

# 調查結果：頻數及百分比分佈

## Survey Results: Frequency and Percentage Distribution

### 調查概況及抽樣方法

#### Survey Overview and Sampling Method

調查項目：市民對香港落實「一國兩制」概況評價調查（第二十次調查）

Survey Project: Survey on the Implementation of 'One Country, Two Systems' in Hong Kong (Twentieth Round)

調查日期：2025年12月8日至2026年1月14日（晚上6時15分至10時15分）

Survey Date: 8 December 2025 to 14 January 2026 (6:15 p.m. to 10:15 p.m.)

委托機構：民思政策研究所（前稱「民主思路」）

Commissioning Body: POD Research Institute (formerly "Path of Democracy")

執行機構：香港中文大學香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室

Polling Agency: Telephone Survey Research Laboratory, Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, The Chinese University of Hong Kong

調查對象：18歲或以上、操粵語或普通話的香港居民

Target Respondents: Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above who speak Cantonese or Mandarin

調查方法：以電腦輔助電話訪問系統進行資料蒐集工作。隨機抽樣方式訪問了1,009名18歲以粵語或普通話的市民（在95%置信水平下，抽樣誤差為 $\pm 3.09\%$ ）。調查樣本包括家居固網和手機電話，回應率分別為53.5%及54.2%，符合科學性的調查標準。

Survey Method: Data collection was conducted using CATI system. A random sampling method was used to interview 1,009 residents aged 18 or above who speak Cantonese or Mandarin (with a sampling error of  $\pm 3.09\%$  at a 95% confidence level). The survey sample included both landline and mobile phone respondents, with response rates of 53.5% and 54.2%, respectively, meeting scientific survey standards.

數據加權：為了使調查數據更能準確反映香港人口的真實分佈，調查結果已根據樣本被抽中的機率，並參照香港統計處最新公布的性別及年齡分佈進行加權處理。此外，由於加權後的數據可能涉及四捨五入，統計表中個別項目的數字相加後，可能與總數略有差異。

Data Weighting: To ensure that the survey data accurately reflects the true distribution of the Hong Kong population, the survey results have been weighted based on the probability of selection of the sample, referencing the latest gender and age distribution published by the Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department. Additionally, due to rounding in the weighted data, the sums of individual items in the statistical tables may slightly differ from the total.

## 調查結果<sup>1</sup>

### Survey Results

「我哋想了解市民對『一國兩制』喺香港實踐情況嘅睇法，如果1分代表『非常不同意』，至7分代表『非常同意』，你有幾同意以下香港係回歸後嘅情況呢？」

“We would like to understand the public's views on the implementation of 'One Country, Two Systems' in Hong Kong. If 1 point represents 'strongly disagree' and 7 points represent 'strongly agree,' how much do you agree with the following statements about the situation in Hong Kong after the handover?”

Q1 「回歸之後，香港實行到高度自治，自行處理特區內嘅行政事務。你有幾同意呢？1至7分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q1 “After the handover, Hong Kong exercises a high degree of autonomy and manages its administrative affairs within the Special Administrative Region. How much do you agree with this? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?”

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1. 1	157	15.6	15.6	15.6
2. 2	101	10.0	10.0	25.6
3. 3	115	11.4	11.4	37.1
4. 4	144	14.2	14.3	51.4
5. 5	188	18.7	18.7	70.1
6. 6	138	13.6	13.7	83.8
7. 7	157	15.5	15.6	99.3
88. 唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	7	0.7	0.7	100.0
99. 拒絕回答 Refused to answer	3	0.3	缺值 Omitted	
總計 Total	1003	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1006

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 3

平均分 Mean: 4.15

標準差 Standard Deviation: 2.017

<sup>1</sup> 註：以上所有數據均已進行加權處理。在計算平均分時，選擇「88. 唔知道／好難講」的樣本並未納入計算範圍。

Note: All data above have been weighted. In calculating the average scores, samples that selected '88. Don't know / Hard to say' were not included in the calculation.

Q2 「回歸之後，香港繼續保持到獨立嘅司法權。你有幾同意呢？1至7分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q2 "After the handover, Hong Kong continues to maintain its independent judicial power. How much do you agree with this? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?"

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	177	17.6	17.7	17.7
2.	2	89	8.8	8.9	26.6
3.	3	115	11.4	11.5	38.0
4.	4	119	11.8	11.9	49.9
5.	5	165	16.3	16.4	66.3
6.	6	137	13.6	13.7	80.0
7.	7	181	17.9	18.0	98.0
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	20	1.9	2.0	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	5	0.5	缺值	
總計 Total		1003	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1004			缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 5		
平均分 Mean: 4.16			標準差 Standard Deviation: 2.113		

Q3 「回歸之後，香港繼續保持到獨立嘅立法權。你有幾同意呢？1至7分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q3 "After the handover, Hong Kong continues to maintain its independent legislative power. How much do you agree with this? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?"

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	176	17.5	17.5	17.5
2.	2	104	10.4	10.4	27.9
3.	3	102	10.1	10.2	38.1
4.	4	131	13.0	13.0	51.1
5.	5	151	15.0	15.0	66.2
6.	6	151	15.0	15.1	81.3
7.	7	171	16.9	17.0	98.3
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	18	1.7	1.7	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	4	0.4	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1005			缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 4		
平均分 Mean: 4.13			標準差 Standard Deviation: 2.108		

Q4 「回歸之後，香港人繼續維持原有嘅生活方式。你有幾同意呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q4 "After the handover, Hong Kong people continue to maintain their original way of life. How much do you agree with this? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?"

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1. 1	111	11.0	11.0	11.0
2. 2	86	8.6	8.6	19.6
3. 3	136	13.4	13.4	33.1
4. 4	119	11.8	11.8	44.8
5. 5	170	16.9	16.9	61.7
6. 6	166	16.5	16.5	78.2
7. 7	214	21.2	21.3	99.4
88. 唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	6	0.6	0.6	100.0
99. 拒絕回答 Refused to answer	0	0.0	缺值	
總計 Total	1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1009

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 0

平均分 Mean: 4.50

標準差 Standard Deviation: 1.997

Q5 「回歸之後，香港繼續享有言論、結社同集會自由。你有幾同意呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q5 "After the handover, Hong Kong continues to enjoy freedom of speech, assembly, and association. How much do you agree with this? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?"

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1. 1	297	29.5	29.6	29.6
2. 2	107	10.6	10.6	40.1
3. 3	94	9.4	9.4	49.5
4. 4	99	9.9	9.9	59.4
5. 5	128	12.7	12.8	72.2
6. 6	143	14.2	14.2	86.4
7. 7	134	13.3	13.3	99.7
88. 唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	3	0.3	0.3	100.0
99. 拒絕回答 Refused to answer	3	0.3	缺值	
總計 Total	1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1006

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 3

平均分 Mean: 3.62

標準差 Standard Deviation: 2.224

Q6 「回歸之後，香港嘅民主政制發展，正係按照基本法規定，循序漸進地落實。你有幾同意呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q6 "After the handover, the development of Hong Kong's democratic system is being implemented gradually in accordance with the Basic Law. How much do you agree with this? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?"

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	238	23.5	23.8	23.8
2.	2	95	9.4	9.5	33.3
3.	3	87	8.6	8.7	41.9
4.	4	126	12.5	12.6	54.6
5.	5	151	14.9	15.1	69.7
6.	6	140	13.9	14.0	83.7
7.	7	137	13.6	13.7	97.4
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	26	2.6	2.6	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	9	0.9	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1000

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 9

平均分 Mean: 3.85

標準差 Standard Deviation: 2.158

Q7 「回歸之後，香港人不論經濟能力、身份同社會地位都能夠得到法律保護。你有幾同意呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q7 "After the handover, Hong Kong people, regardless of their economic capacity, identity, or social status, are able to receive legal protection. How much do you agree with this? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?"

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	105	10.4	10.4	10.4
2.	2	85	8.4	8.5	18.9
3.	3	122	12.1	12.1	31.0
4.	4	126	12.5	12.5	43.5
5.	5	171	17.0	17.0	60.5
6.	6	159	15.7	15.8	76.3
7.	7	231	22.9	23.0	99.2
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	8	0.8	0.8	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	2	0.2	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1007

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 2

平均分 Mean: 4.58

標準差 Standard Deviation: 1.993

Q8 「回歸之後，香港可以做到維護國家主權、安全同發展利益。你有幾同意呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q8 "After the handover, Hong Kong can uphold national sovereignty, security, and developmental interests. How much do you agree with this? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?"

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	83	8.3	8.3	8.3
2.	2	49	4.9	4.9	13.2
3.	3	96	9.5	9.5	22.7
4.	4	98	9.7	9.7	32.5
5.	5	190	18.8	18.9	51.4
6.	6	202	20.1	20.1	71.5
7.	7	257	25.4	25.5	97.0
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	30	3.0	3.0	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	3	0.3	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1006		缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 3			
平均分 Mean: 4.94		標準差 Standard Deviation: 1.891			

Q9 「回歸之後，香港能夠維持到長期繁榮穩定。你有幾同意呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q9: "After the handover, Hong Kong is able to maintain long-term prosperity and stability. How much do you agree with this? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?"

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	126	12.5	12.5	12.5
2.	2	89	8.8	8.9	21.4
3.	3	134	13.2	13.3	34.6
4.	4	131	12.9	13.0	47.6
5.	5	169	16.7	16.8	64.4
6.	6	158	15.7	15.7	80.1
7.	7	181	17.9	18.0	98.0
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	20	2.0	2.0	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	2	0.2	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1007		缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 2			
平均分 Mean: 4.34		標準差 Standard Deviation: 1.998			

Q10「回歸之後，你認為落實『港人治港』有幾成功呢？如果1分代表『非常不成功』，至7分代表『非常成功』，1至7分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q10 "After the handover, how successful do you think the implementation of 'Hong Kong people governing Hong Kong' has been? If 1 represents 'very unsuccessful' and 7 represents 'very successful,' what score would you give on a scale of 1 to 7?"

		頻數	百分比	有效百分比	累積百分比
		Frequency	Percentage	Valid %	Cumulative %
1.	1	214	21.2	21.3	21.3
2.	2	104	10.3	10.4	31.6
3.	3	120	11.9	12.0	43.6
4.	4	137	13.6	13.6	57.2
5.	5	174	17.3	17.4	74.6
6.	6	117	11.6	11.6	86.2
7.	7	124	12.3	12.3	98.5
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	15	1.5	1.5	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	4	0.4	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1005

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 4

平均分 Mean: 3.81

標準差 Standard Deviation: 2.055

「如果 1 分代表『非常有信心』，至 7 分代表『非常有信心』，你對以下幾方面有幾大信心呢？」

"If 1 represents 'very little confidence' and 7 represents 'very much confidence,' how confident are you in the following aspects?"

Q11 「你有幾大信心香港喺未來（即 2047 年前）能全面落實『一國兩制』呢？ 1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q11 "How confident are you that Hong Kong will fully implement 'one country, two systems' in the future (i.e., before 2047)? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?"

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	241	23.9	24.1	24.1
2.	2	87	8.6	8.6	32.7
3.	3	76	7.5	7.6	40.3
4.	4	104	10.3	10.3	50.6
5.	5	147	14.6	14.7	65.3
6.	6	122	12.1	12.1	77.4
7.	7	189	18.7	18.8	96.3
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	37	3.7	3.7	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	6	0.6	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1003

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 6

平均分 Mean: 3.98

標準差 Standard Deviation: 2.261

Q12 「當內地同香港出現矛盾時，你有幾大信心兩地可透過對話協商得以解決呢？ 1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q12 “When conflicts arise between the mainland and Hong Kong, how confident are you that the two sides can resolve them through dialogue and negotiation? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?”

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	221	21.9	21.9	21.9
2.	2	82	8.2	8.2	30.1
3.	3	99	9.8	9.8	39.9
4.	4	134	13.2	13.3	53.1
5.	5	137	13.6	13.6	66.7
6.	6	121	12.0	12.1	78.8
7.	7	176	17.4	17.4	96.2
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	38	3.8	3.8	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	1	0.1	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1008

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 1

平均分 Mean: 3.98

標準差 Standard Deviation: 2.184

Q13 「你對香港教育制度有幾大信心呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q13 “How confident are you in the Hong Kong education system? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?”

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	144	14.3	14.3	14.3
2.	2	98	9.8	9.8	24.0
3.	3	150	14.9	14.9	38.9
4.	4	130	12.8	12.8	51.8
5.	5	192	19.0	19.0	70.8
6.	6	150	14.9	14.9	85.7
7.	7	106	10.5	10.5	96.2
8.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	38	3.8	3.8	100.0
9.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	4	0.4	缺值 Omitted	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1009

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 0

平均分 Mean: 4.03

標準差 Standard Deviation: 1.923

Q14 「如果 1 分代表『非常不滿意』，7 分代表『非常滿意』，你對公務員嘅服務水平有幾滿意呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q14 "If 1 represents 'very dissatisfied' and 7 represents 'very satisfied,' how satisfied are you with the performance of civil servants? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?"

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	73	7.3	7.3	7.3
2.	2	93	9.2	9.2	16.5
3.	3	192	19.1	19.1	35.6
4.	4	225	22.3	22.4	57.9
5.	5	237	23.5	23.5	81.4
6.	6	114	11.3	11.3	92.7
7.	7	59	5.9	5.9	98.6
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	14	1.4	1.4	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	2	0.2	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1007		缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 2			
平均分 Mean: 4.05		標準差 Standard Deviation: 1.570			

Q15 「如果 1 分代表『非常不滿意』，7 分代表『非常滿意』，你對現屆特區政府嘅表現有幾滿意呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q15 'If 1 point represents "very dissatisfied" and 7 points represent "very satisfied," how satisfied are you with the performance of the current SAR government? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?'

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	231	22.9	22.9	22.9
2.	2	94	9.3	9.3	32.3
3.	3	129	12.8	12.8	45.1
4.	4	156	15.4	15.5	60.6
5.	5	203	20.1	20.1	80.7
6.	6	111	11.0	11.1	91.7
7.	7	68	6.7	6.7	98.5
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	15	1.5	1.5	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	2	0.2	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1007		缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 2			
平均分 Mean: 3.62		標準差 Standard Deviation: 1.932			

Q16 「你未來五年有無離開香港移民海外嘅打算呢？」

Q16 'Do you have any plans to leave Hong Kong and immigrate abroad in the next five years?'

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1. 有打算 Have plans	99	9.8	9.9	9.9
2. 無打算 No plans	888	88.0	88.7	98.7
8. 唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	14	1.3	1.3	100.0
0. 不適用（已移民／已有外國 居留權） Not applicable (already immigrated / already have foreign residency)	7	0.7	缺值	
總計 Total	1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1000

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 9

Q17 「如果 1 分代表『非常不認同』，至 7 分代表『非常認同』，對於『我係香港人』呢個身份，你有幾認同呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q17 'If 1 point represents "strongly disagree" and 7 points represent "strongly agree," how much do you identify with the identity of "I am a Hongkonger"? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?'

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1. 1	16	1.5	1.5	1.5
2. 2	10	1.0	1.0	2.5
3. 3	11	1.1	1.1	3.7
4. 4	48	4.8	4.8	8.5
5. 5	100	9.9	9.9	18.4
6. 6	132	13.1	13.1	31.5
7. 7	675	66.9	67.1	98.6
88. 唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	14	1.4	1.4	100.0
99. 拒絕回答 Refused to answer	3	0.3	缺值	
總計 Total	1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1006

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 3

平均分 Mean: 6.33

標準差 Standard Deviation: 1.234

Q18 「如果 1 分代表『非常不認同』，至 7 分代表『非常認同』，對於『我係中國人』呢個身份，你有幾認同呢？1 至 7 分，你會俾幾多分呢？」

Q18 'If 1 point represents "strongly disagree" and 7 points represent "strongly agree," how much do you identify with the identity of "I am a Chinese"? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?'

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	101	10.0	10.1	10.1
2.	2	54	5.3	5.4	15.4
3.	3	63	6.2	6.2	21.6
4.	4	64	6.4	6.4	28.0
5.	5	96	9.6	9.6	37.6
6.	6	111	11.0	11.1	48.7
7.	7	499	49.5	49.7	98.3
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	17	1.7	1.7	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	4	0.4	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1005		缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 4			
平均分 Mean: 5.36		標準差 Standard Deviation: 2.110			

Q19 「如果 1 分代表『非常悲觀』，至 7 分代表『非常樂觀』，整體而言，您對於新一屆立法會能夠促進香港未來發展係樂觀定係悲觀呢？」

Q19 'If 1 point represents "very pessimistic" and 7 points represent "very optimistic," how do you feel about the prospects of new-term Legislative Council being able to promote Hong Kong's future development? On a scale of 1 to 7, what score would you give?'

		頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1.	1	218	21.6	21.6	21.6
2.	2	120	11.9	11.9	33.6
3.	3	121	12.0	12.0	45.6
4.	4	152	15.0	15.0	60.6
5.	5	184	18.2	18.2	78.9
6.	6	126	12.5	12.5	91.4
7.	7	57	5.7	5.7	97.1
88.	唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	30	2.9	2.9	100.0
99.	拒絕回答 Refused to answer	2	0.2	缺值	
總計 Total		1009	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1007		缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 2			
平均分 Mean: 3.58		標準差 Standard Deviation: 1.919			

Q20 「政府最近推動發展北部都會區，你認為呢個發展計劃可以喺以下邊啲方面幫到市民呢？」【讀出 1-7，可選多項】

Q20 The government recently promoted the development of the Northern Metropolis. In which of the following aspects do you think this development plan can help the public?

【Read out 1-7, multiple answers allowed】

	頻數 Frequency	以有效樣本數 為基數之百分比 Percentage of effective sample size
1. 醫療 Medical Care	260	25.8
2. 房屋 Housing	401	39.8
3. 就業 Employment	297	29.5
4. 新界北交通 Transport in the Northern New Territories	325	32.2
5. 新界北生活配套 Livelihood in the Northern New Territories	243	24.1
6. 大灣區融合 Greater Bay Area Integration	395	39.1
7. 高等教育 Higher Education	170	16.9
8. 唔知道／好難講 Don't know/ Difficult to say	97	9.6
9. 拒絕回答 Refused to answer	8	0.8
總計 Total	2252	223.2

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1009

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 0

\* 該百分比是答案數目（即頻數）除以有效樣本人數（即 1009 人）得出的。此外，由於容許受訪者給予多於一項答案，故百分比總計將超過 100%。

\* The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of responses (i.e., frequency) by the effective sample size (i.e., 1009 people). Additionally, since respondents are allowed to provide more than one answer, the total percentage may exceed 100%.

Q21 「你認為從現在到2047年，以下邊啲條件會對香港喺2047年後繼續實行『一國兩制』有利呢？」

Q21 What conditions do you think will be favorable for Hong Kong to continue implementing 'one country, two systems' after 2047?

	頻數 Frequency	以有效樣本數 為基數之百分比 Percentage of effective sample size
政制進一步民主化 1. Further democratization of the political system	266	26.3
維護國家安全 2. Safeguarding national security	357	35.4
維持高度自治 3. Maintaining a high degree of autonomy	397	39.4
經濟維持繁榮穩定 4. Ensuring economic prosperity and stability	574	56.9
其他（註明） 5. Other (please specify)	13	1.3
其他：現在已經沒有實行一國兩制 6. Other: "One country, two systems" is no longer being implemented	27	2.7
其他：2047年後不應該繼續實行一國兩制 7. Other: "One country, two systems" should not continue after 2047	5	0.5
唔知道／好難講 8. Don't know/ Difficult to say	79	7.9
拒絕回答 9. Refused to answer	10	1.0
總計 Total	1728	171.2
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1009	缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 0	

\* 該百分比是答案數目（即頻數）除以有效樣本人數（即1009人）得出的。此外，由於容許受訪者給予多於一項答案，故百分比總計將超過 100%。

\* The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of responses (i.e., frequency) by the effective sample size (i.e., 1009 people). Additionally, since respondents are allowed to provide more than one answer, the total percentage may exceed 100%."

Q21\_OTH 「你認為從現在到 2047 年，以下邊啲條件會對香港係 2047 年後繼續實行『一國兩制』有利呢？」【其他答案】

Q21\_OTH 'What conditions do you think will be favorable for Hong Kong to continue implementing "one country, two systems" after 2047?' [Other responses]

	頻數 Frequency	以有效樣本數 為基數之百分比 Percentage of effective sample size
以上四項條件都不會影響到一國兩制	1	11.5
10. The four conditions above will not affect the "one country, two systems" principle.		
之後不會繼續實行一國兩制	3	24.6
11. There will be no continuation of "one country, two systems" in the future.		
自由（包括人身自由／言論及出版自由等）	1	5.0
12. Freedom (incl. personal freedom, freedom of speech, and freedom of the press, etc.)		
中央政府的取態	1	9.0
13. The central government's stance.		
改善民生（包括居住環境／醫療／交通等）	1	6.4
14. Improving people's livelihoods (incl. living conditions, healthcare, transportation, etc.)		
法治精神／司法獨立／維持普通法		
15. Rule of law / Judicial independence / Maintaining common law	2	19.3
教育		
16. Education	1	10.7
讓年輕人有更多學習機會和社交		
17. Providing young people with more learning opportunities and social connections	1	5.7
吸引人才留港		
18. Attracting talent to stay in Hong Kong	0	3.7
特首由中央政府指派，而且不一定是香港人		
19. The Chief Executive is appointed by the Central Government and is not necessarily a Hong Kong resident	1	9.0
總計 Total	13	105.0

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 13

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 996

\* 該百分比是答案數目（即頻數）除以有效樣本人數（即 28 人）得出的。此外，由於容許受訪者給予多於一項答案，故百分比總計將超過 100%。

\* The percentage is calculated by dividing the number of responses (i.e., frequency) by the effective sample size (i.e., 28 people). Additionally, since respondents are allowed to provide more than one answer, the total percentage may exceed 100%.

S\_CLASS 「當講到你屋企係邊一個社會階層人士嘅時候，你又會認為你屋企屬於下層、中下層、中層、中上層，定係上層人士呢？」

S\_CLASS 'When asked about which social class your household belongs to, do you consider your household to be lower class, lower-middle class, middle class, upper-middle class, or upper class?'

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1. 下層 Lower class	176	17.4	17.4	17.4
2. 中下層 Lower-middle class	307	30.4	30.5	47.9
3. 中層 Middle class	417	41.4	41.4	89.4
4. 中上層 Upper-middle class	77	7.6	7.6	97.0
5. 上層 Upper class	13	1.3	1.3	98.3
唔知道／好難講	17	1.7	1.7	100.0
8. Don't know/ Difficult to say 拒絕回答	2	0.2	缺值 Omitted	
9. Refused to answer				
總計	1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1007

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 2

POL 「講到你嘅政治傾向時，你覺得自己傾向以下邊個陣營呢？」

POL 'When it comes to your political inclination, which camp do you think you lean towards?'

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1. 建制派 Pro-establishment	66	6.6	6.7	6.7
2. 民主派 Democratic camp	73	7.2	7.3	14.0
3. 本土派 Localist camp	35	3.4	3.5	17.5
4. 中間派 Centrist camp	111	11.0	11.2	28.7
無任何政治傾向	679	67.3	68.3	97.0
5. Without any political bias				
11. 其他：愛國派 Other: Patriot	4	0.4	0.4	97.4
唔知道／好難講	1	0.1	0.1	97.6
88. Don't know/ Difficult to say 拒絕回答	14	1.4	缺值 Omitted	
99. Refused to answer				
總計	1009	100.0	100.0	

有效樣本 Valid Sample: 995

缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 14

EDU 「你嘅教育程度去到邊呢？」

EDU 'What is your educational attainment?'

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1. 小學或以下 Primary school or below	84	8.4	8.4	8.4
2. 初中（中一至中三） Junior secondary (form 1-3)	140	13.9	13.9	22.3
3. 高中（中四至中七／預科） Senior secondary (Form 4-7/ Pre-U)	260	25.7	25.8	48.1
4. 專上非學位（包括文憑／副學士／IVE 等） Non-degree post-secondary (incl. diplomas/ associate degree)	121	12.0	12.0	60.1
5. 大學學位 University degree	304	30.1	30.2	90.3
6. 研究院（包括碩士／博士等） Graduate school (incl. master's / doctoral, etc.)	98	9.7	9.7	100.0
9. 拒絕回答 Refused to answer	2	0.2	缺值 Omitted	
總計	1009	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1007			缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 2	

WORK 「你目前係唔係在職人士呢？」

WORK: 'Are you currently employed?'

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1. 在職：行政及專業人員 Employed: Administrative and professional staff	219	21.7	21.8	21.8
2. 在職：文員及服務人員 Employed: Clerical and service staff	196	19.4	19.5	41.2
3. 在職：勞動工人 Employed: Labor worker	106	10.5	10.5	51.8
4. 主理家務 Managing household duties	55	5.4	5.5	57.2
5. 退休 Retired	320	31.7	31.8	89.0
6. 待業／正找工作／失業／ 因傷病無法工作 Unemployed / actively looking for work / jobless/ unable to work due to illness or injury	42	4.1	4.2	93.1
7. 學生 Student	55	5.5	5.5	98.6
10. 在職：無註明／無法分類 Employed: Not specified/ unable to categorize	3	0.3	0.3	98.9
11. 在職：自僱／僱主 Employed: Self-employed/ employer	11	1.1	1.1	100.0
9. 拒絕回答 Refused to answer	17	1.7	缺值 Omitted	
總計	1009	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1006			缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 3	

GENDER 受訪者性別

Gender of respondents

	頻數 Frequency	百分比 Percentage	有效百分比 Valid %	累積百分比 Cumulative %
1. 男 Male	474	47.0	47.0	47.0
2. 女 Female	535	53.0	53.0	100.0
總計 Total	1009	100.0	100.0	
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1009			缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 0	

AGE 「你屬於以下邊個年齡組別呢？」

Respondents' age groups

	頻數	百分比	有效百分比	累積百分比
	Frequency	Percentage	Valid %	Cumulative %
1. 18 – 29	125	12.4	12.4	12.4
2. 30 – 39	152	15.1	15.1	27.5
3. 40 – 49	166	16.4	16.4	43.9
4. 50- 59	178	17.6	17.6	61.6
5. 60- 69	196	19.5	19.5	81.0
6. 70 or above	191	19.0	19.0	100.0
9. 拒絕回答 Refused to answer	1009	100.0	100.0	
總計 Total	125	12.4	12.4	12.4
有效樣本 Valid Sample: 1009				
缺值樣本 Omitted Sample: 0				

## 附錄：有關調查數據加權計算方法的說明

### Appendix: Explanation of the weighting calculation method for the survey data

調查採用重疊的雙框(Dual frame)電話號碼取樣設計。這種方式結合了各自從家居固網電話號碼和手機號碼抽樣框架隨機抽取的電話號碼樣本，由於同時擁有家居固網電話號碼和手機號碼的人為數眾多，因而出現抽樣框架重疊的情況。為避免兩個抽樣框架重疊或其他不知名因素可能造成的偏誤估計，調查數據按以下程序加權處理：

The survey employed a dual-frame telephone number sampling design. This method combines randomly selected telephone number samples from both household landline and mobile number sampling frames. Since there are many individuals who have both household landline and mobile numbers, there is an overlap in the sampling frames. To avoid potential biases that may arise from this overlap or other unknown factors, the survey data is weighed according to the following procedure:

#### 步驟一

加權程序分兩個步驟完成。首先，由於社會上每個人擁有的家居固網電話號碼和手機號碼數目都不盡相同，如以家居固網電話號碼和手機號碼這種雙框架方式來抽樣，則不同人被抽中為訪問對象的機會率也可能會有所不同。為了剔除這種因雙框電話號碼取樣而造成的不公平影響，首個加權程序便是以每位受訪者依擁有的家居固網電話號碼和手機號碼數目，對比估計全部家居固網電話及手機號碼總數，從估算被隨機抽中訪問的機會率。個人在雙框電話號碼取樣中被抽中訪問的機會率（即加權因子1）公式計算如下：

$$\pi_i = \frac{n_L}{N_L} \times \frac{t_i^L}{e_i^L} + \frac{n_m}{N_m} \times t_i^m$$

其中， $i$  = 第 $i$ 名被抽中的人士

$n_L$  = 家居固網電話號碼樣本數目

$N_L$  = 全部家居固網電話號碼總數

$t_i^L$  = 家中擁有的固網電話號碼數目

$e_i^L$  = 住戶中合資格受訪人數

$n_m$  = 手機號碼樣本數目

$N_m$  = 全部手機號碼總數

$t_i^m$  = 個人擁有的手機號碼數目

加權因子 1 (WT1 <sub>$i$</sub> ) 之計算方式為個人被抽中訪問的逆向機會率 (inverse of probability)，即為： $WT1_i = \pi_i^{-1}$

## Step 1

The weighting procedure is completed in two steps. First, since individuals in society have different numbers of household landline and mobile phone numbers, using a dual-frame sampling method with both types of numbers may result in varying probabilities of selection for different individuals. To eliminate this unfair impact caused by dual-frame telephone number sampling, the first weighting procedure involves estimating the total number of household landline and mobile phone numbers based on the number of each that each respondent possesses. This estimation is then used to calculate the probability of being randomly selected for an interview. The probability of an individual being selected in the dual-frame telephone number sampling (referred to as weighting factor 1) is calculated using the following formula:

$$\pi_i = \frac{n_L}{N_L} \times \frac{t_i^L}{e_i^L} + \frac{n_m}{N_m} \times t_i^m$$

Where:

*i = i-th selected individual*

*n<sub>L</sub> = number of household landline phone number samples*

*N<sub>L</sub> = total number of household landline phone numbers*

*t<sub>i</sub><sup>L</sup> = amount of i – th person; s landline numbers*

*e<sub>i</sub><sup>L</sup> = amount of eligible respondents in the household*

*n<sub>m</sub> = number of mobile phone number samples*

*N<sub>m</sub> = total number of mobile phone numbers*

*t<sub>i</sub><sup>m</sup> = number of mobile phone numbers owned by the individual*

## 步驟二

由於雙框電話號碼取樣是以固網及手機號碼為基礎的（即樣本皆為電話號碼），而不是以全港人口為本的，故為了保證調查數據更能反映香港人口分佈的真實情況，第二個加權步驟以香港政府統計處公布的2024年年中18歲或以上人口數字〔扣除外籍家庭傭工〕為基礎，來加權是次調查數據。加權因子2（WT2）的計算方法，是把人口統計中性別和年齡組別的人口估計，除以經過加權因子1加權後的調查中對應組別的人口樣本。加權因子2的計算表列如下：

### Step 2

Since the dual-frame telephone number sampling is based on landline and mobile phone numbers (i.e., the samples consist of telephone numbers) rather than the entire population of Hong Kong, the second weighting step aims to ensure that the survey data more accurately reflects the true distribution of the population in Hong Kong. This step uses the mid-2024 population figures for individuals aged 18 and above published by the Hong Kong Census and Statistics Department (excluding foreign domestic helpers) as the basis for weighting the survey data.

The calculation method for weighting factor 2 (WT2) involves dividing the estimated population by gender and age group from the demographic statistics by the corresponding population sample in the survey that has been weighted by weighting factor 1. The calculation for weighting factor 2 is detailed below:

年齡組 Age group	香港政府統計處公布的2023年年中人口分佈 Population Distribution as of Mid-2023 Published by the HK C&SD		經加權因子1加權後的電話調查樣本人口分佈 Population Distribution of the Telephone Survey Sample After WT1		加權因子2 WT2	
	男 Male (A)	女 Female (B)	男 Male (C)	女 Female (D)	男 Male (A÷C)	女 Female (B÷D)
18-29	396300	383700	609125	381717	0.650604975	1.005195056
30-39	467000	484300	605015	581395	0.771881859	0.832995911
40-49	476100	560100	753289	719670	0.632028712	0.778273221
50-59	491300	618800	630258	597059	0.779522631	1.036412623
60-69	581300	645300	883737	541364	0.657774806	1.191989620
70 or above	549800	645400	602970	657151	0.911819397	0.982118538

### 步驟三

最終加權因子 (WT\_F) 透過以下公式計算：

$$WT\_F = WT1 * WT2 * BASE$$

而： WT\_F = 最終加權因子

WT1 = 加權因子1

WT2 = 加權因子2

BASE = 樣本總數調整因子 = 成功樣本數/全港18歲及以上人口數

### Step 3

The final weighting factor (WT\_F) is calculated using the following formula:

$$WT\_F = WT1 * WT2 * BASE$$

Where:

WT\_F = final weighting factor

WT1 = weighting factor 1

WT2 = weighting factor 2

BASE = sample size adjustment factor = successful sample size/ population aged 18 and above in Hong Kong