

2024 年 9 月 3 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放「民情指數之按身份認同感分析」

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）編輯團隊繼續透過社交媒體報導，世界民意研究學會(WAPOR)會長鍾庭耀如何主持上月在首爾舉行的年會。最新一篇文章 (<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/BVE3aEtp6AGiWbZP/>) 講述鍾會長主持的一個主題圓桌會議，探討民意研究如何盛載人文精神。他更透露了一個沒有寫在 WAPOR 文件的原因：「我作為香港人參與 WAPOR 的工作，前前後後都 20 多年，現在擔任會長，適值香港自由的發展……呈下降軌跡，我覺得香港人或者香港文化的出路，就是繼續維持我們的國際化。」作為扎根於香港的民意研究者，他希望與國際間的研究者共同努力，服務人類（humankind，鍾強調，這個字裏有 hk）。

最新數據

香港民研今日發放「民情指數第 6.42 號報告」，題為「民情指數之按身份認同感分析」，屬於第二代民情指數的第四十二份報告。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 2002 年 7 月至 2024 年 7 月，期間我們以隨機抽樣真人電話訪問收集了超過三萬五千名同時回答身份認同感和民情指數核心題目的受訪者的意見。結果顯示，三個身份認同感組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同，而差距由 2014 起變得明顯。眾組別的民情指數均從 2002 年低位上升，2005 年至 2011 年於正常值 100 附近徘徊，然後大幅下滑至 2012 年的低位。其後各組別的民情指數持續上升至 2017 及 2018 年的新高，但隨即於 2019 年急挫至歷史低位。及後，三個組別的民情指數皆重拾升軌。

整體而言，「香港人」心情持續為三個組別中最差；「中國人」心情整體為最好；「香港人」和「中國人」混合身份組別之心情則大致保持在中間位置。首先，「香港人」的心情長期維持負面，其民情指數於大部份時間皆處於正常值以下水平。2012 至 2018 期間，「香港人」組別的民情指數上升幅度為眾組別最小，只有不足 20 分，於 2019 上半年更跌至只有 51 分的極低位。及後，其民情指數持上升趨勢，2024 年上半錄得約 82 分，接近 2018 年的水平。另外，「中國人」的心情在過去多年來都相當正面，自 2004 年下半起，除 2012 上半年外，其民情指數一直維持在正常值 100 分以上。繼 2017 年後，其民情指數在 2024 年上半更再次錄得超過 140 分的歷史高位。至於「香港人」和「中國人」混合身份組別，其民情指數位處三個組別中間，但較為貼近「中國人」組別，多年來於 80 至 120 分之間徘徊。於 2022 年起，其民情指數越趨近「中國人」組別，並於 2024 年攀升至接近 130 分的歷史新高。

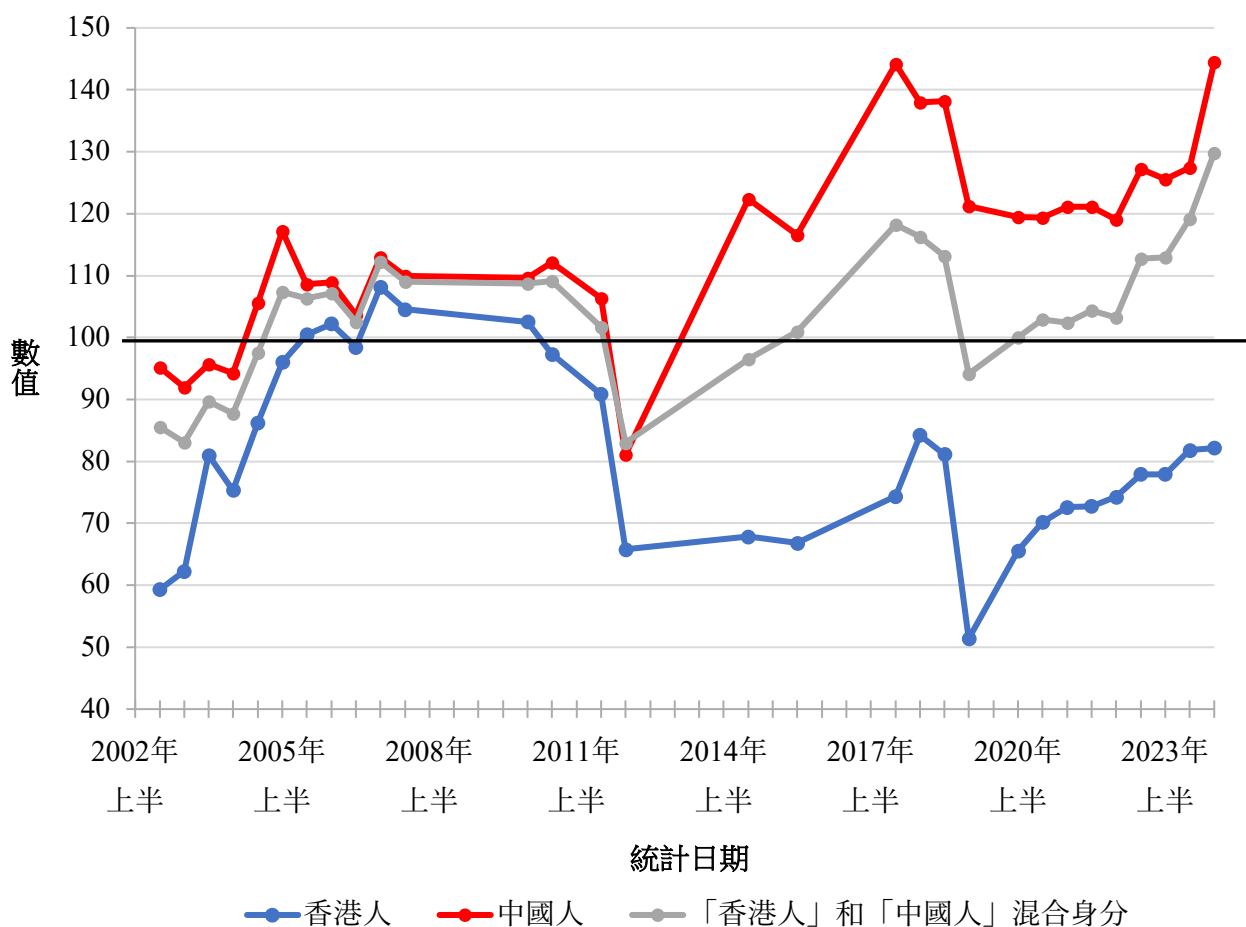
至於 2002 年以前的情況，就有待將來再深入分析。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

數表：不同身份認同感市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）

註：部分半年期的數據在下列數表從缺，是因為身份認同感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。

半年期	樣本數目	香港人	中國人	「香港人」和「中國人」混合身分
2002 年下半	2,043	59.3	95.2	85.6
2003 年上半	2,078	62.3	92.0	83.1
2003 年下半	1,059	81.0	95.6	89.7
2004 年上半	1,027	75.4	94.2	87.7
2004 年下半	1,007	86.2	105.6	97.5
2005 年上半	1,029	96.0	117.1	107.3
2005 年下半	1,017	100.4	108.6	106.4
2006 年上半	1,018	102.2	109.0	107.2
2006 年下半	1,011	98.5	103.7	102.5
2007 年上半	2,023	108.1	112.9	112.3
2007 年下半	1,011	104.5	109.9	109.1
2010 年上半	1,004	102.5	109.6	108.7
2010 年下半	1,013	97.3	112.2	109.1
2011 年下半	3,067	90.8	106.3	101.7
2012 年上半	1,048	65.8	81.1	83.0
2014 年下半	1,005	67.8	122.4	96.5
2015 年下半	1,011	66.8	116.6	100.9
2017 年下半	1,034	74.4	144.1	118.2
2018 年上半	1,001	84.3	138.0	116.3
2018 年下半	1,005	81.1	138.2	113.2
2019 年上半	1,015	51.4	121.2	94.1
2020 年上半	1,002	65.6	119.5	100.1
2020 年下半	1,009	70.2	119.4	102.9
2021 年上半	1,008	72.6	121.1	102.4
2021 年下半	1,001	72.8	121.1	104.3
2022 年上半	1,000	74.2	119.0	103.3
2022 年下半	1,004	77.9	127.2	112.7
2023 年上半	1,005	77.9	125.6	112.9
2023 年下半	1,004	81.8	127.4	119.1
2024 年上半	676	82.2	144.5	129.8
樣本總數	35,235	5,106	2,766	6,280

圖表：不同身份認同感市民之民情指數走勢（2002-2024 半年平均數）



2024年9月新聞發佈活動預告（暫定）

- 9月10日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及政府民望
- 9月17日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：局長民望
- 9月24日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：信任及信心指標
- 9月30日（星期一）下午三時新聞發佈會：社會及自由指標



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Press Release on September 3, 2024

HKPORI releases “PSI per Ethnic Identity”

Special Announcement

The Editorial Team of the Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) continues to publish articles on how Robert Chung, the President of the World Association for Public Opinion Research (WAPOR), conducted its Annual Conference held in Seoul last month. The latest article (<https://www.facebook.com/share/p/gUqQyv9wWBik5ppm/>) described how President Chung conducted a keynote roundtable on Humanity. He revealed one reason not documented in WAPOR: “As a HongKonger participating in WAPOR’s work for over 20 years, now as President, coinciding with Hong Kong's declining trajectory of freedom... I feel the way forward for the people and culture of Hong Kong people is to maintain our international outlook.” As a public opinion researcher rooted in Hong Kong, he hopes to work together with international researchers to serve humankind.

Latest Findings

HKPORI today releases its “PSI Report No. 6.42”, titled “PSI per Ethnic Identity”, which is the forty second 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.

This analysis covers the period from July 2002 to July 2024, during which we have collected opinions from over 35,000 respondents who had answered simultaneously both our questions on ethnic identity and the core questions of PSI, by random telephone surveys conducted by real interviewers. Results show that the trends of PSI among the three ethnic identity groups are generally similar over the years, while the differences in public sentiment have become more obvious among these groups starting from 2014. The PSI of all groups increased from their low level in 2002, and hovered around the normal value of 100 from 2005 to 2011, then plunged to a new low in 2012. Subsequently, the PSI of all groups climbed to their new highs in 2017 and 2018, but dropped sharply to their historical lows in 2019. Afterwards, the PSI of all three groups show upward trends.

In general, “Hongkonger” constantly felt the worst among the three groups, “Chinese” constantly felt the best, and people with mixed identity of “Hongkonger” and “Chinese” have stayed in the middle position. Firstly, the mood of “Hongkonger” has remained negative, with their PSI staying below the normal value, most of the time. Between 2012 and 2018, the level of increase in its PSI was the least among all groups, with less than 20 points. It even dropped to its historical low of only 51 points in 2019H1. Afterwards, its PSI showed an upward trend and recorded around 82 marks in 2024H1, which is close to the level in 2018. On the other hand, the mood of “Chinese” has remained positive over the past many years, with their PSI consistently staying above the normal value of 100 starting 2004H2, except that in 2012H1. Subsequently in 2024H1, their PSI reached another record high of over 140 marks again after 2017. As for people with mixed identity of “Hongkonger” and “Chinese”, their PSI stood in the middle among all groups, but relatively closer to that of the “Chinese” group, which hovered between 80 and 120 over the years. Starting from 2022, it moved closer to the “Chinese” group and climbed to its historical high of nearly 130 marks in 2024.

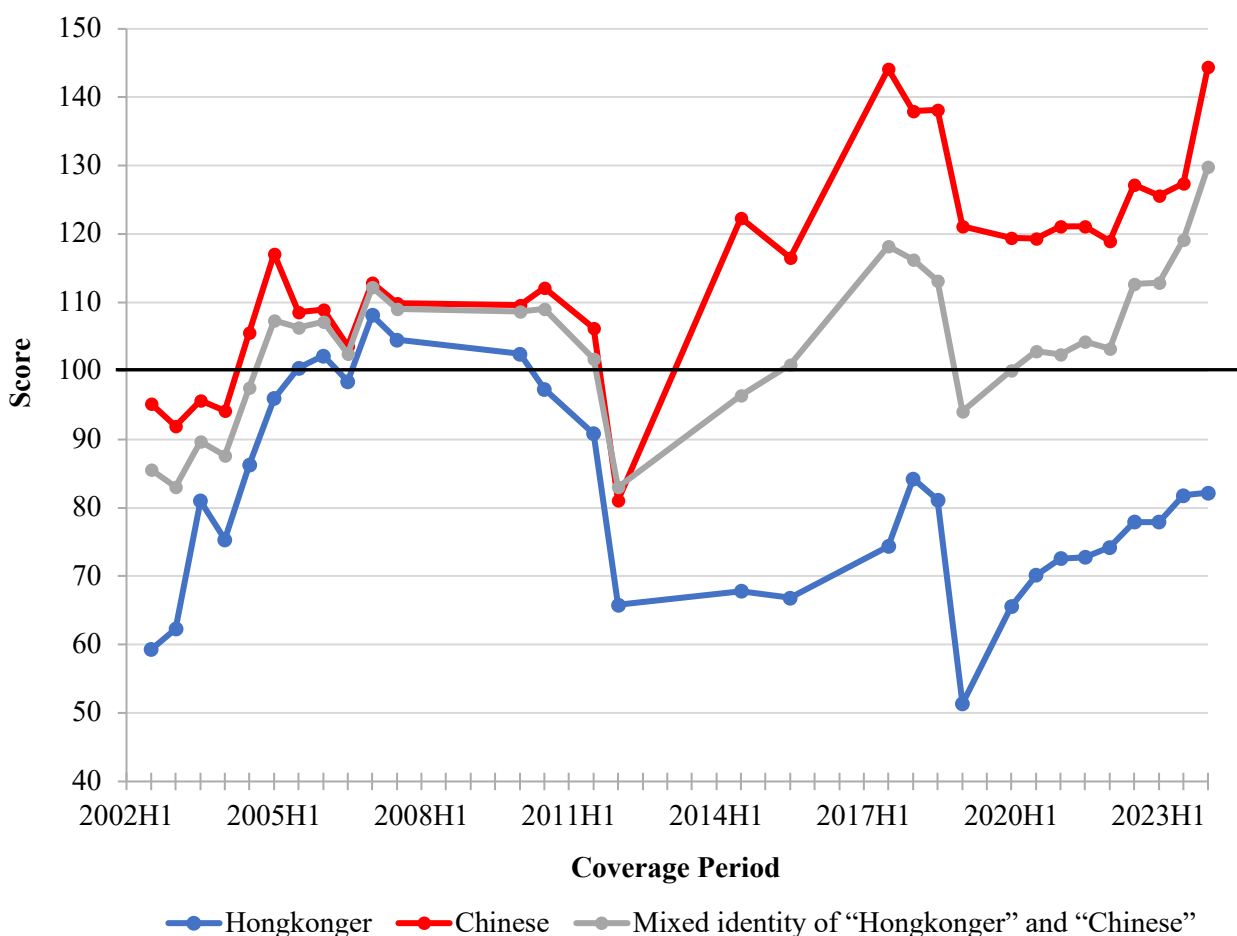
As for the situation before 2002, we will leave them to future analyses. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

Summary table: PSI among people with different ethnic identities (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)

Note: Some half-yearly data are missing from the following table because the module of ethnic identity 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.

Half-year period	Sample size	Hongkonger	Chinese	Mixed identity of “Hongkonger” and “Chinese”
2002H2	2,043	59.3	95.2	85.6
2003H1	2,078	62.3	92.0	83.1
2003H2	1,059	81.0	95.6	89.7
2004H1	1,027	75.4	94.2	87.7
2004H2	1,007	86.2	105.6	97.5
2005H1	1,029	96.0	117.1	107.3
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2019H1	1,015	51.4	121.2	94.1
2020H1	1,002	65.6	119.5	100.1
2020H2	1,009	70.2	119.4	102.9
2021H1	1,008	72.6	121.1	102.4
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2023H2	1,004	81.8	127.4	119.1
2024H1	676	82.2	144.5	129.8
Total sample size	35,235	5,106	2,766	6,280

**Chart: PSI among people with different ethnic identities
(2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**



Press Events Forecast for September 2024 (Tentative)

- September 10 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of CE and SAR Government
- September 17 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of Directors of Bureaux
- September 24 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Trust and Confidence Indicators
- September 30 (Monday) at 15:00, press conference: Social and Freedom Indicators