



## 中大香港亞太研究所民調： 四成人料林鄭任內示威衝突情況將紓緩

香港中文大學香港亞太研究所近期一項調查顯示，相對較多市民（約四成）估計，林鄭月娥已成為特首，未來五年的示威衝突情況將會緩和一些。雖仍有約一半人認為，市民與政府之間的矛盾嚴重，但相關比率已較去年調查明顯下降約一成七。不過，對於香港的政治紛爭情況，仍有約三分之二市民覺得嚴重。

是次調查以電話形式進行，共成功訪問了 721 名 18 歲或以上的市民。結果顯示，40.4% 的受訪者估計，林鄭月娥已成為新一屆特首，未來五年的示威衝突情況將會緩和一些，只有 12.6% 認為會更加嚴重，而預料情況將會和現時差不多的則有 36.9%（見附表一）。

對於現時市民與政府間的矛盾，有 49.1% 的受訪者覺得嚴重，比率較去年三月的同類調查明顯下降了 17.4%，認為不嚴重的有 13.6%，較去年上升了 7.0%，而回答一半半的則有 33.0%，亦較去年增加了 8.8%。卡方檢定顯示，兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異（見附表二）。不過，對於現時的香港政治紛爭情況，仍有約三分二（66.7%）的受訪者覺得嚴重，認為不嚴重只有 6.4%，23.7% 就感到一半半（見附表三）。

對於有意見認為，向政府爭取訴求時，必須堅持和平、理性、非暴力的方式，有 73.4% 的受訪者同意這種主張，不同意的有 5.8%，17.1% 則表示一半半（見附表四）。同樣地，對於現今香港這種環境下，只有採取激烈手法，如肢體衝撞、阻塞交通，才可使政府回應訴求這種說法，亦有 59.1% 受訪者不同意，同意的只有 15.0%，22.1% 則表示一半半（見

附表五)。調查又進一步追問受訪者，個人是否同意用激烈手法才能迫使政府回應其訴求，亦有 66.0% 受訪者表示不同意，同意的只有 6.3% (見附表六)。

此外，調查又問到，當爭取社會公眾權益時，是「要堅持原則，不應該退讓」，「還是大家各讓一步，求同存異」時，贊成後者的佔多數，有 69.5%，同意前者的則有 20.7% (見附表七)。

值得一提的是，是次調查進行期間(7月13日至18日)，梁國雄、羅冠聰、劉小麗、姚松炎四人於14日被法庭裁定失去立法會議員資格，事件或可能會對這次調查結果造成一些影響。

是次調查的成功回應率為 37.7%，以 721 個成功樣本數推算，百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.65 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  
二零一七年八月一日

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附表一：對未來五年示威衝突情況的估計（百分比）

	百分比
更加嚴重	10.2
跟現時差不多	36.9
會緩和一些	40.4
不知道 / 很難說	12.6
(樣本數)	(716)

題目：「林鄭月娥已經成為新一屆特首，你估計喺未來五年，示威衝突嘅情況係會更加嚴重、同宜家差唔多、定係會緩和一啲呢？」

附表二：市民與政府間的矛盾是否嚴重（百分比）

	2017年7月*	2016年3月*
嚴重	49.1	66.5
一半半	33.0	24.2
不嚴重	13.6	6.6
不知道 / 很難說	4.3	2.8
(樣本數)	(721)	(716)

題目：「你覺得現時市民同政府之間嘅矛盾嚴唔嚴重呢？係嚴重、一半半，定係不嚴重呢？」

\* 經卡方檢定顯示 2017 年 7 月和 2016 年 3 月的百分比分布差異呈顯著關係 [ $p < 0.05$ ]。

附表三：香港政治紛爭是否嚴重（百分比）

	百分比
嚴重	66.7
一半半	23.7
不嚴重	6.4
不知道 / 很難說	3.2
(樣本數)	(721)

題目：「你覺得現時香港嘅政治紛爭嚴唔嚴重呢？係嚴重、一半半，定係不嚴重呢？」

附表四：爭取訴求時須堅持和平、理性、非暴力方式（百分比）

	百分比
同意	73.4
一半半	17.1
不同意	5.8
不知道 / 很難說	3.7
(樣本數)	(721)

題目：「有人認為，『無論如何，喺向政府爭取訴求嘅時候，我地都必須要堅持用和平、理性、非暴力嘅方式。』你同唔同意呢種意見呢？係同意、一半半，定係不同意呢？」

附表五：只有用激烈手法才可使政府回應訴求（百分比）

	百分比
同意	15.0
一半半	22.1
不同意	59.1
不知道 / 很難說	3.9
(樣本數)	(721)

題目：「請問你同唔同意，喺今時今日嘅香港，只有用激烈嘅手法（例如肢體衝撞、阻塞交通）先至可以使政府回應你嘅訴求？係同意、一半半，定係不同意呢？」

附表六：個人是否同意只有用激烈手法才可使政府回應你的訴求（百分比）

	百分比
同意	6.3
一半半	21.3
不同意	66.0
不知道 / 很難說	6.4
(樣本數)	(717)

題目：「你個人同唔同意用激烈嘅手法先至可以使政府回應你嘅訴求呢？係同意、一半半，定係不同意呢？」

附表七：爭取社會公眾權益的原則（百分比）

	百分比
要堅持原則，不應該退讓	20.7
大家應各讓一步，求同存異	69.5
兩者都不是	2.5
不知道／很難說	7.4
（樣本數）	（721）

題目：「當爭取社會公眾權益時，你認為應該採用邊種做法呢？係要堅持原則、唔應該退讓，定係大家各讓一步、求同存異呢？」

## **Survey Findings on Views on Social Conflict in Hong Kong**

### **Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK**

A telephone survey was conducted from 13 to 18 July 2017 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong to gauge public views on social conflict in Hong Kong. 721 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 37.7%. The sampling error is + or –3.65 percentage points at a confidence level of 95%.

#### **Major findings are summarized as follows:**

The Chief Executive Carrie Lam has just assumed her duties recently. The respondents were asked if they expected social conflict to become more serious, about the same or less serious in the next five years. 40.4% of them anticipated that it would be less serious while only 10.2% believed the opposite. 36.9% predicted that it would be more or less the same.

About half (49.1%) of the respondents regarded the current conflict between Hong Kong citizens and the government as serious whereas 13.6% said that it was not so. 33.0% reported “in-between”. The situation seemed to be improved considerably when comparing it with the results of a similar survey conducted in March 2016. The corresponding figures for March 2016 were 66.5%, 6.6%, and 24.2% respectively. The statistical test (Chi-square) also found that the differences between the two surveys were statistically significant. However, regarding the political wrangling in Hong Kong, two-thirds (66.7%) of the respondents still considered it as serious while only 6.4% viewed the opposite. 23.7% said “in-between”.

The respondents were also asked if they approved of the view that “when struggling with the government to fight for our demands, we should always stick to peaceful, rational and non-violent means.” More than seven-tenths (73.4%) of the respondents approved, 5.8% disapproved and 17.1% expressed “in-between”. When asked if they agreed that “nowadays in Hong Kong, taking radical actions such as physical clashes or traffic blockage is the only way of making the government respond to people’s demands,” about three-fifths (59.1%) of the respondents disagreed whereas only 15.0% agreed. Furthermore, if asked whether they personally agreed that “taking radical actions is the only way to make government respond to their own demands,” about two-thirds (66.0%) of the respondents disagreed. Only 6.3% agreed.

In fighting for public interests, 69.5% of the respondents preferred the approach of making

concession by both sides to seek common ground. 20.7% of the respondents preferred to stick to their principles and not to compromise.

It is also worthwhile to note that while the survey was conducting between 13 to 18 July, Leung Kwok-hung, Law Kwun-chung, Lau Siu-lai and Yiu Chung-yim were disqualified from the Legislative Council by the Court of First Instance on 14 July. It may be possible that the survey results were somewhat affected by this incident.

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