



HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE
香港民意研究所

香港民意研究所 之 香港民意研究計劃
Hong Kong Public Opinion Program
of Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute

「公民社會贊助計劃」
Civic Society Sponsorship Scheme

第四號研究報告
Research Report No. 4

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香港民研的前身為香港大學民意研究計劃(港大民研)。
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The predecessor of HKPOP was the Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP).
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研究背景 Background

香港民意研究所之香港民意研究計劃（香港民研）自 2019 年 7 月起推出「公民社會贊助計劃」。任何人士如果單獨或合資贊助港幣\$12,000，可向香港民研建議在下次調查專列中加入題目一條，範疇不拘。香港民研會把提問方式調校至專業水平，然後進行調查，再發表結果兼鳴謝所有贊助人士，包括無名氏，而所得資源會撥入一般常設調查專列的項目。

特首原定在 10 月中宣布的施政報告被推遲後有報導指政府將讓居住在大灣區或其他大陸城市的香港永久居民在選舉日投票。為此，Hong Kong Free Press 決定透過「公民社會贊助計劃」建議香港民研進行調查，題目為：「最近有建議認為居住在中國內地的香港人，可以在香港進行選舉時在內地投票，但居住在香港以外其他地方的香港人，包括在台灣或海外居住的香港人都不可以。你有多支持或者反對這個建議？」調查於 2020 年 10 月 19 至 22 日期間透過真實訪問員隨機抽樣電話訪問，最終錄得 1,020 個成功個案。

The Hong Kong Public Opinion Program (HKPOP) under the Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute started the “Civic Society Sponsorship Scheme” in July 2019, whereby any person or group sponsoring HK\$12,000 is entitled to suggest one question on whatever topic for inclusion in HKPOP’s next omnibus survey. HKPOP would professionally fine-tune the question, run the survey, and then release the result with proper acknowledgement of the sponsor(s) who may choose to remain anonymous. HKPOP would use the resources generated to fund its regular tracking surveys.

After the postponement of the Chief Executive’s 2020 Policy Address originally scheduled in mid-October, it is widely reported that the Government had planned to allow Hong Kong permanent residents living in the Greater Bay or other mainland cities to vote in the Mainland on election days. Hong Kong Free Press then decided to sponsor HKPOP via its Civic Society Sponsorship Scheme to run this survey question: **There is a recent suggestion that Hongkongers living in Mainland China should be allowed to vote in Hong Kong elections, but not for Hongkongers living elsewhere outside Hong Kong, like those living in Taiwan or overseas. How much do you support or oppose this suggestion?** The survey was carried out from 19 to 22 October 2020 through random telephone interviews by real interviewers. A total of 1,020 successful cases was collected.

調查結果 Survey Result

以下為是次調查的樣本資料及結果：
Herewith the contact information and result of this survey:

表 1：樣本資料
Table 1: Contact Information

調查日期 Date of survey	: 19-22/10/2020
調查方法 Survey method	: 由真實訪問員以電腦隨機抽樣電話訪問形式進行 Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
訪問對象 Target population	: 18 歲或以上操粵語的香港居民 Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong citizens aged 18 or above
成功樣本數目 Sample size	: 1,020 個成功個案(包括 508 個固網及 512 個手提個案) 1,020 successful cases (including 508 landline and 512 mobile samples)
實效回應比率 Effective response rate	: 62.2%
抽樣誤差 ^[1] Standard error	: 標準誤差少於 1.6 個百分比，即在 95% 置信水平下，各個百分比的抽樣誤差不多於正負 3.1 個百分比。 Less than 1.6% (at 95% confidence level, the maximum sampling error of all percentages should be no more than 3.1 percentage points)
加權方法 Weighting method	: 按照政府統計處提供的統計數字以「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。全港人口年齡及性別分佈統計數字來自《二零一九年年中人口數字》，而教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分統計數字則來自《香港的女性及男性 - 主要統計數字》（2019 年版）。 The figures have been rim-weighted according to figures provided by the Census and Statistics Department. The gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population came from “Mid-year population for 2019”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2019 Edition)”.

[1] 此公報中所有誤差數字均以 95% 置信水平計算。95% 置信水平，是指倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查 100 次，則 95 次各自計算出的誤差範圍會包含人口真實數字。由於調查數字涉及抽樣誤差，傳媒引用百分比數字時，應避免使用小數點，在引用評分數字時，則可以使用一個小數點。
All error figures in this release are calculated at 95% confidence level. “95% confidence level” means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times with different random samples, we would expect 95 times having the population parameter within the respective error margins calculated. Because of sampling errors, when quoting percentages, journalists should refrain from reporting decimal places, whereas one decimal place can be used when quoting rating figures.

表 2：頻數表

Table 2: Frequency Table

<p>Q1：最近有建議認為住喺中國內地嘅香港人，可以喺香港進行選舉時喺內地投票，但住喺香港以外其他地方嘅香港人，包括喺台灣或者海外居住嘅香港人都不可以。你有幾支持或者反對呢個建議？</p>	<p>調查日期 Date of survey: 19-22/10/2020</p>	
<p>There is a recent suggestion that Hongkongers living in Mainland China should be allowed to vote in Hong Kong elections, but not for Hongkongers living elsewhere outside Hong Kong, like those living in Taiwan or overseas. How much do you support or oppose this suggestion?</p>	<p>頻數 Frequency</p>	<p>百分比 Percentage (基數 Base=1,020)</p>
<p>好支持 Very much support } 支持 Support 幾支持 Somewhat support } 一半半 Half-half } 幾反對 Somewhat oppose } 反對 Oppose 好反對 Very much oppose } 唔知／難講 Don't know / hard to say }</p>	<p>103 }179 75 } 96 } 129 }697 568 }</p>	<p>10.1% } 17.5% 7.4% } 9.4% } 12.7% } 68.3% 55.7% }</p>
<p>合計 Total</p>	<p>1,020</p>	<p>100.0%</p>
<p>拒答 Refusal</p>	<p><1</p>	<p></p>
<p>淨值 (支持 - 反對) Net value (Support – Oppose)</p>	<p></p>	<p>-50.8%</p>
<p>平均量值 Mean value*</p>	<p></p>	<p>2.0 +/- 0.1</p>

*平均量值是把答案按照正面程度，以 1 分最低 5 分最高量化成為 1、2、3、4、5 分，再求取樣本平均數值。
The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

以下為是次調查的被訪者背景資料：
Herewith the demographic profile of respondents:

表 3：性別
Table 3: Gender

	原始樣本 Raw sample		加權樣本 Weighted sample	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,020)	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,020)
男 Male	516	50.6%	479	47.0%
女 Female	504	49.4%	541	53.0%
合計 Total	1,020	100.0%	1,020	100.0%

表 4：年齡
Table 4: Age

	原始樣本 Raw sample		加權樣本 Weighted sample	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,007)	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,007)
18 – 29	162	16.1%	161	16.0%
30 – 39	146	14.5%	166	16.5%
40 – 49	109	10.8%	173	17.2%
50 – 59	119	11.8%	197	19.6%
60 – 69	216	21.4%	166	16.5%
70 +	255	25.3%	144	14.3%
合計 Total	1,007	100.0%	1,007	100.0%
拒答 Refusal	13		13	

表 5：教育程度
Table 5: Education attainment

	原始樣本 Raw sample		加權樣本 Weighted sample	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,012)	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,012)
小學或以下 Primary or below	145	14.3%	191	18.9%
中學 Secondary	439	43.4%	472	46.6%
大專或以上 Tertiary or above	428	42.3%	349	34.5%
合計 Total	1,012	100.0%	1,012	100.0%
拒答 Refusal	8		8	

表 6：職位
Table 6: Occupation

	原始樣本 Raw sample		加權樣本 Weighted sample	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=998)	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=998)
行政及專業人員 Executive and professional	170	17.0%	178	17.8%
文職及服務人員 Clerical and service worker	173	17.3%	250	25.1%
勞動工人 Production worker	89	8.9%	142	14.3%
料理家務者 Homemaker/housewife	59	5.9%	45	4.5%
學生 Student	102	10.2%	106	10.7%
其他 Others	405	40.6%	276	27.6%
合計 Total	998	100.0%	998	100.0%
拒答 Refusal	22		22	

表 7：政治取向
Table 7: Political inclination

	原始樣本 Raw sample		加權樣本 Weighted sample	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=984)	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=981)
傾向民主派 Inclined toward the pro- democracy camp	472	48.0%	450	45.8%
傾向建制派 Inclined toward the pro- establishment camp	139	14.1%	132	13.4%
傾向中間派 Inclined toward the centrist	200	20.3%	201	20.5%
有政治傾向／政治中立 ／唔屬於任何派別 No political inclination / politically neutral / don't belong to any camp	125	12.7%	141	14.4%
其他/唔知/好難講 Others / don't know / hard to say	48	4.9%	57	5.8%
合計 Total	984	100.0%	981	100.0%
拒答 Refusal	36		39	

附錄一：詳細樣本資料

Appendix 1: Detailed Contact Information

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage
確定為不合資格的電話號碼 Respondents' ineligibility confirmed	2,276	8.6%
傳真機號碼 Fax/data line	231	0.9%
無效電話號碼 Invalid number	813	3.1%
電話轉駁號碼 Call-forwarding/mobile/pager	517	1.9%
非住戶／非個人手提電話號碼 Non-residential/mobile number	308	1.2%
言語不通 Language problem	373	1.4%
被訪者不合資格 No eligible respondents	21	<0.1%
其他問題 Special Technological circumstances	13	<0.1%
沒有指定被訪者 Respondent never available	0	0.0%
未能確定是否具合資格被訪者的電話號碼 Respondents' eligibility not confirmed	23,114	86.9%
電話線路繁忙 Always busy	2,767	10.4%
電話無人接聽 No answer	6,850	25.8%
電話錄音 Answering device	4,647	17.5%
密碼阻隔 Call-blocking	30	0.1%
被訪者於篩選題前中斷訪問 Interview terminated before the screening question	98	0.4%
預約跨越調查期限 - 未能確定是否具合資格被訪者 Appointment date beyond the end of the fieldwork period – Respondents' ineligibility not confirmed	8,701	32.7%
其他問題 Others	21	0.1%
確定具合資格被訪者的電話號碼，但未能進行訪問 Respondents' eligibility confirmed, but failed to complete the interview	181	0.7%
家人拒絕接受訪問 Household-level refusal	3	<0.1%
被訪者拒絕接受訪問 Known respondent refusal	0	0.0%
預約跨越調查期限 - 確定具合資格被訪者 Appointment date beyond the end of the fieldwork period – Respondents' eligibility confirmed	62	0.2%
未能完成整個訪問 Partial interview	49	0.2%
其他問題 Miscellaneous	67	0.3%
成功訪問樣本 Successful cases	1,020	3.8%
合計 Total	26,591	100.0%

實效回應比率計算方法：

Calculation of effective response rate:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{實效回應比率 Effective response rate} \\ & = \frac{\text{成功訪問樣本}}{\text{成功訪問樣本} + \text{未完成整個訪問樣本} + \text{合資格而拒絕受訪樣本}^{\wedge} + \text{推算為合資格而拒絕受訪樣本}^{\#}} \times 100.0\% \\ & = \frac{\text{Successful cases}}{\text{Successful cases} + \text{Incomplete cases}^* + \text{Refusal cases by eligible respondents}^{\wedge} + \text{Projected refusal cases by eligible respondents}^{\#}} \times 100.0\% \\ & = \frac{1,020}{1,020 + 49 + 3 + 567} \times 100.0\% \\ & = 62.2\% \end{aligned}$$

* 包括「未能完成整個訪問」及「被訪者於篩選題前中斷訪問」 Including “partial interview” and “interview terminated before the screening question”

^ 即「被訪者拒絕接受訪問」 Including “household-level refusal” and “known respondent refusal”

按照訪問紀錄的已知比例推算 Figure obtained by pro-rata

附錄二：深入分析 Appendix 2: In-depth Analysis

深入分析顯示，只有年齡組別，教育程度及政治取向之結果在統計學上(於 p=0.01 水平)出現顯著差異，有關數字如下：

In-depth analysis shows that only the results by age groups, education attainment and political inclination have statistically significant difference (at p-0.01 level), as shown below:

最近有建議認為住喺中國內地嘅香港人，可以喺香港進行選舉時喺內地投票，但住喺香港以外其他地方嘅香港人，包括喺台灣或者海外居住嘅香港人都不可以。你有幾支持或者反對呢個建議？ There is a recent suggestion that Hongkongers living in Mainland China should be allowed to vote in Hong Kong elections, but not for Hongkongers living elsewhere outside Hong Kong, like those living in Taiwan or overseas. How much do you support or oppose this suggestion?	年齡組別 (綜合數據) Age groups (aggregated)			
	18-29	30-49	50+	總樣本 Overall sample
支持 Support	2.6%	16.5%	22.8%	17.5%
一半半 Half-half	10.7%	8.5%	9.6%	9.4%
反對 Oppose	84.7%	73.3%	60.7%	68.3%
唔知／難講 Don't know / hard to say	1.9%	1.7%	6.9%	4.8%
合計 Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
合計人數 Total count	162	255	589	1,020

最近有建議認為住喺中國內地嘅香港人，可以喺香港進行選舉時喺內地投票，但住喺香港以外其他地方嘅香港人，包括喺台灣或者海外居住嘅香港人都不可以。你有幾支持或者反對呢個建議？ There is a recent suggestion that Hongkongers living in Mainland China should be allowed to vote in Hong Kong elections, but not for Hongkongers living elsewhere outside Hong Kong, like those living in Taiwan or overseas. How much do you support or oppose this suggestion?	教育程度 (綜合數據) Education attainment (aggregated)			
	小學或以下 Primary or below	中學 Secondary	大專或以上 Tertiary or above	總樣本 Overall sample
支持 Support	19.6%	21.1%	11.3%	17.5%
一半半 Half-half	14.8%	9.4%	6.4%	9.4%
反對 Oppose	49.7%	67.6%	80.0%	68.3%
唔知／難講 Don't know / hard to say	15.9%	1.8%	2.2%	4.8%
合計 Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
合計人數 Total count	145	438	428	1,020

最近有建議認為住喺中國內地嘅香港人，可以喺香港進行選舉時喺內地投票，但住喺香港以外其他地方嘅香港人，包括喺台灣或者海外居住嘅香港人都不可以。你有幾支持或者反對呢個建議？ There is a recent suggestion that Hongkongers living in Mainland China should be allowed to vote in Hong Kong elections, but not for Hongkongers living elsewhere outside Hong Kong, like those living in Taiwan or overseas. How much do you support or oppose this suggestion?	政治取向 (綜合數據) Political inclination (aggregated)			總樣本 Overall sample
	傾向民主派 Inclined toward the pro-democracy camp	傾向建制派 Inclined toward the pro-establishment camp	傾向中間派 Inclined toward the centrist	
支持 Support	3.2%	61.5%	15.9%	17.5%
一半半 Half-half	2.7%	16.9%	11.9%	9.4%
反對 Oppose	93.9%	13.9%	66.9%	68.3%
唔知／難講 Don't know / hard to say	0.3%	7.8%	5.3%	4.8%
合計 Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
合計人數 Total count	471	139	200	1,020

附錄三：「公民社會贊助計劃」系列

Appendix 3: “Civic Society Sponsorship Scheme” Survey Series

調查序號 Serial no.	調查日期 Date of survey	調查題目 Survey question
1	2019.10.17-23	<p><u>中文（文字版）</u>：你贊不贊成香港獨立？</p> <p><u>中文（口語版）</u>：你贊唔贊成香港獨立？</p> <p><u>English</u>: Do you agree to Hong Kong being independent?</p>
2	2019.10.29-31	<p><u>中文（文字版）</u>：你有多支持或反對美國以《香港人權及民主法案》制裁負責取消黃之鋒參選資格的政府官員？</p> <p><u>中文（口語版）</u>：你有幾支持或者反對美國以《香港人權及民主法案》制裁負責取消黃之鋒參選資格嘅政府官員？</p> <p><u>English</u>: How much do you support or oppose the U.S. using the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act to sanction the government official(s) responsible for disqualifying Joshua Wong from running in election?</p>
3	2019.11.12-15	<p><u>中文（文字版）</u>：你有多支持或反對美國以《香港人權及民主法案》或其他法案，去制裁香港警務處處長，以表明他要為所有違規濫用暴力的警員負責？</p> <p><u>中文（口語版）</u>：你有幾支持或者反對美國以《香港人權及民主法案》或者其他法案，去制裁香港警務處處長，以表明佢要為所有違規濫用暴力嘅警員負責？</p> <p><u>English</u>: How much do you support or oppose the U.S. using the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act or other legislations to sanction the Hong Kong Commissioner of Police for his responsibility over police brutality demonstrated by individual police officers?</p>
4	2020.10.19-22	<p><u>中文（文字版）</u>：最近有建議認為居住在中國內地的香港人，可以在香港進行選舉時在內地投票，但居住在香港以外其他地方的香港人，包括在台灣或海外居住的香港人都不可以。你有多支持或反對這個建議？</p> <p><u>中文（口語版）</u>：最近有建議認為住喺中國內地嘅香港人，可以喺香港進行選舉時喺內地投票，但住喺香港以外其他地方嘅香港人，包括喺台灣或者海外居住嘅香港人都不可以。你有幾支持或者反對呢個建議？</p> <p><u>English</u>: There is a recent suggestion that Hongkongers living in Mainland China should be allowed to vote in Hong Kong elections, but not for Hongkongers living elsewhere outside Hong Kong, like those living in Taiwan or overseas. How much do you support or oppose this suggestion?</p>