



中大香港亞太研究所民調： 近七成人接受在家工作成常態 八成市民認為同類疫情不時出現

自新型冠狀病毒肺炎（新冠肺炎）疫情爆發後，不少人的生活方式也隨之改變。香港中文大學（中大）香港亞太研究所一項電話調查發現，假如在家工作成為常態，約六成七受訪市民會接受；若網上購物或叫外賣成為常態，亦有約七成二受訪者接受。此外，調查亦顯示，約八成一市民認為未來會不時出現類似新冠肺炎的疫情。

是次調查於 2020 年 5 月 20 至 28 日晚間進行¹，共成功訪問了 732 名 18 歲或以上的市民。結果顯示，如果在家工作成為常態，67.1%受訪者表示接受，只有 25.5%說不接受；假如網上購物或叫外賣成為常態，71.7%受訪者表示接受，只有 20.1%說不會接受；如網上視像溝通代替實際會面成為一種常態，48.8%受訪者將會接受，44.2%則表示不接受；若果網上上課成為常態，37.4%受訪者表示接受，53.8%不接受（見附表一）。

此外，調查亦發現，81.1%受訪者認為，像新冠肺炎這類疫情將來會不時出現，只有 7.4%持相反意見，11.5%則表示不知道或很難說（見附表二）。

在經濟方面，71.0%受訪者擔心或非常擔心香港會出現經濟蕭條的情況，只有 25.0%表示不擔心或非常不擔心（見附表三）。接近半數（48.6%）受訪者表示，家庭收入因為疫情而減少。若與四月份的同一系列調查比較，其結果分別不大。統計顯著性檢定（卡方檢定）亦顯示，兩次調查的百分比分布並不呈顯著差異（見附表四）。同時，47.5%受訪者擔心或非常擔心自己或家人因疫情而失業，比率較四月份調查下降了 2.8 個百分點，

¹ 本調查完成後，嘉里物流貨倉及沙田瀝源邨於六月初出現了多宗新型肺炎確診個案，故此調查未能反映該小型群組爆發的影響。

不擔心或非常不擔心的則有 48.5%，較四月份調查增加了 6.2 個百分點。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（見附表五）。

對於政府在控制這次疫情的表現，58.0%受訪者覺得頗為不好或非常不好，32.1%認為頗好或非常好。與四月份的調查比較，這次的結果分別不大（見附表六）。此外，38.2%受訪者認為，政府在應對疫情的措施上做得足夠或非常足夠，較四月份調查上升了 5.0 個百分點，表示不足夠或非常不足夠的有 55.8%，較上次調查下跌了 7.2 個百分點，比較兩次調查的百分比分布，卡方檢定顯示兩者呈統計上的顯著差異（見附表七）。

調查亦發現，受訪者對疫情的憂慮普遍減輕。72.4%受訪者認為，與上月（四月）相比疫情緩和了，較四月份的調查顯著上升 16.2 個百分點，表示疫情惡化了的只有 2.9%，較四月份調查明顯下跌 5.5 個百分點，回答差不多的有 23.5%，較四月份調查下降 9.2 個百分點。卡方檢定顯示，兩次調查的百分比分布呈顯著差異（見附表八）。同時，擔心自己會感染新冠肺炎的百分比也有所下降，表示非常擔心的受訪者有 6.7%，較上次調查下降了 1.6 個百分點，感到頗為擔心的有 15.0%，較四月份調查下跌了 3.7 個百分點，表示有點擔心的有 44.4%，較上次調查下降了 2.8 個百分點，32.5%則表示不擔心，較四月份調查上升了 7.8 個百分點。卡方檢定顯示，五月份及四月份兩次調查的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異（見附表九）。

在防疫態度上，55.1%受訪者認為香港市民較上月（四月）鬆懈了，較上次調查上升了 10.5 個百分點，37.0%表示差不多，較四月份調查輕微下降 0.4 個百分點，只有 6.0%覺得嚴謹了，較上次調查下跌了 9.1 個百分點。卡方檢定顯示，兩個月份調查的結果差異呈現統計上的顯著關係（見附表十）。

在個人防疫行為上，18.9%受訪者較上月（四月）多了逛街購物，較四月份調查顯著上升了 10.5 個百分點，34.4%表示少了，較四月份調查大幅下降了 26.0 個百分點，45.9%則說差不多，較四月份調查上升了 15.0 個百分點。卡方檢定顯示，兩次調查結果的百分比分布呈統計上的顯著差異。此外，15.6%受訪者表示較上月多了與親戚朋友聚會，較四月份調查明顯上升了 13.2 個百分點，36.9%說少了，較上次調查大幅下跌了 27.2 個百分點，46.4%則回答差不多，較四月份調查上升了 13.6 個百分點。卡方檢定顯示，兩次

調查的結果差異呈統計上的顯著關係（見附表十一）。

在個人防疫措施上，94.5%的受訪者表示經常在外出時戴口罩，82.8%經常用梘液或酒精搓手液洗手，53.8%經常用消毒物品清潔家居。與四月份調查比較，這次調查的結果變化不大，卡方檢定顯示，兩次調查結果的百分比分布差異不呈統計上的顯著關係（見附表十二）。

是次調查成功訪問了 732 名 18 歲或以上的市民，回應率為 36.6%，百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.62 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

2020 年 6 月 9 日

傳媒查詢：中大香港亞太研究所副所長（執行）鄭宏泰博士（電話：3943 1341）。

附表一：會否接受下列情況成為常態（百分比）

| | 會 | 不會 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|---------------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 在家工作 | 67.1 | 25.5 | 7.4 | (732) |
| 網上購物或叫外賣 | 71.7 | 20.1 | 8.2 | (732) |
| 以網上視像溝通代替實際會面 | 48.8 | 44.2 | 7.0 | (731) |
| 網上上課 | 37.4 | 53.8 | 8.7 | (732) |

題目：「疫情發生之後，唔少人都變成要在家工作，如果在家工作呢種情況變成一種常態，你會唔會接受呢？」

題目：「疫情發生之後，唔少人都多咗網上購物或者叫外賣，如果網上購物或者叫外賣呢種情況變成一種常態，你會唔會接受呢？」

題目：「疫情發生之後，唔少人都以網上視像溝通嚟代替實際會面，如果網上視像溝通呢種情況變成一種常態，你會唔會接受呢？」

題目：「疫情發生之後，唔少學生都變成要喺網上上課，如果網上上課呢種情況變成一種常態，你會唔會接受呢？」

附表二：像新冠肺炎這類疫情將來會否不時出現（百分比）

| | 百分比 |
|---------|-------|
| 會 | 81.1 |
| 不會 | 7.4 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 11.5 |
| (樣本數) | (731) |

題目：「你覺得好似新冠肺炎呢類疫情將來會唔會時不時出現呢？」

附表三：擔不擔心香港會出現經濟蕭條嘅情況（百分比）

| | 百分比 |
|---------|-------|
| 非常擔心 | 15.4 |
| 擔心 | 55.6 |
| 不擔心 | 23.0 |
| 非常不擔心 | 2.0 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 4.0 |
| (樣本數) | (732) |

題目：「你擔唔擔心香港會出現經濟蕭條嘅情況呢？係非常擔心、擔心、唔擔心、定係非常唔擔心？」

附表四：家庭收入有否因為疫情而減少（百分比）

| | 有 | 無 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|----------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年5月* | 48.6 | 49.6 | 1.8 | (732) |
| 2020年4月 | 50.9 | 46.7 | 2.4 | (721) |

題目：「你嘅家庭收入有無因為呢次疫情而減少咗呢？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 5 月和 2020 年 4 月的百分比分布差異不呈統計上顯著關係 [$p \geq 0.05$]。

附表五：擔不擔心自己或家人因為疫情而失業（百分比）

| | 非常擔心 ／擔心 | 不擔心／ 非常不擔 心 | 自己或家 人已失業 ／沒工作 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|----------|-------------|-------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年5月* | 47.5 | 48.5 | 2.7 | 1.2 | (732) |
| 2020年4月 | 50.3 | 42.3 | 5.3 | 2.1 | (718) |

題目：「你擔唔擔心你自己或者屋企人因為呢次疫情而失業呢？係非常擔心、擔心、唔擔心、定係非常唔擔心？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 5 月和 2020 年 4 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

附表六：政府控制今次疫情表現（百分比）

| | 非常好／ 頗好 | 頗不好／ 非常不好 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|----------|------------|--------------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年5月* | 32.1 | 58.0 | 9.8 | (731) |
| 2020年4月 | 32.0 | 56.2 | 11.8 | (719) |
| 2020年3月 | 25.5 | 60.5 | 14.0 | (514) |

題目：「整體嚟講，你認為政府控制今次嘅疫情表現得好唔好呢？係非常好、幾好、唔係幾好、定係非常唔好呢？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 5 月和 2020 年 4 月的百分比分布差異不呈統計上顯著關係 [$p \geq 0.05$]。

附表七：政府應對疫情措施是否足夠（百分比）

| | 非常足夠／ 足夠 | 不足夠／ 非常不足夠 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|----------|-------------|---------------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年5月* | 38.2 | 55.8 | 6.0 | (731) |
| 2020年4月 | 33.2 | 63.0 | 3.8 | (719) |
| 2020年3月 | 23.6 | 71.5 | 4.8 | (516) |

題目：「你覺得目前政府喺應對疫情所做嘅措施做得足唔足夠呢？係非常足夠、足夠、唔足夠、定係非常唔足夠？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 5 月和 2020 年 4 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

附表八：跟上月相比的疫情狀況（百分比）

| | 緩和了 | 惡化了 | 差不多 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|----------|------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年5月* | 72.4 | 2.9 | 23.5 | 1.2 | (732) |
| 2020年4月 | 56.2 | 8.4 | 32.7 | 2.6 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 8.1 | 67.0 | 23.0 | 1.9 | (518) |

題目：「同上個月相比，你覺得現時嘅疫情係緩和咗、惡化咗，定係差唔多？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 5 月和 2020 年 4 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

附表九：有多擔心自己會感染到新型冠狀病毒肺炎（百分比）

| | 唔擔心 | 有點 擔心 | 頗擔心 | 非常 擔心 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|----------|------|----------|------|----------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年5月* | 32.5 | 44.4 | 15.0 | 6.7 | 1.4 | (732) |
| 2020年4月 | 24.7 | 47.2 | 18.7 | 8.3 | 1.1 | (721) |
| 2020年3月 | 20.5 | 45.2 | 20.1 | 13.5 | 0.8 | (518) |

題目：「你有幾擔心自己會感染到新型冠狀病毒肺炎呢？係唔擔心、有啲擔心、幾擔心、定係非常擔心？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示 2020 年 5 月和 2020 年 4 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

附表十：和上月相比香港市民的防疫態度變化（百分比）

| | 鬆懈了 | 嚴謹了 | 差不多 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|----------|------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 2020年5月* | 55.1 | 6.0 | 37.0 | 1.9 | (730) |
| 2020年4月 | 44.6 | 15.1 | 37.4 | 2.9 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 44.6 | 13.9 | 39.4 | 2.1 | (518) |

題目：「同上個月相比，你覺得香港一般市民喺防疫方面係鬆懈咗、嚴謹咗，定係差唔多？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示，2020年5月和2020年4月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

附表十一：和上月相比的活動狀況（百分比）

| | 多了 | 少了 | 差不多 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|----------|------|------|------|-------------|-------|
| 逛街購物 | | | | | |
| 2020年5月* | 18.9 | 34.4 | 45.9 | 0.8 | (732) |
| 2020年4月 | 8.4 | 60.4 | 30.9 | 0.3 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 4.8 | 59.7 | 34.9 | 0.6 | (518) |
| 與親戚朋友聚會 | | | | | |
| 2020年5月* | 15.6 | 36.9 | 46.6 | 1.0 | (732) |
| 2020年4月 | 2.4 | 64.1 | 33.0 | 0.6 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 2.7 | 61.6 | 35.3 | 0.4 | (518) |

題目：「同上個月相比，以下嘅活動你係做多咗、少咗，定係差唔多呢？」

a. 行街購物

b. 同親戚朋友聚會」

* 經卡方檢定顯示，這兩項活動在2020年5月和2020年4月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

附表十二：有幾經常做以下防疫措施（百分比）*

| | 經常 | 間中 | 好少 | 沒有 | 不知道／ 很難說 | (樣本數) |
|-------------|------|------|-----|-----|-------------|-------|
| 外出時戴口罩 | | | | | | |
| 2020年5月* | 94.5 | 4.9 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | (732) |
| 2020年4月 | 93.1 | 6.4 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.1 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 95.4 | 4.2 | 0.4 | 0.0 | 0.0 | (518) |
| 用梘液或酒精搓手液洗手 | | | | | | |
| 2020年5月* | 82.8 | 13.8 | 2.6 | 0.5 | 0.3 | (732) |
| 2020年4月 | 83.2 | 13.6 | 1.8 | 1.0 | 0.4 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 85.9 | 10.8 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 0.6 | (518) |
| 用消毒物品清潔家居 | | | | | | |
| 2020年5月* | 53.8 | 37.4 | 6.6 | 1.5 | 0.7 | (732) |
| 2020年4月 | 58.2 | 33.9 | 6.5 | 1.0 | 0.4 | (722) |
| 2020年3月 | 61.2 | 31.3 | 6.8 | 0.6 | 0.2 | (518) |

題目：「你有幾經常做以下嘅防疫措施呢？係經常、間中、好少，定係無？」

- a. 外出時戴口罩
- b. 用梘液或酒精搓手液洗手
- c. 用消毒物品清潔家居

* 經卡方檢定顯示，以上三者在2020年5月和2020年4月的百分比分布差異均不呈統計上顯著關係 [$p \geq 0.05$]。

Survey Findings on Views about COVID-19

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

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19, the lifestyle of many people has changed as well. A telephone survey conducted by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies of The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) revealed that if work from home became the norm, 67.1% of the respondents would accept it. About 71.7% would accept online shopping or meal delivery became the norm. In addition, the survey also found that about 81.1% of the respondents thought that epidemics such as COVID-19 would occur from time to time in the future.

The survey was conducted in the evening from 20 to 28 May 2020¹ and a total of 732 people aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed. The results showed that if work from home became the norm, 67.1% of the respondents would accept it, while only 25.5% would not. If online shopping or meal delivery was the norm, 71.7% said they would accept it, while only 20.1% said they would not. If online video communication, instead of in-person meetings, became the norm, 48.8% would accept it; 44.2% said they would not. If online classes became the norm, 37.4% said they would accept it; 53.8% said they would not.

The survey also found that 81.1% of respondents believed that viral outbreaks such as COVID-19 would occur from time to time in the future, with only 7.4% had the opposite view, while 11.5% said they did not know or it was difficult to tell.

On economic aspects, 71.0% of the respondents were worried or very worried about a recession in Hong Kong, and only 25.0% said they were neither worried nor very worried. Nearly half (48.6%) of the respondents indicated that their household income had been reduced due to the epidemic. Compared with the same series of surveys conducted in April, the results were not much different. The statistical significance test (chi-square test) also showed that there was no significant difference in the percentage distribution of the April and May surveys. At the same time, 47.5% of the respondents were worried or very worried that they or their family

¹ After the completion of survey, a number of confirmed cases occurred in the Kerry Logistics Warehouse and Lek Yuen Estate in Sha Tin in early June. Therefore, the results of the survey may fail to reflect the impact of the outbreak of this small cluster.

members would lose their jobs because of the epidemic, a drop of 2.8 percentage points from the April survey; 48.5% were not worried or very worried, an increase of 6.2 percentage points from the April survey. The chi-square test showed that the percentage distributions of the two surveys were statistically significant.

Regarding the government's performance in controlling the epidemic, 58.0% of the respondents considered it was not so good or not good at all, and 32.1% thought it was quite good or very good. Not much difference was found in comparison to the April survey. The chi-square test also revealed that the differences in the results of the two surveys were not statistically significant. In addition, 38.2% of the respondents believed that the government's response to the epidemic was sufficient or very sufficient, which was an increase of 5.0 percentage points from the April survey. 55.8% of them thought that it was insufficient or very insufficient, a decrease of 7.2 percentage points from the April survey. A comparison of the two survey results using the chi-square test also found that the differences were statistically significant.

The survey also found that the respondents were generally less worried about the epidemic. 72.4% of the respondents believed that the epidemic had eased compared with the previous month (April), a significant increase of 16.2 percentage points from the April survey. Only 2.9% of them thought that the epidemic had worsened, a 5.5 percentage point decrease from the April survey. About 23.5% felt that it was about the same, a drop of 9.2 percentage points from the April survey. The chi-square test showed that the differences in the percentage distributions of the two surveys were statistically significant. Furthermore, the percentage of people who were worried that they could be infected with COVID-19 had also declined. About 6.7% of the respondents were very worried, which was 1.6 percentage points lower than that of the last survey. Some 15.0% were quite worried, a decrease of 3.7 percentage points from the April survey. 44.4% said that they were somewhat worried, which was 2.8 percentage points lower than the last survey. 32.5% were not worried at all, which was 7.8 percentage points higher than the April survey. The chi-square test also found that the percentage distribution of the two surveys in May and April were significantly different.

In terms of the attitudes towards epidemic prevention, 55.1% of the respondents believed that Hong Kong citizens were less vigilant compared with last month (April), an increase of

10.5 percentage points from the previous survey. About 37.0% said that it was about the same, a slight decrease of 0.4 percentage points from the April survey. Only 6.0% felt that people were more vigilant, a drop of 9.1 percentage points from the last survey. The chi-square test showed that the differences in the results of the two surveys were statistically significant.

Regarding those health precautionary measures taken by individuals, 18.9% of the respondents have shopped more compared with last month (April), a significant increase of 10.5 percentage points from the April survey. 34.4% said they shopped less, a significant decrease of 26.0 percentage points from the April survey. 45.9% said they shopped about the same, an increase of 15.0 percentage points from the April survey. The chi-square test found that the percentage differences of the two survey results were statistically significant. In addition, 15.6% of the respondents indicated that they had more gatherings with relatives and friends than last month, which was a marked increase of 13.2 percentage points from the April survey. 36.9% said they had fewer gatherings, a sharp decrease of 27.2 percentage points from the previous survey, and 46.4% answered that it was almost the same, an increase of 13.6 percentage points from the April survey. The chi-square test showed that the differences between the results of the two surveys were statistically significant.

Concerning personal anti-infection measures, 94.5% of the respondents said that they often wore masks when they went out, 82.8% often washed their hands with liquid soap or hand sanitizers, and 53.8% often cleaned their homes with disinfectants. In comparison with the April survey, the results of the two surveys were very similar. The chi-square test also showed that the differences in the percentage distributions of the two survey results were not statistically significant.

In the survey, a total of 732 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 36.6%. The sampling error is estimated at plus or minus 3.62 percentage points at the 95% confidence level.

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