



中大香港亞太研究所民調： 六成三市民對政治缺乏興趣

香港中文大學（中大）香港亞太研究所於 2023 年 7 月 20 日至 8 月 21 日進行一項有關市民對政治興趣的電話調查。調查發現 62.9%受訪者表示對政治缺乏興趣（當中包括沒甚麼興趣及完全沒有興趣）。調查結果摘要如下：

是次調查詢問了受訪者對政治的興趣，有 62.9%表示對政治缺乏興趣（39.0%表示「沒甚麼興趣」及 23.9%表示「完全沒有興趣」），而 34.2%受訪者表示對政治有興趣（5.1%回答「很有興趣」及 29.1%回答「有些興趣」）。若與去年比較，對政治缺乏興趣的比例較去年（55.5%）增加 7.4 個百分點，而表示對政治有興趣者較去年（41.9%）下跌 7.7 個百分點，卡方檢定顯示兩個年度的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的差異（見附表一）。

調查列出一些表達政治意見的途徑，詢問市民過去一年曾否透過該途徑就地區或全港性問題表達意見。調查結果顯示，大多數受訪市民並未積極運用這些途徑表達意見。相對而言，市民較常用社交媒體表達意見，14.5%的受訪者表示「經常」（3.4%）或「間中」（11.1%）在社交媒體如Facebook、網絡論壇等發布或轉發貼文，68.4%表示「完全沒有」，16.3%回答「很少」；至於透過區議員或立法會議員表達意見方面，6.9%的受訪者回答「經常」（1.1%）或「間中」（5.8%），83.8%表示「完全沒有」，「很少」則有 9.1%；而透過非政府團體反映意見，有 6.2%的受訪者回答「經常」（1.0%）或「間中」（5.2%），回答「完全沒有」和「很少」的受訪者分別有 81.2%和 11.9%；最後，6.0%受訪者回答「經常」（0.7%）或「間中」（5.3%）直接向政府部門或有關官員反映意見，83.3%表示「完全沒有」，9.9%回答「很少」（見附表二）。

若與去年比較，表示「經常」或「間中」在社交媒體如Facebook、網絡論壇等發布或轉發貼文的比例較去年（21.4%）下跌 6.9 個百分點，而「完全沒有」的比例較去年（51.3%）

上升 17.1 個百分點，卡方檢定顯示兩個年度的百分比分布呈統計上顯著的差異。至於其他三項表達政治意見的途徑，卡方檢定顯示兩年的變化均不達統計上顯著程度（見附表二）。

此外，調查列出一些有可能影響市民政治興趣的意見，詢問受訪者是否同意這些看法。首先，55.0%的受訪者同意「政府官員不太在乎我這類人的想法」，21.5%回答「一半半」，而表示不同意的有 16.2%。其次，51.9%的受訪者同意「像我這類人對政府的政策並無任何發言權」，18.3%回答「一半半」，而表示不同意的有 25.1%。最後，40.9%的受訪者同意「有時候政治和政府的事很複雜，像我這類人是很難了解的」，25.8%回答「一半半」，而表示不同意的有 29.0%（見附表三）。

若與去年調查的百分比分布比較，卡方檢定顯示三條個人政治效能感問題的變化均達統計上顯著程度，首先，關於「政府官員不太在乎我這類人的想法」，同意的比例較去年（47.7%）上升 7.3 個百分點，而不同意的比例較去年（12.0%）增加 4.2 個百分點；至於「像我這類人對政府的政策並無任何發言權」，同意的比例較去年（43.0%）上升 8.9 個百分點，而不同意的比例較去年（18.8%）增加 6.3 個百分點；最後，關於「有時候政治和政府的事很複雜，像我這類人是很難了解的」，同意的比例較去年（27.4%）上升 13.5 個百分點，而不同意的比例較去年（38.4%）下跌 9.4 個百分點（見附表三）。

調查也列出一些對香港政黨不同功能的意見，然後邀請受訪市民對這些意見作出同意程度的評價。調查結果顯示，47.1%受訪者不同意「香港政黨能夠有效監督政府」，26.4%表示同意，19.2%回答「一半半」；在代表民意方面，50.7%受訪者不同意「香港政黨基本上能夠代表到不同市民的意見」，而表示同意的有 21.9%，22.0%回答「一半半」；最後，43.6%受訪者同意「香港政府若果沒有政黨支持，很多政策都不可能順利推行」，30.8%表示不同意，15.8%回答「一半半」（見附表四）。

比較今年與去年調查的百分比分布，卡方檢定顯示三條政黨功能問題的變化均達統計上顯著程度。首先，關於「香港政黨能夠有效監督政府」，同意的比例較去年（10.3%）增加 16.1 個百分點，而回答「一半半」的比例較去年（32.7%）下跌 13.5 個百分點；至於「香港政黨基本上能夠代表到不同市民的意見」，不同意的比例較去年（35.6%）增加 15.1 個百分點，而回答「一半半」的比例較去年（42.8%）下跌 20.8 個百分點；至於「香港政府若果沒有政黨支持，很多政策都不可能順利推行」，同意的比例較去年（29.1%）增加 14.5 個百分

點，而回答「一半半」的比例較去年（26.8%）下跌 11.0 個百分點（見附表四）。

是次調查採用雙框電話號碼（家居固網電話及手提電話）取樣設計，共成功訪問了 711 位 18 歲或以上的市民（家居固網電話：225 名；手提電話：486 名），家居固網電話及手提電話樣本的成功回應率分別為 20.5%和 22.2%。以 711 個成功樣本數推算，百分比變項的抽樣誤差約在正或負 3.68 個百分點以內（可信度設於 95%）。此外，調查數據先後以雙框電話號碼樣本被抽中的機會率和政府統計處最新公布的性別及年齡分布作加權處理。

中大香港亞太研究所電話調查研究室

2023 年 9 月 20 日

傳媒查詢：中大香港亞太研究所副所長(執行)鄭宏泰博士（電話：3943 1341）。

【是次調查採用了家居固網及手提電話的雙框電話號碼取樣設計，有關數據經雙框電話號碼樣本被抽中的機會率和政府統計處最新公佈的性別及年齡分佈作加權處理。由於數據經過加權處理，可能會有進位（Rounding）的情況出現，個別數字的總和與總數未必相同，故可能出現總體百分比不等於100%的情況。】

附表一：對政治的興趣（百分比）

| | 2023 年 7 月〔註〕 | 2022 年 7 月 |
|---------|---------------|------------|
| 很有興趣 | 5.1 | 5.4 |
| 有些興趣 | 29.1 | 36.5 |
| 沒甚麼興趣 | 39.0 | 39.9 |
| 完全沒有興趣 | 23.9 | 15.6 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 2.9 | 2.6 |
| （樣本數） | （693） | （702） |

問題：「你對政治嘅興趣有幾大呢？係好有興趣、有啲興趣、無乜興趣，定係完全無興趣呢？」

註：經卡方檢定顯示，2023 年 7 月和 2022 年 7 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表二：就地區或全港性問題表達意見的途徑（百分比）

| | 23年7月 | 22年7月 |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------|
| 在社交媒體如 Facebook、網絡論壇等發布或轉發貼文〔註二〕 | | |
| 經常 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| 間中 | 11.1 | 18.6 |
| 很少 | 16.3 | 24.6 |
| 完全沒有〔註一〕 | 68.4 | 51.3 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 0.8 | 2.7 |
| （樣本數） | (707) | (701) |
| 透過區議員或者立法會議員反映意見〔註三〕 | | |
| 經常 | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| 間中 | 5.8 | 4.1 |
| 很少 | 9.1 | 7.8 |
| 完全沒有 | 83.8 | 86.8 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 0.2 | 0.9 |
| （樣本數） | (709) | (702) |
| 透過非政府團體反映意見〔註三〕 | | |
| 經常 | 1.0 | 0.4 |
| 間中 | 5.2 | 4.0 |
| 很少 | 11.9 | 12.2 |
| 完全沒有 | 81.2 | 82.7 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| （樣本數） | (707) | (701) |
| 直接向有關官員或政府部門反映意見〔註三〕 | | |
| 經常 | 0.7 | 0.5 |
| 間中 | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| 很少 | 9.9 | 7.3 |
| 完全沒有 | 83.3 | 86.9 |

| | | |
|---------|-------|-------|
| 不知道／很難說 | 0.8 | 1.1 |
| (樣本數) | (709) | (702) |

問題：「喺過去一年內，你有幾經常因為地區或全港性嘅問題，而做過以下嘅嘢呢？」

『直接向有關官員或者政府部門反映意見。』係經常、間中、好少，定係完全冇呢？

『透過區議員或者立法會議員反映意見。』係經常、間中、好少，定係完全冇呢？

『透過非政府團體反映意見。』係經常、間中、好少，定係完全冇呢？

『喺社交媒體如 Facebook、網絡論壇等發布或轉發貼文。』係經常、間中、好少，定係完全冇呢？」

註一：「完全沒有」包括不懂使用社交媒體人士。

註二：經卡方檢定顯示，2023 年 7 月和 2022 年 7 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [$p < 0.05$]。

註三：經卡方檢定顯示，2023 年 7 月和 2022 年 7 月的百分比分布差異不呈統計上顯著關係 [$p \geq 0.05$]。

附表三：對個人政治效能感的看法（百分比）

| | 23 年 7 月 | 22 年 7 月 |
|------------------------------|----------|----------|
| 政府官員不太在乎我這類人的想法〔註〕 | | |
| 同意 | 55.0 | 47.7 |
| 一半半 | 21.5 | 33.7 |
| 不同意 | 16.2 | 12.0 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 7.4 | 6.7 |
| （樣本數） | (695) | (701) |
| 像我這類人對政府的政策並無任何發言權〔註〕 | | |
| 同意 | 51.9 | 43.0 |
| 一半半 | 18.3 | 29.5 |
| 不同意 | 25.1 | 18.8 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 4.7 | 8.7 |
| （樣本數） | (690) | (700) |
| 有時候政治和政府的事很複雜，像我這類人是很難了解的〔註〕 | | |
| 同意 | 40.9 | 27.4 |
| 一半半 | 25.8 | 29.7 |
| 不同意 | 29.0 | 38.4 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 4.3 | 4.6 |
| （樣本數） | (696) | (700) |

問題：「『政府官員唔係太在乎我呢類人嘅諗法』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」

問題：「『好似我呢類人對政府嘅政策係無任何發言權』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」

問題：「『有時候政治同政府嘅事好複雜，好似我呢類人係好難了解嘅』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」

註：經卡方檢定顯示，2023 年 7 月和 2022 年 7 月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著關係 [p < 0.05]。

附表四：對香港政黨不同功能的看法（百分比）

| | 23年7月 | 22年7月 | 21年11月 |
|------------------------------|-------|-------|--------|
| 香港政黨能夠有效監督政府〔註〕 | | | |
| 同意 | 26.4 | 10.3 | 18.5 |
| 一半半 | 19.2 | 32.7 | 28.0 |
| 不同意 | 47.1 | 45.5 | 42.1 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 7.4 | 11.4 | 11.4 |
| （樣本數） | (689) | (694) | (706) |
| 香港政黨基本上能夠代表到不同市民的意見〔註〕 | | | |
| 同意 | 21.9 | 9.6 | 18.2 |
| 一半半 | 22.0 | 42.8 | 28.7 |
| 不同意 | 50.7 | 35.6 | 39.3 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 5.4 | 11.9 | 13.7 |
| （樣本數） | (687) | (693) | (701) |
| 香港政府若果沒有政黨支持，很多政策都不可能順利推行〔註〕 | | | |
| 同意 | 43.6 | 29.1 | 27.1 |
| 一半半 | 15.8 | 26.8 | 32.5 |
| 不同意 | 30.8 | 23.5 | 24.7 |
| 不知道／很難說 | 9.8 | 20.5 | 15.7 |
| （樣本數） | (690) | (697) | (708) |

問題：「有人話：『香港嘅政黨或政團能夠有效監督政府』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」

問題：「有人話：『香港嘅政黨或政團基本上都能夠代表到不同市民嘅意見』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」

問題：「有人話：『香港政府若果無政黨嘅支持，好多政策都無可能順利推行』。你同唔同意呢個講法呢？係同意、一半半、定係不同意呢？」

註：經卡方檢定顯示，2023年7月、2022年7月和2021年11月的百分比分布差異呈統計上顯著程度 [p<0.05]。

Survey findings on public's interest in politics in Hong Kong released by Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at CUHK

The Hong Kong Institute of Asia-Pacific Studies at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) conducted a telephone survey from 20 July to 21 August 2023 to gauge the public's level of interest in politics. 62.9% of the respondents said they were not very interested or not interested at all in politics. The main findings are as follows:

The survey asked the respondents about their level of interest in politics. 62.9% of the respondents said they were not very interested (39.0%) or not interested at all (23.9%), while 34.2% were very interested (5.1%) or moderately interested (29.1%). Compared to a similar survey conducted in 2022, the number of those who were not very interested or not interested at all increased by 7.4 percentage points, while the number of those who were very interested or moderately interested decreased by 7.7 percentage points. The statistical analysis (chi-square test) showed that the results for 2023 were statistically significant different from those for 2022.

The survey listed some possible channels for expressing political opinions and asked the respondents how often they had expressed their opinions on issues related to their local district or Hong Kong as a whole via these channels in the past year. It found that most respondents did not actively use these channels to express their opinions. Comparatively, social media was more frequently used to express opinions than other channels. 14.5% of the respondents always (3.4%) or sometimes (11.1%) posted or shared political messages on social media such as Facebook and other internet forums, while 16.3% seldom did so and 68.4% had never done so. The survey also found that 6.9% of the respondents said that they always (1.1%) or sometimes (5.8%) expressed their opinions to District Councillors or Legislative Councillors, while 9.1% seldom did so and 83.8% had never done so. 6.2% of the respondents always (1.0%) or sometimes (5.2%) expressed their opinions through non-governmental organisations, while 11.9% seldom did so and 81.2% had never done so. Lastly, 6.0% of the respondents always (0.7%) or sometimes (5.3%) expressed their opinions directly to relevant government departments or their officials, while 9.9% seldom did so and 83.3% had never done so.

Compared with the results for 2022, the proportion of respondents always or sometimes posting or sharing messages on social media such as Facebook and other internet forums in 2023 decreased by 6.9 percentage points, while the proportion of respondents responding that they had never done so increased by 17.1%. The statistical analysis (chi-square test) showed there were statistically significant differences in the results regarding the expression of opinions on social media between 2022 and 2023. For the other three channels for expressing political opinions, no statistically significant difference was found in the results between 2022 and 2023.

When the respondents were asked about their views on statements which may reflect the reasons for their level of political interest, 55.0% agreed that "government officials do not care much what people like me think", 16.2% disagreed and 21.5% said "half-half". 51.9% of the respondents agreed that "people like me don't have any say about government policies", while 25.1% disagreed and 18.3% answered "half-half". Also, 40.9% of the respondents agreed that "sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me cannot really understand what is going on", while 29.0 disagreed and 25.8% said "half-half".

The statistical test showed that there were statistically significant differences in the percentage distributions of answers to the three questions between 2022 and 2023. Firstly, the proportion of respondents agreeing that "government officials do not care much what people like me think" in

2023 increased by 7.3 percentage points, while that disagreeing increased by 4.2 percentage points. Secondly, the proportion of respondents agreeing that “people like me don’t have any say about government policies” in 2023 increased by 8.9 percentage points, while that disagreeing increased by 6.3 percentage points. Lastly, the proportion of respondents agreeing that “sometimes politics and government seem so complicated that a person like me cannot really understand what is going on” in 2023 increased by 13.5 percentage points, while that disagreeing decreased by 9.4 percentage points.

The survey also listed some opinions on various functions and roles of Hong Kong political parties, with the respondents asked to indicate their degree of agreement with these opinions. When the respondents were asked if political parties in Hong Kong could effectively monitor the government, 47.1% disagreed, 26.4% agreed and 19.2% said “half-half”. 50.7% of the respondents disagreed that political parties in Hong Kong could represent the public’s range of views, while 21.9% agreed and 22.0% answered “half-half”. 43.6% of the respondents agreed that many policies could not proceed smoothly if political parties did not support the Hong Kong government, while 30.8% disagreed and 15.8% said “half-half”.

The statistical analysis shows that there were statistically significant differences in the results of the three questions about functions and roles of political parties between 2022 and 2023. Firstly, the proportion of respondents agreeing that “political parties in Hong Kong can effectively monitor the government” in 2023 increased by 16.1 percentage points, while that responding “half-half” decreased by 13.5 percentage points. Secondly, the proportion of respondents disagreeing that “political parties in Hong Kong can represent different views of the public” in 2023 increased by 15.1 percentage points, while that responding “half-half” decreased by 20.8 percentage points. Lastly, regarding the statement that “many policies could not proceed smoothly if political parties do not support the Hong Kong government”, the proportion of respondents agreeing to the statement increased by 14.5 percent points, while that responding “half-half” in 2023 decreased by 11.0 percentage points.

The survey employed a dual-frame sampling design that included both landline and mobile phone numbers. A total of 711 respondents aged 18 or above (landline: 225; mobile: 486) were successfully interviewed, with response rates of 20.5% (landline) and 22.2% (mobile). The sampling error for the sample size of 711 is estimated at plus or minus 3.68 percentage points at a 95% confidence level. The data in this survey was weighted based on the probability of the respondents being selected via dual-frame sampling design and relevant age-sex distribution of the population published by the Census and Statistics Department before analysis.

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