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2021 年 6 月 1 日 新聞公報

民研計劃發放六四事件週年調查

特別宣佈

香港民意研究計劃（香港民研）前身為香港大學民意研究計劃（港大民研）。公報內的「民研計劃」指的可以是香港民研或其前身港大民研。

公報簡要

民研計劃於五月下旬由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,004 名香港居民。最新調查顯示，香港市民的主流意見繼續認為中國政府當年處理不當、同情北京學生及支持平反六四，但全部數字較一年前大幅下降。同時，認為中國現時人權狀況較 1989 年惡劣及估計三年後中國人權狀況會比現時惡劣的比率均較一年前顯著下降。較多市民繼續認為香港人有責任推動中國民主發展。而認為香港人有責任推動中國經濟發展者大幅上升，認為沒有責任者則大幅下降。民主與經濟相比，認為香港人應該偏向推動中國民主發展及經濟發展的比率十分接近，同時仍然有較多香港市民認為中國現時應該較著重民主發展，但數字較去年大幅下滑。支聯會方面，28% 被訪市民認為應該解散，為 1993 年有記錄以來新高；38% 則表示不應該，創 1998 年以來新低。而支聯會的最新評分為 45.5 分。調查的實效回應比率為 52.5%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-3%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.1。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	17-21/5/2021
調查方法	:	由真實訪問員進行隨機抽樣電話訪問
訪問對象	:	18 歲或以上操粵語的香港居民
成功樣本數目 ^[1]	:	1,004 (包括 494 個固網及 510 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率 ^[2]	:	52.5%
抽樣誤差 ^[3]	:	在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-3%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.1
加權方法	:	按照政府統計處提供的統計數字以「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。全港人口年齡及性別分佈統計數字來自《二零二零年年中人口數字》，而教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分統計數字則來自《香港的女性及男性 - 主要統計數字》（2020 年版）。

[1] 數字為調查的總樣本數目，個別題目則可能只涉及次樣本。有關數字請參閱下列數表內列出的樣本數目。

[2] 民研計劃在 2017 年 9 月前以「整體回應比率」彙報樣本資料，2017 年 9 月開始則以「實效回應比率」彙報。2018 年 7 月，民研計劃再調整實效回應比率的計算方法，因此改變前後的回應比率不能直接比較。

[3] 此公報中所有誤差數字均以 95% 置信水平計算。95% 置信水平，是指倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查 100 次，則 95 次各自計算出的誤差範圍會包含人口真實數字。由於調查數字涉及抽樣誤差，傳媒引用百分比數字時，應避免使用小數點，在引用評分數字時，則可以使用一個小數點。

最新數據

六四事件的最新週年調查結果表列如下：

調查日期	22-25/5/17	21-25/5/18	20-23/5/19	19-21/5/20	17-21/5/21	最新變化
樣本數目	1,003	1,009	1,013	1,001	1,004	--
回應比率	69.7%	55.9%	61.9%	55.6%	52.5%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
認為北京學生做法正確比率	46%	50% ^[4]	52%	52%	42+/-3%	-11%^[4]
認為北京學生做法錯誤比率	22% ^[4]	17% ^[4]	21%	20%	22+/-3%	+2%
認為中國政府處理正確比率	12%	11%	13%	15%	19+/-3%	+4%^[4]
認為中國政府處理錯誤比率	69%	68%	68%	66%	54+/-3%	-12%^[4]
支持平反六四比率	55% ^[4]	54%	59%	59%	47+/-3%	-13%^[4]
不支持平反六四比率	27% ^[4]	24%	23%	23%	28+/-3%	+5%^[4]
認為中國現時人權狀況 較 1989 年有改善比率	53% ^[4]	47% ^[4]	44%	38% ^[4]	43+/-3%	+5%^[4]
認為中國現時人權狀況 較 1989 年惡劣比率	23%	28% ^[4]	33% ^[4]	43% ^[4]	34+/-3%	-9%^[4]
估計三年後中國的人權狀況 將較現時有改善比率	38% ^[4]	34% ^[4]	32%	29%	37+/-3%	+8%^[4]
估計三年後中國的人權狀況 將較現時惡劣比率	23%	31% ^[4]	37% ^[4]	44% ^[4]	33+/-3%	-11%^[4]
認為香港人有責任推動中國 民主發展比率	58% ^[4]	56%	62% ^[4]	51% ^[4]	51+/-3%	--
認為香港人沒有責任推動中國 民主發展比率	30%	31%	28%	36% ^[4]	34+/-3%	-2%
認為香港人有責任推動中國 經濟發展比率	58%	59%	59%	45% ^[4]	53+/-3%	+8%^[4]
認為香港人沒有責任推動中國 經濟發展比率	36%	33%	35%	45% ^[4]	37+/-3%	-7%^[4]
認為香港人應該偏向推動中國 經濟發展多於民主發展比率	32%	35%	31% ^[4]	28%	34+/-3%	+6%^[4]
認為香港人應該偏向推動中國 民主發展多於經濟發展比率	38%	36%	44% ^[4]	44%	32+/-3%	-12%^[4]
認為中國現時應該較著重 發展經濟比率	32%	32%	31%	29%	33+/-3%	+4%
認為中國現時應該較著重 發展民主比率	46%	45%	50% ^[4]	49%	39+/-3%	-10%^[4]

[4] 該數字與上次調查結果的差異超過在 95% 置信水平的抽樣誤差，表示有關變化在統計學上表面成立。不過，變化在統計學上成立與否，並不同有關變化是否有實際用途或意義，而不同調查的加權方法亦可能有所不同。

本年度的調查發現，42% 被訪市民認為當年北京學生的做法正確，比率錄得大幅下跌，並創 2002 年以來新低；認為錯誤的則佔 22%。至於當年中國政府處理事件的手法方面，認為正確的比率今年顯著上升至 19%，並創 1993 年有記錄以來新高。54% 則認為不當，比率大幅下降，並創

2002 年以來新低。調查亦發現，支持平反六四的市民大幅下跌，佔 47%，創 2003 年以來新低；不支持平反者大幅上升，佔 28%，創 2006 年以來新高。

就中國的人權狀況方面，43% 被訪市民認為中國現時的人權狀況較 1989 年時有所改善，37% 則估計三年後中國的人權狀況將較現時再有改善，兩者均較一年前顯著上升。相反，34% 被訪市民認為中國現時的人權狀況較 1989 年時惡劣，33% 則估計三年後中國的人權狀況將較現時惡劣，兩者均較一年前顯著下降。

此外，51% 被訪市民認為香港人有責任推動中國的民主發展，34% 則認為沒有責任。認為香港人有責任推動中國經濟發展者較去年大幅上升，佔 53%；認為沒有責任推動中國經濟發展者則佔 37%，比率大幅下降。

民主與經濟相比，34% 認為港人應該偏向推動中國的經濟發展多於民主發展，比率大幅上升。32% 則比較重視中國的民主步伐，比率大幅下跌，並創 2009 年以來新低。另一方面，33% 認為中國現時應該較著重發展經濟，創 2010 年新高。39% 則傾向民主發展，比率顯著下降，並創 2010 年新低。

而有關支聯會的最新調查結果如下：

調查日期	22-25/5/17	21-25/5/18	20-23/5/19	19-21/5/20	17-21/5/21	最新變化
樣本數目	1,003	1,009	1,013	1,001	1,004	--
回應比率	69.7%	55.9%	61.9%	55.6%	52.5%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
支聯會的評分	46.9 ^[5]	47.0	50.3 ^[5]	47.5	45.5+/-2.1	-2.0
認為應該解散支聯會的被訪者比率	25% ^[5]	21% ^[5]	20%	24%	28+/-3%	+4%^[5]
認為不應該解散支聯會的被訪者比率	46% ^[5]	45%	53% ^[5]	43% ^[5]	38+/-3%	-5%^[5]

[5] 該數字與上次調查結果的差異超過在 95% 置信水平的抽樣誤差，表示有關變化在統計學上表面成立。不過，變化在統計學上成立與否，並不同有關變化是否有實際用途或意義，而不同調查的加權方法亦可能有所不同。

支聯會方面，28% 被訪市民認為應該解散，比率於過去一年顯著上升，並創 1993 年有記錄以來新高；38% 則表示不應該，比率顯著下跌，創 1998 年以來新低。而支聯會的最新評分為 45.5 分。

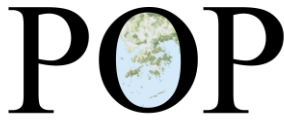
數據分析

今年是六四事件 32 週年，民研計劃亦已經連續進行了 29 次六四週年調查。宏觀而論，香港市民的主流意見繼續認為中國政府當年處理不當、同情北京學生及支持平反六四，但全部數字較一年前大幅下降。認為中國現時人權狀況較 1989 年惡劣及估計三年後中國人權狀況會比現時惡劣的比率亦均較一年前顯著下降。

較多市民繼續認為香港人有責任推動中國民主發展。而認為香港人有責任推動中國經濟發展者大幅上升，認為沒有責任者則大幅下降。

民主與經濟相比，認為香港人應該偏向推動中國的民主發展及經濟發展的比率十分接近，同時仍然有較多香港市民認為中國現時應該較著重民主發展。

支聯會方面，28% 被訪市民認為應該解散，為 1993 年有記錄以來新高；38% 則表示不應該，創 1998 年以來新低。而支聯會的最新評分為 45.5 分。



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Press Release on June 1, 2021

POP releases June Fourth anniversary survey

Special Announcement

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Program (HKPOP) was The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP). “POP” in this release can refer to HKPOP or its predecessor HKUPOP.

Abstract

POP successfully interviewed 1,004 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in the second half of May. Our latest survey shows that Hong Kong people’s mainstream opinion still holds that the Chinese Government was wrong in 1989, people still support the Beijing students and a reversion of the official stand on June Fourth, but all these figures have registered significant drops from last year. Meanwhile, the percentages of those who consider the human rights condition in China worse than that in 1989 and those who think the condition will worsen in the next three years have decreased significantly compared to a year ago. More Hong Kong people continue to think that they have a responsibility to promote democratic development in China while the number of respondents who thought Hong Kong people had a responsibility to instigate economic development in China surged and those who thought no such responsibility plunged. When comparing democratic and economic development, the percentages of respondents who thought Hong Kong people should give more weight to the development of democracy and economic development in China are very close, while more Hong Kong people still think China should emphasize more on the development of democracy now, but the figure has dropped significantly compared to last year. Regarding the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movement in China, 28% of the respondents said it should be disbanded, an all-time high since records began in 1993 whereas 38% said no, representing a new low since 1998. Its latest popularity rating stands at 45.5 marks. The effective response rate of the survey is 52.5%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-3% and that of ratings is +/-2.1 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 17-21/5/2021
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,004 (including 494 landline and 510 mobile samples)
Effective response rate ^[2]	: 52.5%
Sampling error ^[3]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-3% and that of ratings not more than +/-2.1 at 95% conf. level

Weighting method : Rim-weighted according to figures provided by the Census and Statistics Department. The gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population came from “Mid-year population for 2020”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2020 Edition)”.

- [1] This figure is the total sample size of the survey. Some questions may only involve a subsample, the size of which can be found in the tables below.
- [2] Before September 2017, “overall response rate” was used to report surveys’ contact information. Starting from September 2017, “effective response rate” was used. In July 2018, POP further revised the calculation of effective response rate. Thus, the response rates before and after the change cannot be directly compared.
- [3] All error figures in this release are calculated at 95% confidence level. “95% confidence level” means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times with different random samples, we would expect 95 times having the population parameter within the respective error margins calculated. Because of sampling errors, when quoting percentages, journalists should refrain from reporting decimal places, whereas one decimal place can be used when quoting rating figures.

Latest Figures

Figures of the latest June Fourth anniversary survey are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	22-25/5/17	21-25/5/18	20-23/5/19	19-21/5/20	17-21/5/21	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,003	1,009	1,013	1,001	1,004	--
Response rate	69.7%	55.9%	61.9%	55.6%	52.5%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Proportion of respondents believing:						
The Beijing students did the right thing	46%	50% ^[4]	52%	52%	42+/-3%	-11%^[4]
The Beijing students did the wrong thing	22% ^[4]	17% ^[4]	21%	20%	22+/-3%	+2%
The Chinese Government did the right thing	12%	11%	13%	15%	19+/-3%	+4%^[4]
The Chinese Government did the wrong thing	69%	68%	68%	66%	54+/-3%	-12%^[4]
There should be a reversion of the official stand on the incident	55% ^[4]	54%	59%	59%	47+/-3%	-13%^[4]
There should not be a reversion of the official stand on the incident	27% ^[4]	24%	23%	23%	28+/-3%	+5%^[4]
China’s human rights condition has improved since 1989	53% ^[4]	47% ^[4]	44%	38% ^[4]	43+/-3%	+5%^[4]
China’s human rights condition has worsened since 1989	23%	28% ^[4]	33% ^[4]	43% ^[4]	34+/-3%	-9%^[4]
China’s human rights condition would improve after 3 years	38% ^[4]	34% ^[4]	32%	29%	37+/-3%	+8%^[4]
China’s human rights condition would worsen after 3 years	23%	31% ^[4]	37% ^[4]	44% ^[4]	33+/-3%	-11%^[4]
HK people have a responsibility to instigate the development of democracy in China	58% ^[4]	56%	62% ^[4]	51% ^[4]	51+/-3%	--
HK people have no responsibility to instigate the development of democracy in China	30%	31%	28%	36% ^[4]	34+/-3%	-2%

Date of survey	22-25/5/17	21-25/5/18	20-23/5/19	19-21/5/20	17-21/5/21	<i>Latest change</i>
Sample size	1,003	1,009	1,013	1,001	1,004	--
Response rate	69.7%	55.9%	61.9%	55.6%	52.5%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
HK people have a responsibility to instigate economic development in China	58%	59%	59%	45% ^[4]	53+/-3%	+8%^[4]
HK people have no responsibility to instigate economic development in China	36%	33%	35%	45% ^[4]	37+/-3%	-7%^[4]
HK people should put more effort on instigating economic than democratic development in China	32%	35%	31% ^[4]	28%	34+/-3%	+6%^[4]
HK people should put more effort on instigating democratic than economic development in China	38%	36%	44% ^[4]	44%	32+/-3%	-12%^[4]
China should emphasize economic development more	32%	32%	31%	29%	33+/-3%	+4%
China should emphasize democratic development more	46%	45%	50% ^[4]	49%	39+/-3%	-10%^[4]

[4] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level, meaning that the change is statistically significant *prima facie*. However, whether the difference is statistically significant is not the same as whether they are practically useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods could have been applied in different surveys.

This year's survey findings revealed that 42% of the respondents believed that the Beijing students did the right thing in 1989, which plunged from last year and registered a new low since 2002. While 22% believed that they did the wrong thing. Meanwhile, with regard to the way the Chinese Government handled the matter at that time, the proportion of respondents regarded it as correct surged and now stands at 19%, setting an all-time high since records began in 1993. 54% regarded it as wrong, representing a significant drop and registered a new low since 2002. The findings also showed that the number of respondents who supported a reversion of the official stand on the incident plunged and currently stands at 47%, setting a new low since 2003. Meanwhile, 28% did not support a reversion. This figure has increased sharply and registered a new high since 2006.

Regarding the human rights condition in China, 43% of the respondents believed that China's human rights condition has improved since 1989, and 37% anticipated that China's human rights condition will further improve after 3 years, both having increased significantly compared to a year ago whereas 34% and 33% thought it has worsened since 1989 and will get worse in 3 years' time respectively. Both figures have decreased significantly compared to a year ago.

Moreover, 51% of the respondents thought that Hong Kong people had a responsibility to instigate democratic development in China, whereas 34% thought otherwise. On the other hand, the number of people who thought Hong Kong people had a responsibility to instigate economic development in China surged in the year past and now stands at 53%, while the number of people who thought no such responsibility dropped significantly and now stands at 37%.

When comparing democratic and economic development, 34% of the respondents believed Hong Kong people should put more effort on instigating economic development in China, which surged from last year. While 32% of the respondents put more weight on the development of democracy, representing a significant drop and a record low since 2009. On the other hand, 33% believed that China should emphasize economic development more, registered a record high since 2010, while

39% inclined toward democratic development. The proportion dropped significantly and registered a new low since 2010.

Latest figures regarding the HK Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movement in China (“the Alliance”) are as follows:

Date of survey	22-25/5/17	21-25/5/18	20-23/5/19	19-21/5/20	17-21/5/21	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,003	1,009	1,013	1,001	1,004	--
Response rate	69.7%	55.9%	61.9%	55.6%	52.5%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Popularity rating of the Alliance	46.9 ^[5]	47.0	50.3 ^[5]	47.5	45.5+/-2.1	-2.0
The Alliance should be disbanded	25% ^[5]	21% ^[5]	20%	24%	28+/-3%	+4%^[5]
The Alliance should not be disbanded	46% ^[5]	45%	53% ^[5]	43% ^[5]	38+/-3%	-5%^[5]

[5] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level, meaning that the change is statistically significant prima facie. However, whether the difference is statistically significant is not the same as whether they are practically useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods could have been applied in different surveys.

Regarding the Alliance, 28% of the respondents said it should be disbanded, the figure has surged over the year past and set an all-time high since records began in 1993. 38% said no which has dropped to a new low since 1998. Its latest popularity rating stands at 45.5 marks.

Data Analysis

This is the 29th anniversary survey on the June Fourth Incident conducted by POP, marking its 32nd anniversary. From a broad perspective, Hong Kong people’s mainstream opinion still holds that the Chinese Government was wrong in 1989, people still support the Beijing students and a reversion of the official stand on June Fourth, but all these figures have registered significant drops from last year. The percentages of those who consider the human rights condition in China worse than that in 1989 and those who think the condition will worsen in the next three years have also decreased significantly compared to a year ago.

More Hong Kong people continue to think that they have a responsibility to promote democratic development in China while the number of respondents who thought Hong Kong people had a responsibility to instigate economic development in China surged and those who thought no such responsibility plunged.

When comparing democratic and economic development, the percentages of respondents who thought Hong Kong people should give more weight to the development of democracy and economic development in China are very close, while more Hong Kong people still think China should emphasize more on the development of democracy now.

Regarding the Hong Kong Alliance in Support of Patriotic Democratic Movement in China, 28% of the respondents said it should be disbanded, an all-time high since records began in 1993 whereas 38% said no, representing a new low since 1998. Its latest popularity rating stands at 45.5 marks.