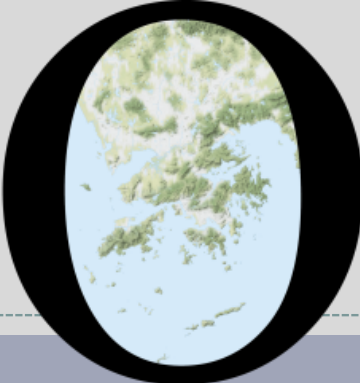


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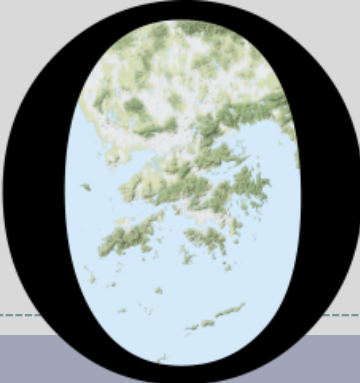
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**最新民意調查**

**結果發佈會**

**2021年11月15日**

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**限聚指數**

**Group Gathering Prohibition Index**

**15/11/2021**

# 樣本資料 - 限聚指數基準調查

## Contact Information - Group Gathering Prohibition Index Benchmark Survey

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	香港民研意見群組成員 HKPOP Panel
調查日期 Survey date	18/10 15:00 – 25/10 15:00
調查方法 Survey method	以電郵接觸群組成員，並於網上完成調查 Online survey
訪問對象 Target population	十二歲或以上的香港市民 Hong Kong residents aged 12+
總成功樣本 Total sample size	5,974
回應比率 Response rate	6.6%
抽樣誤差 Sampling error	95% 置信水平，百分比誤差 +/-1% Sampling error of percentages at +/-1% at 95% confidence level
加權方法 Weighting method	按照1) 政府統計處提供的全港人口年齡及性別分佈統計數字、各區議會人口數字； 2) 選舉事務處提供的區議會選舉結果；3) 常規調查中的特首評分分佈數字，以 「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。 The figures are rim-weighted according to 1) gender-age distribution of Hong Kong population and by District Councils population figures from Census and Statistics Department; 2) Voting results of District Councils Election from Registration and Electoral Office; 3) rating distribution of Chief Executive from regular tracking surveys.

# 限聚指數

## Group Gathering Prohibition Index

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- **最新調查日期 Latest survey date: 18-25/10/2021 (N=5,974)**
- **上次調查日期 Last survey date: 13-20/9/2021 (N=6,210)**
- **上上次調查日期 Second last survey date: 16-23/8/2021 (N=7,456)**

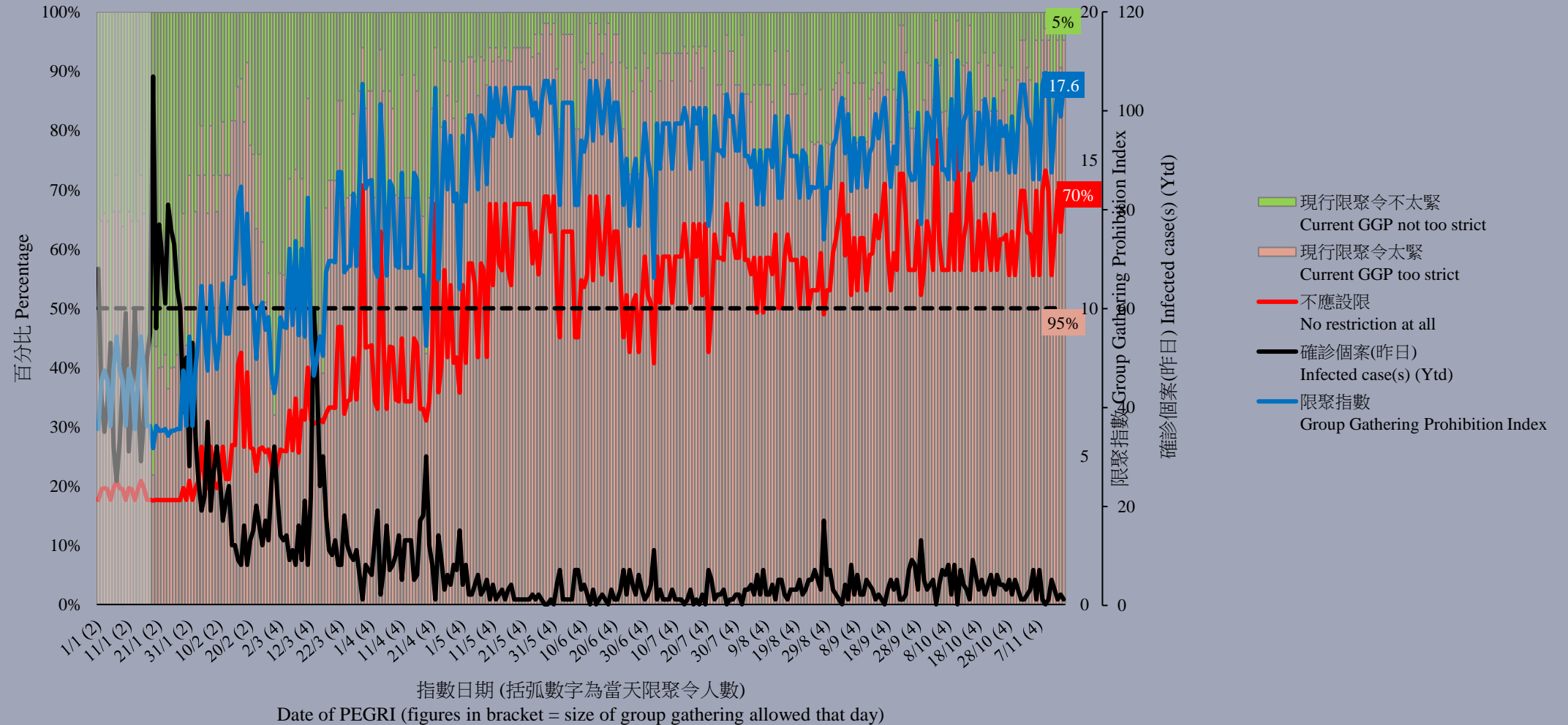
意見題目	Opinion Questions
<p>你認為香港應否無條件全面撤銷「限聚令」？</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 應該無條件撤銷「限聚令」</li><li>▪ 不應該，應視乎疫情而定</li><li>▪ 不知道／很難說</li></ul> <p>[追問沒有選擇應該“無條件撤銷「限聚令」”者]</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於2人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於4人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於8人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於16人？</p> <p>你認為感染個案清零多少天後，限聚令應該全面撤銷？</p> <p>請於以下欄位列舉你認為合適的 [個案數 及 限聚人數] 組合.....</p>	<p>Do you think the regulation prohibiting gatherings of more than a specific number of people in public places should be completely lifted unconditionally in Hong Kong?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally</li><li>▪ No, it should depend on the epidemic situation</li><li>▪ Don't know / hard to say</li></ul> <p>[For respondents NOT answering “Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally”]</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 2 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 4 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 8 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 16 people?</p> <p>After how many days of zero infection do you think the group gathering ban should be lifted altogether?</p> <p>Please list combinations of [number of cases &amp; number of people allowed in gatherings] that you think is appropriate in the field below:</p>

# 調查結果 - 限聚接受程度

## Survey Result – Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level

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限聚接受程度 Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level



# 限聚指數 - 分析評論

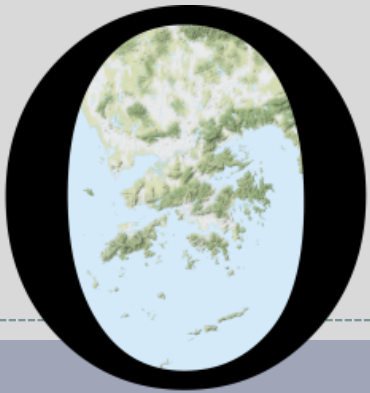
## Group Gathering Prohibition Index – Commentary

6

獨立評論人潘麒智指出：「政府繼限聚令、安心出行後，最近透過專家放風推出『疫苗護照』的防疫措施。政府防疫政策嚴謹兼不合比例，以谷針為由限制市民活動空間，甚為擾民。為此，本人建議政府應先從市民遇上實際情況從長計議，勿以威迫方式強迫市民配合政府，以免引起反效果，至得不償失。事實上，清零政策根本已不可能，與病毒共存才是出路。」

**Independent commentator KC Poon observed, “The government has recently announced the introduction of ‘vaccination passports’ through the experts, following the restriction on gathering and LeaveHomeSafe. The government’s epidemic prevention policy is strict and disproportionate, and it is very disturbing to the public as it restricts people’s space for activities. In this regard, I suggest that the government should first consider the actual situation of the public, rather than forcing the public to cooperate with the government in a coercive manner, as this would lead to counter-productive effects that would outweigh the losses. As a matter of fact, zero-infection policy is no longer possible, and the only way out is to live with the virus.”**

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**最新民意調查**

**結果發佈會**

**2021年11月15日**

# 樣本資料

8

- 調查日期：29/10-3/11/2021
- 調查方法：由真實訪問員進行隨機抽樣電話訪問
- 訪問對象：18歲或以上操粵語的香港居民
- 成功樣本數目：1,004 (包括503個固網及501個手機樣本)
- 實效回應比率：50.1%
- 抽樣誤差：在95%置信水平下，評分誤差不超過 $\pm 0.27$
- 加權方法：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《二零二零年年中人口數字》，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》（2020年版）。



# 調查項目

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## ● 社會幸福指標

- 人身安全
- 享有個人自由
- 有合適就業機會
- 免於恐懼
- 弱勢社群得到保障
- 兒童快樂成長
- 司法程序公正
- 安居
- 生活無憂無慮
- 享有政治權利

# 調查結果 - 社會幸福指標

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## ● 十項社會幸福指標

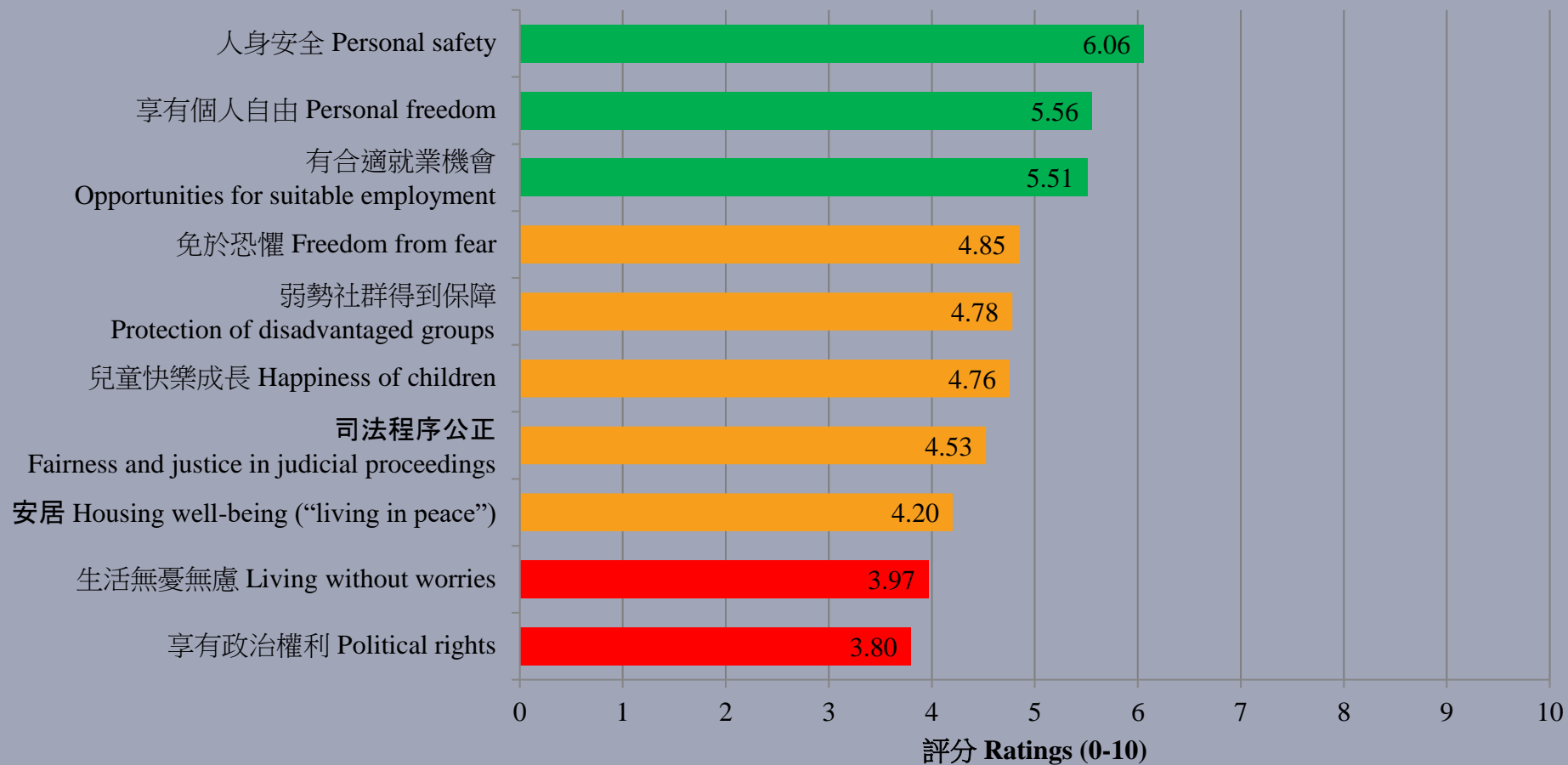
	29/10-3/11/2021
人身安全	6.06
享有個人自由	5.56
有合適就業機會	5.51
免於恐懼	4.85
弱勢社群得到保障	4.78
兒童快樂成長	4.76
司法程序公正	4.53
安居	4.20
生活無憂無慮	3.97
享有政治權利	3.80

# 調查結果 - 社會幸福指標

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## 社會幸福指標 Social Well-being Indicators

社會幸福指標  
Social Well-being Indicators



# 調查結果 - 社會幸福指標

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- 社會幸福指標調查顯示，在十個指定範疇中，市民對於人身安全的評分最高，以0至10分評價，評分為6.06分。
- 另外，市民亦偏向認為香港人享有個人自由和有合適就業機會，評分分別為5.56和5.51分。
- 其餘社會幸福指標則錄得低於5分，顯示市民的評價偏向負面。
- 以下五項指標介乎4.20至4.85分，反映市民認為香港人未能免於恐懼，弱勢社群得不到足夠保障，兒童成長不太快樂，司法程序不太公正，香港人未能安居。
- 最後兩項指標更錄得低於4分，分別只有3.97和3.80分，即認為香港人並非生活無憂無慮，亦未能享有所有政治權利。