

2022 年 4 月 26 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放政府民望數字、民情指數 及市民對政府政策範疇評價

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。

公報簡要

香港民研於四月底由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,001 名香港居民。調查顯示，特區政府的最新滿意率淨值為負 42 個百分點，較一個月前大幅上升 20 個百分點。信任淨值則為負 8 個百分點，較一個月前大幅上升 26 個百分點。至於市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的評價，滿意淨值分別為負 30、負 36 及負 50 個百分點，相比一個月前均有顯著上升。民情指數方面，最新數字為 77.0，比四月上旬上升 17.6 點。特區政府五項具體政策範疇之中，四項的最新滿意率淨值錄得負值，只有處理與中央政府關係錄得正 1 個百分點，其餘維護人權自由、推行民主步伐、維持經濟繁榮和改善民生的滿意率淨值分別為負 12、負 26、負 30 及負 31 個百分點。維持經濟繁榮的滿意率淨值相比五個月前錄得顯著及大幅度下跌。推行民主步伐表現的滿意率淨值則創 2018 年 12 月以來新高。調查的實效回應比率為 47.6%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-7%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.1。

樣本資料

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 調查日期 | : | 19-22/4/2022 |
| 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 ^[1] | : | 1,001 (包括 503 個固網及 498 個手機樣本) |
| 實效回應比率 | : | 47.6% |
| 抽樣誤差 ^[2] | : | 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-7%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.1 |
| 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。

特區政府民望

以下是特區政府的最新民望數字：

| 調查日期 | 15-18/11/21 | 9-14/12/21 | 17-20/1/22 | 21-24/2/22 | 21-25/3/22 | 19-22/4/22 | 最新變化 |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 樣本數目 | 655-677 | 589-616 | 561-602 | 659-685 | 614-663 | 564-658 | -- |
| 回應比率 | 53.7% | 58.0% | 48.4% | 49.7% | 42.1% | 47.6% | -- |
| 最新結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | -- |
| 特區政府表現滿意率 ^[3] | 26% | 25% | 20% | 16% | 10% ^[4] | 19+/-3% | +9%^[4] |
| 特區政府表現不滿率 ^[3] | 56% | 56% | 60% | 64% | 72% ^[4] | 61+/-4% | -11%^[4] |
| 滿意率淨值 | -30% | -31% | -39% | -48% | -62% ^[4] | -42+/-7% | +20%^[4] |
| 平均量值 ^[3] | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 ^[4] | 2.2+/-0.1 | +0.4^[4] |
| 信任特區政府比率 ^[3] | 42% | 39% | 36% | 30% ^[4] | 24% ^[4] | 37+/-4% | +13%^[4] |
| 不信任特區政府比率 ^[3] | 44% | 50% ^[4] | 49% | 48% | 58% ^[4] | 45+/-4% | -13%^[4] |
| 信任淨值 | -2% | -11% | -13% | -18% | -35% ^[4] | -8+/-7% | +26%^[4] |
| 平均量值 ^[3] | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 ^[4] | 2.7+/-0.1 | +0.4^[4] |

[3] 數字採自五等量尺。平均量值是把答案按照正面程度，以 1 分最低 5 分最高量化成為 1、2、3、4、5 分，再求取樣本平均數值。

[4] 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。

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

| 調查日期 | 15-18/11/21 | 9-14/12/21 | 17-20/1/22 | 21-24/2/22 | 21-25/3/22 | 19-22/4/22 | 最新變化 |
|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 樣本數目 | 1,004 | 1,017 | 1,001 | 1,002 | 1,004 | 1,001 | -- |
| 回應比率 | 53.7% | 58.0% | 48.4% | 49.7% | 42.1% | 47.6% | -- |
| 最新結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | -- |
| 現時政治狀況滿意率 ^[5] | 29% | 27% | 24% | 20% ^[6] | 16% ^[6] | 22+/-3% | +6%^[6] |
| 現時政治狀況不滿率 ^[5] | 52% | 53% | 53% | 55% | 57% | 52+/-3% | -5%^[6] |
| 滿意率淨值 | -23% | -27% | -29% | -36% ^[6] | -41% | -30+/-5% | +11%^[6] |
| 平均量值 ^[5] | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 ^[6] | 2.1 | 2.3+/-0.1 | +0.2^[6] |
| 現時民生狀況滿意率 ^[5] | 27% | 24% | 21% | 15% ^[6] | 12% | 20+/-3% | +8%^[6] |
| 現時民生狀況不滿率 ^[5] | 55% | 52% | 57% ^[6] | 66% ^[6] | 69% | 57+/-3% | -12%^[6] |
| 滿意率淨值 | -28% | -28% | -37% ^[6] | -51% ^[6] | -57% | -36+/-5% | +20%^[6] |
| 平均量值 ^[5] | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 ^[6] | 2.1 ^[6] | 2.0 | 2.3+/-0.1 | +0.3^[6] |
| 現時經濟狀況滿意率 ^[5] | 27% | 23% ^[6] | 17% ^[6] | 13% ^[6] | 9% ^[6] | 14+/-2% | +5%^[6] |
| 現時經濟狀況不滿率 ^[5] | 51% | 47% | 61% ^[6] | 68% ^[6] | 74% ^[6] | 64+/-3% | -10%^[6] |
| 滿意率淨值 | -24% | -24% | -45% ^[6] | -55% ^[6] | -64% ^[6] | -50+/-5% | +14%^[6] |
| 平均量值 ^[5] | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 ^[6] | 2.1 ^[6] | 1.9 ^[6] | 2.2+/-0.1 | +0.3^[6] |

[5] 數字採自五等量尺。平均量值是把答案按照正面程度，以 1 分最低 5 分最高量化成為 1、2、3、4、5 分，再求取樣本平均數值。

[6] 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。

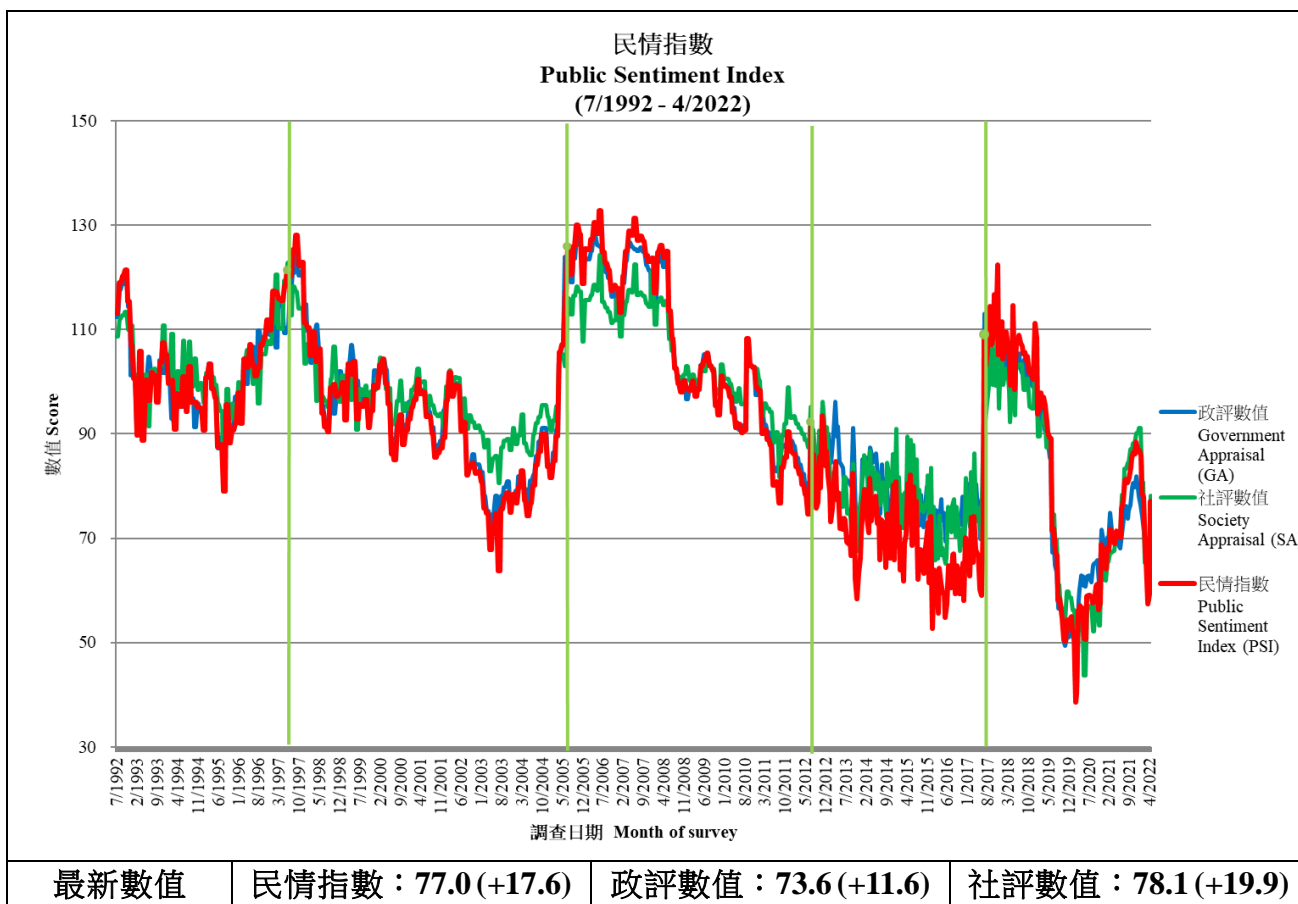
最新調查顯示，特區政府方面的最新滿意率為 19%，不滿率為 61%，滿意率淨值為負 42 個百分點，較一個月前急升 20 個百分點。而平均量值為 2.2 分，即整體上接近「幾不滿」。信任程度方面，最新信任比率為 37%，不信任比率 45%，信任淨值為負 8 個百分點，較一個月前急升 26 個百分點。而平均量值為 2.7 分，即整體上介乎「幾不信任」及「一半半」之間。

至於市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的評價，最新滿意率分別為 22%、20% 及 14%，而滿意淨值就分別為負 30、負 36 及負 50 個百分點，三者的平均量值介乎 2.2 至 2.3，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。所有狀況的滿意淨值相比一個月前均錄得顯著上升。

民情指數

香港民研制定「民情指數」(PSI)，目的在於量化香港市民對香港社會的情緒反應，以解釋及預視社會出現集體行動的可能性。民情指數包涵了「政通」和「人和」兩個概念，分別以「政評數值 (GA)」和「社評數值 (SA)」顯示。「政評數值 (GA)」泛指市民對整體政府管治的表現評價，而「社評數值 (SA)」則泛指市民對整體社會狀況的評價，分別由四及六項民意數字組合而成。指數本身及兩項數值均以 0 至 200 顯示，100 代表正常。

以下為民情指數、政評數值及社評數值走勢圖：



以下是民情指數、政評數值、社評數值，及十項基礎民意數字的近期數值：

| 截數日期 | 10/2/22 | 24/2/22 | 11/3/22 | 25/3/22 | 7/4/22 | 22/4/22 | 最新變化 |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 民情指數 | 77.9 | 67.7 | 65.4 | 57.4 | 59.4 | 77.0 | +17.6 |
| 政評數值 | 72.6 | 69.7 | 65.7 | 58.4 | 62.0 | 73.6 | +11.6 |
| 特首評分 | 31.9 | 31.9 ^[7] | 26.6 | 26.6 ^[7] | 33.4 | 33.4^[7] | -- |
| 特首民望淨值 | -53% | -53% ^[7] | -67% | -67% ^[7] | -65% | -65%^[7] | -- |
| 政府滿意程度平均量值 | 2.2 ^[7] | 2.1 | 2.1 ^[7] | 1.8 | 1.8 ^[7] | 2.2 | +0.4 |
| 政府信任程度平均量值 | 2.6 ^[7] | 2.5 | 2.5 ^[7] | 2.3 | 2.3 ^[7] | 2.7 | +0.4 |
| 社評數值 | 80.7 ^[7] | 65.3 | 65.3 ^[7] | 58.2 | 58.2 ^[7] | 78.1 | +19.9 |
| 政治狀況滿意程度 | 2.4 ^[7] | 2.2 | 2.2 ^[7] | 2.1 | 2.1 ^[7] | 2.3 | +0.2 |
| 政治狀況成份指標權數 | 0.31 ^[7] | 0.31 ^[7] | 0.31 ^[7] | 0.31 ^[7] | 0.31 ^[7] | 0.31^[7] | -- |
| 經濟狀況滿意程度 | 2.3 ^[7] | 2.1 | 2.1 ^[7] | 1.9 | 1.9 ^[7] | 2.2 | +0.3 |
| 經濟狀況成份指標權數 | 0.34 ^[7] | 0.34 ^[7] | 0.34 ^[7] | 0.34 ^[7] | 0.34 ^[7] | 0.34^[7] | -- |
| 民生狀況滿意程度 | 2.4 ^[7] | 2.1 | 2.1 ^[7] | 2.0 | 2.0 ^[7] | 2.3 | +0.3 |
| 民生狀況成份指標權數 | 0.35 ^[7] | 0.35 ^[7] | 0.35 ^[7] | 0.35 ^[7] | 0.35 ^[7] | 0.35^[7] | -- |

[7] 當有關數字沒有更新時，香港民研會採用最近一次已公佈的數字替代。

各項指數的具體數值，可按下表理解：

| 指數得分 | 百分位數 | 指數得分 | 百分位數 |
|----------------------|--------|------|--------|
| 140-200 | 最高 1% | 0-60 | 最低 1% |
| 125 | 最高 5% | 75 | 最低 5% |
| 120 | 最高 10% | 80 | 最低 10% |
| 110 | 最高 25% | 90 | 最低 25% |
| 100 為正常數值，即半數在上，半數在下 | | | |

民情指數較四月上旬上升 17.6 點至 77.0，數字可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 6 個百分比。民情指數的兩個成份數值中，反映市民對整體政府管治表現評價的政評數值上升 11.6 點至 73.6，而反映市民對整體社會狀況評價的社評數值則上升 19.9 點至 78.1。兩者分別可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 4 個及 7 個百分比。

市民對政府政策範疇評價

以下是市民對特區政府五項具體政策範疇的最新滿意程度，按滿意率淨值倒序排列：

| 調查日期 | 14-17/4/20 | 23-26/11/20 | 19-22/4/21 | 15-18/11/21 | 19-22/4/21 | 最新變化 |
|------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|
| 樣本數目 | 582-617 | 516-523 | 597-606 | 590-623 | 590-608 | -- |
| 回應比率 | 64.5% | 74.6% | 54.5% | 53.7% | 47.6% | -- |
| 最新結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | -- |
| 處理與中央政府關係：滿意率 ^[8] | 23% ^[9] | 33% ^[9] | 31% | 39% ^[9] | 35+/-4% | -4% |
| 處理與中央政府關係：不滿率 ^[8] | 59% | 49% ^[9] | 44% | 38% | 34+/-4% | -4% |
| 滿意率淨值 | -36% | -16% ^[9] | -13% | 1% ^[9] | 1+/-7% | -1% |
| 平均量值 ^[8] | 2.2 | 2.6 ^[9] | 2.6 | 2.9 ^[9] | 2.9+/-0.1 | -- |

| 調查日期 | 14-17/4/20 | 23-26/11/20 | 19-22/4/21 | 15-18/11/21 | 19-22/4/21 | 最新變化 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 樣本數目 | 582-617 | 516-523 | 597-606 | 590-623 | 590-608 | -- |
| 回應比率 | 64.5% | 74.6% | 54.5% | 53.7% | 47.6% | -- |
| 最新結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | -- |
| 維護人權自由表現：滿意率 ^[8] | 24% | 31% ^[9] | 29% | 37% ^[9] | 32+/-4% | -5% |
| 維護人權自由表現：不滿率 ^[8] | 63% | 52% ^[9] | 54% | 46% ^[9] | 45+/-4% | -1% |
| 滿意率淨值 | -39% | -21% ^[9] | -25% | -9% ^[9] | -12+/-7% | -4% |
| 平均量值 ^[8] | 2.2 | 2.4 ^[9] | 2.4 | 2.7 ^[9] | 2.6+/-0.1 | -- |
| 推行民主步伐：滿意率 ^[8] | 21% ^[9] | 21% | 21% | 26% ^[9] | 24+/-4% | -2% |
| 推行民主步伐：不滿率 ^[8] | 64% ^[9] | 60% | 59% | 55% | 50+/-4% | -5% |
| 滿意率淨值 | -43% ^[9] | -39% | -38% | -30% | -26+/-7% | +3% |
| 平均量值 ^[8] | 2.1 ^[9] | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4+/-0.1 | +0.1 |
| 維持經濟繁榮表現：滿意率 ^[8] | 24% ^[9] | 19% ^[9] | 19% | 31% ^[9] | 25+/-4% | -6%^[9] |
| 維持經濟繁榮表現：不滿率 ^[8] | 59% ^[9] | 56% | 57% | 47% ^[9] | 55+/-4% | +8%^[9] |
| 滿意率淨值 | -35% ^[9] | -37% | -37% | -16% ^[9] | -30+/-7% | -14%^[9] |
| 平均量值 ^[8] | 2.4 ^[9] | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 ^[9] | 2.4+/-0.1 | -0.3^[9] |
| 改善民生表現：滿意率 ^[8] | 23% ^[9] | 18% ^[9] | 16% | 26% ^[9] | 23+/-3% | -4% |
| 改善民生表現：不滿率 ^[8] | 62% ^[9] | 59% | 62% | 55% ^[9] | 54+/-4% | -1% |
| 滿意率淨值 | -39% ^[9] | -41% | -46% | -28% ^[9] | -31+/-7% | -3% |
| 平均量值 ^[8] | 2.3 ^[9] | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 ^[9] | 2.4+/-0.1 | -0.1 |

[8] 數字採自五等量尺。平均量值是把答案按照正面程度，以 1 分最低 5 分最高量化成為 1、2、3、4、5 分，再求取樣本平均數值。

[9] 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。

特區政府五項具體政策範疇之中，四項的最新滿意率淨值錄得負值，只有處理與中央政府關係錄得正 1 個百分點，其餘維護人權自由、推行民主步伐、維持經濟繁榮和改善民生的滿意率淨值分別為負 12、負 26、負 30 及負 31 個百分點。維持經濟繁榮的滿意率淨值相比五個月前有錄得顯著下跌推，而行民主步伐表現的滿意率淨值則創 2018 年 12 月以來新高。五項政策範疇的平均量值介乎 2.4 至 2.9 分，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。

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部分調查項目，上次調查日期為 15-18/11/2021，而今次調查日期則為 19-22/4/2022，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：

| | |
|---------|-------------------------|
| 22/4/22 | 政府宣布 5 月起放寬部分入境措施 |
| 21/4/22 | 香港 4 月 21 日起首階段放寬社交距離措施 |
| 9/4/22 | 李家超正式宣布參選特首 |
| 4/4/22 | 林鄭月娥宣布不參選下一屆特首 |

| | |
|----------|----------------------------------|
| 3/4/22 | 新一輪電子消費券首期將於 4 月 7 日發放 |
| 21/3/22 | 政府宣布暫緩全民強檢 |
| 2/3/22 | 林鄭月娥指全民強檢期間不會封城 |
| 23/2/22 | 政府發表新年度財政預算案，推出超過 1700 億逆周期措施 |
| 22/2/22 | 政府宣佈將於三月推行全民強檢 |
| 5/2/22 | 新冠肺炎疫情嚴峻，單日新增 351 宗個案創新高 |
| 31/1/22 | 民政事務局局長徐英偉宣布辭職 |
| 21/1/22 | 葵涌邨逸葵樓疫情爆發，政府宣布圍封五天進行強檢 |
| 14/1/22 | 政府延長防疫措施至 2 月 3 日及公布第五輪防疫抗疫基金詳情 |
| 6/1/22 | 政府多名高官出席洪為民生日派對 |
| 29/12/21 | 7 名立場新聞高層被捕，立場新聞隨即停運 |
| 20/12/21 | 90 人當選立法會議員 |
| 8/12/21 | 政府公佈《長遠房屋策略》周年進度報告 |
| 23/11/21 | 政府宣布 12 月 9 日起擴大強制使用「安心出行」應用程式範圍 |
| 19/11/21 | 候選人資格審查委員會公布立法會選舉候選人審查結果 |

數據分析

調查顯示，特區政府的最新滿意率淨值為負 42 個百分點，較一個月前大幅上升 20 個百分點。信任淨值則為負 8 個百分點，較一個月前大幅上升 26 個百分點。至於市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的評價，滿意淨值分別為負 30、負 36 及負 50 個百分點，相比一個月前均有顯著上升。

民情指數方面，最新數字為 77.0，比四月上旬上升 17.6 點。

特區政府五項具體政策範疇之中，四項的最新滿意率淨值錄得負值，只有處理與中央政府關係錄得正 1 個百分點，其餘維護人權自由、推行民主步伐、維持經濟繁榮和改善民生的滿意率淨值分別為負 12、負 26、負 30 及負 31 個百分點。維持經濟繁榮的滿意率淨值相比五個月前錄得顯著及大幅度下跌。推行民主步伐表現的滿意率淨值則創 2018 年 12 月以來新高。



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Press Release on April 26, 2022

PORI releases popularity figures of SAR Government, PSI and people's appraisal of policy areas of the government

Special Announcement

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.

Abstract

PORI successfully interviewed 1,001 Hong Kong residents respectively by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in late April. Our survey shows that the latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 42 percentage points, which has risen sharply by 20 percentage points from a month ago. Meanwhile, the net trust value stands at negative 8 percentage points, which has surged by 26 percentage points from a month ago. As for people's satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the net satisfaction rates are negative 30, negative 36 and negative 50 percentage points respectively, which have all increased significantly compared to a month ago. As for the PSI, the latest figure is 77.0, up by 17.6 points from early April. Among the five specific policy areas of the HKSAR Government, the latest net satisfaction rates of four are negative. Only that in handling its relation with the Central Government stands at positive 1 percentage point, while the net satisfaction rates of the government's performance in protecting human rights and freedom, its pace of democratic development, maintaining economic prosperity and improving people's livelihood stand at negative 12, negative 26, negative 30 and negative 31 percentage points respectively. The net satisfaction rate of maintaining economic prosperity has registered significant and dramatic decrease compared to five months ago. On the other hand, the net satisfaction rate of the performance in its pace of democratic development has registered a new high since December 2018. The effective response rate of the survey is 47.6%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-7% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.1 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

| | |
|----------------------------|---|
| Date of survey | : 19-22/4/2022 |
| Survey method | : Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers |
| Target population | : Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above |
| Sample size ^[1] | : 1,001 (including 503 landline and 498 mobile samples) |
| Effective response rate | : 47.6% |

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Sampling error ^[2] | : Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-7% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.1 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.

Popularity of SAR Government

Recent popularity figures of the HKSAR Government are summarized as follows:

| Date of survey | 15-18/11/21 | 9-14/12/21 | 17-20/1/22 | 21-24/2/22 | 21-25/3/22 | 19-22/4/22 | <i><u>Latest change</u></i> |
|---|-------------|--------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Sample size | 655-677 | 589-616 | 561-602 | 659-685 | 614-663 | 564-658 | -- |
| Response rate | 53.7% | 58.0% | 48.4% | 49.7% | 42.1% | 47.6% | -- |
| Latest findings | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding & error | -- |
| Satisfaction rate of SARG performance ^[3] | 26% | 25% | 20% | 16% | 10% ^[4] | 19+/-3% | +9%^[4] |
| Dissatisfaction rate of SARG performance ^[3] | 56% | 56% | 60% | 64% | 72% ^[4] | 61+/-4% | -11%^[4] |
| Net satisfaction rate | -30% | -31% | -39% | -48% | -62% ^[4] | -42+/-7% | +20%^[4] |
| Mean value ^[3] | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.8 ^[4] | 2.2+/-0.1 | +0.4^[4] |
| Trust in HKSAR Government ^[3] | 42% | 39% | 36% | 30% ^[4] | 24% ^[4] | 37+/-4% | +13%^[4] |
| Distrust in HKSAR Government ^[3] | 44% | 50% ^[4] | 49% | 48% | 58% ^[4] | 45+/-4% | -13%^[4] |
| Net trust | -2% | -11% | -13% | -18% | -35% ^[4] | -8+/-7% | +26%^[4] |
| Mean value ^[3] | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.3 ^[4] | 2.7+/-0.1 | +0.4^[4] |

[3] Collapsed from a 5-point scale. The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

[4] 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.

People's recent appraisals of society's conditions are summarized as follows:

| Date of survey | 15-18/11/21 | 9-14/12/21 | 17-20/1/22 | 21-24/2/22 | 21-25/3/22 | 19-22/4/22 | <u>Latest change</u> |
|---|-------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sample size | 1,004 | 1,017 | 1,001 | 1,002 | 1,004 | 1,001 | -- |
| Response rate | 53.7% | 58.0% | 48.4% | 49.7% | 42.1% | 47.6% | -- |
| Latest findings | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding & error | -- |
| Current political condition: Satisfaction rate ^[5] | 29% | 27% | 24% | 20% ^[6] | 16% ^[6] | 22+/-3% | +6%^[6] |
| Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[5] | 52% | 53% | 53% | 55% | 57% | 52+/-3% | -5%^[6] |
| Net satisfaction rate | -23% | -27% | -29% | -36% ^[6] | -41% | -30+/-5% | +11%^[6] |
| Mean value ^[5] | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 ^[6] | 2.1 | 2.3+/-0.1 | +0.2^[6] |
| Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate ^[5] | 27% | 24% | 21% | 15% ^[6] | 12% | 20+/-3% | +8%^[6] |
| Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[5] | 55% | 52% | 57% ^[6] | 66% ^[6] | 69% | 57+/-3% | -12%^[6] |
| Net satisfaction rate | -28% | -28% | -37% ^[6] | -51% ^[6] | -57% | -36+/-5% | +20%^[6] |
| Mean value ^[5] | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 ^[6] | 2.1 ^[6] | 2.0 | 2.3+/-0.1 | +0.3^[6] |
| Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate ^[5] | 27% | 23% ^[6] | 17% ^[6] | 13% ^[6] | 9% ^[6] | 14+/-2% | +5%^[6] |
| Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[5] | 51% | 47% | 61% ^[6] | 68% ^[6] | 74% ^[6] | 64+/-3% | -10%^[6] |
| Net satisfaction rate | -24% | -24% | -45% ^[6] | -55% ^[6] | -64% ^[6] | -50+/-5% | +14%^[6] |
| Mean value ^[5] | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 ^[6] | 2.1 ^[6] | 1.9 ^[6] | 2.2+/-0.1 | +0.3^[6] |

[5] Collapsed from a 5-point scale. The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

[6] 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.

Our latest survey shows that the latest satisfaction rate of the HKSAR Government is 19%, whereas dissatisfaction rate stands at 61%, thus the net satisfaction is negative 42 percentage points, which has risen sharply by 20 percentage points from a month ago. The mean score is 2.2, meaning close to "quite dissatisfied" in general. Regarding people's trust in the HKSAR Government, 37% of the respondents expressed trust, 45% expressed distrust, thus the net trust value is negative 8 percentage points, which has surged by 26 percentage points from a month ago. The mean score is 2.7, meaning between "quite distrust" and "half-half" in general.

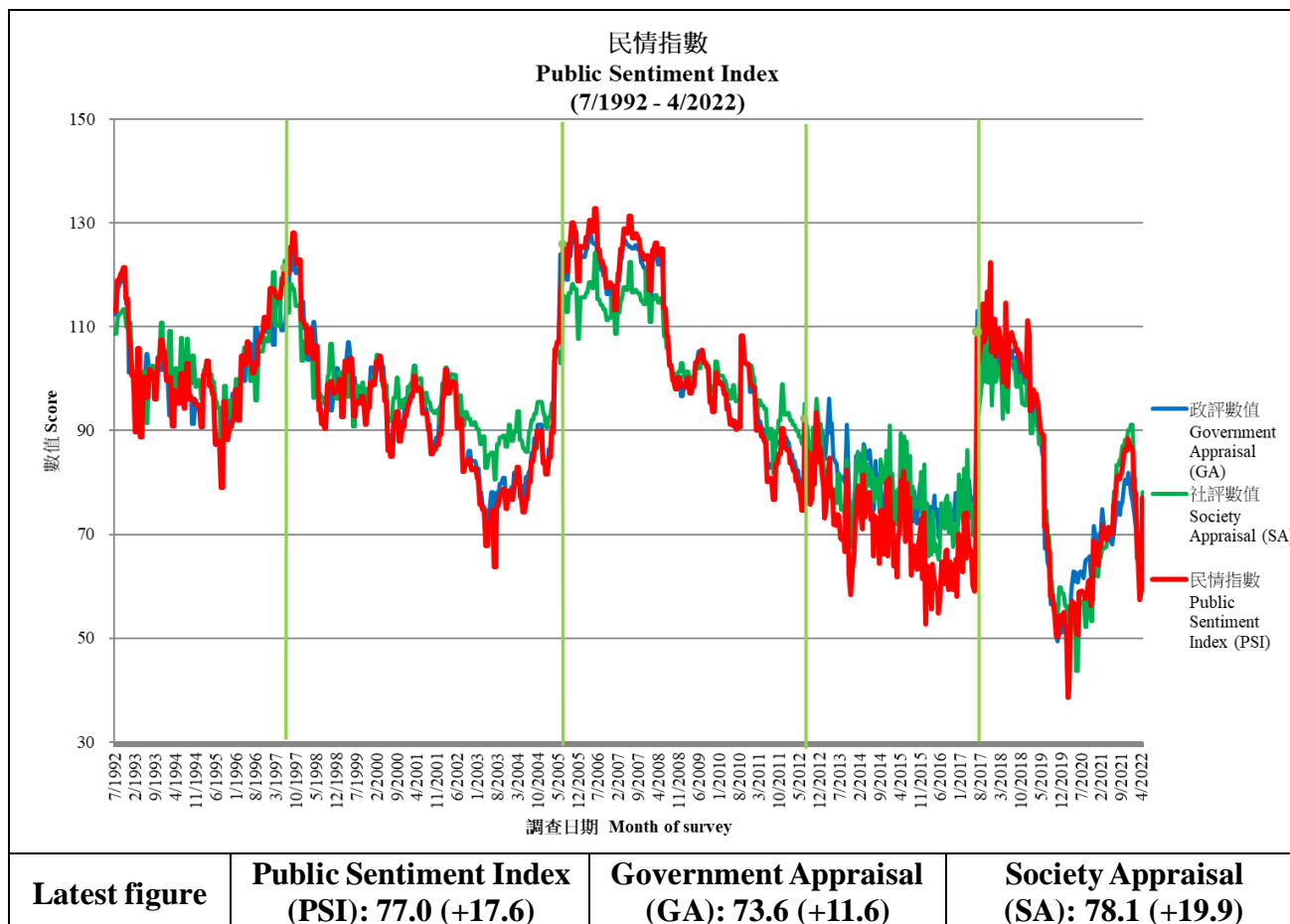
As for people's satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the latest satisfaction rates are 22%, 20% and 14% respectively, while the net satisfaction rates are negative 30, negative 36 and negative 50 percentage points respectively. The mean scores fall between 2.2 and 2.3, meaning between "quite dissatisfied" and "half-half" in general. The net satisfaction rates of all conditions have increased significantly compared to a month ago.

Public Sentiment Index

The Public Sentiment Index (PSI) compiled by PORI aims at quantifying Hong Kong people's sentiments, in order to explain and predict the likelihood of collective behaviour. PSI comprises 2 components: one being Government Appraisal (GA) Score and the other being Society Appraisal (SA) Score. GA refers to people's appraisal of society's governance while SA refers to people's appraisal

of the social environment. Both GA and SA scores are compiled from a respective of 4 and 6 opinion survey figures. All PSI, GA and SA scores range between 0 to 200, with 100 meaning normal.

The chart of PSI, GA and SA are shown below:



Recent values of PSI, GA, SA and 10 fundamental figures are tabulated as follows:

| Cut-off date | 10/2/22 | 24/2/22 | 11/3/22 | 25/3/22 | 7/4/22 | 22/4/22 | <i>Latest change</i> |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Public Sentiment Index (PSI) | 77.9 | 67.7 | 65.4 | 57.4 | 59.4 | 77.0 | +17.6 |
| Government Appraisal (GA) | 72.6 | 69.7 | 65.7 | 58.4 | 62.0 | 73.6 | +11.6 |
| Rating of CE | 31.9 | 31.9 ^[7] | 26.6 | 26.6 ^[7] | 33.4 | 33.4^[7] | -- |
| Net approval rate of CE | -53% | -53% ^[7] | -67% | -67% ^[7] | -65% | -65%^[7] | -- |
| Mean value of people's satisfaction with SARG | 2.2 ^[7] | 2.1 | 2.1 ^[7] | 1.8 | 1.8 ^[7] | 2.2 | +0.4 |
| Mean value of people's trust in SARG | 2.6 ^[7] | 2.5 | 2.5 ^[7] | 2.3 | 2.3 ^[7] | 2.7 | +0.4 |

| Cut-off date | <u>10/2/22</u> | <u>24/2/22</u> | <u>11/3/22</u> | <u>25/3/22</u> | <u>7/4/22</u> | <u>22/4/22</u> | <u>Latest change</u> |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Society Appraisal (SA) | 80.7 ^[7] | 65.3 | 65.3 ^[7] | 58.2 | 58.2 ^[7] | 78.1 | +19.9 |
| People's satisfaction with political condition | 2.4 ^[7] | 2.2 | 2.2 ^[7] | 2.1 | 2.1 ^[7] | 2.3 | +0.2 |
| Weighting index of political condition | 0.31 ^[7] | 0.31 ^[7] | 0.31 ^[7] | 0.31 ^[7] | 0.31 ^[7] | 0.31^[7] | -- |
| People's satisfaction with economic condition | 2.3 ^[7] | 2.1 | 2.1 ^[7] | 1.9 | 1.9 ^[7] | 2.2 | +0.3 |
| Weighting index of economic condition | 0.34 ^[7] | 0.34 ^[7] | 0.34 ^[7] | 0.34 ^[7] | 0.34 ^[7] | 0.34^[7] | -- |
| People's satisfaction with livelihood condition | 2.4 ^[7] | 2.1 | 2.1 ^[7] | 2.0 | 2.0 ^[7] | 2.3 | +0.3 |
| Weighting index of livelihood condition | 0.35 ^[7] | 0.35 ^[7] | 0.35 ^[7] | 0.35 ^[7] | 0.35 ^[7] | 0.35^[7] | -- |

[7] PORI will adopt the latest published figures when there are no respective updates.

As for the meaning of the score values, please refer to the following:

| Score value | Percentile | Score value | Percentile |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 140-200 | Highest 1% | 0-60 | Lowest 1% |
| 125 | Highest 5% | 75 | Lowest 5% |
| 120 | Highest 10% | 80 | Lowest 10% |
| 110 | Highest 25% | 90 | Lowest 25% |
| 100 being normal level, meaning half above half below | | | |

The latest PSI stands at 77.0, up by 17.6 points from early April. It can be considered as among the worst 6% across the past 20 years or so. Among the two component scores of PSI, the Government Appraisal (GA) Score that reflects people's appraisal of society's governance increases by 11.6 points to 73.6, whereas the Society Appraisal (SA) Score that reflects people's appraisal of the social environment increases by 19.9 points to 78.1. They can both be considered as among the worst 4% and 7% across the past 20 years or so.

People's Appraisal of Policy Areas of the Government

Recent figures on people's appraisal of the five specific policy areas of the HKSAR Government are summarized as follows, in descending order of net satisfaction rates:

| Date of survey | <u>14-17/4/20</u> | <u>23-26/11/20</u> | <u>19-22/4/21</u> | <u>15-18/11/21</u> | <u>19-22/4/21</u> | <u>Latest change</u> |
|---|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size | 582-617 | 516-523 | 597-606 | 590-623 | 590-608 | -- |
| Response rate | 64.5% | 74.6% | 54.5% | 53.7% | 47.6% | -- |
| Latest findings | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding & error | -- |
| Relation with the Central Government: Satisfaction rate ^[8] | 23% ^[9] | 33% ^[9] | 31% | 39% ^[9] | 35+/-4% | -4% |
| Relation with the Central Government: Dissatisfaction rate ^[8] | 59% | 49% ^[9] | 44% | 38% | 34+/-4% | -4% |
| Net satisfaction rate | -36% | -16% ^[9] | -13% | 1% ^[9] | 1+/-7% | -1% |
| Mean value ^[8] | 2.2 | 2.6 ^[9] | 2.6 | 2.9 ^[9] | 2.9+/-0.1 | -- |

| Date of survey | 14-17/4/20 | 23-26/11/20 | 19-22/4/21 | 15-18/11/21 | 19-22/4/21 | <i>Latest change</i> |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sample size | 582-617 | 516-523 | 597-606 | 590-623 | 590-608 | -- |
| Response rate | 64.5% | 74.6% | 54.5% | 53.7% | 47.6% | -- |
| Latest findings | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding & error | -- |
| Protecting human rights and freedom: Satisfaction rate ^[8] | 24% | 31% ^[9] | 29% | 37% ^[9] | 32+/-4% | -5% |
| Protecting human rights and freedom: Dissatisfaction rate ^[8] | 63% | 52% ^[9] | 54% | 46% ^[9] | 45+/-4% | -1% |
| Net satisfaction rate | -39% | -21% ^[9] | -25% | -9% ^[9] | -12+/-7% | -4% |
| Mean value ^[8] | 2.2 | 2.4 ^[9] | 2.4 | 2.7 ^[9] | 2.6+/-0.1 | -- |
| Pace of democratic development: Satisfaction rate ^[8] | 21% ^[9] | 21% | 21% | 26% ^[9] | 24+/-4% | -2% |
| Pace of democratic development: Dissatisfaction rate ^[8] | 64% ^[9] | 60% | 59% | 55% | 50+/-4% | -5% |
| Net satisfaction rate | -43% ^[9] | -39% | -38% | -30% | -26+/-7% | +3% |
| Mean value ^[8] | 2.1 ^[9] | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.4+/-0.1 | +0.1 |
| Maintaining economic prosperity: Satisfaction rate ^[8] | 24% ^[9] | 19% ^[9] | 19% | 31% ^[9] | 25+/-4% | -6%^[9] |
| Maintaining economic prosperity: Dissatisfaction rate ^[8] | 59% ^[9] | 56% | 57% | 47% ^[9] | 55+/-4% | +8%^[9] |
| Net satisfaction rate | -35% ^[9] | -37% | -37% | -16% ^[9] | -30+/-7% | -14%^[9] |
| Mean value ^[8] | 2.4 ^[9] | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.7 ^[9] | 2.4+/-0.1 | -0.3^[9] |
| Improving people's livelihood: Satisfaction rate ^[8] | 23% ^[9] | 18% ^[9] | 16% | 26% ^[9] | 23+/-3% | -4% |
| Improving people's livelihood: Dissatisfaction rate ^[8] | 62% ^[9] | 59% | 62% | 55% ^[9] | 54+/-4% | -1% |
| Net satisfaction rate | -39% ^[9] | -41% | -46% | -28% ^[9] | -31+/-7% | -3% |
| Mean value ^[8] | 2.3 ^[9] | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.4 ^[9] | 2.4+/-0.1 | -0.1 |

[8] Collapsed from a 5-point scale. The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

[9] 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.

Among the five specific policy areas of the HKSAR Government, the latest net satisfaction rates of four are negative. Only that in handling its relation with the Central Government stands at positive 1 percentage point, while the net satisfaction rates of the government's performance in protecting human rights and freedom, its pace of democratic development, maintaining economic prosperity and improving people's livelihood stand at negative 12, negative 26, negative 30 and negative 31 percentage points respectively. The net satisfaction rate of maintaining economic prosperity has registered significant and dramatic decrease compared to five months ago. On the other hand, the net satisfaction rate of the performance in its pace of democratic development has registered a new high since December 2018. The mean values of these five policy areas range from 2.4 to 2.9, meaning between "quite dissatisfied" and "half-half" in general.

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 some of the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 15 to 18 November, 2021 while this survey was conducted from 19 to 22 April, 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.

| | |
|----------|--|
| 22/4/22 | The government announces the relaxation of some inbound control measures starting May. |
| 21/4/22 | Hong Kong starts to relax social distancing measures on April 21. |
| 9/4/22 | John Lee declares his bid for Chief Executive election. |
| 4/4/22 | Carrie Lam announces that she will not contest the election for the new-term Chief Executive. |
| 3/4/22 | The first batch of the new round of electronic consumption vouchers will be distributed on April 7. |
| 21/3/22 | The government announces the suspension of the compulsory universal testing scheme. |
| 2/3/22 | Carrie Lam says citywide lockdown will not be imposed during the compulsory universal testing. |
| 23/2/22 | The government delivers the new Budget, and will spend more than HK\$170 billion on counter-cyclical measures. |
| 22/2/22 | The government announces the implementation of compulsory mass testing in March. |
| 5/2/22 | As COVID-19 outbreak continues to grow, Hong Kong reports 351 cases, registering a record high. |
| 31/1/22 | Secretary for Home Affairs Caspar Tsui announces his resignation. |
| 21/1/22 | The government announces five-day lockdown at Yat Kwai House in Kwai Chung Estate for mandatory virus testing due to the outbreak of COVID-19. |
| 14/1/22 | The government extends anti-epidemic measures until February 3 and announces details for the fifth round of the Anti-epidemic Fund. |
| 6/1/22 | Government senior officials attend Witman Hung's birthday party. |
| 29/12/21 | StandNews closes after seven senior staff members are arrested. |
| 20/12/21 | 90 members of Legislative Council are elected. |
| 8/12/21 | The government publishes the "Long Term Housing Strategy" annual progress report. |
| 23/11/21 | The government announces the extension of mandatory use of "LeaveHomeSafe" app to more premises starting from December 9. |
| 19/11/21 | The Candidate Eligibility Review Committee announces the review results of candidates for the Legislative Council election. |

Data Analysis

Our survey shows that the latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 42 percentage points, which has risen sharply by 20 percentage points from a month ago. Meanwhile, the net trust value stands at negative 8 percentage points, which has surged by 26 percentage points from a month ago. As for people's satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the net satisfaction rates are negative 30, negative 36 and negative 50 percentage points respectively, which have all increased significantly compared to a month ago.

As for the PSI, the latest figure is 77.0, up by 17.6 points from early April.

Among the five specific policy areas of the HKSAR Government, the latest net satisfaction rates of four are negative. Only that in handling its relation with the Central Government stands at positive 1 percentage point, while the net satisfaction rates of the government's performance in protecting human rights and freedom, its pace of democratic development, maintaining economic prosperity and improving people's livelihood stand at negative 12, negative 26, negative 30 and negative 31 percentage points respectively. The net satisfaction rate of maintaining economic prosperity has registered significant and dramatic decrease compared to five months ago. On the other hand, the net

satisfaction rate of the performance in its pace of democratic development has registered a new high since December 2018.