



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

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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

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「我們香港人」滾動調查  
**“We Hongkongers” Rolling Survey**

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研究報告 (十)  
**Research Report (10)**

調查日期：2019 年 12 月 6 至 9 日  
**Survey Date: 6 to 9 December 2019**

公佈日期：2019 年 12 月 10 日  
**Release Date: 10 December 2019**

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## 研究背景

### Background

「我們香港人」由香港民意研究所轄下香港民意研究計劃（香港民研）倡導，得到眾多公民社會成員支持。參考自美國白宮聯署網站「We the People」，「我們香港人」計劃旨在讓香港市民就任何議題透過科學化研究了解民情。詳情參閱：[https://www.pori.hk/wehongkongers\\_factsheet\\_20191017\\_chi](https://www.pori.hk/wehongkongers_factsheet_20191017_chi)。

「我們香港人」計劃之滾動調查由2019年10月17日正式展開，目標是每個工作天收集最少334個樣本，而第十號報告（本報告）所涵蓋的調查日期為2019年12月6至9日，包括以下1條在所述日期內完成一連兩天滾動樣本的問題：

- Q1：你認為經歷過去幾個月嘅《逃犯條例》修訂風波，香港政府喺制定同埋推行教育政策上，會有幾經常或者罕有出現政治凌駕教育專業嘅情況？

“We Hongkongers” was advocated by Hong Kong Public Opinion Program (HKPOP) of the Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI), with the support of many members of the civic society. With reference to the petition website “We the People” hosted by the White House of the United States, “We Hongkongers” aims to reflect public sentiment by conducting scientific research on any issues raised by Hong Kong citizens. Please see: [https://www.pori.hk/wehongkongers\\_factsheet\\_20191017\\_eng](https://www.pori.hk/wehongkongers_factsheet_20191017_eng) for details.

The rolling survey of “We Hongkongers” started officially on 17 October 2019, with a target sample size of at least 334 per rolling day. Report No.10 (this report) covers the survey period of 6 to 9 December 2019, and the following question has completed one rolling point with two consecutive rolling days of fieldwork within the period mentioned:

- Q1: After months of unrest over the Extradition Bill, how frequently or infrequently do you think the government would override professional considerations by political concerns when formulating or implementing education policies in the future?

## 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	: <b>6-9/12/2019</b>
調查方法 Survey method	: 由真實訪問員以電腦隨機抽樣電話訪問形式進行，以及由香港民研意見群組成員透過網上或電話收集樣本 Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers, plus telephone and online interviews with POP Panel samples
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	: <b>1,019</b> 個成功個案(包括 255 個固網、249 個手提及 515 個意見群組個案) <b>1,019</b> successful cases (including 255 landline, 249 mobile and 515 POP Panel samples)
實效回應比率 <sup>[1]</sup> Effective response rate	: <b>79.5%</b>
抽樣誤差 <sup>[2]</sup> Standard error	: 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-3% Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-3% at 95% confidence level
加權方法 Weighting method	: 按照政府統計處提供的統計數字按日以「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 by day 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：你認為經歷過去幾個月嘅《逃犯條例》修訂風波，香港政府係制定同埋推行教育政策上，會有幾經常或者罕有出現政治凌駕教育專業嘅情況？ After months of unrest over the Extradition Bill, how frequently or infrequently do you think the government would override professional considerations by political concerns when formulating or implementing education policies in the future?	調查日期 Date of survey: 6-9/12/2019	
	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage (基數 Base=1,019)
好經常 Very frequently	330	32.4%
幾經常 Quite frequently	242	23.8%
一半半 Half-half	51	5.0%
幾罕有/唔係幾經常 Quite infrequently/not quite frequently	116	11.4%
好罕有 Very infrequently	136	13.3%
唔知/難講 Don't know/Hard to say	145	14.2%
合計 Total	1,019	100.0%
拒答 Refusal	0	