

2023 年 3 月 22 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 「政府民望與社會指標的相互關係分析結果」

背景說明

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。

香港民研在去年六月啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，至今已發表了十九個調查系列的歷年數據總結，今次是第 20 次，餘下最後五次總結，將於本年六月底前完成。此外，由 2022 年下半年開始，我們已經把定期民意調查和記招的次數大幅減少，改為集中資源進行公民教育工作。是次的民情總結，引入了兩大組別定期民意調查的相互關係分析，也是我們教育工作的一部份。

我們已在網站開展了「主席的話」、「民研快訊：問與答」、「民研快訊：最新消息」等多個欄目，作為公民教育的公開材料，我們會繼續豐富內容，並逐漸增加服務項目。歡迎到我們的網站查看更多內容，並追蹤我們的 Facebook、Instagram 和 Twitter 帳號，以獲得額外圖表和分析。

公報簡要

在這份「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之第 20 號報告，香港民研整合了過往二十五年的數據，深入分析市民對特區政府表現的滿意程度與各項社會指標評分之間的相互關係。結果顯示，全部相關係數均為正值，反映市民對政府表現以及社會指標間存在正向關係。而在 25 個分項指標之中，民主程度、新聞自由、言論自由、出版自由和公平程度，與政府表現的相關係數最強，反映它們之間有很強的關連程度。無獨有偶，全部非標準迴歸係數亦為正值，反映市民對社會指標評價愈高時，一般對政府表現的滿意程度亦愈高，反之亦然。

分析方法

是次分析採用的數據始自 1997 年，而「政府民望」以及「社會指標」兩項調查項目需要同時出現，才能進行上述分析。經整理後，2010 年至 2013 年間該兩項調查項目並沒有同時出現，故未能作進一步分析。換言之，是次分析將以 1997-2009 年以及 2014-2023 年兩段時間軸劃分，連同總體結果，一共有三組分析。每組分析包含相關係數分析以及簡單線性迴歸分析的結果。分析結果數表中列出所有 25 項社會指標的三組結果。

相關係數分析反映兩個變數之間的關連程度。相關係數中的正數值意味著其中一個變數上升時，另一變數一般亦會上升，反之亦然；負數值意味著其中一個變數上升時，另一變數一般會下降。絕對數值愈大則反映兩項變數間的關係愈大愈明確。相關係數愈接近零，則表示兩項變數間的變化關係愈不明確。相關係數的數值範圍在負 1 至正 1 之間。

簡單線性迴歸分析反映兩個變數之間的線性關係。正數意味著獨立變量上升時，自變量一般亦會上升；負數意味著獨立變量上升時，自變量一般會下降。絕對數值愈大則反映每一單位的獨立變量上升或下降時，自變量的變化幅度愈大。

分析結果

調查年份	1997-2009		2014-2023		總體結果 1997-2023	
	相關係數 ^[1]	非標準迴歸係數 ^[2]	相關係數	非標準迴歸係數	相關係數	非標準迴歸係數
民主指標	+0.349	+0.655	+0.593	+1.259	+0.465	+0.917
新聞自由	+0.248	+0.467	+0.509	+1.058	+0.443	+0.904
言論自由	+0.228	+0.434	+0.510	+1.059	+0.430	+0.865
出版自由	+0.193	+0.352	+0.489	+0.977	+0.421	+0.837
公平指標	+0.338	+0.625	+0.528	+0.998	+0.421	+0.780
安定指標	+0.350	+0.647	+0.484	+0.909	+0.419	+0.781
自由指標	+0.277	+0.484	+0.560	+1.106	+0.415	+0.767
法治指標	+0.298	+0.521	+0.521	+1.042	+0.414	+0.767
結社自由	+0.184	+0.372	+0.500	+1.045	+0.409	+0.845
遊行示威自由	+0.192	+0.419	+0.464	+1.094	+0.391	+0.898
繁榮指標	+0.393	+0.755	+0.360	+0.599	+0.380	+0.683
學術研究自由	+0.164	+0.303	+0.410	+0.776	+0.365	+0.695
文藝創作自由	+0.150	+0.289	+0.418	+0.818	+0.361	+0.705
社會福利指標	+0.279	+0.543	+0.479	+0.852	+0.350	+0.653
平等指標	+0.263	+0.472	+0.444	+0.799	+0.344	+0.617
司法制度公平程度	+0.294	+0.510	+0.372	+0.737	+0.344	+0.628
罷工自由	+0.176	+0.416	+0.416	+0.906	+0.340	+0.755
廉潔指標	+0.205	+0.354	+0.460	+0.847	+0.331	+0.592
治安指標	+0.197	+0.307	+0.437	+0.797	+0.299	+0.493
文明指標	+0.247	+0.408	+0.330	+0.563	+0.293	+0.489
出入境自由	+0.140	+0.254	+0.354	+0.606	+0.292	+0.507
效率指標	+0.255	+0.458	+0.309	+0.546	+0.283	+0.501
信仰自由	+0.109	+0.182	+0.301	+0.477	+0.251	+0.401
法庭公正程度	+0.217	+0.379	+0.265	+0.492	+0.248	+0.442
終審法院首席法官支持度評分 ^[3]	+0.212	+3.416	+0.122	+2.154	+0.148	+2.407

[1] 相關係數分析反映兩個變數之間的關連程度。相關係數中的正數值意味著其中一個變數上升時，另一變數一般亦會上升，反之亦然；負數值意味著其中一個變數上升時，另一變數一般會下降。

[2] 簡單線性迴歸分析反映兩個變數之間的線性關係。正數意味著獨立變量上升時，自變量一般亦會上升；負數意味著獨立變量上升時，自變量一般會下降。

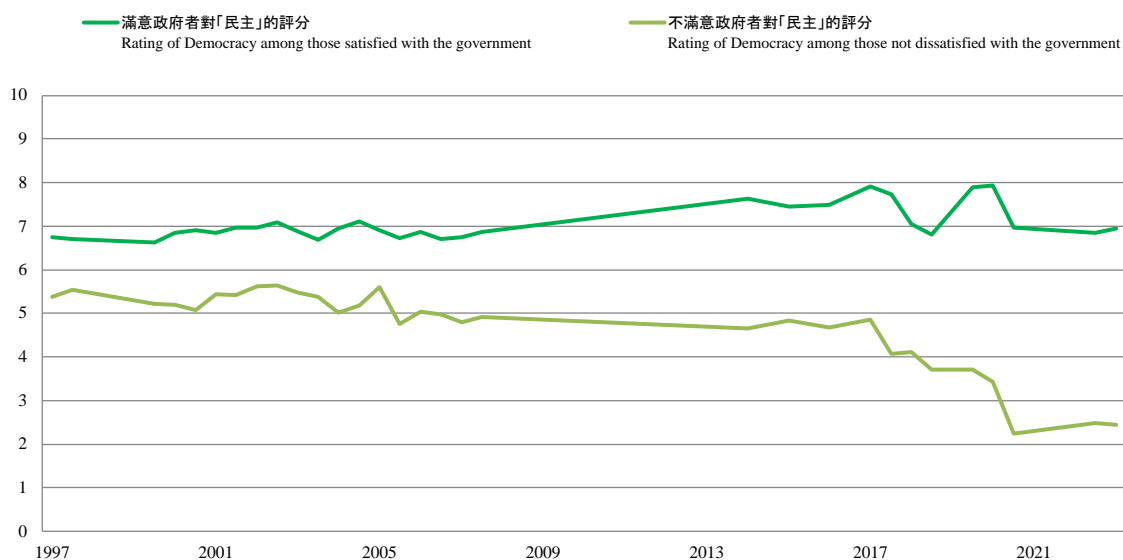
[3] 終審法院首席法官支持度評分為 0 至 100 分，與其他指標 0 至 10 分不同。

結果顯示，全部相關係數均為正值，反映市民對政府表現以及社會指標間存在正向關係。無獨有偶，全部非標準迴歸係數亦為正值，反映市民對社會指標評價愈高時，一般對政府表現的滿意程度愈高，反之亦然。

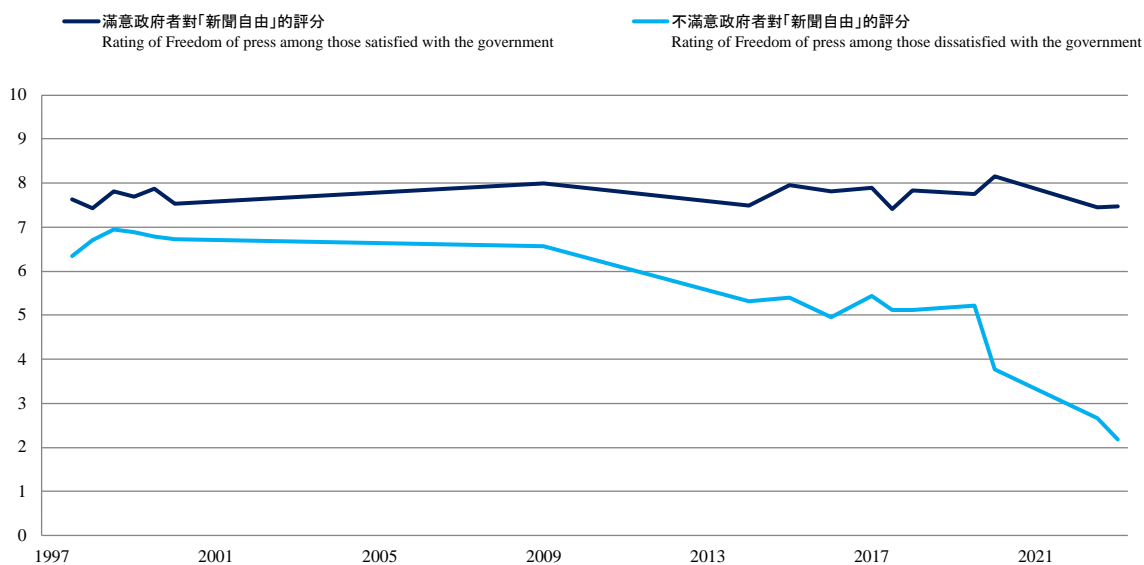
如比較 1997-2009 年以及 2014-2023 年間的結果，香港民研發現近年的相關係數以及非標準迴歸係數的絕對數值均較回歸首十年為大，反映各變數之間的正向變化關係於近年更為明顯。

就絕對數值而言，相關係數最高的五項指標分別為「民主程度」、「新聞自由」、「言論自由」、「出版自由」和「公平程度」，意味著市民給予這五項指標與政府表現的評分有較明確關係。

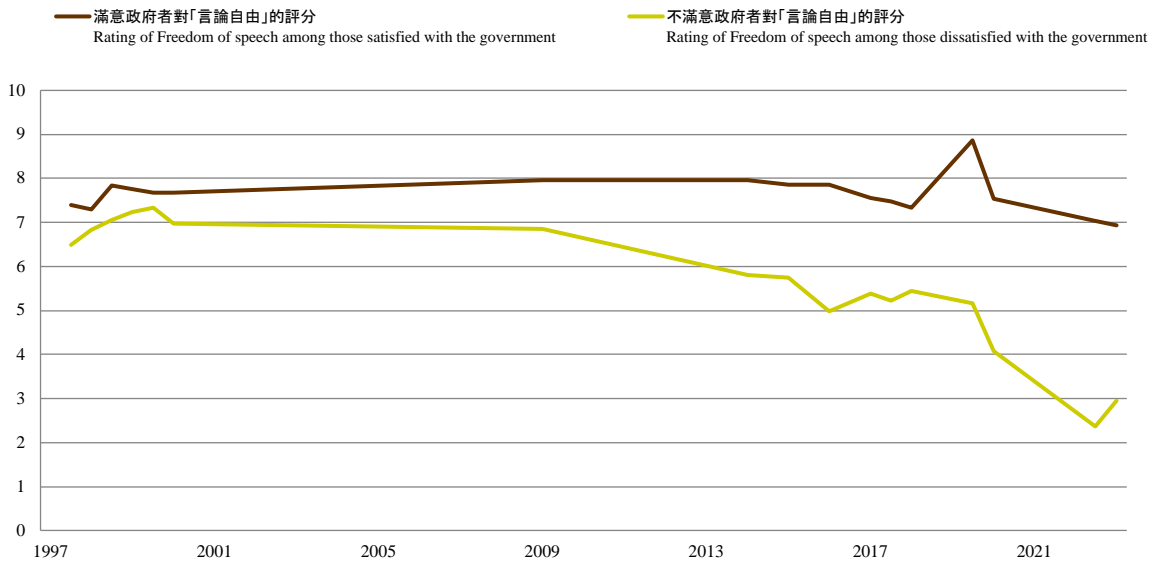
政府民望與「民主」指標的相互關係 (1997-2023)
Correlation between government popularity and “Democracy” rating (1997 – 2023)



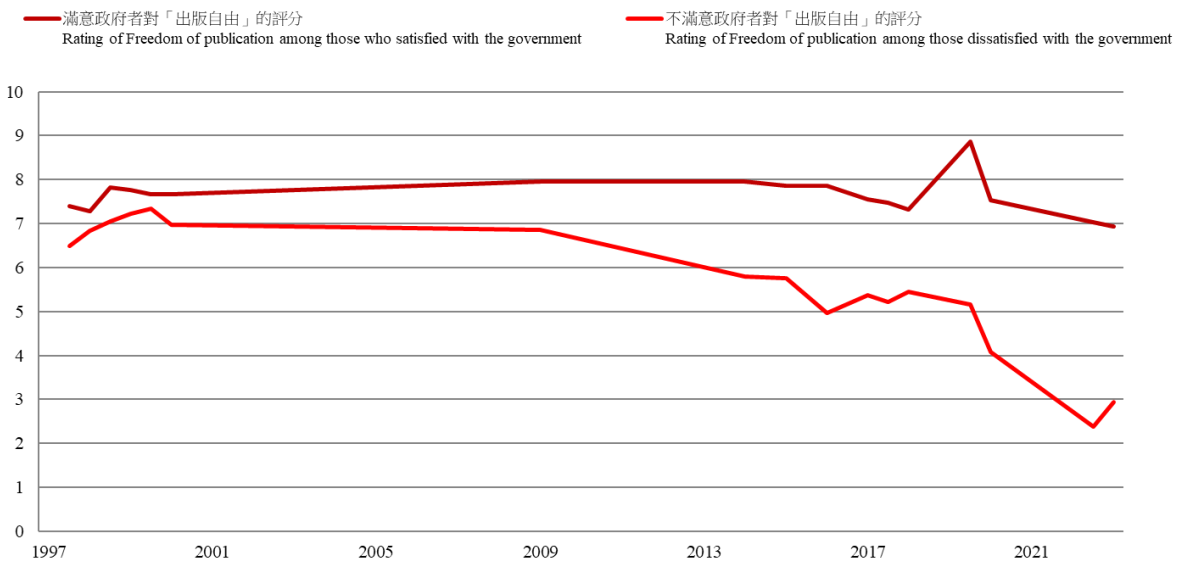
政府民望與「新聞自由」的相互關係 (1997-2023)
Correlation between government popularity and “Freedom of press” rating (1997 – 2023)



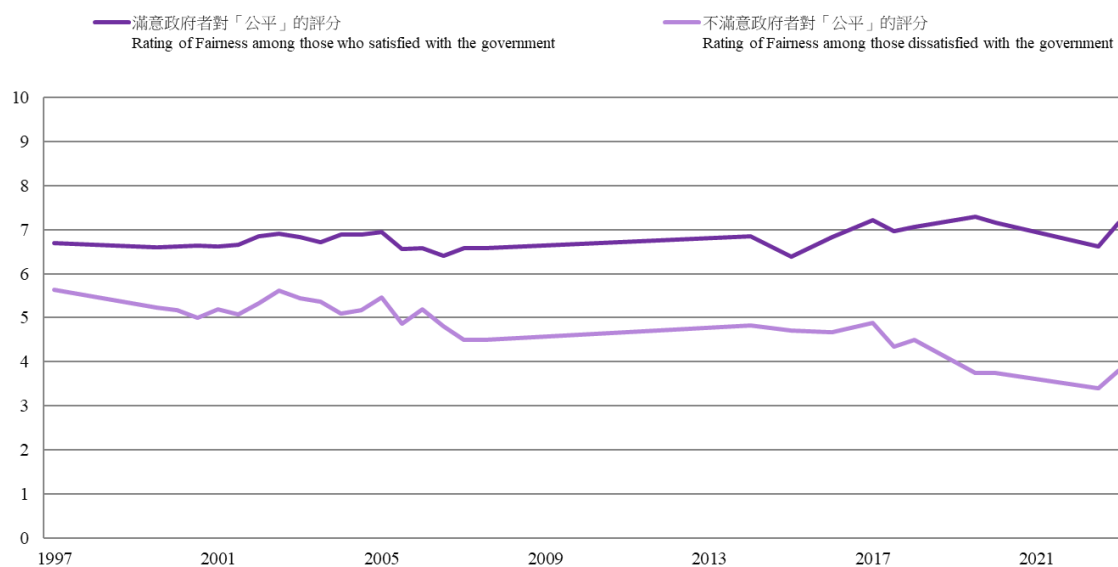
政府民望與「言論自由」的相互關係 (1997-2023)
 Correlation between government popularity and “Freedom of speech” rating (1997 – 2023)



政府民望與「出版自由」的相互關係 (1997-2023)
 Correlation between government popularity and “Freedom of publication” rating (1997 – 2023)



政府民望與「公平」的相互關係 (1997-2023)
Correlation between government popularity and “Fairness” rating (1997 – 2023)



下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [新聞公報] 3 月 28 日 (星期二) 下午三時
信任及信心指標



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

Press Release on March 22, 2023

HKPORI releases the correlation analysis between popularity of SAR Government and social indicators under “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”

Background

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

HKPORI launched the “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review” in June last year. Wrap up of the historical data of 19 survey series have been released since then. This is the 20th release, and the last 5 wrap ups will be completed by the end of June this year. Besides, starting from the second half of 2022, we have already greatly reduced the frequency of our tracking polls and press conferences to channel our resources into civic education work. In this mid-term review, we have introduced the analysis of the correlation between our two major tracking poll series, which is also part of our education work.

We have already launched multiple new columns like “From the President”, “PORI Express: Q&A”, “PORI Express: Latest News” in our website as our civic education materials for the public. We will continue to enrich its content and gradually increase the number of service items. Please visit our website for more contents and follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter to see extra charts and analyses.

Abstract

In this Report No.20 under our “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”, HKPORI has consolidated the data over the past 25 years to analyze the correlation between people’s satisfaction towards the overall performance of the SAR Government and the ratings of different social indicators. Results showed that all correlation coefficients are in positive values, reflecting a positive correlation between people’s appraisal of government performance and social indicators. Among the 25 sub-indicators, “degree of democracy”, “freedom of press”, “freedom of speech”, “freedom of publication” and “degree of fairness” have the strongest correlation coefficients with the government performance, reflecting a strong correlation between them. Coincidentally, all unstandardized regression coefficients are also positive, reflecting that the higher people’s appraisal of social indicators, the more satisfied they are with the government’s performance in general, and vice versa.

Analysis Framework

This analysis covered the data collected since 1997, while both the survey modules on “government popularity” and “social indicators” need to appear at the same time in order to facilitate this analysis. After the collation, these two items did not appear simultaneously between 2010 and 2013, and thus data collected during this period cannot be included in the further analysis. In other words, this

analysis will be divided into two separate timelines, namely 1997-2009 and 2014-2023, together with the overall results, there are three sets of analysis results. Each set of analyses contains the results of correlation coefficient analysis and simple linear regression analysis. Three sets of results for all 25 social indicators are presented in the table under the Results of Analysis section.

The correlation coefficient analysis reflects the degree of association between two variables. A positive value of correlation coefficient means that when one variable rises, the other variable generally rises concurrently, and vice versa; a negative value means that when one variable rises, the other variable generally falls. The larger the absolute value, the stronger and clearer the relationship between the two variables. The closer to zero the correlation coefficient gets, the less clear relationship between the two variables shows. The value of the correlation coefficient ranges from -1 to +1.

Simple linear regression analysis reflects the linear relationship between two variables. A positive number of the regression unstandardized coefficient means that when the independent variable rises, the dependent variable generally rises as well; a negative number means that when the independent variable rises, the dependent variable generally falls. The larger the absolute value, the greater the change in the dependent variable for each unit of the independent variable.

Result of Analysis

Figures	1997-2009		2014-2023		<i>Overall results 1997-2023</i>	
	<u>Correlation coefficient^[1]</u>	<u>Regression unstandardized coefficient^[2]</u>	<u>Correlation coefficient</u>	<u>Regression unstandardized coefficient</u>	<i><u>Correlation coefficient</u></i>	<i><u>Regression unstandardized coefficient</u></i>
Degree of democracy	+0.349	+0.655	+0.593	+1.259	<i>+0.465</i>	<i>+0.917</i>
Freedom of press	+0.248	+0.467	+0.509	+1.058	<i>+0.443</i>	<i>+0.904</i>
Freedom of speech	+0.228	+0.434	+0.510	+1.059	<i>+0.430</i>	<i>+0.865</i>
Freedom of publication	+0.193	+0.352	+0.489	+0.977	<i>+0.421</i>	<i>+0.837</i>
Degree of fairness	+0.338	+0.625	+0.528	+0.998	<i>+0.421</i>	<i>+0.780</i>
Degree of stability	+0.350	+0.647	+0.484	+0.909	<i>+0.419</i>	<i>+0.781</i>
Degree of freedom	+0.277	+0.484	+0.560	+1.106	<i>+0.415</i>	<i>+0.767</i>
Compliance with the rule of law	+0.298	+0.521	+0.521	+1.042	<i>+0.414</i>	<i>+0.767</i>
Freedom of association	+0.184	+0.372	+0.500	+1.045	<i>+0.409</i>	<i>+0.845</i>
Freedom of procession and demonstration	+0.192	+0.419	+0.464	+1.094	<i>+0.391</i>	<i>+0.898</i>
Degree of prosperity	+0.393	+0.755	+0.360	+0.599	<i>+0.380</i>	<i>+0.683</i>
Freedom to engage in academic research	+0.164	+0.303	+0.410	+0.776	<i>+0.365</i>	<i>+0.695</i>
Freedom to engage in artistic and literary creation	+0.150	+0.289	+0.418	+0.818	<i>+0.361</i>	<i>+0.705</i>
Degree of social welfare sufficiency	+0.279	+0.543	+0.479	+0.852	<i>+0.350</i>	<i>+0.653</i>
Degree of equality	+0.263	+0.472	+0.444	+0.799	<i>+0.344</i>	<i>+0.617</i>
Fairness of the judicial system	+0.294	+0.510	+0.372	+0.737	<i>+0.344</i>	<i>+0.628</i>
Freedom to strike	+0.176	+0.416	+0.416	+0.906	<i>+0.340</i>	<i>+0.755</i>

Figures	1997-2009		2014-2023		<i>Overall results 1997-2023</i>	
	<u>Correlation coefficient^[1]</u>	<u>Regression unstandardized coefficient^[2]</u>	<u>Correlation coefficient</u>	<u>Regression unstandardized coefficient</u>	<u>Correlation coefficient</u>	<u>Regression unstandardized coefficient</u>
Degree of corruption-free practices	+0.205	+0.354	+0.460	+0.847	+0.331	+0.592
Degree of public order	+0.197	+0.307	+0.437	+0.797	+0.299	+0.493
Degree of civilization	+0.247	+0.408	+0.330	+0.563	+0.293	+0.489
Freedom to enter or leave Hong Kong	+0.140	+0.254	+0.354	+0.606	+0.292	+0.507
Degree of efficiency	+0.255	+0.458	+0.309	+0.546	+0.283	+0.501
Freedom of religious belief	+0.109	+0.182	+0.301	+0.477	+0.251	+0.401
Impartiality of the courts	+0.217	+0.379	+0.265	+0.492	+0.248	+0.442
Support rating of Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal ^[3]	+0.212	+3.416	+0.122	+2.154	+0.148	+2.407

[1] The correlation coefficient analysis reflects the degree of association between two variables. A positive value of the correlation coefficient means that when one variable rises concurrently, the other variable generally rises and vice versa; a negative value means that when one variable rises, the other variable generally falls.

[2] Simple linear regression analysis reflects the linear relationship between two variables. A positive number of the regression unstandardized coefficient means that when the independent variable rises, the dependent variable generally rises as well; a negative number means that when the independent variable rises, the dependent variable generally falls.

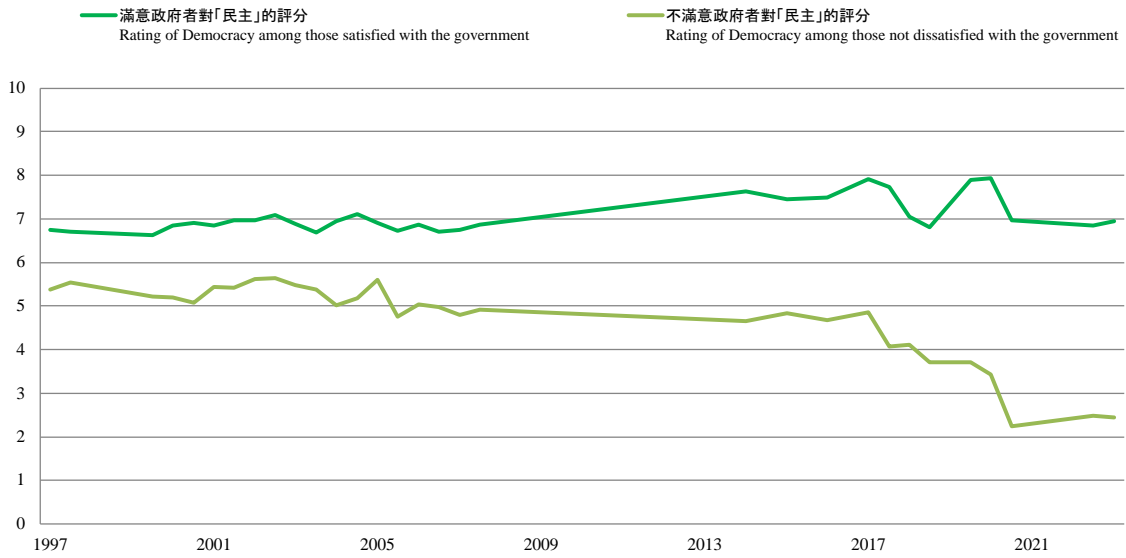
[3] The support ratings of Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal are on a scale of 0-100 marks, which is different from those of 0-10 marks of other indicators.

Results showed that all correlation coefficients are in positive values, reflecting a positive correlation between people’s appraisal of government performance and social indicators. Coincidentally, all unstandardized regression coefficients are also positive, reflecting that the higher people’s appraisal of social indicators, the more satisfied they are with the government’s performance in general, and vice versa.

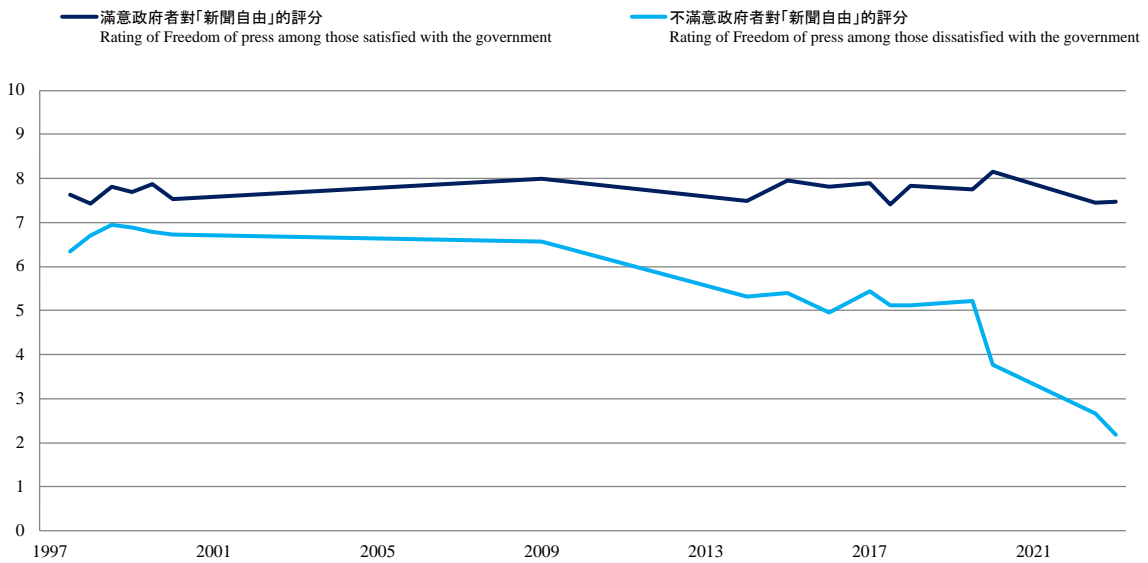
Comparing the results of 1997-2009 and 2014-2023, HKPORI finds that the absolute values of correlation coefficients and unstandardized regression coefficients in recent years are larger than those of the first decade after the handover, reflecting that the positive relationship among variables has become more obvious in recent years.

In terms of absolute values, the 5 indicators with highest correlation coefficients are “degree of democracy”, “freedom of press”, “freedom of speech”, “freedom of publication” and “degree of fairness”, meaning there is a relatively stronger relationship between people’s appraisal of these 5 indicators and the government performance.

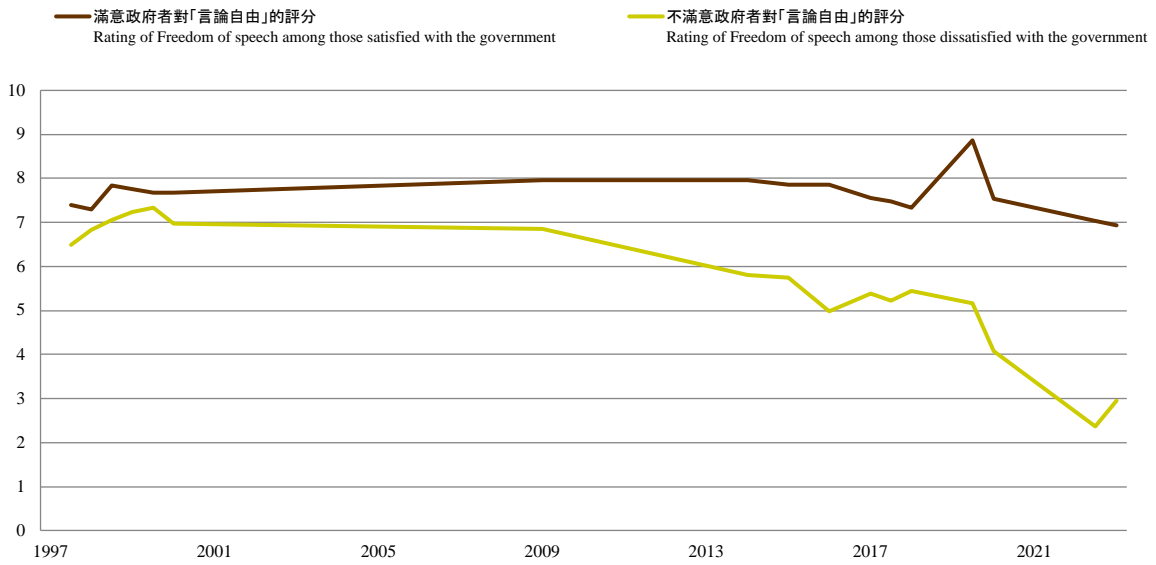
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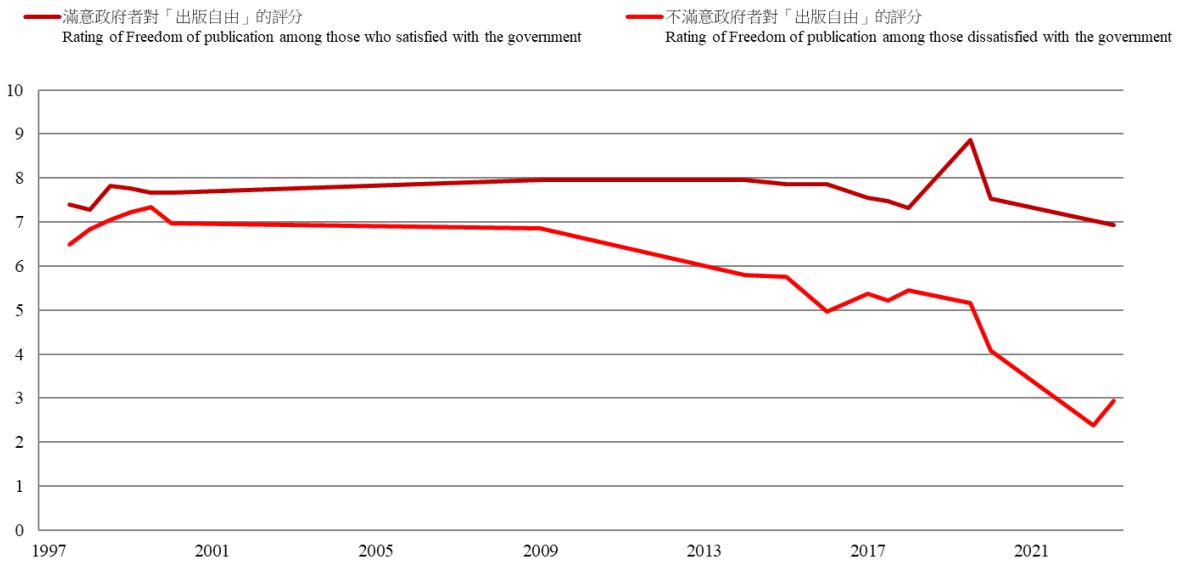
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 Correlation between government popularity and “Freedom of press” rating (1997 – 2023)



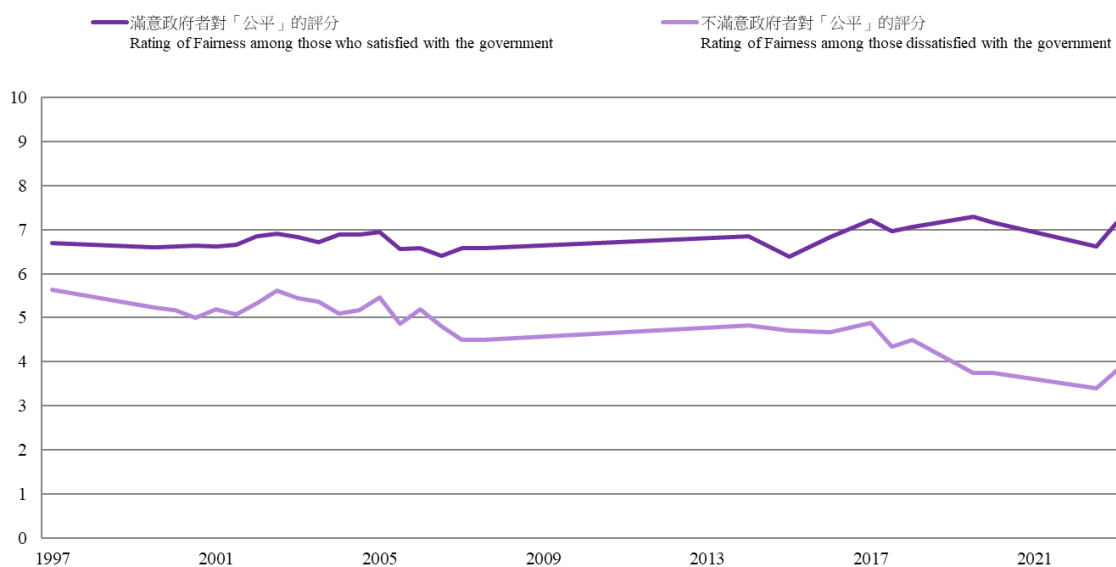
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政府民望與「出版自由」的相互關係 (1997-2023)
 Correlation between government popularity and “Freedom of publication” rating (1997 – 2023)



政府民望與「公平」的相互關係 (1997-2023)
Correlation between government popularity and “Fairness” rating (1997 – 2023)



Upcoming Press Release / Press Conference (Tentative)

- [Press Release] March 28 (Tuesday) at 15:00
Trust and Confidence Indicators