

2022 年 9 月 6 日新聞公報

香港民研發放政治團體民望

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。

香港民研在六月初正式啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，已先後發表了官員民望、六四民情、身份認同、核心社會指標、政府民望、回歸周年調查、信任及信心指標、社會現況評價、兩岸政治人物民望、市民對各地人民及政府觀感以及自由指標的總結，並將會在今年餘下時間和明年上半年繼續總結其他調查系列。另外，由七月開始，我們將定期民意調查的次數由每月兩次減至一次，自八月起，定期記招的次數亦縮減至每月兩次，改為投放更多資源進行公民教育工作。我們現已在網站開展了「民研快訊」的欄目，當中包括香港民研的最新消息和問與答，日後會繼續豐富欄目內容，並逐漸增加服務項目。除此之外，我們會在各大社交媒體 (包括 Facebook, Instagram 和 Twitter) 發放更多圖表和分析，歡迎追蹤。

公報簡要

香港民研於八月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，分兩階段先後成功訪問了 505 及 502 名香港居民。

最新調查顯示，市民對政治團體的最新支持度排名，第一位是工聯會，得分為 44.5 分，第二位至第五位為民建聯、新民黨、自由黨和民主黨，分別得 42.7、41.7、40.8 及 38.4 分。另外，公民黨得 39.9 分，但由於認知率較低而被剔除。相比三個月前，新民黨的評分顯著上升，並與工聯會及民建聯的評分一同創 2018 年 10 月以來新高，自由黨的評分亦創 2019 年 4 月以來新高。同時，民主黨的評分則創 1994 年 4 月有紀錄以來新低。

調查的實效回應比率分別為 55.6% 及 55.7%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的評分誤差不超過 +/- 3.0。

樣本資料

| | 政治團體提名 | 政治團體評分 |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 調查日期 | : 1-3/8/2022 | 4-9/8/2022 |
| 成功樣本數目 ^[1] | : 505 (包括 254 個固網及 251 個手機樣本) | 502 (包括 251 個固網及 251 個手機樣本) |
| 實效回應比率 | : 55.6% | 55.7% |
| 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 |
| 抽樣誤差 ^[2] | ： | 在95%置信水平下，評分誤差不超過+/-3.0 |
| 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個最熟悉的政治團體，結果最多被訪者提及的政治團體分別是民建聯、民主黨、工聯會、自由黨、公民黨及新民黨。在評分調查中，被訪者就個別政治團體以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，認知度最低的一個再被剔除，之後再按支持度由高至低順序排列，得出五大政治團體。以下是五大政治團體的最新評分，按評分由高至低排列^[3]：

| 調查日期 | <u>7-9/4/21</u> | <u>16-23/9/21</u> | <u>30/4-6/5/22</u> | <u>4-9/8/22</u> | | <u>最新變化</u> |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|-------|---------------------|
| 樣本數目 | 530-705 | 668-712 | 561-610 | 502 | | -- |
| 回應比率 | 50.1% | 44.1% | 41.5% | 55.7% | | -- |
| 最新結果 ^[4] | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | 認知率 | -- |
| 工聯會 | 33.0{8} ^[5] | 38.3{5} ^[5] | 43.7{1} ^[5] | 44.5+/-2.8{1} | 89.0% | +0.7 |
| 民建聯 | 35.4{5} ^[5] | 37.4{7} | 42.0{2} ^[5] | 42.7+/-3.0{2} | 91.4% | +0.7 |
| 新民黨 | 29.7{9} | 35.6{9} ^[5] | 36.6{10} | 41.7+/-2.7{3} | 78.5% | +5.1 ^[5] |
| 自由黨 | 35.0{6} | 37.2{8} | 38.9{7} | 40.8+/-2.4{4} | 80.2% | +1.9 |
| 民主黨 | 38.8{2} ^[5] | 40.3{3} | 40.8{5} | 38.4+/-2.5{5} | 84.7% | -2.4 |
| 公民黨 | 38.2{3} | 40.5{2} | 41.5{3} | 39.9+/-2.6 ^[6] | 74.0% | -1.6 |
| 民協 | 36.8 ^[6] | 39.6 ^[6] | 41.4{4} | -- | -- | -- |
| 工黨 | -- | -- | 40.7{6} | -- | -- | -- |
| 人民力量 | 38.2{4} ^[5] | 35.4{10} | 37.8{8} | -- | -- | -- |
| 社民連 | 34.6{7} ^[5] | 38.1{6} | 37.3{9} | -- | -- | -- |
| 實政圓桌 | -- | -- | 33.4 ^[6] | -- | -- | -- |
| 經民聯 | 29.3 ^[5] ^[6] | 30.1 ^[6] | 30.2 ^[6] | -- | -- | -- |
| 職工盟 | -- | 41.3{1} | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 支聯會 | -- | 39.2{4} | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 民陣 | 40.2{1} | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 熱血公民 | 28.7{10} ^[5] | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

[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，市民對政治團體的最新支持度排名，第一位是工聯會，得分為 44.5 分，第二位至第五位為民建聯、新民黨、自由黨和民主黨，分別得 42.7、41.7、40.8 及 38.4 分。另外，公民黨得 39.9 分，但由於認知率較低而被剔除。相比三個月前，新民黨的評分顯著上升，並與工聯會及民建聯的評分一同創 2018 年 10 月以來新高，自由黨的評分亦創 2019 年 4 月以來新高。同時，民主黨的評分則創 1994 年 4 月有紀錄以來新低。

須要說明，躋身「五大政團」的先決條件是市民的熟悉程度，然後再按支持度排名。「五大」以外的政治團體，支持度可以很高或很低，但由於並非市民最熟悉的政團，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，將每日大事紀錄傳送至香港民研，經香港民研核實後成為「民意日誌」。

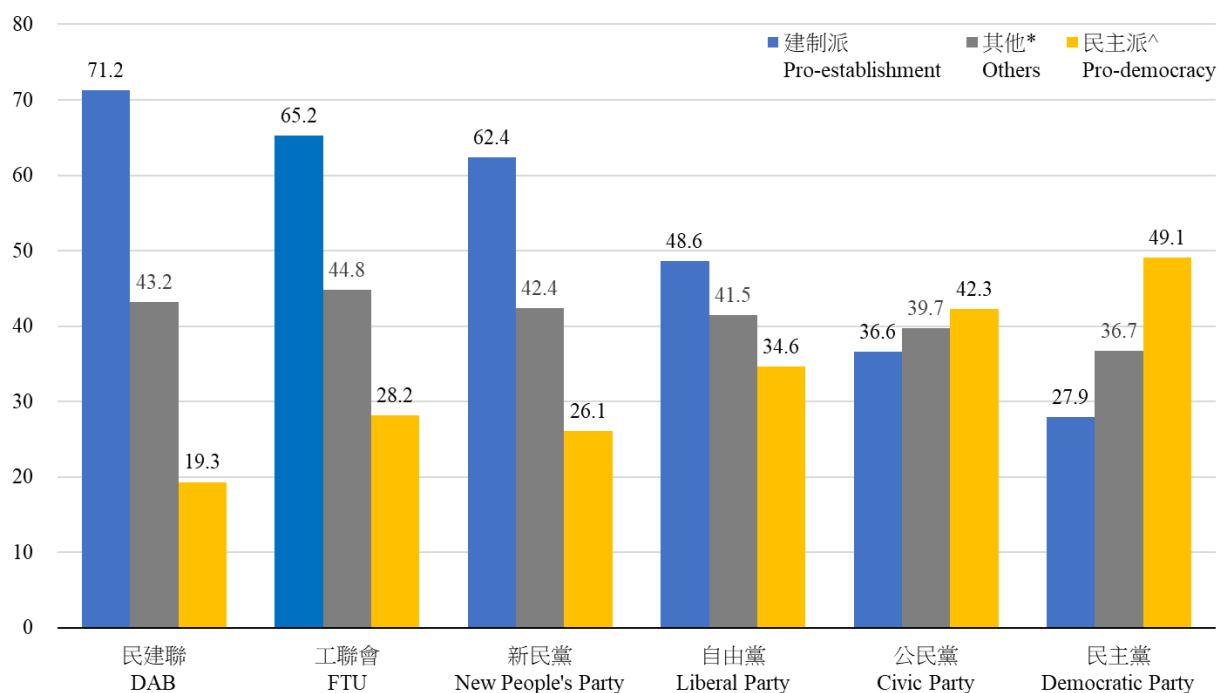
由於本新聞公報所涉及的調查項目，上次調查日期為 30/4-6/5/2022，而今次調查日期則為 4-9/8/2022，因此是次公報中的「民意日誌」項目便以上述日期為依歸，讓讀者作出比較。以涵蓋率不下 25%本地報章每日頭條新聞和報社評論計，在上述期間發生的相關大事包括以下事件，讀者可以自行判斷有關事件有否影響各項民調數字：

| | |
|---------|------------------------|
| 5/7/22 | 行政會議通過公務員劃一加薪 2.5%加薪方案 |
| 19/6/22 | 國務院公佈香港第六屆政府主要官員任命 |
| 9/6/22 | 立法會三讀通過取消強積金對沖的修訂條例草案 |
| 2/6/22 | 立法會通過改革公務員制度議案 |
| 17/5/22 | 行政會議通過政府架構重組方案 |

下次新聞公報／發佈會

- [發佈會] 9 月 13 日（星期二）下午二時三十分
政府民望；「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之法治指標總結
- [新聞公報] 9 月 20 日（星期二）下午二時三十分
特首民望

補充資料：
不同政治傾向市民對各政黨最新評價



* 包括自稱「中間派」、「政治中立」、「沒有政治傾向」，或拒答的受訪者
 Include: centrist supporters, no political inclination, politically neutral or those refuse to answer

^ 包括「傾向民主派」或「傾向本土派」的受訪者
 Include: pro-democracy camp supporters or localist supporters

按政治傾向的深入分析顯示，在建制派支持者中，民建聯的評分最高，得 71 分，其餘政黨依次為工聯會、新民黨、自由黨及公民黨，最低分為民主黨，只有 28 分。

在民主派支持者中，民主黨的評分最高，得 49 分，其餘政黨依次為公民黨、自由黨、工聯會及新民黨，最低分為民建聯，只有 19 分。

在各政黨中，市民對民建聯的評分最為兩極，兩派支持者的評分差距高達 52 分。而公民黨的評分差距則最小，只差 6 分。



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Press Release on September 6, 2022

PORI releases popularity figures of political groups

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 launched the “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review” in early June and has already released reviews on the popularity of officials, June Fourth Incident, ethnic identity, core social indicators, government popularities, handover anniversaries, trust and confidence indicators, people’s appraisal of society’s current conditions, popularity of cross-strait political figures, people’s feelings towards different peoples and governments, as well as freedom indicators. More reviews of other survey series will be released during the rest of this year and the first half of the next. Meanwhile, starting from July, we have reduced the frequency of our tracking surveys from twice to once a month, and from August onwards, our regular press conferences will also be reduced to twice a month in order to conserve our resources for civic education work. We have already launched our “PORI Express” column in our website, including latest news of PORI and Q&A. We will continue to enrich its content, then add more services. In addition, we will release infographics with more charts and analyses on our social media platforms (including Facebook, Instagram and Twitter), welcome to follow.

Abstract

PORI successfully interviewed 505 and 502 Hong Kong residents respectively in two random telephone surveys conducted by real interviewers in early August.

Our latest survey shows that the most popularly supported political group is FTU with 44.5 marks, while DAB, New People’s Party, Liberal Party and Democratic Party rank the 2nd to 5th with 42.7, 41.7, 40.8 and 38.4 marks respectively. In addition, Civic Party obtains a support rating of 39.9 marks, but it is dropped due to its relatively low recognition rate. Compared to three months ago, the rating of New People’s Party has increased significantly, registering a new record high since October 2018 together with FTU and DAB, while that of Liberal Party has registered a new record high since April 2019. Meanwhile, the rating of Democratic Party has registered an all-time record low since April 1994.

The effective response rates of the surveys are 55.6% and 55.7% respectively. The maximum sampling error of ratings is +/-3.0 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

| | Political Groups Naming | Political Groups Rating |
|-------------------------------|--|---|
| Date of survey | : 1-3/8/2022 | 4-9/8/2022 |
| Sample size ^[1] | : 505 (including 254 landline and 251 mobile samples) | 502 (including 251 landline and 251 mobile samples) |
| Effective response rate | : 55.6% | 55.7% |
| Survey method | : Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers | |
| Target population | : Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above | |
| Sampling error ^[2] | : Sampling error of ratings not more than +/-3.0 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 political groups which they knew best. Democratic Alliance for the Betterment and Progress of Hong Kong (DAB), Democratic Party, Hong Kong Federation of Trade Unions (FTU), Liberal Party, Civic Party and New People’s Party were the political groups mentioned most frequently. In the rating survey, respondents were asked to rate individual political groups using a 0-100 scale, where 0 indicates absolutely no support, 100 indicates absolute support and 50 means half-half. After calculation, the bottom political group in terms of recognition rate was dropped; the remaining 5 were then ranked according to their support ratings to become the top 5 political groups. Recent ratings of the top 5 political groups are summarized below, in descending order of support ratings^[3]:

| Date of survey | <u>7-9/4/21</u> | <u>16-23/9/21</u> | <u>30/4-6/5/22</u> | <u>4-9/8/22</u> | | <u>Latest change</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sample size | 530-705 | 668-712 | 561-610 | 502 | | -- |
| Response rate | 50.1% | 44.1% | 41.5% | 55.7% | | -- |
| Latest findings ^[4] | Finding | Finding | Finding | <i>Finding & error</i> | <i>Recognition rate</i> | -- |
| FTU | 33.0{8} ^[5] | 38.3{5} ^[5] | 43.7{1} ^[5] | 44.5+/-2.8{1} | 89.0% | +0.7 |
| DAB | 35.4{5} ^[5] | 37.4{7} | 42.0{2} ^[5] | 42.7+/-3.0{2} | 91.4% | +0.7 |
| New People’s Party | 29.7{9} | 35.6{9} ^[5] | 36.6{10} | 41.7+/-2.7{3} | 78.5% | +5.1^[5] |
| Liberal Party | 35.0{6} | 37.2{8} | 38.9{7} | 40.8+/-2.4{4} | 80.2% | +1.9 |
| Democratic Party | 38.8{2} ^[5] | 40.3{3} | 40.8{5} | 38.4+/-2.5{5} | 84.7% | -2.4 |
| Civic Party | 38.2{3} | 40.5{2} | 41.5{3} | 39.9+/-2.6^[6] | 74.0% | -1.6 |
| ADPL | 36.8 ^[6] | 39.6 ^[6] | 41.4{4} | -- | -- | -- |
| Labour Party | -- | -- | 40.7{6} | -- | -- | -- |

| Date of survey | <u>7-9/4/21</u> | <u>16-23/9/21</u> | <u>30/4-6/5/22</u> | <u>4-9/8/22</u> | | <u>Latest change</u> |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size | 530-705 | 668-712 | 561-610 | 502 | | -- |
| Response rate | 50.1% | 44.1% | 41.5% | 55.7% | | -- |
| Latest findings ^[4] | Finding | Finding | Finding | <i>Finding & error</i> | <i>Recognition rate</i> | -- |
| People Power | 38.2{4} ^[5] | 35.4{10} | 37.8{8} | -- | -- | -- |
| LSD | 34.6{7} ^[5] | 38.1{6} | 37.3{9} | -- | -- | -- |
| Roundtable | -- | -- | 33.4 ^[6] | -- | -- | -- |
| BPA | 29.3 ^[5] ^[6] | 30.1 ^[6] | 30.2 ^[6] | -- | -- | -- |
| HKCTU | -- | 41.3{1} | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| HKASPDMC | -- | 39.2{4} | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| CHRF | 40.2{1} | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| Civic Passion | 28.7{10} ^[5] | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |

[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.

Our latest survey shows that the most popularly supported political group is FTU with 44.5 marks, while DAB, New People’s Party, Liberal Party and Democratic Party rank the 2nd to 5th with 42.7, 41.7, 40.8 and 38.4 marks respectively. In addition, Civic Party obtains a support rating of 39.9 marks, but it is dropped due to its relatively low recognition rate. Compared to three months ago, the rating of New People’s Party has increased significantly, registering a new record high since October 2018 together with FTU and DAB, while that of Liberal Party has registered a new record high since April 2019. Meanwhile, the rating of Democratic Party has registered an all-time record low since April 1994.

It should be noted, however, that our list of “top 5” only includes political groups which are best known to the public, ranked according to their support ratings. Other political groups may well have very high or low support ratings, but because they are relatively less well-known, they are not included in our final list.

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 30 April to 6 May, 2022 while this survey was conducted from 4 to 9 August, 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.

| | |
|---------|---|
| 5/7/22 | Executive Council passes the proposal on 2.5% flat-rate pay rises of civil servants. |
| 19/6/22 | The State Council announces the appointment of principal officials of the sixth-term HKSAR government. |
| 9/6/22 | The Legislative Council passes the third reading on the amendment bill on abolishing offsetting arrangement under Mandatory Provident Fund. |

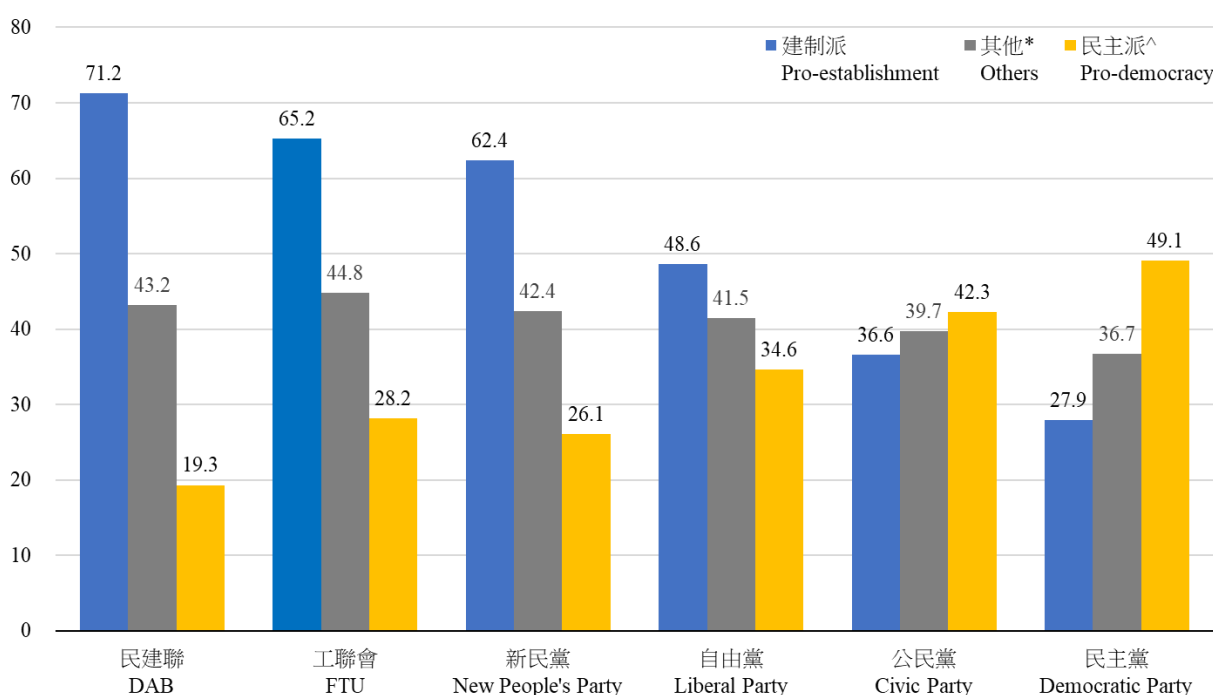
| | |
|---------|--|
| 2/6/22 | The Legislative Council passes the motion on “reforming the civil service system”. |
| 17/5/22 | Executive Council endorses the proposals of reorganizing government structure. |

Upcoming Press Releases / Press Conferences

- [Press Conference] September 13 (Tuesday) at 14:30
Popularity of government; wrap up on rule of law indicators under “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”
- [Press Release] September 20 (Tuesday) at 14:30
Popularity of CE

Additional Information:

Latest political party ratings by people of different political inclinations



* 包括自稱「中間派」、「政治中立」、「沒有政治傾向」，或拒答的受訪者
Include: centrist supporters, no political inclination, politically neutral or those refuse to answer

^ 包括「傾向民主派」或「傾向本土派」的受訪者
Include: pro-democracy camp supporters or localist supporters

According to the in-depth analysis by respondents’ political inclinations, among the pro-establishment supporters, DAB received the highest rating of 71 marks, followed by FTU, New People’s Party, Liberal Party and Civic Party, while Democratic Party got the lowest rating of 28 marks.

Among the pro-democracy supporters, Democratic Party received the highest rating of 49 marks, followed by Civic Party, Liberal Party, FTU and New People’s Party, while DAB scored the lowest rating, at 19 marks only.

Among various political parties, people’s ratings on DAB are the most polarised. The difference between ratings by supporters of the two camps stands as far as 52 marks apart. Meanwhile, such disparity is the smallest for Civic Party at 6 marks only.