

2023 年 2 月 2 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放市民對各地人民及政府觀感以及 「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之兩岸四地人民及政府觀感總結

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（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「香港民研」指的可以是香港民意研究所或其前身港大民研。

香港民研在去年六月啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，至今已發表了十數個調查系列的歷年數據總結。今個星期，我們再總結市民對兩岸四地人民及政府觀感。

另外，由 2022 年下半年開始，我們將定期民意調查和記招的次數大幅縮減，改為集中資源進行公民教育工作。我們已在網站開展了「民研快訊」等新欄目，日後會繼續豐富內容，並逐漸增加服務項目。歡迎到我們的網站查看更多內容，並追蹤我們的 Facebook、Instagram 和 Twitter 帳號，以獲得額外圖表和分析。

公報簡要

香港民研於一月由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，成功訪問了 1,000 名香港居民。

調查顯示，香港市民對各地人民的好感淨值，都高於對當地政府的好感淨值，當中對台灣、日本和美國政府的好感淨值為負數。相比半年前，香港市民對法國政府以及美國人民和政府的好感淨值顯著上升。

歷史紀錄方面，香港市民對香港人民及澳門人民的好感淨值同創 2007 年調查加入人民好感程度單元以來的新高，而對澳門政府和香港政府的好感淨值則分別創 2006 年和 2008 年以來新高。同時，對台灣政府和日本政府的好感淨值則分別創 2008 年和 2017 年以來新低。

調查的實效回應比率分別為 52.0%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-7%。

樣本資料

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 調查日期 | : | 9-18/1/2023 |
| 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] | : | 1,000 (包括 500 個固網及 500 個手機樣本) |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| 實效回應比率 | : 52.0% |
| 抽樣誤差 ^[2] | : 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-7% |
| 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《二零二一年年中人口數字》，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》（2021 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] 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

在提名調查中，被訪者可在未經提示下說出最多 10 個除了香港、中國大陸、台灣和澳門以外最熟悉的國家或地區政府，首 4 位最多被訪者提及的則被納入評價調查，而今次提名調查則繼續沿用了 3-6/1/2022 期間的調查結果。在評價調查中，被訪者就香港、中國大陸、台灣和澳門以及該四個國家或地區的人民及政府分別作出評價。以下是香港市民對兩岸四地人民及政府的觀感：

| 調查日期 | | 19-22/7/21 | 17-20/1/22 | 4-7/7/22 | 9-18/1/23 | |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|--------------------|
| 樣本數目 | | 659-670 | 552-566 | 509-514 | 509-518 | |
| 回應比率 | | 48.5% | 48.4% | 50.1% | 52.0% | |
| 最新結果 ^[3] | | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | 最新變化 |
| 香港 | 人民好感 | 51% ^[4] | 51% | 62% ^[4] | 62+/-4% | -- |
| | 人民反感 | 10% | 11% | 8% | 7+/-2% | -1% |
| | 淨值 | 41% | 40% | 54% ^[4] | 55+/-6% | +1% |
| | 政府好感 | 30% ^[4] | 28% | 45% ^[4] | 47+/-4% | +1% |
| | 政府反感 | 50% | 45% | 33% ^[4] | 28+/-4% | -5% |
| | 淨值 | -20% ^[4] | -16% | 12% ^[4] | 19+/-7% | +7% |
| 中國大陸 | 人民好感 | 40% | 46% ^[4] | 55% ^[4] | 50+/-4% | -5% |
| | 人民反感 | 19% | 19% | 17% | 20+/-4% | +4% |
| | 淨值 | 20% | 26% | 38% ^[4] | 29+/-7% | -9% |
| | 政府好感 | 37% | 39% | 52% ^[4] | 46+/-4% | -6% ^[4] |
| | 政府反感 | 39% | 33% ^[4] | 29% | 28+/-4% | -1% |
| | 淨值 | -2% | 6% | 23% ^[4] | 18+/-7% | -5% |
| 台灣 | 人民好感 | 54% | 56% | 57% | 59+/-4% | +2% |
| | 人民反感 | 6% | 6% | 5% | 7+/-2% | +2% |
| | 淨值 | 48% | 50% | 52% | 52+/-6% | -- |
| | 政府好感 | 35% ^[4] | 34% | 29% | 31+/-4% | +1% |
| | 政府反感 | 27% ^[4] | 27% | 30% | 35+/-4% | +5% |
| | 淨值 | 8% ^[4] | 7% | 0% | -4+/-7% | -4% |

| 調查日期 | | <u>19-22/7/21</u> | <u>17-20/1/22</u> | <u>4-7/7/22</u> | <u>9-18/1/23</u> | |
|---------------------|------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|------------------|------|
| 樣本數目 | | 659-670 | 552-566 | 509-514 | 509-518 | |
| 回應比率 | | 48.5% | 48.4% | 50.1% | 52.0% | |
| 最新結果 ^[3] | | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | 最新變化 |
| 澳門 | 人民好感 | 53% | 51% | 61% ^[4] | 63+/-4% | +2% |
| | 人民反感 | 4% ^[4] | 3% | 3% | 3+/-2% | -- |
| | 淨值 | 48% | 48% | 58% ^[4] | 60+/-5% | +2% |
| | 政府好感 | 46% ^[4] | 49% | 54% | 58+/-4% | +4% |
| | 政府反感 | 15% ^[4] | 13% | 13% | 9+/-3% | -4% |
| | 淨值 | 31% ^[4] | 36% | 41% | 49+/-6% | +8% |

[3] 數字採自五等量尺。

[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。

以下是香港市民對部分其他國家或地區的人民及政府的觀感，按對人民好感淨值由高至低排列：

| 調查日期 | | <u>19-22/7/21</u> | <u>17-20/1/22</u> | <u>4-7/7/22</u> | <u>9-18/1/23</u> | |
|---------------------|------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 樣本數目 | | 665-668 | 554-556 | 508-513 | 501-513 | |
| 回應比率 | | 48.5% | 48.4% | 50.1% | 52.0% | |
| 最新結果 ^[5] | | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | 最新變化 |
| 日本 | 人民好感 | 55% | 56% | 50% | 57+/-4% | +6% |
| | 人民反感 | 7% ^[6] | 9% | 10% | 11+/-3% | +1% |
| | 淨值 | 48% | 47% | 40% | 45+/-6% | +5% |
| | 政府好感 | 33% | 29% | 26% | 27+/-4% | +1% |
| | 政府反感 | 24% ^[6] | 27% | 33% ^[6] | 38+/-4% | +5% |
| | 淨值 | 8% ^[6] | 1% | -7% | -10+/-7% | -3% |
| 英國 | 人民好感 | 41% ^[6] | 39% | 35% | 38+/-4% | +3% |
| | 人民反感 | 12% | 10% | 13% | 11+/-3% | -2% |
| | 淨值 | 29% ^[6] | 29% | 22% | 27+/-6% | +5% |
| | 政府好感 | 37% ^[6] | 33% | 28% | 31+/-4% | +3% |
| | 政府反感 | 25% | 28% | 32% | 31+/-4% | -1% |
| | 淨值 | 12% ^[6] | 5% | -4% | <1+/-7% | +4% |
| 法國 | 人民好感 | -- | 28% | 26% | 31+/-4% | +5% |
| | 人民反感 | -- | 9% | 8% | 8+/-2% | -- |
| | 淨值 | -- | 19% | 18% | 23+/-5% | +5% |
| | 政府好感 | -- | 21% | 14% ^[6] | 22+/-4% | +8% ^[6] |
| | 政府反感 | -- | 14% | 16% | 15+/-3% | -- |
| | 淨值 | -- | 7% | -2% ^[6] | 7+/-5% | +9% ^[6] |
| 美國 | 人民好感 | 30% ^[6] | 32% | 24% ^[6] | 35+/-4% | +10% ^[6] |
| | 人民反感 | 19% | 21% | 23% | 18+/-3% | -5% ^[6] |
| | 淨值 | 10% ^[6] | 11% | 1% ^[6] | 17+/-6% | +15% ^[6] |
| | 政府好感 | 21% ^[6] | 20% | 13% ^[6] | 20+/-4% | +7% ^[6] |
| | 政府反感 | 41% | 43% | 51% ^[6] | 45+/-4% | -5% |
| | 淨值 | -20% ^[6] | -23% | -37% ^[6] | -25+/-7% | +12% ^[6] |

[5] 數字採自五等量尺。

[6] 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。

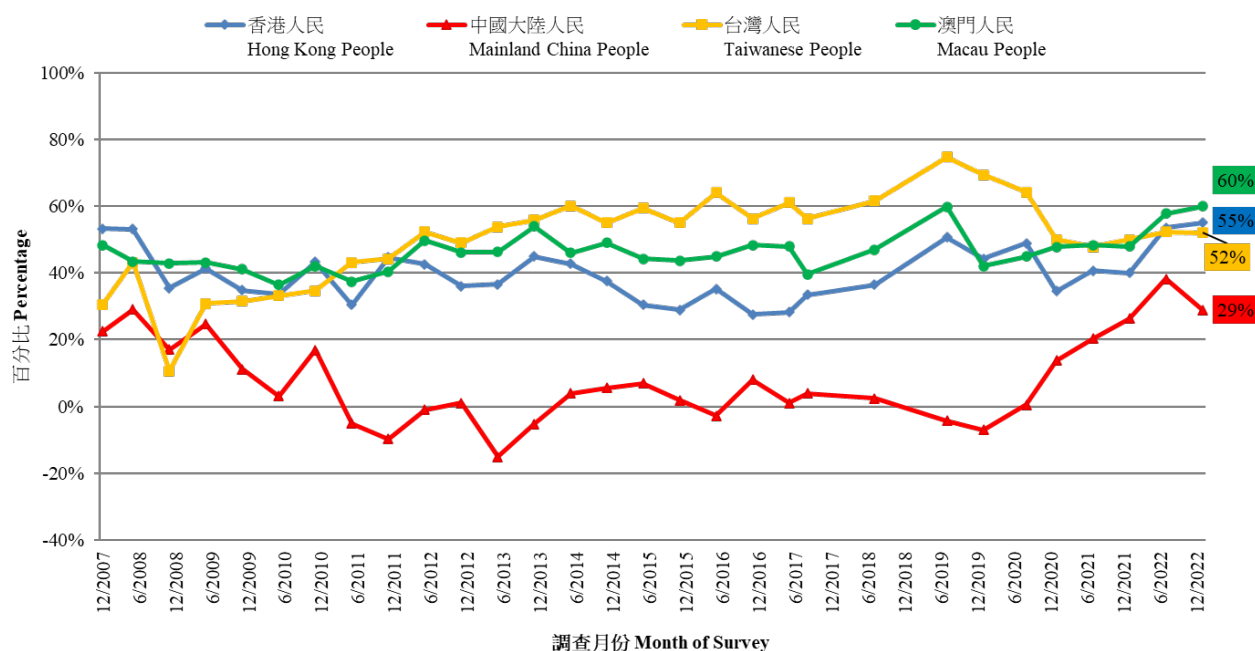
最新調查顯示，香港市民對各地人民的好感淨值，都高於對當地政府的好感淨值。對各地人民觀感方面，按好感淨值由高至低排列，分別是澳門、香港、台灣、日本、中國、英國、法國和美國。對各地政府觀感方面，按好感淨值由高至低排列，分別是澳門、香港、中國、法國、英國、台灣、日本和美國，當中對台灣、日本和美國政府的好感淨值為負數。相比半年前，香港市民對法國政府以及美國人民和政府的好感淨值顯著上升。

歷史紀錄方面，香港市民對香港人民及澳門人民的好感淨值同創 2007 年調查加入人民好感程度單元以來的新高，而對澳門政府和香港政府的好感淨值則分別創 2006 年和 2008 年以來新高。同時，對台灣政府和日本政府的好感淨值則分別創 2008 年和 2017 年以來新低。

須要說明，躋身是次調查範圍的國家和地區，先決條件是香港市民的熟悉程度。調查範圍以外的國家或地區，在香港市民心目中的好感程度可以很高或很低，但由於並非香港市民最熟悉的國家或地區，所以不在調查之列。

「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」

市民對兩岸四地人民好感淨值
People's feeling towards People across the strait
(12/2007 – 1/2023)



下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [新聞公報] 2 月 7 日 (星期二) 下午三時
兩岸政治人物民望



Tel 電話: (852) 3844 3111

Fax 傳真: (852) 3705 3361

Website 網址: <https://www.pori.hk>

Address: Units 9-11, 6/F, Tower B, Southmark, 11 Yip Hing Street, Wong Chuk Hang

地址: 黃竹坑業興街 11 號南滙廣場 B 座 6 樓 9-11 室

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

Press Release on February 2, 2023

HKPORI releases latest results on Hong Kong people's feelings towards different peoples and governments, along with wrap up of feelings towards peoples and governments across the strait under "One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review"

Special Announcements

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) was The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP). "HKPORI" in this release can refer to Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute or its predecessor HKUPOP.

HKPORI launched the "One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review" in June last year. Wrap up of the historical data of more than ten survey series have been released since then. This week, we are going to wrap up people's feelings towards peoples and governments across the strait.

Meanwhile, starting from the second half of 2022, we have greatly reduced the frequency of our tracking polls and press conferences to channel our resources into civic education work. We have already launched some new columns, such as "PORI Express", in our website and will continue to enrich its content, then add more services. Please visit our website for more contents and follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter to see extra charts and analyses.

Abstract

HKPORI successfully interviewed 1,000 Hong Kong residents in a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in January.

Our survey shows that, in terms of net affinity, Hong Kong people feel more positively about all other peoples than their governments. Among them, the net affinity for the governments of Taiwan, Japan and the United States are negative. Compared to half a year ago, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the government of France and the people and government of the United States have increased significantly.

Looking back at past records, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the peoples of Hong Kong and Macau have registered historical highs since the survey series included the perception of peoples in 2007, while that towards the governments of Macau and Hong Kong have registered new record highs since 2006 and 2008 respectively. At the same time, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the governments of Taiwan and Japan have registered new record lows since 2008 and 2017 respectively.

The effective response rate of the survey is 52.0%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4% and that of net values is +/-7% at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Date of survey | : 9-18/1/2023 |
| Survey method | : Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers |
| Target population | : Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above |
| Sample size ^[1] | : 1,000 (including 500 landline and 500 mobile samples) |
| Effective response rate | : 52.0% |
| Sampling error ^[2] | : Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4% and that of net values not more than +/-7% 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 2021”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2021 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] 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

In the naming survey, respondents could name, unprompted, up to 10 governments of countries or regions that they knew best apart from Hong Kong, Mainland China, Taiwan and Macau. The top 4 nominees then entered the evaluation survey. The results of the naming survey conducted during 3-6/1/2022 were used again this time. In the evaluation survey, respondents were asked to rate their feeling towards the governments and peoples of Hong Kong, Mainland China, Taiwan, Macau and the four countries or regions respectively. Hong Kong people’s feelings towards different governments and peoples are summarized as follows:

| Date of survey | | <u>19-22/7/21</u> | <u>17-20/1/22</u> | <u>4-7/7/22</u> | <u>9-18/1/23</u> | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size | | 659-670 | 552-566 | 509-514 | 509-518 | |
| Response rate | | 48.5% | 48.4% | 50.1% | 52.0% | |
| Latest findings ^[3] | | Findings | Findings | Findings | <i>Finding & error</i> | <i>Latest change</i> |
| Hong Kong | People Positive | 51% ^[4] | 51% | 62% ^[4] | 62+/-4% | -- |
| | People Negative | 10% | 11% | 8% | 7+/-2% | -1% |
| | Net value | 41% | 40% | 54% ^[4] | 55+/-6% | +1% |
| | Government Positive | 30% ^[4] | 28% | 45% ^[4] | 47+/-4% | +1% |
| | Government Negative | 50% | 45% | 33% ^[4] | 28+/-4% | -5% |
| | Net value | -20% ^[4] | -16% | 12% ^[4] | 19+/-7% | +7% |

| Date of survey | | <u>19-22/7/21</u> | <u>17-20/1/22</u> | <u>4-7/7/22</u> | <u>9-18/1/23</u> | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size | | 659-670 | 552-566 | 509-514 | 509-518 | |
| Response rate | | 48.5% | 48.4% | 50.1% | 52.0% | |
| Latest findings ^[3] | | Findings | Findings | Findings | <i>Finding & error</i> | <i>Latest change</i> |
| Mainland China | People Positive | 40% | 46% ^[4] | 55% ^[4] | 50+/-4% | -5% |
| | People Negative | 19% | 19% | 17% | 20+/-4% | +4% |
| | Net value | 20% | 26% | 38% ^[4] | 29+/-7% | -9% |
| | Government Positive | 37% | 39% | 52% ^[4] | 46+/-4% | -6% ^[4] |
| | Government Negative | 39% | 33% ^[4] | 29% | 28+/-4% | -1% |
| | Net value | -2% | 6% | 23% ^[4] | 18+/-7% | -5% |
| Taiwan | People Positive | 54% | 56% | 57% | 59+/-4% | +2% |
| | People Negative | 6% | 6% | 5% | 7+/-2% | +2% |
| | Net value | 48% | 50% | 52% | 52+/-6% | -- |
| | Government Positive | 35% ^[4] | 34% | 29% | 31+/-4% | +1% |
| | Government Negative | 27% ^[4] | 27% | 30% | 35+/-4% | +5% |
| | Net value | 8% ^[4] | 7% | 0% | -4+/-7% | -4% |
| Macau | People Positive | 53% | 51% | 61% ^[4] | 63+/-4% | +2% |
| | People Negative | 4% ^[4] | 3% | 3% | 3+/-2% | -- |
| | Net value | 48% | 48% | 58% ^[4] | 60+/-5% | +2% |
| | Government Positive | 46% ^[4] | 49% | 54% | 58+/-4% | +4% |
| | Government Negative | 15% ^[4] | 13% | 13% | 9+/-3% | -4% |
| | Net value | 31% ^[4] | 36% | 41% | 49+/-6% | +8% |

[3] Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

[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.

Hong Kong people's feelings towards some other governments and peoples are summarized as follows, in descending order of net values towards the peoples:

| Date of survey | | <u>19-22/7/21</u> | <u>17-20/1/22</u> | <u>4-7/7/22</u> | <u>9-18/1/23</u> | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size | | 665-668 | 554-556 | 508-513 | 501-513 | |
| Response rate | | 48.5% | 48.4% | 50.1% | 52.0% | |
| Latest findings ^[5] | | Findings | Findings | Findings | <i>Finding & error</i> | <i>Latest change</i> |
| Japan | People Positive | 55% | 56% | 50% | 57+/-4% | +6% |
| | People Negative | 7% ^[6] | 9% | 10% | 11+/-3% | +1% |
| | Net value | 48% | 47% | 40% | 45+/-6% | +5% |
| | Government Positive | 33% | 29% | 26% | 27+/-4% | +1% |
| | Government Negative | 24% ^[6] | 27% | 33% ^[6] | 38+/-4% | +5% |
| | Net value | 8% ^[6] | 1% | -7% | -10+/-7% | -3% |

| Date of survey | | <u>19-22/7/21</u> | <u>17-20/1/22</u> | <u>4-7/7/22</u> | <u>9-18/1/23</u> | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size | | 665-668 | 554-556 | 508-513 | 501-513 | |
| Response rate | | 48.5% | 48.4% | 50.1% | 52.0% | |
| Latest findings ^[5] | | Findings | Findings | Findings | <i>Finding & error</i> | <i>Latest change</i> |
| United Kingdom | People Positive | 41% ^[6] | 39% | 35% | 38+/-4% | +3% |
| | People Negative | 12% | 10% | 13% | 11+/-3% | -2% |
| | Net value | 29% ^[6] | 29% | 22% | 27+/-6% | +5% |
| | Government Positive | 37% ^[6] | 33% | 28% | 31+/-4% | +3% |
| | Government Negative | 25% | 28% | 32% | 31+/-4% | -1% |
| | Net value | 12% ^[6] | 5% | -4% | <1+/-7% | +4% |
| France | People Positive | -- | 28% | 26% | 31+/-4% | +5% |
| | People Negative | -- | 9% | 8% | 8+/-2% | -- |
| | Net value | -- | 19% | 18% | 23+/-5% | +5% |
| | Government Positive | -- | 21% | 14% ^[6] | 22+/-4% | +8% ^[6] |
| | Government Negative | -- | 14% | 16% | 15+/-3% | -- |
| | Net value | -- | 7% | -2% ^[6] | 7+/-5% | +9% ^[6] |
| United States | People Positive | 30% ^[6] | 32% | 24% ^[6] | 35+/-4% | +10% ^[6] |
| | People Negative | 19% | 21% | 23% | 18+/-3% | -5% ^[6] |
| | Net value | 10% ^[6] | 11% | 1% ^[6] | 17+/-6% | +15% ^[6] |
| | Government Positive | 21% ^[6] | 20% | 13% ^[6] | 20+/-4% | +7% ^[6] |
| | Government Negative | 41% | 43% | 51% ^[6] | 45+/-4% | -5% |
| | Net value | -20% ^[6] | -23% | -37% ^[6] | -25+/-7% | +12% ^[6] |

[5] Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

[6] 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.

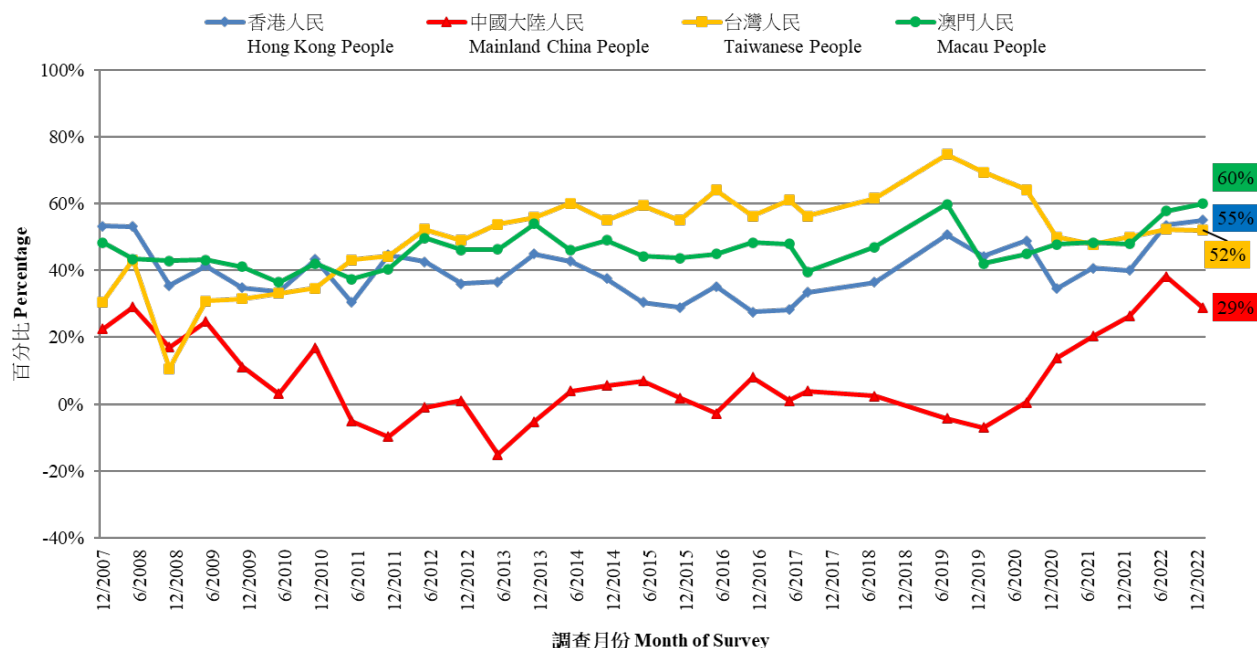
Our latest survey shows that, in terms of net affinity, Hong Kong people feel more positively about all other peoples than their governments. As regards people's feeling towards different **peoples**, from high to low net affinity, the order goes: Macau, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, Mainland China, the United Kingdom, France and the United States. Regarding people's feeling towards different **governments**, from high to low net affinity, the order goes: Macau, Hong Kong, Mainland China, France, the United Kingdom, Taiwan, Japan and the United States. Among them, the net affinity for the governments of Taiwan, Japan and the United States are negative. Compared to half a year ago, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the government of France and the people and government of the United States have increased significantly.

Looking back at past records, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the peoples of Hong Kong and Macau have registered historical highs since the survey series included the perception of peoples in 2007, while that towards the governments of Macau and Hong Kong have registered new record highs since 2006 and 2008 respectively. At the same time, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the governments of Taiwan and Japan have registered new record lows since 2008 and 2017 respectively.

It should be noted, however, that our survey only covers regions and countries best known to Hong Kong people. Hong Kong people may well like or dislike other places much more, but because they are not the most well-known places, they do not appear on the list by design.

“One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”

市民對兩岸四地人民好感淨值
People's feeling towards People across the strait
 (12/2007 – 1/2023)



Upcoming Press Release / Press Conference (Tentative)

- [Press Release] February 7 (Tuesday) at 15:00
 Popularity of cross-strait political figures