



中大香港亞太研究所民調： 五成六市民對政治缺乏興趣

香港中文大學（中大）香港亞太研究所於 2022 年 7 月 18 日至 27 日進行一項有關市民對政治興趣的電話調查。調查發現 55.5%受訪者表示對政治缺乏興趣（當中包括沒甚麼興趣及完全沒有興趣）。調查結果摘要如下：

是次調查詢問了受訪者對政治的興趣，有 55.5%表示對政治缺乏興趣（39.9%表示「沒甚麼興趣」及 15.6%表示「完全沒有興趣」），而 41.9%受訪者表示對政治有興趣（5.4%回答「很有興趣」及 36.5%回答「有些興趣」）（見附表一）。

調查亦詢問受訪者閱讀政治新聞的習慣，結果顯示，30.4%的受訪者每日都有閱讀、收聽或收看政治新聞，22.2%回答每星期幾次，15.2%表示每星期一兩次，16.3%表示很少留意政治新聞（每月一至兩次），11.4%的受訪者表示幾乎沒有閱讀、收聽或收看政治新聞（見附表二）。

調查列出一些表達政治意見的途徑，詢問市民過去一年曾否透過該途徑就地區或全港性問題表達意見。調查結果顯示，大多數受訪市民並未積極運用這些途徑表達意見。相對而言，市民較常用社交媒體表達意見，21.4%的受訪者表示「經常」（2.8%）或「間中」（18.6%）在社交媒體如Facebook、網絡論壇等發布或轉發貼文，51.3%表示「完全沒有」，24.6%回答「很少」；至於直接向有關官員或者政府部門反映意見，4.8%的受訪者回答「經常」（0.5%）或「間中」（4.3%），86.9%表示「完全沒有」，7.3%回答「很少」；而透過區議員或立法會議員表達意見的，4.4%的受訪者回答「經常」（0.3%）或「間中」（4.1%），86.8%表示「完全沒有」，「很少」則有 7.8%；最後，4.4%的受訪者「經常」（0.4%）或「間中」（4.0%）透過非政府團體反映意見，回答「完全沒有」和「很少」的受訪者分別有 82.7%和 12.2%（見附表三）。

此外，調查詢問受訪者是否同意以下看法影響他們對政治的興趣。首先，47.7%的受訪者同意「政府官員不太在乎我這類人的想法」，33.7%回答「一半半」，而表示不同意的有 12.0%。其次，43.0%的受訪者同意「像我這類人對政府的政策並無任何發言權」，29.5%回答「一半半」，而表示不同意的有 18.8%。最後，38.4%的受訪者不同意「有時候政治和政府的事很複雜，像我這類人是很難了解的」，29.7%回答「一半半」，而表示同意的有 27.4%（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 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

2022 年 8 月 11 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，可能會有進位（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：對政治的興趣（百分比）

| | 百分比 |
|---------|-------|
| 很有興趣 | 5.4 |
| 有些興趣 | 36.5 |
| 沒甚麼興趣 | 39.9 |
| 完全沒有興趣 | 15.6 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 2.6 |
| （樣本數） | (702) |

問題：「你對政治嘅興趣有幾大呢？係好有興趣、有啲興趣、無乜興趣，定係完全無興趣呢？」

附表二：閱讀、收聽或收看政治新聞的習慣（百分比）

| | 百分比 |
|-----------|-------|
| 每日都有 | 30.4 |
| 每星期幾次 | 22.2 |
| 每星期一兩次 | 15.2 |
| 很少（每月一兩次） | 16.3 |
| 幾乎沒有 | 11.4 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 4.6 |
| （樣本數） | (702) |

問題：「你多唔多閱讀、收聽或者收睇有關政治嘅新聞？係每日都有、每星期幾次、每星期一兩次、好少，定係幾乎無呢？」

附表三：就地區或全港性問題表達意見的途徑（百分比）

| | 經常 | 間中 | 很少 | 完全沒有 | 不知道／ 很難說 | （樣本數） |
|--|-----|------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 在社交媒體如 Facebook、 網絡論壇等發布或轉發貼 文〔註一〕 | 2.8 | 18.6 | 24.6 | 51.3 | 2.7 | (701) |
| 直接向有關官員或政府部 門反映意見 | 0.5 | 4.3 | 7.3 | 86.9 | 1.1 | (702) |
| 透過區議員或者立法會議 員反映意見 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 7.8 | 86.8 | 0.9 | (702) |
| 透過非政府團體反映意見 | 0.4 | 4.0 | 12.2 | 82.7 | 0.7 | (701) |

問題：「喺過去一年內，你有幾經常因為地區或全港性嘅問題，而做過以下嘅嘢呢？」

『直接向有關官員或者政府部門反映意見。』係經常、間中、好少，定係完全冇呢？

『透過區議員或者立法會議員反映意見。』係經常、間中、好少，定係完全冇呢？

『透過非政府團體反映意見。』係經常、間中、好少，定係完全冇呢？

『喺社交媒體如 Facebook、網絡論壇等發布或轉發貼文。』係經常、間中、好少，定係完全冇呢？」

註一：「完全沒有」包括不懂使用社交媒體人士。

附表四：對個人政治效能感的看法（百分比）

| | 同意 | 一半半 | 不同意 | 不知道／ 很難說 | （樣本數） |
|-----------------------------------|------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 政府官員不太在乎我這類 人的想法 | 47.7 | 33.7 | 12.0 | 6.7 | (701) |
| 像我這類人對政府的政策 並無任何發言權 | 43.0 | 29.5 | 18.8 | 8.7 | (700) |
| 有時候政治和政府的事很 複雜，像我這類人是很難 了解的 | 27.4 | 29.7 | 38.4 | 4.6 | (700) |

問題：「『政府官員唔係太在乎我呢類人嘅諗法』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」

問題：「『好似我呢類人對政府嘅政策係無任何發言權』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」

問題：「『有時候政治同政府嘅事好複雜，好似我呢類人係好難了解嘅』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」

Survey findings on public's interest in politics 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 July to 27 July 2022 to gauge the public's level of interest in politics. 55.5% of the respondents said they were not very interested or not interested at all in politics. The main findings are as follows:

The survey asked the respondents about their level of interest in politics. 55.5% of the respondents said they were not very interested (39.9%) or not interested at all (15.6%), while 41.9% were very interested (5.4%) or moderately interested (36.5%).

The survey asked the respondents how often they read political news. 30.4% of the respondents answered that they read it every day, 22.2% answered "several times a week", 15.2% answered "once or twice a week", 16.3% answered "seldom" (once or twice a month) and 11.4% said that they almost never read any.

The survey listed some possible channels for expressing political opinions and asked the respondents how often they had expressed their opinions on issues related to local districts or Hong Kong as a whole via these channels in the past year. It found that most respondents did not actively use these channels to express their opinions. Comparatively, social media was more frequently used to express opinions than other channels. 21.4% of the respondents always (2.8%) or sometimes (18.6%) posted or shared messages on social media such as Facebook and other internet forums, while 24.6% seldom did so and 51.3% had never done so. The survey also found that 4.8% of the respondents always (0.5%) or sometimes (4.3%) expressed their opinions directly to officials or relevant government departments, while 7.3% seldom did so and 86.9% had never done so. 4.4% of the respondents said that they always (0.3%) or sometimes (4.1%) expressed their opinions to District Councilors or Legislative Councilors, while 7.8% seldom did so and 86.8% had never done so. Lastly, 4.4% of the respondents always (0.4%) or sometimes (4.0%) expressed their opinions through the non-governmental organisations, while 12.2% seldom did so and 82.7% had never done so.

When the respondents were asked about their views on statements which may reflect the reasons for their level of political interest, 47.7% agreed that "government officials do not care much what people like me think", 12.0% disagreed and 33.7% said "half-half". 43.0% of the respondents agreed that "people like me don't have any say about government policies", while 18.8% disagreed and 29.5% answered "half-half". Also, 38.4% of the respondents disagreed that "sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me cannot really understand what is going on", while 27.4% agreed and 29.7% said "half-half".

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 dual-frame sampling design and relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department.

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