HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION PROGRAM

HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

香港民意研究所 之 香港民意研究計劃

限聚指數 Group Gathering Prohibition Index 12/7/2021

樣本資料 - 限聚指數基準調查

Contact Information - Group Gathering Prohibition Index Benchmark Survey

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	香港民研意見群組成員 HKPOP Panel
調查日期 Survey date	18/6 15:00 – 23/6 15:00
調查方法 Survey method	以電郵接觸群組成員,並於網上完成調查 Online survey
訪問對象 Target population	十二歲或以上的香港市民 Hong Kong residents aged 12+
總成功樣本 Total sample size	6,158
回應比率 Response rate	6.6%
抽樣誤差 Sampling error	95%置信水平,百分比誤差+/-1% Sampling error of percentages at +/-1% at 95% confidence level
加權方法 Weighting method	按照1) 政府統計處提供的全港人口年齡及性別分佈統計數字、各區議會人口數字; 2) 選舉事務處提供的區議會選舉結果;3) 常規調查中的特首評分分佈數字,以 「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。 The figures are rim-weighted according to 1) gender-age distribution of Hong Kong population and by District Councils population figures from Census and Statistics Department; 2) Voting results of District Councils Election from Registration and Electoral Office; 3) rating distribution of Chief Executive from regular tracking surveys.

限聚指數

Group Gathering Prohibition Index

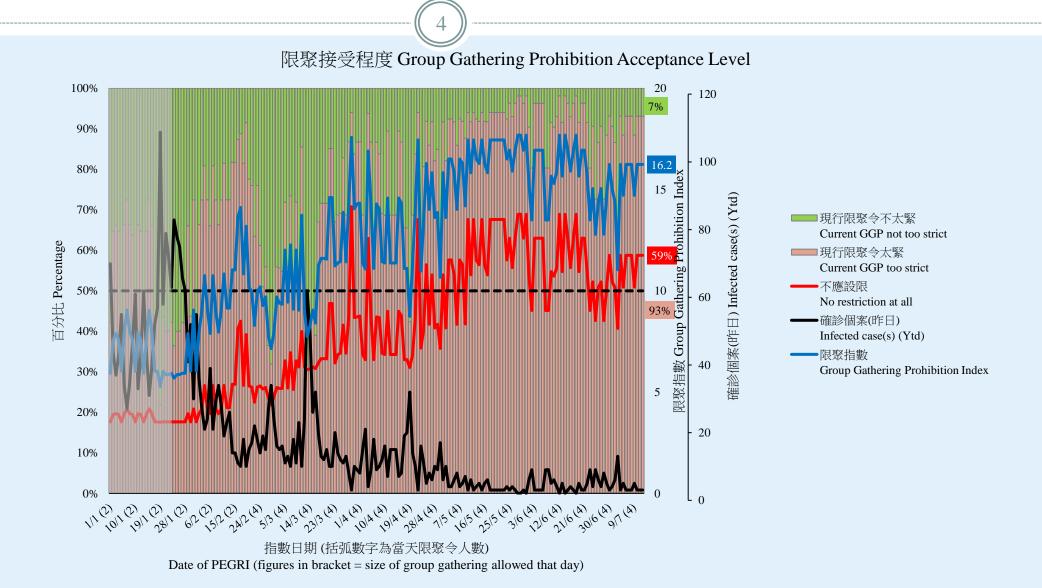
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- <u>最新</u>調查日期 <u>Latest</u> survey date: 18-23/6/2021 (N=6,158)
- 上次調查日期 Last survey date: 17-24/5/2021 (N=6,583)
- <u>上上次</u>調查日期 <u>Second last</u> survey date: 16-21/4/2021 (*N=6,330*)

意見題目	Opinion Questions
你認為香港應否無條件全面撤銷「限聚令」? ■ 應該無條件撤銷「限聚令」 ■ 不應該,應視乎疫情而定 ■ 不知道/很難說	Do you think the regulation prohibiting gatherings of more than a specific number of people in public places should be completely lifted unconditionally in Hong Kong? Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally No, it should depend on the epidemic situation Don't know / hard to say
[追問沒有選擇應該"無條件撤銷「限聚令」"者] 你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少,才適合將「限聚令」訂於4人? 你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少,才適合將「限聚令」訂於8人? 你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少,才適合將「限聚令」訂於16人? 你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少,才適合將「限聚令」訂於16人? 你認為感染個案清零多少天後,限聚令應該全面撤銷? 請於以下欄位列舉你認為合適的[個案數及限聚人數]組合	[For respondents NOT answering "Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally"] How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 2 people? How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 4 people? How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 8 people? How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 16 people? After how many days of zero infection do you think the group gathering ban should be lifted altogether? Please list combinations of [number of cases & number of people allowed in gatherings] that you think is appropriate in the field below:

調查結果 - 限聚接受程度

Survey Result – Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level



限聚指數 - 分析評論

Group Gathering Prohibition Index – Commentary

香港教育中心商會副主席任偉豪指出:「前天,新加坡政府將『旅遊氣泡』易名為『旅遊走廊』,與現時香港的旅遊相互出入境措施的名稱不一樣。新加坡聲稱是因為『氣泡』容易爆破,所以需改一個更適當的名稱。香港現時除了有『旅遊氣泡』,還有『疫苗氣泡』,港府是否需要考慮一併更改『氣泡』這個名稱呢?更重要的是,新加坡所承認的疫苗在上星期開始,也和香港不一樣。他們再不承認科興疫苗,意味著『旅遊氣泡』的措施將會遇到極大阻力,屆時可能只有復必泰的接種者才可進入新加坡,而且可能還有更多國家宣佈不承認科興疫苗,科興疫苗的接種者可能白打了。」

Vice Chairman of The Hong Kong Chamber of Education Centres Yam Wai Ho observed, "The Singaporean government renamed 'travel bubble' to 'travel corridor' the day before yesterday. The name is now different from that of Hong Kong's mutual tourism border crossing arrangements. Singapore says 'bubble' is easy to burst, so it needs to find a more appropriate term. Hong Kong now has 'travel bubble' and 'vaccine bubble'. Would the government consider changing the term 'bubble'? More importantly, the vaccine approved by Singapore is already different from that of Hong Kong starting last week. Sinovac vaccine is no longer recognized, so the 'travel bubble' arrangement is now facing big trouble. It is very likely that only BioNTech vaccinators would be allowed to enter Singapore, while more countries are not recognizing Sinovac. Those who had taken Sinovac vaccines might have done it for nothing."