

2023 年 7 月 11 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放「民情指數之政治陣營分析」

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所(香港民研)已經開展七月份的定期電話調查,當中包括以下項目:特首民望、政府民望、社會現況評價、以及市民對兩岸四地及世界各地政府人民的觀感,最後一項民研不會公開發放,但就歡迎各界人士與民研接觸,洽購調查數字以作學術研究、政策討論、內部參考等一切合法用途。此外,本月開始,特首民望的其中一條題目,已經更新為「假設你而家有權決定續任或者罷免李家超作為特首,你會點樣決定?」以往的提問是「假設明天選舉特首,而你又有權投票,你會唔會選李家超做特首?」屬於國際民主社會普遍的提問方法。香港民研在 2002 年引入香港,與 0-100 分支持度平行使用,是呼應香港當年的發展,如今調整問卷字眼,也是呼應香港現在的發展。

最新數據

香港民研今日發放「民情指數第 6.2 號報告」,屬於香港民研第二代民情指數的第二份報告。民研在一個星期前發放了「第 6.1 號報告」,詳細說明了民情指數的計算方法,請[點擊這裏](#)細心閱讀。上次報告覆蓋了六個香港最高領導人管治期間的民情指數,今次報告則會深入分析支持不同政治陣營的香港市民,在過去五年來的民情變化。我們選擇了過去五年,而不是 31 年,又以半年平均數為分析單位,是希望以比較簡單的方法開展民情指數焦點分析。雖然如此,是次分析的覆蓋範圍也超過了 10 萬個透過隨機抽樣、真人電話訪問的數據樣本,調查時段由 2018 年 7 月開始,至 2023 年 6 月結束,也展示出二次數據分析的力量和價值。

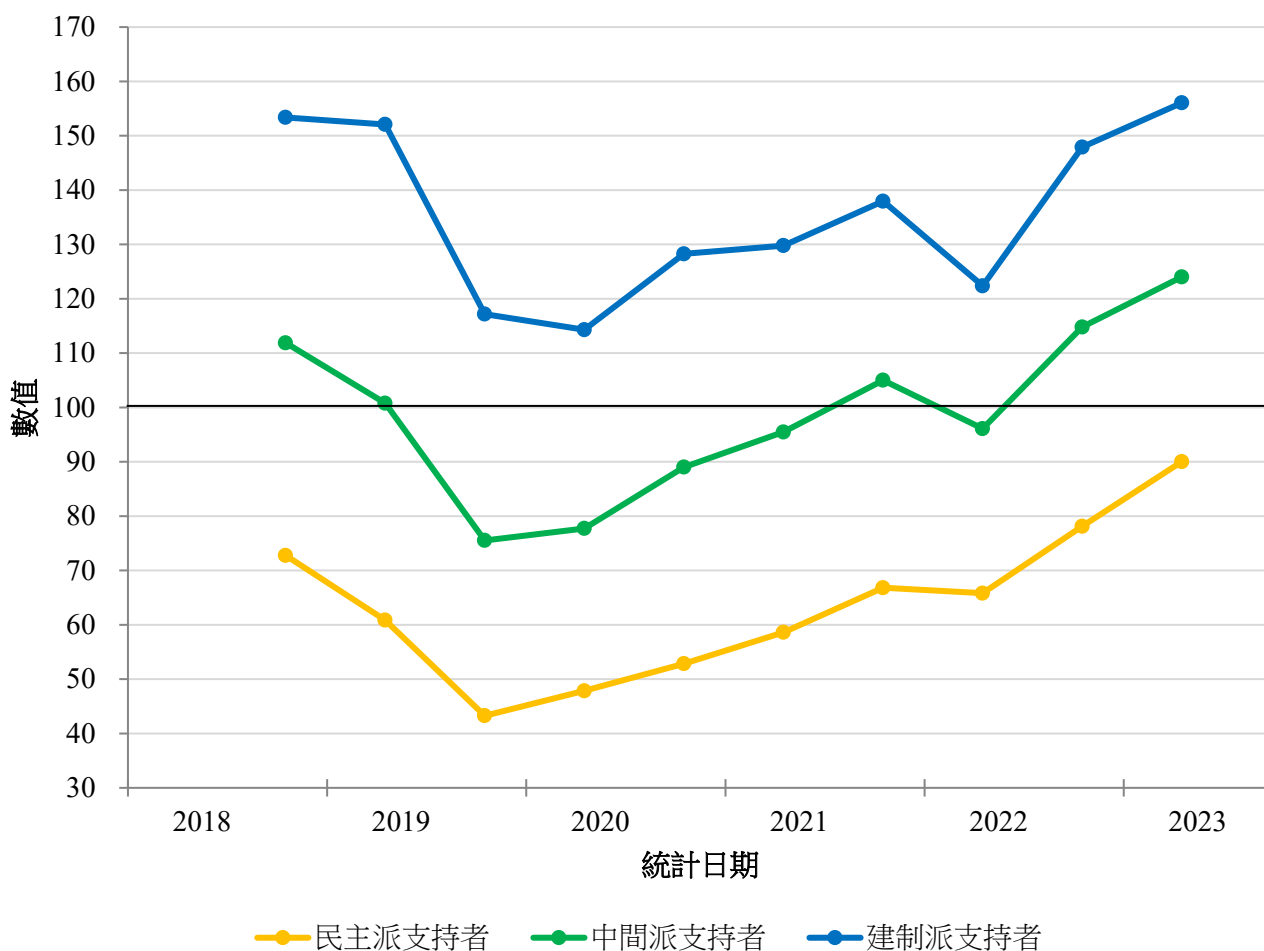
數據明確顯示,雖然過去五年的民情有跌有起,但三大陣營的民情指數,差不多都是在相等距離同步上落,民主派支持者心情最差,建制派支持者心情最好,中間派支持者心情一般。由於民情指數的正常水平設定值為 100,標準差設定為 15,數字顯示,建制派支持者的心情,在過去五年來都相當正面,民主派支持者則長期負面,而中間派支持者則時好時壞。值得注意的是,三種市民的心情都在同步上落,沒有你上我落,幸災樂禍的情況。至於 2018 年以前的情況,以及以月份計算,比較微觀的比較,就有待將來再深入分析。以下是有關分析的數表和圖表:

數表:最近五年不同政治陣營支持者之民情指數(2018-2023 半年平均數)

半年期	樣本數目	民主派支持者	中間派支持者	建制派支持者
2018 年下半	12,072	72.8	111.9	153.4
2019 年上半	12,151	60.9	100.8	152.1
2019 年下半	12,298	43.3	75.5	117.2
2020 年上半	12,062	47.9	77.7	114.3
2020 年下半	12,206	52.9	89.0	128.3
2021 年上半	12,086	58.6	95.5	129.8

半年期	樣本數目	民主派支持者	中間派支持者	建制派支持者
2021 年下半	12,080	66.8	105.0	138.0
2022 年上半	12,059	65.8	96.1	122.4
2022 年下半	6,107	78.1	114.8	147.9
2023 年上半	6,056	90.0	124.0	156.1
樣本總數	109,177	39,096	45,455	15,495

圖表：最近五年不同政治陣營之民情指數走勢（2018-2023 半年平均數）



附加說明

- 「民情指數第 6.2 號報告」（即本報告）所指的「三大陣營」，亦即「民主派支持者」、「建制派支持者」和「中間派支持者」，是按照以下問卷題目的答案分類：

你認為自己嘅政治取向，係傾向以下邊類？ (讀出首四項答案，次序由電腦隨機排列)	
問卷答案	分析類別
傾向民主派	民主派支持者
傾向本土派	
傾向建制派	建制派支持者
傾向中間派	中間派支持者
冇政治傾向／政治中立／唔屬於任何派別	

其他	不作分析
唔知／難講	

2. 民情指數的計算方法，請[點擊這裏](#)細心閱讀。需要附加說明的是，雖然本報告所採用的調查數據是取自 2018 年 7 月至 2023 年 6 月，但用作各項數字標準化程序的數據庫，都是由 1992 年 7 月開始，直到 2018 年 6 月至 2023 年 5 月不等，視乎個別數據而定，最長橫跨 371 個月的大型數據庫。這是民研第二代民情指數的獨特之處。

香港民研七月份新聞發佈活動 (暫定)

- 7 月 4 日 (星期二) 新聞公報和數據更新：跨越六個香港最高領導的第二代民情指數
- 7 月 11 日 (星期二) 新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之政治陣營分析
- 7 月 18 日 (星期二) 新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之社會階層分析
- 7 月 27 日 (星期四) 下午三時新聞發佈會：特首及政府民望

註：香港民研會盡量保持每星期舉行一次新聞活動，以發放最新民意數據



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Press Release on July 11, 2023

HKPORI releases “PSI per Political Camps”

Special Announcement

The Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) has already started its regular telephone survey of July, which covers the following series: popularity of the Chief Executive, popularity of the government, people’s appraisal of society’s current conditions, as well as people’s feelings towards governments and peoples across the strait and in other parts of the world. The last item will not be publicly released, but all are welcome to contact us to purchase survey data for academic research, policy discussions, internal reference and all other lawful purposes. Meanwhile, starting from this month, a question on the popularity of the Chief Executive has been revised from “If a general election of the Chief Executive were to be held tomorrow, and you had the right to vote, would you vote for John Lee?” to “If you had the right to decide whether to reappoint or dismiss John Lee as the Chief Executive now, how would you decide?” The former design is a common way to pose the question in democratic societies around the globe and was introduced to Hong Kong by us in 2002 for use in tandem with support rating on a scale of 0-100. The move back then was to echo the development in Hong Kong at that time. The current adjustment of question wording is also to echo the development in Hong Kong now.

Latest Findings

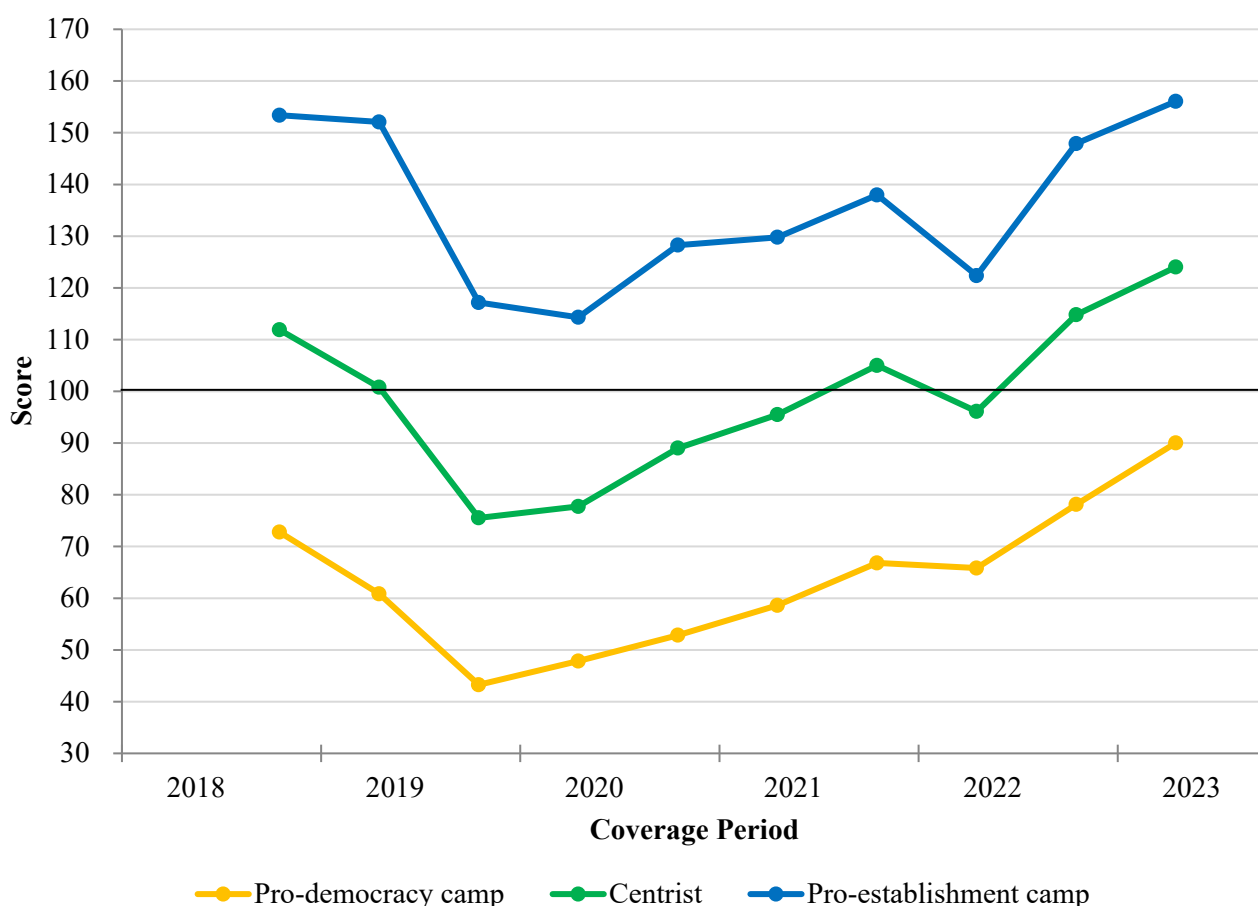
HKPORI releases today the “PSI Report No. 6.2”, which is the second report on PSI v2.0. Last week, HKPORI released “PSI Report No. 6.1”, detailing the computation method of the PSI. Please [click here](#) to read in detail. The previous report covered the PSI during the terms of the six top leaders in Hong Kong, while this report further analyses the change of sentiment of Hong Kong citizens supporting different political camps over the past five years. We chose to focus on the last five years instead of the last 31 and use half-yearly averages as the unit of analysis in order to begin the focused analysis of PSI in a simpler manner. Despite this, the analysis still covers over 100,000 random telephone survey samples obtained through real person telephone interviews, with survey period starting in July 2018 and ending in June 2023, demonstrating the power and value of secondary data analysis.

Figures clearly show that despite the ups and downs of public sentiment over the past five years, the PSI among the three major camps go up and down mostly in sync and by the same margin. Pro-democracy camp supporters felt the worst, pro-establishment camp supporters felt the best, while centrist supporters felt so-so. As the normal level of the PSI is set at 100 and standard deviation at 15, figures show that pro-establishment camp supporters have been feeling fairly good over the past five years, while pro-democracy camp supporters have been negative the whole time, and the centrist supporters sometimes positive and sometimes negative. It should be noted that the three groups have been going up and down in sync, instead of going in opposite directions and taking joy in others’ suffering. As for the situation before 2018 and more microscopic comparison using monthly figures, we will leave them to future analyses. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

Summary table: PSI among supporters of different political camps over the past five years (2018-2023; half-yearly averages)

Half-year period	Sample size	Pro-democracy camp supporters	Centrist supporters	Pro-establishment camp supporters
2018H2	12,072	72.8	111.9	153.4
2019H1	12,151	60.9	100.8	152.1
2019H2	12,298	43.3	75.5	117.2
2020H1	12,062	47.9	77.7	114.3
2020H2	12,206	52.9	89.0	128.3
2021H1	12,086	58.6	95.5	129.8
2021H2	12,080	66.8	105.0	138.0
2022H1	12,059	65.8	96.1	122.4
2022H2	6,107	78.1	114.8	147.9
2023H1	6,056	90.0	124.0	156.1
Total sample size	109,177	39,096	45,455	15,495

Chart: PSI among supporters of different political camps over the past five years (2018-2023; half-yearly averages)



Further Explanations

1. The “three major camps” in “PSI Report No. 6.2” (this report), which include “pro-democracy camp supporters”, “pro-establishment camp supporters” and “centrist supporters”, are derived from the answers of the following survey question:

Which of the following best describes your political inclination? (Read out first four answers, order randomized by computer)	
Answer	Grouping during analysis
Pro-democracy camp	Pro-democracy camp supporters
Localist	
Pro-establishment camp	Pro-establishment camp supporters
Centrist	Centrist supporters
No political inclination / politically neutral / do not belong to any camp	
Others	Not included in analysis
Don't know / hard to say	

2. Please [click here](#) to read the computation method of PSI in detail. A point worth further explanation is that although the survey samples used in this report were collected from July 2018 to June 2023, the databases used for standardizing various figures all started from July 1992 and ended in a month between June 2018 and May 2023 depending on which datapoint, spanning as many as 371 months, representing the uniqueness of our PSI v2.0.

HKPORI Upcoming Press Events in July (Tentative)

- July 4 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI v2.0 spanning six top leaders in Hong Kong
- July 11 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per political camps
- July 18 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per social strata
- July 27 (Thursday) at 15:00, press conference: Popularity of CE and SAR Government

Note: HKPORI will try to maintain weekly press activities to release the latest public opinion figures