

2023 年 12 月 5 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）自上星期二合併網頁的「原始數據」專頁與「數據查冊」專頁之後，下載活動錄得明顯增加。「香港民研數據查冊平台」收費部分自八月底啟動以來，直至今日，民研共錄得 30 次下載，當中 8 次在過去一星期出現。所有下載涉及超過 100 項調查結果或原始數據，全屬免費，因此收入仍然是零。查冊平台現時提供查閱的調查結果頻數表共 170 項，再加五個特首的評分、市民身份認同感調查、立法會選舉和特首選舉研究合共 8 個調查項目的單項原始數據。民研會陸續增加「數據查冊」專頁的內容，歡迎世界各地的學者、傳媒及公眾人士瀏覽及下載。查詢電郵：enquiry@pori.hk。

最新數據

香港民研今日發放「民情指數第 6.16 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十六份報告。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。

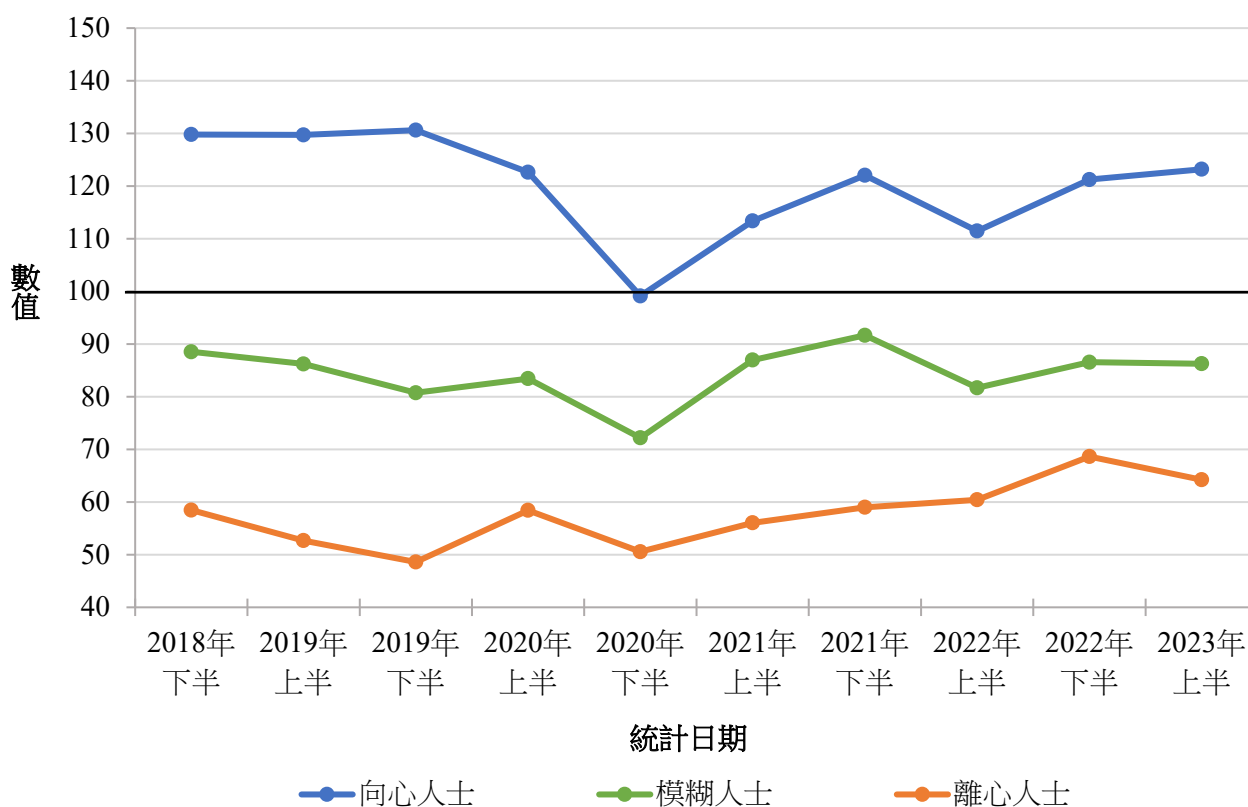
是次數據分析的覆蓋範圍，是由 2018 年 8 月至 2023 年 4 月，以隨機抽樣真人電話訪問了的超過一萬人。根據對台灣獨立和西藏獨立的態度，我們將被訪者分為三個組別，一組同時反對台獨和藏獨，視為「向心人士」，一組同時贊成台獨和藏獨，視為「離心人士」，餘下的則被歸納為立場「模糊人士」。結果顯示，「向心人士」的民情指數一直為三個組別中最高，幾乎一直維持比正常值（100 分以上）高出很多的水平，只有 2020 年下半年除外；「模糊人士」位處三個組別的中間位置，但民情指數在過去五年一直處於 100 分正常水平之下；而「離心人士」則長期居於末席，民情指數大部分時間徘徊在 50 至 60 分之間，甚至在 2019 年下半年錄得低於 50 分。比較三個組別近年的民情指數走勢，「向心人士」和「模糊人士」均主要於 2020 年下半年錄得較大跌幅，回升後再於 2022 上半年出現下跌，下半年又立即止跌回升。至於「離心人士」，其民情指數於 2019 年下半年和 2020 年下半年兩度跌至最低位，近幾年已逐步回升，並創出五年來新高。

至於 2018 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：最近五年不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2018-2023 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	向心人士	模糊人士	離心人士
2018 年下半	1,000	129.8	88.5	58.5
2019 年上半	1,007	129.7	86.2	52.7
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	11,167	1,462	1,061	588

圖表：最近五年不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2018-2023 半年平均數）



未來新聞發佈活動

- 12月12日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：政府民望、對政府政策範疇評價
- 12月19日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及司長民望、市民最熟悉政治人物
- 12月27日（星期三）下午三時新聞發佈會：年終回顧



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Press Release on December 5, 2023

HKPORI releases “PSI per Centrality”

Special Announcement

Since the Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) merged the “Datasets” feature webpage with its “Data Enquiry” page last Tuesday, the number of downloads has increased significantly. The “HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” pay section was launched in late August. Up till today, a total of 30 downloads were recorded, 8 of which occurred in the week past. Total download now amounts to more than 100 sets of frequency results or raw datasets, all being free of charge so our income still stays at zero. The data enquiry platform now provides 170 sets of frequency results, together with single item datasets from 8 survey topics, including the ratings of 5 Chief Executives, people’s ethnic identity survey as well as Legislative Council and Chief Executive election studies. HKPORI will continue to enrich the contents of its data enquiry platform. Scholars, media and people worldwide are welcome to browse and download them. For enquiries, please email to enquiry@pori.hk.

Latest Findings

HKPORI today releases its “PSI Report No. 6.16”, titled “PSI per Centrality”, which is the sixteenth 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.

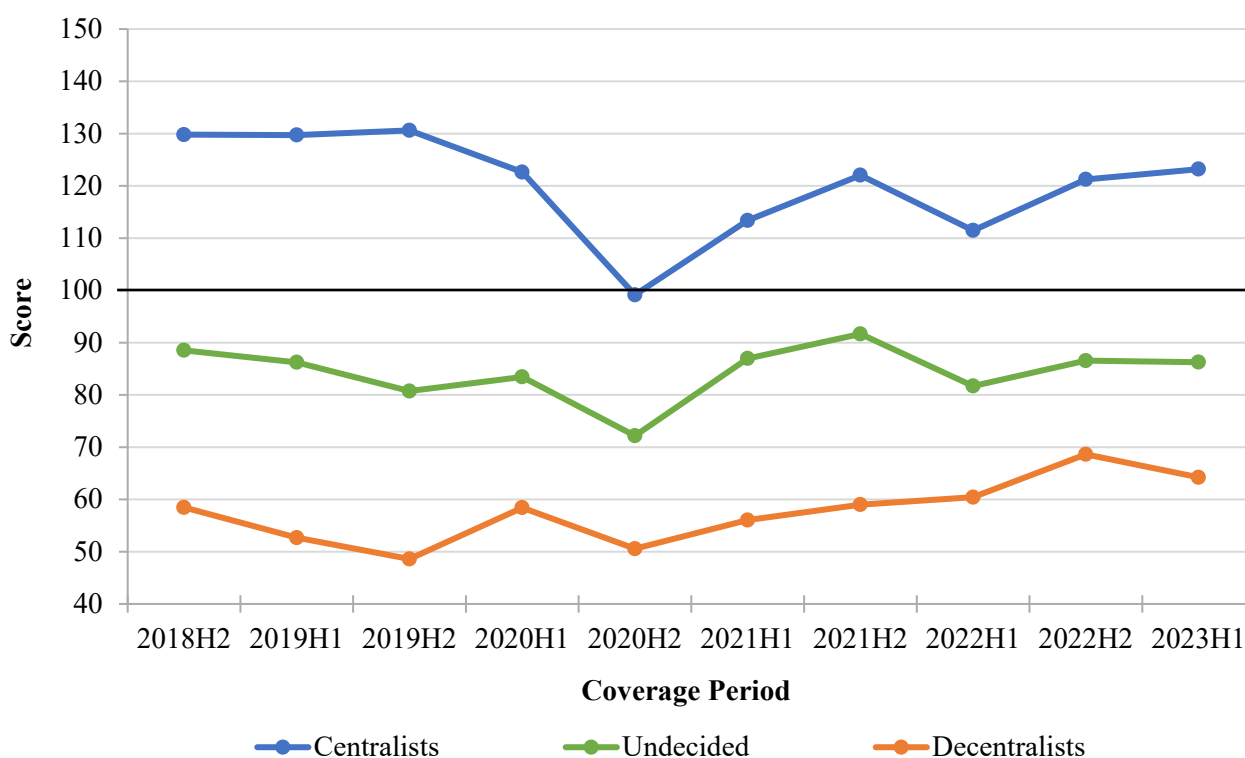
The analysis covers over 10,000 random telephone survey samples obtained through real person telephone interviews from August 2018 to April 2023. Respondents are classified into three groups according to their views on Taiwan and Tibetan independence. “Centralists” are those who opposed both Taiwan and Tibetan independence, “decentralists” supported both Taiwan and Tibetan independence, while the remaining were grouped under “undecided”. Results show that the PSI of “centralists” has been the highest among the three groups and remained at a level much higher than the normal level (100 or above), except in 2020H2. The “undecided” group has stayed in a middle position among the three groups, its PSI has never gone beyond the normal level of 100 in the past 5 years. Meanwhile, the PSI of “decentralists” has been staying at the bottom position, most of the time just hovering between 50 to 60 marks, and even dropped below 50 in 2019H2. Comparing the trends of their PSI in recent years, both the “centralists” and “undecided” people have had their bigger drops recorded in 2020H2, after some rebounds it then dropped again in 2022H1, but managed to turn the tide immediately in the second half of the year. As for the “decentralists”, their PSI plunged to its lowest points in 2019H2 and 2020H2, then gradually rebounded in recent years and even reached its 5-year record high.

As for the situation before 2018, 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 over the past five years (2018-2023; half-yearly averages)

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	11,167	1,462	1,061	588

Chart: PSI among people of different centrality over the past five years (2018-2023; half-yearly averages)



Upcoming Press Events

- December 12 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularity of SAR Government, Appraisal of Policy Areas of the Government
- December 19 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of CE and Secretaries of Departments, People’s Most Familiar Political Figures
- December 27 (Wednesday) at 15:00, press conference: Year-end Review