

## 2024 年 8 月 29 日 新聞公報

### 香港民研發放市民最關心問題質性意見分析

#### 特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）已於上周五將七月份定期電話調查的民調數據全部上載至香港民研網頁，當中包括特首及司長民望、政府民望、社會狀況評價、紀律部隊及駐港解放軍民望、對各地政府及人民觀感和台灣及西藏問題。市民可以點選網頁的「數據下載」，然後進入「產品一覽表」<https://www.pori.hk/product-index.html>，即可瀏覽所有免費及須付費下載的數據產品。目前平台可供選購的數據產品已超過 1,100 項（涵蓋 15 個調查系列 41 個調查項目），當中 893 項為免費下載，240 項則為收費項目。加入香港民研成為會員可享半價優惠，最低定價 \$100，歡迎到民研網頁選購。

#### 公報簡要

香港民研於 8 月 8 至 20 日以網上調查方式訪問「香港民研意見群組」成員有關政府民望和社會狀況等問題。本報告將集中分析當中所收集的質性意見，而量性結果及詳細樣本資料將會適時公佈。

是次網上調查設有三道有關市民最關心議題的開放式問題。問題先描述過去一年最關心經濟、民生及政治問題比率的變化，然後邀請被訪者估計導致相關變化的原因。最後，相關問題得到 555\* 名 12 歲或以上被訪者回應。我們將三組問題的答案透過「PyCantonese」進行分詞 (word segmentation)，並移除當中意義不大或只出現一次的字詞、標點符號及中英文單字。最後，我們在三組原因中分別選取約 50 個於原始樣本中最常出現的字詞，使用「HTML5 Word Cloud」製作成文字雲 (word cloud)。

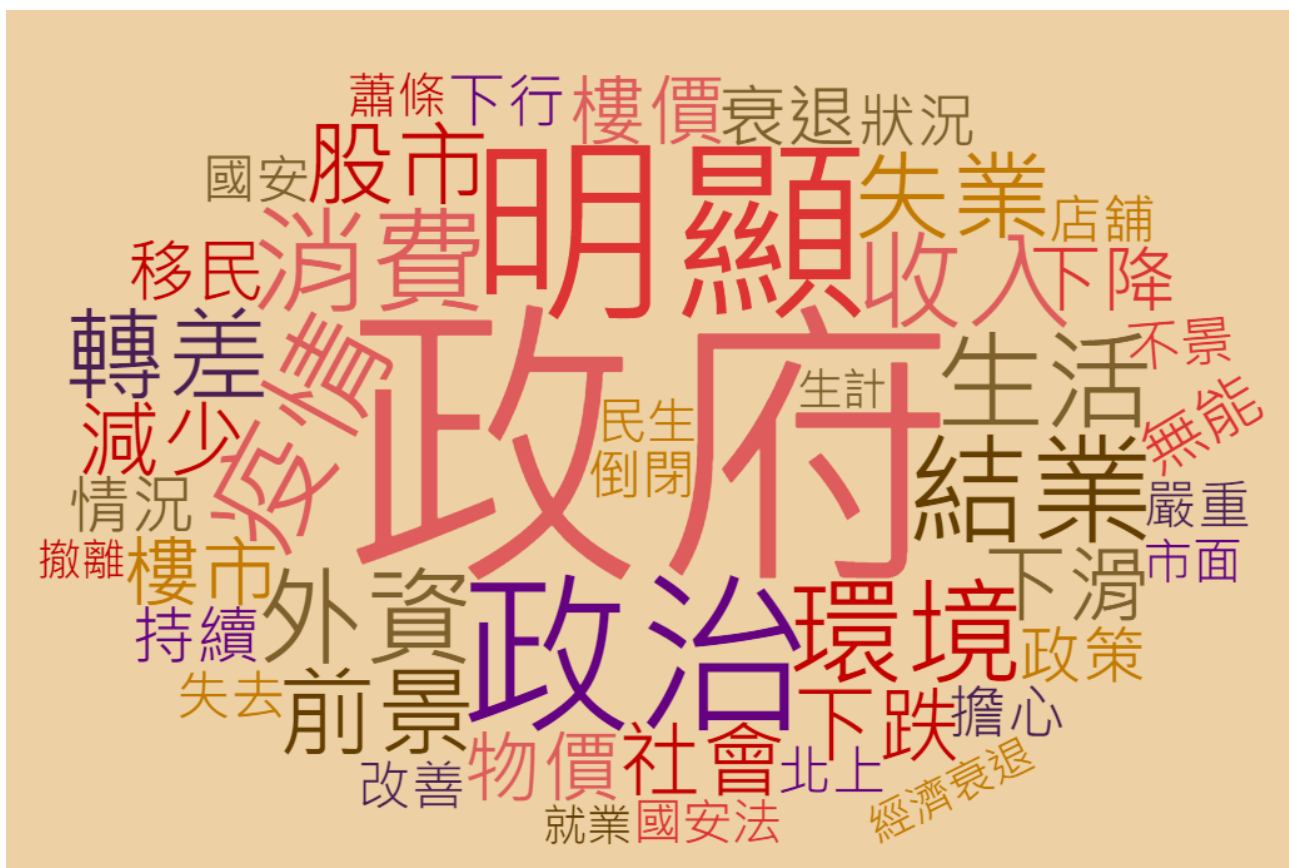
此外，香港民研嘗試以人工智能系統 Perplexity AI 歸納收集到的原因。我們將所收集的所有開放式回應上載至系統，並指示其將內容歸納成三個類別。Perplexity AI 以英文回應後，我們透過 DeepL 翻譯器將其回應直譯成中文，以便讀者參考。（請以英文版本為準）

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\* 樣本數目經重新統計後由原公報中的 566 人修正為 555 人，特此更正及致歉。

## 最新結果 – 質性意見分析

以下為市民估計最關心經濟問題比率顯著上升原因之分析結果：



以下為市民估計最關心民生問題比率顯著下跌原因之分析結果：





### 市民估計最關心經濟問題比率顯著上升原因

- 失業和財務不穩定的恐懼在居民中普遍存在
- 每日觀察到的經濟掙扎，例如商店關閉，更增加了他們的憂慮

以下為市民估計最關心民生問題比率顯著下跌原因之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

### 市民估計最關心民生問題比率顯著下跌原因

- 1. 經濟優先於民生議題**
  - 受訪者將眼前的經濟穩定放在較廣泛的社會議題之上
  - 生活費用不斷上漲，分散了對其他迫切問題的注意力
  - 對失業的恐懼導致對經濟生存的關注
  - 對政府效能的失望降低了對生計討論的興趣
  - 移民趨勢減少當地人對社會議題的參與
- 2. 政治幻滅與冷漠**
  - 對政府的廣泛不信任減少了公眾參與
  - 由於擔心發表意見會引起反響，因此不願意討論社會議題
  - 許多人認為在當前的政治氣候下，他們的聲音是無效的
  - 缺乏真正的代表性導致對公共福利的冷漠
  - 威權主義的觀念使公民不願參與社會討論
- 3. 改變中的社會動態與文化價值觀**
  - 文化變遷強調個人生存而非集體福利
  - 社區參與減弱，導致孤立感
  - 鬥爭的正常化降低了解決社會問題的迫切性
  - 媒體報導減少，造成對社會問題的錯誤安全感
  - 世代變遷導致年輕公民與當地問題的聯繫減少

以下為市民估計最關心政治問題比率輕微下跌原因之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

### 市民估計最關心政治問題比率輕微下跌原因

- 1. 政治環境與公民參與的挑戰**
  - 由於害怕受到《國家安全法》的影響，政治表達受到壓制
  - 政府壓迫不鼓勵公民公開討論政治議題
  - 公民將穩定視為優先於個人自由，因而產生逆反心理
  - 缺乏重大的政治事件，使公眾日益感到冷漠
  - 普遍認為政府忽視公民，增加了無力感
- 2. 公眾對政治的絕望和冷漠情緒**
  - 許多人對政治變革深感無望，導致更多人脫離政治
  - 由於公民認為參與政治最終是徒勞無功的，因此政治冷漠變得正常化
  - 移民趨勢使人們不再關注政治問題，因為關注政治的人都離開了
  - 越來越多的玩世不恭導致許多人相信政治狀況不可能改善
  - 由於擔心法律後果，人們在討論政治時更加謹慎
- 3. 影響政治優先順序與參與的社會經濟因素**
  - 經濟問題蓋過政治議題，許多人以生存為優先
  - 經濟不景氣使人們不再關注政治參與和政治討論
  - 公民感到與政治脫節，認為政治與日常生活無關
  - 生存心態降低了民眾對政治討論的興趣

<b>市民估計最關心政治問題比率輕微下跌原因</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 越來越多的人認為政治參與的價值不如經濟穩定</li></ul>



### **2024年9月新聞發佈活動預告（暫定）**

- 9月3日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按身份認同感分析
- 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 August 29, 2024

### HKPORI releases qualitative opinion data analysis on people's most concerned problems

#### Special Announcement

Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) uploaded last Friday on its website all July telephone survey data, including the popularity of CE, Secretaries, HKSAR Government, disciplinary forces, and people's appraisal of current conditions, different governments and peoples, and the Taiwan and Tibet Issues. Please click "Data Download" and then "Product Index" <https://www.pori.hk/product-index.html?lang=en> to find all items, free and paid. There are over 1,100 data products (covering 41 survey items in 15 series) available on our platform, among which 893 are for free and 240 are paid items. HKPORI members enjoy a 50% discount, and \$100 is the minimum price. Please visit our website.

#### Abstract

HKPORI interviewed "POP Panel" members from August 8 to 20 via an online survey with questions on popularity of the government and society's conditions. This release focuses on the analysis on the qualitative opinions collected only. The quantitative results and detailed contact information of that survey will be released in due course.

In the online survey, there were three open-ended questions on problems people most concerned with. Changes in percentage of people who were most concerned with economic, livelihood and political problems over the past year were first described, then respondents were invited to provide the possible reasons for such changes. A total of 555\* respondents aged 12 or above responded to the questions. The three group of answers were subjected to word segmentation using "PyCantonese". Unmeaningful words or words that appear only once, punctuations and 1-letter words were then removed. Finally, around 50 words that appeared most frequently in the raw samples were selected in each group for the generation of word clouds using "HTML5 Word Cloud". The word clouds are available in Chinese only.

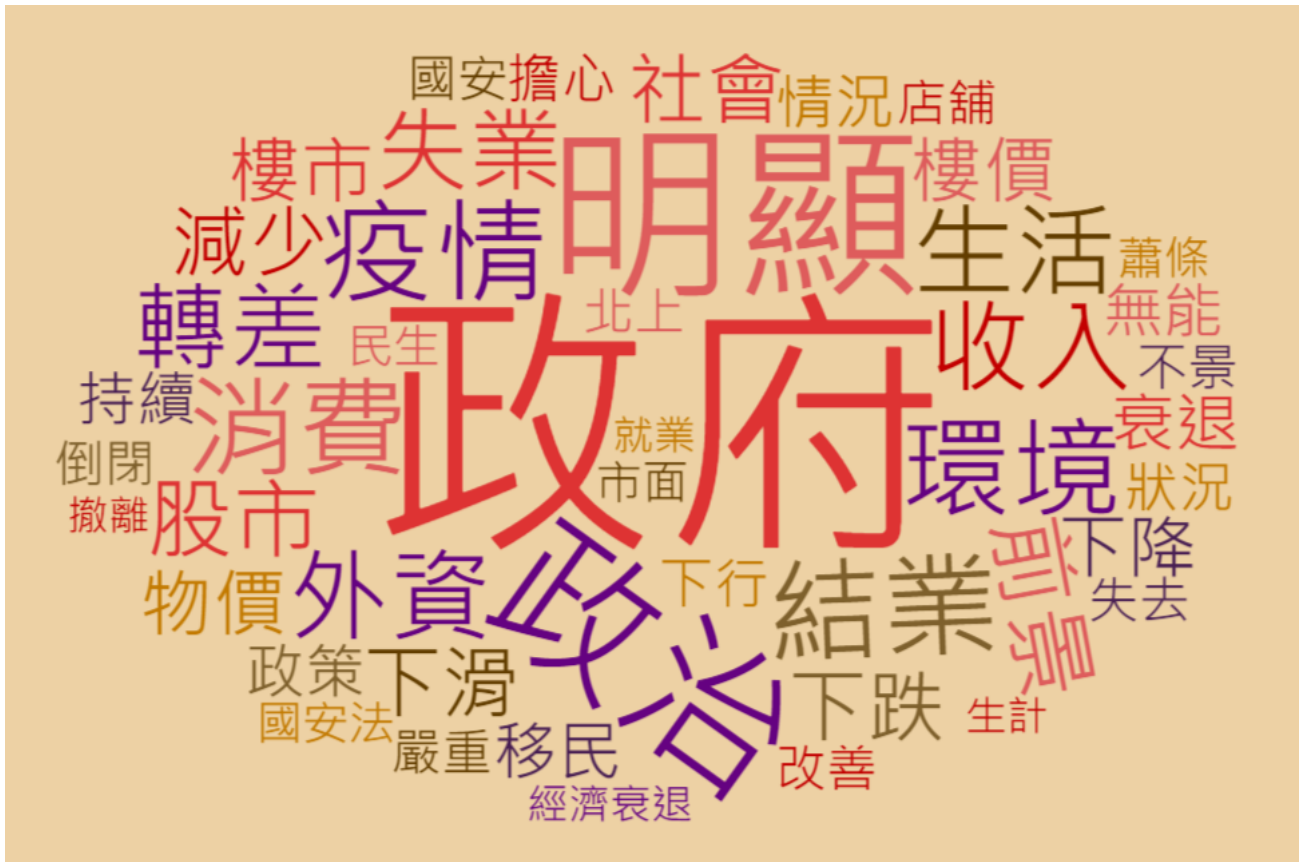
In addition, HKPORI attempted to summarize the reasons collected using Perplexity AI. All responses to the open-ended questions were uploaded to Perplexity AI with the prompt to sort the content into three categories.

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\* The sample size has been recounted and revised from 566 respondents reported in the original release to 555 respondents. We apologize for the mistake.

## Latest Results – Qualitative Opinion Data Analysis

The following is the word cloud of people's guesses as to why significantly more people are most concerned with economic problems:

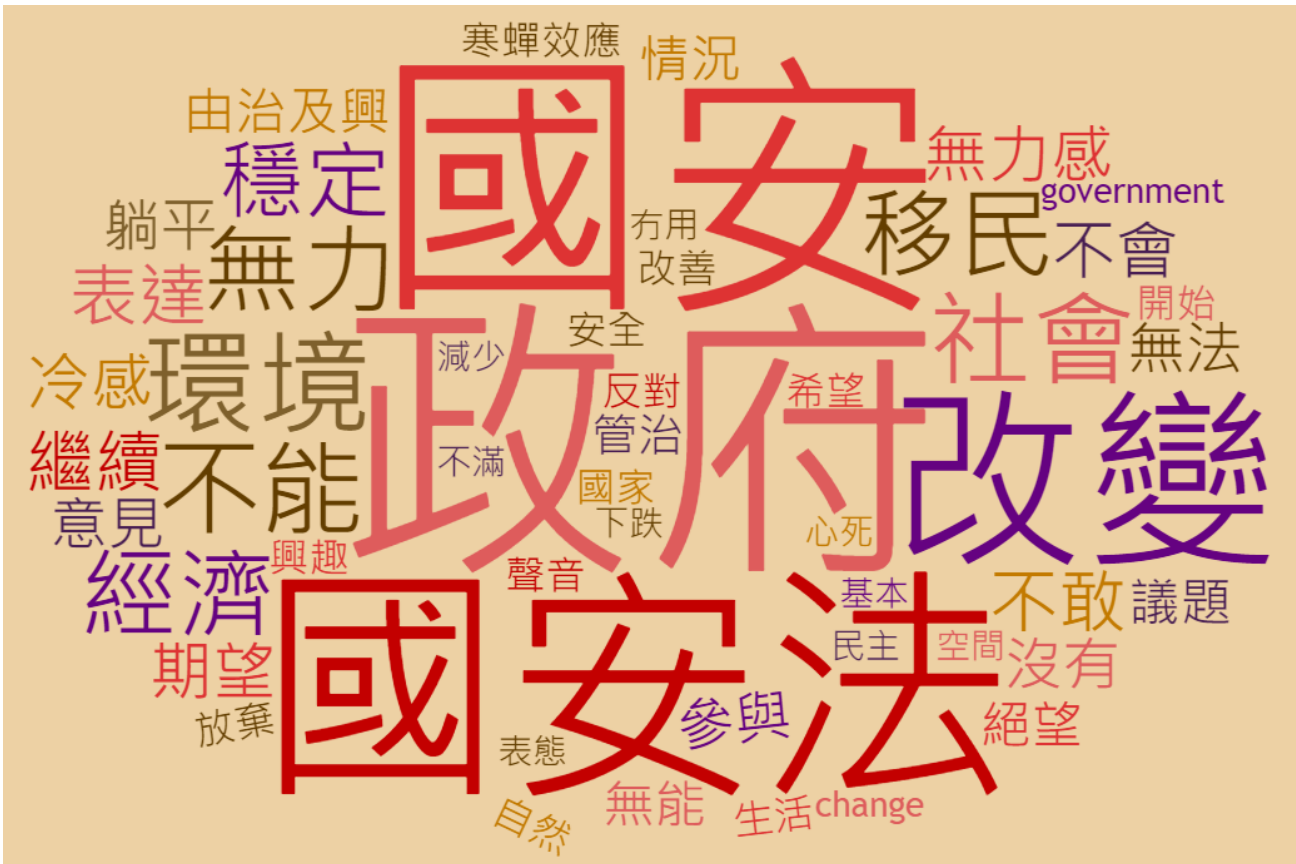




The following is the word cloud of people's guesses as to why significantly fewer people are most concerned with livelihood problems:



The following is the word cloud of people's guesses as to why slightly fewer people are most concerned with political problems:





HKPORI also attempted to summarise the reasons collected using Perplexity AI. We uploaded the responses to the three questions to Perplexity AI respectively with the prompt to sort the content into three categories.

The following shows the summary of people’s guesses as to **why significantly more people are most concerned with economic problems**:

<b>People’s guesses as to why significantly more people are most concerned with economic problems</b>
<p><b>1. Worsening Economic Landscape</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Many retail shops have closed, reflecting a declining economy</li> <li>• Unemployment and salary cuts are affecting a large portion of the workforce</li> <li>• The economy is perceived as the worst it has been since 2009</li> <li>• Inflation is rising, making daily living increasingly difficult</li> <li>• The overall economic outlook remains pessimistic and uncertain</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Political Instability and Its Economic Impact</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Security Law has led to a loss of investor confidence</li> <li>• Political tensions have resulted in talent and capital fleeing Hong Kong</li> <li>• The government's focus on national security overshadows economic recovery efforts</li> <li>• Deteriorating relations between China and the West are harming economic prospects</li> <li>• Many citizens feel political issues overshadow their economic concerns</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Personal Economic Struggles and Daily Life Concerns</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Citizens experience direct impacts on employment and consumption due to economic decline</li> <li>• Increased living costs are straining household budgets and financial stability</li> <li>• Many are shifting spending habits to mainland China due to local economic conditions</li> <li>• The fear of unemployment and financial instability is pervasive among residents</li> <li>• Daily observations of economic struggles, such as shop closures, heighten concerns</li> </ul>

The following shows the summary of people’s guesses as to **why significantly fewer people are most concerned with livelihood problems**:

<b>People’s guesses as to why significantly fewer people are most concerned with livelihood problems</b>
<p><b>1. Economic Priorities Over Livelihood Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Respondents prioritize immediate financial stability over broader social concerns</li> <li>• Rising living costs divert attention from other pressing issues</li> <li>• Fear of job loss leads to a focus on economic survival</li> <li>• Disillusionment with government effectiveness reduces interest in livelihood discussions</li> <li>• Emigration trends diminish local engagement in social issues</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Political Disillusionment and Apathy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Widespread distrust in government diminishes public engagement</li> <li>• Fear of repercussions for voicing opinions discourages discussion of social issues</li> <li>• Many feel their voices are ineffective in the current political climate</li> <li>• Lack of genuine representation leads to apathy towards public welfare</li> <li>• Perceived authoritarianism alienates citizens from participating in social discourse</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Changing Social Dynamics and Cultural Values</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cultural shift emphasizes individual survival over collective welfare</li> <li>• Community engagement has weakened, leading to feelings of isolation</li> <li>• Normalization of struggles reduces urgency in addressing social issues</li> <li>• Decreased media coverage contributes to a false sense security about social problems</li> <li>• Generational changes result in less connection to local issues among younger citizens</li> </ul>

The following shows the summary of people's guesses as to **why slightly fewer people are most concerned with political problems**:

<b>People's guesses as to why slightly fewer people are most concerned with political problems</b>
<p><b>1. Political Environment and Its Impact on Civic Engagement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fear of repercussions due to National Security Law suppresses political expression</li><li>• Government's oppressive measures discourage open discussions on political issues</li><li>• Stability is prioritized over freedoms, leading to resignation among citizens</li><li>• Lack of significant political events fosters apathy towards political engagement</li><li>• Widespread belief that the government ignores public opinion increases feelings of powerlessness</li></ul>
<p><b>2. Public Sentiment Reflecting Despair and Apathy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Deep sense of hopelessness regarding political change leads to disengagement</li><li>• Normalization of political apathy as citizens feel it is futile to engage</li><li>• Migration trends affect political concern, as those most worried have left</li><li>• Cynicism grows as many believe political issues will not improve</li><li>• Increased caution in discussing politics due to fear of legal consequences</li></ul>
<p><b>3. Socioeconomic Factors Shaping Political Priorities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Economic concerns overshadow political issues, prioritizing daily survival</li><li>• Economic downturn shifts focus away from political engagement</li><li>• Disconnection from politics as citizens feel it does not affect their daily lives</li><li>• Survival mentality leads to reduced interest in political matters</li><li>• Growing belief that political engagement is less valuable than economic stability</li></ul>

### **Press Events Forecast for September 2024 (Tentative)**

- September 3 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Ethnic Identity
- 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