



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

Tel 電話: (852) 3844 3111

Fax 傳真: (852) 3705 3361

Website 網址: <https://www.pori.hk>

Address: Units 9-11, 6/F, Tower B, Southmark, 11 Yip Hing Street, Wong Chuk Hang

地址: 黃竹坑業興街 11 號南滙廣場 B 座 6 樓 9-11 室

## 2022 年 7 月 5 日新聞公報

### 香港民研發放政府民望、民情指數、 五項核心社會指標以及特區成立周年調查結果

#### 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。

香港民研每半年檢視和調整工作一次，部份改變已在五月四日（即民研三周年）之後啟動，包括下調新聞發佈會的次數和啟動網上公民教育工作。六月初，我們正式啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，以兩個月為第一階段，逐個星期發佈各個項目總結。我們已先後總結官員民望、六四民情和身份認同，今個星期再總結核心社會指標、政府民望和回歸周年調查，其他項目容後再公佈。另外，七月開始，我們決定下調定期民意調查的次數，由每月兩次減至每月一次，以便爭取資源進行公民教育和民情總結。同時，民研亦希望教育大眾，數字歸數字，評論歸評論。所有由民調數字引發的個人評論，責任由論者自負，與民研無關。

#### 公報簡要

香港民研於六月初及六月尾由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式分別成功訪問了 1,000 及 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 27 個百分點，信任淨值則為正 5 個百分點。與一個月前的比較，滿意率淨值及信任淨值均有顯著上升，並分別創 2019 年 4 月及 2019 年 1 月以來新高。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 19、負 25 及負 31 個百分點，當中民生及經濟狀況的滿意淨值與一個月前的比較有顯著上升，而政治狀況及民生狀況滿意淨值則分別創 2010 年 12 月及 2018 年 12 月以來新高。

民情指數方面，最新數字為 90.7，比六月上旬上升 10.1 點。

至於市民對五項核心社會指標的評分由高至低分別是「安定」、「自由」、「繁榮」、「法治」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.15、5.13、5.00、4.85 和 4.43 分。相比一個月前的，所有指標均沒有顯著變化。

今年是特區成立二十五周年，最新回歸周年調查發現，香港市民對中國國民身份的自豪感比去年同期顯著上升至 47%，而沒有感到自豪的比率則顯著下跌至 46%，是 2009 年以來最正面的調查結果。中央政府對港政策方面，41% 給予正面評價，29% 則給予負面評價，淨值為正 12 個百分點，較去年大幅增加 22 個百分點，並創 2012 年以來新高。

調查的實效回應比率分別為 39.8% 及 45.3%。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 +/-0.25。

## 樣本資料

	核心社會指標	特區政府民望、民情指數和特區成立周年調查
調查日期	: 31/5-5/6/2022	20-24/6/2022
成功樣本數目 <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,000 (包括 500 個固網及 500 個手機樣本)	1,001 (包括 503 個固網及 498 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 39.8%	45.3%
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 <sup>[2]</sup>	: 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 +/-0.25	
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	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	19-22/4/22	12-20/5/22	20-24/6/22	最新變化
樣本數目	561-602	659-685	614-663	564-658	668-672	528-553	--
回應比率	48.4%	49.7%	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	45.3%	--
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 <sup>[3]</sup>	20%	16%	10% <sup>[4]</sup>	19% <sup>[4]</sup>	19%	22+/-4%	+3%
特區政府表現不滿率 <sup>[3]</sup>	60%	64%	72% <sup>[4]</sup>	61% <sup>[4]</sup>	59%	49+/-4%	-10% <sup>[4]</sup>
滿意率淨值	-39%	-48%	-62% <sup>[4]</sup>	-42% <sup>[4]</sup>	-40%	-27+/-7%	+13% <sup>[4]</sup>
平均量值 <sup>[3]</sup>	2.2	2.1	1.8 <sup>[4]</sup>	2.2 <sup>[4]</sup>	2.2	2.5+/-0.1	+0.2 <sup>[4]</sup>
信任特區政府比率 <sup>[3]</sup>	36%	30% <sup>[4]</sup>	24% <sup>[4]</sup>	37% <sup>[4]</sup>	35%	40+/-4%	+5%
不信任特區政府比率 <sup>[3]</sup>	49%	48%	58% <sup>[4]</sup>	45% <sup>[4]</sup>	46%	35+/-4%	-11% <sup>[4]</sup>
信任淨值	-13%	-18%	-35% <sup>[4]</sup>	-8% <sup>[4]</sup>	-11%	5+/-7%	+17% <sup>[4]</sup>
平均量值 <sup>[3]</sup>	2.6	2.5	2.3 <sup>[4]</sup>	2.7 <sup>[4]</sup>	2.7	3.0+/-0.1	+0.3 <sup>[4]</sup>

[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	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	19-22/4/22	12-20/5/22	20-24/6/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,001	1,002	1,004	1,001	1,003	1,001	--
回應比率	48.4%	49.7%	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	45.3%	--
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 <sup>[5]</sup>	24%	20% <sup>[6]</sup>	16% <sup>[6]</sup>	22% <sup>[6]</sup>	25%	24+/-3%	-1%
現時政治狀況不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	53%	55%	57%	52% <sup>[6]</sup>	49%	43+/-3%	-6% <sup>[6]</sup>
滿意率淨值	-29%	-36% <sup>[6]</sup>	-41%	-30% <sup>[6]</sup>	-24%	-19+/-5%	+6%
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	2.4	2.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.1	2.3 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.4	2.6+/-0.1	+0.1 <sup>[6]</sup>
現時民生狀況滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	21%	15% <sup>[6]</sup>	12%	20% <sup>[6]</sup>	21%	25+/-3%	+4% <sup>[6]</sup>
現時民生狀況不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	57% <sup>[6]</sup>	66% <sup>[6]</sup>	69%	57% <sup>[6]</sup>	53%	50+/-3%	-4%
滿意率淨值	-37% <sup>[6]</sup>	-51% <sup>[6]</sup>	-57%	-36% <sup>[6]</sup>	-32%	-25+/-5%	+8% <sup>[6]</sup>
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	2.4 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.0	2.3 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.4	2.6+/-0.1	+0.1 <sup>[6]</sup>
現時經濟狀況滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	17% <sup>[6]</sup>	13% <sup>[6]</sup>	9% <sup>[6]</sup>	14% <sup>[6]</sup>	15%	21+/-3%	+6% <sup>[6]</sup>
現時經濟狀況不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	61% <sup>[6]</sup>	68% <sup>[6]</sup>	74% <sup>[6]</sup>	64% <sup>[6]</sup>	61%	52+/-3%	-9% <sup>[6]</sup>
滿意率淨值	-45% <sup>[6]</sup>	-55% <sup>[6]</sup>	-64% <sup>[6]</sup>	-50% <sup>[6]</sup>	-47%	-31+/-5%	+16% <sup>[6]</sup>
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	2.3 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	1.9 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.3	2.5+/-0.1	+0.2 <sup>[6]</sup>

[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。

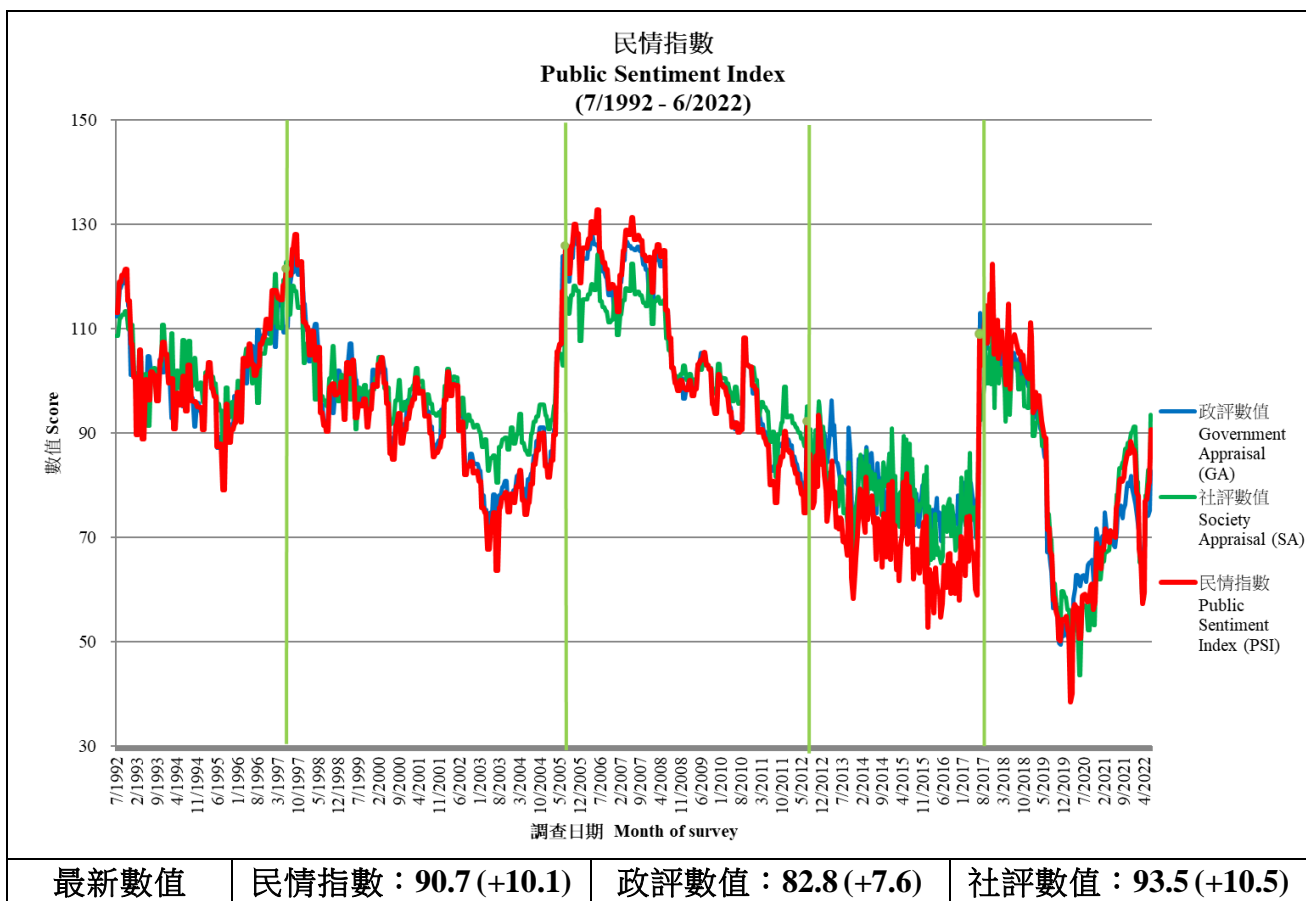
最新調查顯示，特區政府方面的最新滿意率為 22%，不滿率為 49%，滿意率淨值為負 27 個百分點。而平均量值為 2.5 分，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。信任程度方面，最新信任比率為 40%，不信任比率 35%，信任淨值為正 5 個百分點。而平均量值為 3.0 分，即整體上為「一半半」。與一個月前比較，滿意率淨值及信任淨值均有顯著上升，並分別創 2019 年 4 月及 2019 年 1 月以來新高。

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 24%、25% 及 21%，而滿意淨值就分別為負 19、負 25 及負 31 個百分點，三者的平均量值介乎 2.5 至 2.6，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。與一個月前比較，民生及經濟狀況的滿意淨值均有顯著上升，而政治狀況及民生狀況滿意淨值則分別創 2010 年 12 月及 2018 年 12 月以來新高。

## 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	7/4/22	22/4/22	6/5/22	20/5/22	5/6/22	24/6/22	最新變化
<b>民情指數</b>	59.4	77.0	77.4	80.1	80.6	<b>90.7</b>	<b>+10.1</b>
<b>政評數值</b>	62.0	73.6	74.3	74.2	75.2	<b>82.8</b>	<b>+7.6</b>
特首評分	33.4	33.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	34.7	34.7 <sup>[7]</sup>	36.0	<b>36.0<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--
特首民望淨值	-65%	-65% <sup>[7]</sup>	-64%	-64% <sup>[7]</sup>	-60%	<b>-60%<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--
政府滿意程度平均量值	1.8 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.2	2.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.2	2.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
政府信任程度平均量值	2.3 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.7	2.7 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.7	2.7 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>社評數值</b>	58.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	78.1	78.1 <sup>[7]</sup>	82.9	82.9 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>+10.5</b>
政治狀況滿意程度	2.1 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.3	2.3 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.4	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
政治狀況成份指標權數	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>0.31</b>	--
經濟狀況滿意程度	1.9 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.2	2.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.3	2.3 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
經濟狀況成份指標權數	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>0.34</b>	--
民生狀況滿意程度	2.0 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.3	2.3 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.4	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
民生狀況成份指標權數	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>0.35</b>	--

[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			

民情指數較六月上旬上升 10.1 點至 90.7，數字可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 27 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 7.6 點至 82.8，而反映市民對整體社會狀況評價的社評數值則上升 10.5 點至 93.5。兩者分別可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 13 個及 33 個百分比。

### 核心社會指標

以下是五項核心社會指標的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>7-11/3/22</u>	<u>4-7/4/22</u>	<u>30/4-6/5/22</u>	<u>31/5-5/6/22</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	548-677	597-604	602-615	594-605	<b>599-601</b>	--
回應比率	58.1%	51.5%	49.8%	41.5%	<b>39.8%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
安定指標	4.94	3.91 <sup>[8]</sup>	5.06 <sup>[8]</sup>	5.12	<b>5.15+/-0.23</b>	<b>+0.04</b>
自由指標	5.09 <sup>[8]</sup>	4.92	5.34 <sup>[8]</sup>	5.13	<b>5.13+/-0.24</b>	--
繁榮指標	4.97	3.98 <sup>[8]</sup>	4.93 <sup>[8]</sup>	4.87	<b>5.00+/-0.19</b>	<b>+0.13</b>
法治指標	5.13 <sup>[8]</sup>	4.36 <sup>[8]</sup>	5.14 <sup>[8]</sup>	5.03	<b>4.85+/-0.23</b>	<b>-0.18</b>
民主指標	4.25	3.98	4.51 <sup>[8]</sup>	4.27	<b>4.43+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.16</b>

[8] 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 0 至 10 分評價，市民對五項核心社會指標的評分由高至低分別是「安定」、「自由」、「繁榮」、「法治」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.15、5.13、5.00、4.85 和 4.43 分。相比一個月前，所有指標均沒有顯著變化。

## 特區成立周年調查

有關特區成立周年調查的結果如下：

調查日期	14-21/6/18	17-20/6/19	15-18/6/20	21-25/6/21	20-24/6/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,000	1,015	1,002	1,014	1,001	--
回應比率	59.6%	58.7%	54.1%	49.3%	45.3%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
因成為中國國民而感到自豪的比率	38% <sup>[9]</sup>	27% <sup>[10]</sup>	34% <sup>[10]</sup>	41% <sup>[10]</sup>	47+/-3%	+6% <sup>[10]</sup>
沒有感到自豪的比率	57% <sup>[10]</sup>	71% <sup>[10]</sup>	62% <sup>[10]</sup>	55% <sup>[10]</sup>	46+/-3%	-9% <sup>[10]</sup>
中央政府對港政策：正面評價 <sup>[9]</sup>	36%	23% <sup>[10]</sup>	28% <sup>[10]</sup>	35% <sup>[10]</sup>	41+/-3%	+6% <sup>[10]</sup>
中央政府對港政策：負面評價 <sup>[9]</sup>	38%	53% <sup>[10]</sup>	50%	45% <sup>[10]</sup>	29+/-3%	-15% <sup>[10]</sup>
中央政府對港政策：評價淨值 <sup>[9]</sup>	-2%	-30% <sup>[10]</sup>	-21% <sup>[10]</sup>	-10% <sup>[10]</sup>	12+/-5%	+22% <sup>[10]</sup>
平均量值 <sup>[9]</sup>	2.9	2.5 <sup>[10]</sup>	2.6	2.8 <sup>[10]</sup>	3.1+/-0.1	+0.4 <sup>[10]</sup>

[9] 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。

[10] 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。

調查顯示，47% 被訪市民因回歸後正式成為中國國民而感到自豪，46% 則表示沒有感到自豪，是 2009 年以來最正面的調查結果。至於回歸以來中央政府對香港的政策，41% 被訪市民給予正面評價，29% 則給予負面評價，評價淨值為正 12 個百分點，較去年大幅增加 22 個百分點，並創 2012 年以來新高，平均量值則為 3.1 分，即整體上接近「一半半」。上述兩者均較去年同期轉趨正面。

## 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份調查項目，上次調查日期為 30/4-6/5/2022，而今次調查日期則為 20-24/6/2022，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：

17/6/22	林鄭月娥宣布一系列加強防疫措施
16/6/22	美國聯儲局宣布加息 0.75 厘
14/6/22	政府宣佈市民到酒吧須快測陰性
13/6/22	政府公布第二階段消費券計劃詳情
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
31/5/22	林鄭月娥指 6 月難再放寬防疫措施
27/5/22	美國國務卿發表對華政策演講
25/5/22	國務院召開全國經濟會議
21/5/22	政府公佈合資格人士可接種第 4 劑新冠疫苗，並將於 6 月 13 日起擴大疫苗通行證適用範圍
20/5/22	香港首現 Omicron 分支變種個案

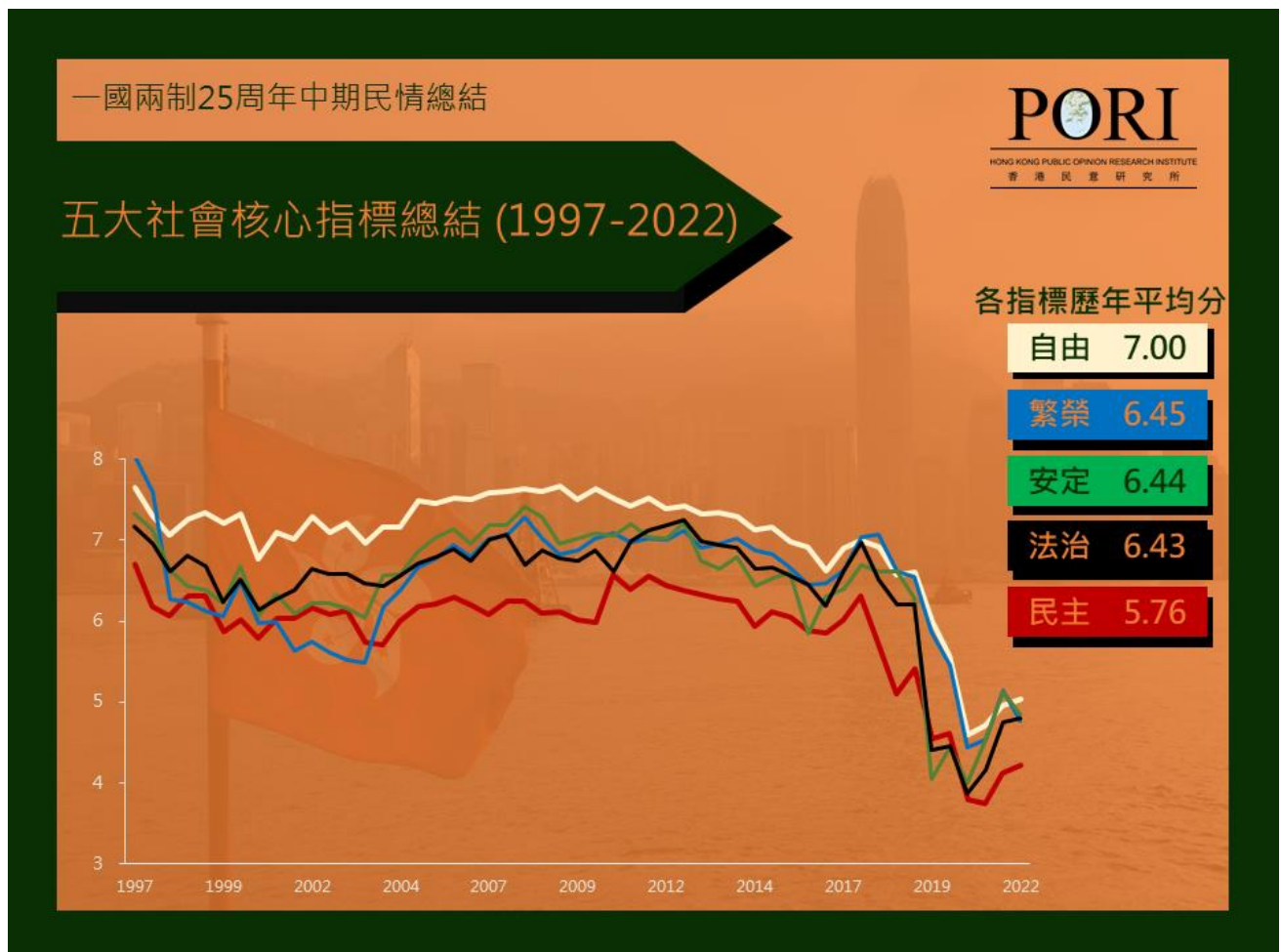
18/5/22	政府公佈薪酬趨勢調查報告
17/5/22	行政會議通過政府架構重組方案
14/5/22	港鐵東鐵線過海段於 5 月 15 日正式通車
8/5/22	李家超高票當選第六任香港行政長官
3/5/22	香港 5 月 19 日起第二階段放寬社交距離措施

### 下次新聞公報／發佈會(暫定)

- [發佈會] 7 月 8 日 (星期五) 下午二時三十分  
我們香港人：氣候變化相關議題
- [發佈會] 7 月 12 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分  
信任及信心指標總結
- [新聞公報] 7 月 19 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分  
社會現況評價總結

### 補充資料：

「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之「核心社會指標總結」







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

Tel 電話: (852) 3844 3111

Fax 傳真: (852) 3705 3361

Website 網址: <https://www.pori.hk>

Address: Units 9-11, 6/F, Tower B, Southmark, 11 Yip Hing Street, Wong Chuk Hang

地址: 黃竹坑業興街 11 號南滙廣場 B 座 6 樓 9-11 室

## Press Release on July 5, 2022

### **PORI releases popularities of SAR Government, PSI, five core social indicators and HKSAR anniversary survey**

#### **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 reviews and adjusts its work once every six months. Some changes have already been started after May 4 (i.e., PORI’s 3rd Anniversary), including reducing the frequency of press conferences and developing online civic education. In early June, we have officially kickstarted the “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”. The first phase of the review will take two months with wrap-up topics scheduled to be released each week. We have already released reviews on the popularity of officials, June Fourth Incident and ethnic identity. This week, we are going to release reviews on core social indicators, government popularities and handover anniversaries. Details of other review items will be announced later. Besides, starting from July, we decided to reduce the frequency of our tracking surveys from twice a month to once a month, in order to conserve resources for civic education and mid-term review. Meanwhile, PORI would also like to stress the separation of comments from figures, so that the responsibility of all personal comments arising from our scientific research lies entirely on the commentators concerned, not PORI.

#### **Abstract**

PORI successfully interviewed 1,000 and 1,001 Hong Kong residents by random telephone surveys conducted by real interviewers in early June and late June respectively.

Our surveys show that the latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 27 percentage points. Meanwhile, the net trust value stands at positive 5 percentage points. The net satisfaction and net trust figures have increased significantly compared to a month ago, and registered new record highs since April 2019 and January 2019 respectively. As for people’s satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the net satisfaction rates are negative 19, negative 25 and negative 31 percentage points respectively. The net satisfaction rates of livelihood and economic conditions have increased significantly compared to a month ago, while those of political and livelihood conditions have registered new record highs since December 2010 and December 2018 respectively.

As for the PSI, the latest figure is 90.7, up by 10.1 points from early June.

As for people’s ratings on the five core social indicators, ranked from the highest to the lowest are “stability”, “freedom”, “prosperity”, “rule of law” and “democracy”. Their scores are 5.15, 5.13, 5.00, 4.85 and 4.43 correspondingly. The ratings of all indicators have not registered any significant changes compared with a month ago.



This year marks the 25th handover anniversary of the HKSAR. Our latest anniversary survey shows that, compared to this time last year, Hong Kong people’s sense of pride in becoming a national citizen of China has increased significantly to 47%, while the percentage of those not feeling proud decreased significantly to 46%, representing the most positive survey results since 2009. As for people’s appraisal of the Central Government’s policies on Hong Kong, 41% of the respondents gave positive feedback, whereas 29% gave negative appraisal, giving a net appraisal of positive 12 percentage points, which has surged by 22 percentage points over the year past, registering a new record high since 2012.

The effective response rates of the surveys are 39.8% and 45.3% respectively. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-7% and that of ratings is +/-0.25 at 95% confidence level.

### **Contact Information**

	<b>Core Social Indicators</b>	<b>Popularity of SAR Government, PSI and HKSAR Anniversary Survey</b>
Date of survey	: 31/5-5/6/2022	20-24/6/2022
Sample size <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,000 (including 500 landline and 500 mobile samples)	1,001 (including 503 landline and 498 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 39.8%	45.3%
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers	
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above	
Sampling error <sup>[2]</sup>	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-7% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.25 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	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>21-24/2/22</u>	<u>21-25/3/22</u>	<u>19-22/4/22</u>	<u>12-20/5/22</u>	<u>20-24/6/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	561-602	659-685	614-663	564-658	668-672	<b>528-553</b>	--
Response rate	48.4%	49.7%	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	<b>45.3%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Satisfaction rate of SARG performance <sup>[3]</sup>	20%	16%	10% <sup>[4]</sup>	19% <sup>[4]</sup>	19%	<b>22+/-4%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Dissatisfaction rate of SARG performance <sup>[3]</sup>	60%	64%	72% <sup>[4]</sup>	61% <sup>[4]</sup>	59%	<b>49+/-4%</b>	<b>-10%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Net satisfaction rate	-39%	-48%	-62% <sup>[4]</sup>	-42% <sup>[4]</sup>	-40%	<b>-27+/-7%</b>	<b>+13%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[3]</sup>	2.2	2.1	1.8 <sup>[4]</sup>	2.2 <sup>[4]</sup>	2.2	<b>2.5+/-0.1</b>	<b>+0.2<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Trust in HKSAR Government <sup>[3]</sup>	36%	30% <sup>[4]</sup>	24% <sup>[4]</sup>	37% <sup>[4]</sup>	35%	<b>40+/-4%</b>	<b>+5%</b>
Distrust in HKSAR Government <sup>[3]</sup>	49%	48%	58% <sup>[4]</sup>	45% <sup>[4]</sup>	46%	<b>35+/-4%</b>	<b>-11%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Net trust	-13%	-18%	-35% <sup>[4]</sup>	-8% <sup>[4]</sup>	-11%	<b>5+/-7%</b>	<b>+17%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[3]</sup>	2.6	2.5	2.3 <sup>[4]</sup>	2.7 <sup>[4]</sup>	2.7	<b>3.0+/-0.1</b>	<b>+0.3<sup>[4]</sup></b>

[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	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>21-24/2/22</u>	<u>21-25/3/22</u>	<u>19-22/4/22</u>	<u>12-20/5/22</u>	<u>20-24/6/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,001	1,002	1,004	1,001	1,003	<b>1,001</b>	--
Response rate	48.4%	49.7%	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	<b>45.3%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	24%	20% <sup>[6]</sup>	16% <sup>[6]</sup>	22% <sup>[6]</sup>	25%	<b>24+/-3%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	53%	55% <sup>[6]</sup>	57% <sup>[6]</sup>	52% <sup>[6]</sup>	49%	<b>43+/-3%</b>	<b>-6%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Net satisfaction rate	-29%	-36% <sup>[6]</sup>	-41% <sup>[6]</sup>	-30% <sup>[6]</sup>	-24%	<b>-19+/-5%</b>	<b>+6%</b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	2.4	2.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.1	2.3 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.4	<b>2.6+/-0.1</b>	<b>+0.1<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	21%	15% <sup>[6]</sup>	12%	20% <sup>[6]</sup>	21%	<b>25+/-3%</b>	<b>+4%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	57% <sup>[6]</sup>	66% <sup>[6]</sup>	69% <sup>[6]</sup>	57% <sup>[6]</sup>	53%	<b>50+/-3%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Net satisfaction rate	-37% <sup>[6]</sup>	-51% <sup>[6]</sup>	-57% <sup>[6]</sup>	-36% <sup>[6]</sup>	-32%	<b>-25+/-5%</b>	<b>+8%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	2.4 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.0	2.3 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.4	<b>2.6+/-0.1</b>	<b>+0.1<sup>[6]</sup></b>

Date of survey	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	19-22/4/22	12-20/5/22	20-24/6/22	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,001	1,002	1,004	1,001	1,003	<b>1,001</b>	--
Response rate	48.4%	49.7%	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	<b>45.3%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	17% <sup>[6]</sup>	13% <sup>[6]</sup>	9% <sup>[6]</sup>	14% <sup>[6]</sup>	15%	<b>21+/-3%</b>	<b>+6%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	61% <sup>[6]</sup>	68% <sup>[6]</sup>	74% <sup>[6]</sup>	64% <sup>[6]</sup>	61%	<b>52+/-3%</b>	<b>-9%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Net satisfaction rate	-45% <sup>[6]</sup>	-55% <sup>[6]</sup>	-64% <sup>[6]</sup>	-50% <sup>[6]</sup>	-47%	<b>-31+/-5%</b>	<b>+16%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	2.3 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	1.9 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.3	<b>2.5+/-0.1</b>	<b>+0.2<sup>[6]</sup></b>

[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.

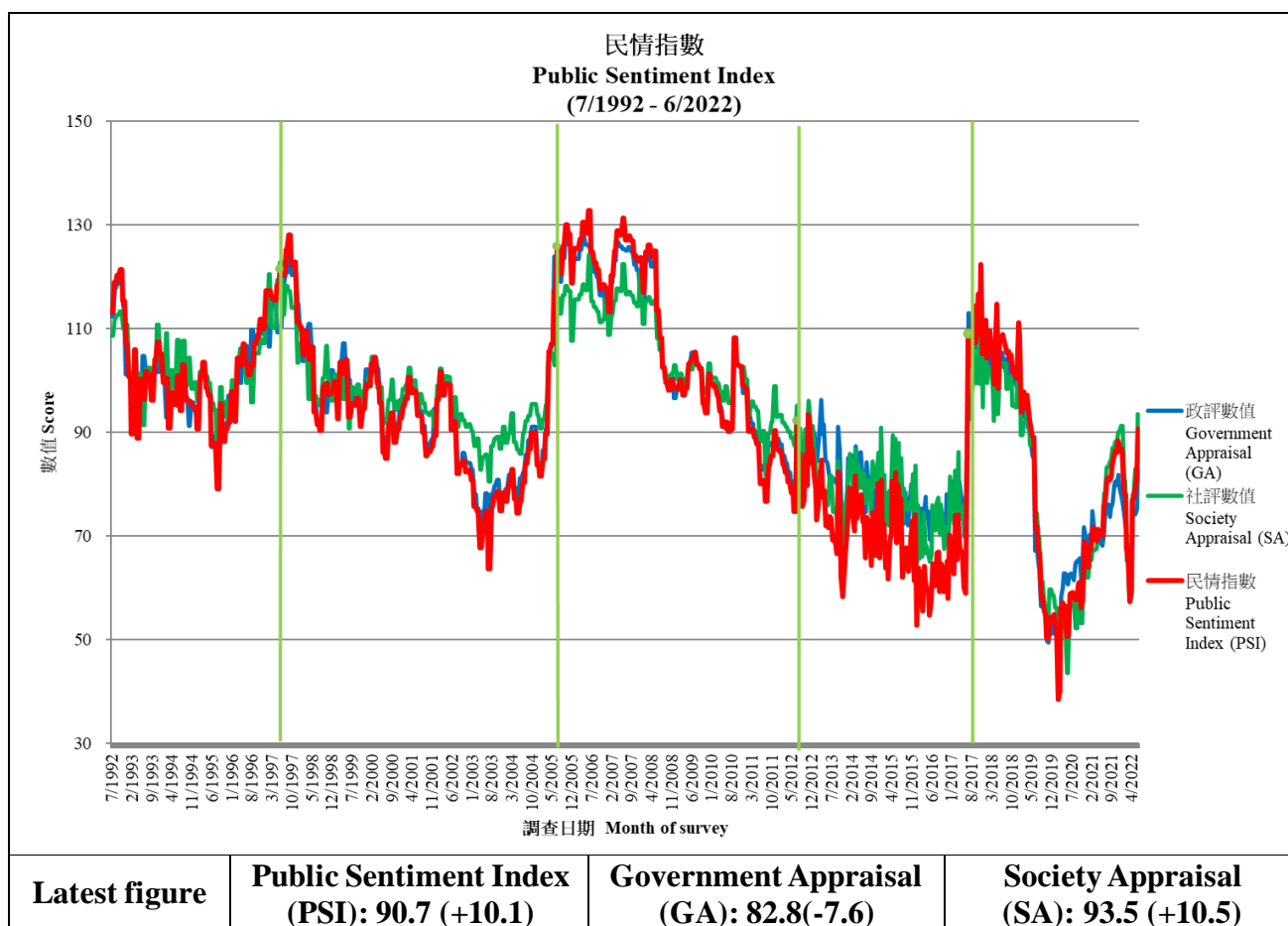
Our latest survey shows that the latest satisfaction rate of the HKSAR Government is 22%, whereas dissatisfaction rate stands at 49%, thus the net satisfaction is negative 27 percentage points. The mean score is 2.5, meaning between “quite distrust” and “half-half” in general. Regarding people’s trust in the HKSAR Government, 40% of the respondents expressed trust, 35% expressed distrust, thus the net trust value is positive 5 percentage points. The mean score is 3.0, meaning “half-half” in general. The net satisfaction and net trust figures have increased significantly compared to a month ago, and registered new record highs since April 2019 and January 2019 respectively.

As for people’s satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the latest satisfaction rates are 24%, 25% and 21% respectively, while the net satisfaction rates are negative 19, negative 25 and negative 31 percentage points respectively. The mean scores fall between 2.5 and 2.6, meaning between “quite dissatisfied” and “half-half” in general. The net satisfaction rates of livelihood and economic conditions have increased significantly compared to a month ago, while those of political and livelihood conditions have registered new record highs since December 2010 and December 2018 respectively.

### **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	<u>7/4/22</u>	<u>22/4/22</u>	<u>6/5/22</u>	<u>20/5/22</u>	<u>5/6/22</u>	<u>24/6/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
<b>Public Sentiment Index (PSI)</b>	59.4	77.0	77.4	80.1	80.6	<b>90.7</b>	<b>+10.1</b>
<b>Government Appraisal (GA)</b>	62.0	73.6	74.3	74.2	75.2	<b>82.8</b>	<b>+7.6</b>
Rating of CE	33.4	33.4 <sup>[8]</sup>	34.7	34.7 <sup>[7]</sup>	36.0	<b>36.0<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--
Net approval rate of CE	-65%	-65% <sup>[8]</sup>	-64%	-64% <sup>[7]</sup>	-60%	<b>-60%<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--
Mean value of people's satisfaction with SARG	1.8 <sup>[8]</sup>	2.2	2.2 <sup>[8]</sup>	2.2	2.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
Mean value of people's trust in SARG	2.3 <sup>[8]</sup>	2.7	2.7 <sup>[8]</sup>	2.7	2.7 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
<b>Society Appraisal (SA)</b>	58.2 <sup>[8]</sup>	78.1	78.1 <sup>[8]</sup>	82.9	82.9 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>93.5</b>	<b>+10.5</b>
People's satisfaction with political condition	2.1 <sup>[8]</sup>	2.3	2.3 <sup>[8]</sup>	2.4	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
Weighting index of political condition	0.31 <sup>[8]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[8]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[8]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>0.31</b>	--
People's satisfaction with economic condition	1.9 <sup>[8]</sup>	2.2	2.2 <sup>[8]</sup>	2.3	2.3 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>+0.2</b>
Weighting index of economic condition	0.34 <sup>[8]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[8]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[8]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>0.34</b>	--
People's satisfaction with livelihood condition	2.0 <sup>[8]</sup>	2.3	2.3 <sup>[8]</sup>	2.4	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>+0.1</b>
Weighting index of livelihood condition	0.35 <sup>[8]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[8]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[8]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>0.35</b>	--

[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 90.7, up by 10.1 points from early June. It can be considered as among the worst 27% 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 7.6 point to 82.8, whereas the Society Appraisal (SA) Score that reflects people’s appraisal of the social environment increases by 10.5 points to 93.5. They can both be considered as among the worst 13% and 33% across the past 20 years or so.

### **Core Social Indicators**

Herewith the latest figures of the five core social indicators:

Date of survey	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>7-11/3/22</u>	<u>4-7/4/22</u>	<u>30/4-6/5/22</u>	<u>31/5-5/6/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	548-677	597-604	602-615	594-605	<b>599-601</b>	--
Response rate	58.1%	51.5%	49.8%	41.5%	<b>39.8%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Degree of stability	4.94	3.91 <sup>[8]</sup>	5.06 <sup>[8]</sup>	5.12	<b>5.15+/-0.23</b>	<b>+0.04</b>
Degree of freedom	5.09 <sup>[8]</sup>	4.92	5.34 <sup>[8]</sup>	5.13	<b>5.13+/-0.24</b>	--
Degree of prosperity	4.97	3.98 <sup>[8]</sup>	4.93 <sup>[8]</sup>	4.87	<b>5.00+/-0.19</b>	<b>+0.13</b>
Compliance with the rule of law	5.13 <sup>[8]</sup>	4.36 <sup>[8]</sup>	5.14 <sup>[8]</sup>	5.03	<b>4.85+/-0.23</b>	<b>-0.18</b>
Degree of democracy	4.25	3.98	4.51 <sup>[8]</sup>	4.27	<b>4.43+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.16</b>

[8] 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.

On a scale of 0 to 10, people’s ratings on the five core social indicators ranked from the highest to the lowest are “stability”, “freedom”, “prosperity”, “rule of law” and “democracy”. Their scores are 5.15, 5.13, 5.00, 4.85 and 4.43 correspondingly. The ratings of all indicators have not registered any significant changes compared with a month ago.

## **HKSAR Anniversary Survey**

The results of the HKSAR anniversary survey are tabulated as follows:

Date of survey	14-21/6/18	17-20/6/19	15-18/6/20	21-25/6/21	<b><u>20-24/6/22</u></b>	<b><u>Latest change</u></b>
Sample size	1,000	1,015	1,002	1,014	<b>1,001</b>	--
Response rate	59.6%	58.7%	54.1%	49.3%	<b>45.3%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Proud of becoming a national citizen of China	38% <sup>[10]</sup>	27% <sup>[10]</sup>	34% <sup>[10]</sup>	41% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>47+/-3%</b>	<b>+6%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Not proud of becoming a national citizen of China	57% <sup>[10]</sup>	71% <sup>[10]</sup>	62% <sup>[10]</sup>	55% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>46+/-3%</b>	<b>-9%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Central Government's policies on Hong Kong: positive appraisal <sup>[9]</sup>	36%	23% <sup>[10]</sup>	28% <sup>[10]</sup>	35% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>41+/-3%</b>	<b>+6%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Central Government's policies on Hong Kong: negative appraisal <sup>[9]</sup>	38%	53% <sup>[10]</sup>	50%	45% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>29+/-3%</b>	<b>-15%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Central Government's policies on Hong Kong: net appraisal <sup>[9]</sup>	-2%	-30% <sup>[10]</sup>	-21% <sup>[10]</sup>	-10% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>12+/-5%</b>	<b>+22%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[9]</sup>	2.9	2.5 <sup>[10]</sup>	2.6	2.8 <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>3.1+/-0.1</b>	<b>+0.4<sup>[10]</sup></b>

[9] 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.

[10] 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.

Results of the latest anniversary survey reveal that 47% of the respondents feel proud of becoming a national citizen of China after the handover, while 46% do not have such feeling, representing the most positive survey results since 2009. As for the policies of the Central Government on Hong Kong after the handover, 41% of the respondents gave positive feedback, whereas 29% gave negative appraisal, giving a net appraisal of positive 12 percentage points, which has surged by 22 percentage points over the year past, registering a new record high since 2012. The mean score is 3.1 marks, meaning close to “half-half” in general. These figures have also turned more positive compared to this time last year.

## **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 20 to 24 June, 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.

17/6/22	Carrie Lam announces a series of anti-pandemic measures.
16/6/22	US Federal Reserve announces an increase of interest rates by 0.75%.
14/6/22	The government requires citizens to present a negative RAT test before entering a bar.
13/6/22	The government announces details of the second batch of Consumption Voucher Scheme.

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”.
31/5/22	Carrie Lam says Hong Kong will unlikely relax epidemic control measures in June.
27/5/22	US Secretary of State delivers a speech on policy toward China.
25/5/22	The State Council holds a national conference on stabilising the economy.
21/5/22	The government announces that eligible people can receive the fourth dose of COVID-19 vaccine and the Vaccine Pass coverage will be expanded starting June 13.
20/5/22	Hong Kong reports the first case of Omicron subvariant.
18/5/22	The government releases the 2022 Pay Trend Survey Report.
17/5/22	Executive Council endorses the proposals of reorganising government structure.
14/5/22	MTR’s East Rail Line Cross-Harbour Extension commences services on May 15.
8/5/22	John Lee is elected as the sixth Chief Executive of Hong Kong with overwhelming votes.
3/5/22	Hong Kong further relaxes social distancing measures on May 19.

### **Upcoming Press Releases / Press Conferences (Tentative)**

- [Press Conference] July 8 (Friday) at 14:30  
We Hongkongers: Climate change related issue
- [Press Conference] July 12 (Tuesday) at 14:30  
Wrap up on trust and confidence indicators
- [Press Release] July 19 (Tuesday) at 14:30  
Wrap up on society’s current condition



**Additional Information:**

**“One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”: Core Social Indicators**

