

2023 年 3 月 28 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放各項信任及信心指標

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」，至今已發表了二十個調查系列的歷年數據總結。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

香港民研於二月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，成功訪問了 1,017 名香港居民。

調查顯示，政府信任程度方面，香港特區政府、北京中央政府及台灣政府的信任淨值分別為正 24、正 26 及負 37 個百分點。對比七個月前，台灣政府的信任淨值顯著下跌 14 個百分點，並創 2008 年 2 月以來新低。相反，香港特區政府及北京中央政府的信任淨值則分別創 2017 年 11 月和 2009 年 12 月以來新高。

信心指標方面，對中國前途的信心淨值為正 49 個百分點，創 2012 年 12 月以來新高。另一方面，對香港前途和一國兩制的信心淨值分別為正 28 和正 29 個百分點，兩者分別創 2011 年 6 月和 3 月以來新高。

調查的實效回應比率為 58.0%。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 +/-8%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.1。

樣本資料

調查日期	: 1-9/2/2023
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]	: 1,017 (包括 510 個固網及 507 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 58.0%

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 +/-8%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.1
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

市民對特區、北京中央及台灣政府的信任程度、對中港前途以及一國兩制的信心的最新結果表列如下：

調查日期	<u>12-20/5/22</u>	<u>20-24/6/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	<u>2-10/11/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	672	553	1,003	514	518	--
回應比率	40.9%	45.3%	50.1%	48.9%	58.0%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
信任特區政府比率 ^[3]	35%	40%	47% ^[4]	50%	53+/-4%	+4%
不信任特區政府比率 ^[3]	46%	35% ^[4]	31%	34%	29+/-4%	-5%
信任淨值	-11%	5% ^[4]	16% ^[4]	16%	24+/-8%	+9%
平均量值 ^[3]	2.7	3.0 ^[4]	3.2 ^[4]	3.2	3.3+/-0.1	+0.1

調查日期	<u>24-26/2/21</u>	<u>20-26/8/21</u>	<u>21-24/2/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	575-620	666-674	665-678	1,003	517-523	--
回應比率	57.2%	52.9%	49.7%	50.1%	58.0%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
信任中央政府比率 ^[3]	41% ^[4]	38%	52% ^[4]	51%	53+/-4%	+3%
不信任中央政府比率 ^[3]	43% ^[4]	42%	31% ^[4]	30%	28+/-4%	-2%
信任淨值	-2% ^[4]	-4%	21% ^[4]	21%	26+/-8%	+5%
平均量值 ^[3]	2.9 ^[4]	2.8	3.3 ^[4]	3.3	3.4+/-0.1	+0.1
信任台灣政府比率 ^[3]	30%	21% ^[4]	18%	17%	13+/-3%	-3%
不信任台灣政府比率 ^[3]	39%	41%	36%	40%	50+/-4%	+11% ^[4]
信任淨值	-9% ^[4]	-20% ^[4]	-18%	-23%	-37+/-6%	-14% ^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	2.7 ^[4]	2.5 ^[4]	2.5	2.4	2.2+/-0.1	-0.2 ^[4]
對香港前途有信心比率	48% ^[4]	46%	43%	58% ^[4]	61+/-4%	+3%
對香港前途沒有信心比率	46% ^[4]	48%	50%	37% ^[4]	34+/-4%	-3%
信心淨值	3% ^[4]	-1%	-8%	21% ^[4]	28+/-8%	+6%
對中國前途有信心比率	62% ^[4]	60%	66% ^[4]	68%	72+/-4%	+4%
對中國前途沒有信心比率	28% ^[4]	33%	25% ^[4]	25%	23+/-4%	-3%
信心淨值	34% ^[4]	27%	41% ^[4]	43%	49+/-7%	+7%

調查日期	<u>24-26/2/21</u>	<u>20-26/8/21</u>	<u>21-24/2/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	575-620	666-674	665-678	1,003	517-523	--
回應比率	57.2%	52.9%	49.7%	50.1%	58.0%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
對一國兩制有信心比率	45% ^[4]	45%	46%	57% ^[4]	62+/-4%	+6%^[4]
對一國兩制沒有信心比率	50% ^[4]	51%	47%	37% ^[4]	34+/-4%	-3%
信心淨值	-5% ^[4]	-6%	-1%	20% ^[4]	29+/-8%	+9%

[3] 數字採自五等量尺。平均量值是把答案按照正面程度，以 1 分最低 5 分最高量化成為 1、2、3、4、5 分，再求取樣本平均數值。

[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。

調查顯示，各有 53% 被訪市民表示信任香港特區政府及北京中央政府，信任台灣政府的則佔 13%，三項信任淨值分別為正 24、正 26 及負 37 個百分點，平均量值就分別為 3.3、3.4 及 2.2 分，即信任香港特區政府及北京中央政府程度整體上介乎「一半半」及「幾信任」之間，而信任台灣政府程度則接近「幾不信任」。對比七個月前，台灣政府的信任淨值顯著下跌 14 個百分點，並創 2008 年 2 月以來新低。相反，香港特區政府及北京中央政府的信任淨值則分別創 2017 年 11 月和 2009 年 12 月以來新高。

信心指標方面，72% 市民表示對中國前途有信心，淨值為正 49 個百分點，創 2012 年 12 月以來新高。另一方面，分別有 61% 和 62% 市民表示對香港前途和一國兩制有信心，淨值分別為正 28 和正 29 個百分點，兩者分別創 2011 年 6 月和 3 月以來新高。

下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [新聞公報] 4 月 4 日 (星期二) 下午三時
特首及政府民望

Press Release on March 28, 2023

HKPORI releases trust and confidence indicators

Special Announcements

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) was 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 20 survey series have been released since then. 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 1,017 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early February.

Our survey shows that the net trust values of HKSAR Government, Beijing Central Government and Taiwan Government are positive 24, positive 26 and negative 37 percentage points respectively. Compared to seven months ago, net trust in the Taiwan Government has significantly decreased by 14 percentage points, registering a new record low since February 2008. On the contrary, net trust in the HKSAR Government and the Beijing Central Government have registered new highs since November 2017 and December 2009 respectively.

As for the confidence indicators, regarding the future of China, net confidence stands at positive 49 percentage points, registering a new record high since December 2012. On the other hand, net confidence in the future of Hong Kong and in “one county, two systems” stand at positive 28 and positive 29 percentage points respectively, registering new highs since June and March 2011.

The effective response rate of the survey is 58.0%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-0.1 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 1-9/2/2023
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,017 (including 510 landline and 507 mobile samples)

Effective response rate	: 58.0%
Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-8% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.1 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 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

Recent trust in SAR, Beijing Central and Taiwan Governments and people’s confidence in the future as well as “one country, two systems” are summarized below:

Date of survey	<u>12-20/5/22</u>	<u>20-24/6/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	<u>2-10/11/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	672	553	1,003	514	518	--
Response rate	40.9%	45.3%	50.1%	48.9%	58.0%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Trust in HKSAR Government ^[3]	35%	40%	47% ^[4]	50%	53+/-4%	+4%
Distrust in HKSAR Government ^[3]	46%	35% ^[4]	31%	34%	29+/-4%	-5%
Net trust	-11%	5% ^[4]	16% ^[4]	16%	24+/-8%	+9%
Mean value ^[3]	2.7	3.0 ^[4]	3.2 ^[4]	3.2	3.3+/-0.1	+0.1

Date of survey	<u>24-26/2/21</u>	<u>20-26/8/21</u>	<u>21-24/2/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	575-620	666-674	665-678	1,003	517-523	--
Response rate	57.2%	52.9%	49.7%	50.1%	58.0%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Trust in Beijing Government ^[3]	41% ^[4]	38%	52% ^[4]	51%	53+/-4%	+3%
Distrust in Beijing Government ^[3]	43% ^[4]	42%	31% ^[4]	30%	28+/-4%	-2%
Net trust	-2% ^[4]	-4%	21% ^[4]	21%	26+/-8%	+5%
Mean value ^[3]	2.9 ^[4]	2.8	3.3 ^[4]	3.3	3.4+/-0.1	+0.1
Trust in Taiwan Government ^[3]	30%	21% ^[4]	18%	17%	13+/-3%	-3%
Distrust in Taiwan Government ^[3]	39%	41%	36%	40%	50+/-4%	+11%^[4]
Net trust	-9% ^[4]	-20% ^[4]	-18%	-23%	-37+/-6%	-14%^[4]
Mean value ^[3]	2.7 ^[4]	2.5 ^[4]	2.5	2.4	2.2+/-0.1	-0.2^[4]
Confidence in HK’s future	48% ^[4]	46%	43%	58% ^[4]	61+/-4%	+3%
No-confidence in HK’s future	46% ^[4]	48%	50%	37% ^[4]	34+/-4%	-3%
Net confidence	3% ^[4]	-1%	-8%	21% ^[4]	28+/-8%	+6%

Date of survey	<u>24-26/2/21</u>	<u>20-26/8/21</u>	<u>21-24/2/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	575-620	666-674	665-678	1,003	517-523	--
Response rate	57.2%	52.9%	49.7%	50.1%	58.0%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Confidence in China's future	62% ^[4]	60%	66% ^[4]	68%	72+/-4%	+4%
No-confidence in China's future	28% ^[4]	33%	25% ^[4]	25%	23+/-4%	-3%
Net confidence	34% ^[4]	27%	41% ^[4]	43%	49+/-7%	+7%
Confidence in "one country, two systems"	45% ^[4]	45%	46%	57% ^[4]	62+/-4%	+6%^[4]
No-confidence in "one country, two systems"	50% ^[4]	51%	47%	37% ^[4]	34+/-4%	-3%
Net confidence	-5% ^[4]	-6%	-1%	20% ^[4]	29+/-8%	+9%

[3] Collapsed from a 5-point scale. The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

[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.

Our survey shows that 53% each of the respondents trust the HKSAR Government and the Beijing Central Government, while 13% trust the Taiwan Government. The net trust values are positive 24, positive 26 and negative 37 percentage points respectively, while the mean scores are 3.3, 3.4 and 2.2 respectively, meaning trust in the HKSAR Government and the Beijing Central Government are between "half-half" and "somewhat trust" in general, whilst trust in the Taiwan Government is close to "somewhat distrust" in general. Compared to seven months ago, net trust in the Taiwan Government has significantly decreased by 14 percentage points, registering a new record low since February 2008. On the contrary, net trust in the HKSAR Government and the Beijing Central Government have registered new highs since November 2017 and December 2009 respectively.

As for the confidence indicators, 72% expressed confidence in the future of China and its net confidence stands at positive 49 percentage points, registering a new record high since December 2012. On the other hand, 61% and 62% expressed confidence in the future of Hong Kong and in "one country, two systems", with net confidence standing at positive 28 and positive 29 percentage points respectively, registering new highs since June and March 2011.

Upcoming Press Release / Press Conference (Tentative)

- [Press Release] April 4 (Tuesday) at 15:00
Populiarities of CE and SAR Government