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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

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限聚指數

**Group Gathering Prohibition Index**

**21/7/2021**

# 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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- **最新調查日期 Latest 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)**
- **上上次調查日期 Second last survey date: 16-21/4/2021 (N=6,330)**

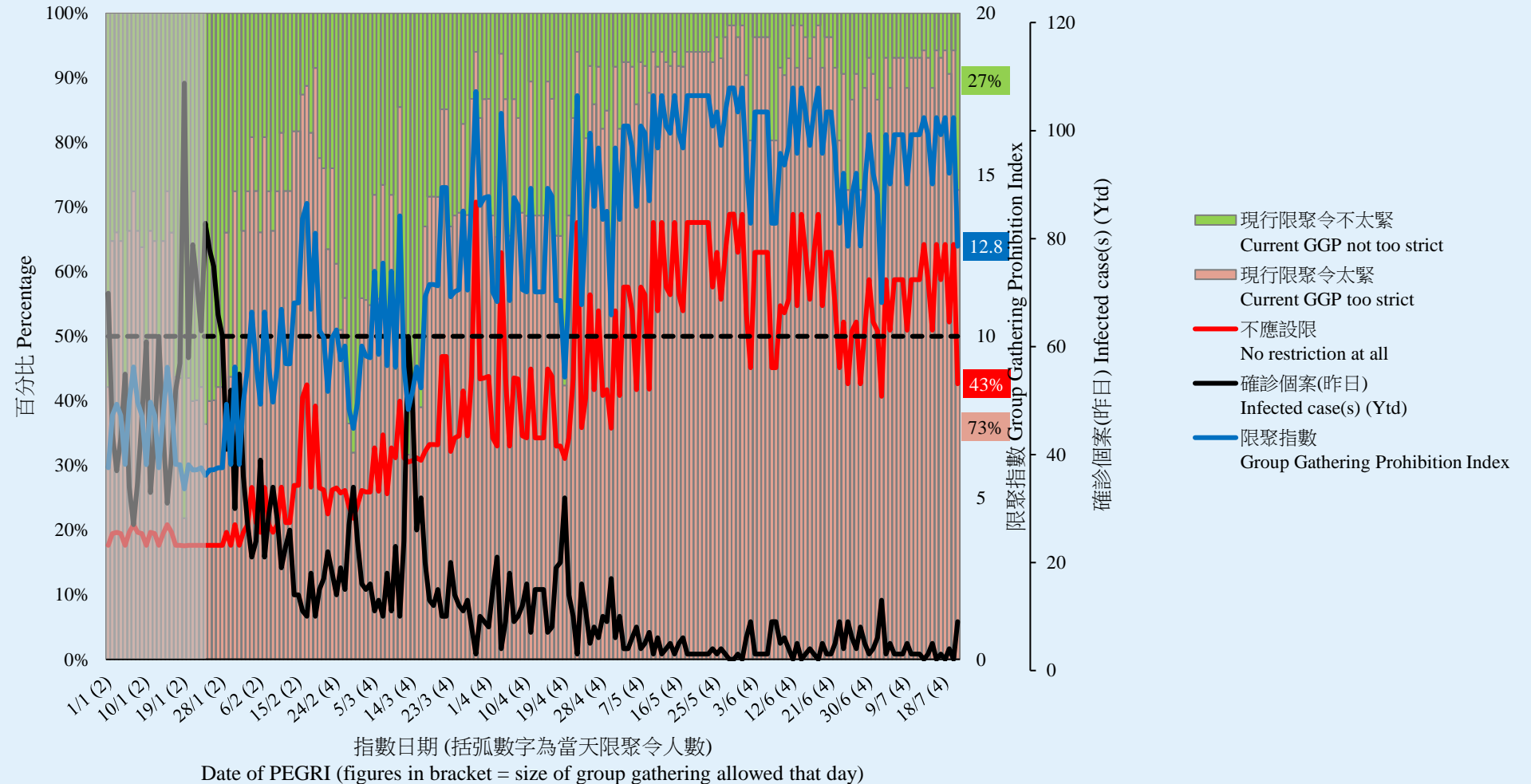
意見題目	Opinion Questions
<p>你認為香港應否無條件全面撤銷「限聚令」？</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ 應該無條件撤銷「限聚令」</li><li>▪ 不應該，應視乎疫情而定</li><li>▪ 不知道／很難說</li></ul> <p>[追問沒有選擇應該“無條件撤銷「限聚令」”者]</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於2人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於4人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於8人？</p> <p>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？</p> <p>你認為感染個案清零多少天後，限聚令應該全面撤銷？</p> <p>請於以下欄位列舉你認為合適的 [個案數 及 限聚人數] 組合.....</p>	<p>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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally</li><li>▪ No, it should depend on the epidemic situation</li><li>▪ Don't know / hard to say</li></ul> <p>[For respondents NOT answering “Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally”]</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 2 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 4 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 8 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 16 people?</p> <p>After how many days of zero infection do you think the group gathering ban should be lifted altogether?</p> <p>Please list combinations of [number of cases &amp; number of people allowed in gatherings] that you think is appropriate in the field below:</p>

# 調查結果 - 限聚接受程度

## Survey Result – Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level

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限聚接受程度 Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level



# 限聚指數 - 分析評論

## Group Gathering Prohibition Index – Commentary

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民生大聯盟發言人章彤輝博士指出，「隨著暑假的開始，本地大型的聚集活動陸續登台。過去一周的香港書展，人流雖稍遜上屆，但幸好沒有相關新冠肺炎病例出現，也算是經歷了一次抗疫考驗，並在人流控制、人流追蹤和已接種疫苗人士的通行便利等方面，提供一個市民參與商業聚集活動時的抗疫參考模式。唯一和過往不同的是，會展裡內地書商及內地顧客均大幅減少，香港這個『氣泡』何時可以與內地的『大氣泡』融合，還是遙遙無期。」

**Dr Tung-fai Cheung, Spokesman of Alliance of Revitalizing Economy and Livelihood, observed, “Grand events keep coming with the start of summer holiday. Hong Kong Book Fair just ended after 7 days of exhibition where the number of visitors fell slightly below last time. Luckily there was no COVID-19 case related to the event and could therefore be considered as having ‘passed’ the test. The procedures of crowd control and tracing, as well as allowing convenient access for those vaccinated, have provided a good reference for social gathering controls in business activities. The only difference is that there were significantly fewer exhibitors and visitors coming from mainland China, so it would still be a long time before the ‘bubble’ of Hong Kong would merge with the ‘bubble’ of mainland China.”**