



HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION PROGRAM

HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

香港民意研究所 之 香港民意研究計劃

限聚指數

Group Gathering Prohibition Index

20/8/2021

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 | 16/7 15:00 – 21/7 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 | 5,636 |
| 回應比率 Response rate | 6.1% |
| 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. |

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- 最新調查日期 **Latest survey date: 16-21/7/2021 (N=5,636)**
- 上次調查日期 **Last survey date: 18-23/6/2021 (N=6,158)**
- 上上次調查日期 **Second last survey date: 17-24/5/2021 (N=6,583)**

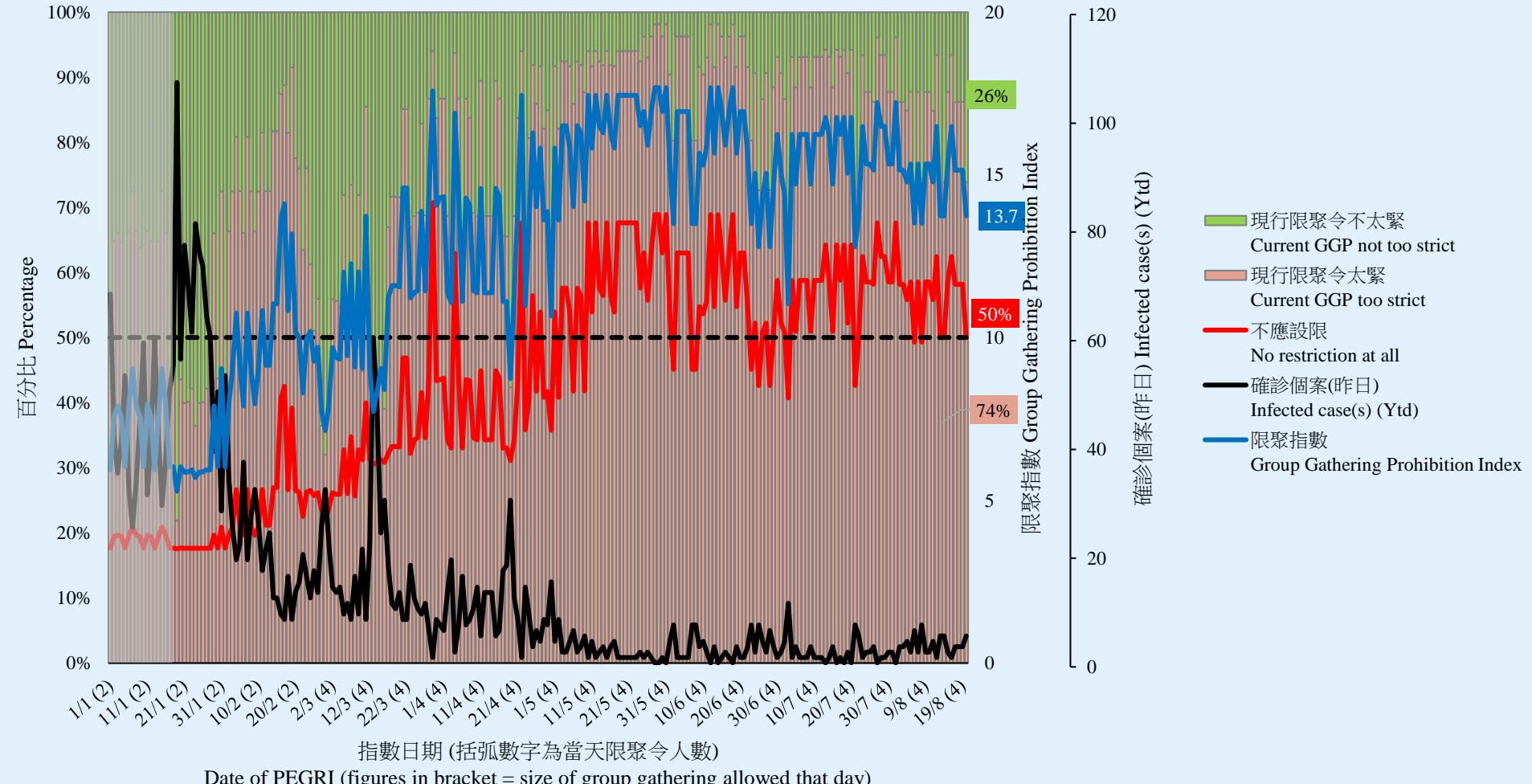
| 意見題目 | Opinion Questions |
|---|--|
| <p>你認為香港應否無條件全面撤銷「限聚令」？</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 應該無條件撤銷「限聚令」■ 不應該，應視乎疫情而定■ 不知道／很難說 <p>[追問沒有選擇應該“無條件撤銷‘限聚令’”者]</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於2人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於4人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於8人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，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">■ Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally■ No, it should depend on the epidemic situation■ Don't know / hard to say <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 & 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

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香港教育中心商會副主席任偉豪指出：「根據上星期五香港民研公佈有關復課安排的調查結果顯示，小學和中學家長分別有71%和58%認為維持半日上課會導致不便。另一方面，小學和中學家長分別有44%和71%贊成九月時恢復全日上課。雖然較多小學家長比中學家長感到不便，但有趣的是，小學家長比中學家長較少贊成恢復全日上課。可能小學家長認為雖然半日上課會導致較多不便，但因小學生未能接種疫苗，所以全日課較為危險。也有可能小學家長認為半日課所換來的是較多時間親子相處、參加課外活動、溫習和休息，所以就算是較多不便，也覺值得。」

Vice Chairman of The Hong Kong Chamber of Education Centres Yam Wai Ho observed, “According to the results of the class resumption survey released by PORI last Friday, 71% and 58% of parents in primary and secondary schools considered it inconvenient to maintain half-day classes. On the other hand, 44% and 71% of parents in primary and secondary schools respectively agreed to resuming full-day classes in September. Although primary school parents felt more inconvenient than secondary school parents, it is interesting to note that they were less in favour of having full-day classes. Perhaps they thought that although half-day schooling would be more inconvenient, full-day schooling would be more dangerous for primary students who could not be vaccinated. Another possible reason is that primary school parents thought that half-day schooling would provide more time to cultivate parent-child relationship, for children to participate in extracurricular activities, revisions and rests, so they still felt it worth practising.”