



HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE
香港民意研究所

香港民意研究所 之 香港民意研究計劃
Hong Kong Public Opinion Program
of Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute

「公民社會贊助計劃」
Civic Society Sponsorship Scheme

調查報告
Survey Report

調查日期：2019年10月17至23日
Survey Date: 17 to 23 October 2019

公佈日期：2019年10月29日
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研究背景

香港民意研究所之香港民意研究計劃（香港民研）自 2019 年 7 月起推出「公民社會贊助計劃」。任何人士如果單獨或合資贊助港幣\$12,000，可向香港民研建議在下次調查專列中加入題目一條，範疇不拘。香港民研會把提問方式調校至專業水平，然後進行調查，再發表結果兼鳴謝所有贊助人士，包括無名氏，而所得資源會撥入一般常設調查專列的項目。

10 月初有市民透過是次計劃，贊助香港民研進行一條有關香港獨立的題目，香港民研隨即核實並修訂為：「你贊唔贊成香港獨立？」，然後於 10 月 17 至 23 日透過隨機抽樣電話進行訪問，共錄得 1,038 個成功個案。由於贊助人士要求不透露姓名及不想提早獲得調查結果，因此香港民研以本報告在 10 月 29 日的發布會上公佈結果。

Background

Hong Kong Public Opinion Program (HKPOP) under the Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute implements the “Civic Society Sponsorship Scheme” in July 2019. Any person or group sponsoring HK\$12,000 is entitled to suggest one question on whatever topic for inclusion in HKPOP’s next omnibus survey. HKPOP would professionally fine-tune the question, run the survey, and then release the result with proper acknowledgement of the sponsors, including “anonymous”. HKPOP would use the sponsorship on running regular tracking questions.

In early October, a citizen subscribed HKPOP via this Scheme to conduct survey to ask a question related to Hong Kong independence. HKPOP then verified and revised it as “Do you agree to HK becoming independent?” and conducted the random telephone survey from 17 to 23 October, and collected 1,038 successful cases. Since the sponsor has requested not to disclose his or her name, nor wanted to receive the findings in advance, HKPOP therefore announces the survey results via a press conference held on 29 October using this report format.

調查結果

Survey Result

以下為是次調查的樣本資料及結果：

Herewith the contact information and result of this survey:

表 1：樣本資料

Table 1: Contact Information

調查日期 Date of survey	: 17-23/10/2019
調查方法 Survey method	: 由真實訪員以電腦隨機抽樣電話訪問形式進行 Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
訪問對象 Target population	: 18 歲或以上操粵語的香港居民 Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong citizens aged 18 or above
成功樣本數目 Sample size	: 1,038 個成功個案 (包括 519 個家居號碼及 519 個手提號碼) 1,038 successful cases (including 519 landline and 519 mobile numbers)

實效回應比率 ^[1] Effective response rate	: 63.2%
抽樣誤差 ^[2] Standard error	: 標準誤差少於 1.6 個百分比，即在 95% 置信水平下，各個百分比的抽樣誤差不多於正負 3.1 個百分比。 Less than 1.6% (at 95% confidence level, the maximum sampling error of all percentages should be no more than 3.1 percentage points)
加權方法 Weighting method	: 按照政府統計處提供的統計數字以「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。全港人口年齡及性別分佈統計數字來自《二零一八年年中人口數字》，而教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分統計數字則來自《香港的女性及男性 - 主要統計數字》（2018 年版）。 The figures have been rim-weighted according to figures provided by the Census and Statistics Department. The gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population came from “Mid-year population for 2018”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2018 Edition)”.

- [1] 民研計劃在 2017 年 9 月前以「整體回應比率」彙報樣本資料，2017 年 9 月開始則以「實效回應比率」彙報。2018 年 7 月，民研計劃再調整實效回應比率的計算方法，因此改變前後的回應比率不能直接比較。Before September 2017, “overall response rate” was used to report surveys’ contact information. Starting from September 2017, “effective response rate” was used. In July 2018, POP further revised the calculation of effective response rate. Thus, the response rates before and after the change cannot be directly compared.
- [2] 此公報中所有誤差數字均以 95% 置信水平計算。95% 置信水平，是指倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查 100 次，則 95 次各自計算出的誤差範圍會包含人口真實數字。由於調查數字涉及抽樣誤差，傳媒引用百分比數字時，應避免使用小數點，在引用評分數字時，則可以使用一個小數點。All error figures in this release are calculated at 95% confidence level. “95% confidence level” means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times with different random samples, we would expect 95 times having the population parameter within the respective error margins calculated. Because of sampling errors, when quoting percentages, journalists should refrain from reporting decimal places, whereas one decimal place can be used when quoting rating figures.

表 2：頻數表

Table 2: Frequency Table

Q1 你贊唔贊成香港獨立？ Q1 Do you agree to Hong Kong being independent?	調查日期：17-23/10/2019 Date of survey: 17-23/10/2019	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (基數 Base=1,027)
贊成 Yes	116	11%
唔贊成 No	854	83%
唔知/難講 Don't know / Hard to say	56	5%
合計 Total	1,027	100%
拒答 Refusal	11	
淨值 (贊成-唔贊成) Net value (Yes – No)		-72%

以下為是次調查的被訪者背景資料：
Herewith the demographic profile of respondents:

表 3：性別
Table 3: Gender

	原始樣本 Raw sample		加權樣本 Weighted sample	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,038)	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,038)
男 Male	542	52%	490	47%
女 Female	496	48%	548	53%
合計 Total	1,038	100%	1,038	100%

表 4：年齡
Table 4: Age

	原始樣本 Raw sample		加權樣本 Weighted sample	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,019)	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,019)
18 – 29	218	21%	169	17%
30 – 39	214	21%	167	16%
40 – 49	176	17%	176	17%
50 – 59	167	16%	203	20%
60 – 69	131	13%	163	16%
70 +	113	11%	140	14%
合計 Total	1,019	100%	1,019	100%
拒答 Refusal	19		19	

表 5：教育程度
Table 5: Education attainment

	原始樣本 Raw sample		加權樣本 Weighted sample	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,033)	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,033)
小學或以下 Primary or below	82	8%	198	19%
中學 Secondary	391	38%	490	47%
大專或以上 Tertiary or above	560	54%	344	33%
合計 Total	1,033	100%	1,033	100%
拒答 Refusal	5		5	

表 6：職位
Table 6: Occupation

	原始樣本 Raw sample		加權樣本 Weighted sample	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,025)	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (Base 基數=1,025)
文職及服務人員 Clerical and service worker	266	26%	265	26%
行政及專業人員 Executive and professional	327	32%	251	25%
勞動工人 Production worker	75	7%	118	12%
料理家務者 Homemaker / Housewife	90	9%	111	11%
學生 Student	64	6%	51	5%
其他 Others	203	20%	229	22%
合計 Total	1,025	100%	1,025	100%
拒答 Refusal	13		13	

附錄一：詳細樣本資料

Appendix 1: Detailed Contact Information

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage
確定為不合資格的電話號碼 Respondents' ineligibility confirmed	772	4.3%
傳真機號碼 Fax/data line	176	1.0%
無效電話號碼 Invalid number	79	0.4%
電話轉駁號碼 Call-forwarding/Mobile/Pager	19	0.1%
非住戶／非個人手提電話號碼 Non-residential/mobile number	231	1.3%
言語不通 Language problem	236	1.3%
被訪者不合資格 No eligible respondents	14	0.1%
其他問題 Special Technological Circumstances	17	0.1%
沒有指定被訪者 Respondent Never Available	0	0.0%
指定被訪者身心不適 Physically or Mentally Unable	0	0.0%
指定被訪者死亡 Dead	0	0.0%
未能確定是否具合資格被訪者的電話號碼 Respondents' eligibility not confirmed	16,067	89.5%
電話線路繁忙 Always busy	17	0.1%
電話無人接聽 No answer	7,292	40.6%
電話錄音 Answering device	2,355	13.1%
密碼阻隔 Call-blocking	7	<0.1%
被訪者於篩選題前中斷訪問 Interview terminated before the screening question	101	0.6%
預約跨越調查期限 - 未能確定是否具合資格被訪者 Appointment date beyond the end of the fieldwork period – Respondents' ineligibility not confirmed	6,294	35.0%
其他問題 Others	1	<0.1%
確定具合資格被訪者的電話號碼，但未能進行訪問 Respondents' eligibility confirmed, but failed to complete the interview	82	0.5%
家人拒絕接受訪問 Household-level refusal	1	<0.1%
被訪者拒絕接受訪問 Known respondent refusal	1	<0.1%
預約跨越調查期限 - 確定具合資格被訪者 Appointment date beyond the end of the fieldwork period – Respondents' eligibility confirmed	20	0.1%
未能完成整個訪問 Partial interview	56	0.3%
其他問題 Miscellaneous	4	<0.1%
成功訪問樣本 Successful cases	1,038	5.8%
合計 Total	17,959	100.0%

實效回應比率計算方法：

Calculation of effective response rate:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{實效回應比率 Effective response rate} \\ = & \frac{\text{成功訪問樣本}}{\text{成功訪問樣本} + \text{未完成整個訪問樣本} + \text{合資格而拒絕受訪樣本}^{\wedge} \\ & \quad + \text{推算為合資格而拒絕受訪樣本}\#} \\ = & \frac{\text{Successful cases}}{\text{Successful cases} + \text{Incomplete cases}^* + \text{Refusal cases by eligible respondents}^{\wedge} \\ & \quad + \text{Projected refusal cases by eligible respondents} \#} \\ = & \frac{1,038}{1,038 + 56 + (1 + 1) + 547} \times 100\% \\ = & 63.2\% \end{aligned}$$

附錄二：深入分析

Appendix 2: In-depth Analysis

深入分析顯示，只有年齡組別之結果在統計學上(於 p=0.01 水平)出現顯著差異，有關數字如下：

In-depth analysis shows that only the results by age groups have statistically significant difference (at p-0.01 level), as shown below:

你贊唔贊成香港獨立？ Do you agree to Hong Kong being independent?	年齡組別 Age groups					
	18-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	合計 Total
贊成 Yes	25.0%	16.8%	6.2%	6.3%	7.8%	11.5%
唔贊成 No	64.7%	78.2%	92.1%	88.3%	87.3%	83.1%
唔知/難講 Don't know / Hard to say	10.3%	5.0%	1.8%	5.4%	4.9%	5.4%
合計人數 Total count	166	166	175	201	300	1,009

你贊唔贊成香港獨立？ Do you agree to Hong Kong being independent?	年齡組別 (綜合數據) Age groups (aggregated)			
	18-29	30-49	50+	合計 Total
贊成 Yes	25.0%	11.3%	7.2%	11.5%
唔贊成 No	64.7%	85.3%	87.7%	83.1%
唔知/難講 Don't know / Hard to say	10.3%	3.3%	5.1%	5.4%
合計人數 Total count	166	341	502	1,009

附錄三：與以往數字比較

Appendix 3: Comparison with Previous Figures

「香港獨立」相關調查：
Related surveys on “Hong Kong being independent”:

調查日期 Date of survey	以往調查 Previous surveys ^[1]			最新調查 Latest survey	
	8-19/11/2005	2-8/11/2006	14-21/11/2007	調查日期 Date of survey	17-23/10/2019
樣本人數 Sample size	1,010	1,010	1,009	樣本人數 Sample size	1,038
如果中國政府 允許 香港市民自由選擇香港的前途，您認為香港應該獨立嗎？ If the Chinese government allows Hong Kong people to freely choose its future, do you think Hong Kong should seek independence?				你贊唔贊成香港獨立？ Do you agree to Hong Kong being independent?	
應該獨立 Yes	22%	25%	25%	贊成 Yes	11%
不應該獨立 No	68%	69%	65%	唔贊成 No	83%
由當地居民決定 Decided by local people	4%	1%	5%	不知道 Don't know	5%
其他 Others	6%	4%	6%	淨值	-72%
淨值 (應該-不應該) Net value (Yes – No)	g-46%	-44%	-40%		

[1] 數據來自「香港、台灣、澳門、沖繩民眾文化與國家認同國際比較調查 2005-07」。

Data comes from “A Cross-Cultural Study on Ethnic Identity in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and Okinawa 2005-07”.

調查日期 Date of survey	以往調查 Previous surveys ^[2]		最新調查 Latest survey	
	8-19/11/2005	2-8/11/2006	調查日期 Date of survey	17-23/10/2019
樣本人數 Sample size	1,010	1,010	樣本人數 Sample size	1,038
如果中國政府 不允許 香港市民自由選擇香港的前途，您認為香港應該獨立嗎？ If the Chinese government does not allow Hong Kong people to freely choose its future, do you think Hong Kong should seek independence?			你贊唔贊成香港獨立？ Do you agree to Hong Kong being independent?	
應該獨立 Yes	17%	21%	贊成 Yes	11%
不應該獨立 No	72%	72%	唔贊成 No	83%
由當地居民決定 Decided by local people	4%	1%	不知道 Don't know	5%
其他 Others	7%	6%	淨值	-72%
淨值 (應該-不應該) Net value (Yes – No)	-55%	-51%		

[2] 數據來自「香港、台灣、澳門、沖繩民眾文化與國家認同國際比較調查 2005-06」。

Data comes from “A Cross-Cultural Study on Ethnic Identity in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and Okinawa 2005-06”.

調查日期 Date of survey	以往調查 Previous surveys ^[3]			最新調查 Latest survey	
	8-19/11/2005	2-8/11/2006	14-21/11/2007	調查日期 Date of survey	17-23/10/2019
樣本人數 Sample size	1,010	1,010	1,009	樣本人數 Sample size	1,038
如果中國政府 不允許 香港市民自由選擇香港的前途，您認為香港應該獨立嗎？(重新分析 ^[3]) If the Chinese government does not allow Hong Kong people to freely choose its future, do you think Hong Kong should seek independence? (Re-analysis ^[3])				你贊唔贊成香港獨立？ Do you agree to Hong Kong being independent?	
應該獨立 Yes	13%	16%	17%	贊成 Yes	11%
不應該獨立 No	79%	79%	73%	唔贊成 No	83%
由當地居民決定 Decided by local people	3%	1%	4%	不知道 Don't know	5%
其他 Others	5%	4%	5%		
淨值 (應該-不應該) Net value (Yes – No)	-66%	-63%	-56%	淨值	-72%

[3] 數據來自「香港、台灣、澳門、沖繩民眾文化與國家認同國際比較調查 2005-07」。在 2007 年調查中，表示就算中國政府允許香港市民自由選擇香港前途，香港也不應該獨立的被訪者，會被假設在中國政府不允許香港市民自由選擇的情況下，繼續反對獨立，而毋須回答本題，直接當作「不應該獨立」處理。不過，2005 及 2006 年的調查就沒有這個假設。本數表把 2005 及 2006 年的數據跟據 2007 年的分析方法重整，以茲比較。Data comes from “A Cross-Cultural Study on Ethnic Identity in Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and Okinawa 2005-07”. In the 2007 survey, those who said Hong Kong should not seek independence even if the Chinese government allowed it were not asked this question, they were simply taken as having chosen “no” if the Chinese government would not allow independence. This assumption, however, was not built into the 2005 and 2006 surveys. This table re-analyses the 2005 and 2006 data using the 2007 assumption, in order to make proper comparison.

「台灣/西藏/香港獨立」相關調查：
Related surveys on “Taiwan/Tibet/Hong Kong being independent”:

調查日期 Date of survey	以往調查 Previous surveys ^[4]				最新調查 Latest survey	
	2-8/7/2019		2-8/7/2019		17-23/10/2019	
樣本人數 Sample size	624		641		1,038	
Q: 你贊唔贊成... Do you agree to...	台灣獨立？ Taiwan being independent?		西藏獨立？ Tibet being independent?		香港獨立？ Hong Kong being independent?	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage
贊成 Yes	263	44%	156	26%	116	11%
唔贊成 No	266	44%	320	53%	854	83%
不知道 Don't know	74	12%	133	22%	56	5%
合計 Total	603	100%	609	100%	1,027	100%
拒答 Refusal	21		32		11	
淨值 (贊成-唔贊成) Net value (Yes – No)	0%		-27%		-72%	

[4] 數據來自「香港大學民意研究計劃 (港大民研) 定期調查 2019」。Data comes from “tracking survey 2019 by The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP)”.