意程度(百分比)

	百分比
滿意	13.4
一半半	40.6
不滿意	34.4
不知道/很難說	11.5
(樣本數)	(680)

問題:「總體嚟講,你滿唔滿意依家香港嘅政治狀況呢?係滿意、普通或一半半,定係不滿意呢?」

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

The Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) conducted a telephone survey from 18 to 27 July 2022 to gauge public views about the political parties in Hong Kong. The main findings are as follows:

The survey asked the respondents which political party or organisation they supported. 76.7% 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 (4.2%), followed by the Democratic Party (3.0%), the Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (2.6%) and the Civic Party (1.4%). Generally, 8.8% of the respondents supported the pro-establishment political parties and organisations, while 5.8% supported the pan-democratic and localist political parties and organisations. 8.5% answered "don't know/hard to say". Compared with the results for November 2021, the proportion who "do not support any political parties or organisations" in 2022 increased by 15.2 percentage points, while those responding "don't know/hard to say" decreased by 5.6 percentage points.

The survey indicated that Hong Kong people were partially satisfied with the performance of political parties and organisations in the two major political camps. When they were asked if they were satisfied with the performance of the pro-establishment political parties and organisations, 48.4% expressed their dissatisfaction, 30.7% answered "half-half" and 7.0% were satisfied. The statistical analysis (chi-square test) shows that the results for 2022 were statistically significantly different from those for 2021. The proportion satisfied in 2022 decreased by 6 percentage points, while that responding "don't know/hard to say" in 2022 (13.9%) increased by 8.3 percentage points.

Moreover, 30.7% said they were dissatisfied with the performance of the pan-democratic and localist political parties and organisations, while 38.0% answered "half-half" and 8.5% were satisfied. The statistical analysis (chi-square test) shows that the results for 2022 were statistically significantly different from those for 2021. The proportion responding "half-half" in 2022 decreased by 7.5 percentage points, while that responding "don't know/hard to say" (22.9%) increased by 7.8 percentage points.

The survey also listed some opinions on various functions and roles of Hong Kong political parties, with the respondents asked to indicate their degree of agreement with these opinions. When the respondents were asked if political parties in Hong Kong could effectively monitor the government, 45.5% disagreed, 10.3% agreed and 32.7% said "half-half". 35.6% of the respondents disagreed that political parties in Hong Kong could represent the public's range of views, while 9.6% agreed and 42.8% answered "half-half". 29.1% of the respondents agreed that many policies could not proceed smoothly if political parties did not support the Hong Kong government, while 23.5% disagreed and 26.8% said "half-half".

The statistical analysis (chi-square test) shows that there were statistically significant differences in the results of the three questions about functions and roles of political parties between 2021 and 2022. Firstly, the proportion of respondents agreeing that "political parties in Hong Kong can effectively monitor the government" in 2022 decreased by 8.2 percentage points, while that responding "half-half" increased by 4.7 percentage points. Secondly, the proportion of respondents agreeing that "political parties in Hong Kong can represent different views of the public" in 2022 decreased by 8.6 percentage points, while that responding "half-half" increased

by 14.1 percentage points. Lastly, regarding the statement that "many policies could not proceed smoothly if political parties do not support the Hong Kong government", the proportion responding "half-half" in 2022 decreased by 5.7 percentage points, while that saying "don't know/hard to say" increased by 4.8 percent points.

In the current and past year's surveys, the respondents were asked to assess the change in the effectiveness of the government after the non-establishment camp's number of seats in the Legislative Council dropped significantly. In the current survey, 42.0% of respondents believed that the effectiveness of the government had not changed, 19.2% thought that it had increased and 25.7% felt that it had decreased. The statistical analysis (chi-square test) shows that the results for 2022 were statistically significantly different from those for 2021. The proportion responding "no change" in 2022 increased by 10.4 percentage points, while that saying "effectiveness has increased" fell by 5.2 percentage points.

When asked about their views on the performance of the current Legislative Council, 45.2% of the respondents indicated dissatisfaction, while 34.3% answered "half-half". Only 9.4% said they were satisfied with its performance.

Lastly, 34.4% of the respondents said that they were dissatisfied with the current political environment, while 40.6% answered "half-half" and 13.4% were satisfied.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers. A total of 702 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 338; mobile: 364) were successfully interviewed, with response rates of 25.5% (landline) and 25.9% (mobile). The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.70 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. Weighting of survey data was based on the probability of the respondents being selected via dualframe sampling design and relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department.

Media enquiries: Dr. ZHENG Wan-tai Victor, Associate Director (Executive) (Tel: 3943 1341).