

2024 年 6 月 11 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放「民情指數之按統獨傾向分析」

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）最新下載數據分析顯示，截至今日（6 月 11 日），「首長民望」、「選舉研究」和「身份認同」為「香港民研數據查冊平台」最受歡迎之調查系列，分別錄得 1,020、226 及 174 次下載紀錄。另外，平台現時有 9 條 2023 年從未發表的六四題目頻數表，屬於付費項目，暫時錄得零次下載。

最新數據

香港民研今日發放「民情指數第 6.33 號報告」，題為「民情指數之按統獨傾向分析」，屬於第二代民情指數的第三十三份報告。民情指數的正常水平設定值為 100，標準差設定為 15，請[點擊這裏](#)閱讀民情指數的計算方法。

是次數據分析的覆蓋範圍是 2013 年 3 月至 2023 年 4 月，期間我們以隨機抽樣真人電話訪問了超過一萬人。根據對台灣獨立和西藏獨立的態度，我們將被訪者分為三個組別，一組同時反對台獨和藏獨，視為「向心人士」；一組同時贊成台獨和藏獨，視為「離心人士」，餘下的則被歸納為立場「模糊人士」。結果顯示，三個統獨傾向組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同。「向心人士」心情整體為三個組別中最好，「模糊人士」心情大致保持在中間位置，而「離心人士」心情則持續最差。

「向心人士」的心情在歷年來都相當正面，除 2013 及 2020 下半年外，其民情指數一直維持在正常值 100 分以上，2017 下半年更攀升至 140.0 分的歷史高位。相反，「離心人士」的民情指數自 2017 下半年起長期徘徊在 50 至 60 分之間，為三個組別中民情最差者，他們的民情指數更於 2019 下半年跌至只有 48.6 分的極低位。至於「模糊人士」的民情指數於歷年間均位處三個組別的中間位置，數字一直維持在正常水平以下。

至於 2013 年以前的情況，就有待將來再深入分析。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

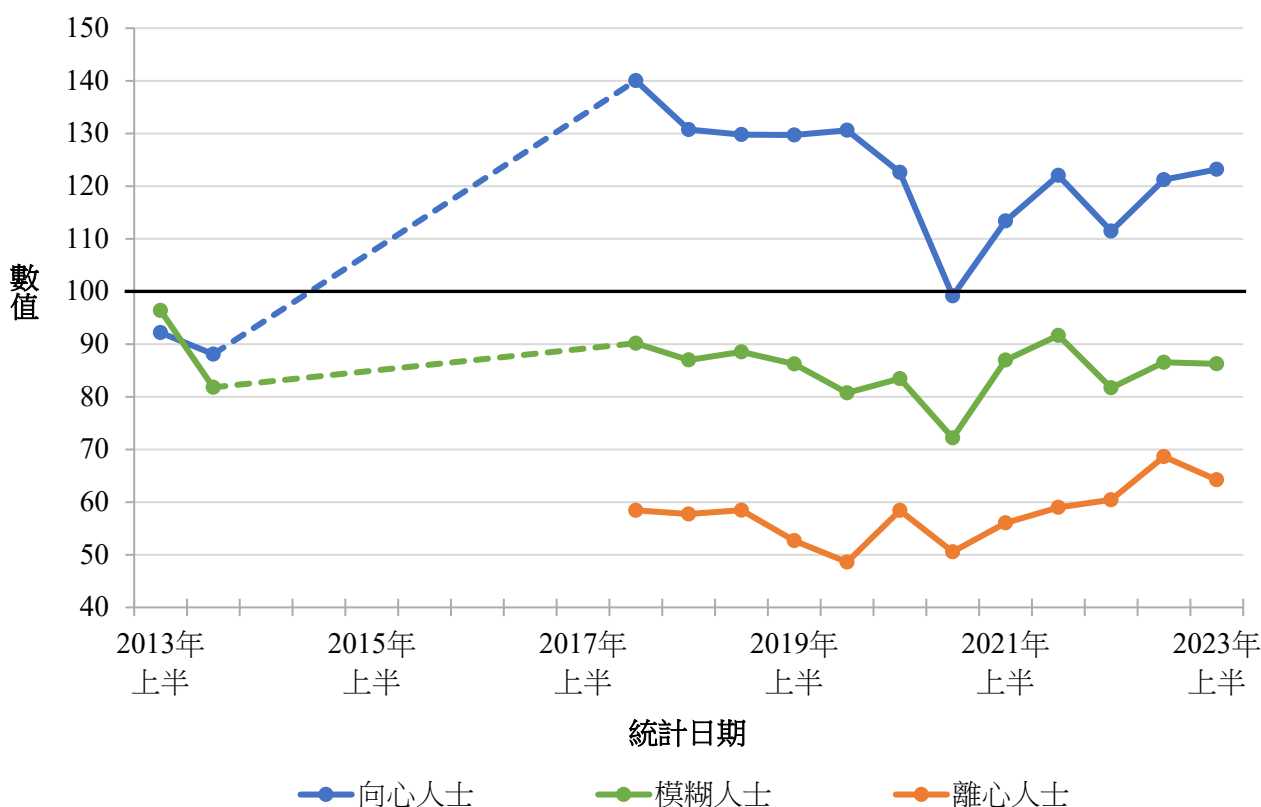
數表：不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2013-2023 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	向心人士	模糊人士	離心人士
2013 年上半	1,023	92.2	96.4	次樣本數目不足， 未能提供數據
2013 年下半	1,015	88.1	81.8	
2017 年下半	1,016	140.0	90.2	58.4
2018 年上半	1,001	130.7	87.0	57.7
2018 年下半	1,000	129.8	88.5	58.5
2019 年上半	1,007	129.7	86.2	52.7

半年期	樣本數目	向心人士	模糊人士	離心人士
2019 年下半	1,025	130.6	80.7	48.6
2020 年上半	1,011	122.6	83.4	58.4
2020 年下半	1,020	99.1	72.2	50.6
2021 年上半	1,004	113.4	87.0	56.0
2021 年下半	1,000	122.0	91.7	59.0
2022 年上半	1,001	111.5	81.7	60.4
2022 年下半	1,093	121.2	86.5	68.6
2023 年上半	1,005	123.2	86.3	64.2
樣本總數	14,221	6,783	4,015	1,220

註：部分半年期的數據在上列表從缺，是因為台灣及西藏問題和民情指數核心兩組題目並沒有在有關調查期間的任何一次調查同步出現，而我們亦未打算以統計方法填補缺數。另外，基於次樣本數目不足，故未能提供「離心人士」於 2013 年的民情指數。

圖表：不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2013-2023 半年平均數）



2024 年 6 月新聞發佈活動預告（暫定）

- 6 月 18 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及政府民望
- 6 月 26 日（星期三）下午三時新聞發佈會：社會政策評價、「香港民研意見群組」網上問卷調查結果、「民情指數第 6.34 號報告」

Press Release on June 11, 2024

HKPORI releases “PSI per Centrality”

Special Announcement

According to the latest download statistics analysis, as of today (June 11), the top 3 download survey series at “HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry Platform” are “Popularity of Chief Executive”, “Election Studies” and “Ethnic Identity”, which recorded 1,020, 226 and 174 downloads respectively. As for the 9 sets of never published frequency tables of June Forth in 2023, all being paid items with zero download up till now.

Latest Findings

HKPORI today releases its “PSI Report No. 6.33”, titled “PSI per Centrality”, which is the thirty-third release of PSI v2.0. The normal level of the PSI is set at 100 and standard deviation at 15. Please [click here](#) to read the computation method of the PSI.

The analysis covers the period from March 2013 to April 2023, during which we interviewed over 10,000 respondents by random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers. Respondents are classified into three groups according to their views on Taiwan and Tibetan independence. “Centralists” are those who opposed both Taiwan and Tibetan independence, “decentralists” supported both Taiwan and Tibetan independence, while the remaining were grouped under “undecided”. Results show that the trends of PSI among the three centrality groups are highly similar over the years. Among the three groups, “centralists” constantly felt the best, “undecided” people have stayed in the middle position, whereas “decentralists” constantly felt the worse.

“Centralists” have been feeling pretty good over the past many years. Their PSI has always stayed above the normal level of 100 except in 2013 and 2020H2 and even registered a historical high at 140.0 marks in 2017H2. On the contrary, the PSI of “decentralists” has been hovering between 50 to 60 the whole time since 2017H2, occupying the lowest position in terms of sentiment among all three groups. It even plummeted to an extremely low level at only 48.6 in 2019H2. As for the “undecided” group, their PSI has stayed in a middle position among the three groups, and has always stayed below the normal level.

As for the situation before 2013, we will leave them to future analyses. The following are the summary tables and charts of the analysis:

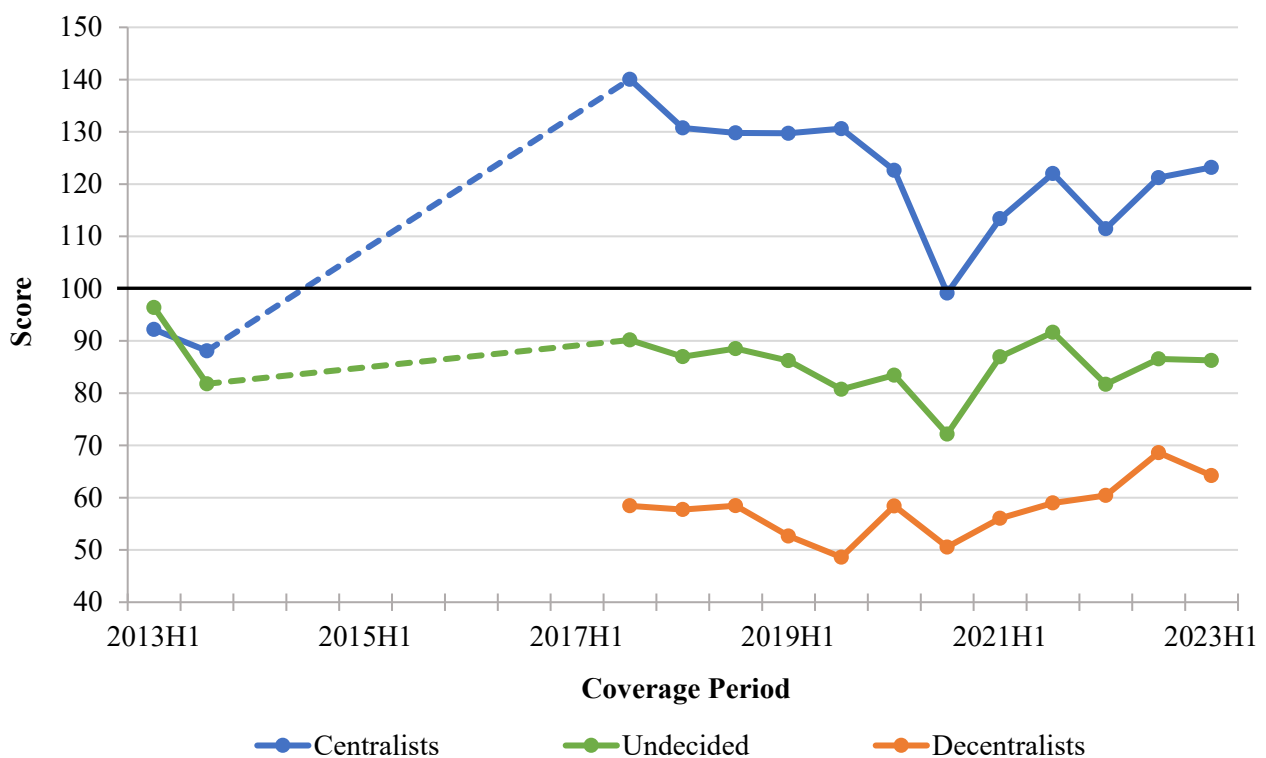
Summary table: PSI among people of different centrality (2013-2023; half-yearly averages)

Half-year period	Sample size	Centralists	Undecided	Decentralists
2013H1	1,023	92.2	96.4	Not available due to inadequate sub-sample size
2013H2	1,015	88.1	81.8	
2017H2	1,016	140.0	90.2	58.4
2018H1	1,001	130.7	87.0	57.7

Half-year period	Sample size	Centralists	Undecided	Decentralists
2018H2	1,000	129.8	88.5	58.5
2019H1	1,007	129.7	86.2	52.7
2019H2	1,025	130.6	80.7	48.6
2020H1	1,011	122.6	83.4	58.4
2020H2	1,020	99.1	72.2	50.6
2021H1	1,004	113.4	87.0	56.0
2021H2	1,000	122.0	91.7	59.0
2022H1	1,001	111.5	81.7	60.4
2022H2	1,093	121.2	86.5	68.6
2023H1	1,005	123.2	86.3	64.2
Total sample size	14,221	6,783	4,015	1,220

Note: Some half-yearly data are missing from the table above because the module of Taiwan and Tibetan issues did not overlap with the core questions of PSI in any of the surveys conducted during the relevant period, and we do not intend to project those missing figures by statistical methods. Meanwhile, the PSI of “decentralists” in 2013 could not be provided due to inadequate sub-sample size.

Chart: PSI among people of different centrality (2013-2023; half-yearly averages)



Press Events Forecast for June 2024 (Tentative)

- June 18 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of CE and SAR Government
- June 26 (Wednesday) at 15:00, press conference: Appraisal of Social Policies, “POP Panel” Online Survey Results, “PSI Report No. 6.34”