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中大香港亞太研究所民調: 六成人贊同暫緩政改、專注民生

香港中文大學香港亞太研究所最近一項調查顯示,約六成受訪市民同意,未來三年 應暫緩推行香港政治制度改革(政改),專注社會民生問題。若日後重啟政改,超過七成 人認為應沒甚麼機會或完全沒機會可成功爭取全國人民代表大會(人大)撤回或更改「8.31 決定」(即人大常委會於去年8月31日就2017年香港行政長官普選及2016年立法會選舉 所作的決定)。此外,亦有約四成半人對未來三年的整體政治狀況感到不樂觀。

是次調查以電話訪問形式進行,共成功訪問了760名18歲或以上的香港市民,結果顯示,59.6%的受訪者同意,未來三年香港應該暫緩進行政改,專注社會民生問題,不同意的有15.2%,23.2%則表示「一半半」(見附表一)。同時,若日後重啟政改,50.1%的受訪者覺得,沒甚麼機會或只有少許機會能成功爭取全國人大撤回或更改「8.31決定」,23.8%更認為完全沒有機會,感到機會頗大或一定有機會的只分別佔10.2%和3.7%(見附表二)。

調查亦發現,46.4%的受訪者表示,對香港未來三年的整體政治狀況不樂觀,感到樂 觀的只有12.4%,另有38.5%表示普通或「一半半」(見附表三)。

不過,當被問到今屆特區政府是否應該再重新啟動政改時,受訪者的態度有較大分歧,42.8%表示應該,45.5%則認為不應該。在那些認為今屆政府不應該重啟政改及回答不知道/很難說的受訪者(共433人)之中,有41.3%(179人)認為下一屆政府應該重啟政改,30.7%(133人)認為不應該,27.9%則表示不知道或很難說(見附表四)。

負責是次調查的研究人員表示,雖然約六成市民同意未來三年應暫緩政改,專注民

生議題,但贊成今屆或來屆政府重啟政改的人士亦不在少數,這或許顯示,市民亦明白

政制改革問題一日未獲解決,有關民主普選的爭議還會延續下去,政府亦難以將全副精

力集中於改善民生,這一點亦間接解釋為何有近一半人對未來三年政治狀況感到不樂觀。

最後,當受訪者被問到普選特首議案在立法會遭否決,哪一方面要為政改失敗負責

時,受訪者並沒有較一致看法,認為泛民主派應負上最大責任的佔30.9%,認為是中央政

府或特區政府責任的亦分別佔24.2%和20.9%,亦有10.0%的受訪者表示建制派應負最大

責任(見附表五)。

是次調查在 2015 年 6 月 24 至 26 日晚上進行,成功回應率為 47.9%,以 760 個成功

樣本數推算,百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.55 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

二零一五年七月七日

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附表一:未來三年香港應該暫緩進行政改,專注社會民生問題(百分比)

	百分比
同意	59.6
不同意	15.2
一半半	23.2
不知道/很難說	2.1
(樣本數)	(759)

題目:「有意見認為,未來三年香港應該暫緩進行政改,專注社會民生問題,你同唔同意呢個講法呢?係同意、不同意、定係一半半呢?」

附表二:可以成功爭取全國人大撤回或更改「8・31決定」的機會有多大 (百分比)

	百分比		
一定有機會	3.7		
幾大機會	10.2		
沒甚麼機會/少許機會	50.1		
完全無機會	23.8		
不知道/很難說	12.3		
(樣本數)	(757)		

題目:「日後如果重啟『政改』,你覺得可以成功爭取全國人大撤回或更改『8·31決定』 嘅機會有幾大呢?係一定有機會、幾大機會、無乜機會,定係完全無機會呢?」

附表三:對香港未來三年整體政治狀況評估(百分比)

	百分比		
樂觀	12.4		
不樂觀	46.4		
普通/一半半	38.5		
不知道/很難說	2.8		
(樣本數)	(759)		

題目:「你對香港未來三年嘅整體『政治』狀況嘅評估係點呢?係樂觀、不樂觀,定係一半半呢?」

附表四:重新啟動政改(百分比)

	應該	不應該	不知道/ 很難說	(樣本數)
今屆特區政府應否再重新啟動政改	42.8	45.5	11.5	(758)
下屆特區政府應否再重新啟動政改(只問認 為今屆政府不應該重啟政改及回答不知道 /很難說的受訪者)	41.3	30.7	27.9	(433)

題目:「你認為今屆特區政府應唔應該再重新啟動「政改」呢?」

題目:「咁你認為下屆特區政府應唔應該再重新啟動「政改」呢?」

附表五:哪一方面要負上政改失敗的最大責任(百分比)

	百分比
特區政府	20.9
泛民主派	30.9
中央政府	24.2
建制派	10.0
其他	4.1
不知道/很難說	9.9
(樣本數)	(760)

題目:「普選特首嘅議案已經喺立法會被否決,你認為邊一方面要負上政改失敗嘅最大責任呢?」

Press Release

Survey Findings on Views on the Future of Political Reform in Hong Kong Released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

A telephone survey was conducted from 24 to 26 June 2015 by the Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong to gauge public views on Hong Kong's political future after the Legislative Council had vetoed the government's political reform package on 18 June 2015. 760 respondents aged 18 or above were successfully interviewed, with a response rate of 47.9%. The sampling error is + or - 3.55 percentage points at a confidence level of 95%.

Major findings are summarized as follows:

In the current survey, three-fifth of the 760 respondents (59.6%) agreed that the government should focus their efforts on economic development and livelihood issues rather than on political reform in the coming three years, while 15.2% disagreed and 23.2% reported "in-between". They were also asked about their opinion on the likelihood of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPCSC) to retract or change its decision made on 31 August 2014 concerning the political reform in Hong Kong. Half of the respondents (50.1%) thought that it is not likely or only slightly possible for NPCSC to retract or change its decision. Almost a quarter of the respondents (23.8%) deemed it entirely impossible to happen. 10.2% and 3.7% believed that the likelihood for it to happen is somewhat high and very high respectively.

When asked to evaluate the political future of Hong Kong in the coming three years, more than two-fifth of the respondents (46.4%) were not optimistic, 12.4% answered otherwise, and 38.5% indicated "in-between".

When asked if the political reform process should be re-launched or not, 42.8% of the respondents held that the current-term government should re-launch the political reform process, while 45.5% said otherwise. Among the 433 respondents who either thought the political reform process should not be re-launched within this government term or had no preference, 41.3% considered that it should be re-launched by the government in the next term and 30.7% thought otherwise.

While 30.9% of all respondents expressed that the pan-democracy camp should be responsible for the failure of the political reform, 24.2% and 20.9% believed that the failure should be

attributed to the Central Government and the HKSAR Government respectively. 10.0% suggested that it was the pro-establishment camp who should be held responsible.

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