



中大香港亞太研究所民調： 近半市民主張示威者與政府同讓步 約七成人料來月衝突持續甚或更壞

香港中文大學香港亞太研究所（亞太所）最近一項調查發現，近半數市民主張，示威者向政府爭取訴求時應與政府「各讓一步，求同存異」。此外，接近七成市民估計，未來一個月的示威衝突情況，仍然會和現時差不多甚或更為嚴重。

亞太所於 2019 年 8 月 21 至 27 日晚上進行了一項電話調查¹，成功訪問了 716 名 18 歲或以上的市民，結果顯示，當被問到示威者向政府爭取訴求應採取甚麼態度時，近半數（48.7%）受訪者認為，示威者與政府應「各讓一步，求同存異」，但同時也有約四成人（38.8%）主張，示威者要「堅持訴求，不應該退讓」（見附表一）。

調查又發現，35.2%的受訪者估計，未來一個月的示威衝突情況，將仍然會和現時差不多，33.1%認為將會更加嚴重，換句話說，估計情況持續甚或變壞的共有 68.3%，只有 15.9%的受訪者預料情勢會緩和一些（見附表二）。

調查亦顯示，58.8%的受訪者同意，向政府爭取訴求時，必須堅持要用和平、理性、非暴力的方式，比率較 2017 年 7 月特首林鄭月娥剛上任時的同類型調查下跌了 14.6 個百分點，表示不同意的有 8.2%，較 2017 年調查上升了 2.4 個百分點，回答一半半的則有 31.1%，較 2017 年調查高 14.0 個百分點。統計顯著性檢定（卡方檢定）顯示，兩次

¹ 此調查在特首林鄭月娥宣佈撤回修訂《逃犯條例》草案前之八月尾完成。

調查的百分比分佈呈統計上的顯著差異（見附表三）。此外，當受訪者被問到，是否同意現時香港只有用激烈手法才可迫使政府回應市民的訴求時，35.1%表示不同意，同意的佔26.9%，36.1%則表示一半半（見附表四）。同時，受訪者亦被問到，在激烈的示威衝突中，可以接受部分示威者用什麼方法和警方抗爭，相對較多受訪者回答鐳射筆，佔39.8%，最少受訪者接受汽油彈（2.5%），但也有35.6%表示，不接受任何暴力方式（見附表五）。同樣地，當警方對付部分示威者時，相對較多受訪者回答可接受使用胡椒噴劑，有41.9%，最少人接受使用橡膠子彈（8.5%），但亦有25.3%表示，不接受任何暴力方式（見附表六）。

關於逃犯修訂條例的示威遊行已持續了數個月，稍多於一半（54.2%）的受訪者表示，這些示威活動曾對其日常生活造成不便，44.7%則說沒有不便（見附表七）。在那些表示有造成不便的受訪者中，41.2%稱這些不便可以接受，26.5%則指不可接受但可以理解，30.4%表示不可接受亦不可以理解（見附表八）。

最後，調查詢問了受訪者，民主普選、經濟繁榮和社會穩定那一樣最重要和次要，結果顯示，70.5%的受訪者認為民主普選最重要，67.7%指是社會穩定，認為是經濟繁榮最重要的也有61.3%，反映該三種價值在受訪者心目中都普遍地具有相當重要性，重要程度分別不由大（於受訪者可選擇多於一個答案，故總計百分比大於100%）（見附表九）。

是次調查的成功回應率為37.4%，以716個成功樣本數推算，百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負3.66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
二零一九年九月六日

傳媒查詢：中大香港亞太研究所助理所長鄭宏泰博士（電話：3943 1341）。

附表一：示威者爭取訴求時的態度（百分比）

| | 百分比 |
|--------------|-------|
| 要堅持訴求，不應該退讓 | 38.8 |
| 跟政府各讓一步，求同存異 | 48.7 |
| 兩者都不是 | 3.2 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 9.2 |
| （樣本數） | （714） |

題目：「當示威者向政府爭取訴求時，你認為佢地應該採用邊種做法呢？係要堅持訴求、唔應該退讓，定係同政府各讓一步、求同存異呢？」

附表二：對未來一個月示威衝突情況的估計（百分比）

| | 百分比 |
|---------|-------|
| 更加嚴重 | 33.1 |
| 跟現時差不多 | 35.2 |
| 會緩和一些 | 15.9 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 15.8 |
| （樣本數） | （716） |

題目：「你估計示威衝突嘅情況喺未來一個月係會更加嚴重、同宜家差唔多、定係會緩和一啲呢？」

附表三：爭取訴求時須堅持和平、理性、非暴力方式*（百分比）

| | 2019年8月 | 2017年7月 |
|---------|---------|---------|
| 同意 | 58.8 | 73.4 |
| 一半半 | 31.1 | 17.1 |
| 不同意 | 8.2 | 5.8 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 1.8 | 3.7 |
| （樣本數） | （716） | （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？」

* 經卡方檢定顯示兩次調查的百分比分布差異呈統計上的顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]

附表四：只有用激烈手法才可使政府回應訴求（百分比）

| | 百分比 |
|-----------|-------|
| 同意 | 26.9 |
| 一半半 | 36.1 |
| 不同意 | 35.1 |
| 不知道 / 很難說 | 2.0 |
| (樣本數) | (715) |

題目：「請問你同唔同意，喺今時今日嘅香港，只有用激烈嘅手法先至可以使政府回應市民嘅訴求？係同意、一半半，定係不同意呢？」

附表五：可接受部分示威者用甚麼方式與警方抗爭（百分比）【可選多項】

| | 以樣本人數為基數的 百分比* |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 鐳射筆照射 | 39.8 |
| 用雨傘攻擊 | 33.1 |
| 用棍棒鐵枝攻擊 | 10.8 |
| 擲磚或其他硬物 | 10.3 |
| 放火燒雜物 | 5.2 |
| 彈叉 / 鋼珠 | 5.0 |
| 弓箭 | 2.8 |
| 汽油彈 | 2.5 |
| 其他 | 4.6 |
| 不接受任何暴力方式 | 35.6 |
| 不知道 / 很難說 | 13.7 |
| 拒絕回答 | 2.1 |
| (樣本數) | (716) |

題目：「當示威者同警方發生激烈衝擊嘅時候，你接唔接受部分示威者用以下嘅方式同警方抗爭呢？」

* 由於每人可回答多於一個答案，故總計百分比大於 100%。

附表六：可接受警方用甚麼方式對付部分示威者（百分比）【可選多項】

| | 以樣本人數為基數的 百分比* |
|-----------|-------------------|
| 胡椒噴劑 | 41.9 |
| 警棍攻擊 | 26.0 |
| 催淚彈 | 21.4 |
| 布袋彈 | 9.2 |
| 胡椒彈 | 15.8 |
| 橡膠子彈 | 8.5 |
| 其他 | 6.8 |
| 不接受任何暴力方式 | 25.3 |
| 不知道 / 很難說 | 19.1 |
| 拒絕回答 | 2.9 |
| (樣本數) | (716) |

題目：「當示威者同警方發生激烈衝擊嘅時候，你接唔接受警方用以下嘅方式對付部分示威者呢？」

* 由於每人可回答多於一個答案，故總計百分比大於 100%。

附表七：示威遊行有否對日常生活造成不便（百分比）

| | 百分比 |
|-----------|-------|
| 有 | 54.2 |
| 沒有 | 44.7 |
| 不知道 / 很難說 | 1.1 |
| (樣本數) | (716) |

題目：「你覺得呢幾個月嚟有關逃犯修訂條例嘅遊行示威，對你嘅日常生活有無造成不便呢？」

附表八：示威遊行對日常生活上造成的不便是否可以接受（百分比）

【只問那些認為示威遊行有對日常生活造成不便的受訪者】

| | 百分比 |
|------------|-------|
| 可以接受 | 41.2 |
| 不可接受但可以理解 | 26.5 |
| 不可接受亦不可以理解 | 30.4 |
| 不知道 / 很難說 | 1.8 |
| (樣本數) | (388) |

題目：「咁你認為呢啲日常生活上嘅不便係可以接受、不可接受但可以理解，定係不可接受亦不可以理解呢？」

附表九：覺得那樣最重要（百分比）【可選多項】

| | 以樣本人數為基數的百分比* |
|-----------|---------------|
| 民主普選 | 70.5 |
| 經濟繁榮 | 61.3 |
| 社會穩定 | 67.7 |
| 其他 | 1.7 |
| 不知道 / 很難說 | 5.6 |
| (樣本數) | (716) |

題目：「民主普選、經濟繁榮，同埋社會穩定，你覺得邊樣最重要呢？其次呢」

* 由於每人可回答多於一個答案，故總計百分比大於 100%。

Survey Findings on Views on Social Conflict in Hong Kong

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

A recent survey conducted by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong, found that nearly half of the respondents agreed that when the protestors fight for their demands, both protestors and the government should make concessions to seek common ground. About 68.3% of them anticipated that clashes during protests in the coming month would remain the same or even be more serious.

The telephone survey took place from 21 to 27 August 2019¹, and 716 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed. The survey results showed that nearly half (48.7%) of the respondents agreed that when the protestors fight for their demands, both protestors and the government should make concessions to seek common ground. However, 38.8% of them thought the opposite and believed that the protestors should stick to their demands and not compromise.

The survey also found that 68.3% of the respondents expected that clashes during protests in the coming month would be either about the same (35.2%) or more serious (33.1%). Only 15.9% predicted that they would be less serious.

The survey results showed that 58.8% of the respondents agreed that if people appealed to the government, they had to stick to peaceful, rational and non-violent means to fight for their demands, a proportion that was 14.6 percentage points lower when compared with a similar survey conducted in July 2017 when the Chief Executive Carrie Lam assumed her office. Those who disagreed made up 8.2%, which was 2.4 percentage points higher than that of the 2017 survey. Almost one third (31.1%) of the respondents answered ‘in-between’, a proportion that was also 14.0 percentage points higher than that of the 2017 survey. The statistical analysis (Chi-square) showed that the differences between the two surveys were statistically significant. When the respondents were asked if they agreed that ‘nowadays in Hong Kong, taking radical actions is the only way of making the government respond to people’s demands’, 35.1% said no, 26.9 answered yes, and 36.1% said ‘in-between’.

Furthermore, the respondents were also asked what kinds of device were acceptable for

¹ The survey was completed at the end of August before the Chief Executive had announced the withdrawal of the fugitive amendment bill.

the protesters to use in fighting the police during radical confrontations. A comparatively larger portion (39.8%) replied 'laser pointers'. The device that the respondents mentioned the least acceptable was 'gasoline bomb' (2.5%). However, 35.6% answered that no violent means was acceptable.

Likewise, the device that a relatively larger number (41.9%) of respondents regarded as acceptable for the police to use against some of the more radical protests was 'pepper spray'. The device that the fewest number of respondents accepted was 'rubber bullets' (8.5%). Again, 25.3% claimed that no violent means was acceptable in that situation.

The anti-extradition bill protests have lasted for several months. Slightly more than half (54.2%) of the respondents claimed that those protest marches had brought inconvenience to their daily life, and 44.7% answered the opposite. Of the group of respondents who have been inconvenienced, 41.2% said that the inconvenience the protests brought was acceptable, 26.5% replied that it was unacceptable but understandable, and 30.4% said it was both unacceptable and not understandable.

Lastly, the respondents were also asked whether universal suffrage, economic prosperity or social stability was the most important. Whereas 70.5% of the respondents thought that it was universal suffrage, 67.7% answered social stability, and 61.3% believed that it should be economic prosperity, showing that most respondents considered that all these conditions were important, though at only slightly different degrees (the respondents were allowed to choose more than one answer on what was most and what was also important, so the total percentage exceeds 100%).

The response rate of this survey is 37.4%. The sampling error of a sample size of 716 cases is + or -3.66 percentage points at a confidence level of 95%.

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