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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 八成市民認為今屆區議會選舉公平公正

第六屆區議會選舉在 2019 年 11 月舉行,香港中文大學(中大)香港亞太研究所於同年 12 月 16 日至 20 日晚上進行電話訪問調查,探討大眾對第六屆區議會選舉的看法。調查發現有近八成受訪市民(78.9%)認同今屆區議會選舉是公平公正;然而,自認為建制派人士中只有四成(40.4%)認同此看法,不認同的約佔一半(50.9%)。調查結果摘要如下:

是次調查詢問受訪者是否同意今屆區議會選舉是公平公正,78.9%受訪市民回答「同意」(51.4%)或「非常同意」(27.5%),只有16.1%受訪者表示「不同意」(10.6%)或「非常不同意」(5.5%)(見附表一)。統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示,不同政治取向人士的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異,89.2%自認為非建制派(包括泛民主派和本土派)和76.5%沒有明確傾向的受訪者表示「同意」或「非常同意」今屆區議會選舉是公平公正,只有8.6%和17.3%表示「不同意」或「非常不同意」,而自認為建制派者持不同意見,50.9%表示「不同意」或「非常不同意」,可以其中不同意」或「非常不同意」,可以其中不同意」或「非常不同意」,可以其中不同意」或「非常不同意」。(見附表二)。

當詢問在今次區議會選舉投票時考慮政治議題還是民生議題多些時,47.4%有投票的受訪登記選民回答考慮「政治議題」多些,而 26.6%表示考慮「民生議題」多些,另有 24.7%表示「兩者同樣都考慮」(見附表三)。在有投票的登記選民中,50.5%表示近期反對《逃犯條例》運動有影響他們的投票選擇,47.2%表示沒有受到影響。統計顯著性檢定(卡方檢定)顯示,不同投票選擇人士的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異,投票給非建制派(包括泛民主派和本土派)候選人的受訪者較受到近期反對《逃犯條例》運動的影響,相關比率有 55.8%,而投票給建制派或獨立候選人的受訪者表示受影響的比例較小,相關比率有 44.4%和 41.0% (見附表四)。

另一方面,73.3%受訪市民認為經過今次區議會選舉後特區政府對市民意見的重視程度沒有改變,只有14.5%認為重視程度會增加,更有8.2%認為會減少(見附表五)。對於是次區議會選舉結果的政治影響,43.6%受訪市民認為結果不利「政府施政」,只有13.0%認為有利,35.0%回答「沒有影響」;40.0%受訪市民認為結果有利「穩定當前政局」,只有18.8%認為不利,34.2%回答「沒有影響」;60.4%受訪者認為結果有利「推動香港民主發展」,只有12.2%認為不利,18.2%回答「沒有影響」(見附表六)。

最後,在有投票的登記選民中,18.0%受訪者表示自己是第一次在區議會選舉中投票, 並非首次投票的則有 82.0% (見附表七)。

是次調查成功訪問了 708 名 18 歲或以上的市民,回應率為 38.4%。百分比變項的抽樣 誤差約在正或負 3.68 個百分點以內(可信度設於 95%)。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室

二零二零年一月七日

傳媒查詢:中大香港亞太研究所研究總監鄭宏泰博士(電話:3943 1341)。

附表一:今屆區議會選舉是公平公正(百分比)

	百分比
非常同意	27.5
同意	51.4
不同意	10.6
完全不同意	5.5
不知道/很難說	4.9
(樣本數)	(708)

問題:「今屆區議會選舉已經喺 11 月 24 日舉行,整體嚟講,你有幾同意今屆區議會選舉係公平公正呢?係完全唔同意、唔同意、同意,定係非常同意呢?」

附表二:不同政治取向人士同意今屆區議會選舉是公平公正1(百分比)

	非建制派2	建制派	沒有明確傾向
非常同意/同意	89.2	40.4	76.5
不同意/完全不同意	8.6	50.9	17.3
不知道/很難說	2.2	8.8	6.2
(樣本數)	(315)	(57)	(323)

註一:經卡方檢定顯示不同政治取向的人士百分比分布差異呈統計上的顯著關係 [p<0.001]。

註二:問題:「講到你嘅政治取向或意見時,你覺得你自己傾向以下邊個陣營多啲呢?係民主派、建制派、本土派,定係中間派呢?」「非建制派」包括回答「民主派」及「本土派」的受訪者;「沒有明確傾向」包括回答「中間派」、「沒有政治取向」及「不知道/好難講」的受訪者。

附表三:今屆區議會選舉投票時考慮的議題(百分比)

【此題只問有投票的登記選民】

	百分比
政治議題	47.4
民生議題	26.6
兩者都不考慮	1.1
兩者同樣都考慮	24.7
不知道/很難說	0.2
(樣本數)	(567)

問題:「喺今次區議會選舉投票時,你考慮政治議題多啲(如反對《逃犯條例》修訂草案運動、社會衝突、普選),定係民生議題(地區交通、環境)多啲呢?」

附表四:受到近期反對《逃犯條例》運動影響而投票選擇給政治陣營或候選人(百分比) 【此題只問有投票的登記選民】

有否受反對《逃犯條	整體投下有效選票的		投票選擇 ¹		
例》運動影響	列》運動影響 登記選民		建制派	獨立候選人	
有	50.5	55.8	44.4	41.0	
沒有	47.2	40.8	55.6	58.1	
不知道/很難說	2.3	3.4	0.0	1.0	
(樣本數)	(487)	(292)	(90)	(105)	

問題:「你有有受到近期反對《逃犯條例》運動嘅影響,而投票俾依個政治陣營(或呢個候選人)呢?」

註一:經卡方檢定顯示不同投票選擇的人士百分比分布差異呈統計上的顯著關係 [p < 0.01]。

註二:問題:「咁你喺今次區議會選舉中投咗邊個政治陣營嘅候選人呢?係非建制派、建制派,定係獨立

候選人呢?」「非建制派」包括「泛民主派」及「本土派」;「獨立候選人」包括「自稱無黨派」。

附表五:區議會選舉後特區政府對市民意見的重視程度(百分比)

	百分比
增加	14.5
减少	8.2
沒有改變	73.3
不知道/很難說	4.0
(樣本數)	(708)

問題:「經過今次區議會選舉後,你覺得特區政府對市民意見嘅重視程度係增加咗、減少咗,定係有改變呢?」

附表六:區議會選舉結果對本地政治發展的影響(百分比)

	有利	不利	沒有影響	不知道/很難說	(樣本數)
政府施政	13.0	43.6	35.0	8.3	(708)
穩定當前政局	40.0	18.8	34.2	7.1	(708)
推動香港民主發展	60.4	12.2	18.2	9.2	(705)

問題:「今屆區議會選舉嘅結果,你認為對以下發展係有利、不利,定係有影響呢? a. 政府施政; b. 穩定當前政局; c. 推動香港民主發展」

附表七:第一次在區議會選舉中投票(百分比)

【此題只問有投票的登記選民】

	百分比
是	18.0
不是	82.0
(樣本數)	(566)

問題:「咁你係咪第一次喺區議會選舉中投票呢?」

Survey Findings on Views about the 2019 District Council Election Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

The 2019 District Council Election was held in November. A telephone survey was conducted from 16 to 20 December 2019 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, to gauge public views on the election. It was found that a total of 78.9% of the respondents believed that the 2019 District Council Election was fair and just. However, only 40.4% of those who identified themselves as 'pro-establishment' concurred, while 50.9% of them disagreed the election was fair and just.

Major findings are summarised as follows:

Of the respondents, 78.9% either agreed (51.4%) or strongly agreed (27.5%) that the 2019 District Council Election was fair and just, while 16.1% either disagreed (10.6%) or strongly disagreed (5.5%). Statistical analysis (chi-square test) shows that the results significantly diverged along political preferences. 89.2% of those who identified themselves as 'non-pro-establishment' (including 'pro-democracy' and 'pro-localist'), and 76.5% of those who had no specific political preference, agreed or strongly agreed the election was fair and just; while 8.6% and 17.3% disagreed or strongly disagreed, respectively. However, respondents who identified themselves as 'pro-establishment' had different opinions. Among them, 50.9% disagreed or strongly disagreed, while 40.4% agreed or strongly agreed.

When respondents who had cast a vote were asked which issue(s) most affected their vote choice, 47.4% answered 'political issues', 26.6% answered 'livelihood issues', and 24.7% answered 'both'. Of those who cast a vote in the election, 50.5% said that the Anti-Extradition Law Amendment Bill movement had affected their vote choice, while 47.2% answered 'no impact'. Statistical analysis (chi-square test) shows that these results also significantly diverged along political lines. Of those who voted for a 'non-pro-establishment' candidate (including 'pro-democracy' and 'pro-localist' candidates), 55.8% said that the movement had affected their vote choice. The corresponding figures for those who voted for a 'pro-establishment' candidate and for an independent candidate were 44.4% and 41.0%, respectively.

In general, 73.3% of the respondents believed that the government's attention to public opinion 'would not change' after the District Council Election, 14.5% answered 'would increase',

and 8.2% said 'would decrease'. When asked if the election results were favourable to the Hong

Kong Government, 43.6% of the respondents said it was 'unfavourable', 13.0% answered

'favourable', and 35.0% said 'no impact'. With regard to the election results' effect on the political

stability of Hong Kong, 40.0% of the respondents believed that the election results were

'favourable', 18.8% answered 'unfavourable', and 34.2% said 'no impact'. For the results' effect

on democratic development in Hong Kong, 60.4% of the respondents believed that the election

results were 'favourable', 12.2% answered 'unfavourable', and 18.2% said 'no impact'.

Lastly, of those who cast a vote in the election, 18.0% said that it was their first time to vote

in a District Council Election, while 82.0% responded that it was not.

In this survey, a total of 708 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed,

with a response rate of 38.4%. The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.68 percentage

points at the 95% confidence level.

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