

## 2022 年 7 月 26 日 新聞公報

### 香港民研發放「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之 兩岸政治人物民望最新結果及總結

#### 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。

香港民研每半年檢視和調整工作一次，部分改變已在五月四日（即民研三周年）之後啟動，包括下調新聞發佈會的次數和啟動網上公民教育工作。六月初，我們正式啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，以兩個月為第一階段，逐個星期發佈各個項目總結。我們已先後總結官員民望、六四民情、身份認同、核心社會指標、政府民望、回歸周年調查、各項信任及信心指標，以及社會現況評價，今個星期再總結兩岸政治人物民望，其他項目容後再公佈。另外，七月開始，我們決定下調定期民意調查的次數，由每月兩次減至每月一次，以便爭取資源進行公民教育和民情總結。同時，民研亦希望教育大眾，數字歸數字，評論歸評論。所有由民調數字引發的個人評論，責任由論者自負，與民研無關。

#### 公報簡要

香港民研於七月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，成功訪問了 1,003 名香港居民。

調查顯示，在十位香港市民最熟悉的當今中國及台灣領導人之中，以支持度排名，朱鎔基繼續名列首位，溫家寶、李克強、習近平和胡錦濤名列第二至五位，王毅、江澤民、馬英九和蔡英文位列第六至九位，陳水扁則名列第十位。相比六個月前的調查，朱鎔基、溫家寶、李克強、習近平、胡錦濤和江澤民的評分均顯著上升，而蔡英文的評分則顯著下跌。另外，李克強的評分錄得 2010 年 3 月有紀錄以來新高，朱鎔基及江澤民的評分同時錄得 2012 年 4 月以來新高，溫家寶和胡錦濤的評分亦同時錄得 2013 年 3 月以來新高，而習近平的評分則錄得 2017 年 3 月以來新高。相反，蔡英文的評分錄得 2011 年 9 月有紀錄以來新低。王岐山和韓國瑜分別得 58.7 及 33.4 分，但由於認知率較低而被剔除。

評分調查的實效回應比率為 50.1%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的評分誤差不超過 +/-3.4。

#### 樣本資料

調查日期	:	4-7/7/2022
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 <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,003 (包括 501 個固網及 502 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 50.1%
抽樣誤差 <sup>[2]</sup>	: 在 95% 置信水平下，評分誤差不超過 +/-3.4
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

在提名調查中，被訪者可在未經提示下說出最多 10 名最熟悉的當今中國及台灣領導人，首 12 位最多被訪者提及的則被納入評分調查，而今次提名調查則沿用了 3-6/1/2022 期間的調查結果。在評分調查中，被訪者就個別政治人物以 0 至 100 分進行評分，0 分代表絕對不支持，100 分代表絕對支持，50 分為一半半。統計結果後，認知度最低的再被剔除，之後再按支持度由高至低順序排列，得出十大兩岸政治人物。以下是十大兩岸政治人物的最新評分，按評分由高至低排列<sup>[3]</sup>：

調查日期	<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>		<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	541-649	652-706	545-602	522-527		--
回應比率	67.2%	48.5%	48.4%	50.1%		--
最新結果 <sup>[4]</sup>	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	認知率	--
朱鎔基	67.7{1} <sup>[5]</sup>	64.5{1}	66.7{1}	72.3+/-2.3{1}	84.4%	+5.6 <sup>[5]</sup>
溫家寶	61.9{2} <sup>[5]</sup>	61.2{2}	62.7{2}	66.2+/-2.2{2}	88.4%	+3.5 <sup>[5]</sup>
李克強	54.5{4} <sup>[5]</sup>	56.9{4}	59.2{4}	65.1+/-2.5{3}	91.3%	+5.9 <sup>[5]</sup>
習近平	50.9{6} <sup>[5]</sup>	55.4{5} <sup>[5]</sup>	57.6{5}	64.7+/-3.0{4}	94.1%	+7.1 <sup>[5]</sup>
胡錦濤	58.0{3} <sup>[5]</sup>	57.9{3}	59.6{3}	64.0+/-2.1{5}	88.8%	+4.3 <sup>[5]</sup>
王毅	--	49.1{8}	54.1{6} <sup>[5]</sup>	56.7+/-3.4{6}	71.2%	+2.6
江澤民	49.1{8}	50.4{7}	51.6{8}	55.5+/-2.4{7}	86.4%	+3.9 <sup>[5]</sup>
馬英九	50.7{7} <sup>[5]</sup>	51.1{6}	51.9{7}	53.3+/-2.5{8}	85.2%	+1.4
蔡英文	52.8{5} <sup>[5]</sup>	48.6{9} <sup>[5]</sup>	47.7{9}	39.2+/-2.8{9}	86.5%	-8.5 <sup>[5]</sup>
陳水扁	27.3{10} <sup>[5]</sup>	26.3{10}	26.9{10}	25.3+/-2.3{10}	84.9%	-1.6
王岐山	53.3 <sup>[6]</sup>	51.8 <sup>[6]</sup>	55.8 <sup>[5][6]</sup>	58.7+/-3.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	63.1%	+2.9
韓國瑜	33.5{9} <sup>[5]</sup>	--	35.5 <sup>[6]</sup>	33.4+/-3.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	56.8%	-2.1
蘇貞昌	40.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	41.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	--	--	--	--

[3] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。

[4] 括弧{ }內數字為排名。

[5] 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。

[6] 於評分調查認知率較低。

最新調查顯示，在十位香港市民最熟悉的當今中國及台灣領導人之中，以支持度排名，朱鎔基繼續名列首位，得 72.3 分；溫家寶、李克強、習近平和胡錦濤名列第二至五位，得 66.2、65.1、

64.7 及 64.0 分；王毅、江澤民、馬英九和蔡英文分別得 56.7、55.5、53.3 及 39.2 分，位列第六至九位。陳水扁則得 25.3 分，名列第十位。相比六個月前的調查，朱鎔基、溫家寶、李克強、習近平、胡錦濤和江澤民的評分均顯著上升，而蔡英文的評分則顯著下跌。另外，李克強的評分錄得 2010 年 3 月有紀錄以來新高，朱鎔基及江澤民的評分同時錄得 2012 年 4 月以來新高，溫家寶和胡錦濤的評分亦同時錄得 2013 年 3 月以來新高，而習近平的評分則錄得 2017 年 3 月以來新高。相反，蔡英文的評分錄得 2011 年 9 月有紀錄以來新低。王岐山和韓國瑜分別得 58.7 及 33.4 分，但由於認知率較低而被剔除。

須要說明，躋身「十大兩岸政治人物」的先決條件是香港市民的熟悉程度，然後再按支持度排名。「十大」以外的兩岸政治人物，支持度可以很高或很低，但由於並非市民最熟悉的人物，所以不在榜內。

## 民意日誌

香港民研於 2007 年開始與慧科訊業有限公司合作，由慧科訊業按照香港民研設計的分析方法，將每日大事記錄傳送至香港民研，經香港民研核實後成為「民意日誌」。

由於本新聞公報所涉及的調查項目，上次調查日期為 17-20/1/2022，而今次調查日期則為 4-7/7/2022，因此是次公報中的「民意日誌」項目便以上述日期為依歸，讓讀者作出比較。以涵蓋率不下 25% 本地報章每日頭條新聞和報社評論計，在上述期間發生的相關大事包括以下事件，讀者可以自行判斷有關事件有否影響各項民調數字：

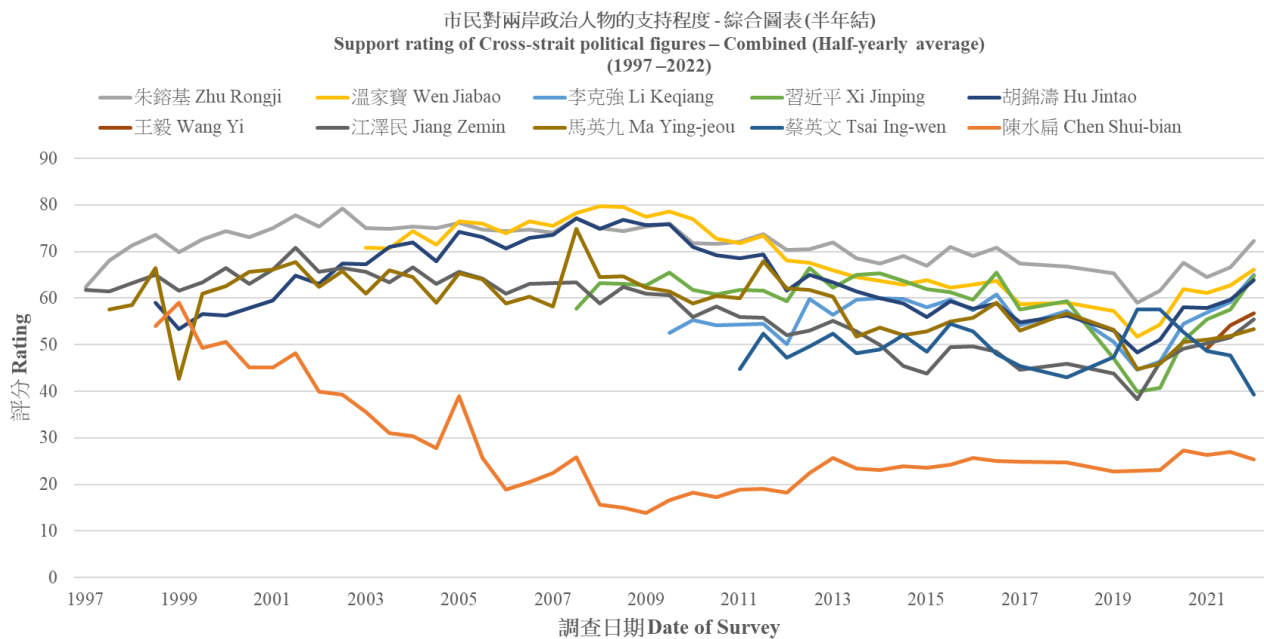
2/7/22	中聯辦舉辦座談會宣傳習近平講話精神
1/7/22	習近平於香港回歸慶典暨新一屆政府就職禮發表講話
28/6/22	國務院公佈新修訂的新冠防控方案
19/6/22	國務院公布香港第六屆政府主要官員任命
28/5/22	香港國安法法律論壇在港舉行
27/5/22	美國國務卿發表對華政策演講
25/5/22	國務院召開全國經濟會議
18/4/22	中國首季國內 GDP 按年增長 4.8%
16/4/22	神舟十三號航天員成功返回地球
14/3/22	首批內地醫療支援隊抵港
11/3/22	全國兩會閉幕，國務院總理李克強出席記者會
6/3/22	韓正強調政府需承擔抗疫責任，中央會支援香港
24/2/22	俄烏戰爭爆發
4/2/22	北京冬季奧運開幕
17/1/22	國家統計局公佈中國 2021 年 GDP 按年增長 8.1%

## 下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [新聞公報] 8 月 2 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分  
特首及政府民望
- [發佈會] 8 月 9 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分  
市民對各地人民及政府觀感總結

補充資料：

「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之「兩岸政治人物民望」



綜觀歷年平均分，朱鎔基的評分屢次排名第一，而溫家寶則在 2005 下半年至 2011 上半年期間多數排名第一。陳水扁則自 2006 年起便成為每次調查當中獲最低評分的政治人物。



HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
香港民意研究所

Tel 電話: (852) 3844 3111

Fax 傳真: (852) 3705 3361

Website 網址: <https://www.pori.hk>

Address: Units 9-11, 6/F, Tower B, Southmark, 11 Yip Hing Street, Wong Chuk Hang

地址: 黃竹坑業興街 11 號南滙廣場 B 座 6 樓 9-11 室

## Press Release on July 26, 2022

### **PORI releases latest results and wrap up on popularity of cross-strait political figures under “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”**

#### **Special Announcements**

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (PORI) was The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP). “PORI” in this release can refer to Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute or its predecessor HKUPOP.

PORI reviews and adjusts its work once every six months. Some changes have already been started after May 4 (i.e., PORI’s 3rd Anniversary), including reducing the frequency of press conferences and developing online civic education. In early June, we have officially kickstarted the “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”. The first phase of the review will take two months with wrap-up topics scheduled to be released each week. We have already released reviews on the popularity of officials, June Fourth Incident, ethnic identity, core social indicators, government popularities, handover anniversaries, trust and confidence indicators as well as people’s appraisal of society’s current conditions. This week, we are going to release our review on popularity of cross-strait political figures. Details of other review items will be announced later. Besides, starting from July, we decided to reduce the frequency of our tracking surveys from twice a month to once a month, in order to conserve resources for civic education and mid-term review. Meanwhile, PORI would also like to stress the separation of comments from figures, so that the responsibility of all personal comments arising from our scientific research lies entirely on the commentators concerned, not PORI.

#### **Abstract**

PORI successfully interviewed 1,003 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early July.

Our survey shows that, among the ten Mainland China and Taiwan political figures most well-known to Hong Kong people, Zhu Rongji continued to rank first in terms of popularity rating. The 2nd to 5th ranks went to Wen Jiabao, Li Keqiang, Xi Jinping and Hu Jintao. Wang Yi, Jiang Zemin, Ma Ying-jeou and Tsai Ing-wen occupied the 6th to 9th ranks. The 10th rank fell to Chen Shui-bian. Compared to the previous survey conducted 6 months ago, the ratings of Zhu Rongji, Wen Jiabao, Li Keqiang, Xi Jinping, Hu Jintao and Jiang Zemin have increased significantly while that of Tsai Ing-wen has decreased significantly. Meanwhile, the rating of Li Keqiang has registered an all-time record high since March 2010, while that of Zhu Rongji and Jiang Zemin have registered record highs since April 2012. The ratings of Wen Jiabao and Hu Jintao have registered record highs since March 2013, while that of Xi Jinping has registered a record high since March 2017. On the other hand, the rating of Tsai Ing-wen has registered an all-time record low since September 2011. Wang Qishan and Han Kuo-yu obtained support ratings of 58.7 and 33.4 marks respectively, but they were dropped due to their relatively low recognition rates.

The effective response rate of the rating survey is 50.1%. The maximum sampling error of ratings is +/-3.4 at 95% confidence level.

### Contact Information

Date of survey	: 4-7/7/2022
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,003 (including 501 landline and 502 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 50.1%
Sampling error <sup>[2]</sup>	: Sampling error of ratings not more than +/-3.4 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

In the naming survey, respondents could name, unprompted, up to 10 contemporary leaders in China or Taiwan whom they knew best. The top 12 nominees then entered the rating survey. The results of the naming survey conducted during 3-6/1/2022 were used this time. In the rating survey, respondents were asked to rate individual political figures using a 0-100 scale, where 0 indicates absolutely no support, 100 indicates absolute support and 50 means half-half. After calculation, the bottom ones in terms of recognition rate were dropped; the remaining 10 were then ranked according to their support ratings to become the top 10 cross-strait political figures. Recent ratings of the top 10 cross-strait political figures are summarized below, in descending order of support ratings<sup>[3]</sup>:

Date of survey	<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>		<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	541-649	652-706	545-602	522-527		--
Response rate	67.2%	48.5%	48.4%	50.1%		--
Latest findings <sup>[4]</sup>	Finding	Finding	Finding	<i>Finding &amp; error</i>	<i>Recognition rate</i>	--
Zhu Rongji	67.7{1} <sup>[5]</sup>	64.5{1}	66.7{1}	72.3+/-2.3{1}	84.4%	+5.6 <sup>[5]</sup>
Wen Jiabao	61.9{2} <sup>[5]</sup>	61.2{2}	62.7{2}	66.2+/-2.2{2}	88.4%	+3.5 <sup>[5]</sup>
Li Keqiang	54.5{4} <sup>[5]</sup>	56.9{4}	59.2{4}	65.1+/-2.5{3}	91.3%	+5.9 <sup>[5]</sup>
Xi Jinping	50.9{6} <sup>[5]</sup>	55.4{5} <sup>[5]</sup>	57.6{5}	64.7+/-3.0{4}	94.1%	+7.1 <sup>[5]</sup>
Hu Jintao	58.0{3} <sup>[5]</sup>	57.9{3}	59.6{3}	64.0+/-2.1{5}	88.8%	+4.3 <sup>[5]</sup>
Wang Yi	--	49.1{8}	54.1{6} <sup>[5]</sup>	56.7+/-3.4{6}	71.2%	+2.6
Jiang Zemin	49.1{8}	50.4{7}	51.6{8}	55.5+/-2.4{7}	86.4%	+3.9 <sup>[5]</sup>
Ma Ying-jeou	50.7{7} <sup>[5]</sup>	51.1{6}	51.9{7}	53.3+/-2.5{8}	85.2%	+1.4

Date of survey	<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>		<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	541-649	652-706	545-602	522-527		--
Response rate	67.2%	48.5%	48.4%	50.1%		--
Latest findings <sup>[4]</sup>	Finding	Finding	Finding	<i>Finding &amp; error</i>	<i>Recognition rate</i>	--
Tsai Ing-wen	52.8{5} <sup>[5]</sup>	48.6{9} <sup>[5]</sup>	47.7{9}	39.2+/-2.8{9}	86.5%	-8.5 <sup>[5]</sup>
Chen Shui-bian	27.3{10} <sup>[5]</sup>	26.3{10}	26.9{10}	25.3+/-2.3{10}	84.9%	-1.6
Wang Qishan	53.3 <sup>[6]</sup>	51.8 <sup>[6]</sup>	55.8 <sup>[5][6]</sup>	58.7+/-3.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	63.1%	+2.9
Han Kuo-yu	33.5{9} <sup>[5]</sup>	--	35.5 <sup>[6]</sup>	33.4+/-3.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	56.8%	-2.1
Su Tseng-chang	40.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	41.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	--	--	--	--

[3] If the rounded figures are the same, numbers after the decimal point will be considered.

[4] Numbers in curly brackets { } indicate the rankings.

[5] 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.

[6] Recognition rates were comparatively low in the rating survey.

The latest survey revealed that, among the ten Mainland China and Taiwan political figures most well-known to Hong Kong people, Zhu Rongji continued to rank first in terms of popularity rating, attaining 72.3 marks. The 2nd to 5th ranks went to Wen Jiabao, Li Keqiang, Xi Jinping and Hu Jintao with scores of 66.2, 65.1, 64.7 and 64.0 marks respectively. Wang Yi, Jiang Zemin, Ma Ying-jeou and Tsai Ing-wen occupied the 6th to 9th ranks with 56.7, 55.5, 53.3 and 39.2 marks correspondingly. The 10th rank fell to Chen Shui-bian with a score of 25.3 marks. Compared to the previous survey conducted 6 months ago, the ratings of Zhu Rongji, Wen Jiabao, Li Keqiang, Xi Jinping, Hu Jintao and Jiang Zemin have increased significantly while that of Tsai Ing-wen has decreased significantly. Meanwhile, the rating of Li Keqiang has registered an all-time record high since March 2010, while that of Zhu Rongji and Jiang Zemin have registered record highs since April 2012. The ratings of Wen Jiabao and Hu Jintao have registered record highs since March 2013, while that of Xi Jinping has registered a record high since March 2017. On the other hand, the rating of Tsai Ing-wen has registered an all-time record low since September 2011. Wang Qishan and Han Kuo-yu obtained support ratings of 58.7 and 33.4 marks respectively, but they were dropped due to their relatively low recognition rates.

It should be noted that our list of “top 10 cross-strait political figures” only includes those best known to the Hong Kong public, ranked according to their support ratings. Other political figures may have very high or low support ratings, but they are excluded from the list because they are relatively less well-known.

### Opinion Daily

In 2007, PORI started collaborating with Wisers Information Limited whereby Wisers supplies to PORI a record of significant events of that day according to the research method designed by PORI. These daily entries would then become “Opinion Daily” after they are verified by PORI.

For the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 17 to 20 January, 2022 while this survey was conducted from 4 to 7 July, 2022. During this period, herewith the significant events selected from counting newspaper headlines and commentaries on a daily basis and covered by at least 25% of the local newspaper articles. Readers can make their own judgment if these significant events have any impacts to different polling figures.

2/7/22	The Liaison Office holds a seminar to promote the speech by Xi Jinping.
--------	---

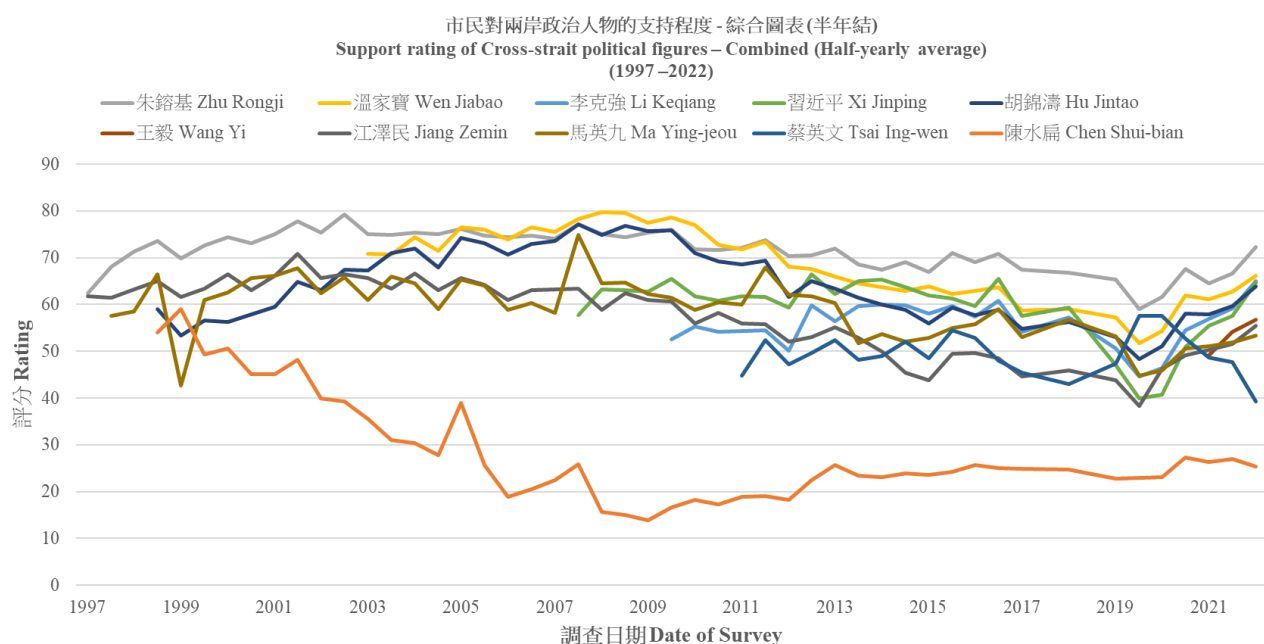
1/7/22	Xi Jinping delivers speech in the ceremony celebrating Hong Kong's return to the motherland and the inauguration of Hong Kong government.
28/6/22	The State Council issues a revised guideline on epidemic control.
19/6/22	The State Council announces the appointment of principal officials of the sixth-term HKSAR government.
28/5/22	The National Security Law Legal Forum is held in Hong Kong.
27/5/22	US Secretary of State delivers a speech on policy toward China.
25/5/22	The State Council holds a national conference on stabilising the economy.
18/4/22	China's GDP grows 4.8% year on year in the first quarter of 2022.
16/4/22	Astronauts of Shenzhou 13 safely return to the Earth.
14/3/22	The first batch of Mainland medical support team arrives in Hong Kong.
11/3/22	Li Keqiang attends press conference after conclusion of NPC and CPPCC sessions.
6/3/22	Han Zheng stresses that HKSAR government should take primary responsibility to deal with the pandemic, and the central government will provide full support for Hong Kong.
24/2/22	The Russo-Ukrainian war breaks out.
4/2/22	The opening ceremony of the Beijing Winter Olympics is held.
17/1/22	National Bureau of Statistics announces that China's GDP grows 8.1% in 2021.

### Upcoming Press Releases / Press Conferences (Tentative)

- [Press Release] August 2 (Tuesday) at 14:30  
CE & SAR Government popularity
- [Press Conference] August 9 (Tuesday) at 14:30  
Wrap up on Hong Kong people's feelings towards different peoples and governments

### Additional Information:

#### "One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review": Popularity of Cross-strait Political Figures



Overall, the rating of Zhu Rongji has frequently ranked first in our surveys while that of Wen Jiabao has in most cases ranked first from the second half of 2005 to the first half of 2011. Since 2006, Chen Shui-bian has become the political figure with the lowest rating in every survey.