



## 中大香港亞太研究所民調：

### 六成市民贊成三月底前全面撤銷防疫措施 逾三成新冠確診者自覺患長新冠

自去年第三季開始，政府逐步放寬各種防疫措施，社會亦漸漸復常。香港中文大學（中大）香港亞太研究所最近完成一項市民對新冠疫情的意見調查，其結果簡述如下：

根據該調查的結果，60.7%的受訪者表示，贊成（37.8%）或非常贊成（22.9%）在今年三月底前撤銷所有防疫措施，不贊成或非常不贊成的則分別有30.1%和4.2%（見附表一）。

調查又發現，53.9%的受訪者表示自己曾確診過2019冠狀病毒病一次，4.4%的人更表示自己確診過兩次，換句話說，共有58.3%受訪者曾確診，沒有確診過的則有41.3%（見附表二）。曾確診的受訪者中，超過六成（64.9%）表示不擔心自己會再次感染，感到有點擔心的有23.7%，表示頗擔心或非常擔心的只有6.0%和4.3%。至於未確診過的受訪者，亦有五成五（55.1%）聲稱不擔心受到感染，感到有點擔心，頗擔心或非常擔心的則分別有30.7%，7.1%和5.2%（見附表三）。

受訪者在調查中被問到，有否聽過「新冠肺炎長期綜合後遺症」，即所謂長新冠，結果顯示，接近九成（88.7%）的受訪者都表示聽過，只有11.3%表示沒有聽過或不認識（見附表四）。在那些曾確診新冠的受訪者中，32.7%覺得自己患上了長新冠，62.9%則認為自己沒有患上（見附表五），4.4%回答「不知道／很難說」。不過，在自覺患上長新冠的受訪者中，只有37.8%曾因此而求醫，60.4%都沒有看醫生（見附表六）。當那些未確診過的受訪者被問到，若染上新冠病毒會否擔心患上

長新冠時，39.6%表示不擔心，34.7%說有點擔心，感到頗擔心或非常擔心的則分別有 12.3%和 9.7%（見附表七）。

另外，調查顯示，59.7%受訪者表示對現時香港的新冠疫情頗關注（41.6%）或非常關注（18.1%），37.7%則表示頗不關注（31.6%）或非常不關注（6.1%）。

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 705 位 18 歲或以上的市民（家居固網電話：321 名；手提電話：384 名），家居固網電話及手提電話樣本的成功回應率分別為 25.4%和 28.4%。以 705 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%）。此外，調查數據先後以雙框電話號碼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

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附表一：是否贊成三月底前撤銷所有防疫措施（百分比）

	百分比
非常贊成	22.9
贊成	37.8
不贊成	30.1
非常不贊成	4.2
不知道／很難說	5.0
（樣本數）	（702）

題目：「你贊唔贊成香港喺今年三月底之前撤銷曬所有嘅防疫措施呢？係非常贊成、贊成、不贊成，定係非常不贊成呢？」

附表二：有沒有確診過2019冠狀病毒病（百分比）

	百分比
0次（沒有）	41.3
1次	53.9
2次	4.4
不知道／很難說	0.4
（樣本數）	（678）

題目：「請問你有冇確診過2019冠狀病毒病呢？如果有，咁你確診過幾多次呢？」

附表三：有多擔心自己會感染／再次感染到新冠病毒病（百分比）

	有確診過的受訪者	無確診過的受訪者
不擔心	64.9	55.1
有點擔心	23.7	30.7
頗擔心	6.0	7.1
非常擔心	4.3	5.2
不知道／很難說	1.0	1.9
（樣本數）	（394）	（279）

題目：「你有幾擔心自己會再次感染到新冠病毒病呢？係唔擔心、有啲擔心、幾擔心、定係非常擔心？」【只問有確診過的受訪者】

題目：「你有幾擔心自己會感染到新冠病毒病呢？係唔擔心、有啲擔心、幾擔心、定係非常擔心？」【只問無確診過的受訪者】

附表四：有沒有聽過「新冠肺炎長期綜合後遺症」（即所謂長新冠）（百分比）

	百分比
有聽過	88.7
沒有聽過／不認識	11.3
（樣本數）	（696）

題目：「你有冇聽過「新冠肺炎長期綜合後遺症」（即所謂長新冠）呢？」

附表五：覺得自己有無患上長新冠（百分比）

【只問有確診過的受訪者】

	百分比
有	32.7
沒有	62.9
不知道／很難說	4.4
（樣本數）	（394）

題目：「所謂長新冠，係指感染咗新冠病毒嘅人，喺確診後繼續受到病毒嘅中長期影響，症狀持續一個月或以上，包括出現疲倦、氣促、認知功能障礙、頭痛、胸痛、關節疼等情況。你覺得自己有冇患上長新冠呢？」

附表六：有無因為患上長新冠而去看醫生（百分比）

【只問有確診過並覺得自己患上長新冠的受訪者】

	百分比
有	37.8
沒有	60.4
不知道／很難說	1.8
（樣本數）	（129）

題目：「咁你有冇因為患上『長新冠』而去睇醫生呢？」

附表七：有多擔心若自己感染到新冠病毒會患上長新冠（百分比）

【只問有確診過的受訪者】

	百分比
不擔心	39.6
有點擔心	34.7
頗擔心	12.3
非常擔心	9.7
不知道／很難說	3.7
（樣本數）	（279）

題目：「所謂『長新冠』，係指感染咗新冠病毒嘅人，喺確診後繼續受到病毒嘅中長期影響，症狀持續一個月或以上，包括出現疲倦、氣促、認知功能障礙、頭痛、胸痛、關節疼等情況。你有幾擔心如果自己感染到新冠病毒，會患上『長新冠』呢？係唔擔心、有啲擔心、幾擔心、定係非常擔心？」

附表八：對香港現時新冠疫情有多關注（百分比）

	百分比
非常關注	18.1
頗關注	41.6
頗不關注	31.6
非常不關注	6.1
不知道／很難說	2.6
（樣本數）	（705）

題目：「請問你對香港現時嘅新冠疫情有幾關注呢？係非常關注、幾關注、幾唔關注，定係非常唔關注呢？」

**Survey findings on views about COVID-19  
released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK**

Since the third quarter of last year, the government has gradually relaxed various anti-epidemic measures, and society has steadily returned to normal. The Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) recently conducted a public opinion survey on the COVID-19 pandemic. The main findings are as follows:

According to the survey results, 60.7% of the respondents agreed (37.8%) or strongly agreed (22.9%) that all epidemic prevention measures should be withdrawn by the end of March this year, while 30.1% and 4.2% disagreed or strongly disagreed respectively.

The survey also revealed that 53.9% of the respondents said they had been diagnosed with COVID once and 4.4% said they had been diagnosed twice. In other words, a total of 58.3% of the respondents had been diagnosed, while 41.3% had not. Among those who had been diagnosed, more than three-fifths (64.9%) said they were not worried about being re-infected, 23.7% were somewhat worried, and only 6.0% and 4.3% were quite worried or very worried. Among respondents who had not been diagnosed, 55.1% claimed they were not worried about getting infected. The proportions of those who were somewhat worried, quite worried or very worried were 30.7%, 7.1% and 5.2% respectively.

The respondents were asked in the survey whether they had heard of “post COVID-19 condition”, or so-called long COVID. The survey results showed that nearly nine-tenths (88.7%) of the respondents had heard of it, while only 11.3% said they had not heard of it or did not know about it. Among those who had been diagnosed with COVID, 32.7% felt they had long COVID, while 62.9% thought they did not, and 4.4% answered “don’t know/hard to say”. However, only 37.8% of those who felt they had long COVID had sought medical treatment, and 60.4% had not seen a doctor. When the respondents who had not been diagnosed were asked whether they would be worried about developing long COVID if they were infected, 39.6% said they were not worried, 34.7% said they were somewhat worried, and 12.3% and 9.7% said they were quite worried or very worried respectively.

The survey results also indicated that 59.7% of respondents were quite concerned (41.6%) or very concerned (18.1%) about the current epidemic situation in Hong Kong, whereas 37.7% were quite unconcerned (31.6%) or very unconcerned (6.1%).

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers. A total of 705 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 321; mobile: 384) were successfully interviewed, with response rates of 25.4% (landline) and 28.4% (mobile). The sampling error for the sample size of 705 is estimated at plus or minus 3.69 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. Furthermore, the data in this survey was weighted based on the probability of the respondents being selected via a dual-frame sampling design and the relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department.

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