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# 中大香港亞太研究所民調:

## 六成半市民不贊成限制未打針者進入食肆酒吧

香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所於2021年9月16日至25日晚上進行電話調 查,探討大眾對新冠病毒病疫情及預防措施的看法。調查發現64.1%受訪者表示,不贊成「若 市民未有接種疫苗或沒有陰性檢測證明(簡稱「未打針者」),不可進入食肆及酒吧」,其次 是公共設施和個人服務店舖,不贊成的比例有56.6%和43.7%。調查結果摘要如下:

是次調查詢問了受訪者對規定未打針者不可進入以下三種場所的看法,結果顯示, 64.1%受訪者不贊成(當中包括非常不贊成或不贊成者,下同)未打針者不可進入「食肆及 酒吧」,表示贊成的有28.9%(當中包括非常贊成或贊成者,下同);其次是「公共設施,如 公共圖書館、政府體育場所」,56.6%受訪者不贊成,而贊成的則有35.7%;最後是「個人服 務店舖,如美容院、健身室」,表示不贊成的有 43.7%,而持相反意見的亦有 42.1%。由此 可見,市民不太支持政府限制未打針者進入特定場所(見附表一)。

對於放寬防疫措施的看法,調查發現 52.1%受訪者認為政府應該推出專為已接種疫苗 人士而設的放寬措施,有38.3%認為不應該推出相關措施,反映市民較同意放寬已打針者的 限制。若與七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,九月份及七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)。

調查亦發現,44.2%受訪者認為政府現時應該放寬防疫措施,37.0%認為應該維持不變, 而認為應該收緊的比例有11.9%。若與七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,九月份及七月份兩次調查的百分比分布不達統計上顯著水平 (見附表三)。

對於市民接種疫苗的打算,七成受訪者回答已經接種疫苗(59.2%)或將會接種(13.0%), 12.5%回應不會接種,15.3%則未決定。統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示,九月份及七月份 兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異,表示已接種的比例較七月份(44.5%)增加了 14.7個百分點,而未決定者的比例較七月份(21.8%)下降了6.5個百分點(見附表四)。

最後,在憂慮會否感染新冠病毒病方面,60.2%受訪者表示不擔心,表示有點擔心的有31.2%,感到頗為擔心的有5.0%,表示非常擔心的只有1.9%。統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示,九月份及七月份兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異,表示不擔心的比例較七月份(53.4%)增加了6.8個百分點(見附表五)。

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716名18歲或以上的市民(家居固網電話:351名;手提電話:365名),家居固網電話及手提電話樣本的成功回應率分別為27.7%和32.4%。以716個成功樣本數推算,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%)。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 二零二一年十月十一日

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)。

附表一:是否贊成未有接種疫苗或者沒有陰性檢測証明的市民不可進入以下場所(百分比)

	食肆及酒吧	公共設施	個人服務店舖
非常贊成	8.4	8.6	8.6
贊成	20.5	27.1	33.5
唔贊成	47.8	43.0	33.3
非常唔贊成	16.3	13.6	10.4
不知道/很難說	7.1	7.7	14.2
(樣本數)	(714)	(714)	(710)

問題:「你贊唔贊成,若果市民未有接種疫苗或者沒有陰性檢測証明,就唔可以進入『食肆及酒吧』呢?係非常贊成、贊成、唔贊成、定係非常唔贊成呢?」

問題:「你贊唔贊成,若果市民未有接種疫苗或者沒有陰性檢測証明,就唔可以進入『公共設施,如公共圖書館、政府體育場所』呢?係非常贊成、贊成、唔贊成、定係非常唔贊成呢?」

問題:「你贊唔贊成,若果市民未有接種疫苗或者沒有陰性檢測証明,就唔可以進入『個人服務店舖,如美容院、健身室』呢?係非常贊成、贊成、唔贊成、定係非常唔贊成呢?」

附表二:政府應否推出專為已接種疫苗人士的放寬措施(百分比)

	2021年9月	2021年7月
應該	52.1	54.3
不應該	38.3	37.2
不知道/很難說	9.5	8.5
(樣本數)	(716)	(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?」

註:經卡方檢定顯示 2021 年 9 月和 2021 年 7 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: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9月	11.9	44.2	37.0	6.9	(716)
2021年7月	13.7	39.6	40.1	6.5	(706)
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 9 月和 2021 年 7 月的百分比分布差異不達統計上的顯著水平 [p≥0.05]。

附表四:接種新冠病毒疫苗的比例(百分比)

	2021年9月	2021年7月
已接種	59.2	44.5
將會接種	13.0	17.8
不會接種	12.5	15.9
未決定	15.3	21.8
(樣本數)	(715)	(702)

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

註:經卡方檢定顯示 2021 年 9 月和 2021 年 7 月的百分比分布差異達統計上的顯著水平 [p < 0.05]。

附表五:有多擔心自己會感染到新型冠狀病毒病(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9月	60.2	31.2	5.0	1.9	1.7	(716)
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病呢?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 9 月和 2021 年 7 月的百分比分布差異達統計上的顯著水平 [p < 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 16 to 25 September 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, 64.1% disagreed that individuals who had not been vaccinated or did not have valid proof of a negative COVID-19 test result (hereafter, individuals who had not been vaccinated) should be banned from entering "restaurants and bars". The corresponding percentages of "public facilities" and "personal service shops, such as beauty parlours and gymnasiums" were 56.6% and 43.7%, respectively.

### Major findings are summarised as follows

The survey found that 64.1% of the respondents disagreed (including those who disagreed or strongly disagreed) that individuals who had not been vaccinated should be banned from entering "restaurants and bars", but 28.9% agreed (including those who agreed or strongly agreed). 56.6% of the respondents disagreed to ban unvaccinated people from entering "public facilities, such as public libraries and public sport centres", but 35.7% agreed. 43.7% of the respondents disagreed to ban unvaccinated people from entering "premises related to service shops, such as beauty parlours and gymnasiums", but 42.1% held the opposite opinion. It suggests that the public did not want more restrictions on those who had not been vaccinated.

In terms of relaxing the current countermeasures against COVID-19 for those who are vaccinated, 52.1% of the respondents believed that the government should do so. Meanwhile, 38.3% did not think so. It shows that the public tended to support relaxing the countermeasures for those who are vaccinated. A statistical analysis (Chi-squared test) found that there is no significant difference in percentage distribution of responses to these questions conducted in the surveys in September and July 2021.

In addition, 44.2% of the respondents endorsed a relaxation of the current countermeasures by the government. Meanwhile, 37.0% believed the current countermeasures should remain the same, and 11.9% would like them to be tightened. A statistical analysis (Chi-squared test) found no significant difference in percentage distribution of the responses obtained in September and July 2021.

In terms of the intention to get vaccinated, 59.2% of the respondents had already done so,

13.0% answered that they would be getting vaccinated and 12.5% said they would not get

vaccinated. 15.3% had not made a decision yet. Statistical analysis (Chi-squared test) found that

the differences between September and July 2021 were statistically significant. The figure for "get

vaccinated" increased by 14.7 percentage points, while that of "not made a decision" decreased

by 6.5 percentage points.

Lastly, 60.2% of the respondents were not worried at all about being infected, and 31.2%

said that they were somewhat worried. Only 5.0% and 1.9% were quite worried and very worried,

respectively. Statistical analysis (Chi-squared test) found that the differences between September

and July 2021 were statistically significant. The figures of "not worried" increased by 6.8

percentage points.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile

phone numbers. A total of 716 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 351; mobile: 365) were

successfully interviewed, with response rates of 27.7% (landline) and 32.4% (mobile). The

sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.66 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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