

2022 年 7 月 19 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之 社會現況最新評價及總結

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，部分改變已在五月四日（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、身份認同、核心社會指標、政府民望、回歸周年調查、各項信任及信心指標，今個星期再總結社會現況評價，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

香港民研於六月尾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，市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的評價，最新滿意淨值分別為負 19、負 25 及負 31 個百分點。與一個月前的比較，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。以三選一的方式提問，有 48% 被訪市民表示目前最關心民生問題，30% 表示最關心經濟問題，數字與半年前比較分別不大，但後者比率創 2010 年 12 月以來新高。而表示最關心政治問題的最新比率為 16%，較六個月前顯著下跌 10 個百分點，並創 2018 年 12 月以來新低。以 0-10 分計算，市民對民生、經濟及政治問題關心程度分別是 7.34、7.09 及 5.94 分，與半年前比較分別不大，但對民生問題和政治問題的關心程度分別再創 2016 年 12 月和 2017 年 6 月以來新低。

調查的實效回應比率為 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 +/-5%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.23。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	20-24/6/2022
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	: 45.3%
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 +/-5%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.23
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

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價（數字已於 7 月 5 日的新聞公報發放）：

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 ^[3]	24%	20% ^[4]	16% ^[4]	22% ^[4]	25%	24+/-3%	-1%
現時政治狀況不滿率 ^[3]	53%	55%	57%	52% ^[4]	49%	43+/-3%	-6%^[4]
滿意率淨值	-29%	-36% ^[4]	-41%	-30% ^[4]	-24%	-19+/-5%	+6%
平均量值 ^[3]	2.4	2.2 ^[4]	2.1	2.3 ^[4]	2.4	2.6+/-0.1	+0.1^[4]
現時民生狀況滿意率 ^[3]	21%	15% ^[4]	12%	20% ^[4]	21%	25+/-3%	+4%^[4]
現時民生狀況不滿率 ^[3]	57% ^[4]	66% ^[4]	69%	57% ^[4]	53%	50+/-3%	-4%
滿意率淨值	-37% ^[4]	-51% ^[4]	-57%	-36% ^[4]	-32%	-25+/-5%	+8%^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	2.4 ^[4]	2.1 ^[4]	2.0	2.3 ^[4]	2.4	2.6+/-0.1	+0.1^[4]
現時經濟狀況滿意率 ^[3]	17% ^[4]	13% ^[4]	9% ^[4]	14% ^[4]	15%	21+/-3%	+6%^[4]
現時經濟狀況不滿率 ^[3]	61% ^[4]	68% ^[4]	74% ^[4]	64% ^[4]	61%	52+/-3%	-9%^[4]
滿意率淨值	-45% ^[4]	-55% ^[4]	-64% ^[4]	-50% ^[4]	-47%	-31+/-5%	+16%^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	2.3 ^[4]	2.1 ^[4]	1.9 ^[4]	2.2 ^[4]	2.3	2.5+/-0.1	+0.2^[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，並不同等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，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。

市民對社會問題關心程度的最新調查結果表列如下：

調查日期	13-18/12/19	15-18/6/20	18-22/12/20	21-25/6/21	9-14/12/21	20-24/6/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,046	1,002	620	592	609	548	--
回應比率	61.6%	54.1%	68.7%	49.3%	58.0%	45.3%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
最關心民生問題比率	41% ^[5]	44%	53% ^[5]	44% ^[5]	44%	48+/-4%	+5%
最關心經濟問題比率	16%	19%	18%	23% ^[5]	26%	30+/-4%	+4%
最關心政治問題比率	40% ^[5]	35% ^[5]	24% ^[5]	28%	26%	16+/-3%	-10% ^[5]
關心民生問題的評分	7.57	7.84 ^[5]	7.48 ^[5]	7.43 ^[5]	7.40	7.34+/-0.18	-0.06
關心經濟問題的評分	6.90	7.32 ^[5]	7.18	7.06 ^[5]	7.20	7.09+/-0.18	-0.10
關心政治問題的評分	7.09 ^[5]	7.24	6.87 ^[5]	6.33 ^[5]	6.16	5.94+/-0.23	-0.21

[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。

最新調查顯示，以三選一的方式提問，有 48% 被訪市民表示目前最關心民生問題，30% 表示最關心經濟問題，表示最關心政治問題的則佔 16%。前兩項數字與半年前比較分別不大，但表示最關心經濟問題的比率創 2010 年 12 月以來新高，而表示最關心政治問題的比率則顯著下跌 10 個百分點，並創 2018 年 12 月以來新低。以 0-10 分計算，市民對民生、經濟及政治問題關心程度的評分分別是 7.34、7.09 及 5.94 分，與半年前比較分別不大，但對民生問題和政治問題的關心程度分別再創 2016 年 12 月和 2017 年 6 月以來新低。

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 9-14/12/2021，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：

22/6/2022	政府責成中電三天內提交電纜橋起火初步報告
21/6/2022	屯門、元朗及天水圍多處停電
17/6/2022	林鄭月娥宣佈一系列加強防疫措施
14/6/2022	政府宣佈市民到酒吧須快測陰性
13/6/2022	政府公佈第二階段消費券計劃詳情
2/6/2022	立法會通過改革公務員制度議案
31/5/2022	林鄭月娥指 6 月難再放寬防疫措施
18/5/2022	政府公佈薪酬趨勢調查報告
17/5/2022	行政會議通過政府架構重組方案
8/5/2022	李家超高票當選第六任香港行政長官
3/5/2022	香港 5 月 19 日起第二階段放寬社交距離措施
21/4/2022	香港今日起首階段放寬社交距離措施
11/4/2022	政府公佈全港學校復課安排

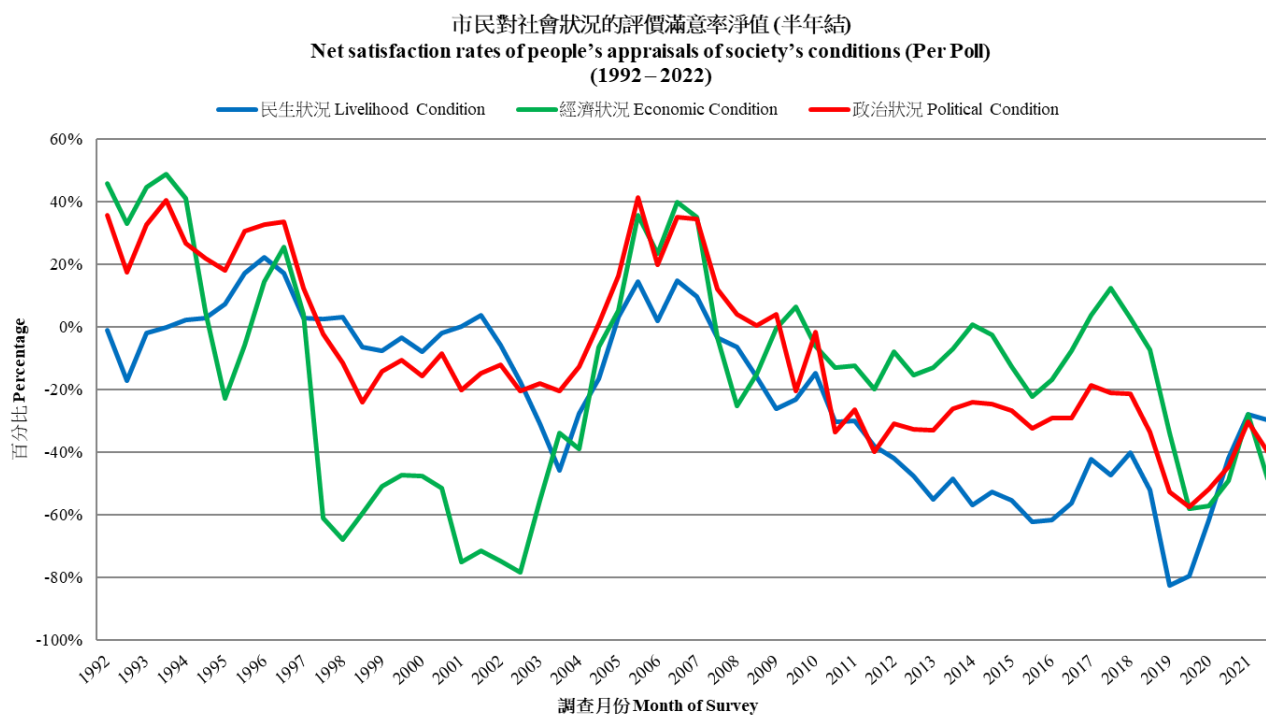
7/4/2022	政府宣佈修訂新一輪保就業計劃
3/4/2022	新一輪電子消費券首期將於 4 月 7 日發放
2/4/2022	政府宣佈於 4 月 8 日起一連 3 日推行全民自願快速檢測
31/3/2022	政府於 4 月 2 日起向全港家庭派發防疫服務包
30/3/2022	林鄭月娥承認防疫措施致使人才流失，承諾捍衛香港的國際地位
21/3/2022	政府宣佈暫緩全民強檢
20/3/2022	政府將提前施行「疫苗通行證」第三階段
18/3/2022	政府宣佈推出新一輪保就業計劃
17/3/2022	林鄭月娥指將調整各項防疫措施
9/3/2022	林鄭月娥公佈新抗疫措施
7/3/2022	政府推出快速檢測陽性呈報平台
5/3/2022	香港新冠疫情持續，死亡個案急增
23/2/2022	政府發表財政預算案，推出超過 1,700 億逆周期措施
22/2/2022	政府宣佈將於三月推行全民強檢
21/2/2022	政府宣佈 2 月 24 日開始實施「疫苗通行證」
18/2/2022	林鄭月娥宣佈引用《緊急情況規例條例》押後特首選舉至 5 月 8 日
15/2/2022	新冠肺炎疫情持續，政府宣佈最新抗疫措施
27/1/2022	政府延長防疫措施至 2 月 17 日，疫苗通行證將於 2 月 24 日推出
14/1/2022	政府延長防疫措施至 2 月 3 日及公佈第五輪防疫抗疫基金詳情
12/1/2022	香港第七屆立法會舉行首次會議
31/12/2021	政府宣佈收緊防疫措施
29/12/2021	7 名立場新聞高層被捕，立場新聞隨即停運
20/12/2021	90 人當選立法會議員

下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [發佈會] 7 月 22 日 (星期五) 下午二時三十分
我們香港人：氣候變化相關議題
- [新聞公報] 7 月 26 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分
兩岸政治人物民望總結
- [新聞公報] 8 月 2 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分
特首及政府民望

補充資料：

「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之「社會現況評價」



香港民研今日公布市民對社會狀況的滿意程度總結。

在三項社會狀況中，市民對經濟狀況的滿意淨值變化最大。其淨值先在 1995 上半年急跌，其後回升，然後在 1998 年上半年再度大幅下滑，至 2003 年下半年一直是三項淨值中最低者。自 2011 上半年起，經濟狀況則長時間為市民滿意淨值最高的範疇。

綜觀近三十年，政治狀況較長時間為市民滿意淨值最低的範疇，並在 2019 下半年達至負 83 個百分點的歷史低位。政治狀況滿意淨值更是自 2008 年起一直處於負淨值水平。

至於民生狀況，其滿意淨值在 1998 至 2003 年上半年間，以及 2012 下半年至 2019 年間長期排在次席。1998 至 2003 年上半年間的滿意淨值排在政治狀況後，較經濟狀況高。2012 下半年至 2019 年間的滿意淨值則排在經濟狀況後，較政治狀況高。

最後，三項社會狀況自 2019 年至今，全部處於負淨值水平。



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Press Release on July 19, 2022

PORI releases the latest appraisal of society's current conditions and its wrap up under “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”

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, ethnic identity, core social indicators, government popularities, handover anniversaries as well as trust and confidence indicators. This week, we are going to release reviews on people's appraisal of society's current conditions. 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 1,001 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in late-June.

Our survey shows that people's net satisfaction rates of the current political, livelihood and economic conditions 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. Using a one-in-three choices method, 48% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems currently, 30% of the respondents were most concerned with economic problems. These two figures have not changed much compared to half a year ago, but the latter has registered a record high since December 2010. Meanwhile, 16% attached their greatest concern to political problems, which has dropped significantly by 10 percentage points compared to 6 months ago, registering a record low since December 2018. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people's concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.34, 7.09 and 5.94 marks respectively. These figures have not changed much compared to half a year ago, but people's concern over livelihood and political problems have registered another record lows since December 2016 and June 2017 respectively.

The effective response rate of the survey is 45.3%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-5% and that of ratings is +/-0.23 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 20-24/6/2022
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	: 45.3%
Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-5% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.23 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

People’s recent appraisals of society’s conditions are summarized as follows (the figures have been released in the press release on July 5):

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

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

Our survey shows that people's latest satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions 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.

The latest survey results on people's level of concern for social problems are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	<u>13-18/12/19</u>	<u>15-18/6/20</u>	<u>18-22/12/20</u>	<u>21-25/6/21</u>	<u>9-14/12/21</u>	<u>20-24/6/22</u>	<u><i>Latest change</i></u>
Sample size	1,046	1,002	620	592	609	548	--
Response rate	61.6%	54.1%	68.7%	49.3%	58.0%	45.3%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Most concerned with livelihood problems	41% ^[5]	44%	53% ^[5]	44% ^[5]	44%	48+/-4%	+5%
Most concerned with economic problems	16%	19%	18%	23% ^[5]	26%	30+/-4%	+4%
Most concerned with political problems	40% ^[5]	35% ^[5]	24% ^[5]	28%	26%	16+/-3%	-10%^[5]
Rating on concern for livelihood problems	7.57	7.84 ^[5]	7.48 ^[5]	7.43 ^[5]	7.40	7.34+/-0.18	-0.06
Rating on concern for economic problems	6.90	7.32 ^[5]	7.18	7.06 ^[5]	7.20	7.09+/-0.18	-0.10
Rating on concern for political problems	7.09 ^[5]	7.24	6.87 ^[5]	6.33 ^[5]	6.16	5.94+/-0.23	-0.21

[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.

The latest survey shows that using a one-in-three choices method, 48% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems currently, 30% of the respondents were most concerned with

economic problems, and 16% attached their greatest concern to political problems. Compared to half a year ago, the first two figures have not changed much, but the percentage of people most concerned with economic problems has registered a record high since December 2010. Meanwhile, the percentage of people most concerned with political problems has dropped significantly by 10 percentage points compared to half a year ago, registering a record low since December 2018. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people’s concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.34, 7.09 and 5.94 marks respectively. These figures have not changed much compared to half a year ago, but people’s concern over livelihood problems has again registered a record low since December 2016, while concern over political problems has again registered a record low since June 2017.

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 9 to 14 December, 2021 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.

22/6/2022	The government asks CLP to submit a preliminary report on the fire at the cable bridge within three days.
21/6/2022	Power outages occur in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Tin Shui Wai.
17/6/2022	Carrie Lam announces a series of anti-pandemic measures.
14/6/2022	The government requires citizens to present a negative RAT test before entering a bar.
13/6/2022	The government announces details of the second batch of Consumption Voucher Scheme.
2/6/2022	The Legislative Council passes the motion on “reforming the civil service system”.
31/5/2022	Carrie Lam says Hong Kong will unlikely relax epidemic control measures in June.
18/5/2022	The government releases the 2022 Pay Trend Survey Report.
17/5/2022	Executive Council endorses the proposals of reorganising government structure.
8/5/2022	John Lee is elected as the sixth Chief Executive of Hong Kong with overwhelming votes.
3/5/2022	Hong Kong further relaxes social distancing measures on May 19.
21/4/2022	Hong Kong starts to relax social distancing measures today.
11/4/2022	The government announces the arrangements for citywide class resumption.
7/4/2022	The government announces the amendment of the new round of Employment Support Scheme.
3/4/2022	The first batch of the new round of electronic consumption vouchers will be distributed on April 7.
2/4/2022	The government announces universal voluntary testing for three days in a row starting from April 8.
31/3/2022	The government will start distributing anti-epidemic service bags to all Hong Kong households from April 2.
30/3/2022	Carrie Lam concedes anti-pandemic measures contributed to brain drain, but vows to defend Hong Kong’s international status.
21/3/2022	The government announces the suspension of the compulsory universal testing scheme.
20/3/2022	The government will advance the implementation of stage three Vaccine Pass.
18/3/2022	The government announces a new round of Employment Support Scheme.
17/3/2022	Carrie Lam says the government will adjust anti-epidemic measures soon.

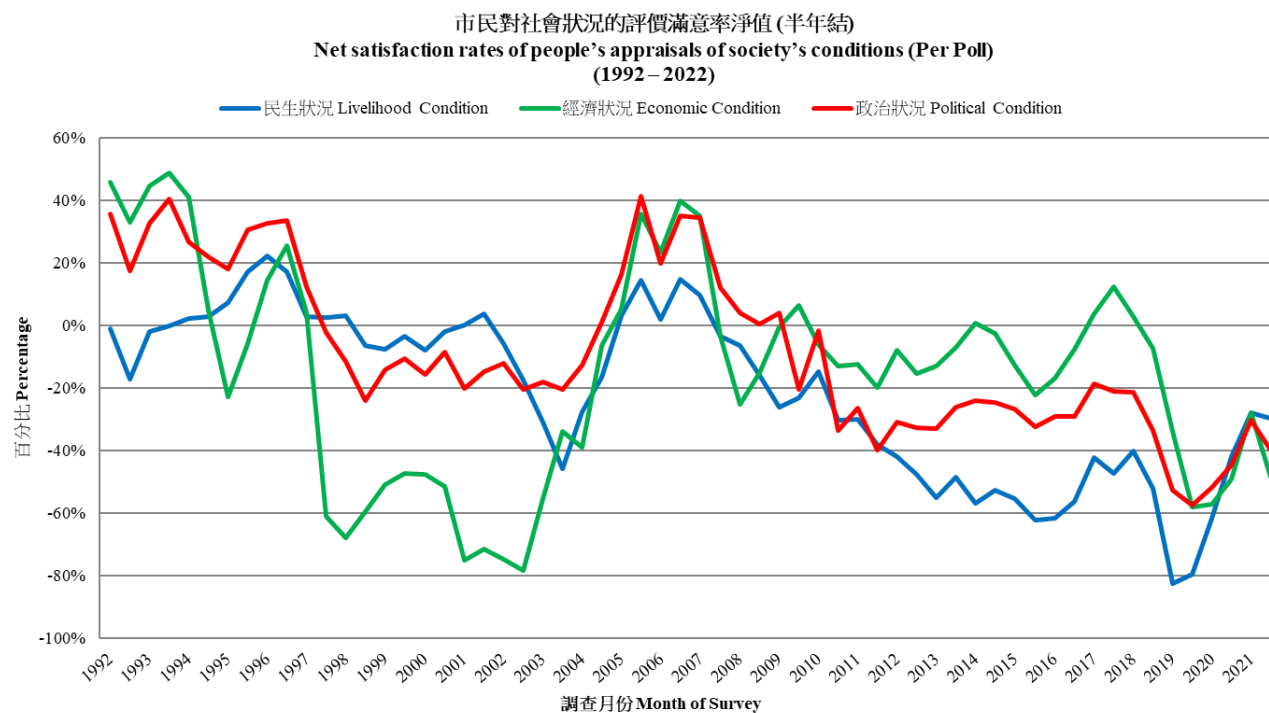
9/3/2022	Carrie Lam announces new measures to fight the epidemic.
7/3/2022	The government launches the “Declaration System for individuals tested positive for COVID-19 using Rapid Antigen Test”.
5/3/2022	Hong Kong’s pandemic situation persists and death toll rises sharply.
23/2/2022	The government delivers the new Budget, and will spend more than HK\$170 billion on counter-cyclical measures.
22/2/2022	The government announces the implementation of compulsory mass testing in March.
21/2/2022	The government announces the implementation of the Vaccine Pass arrangement starting from February 24.
18/2/2022	Carrie Lam announces the postponement of the Chief Executive Election to May 8 by invoking the Emergency Regulations Ordinance.
15/2/2022	As COVID-19 continues to spread, the government announces new anti-epidemic measures.
27/1/2022	The government extends anti-epidemic measures until February 17 and announces the launch of “vaccine pass” on February 24.
14/1/2022	The government extends anti-epidemic measures until February 3 and announces details for the fifth round of the Anti-epidemic Fund.
12/1/2022	The seventh Legislative Council holds its first meeting.
31/12/2021	The government announces the tightening of anti-epidemic measures.
29/12/2021	Stand News closes after seven senior staff members are arrested.
20/12/2021	90 members of the Legislative Council are elected.

Upcoming Press Releases / Press Conferences (Tentative)

- [Press Conference] July 22 (Friday) at 14:30
We Hongkongers: Climate change related issue
- [Press Release] July 26 (Tuesday) at 14:30
Wrap up on popularity of cross-strait political figures
- [Press Release] August 2 (Tuesday) at 14:30
CE & SAR government popularity

Additional Information:

“One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”: Appraisals of Society’s Current Conditions



PORI today releases the wrap up of people’s satisfaction of society’s current conditions.

Of the three social conditions, people’s net satisfaction of the economic condition has fluctuated the most. Its net value dropped sharply in the first half of 1995, then rebounded, then dropped again in the first half of 1998, and remained the lowest among the three net values until the second half of 2003. Yet, starting from the first half of 2011, the economic condition has long been the area with the highest net satisfaction rate.

On a macroscopic view over the past 30 years, political condition has most often been the area with the lowest net satisfaction rate as compared to the other two aspects. Its historical low was registered in the second half of 2019, at negative 83 percentage points. In fact, the net satisfaction rates of political condition have remained negative ever since 2008.

As for people’s appraisal of the livelihood condition, its net satisfaction rate stayed in the middle position from 1998 to the first half of 2003, and also from the second half of 2012 to 2019. For the former period, the political condition ranked first, then livelihood and economic condition the last. As for the latter period, the positions of the economic condition and political condition were swapped while the livelihood condition remained in the middle.

Finally, the net satisfaction rates of all three social conditions have remained negative since 2019.