

《政制發展綠皮書》
公眾諮詢報告

Report on Public Consultation on Green Paper
on Constitutional Development

附錄二

由不同學術、民間和傳媒機構
就普選議題所進行的民意調查

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2007年12月
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(Source of data: SCMP/TNS)

前言

1.01 在參選第三任行政長官選舉期間，行政長官清楚表明，最終的普選方案除了須符合憲制的規定外，亦須獲得香港多數市民支持。

1.02 就此，於《政制發展綠皮書》（“《綠皮書》”）公眾諮詢期完結後，在評估不同的普選方案是否有機會得到香港多數市民支持時，我們特別關注不同學術、民間及傳媒機構在公眾諮詢期內所進行關於普選議題的民意調查，並視之為反映民意的重要方式之一。

1.03 我們在《政制發展綠皮書》公眾諮詢的報告中，主要參考了以下機構在公眾諮詢期內所進行的民意調查結果：

- (i) 香港中文大學香港亞太研究所；
- (ii) 香港大學民意研究計劃；
- (iii) 香港研究協會；
- (iv) 嶺南大學公共管治研究部；及
- (v) 南華早報/TNS。

由同一機構進行相同系列的調查，我們主要參考其在公眾諮詢期內進行的最後一輪調查結果。

1.04 我們亦在報告中提及其他機構(包括明報及中產動力)所作具參考價值的民意調查。

1.05 有關的民意調查結果(包括由同一機構於公眾諮詢期以外進行相同系列的所有調查),我們在獲得有關機構作為版權持有者的授權下,現刊載於本附錄內,以供參考¹。

¹ 由於中產動力把其進行的民意調查結果作為《綠皮書》的書面意見,有關的調查結果已刊載於本報告的附錄三(A2653)。

Foreword

- 1.01 During his campaign for the third-term Chief Executive election, the Chief Executive made it clear that the ultimate universal suffrage option must not only comply with the constitutional requirements, but also be supported by the majority of Hong Kong people.
- 1.02 In this regard, after conclusion of the public consultation on Green Paper on Constitutional Development (“the Green Paper”), in assessing whether different universal suffrage options are likely to attract majority support among Hong Kong people, we have paid special attention to the opinion polls on the issue of universal suffrage conducted by various academic, non-governmental and media organizations during the public consultation period. We consider that these opinion polls are one of the important means which help reflect public opinions.
- 1.03 In the Report on Public Consultation on the Green Paper, we have made reference mainly to the opinion polls conducted by the following organizations during the public consultation period:
- (i) Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies, the Chinese University of Hong Kong;
 - (ii) The Public Opinion Programme at the University of Hong Kong;
 - (iii) Hong Kong Research Association;
 - (iv) The Public Governance Programme of Lingnan University;
and
 - (v) SCMP/TNS.

For the same series of opinion polls conducted by the same organization, we have made reference mainly to the results of the last round of the polls conducted during the public consultation period.

- 1.04 We have also covered in the Report the opinion polls conducted by other organizations (including Ming Pao and the Middle Class Force), which also serve as useful reference.
- 1.05 With the authorization of the concerned organizations as the copyright owners, the results of the relevant opinion polls (including all the polls of the same series conducted by the same organization beyond the public consultation period) are published in this Appendix for reference².

² As the Middle Class Force has put forth the results of its opinion poll as a written submission to the Green Paper, the relevant poll results are published in Appendix III (A2653) to this Report.

民意調查

Public Opinion Polls

中大香港亞太研究所
公布市民對政制發展意見調查

政府七月十一日發表《政制發展綠皮書》，就行政長官及立法會普選方案、路線圖和時間表，臚列了不同意見和選項，諮詢市民的意見。為了瞭解民意和推動討論，香港中文大學香港亞太研究所根據《綠皮書》內提出的一些較受社會關注的政制發展意見和選項，於七月二十三日至二十六日晚上六時至十時，進行了一項電話民意調查。調查成功訪問了809位18歲或以上的市民，成功回應率為48.5%。以809個樣本數推算，將可信度（confidence level）設於95%，百分比的抽樣誤差約在正或負3.45%以內。調查結果摘要如下：

（一）對普選行政長官時間表的意見：當直接詢問受訪者2012年、2017年還是2017年以後較適合普選行政長官時，有52.8%回答2012年，回答2017年的有21.5%，而回答2017年以後的也有17.3%（見表一）。僅就這一條問題而言，明顯地有較多市民認為2012年普選行政長官較為適合。但值得注意的是，當我們追問那些贊成2012年普選行政長官的受訪者，如果中央認為2017年才較適合普選行政長官，他們會否接受時，當中有高達61.4%（即總體受訪者的32.4%）回答接受／非常接受，而回答不接受／非常不接受的只有34.4%（見表二）。換言之，從普選行政長官的理想時間表看，市民固然較傾向2012年，但當中央政府的可能取態納入考慮時，他們願意妥協的心態也是相當突出的，因為總數有高達53.9%的受訪者直接贊同（21.5%）或因中央的取態而接受（32.4%）2017年普選行政長官。

（二）對普選全體立法會的意見：當受訪者被問到立法會普選時間應在「2012年一步達至」、「分階段於2016年達至」還是「分階段於2016年以後達至」時，調查結果頗為分歧：39.5%受訪者選擇「2012年一步達至」，36.5%選擇「2016年分階段達至」，而選擇「在2016年以後分階段達至」的也有16.1%（見表三）。

（三）對普選行政長官和全體立法會孰先孰後的意見：在討論行政長官及立法會普選時，有意見認為先普選行政長官，然後才普選全體立法會，原因包括社會對行政長官普選模式較易達成共識，而對立法會普選模式較難達成共識，故此應「先易後難」；先普選行政長官較能符合行政主導原則；以及普選產生的行政長官有更強的民意基礎，有利體現行政主導的原則。調查顯示，對於先普選行政長官隨後再普選全體立法會的觀點，有過半數（56.4%）受訪者認同，不認同的只有33.8%（見表四）。

（四）對行政長官提名委員會人數的意見：《綠皮書》列出了三個行政長官提名委員會人數方案：由少於800人組成、由800人組成和由多於800人組成。調查結果發現，66.5%受訪者希望提名委員會多於800人，17.1%希望是800人，9.5%希望少於800人（見表五）。

（五）對行政長官候選人人數的意見：《綠皮書》也列出了三個行政長官候選人方案：最多2至4位候選人、最多8位候選人和10位或以上候選人。為了方便受訪者選擇，調查將這三類方案簡化為「2至4位」候選人、「5至8位」候選人

和「多於8位」候選人，結果發現，有過半數（50.4%）受訪者認為行政長官候選人「2至4位」較適合，19.7%認為「5至8位」較適合，認為「多於8位」候選人較適合的則有21%（見表六）。

（六）對《基本法》循序漸進原則的意見：《基本法》第四十五條和第六十八條規定，行政長官和全體立法會的普選目標應按循序漸進的原則進行。調查顯示，絕大多數（84.3%）受訪者認為發展香港政制時，《基本法》的循序漸進原則重要，只有11%認為不重要（見表七）。

（七）對中央政府的憲制權力的意見：有意見認為，中央政府在香港的政制討論上擁有憲制權力（即最終決定權），而調查發現，大多數（68.6%）受訪者認同有關看法，而不認同的只有25.7%（見表八）。

若將上述七點發現集合一起解讀，我們起碼可得出如下幾點觀察：

（一）現階段仍有過半數的市民希望2012年普選行政長官，但這過半數民意的妥協性頗大，很容易隨中央政府的取態而改變原來立場。事實上，大多數市民尊重中央在香港政制發展問題上的最終決定權，而且有更多市民認為發展香港政制時，《基本法》的循序漸進原則重要。

（二）現階段市民對普選全體立法會的時間的看法頗為分歧，儘管有近四成的市民認為2012年較適合，但也有更多的人選擇2016年或2016年以後。

（三）大體上，現階段有過半數市民贊同先普選行政長官隨後再普選全體立法會的觀點，但必須強調，有關贊同只是一般性的，未必直接涉及他們對普選行政長官和普選全體立法會的具體時間的看法。

（四）現階段大多數市民傾向認為行政長官提名委員會應多於800人，但有關傾向同樣是一般性的，並不反映他們對提名委員會如何產生的看法。

（五）現階段也有過半數市民認同行政長官候選人2至4位較適合，而有關認同也是一般性的，並不涉及他們對相關候選人應如何在提名委員會中產生的看法。

附表 

二零零七年八月一日

附表

表一：「你認為以下邊個時間表實行行政長官普選較適合呢？係 2012 年、2017 年，定係 2017 年以後呢？」

	頻數	百分比
2012 年	427	52.8
2017 年	174	21.5
2017 年以後	140	17.3
唔知道／好難講	68	8.4
總計	809	100.0

表二：「如果北京中央認為 2017 年較為適合普選特首，你又接唔接受睇 2017 年先至普選特首呢？」【只問 427 位認為 2012 年普選特首較適合的受訪者】

	頻數	百分比
完全唔接受	36	8.4
唔接受	111	26.0
接受	257	60.2
非常接受	5	1.2
唔知道／好難講	18	4.2
總計	427	100.0

註：回答「非常接受」及「接受」的受訪者（共 262 位）佔總體受訪者（共 809 位）的 32.4%。

表三：「你認為以下邊個立法會普選時間較為適合呢？係 2012 年一步達至、分階段睇 2016 年達至，定係分階段睇 2016 年以後達至呢？」

	頻數	百分比
2012 年一步達至	319	39.5
分階段睇 2016 年達至	295	36.5
分階段睇 2016 年以後達至	130	16.1
唔知道／好難講	64	7.9
總計	808	100.0

表四：「你同唔同意香港係普選時間上應先實行普選特首，然後先至到立法會實行所有議席由普選產生呢？」

	頻數	百分比
完全唔同意	52	6.4)
唔同意	221	27.4) 33.8
同意	415	51.4)
非常同意	40	5.0) 56.4
唔知道/好難講	80	9.9
總計	808	100.0

表五：「你認為行政長官提名委員會由幾多人組成較適合呢？係少於 800 人、800 人，定係多於 800 人呢？」

	頻數	百分比
少於 800 人	77	9.5
800 人	138	17.1
多於 800 人	538	66.5
唔知道/好難講	56	6.9
總計	809	100.0

表六：「你認為行政長官候選人有幾多位較適合呢？2 至 4 位、5 至 8 位，定係多於 8 位呢？」

	頻數	百分比
2 至 4 位	408	50.4
5 至 8 位	159	19.7
多於 8 位	170	21.0
唔知道/好難講	72	8.9
總計	809	100.0

表七：「你認為係推動香港政制發展時，依從《基本法》規定嘅循序漸進原則重唔重要呢？」

	頻數	百分比
完全唔重要	17	2.1)
唔重要	72	8.9) 11.0
重要	544	67.3)
非常重要	137	17.0) 84.3
唔知道／好難講	38	4.7
總計	808	100.0

表八：「對於香港政制嘅討論，你同唔同意要尊重北京中央政府嘅憲制權力（即中央有最終決定權）呢？」

	頻數	百分比
完全唔同意	25	3.1)
唔同意	183	22.6) 25.7
同意	454	56.2)
非常同意	100	12.4) 68.6
唔知道／好難講	46	5.7
總計	808	100.0

中大香港亞太研究所
市民對政制發展意見調查（第二次）

香港中文大學香港亞太研究所於今年七月下旬就政府發表的《政制發展綠皮書》進行了一項電話民意調查，詢問市民的相關意見。上月二十至二十三日晚上六時至十時香港亞太研究所就同一課題進行了第二次調查。調查共成功訪問了785位18歲或以上的市民，成功回應率為47.6%。以785個樣本數推算，將可信度（confidence level）設於95%，百分比的抽樣誤差約在正或負3.50%以內。調查結果摘要如下。

（一）對普選行政長官時間表的意見。當直接詢問受訪者2012年、2017年還是2017年以後較適合普選行政長官時，八月底有51.1%回答2012年，較七月底微跌了一點七個百分點，回答2017年的有22.8%，較七月底微升了一點三個百分點，而回答2017年以後的有18.9%，也較七月底微升了一點六個百分點（見表一）。僅就這一條問題而言，明顯地仍有較多市民認為2012年普選行政長官較為適合。但值得注意的是，當我們追問那些贊成2012年普選行政長官的受訪者，如果中央認為2017年才較適合普選行政長官，他們會否接受時，八月底仍有高達59.4%（即總體受訪者的30.3%）回答接受／非常接受，較七月底微跌了兩個百分點，而回答不接受／非常不接受的只有36.2%，較七月底微升了一點八個百分點（七月底是34.4%）（見表二）。換言之，從普選行政長官的理想時間表看，市民目前固然仍然較傾向2012年，但當中央政府的可能取態納入考慮時，他們願意妥協的心態也是相當突出，因為八月底仍有高達53.1%（七月底是53.9%）的受訪者直接贊同（22.8%）或因中央的取態而接受（30.3%）2017年普選行政長官，何況還有18.9%受訪者傾向更為保守的普選行政長官時間表（2017年以後）。

（二）對普選全體立法會的意見。當受訪者被問到立法會普選時間應在「2012年一步達至」、「分階段於2016年達至」還是「分階段於2016年以後達至」時，八月底的調查結果仍頗為分歧：有39.0%受訪者選擇「2012年一步達至」（七月底是39.5%），36.3% 選擇「2016年分階段達至」（七月底是36.5%），而選擇「在2016年以後分階段達至」的也有16.2%（七月底是16.1%）（見表三）。

（三）對普選行政長官和全體立法會屬先屬後的意見。在討論行政長官及立法會普選時，有意見認為先普選行政長官，然後才普選全體立法會，原因包括社會對行政長官普選模式較易達成共識，而對立法會普選模式較難達成共識，故此應「先易後難」；先普選行政長官較能符合行政主導原則；以及普選產生的行政長官有更強的民意基礎，有利體現行政主導的原則。調查透露，對於先普選行政長官隨後再普選全體立法會的觀點，八月底仍有55.5%受訪者認同，較七月底微跌了零點九個百分點，而不認同的只有33.9%，與七月底的33.8%相若（見表四）。

（四）對行政長官提名委員會人數的意見。在行政長官提名委員會人數方面，《綠皮書》列出了三類方案：由少於800人組成、由800人組成和由多於800人組成。調查結果發現，八月底有67.6% 受訪者希望提名委員會多於800人，較七

月底微升了一點一個百分點，15.2%希望是800人，較七月底下降了一點九個百分點，10.1%希望少於800人，較七月底微升了零點六個百分點（見表五）。

（五）對行政長官候選人人數的意見。在行政長官候選人方面，《綠皮書》也列出了三類方案：最多2至4位候選人、最多8位候選人和10位或以上候選人。為了方便受訪者選擇，調查將這三類方案簡化為「2至4位」候選人、「5至8位」候選人和「多於8位」候選人，結果發現，八月底仍有過半數（51.7%）受訪者認為行政長官候選人「2至4位」較適合，較七月底微升了一點三個百分點，21.1%認為「5至8位」較適合，較七月底微升了一點四個百分點，認為「多於8位」候選人較適合的則有20.7%，與七月底的21%相若（見表六）。

（六）對《基本法》循序漸進原則的意見。《基本法》第四十五條和第六十八條規定，行政長官和全體立法會的普選目標應按循序漸進的原則進行。調查顯示，八月底仍是有絕大多數（85.2%）受訪者認為發展香港政制時，《基本法》的循序漸進原則重要，較七月底微升了零點九個百分點，只有8.9%認為不重要，較七月底下降了二點一個百分點（見表七）。

（七）對中央政府的憲制權力的意見。有意見認為，中央政府在香港的政制討論上擁有憲制權力（即最終決定權），而調查發現，八月底仍是有大多數（66.4%）受訪者認同有關看法，較七月底下降了二點二個百分點，而不認同的只有26.7%，較七月底微升了一個百分點（見表八）。

附表

香港中文大學香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室
二零零七年九月三日

附表

表一：「你認為以下邊個時間表實行行政長官普選較適合呢？係 2012 年、2017 年，定係 2017 年以後呢？」(%)

	07年8月	07年7月
2012年	51.1	52.8
2017年	22.8	21.5
2017年以後	18.9	17.3
唔知道／好難講	7.3	8.4
總計	(785)	(809)

表二：「如果北京中央認為 2017 年較為適合普選特首，你又接唔接受係 2017 年先至普選特首呢？」【只問 401 位認為 2012 年普選特首較適合的受訪者】(%)

	07年8月	07年7月
完全唔接受	7.0)	8.4)
唔接受	29.2) 36.2	26.0) 34.4
接受	58.4)	60.2)
非常接受	1.0) 59.4	1.2) 61.4
唔知道／好難講	4.5	4.2
總計	(401)	(427)

註：八月份調查回答「非常接受」及「接受」的受訪者（共 238 位）佔總體受訪者（共 785 位）的 30.3%。

註：七月份調查回答「非常接受」及「接受」的受訪者（共 262 位）佔總體受訪者（共 809 位）的 32.4%。

表三：「你認為以下邊個立法會普選時間較為適合呢？係 2012 年一步達至、分階段係 2016 年達至，定係分階段係 2016 年以後達至呢？」(%)

	07年8月	07年7月
2012年一步達至	39.0	39.5
分階段係 2016 年達至	36.3	36.5
分階段係 2016 年以後達至	16.2	16.1
唔知道／好難講	8.5	7.9
總計	(785)	(808)

表四：「你同唔同意香港喺普選時間上應先實行普選特首，然後先至到立法會實行所有議席由普選產生呢？」(%)

	07年8月	07年7月
完全唔同意	5.0)	6.4)
唔同意	28.9) 33.9	27.4) 33.8
同意	51.9)	51.4)
非常同意	3.6) 55.5	5.0) 56.4
唔知道/好難講	10.7	9.9
總計	(783)	(808)

表五：「你認為行政長官提名委員會由幾多人組成較適合呢？係少於 800 人、800 人，定係多於 800 人呢？」(%)

	07年8月	07年7月
少於 800 人	10.1	9.5
800 人	15.2	17.1
多於 800 人	67.6	66.5
唔知道/好難講	7.1	6.9
總計	(785)	(809)

表六：「你認為行政長官候選人有幾多位較適合呢？2 至 4 位、5 至 8 位，定係多於 8 位呢？」(%)

	07年8月	07年7月
2 至 4 位	51.7	50.4
5 至 8 位	21.1	19.7
多於 8 位	20.7	21.0
唔知道/好難講	6.5	8.9
總計	(783)	(809)

表七：「你認為係推動香港政制發展時，依從《基本法》規定嘅循序漸進原則重唔重要呢？」(%)

	07年8月	07年7月
完全唔重要	1.5)	2.1)
唔重要	7.4) 8.9	8.9) 11.0
重要	70.5)	67.3)
非常重要	14.7) 85.2	17.0) 84.3
唔知道/好難講	5.9	4.7
總計	(784)	(808)

表八：「對於香港政制嘅討論，你同唔同意要尊重北京中央政府嘅憲制權力（即中央有最終決定權）呢？」(%)

	07年8月	07年7月
完全唔同意	3.1)	3.1)
唔同意	23.6) 26.7	22.6) 25.7
同意	57.1)	56.2)
非常同意	9.3) 66.4	12.4) 68.6
唔知道/好難講	6.9	5.7
總計	(784)	(808)

中大香港亞太研究所
市民對政制發展意見調查（第三次）

香港中文大學香港亞太研究所於今年七月下旬就政府發表的《政制發展綠皮書》進行了一項電話民意調查，詢問市民的相關意見。在九月二十至二十四日晚上六時至十時，香港亞太研究所就同一課題進行了第三次調查。調查共成功訪問了801位18歲或以上的市民，成功回應率為46.5%。以801個樣本數推算，將可信度（confidence level）設於95%，百分比的抽樣誤差約在正或負3.46% 以內。調查結果摘要如下：

（一）對普選行政長官時間表的意見。當直接詢問受訪者2012年、2017年還是2017年以後較適合普選行政長官時，九月底有 51.4% 回答2012年，與八月和七月底的調查相若（八月底是51.1%；七月底是52.8%）；回答2017年的有21.3%，同樣與上兩次調查相近（八月底是22.8%；七月底是21.5%）；而回答2017年以後的有18.1%，也與上兩次調查相似（八月底是18.9%；七月底是17.3%）（見表一）。僅就這一條問題而言，明顯地仍有較多市民認為2012年普選行政長官較為適合，而且百分比相當穩定。然而，值得注意的是，當我們追問那些贊成2012年普選行政長官的受訪者，如果中央認為2017年才較適合普選行政長官，他們會否接受時，九月底有高達63.6%（即總體受訪者的32.7%）回答接受／非常接受，均較上兩次調查為高（八月底是59.4%；七月底是61.4%）；而回答不接受／非常不接受的只有30.8%，均較上兩次調查為低（八月底是36.2%；七月底是34.4%）（見表二）。換言之，從普選行政長官的理想時間表看，市民目前固然仍然較傾向2012年（超過五成），但當中央政府的可能取態納入考慮時，他們願意妥協的心態也是相當明顯且甚為穩固，例如，九月底仍有高達54.0%（八月底是53.1%；七月底是53.9%）的受訪者直接贊同（21.3%）或因中央的取態而接受（32.7%）2017年普選行政長官，何況還有18.1%受訪者傾向更為保守的普選行政長官時間表（2017年以後）。

（二）對普選全體立法會的意見。當受訪者被問到立法會普選時間應在「2012年一步達至」、「分階段於2016年達至」還是「分階段於2016年以後達至」時，與七月和八月的調查一樣，九月底的調查結果仍頗為分歧：有39.8%受訪者選擇「2012年一步達至」（八月底是39.0%；七月底是39.5%），36.0% 選擇「2016年分階段達至」（八月底是36.3%；七月底是36.5%），而選擇「在2016年以後分階段達至」的也有17.7%（八月底是16.2%；七月底是16.1%）（見表三）。

（三）對普選行政長官和全體立法會屬先屬後的意見。在討論行政長官及立法會普選時，有意見認為先普選行政長官，然後才普選全體立法會，原因包括社會對行政長官普選模式較易達成共識，而對立法會普選模式較難達成共識，故此應「先易後」；先普選行政長官較能符合行政主導原則；以及普選產生的行政長官有更強的民意基礎，有利體現行政主導的原則。調查透露，對於先普選行政長官隨後再普選全體立法會的觀點，九月底的調查顯示，有近六成（59.9%）的受訪者認同此觀點，較上兩次調查為高（八月底是55.5%；七月底是56.4%）；而不認同此觀點的只有30.6%，也較上兩次調查為低（八月底是33.9%；七月底是33.8%）（見表四）。

(四) 對行政長官提名委員會人數的意見。在行政長官提名委員會人數方面，《綠皮書》列出了三類方案：「由少於800人組成」、「由800人組成」和「由多於800人組成」。調查結果發現，九月底有69.8%受訪者希望提名委員會「多於800人」，較上兩次調查為高（八月底是67.6%；七月底是66.5%）；回答「由800人組成」的有16.1%，較八月底微升了零點九個百分點但卻較七月底下降了一個百分點；另外，只有8.4%的受訪者選擇「少於800人」，均較上兩次調查為低（八月底是10.1%；七月底是9.5%）（見表五）。

(五) 對行政長官候選人人數的意見。在行政長官候選人數目方面，《綠皮書》也列出了三類方案：最多2至4位候選人、最多8位候選人和10位或以上候選人。為了方便受訪者選擇，調查將這三類方案簡化為「2至4位」候選人、「5至8位」候選人和「多於8位」候選人。結果發現，九月底仍有過半數（51.7%）受訪者認為行政長官候選人「2至4位」較適合，與上兩次調查相若（八月底是51.7%；七月底是50.4%）；20.3%的受訪者認為「5至8位」較適合，也與上兩次調查相近（八月底是21.1%；七月底是19.7%）；而認為「多於8位」候選人較適合的則有21.1%，也與上兩次調查相似（八月底是20.7%；七月底是21.0%）（見表六）。

(六) 對《基本法》循序漸進原則的意見。《基本法》第四十五條和第六十八條規定，行政長官和全體立法會的普選目標應按循序漸進的原則進行。調查顯示，九月底仍是有絕大多數（83.6%）受訪者認為發展香港政制時，《基本法》的循序漸進原則重要，稍低於上兩次調查（八月底是85.2%；七月底是84.3%）；相反，認為不重要的只有11.7%，稍高於上兩次調查（八月底是8.9%；七月底是11.0%）（見表七）。

(七) 對中央政府的憲制權力的意見。有意見認為，中央政府在香港的政制討論上擁有憲制權力（即最終決定權），而在九月底進行的調查發現，仍有大多數（69.4%）受訪者認同有關看法，較上兩次調查為高（八月底是66.4%；七月底是68.6%）；而不認同有關看法的只有26.9%，與上兩次調查相若（八月底是26.7%；七月底是25.7%）（見表八）。

(八) 對有關《政制發展綠皮書》諮詢是否有助香港民主發展的意見。特區政府公布的《政制發展綠皮書》的諮詢期將於10月10日結束，因此九月底的調查亦詢問了受訪者對《政制發展綠皮書》的諮詢是否有助香港的民主發展。結果顯示有53.7%的受訪者表示有關諮詢有助香港民主發展，而認為沒有幫助的則只有26.4%，另外，亦有近二成（19.9%）的受訪者回答「不知道／很難說」（見表九）。換言之，市民對這次《政制發展綠皮書》的諮詢大體上持正面的態度，認為對香港民主發展沒有幫助的只屬少數。

附表

香港中文大學香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室
二零零七年十月二日

附表

表一：「你認為以下邊個時間表實行行政長官普選較適合呢？係 2012 年、2017 年，定係 2017 年以後呢？」(%)

	07年9月	07年8月	07年7月
2012年	51.4	51.1	52.8
2017年	21.3	22.8	21.5
2017年以後	18.1	18.9	17.3
唔知道／好難講	9.1	7.3	8.4
總計	(801)	(785)	(809)

表二：「如果北京中央認為 2017 年較為適合普選特首，你又接唔接受啲 2017 年先至普選特首呢？」【只問 412 位認為 2012 年普選特首較適合的受訪者】(%)

	07年9月	07年8月	07年7月
完全唔接受	6.3)	7.0)	8.4)
唔接受	24.5) 30.8	29.2) 36.2	26.0) 34.4
接受	62.6)	58.4)	60.2)
非常接受	1.0) 63.6	1.0) 59.4	1.2) 61.4
唔知道／好難講	5.6	4.5	4.2
總計	(412)	(401)	(427)

註：九月份調查回答「非常接受」及「接受」的受訪者（共 262 位）佔總體受訪者（共 801 位）的 32.7%。

註：八月份調查回答「非常接受」及「接受」的受訪者（共 238 位）佔總體受訪者（共 785 位）的 30.3%。

註：七月份調查回答「非常接受」及「接受」的受訪者（共 262 位）佔總體受訪者（共 809 位）的 32.4%。

表三：「你認為以下邊個立法會普選時間較為適合呢？係 2012 年一步達至、分階段係 2016 年達至，定係分階段係 2016 年以後達至呢？」(%)

	07年9月	07年8月	07年7月
2012年一步達至	39.8	39.0	39.5
分階段係 2016 年達至	36.0	36.3	36.5
分階段係 2016 年以後達至	17.7	16.2	16.1
唔知道／好難講	6.5	8.5	7.9
總計	(801)	(785)	(808)

表四：「你同唔同意香港係普選時間上應先實行普選特首，然後先至到立法會實行所有議席由普選產生呢？」(%)

	07年9月	07年8月	07年7月
完全唔同意	4.6)	5.0)	6.4)
唔同意	26.0) 30.6	28.9) 33.9	27.4) 33.8
同意	55.3)	51.9)	51.4)
非常同意	4.6) 59.9	3.6) 55.5	5.0) 56.4
唔知道/好難講	9.5	10.7	9.9
總計	(800)	(783)	(808)

表五：「你認為行政長官提名委員會由幾多人組成較適合呢？係少於 800 人、800 人，定係多於 800 人呢？」(%)

	07年9月	07年8月	07年7月
少於 800 人	8.4	10.1	9.5
800 人	16.1	15.2	17.1
多於 800 人	69.8	67.6	66.5
唔知道/好難講	5.7	7.1	6.9
總計	(801)	(785)	(809)

表六：「你認為行政長官候選人有幾多位較適合呢？2 至 4 位、5 至 8 位，定係多於 8 位呢？」(%)

	07年9月	07年8月	07年7月
2 至 4 位	51.7	51.7	50.4
5 至 8 位	20.3	21.1	19.7
多於 8 位	21.1	20.7	21.0
唔知道/好難講	6.9	6.5	8.9
總計	(801)	(783)	(809)

表七：「你認為係推動香港政制發展時，依從《基本法》規定嘅循序漸進原則重唔重要呢？」(%)

	07年9月	07年8月	07年7月
完全唔重要	1.9)	1.5)	2.1)
唔重要	9.8) 11.7	7.4) 8.9	8.9) 11.0
重要	67.5)	70.5)	67.3)
非常重要	16.1) 83.6	14.7) 85.2	17.0) 84.3
唔知道/好難講	4.8	5.9	4.7
總計	(800)	(784)	(808)

表八：「對於香港政制嘅討論，你同唔同意要尊重北京中央政府嘅憲制權力（即中央有最終決定權）呢？」(%)

	07年9月	07年8月	07年7月
完全唔同意	4.5)	3.1)	3.1)
唔同意	22.4) 26.9	23.6) 26.7	22.6) 25.7
同意	56.5)	57.1)	56.2)
非常同意	12.9) 69.4	9.3) 66.4	12.4) 68.6
唔知道/好難講	3.8	6.9	5.7
總計	(800)	(784)	(808)

表九：「特區政府公布嘅《政制發展綠皮書》嘅諮詢期就快結束，你認為呢次諮詢對推動香港嘅民主發展有幾大幫助呢？」(%)

	07年9月	07年8月	07年7月
完全沒有幫助	4.2)	—	—
幫助不大	22.2) 26.4	—	—
有些幫助	50.1)	—	—
很有幫助	3.6) 53.7	—	—
唔知道/好難講	19.9	—	—
總計	(801)	—	—

(完)

《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年6月10日新聞公報

[| 背景說明 | 最新數據 | 分析評論 | 民研計劃動向 |](#)
[| 詳細結果 \(市民對政改方案的調查結果2007\) |](#)

背景說明

香港大學民意研究計劃自1991年成立至今，一直進行各種類型民意研究，並為不同機構提供研究服務，條件是民研計劃可以獨立設計及進行研究，同時亦可以把研究結果向外公佈。2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員委託民研計劃進行定期調查，以了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。有關調查大概每月進行兩次，為期半年。

此外，民研計劃又在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)，內有「政制改革民意平台」，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。「政改民意平台」由22名泛民主派立法會議員資助部分經費，由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃今日透過《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)和《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)同時發放第一次政制發展定期意見調查，歡迎市民到平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以平台成員身分在平台上提出問題，又或以電郵方式把問題傳至<pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk>。我們會盡快以書面形式回答。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2006年終全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
1-7/6/2007	1,022	59.7%	+/- 3%

*有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2003年7月至2004年5月期間，民研計劃採用了下列問題不斷測試市民對普選的訴求：

- 社會上有D人要求係2007年普選特首，你贊唔贊成呢個要求？
- 你估計呢個要求（2007年普選特首）會唔會實現？
- 社會上有D人要求係2008年全面普選立法會議員，你贊唔贊成呢個要求？
- 你估計呢個要求（2008年普選立法會議員）會唔會實現？

有關調查一共進行九次，詳情請參閱《民意網站》。2004年4月26日，第十屆全國人大常委就2007年行政將官和2008年立法會選舉進行釋法。不久之後，民研計劃改變了提問方式，開始採用下列問題測試市民對普選時間表的意見：

- 基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？
- 基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？
- 你認為香港係咪有足夠條件進行普選？

有關調查題目的最新結果如下：

調查日期	30/11-1/12/05	9-12/12/05	1-7/6/2007	最新變化
樣本基數	514	511	1,022	--
整體回應比率	64.7%	70.7%	59.7%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-4%	+/-4%	+/-3%	--

基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？

6月初進行的調查顯示，53%認為應該在2012或之前實現普選行政長官，18%認為應該在2013至2017年之間，表示2018至2022年、2023年或以後及不知道的百分比分別為4%、5%和20%。普選立法會方面，30%認為應該在2008或之前實現普選立法會，34%認為應該在2009至2012年之間，表示2013至2016、2017至2020年、2021年或以後及不知道的百分比分別為8%、5%、3%和19%。另外，56%認為香港有足夠條件進行普選，認為不足夠的佔37%。

至於市民對個別政改方案的支持程度，最新調查結果如下：

就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？*									
支持	52%	一半半	22%	反對	17%	唔知/難講	10%	合計	100%
又有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會既部分選民基礎擴大，然後將選舉委員會改為提名委員會，十分一委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？*									
支持	45%	一半半	21%	反對	19%	唔知/難講	14%	合計	100%
就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？*									
支持	40%	一半半	21%	反對	21%	唔知/難講	19%	合計	100%

* 數字採自五等量尺。

就有關2012年行政長官的產生形式方面，其中一個方案為將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。這個方案獲得52%支持，17%反對。另一個方案認為將現有的800人選舉委員會部分選民基礎擴大，然後將選舉委員會改為提名委員會，十分一委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。這個方案則有45%支持，19%反對。

至於2012年立法會選舉方面，其中一個方案為採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。這個方案獲得40%支持，21%反對。

最後，調查亦詢問市民認為今年的七一遊行應該以爭取普選為主題，調查結果如下：

你認為今年既七一遊行應該以爭取普選為主題？

應該	48%	唔應該	37%	根本唔應該 組織七一遊 行	1%	唔知/難講	13%	合計	100%
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調查顯示，48%市民認為今年的七一遊行應該以爭取普選為主題，認為不應該的佔37%。

分析評論

民研計劃主任鍾庭耀分析：「2003年7月至2004年5月期間，主要在人大常委尚未就2007/08普選問題進行釋法前*，民研計劃的定期調查顯示，雖然估計2007/08會實行普選的市民明顯屬於少數，但要求在2007/08達到雙普選的比率一直過半。人大釋法後不久，民研計劃改變了提問方式，詢問市民對普選時間表的意見。結果顯示，在2005年12月中，立法會否決特區政府提出的政改方案前，59%市民認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選行政長官，包括29%認為應該在2007年或之前實施。至於立法會選舉方面，當時有38%認為應該在2008年或之前實現普選立法會。年半過後，社會的焦點已經轉移到2012年應否實行普選。最新調查顯示，現時有53%市民認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選行政長官，64%認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選立法會。如果同樣以2012年作為截止年份，則民意數字在年半以來的變化不算太大。認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選行政長官的下跌了6個百分比，認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選立法會的則上升了3個百分比，而認為香港有足夠條件進行普選的則下跌3個百分比。」

就市民對個別政改方案的支持程度方面，鍾庭耀解釋：「是次調查主要測試了泛民主派提出的2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案。問卷以『有意見認為怎樣怎樣』為引子，主要是避免標籤效應，是民研計劃一貫的做法。調查顯示，上述兩個方案在現階段的民意支持率為52%和40%。此外，調查亦以同樣方法測試了由前政務司司長陳方安生及其核心小組所提出擴大選舉委員會選民基礎的方案，發現支持率為45%。不過，須要說明，不少所謂『方案』其實並未具體，而且社會討論亦未成熟，所有民意數字只宜用作初步參考。」

民研計劃在未來半年，會不斷就政改進行民意調查。至於有關調查的運作，鍾庭耀解釋：「民研計劃與泛民已經達成協議，每次調查都會包括市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度，其他題目則由民研計劃決定。調查中所有問題的設計和分析，都會由民研計劃全權決定。此外，泛民又同意資助由民研計劃在網上開設的「政制改革民意平台」，示範民間諮詢工作。」

鍾庭耀呼籲所有市民和新聞工作者，善用新設立的《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)，發揮民間社會的力量。一般市民可以隨時登記成為平台成員，自由發表意見。新聞工作者則可以隨時提出問題，以電郵方式把問題傳至<pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk>。民研計劃會盡快以書面形式回覆，以及在適當時間時把問題和答案上載到民意平台，集思廣益。

*最後一次調查則是在釋法不久後進行，原新聞公報沒有說明。

民意研究計劃動向

香港大學民意研究計劃一般逢星期二下午於《民意網站》公佈定期調查結果，公眾假期除外，並同時預告未來七天的發放項目。按照計劃，《民意網站》下次發放定期調查數據的日期及時間為6月12日星期二下午一至二時，網站將會發放特首曾蔭權及各問責官員的最新民意數字；及至6月14日星期四下午一時至二時，網站將會發放特區及中央政府的最新民意數字，及市民對前途信心的最新調查結果，懇請留意。

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台內的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，除非特別註明，知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有後，透過本網站向外全面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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HKU POP SITE releases new survey on political reform

Press Release on June 10, 2007

[| Background | Latest Figures | Commentary | News about POP |](#)
[| Detailed Findings \(Public opinion survey on political reform 2007\) |](#)

Background

Since its establishment in 1991, the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong Kong has been conducting different types of opinion studies on social and political issues, as well as providing research services for different organizations, on condition that POP would design and conduct all studies independently, and could also release the findings for public consumption. In May 2007, 22 pro-democratic Legislative Councillors commissioned POP to conduct regular opinion surveys on political reform, in order to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Such surveys are to be conducted twice every month and would last for half a year.

Besides, POP has also set up the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>), which encompasses the "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) for the public to express their views on political reform. PROP is partially sponsored by 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors, it is designed and operated independently by POP.

POP today releases the findings of public opinion survey on political reform for the first time via the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkupop.hku.hk>) and "PROP" (<http://hkpop.hk>) simultaneously. Readers are welcome to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to raise questions on the platform as registered members, or email them to pop_network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as possible.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population at the end of 2006. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Overall sample size	Response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
1-7/6/2007	1,022	59.7%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Between July 2003 and May 2004, POP adopted the following questions to gauge people's demand for universal suffrage:

- Some people in our society are demanding for a general election of the Chief Executive in 2007. Do you agree to this demand?
- Do you think such a demand (general election of the Chief Executive in 2007) will materialize?
- Some people in our society are demanding for a general election of the Legislative Council members in 2008. Do you agree to this demand?
- Do you think such a demand (general election of all LC members in 2008) will materialize?

Nine such surveys have been conducted. Please refer to the POP Site for details. On April 26, 2004, the 10th National People's Congress Standing Committee made a ruling to interpret the Basic Law, on matters relating to universal suffrage of the Chief Executive in 2007 and the Legislative Council in 2008. Soon after, POP changed the wording of our tracking questions, and began to use the following questions to gauge people's views on the schedule of universal suffrage:

- Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?
- Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage should be implemented?
- Do you think Hong Kong's condition is sufficient for introducing universal suffrage?

Latest results of the above survey questions are as follows:

Date of survey	30/11-1/12/05	9-12/12/05	1-7/6/2007	Latest Change
Sample base	514	511	1,022	--
Overall response rate	64.7%	70.7%	59.7%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-4%	+/-4%	+/-3%	--
Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?				
The sooner the better/2007 or earlier	27%	29%	10%	-19%
Between 2008 and 2012	35%	30%	43%	+13%
Between 2013 and 2017	11%	8%	18%	+10%
Between 2018 and 2022	1%	2%	4%	+2%
2023 or later	1%	2%	5%	+3%
Don't know/hard to say	26%	30%	20%	-10%
Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage should be implemented?				
The sooner the better	9%	11%	9%	-2%
2008 (or earlier)	27%	27%	21%	-6%
Between 2009 and 2012	26%	23%	34%	+11%
Between 2013 and 2016	7%	7%	8%	+1%
Between 2017 and 2020	1%	2%	5%	+3%
2021 or later	2%	1%	3%	+2%
Don't know/hard to say	28%	30%	19%	-11%
Date of survey		26-29/5/06	1-7/6/2007	Latest Change

Sample base	511	1,022	--
Overall response rate	63.4%	59.7%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-4%	+/-3%	--
Do you think Hong Kong's condition is sufficient for introducing universal suffrage?			
Sufficient	59%	56%	-3%
Not sufficient	28%	37%	+9%
Don't know/hard to say	13%	8%	-5%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Findings obtained in early June showed that, 53% said the Chief Executive should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012, while 18% chose between 2013 and 2017. The percentages of people who opted "between 2018 and 2022", "2023 or later" and "don't know/hard to say" are 4%, 5% and 20% correspondingly. Regarding return of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage, 30% said it should be implemented by 2008, while 34% chose "between 2009 to 2012". The percentages of people who opted "between 2013 to 2016", "between 2017 to 2020", "2021 or later" and "don't know/hard to say" are 8%, 5%, 3% and 19% correspondingly. Besides, 56% believed Hong Kong's condition is sufficient to introduce universal suffrage while 37% said insufficient.

Regarding people's support of specific political reform proposals, our latest results are as follows:

Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councilors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal?*									
Support	52%	Half-half	22%	Oppose	17%	Don't know/hard to say	10%	Total	100%
There is another proposal to expand the constituencies of some of the 800-member Election Committee, and then change the election committee into a nominating committee. One-tenth of the committee members can nominate one candidate to stand for the Chief Executive election, who would be returned by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal?*									
Support	45%	Half-half	21%	Oppose	19%	Don't know/hard to say	14%	Total	100%
Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal?*									
Support	40%	Half-half	21%	Oppose	21%	Don't know/hard to say	19%	Total	100%

* Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

Regarding the selection of the Chief Executive in 2012, one of the proposals is that 400 directly elected district councilors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage. This proposal attained a support rate of 52%, versus 17% opposition. Another proposal is to expand the constituencies of some of the 800-member Election Committee, and then change the election committee into a nominating committee. One-tenth of the committee members can nominate one candidate to stand for the Chief Executive election, who would be returned by universal suffrage. This proposal attained a support rate of 45%, versus 19% opposition.

As for the Legislative Council election in 2012, one of the proposals is to adopt a mixed election model, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. This proposal attained a support rate of 40%, versus 21% opposition.

Finally, the survey also asked the respondents whether universal suffrage should become the main theme of this year's July 1 rally. The result is as follows:

Do you think universal suffrage should become the main theme of this year's July 1 rally?									
Should	48%	Should not	37%	Should not hold July 1 rally	1%	Don't know/hard to say	13%	Total	100%

Findings showed that 48% of the respondents said that universal suffrage should become the main theme of this year's July 1 rally, while 37% held the opposite view.

Commentary

Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, observed, "Between July 2003 and May 2004, mainly before the NPC Standing Committee ruled out universal suffrage in 2007/08", POP's regular surveys showed that consistently more than half of the population wanted universal suffrage in 2007/08, even though very few people actually believed it would come true. Shortly after NPCSC made the ruling, POP changed the wording of the tracking questions, and began to track people's views on the schedule of universal suffrage. A survey conducted in mid-December 2005, shortly before Legco vetoed the reform package proposed by the SAR Government, showed that 59% of the population said the Chief Executive should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012, including 29% who opted for 2007 or before. As for Legco, 38% at that time said Legco should be returned by universal suffrage by 2008. Now, after one and a half years, people's focus has shifted to universal suffrage in 2012. According to our latest survey, 53% now believe that CE should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012, while 64% believe Legco should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012. If we use 2012 as the cut-off year, we can conclude that public opinion has not changed much over these one and a half years. There is a drop of 6 percentage points regarding the universal suffrage for CE in 2012, but a rise of 3 percentage points regarding universal suffrage for Legco in 2012. The percentage of those who said Hong Kong's condition is sufficient for introducing universal suffrage has dropped 3 percentage points."

Regarding the degree of public support for specific political reform proposals, Robert Chung explained, "This survey has mainly measured people's support for pan-democrats' proposals regarding universal suffrage for CE and Legco in 2012. In line with our general practice, we have used questions starting with 'it is proposed that...' without mentioning names, in order to avoid labeling effect. Our findings show that the support rates of pan-democrats' CE and Legco proposals now stand at 52% and 40%. On the other hand, we have also measured the proposal put forward by Former Chief Secretary Anson Chan's Core Group to widen the constituency of the Election Committee, again without mentioning names. Its support rate now stands at 45%. It should be noted, however, that many of the so-called proposals are still quite vague and not thoroughly discussed by the public. Opinion figures at this stage should, therefore, be used for preliminary reference only."

In the coming six months, POP will conduct frequent surveys on people's views on political reform. Regarding the operation of these surveys, Robert Chung explained, "According to the agreement reached between POP and the pan-democrats, POP will measure people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals in every survey, while all other questions would be left for POP to decide. Moreover, the design and analysis of all questions will rest entirely at POP's discretion. Furthermore, the pan-democrats have also agreed to sponsor POP's online "Political Reform Opinion Platform", in order to demonstrate how independent consultation should be done."

Robert Chung called on all journalists and members of the public to make good use of the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) in order to show the power of civil society. Members of the general public can become registered members of the platform at any time, and then make free submissions. Journalists, on the other hand, can raise questions to us at any time, by sending emails to pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as possible, and upload all questions and answers to the platform at appropriate times, to enhance our collective wisdom.

* The last survey was actually conducted shortly after NPCSC's ruling, this was not made explicit in our original press release.

News about POP

POP's normal practice is to release the results of our regular surveys every Tuesday afternoon via our POP Site, except during public holidays, each time with a forecast of the items to be released in the next 7 days. According to schedule, our next release of regular survey findings will be June 12, 2007, Tuesday, between 1pm to 2 pm, when the latest popularity figures of CE Donald Tsang and Principal Officials under the accountability system will be released. Then on June 14, 2007, Thursday, between 1pm to 2pm, POP will release the latest figures on the popularity of SAR and Central Governments, and people's confidence in the future.

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政改方案第一次民意調查

First Public opinion survey on political reform

| 調查方法 / Survey Method | 樣本資料 / Contact Information |

| 人口變項 / Respondents' demographics | 調查問卷 / Full questionnaires |

[Q1] 基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？(10/6/2007)

[Q1] Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?(10/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	愈快愈好 / 2007 或更早 The sooner the better/2007 or earlier	2008至2012之間 Between 2008 and 2012	2013至2017 Between 2013 and 2017	2018至2022 Between 2018 and 2022	2023年或以後 2023 or later	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
1-7/6/2007	10.0%	43.1%	18.1%	4.4%	4.6%	19.8%	100.0%
9-12/12/2005	28.8%	29.5%	8.0%	1.8%	1.8%	30.0%	100.0%
30/11-1/12/2005	26.5%	34.7%	11.1%	1.2%	0.9%	25.5%	100.0%

[Q2] 基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？(10/6/2007)

[Q2] Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage should be implemented?(10/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	愈快愈好 The sooner the better	2008 (或更早) 2008 (or earlier)	2009至2012之 間 Between 2009 and 2012	2013至2016 Between 2013 and 2016	2017至2020 Between 2017 and 2020	2021年或以後 2021 or later	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total

					and 2012				
1-7/6/2007	9.4%	21.3%	8.4%	4.6%	2.8%	19.4%	100.0%		
9-12/12/2005	11.1%	27.4%	6.7%	1.8%	0.8%	29.8%	100.0%		
30/11-1/12/2005	9.3%	27.3%	6.8%	1.1%	1.7%	27.7%	100.0%		

[Q3] 你認為香港係咪有足夠條件進行普選? (10/6/2007)

[Q3] Do you think Hong Kong's condition is sufficient for introducing universal suffrage? (10/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	足夠 Sufficient	不足夠 Not sufficient	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
1-7/6/2007	55.5%	36.8%	7.7%	100.0%
26-29/5/2006	58.7%	28.3%	13.0%	100.0%

[Q4] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案? (10/6/2007)

[Q4] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councilors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (10/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q5] 又有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會既部分選民基礎擴大，然後將選舉委員會改為提名委員會，十分一委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案? (10/6/2007)

[Q5] There is another proposal to expand the constituencies of some of the 800-member Election Committee, and then change the election committee into a nominating committee. One-tenth of the committee members can nominate one candidate to stand for the Chief Executive

election, who would be returned by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (10/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半／一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
1-7/6/2007	12.1%	33.3%	21.3%	13.4%	5.5%	14.3%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半／一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
1-7/6/2007	45.4%	21.3%	18.9%	14.3%	100.0%

[Q6] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？ (10/6/2007)

[Q6] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (10/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半／一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半／一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.8%	100.0%

[Q7] 你認為今年既七一遊行應唔應該以爭取普選為主題？ (10/6/2007)

[Q7] Do you think universal suffrage should become the main theme of this year's July 1 rally? (10/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	應該 Should	唔應該 Should not	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
1-7/6/2007	48.3%	37.2%	1.4%	100.0%
			根本唔應該組織七一遊行 Should not hold July 1 rally	
			唔知/難講 DK/HS	
			13.1%	

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《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年6月25日新聞公報

| 背景說明 | 最新數據 | 分析評論 | 民研計劃動向 |
| 詳細結果 (政改方案第二次民意調查) |

背景說明

香港大學民意研究計劃自1991年成立至今，一直進行各種類型民意研究，並為不同機構提供研究服務，條件是民研計劃可以獨立設計及進行研究，同時亦可以把研究結果向外公佈。2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員委託民研計劃進行定期調查，以了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。有關調查大概每月進行兩次，為期半年。

此外，民研計劃又在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)，內有「政制改革民意平台」，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。「政改民意平台」由22名泛民主派立法會議員資助部分經費，由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃在2007年6月10日透過《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>) 和《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)發放了本系列之第一次政制發展定期意見調查。今天亦以同樣方法發放第二次意見調查，歡迎市民到平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以平台成員身分在平台上提出問題，又或以電郵方式把問題傳至 pop_network@hkupop.hku.hk。我們會盡快以書面形式回答。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2006年終全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
18-22/6/07	1,026	65.1%	+/- 3%

* 有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2003年7月至2004年5月期間，民研計劃採用了下列問題不斷測試市民對普選的訴求：

- 社會上有D人要求係2007年普選特首，你贊唔贊成呢個要求？
- 你估計呢個要求（2007年普選特首）會唔會實現？
- 社會上有D人要求係2008年全面普選立法會議員，你贊唔贊成呢個要求？
- 你估計呢個要求（2008年普選立法會議員）會唔會實現？

有關調查一共進行九次，詳情請參閱《民意網站》。2004年4月26日，第十屆全國人大常委就2007年行政將官和2008年立法會選舉進行釋法。不久之後，民研計劃改變了提問方式，開始採用下列問題測試市民對普選時間表的意見：

- 基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？
- 基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？
- 你認為香港係咪有足夠條件進行普選？

2007年6月，民研計劃開始進行本系列的民意調查。在6月1至7日的第一次定期意見調查中，除了採用上述3條題目外，還加入以下的題目：

- 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？（即泛民主派提出的2012年行政長官普選方案）
- 又有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會既部分選民基礎擴大，然後將選舉委員會改為提名委員會，十分一委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？
- 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比

例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？（即泛民主派提出的2012年立法會普選方案）

- 你認為今年既七一遊行應唔應該以爭取普選為主題？

上述題目中其中3題，在6月18至22日第二次定期意見調查中再次採用，結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6/2007	18-22/6/2007	最新變化
樣本基數	1,022	1,026	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	65.1%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**			
支持	52%	57%	+5%
一半半	22%	17%	-5%
反對	17%	14%	-3%
唔知/難講	10%	13%	+3%
就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**			
支持	40%	45%	+5%
一半半	21%	18%	-3%
反對	21%	15%	-6%
唔知/難講	19%	22%	+3%
你認為今年既七一遊行應唔應該以爭取普選為主題？			
應該	48%	46%	-2%
唔應該	37%	36%	-1%

根本唔應該組織七一遊行	1%	3%	+2%
唔知／難講	13%	15%	+2%

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

就有關2012年行政長官的產生形式方面，其中一個方案為將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。6月中下旬進行的調查顯示，這個方案獲得57%支持，14%反對。至於2012年立法會選舉方面，其中一個方案為採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。這個方案在6月中下旬獲得45%支持，15%反對。

6月中下旬的調查亦顯示，46%市民認為今年的七一遊行應該以爭取普選為主題，認為不應該的佔36%。

至於市民對另外兩項理念的支持程度，調查結果如下：

有意見認為，行政長官選舉應該加入一D預先篩選機制，確保中央政府能夠接受候選人，然後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對加入呢D預先篩選機制？*									
支持	45%	一半半	18%	反對	25%	唔知/難講	11%	合計	100%
又有意見認為，行政長官選舉應該毋須加入預先篩選機制，但要加入一D預先溝通機制，即係話有意參選人士要事先透過呢D機制同中央政府溝通，先至成為候選人，以免香港市民選出中央不能接受既行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對設立呢D預先溝通機制？*									
支持	52%	一半半	14%	反對	25%	唔知/難講	9%	合計	100%

* 數字採自五等量尺。

關於在行政長官選舉加入一些預先篩選機制，以確保中央政府能夠接受候選人的理念，調查顯示有45%支持，25%反對。至於只要在行政長官選舉加入一些預先溝通機制，而無須加入預先篩選機制的理念，則獲得52%支持，25%反對。

調查最後就即將發表的政制檢討綠皮書，詢問市民合適的諮詢期為多少個月，調查結果如下：

政府將會發表政制檢討綠皮書，就普選行政長官及立法會方案諮詢公眾，你認為呢個諮詢工作應該進行幾多個月？			
1至3個月	24%	4至6個月	45%
7至9個月	3%	10至12個月	9%
超過12個月	1%	唔知/難講/視乎情況	20%
		合計	100%



調查顯示，24%市民認為政制檢討綠皮書的諮詢期應該為1至3個月個月，45%認為應該用4至6個月，13%認為應該超過6個月，20%沒有給予肯定答案。中位數和平均數都是6個月。

分析評論

就是次調查的設計方法，民研計劃主任鍾庭耀解釋：「根據民研計劃與泛民達成的協議，本系列政改調查每次都包括市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度，其他題目則由民研計劃決定，而調查中所有問題的設計和分析，都會由民研計劃全權決定。是次調查沒有重複市民認為幾時應該實現普選行政長官和普選立法會，是因為我們估計有關數字在過去兩星期內應該變化不大。因此，我們騰出資源，測試一些近期比較受到關注的理念和建議。我們於是選擇了『預先篩選機制』和『預先溝通機制』進行測試。不過，由於有關機制尚無具體說明，我們只能廣義引用『確保中央政府能夠接受候選人』的理念。事實上，本人在上次新聞公報中已經說明，不少所謂『方案』其實並未具體，而且社會討論亦未成熟，所以，現階段所有民意數字只宜用作初步參考。」

就是次調查的結果，鍾庭耀分析：「是次調查繼續以『有意見認為怎樣』作為問卷引子，在除掉標籤效應後，測試泛民主派提出的2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案。最新數字顯示，上述兩個方案在現階段的民意支持率為57%和45%，比上次調查同步上升5個百分比。至於設立行政長官選舉『預先篩選機制』和『預先溝通機制』方面，調查顯示分別有45%和52%市民支持。不過，須要注意，由於有關『機制』尚無實質內容，調查問卷於是採用了以下提問方法：『有意見認為，行政長官選舉應該加入預先篩選／預先溝通機制，確保中央政府能夠接受候選人，然後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。』45%和52%市民支持有關機制，可能顯示不少市民同意在行政長官選舉過程中要照顧中央政府的意願，而預先溝通機制又比預先篩選機制較易接受。至於甚麼方法屬於最好，則仍然有待研究。最後，關於政制檢討綠皮書的諮詢時間方面，調查顯示，市民一般希望有6個月的諮詢期。如果只有3個月的話，則只有24%市民感到滿意。」

民研計劃在未來半年，會不斷就政改進行民意調查，以及透過在網上開設的《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)收集市民意見。鍾庭耀呼籲所有市民和新聞工作者，善用有關平台，發揮民間社會的力量。一般市民可以隨時登記成為平台成員，自由發表意見。新聞工作者則可以隨時提出問題，以電郵方式把問題傳至<pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk>。民研計劃會盡快以書面形式回覆，以及在適當時間把問題和答案上載到民意平台，集思廣益。

民研計劃動向

香港大學民意研究計劃一般逢星期二下午於《民意網站》公佈定期調查結果，公眾假期除外，並同時預告未來七天的發放項目。按照計劃，《民意網站》下次發放定期調查數據的日期及時間為6月26日星期二下午一時至二時，網站將會發放市民對自我身分認同的最新調查結果。及至6月28日星期四下午一時至二時，網站將會發放香港回歸的週年調查結果。

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台內的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，除非特別註明，知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有，透過本網站向外全面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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HKU POP SITE releases the latest survey result on political reform

Press Release on June 25, 2007

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[| Detailed Findings \(Second Public Opinion Survey on Political Reform\) |](#)

Background

Since its establishment in 1991, the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong Kong has been conducting different types of opinion studies on social and political issues, as well as providing research services for different organizations, on condition that POP would design and conduct all studies independently, and could also release the findings for public consumption. In May 2007, 22 pro-democratic Legislative Councillors commissioned POP to conduct regular opinion surveys on political reform, in order to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Such surveys are to be conducted twice every month and would last for half a year.

Besides, POP has also set up the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>), which encompasses the "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) for the public to express their views on political reform. PROP is partially sponsored by 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors, it is designed and operated independently by POP.

On June 10, 2007, POP released the findings of the first opinion survey of this tracking series on political reform via the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) and the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkupop.hku.hk>) simultaneously. Today, we release the findings of the second opinion survey using the same means. Readers are welcome to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to raise questions on the platform as registered members, or email them to pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as possible.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population at the end of 2006. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Sample base	Overall response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
18-22/6/07	1,026	65.1%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Between July 2003 and May 2004, POP adopted the following questions to gauge people's demand for universal suffrage:

- Some people in our society are demanding for a general election of the Chief Executive in 2007. Do you agree to this demand?
- Do you think such a demand (general election of the Chief Executive in 2007) will materialize?
- Some people in our society are demanding for a general election of the Legislative Council members in 2008. Do you agree to this demand?
- Do you think such a demand (general election of all LC members in 2008) will materialize?

Nine such surveys have been conducted. Please refer to the POP Site for details. On April 26, 2004, the 10th National People's Congress Standing Committee made a ruling to interpret the Basic Law, on matters relating to universal suffrage of the Chief Executive in 2007 and the Legislative Council in 2008. Soon after, POP changed the wording of our tracking questions, and began to use the following questions to gauge people's views on the schedule of universal suffrage:

- Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?
- Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage should be implemented?
- Do you think Hong Kong's condition is sufficient for introducing universal suffrage?

In June 2007, POP started to conduct this series of survey. In the first regular opinion survey conducted between June 1 to 7, 2007, the following questions were also used in addition to the three questions above. They were:

- Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (This is the pan-democrats' proposal for the universal suffrage of the Chief Executive in 2012.)
- There is another proposal to expand the constituencies of some of the 800-member Election Committee, and then change the election committee into a nominating committee. One-tenth of the committee members can nominate one candidate to stand for the Chief Executive election, who would be returned by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal?
- Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (This is the pan-democrats' proposal for the universal suffrage of the Legislative Councilors in 2012.)
- Do you think universal suffrage should become the main theme of this year's July 1 rally?

Three of the above questions were also adopted in the second survey conducted between June 18 and 22. Latest results are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6/2007	18-22/6/2007	Latest Change
Sample base	1,022	1,026	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	65.1%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal?*			
Support	52%	57%	+5%
Half-half	22%	17%	-5%
Oppose	17%	14%	-3%
Don't know/hard to say	10%	13%	+3%

Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? **			
Support	40%	45%	+5%
Half-half	21%	18%	-3%
Oppose	21%	15%	-6%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	22%	+3%
Do you think universal suffrage should become the main theme of this year's July 1 rally?			
Should	48%	46%	-2%
Should not	37%	36%	-1%
Should not hold July 1 rally	1%	3%	+2%
Don't know/hard to say	13%	15%	+2%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

Regarding the selection of the Chief Executive in 2012, one of the proposals is that 400 directly elected district councilors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage. Results of our survey conducted in the middle and last ten days of June showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 57%, versus 14% opposition. As for the Legislative Council election in 2012, one of the proposals is to adopt a mixed election model, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Results of our survey conducted in the middle and last ten days of June showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 45%, versus 15% opposition.

Findings of the survey also showed that 46% of the respondents said that universal suffrage should become the main theme of this year's July 1 rally, while 36% held the opposite view.

Regarding people's support of other two ideas, our latest findings are as follows:

It is proposed that a sort of prior vetting mechanism would be added to the Chief Executive election to secure the acceptance of candidates by the Central government. Then the Chief Executive would be elected by the public on a "one-person-one-vote" basis. Do

you support or oppose to this kind of prior vetting mechanism?***

Support	45%	Half-half	18%	Oppose	25%	Don't know/hard to say	11%	Total	100%
<p>There is another proposal that a prior communication channel would be added to the Chief Executive election, instead of a prior vetting mechanism. That means those who would like to stand for the Chief Executive election had to communicate with the Central government first through this sort of channel before they could turn to be candidates, lest the Chief Executive selected by the public would gain no acceptance from the Central government. Do you support or oppose to the setting up of this sort of prior communication channel?*</p>									
Support	52%	Half-half	14%	Oppose	25%	Don't know/hard to say	9%	Total	100%

* Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

Regarding the suggestion of adding some kind of prior vetting mechanism to the Chief Executive election to secure the acceptance of candidates by the Central government, findings showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 45% versus 25% opposition. As for the idea to add a prior communication channel to the Chief Executive election, instead of a prior vetting mechanism, the idea attained a support rate of 52% versus 25% opposition.

Finally, regarding the green paper on political development review to be issued soon, the survey also asked respondents how long the consultation period should last for. The result is as follows:

<p>The government will soon issue a green paper on political development review regarding the universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative councilors for public consultation. How long do you think this consultation should last for?</p>									
1 to 3 months	24%	4 to 6 months	45%						
7 to 9 months	3%	10 to 12 months	9%						
Over 12 months	1%	Don't know/hard to say/depends	20%	Total					100%
Median	6 months	Average	6.1 months	Error*					+/-0.2 month

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Findings showed that 24% of the respondents said that the consultation on the green paper on political development review should last for 1 to 3 months, while 45% thought it should consult 4 to 6 months and 13% opt for more than 6 months. 20% did not give an affirmative answer. The median and average values were both 6 months.

Commentary

With respect to the research design of this survey, Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, explained, "According to the agreement reached between POP and the pan-democrats, POP will measure people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals in every tracking survey, while all other questions would be left for POP to decide. Moreover, the design and analysis of all questions will rest entirely at POP's discretion. This survey did not repeat the questions on people's views on the schedule of universal suffrage because we did not expect the result to change much over the past two weeks. We therefore would like to spare some resources to test some concepts and proposals which have drawn public attention recently, and we have chosen the ideas of 'prior vetting mechanism' and 'prior communication channel'. However, since these ideas still lack concrete details, we have connected them to the concept of 'acceptance of the candidates by the Central government' in a broad sense. As I wrote in the last press release, many of the so-called 'proposals' are still quite vague and not thoroughly discussed by the public. Opinion figures at this stage could only be taken as very preliminary."

On the survey results, Robert Chung analyzed, "This survey continues to use questions starting with 'it is proposed such and such' in order to avoid labeling effect when we measure people's support for pan-democrats' proposals regarding universal suffrage for CE and Legco in 2012. Our latest findings show that the support rates for these two proposals now stand at 57% and 45%, both being 5 percentage points higher than those of the last survey. With respect to the 'prior vetting mechanism' and 'prior communication channel' for CE election, our survey shows that they are supported by 45% and 52% respectively. However, it should be noted that since these 'mechanisms' still lack concrete details, we only used the following wordings in our questions: 'It is proposed that some kind of prior vetting/communication mechanisms should be added to the CE election to secure the acceptance of candidates by the Central government before using one-person-one-vote'. The fact that 45% and 52% supported the mechanisms may mean that many people agree that the wish of the Central Government should be taken into consideration in the CE election, and that prefer communication more than vetting mechanisms. Exactly what mechanism is the best remains to be investigated. Finally, regarding the consultation period of the prospective green paper on political development review, our survey shows that people generally wish to have a 6-month consultation period. Only 24% would be satisfied with a 3-month consultation."

In the coming six months, POP will continue to conduct frequent surveys on political reform, as well as to collect public opinion through the online "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>). Robert Chung calls on all journalists and members of the public to make good use of the platform in order to show the power of civil society. Members of the general public can become registered members of the platform at any time, and then make free submissions. Journalists, on the other hand, can raise questions to us at any time, by sending emails to [<pop.network@hkpop.hku.hk>](mailto:pop.network@hkpop.hku.hk). We will reply as soon as possible, and upload all questions and answers to the platform at appropriate times, to enhance our collective wisdom.

News about POP

POP's normal practice is to release the results of our regular surveys every Tuesday afternoon via our POP Site, except during public holidays, each time with a forecast of the items to be released in the next 7 days. According to schedule, our next release of regular survey findings will be June 26, 2007, Tuesday, between 1pm to 2 pm, when the latest findings of people's opinions towards ethnic identity will be released. Then on June 28, 2007, Thursday, between 1pm to 2pm, POP will release the latest results of the Handover Anniversary survey.

Everything carried in this website does not represent the stand of the University of Hong Kong. Dr Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, is responsible for everything posted herewith, except for column articles and messages posted at the opinion platforms. Any responsibility, legal and otherwise, arising from any such item shall vest entirely with its author. The intellectual property of all information contained in this website, including questionnaire design and research reports, originally belongs to HKU POP unless specified otherwise. HKU POP opens their copyright to the world via this website, but would request all users to acknowledge their source properly.

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政改方案第二次民意調查
Second Public opinion survey on political reform

| [調查方法 / Survey Method](#) | [樣本資料 / Contact Information](#) |
| [人口變項 / Respondents' demographics](#) | [調查問卷 / Full questionnaires](#) |

[Q1] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(25/6/2007)

[Q1] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councilors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (25/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
18-22/6/2007	21.5%	35.0%	16.9%	8.2%	5.9%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
18-22/6/2007	56.5%	16.9%	14.1%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	21.7%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q2] 有意見認為，行政長官選舉應該加入一D預先篩選機制，確保中央政府能夠接受候選人，然後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對加入呢D預先篩選機制？(25/6/2007)

[Q2] It is proposed that a sort of prior vetting mechanism would be added to the Chief Executive election to secure the acceptance of candidates by the Central government. Then the Chief Executive would be elected by the public on a "one-person-one-vote" basis. Do you support or oppose to this kind of prior vetting mechanism? (25/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/Hs	合計 Total
18-22/6/2007	14.2%	31.2%	18.0%	14.8%	10.6%	11.2%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/Hs	合計 Total
18-22/6/2007	45.4%	18.0%	25.4%	11.2%	100.0%

[Q3] 又有意見認為，行政長官選舉應該毋須加入預先篩選機制，但要加入一D預先溝通機制，即係話有意參選人士要事先透過呢D機制同中央政府溝通，先至成為候選人，以免香港市民選出中央不能接受既行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對設立呢D預先溝通機制？(25/6/2007)

[Q3] There is another proposal that a prior communication channel would be added to the Chief Executive election, instead of a prior vetting mechanism. That means those who would like to stand for the Chief Executive election had to communicate with the Central government first through this sort of channel before they could turn to be candidates, lest the Chief Executive selected by the public would gain no acceptance from the Central government. Do you support or oppose to the setting up of this sort of prior communication channel? (25/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/Hs	合計 Total
18-22/6/2007	15.3%	36.8%	14.4%	14.2%	10.4%	8.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/Hs	合計 Total
18-22/6/2007	52.0%	14.4%	24.6%	8.9%	100.0%

[Q4] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比

例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(25/6/2007)

[Q4] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (25/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/H/S	合計 Total
18-22/6/2007	8.7%	36.5%	17.7%	10.0%	5.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/H/S	合計 Total
18-22/6/2007	45.2%	17.7%	15.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.8%	100.0%

[Q5] 政府將會發表政制檢討綠皮書，就普選行政長官及立法會方案諮詢公眾，你認為呢個諮詢工作應該進行幾多個月？(25/6/2007)

[Q5] The government will soon issue a green paper on political development review regarding the universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Councils for public consultation. How long do you think this consultation should last for? (25/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	1至3個月 1 to 3 months	4至6個月 4 to 6 months	7至9個月 7 to 9 months	10至12個月 10 to 12 months	超過12個月 Over 12 months	唔知/難講/視乎情況 Don't know/hard to say/depends	合計 Total
18-22/6/2007	23.6%	44.7%	2.6%	8.5%	1.1%	19.5%	100.0%
中位數 Median						誤差 Error*	
6.0個月	平均數 Average						
	6.1個月						+/-0.2個月

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

IQ6] 你認為今年既七一遊行應唔應該以爭取普選為主題？(25/6/2007)

IQ6] Do you think universal suffrage should become the main theme of this year's July 1 rally? (25/6/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	應該 Should	唔應該 Should not	根本唔應該組織七一遊行 Should not hold July 1 rally	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
18-22/6/2007	45.7%	36.0%	3.4%	14.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	48.3%	37.2%	1.4%	13.1%	100.0%

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《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年7月9日新聞公報

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背景說明

2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員與香港大學民意研究計劃達成協議，由民研計劃大概每月進行兩次民意調查，了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。此外，泛民又贊助民研計劃在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)之「政制改革民意平台」(<http://hkpop.hk>)，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。民意平台由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃先後在2007年6月10日及25日透過《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)和《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)發放了本系列之第一及第二次政制發展定期意見調查。今天亦以同樣方法發放第三次意見調查，歡迎市民到平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以平台成員身分在平台上提出問題，又或以電郵方式把問題傳至<pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk>。我們會盡快以書面形式回答。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2006年終全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
3-6/7/07	1,011	63.3%	+/- 3%

*有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2007年6月，民研計劃開始進行本系列的民意調查。有關調查在6月1至7日的第一次及在6月18至22日的第二次定期調查的題目請參閱《民意網站》，而最新一次定期調查的結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6/2007	18-22/6/2007	3-6/7/2007	最新變化^
樣本基數	1,022	1,026	1,011	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**				
支持	52%	57%	49%	-8%
一半半	22%	17%	20%	+3%
反對	17%	14%	20%	+6%
唔知/難講	10%	13%	12%	-1%
就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**				
支持	40%	45%	48%	+3%
一半半	21%	18%	19%	+1%
反對	21%	15%	19%	+4%
唔知/難講	19%	22%	14%	-8%
基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？				
愈快愈好/2007或更早	10%	--	10%	--
2008至2012之間	43%	--	46%	+3%
2013至2017	18%	--	16%	-2%
2018至2022	4%	--	5%	+1%
2023年或以後	5%	--	4%	-1%
唔知/難講	20%	--	20%	--
基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？				

愈快愈好		9%	--	10%	+1%
2008 (或更早)		21%	--	22%	+1%
2009至2012之間		34%	--	33%	-1%
2013至2016		8%	--	8%	--
2017至2020		5%	--	5%	--
2021年或以後		3%	--	2%	-1%
唔知/難講		19%	--	19%	--

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

△ 表內調查項目的週期各有不同，同步變化應以同步週期的數字比較。

就有關2012年行政長官的產生形式方面，其中一個方案為將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。七月初進行的調查顯示，這個方案獲得49%支持，20%反對。至於2012年立法會選舉方面，其中一個方案為採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。這個方案在七月初獲得48%支持，19%反對。

另外，56%認為應該在2012或之前實現普選行政長官，16%認為應該在2013至2017年之間，表示2018至2022年、2023年或以後及不知道的百分比分別為5%、4%和20%。普選立法會方面，32%認為應該在2008或之前實現普選立法會，33%認為應該在2009至2012年之間，表示2013至2016、2017至2020年、2021年或以後及不知道的百分比分別為8%、5%、2%和19%。至於市民就行政長官選舉中有關提名委員會提名候選人的意見，調查結果如下：

假設2012年行政長官選舉是由一個提名委員會先提名或者過渡候選人，然後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你認為提名委員會最少要提名幾個候選人俾市民一人一票選出行政長官？					
1人	2%	6至10人	7%		
2人	13%	11至49人	3%	多於100人	1%
3人	34%	50人	<1%	愈多愈好	4%
4人	8%	51至99人	<1%	唔知/難講	11%
5人	18%	100人	1%	合計	100%
中位數	3人	平均數	6.0人	誤差*	+/-0.8人
卅你認為提名委員會最好提名幾個候選人俾市民選擇？					

1人	1%	6至10人	15%	
2人	4%	11至49人	4%	多於100人
3人	21%	50人	<1%	愈多愈好
4人	10%	51至99人	<1%	唔知/難講
5人	22%	100人	1%	合計
中位數	5人	平均數	8.2人	誤差*
*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。				
1人	<1%	6至10人	29%	
2人	2%	11至49人	9%	多於100人
3人	6%	50人	2%	愈多愈好
4人	5%	51至99人	1%	唔知/難講
5人	26%	100人	2%	合計
中位數	6人	平均數	13.7人	誤差*

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

調查顯示，34%市民認為提名委員會最少要提名3人讓市民一人一票選出行政長官，26%回答4或5人，11%回答不知道。中位數是3人，而平均數是6.0人。當被問到提名委員會最好提名多少人時，21%市民認為最好要提名3人，10%認為最好4人，22%認為最好5人，15%說6至10人，14%回答不知道。中位數是5人，而平均數是8.2人。至於候選人數上限方面，26%市民認為候選人不應超過5人，29%認為不應超過6至10人，9%說11至49人，11%回答不知道。中位數是6人，而平均數是13.7人。

調查最後就預先篩選機制產生的效果詢問市民的意見，結果如下：

有意見認為行政長官選舉應該加入一D預先篩選機制，確保中央政府能夠接受候選人，但又有意見認為唔應該加入預先篩選機制因為唔想選舉變得冇真正競爭。你傾向認同邊種講法多D？				
傾向認同應該加入預先篩選機制以確保中央政府能夠接受候選人			39%	
傾向認同唔應該加入預先篩選機制以便選舉有真正競爭			44%	
兩者都認同	2%	兩者都不認同	2%	
		唔知/難講	13%	合計
				100%

關於行政長官選舉如果加入預先篩選機制可能帶來的影響，在對比中央政府能夠接受候選人和確保選舉有真正競爭之間，44%認為不應該加入預先篩選機制以確保選舉有真正競爭，39%則較為重視中央政府接受候選人，另外各有17%表示不知道或不能取捨。

分析評論

就是次調查的設計方法，民研計劃主任鍾庭耀解釋：「根據民研計劃與泛民達成的協議，本系列政改調查每次都包括市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度，其他題目則由民研計劃決定，而調查中所有問題的設計和分析，都會由民研計劃全權決定。民研計劃初步決定，除了在每次調查測試泛民政改方案的支持程度外，亦會隔次調查測試市民認為幾時應該實現普選行政長官和普選立法會。至於其他項目，則會視乎社會討論的焦點而定。由於政府尚未發表政改綠皮書，是次調查於是以有限資源探討市民對行政長官選舉最後階段候選人數目的意見，以及眼進上次調查開始探討的行政長官選舉『預先篩選機制』。是次調查採用了概念對比法，測試市民如何面對選擇篩選機制可能引伸的兩種效應，即篩選候選人得到中央政府接受，但又會把選舉變成沒有真正競爭。有關討論，在未來一段日子可能變得相當重要。」

就是次調查的一般結果，鍾庭耀分析：「就普選時間方面，最新調查顯示，56%市民認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選行政長官，65%認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選立法會，比一個月前的數字略為上升。就泛民主派提出的2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案，最新民意支持率為49%和48%，比上次調查分別下跌8個百分比和上升3個百分比。至於假設2012年實施行政長官普選，提名委員會應該提名多少候選人讓市民可以一人一票選出行政長官，調查顯示，以平均數計，市民認為最少要有6人，最好要有8人，最多不應超過14人。若以中位數計，則最少要有3人，最好要有5人，最多不應超過6人。綜合而論，市民似乎最希望能夠以一人一票從5至8人中選出行政長官。」

就上次調查開始探討的『行政長官選舉預先篩選機制』的問題，鍾庭耀分析：「上次調查發現，不少市民同意在行政長官選舉過程中要照顧中央政府的意願，而預先溝通機制又比預先篩選機制較易接受。今次調查進一步以概念對比法，測試市民如何面對有關可能帶來的影響。結果顯示，在對比中央政府能夠接受候選人和確保選舉有真正競爭之間，較多市民認為真正競爭更加重要，比認為照顧中央政府意願更加重要者略高半成。」

鍾庭耀最後補充：「由於官方的政改諮詢還未開始，而且社會討論亦未成熟，所以有關民意數字只用作初步參考。不過，三輪民意調查過後，若干民意訴求已經呼之欲出。首先，市民希望會有半年的諮詢期。其次，市民希望會有5至8人參加2012年的行政長官選舉。第三，市民要求有真正競爭的選舉，亦希望候選人得到中央政府接受。第四，在未有其他具體方案之前，泛民提出的2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案，支持率大概是五成左右。政府如何揉合市民的要求，順應民意，將會直接影響政府的管治威信。」

民研計劃在未來幾個月，會不斷就政改進行民意調查，以及透過在網上開設的《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)收集市民意見。鍾庭耀呼籲所有市民和新聞工作者，善用有關平台，發揮民間社會的力量。一般市民可以隨時登記成為平台成員，自由發表意見。新聞工作者則可以隨時提出問題，以電郵方式把問題傳至<pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk>。民研計劃會盡快以書面形式回覆，以及在適當時間把問題和答案上載到民意平台，集思廣益。

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台內的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有，透過本網站向外全面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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HKU POP SITE releases the latest survey result on political reform

Press Release on July 9, 2007

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[| Detailed Findings \(Third Public Opinion Survey on Political Reform\)](#) |

Background

In May 2007, 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councilors reached an agreement with the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong Kong, whereby POP would conduct, roughly twice a month, regular opinion surveys to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Moreover, the pan-democrats would also sponsor POP to set up an online "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) for the public to express their views on political reform. The platform is designed and operated independently by POP.

On June 10 and 25, 2007, POP released the findings of the first and second opinion surveys of this tracking series on political reform via the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) and the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkupop.hku.hk>) simultaneously. Today, we release the findings of the third opinion survey using the same means. Readers are welcome to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to raise questions on the platform as registered members, or email them to pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as we can.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population at the end of 2006. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Sample base	Overall response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
3-6/7/07	1,011	63.3%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

In June 2007, POP started to conduct this survey series. Please refer to the POP Site regarding questions adopted in the first and second regular opinion surveys conducted between June 1 to 7, 2007 and June 18 and 22 respectively. Results of the latest survey are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6/2007	18-22/6/2007	3-6/7/2007	Latest Change^
Sample base	1,022	1,026	1,011	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
<p>Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal?*</p>				
Support	52%	57%	49%	-8%
Half-half	22%	17%	20%	+3%
Oppose	17%	14%	20%	+6%
Don't know/hard to say	10%	13%	12%	-1%
<p>Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal?*</p>				
Support	40%	45%	48%	+3%
Half-half	21%	18%	19%	+1%
Oppose	21%	15%	19%	+4%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	22%	14%	-8%
<p>Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?</p>				
The sooner the better/2007 or earlier	10%	--	10%	--
Between 2008 and 2012	43%	--	46%	+3%

Between 2013 and 2017	18%	--	16%	-2%
Between 2018 and 2022	4%	--	5%	+1%
2023 or later	5%	--	4%	-1%
Don't know/hard to say	20%	--	20%	--
Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage should be implemented?				
The sooner the better	9%	--	10%	+1%
2008 (or earlier)	21%	--	22%	+1%
Between 2009 and 2012	34%	--	33%	-1%
Between 2013 and 2016	8%	--	8%	--
Between 2017 and 2020	5%	--	5%	--
2021 or later	3%	--	2%	-1%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	--	19%	--

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

^ The polling cycle for different items in the table varies. Parallel comparison across items should be synchronized.

Regarding the selection of the Chief Executive in 2012, one of the proposals is that 400 directly elected district councilors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage. Results of our survey conducted in early-July showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 49%, versus 20% opposition. As for the Legislative Council election in 2012, one of the proposals is to adopt a mixed election model, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Results of our survey conducted in early-July showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 48%, versus 19% opposition.

Besides, 56% said the Chief Executive should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012, while 16% chose between 2013 and 2017. The percentages of people who opted "between 2018 and 2022", "2023 or later" and "don't know/hard to say" are 5%, 4% and 20% correspondingly. Regarding return of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage, 32% said it should be implemented by 2008, while 33% chose "between 2009 to 2012". The percentages of people who opted "between 2013 to 2016", "between 2017 to 2020", "2021 or later" and "don't know/hard to say" are

8%, 5%, 2% and 19% correspondingly.

Besides, findings on people's opinion on the nomination of candidates by the nomination committee to stand for the Chief Executive election, are listed as follows:

If a nomination committee were to be set up to nominate or vet candidates for the 2012 Chief Executive election before entering the stage of universal suffrage, at least how many candidates do you think should be nominated?				
1 candidate	2%	6 to 10 candidates	7%	
2 candidates	13%	11 to 49 candidates	3%	More than 100 candidates
3 candidates	34%	50 candidates	<1%	The more the better
4 candidates	8%	51 to 99 candidates	<1%	Don't know/ hard to say
5 candidates	18%	100 candidates	1%	Total
Median	3 candidates	Mean	6.0 candidates	Error*
What do you think is the ideal number of candidates to be nominated by the nomination committee for the universal suffrage?				
1 candidate	1%	6 to 10 candidates	15%	
2 candidates	4%	11 to 49 candidates	4%	More than 100 candidates
3 candidates	21%	50 candidates	<1%	The more the better
4 candidates	10%	51 to 99 candidates	<1%	Don't know/ hard to say
5 candidates	22%	100 candidates	1%	Total
Median	5 candidates	Mean	8.2 candidates	Error*
What do you think is the maximum number of candidates to be nominated by the nomination committee for the universal suffrage?				
1 candidate	<1%	6 to 10 candidates	29%	
2 candidates	2%	11 to 49 candidates	9%	More than 100 candidates
3 candidates	6%	50 candidates	2%	The more the better
4 candidates	5%	51 to 99 candidates	1%	Don't know/ hard to say
5 candidates	26%	100 candidates	2%	Total
Median	6 candidates	Mean	13.7 candidates	Error*
+/-0.8 candidates				
+/-1.1 candidates				
+/-1.5 candidates				

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Findings showed that 34% of the respondents said that the nomination committee should at least nominate 3 candidates for people to elect by one person one vote, 26% said 4 to 5, while 11% said don't know. The median was 3 candidates while the mean was 6.0 candidates. As for the ideal number of candidates to be nominated, 21% of the respondents said 3, 10% said 4, 22% said 5, 15% said 6 to 10, 14% said don't know. The median was 5 candidates while the mean was 8.2 candidates. Regarding the maximum number, 26% said it should not exceed 5, 29% said it should not exceed 6 to 10, 9% said 11 to 49, and 11% said don't know. The median was 6 candidates while the mean was 13.7 candidates.

Finally, the survey asked respondents' views on the effects of prior vetting mechanisms, the result is as follows:

It is proposed that a sort of prior vetting mechanism would be added to the Chief Executive election to secure the acceptance of candidates by the Central Government. However, some other holds another view that no prior vetting mechanism should be introduced as this would eliminate the real competition in the election. Which view are you more inclined to?				
Inclined to adding some prior vetting mechanism to secure the acceptance of candidates by the Central Government				39%
Inclined not to introducing prior vetting mechanism for a real competition in the election.				44%
Agree to both	2%	Neither of them	2%	
			Don't know/hard to say	13%
			Total	100%

Regarding the possible effects of adding prior vetting mechanisms to the Chief Executive election, when confronted with the choice between securing Central Government's endorsement of the candidates, and guaranteeing real elections, 44% opted for real competition while 39% opted for Central Government's endorsement. Another 17% either said don't know or did not know how to choose.

Commentary

With respect to the research design of this survey, Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, explained, "According to the agreement reached between POP and the pan-democrats, POP will measure people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals in every tracking survey, while all other questions would be left for POP to decide. Moreover, the design and analysis of all questions will rest entirely at POP's discretion. POP's initial decision is to measure people's views on the schedule of universal suffrage in every alternative survey, on top of measuring people's receptiveness of the pan-democrats' proposal each time. Other topics will depend on the talking points of the time. Because the government has not yet released its green paper on constitutional reform, we have concentrated our scarce resources available to this survey to study people's view on the number of candidates competing in the last round of CE election, and to follow up on the issue of 'prior vetting mechanism' studied in the last survey, by confronting people with two conflicting ideas, namely, the idea that prior vetting mechanism would produce CE candidates acceptable to the Central Government, and the idea that prior vetting mechanism would eliminate real competition. Such debates are likely to become more important in new future."

On the general findings of this survey, Robert Chung observed, "On the schedule of universal suffrage, this survey finds that 56% believe that CE should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012, while 65% believe Legco should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012. Both figures have increased slightly over the last month. On pan-democrats' proposals regarding universal suffrage for CE and Legco in 2012, people's latest support rates are 49% and 48% respectively, representing a respective drop of 8 percentage points and a rise of 3 percentage points since the last survey. Assuming that CE will be returned by universal suffrage in 2012, this survey finds that people on average would like the nomination committee to provide at least 6, preferably 8 but not more than 14 candidates for people to choose by one person one vote. The median figures are 3, 5 and 6 candidates respectively. It seems in general that people would like to have 5 to 8 candidates to choose from at the final stage of the election using one person one vote."

On the issue of 'prior vetting mechanism' which POP began to study in the last survey, Robert Chung observed, "In our last survey, we discovered that many people agreed that the wish of the Central Government should be taken into consideration in the CE election, and that many preferred communication over vetting mechanisms. In this survey, we further examine people's views on the possible effect of these vetting mechanisms by confronting them with conflicting concepts. We found that between acceptance by the Central Government and real competition, more people prefer real competition to Central Government's wish. The edge is about 5 percentage points."

Robert Chung added, "Because the official consultation period is yet to begin, and many issues are still not thoroughly discussed, opinion figures at this stage could only be taken as very preliminary. Nevertheless, after our three rounds of surveys, a number of public demands have become obvious. One, people want to have a 6-month consultation. Second, people want to have 5 to 8 candidates to choose from in the 2012 CE election. Three, people want real competition, but also hope the Central Government would endorse the candidates. Four, before the emergence of other concrete proposals, the proposals put forward by the pan-democrats regarding universal suffrage for CE and Legco in 2012 have secured about 50% support rate. Exactly how the government would incorporate people's demands according to people's wishes will directly affect the credibility of the government itself."

In the coming few months, POP will continue to conduct frequent surveys on political reform, as well as to collect public opinion through the online "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>). Robert Chung calls on all journalists and members of the public to make good use of the platform in order to show the power of civil society. Members of the general public can become registered members of the platform at any time, and then make free submissions. Journalists, on the other hand, can raise questions to us at any time, by sending emails to pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as possible, and upload all questions and answers to the platform at appropriate times, to enhance our collective wisdom.

Everything carried in this website does not represent the stand of the University of Hong Kong. Dr Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, is responsible for everything posted herewith, except for column articles and messages posted at the opinion platforms. Any responsibility, legal and otherwise, arising from any such item shall vest entirely with its author. The intellectual property of all information contained in this website, including questionnaire design and research reports, originally belongs to HKU POP unless specified otherwise. HKU POP opens their copyright to the world via this website, but would request all users to acknowledge their source properly.

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政改方案第三次民意調查
Third Public opinion survey on political reform

| 調查方法 / Survey Method | 樣本資料 / Contact Information |
| 人口變項 / Respondents' demographics | 調查問卷 / Full questionnaires |
| 22名民主派立法會議員對港大第三輪民意調查結果的回應

Reponses from 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors to POP's third round opinion survey result |

[Q1] 基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？(9/7/2007)

[Q1] Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?(9/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	愈快愈好 / 2007 或更早 The sooner the better/2007 or earlier	2008至2012之間 Between 2008 and 2012	2013至2017 Between 2013 and 2017	2018至2022 Between 2018 and 2022	2023年或以後 2023 or later	唔知/雜講 DK/HS	合計 Total
3-6/7/2007	10.0%	46.0%	15.7%	5.0%	3.7%	19.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	10.0%	43.1%	18.1%	4.4%	4.6%	19.8%	100.0%
9-12/12/2005	28.8%	29.5%	8.0%	1.8%	1.8%	30.0%	100.0%
30/11-1/12/2005	26.5%	34.7%	11.1%	1.2%	0.9%	25.5%	100.0%

[Q2] 基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？(9/7/2007)

[Q2] Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal

suffrage should be implemented? (9/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	愈快愈好 The sooner the better	2008 (或更早) 2008 (or earlier)	2009至2012之間 Between 2009 and 2012	2013至2016 Between 2013 and 2016	2017至2020 Between 2017 and 2020	2021年或以後 2021 or later	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
3-6/7/2007	10.2%	21.6%	33.2%	8.4%	5.2%	2.4%	18.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.4%	21.3%	34.0%	8.4%	4.6%	2.8%	19.4%	100.0%
9-12/12/2005	11.1%	27.4%	22.5%	6.7%	1.8%	0.8%	29.8%	100.0%
30/11-1/12/2005	9.3%	27.3%	26.2%	6.8%	1.1%	1.7%	27.7%	100.0%

[Q3] 假設2012年行政長官選舉是由一個提名委員會先提名或者過渡候選人，然後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你認為提名委員會最少要提名幾多個候選人俾市民一人一票選出行政長官？(9/7/2007)

[Q3] If a nomination committee were to be set up to nominate or vet candidates for the 2012 Chief Executive election before entering the stage of universal suffrage, at least how many candidates do you think should be nominated? (9/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	1人 1 candidate	2人 2 candidates	3人 3 candidates	4人 4 candidates	5人 5 candidates	6-10人 6-10 candidates	唔知/難講 Don't know/hard to say	合計 Total	
	3-6/7/2007	1.5%	12.6%	33.8%	8.3%	17.6%			6.6%
	11-49人 11-49 candidates	50人 50 candidates	51-99人 51-99 candidates	100人 100 candidates	多於100人 More than 100 candidates	愈多愈好 The more the better			
	2.8%	0.4%	0.3%	0.5%	0.5%	4.0%			
	中位數 Median						誤差* Error*		
	3人 3 candidates						平均數 Average		
	6人 6 candidates						+/-0.8人 +/-0.8 candidates		

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

[Q4] 咁你認為提名委員會最好提名幾多個候選人俾市民選擇？(9/7/2007)

[Q4] What do you think is the ideal number of candidates to be nominated by the nomination committee for the universal suffrage? (9/7/2007)

調查日期	1人 1 candidate	2人 2 candidates	3人 3 candidates	4人 4 candidates	5人 5 candidates	6-10人 6-10 candidates	唔知/難講	合計

Date of survey	0.7%	4.4%	21.3%	10.1%	22.4%	14.9%	Don't know/hard to say	Total
3-6/7/2007	11-49 candidates 4.0%	50 candidates 0.4%	51-99 candidates 0.4%	100 candidates 1.1%	More than 100 candidates 0.6%	愈多愈好 5.5%	14.1%	100.0%
	中位數 Median 5人 5 candidates	平均數 Average 8.2人 8.2 candidates			誤差* Error* +/-1.1人 +/-1.1 candidates			

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

[Q5] 咁你認為提名委員會提名候選人的唔應該超過幾個？(9/7/2007)

[Q5] What do you think is the maximum number of candidates to be nominated by the nomination committee for the universal suffrage? (9/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	1 candidate 0.1%	2 candidates 2.1%	3 candidates 6.1%	4 candidates 5.0%	5 candidates 25.9%	6-10 candidates 29.2%	唔知/難講 Don't know/hard to say	合計 Total
	3-6/7/2007	11-49 candidates 9.4%	50 candidates 1.7%	51-99 candidates 0.6%	100 candidates 2.2%	多於100人 More than 100 candidates 2.0%	愈多愈好 The more the better 4.4%	
中位數 Median 6人 6 candidates	平均數 Average 13.7人 13.7 candidates			誤差* Error* +/-1.5人 +/-1.5 candidates				

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

[Q6] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(9/7/2007)

[Q6] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councilors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (9/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
3-6/7/2007	13.1%	35.8%	19.8%	10.6%	9.2%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	21.5%	35.0%	16.9%	8.2%	5.9%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
3-6/7/2007	48.9%	19.8%	19.8%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	56.5%	16.9%	14.1%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	21.7%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q7] 有意見認為行政長官選舉應該加入一 D 預先篩選機制，確保中央政府能夠接受候選人，但又有意見認為唔應該加入預先篩選機制因為唔想選舉變得冇真正競爭。你傾向認同邊種講法多D? (9/7/2007)

[Q7] It is proposed that a sort of prior vetting mechanism would be added to the Chief Executive election to secure the acceptance of candidates by the Central government. However, some other holds another view that no prior vetting mechanism should be introduced as this would eliminate the real competition in the election. Which view are you more inclined to? (9/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	傾向認同應該加入預先篩選機制以確保中央政府能夠接受候選人 Inclined to adding some prior vetting mechanism to secure the acceptance of candidates by the Central government	傾向認同唔應該加入預先篩選機制以便選舉有真正競爭 Inclined not to introducing prior vetting mechanism for a real competition in the election.	兩者都認同 Agree to both	兩者都不認同 Neither of them	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
3-6/7/2007	39.0%	43.7%	2.4%	1.9%	13.0%	100.0%

[Q8] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案? (9/7/2007)

[Q8] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats

would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (9/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
3-6/7/2007	10.1%	37.6%	18.7%	12.6%	6.6%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	8.7%	36.5%	17.7%	10.0%	5.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
3-6/7/2007	47.8%	18.7%	19.1%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	45.2%	17.7%	15.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.8%	100.0%

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《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年7月30日新聞公報

| 背景說明 | 最新數據 | 分析評論 |
| 詳細結果 (政改方案第四次民意調查) |

背景說明

2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員與香港大學民意研究計劃達成協議，由民研計劃大概每個月進行兩次民意調查，了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。此外，泛民又贊助民研計劃在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)之「政制改革民意平台」，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。民意平台由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃分別在2007年6月10日和25日，及7月9日透過《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)和《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)發放了本系列之首三次政制發展定期意見調查。今天亦以同樣方法發放第四次意見調查，歡迎市民到平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以平台成員身分在平台上提出問題，又或以電郵方式把問題傳至 <pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk>。我們會盡快以書面形式回答。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2006年終全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
23-26/7/07	1,007	64.9%	+/- 3%

* 有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2007年6月，民研計劃已開始測試市民對泛民提出2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案的支持程度，有關在6月1至7日、6月18至22日及7月3至6日首三次調查的結果請參閱《民意網站》，而最新一次定期調查的結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6/2007	18-22/6/2007	3-6/7/2007	23-26/7/2007	最新變化
樣本基數	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**					
支持	52%	57%	49%	56%	+7%
一半半	22%	17%	20%	20%	--
反對	17%	14%	20%	15%	-5%
唔知/難講	10%	13%	12%	9%	-3%
就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**					
支持	40%	45%	48%	48%	--
一半半	21%	18%	19%	18%	-1%
反對	21%	15%	19%	21%	+2%
唔知/難講	19%	22%	14%	13%	-1%

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

就有關2012年行政長官的產生形式方面，其中一個方案為將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。七月底進行的調查顯示，這個方案獲得56%支持，15%反對。至於2012年立法會選舉方面，其中一個方案為採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。這個方案在七月底獲得48%支持，21%反對。

調查亦就剛發表的政制檢討綠皮書，詢問市民對當中內容的意見，調查結果如下：

就香港特區行政長官選舉既路線圖同時問表，有意見認為應該係2012年直接成立提名委員會達至普選；又有意見認為應該要係先經過一個過渡期，再係2017年達至普選；仲有意見認為應該要係先經過一個過渡期，然後係2017年以後達至普選。你傾向支持三種意見裏面邊一種？

在2012年直接成立提名委員會達至普選	37%
先經過一個過渡期，在2017年達至普選	32%
先經過一個過渡期，在2017年以後達至普選	20%
唔知／難講	11%
合計	100%
假設2012年會直接成立提名委員會達至普選行政長官，有意見認為提名委員應該由少於800人組成；又有意見認為應該由800人組成；仲有意見認為應該由多於800人組成，例如將人數增加至1,200至1,600人。你傾向支持三種意見裏面邊一種？	
提名委員會由多於800人組成	66%
提名委員會由800人組成	17%
提名委員會由少於800人組成	8%
唔知／難講	10%
合計	100%
就香港特區立法會普選既路線圖同時問表，有意見認為應該係2012年達至普選；又有意見認為分階段係2016年達至普選；仲有意見認為應該分階段係2016年以後達至普選。你傾向支持三種意見裏面邊一種？	
在2012年達至普選	42%
分階段在2016年達至普選	31%
分階段在2016年以後達至普選	19%
唔知／難講	9%
合計	100%
假設2012年會普選立法會，有意見認為應該由地區直選議席取代功能界別議席；又有意見認為應該保留功能界別議席，但改變選舉模式；仲有意見認為應該增加區議會立法會既議席數目。你傾向支持三種意見裏面邊一種？	
保留功能界別議席，但改變選舉模式	34%
增加區議會在立法會既議席數目	28%
由地區直選議席取代功能界別議席	23%
唔知／難講	16%

合計	100%
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*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

調查顯示，37%市民認為在2012年直接成立提名委員會達至普選行政長官，32%認為先經過一個過渡期，在2017年達至普選行政長官，20%認為先經過一個過渡期，在2017年以後達至普選行政長官，11%回答不知道。而假設2012年會直接成立提名委員會達至普選行政長官，66%回答提名委員會最好由多於800人組成，17%回答800人，8%認為由少於800人組成，10%回答不知道。

另外，42%認為應該在2012年達至普選立法會，31%認為應該分階段在2016年達至普選立法會，19%認為應該分階段在2016年以後達至普選立法會，9%回答不知道。而假設2012年會普選立法會，34%認為應保留功能界別議席，但改變選舉模式，28%認為應增加區議會立法會既議席數目，23%認為應由地區直選議席取代功能界別議席，16%回答不知道。

調查最後就預先篩選機制詢問市民的取向，結果如下：

有意見認為行政長官選舉應該加入一D預先篩選機制，確保中央政府能夠接受候選人，但又有意見認為基本法已經規定行政長官由中央政府任命，同理要對中央政府負責，已經確保中央政府能夠接受候選人，因此不應該加入預先篩選機制。你傾向認同邊種講法多D？	
傾向認同應該加入預先篩選機制	44%
傾向認同不應該加入預先篩選機制	42%
兩者都認同	1%
兩者都不認同	3%
唔知/確講	11%
合計	100%

關於市民就行政長官選舉加入預先篩選機制的取向方面，是次調查要求被訪者權衡基本法是否已有足夠條文確保中央政府可以接受行政長官候選人而毋須設立預先篩選機制。結果顯示，44%表示傾向認同應該加入預先篩選機制，42%則傾向認同不應該加入預先篩選機制，另外有15%表示不知道或不能取捨。

分析評論

特區政府在7月11日發表《政制發展綠書》，當中以類似問卷形式列出了若干問題和若干選項，負責的官員更加建議民意調查機構可以按照綠皮書的提問和選項形式進行民意調查，收集市民意見。民研計劃主任鍾庭耀在細閱綠皮書後，對有關建議作出以下回應：「政府提出的民意調查方法有其道理，但若果全面採用兼且作為最後定案的指引，則會嚴重不足。例如，就行政長官選舉方面，綠皮書就提出三條題目，各預設三個答案。按照政府提

出的選項，三條題目就有27個組合，而每位市民都可能只是「支持」或「接受」27個組合的其中一個或幾個。倘若把立法會普選的兩條問題也一併結合，則答案的組合便會增加至243個。要在眾多答案組合中找出市民支持的部分，須要非常小心。例如，部分市民可能會在2012普選實施的前提下，接受一個比較保守的提名方案，但如果普選推遲至2017以後，市民會要求一個非常開放的提名機制。政府建議的簡單調查方法，可能無法查出以上的圖象。此外，就調查角度而言，綠皮書就提出的答案選項亦有不足。例如，綠皮書詢問市民行政長官候選人應該有2至4名？還是最多8名？還是10名以上？如果部分市民選擇9名，應該如何作答？民研計劃在下次調查中採用一組三題處理同一問題，可能更具參考價值：「假設2012年行政長官選舉是由一個提名委員會先提名或過渡候選人，然後由市民一人一票選出行政長官，你認為提名委員會最少要提名幾個候選人俾市民一人一票選出行政長官？」、「你認為提名委員會最好提名幾個候選人俾市民選擇？」和「你認為提名委員會提名既候選人唔應該超過幾個？」。民研計劃因此未再就候選人數問題進行調查。」

就政府建議的調查方法，鍾庭耀補充：「沒有一個調查方法是盡善盡美，政府提出的方法可以列作參考，但不能照單全收。況且，有關行政長官選舉中極其重要和敏感的「民主提問程序」和所引的「預先篩選機制」，綠皮書都沒有使用同樣方法詢問市民，導致政府建議的「五問各三選」方法有所不足。民研計劃會在未來數個星期嘗試設計一份比較完整和詳細的模擬問卷，供給其他民間機構參考使用。現階段，民研計劃會繼續從6月開始，大約每月兩次，每次大約6題的調查方法追蹤民意。」

就是次追蹤調查的設計方法，鍾庭耀解釋：「民研計劃暫時沒有資源就綠皮書的建議進行全面調查。況且，社會對綠皮書的討論亦未見熱切。因此，民研計劃只能以非常有限的調查資源回應綠皮書提出的部分問題。就政府建議的五條題目，基於前述設計缺陷的問題，民研計劃沒有再次跟進行政長官候選人數的問題。事實上，我們在上次的新聞公報已經指出，「調查顯示，以平均數計，市民認為最少要有6人，最好要有8人，最多不應超過14人。」至於政府建議的其餘四條題目，我們雖然認為政府有關選舉「路線圖及時間表」的兩條題目有偏頗之處，但亦差不多照單全收作為初步測試。不過，在關於行政長官選舉提名委員會的人數和普選立法會的方案方面，我們就只能以「假設2012年普選」的前提縮窄調查的範圍。這個假設是基於過往調查顯示2012年是最多市民希望進行普選的年份，倘若普選年份不是2012，市民對其他選項的要求可能有變。有關變數，將會留待日後探討。」

就是次調查的一般結果，鍾庭耀分析：「泛民主派提出的2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案，最新民意支持率為56%和48%，前者比上次調查上升7個百分比，回復到一個月前的水平，後者則在最近三次調查都變化不大。就普選路線圖及時間表方面，調查雖然使用了綠皮書所載有所偏頗的提問方式進行調查，仍然得出2012年普選是最多市民選擇的年份。選擇2012年普選行政長官者有37%，而選擇2012年普選立法會者有42%，都多於其他選項。假設2012年進行普選的話，調查再次使用綠皮書有所偏頗的提問方式進行調查，結果顯示，66%認為行政長官選舉提名委員會應該由超過800人組成，而普選立法會方面，較多市民認為應該保留功能界別議席但改變選舉模式，但有關意見亦只佔三分之一左右，相當紛紜。此外，就前次調查開始探討的「行政長官選舉預先篩選機制」的問題，是次調查發現，認為基本法已足夠條文確保中央政府可以接受行政長官候選人，和認為應該設立預先篩選機制者不相伯仲，各佔四成以上。有關問題似乎未有主流意見，須要繼續探討。」

民研計劃在未來幾個月，會不斷就政改進行民意調查，以及透過在網上開設的〈香港民意平台〉(<http://hkpop.hk>)收集市民意見。鍾庭耀呼籲所有市民和新聞工作者，善用有關平台，發揮民間社會的力量。一般市民可以隨時登記成為平台成員，自由發表意見。新聞工作者則可以隨時提出問題，以電郵方式把問題傳至 pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk。民研計劃會盡快以書面形式回覆，以及在適當時間把問題和答案上載到民意平台，集思廣益。

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台內的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，除非特別註明，知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有，透過本網站向外面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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HKU POP SITE releases the latest survey result on political reform

Press Release on July 30, 2007

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Background

In May 2007, 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors reached an agreement with the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong Kong, whereby POP would conduct, roughly twice a month, regular opinion surveys to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Moreover, the pan-democrats would also sponsor POP to set up an online "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) for the public to express their views on political reform. The platform is designed and operated independently by POP.

On June 10, 25 and then July 9, 2007, POP released the findings of the first three opinion surveys of this tracking series on political reform via the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) and the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkupop.hku.hk>) simultaneously. Today, we release the findings of the fourth opinion survey using the same means. Readers are welcome to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to raise questions on the platform as registered members, or email them to pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as we can.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population at the end of 2006. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Sample base	Overall response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
23-26/7/07	1,007	64.9%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Beginning in June 2007, POP has been measuring people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals on 2012 CE and LC elections. Please refer to the POP Site regarding the results of the first three surveys conducted from June 1 to 7, June 18 to 22 and July 3 to 6 respectively. Results of the latest survey are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6/2007	18-22/6/2007	3-6/7/2007	23-26/7/2007	Latest Change [^]
Sample base	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? **					
Support	52%	57%	49%	56%	+7%
Half-half	22%	17%	20%	20%	--
Oppose	17%	14%	20%	15%	-5%
Don't know/hard to say	10%	13%	12%	9%	-3%
Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? **					
Support	40%	45%	48%	48%	--
Half-half	21%	18%	19%	18%	-1%
Oppose	21%	15%	19%	21%	+2%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	22%	14%	13%	-1%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

Regarding the selection of the Chief Executive in 2012, one of the proposals is that 400 directly elected district councillors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage. Results of our survey

conducted in late-July showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 56% versus 15% opposition. As for the Legislative Council election in 2012, one of the proposals is to adopt a mixed election model, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Results of our survey conducted in late-July showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 48%, versus 21% opposition.

Besides, the survey also gauged respondents' opinion on the recently published Green Paper on Constitutional Development. The findings are listed as follows:

On the roadmap and timetable for the universal suffrage of Chief Executive (CE) election, one of the opinions in society is to directly establish a nominating committee in 2012 to attain universal suffrage. Another opinion holds that a transitional phase shall be introduced before the actual implementation of universal suffrage in 2017. A third proposal is that Hong Kong is to undergo a transitional phase while universal suffrage should be attained after 2017. Of the above 3 opinions, which one are you more inclined to?	
To establish a nominating committee directly in 2012 to attain universal suffrage	37%
To go through a transitional phase and attain universal suffrage in 2017	32%
To go through a transitional phase and attain universal suffrage after 2017	20%
Don't know/hard to say	11%
Total	100%
Assume that a nominating committee is to be set up directly to attain universal suffrage of CE in 2012, there is a view that the nominating committee should consist of less than 800 members. Another view holds that the nominating committee should be constituted by 800 members while a third view proposes a nominating committee with over 800 members, say to increase the number of members to between 1,200 to 1,600. Which of the above proposals are you more inclined to?	
Nominating committee to be constituted by more than 800 members	66%
Nominating committee to be constituted by 800 members	17%
Nominating committee to be constituted by less than 800 members	8%
Don't know/hard to say	10%
Total	100%
On the roadmap and timetable for the universal suffrage of the Legislative Council (LegCo), there is an opinion that universal suffrage should be attained in 2012 while another view holds that it should be attained in phases in 2016. A third view proposes attaining universal suffrage in phases after 2016. Which view are you more inclined to?	
Attaining universal suffrage in 2012	42%
Attaining universal suffrage in phases in 2016	31%

Attaining universal suffrage in phases after 2016	19%
Don't know/hard to say	9%
Total	100%
Assume that universal suffrage of the LegCo is to be attained in 2012, there is a view that functional constituency (FC) seats shall be replaced by district-based seats returned through direct election. Another proposal suggests the retaining of FC seats but changing its electoral method. A third proposal is to increase the number of seats representing District Councils in LegCo. Which view are you more inclined to?	
Retaining FC seats but changing the electoral method	34%
Increasing the number of seats representing District Councils in LegCo	28%
Replacing FC seats by district-based seats returned through direct election	23%
Don't know/hard to say	16%
Total	100%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Finding showed that 37% of the respondents said establishing a nominating committee directly in 2012 to attain universal suffrage, 32% opted for going through a transitional phase and attain universal suffrage in 2017. 20% thought going through a transitional phase and attain universal suffrage after 2017 and 11% could not give a definite answer. Assume that a nominating committee is to be set up directly to attain universal suffrage of CE in 2012, 66% thought the nominating committee should be constituted by more than 800 members, 17% said 800 members while 8% said less than 800 members. 10% could not give a definite answer.

Besides, 42% thought the universal suffrage of the LegCo should be attained in 2012, 31% said attaining universal suffrage in phases in 2016 and 19% thought attaining universal suffrage in phases after 2016. 9% could not give a definite answer. Assume that universal suffrage of the LegCo is to be attained in 2012, 34% said retaining FC seats but changing the electoral method. The percentages of respondents who thought increasing the number of seats representing District Councils in LegCo and replacing FC seats by district-based seats returned through direct election were 28% and 23% respectively. 16% could not give a definite answer.

Finally, the survey asked respondents' views on prior vetting mechanisms, the result is as follows:
 Some people hold the view a prior vetting mechanism should be added to the Chief Executive election to secure the acceptance of candidates by the Central government. However, some hold another view that no prior vetting mechanism is needed because the Basic Law has already stipulated that CE had to be appointed by the Central government and is responsible to it, thus securing Central Government's endorsement of the candidates. Which view are you more inclined to support?

Inclined to support adding prior vetting mechanism	44%
Inclined to support no prior vetting mechanism	42%
Agree to both	1%
Neither of them	3%
Don't know/hard to say	11%
Total	100%

Regarding people's opinion on adding prior vetting mechanisms to the Chief Executive election, this survey asked respondents to judge whether existing stipulations in the Basic Law were enough to guarantee Central Government's endorsement of the candidates, 44% were inclined to support adding a prior vetting mechanism, while 42% were inclined to oppose it, another 15% either said don't know or did not know how to choose.

Commentary

On July 11, the HKSAR Government released its "Green Paper on Constitutional Development". In it the government listed a number of survey-type questions with specific answers. A government official responsible for the consultation even suggested research organizations to adopt those questions to poll people's opinion. On such suggestions, Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, responded after studying the Green Paper, "While there are good grounds for the government to suggest such a polling method, it contains serious deficiencies if adopted in total as the final reference. For example, regarding CE election, the Green Paper asked 3 questions, each with 3 answers. Simple arithmetic shows that there are 27 combinations of possible answers, and each person may just 'support' or 'accept' only one or a few of these 27 combinations. If we incorporate the two questions on LC election, then the number of combinations will increase to 243. Exactly how many of these combinations are supported by the people requires very careful analysis. For example, some people might accept a relatively conservative proposal on the constitution of the nomination committee, if CE is returned by universal suffrage in 2012. However, if the date is pushed to beyond 2017, people may opt for a very open nomination system. Using a simple questionnaire design suggested by the government may not be able to paint the picture. Moreover, from a survey designer's point of view, the answer items offered by the Green Paper are also insufficient. For example, the Green Paper asks people how many CE candidates there should be, and offered three options of 2 to 4, 8 at most, and 10 or more. What if some people want nine? It seems that the set of three questions we used in our last survey is more useful. We asked, 'if a nomination committee were to be set up to nominate or vet candidates for the 2012 Chief Executive election before entering the stage of universal suffrage, at least how many candidates do you think should be nominated?' 'What do you think is the ideal number of candidates to be nominated by the nomination committee for the universal suffrage?' and 'What do you think is the maximum number of candidates to be nominated by the nomination committee for the universal suffrage?' We therefore decided not to repeat this topic in this survey."

Still on the government's proposed survey method, Robert Chung added, "This is no single perfect method of conducting surveys. The government's proposed method serves as one possible reference, but should not be adopted in total. As a matter of fact, the Green Paper did not use the same method to ask people for opinion on the very important and sensitive issue of 'democratic procedures of nomination' and the 'prior

vetting mechanism' relating to it. This significantly undercuts the usefulness of the '5 questions of 3 choices' approach suggested by the Green Paper. We at POP will try to design a detailed and comprehensive model questionnaire in the next few weeks for use by other non-government organizations. At this stage, we will continue to track public opinion with the mechanism we have set up in June, namely, about two tracking surveys each month, each with about 6 opinion questions."

With respect to the research design of this tracking survey, Robert Chung explained, "Because POP does not have the resources to conduct a comprehensive survey on the Green Paper, and because discussion of the Green Paper has just begun, we have only used very limited resources to respond to the Green Paper. As explained before, of the five questions posted by the government, POP has decided to skip the one on the number CE candidates due to methodological flaws. As a matter of fact, in our press release last time, we have already pointed out that 'people on average would like the nomination committee to provide at least 6, preferably 8 but not more than 14 candidates for people to choose by one person one vote'. As for the remaining four questions posted by the government, although we consider the two questions on 'roadmap and timetable' to be error-prone, we have nevertheless used them almost word-by-word in this survey to test the water. As for the question on CE election nomination committee, and that on options for forming the LC, we have to limit ourselves to the most popular scenario according to our previous surveys, namely, 'assuming that there will be universal suffrage in 2012'. In case this parameter is changed, people's choice of the other items may change a lot. We will explore such scenarios in future."

On the general findings of this survey, Robert Chung observed, "On the pan-democrats' proposals regarding universal suffrage for CE and LC in 2012, their latest support rates are 56% and 48% respectively. The former represents an increase of 7 percentage points since the last survey, back to the level registered one month ago. For the latter, there is not much change over the past three surveys. On the 'roadmap and timetable' of universal suffrage, although we have adopted the error-prone question posted by the Green Paper, we still find that 2012 is the most favourable choice made by the people. For CE election, 37% chose 2012, and for LC election, 42%, both being most favourable choices. Assuming that CE would be returned by universal suffrage in 2012, and again using the error-prone questions posted by the Green Paper, 66% answered that the nominating committee should consist of more than 800 members. As for LC election, most people chose retaining the functional seats but changing their election methods. However, opinion is split, as even this most favourable answer only captures the support of about one-third of the respondents. On the issue of 'CE election prior vetting mechanism' which POP began to study in the second last survey, this survey has found that opinion is almost equally divided between those who think the Basic Law has already provided sufficient precautions to guarantee Central Government's blessing of the candidates, and those who think that a prior vetting mechanism should be introduced. Each of these opposing views has the support of over 40%. It seems that mainstream opinion on this issue is yet to be formed, and we need to continue studying it."

In the coming few months, POP will continue to conduct frequent surveys on political reform, as well as to collect public opinion through the online "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>). Robert Chung calls on all journalists and members of the public to make good use of the platform in order to show the power of civil society. Members of the general public can become registered members of the platform at any time, and then make free submissions. Journalists, on the other hand, can raise questions to us at any time, by sending emails to pop_network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as possible, and upload all questions and answers to the platform at appropriate times, to enhance our collective wisdom.

Everything carried in this website does not represent the stand of the University of Hong Kong. Dr Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, is responsible for everything posted herewith, except for column articles and messages posted at the opinion platforms. Any responsibility, legal and otherwise, arising from any such item shall vest entirely with its author. The intellectual property of all information contained in this website, including questionnaire design and research reports, originally belongs to HKU POP unless specified otherwise. HKU POP opens their copyright to the world via this website, but would request all users to acknowledge their source properly.

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政改方案第四次民意調查

Fourth Public opinion survey on political reform

| 調查方法 / Survey Method | 樣本資料 / Contact Information |
 | 人口變項 / Respondents' demographics | 調查問卷 / Full questionnaires |
 | 22名民主派立法會議員對港大第四輪民意調查結果的回應

Reponses from 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors to POP's fourth round opinion survey_result |

[Q1] 就香港特區行政長官選舉既路線圖同時問表，有意見認為應該係2012年直接成立提名委員會達至普選；又有意見認為應該要先經過一個過渡期，再係2017年達至普選；仲有意見認為應該要先經過一個過渡期，然後係2017年以後達至普選。你傾向支持三種意見裏面邊一種？ (30/7/2007)

[Q1] On the roadmap and timetable for the universal suffrage of Chief Executive (CE) election, one of the opinions in society is to directly establish a nominating committee in 2012 to attain universal suffrage. Another opinion holds that a transitional phase shall be introduced before the actual implementation of universal suffrage in 2017. A third proposal is that Hong Kong is to undergo a transitional phase while universal suffrage should be attained after 2017. Of the above 3 opinions, which one are you more inclined to? (30/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	在2012年直接成立提名委員會 達至普選 To establish a nominating committee directly in 2012 to attain universal suffrage	先經過一個過渡期，在2017年 達至普選 To go through a transitional phase and attain universal suffrage in 2017	先經過一個過渡期，在2017年 以後達至普選 To go through a transitional phase and attain universal suffrage after 2017	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
23-26/7/2007	37.2%	32.3%	19.7%	10.9%	100.0%

[Q2] 假設2012年會直接成立提名委員會達至普選行政長官，有意見認為提名委員應該由少於800人組成；又有意見認為應該由800人組成；仲有意見認為應該由多於800人組成，例如將人數增加至1,200至1,600人。你傾向支持三種意見裏面邊一種？ (30/7/2007)

[Q2] Assume that a nominating committee is to be set up directly to attain universal suffrage of CE in 2012, there is a view that the nominating committee should consist of less than 800 members. Another view holds that the nominating committee should be constituted by 800 members while a third view proposes a nominating committee with over 800 members, say to increase the number of members to between 1,200 to 1,600. Which of the above proposals are you more inclined to? (30/7/2007)

調查日期	提名委員會由少於800人組成 Nominating committee to be	提名委員會由800人組成	提名委員會由多於800人組成 Nominating committee to be	唔知／難講	合計

Date of survey	constituted by less than 800 members	Nominating committee to be constituted by 800 members	constituted by more than 800 members	DK/HS	Total
23-26/7/2007	7.7%	17.0%	65.7%	9.7%	100.0%

[Q3] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(30/7/2007)

[Q3] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councilors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (30/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
23-26/7/2007	16.5%	39.6%	20.3%	10.5%	4.4%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	13.1%	35.8%	19.8%	10.6%	9.2%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	21.5%	35.0%	16.9%	8.2%	5.9%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
23-26/7/2007	56.1%	20.3%	14.8%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	48.9%	19.8%	19.8%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	56.5%	16.9%	14.1%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	21.7%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q4] 有意見認為行政長官選舉應該加入一 D 預先篩選機制，確保中央政府能夠接受候選人，但又有意見認為基本法已經規定行政長官由中央政府任命，同理要對中央政府負責，已經確保中央政府能夠接受候選人，因此不應該加入預先篩選機制。你傾向認同邊種講法多D？(30/7/2007)

[Q4] It is proposed that a sort of prior vetting mechanism should be added to the Chief Executive election to secure the acceptance of candidates by the Central government. However, some holds another view that no prior vetting mechanism should be introduced as the Basic Law has already stipulated that CE had to be appointed by and is responsible to the Central government, securing Central Government's endorsement of the candidates. Which view are you more inclined to? (30/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	傾向認同應該加入預先篩選機制 Inclined to adding some prior vetting mechanism	傾向認同不應該加入預先篩選機制 Inclined not to introducing prior vetting mechanism	兩者都認同 Agree to both	兩者都不認同 Neither of them	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
23-26/7/2007	43.7%	41.9%	1.2%	2.6%	10.6%	100.0%

[Q5] 就香港特區立法會普選既路線圖同時問表，有意見認為應該係2012年達至普選；又有意見認為分階段係2016年達至普選；仲有意見認為應該分階段係2016年以後達至普選。你傾向支持三種意見裏面邊一種？(30/7/2007)

[Q5] On the roadmap and timetable for the universal suffrage of the Legislative Council (LegCo), there is opinion that universal suffrage should be attained in 2012 while another view holds that it should be attained in phases in 2016. A third view proposes attaining universal suffrage in phases after 2016. Which view are you more inclined to? (30/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	在2012年達至普選 Attaining universal suffrage in 2012	分階段在2016年達至普選 Attaining universal suffrage in phases in 2016	分階段在2016年以後達至普選 Attaining universal suffrage in phases after 2016	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
23-26/7/2007	41.6%	30.6%	19.0%	8.8%	100.0%

[Q6] 假設2012年會普選立法會，有意見認為應該由地區直選議席取代功能界別議席；又有意見認為應該保留功能界別議席，但改變選舉模式；仲有意見認為應該增加區議會在立法會既議席數目。你傾向支持三種意見裏面邊一種？(30/7/2007)

[Q6] Assume that universal suffrage of the LegCo is to be attained in 2012, there is a view that functional constituency (FC) seats shall be replaced by district-based seats returned through direct election. Another proposal suggests the retaining of FC seats but changing its electoral method. A third proposal is to increase the number of seats representing District Councils in LegCo. Which view are you more inclined to? (30/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	由地區直選議席取代功能界別議席 Replacing FC seats by district-based seats returned through direct election	保留功能界別議席，但改變選舉模式 Retaining FC seats but changing the electoral method	增加區議會在立法會既議席數目 Increasing the number of seats representing District Councils in LegCo	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
23-26/7/2007	22.9%	33.6%	27.5%	16.0%	100.0%

[Q7] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(30/7/2007)

[Q7] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (30/7/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total

23-26/7/2007	11.5%	36.4%	18.3%	14.3%	6.9%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.1%	37.6%	18.7%	12.6%	6.6%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	8.7%	36.5%	17.7%	10.0%	5.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/鍾請 DK/HS	合計 Total
23-26/7/2007	47.9%	18.3%	21.1%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	47.8%	18.7%	19.1%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	45.2%	17.7%	15.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.8%	100.0%

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《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年8月13日新聞公報

| 背景說明 | 最新數據 | 分析評論 | 詳細結果 (政改方案第五次民意調查) |

背景說明

2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員與香港大學民意研究計劃達成協議，由民研計劃大概每個月進行兩次民意調查，了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。此外，泛民又贊助民研計劃在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)之「政制改革民意平台」，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。民意平台由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃分別在2007年6月10、25、7月9及30日透過《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)和《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)發放了本系列之首四次政制發展定期意見調查。今天亦以同樣方法發放第五次意見調查，歡迎市民到平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以平台成員身分在平台上提出問題，又或以電郵方式把問題傳至<pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk>。我們會盡快以書面形式回答。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2006年終全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
6-10/8/07	1,013	63.8%	+/- 3%

*有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2007年6月，民研計劃已開始測試市民對泛民提出2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案的支持程度，有關在6月1至7、18至22、7月3至6及23至26日首四次調查的結果請參閱《民意網站》，而最新一次定期調查的結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6/07	18-22/6/07	3-6/7/07	23-26/7/07	6-10/8/07	最新變化
樣本基數	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	1,013	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**						
支持	52%	57%	49%	56%	56%	--
一半半	22%	17%	20%	20%	20%	--
反對	17%	14%	20%	15%	17%	+2%
唔知/難講	10%	13%	12%	9%	8%	-1%
就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**						
支持	40%	45%	48%	48%	50%	+2%
一半半	21%	18%	19%	18%	21%	+3%
反對	21%	15%	19%	21%	17%	-4%
唔知/難講	19%	22%	14%	13%	13%	--

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

就有關2012年行政長官的產生形式方面，其中一個方案為將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。八月初進行的調查顯示，這個方案獲得56%支持，17%反對。至於2012年立法會選舉方面，其中一個方案為採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。這個方案在八月初獲得50%支持，17%反對。

此外，調查亦再次使用民研計劃自2004年5月開始使用的提問方法，測試市民對普選的訴求，最新結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6/07	3-6/7/07	6-10/8/07	最新變化 ^A
樣本基數	1,022	1,011	1,013	--

整體回應比率	59.7%	63.3%	63.8%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？				
愈快愈好 / 2007或更早	10%	10%	9%	-1%
2008至2012之間	43%	46%	42%	-4%
2013至2017	18%	16%	23%	+7%
2018至2022	4%	5%	4%	-1%
2023年或以後	5%	4%	3%	-1%
唔知 / 難講	20%	20%	19%	-1%
基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？				
愈快愈好	9%	10%	9%	-1%
2008 (或更早)	21%	22%	19%	-3%
2009至2012之間	34%	33%	36%	+3%
2013至2016	8%	8%	10%	+2%
2017至2020	5%	5%	5%	--
2021年或以後	3%	2%	3%	+1%
唔知 / 難講	19%	19%	18%	-1%
你認為香港係咪有足夠條件進行普選？				
足夠	56%	--	57%	+1%
不足夠	37%	--	38%	+1%
唔知 / 難講	8%	--	5%	-3%

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

^本系列題目的調查頻率各有不同，同步變化應以同步週期的數字比較。

最新調查顯示，51%認為應該在2012或之前實現普選行政長官，23%認為應該在2013至2017年之間，表示2018至2022年、2023年或以後及不知道的百分比分別為4%、3%和19%。普選立法會方面，28%認為應該在2008或之前實現普選立法會，36%認為應該在2009至2012年之間，表示2013至2016、2017至2020年、2021年或以後及不知道的百分比分別為10%、5%、3%和18%。另外，57%認為香港有足夠條件進行普選，認為不足夠的佔38%。

調查最後就基本法第45條提到的「民主程序」詢問市民的意见，結果如下：

基本法第45條寫明係普選行政長官時，要先經過「一個有廣泛代表性的提名委員會按民主程序提名」。咁你認為呢個「民主程序」應該根據乜嘢標準制定？我哋宜家提出以下四項標準，請你逐一評價佢地既重要性：									
1) 確保整個選舉係一個真正民主既選舉*									
重要	84%	一半半	7%	不重要	5%	唔知/難講	4%	合計	100%
2) 確保獲得市民支持既候選人全部可以參選*									
重要	77%	一半半	10%	不重要	9%	唔知/難講	4%	合計	100%
3) 確保符合國際社會公認既民主提名程序*									
重要	75%	一半半	11%	不重要	9%	唔知/難講	5%	合計	100%
4) 確保中央政府不接受既候選人不能參選*									
重要	47%	一半半	13%	不重要	35%	唔知/難講	5%	合計	100%

* 數字採自五等量尺。

調查結果顯示，就「民主程序」的標準，84%受訪者認為「確保整個選舉是一個真正民主的選舉」是重要的考慮，只有5%認為不重要。認為「確保獲得市民支持的候選人全部可以參選」及「確保符合國際社會公認的民主提名程序」重要的，分別有77%及75%，認為不重要的則各有9%。最後，47%認為「確保中央政府不接受的候選人不能參選」重要，35%則認為不重要。

分析討論

特區政府在7月11日發表《政制發展綠書》後，民研計劃在7月底的調查使用了部分政府在綠皮書推薦，但在設計上有偏頗的題目進行調查，得出「泛民主派提出的2012年行政長官普選方案獲得59%支持」和「37%選擇2012年普選行政長官」看似矛盾的結論。為了深入討論箇中的問題，民研計劃會按照原定計劃，於本星期內設計一份比較完整和詳細的模擬問卷，作為討論的起點，和供給其他民間機構參考使用。在今日發放的調查之中，民研計劃繼續採用自2004年5月開始使用的提問方法，測試市民對普選的訴求。提問方式如下：

- 基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政

長官？

- 基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？
- 你認為香港係咪有足夠條件進行普選？

民研計劃主任鍾庭耀解釋：「民研計劃設計的提問方式，是最簡單和平實的方式，要求市民在考慮基本法中提及的『實際情況和循序漸進的原則』後，表達對普選時間表的意見。由於答案選項中沒有例如『一步達至普選』和『先經過一個過渡期』等具引導性的字眼，所以結果更加能夠顯示市民的從容抉擇。」

就最新調查的一般結果，鍾庭耀分析：「就普選方面，最新調查顯示，51%市民認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選行政長官，64%認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選立法會，57%認為香港已有足夠條件進行普選。三者都與兩個月前的數字差不多完全一樣。就泛民提出的2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案，最新民意支持率為56%和50%，與上次調查錄得的數字差不多。至於上次調查開始探討關於基本法第45條所述，在普選行政長官時要先經過『一個有廣泛代表性的提名委員會按民主程序提名』的問題，調查顯示，在四個調查涵蓋的『民主程序』考慮因素之中，84%認為『確保整個選舉是一個真正民主的選舉』是重要的考慮，『確保獲得市民支持的候選人全部可以參選』和『確保符合國際社會公認的民主提名程序』屬於重要的，分別有77%及75%，而認為要『確保中央政府不接受的候選人不能參選』重要的就有47%。如何引導和權衡市民對有關『民主程序』的訴求，相信會是討論政改方案的重要環節。」

民研計劃在未來幾個月，會不斷就政改進行民意調查，以及透過在網上開設的《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)收集市民意見。鍾庭耀呼籲所有市民和新聞工作者，善用有關平台，發揮民間社會的力量。一般市民可以隨時登記成為平台成員，自由發表意見。新聞工作者則可以隨時提出問題，以電郵方式把問題傳至 <pop_network@hkupop.hku.hk>。民研計劃會盡快以書面形式回覆，以及在適當時間把問題和答案上載到民意平台，集思廣益。

| 背景說明 | 最新數據 | 分析評論 | 詳細結果 (政改方案第五次民意調查) |

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HKU POP SITE releases the latest survey result on political reform

Press Release on August 13, 2007

| [Background](#) | [Latest Figures](#) | [Commentary](#) | [Detailed Findings](#) ([Fifth Public Opinion Survey on Political Reform](#)) |

Background

In May 2007, 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors reached an agreement with the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong Kong, whereby POP would conduct, roughly twice a month, regular opinion surveys to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Moreover, the pan-democrats would also sponsor POP to set up an online "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) for the public to express their views on political reform. The platform is designed and operated independently by POP.

On June 10, 25, July 9 and 30, 2007, POP released the findings of the first four opinion surveys of this tracking series on political reform via the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) and the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkpop.hku.hk>) simultaneously. Today, we release the findings of the fifth opinion survey using the same means. Readers are welcome to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to raise questions on the platform as registered members, or email them to pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as we can.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population at the end of 2006. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Sample base	Overall response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
6-10/8/07	1,013	63.8%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Beginning in June 2007, POP has been measuring people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals on 2012 CE and LC elections. Please refer to the POP Site regarding the results of the first four surveys conducted from June 1 to 7, 18 to 22, July 3 to 6 and 23 to 26 respectively. Results of the latest survey are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6/07	18-22/6/07	3-6/7/07	23-26/7/07	6-10/8/07	Latest change
Sample base	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	1,013	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? **						
Support	52%	57%	49%	56%	56%	--
Half-half	22%	17%	20%	20%	20%	--
Oppose	17%	14%	20%	15%	17%	+2%
Don't know/hard to say	10%	13%	12%	9%	8%	-1%
Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? **						
Support	40%	45%	48%	48%	50%	+2%
Half-half	21%	18%	19%	18%	21%	+3%
Oppose	21%	15%	19%	21%	17%	-4%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	22%	14%	13%	13%	--

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

Regarding the selection of the Chief Executive in 2012, one of the proposals is that 400 directly elected district councillors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required

would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage. Results of our survey conducted in early August showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 56% versus 17% opposition. As for the Legislative Council election in 2012, one of the proposals is to adopt a mixed election model, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Results of our survey conducted in early August showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 50%, versus 17% opposition.

Besides, the survey again gauged respondents' demands for universal suffrage using questions designed by POP in May 2004. The findings are listed as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6/07	3-6/7/07	6-10/8/07	Latest change ^A
Sample base	1,022	1,011	1,013	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	63.3%	63.8%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?				
Sooner the better / 2007 or earlier	10%	10%	9%	-1%
Between 2008 and 2012	43%	46%	42%	-4%
Between 2013 and 2017	18%	16%	23%	+7%
Between 2018 and 2022	4%	5%	4%	-1%
2023 or later	5%	4%	3%	-1%
Don't know/hard to say	20%	20%	19%	-1%
Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage should be implemented?				
Sooner the better	9%	10%	9%	-1%
2008 (or earlier)	21%	22%	19%	-3%
Between 2009 and 2012	34%	33%	36%	+3%
Between 2013 and 2016	8%	8%	10%	+2%

Between 2017 and 2020	5%	5%	5%	5%	5%	--
2021 or later	3%	3%	2%	3%	3%	+1%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	19%	19%	18%	18%	-1%
Do you think Hong Kong's condition is sufficient for introducing universal suffrage?						
Sufficient	56%	--	--	57%	57%	+1%
Not sufficient	37%	--	--	38%	38%	+1%
Don't know/hard to say	8%	--	--	5%	5%	-3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

^ The frequency of this series of questions is different for different questions. Comparisons, if made, should be synchronized using the same intervals.

Our latest survey shows that 51% said the Chief Executive should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012, while 23% chose between 2013 and 2017. The percentages of people who opted "between 2018 and 2022", "2023 or later" and "don't know/hard to say" are 4%, 3% and 19% correspondingly. Regarding return of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage, 28% said it should be implemented by 2008, while 36% chose "between 2009 to 2012". The percentages of people who opted "between 2013 to 2016", "between 2017 to 2020", "2021 or later" and "don't know/hard to say" are 10%, 5%, 3% and 18% correspondingly. Besides, 57% believed Hong Kong's condition is sufficient to introduce universal suffrage while 38% said insufficient.

Finally, respondents were asked to give opinion on the "democratic procedures" mentioned by Article 45 of the Basic Law. Results are as follows:

Article 45 of the Basic Law states that "CE shall be selected by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee in accordance with democratic procedures". On what standard do you think that the democratic procedures should be defined? 4 standards will be listed as follows. Please evaluate each in terms of their importance.									
1) To guarantee that the election on the whole is a truly democratic election*									
Important	84%	Half-half	7%	Not important	5%	Don't know/ Hard to say	4%	Total	100%
2) To ensure all candidates supported by Hong Kong people can participate in the election*									
Important	77%	Half-half	10%	Not important	9%	Don't know/ Hard to say	4%	Total	100%
3) To ensure that the nominating procedure comply with internationally-recognized standards*									
Important	75%	Half-half	11%	Not important	9%	Don't know/ Hard to say	5%	Total	100%

4) To vet out candidates not accepted by central government*

Important	47%	Half-half	13%	Not important	35%	Don't know/Hard to say	5%	Total	100%
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* Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

On the standards of "democratic procedures", our survey shows that 84% of the respondents considered "to guarantee that the election on the whole is a truly democratic election" important, whereas only 5% said it was not important. A respective of 77% and 75% thought "to ensure all candidates supported by Hong Kong people can participate in the election" and "to ensure that the nominating procedure comply with internationally-recognized standards" important. On the other hand, those who said the two standards were not important both stood at 9%. Lastly, 47% thought "to vet out candidates not accepted by central government" important whilst 35% considered it not important.

Commentary

After the HKSAR Government released its "Green Paper on Constitutional Development" on July 11, POP tested a number of error-prone questions suggested by the Green Paper in our last round of political reform survey late last month, and came to the following apparently contradictory conclusion: "That 56% supported pan-democrats' proposals regarding universal suffrage for CE in 2012" and "that 37% chose 2012 as the year to introduce universal suffrage for CE". In order to debug the problem, POP will proceed to design a detailed and comprehensive model questionnaire this week, for discussion purpose and for use by other non-government organizations if thought fit. In the survey released today, POP continues to use the questions designed in May 2004 to gauge people's demand for universal suffrage, namely:

- Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?
- Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage should be implemented?
- Do you think Hong Kong's condition is sufficient for introducing universal suffrage?

Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, explained, "The questions designed by POP have used the simplest and plainest way to ask people for a time table for universal suffrage, after mentioning the concept of 'in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress' stipulated in the Basic Law. Because the answers do not contain leading phrases like 'attaining universal suffrage in one go' and 'going through a transitional phase', the findings should be more representative of people's relaxed

opinion."

On the general findings of the latest survey, Robert Chung observed, "On universal suffrage, our latest survey finds that 51% considered 2012 to be the right time to introduce universal suffrage for CE, 64% considered 2012 to be the right time to introduce universal suffrage for LC, while 57% said Hong Kong's current condition is sufficient for introducing universal suffrage. All three figures are almost the same as those registered two months ago. As for the pan-democrats' proposals regarding universal suffrage for CE and LC in 2012, their latest support rates are 56% and 50% respectively, almost the same as those of the last survey. With regard to the new issue which we start to investigate in this survey, namely that Article 45 of the Basic Law states that 'CE shall be selected by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee in accordance with democratic procedures', our survey shows that among the four criteria covered by this survey relating to 'democratic procedures', 84% considered it important that 'the election on the whole is a truly democratic election', 77% and 75% respectively considered it important 'to ensure all candidates supported by Hong Kong people can participate in the election' and 'to ensure that the nominating procedure comply with internationally-recognized standards', 47% considered it important 'to vet out candidates not accepted by central government'. Exactly how public opinion will be channeled or balanced on the definition of these 'democratic procedures' will become a critical point in the discussion of political reform."

In the coming few months, POP will continue to conduct frequent surveys on political reform, as well as to collect public opinion through the online "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>). Robert Chung calls on all journalists and members of the public to make good use of the platform in order to show the power of civil society. Members of the general public can become registered members of the platform at any time, and then make free submissions. Journalists, on the other hand, can raise questions to us at any time, by sending emails to <pop_network@hkupop.hku.hk>. We will reply as soon as possible, and upload all questions and answers to the platform at appropriate times, to enhance our collective wisdom.

[| Background](#) | [| Latest Figures](#) | [| Commentary](#) | [| Detailed Findings \(Fifth Public Opinion Survey on Political Reform\)](#) |

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政改方案第五次民意調查 Fifth Public opinion survey on political reform

| [調查方法 / Survey Method](#) | [樣本資料 / Contact Information](#) |
| [人口變項 / Respondents' demographics](#) | [調查問卷 / Full questionnaires](#) |
| [22名民主派立法會議員對港大第五輪民意調查結果的回應](#)
[Reponses from 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors to POP's fifth round opinion survey result](#) |

[Q1] 基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？(13/8/2007)

[Q1] Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?(13/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	愈快愈好 / 2007 或更早 The sooner the better/2007 or earlier	2008至2012之間 Between 2008 and 2012	2013至2017 Between 2013 and 2017	2018至2022 Between 2018 and 2022	2023年或以後 2023 or later	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
6-8/8/2007	8.9%	41.8%	22.9%	4.3%	3.3%	18.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.0%	46.0%	15.7%	5.0%	3.7%	19.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	10.0%	43.1%	18.1%	4.4%	4.6%	19.8%	100.0%
9-12/12/2005	28.8%	29.5%	8.0%	1.8%	1.8%	30.0%	100.0%
30/11-1/12/2005	26.5%	34.7%	11.1%	1.2%	0.9%	25.5%	100.0%

[Q2] 基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？(13/8/2007)

[Q2] Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal

suffrage should be implemented? (13/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	愈快愈好 The sooner the better	2008 (或更早) 2008 (or earlier)	2009至2012之間 Between 2009 and 2012	2013至2016 Between 2013 and 2016	2017至2020 Between 2017 and 2020	2021年或以後 2021 or later	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
6-8/8/2007	9.0%	19.2%	36.3%	9.8%	5.1%	3.0%	17.5%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.2%	21.6%	33.2%	8.4%	5.2%	2.4%	18.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.4%	21.3%	34.0%	8.4%	4.6%	2.8%	19.4%	100.0%
9-12/12/2005	11.1%	27.4%	22.5%	6.7%	1.8%	0.8%	29.8%	100.0%
30/11-1/12/2005	9.3%	27.3%	26.2%	6.8%	1.1%	1.7%	27.7%	100.0%

[Q3] 你認為香港係咪有足夠條件進行普選? (13/8/2007)

[Q3] Do you think Hong Kong's condition is sufficient for introducing universal suffrage? (13/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	足夠 Sufficient	不足夠 Not sufficient	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
6-10/8/2007	57.3%	38.1%	4.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	55.5%	36.8%	7.7%	100.0%
26-29/5/2006	58.7%	28.3%	13.0%	100.0%

[Q4] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案? (13/8/2007)

[Q4] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councilors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (13/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
6-10/8/2007	15.4%	40.7%	19.5%	9.5%	7.2%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	16.5%	39.6%	20.3%	10.5%	4.4%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	13.1%	35.8%	19.8%	10.6%	9.2%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	21.5%	35.0%	16.9%	8.2%	5.9%	12.6%	100.0%

1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%
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組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
6-10/8/2007	56.1%	19.5%	16.7%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	56.1%	20.3%	14.8%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	48.9%	19.8%	19.8%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	56.5%	16.9%	14.1%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	21.7%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q5] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(13/8/2007)

[Q5] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (13/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
6-10/8/2007	10.3%	39.8%	20.6%	11.8%	4.7%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	11.5%	36.4%	18.3%	14.3%	6.9%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.1%	37.6%	16.7%	12.6%	6.6%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	8.7%	36.5%	17.7%	10.0%	5.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
6-10/8/2007	50.1%	20.6%	16.6%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	47.9%	18.3%	21.1%	12.7%	100.0%

3-6/7/2007	47.8%	18.7%	19.1%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	45.2%	17.7%	15.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.8%	100.0%

[Q6-Q9] 基本法第45條寫明係普選行政長官時，要先經過「一個有廣泛代表性的提名委員會按民主程序提名」。咁你認為呢個「民主程序」應該根據乜野標準制定？我哋宜家提出以下四項標準，請你逐一評價佢地既重要性：(13/8/2007)

[Q6-Q9] Article 45 of the Basic Law states that "CE shall be selected by universal suffrage upon nomination by a broadly representative nominating committee in accordance with democratic procedures". On what standard do you think that the democratic procedures should be defined? 4 standards will be listed as follows. Please evaluate each in terms of their importance. (13/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	四項標準 4 standards	非常重要 Very Important	幾重要 Quite Important	一半／一般 Half-half	幾唔重要 Quite Not important	非常唔重要 Not Very important	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
6-10/8/2007	[Q6]確保整個選舉係一個真正民主既選舉	58.2%	25.8%	7.1%	4.0%	1.3%	3.6%	100.0%
	[Q6]To guarantee that the election on the whole is a truly democratic election	21.4%	25.5%	12.7%	19.0%	16.3%	5.1%	100.0%
	[Q7]確保中央政府不接受既候選人不能參選 * [Q7]To vet out candidates not accepted by central government	39.9%	37.6%	10.4%	7.1%	1.5%	3.6%	100.0%
	[Q8]確保獲得市民支持既候選人全部可以參選 * [Q8]To ensure all candidates supported by Hong Kong people can participate in the election	37.3%	38.1%	10.6%	6.0%	2.7%	5.4%	100.0%
	[Q9]確保符合國際社會公認既民主提名程序 * [Q9]To ensure that the nominating procedure comply with internationally-recognized standards							

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	四項標準 4 standards	重要 Important	一半／一般 Half-half	唔重要 Not important	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
6-10/8/2007	[Q6]確保整個選舉係一個真正民主既選舉 [Q6]To guarantee that the election on the whole is a truly democratic election	84.0%	7.1%	5.4%	3.6%	100.0%
	[Q7]確保中央政府不接受既候選人不能參選 * [Q7]To vet out candidates not accepted by central government	46.9%	12.7%	35.4%	5.1%	100.0%
	[Q8]確保獲得市民支持既候選人全部可以參選 * [Q8]To ensure all candidates supported by Hong Kong people can participate in the election	77.4%	10.4%	8.5%	3.6%	100.0%
	[Q9]確保符合國際社會公認既民主提名程序 * [Q9]To ensure that the nominating procedure comply with internationally-recognized standards	75.3%	10.6%	8.7%	5.4%	100.0%

* Erratum : The questions reported in the original release were misplaced.

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《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年8月27日新聞公報

| 背景說明 | 最新數據 | 分析評論 | 詳細結果 (政改方案第六次民意調查) |

背景說明

2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員與香港大學民意研究計劃達成協議，由民研計劃大概每個月進行兩次民意調查，了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。此外，泛民又贊助民研計劃在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hku.hk>)之「政制改革民意平台」，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。民意平台由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃分別在2007年6月10、25、7月9、30及8月13日透過《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hku.hk>)和《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)發放了本系列之首五次政制發展定期意見調查。今天亦以同樣方法發放第六次意見調查，歡迎市民到平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以平台成員身分在平台上提出問題，又或以電郵方式把問題傳至<pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk>。我們會盡快以書面形式回答。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2007年中全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
20-24/8/07	1,010	65.2%	+/- 3%

*有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2007年6月，民研計劃已開始測試市民對泛民提出2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案的支持程度，有關在6月1至7、18至22、7月3至6、23至26及8月6至10日首五次調查的結果請參閱《民意網站》，而最新一次定期調查的結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6/07	18-22/6/07	3-6/7/07	23-26/7/07	6-10/8/07	20-24/8/07	最新變化
樣本基數	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,010	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**							
支持	52%	57%	49%	56%	56%	55%	-1%
一半半	22%	17%	20%	20%	20%	18%	-2%
反對	17%	14%	20%	15%	17%	17%	--
唔知/難講	10%	13%	12%	9%	8%	10%	+2%

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

對泛民提出的2012年行政長官普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官」的提問方式詢問市民。在八月底進行的調查顯示，這個方案獲得55%支持，17%反對。為了進一步了解不支持有關方案市民的意見，調查繼續詢問不支持者的理由，結果如下：

【只問上題中回答「一半半、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道或拒答」者，次樣本為466人，包括17人拒答追問】你話你【一半支持、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道、唔願答，因應上一題答案而定】呢個方案，係因為你認為呢個方案太急進定係太保守？	太急進	太保守	其他原因	唔知/難講
	34%	31%	10%	25%

調查結果顯示，在有關方案中不表支持的466被訪者中，除去17名拒答人士後，34%認為該方案太急進，31%則認為太保守，10%是基於其他原因，25%表示不知道。換言之，在整個有1,010人數的樣本中，有14%因為方案太保守而不表支持。

調查於是進一步探討，如果把整個方案推遲至2017年才實行的話，民情會如何變化？以下是調查的結果：

【只問上題中回答「一半半、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道或拒答」的被訪者，次樣本為597人，包括22人拒答追問】你話你【一半支持、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道、唔願答，因應上一題答案而定】呢個方案，係因為你認為呢個方案太急進定係太保守？	支持	一半半	反對	唔知/難講
	42%	13%	33%	13%

持、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道、唔願答，因應上一題答案而定】呢個2017方案，係因為你認為呢個方案太急進定係太保守？					
太急進	12%	太保守	59%	唔知/難講	21%

* 數字採自五等量尺。

調查顯示，如果把有關方案推遲至2017年才實行的話，於總樣本中，就有42%被訪者支持，33%反對，而不表支持的597被訪者中，除去22名拒答人士後，12%認為該方案太急進，59%則認為太保守，9%是基於其他原因，21%表示不知道。換言之，在整個有1,010人數的樣本中，有33%是因為方案太保守而不表支持。

至於有關2012年立法會選舉的意見，結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6/07	18-22/6/07	3-6/7/07	23-26/7/07	6-10/8/07	20-24/8/07	最新變化
樣本基數	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,010	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**							
支持	40%	45%	48%	48%	50%	50%	--
一半半	21%	18%	19%	18%	21%	16%	-5%
反對	21%	15%	19%	21%	17%	16%	-1%
唔知/難講	19%	22%	14%	13%	13%	18%	+5%

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

對泛民提出的2012年立法會普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票」的提問方式詢問市民。這個方案在八月底獲得50%支持，16%反對。為了進一步了解不支持有關方案市民的意見，調查繼續詢問不支持者的理由，結果如下：

【只問上題中回答「一半半、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道或拒答」者，次樣本為514人，包括23人拒答追問】你話你【一半支持、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道、唔願答，因應上一題答案而定】呢個方案，係因為你認為呢個方案太急進定係太保守？							
太急進	31%	太保守	21%	其他原因	11%	唔知/難講	37%

調查結果顯示，在有關方案中不表支持的514被訪者中，除去23名拒答人士後，31%認為該方案太急進，21%則認為太保守，11%是基於其他原因，37%表示不知道。換言之，在整個有1,010人數的樣本中，有10%因為方案太保守而不表支持。

調查於是進一步探討，如果把整個方案推遲至2016年才實行的話，民情會如何變化？以下是調查的結果：

如果以上既方案係用係2016立法會選舉，即係9年之後，而唔係2012，咁你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？*							
支持	45%	一半半	12%	反對	25%	唔知/難講	17%
【只問上題中回答「一半半、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道或拒答」的被訪者，次樣本為564人，包括25人拒答追問】你話你【一半支持、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道、唔願答；因應上一題答案而定】呢個2016方案，係因為你認為呢個方案太急進定係太保守？							
太急進	11%	太保守	49%	其他原因	8%	唔知/難講	32%

* 數字採自五等量尺。

調查顯示，如果把有關方案推遲至2016年才實行的話，於總樣本中，就有45%被訪者支持，25%反對，而不表支持的564被訪者中，除去25名拒答人士後，11%認為該方案太急進，49%則認為太保守，8%是基於其他原因，32%表示不知道。換言之，在整個有1,010人數的樣本中，有26%是因為方案太保守而不表支持。

分析評論

民研計劃主任鍾庭耀用以下數表結合是次調查的所有結果：

	泛民行政長官普選方案						泛民立法會普選方案					
	2012年實施			2017年實施			2012年實施			2016年實施		
	原數	小計	原數	小計	原數	小計	原數	小計	原數	小計		
支持	55%	69%	42%	75%	50%	60%	45%	71%	26%	29%		
因太保守而反對	14%		33%		10%		26%					
因其他理由反對	31%	31%	25%	25%	40%	40%	29%	29%				
合計	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%		

鍾庭耀解釋：「由於在過去五次調查中，市民對泛民提出的2012行政長官和立法會普選方案的支持度都相當穩定，前者平均支持率為54%，後者為47%，是次調查於是用了部分資源探討該等數字背後的意義。結果顯示，對泛民方案不表支持者中，原來有兩至三成是認為有關方案過於保守，佔總

樣本一成至成半之間。換言之，如果沒有更加『前衛』的方案可供選擇，泛民的2012行政長官和立法會普選方案，支持率可能分別達到69%和160%。此外，倘若兩個方案不是在2012實行，而是推遲至2017和2016年實行，則在沒有更加『前衛』方案選擇的情況下，支持率可能達到75%和71%。」

鍾庭耀補充：「泛民其實沒有提出2017行政長官和2016立法會普選方案。民研計劃只是透過是次調查的設計，顯示民意的複雜性，和示範如何探討一般民意數字的意義。特區政府在《政制發展綠書》中所提出的簡單提問，和以六成支持率作為民意依歸，如果處理不善的話，可能會得不償失。」

民研計劃在未來幾個月，會不斷就政改進行民意調查，以及透過在網上開設的《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)收集市民意見。鍾庭耀呼籲所有市民和新聞工作者，善用有關平台，發揮民間社會的力量。一般市民可以隨時登記成為平台成員，自由發表意見。新聞工作者則可以隨時提出問題，以電郵方式把問題傳至 pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk。民研計劃會盡快以書面形式回覆，以及在適當時間把問題和答案上載到民意平台，集思廣益。至於民研計劃於早前提及會設計一份比較完整的政改模擬問卷一事，由於民間對政改的討論未見熱烈，而民研計劃又要突然需要啟動立法會補選研究，因此有所延遲，特此致歉。

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台內的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，除非特別註明，知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有，透過本網站向外全面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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HKU POP SITE releases the latest survey result on political reform

Press Release on August 27, 2007

| [Background](#) | [Latest Figures](#) | [Commentary](#) | [Detailed Findings \(Sixth Public Opinion Survey on Political Reform\)](#) |

Background

In May 2007, 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors reached an agreement with the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong, whereby POP would conduct, roughly twice a month, regular opinion surveys to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Moreover, the pan-democrats would also sponsor POP to set up an online "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) for the public to express their views on political reform. The platform is designed and operated independently by POP.

On June 10, 25, July 9 and 30, and August 13, 2007, POP released the findings of the first five opinion surveys of this tracking series on political reform via the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) and the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkupop.hku.hk>) simultaneously. Today, we release the findings of the sixth opinion survey using the same means. Readers are welcome to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to raise questions on the platform as registered members, or email them to pop_network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as we can.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population in mid-2007. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Sample base	Overall response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
20-24/8/07	1,010	65.2%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Beginning in June 2007, POP has been measuring people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals on 2012 CE and LC elections. Please refer to the POP Site regarding the results of the first five surveys conducted from June 1 to 7, 18 to 22, July 3 to 6, 23 to 26 and August 6 to 10 respectively. Results of the latest survey are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6/07	18-22/6/07	3-6/7/07	23-26/7/07	6-10/8/07	20-24/8/07	Latest change
Sample base	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,010	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
<p>Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal?*</p>							
Support	52%	57%	49%	56%	56%	55%	-1%
Half-half	22%	17%	20%	20%	20%	18%	-2%
Oppose	17%	14%	20%	15%	17%	17%	--
Don't know/hard to say	10%	13%	12%	9%	8%	10%	+2%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

With respect to the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for CE in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage." Results of our survey conducted in late August showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 55% versus 17% opposition. To further gauge the opinion of those who did not support this proposal, the survey probed their reasons for opposition. Results are as follows:

<p>[Only for those who answered "half-half, quite oppose, very much oppose, don't know or refuse to answer" in the previous question, sub-sample size: 466, including 17 respondents who refused to answer this follow-up question] You mentioned that you [partly support, quite oppose, very much oppose, don't know, refuse to answer, subject to respondents' answers in the previous question] the proposal, is it because you think it is too radical or too conservative?</p>							
Too radical	34%	Too conservative	31%	Others	10%	Don't know/Hard to say	25%

The survey revealed that among 466 respondents who did not support the proposal, excluding 17 people who refused to answer, 34% thought it was too radical while 31% considered it too conservative. Another 10% did not support the proposal for some other reasons and 25% said "don't know/hard to say". In other words, 14% of the total sample of 1,010 respondents did not support the proposal because they thought it was too conservative.

The survey further examined the change in public opinion if the proposal were to be deferred until 2017. Results are as follows:

If the proposal were to be adopted in the 2017 CE election instead of in 2012, which is 10 years later, do you support or oppose this proposal?*							
Support	42%	Half-half	13%	Oppose	33%	Don't know/Hard to say	13%
[Only for those who answered "half-half, quite oppose, very much oppose, don't know or refuse to answer" in the previous question, sub-sample size: 597, including 22 people who refused to answer this follow-up question] You mentioned that you [partly support, quite oppose, very much oppose, don't know, refuse to answer, subject to respondents' answers in the previous question] this 2017 proposal, is it because you think it is too radical or too conservative?							
Too radical	12%	Too conservative	59%	Others	9%	Don't know/Hard to say	21%

* Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

Survey findings revealed that if the adoption was to be deferred until 2017, 42% of the total sample supported the proposal while 33% opposed. Among 597 respondents who did not support the 2017 proposal, excluding 22 people who refused to answer, 12% still believed it was too radical while 59% thought it was too conservative, 9% did not support it due to some other reasons, and 21% said "don't know/hard to say". In other words, 33% of the total sample of 1,010 respondents did not support the proposal because they considered it was too conservative.

Opinions on 2012 Legco Election is as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6/07	18-22/6/07	3-6/7/07	23-26/7/07	6-10/8/07	20-24/8/07	Latest change
Sample base	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,010	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal?***							
Support	40%	45%	48%	48%	50%	50%	--

Half-half	21%	18%	19%	21%	16%	-5%
Oppose	21%	15%	19%	17%	16%	-1%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	22%	14%	13%	18%	+5%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

As for the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for Legislative Council in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Results of our survey conducted in late August showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 50%, versus 16% opposition. To further gauge the opinion of those who did not support this proposal, the survey probed their reasons for opposition. Results are as follows:

[Only for those who answered "half-half, quite oppose, very much oppose, don't know or refuse to answer" in the previous question, sub-sample size: 514, including 23 people who refused to answer this follow-up question] You mentioned that you [partly support, quite oppose, very much oppose, don't know, refuse to answer, subject to respondents' answers in the previous question] the proposal. Is it because you think it is too radical or too conservative?	31%	Too conservative	21%	Others	11%	Don't know/Hard to say	37%
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The survey revealed that among 514 respondents who did not support the proposal, excluding those 23 who refused to answer, 31% thought it was too radical while 21% considered it too conservative. Another 11% did not support it due to other reasons, while 37% said "don't know/hard to say". In other words, 10% of the total sample of 1,010 respondents did not support the proposal because they thought it was too conservative.

The survey further examined the change in public opinion if the proposal were to be deferred until 2016. Results are as follows:

If the proposal were to be adopted in the 2016 Legco election instead of in 2012, which is 9 years later, do you support or oppose this proposal?*	Support	45%	Half-half	12%	Oppose	25%	Don't know/Hard to say	17%
[Only for those who answered "half-half, quite oppose, very much oppose, don't know or refuse to answer" in the previous question, sub-sample size: 564 including 25 people who refused to answer this follow-up question] You mentioned that you [partly support, quite oppose, very much oppose, don't know, refuse to answer, subject to respondents' answers in the previous question] this 2016 proposal, is it because you think it is too radical or too conservative?	Too radical	11%	Too conservative	49%	Others	8%	Don't know/Hard to say	32%

* Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

Survey findings showed that if the adoption was to be deferred until 2016, 45% of the total sample supported the proposal while 25% opposed. Among the 564 respondents who did not support the 2016 proposal, excluding 25 people who refused to answer, 11% believed it was too radical while 49% said it was too conservative, 8% did not support it due to some other reasons, and 32% said "don't know/hard to say". In other words, 26% of the total sample of 1,010 respondents did not support the proposal because they considered it was too conservative.

Commentary

Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, summarized the findings of this survey by means of the following table:

	Pan-democrats' proposal on CE election			Pan-democrats' proposal on LC election		
	For 2012			For 2016		
	Raw %	Sub-total	Raw %	Sub-total	Raw %	Sub-total
Support	55%	69%	42%	75%	50%	45%
Oppose because it is too conservative	14%		33%		10%	26%
Oppose because of other reasons	31%	31%	25%	25%	40%	29%
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Robert Chung explained, "Over the past 5 surveys, people's support of the pan-democrats' proposals on 2012 CE and LC elections have been very stable, with average support rates of 54% and 47%. We have, therefore, allocated some resources in this survey to examine what it means. We discovered that among those who did not express support to the proposals, 20% to 30% in fact considered such proposals too conservative. They comprised about 10% to 15% of the total sample. In other words, if there are no more 'progressive' proposals available, people's support of the pan-democrats' proposals on 2012 CE and LC elections may well go up to 69% and 60% respectively. Moreover, if these proposals were delayed from 2012 to 2017 and 2016 respectively, then in the absence of more 'progressive' proposals, their support rates may go up to 75% and 71%."

Robert Chung added, "The pan-democrats have actually not made any proposal on 2017 CE and 2016 LC elections. The idea of POP's design this time is to show the complexity of public opinion, and to demonstrate how we can read different opinion figures. The simple questions posted by the government in its "Green Paper on Constitutional Development", as well as using 60% as a benchmark of public support, may well backfire on itself if they are not handled properly."

In the coming few months, POP will continue to conduct frequent surveys on political reform, as well as to collect public opinion through the online "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>). Robert Chung calls on all journalists and members of the public to make good use of the platform in order to show the power of civil society. Members of the general public can become registered members of the platform at any time, and then make free submissions. Journalists, on the other hand, can raise questions to us at any time, by sending emails to pop.network@hkpop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as possible, and upload all questions and answers to the platform at appropriate times, to

enhance our collective wisdom. As for our earlier forecast that we would design a comprehensive model questionnaire on political reform, we apologize that our plan has been delayed, partly because of the lack of public debate on the matter, and partly because of the sudden need to turn on our Legco by-election studies.

Everything carried in this website does not represent the stand of the University of Hong Kong. Dr Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, is responsible for everything posted herewith, except for column articles and messages posted at the opinion platforms. Any responsibility, legal and otherwise, arising from any such item shall vest entirely with its author. The intellectual property of all information contained in this website, including questionnaire design and research reports, originally belongs to HKU POP unless specified otherwise. HKU POP opens their copyright to the world via this website, but would request all users to acknowledge their source properly.

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政改方案第六次民意調查
Sixth Public opinion survey on political reform

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[Q1] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(27/8/2007)

[Q1] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (27/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	16.2%	38.7%	18.1%	11.5%	5.4%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	15.4%	40.7%	19.5%	9.5%	7.2%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	16.5%	39.6%	20.3%	10.5%	4.4%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	13.1%	35.8%	19.8%	10.6%	9.2%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	21.5%	35.0%	16.9%	8.2%	5.9%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	54.9%	18.1%	17.0%	10.0%	100.0%

6-10/8/2007	56.1%	19.5%	16.7%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	56.1%	20.3%	14.8%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	48.9%	19.8%	19.8%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	56.5%	16.9%	14.1%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	21.7%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q2] 你話你【一半支持、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道、唔願答，因應上一題答案而定】呢個方案，係因為你認為呢個方案太急進定係太保守？ (27/8/2007)

[Q2] You mentioned that you were [half-half, quite opposed, very opposed, don't know, refuse to answer, subject to respondents' answers in the previous question] to the proposal. Is it because you think it is too radical or too conservative? (27/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	太急進 Too radical	太保守 Too conservative	其他 Others	唔知/唔講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	33.9%	31.3%	10.0%	24.8%	100.0%

[Q3] 如果以上既方案係用係2017行政長官選舉，即係10年之後，而唔係2012，咁你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？ (27/8/2007)

[Q3] If the proposal were to be adopted in the 2017 CE election instead of in 2012, which is 10 years later, do you support or oppose this proposal? (27/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/唔講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	8.9%	32.8%	12.6%	19.1%	13.7%	13.0%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/唔講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	41.6%	12.6%	32.8%	13.0%	100.0%

[Q4] 你話你【一半支持、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道、唔願答，因應上一題答案而定】呢個2017方案，係因為你認為呢個方案太急進定係太保守？ (27/8/2007)

[Q4] You mentioned that you were [half-half, quite opposed, very opposed, don't know, refuse to answer, subject to respondents' answers in the previous question] to this 2017 proposal. Is it because you think it is too radical or too conservative? (27/8/2007)

調查日期	太急進	太保守	其他	唔知/唔講	合計

Date of survey	Too radical	Too conservative	Others	DK/HS	Total
20-24/8/2007	11.9%	58.8%	8.7%	20.6%	100.0%

[Q5] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(27/8/2007)

[Q5] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (27/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	9.7%	40.7%	15.5%	13.1%	3.3%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	10.3%	39.8%	20.6%	11.8%	4.7%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	11.5%	36.4%	18.3%	14.3%	6.9%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.1%	37.6%	18.7%	12.6%	6.6%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	8.7%	36.5%	17.7%	10.0%	5.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	50.4%	15.5%	16.4%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	50.1%	20.6%	16.6%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	47.9%	18.3%	21.1%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	47.8%	18.7%	19.1%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	45.2%	17.7%	15.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.8%	100.0%

[Q6] 你話你【一半支持、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道、唔願答，因應上一題答案而定】呢個方案，係因為你認為呢個方案太急進定係太保守？(27/8/2007)

[Q6] You mentioned that you were [half-half, quite opposed, very opposed, don't know, refuse to answer, subject to respondents' answers in the previous question] to the proposal. Is it because you think it is too radical or too conservative? (27/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	太急進 Too radical	太保守 Too conservative	其他 Others	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	30.6%	21.0%	11.1%	37.2%	100.0%

[Q7] 如果以上既方案係用係2016立法會選舉，即係9年之後，而唔係2012，咁你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(27/8/2007)

[Q7] If the proposal were to be adopted in the 2016 Legco election instead of in 2012, which is 9 years later, do you support or oppose this proposal? (27/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	7.0%	38.3%	12.1%	16.7%	8.6%	17.5%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	45.2%	12.1%	25.2%	17.5%	100.0%

[Q8] 你話你【一半支持、幾反對、非常反對、唔知道、唔願答，因應上一題答案而定】呢個2016方案，係因為你認為呢個方案太急進定係太保守？(27/8/2007)

[Q8] You mentioned that you were [half-half, quite opposed, very opposed, don't know, refuse to answer, subject to respondents' answers in the previous question] to this 2016 proposal. Is it because you think it is too radical or too conservative? (27/8/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	太急進 Too radical	太保守 Too conservative	其他 Others	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
20-24/8/2007	11.1%	48.9%	8.3%	31.7%	100.0%

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，除非特別註明，知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有，透過本網站向外全面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年9月10日新聞公報

| 背景說明 | 最新數據 | 分析評論 | 詳細結果 (政改方案第七次民意調查) |

背景說明

2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員與香港大學民意研究計劃達成協議，由民研計劃大概每個月進行兩次民意調查，了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。此外，泛民又贊助民研計劃在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)之「政制改革民意平台」，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。民意平台由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃在過去已經多次解釋有關調查的運作和設計方法，在此再次簡述一下。根據民研計劃與泛民達成的研究協議，本系列政改調查每次都包括市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度，即一題針對泛民的2012行政長官普選方案，另一題針對泛民的2012立法會普選方案，其他題目則由民研計劃決定，而所有調查中所有問題的設計和分析，亦由民研計劃全權決定。

民研計劃經過全盤考慮所涉及的研究資源和民情狀況後，決定在政改諮詢結束後，除了在每次調查重複測試市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度外，亦會隔次測試市民對普選時間表的訴求，和隔月測試市民對普選條件是否足夠的問題。在上述五題核心題目以外，調查會視乎社會討論的焦點而酌量測試其他議題，作為主題探討。民研計劃在每次公報中都會詳述有關題目的用意和調查結果，亦歡迎各界人士，尤其是調查專業人士，討論調查設計的長短。

迄今為止，泛民議員非常尊重民研計劃的專業執著和獨立自主，對不利自己的數據亦能照單全收。民研計劃除了對泛民議員的胸襟表示讚許外，亦希望其他團體以至政府部門，在委託學術機構進行民意調查時，能夠以同樣態度尊重學術機構的研究自主，讓公民社會穩步發展。

以下是本系列歷次調查的執行和發放日期：

調查期數	調查日期	總樣本數	發放日期
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第一次	1-7/6/07	1,022	10/6/07
第二次	18-22/6/07	1,026	25/6/07
第三次	3-6/7/07	1,011	9/7/07
第四次	23-26/7/07	1,007	30/7/07
第五次	6-10/8/07	1,013	13/8/07
第六次	20-24/8/07	1,010	27/8/07
第七次	4-7/9/07	1,025	10/9/07

以上調查的詳細數據已經上載到《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)和《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)。民研計劃同時歡迎市民到民意平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以電郵方式提出問題，我們會盡快以書面形式回答，並會把提問與回應上載到民意平台的「記者專頁」之中，供各界人士參考。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2007年中全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
4-7/9/07	1,025	66.0%	+/- 3%

*有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2007年6月開始，民研計劃已經第七次測試市民對泛民提出2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案的支持程度，首次調查的結果請參閱《民意網站》，最新一次調查的結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6	18-22/6	3-6/7	23-26/7	6-10/8	20-24/8	4-7/9	最新變化
樣本基數	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,010	1,025	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	66.0%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--

就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而

150名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**

支持	52%	57%	49%	56%	56%	55%	59%	+4%
一半半	22%	17%	20%	20%	20%	18%	14%	-4%
反對	17%	14%	20%	15%	17%	17%	16%	-1%
唔知/難講	10%	13%	12%	9%	8%	10%	10%	--

就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**

支持	40%	45%	48%	48%	50%	50%	51%	+1%
一半半	21%	18%	19%	18%	21%	16%	14%	-2%
反對	21%	15%	19%	21%	17%	16%	18%	+2%
唔知/難講	19%	22%	14%	13%	13%	18%	17%	-1%

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

對泛民提出的2012年行政長官普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官」的提問方式詢問市民。九月初進行的調查顯示，這個方案獲得59%支持，16%反對。而對泛民提出的2012年立法會普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票」的提問方式詢問市民。這個方案在九月初獲得51%支持，18%反對。

此外，就測試市民對普選行政長官的訴求方面，最新結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6	3-6/7	6-10/8	4-7/9	最新變化 ^A
樣本基數	1,022	1,011	1,013	1,025	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	63.3%	63.8%	66.0%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？					
愈快愈好/2007或更早	10%	10%	9%	12%	+3%

2008至2012之間	43%	46%	42%	37%	-5%
2013至2017	18%	16%	23%	22%	-1%
2018至2022	4%	5%	4%	5%	+1%
2023年或以後	5%	4%	3%	5%	+2%
唔知/難講	20%	20%	19%	19%	--
咁如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會陳係邊年實現普選行政長官？					
2012年，即係5年後	--	--	--	55%	--
2017年，即係10年後	--	--	--	27%	--
2022年，即係15年後	--	--	--	5%	--
2027年，即係20年後	--	--	--	5%	--
唔知/難講	--	--	--	8%	--

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95%的結果會在正負誤差之內。

^本系列題目的調查頻率各有不同，同步變化應以同步週期的數字比較。

最新調查顯示，49%認為應該在2012或之前實現普選行政長官，22%認為應該在2013至2017年之間，表示2018至2022年、2023年或以後及不知道的百分比分別為5%、5%和19%。另外，如果只得2012、2017、2022和2027年四個答案選擇的話，55%會選2012年實現普選行政長官，27%選2017年，而選2022年、2027年和不知道的百分比分別為5%、5%和8%。就測試市民對普選立法會的訴求方面，最新結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6	3-6/7	6-10/8	4-7/9	最新變化^
樣本基數	1,022	1,011	1,013	1,025	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	63.3%	63.8%	66.0%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？					
愈快愈好	9%	10%	9%	12%	+3%
2008 (或更早)	21%	22%	19%	15%	-4%
2009至2012之間	34%	33%	36%	37%	+1%

2013至2016	8%	8%	10%	8%	-2%
2017至2020	5%	5%	5%	9%	+4%
2021年或以後	3%	2%	3%	4%	+1%
唔知/難講	19%	19%	18%	15%	-3%
咁如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會揀係邊年實現普選立法會？					
2012年，即係5年後	--	--	--	64%	--
2016年，即係9年後	--	--	--	17%	--
2020年，即係13年後	--	--	--	6%	--
2024年，即係17年後	--	--	--	2%	--
2028年，即係21年後	--	--	--	4%	--
唔知/難講	--	--	--	8%	--

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

^本系列題目的調查頻率各有不同，同步變化應以同步週期的數字比較。

普選立法會方面，27%認為應該在2008或之前實現普選立法會，37%認為應該在2009至2012年之間，表示2013至2016、2017至2020年、2021年或以後及不知道的百分比分別為8%、9%、4%和15%。另外，如果只得2012、2016、2020、2024和2028年五個答案選擇的話，64%會選2012年實現普選立法會，17%選2016年，而選2020、2024、2028年和不知道的百分比分別為6%、2%、4%和8%。

調查最後就應否在11月區議會選舉和12月立法會港島區補選中，全面辯論普選的問題查詢市民的意見，結果

有意見認為應該係黎緊既11月區議會選舉，同埋12月立法會港島區補選中，全面辯論普選既問題。你有幾支持或者反對呢種做法？*				
支持	67%	一半半	反對	12%
			唔知/難講	8%

*數字採自五等量尺。

調查顯示，67%支持應該趁即將舉行的11月區議會選舉及12月立法會港島區補選期間，全面辯論普選的問題，而12%表示反對這個做法。

分析評論

就最新調查的問卷設計，民研計劃主任鍾庭耀解釋：「在第五次調查結果發表後，若干傳媒和社會人士曾經討論，應該如何理解解和歸類關於普選時間

的不同答案選項。因此，在是次調查中，我們除了使用沿用已久的問題外，還加入了兩條測試性質的問題，以實證方法解決有關爭論。結果顯示，採用一貫比較開放的提問方式的話，49%認為應該在2012或之前實現普選行政長官，但若果只容許市民在2012、2017、2022和2027四個年份作出選擇的話，則有55%認為應該在2012或之前實現普選行政長官。至於普選立法會方面，以開放式提問會得出64%選擇應該在2012年實現普選立法會，如只待2012、2016、2020、2024和2028年五個答案選項的話，無獨有偶，選擇2012普選的，亦是64%。測試顯示，改變答案選項，對調查的結果影響不大。民研計劃暫時無意改動兩條關於普選時間表的核心題目。」

關於泛民方案的支持度方面，鍾庭耀分析：「在最新調查中，市民對泛民提出的2012行政長官普選方案的支持程度為59%，前比半個月前上升4個百分點。市民對2012立法會普選方案的支持程度則為51%，輕微上升1個百分點。兩者的支持度可謂相當穩定。至於對泛民方案不表支持者中，有多少市民會因為沒有更佳選擇而最終改變態度，上次調查已有專題探討，在此不贅。」

就應否在11月區議會選舉和12月立法會港島區補選中全面辯論普選的問題，鍾庭耀分析：「由於社會上開始討論應否把11月區議會選舉和12月立法會港島區補選，變成全面辯論普選的平台，我們特意在是次調查中加插一條題目探討市民的意見。結果顯示，67%贊成，12%反對。民意似乎相當清晰。」

民研計劃在未來幾個月，會不斷就政改進行民意調查，以及透過在網上開設的《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)收集市民意見。鍾庭耀呼籲所有市民和新聞工作者，善用有關平台，發揮民間社會的力量。一般市民可以隨時登記成為平台成員，自由發表意見。新聞工作者則可以隨時提出問題，以電郵方式把問題傳至 <pop.network@hkpop.hk>。民研計劃會盡快以書面形式回覆，以及在適當時間把問題和答案上載到民意平台，集思廣益。至於民研計劃於早前提及會設計一份比較完整的政改模擬問卷一事，由於民間對政改的討論未見熱烈，而民研計劃又要突然需要啟動立法會補選研究，因此有所延遲，特此致歉。

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台內的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，除非特別註明，知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有，透過本網站向外全面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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HKU POP SITE releases the latest survey result on political reform

Press Release on September 10, 2007

[Background](#) | [Latest Figures](#) | [Commentary](#) | [Detailed Findings \(Seventh Public Opinion Survey on Political Reform\)](#) |

Background

In May 2007, 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors reached an agreement with the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong Kong, whereby POP would conduct, roughly twice a month, regular opinion surveys to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Moreover, the pan-democrats would also sponsor POP to set up an online "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) for the public to express their views on political reform. The platform is designed and operated independently by POP.

POP has already explained the operation and design of these surveys many times, we will briefly explain them again. According to research agreement reached between POP and the pan-democrats, every survey in this tracking series of political reform surveys would include two questions on people's support of the political reform proposals by the pan-democrats, one on their proposal for introducing universal suffrage to the CE election in 2012, and the other on introducing universal suffrage to Legco election in 2012. POP would decide on what other questions to ask. Moreover, POP would also be solely responsible for designing and analyzing all questions in all surveys.

After thorough consideration of the resources available, and the current situation of our society, other than repeating the questions on pan-democrats' proposals each time, we have decided to measure public opinion on the timetable of universal suffrage in every alternative survey, and to ask people once every two months their views on the sufficiency of conditions in Hong Kong for introducing universal suffrage. Apart from these 5 core questions, we will draw up ad hoc questions from time to time for feature discussions, depending on the talking points of the time. We will maintain this operation mode up to the end of political reform consultation period. In every press release which we would put out, we would explain in detail the objectives of introducing these questions and their results. We welcome everybody, especially professionals in the polling industry, to comment on the pros and cons of our survey design.

We are glad to report that the pan-democrats have hitherto given us great respect. They fully accepted our research autonomy and professional ethics, even when the findings are not favourable to them. Other than praising them for their open-mindedness, we also hope that other

organizations including Government departments would adopt the same attitude to respect the research autonomy of academic institutions when commissioning opinion surveys, so that our civil society can advance to new heights.

Herewith the fieldwork periods and release dates of all surveys of the series:

Serial number	Survey period	Sample size	Release date
1st survey	1-7/6/07	1,022	10/6/07
2nd survey	18-22/6/07	1,026	25/6/07
3rd survey	3-6/7/07	1,011	9/7/07
4th survey	23-26/7/07	1,007	30/7/07
5th survey	6-10/8/07	1,013	13/8/07
6th survey	20-24/8/07	1,010	27/8/07
7th survey	4-7/9/07	1,025	10/9/07

The findings of the above surveys have been uploaded at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) and the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkupop.hku.hk>). At the same time, POP welcome readers to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to email their questions to pop_network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as we can, and will upload the questions and answers to the "Press Corner" of the Platform for public reference.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population in mid-2007. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Sample base	Overall response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
4-7/9/07	1,025	66.0%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Beginning in June 2007, POP has been measuring people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals on 2012 CE and LC elections for seven times. Please refer to the POP Site regarding the results of the first six surveys. Results of the latest survey are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6	18-22/6	3-6/7	23-26/7	6-10/8	20-24/8	4-7/9	Latest

	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,010	1,025	change
Sample base								--
Overall response rate	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	66.0%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage.								
Do you support or oppose this proposal? **								
Support	52%	57%	49%	56%	56%	55%	59%	+4%
Half-half	22%	17%	20%	20%	20%	18%	14%	-4%
Oppose	17%	14%	20%	15%	17%	17%	16%	-1%
Don't know/hard to say	10%	13%	12%	9%	8%	10%	10%	--
Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? **								
Support	40%	45%	48%	48%	50%	50%	51%	+1%
Half-half	21%	18%	19%	18%	21%	16%	14%	-2%
Oppose	21%	15%	19%	21%	17%	16%	18%	+2%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	22%	14%	13%	13%	18%	17%	-1%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

With respect to the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for CE in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage." Results of our survey conducted in early September showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 59% versus 16% opposition. As for the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for Legislative Council in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Results of our survey conducted in early September showed that this proposal

attained a support rate of 51%, versus 18% opposition.

Besides, the survey gauged respondents' demands for universal suffrage for CE. Results are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6	3-6/7	6-10/8	4-7/9	Latest change [^]
Sample base	1,022	1,011	1,013	1,025	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	63.3%	63.8%	66.0%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?					
Sooner the better / 2007 or earlier	10%	10%	9%	12%	+3%
Between 2008 and 2012	43%	46%	42%	37%	-5%
Between 2013 and 2017	18%	16%	23%	22%	-1%
Between 2018 and 2022	4%	5%	4%	5%	+1%
2023 or later	5%	4%	3%	5%	+2%
Don't know/hard to say	20%	20%	19%	19%	--
If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of CE by universal suffrage?					
2012 (5 years later)	--	--	--	55%	--
2017 (10 years later)	--	--	--	27%	--
2022 (15 years later)	--	--	--	5%	--
2027 (20 years later)	--	--	--	5%	--
Don't know/hard to say	--	--	--	8%	--

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

[^] The frequency of this series of questions is different for different questions. Comparisons, if made, should be synchronized using the same intervals.

Our latest survey shows that 49% said the Chief Executive should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012, while 22% chose between 2013 and

2017. The percentages of people who opted "between 2018 and 2022", "2023 or later" and "don't know/hard to say" are 5%, 5% and 19% correspondingly. Meanwhile, if only given the choices of years 2012, 2017, 2022 and 2027, 55% would prefer implementing the selection of CE by universal suffrage in 2012, while 27% chose "2017". The percentages of people who opted for "2022", "2027" and "don't know/hard to say" are 5%, 5% and 8% correspondingly.

The survey further examined respondents' demands for universal suffrage for Legislative Council. Results are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6	3-6/7	6-10/8	4-7/9	Latest change [^]
Sample base	1,022	1,011	1,013	1,025	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	63.3%	63.8%	66.0%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
<p>* Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage should be implemented?</p>					
Sooner the better	9%	10%	9%	12%	+3%
2008 (or earlier)	21%	22%	19%	15%	-4%
Between 2009 and 2012	34%	33%	36%	37%	+1%
Between 2013 and 2016	8%	8%	10%	8%	-2%
Between 2017 and 2020	5%	5%	5%	9%	+4%
2021 or later	3%	2%	3%	4%	+1%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	19%	18%	15%	-3%
<p>If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage?</p>					
2012 (5 years later)	--	--	--	64%	--
2016 (9 years later)	--	--	--	17%	--
2020 (13 years later)	--	--	--	6%	--
2024 (17 years later)	--	--	--	2%	--
2028 (21 years later)	--	--	--	4%	--

Don't know/hard to say

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

^ The frequency of this series of questions is different for different questions. Comparisons, if made, should be synchronized using the same intervals.

Regarding the return of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage, 27% said it should be implemented by 2008, while 37% chose "between 2009 to 2012". The percentages of people who opted for "between 2013 to 2016", "between 2017 to 2020", "2021 or later" and "don't know/hard to say" are 8%, 9%, 4% and 15% correspondingly. Meanwhile, if only given the choices of years 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024 and 2028, 64% would prefer implementing the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage in 2012, while 17% chose "2016". The percentages of people who opted for "2020", "2024", "2028" and "don't know/hard to say" are 6%, 2%, 4% and 8% correspondingly.

Finally, the survey asked people's views on whether or not there should be a thorough debate on universal suffrage in the coming District Council elections in November and Legislative Council by-election in Hong Kong Island geographical constituency in December, the results is as follows:

It is proposed that a debate about the issue of universal suffrage should be held during the coming District Council elections in November and Legislative Council by-election in Hong Kong Island geographical constituency in December. Do you support or oppose this proposal?*

Support	67%	Half-half	13%	Oppose	12%	Don't know/Hard to say	8%
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* Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

Survey findings showed that 67% supported the proposal of debating the issue of universal suffrage during the coming District Council elections in November and Legislative Council by-election in Hong Kong Island geographical constituency in December, while 12% held the opposite view.

Commentary

Regarding the questionnaire design of the latest survey, Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, explained, "After releasing the findings of our 5th survey, there were discussions among journalists and community members on how to interpret and categorize different answer options regarding the timetable of universal suffrage. In this survey, other than keeping the two questions we have been using, we have also experimented two new questions in order to resolve this issue empirically. Survey findings revealed that if we continued to use our more open-ended question, 49% of the respondents said CE should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012 the latest. But if respondents were only given limited choices of 2012, 2017, 2022 and 2027, 55% would prefer 2012. As for LC election, 64% of the respondents said universal suffrage should be implemented by 2012 if an open-ended question was used. However, if only limited choices of years 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024 and 2028 were offered, the choice of 2012 also remained at 64%. This shows that changing the answer items would not change the results too much. POP does not intend to change the two core questions regarding the timetable of universal suffrage for the time being."

As for the pan-democrats' proposals, Robert Chung explained, "In the latest survey, people's support of the pan-democrats' proposal on 2012 CE election is 59%, which is 4 percentage points higher than that two weeks ago. People's support of the pan-democrats' proposal on 2012 Legco

election is 51%, up by 1 percentage point. Both support rates are quite stable. As for how many people among those who did not express support to the pan-democrats' proposals would finally change their mind if there were no better choices, we have already examined this issue in our last survey so we will not go into that."

As to whether there should be a thorough debate on universal suffrage in the coming District Council elections in November and the Hong Kong Island Legislative Council by-election in December, Robert Chung analyzed, "As community members are beginning to discuss whether or not to use the forthcoming District Council elections in November and the Hong Kong Island Legislative Council by-election in December as platforms for extensive debates on universal suffrage, we have deliberately added one question to gauge people's opinion. The result shows that 67% support the proposition, while 12% oppose. Public opinion seems quite clear."

In the coming few months, POP will continue to conduct frequent surveys on political reform, as well as to collect public opinion through the online "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>). Robert Chung calls on all journalists and members of the public to make good use of the platform in order to show the power of civil society. Members of the general public can become registered members of the platform at any time, and then make free submissions. Journalists, on the other hand, can raise questions to us at any time, by sending emails to pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as possible, and upload all questions and answers to the platform at appropriate times, to enhance our collective wisdom. As for our earlier forecast that we would design a comprehensive model questionnaire on political reform, we apologize that our plan has been delayed, partly because of the lack of public debate on the matter, and partly because of the sudden need to turn on our Legco by-election studies.

Everything carried in this website does not represent the stand of the University of Hong Kong. Dr. Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, is responsible for everything posted herewith, except for column articles and messages posted at the opinion platforms. Any responsibility, legal and otherwise, arising from any such item shall vest entirely with its author. The intellectual property of all information contained in this website, including questionnaire design and research reports, originally belongs to HKU POP unless specified otherwise. HKU POP opens their copyright to the world via this website, but would request all users to acknowledge their source properly.

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政改方案第七次民意調查
Seventh Public opinion survey on political reform

| 調查方法 / Survey Method | 樣本資料 / Contact information |
| 人口變項 / Respondents' demographics | 調查問卷 / Full questionnaires |
| 22名民主派立法會議員對港大第七輪民意調查結果的回應

Reponses from 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors to POP's seventh round opinion survey result |

[Q1] 基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？(10/9/2007)

[Q1] Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?(10/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	愈快愈好 / 2007 或更早 The sooner the better/2007 or earlier	2008至2012之間 Between 2008 and 2012	2013至2017 Between 2013 and 2017	2018至2022 Between 2018 and 2022	2023年或以後 2023 or later	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
4-7/9/2007	11.8%	37.3%	21.7%	5.4%	5.0%	18.8%	100.0%
6-8/8/2007	8.9%	41.8%	22.9%	4.3%	3.3%	18.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.0%	46.0%	15.7%	5.0%	3.7%	19.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	10.0%	43.1%	18.1%	4.4%	4.6%	19.8%	100.0%
9-12/12/2005	28.8%	29.5%	8.0%	1.8%	1.8%	30.0%	100.0%
30/11-1/12/2005	26.5%	34.7%	11.1%	1.2%	0.9%	25.5%	100.0%

[Q2] 咁如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會揀係邊年實現普選行政長官？(10/9/2007)

[Q2] If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of CE by universal suffrage?(10/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	2012年，即係5年後 2012 (5 years later)	2017年，即係10年後 2017 (10 years later)	2022年，即係15年後 2022 (15 years later)	2027年，即係20年後 2027 (20 years later)	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
4-7/9/2007	54.9%	26.5%	4.9%	5.3%	8.4%	100.0%

[Q3] 基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？
(10/9/2007)

[Q3] Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage should be implemented? (10/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	愈快愈好 The sooner the better	2008 (或更早) 2008 (or earlier)	2009至2012之間 Between 2009 and 2012	2013至2016 Between 2013 and 2016	2017至2020 Between 2017 and 2020	2021年或以後 2021 or later	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
4-7/9/2007	11.9%	15.3%	36.7%	8.1%	8.6%	4.2%	15.3%	100.0%
6-8/8/2007	9.0%	19.2%	36.3%	9.8%	5.1%	3.0%	17.5%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.2%	21.6%	33.2%	8.4%	5.2%	2.4%	18.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.4%	21.3%	34.0%	8.4%	4.6%	2.8%	19.4%	100.0%
9-12/12/2005	11.1%	27.4%	22.5%	6.7%	1.8%	0.8%	29.8%	100.0%
30/11-1/12/2005	9.3%	27.3%	26.2%	6.8%	1.1%	1.7%	27.7%	100.0%

[Q4] 咁如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會揀係邊年實現普選立法會？(10/9/2007)

[Q4] If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage?
(10/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	2012年，即係5年後 2012 (5 years later)	2016年，即係9年後 2016 (9 years later)	2020年，即係13年後 2020 (13 years later)	2024年，即係17年後 2024 (17 years later)	2028年，即係21年後 2028 (21 years later)	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
4-7/9/2007	64.2%	17.4%	5.5%	1.5%	3.6%	7.8%	100.0%

[Q5] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(10/9/2007)

[Q5] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-

member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (10/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/H/S	合計 Total
4-7/9/2007	18.5%	40.6%	14.4%	9.4%	6.8%	10.3%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	16.2%	38.7%	18.1%	11.5%	5.4%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	15.4%	40.7%	19.5%	9.5%	7.2%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	16.5%	39.6%	20.3%	10.5%	4.4%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	13.1%	35.8%	19.8%	10.6%	9.2%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	21.5%	35.0%	16.9%	8.2%	5.9%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/H/S	合計 Total
4-7/9/2007	59.0%	14.4%	16.2%	10.3%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	54.9%	18.1%	17.0%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	56.1%	19.5%	16.7%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	56.1%	20.3%	14.8%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	48.9%	19.8%	19.8%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	56.5%	16.9%	14.1%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	21.7%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q6] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(10/9/2007)

[Q6] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (10/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知難講 DK/H/S	合計 Total
4-7/9/2007	11.1%	40.0%	14.2%	12.8%	5.3%	16.5%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	9.7%	40.7%	15.5%	13.1%	3.3%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	10.3%	39.8%	20.6%	11.8%	4.7%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	11.5%	36.4%	18.3%	14.3%	6.9%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.1%	37.6%	18.7%	12.6%	6.6%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	8.7%	36.5%	17.7%	10.0%	5.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知難講 DK/H/S	合計 Total
4-7/9/2007	51.1%	14.2%	18.1%	16.5%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	50.4%	15.5%	16.4%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	50.1%	20.6%	16.6%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	47.9%	18.3%	21.1%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	47.8%	18.7%	19.1%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	45.2%	17.7%	15.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.8%	100.0%

[Q7] 有意見認為應該係黎緊既11月區議會選舉，同埋12月立法會港島區補選中，全面辯論普選問題。你有幾支持或者反對呢種做法？(10/9/2007)
 [Q7] It is proposed that a debate about the issue of universal suffrage should be held during the coming District Council elections in November and Legislative Council by-election in Hong Kong Island geographical constituency in December. Do you support or oppose this proposal?(10/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知難講 DK/H/S	合計 Total
4-7/9/2007	24.2%	42.7%	13.0%	9.3%	2.7%	8.1%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
4-7/9/2007	66.9%	13.0%	12.0%	8.1%	100.0%

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《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年9月25日新聞公報

| 背景說明 | 最新數據 | 分析評論 | 詳細結果 (政改方案第八次民意調查) |

背景說明

2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員與香港大學民意研究計劃達成協議，由民研計劃大概每個月進行兩次民意調查，了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。此外，泛民又贊助民研計劃在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)之「政制改革民意平台」，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。民意平台由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃在過去已經多次解釋有關調查的運作和設計方法，在此再次簡述一下。根據民研計劃與泛民達成的研究協議，本系列政改調查每次都包括市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度，即一題針對泛民的2012行政長官普選方案，另一題針對泛民的2012立法會普選方案，其他題目則由民研計劃決定，而所有調查中所有問題的設計和分析，亦由民研計劃全權決定。

民研計劃經過全盤考慮所涉及的研究資源和民情狀況後，決定在政改諮詢結束後，除了在每次調查重複測試市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度外，亦會隔次測試市民對普選時間表的訴求，和隔月測試市民對普選條件是否足夠的問題。在上述五題核心題目以外，調查會視乎社會討論的焦點而酌量測試其他議題，作為主題探討。民研計劃在每次公報中都會詳述有關題目的用意和調查結果，亦歡迎各界人士，尤其是調查專業人士，討論調查設計的長短。

迄今為止，泛民議員非常尊重民研計劃的專業執著和獨立自主，對不利自己的數據亦能照單全收。民研計劃除了對泛民議員的胸襟表示讚許外，亦希望其他團體以至政府部門，在委託學術機構進行民意調查時，能夠以同樣態度尊重學術機構的研究自主，讓公民社會穩步發展。

以下是本系列歷次調查的執行和發放日期：

調查期數	調查日期	總樣本數	發放日期
第一次	1-7/6/07	1,022	10/6/07

第二次	18-22/6/07	1,026	25/6/07
第三次	3-6/7/07	1,011	9/7/07
第四次	23-26/7/07	1,007	30/7/07
第五次	6-10/8/07	1,013	13/8/07
第六次	20-24/8/07	1,010	27/8/07
第七次	4-7/9/07	1,025	10/9/07
第八次	17-21/9/07	1,027	25/9/07

以上調查的詳細數據已經上載到《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)和《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)。民研計劃同時歡迎市民到民意平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以電郵方式提出問題，我們會盡快以書面形式回答，並會把提問與回應上載到民意平台的「記者專頁」之中，供各界人士參考。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2007年中全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
17-21/9/07	1,027	65.5%	+/- 3%

*有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2007年6月開始，民研計劃已經第八次測試市民對泛民提出2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案的支持程度，首七次調查的結果請參閱《民意網站》，最新一次調查的結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6	18-22/6	3-6/7	23-26/7	6-10/8	20-24/8	4-7/9	17-21/9	最新變化
樣本基數	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,010	1,025	1,027	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	66.0%	65.5%	---
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--

就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而

50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**

支持	52%	57%	49%	56%	55%	59%	57%	-2%
一半半	22%	17%	20%	20%	18%	14%	16%	+2%
反對	17%	14%	20%	15%	17%	16%	16%	--
唔知/難講	10%	13%	12%	9%	10%	10%	10%	--

就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**

支持	40%	45%	48%	48%	50%	51%	50%	-1%
一半半	21%	18%	19%	18%	16%	14%	16%	+2%
反對	21%	15%	19%	21%	16%	18%	14%	-4%
唔知/難講	19%	22%	14%	13%	18%	17%	20%	+3%

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

對泛民提出的2012年行政長官普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官」的提問方式詢問市民。九月底進行的調查顯示，這個方案獲得57%支持，16%反對。而對泛民提出的2012年立法會普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票」的提問方式詢問市民。這個方案在九月底獲得50%支持，14%反對。

此外，就測試市民對「政制發展綠皮書」諮詢的情況方面，最新結果如下：

「政制發展綠皮書」已經發表左兩個幾月，仲有唔夠一個月就會結束諮詢，你認為政府係呢兩個月推動政制發展討論既工作做得好定差？									
好	18%	一半半/一般	30%	差	35%	唔知/難講	17%	合計	100%
你認為政府有冇需要草擬幾個具體政改方案，再諮詢市民？									
有需要	67%	一半半	2%	冇需要	19%	唔知/難講	12%	合計	100%
如果政府最後端唔到一個有六成民意支持既政改方案，你認為政府應該重新諮詢市民定係直接交一個方案俾立法會決定？									
應該重新諮詢市民	62%	兩樣都唔同意	3%	合計					
應該交給立法會決定	28%	唔知/難講	8%	合計	100%				

* 數字採自五等量尺。

最新調查顯示，18%認為政府在這兩個月推動政制發展討論的工作做得好，35%則認為有關工作做得差，而30%認為一般而已。另外，67%認為政府有需要草擬幾個具體的政改方案再諮詢市民，19%則認為沒有此需要。如果政府最後未能得出一個有六成民意支持的政改方案的話，62%認為政府應該重新諮詢市民，28%則認為應該直接交一個方案給立法會決定。

調查最後就陳方安生即將參加立法會港島補選查詢市民的意見，結果如下：

陳方安生宣佈參加立法會港島補選，有增加或者減少你對政改既關心？									
增加關心	37%	減少關心	3%	冇影響	56%	唔知/難講	5%	合計	100%

調查顯示，37%表示有因為陳方安生的參選而更關心政改，3%則表示對政改議題減少關心，而56%表示完全沒有受到影響。

分析評論

就最新調查的問卷設計，民研計劃主任鍾庭耀解釋：「鑒於『政制發展綠皮書』的諮詢期已經接近尾聲，民研計劃特意在是次調查加插題目，測試市民對諮詢工作的意見。此外，前政務司司長陳方安生宣佈參加立法會港島補選，是近期的政治大事，民研計劃於是亦加插題目，查詢市民對陳方安生參選有否影響市民的政治訴求。」

對於調查結果，鍾庭耀分析：「調查顯示，不足五分一市民認為政府的政制發展諮詢工作做得好，認為不好和一半半的各佔約三分之一。此外，三分之二市民認為政府有需要草擬幾個具體政改方案，再諮詢市民。倘若沒有一個具體方案能夠獲得特首承諾的六成民意支持，超過六成市民認為政府應該重新諮詢市民後，再交給立法會決定。換言之，大多數市民是希望政府做好諮詢工作，先在市民當中找尋共識。至於陳方安生參選方面，在其競選工作剛剛起步的時候，超過五成半市民認為陳方安生參選沒有改變其關心政改的程度，超過三成半則表示其關心程度有所增加。陳方安生參選似乎有一定正面作用。」

最後，就泛民2012普選方案的支持程度方面，鍾庭耀分析：「調查顯示，市民對泛民方案的支持程度保持穩定。在最新調查中，市民對泛民提出的2012行政長官普選方案的支持程度為57%，比半個月前微跌2個百分比；對2012立法會普選方案的支持程度則為50%，微跌1個百分比。兩者變動都在誤差範圍之內。至於對泛民方案不表支持者中，有多少市民因為沒有更佳選擇而最終改變態度，前次調查已有專題探討，在此不贅。」

民研計劃在未來幾個月，會不斷就政改進行民意調查，以及透過在網上開設的《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)收集市民意見。鍾庭耀呼籲所有市民和新聞工作者，善用有關平台，發揮民間社會的力量。一般市民可以隨時登記成為平台成員，自由發表意見。新聞工作者則可以隨時提出問題，以電郵方式把問題傳至<pop_network@hkupop.hku.hk>。民研計劃會盡快以書面形式回覆，以及在適當時間把問題和答案上載到民意平台，集思廣益。至於民研計劃於早前提及會設計一份比較完整的政改模擬問卷一事，由於民間對政改的討論未見熱烈，而民研計劃又要突然需要啟動立法會補選研究，因此有所延遲，特此致歉。不過，在2007年9月22日於香港大學舉行的一個有關政改綠皮書的研討會上，鍾庭耀已就有關問題作出書面發言，題為「以民調尋找共識」（英語）。有關稿件已經上載到《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)和《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)之中，及隨本新聞公報附上乙份。

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台內的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，除非特別註明，知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有，透過本網站向外全面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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HKU POP SITE releases the latest survey result on political reform

Press Release on September 25, 2007

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Background

In May 2007, 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors reached an agreement with the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong Kong, whereby POP would conduct, roughly twice a month, regular opinion surveys to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Moreover, the pan-democrats would also sponsor POP to set up an online "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) for the public to express their views on political reform. The platform is designed and operated independently by POP.

POP has already explained the operation and design of these surveys many times, we will briefly explain them again. According to research agreement reached between POP and the pan-democrats, every survey in this tracking series of political reform surveys would include two questions on people's support of the political reform proposals by the pan-democrats, one on their proposal for introducing universal suffrage to the CE election in 2012, and the other on introducing universal suffrage to Legco election in 2012. POP would decide on what other questions to ask. Moreover, POP would also be solely responsible for designing and analyzing all questions in all surveys.

After thorough consideration of the resources available, and the current situation of our society, other than repeating the questions on pan-democrats' proposals each time, we have decided to measure public opinion on the timetable of universal suffrage in every alternative survey, and to ask people once every two months their views on the sufficiency of conditions in Hong Kong for introducing universal suffrage. Apart from these 5 core questions, we will draw up ad hoc questions from time to time for feature discussions, depending on the talking points of the time. We will maintain this operation mode up to the end of political reform consultation period. In every press release which we would put out, we would explain in detail the objectives of introducing these questions and their results. We welcome everybody, especially professionals in the polling industry, to comment on the pros and cons of our survey design.

We are glad to report that the pan-democrats have hitherto given us great respect. They fully accepted our research autonomy and professional ethics, even when the findings are not favourable to them. Other than praising them for their open-mindedness, we also hope that other

organizations including Government departments would adopt the same attitude to respect the research autonomy of academic institutions when commissioning opinion surveys, so that our civil society can advance to new heights.

Serial number	Survey period	Sample size	Release date
1st survey	1-7/6/07	1,022	10/6/07
2nd survey	18-22/6/07	1,026	25/6/07
3rd survey	3-6/7/07	1,011	9/7/07
4th survey	23-26/7/07	1,007	30/7/07
5th survey	6-10/8/07	1,013	13/8/07
6th survey	20-24/8/07	1,010	27/8/07
7th survey	4-7/9/07	1,025	10/9/07
8th survey	17-21/9/07	1,027	25/9/07

The findings of the above surveys have been uploaded at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) and the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkupop.hku.hk>). At the same time, POP welcome readers to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to email their questions to pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as we can, and will upload the questions and answers to the "Press Corner" of the Platform for public reference.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population in mid-2007. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Sample base	Overall response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
17-21/9/07	1,027	65.5%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Beginning in June 2007, POP has been measuring people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals on 2012 CE and LC elections for eight times. Please refer to the POP Site regarding the results of the first seven surveys. Results of the latest survey are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6	18-22/6	3-6/7	23-26/7	6-10/8	20-24/8	4-7/9	17-21/9	Latest change
Sample base	1,022	1,026	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,010	1,025	1,027	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	65.1%	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	66.0%	65.5%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage.									
Do you support or oppose this proposal? **									
Support	52%	57%	49%	56%	56%	55%	59%	57%	-2%
Half-half	22%	17%	20%	20%	20%	18%	14%	16%	+2%
Oppose	17%	14%	20%	15%	17%	17%	16%	16%	--
Don't know/hard to say	10%	13%	12%	9%	8%	10%	10%	10%	--
Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? **									
Support	40%	45%	48%	48%	50%	50%	51%	50%	-1%
Half-half	21%	18%	19%	18%	21%	16%	14%	16%	+2%
Oppose	21%	15%	19%	21%	17%	16%	18%	14%	-4%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	22%	14%	13%	13%	18%	17%	20%	+3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

With respect to the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for CE in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage." Results of our survey conducted in late September showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 57% versus 16% opposition. As for the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for Legislative Council in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be

returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Results of our survey conducted in late September showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 50%, versus 14% opposition.

Besides, the survey gauged respondents' opinions on the consultation of Green Paper on Constitutional Development. Results are as follows:

The Green Paper on Constitutional Development has been published for more than two months already and the consultation will end in less than a month. Do you consider the Government has been doing well or poorly in facilitating the discussion of political reform within these two months? *										
Well	18%	Half-half	30%	Poorly	35%	Don't know/ hard to say	17%	Total	100%	
Do you think that it is necessary for the Government to draft several concrete proposals of political reform and consult the public again?										
Necessary	67%	Half-half	2%	Not necessary	19%	Don't know/ hard to say	12%	Total	100%	
In case the Government cannot come up with a political reform proposal with 60% public support rate in the end, do you think the Government should consult the public once again or simply submit a proposal for the Legislative Council to decide?										
Consult the public once again			62%	Neither of them				3%		
Submit a proposal to Legco			28%	Don't know/ hard to say				8%	Total	
* Collapsed from a 5-point scale.										

Regarding the consultation of Green Paper on Constitutional Development, 18% considered the Government has been doing well in facilitating the discussion of political reform within these two months, while 35% said the Government has been doing poorly and 30% chose "half-half". Meanwhile, 67% thought it was necessary for the Government to draft several concrete proposals of political reform and consult the public again, while 19% held the opposite view. In case the Government cannot come up with a political reform proposal with 60% public support rate in the end, 62% believed that it should consult the public once again, while 28% said it should simply submit a proposal for the Legislative Council to decide.

Finally, the survey asked people's views on the candidacy of Anson Chan in the coming Legislative Council by-election in Hong Kong Island geographical constituency, the results is as follows:

Has Anson Chan's decision of running for the Legislative Council by-election in Hong Kong Island geographical constituency increased or decreased your concern over political reform?									
Increased	37%	Decreased	3%	No effect	56%	Don't know/ Hard to say	5%	Total	100%

Survey findings showed that 37% said Anson Chan's candidacy has increased their concern over political reform, while 3% held the opposite view and 56% said her candidacy had no effect at all.

Commentary

Regarding the questionnaire design of the latest survey, Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, explained, "Because the consultation period of the Green Paper on Constitutional Development is coming to an end, POP has especially added a few questions in this survey to measure people's response to the consultation exercise. Moreover, because the announcement of former Chief Secretary Anson Chan's participation in the coming Legislative Council by-election in Hong Kong Island is a major political event, POP has also added a question to investigate the effect of Anson Chan's decision on people's political demands."

As on the result of the survey, Robert Chung observed, "Our survey shows that less than one-fifth of the population considers the Government has done a good job in the consultation exercise, about one-third said the Government has done poorly, another one-third said half-half. Moreover, two-thirds believe the Government should draft some specific proposals to consult the people again. If none of these specific proposals fails to achieve 60% public support as promised by the Chief Executive, over 60% believe that the Government should conduct the consultation again, before submitting a proposal for the Legislative Council to decide. In other words, most people want the Government to do its consultation well, in order to secure public consensus at the first place. As for Anson Chan's participation in the by-election, at the time when her campaign has just begun, more than 55% said Anson Chan's participation has no effect on their concern in political reform, while over 35% said it has raised their concern. Anson Chan's participation in the contest seems to have a certain positive effect."

Finally, on people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals on universal suffrage in 2012, Robert Chung observed, "Our survey shows that people's support of the pan-democrats' proposals has remained stable. In our latest survey, 57% support their proposal on 2012 CE election, a slight drop of 2 percentage points compared to two weeks ago, while 50% support their proposal on 2012 Legco election, down by 1 percentage point. Both changes are within sampling errors. As to how many people who do not support pan-democrats' proposals would finally change their mind if there is no better choice, we have already examined this issue in a former survey so we will not go into that."

In the coming few months, POP will continue to conduct frequent surveys on political reform, as well as to collect public opinion through the online "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>). Robert Chung calls on all journalists and members of the public to make good use of the platform in order to show the power of civil society. Members of the general public can become registered members of the platform at any time, and then make free submissions. Journalists, on the other hand, can raise questions to us at any time, by sending emails to pop_network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as possible, and upload all questions and answers to the platform at appropriate times, to enhance our collective wisdom. As for our earlier forecast that we would design a comprehensive model questionnaire on political reform, we apologize that our plan has been delayed, partly because of the lack of public debate on the matter, and partly because of the sudden need to turn on our Legco by-election studies. However, in a conference on "Universal Suffrage in Hong Kong: The Green Paper and Beyond" held at the University of Hong Kong on September 22, 2007, Robert Chung has already addressed this issue in his presentation in absentia on "Using Opinion

Surveys to Consolidate Public Consensus". His presentation notes can be found in both the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkupop.hku.hk>) and the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>), a copy of the presentation notes is attached to this press release for reference.

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政改方案第八次民意調查
Eighth Public opinion survey on political reform

| [調查方法 / Survey Method](#) | [樣本資料 / Contact Information](#) |
| [人口變項 / Respondents' demographics](#) | [調查問卷 / Full questionnaires](#) |
| [22名民主派立法會議員對港大第八輪民意調查結果的回應](#)

[Reponses from 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors to POP's eighth round opinion survey result](#)

[Q1] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(25/9/2007)

[Q1] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (25/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半 / 一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知 / 雜講 DK/HS	合計 Total
17-21/9/2007	17.6%	39.8%	16.1%	9.8%	6.5%	10.2%	100.0%
4-7/19/2007	18.5%	40.6%	14.4%	9.4%	6.8%	10.3%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	16.2%	38.7%	18.1%	11.5%	5.4%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	15.4%	40.7%	19.5%	9.5%	7.2%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	16.5%	39.6%	20.3%	10.5%	4.4%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	13.1%	35.8%	19.8%	10.6%	9.2%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	21.5%	35.0%	16.9%	8.2%	5.9%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
17-21/9/2007	57.4%	16.1%	16.3%	10.2%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	59.0%	14.4%	16.2%	10.3%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	54.9%	18.1%	17.0%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	56.1%	19.5%	16.7%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	56.1%	20.3%	14.8%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	48.9%	19.8%	19.8%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	56.5%	16.9%	14.1%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	21.7%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q2] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(25/9/2007)

[Q2] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (25/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
17-21/9/2007	9.4%	40.9%	15.5%	10.3%	3.9%	19.9%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	11.1%	40.0%	14.2%	12.8%	5.3%	16.5%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	9.7%	40.7%	15.5%	13.1%	3.3%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	10.3%	39.8%	20.6%	11.8%	4.7%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	11.5%	36.4%	18.3%	14.3%	6.9%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.1%	37.6%	18.7%	12.6%	6.6%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	8.7%	36.5%	17.7%	10.0%	5.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
17-21/9/2007	50.4%	15.5%	14.2%	19.9%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	51.1%	14.2%	18.1%	16.5%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	50.4%	15.5%	16.4%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	50.1%	20.6%	16.6%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	47.9%	18.3%	21.1%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	47.8%	18.7%	19.1%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	45.2%	17.7%	15.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.6%	100.0%

[Q3] 「政制發展綠皮書」已經發表左兩個幾月，仲有唔夠一個月就會結束諮詢，你認為政府係呢兩個月推動政制發展討論既工作做得好定差？ (25/9/2007)

[Q3] The Green Paper on Constitutional Development has been published for more than two months already and the consultation will end in less than a month. Do you consider the Government has been doing well or poorly in facilitating the discussion of political reform within these two months? (25/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	好好 Very good	幾好 Quite good	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾差 Quite bad	好差 Very bad	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
17-21/9/2007	1.6%	16.3%	30.1%	24.8%	10.0%	17.1%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	好 Well	一半半/一般 Half-half	差 Poorly	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
17-21/9/2007	17.9%	30.1%	34.9%	17.1%	100.0%

[Q4] 你認為政府有冇需要草擬幾個具體政改方案，再諮詢市民？ (25/9/2007)

[Q4] Do you think that it is necessary for the Government to draft several concrete proposals of political reform and consult the public again? (25/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	有需要 Necessary	一半半 Half-half	冇需要 Not necessary	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total

17-21/9/2007	67.2%	2.0%	18.5%	12.3%	100.0%
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[Q5] 如果政府最後搵唔到一個有六成民意支持既政改方案，你認政府應該重新諮詢市民定係直接交一個方案俾立法會決定？(25/9/2007)
 [Q5] In case the Government cannot come up with a political reform proposal with 60% public support rate in the end, do you think the Government should consult the public once again or simply submit a proposal for the Legislative Council to decide?(25/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	應該重新諮詢市民 Consult the public once again	應該交給立法會決定 Submit a proposal to Legco	兩樣都唔同意 Neither of them	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
17-21/9/2007	62.3%	27.5%	2.6%	7.6%	100.0%

[Q6] 陳方安生宣佈參加立法會港島區補選，有冇增加或者減少你對政改既關心？(25/9/2007)
 [Q6] Has Anson Chan's decision of running for the Legislative Council by-election in Hong Kong Island geographical constituency increased or decreased your concern over political reform?(25/9/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	增加關心 Increased	減少關心 Decreased	冇影響 No effect	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
17-21/9/2007	36.5%	3.3%	55.5%	4.7%	100.0%

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《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年10月8日新聞公報

[| 背景說明](#) | [| 最新數據](#) | [| 分析評論](#) | [| 詳細結果 \(政改方案第九次民意調查\)](#) |

背景說明

2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員與香港大學民意研究計劃達成協議，由民研計劃大概每個月進行兩次民意調查，了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。此外，泛民又贊助民研計劃在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)之「政制改革民意平台」，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。民意平台由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃在過去已經多次解釋有關調查的運作和設計方法，在此再次簡述一下。根據民研計劃與泛民達成的研究協議，本系列政改調查每次都包括市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度，即一題針對泛民的2012行政長官普選方案，另一題針對泛民的2012立法會普選方案，其他題目則由民研計劃決定，而所有調查中所有問題的設計和分析，亦由民研計劃全權決定。

民研計劃經過全盤考慮所涉及的研究資源和民情狀況後，決定在政改諮詢結束後，除了在每次調查重複測試市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度外，亦會隔次測試市民對普選時間表的訴求，和隔月測試市民對普選條件是否足夠的問題。在上述五題核心題目以外，調查會視乎社會討論的焦點而酌量測試其他議題，作為主題探討。民研計劃在每次公報中都會詳述有關題目的用意和調查結果，亦歡迎各界人士，尤其是調查專業人士，討論調查設計的長短。

迄今為止，泛民議員非常尊重民研計劃的專業執著和獨立自主，對不利自己的數據亦能照單全收。民研計劃除了對泛民議員的胸襟表示讚許外，亦希望其他團體以至政府部門，在委託學術機構進行民意調查時，能夠以同樣態度尊重學術機構的研究自主，讓公民社會穩步發展。

以下是本系列歷次調查的執行和發放日期：

調查期數	調查日期	總樣本數	發放日期
第一次	1-7/6/07	1,022	10/6/07

第二次	18-22/6/07	1,026	25/6/07
第三次	3-6/7/07	1,011	9/7/07
第四次	23-26/7/07	1,007	30/7/07
第五次	6-10/8/07	1,013	13/8/07
第六次	20-24/8/07	1,010	27/8/07
第七次	4-7/9/07	1,025	10/9/07
第八次	17-21/9/07	1,027	25/9/07
第九次	2-5/10/07	1,008	8/10/07

以上調查的詳細數據已經上載到《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)和《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)。民研計劃同時歡迎市民到民意平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以電郵方式提出問題，我們會盡快以書面形式回答，並會把提問與回應上載到民意平台的「記者專頁」之中，供各界人士參考。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2007年中全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
2-5/10/07	1,008	65.4%	+/- 3%

*有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2007年6月開始，民研計劃已經第九次測試市民對泛民提出2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案的支持程度，首八次調查的結果請參閱《民意網站》，最新一次調查的結果如下：

調查日期	3-6/7	23-26/7	6-10/8	20-24/8	4-7/9	17-21/9	2-5/10	最新變化
樣本基數	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,010	1,025	1,027	1,008	--
整體回應比率	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	66.0%	65.5%	65.4%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--

就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**

支持	49%	56%	56%	55%	59%	57%	58%	+1%
一半半	20%	20%	20%	18%	14%	16%	17%	+1%
反對	20%	15%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	--
唔知/難講	12%	9%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	--

就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**

支持	48%	48%	50%	50%	51%	50%	47%	-3%
一半半	19%	18%	21%	16%	14%	16%	18%	+2%
反對	19%	21%	17%	16%	18%	14%	17%	+3%
唔知/難講	14%	13%	13%	18%	17%	20%	18%	-2%

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

對泛民提出的2012年行政長官普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官」的提問方式詢問市民。十月初進行的調查顯示，這個方案獲得58%支持，16%反對。而對泛民提出的2012年立法會普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票」的提問方式詢問市民。這個方案在十月初獲得47%支持，17%反對。

此外，就測試市民對普選行政長官的訴求方面，最新結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6	3-6/7	6-10/8	4-7/9	2-5/10	最新變化 ^A
樣本基數	1,022	1,011	1,013	1,025	1,008	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	63.3%	63.8%	66.0%	65.4%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--

基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？

愈快愈好／2007或更早	10%	10%	9%	12%	9%	-3%
2008至2012之間	43%	46%	42%	37%	44%	+7%
2013至2017	18%	16%	23%	22%	22%	--
2018至2022	4%	5%	4%	5%	5%	--
2023年或以後	5%	4%	3%	5%	3%	-2%
唔知／難講	20%	20%	19%	19%	17%	-2%
咁如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會揀係邊年實現普選行政長官？						
2012年，即係5年後	--	--	--	55%	58%	+3%
2017年，即係10年後	--	--	--	27%	26%	-1%
2022年，即係15年後	--	--	--	5%	5%	--
2027年，即係20年後	--	--	--	5%	3%	-2%
唔知／難講	--	--	--	8%	7%	-1%

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

^本系列題目的調查頻率各有不同，同步變化應以同步週期的數字比較。

最新調查顯示，53%認為應該在2012或之前實現普選行政長官，22%認為應該在2013至2017年之間，表示2018至2022年、2023年或以後及不知道的百分比分別為5%、3%和17%。另外，如果只得2012、2017、2022和2027年四個答案選擇的話，58%會選2012年實現普選行政長官，26%選2017年，而選2022年、2027年和不知道的百分比分別為5%、3%和7%。就測試市民對普選立法會的訴求方面，最新結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6	3-6/7	6-10/8	4-7/9	2-5/10	最新變化^
樣本基數	1,022	1,011	1,013	1,025	1,008	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	63.3%	63.8%	66.0%	65.4%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」、最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？						
愈快愈好	9%	10%	9%	12%	11%	-1%
2008 (或更早)	21%	22%	19%	15%	14%	-1%

2009至2012之間	34%	33%	36%	37%	41%	+4%
2013至2016	8%	8%	10%	8%	8%	--
2017至2020	5%	5%	5%	9%	9%	--
2021年或以後	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	-1%
唔知／難講	19%	19%	18%	15%	14%	-1%
咁如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會揀係邊年實現普選立法會？						
2012年，即係5年後	--	--	--	64%	67%	+3%
2016年，即係9年後	--	--	--	17%	18%	+1%
2020年，即係13年後	--	--	--	6%	4%	-2%
2024年，即係17年後	--	--	--	2%	2%	--
2028年，即係21年後	--	--	--	4%	2%	-2%
唔知／難講	--	--	--	8%	7%	-1%

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

^本系列題目的調查頻率各有不同，同步變化應以同步週期的數字比較。

普選立法會方面，25%認為應該在2008或之前實現普選立法會，41%認為應該在2009至2012年之間，表示2013至2016、2017至2020年、2021年或以後及不知道的百分比分別為8%、9%、3%和14%。另外，如果只得2012、2016、2020、2024和2028年五個答案選擇的話，67%會選2012年實現普選立法會，18%選2016年，而選2020、2024、2028年不知道的百分比分別為4%、2%、2%和7%。

調查最後查詢市民關於普選條件的意見，結果如下：

調查日期	1-7/6	6-10/8	2-5/10	最新變化
樣本基數	1,022	1,013	1,008	--
整體回應比率	59.7%	63.8%	65.4%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
你認為香港係咪有足夠條件進行普選？				
足夠	56%	57%	60%	+3%

不足夠	37%	38%	34%	-4%
唔知／難講	8%	5%	7%	+2%

調查顯示，60%認為香港有足夠條件進行普選，認為不足夠的佔34%。

分析評論

就民研計劃在《政制發展綠皮書》諮詢期內最後一次進行的定期調查結果，民研計劃主任鍾庭耀首先分析市民對泛民普選方案的支持程度：「在最新調查中，市民對泛民提出的2012行政長官普選方案的支持率為58%，比半個月前上升1個百分比。市民對泛民提出的2012立法會普選方案的支持率則為47%，下跌3個百分比。特區政府在7月11日發表《政制發展綠皮書》後，民研計劃就上述兩項方案一共進行了6次調查，結果都非常穩定。綜合6次調查結果，泛民提出的2012行政長官普選方案的平均支持率為57%，而2012立法會普選方案的平均支持率則為49%。至於對泛民方案不表支持者中，有多少市民會因為沒有更佳選擇而最終改變態度，本調查系列已有專題探討，在此不贅。」

對於普選時間表方面，鍾庭耀分析：「基本法第45及68條列明，行政長官和立法會要按照『實際情況和循序漸進的原則』，最終達至普選產生。民研計劃於是採用了這個在基本法清楚列明的原則，不斷重複測試市民心目中的普選時間表。在最新一次調查中，53%市民認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選行政長官，66%認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選立法會。由於在第五次定期調查結果發表後，若干傳媒和社會人士曾經討論應該如何歸類不同答案的問題，民研計劃於是引入了兩條採用固定年份的問題。在最新調查中，倘若市民只能在2012、2017、2022和2027四個年份作出選擇的話，58%認為應該在2012年實現普選行政長官。而倘若市民只能在2012、2016、2020、2024和2028年五個年份作出選擇的話，67%認為應該在2012年實現普選立法會。須要說明，民研計劃設計的提問方式，並沒有使用《政制發展綠皮書》所列，『一步達至普選』和『先經過一個過渡期』等引導性字眼，應該比較中肯。在《綠皮書》諮詢期間，民研計劃就普選時間表一共進行了3次調查，最後兩次更加採用了雙軌測試方法。以開放式提問而論，平均有51%市民認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選行政長官，65%認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選立法會。倘若採用固定年份的提問方式進行測試，則最後兩次調查中，平均有57%市民認為應該在2012年實現普選行政長官，66%認為應該在2012年實現普選立法會。上述所有數字，在多次調查中的變化不大。結合在《綠皮書》諮詢期間，大約六成市民認為香港已具備足夠的普選條件，市民對普選的訴求相當明確。」

民研計劃在《政制發展綠皮書》諮詢期結束後，會繼續進行調查，測試市民對政改的訴求。此外，民研計劃亦會就如何使用問卷調查繼續探討政改民意方面作出進一步的說明，懇請留意。如有查詢，請隨時以電郵方式把問題傳至 <pop_network@hkupop.hku.hk>。民研計劃會盡快以書面形式回覆，以及在適當時間把問題和答案上載到網站，集思廣益。

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台內的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，除非特別註明，知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有後，透過本網站向外全面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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HKU POP SITE releases the latest survey result on political reform

Press Release on October 8, 2007

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Background

In May 2007, 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors reached an agreement with the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong Kong, whereby POP would conduct, roughly twice a month, regular opinion surveys to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Moreover, the pan-democrats would also sponsor POP to set up an online "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) for the public to express their views on political reform. The platform is designed and operated independently by POP.

POP has already explained the operation and design of these surveys many times, we will briefly explain them again. According to research agreement reached between POP and the pan-democrats, every survey in this tracking series of political reform surveys would include two questions on people's support of the political reform proposals by the pan-democrats, one on their proposal for introducing universal suffrage to the CE election in 2012, and the other on introducing universal suffrage to Legco election in 2012. POP would decide on what other questions to ask. Moreover, POP would also be solely responsible for designing and analyzing all questions in all surveys.

After thorough consideration of the resources available, and the current situation of our society, other than repeating the questions on pan-democrats' proposals each time, we have decided to measure public opinion on the timetable of universal suffrage in every alternative survey, and to ask people once every two months their views on the sufficiency of conditions in Hong Kong for introducing universal suffrage. Apart from these 5 core questions, we will draw up ad hoc questions from time to time for feature discussions, depending on the talking points of the time. We will maintain this operation mode up to the end of political reform consultation period. In every press release which we would put out, we would explain in detail the objectives of introducing these questions and their results. We welcome everybody, especially professionals in the polling industry, to comment on the pros and cons of our survey design.

We are glad to report that the pan-democrats have hitherto given us great respect. They fully accepted our research autonomy and professional ethics, even when the findings are not favourable to them. Other than praising them for their open-mindedness, we also hope that other

organizations including Government departments would adopt the same attitude to respect the research autonomy of academic institutions when commissioning opinion surveys, so that our civil society can advance to new heights.

Herewith the fieldwork periods and release dates of all surveys of the series:

Serial number	Survey period	Sample size	Release date
1st survey	1-7/6/07	1,022	10/6/07
2nd survey	18-22/6/07	1,026	25/6/07
3rd survey	3-6/7/07	1,011	9/7/07
4th survey	23-26/7/07	1,007	30/7/07
5th survey	6-10/8/07	1,013	13/8/07
6th survey	20-24/8/07	1,010	27/8/07
7th survey	4-7/9/07	1,025	10/9/07
8th survey	17-21/9/07	1,027	25/9/07
9th survey	2-5/10/07	1,008	8/10/07

The findings of the above surveys have been uploaded at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) and the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkupop.hku.hk>). At the same time, POP welcome readers to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to email their questions to pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as we can, and will upload the questions and answers to the "Press Corner" of the Platform for public reference.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population in mid-2007. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Sample base	Overall response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
2-5/10/07	1,008	65.4%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Beginning in June 2007, POP has been measuring people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals on 2012 CE and LC elections for nine times.

Please refer to the POP Site regarding the results of the first eight surveys. Results of the latest survey are as follows:

Date of survey	3-6/7	23-26/7	6-10/8	20-24/8	4-7/9	17-21/9	2-5/10	Latest change
Sample base	1,011	1,007	1,013	1,010	1,025	1,027	1,008	--
Overall response rate	63.3%	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	66.0%	65.5%	65.4%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? **								
Support	49%	56%	56%	55%	59%	57%	58%	+1%
Half-half	20%	20%	20%	18%	14%	16%	17%	+1%
Oppose	20%	15%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	--
Don't know/hard to say	12%	9%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	--
Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? **								
Support	48%	48%	50%	50%	51%	50%	47%	-3%
Half-half	19%	18%	21%	16%	14%	16%	18%	+2%
Oppose	19%	21%	17%	16%	18%	14%	17%	+3%
Don't know/hard to say	14%	13%	13%	18%	17%	20%	18%	-2%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

With respect to the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for CE in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage." Results of our survey conducted in early October showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 58% versus 16% opposition. As for the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for Legislative Council in 2012, the

question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Results of our survey conducted in early October showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 47%, versus 17% opposition.

Besides, the survey gauged respondents' demands for universal suffrage for CE. Results are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6	3-6/7	6-10/8	4-7/9	2-5/10	Latest change [^]
Sample base	1,022	1,011	1,013	1,025	1,008	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	63.3%	63.8%	66.0%	65.4%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?						
Sooner the better / 2007 or earlier	10%	10%	9%	12%	9%	-3%
Between 2008 and 2012	43%	46%	42%	37%	44%	+7%
Between 2013 and 2017	18%	16%	23%	22%	22%	--
Between 2018 and 2022	4%	5%	4%	5%	5%	--
2023 or later	5%	4%	3%	5%	3%	-2%
Don't know/hard to say	20%	20%	19%	19%	17%	-2%
If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of CE by universal suffrage?						
2012 (5 years later)	--	--	--	55%	58%	+3%
2017 (10 years later)	--	--	--	27%	26%	-1%
2022 (15 years later)	--	--	--	5%	5%	--
2027 (20 years later)	--	--	--	5%	3%	-2%
Don't know/hard to say	--	--	--	8%	7%	-1%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

[^] The frequency of this series of questions is different for different questions. Comparisons, if made, should be synchronized using the same intervals.

Our latest survey shows that 53% said the Chief Executive should be returned by universal suffrage by 2012, while 22% chose between 2013 and 2017. The percentages of people who opted "between 2018 and 2022", "2023 or later" and "don't know/hard to say" are 5%, 3% and 17% correspondingly. Meanwhile, if only given the choices of years 2012, 2017, 2022 and 2027, 58% would prefer implementing the selection of CE by universal suffrage in 2012, while 26% chose "2017". The percentages of people who opted for "2022", "2027" and "don't know/hard to say" are 5%, 3% and 7% correspondingly.

The survey further examined respondents' demands for universal suffrage for Legislative Council. Results are as follows:

Date of survey	1-7/6	3-6/7	6-10/8	4-7/9	2-5/10	Latest change ^a
Sample base	1,022	1,011	1,013	1,025	1,008	--
Overall response rate	59.7%	63.3%	63.8%	66.0%	65.4%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage should be implemented?						
Sooner the better	9%	10%	9%	12%	11%	-1%
2008 (or earlier)	21%	22%	19%	15%	14%	-1%
Between 2009 and 2012	34%	33%	36%	37%	41%	+4%
Between 2013 and 2016	8%	8%	10%	8%	8%	--
Between 2017 and 2020	5%	5%	5%	9%	9%	--
2021 or later	3%	2%	3%	4%	3%	-1%
Don't know/hard to say	19%	19%	18%	15%	14%	-1%
If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of Legislative Councillors by universal suffrage?						
2012 (5 years later)	--	--	--	64%	67%	+3%
2016 (9 years later)	--	--	--	17%	18%	+1%
2020 (13 years later)	--	--	--	6%	4%	-2%
2024 (17 years later)	--	--	--	2%	2%	--
2028 (21 years later)	--	--	--	4%	2%	-2%

Government issued the 'Green Paper on Constitutional Development' on July 11, POP has conducted 6 surveys on people's support of the above two proposals, and the findings have remained very stable. Across the 6 surveys, the average support rate of the pan-democrats' proposal on 2012 CE election is 57% while that on 2012 Legco election is 49%. As for how many people among those who did not express support to the pan-democrats' proposals would finally change their mind if there were no better choices, we have already examined this issue in past survey of this series, so we will not go into that."

Regarding the timetable of universal suffrage, Robert Chung observed, "Articles 45 and 68 of the Basic Law stipulate that the method for selecting CE and forming Legco shall be determined by 'the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress', and the ultimate aim is universal suffrage for both. POP has therefore adopted these explicit principles stated in the Basic Law in gauging people's view on the timetable of universal suffrage. Our latest survey finds that 53% thought universal suffrage for CE should be implemented by 2012 while 66% said universal suffrage for Legco should be introduced by 2012. Because the release of our fifth survey findings has drawn discussions among the media and community members on how to categorize different answer options, POP then introduced two more questions using fixed years as answer labels. In our latest survey, if only four choices of 2012, 2017, 2022 and 2027 were given, 58% considered 2012 to be the right time to implement universal suffrage for the CE. As for universal suffrage for Legco, if only five choices of 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024 and 2028 were offered, 67% considered 2012 to be the right time to implement universal suffrage for Legco. It should be noted that, in order to be fair, POP did not use leading wordings like 'in one go' and 'going through a transitional phase' used in the 'Green Paper on Constitutional Development'. During the consultation period of the 'Green Paper', POP has conducted 3 surveys on the timetable of universal suffrage, twice in our latest surveys using two sets of parallel question. When open-ended questions were used, 51% on average said universal suffrage for CE should be implemented by 2012; while 65% said universal suffrage for Legco should be introduced by 2012. When questions with fixed years were used in the last two surveys, 57% on average thought universal suffrage for CE should be implemented by 2012, while 66% said universal suffrage for Legco should be introduced by 2012. All figures mentioned above have not changed much over the past many surveys. During the consultation period of the 'Green Paper', about 60% regarded Hong Kong's condition sufficient to implement universal suffrage. People's demand for universal suffrage is very clear."

After the consultation period of the 'Green Paper' ends, POP will continue to conduct surveys to measure people's demand for political reform. Moreover, POP will further explain how to continue monitoring public opinion on political reform using surveys. For enquiry, please email the questions to <pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk>. We will reply as soon as possible, and upload all questions and answers onto our website at appropriate times, to enhance our collective wisdom.

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政改方案第九次民意調查
Ninth Public opinion survey on political reform

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[Responses from 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors to POP's ninth round opinion survey result](#)

[Q1] 基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？(8/10/2007)

[Q1] Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?(8/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	愈快愈好 / 2007 或更早 The sooner the better/2007 or earlier	2008至2012之間 Between 2008 and 2012	2013至2017 Between 2013 and 2017	2018至2022 Between 2018 and 2022	2023年或以後 2023 or later	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
2-5/10/2007	9.1%	44.0%	22.4%	4.7%	2.8%	17.1%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	11.8%	37.3%	21.7%	5.4%	5.0%	18.8%	100.0%
6-8/8/2007	8.9%	41.8%	22.9%	4.3%	3.3%	18.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.0%	46.0%	15.7%	5.0%	3.7%	19.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	10.0%	43.1%	18.1%	4.4%	4.6%	19.8%	100.0%
9-12/12/2005	28.8%	29.5%	8.0%	1.8%	1.8%	30.0%	100.0%
30/11-1/12/2005	26.5%	34.7%	11.1%	1.2%	0.9%	25.5%	100.0%

[Q2] 咁如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會揀係邊年實現普選行政長官？(8/10/2007)

[Q2] If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of CE by universal suffrage? (8/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	2012年，即係5年後 2012 (5 years later)	2017年，即係10年後 2017 (10 years later)	2022年，即係15年後 2022 (15 years later)	2027年，即係20年後 2027 (20 years later)	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
2-5/10/2007	58.4%	25.8%	5.4%	3.3%	7.2%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	54.9%	26.5%	4.9%	5.3%	8.4%	100.0%

[Q3] 基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？(8/10/2007)

[Q3] Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage should be implemented? (8/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	愈快愈好 The sooner the better	2008 (或更早) 2008 (or earlier)	2009至2012之間 Between 2009 and 2012	2013至2016 Between 2013 and 2016	2017至2020 Between 2017 and 2020	2021年或以後 2021 or later	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
2-5/10/2007	10.8%	14.4%	41.3%	7.9%	8.7%	3.0%	14.0%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	11.9%	15.3%	36.7%	8.1%	8.6%	4.2%	15.3%	100.0%
6-8/8/2007	9.0%	19.2%	36.3%	9.8%	5.1%	3.0%	17.5%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.2%	21.6%	33.2%	8.4%	5.2%	2.4%	18.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.4%	21.3%	34.0%	8.4%	4.6%	2.8%	19.4%	100.0%
9-12/12/2005	11.1%	27.4%	22.5%	6.7%	1.8%	0.8%	29.8%	100.0%
30/11-1/12/2005	9.3%	27.3%	26.2%	6.8%	1.1%	1.7%	27.7%	100.0%

[Q4] 咁如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會揀係邊年實現普選立法會？(8/10/2007)

[Q4] If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage? (8/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	2012年，即係5年後 2012 (5 years later)	2016年，即係9年後 2016 (9 years later)	2020年，即係13年後 2020 (13 years later)	2024年，即係17年後 2024 (17 years later)	2028年，即係21年後 2028 (21 years later)	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
2-5/10/2007	66.9%	17.7%	4.2%	1.6%	2.3%	7.3%	100.0%

4-7/9/2007	64.2%	17.4%	5.5%	1.5%	3.6%	7.8%	100.0%
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[Q5] 你認為香港係咪有足夠條件進行普選? (8/10/2007)

[Q5] Do you think Hong Kong's condition is sufficient for introducing universal suffrage? (8/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	足夠 Sufficient	不足夠 Not sufficient	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
2-5/10/2007	59.8%	33.7%	6.5%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	57.3%	38.1%	4.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	55.5%	36.8%	7.7%	100.0%
26-29/5/2006	58.7%	28.3%	13.0%	100.0%

[Q6] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案? (8/10/2007)

[Q6] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councilors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (8/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
2-5/10/2007	15.4%	42.1%	17.2%	9.4%	6.4%	9.5%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	17.6%	39.8%	16.1%	9.8%	6.5%	10.2%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	18.5%	40.6%	14.4%	9.4%	6.8%	10.3%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	16.2%	38.7%	18.1%	11.5%	5.4%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	15.4%	40.7%	19.5%	9.5%	7.2%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	16.5%	39.6%	20.3%	10.5%	4.4%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	13.1%	35.8%	19.8%	10.6%	9.2%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	21.5%	35.0%	16.9%	8.2%	5.9%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
2-5/10/2007	57.5%	17.2%	15.8%	9.5%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	57.4%	16.1%	16.3%	10.2%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	59.0%	14.4%	16.2%	10.3%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	54.9%	18.1%	17.0%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	56.1%	19.5%	16.7%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	56.1%	20.3%	14.8%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	48.9%	19.8%	19.8%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	56.5%	16.9%	14.1%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	21.7%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q7] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(8/10/2007)

[Q7] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (8/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
2-5/10/2007	9.8%	37.2%	17.8%	12.7%	4.7%	17.9%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	9.4%	40.9%	15.5%	10.3%	3.9%	19.9%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	11.1%	40.0%	14.2%	12.8%	5.3%	16.5%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	9.7%	40.7%	15.5%	13.1%	3.3%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	10.3%	39.8%	20.6%	11.8%	4.7%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	11.5%	36.4%	18.3%	14.3%	6.9%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.1%	37.6%	18.7%	12.6%	6.6%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	8.7%	36.5%	17.7%	10.0%	5.3%	21.9%	100.0%

1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%
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組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
2-5/10/2007	47.0%	17.8%	17.3%	17.9%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	50.4%	15.5%	14.2%	19.9%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	51.1%	14.2%	18.1%	16.5%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	50.4%	15.5%	16.4%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	50.1%	20.6%	16.6%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	47.9%	18.3%	21.1%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	47.8%	18.7%	19.1%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	45.2%	17.7%	15.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.8%	100.0%

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《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年10月31日新聞公報

| 背景說明 | 最新數據 | 分析證論 | 詳細結果 (政改方案第十次民意調查) |

背景說明

2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員與香港大學民意研究計劃達成協議，由民研計劃大概每個月進行兩次民意調查，了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。此外，泛民又贊助民研計劃在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)之「政制改革民意平台」，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。民意平台由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃在過去已經多次解釋有關調查的運作和設計方法，在此再次簡述一下。根據民研計劃與泛民達成的研究協議，本系列政改調查每次都會包括市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度，即一題針對泛民的2012行政長官普選方案，另一題針對泛民的2012立法會普選方案，其他題目則由民研計劃決定，而所有調查中所有問題的設計和分析，亦由民研計劃全權決定。

民研計劃經過全盤考慮所涉及的研究資源和民情狀況後，決定在政改諮詢期結束前的九次調查，除了在每次調查重複測試市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度外，亦會隔次測試市民對普選時間表的訴求，和隔月測試市民對普選條件是否足夠的問題。至於政改諮詢期結束後的調查，則會視乎情況再作調整。就算是諮詢期間進行的調查，民研計劃亦有視乎社會討論的焦點而酌量測試其他議題，作為專題探討。民研計劃在每次公報中都會詳述有關題目的用意和調查結果，亦歡迎各界人士，尤其是調查專業人士，討論調查設計的長短。

迄今為止，泛民議員非常尊重民研計劃的專業執著和獨立自主，對不利自己的數據亦能照單全收。民研計劃除了對泛民議員的胸襟表示讚許外，亦希望其他團體以至政府部門，在委託學術機構進行民意調查時，能夠以同樣態度尊重學術機構的研究自主，讓公民社會穩步發展。

以下是本系列歷次調查的執行和發放日期：

調查期數	調查日期	總樣本數	發放日期
第一次	1-7/6/07	1,022	10/6/07

第二次	18-22/6/07	1,026	25/6/07
第三次	3-6/7/07	1,011	9/7/07
第四次	23-26/7/07	1,007	30/7/07
第五次	6-10/8/07	1,013	13/8/07
第六次	20-24/8/07	1,010	27/8/07
第七次	4-7/9/07	1,025	10/9/07
第八次	17-21/9/07	1,027	25/9/07
第九次	2-5/10/07	1,008	8/10/07
第十次	22-25/10/07	1,016	31/10/07

以上調查的詳細數據已經上載到《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)和《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)。民研計劃同時歡迎市民到民意平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以電郵方式提出問題，我們會盡快以書面形式回答，並會把提問與回應上載到民意平台的「記者專頁」之中，供各界人士參考。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2007年中全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
22-25/10/07	1,016	67.4%	+/- 3%

*有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2007年6月開始，民研計劃已經第十次測試市民對泛民提出2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案的支持程度，首九次調查的結果請參閱《民意網站》，最新一次調查的結果如下：

調查日期	23-26/7	6-10/8	20-24/8	4-7/9	17-21/9	2-5/10	22-25/10	最新變化
樣本基數	1,007	1,013	1,010	1,025	1,027	1,008	1,016	--
整體回應比率	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	66.0%	65.5%	65.4%	67.4%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--

* 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**									
支持	56%	56%	55%	59%	57%	58%	53%	-5%	
一半半	20%	20%	18%	14%	16%	17%	20%	+3%	
反對	15%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	--	
唔知/難講	9%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	--	
就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**									
支持	48%	50%	50%	51%	50%	47%	45%	-2%	
一半半	18%	21%	16%	14%	16%	18%	19%	+1%	
反對	21%	17%	16%	18%	14%	17%	18%	+1%	
唔知/難講	13%	13%	18%	17%	20%	18%	19%	+1%	

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

對泛民提出的2012年行政長官普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官」的提問方式詢問市民。十月底進行的調查顯示，這個方案獲得53%支持，16%反對。而對泛民提出的2012年立法會普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票」的提問方式詢問市民。這個方案在十月底獲得45%支持，18%反對。

此外，就測試市民對普選行政長官及立法會的訴求方面，最新結果如下：

調查日期	4-7/9	2-5/10	22-25/10	最新變化
樣本基數	1,025	1,008	1,016	--
整體回應比率	66.0%	65.4%	67.4%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--

基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，

你會揀係邊年實現普選行政長官？				
2012年，即係5年後	55%	58%	53%	-5%
2017年，即係10年後	27%	26%	30%	+4%
2022年，即係15年後	5%	5%	4%	-1%
2027年，即係20年後	5%	3%	4%	+1%
唔知／難講	8%	7%	9%	+2%
基本法第68條訂明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會揀係邊年實現普選立法會？				
2012年，即係5年後	64%	67%	57%	-10%
2016年，即係9年後	17%	18%	23%	+5%
2020年，即係13年後	6%	4%	6%	+2%
2024年，即係17年後	2%	2%	2%	--
2028年，即係21年後	4%	2%	3%	+1%
唔知／難講	8%	7%	9%	+2%

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

最新調查顯示，如果只得2012、2017、2022和2027年四個答案選擇的話，53%會選2012年實現普選行政長官，30%選2017年，而選2022年、2027年和不知道的百分比分別為4%、4%和9%。普選立法會方面，如果只得2012、2016、2020、2024和2028年五個答案選擇的話，57%會選2012年實現普選立法會，23%選2016年，而選2020、2024、2028年和不知道的百分比分別為6%、2%、3%和19%。

此外，就測試市民對「政制發展綠皮書」諮詢的情況方面，最新結果如下：

「政制發展綠皮書」諮詢期已經結束，特首曾蔭權係施政報告中話，政府會全面梳理同埋總結所有意見，向中央提出報告，如真反映香港社會對政制發展問題的意見，你有幾相信特首曾蔭權會如其反映香港社會既意見？*				
相信	45%	一半半	唔相信	21%
唔知／難講	5%	合計	100%	

*數字採自五等量尺。

最新調查顯示，45%相信特首曾蔭權會向中央政府如實反映香港社會對政制發展的意見，29%表示一半半，而21%則不相信。最後，調查最後查詢市

民對特首曾蔭權就有關「民主發展到極端會發生文化大革命」言論的意見，結果如下：

特首曾蔭權係電台節目中話，民主發展到極端時，就會發生文化大革命之類既事件，但佢期後收回言論及表示抱歉。呢件事有冇增加或者減少你對特首落實普選既信心？									
增加信心	3%	減少信心	39%	冇影響	53%	唔知/難講	5%	合計	100%

就有關特首曾蔭權日前在電台節目中提到，民主發展到極端時，就會發生文化大革命之類的事件，但佢期後收回言論及表示抱歉。調查顯示，39%表示有因為這件事而減少對他落實普選的信心，只有3%表示因此而增加信心，而53%表示完全沒有受到影響。

分析評論

就民研計劃在《政制發展綠皮書》諮詢期結束後，首次調查的提問方式和關於普選時間表的調查結果，民研計劃主任鍾庭耀分析：「隨著《政制發展綠皮書》諮詢期結束，本調查系列的調查內容亦有所調整。民研計劃會視乎社會討論的焦點酌量增加專項題目，及簡化一些定期測試後證實變化不大的題目。以是次調查為例，在測試普選時間表時，民研計劃採用了在第七次調查引入的固定年份提問方法，即只是要求市民在2012、2017、2022和2027四個年份中選擇普選行政長官，和在2012、2016、2020、2024和2028年五個年份中選擇普選立法會。在《綠皮書》諮詢期間，民研計劃就普選時間表一共進行了3次調查，最後採用了開放與封閉方式進行雙軌測試。結果發現，以開放式提問而論，平均有51%市民認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選行政長官，65%認為應該在2012年或之前實現普選立法會。倘若採用固定年份的提問方式進行測試，則最後兩次調查中，平均有57%市民認為應該在2012年實現普選行政長官，66%認為應該在2012年實現普選立法會。上述數字顯示，多次調查的結果變化不大，認為應該在2012年進行普選的，平均支持率大概在五成至六成半之間。在最新調查中，以封閉選項提問方式測試，53%認為應該在2012年進行普選行政長官，57%認為應該在2012年普選立法會。兩者同屬主流意見，但兩者都比月初的數字明顯下跌，相信與近期的討論有關。」

就市民對泛民普選方案的支持程度方面，鍾庭耀分析「在最新調查中，市民對泛民提出的2012行政長官普選方案的支持率為53%，比半個月前下跌5個百分比。對泛民提出的2012立法會普選方案的支持率則為45%，下跌2個百分比。在《綠皮書》諮詢期間，上述兩個方案在6次調查的平均支持率分別為57%和49%，諮詢期過後的支持率似乎有所下跌，但變化不算很大。」

最後，就近期社會議題方面的調查結果，鍾庭耀分析：「上次調查後特首曾蔭權發表了施政報告，又提到文革和民主的關係，之後收回言論及表示抱歉。調查顯示，相信特首曾蔭權會向中央政府如實反映香港社會對政制發展意見者不及半數，但亦超過半數認為曾蔭權的「文革論」沒有影響其對曾蔭權落實普選的信心。」

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台內的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，除非特別註明，知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有，透過本網站向外面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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HKU POP SITE releases the latest survey result on political reform

Press Release on October 31, 2007

| [Background](#) | [Latest Figures](#) | [Commentary](#) | [Detailed Findings \(Tenth Public Opinion Survey on Political Reform\)](#) |

Background

In May 2007, 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors reached an agreement with the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong Kong, whereby POP would conduct, roughly twice a month, regular opinion surveys to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Moreover, the pan-democrats would also sponsor POP to set up an online "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) for the public to express their views on political reform. The platform is designed and operated independently by POP.

POP has already explained the operation and design of these surveys many times, we will briefly explain them again. According to research agreement reached between POP and the pan-democrats, every survey in this tracking series of political reform surveys would include two questions on people's support of the political reform proposals by the pan-democrats, one on their proposal for introducing universal suffrage to the CE election in 2012, and the other on introducing universal suffrage to Legco election in 2012. POP would decide on what other questions to ask. Moreover, POP would also be solely responsible for designing and analyzing all questions in all surveys.

After thorough consideration of the resources available and the current social conditions, we decided that in the 9 surveys conducted before the close of the government consultation period on political reform, other than repeating the questions on pan-democrats' proposals each time, we would also measure public opinion on the timetable of universal suffrage in every alternative survey, and to ask people once every two months their views on the sufficiency of conditions in Hong Kong for introducing universal suffrage. After the consultation period, we would adjust our operation according to the current situation. Even during the consultation period, we also compiled ad hoc questions from time to time for feature discussions, depending on the talking points of the time. In every press release which we put out, we would explain in detail the objectives of introducing these questions and their results. We welcome everybody, especially professionals in the polling industry, to comment on the pros and cons of our survey design.

We are glad to report that the pan-democrats have hitherto given us great respect. They fully accepted our research autonomy and professional

ethics, even when the findings are not favourable to them. Other than praising them for their open-mindedness, we also hope that other organizations including Government departments would adopt the same attitude to respect the research autonomy of academic institutions when commissioning opinion surveys, so that our civil society can advance to new heights.

Herewith the fieldwork periods and release dates of all surveys of the series:

Serial number	Survey period	Sample size	Release date
1st survey	1-7/6/07	1,022	10/6/07
2nd survey	18-22/6/07	1,026	25/6/07
3rd survey	3-6/7/07	1,011	9/7/07
4th survey	23-26/7/07	1,007	30/7/07
5th survey	6-10/8/07	1,013	13/8/07
6th survey	20-24/8/07	1,010	27/8/07
7th survey	4-7/9/07	1,025	10/9/07
8th survey	17-21/9/07	1,027	25/9/07
9th survey	2-5/10/07	1,008	8/10/07
10th survey	22-25/10/07	1,016	31/10/07

The findings of the above surveys have been uploaded at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) and the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkpop.hku.hk>). At the same time, POP welcome readers to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to email their questions to pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk. We will reply as soon as we can, and will upload the questions and answers to the "Press Corner" of the Platform for public reference.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population in mid-2007. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Sample base	Overall response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
22-25/10/07	1,016	67.4%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples,

we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Beginning in June 2007, POP has been measuring people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals on 2012 CE and LC elections for ten times. Please refer to the POP Site regarding the results of the first nine surveys. Results of the latest survey are as follows:

Date of survey	23-26/7	6-10/8	20-24/8	4-7/9	17-21/9	2-5/10	22-25/10	Latest change
Sample base	1,007	1,013	1,010	1,025	1,027	1,008	1,016	--
Overall response rate	64.9%	63.8%	65.2%	66.0%	65.5%	65.4%	67.4%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
<p>Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage.</p> <p>Do you support or oppose this proposal?*</p>								
Support	56%	56%	55%	59%	57%	58%	53%	-5%
Half-half	20%	20%	18%	14%	16%	17%	20%	+3%
Oppose	15%	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	--
Don't know/hard to say	9%	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	--
<p>Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal?*</p>								
Support	48%	50%	50%	51%	50%	47%	45%	-2%
Half-half	18%	21%	16%	14%	16%	18%	19%	+1%
Oppose	21%	17%	16%	18%	14%	17%	18%	+1%
Don't know/hard to say	13%	13%	18%	17%	20%	18%	19%	+1%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

With respect to the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for CE in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of

approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage." Results of our survey conducted in late-October showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 53% versus 16% opposition. As for the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for Legislative Council in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a 'single seat single vote' simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the 'proportional representation system' so that each voter can cast two votes. Results of our survey conducted in late-October showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 45%, versus 18% opposition.

Besides, the survey gauged respondents' demands for universal suffrage for CE and Legislative Council. Results are as follows:

Date of survey	4-7/9	2-5/10	22-25/10	Latest change
Sample base	1,025	1,008	1,016	--
Overall response rate	66.0%	65.4%	67.4%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of CE by universal suffrage?				
2012 (5 years later)	55%	58%	53%	-5%
2017 (10 years later)	27%	26%	30%	+4%
2022 (15 years later)	5%	5%	4%	-1%
2027 (20 years later)	5%	3%	4%	+1%
Don't know/hard to say	8%	7%	9%	+2%
Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage?				
2012 (5 years later)	64%	67%	57%	-10%
2016 (9 years later)	17%	18%	23%	+5%
2020 (13 years later)	6%	4%	6%	+2%
2024 (17 years later)	2%	2%	2%	--

2028 (21 years later)	4%	2%	3%	+1%
Don't know/hard to say	8%	7%	9%	+2%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Our latest survey shows, if only given the choices of years 2012, 2017, 2022 and 2027, 53% would prefer implementing the selection of CE by universal suffrage in 2012, while 30% chose "2017". The percentages of people who opted for "2022", "2027" and "don't know/hard to say" are 4%, 4% and 9% correspondingly. Regarding the return of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage, if only given the choices of years 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024 and 2028, 57% would prefer implementing the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage in 2012, while 23% chose "2016". The percentages of people who opted for "2020", "2024", "2028" and "don't know/hard to say" are 6%, 2%, 3% and 9% correspondingly.

Besides, the survey gauged respondents' opinions on the consultation of Green Paper on Constitutional Development. Results are as follows:

The consultation period for "Green Paper on Constitutional Development" has ended. CE Donald Tsang said in his Policy Address that Government would collate and summarize the views received as well as submit a report to the Central Authorities, reflecting faithfully the community's views on democratic development. Do you believe CE Donald Tsang will reflect faithfully the community views?*									
Yes	45%	Half-half	29%	No	21%	Don't know/ Hard to say	5%	Total	100%

* Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

Survey findings showed that 45% believed that CE Donald Tsang would reflect faithfully the community's views on democratic development, while 29% said half-half and 21% did not believe. Finally, the survey asked people's views on CE Donald Tsang's speech regarding "democratic development taken to the its full swing would lead to Cultural Revolution", the results is as follows:

In a radio programme, CE Donald Tsang said that when democratic development is "taken to its full swing", it would lead to episodes such as the Cultural Revolution. Later on, he retracted his speech and apologized. Has this incident increased or decreased your confidence in CE's implementation of universal suffrage?									
Increased	3%	Decreased	39%	No effect	53%	Don't know/ Hard to say	5%	Total	100%

CE Donald Tsang earlier in a radio programme said that when democratic development is "taken to its full swing", it would lead to episodes such as the Cultural Revolution. Later on, he retracted his speech and apologized. Survey findings showed that 39% said this incident has decreased their confidence in CE's implementation of universal suffrage, while only 3% said it has increased their confidence and 53% said it had no effect at all.

Commentary

Regarding the design of this first survey conducted after the consultation period of the government's "Green Paper on Constitutional Development", and the findings on universal suffrage timetable, Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, observed, "As the consultation period of the 'Green Paper on Constitutional Development' comes to an end, we also adjust the content of our regular surveys. Resources allowed, we will add more ad hoc questions to address current issues being debated, while we simplify some regular questions which consistently yield stable results. Take this survey as an example, on the question of timetable for universal suffrage, we have used two simplified close-ended questions which we introduced in our seventh survey to gauge people's opinion. We asked people to choose between 2012, 2017, 2022 and 2027 for the implementation of universal suffrage for CE election, and between 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024 and 2028 for Legco election. During the consultation period of the 'Green Paper', we conducted 3 surveys on the timetable of universal suffrage, twice using two sets of parallel questions. When open-ended questions were used, 51% on average said universal suffrage for CE should be implemented by 2012, while 65% said universal suffrage for Legco should be introduced by 2012. When close-ended questions with fixed options were used in the last two surveys, 57% on average said universal suffrage for CE should be implemented by 2012, while 66% said universal suffrage for Legco should be introduced by 2012. These figures did not change much over different surveys. About 50% to 65% on average said universal suffrage should be introduced in 2012. In our latest survey, using close-ended questions, 53% said universal suffrage for CE should be implemented in 2012, while 57% said universal suffrage for Legco should be implemented in 2012. Although both figures have dropped recently, probably due to some ongoing discussions, both of them represent majority view."

Regarding people's support of the pan-democrats' proposals, Robert Chung observed, "Our latest survey shows that people's support of pan-democrats' proposal on 2012 CE election is 53%, which is 5 percentage-points lower than that two weeks ago. People's support of pan-democrats' proposal on 2012 Legco election is 45%, a drop of 2 percentage-points. During the consultation period, we conducted 6 surveys on people's support of these two proposals, their average support rates were 57% and 49% respectively. Both figures have dropped after the consultation, but the changes are not too big."

Finally, on the findings related to current issues, Robert Chung observed, "In between our last two surveys, CE Donald Tsang delivered his policy address. He also made a remark on the relationship between democracy and the Cultural Revolution, which he later retracted with an apology. According to our survey, less than half believes that Tsang would faithfully reflect Hong Kong people's views on democratic development to the Central Government, but more than half also said his remarks on the Cultural Revolution did not change their confidence in his commitment to implement universal suffrage."

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政改方案第十次民意調查

Tenth Public opinion survey on political reform

| [調查方法 / Survey Method](#) | [樣本資料 / Contact Information](#) |
| [人口變項 / Respondents' demographics](#) | [調查問卷 / Full questionnaires](#) |
| [22名民主派立法會議員對港大第十輪民意調查結果的回應](#)

Reponses from 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors to POP's tenth round opinion survey result

[Q1] 基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？(31/10/2007)

[Q1] Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?(31/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	2012年，即係5年後 2012 (5 years later)	2017年，即係10年後 2017 (10 years later)	2022年，即係15年後 2022 (15 years later)	2027年，即係20年後 2027 (20 years later)	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
22-25/10/2007	53.0%	29.6%	4.3%	3.9%	9.3%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	58.4%	25.8%	5.4%	3.3%	7.2%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	54.9%	26.5%	4.9%	5.3%	8.4%	100.0%

[Q2] 基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？(31/10/2007)

[Q2] Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage should be implemented?(31/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	2012年，即係5年後 2012 (5 years later)	2016年，即係9年後 2016 (9 years later)	2020年，即係13年後 2020 (13 years later)	2024年，即係17年後 2024 (17 years later)	2028年，即係21年後 2028 (21 years later)	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total

						2028 (21 years later)	
22-25/10/2007	57.4%	23.2%	5.9%	2.0%	3.0%	8.5%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	66.9%	17.7%	4.2%	1.6%	2.3%	7.3%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	64.2%	17.4%	5.5%	1.5%	3.6%	7.8%	100.0%

[Q3] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(31/10/2007)

[Q3] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councilors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (31/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
22-25/10/2007	14.0%	39.3%	20.1%	10.6%	5.8%	10.2%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	15.4%	42.1%	17.2%	9.4%	6.4%	9.5%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	17.6%	39.8%	16.1%	9.8%	6.5%	10.2%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	18.5%	40.6%	14.4%	9.4%	6.8%	10.3%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	16.2%	38.7%	18.1%	11.5%	5.4%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	15.4%	40.7%	19.5%	9.5%	7.2%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	16.5%	39.6%	20.3%	10.5%	4.4%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	13.1%	35.8%	19.8%	10.6%	9.2%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	21.5%	35.0%	16.9%	8.2%	5.9%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
22-25/10/2007	53.3%	20.1%	16.4%	10.2%	100.0%

2-5/10/2007	57.5%	17.2%	15.8%	9.5%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	57.4%	16.1%	16.3%	10.2%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	59.0%	14.4%	16.2%	10.3%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	54.9%	18.1%	17.0%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	56.1%	19.5%	16.7%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	56.1%	20.3%	14.8%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	48.9%	19.8%	19.8%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	56.5%	16.9%	14.1%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	21.7%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q4] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(31/10/2007)

[Q4] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (31/10/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
22-25/10/2007	7.1%	37.5%	18.5%	13.4%	4.1%	19.4%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	9.8%	37.2%	17.8%	12.7%	4.7%	17.9%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	9.4%	40.9%	15.5%	10.3%	3.9%	19.9%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	11.1%	40.0%	14.2%	12.8%	5.3%	16.5%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	9.7%	40.7%	15.5%	13.1%	3.3%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	10.3%	39.8%	20.6%	11.8%	4.7%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	11.5%	36.4%	18.3%	14.3%	6.9%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.1%	37.6%	18.7%	12.6%	6.6%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	8.7%	36.5%	17.7%	10.0%	5.3%	21.9%	100.0%

1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%
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組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
22-25/10/2007	44.6%	18.5%	17.5%	19.4%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	47.0%	17.8%	17.3%	17.9%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	50.4%	15.5%	14.2%	19.9%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	51.1%	14.2%	18.1%	16.5%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	50.4%	15.5%	16.4%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	50.1%	20.6%	16.6%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	47.9%	18.3%	21.1%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	47.8%	18.7%	19.1%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	45.2%	17.7%	15.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.8%	100.0%

[Q5] 「政制發展綠皮書」諮詢期已經結束，特首曾蔭權係施政報告中話，政府會全面梳理同埋總結所有意見，向中央提出報告，如質反映香港社會對政制發展問題的意見。你有幾相信特首曾蔭權會如質反映香港社會意見？

[Q5] The consultation period for "Green Paper on Constitutional Development" has ended. CE Donald Tsang said in his Policy Address that Government would collate and summarize the views received as well as submit a report to the Central Authorities, reflecting faithfully the community's views on democratic development. Do you believe CE Donald Tsang will reflect faithfully the community views?

調查日期 Date of survey	非常相信 Very Believe	幾相信 Quite believe	一半半 Half-half	幾不相信 Not quite believe	非常不相信 Not very believe	唔知/難講 DK/HS
22-25/10/2007	11.1%	34.2%	28.7%	13.7%	7.1%	5.2%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	相信 Believe	一半半 Half-half	不相信 Not believe	唔知/難講 DK/HS

22-25/10/2007	45.3%	28.7%	20.8%	5.2%
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[Q6] 特首曾蔭權係電台節目中話，民主發展到極端時，就會發生文化大革命之類既事件，但佢期後收回言論及表示抱歉。呢件事有冇增加或者減少你對特首落實普選既信心？

[Q6] In a radio programme, CE Donald Tsang said that when democratic development is "taken to its full swing", it would lead to episodes such as the Cultural Revolution. Later on, he retracted his speech and apologized. Has this incident increased or decreased your confidence in CE's implementation of universal suffrage?

調查日期 Date of survey	增加信心 Increased	減少信心 Decreased	冇影響 No effect	唔知/難講 DK/HS
22-25/10/2007	3.0%	38.3%	52.9%	5.4%

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《港大民意網站》今日發放市民對政改方案的最新調查結果

2007年11月14日新聞公報

| 背景說明 | 最新數據 | 分析評論 | 詳細結果 | 政改方案第十一次民意調查 |

背景說明

2007年5月，22名泛民主派立法會議員與香港大學民意研究計劃達成協議，由民研計劃大概每個月進行兩次民意調查，了解市民對本港推行普選行政長官和立法會的意見。此外，泛民又贊助民研計劃在網上設立《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)之「政制改革民意平台」，讓市民就政制發展公開表達意見。民意平台由民研計劃獨立設計和操作。

民研計劃在過去已經多次解釋有關調查的運作和設計方法，在此再次簡述一下。根據民研計劃與泛民達成的研究協議，本系列政改調查每次都會包括市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度，即一題針對泛民的2012行政長官普選方案，另一題針對泛民的2012立法會普選方案，其他題目則由民研計劃決定，而所有調查中所有問題的設計和分析，亦由民研計劃全權決定。

民研計劃經過全盤考慮所涉及的研究資源和民情狀況後，決定在政改諮詢期結束前的九次調查，除了在每次調查重複測試市民對泛民政改方案的支持程度外，亦會隔次測試市民對普選時間表的訴求，和隔月測試市民對普選條件是否足夠的問題。至於政改諮詢期結束後的調查，則會視乎情況再作調整。就算是諮詢期間進行的調查，民研計劃亦有視乎社會討論的焦點而酌量測試其他議題，作為專題探討。民研計劃在每次公報中都會詳述有關題目的用意和調查結果，亦歡迎各界人士，尤其是調查專業人士，討論調查設計的長短。

迄今為止，泛民議員非常尊重民研計劃的專業執著和獨立自主，對不利自己的數據亦能照單全收。民研計劃除了對泛民議員的胸襟表示讚許外，亦希望其他團體以至政府部門，在委託學術機構進行民意調查時，能夠以同樣態度尊重學術機構的研究自主，讓公民社會穩步發展。

以下是本系列歷次調查的執行和發放日期：

調查期數	調查日期	總樣本數	發放日期
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第一次	1-7/6/07	1,022	10/6/07
第二次	18-22/6/07	1,026	25/6/07
第三次	3-6/7/07	1,011	9/7/07
第四次	23-26/7/07	1,007	30/7/07
第五次	6-10/8/07	1,013	13/8/07
第六次	20-24/8/07	1,010	27/8/07
第七次	4-7/9/07	1,025	10/9/07
第八次	17-21/9/07	1,027	25/9/07
第九次	2-5/10/07	1,008	8/10/07
第十次	22-25/10/07	1,016	31/10/07
第十一次	5-9/11/07	1,009	14/11/07

以上調查的詳細數據已經上載到《香港民意平台》(<http://hkpop.hk>)和《香港大學民意網站》(<http://hkupop.hku.hk>)。民研計劃同時歡迎市民到民意平台上發表意見，亦歡迎新聞記者以電郵方式提出問題，我們會盡快以書面形式回答，並會把提問與回應上載到民意平台的「記者專頁」之中，供各界人士參考。

最新數據

民研計劃今日發放的最新調查結果，已經按照政府統計處提供之2007年中全港人口年齡及性別分佈初步統計數字，以「加權」方法作出調整。現先列出有關調查的樣本資料：

調查日期	總樣本數	回應比率	百分比誤差*
5-9/11/07	1,009	66.3%	+/- 3%

*有關誤差數字均以95%置信水平及整體樣本計算。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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

2007年6月開始，民研計劃已經第十一次測試市民對泛民提出2012年行政長官和立法會普選方案的支持程度，首十次調查的結果請參閱《民意網站》，最新一次調查的結果如下：

調查日期	6-10/8	20-24/8	4-7/9	17-21/9	2-5/10	22-25/10	5-9/11	最新變化
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樣本基數	1,013	1,010	1,025	1,027	1,008	1,016	1,009	--
整體回應比率	63.8%	65.2%	66.0%	65.5%	65.4%	67.4%	66.3%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水 平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**								
支持	56%	55%	59%	57%	58%	53%	56%	+3%
一半半	20%	18%	14%	16%	17%	20%	17%	-3%
反對	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	20%	+4%
唔知/難講	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	7%	-3%
就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？**								
支持	50%	50%	51%	50%	47%	45%	47%	+2%
一半半	21%	16%	14%	16%	18%	19%	19%	--
反對	17%	16%	18%	14%	17%	18%	19%	+1%
唔知/難講	13%	18%	17%	20%	18%	19%	16%	-3%

* 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次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

** 數字採自五等量尺。

對泛民提出的2012年行政長官普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該將現有的800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官」的提問方式詢問市民。11月初進行的調查顯示，這個方案獲得56%支持，20%反對。而對泛民提出的2012年立法會普選方案，調查以「有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票」的提問方式詢問市民。這個方案在11月初獲得47%支持，19%反對。

此外，就測試市民對普選行政長官及立法會的訴求方面，最新結果如下：

調查日期	4-7/9	2-5/10	22-25/10	5-9/11	最新變化
樣本基數	1,025	1,008	1,016	1,009	--

整體回應比率	66.0%	65.4%	67.4%	66.3%	--
百分比誤差 (95%置信水平)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會揀係邊年實現普選行政長官？					
2012年，即係5年後	55%	58%	53%	54%	+1%
2017年，即係10年後	27%	26%	30%	30%	--
2022年，即係15年後	5%	5%	4%	5%	+1%
2027年，即係20年後	5%	3%	4%	5%	+1%
唔知／難講	8%	7%	9%	7%	-2%
基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。如果你只得以下幾個答案選擇，你會揀係邊年實現普選立法會？					
2012年，即係5年後	64%	67%	57%	60%	+3%
2016年，即係9年後	17%	18%	23%	21%	-2%
2020年，即係13年後	6%	4%	6%	7%	+1%
2024年，即係17年後	2%	2%	2%	2%	--
2028年，即係21年後	4%	2%	3%	3%	--
唔知／難講	8%	7%	9%	7%	-2%

*以95%置信水平計，即倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查100次，則95次的結果會在正負誤差之內。

最新調查顯示，如果只得2012、2017、2022和2027年四個答案選擇的話，54%會選2012年實現普選行政長官，30%選2017年，而選2022年、2027年和不知道的百分比分別為5%、5%和7%。普選立法會方面，如果只得2012、2016、2020、2024和2028年五個答案選擇的話，60%會選2012年實現普選立法會，21%選2016年，而選2020、2024、2028年和不知道的百分比分別為7%、2%、3%和7%。

此外，就測試市民對國家領導人在剛舉行的中國共產黨第十七次全國代表大會上發表講話的意見方面，最新結果如下：

中國共產黨最近舉行第十七次全國代表大會，領導人亦作出左好多重要講話。你認為呢個發展有冇增加或者減少香港係2012年會實施普

選既機會？					
機會增加	16%	機會減少	14%	無改變	56%
				唔知／難講	14%
				合計	100%

中國共產黨在最近舉行第十七次全國代表大會上，領導人作出很多重要講話。最新調查顯示，56%相信這些發展對2012年香港實施普選的機會沒有改變，16%表示這些發展會增加機會，而14%則相信會減少機會。最後，調查最後查詢市民對區議會選舉及立法會補選的討論有沒有增加或者減少他們關心政改的意見，結果如下：

最近關於區議會選舉同埋立法會補選既討論，有冇增加或者減少你對政改既關心？					
增加關心	34%	減少關心	3%	冇影響	60%
				唔知／難講	3%
				合計	100%

調查顯示，34%表示有因為近期區議會選舉及立法會補選的討論而增加關心政改，只有3%表示因為這些討論而減少關心政改，而60%表示沒有影響。

分析評論

就《政制發展綠皮書》諮詢期結束後第二次調查的結果，民研計劃主任鍾庭耀分析：「在最新調查中，市民對泛民提出的2012行政長官普選方案的支支持率為56%，比半個月前上升3個百分比；對泛民提出的2012立法會普選方案的支持率則為47%，上升2個百分比。在《政制發展綠皮書》諮詢期間，上述兩個方案在6次調查的平均支持率分別為57%和49%，與最新調查的數字差不多。就普選時間表方面，隨著《綠皮書》諮詢期結束，民研計劃開始採用比較簡單的固定年份提問方法。在最新調查中，54%認為應該在2012年進行普選行政長官，60%認為應該在2012年普選立法會。兩者同屬主流意見，都比上月底的數字輕微上升。至於社會議題方面，調查顯示，大部分市民認為國家領導人在中共十七大的講話，整體上沒有影響香港的民主步伐，認為有正面和負面影響的則各佔一成半，互相抵銷。最後，雖然有六成市民認為近期的區議會選舉和立法會補選，沒有影響他們對政改的關心程度，但亦有三分之一謂關心程度增加，總括來說是一個正面的影響。」

本網站內一切內容與香港大學立場無關。民意專欄內的文章及民意平台內的言論及法律責任由作者自負，其餘內容則由民意研究計劃主任鍾庭耀博士負責。網站所載資料，包括問卷提問方式及各份研究報告，除非特別註明，知知識產權皆由香港大學民意研究計劃擁有後，透過本網站向外面開放。各界人士使用有關資料時，敬請註明出處。

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HKU POP SITE releases the latest survey result on political reform

Press Release on November 14, 2007

[Background](#) | [Latest Figures](#) | [Commentary](#) | [Detailed Findings \(Eleventh Public Opinion Survey on Political Reform\)](#) |

Background

In May 2007, 22 pan-democratic Legislative Councillors reached an agreement with the Public Opinion Programme (POP) at the University of Hong, whereby POP would conduct, roughly twice a month, regular opinion surveys to gauge people's views on universal suffrage of the Chief Executive and the Legislative Council. Moreover, the pan-democrats would also sponsor POP to set up an online "Political Reform Opinion Platform" (PROP) at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) for the public to express their views on political reform. The platform is designed and operated independently by POP.

POP has already explained the operation and design of these surveys many times, we will briefly explain them again. According to research agreement reached between POP and the pan-democrats, every survey in this tracking series of political reform surveys would include two questions on people's support of the political reform proposals by the pan-democrats, one on their proposal for introducing universal suffrage to the CE election in 2012, and the other on introducing universal suffrage to Legco election in 2012. POP would decide on what other questions to ask. Moreover, POP would also be solely responsible for designing and analyzing all questions in all surveys.

After thorough consideration of the resources available and the current social conditions, we decided that in the 9 surveys conducted before the close of the government consultation period on political reform, other than repeating the questions on pan-democrats' proposals each time, we would also measure public opinion on the timetable of universal suffrage in every alternative survey, and to ask people once every two months their views on the sufficiency of conditions in Hong Kong for introducing universal suffrage. After the consultation period, we would adjust our operation according to the current situation. Even during the consultation period, we also compiled ad hoc questions from time to time for feature discussions, depending on the talking points of the time. In every press release which we put out, we would explain in detail the objectives of introducing these questions and their results. We welcome everybody, especially professionals in the polling industry, to comment on the pros and cons of our survey design.

We are glad to report that the pan-democrats have hitherto given us great respect. They fully accepted our research autonomy and professional ethics, even when the findings are not favourable to them. Other than praising them for their open-mindedness, we also hope that other organizations including Government departments would adopt the same attitude to respect the research autonomy of academic institutions when commissioning opinion surveys, so that our civil society can advance to new heights.

Herewith the fieldwork periods and release dates of all surveys of the series:

Serial number	Survey period	Sample size	Release date
1st survey	1-7/6/07	1,022	10/6/07
2nd survey	18-22/6/07	1,026	25/6/07
3rd survey	3-6/7/07	1,011	9/7/07
4th survey	23-26/7/07	1,007	30/7/07
5th survey	6-10/8/07	1,013	13/8/07
6th survey	20-24/8/07	1,010	27/8/07
7th survey	4-7/9/07	1,025	10/9/07
8th survey	17-21/9/07	1,027	25/9/07
9th survey	2-5/10/07	1,008	8/10/07
10th survey	22-25/10/07	1,016	31/10/07
11th survey	5-9/11/07	1,009	14/11/07

The findings of the above surveys have been uploaded at the "Hong Kong People's Opinion Platform" (<http://hkpop.hk>) and the "HKU POP SITE" (<http://hkupop.hku.hk>). At the same time, POP welcome readers to express their views on the platform, while journalists are also welcome to email their questions to <pop.network@hkupop.hku.hk>. We will reply as soon as we can, and will upload the questions and answers to the "Press Corner" of the Platform for public reference.

Latest Figures

The latest survey findings released by POP today have been weighted according to the provisional figures obtained from the Census and Statistics Department regarding the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population in mid-2007. Herewith the contact information for the latest survey:

Date of survey	Sample base	Overall response rate	Sampling error of percentages*
5-9/11/07	1,009	66.3%	+/- 3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Beginning in June 2007, POP has been measuring people's support for the pan-democrats' proposals on 2012 CE and LC elections for eleven times. Please refer to the POP Site regarding the results of the first ten surveys. Results of the latest survey are as follows:

Date of survey	6-10/8	20-24/8	4-7/9	17-21/9	2-5/10	22-25/10	5-9/11	最新變化
Sample base	1,013	1,010	1,025	1,027	1,008	1,016	1,009	--
Overall response rate	63.8%	65.2%	66.0%	65.5%	65.4%	67.4%	66.3%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councillors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage.								
Do you support or oppose this proposal?***								
Support	56%	55%	59%	57%	58%	53%	56%	+3%
Half-half	20%	18%	14%	16%	17%	20%	17%	-3%
Oppose	17%	17%	16%	16%	16%	16%	20%	+4%
Don't know/hard to say	8%	10%	10%	10%	10%	10%	7%	-3%
Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal?***								
Support	50%	50%	51%	50%	47%	45%	47%	+2%
Half-half	21%	16%	14%	16%	18%	19%	19%	--
Oppose	17%	16%	18%	14%	17%	18%	19%	+1%
Don't know/hard to say	13%	18%	17%	20%	18%	19%	16%	-3%

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random

samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.
 ** Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

With respect to the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for CE in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that 400 directly elected district councilors would be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required would be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive would finally be returned by universal suffrage." Results of our survey conducted in early November showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 56% versus 20% opposition. As for the pan-democrats' proposal regarding universal suffrage for Legislative Council in 2012, the question wordings used in this survey were: "It is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Results of our survey conducted in early November showed that this proposal attained a support rate of 47%, versus 19% opposition.

Besides, the survey gauged respondents' demands for universal suffrage for CE and Legislative Council. Results are as follows:

Date of survey	4-7/9	2-5/10	22-25/10	5-9/11	最新變化
Sample base	1,025	1,008	1,016	1,009	--
Overall response rate	66.0%	65.4%	67.4%	66.3%	--
Sampling error of percentages (at 95% confidence level)*	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	+/-3%	--
Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. If only given the following choices, which year would you prefer implementing the selection of CE by universal suffrage?					
2012 (5 years later)	55%	58%	53%	54%	+1%
2017 (10 years later)	27%	26%	30%	30%	--
2022 (15 years later)	5%	5%	4%	5%	+1%
2027 (20 years later)	5%	3%	4%	5%	+1%
Don't know/hard to say	8%	7%	9%	7%	-2%

Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. If only given the following choices, which year would you

prefer implementing the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage?						
2012 (5 years later)	64%	67%	57%	60%	+3%	
2016 (9 years later)	17%	18%	23%	21%	-2%	
2020 (13 years later)	6%	4%	6%	7%	+1%	
2024 (17 years later)	2%	2%	2%	2%	--	
2028 (21 years later)	4%	2%	3%	3%	--	
Don't know/hard to say	8%	7%	9%	7%	-2%	

* "95% confidence level" means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times, using the same questions each time but with different random samples, we would expect 95 times getting a figure within the error margins specified.

Our latest survey shows, if only given the choices of years 2012, 2017, 2022 and 2027, 54% would prefer implementing the selection of CE by universal suffrage in 2012, while 30% chose "2017". The percentages of people who opted for "2022", "2027" and "don't know/hard to say" are 5%, 5% and 7% correspondingly. Regarding the return of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage, if only given the choices of years 2012, 2016, 2020, 2024 and 2028, 60% would prefer implementing the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage in 2012, while 21% chose "2016". The percentages of people who opted for "2020", "2024", "2028" and "don't know/hard to say" are 7%, 2%, 3% and 7% correspondingly.

Besides, the survey gauged respondents' opinions on the speech given by leaders of China during the 17th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party. Results are as follows:

The Chinese Communist Party recently held its 17th National Congress and the leaders gave many important speeches. Do you believe this development will increase or decrease the chance of Hong Kong's implementation of universal suffrage in 2012?						
Increased	16%	Decreased	14%	No effect	56%	Don't know/ Hard to say
					14%	Total
						100%

The Chinese Communist Party recently held the 17th National Congress and the leaders gave many important speeches. Survey findings showed that 56% believed that this development would have no effect on the chance of Hong Kong's implementation of universal suffrage in 2012, while 16% said it would increase the chance and 14% believed it would decrease the chance. Finally, the survey asked people's views on whether the recent discussion on District Council election and Legislative Council by-election has any effect on their concern over political reform, the results is as follows:

Has the recent discussion on District Council election and Legislative Council by-election increased or decreased your concern	

over political reform?									
Increased	34%	Decreased	3%	No effect	60%	Don't know/ Hard to say	3%	Total	100%

Survey findings showed that 34% said the recent discussion on District Council election and Legislative Council by-election has increased their concern over political reform, while only 3% said it has decreased their concern and 60% said it had no effect at all.

Commentary

On the findings of this second survey conducted after the consultation period of the government's "Green Paper on Constitutional Development", Robert Ting-Yiu Chung, Director of Public Opinion Programme, observed, "Our latest survey shows that people's support of pan-democrats' proposal on 2012 CE election is 56%, or 3 percentage-points up from that registered two weeks ago. People's support of pan-democrats' proposal on 2012 Legco election is 47%, up 2 percentage-points. During the consultation period, we conducted 6 surveys on people's support of these two proposals, and their average support rates were 57% and 49% respectively, very close to those registered in our latest survey. On the timetable for universal suffrage, as the consultation period of the 'Green Paper on Constitutional Development' came to an end, we began to use two simplified close-ended questions to gauge people's opinion. In our latest survey, 54% said universal suffrage for CE should be implemented by 2012, while 60% said universal suffrage for Legco should be introduced by 2012. Both figures are slightly higher than those registered late last month, and both represent majority view. On current issues, our survey shows that most people think that the speeches made by Chinese leaders during the 17th National Congress of the Chinese Communist Party would not affect the pace of democracy in Hong Kong. About 15% both ways said there are positive and negative effects, so they cancel out each other. Finally, although 60% said that the ongoing District Council election and Legislative Council by-election have no effect on their concern over political reform, one-third said their concern has increased. The overall effect is therefore positive."

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政改方案第十一次民意調查

Eleventh Public opinion survey on political reform

| [調查方法 / Survey Method](#) | [樣本資料 / Contact Information](#) |
| [人口變項 / Respondents' demographics](#) | [調查問卷 / Full questionnaires](#) |

[Q1] 基本法第45條寫明行政長官既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至普選產生。咁你認為應該係邊一年實現普選行政長官？(14/11/2007)

[Q1] Article 45 of Basic Law states that the method for selecting the Chief Executive shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the HKSAR and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of the Chief Executive by universal suffrage should be implemented?(14/11/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	2012年，即係5年後 2012 (5 years later)	2017年，即係10年後 2017 (10 years later)	2022年，即係15年後 2022 (15 years later)	2027年，即係20年後 2027 (20 years later)	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
5-9/11/2007	53.9%	29.9%	5.1%	4.5%	6.5%	100.0%
22-25/10/2007	53.0%	29.6%	4.3%	3.9%	9.3%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	58.4%	25.8%	5.4%	3.3%	7.2%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	54.9%	26.5%	4.9%	5.3%	8.4%	100.0%

[Q2] 基本法第68條寫明立法會既產生辦法根據香港既「實際情況和循序漸進的原則」，最終達至全面普選。你認為應該係邊一年實現普選立法會？(14/11/2007)

[Q2] Article 68 of Basic Law states that the method for forming the Legislative Council shall be specified in the light of the actual situation in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and in accordance with the principle of gradual and orderly progress. The ultimate aim is the election of all the members of the Legislative Council by universal suffrage. Which year do you think the selection of Legislative Councilors by universal suffrage should be implemented?(14/11/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	2012年，即係5年後 2012 (5 years later)	2016年，即係9年後 2016 (9 years later)	2020年，即係13年後 2020 (13 years later)	2024年，即係17年後 2024 (17 years later)	2028年，即係21年後 2028 (21 years later)	唔知／難講 DK/HS	合計 Total

5-9/11/2007	60.2%	21.1%	7.1%	1.5%	3.4%	6.8%	100.0%
22-25/10/2007	57.4%	23.2%	5.9%	2.0%	3.0%	8.5%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	66.9%	17.7%	4.2%	1.6%	2.3%	7.3%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	64.2%	17.4%	5.5%	1.5%	3.6%	7.8%	100.0%

[Q3] 就2012年行政長官選舉方面，有意見認為應該將現有既800人選舉委員會，加上約400名民選區議員，組成約1,200人既提名委員會，而50名委員可提名1位行政長官候選人，最後由市民一人一票選出行政長官。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(14/11/2007)

[Q3] Regarding the Chief Executive election in 2012, it is proposed that 400 directly elected district councilors should be added to the existing 800-member Election Committee, adding up to a total of approximately 1,200 committee members. The number of subscribers required should be 50 regardless of the sector they belong to. The Chief Executive should ultimately be elected by universal suffrage. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (14/11/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/H/S	合計 Total
5-9/11/2007	16.8%	39.6%	16.6%	10.0%	9.6%	7.4%	100.0%
22-25/10/2007	14.0%	39.3%	20.1%	10.6%	5.8%	10.2%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	15.4%	42.1%	17.2%	9.4%	6.4%	9.5%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	17.6%	39.8%	16.1%	9.8%	6.5%	10.2%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	18.5%	40.6%	14.4%	9.4%	6.8%	10.3%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	16.2%	38.7%	18.1%	11.5%	5.4%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	15.4%	40.7%	19.5%	9.5%	7.2%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	16.5%	39.6%	20.3%	10.5%	4.4%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	13.1%	35.8%	19.8%	10.6%	9.2%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	21.5%	35.0%	16.9%	8.2%	5.9%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	18.7%	33.0%	21.7%	10.3%	6.3%	9.9%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/H/S	合計 Total

5-9/1/2007	56.4%	16.6%	19.7%	7.4%	100.0%
22-25/10/2007	53.3%	20.1%	16.4%	10.2%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	57.5%	17.2%	15.8%	9.5%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	57.4%	16.1%	16.3%	10.2%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	59.0%	14.4%	16.2%	10.3%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	54.9%	18.1%	17.0%	10.0%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	56.1%	19.5%	16.7%	7.7%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	56.1%	20.3%	14.8%	8.8%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	48.9%	19.8%	19.8%	11.6%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	56.5%	16.9%	14.1%	12.6%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	51.8%	21.7%	16.6%	9.9%	100.0%

[Q4] 就2012年立法會選舉方面，有意見認為應該採用混合選舉模式，一半議席由單議席單票以簡單多數制產生，另一半議席則由全港單一選區按比例代表制產生，每名市民可以投兩票。你有幾支持或者反對呢個方案？(14/11/2007)

[Q4] Regarding the Legislative Council election in 2012, it is proposed that a mixed election model would be adopted, whereby half of the seats would be returned by a "single seat single vote" simple majority system. The other half of the seats would be returned through elections by the "proportional representation system" so that each voter can cast two votes. Do you support or oppose this proposal? (14/11/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	非常支持 Very Support	幾支持 Quite Support	一半/一般 Half-half	幾反對 Quite Oppose	非常反對 Very Oppose	唔知難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
5-9/11/2007	10.4%	36.4%	18.5%	13.4%	5.7%	15.6%	100.0%
22-25/10/2007	7.1%	37.5%	18.5%	13.4%	4.1%	19.4%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	9.8%	37.2%	17.8%	12.7%	4.7%	17.9%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	9.4%	40.9%	15.5%	10.3%	3.9%	19.9%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	11.1%	40.0%	14.2%	12.8%	5.3%	16.5%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	9.7%	40.7%	15.5%	13.1%	3.3%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	10.3%	39.8%	20.6%	11.8%	4.7%	12.8%	100.0%

23-26/7/2007	11.5%	36.4%	18.3%	14.3%	6.9%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	10.1%	37.6%	18.7%	12.6%	6.6%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	8.7%	36.5%	17.7%	10.0%	5.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	9.6%	29.9%	21.2%	15.8%	4.7%	18.8%	100.0%

組合數據 Collapsed data

調查日期 Date of survey	支持 Support	一半半/一般 Half-half	反對 Oppose	唔知/難講 DK/HS	合計 Total
5-9/11/2007	46.8%	18.5%	19.1%	15.6%	100.0%
22-25/10/2007	44.6%	18.5%	17.5%	19.4%	100.0%
2-5/10/2007	47.0%	17.8%	17.3%	17.9%	100.0%
17-21/9/2007	50.4%	15.5%	14.2%	19.9%	100.0%
4-7/9/2007	51.1%	14.2%	18.1%	16.5%	100.0%
20-24/8/2007	50.4%	15.5%	16.4%	17.7%	100.0%
6-10/8/2007	50.1%	20.6%	16.6%	12.8%	100.0%
23-26/7/2007	47.9%	18.3%	21.1%	12.7%	100.0%
3-6/7/2007	47.8%	18.7%	19.1%	14.4%	100.0%
18-22/6/2007	45.2%	17.7%	15.3%	21.9%	100.0%
1-7/6/2007	39.5%	21.2%	20.5%	18.8%	100.0%

[Q5] 中國共產黨最近舉行第十七次全國代表大會，領導人亦作出左好多重要講話。你認為呢個發展有冇增加或者減少香港係2012年會實施普選既機會？
(14/11/2007)

[Q5] The Chinese Communist Party recently held its 17th National Congress and the leaders gave many important speeches. Do you believe this development will increase or decrease the chance of Hong Kong's implementation of universal suffrage in 2012? (14/11/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	機會增加 Increased	機會減少 Decreased	無改變 No effect	唔知/難講 DK/HS
5-9/11/2007	16.0%	13.5%	56.1%	14.4%

[Q6] 最近關於區議會選舉同埋立法會補選既討論，有冇增加或者減少你對政改既關心？(14/11/2007)
 [Q6] Has the recent discussion on District Council election and Legislative Council by-election increased or decreased your concern over political reform? (14/11/2007)

調查日期 Date of survey	增加關心 Increased	減少關心 Decreased	冇影響 No effect	唔知/難講 DK/HS
5-9/11/2007	34.4%	2.6%	59.7%	3.3%

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七成市民認為政制發展方案的最終決定權在中央

政府早前發表政制發展綠皮書，就行政長官和立法會普選方案進行諮詢，香港研究協會就此於 7 月 30 日至 8 月 6 日展開全港隨機抽樣電話訪問，成功訪問了 1644 名十八歲或以上市民，以了解市民對政制發展綠皮書的意見。

調查結果顯示：二成三受訪者對政制發展綠皮書的整體評價為「滿意」，表示「一般」的佔二成八，表示「不滿意」的佔二成二，而表示「不知道綠皮書內容」的則佔二成四。對於政制發展綠皮書是否能有效推動政制發展，三成四受訪者表示「是」，而表示「不是」及「無意見」的則各佔三成三。

當問及政制發展方案最難通過的一關是甚麼時，最多受訪者認為是得到「民意支持」，佔三成一；其次是「立法會三分之二多數支持」，佔二成六；再次是「人大常委會批准或備案」，佔一成四；而表示「行政長官同意」的，則佔一成二。至於政制發展方案的最終決定權，七成受訪者表示權在「中央」，表示在「特區政府」的佔一成，而表示在「立法會」的則佔一成。〈政制發展綠皮書〉指「香港的政制發展須達至普選的最終目標是根據〈基本法〉，而非〈公民權利和政治權利國際公約〉所訂定的」，四成七受訪者對此表示「認同」，表示「不認同」的佔二成八，而表示「無意見」的則佔二成半。

行政長官普選方面，一成八受訪者表示「有信心」在今次諮詢中就能就普選方案達成共識，表示「信心一般」的佔四成，而表示「無信心」的則佔三成二。對於行政長官候選人的產生方法，四成四受訪者認為應該「由提名委員會整體通過及提名」，認為應「由提名委員會部份委員提名」的佔三成，而表示「無意見」的則佔二成六。至於普選行政長官應否加入篩選機制，確保候選人能被中央接受，以防出現憲制危機，五成受訪者表示「應該」，表示「不應該」的佔三成三，而表示「無意見」的則佔一成七。對於行政長官的普選步伐，四成二受訪者認為應該「在 2012 年直接成立提名委員會達至普選」，二成八認為應該「先經過一個過渡期，在 2017 年達至普選」，而認為應該「先經過一個過渡期，在 2017 年以後達至普選」的則佔二成一。

立法會普選方面，一成半受訪者表示「有信心」在今次諮詢中就能就普選方案達成共識，表示「信心一般」的佔三成九，而表示「無信心」的則佔三成七。對於立法會的普選步伐，四成受訪者認為應該「在 2012 年一步達至普選」，二成七認為應該「分階段在 2016 年達至普選」，而認為應該「分階段在 2016 年以後達至普選」的則佔二成三。調查亦問及立法會普選應否保留功能界別議席，四成九受訪者認為「應該」，表示「不應該」的佔三成二，而表示「無意見」的則佔一成九。

香港研究協會負責人表示，在今次諮詢中就行政長官及立法會的普選方案能否達成共識，表示「無信心」的受訪者比表示「有信心」的分別多出一成四及二成二，反映多數市民對政制發展方案達成共識不感樂觀。對於雙普選的時間表，調查結果顯示：認為應在 2017 年或以後達至行政長官普選的受訪者共佔四成九，比認為在 2012 年達至普選的多百分之七；而認為應在 2016 年或以後達至立法會普選的受訪者共佔五成，比認為在 2012 年一步達至普選的多百分之十；反映多數市民並不急於在 2012 年達至雙普選。值得注意的是，有七成受訪者認為政制發展方案的最終決定權是在中央，並有五成受訪者贊成普選行政長官加入篩選機制以確保行政長官候選人能被中央接受，反映市民普遍明白中央在香港政制發展問題上的角色，亦對中央擁有最終決定權給予充分的尊重和肯定。

香港研究協會負責人建議政府於綠皮書諮詢期間，採取多元化而有效的諮詢途徑，深入淺出地向市民講解綠皮書的內容，收集各界意見，凝聚社會共識，務求制定一套能被各方接受的雙普選方案，以推動香港民主政制的發展。

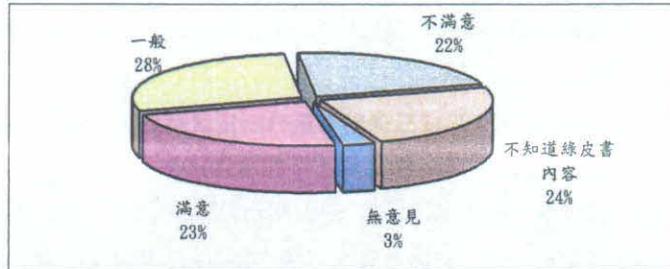
附件：調查結果分析圖表(共三頁)

香港研究協會

問卷名稱：市民對政制發展綠皮書的意見調查
 調查期間：2007年7月30日至8月6日
 有效問卷數目：1644份
 調查方法：以隨機抽取電話號碼作全港性電話調查
 調查目的：政府早前發表政制發展綠皮書，就行政長官和立法會普選方案進行諮詢。
 本會就此進行調查，以了解市民對政制發展綠皮書的意見。

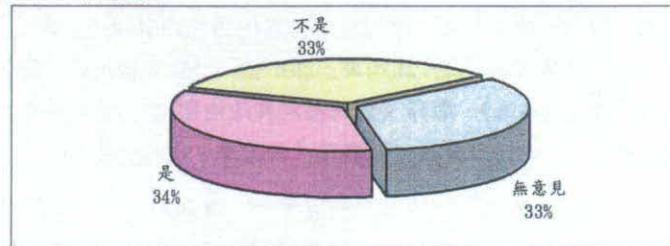
1 受訪者對政制發展綠皮書的整體評價是：

滿意	23%
一般	28%
不滿意	22%
不知道綠皮書內容	24%
無意見	3%



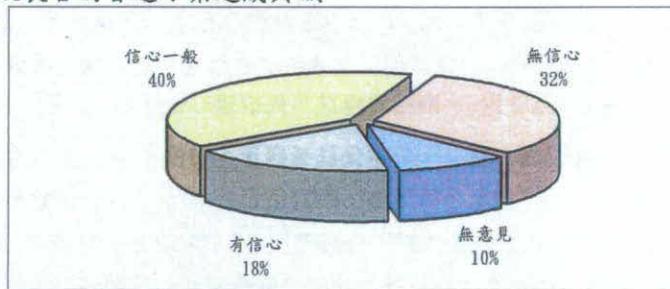
2 受訪者認為政制發展綠皮書是否能有效推動政制發展：

是	34%
不是	33%
無意見	33%



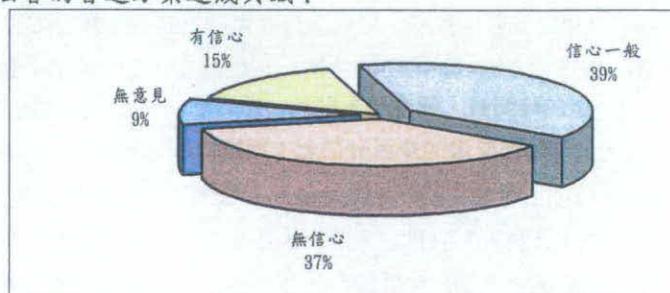
3 受訪者是否有信心在今次諮詢中能就行政長官的普選方案達成共識：

有信心	18%
信心一般	40%
無信心	32%
無意見	10%



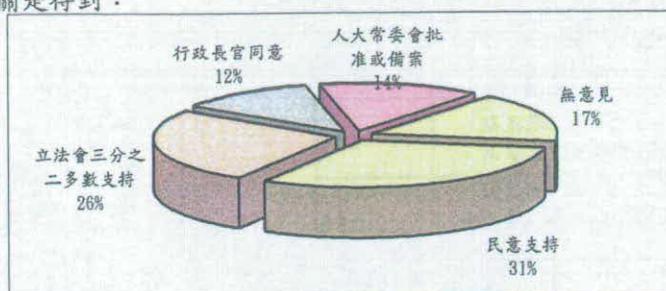
4 受訪者是否有信心在今次諮詢中能就立法會的普選方案達成共識？

有信心	15%
信心一般	39%
無信心	37%
無意見	9%



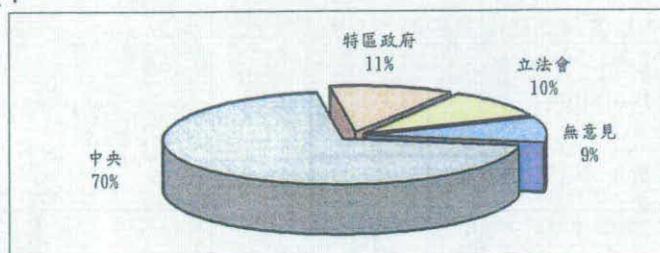
5 受訪者認為政制發展方案最難通過的一關是得到：

民意支持	31%
立法會三分之二多數支持	26%
行政長官同意	12%
人大常委會批准或備案	14%
無意見	17%



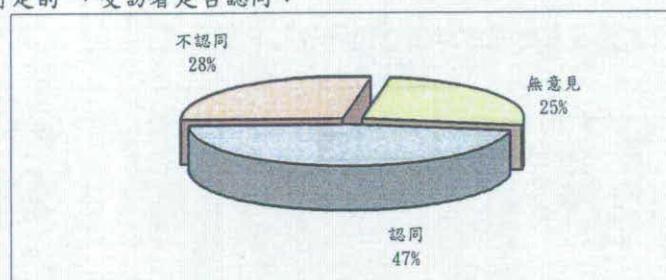
6 受訪者認為政制發展方案的最終決定權是在：

中央	70%
特區政府	11%
立法會	10%
無意見	9%



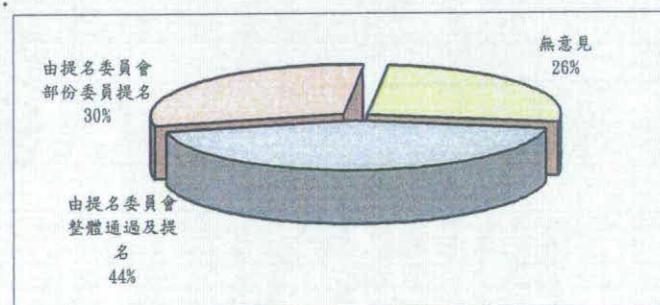
7 《政制發展綠皮書》指“香港的政制發展須達至普選的最終目標是根據《基本法》，而非《公民權利和政治權利國際公約》所訂定的”，受訪者是否認同：

認同	47%
不認同	28%
無意見	25%



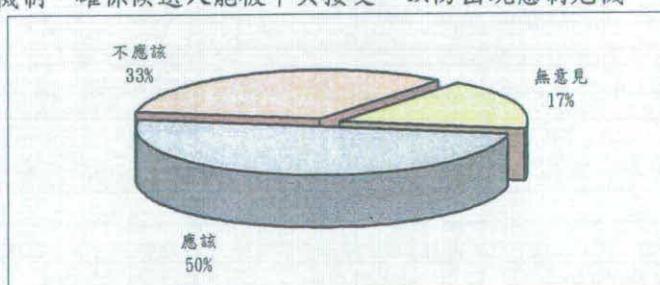
8 受訪者認為行政長官候選人的產生應該：

由提名委員會整體通過及提名	44%
由提名委員會部份委員提名	30%
無意見	26%



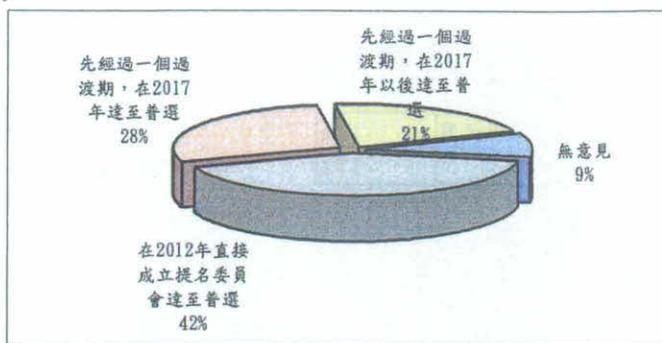
9 受訪者認為普選行政長官應否加入篩選機制，確保候選人能被中央接受，以防出現憲制危機：

應該	50%
不應該	33%
無意見	17%



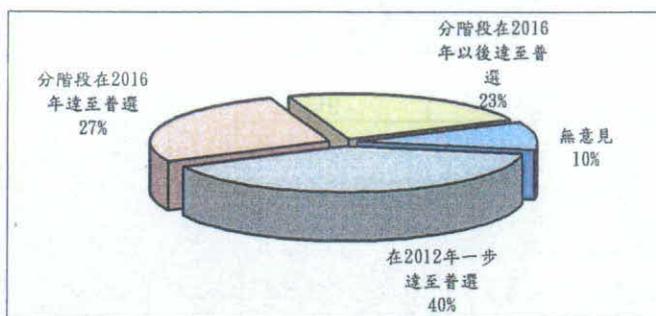
10 受訪者認為行政長官普選的步伐應該是：

在2012年直接成立提名委員會達至普選	42%
先經過一個過渡期，在2017年達至普選	28%
先經過一個過渡期，在2017年以後達至普選	21%
無意見	9%



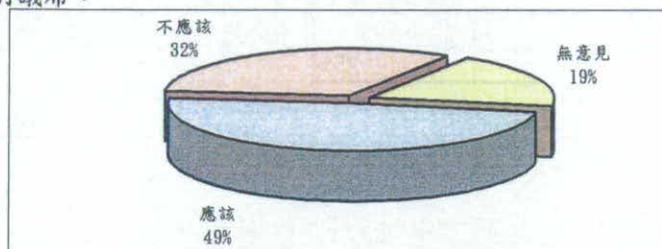
11 受訪者認為立法會普選的步伐應該是：

在2012年一步達至普選	40%
分階段在2016年達至普選	27%
分階段在2016年以後達至普選	23%
無意見	10%



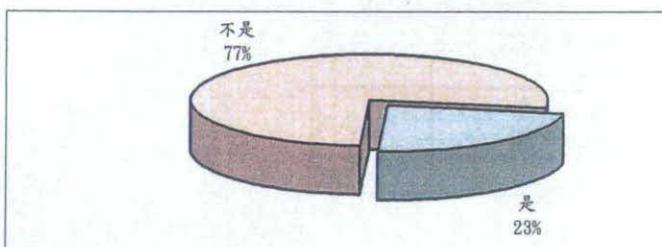
12 受訪者認為立法會普選應否保留功能界別議席：

應該	49%
不應該	32%
無意見	19%



13 受訪者是否功能組別的選民

是	23%
不是	77%



14 受訪者的年齡分佈

18至30歲	24%
31至40歲	20%
41至65歲	49%
65歲以上	7%

15 受訪者屬於

學生	7%
在職人士	58%
家庭主婦	14%
退休人士	15%
其他	6%

16 受訪者的學歷分佈

小學或以下	7%
中學	50%
大專或以上	43%

17 受訪者認為自己是

低收入人士	43%
中產人士	51%
高收入人士	6%

五成四市民贊成 2016 年或以後普選立法會

香港研究協會於 9 月 1 日至 5 日展開全港隨機抽樣電話訪問，成功訪問 1135 名十八歲或以上市民，以了解市民對政制發展綠皮書的最新意見。

行政長官普選方面，四成半受訪者「贊成」將“行政長官選舉委員會”重組為“提名委員會”，而「不贊成」的則佔一成九，「無意見」的佔三成六。當問及“提名委員會”應該由多少人組成時，最多受訪者認為應該「由多於 800 人組成」，佔六成一；其次是「由 800 人組成」，佔一成九；而表示「無意見」及「由少於 800 人組成」的則分別佔一成二及百分之八。

調查顯示，多數受訪者認為行政長官普選應該有「最多 2 至 4 名」候選人，佔四成四；其次是「最多 8 名」，佔兩成六，而表示應該有「10 名或以上」的則佔一成八。調查亦問及受訪者對行政長官普選步伐的意見，四成二受訪者認為應該「在 2012 年直接成立提名委員會達至普選」，兩成七認為應該「先經過一個過渡期，在 2017 年達至普選」，而認為「先經過一個過渡期，在 2017 年以後達至普選」的則佔兩成三。

另外，調查又發現，五成一受訪者認為 2012 年普選行政長官的提議「不能夠」得到立法會三份之二議員的通過，認為「能夠」的佔兩成九，而「無意見」的則佔兩成。如果 2012 年不能普選行政長官，五成三受訪者表示「接受」2017 年進行普選，三成二表示「不接受」，而「無意見」的則佔一成半。

至於立法會普選方面，三成九受訪者認為應該「在 2012 年一步達至普選」，兩成八受訪者認為應該「分階段在 2016 年以後達至普選」，而表示應該「分階段在 2016 年達至普選」的則佔兩成六。另外，五成受訪者認為 2012 年普選立法會這提議「不能夠」得到立法會三份之二議員的通過，認為「能夠」的佔三成，而「無意見」的則佔兩成。如果 2012 年不能普選立法會，五成二受訪者「接受」2016 年進行普選，表示「不接受」的佔三成，而「無意見」的則佔一成七。對於立法會普選應否保留功能界別議席，四成八受訪者表示「應該」，表示「不應該」的佔三成二，而「無意見」的則佔兩成。如果功能界別議席可經功能界別提名後，由市民普選產生，五成六受訪者會「同意」保留功能界別議席，而「不同意」的則佔兩成半。至於政制發展方案的最終決定權，六成八受訪者認為權在「中央」，一成二受訪者認為權在「特區政府」，而認為權在「立法會」的則佔一成。

香港研究協會負責人表示，行政長官普選方面，四成半受訪者贊成將“行政長官選舉委員會”重組為“提名委員會”，顯示市民大多贊同改變委員會的功能，即由直接選出行政長官轉為替市民提名合適的候選人。協會負責人指出，近五成受訪者認為立法會普選應該保留功能界別議席，反映多數市民頗認同其在立法會內所發揮的議政功能，而當功能界別議席可經功能界別提名後由市民普選產生時，同意保留功能界別議席的受訪者則更達五成六，這說明市民重視功能界別發揮的均衡參與作用，希望通過普選擴大有關議席的民意基礎。

至於行政長官及立法會普選步伐方面，認為應在 2017 年或以後達至行政長官普選的受訪者共佔五成，比認為應在 2012 年達至普選的多百分之八；而認為應在 2016 年或以後達至立法會普選的受訪者則共佔五成四，比認為應在 2012 年一步達至普選的多一成半，這反映多數市民認為 2012 年並非雙普選的最適當時機。

值得注意的是，如果 2012 年不能進行雙普選，有五成二受訪者接受 2016 年普選立法會及五成三受訪者接受 2017 年普選行政長官，反映 2016 年普選立法會及 2017 年普選行政長官更符合多數市民的意願。

香港研究協會負責人希望政府繼續積極透過不同途徑收集市民的意見，促使社會就政制發展的具體細節形成更廣泛的共識，最後制定一套可行而又能夠獲得各方支持的雙普選方案。

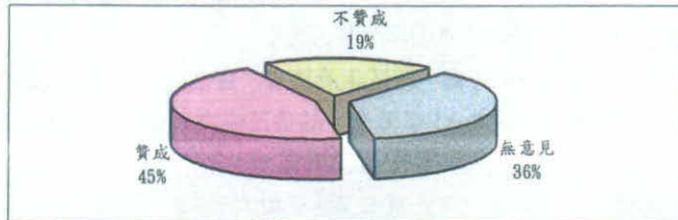
附件：調查結果分析圖表(共三頁)

香港研究協會

問卷名稱：市民對政制發展綠皮書的意見調查(二)
 調查期間：2007年9月1日至9月5日
 有效問卷數目：1135份
 調查方法：以隨機抽取電話號碼作全港性電話調查
 調查目的：政府早前發表政制發展綠皮書，就行政長官和立法會普選方案進行諮詢。
 本會就此進行跟進調查，以了解市民對政制發展綠皮書的最新意見。

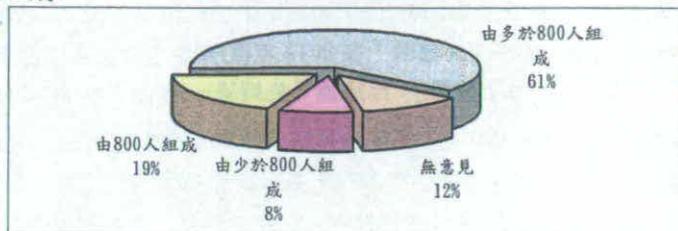
1 受訪者是否贊成將“行政長官選舉委員會”重組為“提名委員會”：

贊成	45%
不贊成	19%
無意見	36%



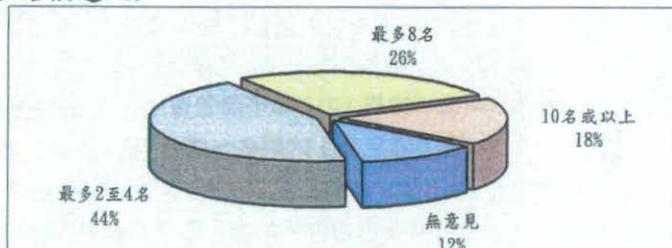
2 受訪者認為“提名委員會”應該由多少人組成：

由少於800人組成	8%
由800人組成	19%
由多於800人組成	61%
無意見	12%



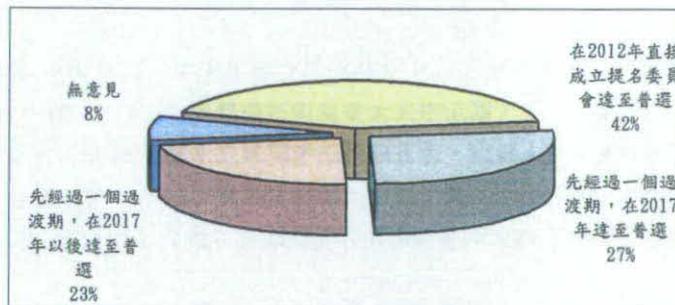
3 如果普選行政長官，受訪者認為應該有多少名候選人：

最多2至4名	44%
最多8名	26%
10名或以上	18%
無意見	12%



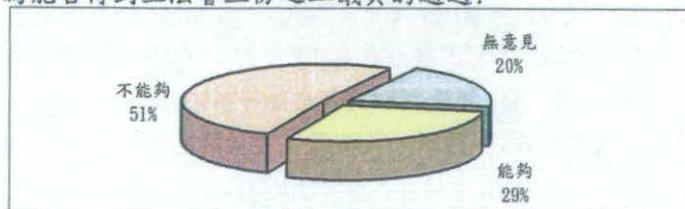
4 受訪者認為行政長官普選的步伐應該是：

在2012年直接成立提名委員會達至普選	42%
先經過一個過渡期，在2017年達至普選	27%
先經過一個過渡期，在2017年以後達至普選	23%
無意見	8%



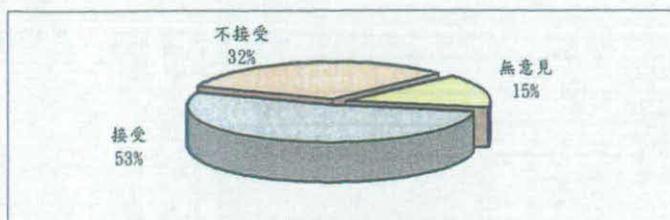
5 有人提議2012年普選行政長官，受訪者認為能否得到立法會三份之二議員的通過：

能夠	29%
不能夠	51%
無意見	20%



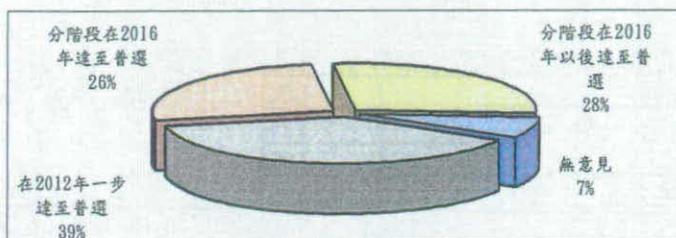
6 如果2012年不能普選行政長官，受訪者是否接受2017年進行普選：

接受	53%
不接受	32%
無意見	15%



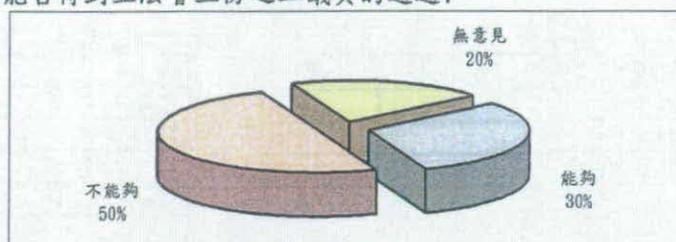
7 受訪者認為立法會普選的步伐應該是：

在2012年一步達至普選	39%
分階段在2016年達至普選	26%
分階段在2016年以後達至普選	28%
無意見	7%



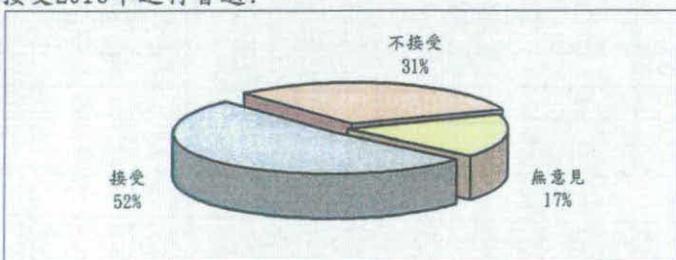
8 有人提議2012年普選立法會，受訪者認為能否得到立法會三分之二議員的通過：

能夠	30%
不能夠	50%
無意見	20%



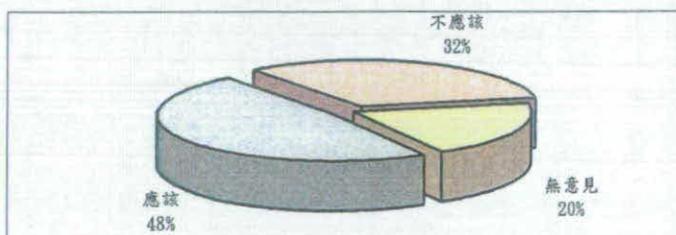
9 如果2012年不能普選立法會，受訪者是否接受2016年進行普選：

接受	52%
不接受	31%
無意見	17%



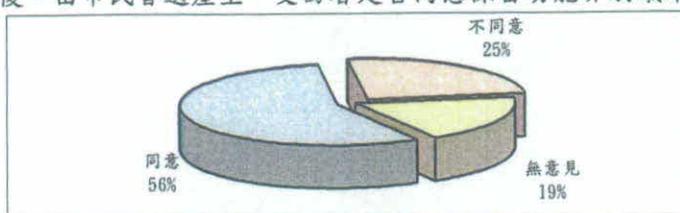
10 受訪者認為立法會普選應否保留功能界別議席：

應該	48%
不應該	32%
無意見	20%



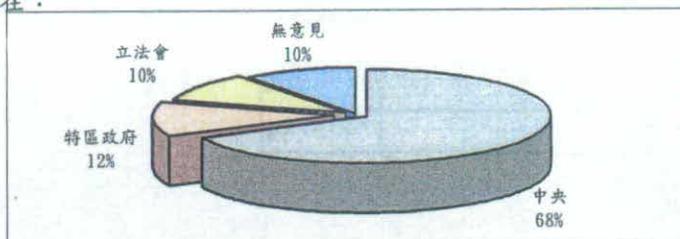
11 如果功能界別議席可以經功能界別提名之後，由市民普選產生，受訪者是否同意保留功能界別議席：

同意	56%
不同意	25%
無意見	19%



12 受訪者認為政制發展方案的最終決定權是在：

中央	68%
特區政府	12%
立法會	10%
無意見	10%



13 受訪者的年齡分佈：

18至30歲	23%
31至40歲	22%
41至65歲	49%
65歲以上	6%

14 受訪者屬於

學生	8%
在職人士	60%
家庭主婦	13%
退休人士	13%
其他	6%

15 受訪者的學歷分佈

小學或以下	7%
中學	49%
大專或以上	44%

16 受訪者認為自己是

低收入人士	43%
中產人士	51%
高收入人士	6%

市民對綠皮書的意見趨於穩定

政制發展綠皮書已經發表超過兩個月，而諮詢期將於 10 月 10 日結束，香港研究協會繼月初進行相關調查後，於 9 月 18 至 22 日再次展開全港隨機抽樣電話訪問，成功訪問 1006 名十八歲或以上市民，跟進市民對綠皮書的最新意見。

行政長官普選方面，四成二受訪者「贊成」將“行政長官選舉委員會”重組為“提名委員會”，較上次調查微跌百分之三，而「不贊成」的則佔兩成一，較上次升百分之二。至於“提名委員會”應該由多少人組成，認為應該「由多於 800 人組成」的最多，佔六成一；其次是「由 800 人組成」，佔一成九，這兩項的比例與上次相同；而「由少於 800 人組成」的則佔百分之七，跌百分之一。

調查發現，較多受訪者認為行政長官普選應該有「最多 2 至 4 名」候選人，佔四成四的比例不變；其次是「最多 8 名」，佔兩成半，跌百分之一；而表示應該有「10 名或以上」的則佔一成九，升百分之一。至於行政長官的普選步伐，四成三受訪者認為應該「在 2012 年直接成立提名委員會達至普選」，升百分之一；兩成九認為應該「先經過一個過渡期，在 2017 年達至普選」，升百分之二；而認為「先經過一個過渡期，在 2017 年以後達至普選」的則佔兩成三，比例維持不變。

調查又發現，五成三受訪者認為 2012 年普選行政長官的提議「不能夠」得到立法會三份之二議員的通過，升百分之二；認為「能夠」的佔兩成七，跌百分之二。如果 2012 年不能普選行政長官，五成四受訪者表示「接受」2017 年進行普選，升百分之一；兩成九表示「不接受」，跌百分之三。

立法會普選方面，三成八受訪者認為應該「在 2012 年一步達至普選」，跌百分之一；兩成九受訪者認為應該「分階段在 2016 年達至普選」，升百分之三；而表示應該「分階段在 2016 年以後達至普選」的則佔兩成七，跌百分之一。另外，四成八受訪者認為 2012 年普選立法會這提議「不能夠」得到立法會三份之二議員的通過，跌百分之二；認為「能夠」的佔三成，升百分之一。如果 2012 年不能普選立法會，五成二受訪者「接受」2016 年或以後進行普選，表示「不接受」的佔三成，而「無意見」的則佔一成七，這幾項比例皆維持不變。對於立法會普選應否保留功能界別議席，四成九受訪者表示「應該」，升百分之一；表示「不應該」的佔三成二，比例維持不變。如果功能界別議席可以經功能界別提名後，由市民普選產生，五成半受訪者「同意」保留功能界別議席，跌百分之一；而「不同意」的則佔兩成六，升百分之一。至於政制發展方案的最終決定權，六成六受訪者認為權在「中央」，跌百分之二；一成四認為權在「特區政府」，而認為權在「立法會」的則佔一成二，兩者皆分別升百分之二。

香港研究協會負責人表示，是次調查結果與上次相若，只有些微變化，反映經過兩個多月的諮詢，市民對政制發展的意向已趨於穩定。在市民最關注的普選步伐方面，認為應在 2017 年或以後達至行政長官普選的比認為應在 2012 年達至普選的多出百分之九；而認為應在 2016 年或以後達至立法會普選的比認為應在 2012 年一步達至普選的多一成八，差距拉大了三個百分點。協會負責人指出，這反映多數市民仍然認為 2012 年並非雙普選的最適當時機，他們期望先經過一個過渡期，讓各方做好充分準備，再逐步實現雙普選。

值得注意的是，如果 2012 年不能進行雙普選，有五成二受訪者接受 2016 年或以後普選立法會及五成四受訪者接受 2017 年普選行政長官，反映市民在普選問題上態度趨於現實。

香港研究協會負責人希望政府把握餘下的半個月時間，繼續積極聽取社會各界的意見，致力推動社會就政制發展的各項安排形成更廣泛的社會共識，制定一套具民意基礎的雙普選方案。

附件：調查結果分析圖表(共三頁)

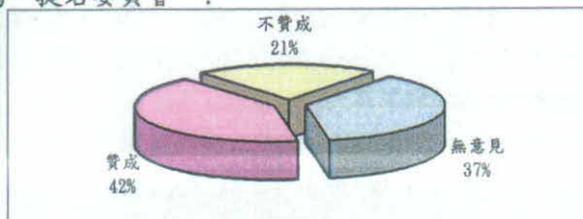
香港研究協會

問卷名稱：市民對政制發展綠皮書的意見調查(三)
 調查期間：2007年9月18日至9月22日
 有效問卷數目：1006份
 調查方法：以隨機抽取電話號碼作全港性電話調查
 調查目的：政府早前發表政制發展綠皮書，就行政長官和立法會普選方案進行諮詢。
 本會就此進行跟進調查，以了解市民對政制發展綠皮書的最新意見。

1 受訪者是否贊成將“行政長官選舉委員會”重組為“提名委員會”：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
贊成	42%	45%	-3%
不贊成	21%	19%	2%
無意見	37%	36%	1%

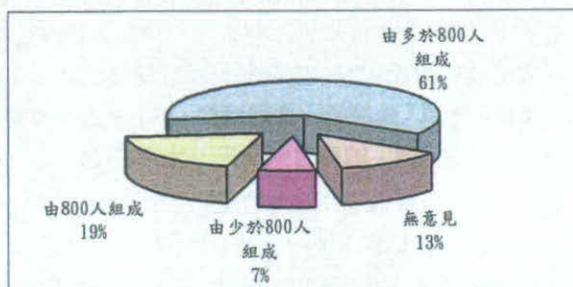
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



2 受訪者認為“提名委員會”應該由多少人組成：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
由少於800人組成	7%	8%	-1%
由800人組成	19%	19%	-
由多於800人組成	61%	61%	-
無意見	13%	12%	1%

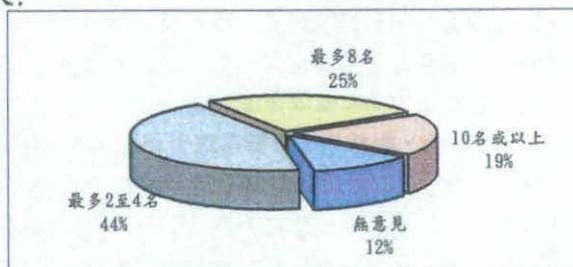
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



3 如果普選行政長官，受訪者認為應該有多少名候選人：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
最多2至4名	44%	44%	-
最多8名	25%	26%	-1%
10名或以上	19%	18%	1%
無意見	12%	12%	-

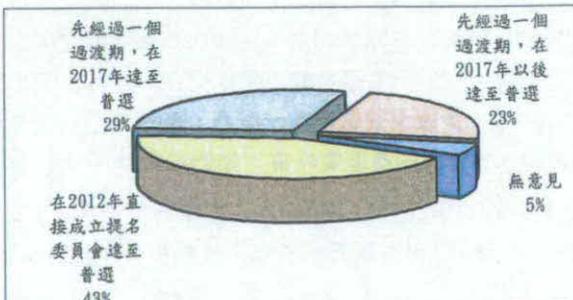
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



4 受訪者認為行政長官普選的步伐應該是：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
在2012年直接成立提名委員會達至普選	43%	42%	1%
先經過一個過渡期，在2017年達至普選	29%	27%	2%
先經過一個過渡期，在2017年以後達至普選	23%	23%	-
無意見	5%	8%	-3%

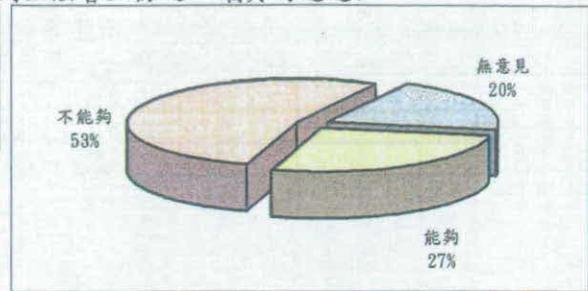
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



5 有人提議2012年普選行政長官，受訪者認為能否得到立法會三份之二議員的通過：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
能夠	27%	29%	-2%
不能夠	53%	51%	2%
無意見	20%	20%	-

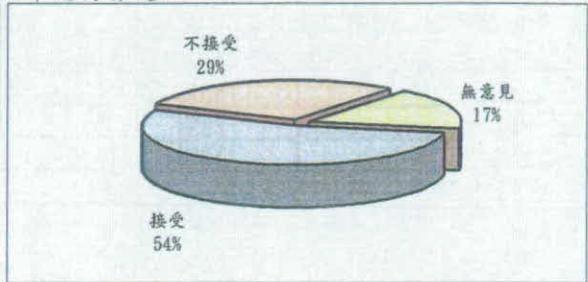
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



6 如果2012年不能普選行政長官，受訪者是否接受2017年進行普選：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
接受	54%	53%	1%
不接受	29%	32%	-3%
無意見	17%	15%	2%

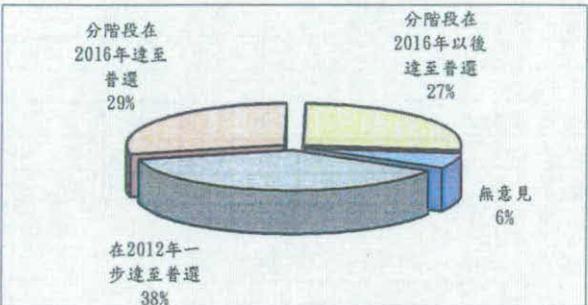
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



7 受訪者認為立法會普選的步伐應該是：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
在2012年一步達至普選	38%	39%	-1%
分階段在2016年達至普選	29%	26%	3%
分階段在2016年以後達至普選	27%	28%	-1%
無意見	6%	7%	-1%

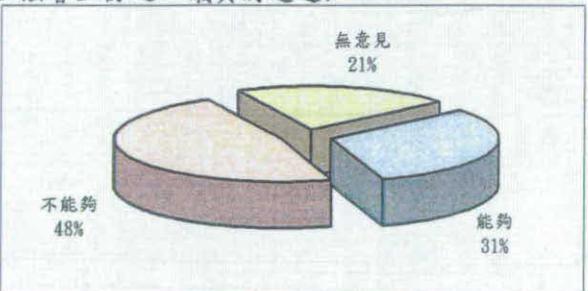
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



8 有人提議2012年普選立法會，受訪者認為能否得到立法會三份之二議員的通過：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
能夠	31%	30%	1%
不能夠	48%	50%	-2%
無意見	21%	20%	1%

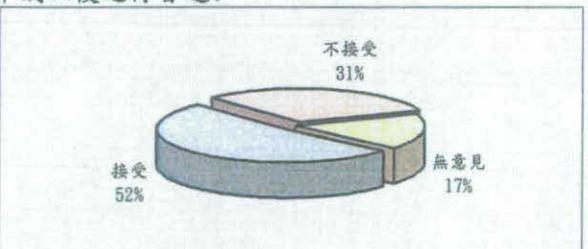
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



9 如果2012年不能普選立法會，受訪者是否接受2016年或以後進行普選：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
接受	52%	52%	-
不接受	31%	31%	-
無意見	17%	17%	-

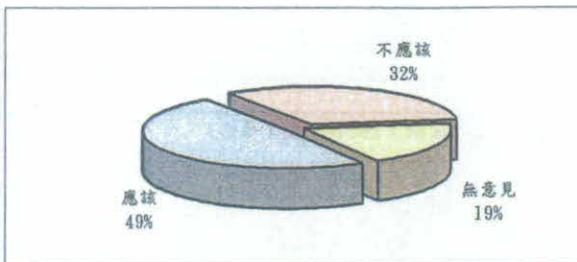
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



10 受訪者認為立法會普選應否保留功能界別議席：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
應該	49%	48%	1%
不應該	32%	32%	-
無意見	19%	20%	-1%

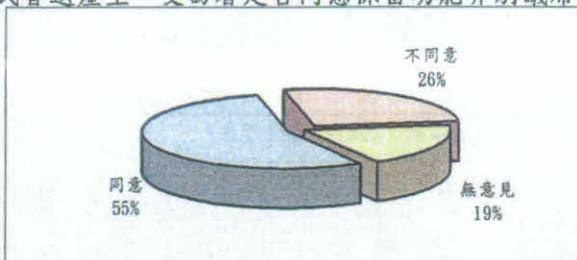
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



11 如果功能界別議席可以經功能界別提名之後，由市民普選產生，受訪者是否同意保留功能界別議席：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
同意	55%	56%	-1%
不同意	26%	25%	1%
無意見	19%	19%	-

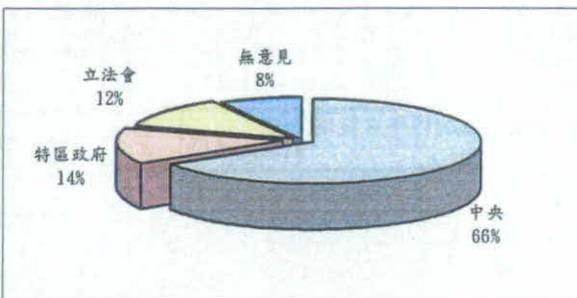
(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



12 受訪者認為政制發展方案的最終決定權是在：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
中央	66%	68%	-2%
特區政府	14%	12%	2%
立法會	12%	10%	2%
無意見	8%	10%	-2%

(上次調查日期：2007年9月1-5日)



13 受訪者的年齡分佈：

18至30歲	21%
31至40歲	24%
41至65歲	48%
65歲以上	7%

14 受訪者屬於

學生	7%
在職人士	57%
家庭主婦	15%
退休人士	15%
其他	6%

15 受訪者的學歷分佈

小學或以下	7%
中學	46%
大專或以上	47%

16 受訪者認為自己是

低收入人士	41%
中產人士	51%
高收入人士	8%

近六成市民接受 2017 年普選行政長官

政制發展綠皮書諮詢期將於 10 月 10 日結束，香港研究協會繼 9 月初及 9 月下旬進行相關調查後，再次於 10 月 4 至 7 日展開全港隨機抽樣電話訪問，成功訪問 1179 名十八歲或以上市民，跟進市民對綠皮書的最新意見。

行政長官普選方面，四成三受訪者「贊成」將“行政長官選舉委員會”重組為“提名委員會”，較上次調查微升百分之一，而「不贊成」的則佔兩成，較上次跌百分之一。至於“提名委員會”應該由多少人組成，認為應該「由多於 800 人組成」的最多，佔六成三，升百分之二；其次是「由 800 人組成」，佔一成四，較上次跌百分之五；而「由少於 800 人組成」的則佔百分之九，較上次升百分之二。

調查發現，較多受訪者認為行政長官普選應該有「最多 2 至 4 名」候選人，佔五成一，升百分之七；其次是「最多 8 名」，佔兩成二，跌百分之三；而表示應該有「10 名或以上」的則佔一成三，跌百分之六。至於行政長官的普選步伐，四成二受訪者認為應該「在 2012 年直接成立提名委員會達至普選」，跌百分之一；三成受訪者認為應該「先經過一個過渡期，在 2017 年達至普選」，升百分之一；而認為「先經過一個過渡期，在 2017 年以後達至普選」的則佔兩成四，升百分之一。

調查又發現，五成六受訪者認為 2012 年普選行政長官的提議「不能夠」得到立法會三份之二議員的通過，升百分之三；認為「能夠」的佔兩成半，跌百分之二。如果 2012 年不能普選行政長官，五成九受訪者表示「接受」2017 年進行普選，升百分之五；兩成半表示「不接受」，跌百分之四。

立法會普選方面，三成六受訪者認為應該「在 2012 年一步達至普選」，跌百分之二；三成受訪者認為應該「分階段在 2016 年達至普選」，升百分之一；而表示應該「分階段在 2016 年以後達至普選」的則佔兩成八，升百分之一。另外，五成一受訪者認為 2012 年普選立法會這提議「不能夠」得到立法會三份之二議員的通過，升百分之三；認為「能夠」的佔兩成七，跌百分之四。如果 2012 年不能普選立法會，五成七受訪者「接受」2016 年或以後進行普選，升百分之五；表示「不接受」的佔兩成九，跌百分之二。至於立法會普選應否保留功能界別議席，五成一受訪者表示「應該」，升百分之二；表示「不應該」的佔三成二，跌百分之一。如果功能界別議席可以經功能界別提名後，由市民普選產生，五成六受訪者「同意」保留功能界別議席，升百分之一；而「不同意」的則佔兩成七，升百分之一。至於政制發展方案的最終決定權，六成七受訪者認為權在「中央」，一成半認為權在「特區政府」，而認為權在「立法會」的則佔一成三，三者皆分別升百分之一。

香港研究協會負責人表示，綜觀三次調查，市民對於政制發展的意見相對穩定，只有少數議題的意見有較大變化，而變化最顯著的是關於行政長官普選的候選人數目，今次有過半數受訪者認為應該有最多 2 至 4 名候選人，比前兩次均升百分之七，反映更多市民認為行政長官普選候選人的最理想數目為 2 至 4 名。

其次是如果 2012 年不能進行雙普選，接受 2016 年或以後普選立法會及 2017 年普選行政長官的比例較上次均升百分之五，分別為五成七及五成九。協會負責人表示，這反映市民在普選時間表方面存在很大的妥協空間。

至於普選步伐方面，認為應在 2017 年或以後達至行政長官普選的比例仍然多於認為應在 2012 年達至普選的，差距由第一次調查的百分之八進一步擴大至一成二；而認為應在 2016 年或以後達至立法會普選的也較認為應在 2012 年一步達至普選的為多，差距由第一次調查的一成半擴大至兩成二。協會負責人指出，這反映市民在普選時間表方面的取態更趨務實。

值得注意的是，回顧三次調查，認為政制發展最終決定權在中央的比例皆接近七成，反映中央在政制發展方面的決定權得到市民的普遍認同和肯定。

香港研究協會負責人希望政府在諮詢期結束後，儘快整理及歸納收集到的各種意見，並向中央如實反映香港市民對政制發展的期望，讓雙普選的具體細節得以早日落實，使香港政制發展的前景更為明朗。

附件：調查結果分析圖表(共三頁)

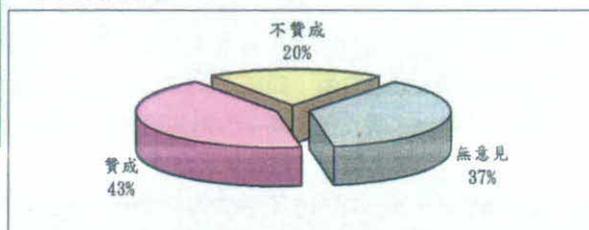
香港研究協會

問卷名稱：市民對政制發展綠皮書的意見調查(四)
 調查期間：2007年10月4日至10月7日
 有效問卷數目：1179份
 調查方法：以隨機抽取電話號碼作全港性電話調查
 調查目的：政府早前發表政制發展綠皮書，就行政長官和立法會普選方案進行諮詢。
 本會就此進行跟進調查，以了解市民對政制發展綠皮書的最新意見。

1 受訪者是否贊成將“行政長官選舉委員會”重組為“提名委員會”：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
贊成	43%	42%	1%
不贊成	20%	21%	-1%
無意見	37%	37%	-

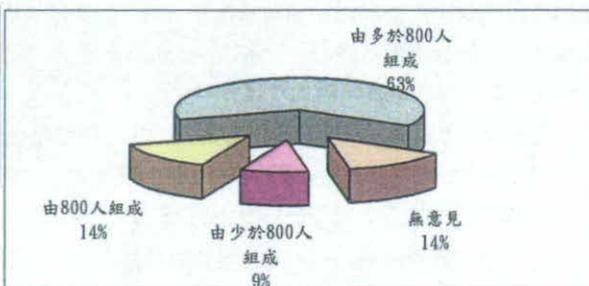
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



2 受訪者認為“提名委員會”應該由多少人組成：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
由少於800人組成	9%	7%	2%
由800人組成	14%	19%	-5%
由多於800人組成	63%	61%	2%
無意見	14%	13%	1%

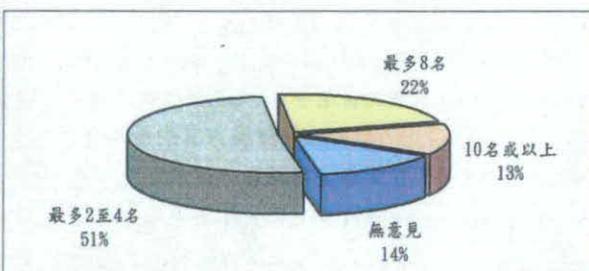
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



3 如果普選行政長官，受訪者認為應該有多少名候選人：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
最多2至4名	51%	44%	7%
最多8名	22%	25%	-3%
10名或以上	13%	19%	-6%
無意見	14%	12%	2%

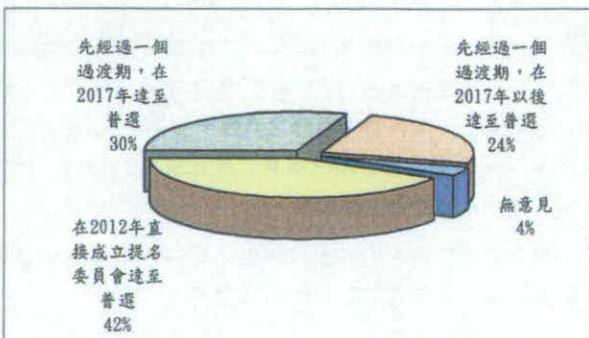
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



4 受訪者認為行政長官普選的步伐應該是：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
在2012年直接成立提名委員會達至普選	42%	43%	-1%
先經過一個過渡期，在2017年達至普選	30%	29%	1%
先經過一個過渡期，在2017年以後達至普選	24%	23%	1%
無意見	4%	5%	-1%

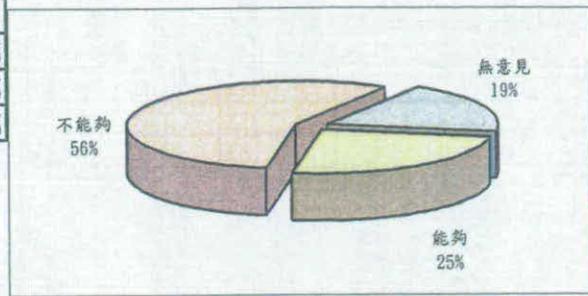
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



5 有人提議2012年普選行政長官，受訪者認為能否得到立法會三份之二議員的通過：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
能夠	25%	27%	-2%
不能夠	56%	53%	3%
無意見	19%	20%	-1%

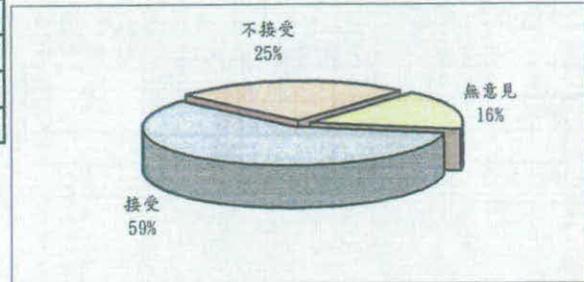
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



6 如果2012年不能普選行政長官，受訪者是否接受2017年進行普選：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
接受	59%	54%	5%
不接受	25%	29%	-4%
無意見	16%	17%	-1%

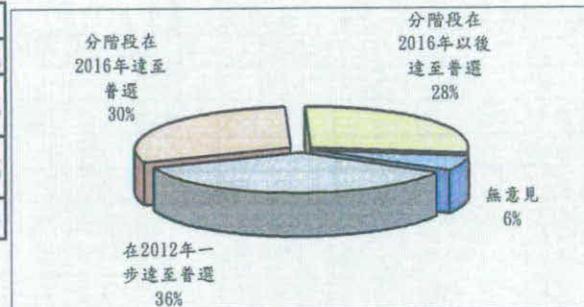
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



7 受訪者認為立法會普選的步伐應該是：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
在2012年一步達至普選	36%	38%	-2%
分階段在2016年達至普選	30%	29%	1%
分階段在2016年以後達至普選	28%	27%	1%
無意見	6%	6%	-

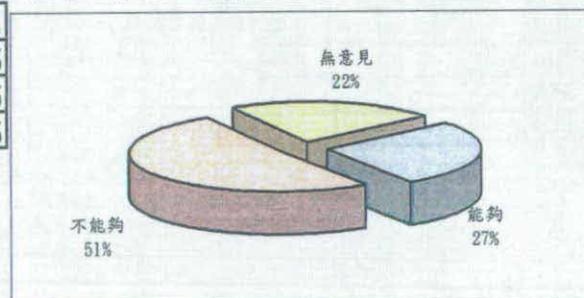
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



8 有人提議2012年普選立法會，受訪者認為能否得到立法會三份之二議員的通過：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
能夠	27%	31%	-4%
不能夠	51%	48%	3%
無意見	22%	21%	1%

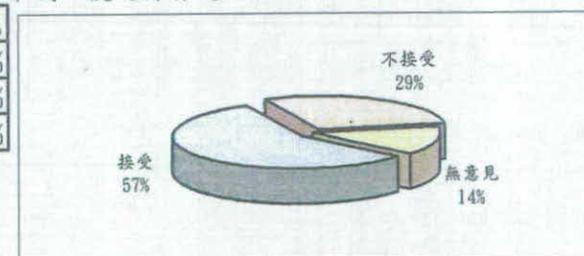
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



9 如果2012年不能普選立法會，受訪者是否接受2016年或以後進行普選：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
接受	57%	52%	5%
不接受	29%	31%	-2%
無意見	14%	17%	-3%

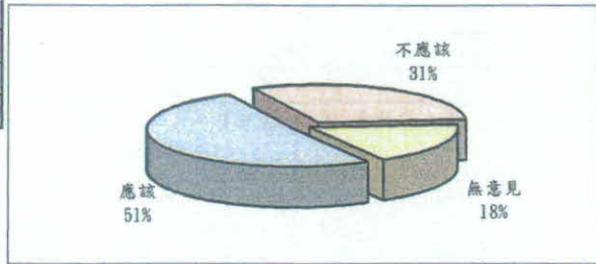
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



10 受訪者認為立法會普選應否保留功能界別議席：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
應該	51%	49%	2%
不應該	31%	32%	-1%
無意見	18%	19%	-1%

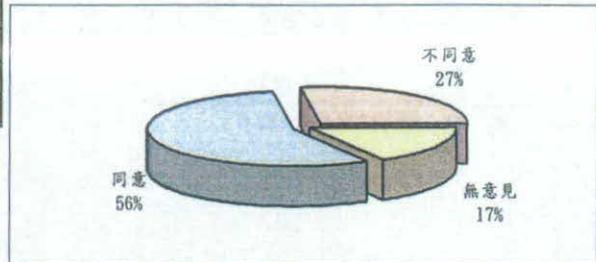
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



11 如果功能界別議席可以經功能界別提名之後，由市民普選產生，受訪者是否同意保留功能界別議席：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
同意	56%	55%	1%
不同意	27%	26%	1%
無意見	17%	19%	-2%

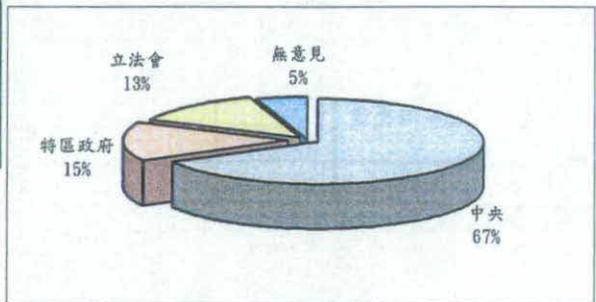
(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



12 受訪者認為政制發展方案的最終決定權是在：

	今次調查	上次調查	最新變化
中央	67%	66%	1%
特區政府	15%	14%	1%
立法會	13%	12%	1%
無意見	5%	8%	-3%

(上次調查日期：2007年9月18-22日)



13 受訪者的年齡分佈：

18至30歲	23%
31至40歲	22%
41至65歲	47%
65歲以上	8%

14 受訪者屬於

學生	6%
在職人士	60%
家庭主婦	15%
退休人士	13%
其他	6%

15 受訪者的學歷分佈

小學或以下	9%
中學	42%
大專或以上	49%

16 受訪者認為自己是

低收入人士	37%
中產人士	57%
高收入人士	6%

特區政制發展意見調查 (08/2007)

1. 調查目的和方法

這次電話民意調查由嶺南大學公共管治研究部進行，其目的是了解公眾對特區政府正在進行的政制發展諮詢的意見。是次民意調查在二零零七年八月十三至十五日晚上進行，調查以 18 歲或以上的香港永久居民為訪問對象。本次民調所使用的電話號碼是以隨機抽樣方式於電話簿中抽出，然後再把電話號碼的最後兩位數字以隨機數字代替；在接通電話後，我們在住戶內再以隨機抽樣方式選取一名被訪者。我們最後完成共 673 份問卷，回應率為 41.3%。在 95% 信心水平下，抽樣誤差約為 ± 3.7 個百分點。

2. 調查結果

2.1 對政制發展諮詢的一般態度

2.1.1 政制發展諮詢是否重要

對於特區政府正在進行的政制發展諮詢，六成四 (64.0%) 的被訪者認為對推動香港的政制發展是重要 (「重要」或「非常重要」) 的，只有百分之八 (7.6%) 表示不重要 (「不重要」或「非常不重要」)。此外，有兩成八 (28.1%) 的被訪者表示「不知道 / 無意見」。

2.1.2 是否希望社會各界能夠達成共識

八成二 (82.0%) 的被訪者希望 (「希望」或「非常希望」) 香港社會各界在今次的政制發展諮詢中，能夠就未來的政制發展達成共識，只有百分之二 (2.2%) 表示不希望 (「不希望」或「非常不希望」)。此外，有一成五 (15.5%) 的被訪者表示「不知道 / 無意見」。

2.2 對政制發展一般原則的意見

2.2.1 是否同意政制發展的「循序漸進」原則

八成一 (81.0%) 的被訪者同意 (「同意」或「非常同意」) 香港的政制發展要以「循序漸進」原則，分階段達至普選行政長官和全部立法會議員，只有百分之八 (7.6%) 表示不同意 (「不同意」或「非常不同意」)。此外，有一成一 (11.3%) 的被訪者表示「不知道 / 無意見」。

2.2.2 是否同意「先普選行政長官，然後才普選全部立法會議員」

四成九 (49.0%) 的被訪者同意 (「同意」或「非常同意」) 在香港首先實行普選行政長官，然後才普選全部立法會議員，三成 (30.0%) 表示不同意 (「不同意」或「非常不同意」)。此外，有兩成一 (20.7%) 的被訪者表示「不知道 / 無意見」。

2.3 對普選行政長官方法的意見

2.3.1 哪一年普選行政長官較為合適

四成五 (45.2%) 的被訪者認為在 2012 年普選行政長官較為合適，兩成一 (21.2%) 認為在 2017 年較為合適，一成五 (15.3%) 認為在 2017 年之後才較為合適。此外，有一成七 (17.4%) 的被訪者表示「不知道 / 無意見」。

2.3.2 如果普選行政長官，要有多少位候選人競逐較為合適

四成五 (45.3%) 的被訪者認為如果普選行政長官，要有 2 至 4 位候選人競逐較為合適，一成二 (12.3%) 認為要有 5 至 8 位候選人較為合適，百分之八 (8.5%) 認為要有多過 8 位候選人才較為合適，兩成五 (25.3%) 認為不需要有固定數目的候選人才算合適。

2.3.3 行政長官提名委員會由多少人組成較為合適

五成九 (59.4%) 的被訪者認為行政長官提名委員會要多過 800 人組成較為合適，一成四 (14.4%) 認為由 800 人組成較為合適，一成二 (11.9%) 認為由少於 800 人組成才算合適。此外，有一成四 (14.0%) 的被訪者表示「不知道 / 無意見」。

2.3.4 行政長官候選人是否需要與中央政府有良好的關係

八成 (79.8%) 的被訪者認為要成為行政長官候選人，需要 (「需要」或「非常需要») 與中央政府有良好的關係，一成五 (14.8%) 表示不需要 (「不需要」或「非常不需要»)。

2.4 對普選全部立法會議員方法的意見

2.4.1 哪一年普選全部立法會議員較為合適

三成六(36.4%)的被訪者認為在 2012 年普選全部立法會議員較為合適，兩成(19.6%)認為在 2016 年較為合適，兩成六(25.6%)認為在 2016 年之後才較為合適。此外，有一成八(17.5%)的被訪者表示「不知道 / 無意見」。

2.4.2 是否支持立法會的功能界別議席，全部由地區普選議席取代

五成一(50.7%)的被訪者支持(「支持」或「非常支持」)立法會的功能界別議席，全部由地區普選議席取代，兩成三(22.7%)表示不支持(「不支持」或「非常不支持」)。此外，有兩成六(26.4%)的被訪者表示「不知道 / 無意見」。

2.4.3 是否支持在立法會的功能界別選舉中，先由各功能界別提出候選人，然後讓全港選民投票選出

六成一(61.4%)的被訪者支持(「支持」或「非常支持」)在立法會的功能界別選舉中，先由各功能界別提出候選人，然後讓全港選民投票選出，兩成一(21.2%)表示不支持(「不支持」或「非常不支持」)。此外，有一成七(17.1%)的被訪者表示「不知道 / 無意見」。

2.4.4 是否支持立法會的功能界別議席，由區議員來選舉產生

四成(39.8%)的被訪者支持(「支持」或「非常支持」)立法會的功能界別議席，由區議員來選舉產生，三成八(37.7%)表示不支持(「不支持」或「非常不支持」)。此外，有兩成二(22.3%)的被訪者表示「不知道 / 無意見」。

3. 觀察重點

被訪者普遍認為正在進行的政制發展諮詢對推動香港的政制發展是重要的，並希望香港社會各界在今次的政制發展諮詢中，能夠就未來的政制發展達成共識。

被訪者普遍接受香港的政制發展要以「循序漸進」原則，分階段達至普選行政長官和全部立法會議員，並接受在香港首先實行普選行政長官，然後才普選全部立法會議員，儘管接受程度並不如對「循序漸進」原則的接受程度那麼高。

近一半的被訪者認為在 2012年普選行政長官較為合適，認為如果普選行政長官，要有 2 至 4 位候選人競逐，以及行政長官提名委員會要多過 800人組成才算合適。

在哪一年普選全部立法會議員較為合適的問題上，被訪者的意見較為分歧：最多被訪者選擇的年份是 2012年，但選擇其他年份（2016年和 2016年之後）以及表示「不知道 / 無意見」的被訪者也有不少。

當被分別問到是否支持政府諮詢文件提出的三個關於立法會的功能界別議席的方案時，最多被訪者表示支持的是「先由各功能界別提出候選人，然後讓全港選民投票選出」，其次是「立法會的功能界別議席，全部由地區普選議席取代」（兩個方案的支持比率均超過一半），最少被訪者表示支持的是「立法會的功能界別議席，由區議員來選舉產生」（支持比率也有四成）。

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附表

- 1 特區政府正在進行政制發展諮詢。你認為今次諮詢，對推動香港的政制發展重不重要？

	頻數	百分比
非常重要	140	20.8
重要	291	43.2
不重要	42	6.2
非常不重要	9	1.3
不知道 / 無意見	189	28.1
不願回答	2	0.3
總數	673	100.0

- 2 你希不希望今次諮詢，香港社會各界能夠就未來的政制發展達成共識？

	頻數	百分比
非常希望	236	35.1
希望	316	47.0
不希望	14	2.1
非常不希望	1	0.1
不知道 / 無意見	104	15.5
不願回答	2	0.3
總數	673	100.0

- 3 你同不同意香港的政制發展要以「循序漸進」原則，分階段達至普選行政長官和全部立法會議員？

	頻數	百分比
非常同意	236	35.1
同意	309	45.9
不同意	33	4.9
非常不同意	18	2.7
不知道 / 無意見	76	11.3
不願回答	1	0.1
總數	673	100.0

- 4 有意見認為，在香港首先實行普選行政長官，然後才普選全部立法會議員。你同不同意這種意見呢？

	頻數	百分比
非常同意	93	13.8
同意	237	35.2
不同意	146	21.7
非常不同意	56	8.3
不知道 / 無意見	139	20.7
不願回答	2	0.3
總數	673	100.0

- 5 你認為以下哪一年普選行政長官較為合適？2012 年、2017 年，還是 2017 年之後？

	頻數	百分比
2012 年	304	45.2
2017 年	143	21.2
2017 年之後	103	15.3
不知道 / 無意見	117	17.4
不願回答	6	0.9
總數	673	100.0

- 6 如果普選行政長官，你認為要有多少位候選人競逐較為合適？2 至 4 位、5 至 8 位、多過 8 位，還是沒有固定數目呢？

	頻數	百分比
2 至 4 位	305	45.3
5 至 8 位	83	12.3
多過 8 位	57	8.5
沒有固定數目	170	25.3
不知道 / 無意見	58	8.6
總數	673	100.0

- 7 你認為行政長官提名委員會由多少人組成較為合適？少於 800 人、800 人，還是多過 800 人呢？

	頻數	百分比
少於 800 人	80	11.9
800 人	97	14.4
多過 800 人	400	59.4
不知道 / 無意見	94	14.0
不願回答	2	0.3
總數	673	100.0

- 8 你認為要成為行政長官候選人，需不需要與中央政府有良好的關係？

	頻數	百分比
非常需要	295	43.8
需要	244	36.3
不需要	80	11.9
非常不需要	20	3.0
不知道 / 無意見	34	5.1
總數	673	100.0

- 9 你認為在以下哪一年普選全部立法會議員較為適合？2012 年、2016 年，還是 2016 年之後？

	頻數	百分比
2012 年	245	36.4
2016 年	132	19.6
2016 年之後	172	25.6
不知道 / 無意見	118	17.5
不願回答	6	0.9
總數	673	100.0

- 10 請問你支不支持立法會的功能界別議席，全部由地區普選議席取代？

	頻數	百分比
非常支持	109	16.2
支持	232	34.5
不支持	122	18.1
非常不支持	31	4.6
不知道 / 無意見	178	26.4
不願回答	1	0.1
總數	673	100.0

- 11 請問你支不支持在立法會的功能界別選舉中，先由各功能界別提出候選人，然後讓全港選民投票選出？

	頻數	百分比
非常支持	124	18.4
支持	289	42.9
不支持	102	15.2
非常不支持	41	6.1
不知道 / 無意見	115	17.1
不願回答	2	0.3
總數	673	100.0

12. 請問你支不支持立法會的功能界別議席，由區議員來選舉產生？

	頻數	百分比
非常支持	61	9.1
支持	207	30.8
不支持	179	26.6
非常不支持	75	11.1
不知道 / 無意見	150	22.3
不願回答	1	0.1
總數	673	100.0

*** *** ***

逾半受訪者支持2012普選特首

- 1 綠皮書建議的普選特首時間表有3個，你選哪個？
2012年 (58%)
2017年 (19%)
2017年後 (23%)
- 2 對於負責提名特首候選人的提名委員會，綠皮書建議組成人數可分3類，你會選哪個？
少於800人 (8%)
參考現時選委會的800人 (22%)
多於800人 (70%)
- 3 你覺得提名委員會應該最多提名多少候選人參選？
最多2至4人 (48%)
最多8人 (32%)
10人或以上 (20%)
- 4 綠皮書建議普選立法會的時間表有3個，你選哪個？
2012年 (56%)
2016年 (19%)
2016年後 (25%)
- 5 你覺得立法會內的功能界別，應該怎樣過渡成普選？
由地區直選取代功能界別 (33%)
保留功能界別，但改變選舉模式 (39%)
增加區議會在立法會的議席數目 (28%)
- 6 你覺得份綠皮書內容……
易明 (31%)
複雜 (22%)
不知道或難講 (47%)

資料來源：明報音頻電話調查 調查日期：7月12至15日
成功受訪人數：348

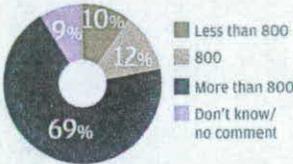
The path to universal suffrage

Electing the chief executive
投票箱
Ballot Box

Q When should the chief executive be elected by universal suffrage?



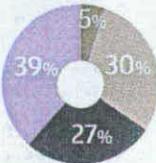
Q The nominating committee for the chief executive should comprise ...



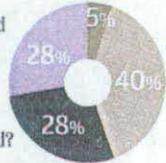
Q A chief executive candidate now requires 100 nominations from the 800-member Election Committee to stand, a threshold of one-eighth. Under universal suffrage, what should the threshold be?



Q The Democrats have suggested that 400 directly elected district councillors should be included in the 800-member Election Committee to form a 1,200-member nominating committee. A candidate would be able to run for chief executive if they receive 50 nominations. Do you support this proposal?



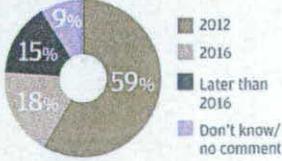
Q Some Beijing-friendly politicians have suggested that anyone who gets 50 nominations from an 800-member nominating committee can stand as a candidate. The committee will then select two or three candidates to run for election by universal suffrage. Do you support this proposal?



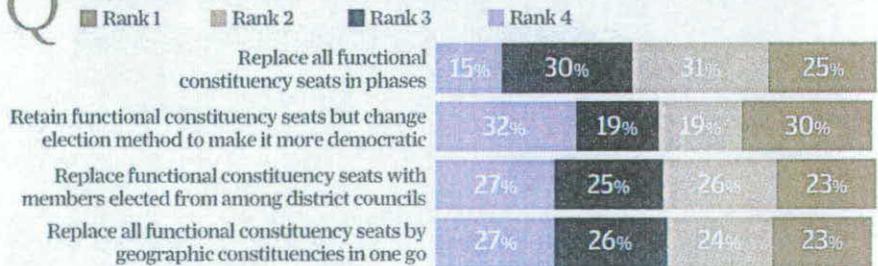
Legend: No comment, Strongly oppose/oppose, Neither support nor oppose, Strongly support/support

Forming Legco

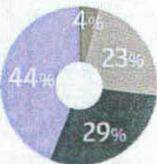
Q When should all members of Legco be elected by universal suffrage?



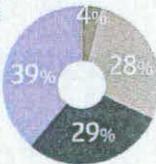
Q Rank the following methods for moving Legco towards universal suffrage (with one the best)



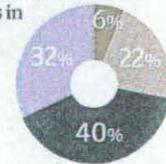
Q It has been suggested all 30 existing functional constituency seats be replaced by direct elections in three phases by cutting one-third in each term starting in 2012. Do you support this proposal?



Q It has been suggested that all eligible voters, apart from their vote in functional constituency elections, should also have one more vote to elect functional constituency representatives. Do you support this proposal?



Q The Democrats have suggested that half of the Legco seats in the 2012 election should be returned by a "single-seat, single-vote" system and the other half by proportional representation. Do you support this proposal?

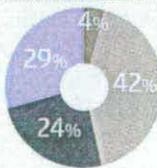


Legend: No comment, Strongly oppose/oppose, Strongly support/support, Neither support nor oppose

Confidence in green paper
Green Paper on Constitutional Development

Legend: No comment, Very/quite unconfident, Neither unconfident nor confident, Very/quite confident

Q Are you confident a model will emerge at the end of the consultation exercise that has the support of two-thirds of legislators, the consent of the chief executive and which is acceptable to Beijing?



Q Are you confident that a concrete timetable on universal suffrage will be introduced within the current term of the chief executive?



SOURCE: IPS