



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 11 月 29 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放五項核心社會指標及社會現況評價

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。

香港民研在六月初正式啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，已先後發表了官員民望、六四民情、身份認同、核心社會指標、政府民望、回歸周年調查、信任及信心指標、社會現況評價、兩岸政治人物民望、市民對各地人民及政府觀感、自由指標、法治指標、司長民望、新聞傳媒評價以及紀律部隊及駐港解放軍民望的總結，並將會在今年餘下時間和明年上半年繼續總結其他調查系列。另外，由今年七月開始，我們將定期民意調查的次數由每月兩次減至一次，自八月起，定期記招的次數亦縮減至每月兩次，改為投放更多資源進行公民教育工作。我們現已在網站開展了「民研快訊」的欄目，當中包括香港民研的最新消息和問與答，日後會繼續豐富欄目內容，並逐漸增加服務項目。除此之外，我們會在各大社交媒體（包括 Facebook, Instagram 和 Twitter）發放更多圖像訊息，包括圖表和分析，歡迎追蹤。

公報簡要

香港民研於十一月初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，市民對五項核心社會指標的評分由高至低分別是「安定」、「自由」、「法治」、「繁榮」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.91、5.65、5.20、5.09 和 4.99 分。相比三個月前，「法治」和「繁榮」指標均錄得顯著跌幅。

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 3、負 26 及負 40 個百分點，與三個月前比較沒有顯著變化，但政治狀況滿意淨值就創 2007 年 12 月以來新高。以三選一的方式提問，有 47% 被訪市民表示目前最關心民生問題，41% 表示最關心經濟問題，表示最關心政治問題的則佔 10%，當中最關心經濟問題的比率相比半年前顯著上升，並創 2009 年 12 月以來新高；而最關心政治問題的比率則顯著下跌，並創 2011 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 7.56、7.45 及 5.86 分，當中對經濟問題的關心程度顯著上升，並創 2008 年 12 月以來新高。

調查的實效回應比率為 48.9%。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 +/-0.24。

樣本資料

調查日期	: 2-10/11/2022
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 501 個固網及 500 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 48.9%
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 +/-8%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.26
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。

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	4-7/4/22	30/4-6/5/22	31/5-5/6/22	1-9/8/22	2-10/11/22	最新變化
樣本數目	602-615	594-605	599-601	509-514	507-516	--
回應比率	49.8%	41.5%	39.8%	58.6%	48.9%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
安定指標	5.06 ^[3]	5.12	5.15	5.75 ^[3]	5.91 +/- 0.22	+0.15
自由指標	5.34 ^[3]	5.13	5.13	5.43	5.65 +/- 0.25	+0.22
法治指標	5.14 ^[3]	5.03	4.85	5.74 ^[3]	5.20 +/- 0.26	-0.54 ^[3]
繁榮指標	4.93 ^[3]	4.87	5.00	5.52 ^[3]	5.09 +/- 0.20	-0.43 ^[3]
民主指標	4.51 ^[3]	4.27	4.43	4.78	4.99 +/- 0.25	+0.21

[3] 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」、「法治」、「繁榮」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.91、5.65、5.20、5.09 和 4.99 分。相比三個月前，「法治」和「繁榮」指標均錄得顯著跌幅，而「安定」及「民主」指標均創 2019 年 5 月以來新高，「自由」指標則創 2019 年 9 月以來新高。

社會現況評價

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

調查日期	21-25/3/22	19-22/4/22	12-20/5/22	20-24/6/22	1-9/8/22	2-10/11/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,004	1,001	1,003	1,001	509-514	507-513	--
回應比率	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	45.3%	58.6%	48.9%	--
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 ^[4]	16% ^[5]	22% ^[5]	25%	24%	33% ^[5]	38+/-4%	+5%
現時政治狀況不滿率 ^[4]	57%	52% ^[5]	49%	43% ^[5]	39%	41+/-4%	+1%
滿意率淨值	-41%	-30% ^[5]	-24%	-19%	-7% ^[5]	-3+/-8%	+4%
平均量值 ^[4]	2.1	2.3 ^[5]	2.4	2.6 ^[5]	2.8 ^[5]	2.8+/-0.1	--
現時民生狀況滿意率 ^[4]	12%	20% ^[5]	21%	25% ^[5]	26%	26+/-4%	+1%
現時民生狀況不滿率 ^[4]	69%	57% ^[5]	53%	50%	51%	52+/-4%	+1%
滿意率淨值	-57%	-36% ^[5]	-32%	-25% ^[5]	-26%	-26+/-8%	--
平均量值 ^[4]	2.0	2.3 ^[5]	2.4	2.6 ^[5]	2.6	2.5+/-0.1	--
現時經濟狀況滿意率 ^[4]	9% ^[5]	14% ^[5]	15%	21% ^[5]	18%	18+/-3%	+1%
現時經濟狀況不滿率 ^[4]	74% ^[5]	64% ^[5]	61%	52% ^[5]	61% ^[5]	58+/-4%	-3%
滿意率淨值	-64% ^[5]	-50% ^[5]	-47%	-31% ^[5]	-44% ^[5]	-40+/-7%	+4%
平均量值 ^[4]	1.9 ^[5]	2.2 ^[5]	2.3	2.5 ^[5]	2.4 ^[5]	2.4+/-0.1	--

[4] 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。

[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。

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 38%、26% 及 18%，而滿意淨值就分別為負 3、負 26 及負 40 個百分點，三者的平均量值介乎 2.4 至 2.8，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。與三個月前比較，各項數據沒有顯著變化，但政治狀況滿意淨值就創 2007 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	15-18/6/20	18-22/12/20	21-25/6/21	9-14/12/21	20-24/6/22	2-10/11/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,002	620	592	609	548	516	--
回應比率	54.1%	68.7%	49.3%	58.0%	45.3%	48.9%	--
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	44%	53% ^[6]	44% ^[6]	44%	48%	47+/-4%	-1%
最關心經濟問題比率	19%	18%	23% ^[6]	26%	30%	41+/-4%	+11% ^[6]
最關心政治問題比率	35% ^[6]	24% ^[6]	28%	26%	16% ^[6]	10+/-3%	-5% ^[6]
關心民生問題的評分	7.84 ^[6]	7.48 ^[6]	7.43 ^[6]	7.40	7.34	7.56+/-0.18	+0.23
關心經濟問題的評分	7.32 ^[6]	7.18	7.06 ^[6]	7.20	7.09	7.45+/-0.18	+0.35 ^[6]
關心政治問題的評分	7.24	6.87 ^[6]	6.33 ^[6]	6.16	5.94	5.86+/-0.24	-0.09

[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，以三選一的方式提問，有 47% 被訪市民表示目前最關心民生問題，41% 表示最關心經濟問題，表示最關心政治問題的則佔 10%，當中最關心經濟問題的比率相比半年前顯著上升，並創 2009 年 12 月以來新高；而最關心政治問題的比率則顯著下跌，並創 2011 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 7.56、7.45 及 5.86 分，當中對經濟問題的關心程度顯著上升，並創 2008 年 12 月以來新高，而對政治問題的關心程度則再創 2017 年 6 月以來新低。

下次新聞公報／發佈會(暫定)

- [新聞公報] 12 月 6 日（星期二）下午二時三十分
社會幸福指標
- [發佈會] 12 月 9 日（星期五）下午二時三十分
我們香港人系列調查
- [新聞公報] 12 月 13 日（星期二）下午二時三十分
特首、司長及政府民望



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

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

Press Release on November 29, 2022

PORI releases five core social indicators and appraisal of society's current conditions

Special Announcements

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (PORI) was The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP). “PORI” in this release can refer to Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute or its predecessor HKUPOP.

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

Abstract

PORI successfully interviewed 1,001 Hong Kong residents by random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early November.

Our survey shows that people’s ratings on the five core social indicators ranked from the highest to the lowest are “stability”, “freedom”, “rule of law”, “prosperity” and “democracy”. Their scores are 5.91, 5.65, 5.20, 5.09 and 4.99 correspondingly. The ratings of “rule of law” and “prosperity” have decreased significantly compared with three months ago.

As for people’s satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the net satisfaction rates are negative 3, negative 26 and negative 40 percentage points respectively. There is no significant change compared to three months ago, while that of political condition has registered a new record high since December 2007. Using a one-in-three choices method, 47% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems currently, 41% of the respondents were most concerned with economic problems, and 10% attached their greatest concern to political problems. Compared to half a year ago, the percentage of people most concerned with economic problems has increased significantly and registered a new record high since December 2009. Meanwhile, the percentage of people most concerned with political problems has decreased significantly and

registered a new record low since December 2011. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people’s concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.56, 7.45 and 5.86 marks respectively. The rating on concern for economic problems has increased significantly and registered a new record high since December 2008.

The effective response rate of the survey is 48.9%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-0.24 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 2-10/11/2022
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 501 landline and 500 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 48.9%
Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-8% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.26 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.

Core Social Indicators

Herewith the latest figures of the five core social indicators:

Date of survey	<u>4-7/4/22</u>	<u>30/4-6/5/22</u>	<u>31/5-5/6/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>2-10/11/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	602-615	594-605	599-601	509-514	507-516	--
Response rate	49.8%	41.5%	39.8%	58.6%	48.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Degree of stability	5.06 ^[3]	5.12	5.15	5.75 ^[3]	5.91+/-0.22	+0.15
Degree of freedom	5.34 ^[3]	5.13	5.13	5.43	5.65+/-0.25	+0.22
Compliance with the rule of law	5.14 ^[3]	5.03	4.85	5.74 ^[3]	5.20+/-0.26	-0.54^[3]
Degree of prosperity	4.93 ^[3]	4.87	5.00	5.52 ^[3]	5.09+/-0.20	-0.43^[3]
Degree of democracy	4.51 ^[3]	4.27	4.43	4.78	4.99+/-0.25	+0.21

[3] 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”, “rule of law”, “prosperity” and “democracy”. Their scores are 5.91, 5.65, 5.20, 5.09 and 4.99 correspondingly. The ratings of “rule of law” and “prosperity” have decreased significantly compared with three months ago, while those of “stability” and “democracy” have registered record highs since May 2019 and that of “freedom” has registered a new record high since September 2019.

Appraisal of Society’s Current Conditions

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

Date of survey	<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>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>2-10/11/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,004	1,001	1,003	1,001	509-514	507-513	--
Response rate	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	45.3%	58.6%	48.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate ^[4]	16% ^[5]	22% ^[5]	25%	24%	33% ^[5]	38+/-4%	+5%
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[4]	57%	52% ^[5]	49%	43% ^[5]	39%	41+/-4%	+1%
Net satisfaction rate	-41%	-30% ^[5]	-24%	-19%	-7% ^[5]	-3+/-8%	+4%
Mean value ^[4]	2.1	2.3 ^[5]	2.4	2.6 ^[5]	2.8 ^[5]	2.8+/-0.1	--
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate ^[4]	12%	20% ^[5]	21%	25% ^[5]	26%	26+/-4%	+1%
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[4]	69%	57% ^[5]	53%	50%	51%	52+/-4%	+1%
Net satisfaction rate	-57%	-36% ^[5]	-32%	-25% ^[5]	-26%	-26+/-8%	--
Mean value ^[4]	2.0	2.3 ^[5]	2.4	2.6 ^[5]	2.6	2.5+/-0.1	--
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate ^[4]	9% ^[5]	14% ^[5]	15%	21% ^[5]	18%	18+/-3%	+1%
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[4]	74% ^[5]	64% ^[5]	61%	52% ^[5]	61% ^[5]	58+/-4%	-3%
Net satisfaction rate	-64% ^[5]	-50% ^[5]	-47%	-31% ^[5]	-44% ^[5]	-40+/-7%	+4%
Mean value ^[4]	1.9 ^[5]	2.2 ^[5]	2.3	2.5 ^[5]	2.4 ^[5]	2.4+/-0.1	--

[4] 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.

[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.

Our survey shows that people’s latest satisfaction rates with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions are 38%, 26% and 18% respectively, while the net satisfaction rates are negative 3, negative 26 and negative 40 percentage points respectively. The mean scores fall between 2.4 and 2.8, meaning between “quite dissatisfied” and “half-half” in general. There is no significant change for all the figures compared to three months ago, while that of political condition has registered a new record high since December 2007.

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

Date of survey	15-18/6/20	18-22/12/20	21-25/6/21	9-14/12/21	20-24/6/22	2-10/11/22	<i><u>Latest change</u></i>
Sample size	1,002	620	592	609	548	516	--
Response rate	54.1%	68.7%	49.3%	58.0%	45.3%	48.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Most concerned with livelihood problems	44%	53% ^[6]	44% ^[6]	44%	48%	47+/-4%	-1%
Most concerned with economic problems	19%	18%	23% ^[6]	26%	30%	41+/-4%	+11%^[6]
Most concerned with political problems	35% ^[6]	24% ^[6]	28%	26%	16% ^[6]	10+/-3%	-5%^[6]
Rating on concern for livelihood problems	7.84 ^[6]	7.48 ^[6]	7.43 ^[6]	7.40	7.34	7.56+/-0.18	+0.23
Rating on concern for economic problems	7.32 ^[6]	7.18	7.06 ^[6]	7.20	7.09	7.45+/-0.18	+0.35^[6]
Rating on concern for political problems	7.24	6.87 ^[6]	6.33 ^[6]	6.16	5.94	5.86+/-0.24	-0.09

[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.

The latest survey shows that using a one-in-three choices method, 47% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems currently, 41% of the respondents were most concerned with economic problems, and 10% attached their greatest concern to political problems. Compared to half a year ago, the percentage of people most concerned with economic problems has increased significantly and registered a new record high since December 2009. Meanwhile, the percentage of people most concerned with political problems has decreased significantly and registered a new record low since December 2011. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people's concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.56, 7.45 and 5.86 marks respectively. The rating on concern for economic problems has increased significantly and registered a new record high since December 2008, while concern over political problems has again registered a record low since June 2017.

Upcoming Press Releases / Press Conferences (Tentative)

- [Press Release] December 6 (Tuesday) at 14:30
Social wellbeing indicators
- [Press Conference] December 9 (Friday) at 14:30
We Hongkongers survey series
- [Press Release] December 13 (Tuesday) at 14:30
Popularity of CE, Secretaries of Departments and SAR Government