

2023 年 2 月 14 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 財政預算案調查總結

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。

香港民研在去年六月啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，至今已發表了十七個調查系列的歷年數據總結。今個星期，我們再總結財政預算案調查。

另外，由 2022 年下半年開始，我們將定期民意調查和記招的次數大幅縮減，改為集中資源進行公民教育工作。我們已在網站開展了「民研快訊」等新欄目，日後會繼續豐富內容，並逐漸增加服務項目。歡迎到我們的網站查看更多內容，並追蹤我們的 Facebook、Instagram 和 Twitter 帳號，以獲得額外圖表和分析。

調查歷史及進行時間

由 1998 年起，香港民研每年都會在財政司司長發表財政預算案後，即日進行調查，以了解市民的即時評價。除了即時調查外，香港民研於 1998 至 2007 年間，亦會於一至四星期後進行一次跟進調查，了解市民的意見變化。在 2008 年，香港民研增撥資源，將一次跟進調查分拆為兩次，首輪跟進調查緊貼即時調查的翌日開始進行並於數日內完成，次輪跟進調查則再相隔二至四星期後進行，以取得更深入的數據。及至 2021 年，香港民研因資源所限，決定不再進行財政預算案跟進調查，但即時調查一直保留至今，即由 1998 年開始連續進行了二十五年。今年的即時調查仍會繼續進行，調查方法容後公佈。

調查模式及抽樣方法

於 1998 至 2017 年間，香港民研均透過全港性的隨機抽樣固網電話進行訪問。2018 年起，即時調查開始使用不同調查模式及抽樣方法，當中包括在隨機抽樣架加入手提電話號碼進行訪問，及以電郵邀請「香港民研意見群組」中的「香港市民代表組群」成員參與網上調查。2020 年起，我們再加入電話訪問「香港市民代表組群」成員。跟進調查方面，則一直維持以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式進行調查，唯一改變是由 2018 年起開始加入手機樣本，以增加調查的代表性。

問卷設計

財政預算案調查的核心問題是市民對財政預算案的滿意程度，當中採用五等量尺的提問方式於每年的即時及跟進調查均有採用，而以 0 至 100 分量度市民滿意程度的問題，則於 2008 年才開始加入問卷。另外，由 2001 年起，即時調查加入財政司司長評分問題，以探討預算案對

財政司司長民望的即時影響，及至 2005 年再加入財政司司長支持率的問題。至於跟進調查，亦於 2001 至 2005 年期間加入過財政司司長民望問題。

除了長期追蹤財政預算案滿意度和財政司司長民望，即時及跟進調查亦有問到市民是否滿意政府的理財策略、香港的稅制是否公平、以及財富分配是否合理。關於理財策略的問題由一開始已經存在，而後兩條則於 2002 年才加入問卷。直至 2008 年，即時調查不再包括此三條問題，改為只出現於跟進調查的問卷。

此外，調查也包括因應該年度預算案的特定內容和當時的討論焦點而特別設計的題目。如欲了解更多有關歷年問卷設計及題目詳情，可到以下香港民研的網站：

<https://hkupop.pori.hk/chinese/features/budget/index.html>。

加權方法

為使樣本更貼近香港真實人口特徵，香港民研由千禧年後不久開始為數據進行加權，並多年來一直改進加權方法。一開始，香港民研加權時會考慮年齡及性別分佈，2014 年起加入教育程度，2018 年起再加入經濟活動身分。另外，在 2018 年新加入手機樣本後，我們曾經將手機及追蹤樣本按照固網樣本中民情指數的基礎數據進行加權調整。2020 年起，即時調查則開始同時按照不同抽樣架的預設比例進行調整。

歷年即時調查的財政預算案滿意淨值

以下是市民歷年來在即時調查之中，對財政預算案的滿意程度及評分：

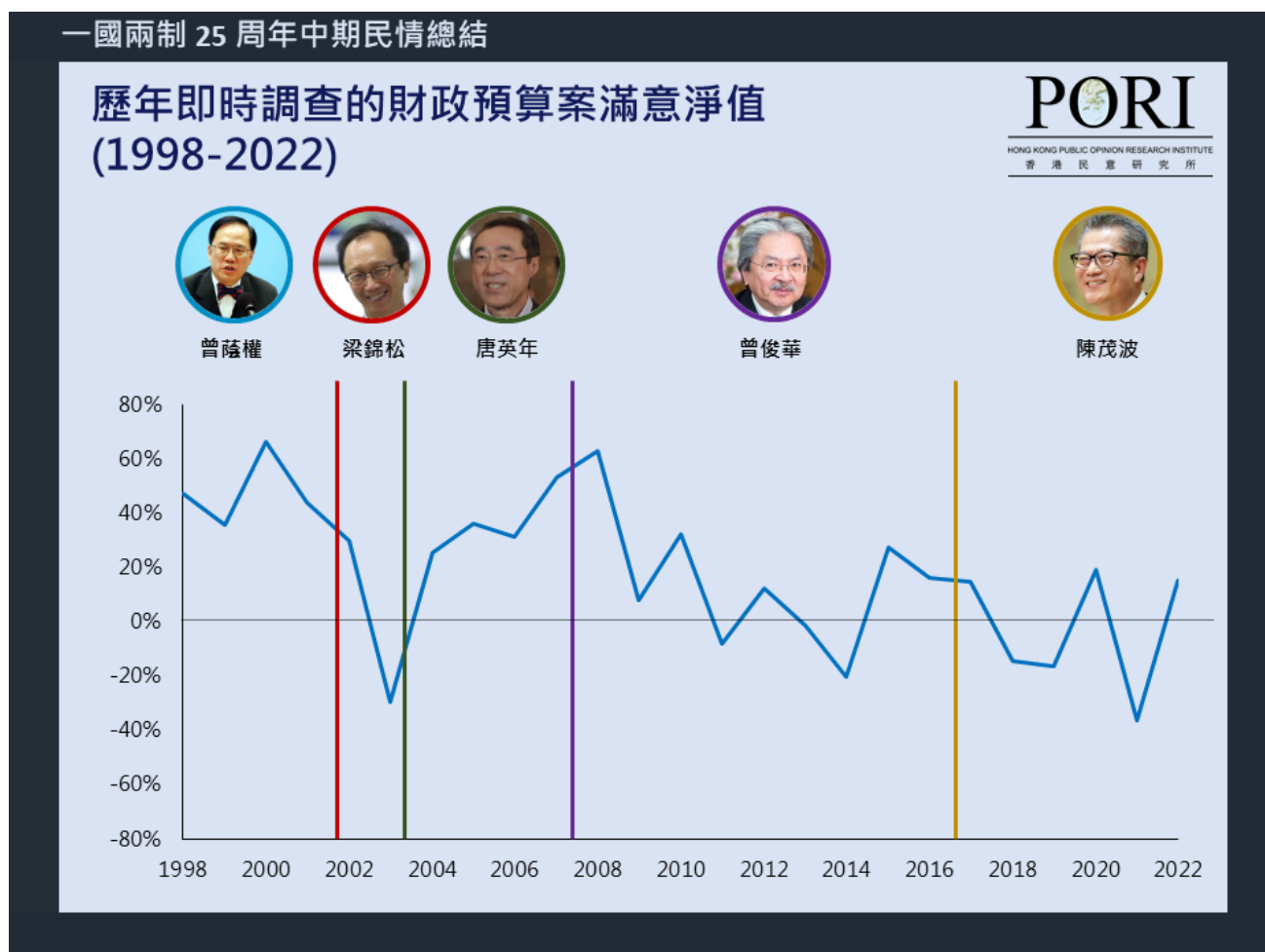
調查日期	樣本數目 ^[1]	對預算案的評價					
		滿意率 ^[2]	一半半 ^[2]	不滿率 ^[2]	滿意率淨值	平均量值 ^[2]	預算案評分
23/2/22	819	42% ^[3]	24% ^[3]	27% ^[3]	15% ^[3]	3.1 ^[3]	51.8 ^[3]
24/2/21	731	20% ^[3]	18% ^[3]	56% ^[3]	-36% ^[3]	2.2 ^[3]	36.4 ^[3]
26/2/20	991	46% ^[3]	23%	27% ^[3]	19% ^[3]	3.2 ^[3]	54.1 ^[3]
27/2/19	561	23%	26%	39%	-16%	2.7	47.1
28/2/18	551	26% ^[3]	28%	41% ^[3]	-14% ^[3]	2.7 ^[3]	48.2 ^[3]
22/2/17	502	33%	30%	18%	15%	3.2	55.7
24/2/16	500	36% ^[3]	31%	20%	17% ^[3]	3.2	57.2 ^[3]
25/2/15	529	45% ^[3]	28%	18% ^[3]	28% ^[3]	3.3 ^[3]	60.2 ^[3]
26/2/14	695	24% ^[3]	26% ^[3]	45% ^[3]	-20% ^[3]	2.7 ^[3]	49.8 ^[3]
27/2/13	813	30% ^[3]	37% ^[3]	31% ^[3]	-1% ^[3]	2.9 ^[3]	53.6 ^[3]
1/2/12	826	38% ^[3]	33%	26% ^[3]	12% ^[3]	3.1 ^[3]	57.0 ^[3]
23/2/11	911	27% ^[3]	34%	35% ^[3]	-8% ^[3]	2.8 ^[3]	51.5 ^[3]
24/2/10	724	47% ^[3]	35% ^[3]	14% ^[3]	32% ^[3]	3.4 ^[3]	60.8 ^[3]
25/2/09	669	30% ^[3]	43% ^[3]	22% ^[3]	8% ^[3]	3.1 ^[3]	54.8 ^[3]
27/2/08	811	68% ^[3]	21% ^[3]	5% ^[3]	63% ^[3]	3.8 ^[3]	70.6
28/2/07	673	62% ^[3]	25%	9% ^[3]	53% ^[3]	3.6 ^[3]	--
22/2/06	577	50%	26%	19% ^[3]	31%	3.3	--
16/3/05	544	47% ^[3]	29%	11%	36% ^[3]	3.4	--
10/3/04	395	37% ^[3]	33% ^[3]	12% ^[3]	25% ^[3]	3.3 ^[3]	--
5/3/03	495	20% ^[3]	23%	50% ^[3]	-30% ^[3]	2.5 ^[3]	--

調查日期	樣本數目 ^[1]	對預算案的評價					
		滿意率 ^[2]	一半半 ^[2]	不滿率 ^[2]	滿意率淨值	平均量值 ^[2]	預算案評分
6/3/02	539	47% ^[3]	23%	17%	30% ^[3]	3.3 ^[3]	--
7-8/3/01	263	57% ^[3]	25% ^[3]	13% ^[3]	44% ^[3]	3.5 ^[3]	--
8/3/00	643	70% ^[3]	12% ^[3]	4% ^[3]	66% ^[3]	3.9 ^[3]	--
3/3/99	598	46% ^[3]	27% ^[3]	10% ^[3]	36% ^[3]	3.4 ^[3]	--
18/2/98	638	55%	20%	7%	47%	3.6	--

[1] 已撇除未聞／不知道財政預算案內容而沒有作答的被訪者。香港民研在 2020 年 3 月前在各次定期調查彙報的次樣本數目為加權數字，2020 年 3 月開始則以原始數字彙報。

[2] 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。

[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。



歷年財政預算案即時調查發現，市民最滿意的是曾蔭權於 2000 年發表的財政預算案，滿意淨值高達正 66 個百分點。而市民最不滿的是陳茂波於 2021 年發表的財政預算案，滿意淨值低至負 37 個百分點。

由 1998 年至 2010 年，除 2003 年之外，市民對財政預算案的滿意率淨長期維持正值；2010 年後，數字大多徘徊在正 20 個百分點與負 20 個百分點之間，反映市民近年對財政預算的滿意程度不及回歸初期。

香港民研將一連數日於各個社交平台發表更多關於財政預算案的圖表和分析，以總結過去 25 年的數據。歡迎追蹤我們的 Facebook、Instagram 和 Twitter 帳號。

下次新聞公報／發佈會(暫定)

- [新聞公報] 2 月 21 日（星期二）下午三時
社會現況評價
- [發佈會] 2 月 24 日（星期五）下午三時
財政預算案即時調查結果

附錄：歷年調查方法總表

		調查模式及抽樣方法				問卷設計						
						財政預算案滿意程度		財政司司長民望		其他常設問題		
年份	調查種類	固網電話	手提電話	意見群組(網上)	意見群組(電話)	五等量尺	評分(0-100)	評分(0-100)	假設投票	理財策略	稅制	財富分配
1998-2000	即時調查	✓				✓				✓		
	跟進調查	✓				✓				✓		
2001	即時調查	✓				✓		✓		✓		
	跟進調查	✓				✓		✓		✓		
2002	即時調查	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
	跟進調查	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
2003	即時調查	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
	跟進調查	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2004	即時調查	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
	跟進調查	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
2005	即時調查	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	跟進調查	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
2006-2007	即時調查	✓				✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	跟進調查	✓				✓		✓		✓	✓	✓
2008-2017	即時調查	✓				✓	✓	✓	✓			
	首輪跟進調查	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
	次輪跟進調查	✓				✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
2018-2019	即時調查	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓			
	首輪跟進調查	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
	次輪跟進調查	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
2020	即時調查	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
	首輪跟進調查	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
	次輪跟進調查	✓	✓			✓	✓			✓	✓	✓
2021	即時調查	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				
2022	即時調查	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓				



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Press Release on February 14, 2023

HKPORI wraps up Budget surveys under “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”

Special Announcements

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

HKPORI launched the “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review” in June last year. Seventeen survey wrap up series have been released since then. This week, we are going to wrap up our Budget surveys.

Meanwhile, starting from the second half of 2022, we have greatly reduced the frequency of our tracking polls and press conferences to channel our resources into civic education work. We have already launched some new columns, such as “PORI Express”, in our website and will continue to enrich their content, then add more services. Please visit our website for more contents and follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter to see extra charts and analyses.

History of Survey Series and Timing

Since 1998, HKPORI has been conducting instant surveys annually right after the Financial Secretary delivered the Budget Speech to gauge people’s instant reaction. Apart from these instant surveys, from 1998 to 2007, we also conducted one follow-up survey each year about one to four weeks later to see if people’s opinions have changed. In 2008, we committed more resources and split the follow-up survey into two. The first follow-up survey would be conducted within a few days after the instant survey was completed, while the second follow-up survey would be conducted about two to four weeks later, so as to collect more in-depth data. Since 2021, due to resource constraints, we stopped conducting follow-up surveys for the Budget, but kept the instant survey. In other words, this instant survey series has been conducted continuously for 25 years since 1998. We will continue to run an instant survey this year. The research design will be announced later.

Data Collection and Sampling Method

From 1998 to 2017, all cases were collected by territory-wide random landline telephone surveys. Since 2018, we started adopting different data collection modes and sampling methods in our instant surveys, which included adding mobile numbers into the random survey sampling frame, and sending emails to invite members of the “Hong Kong People Representative Panel” within our “HKPOP Panel” to take part in the survey online. Since 2020, we started interviewing members of the “Hong Kong People Representative Panel” by phone too. As for the follow-up surveys, we had been using random telephone interviews to collect the data all along. The only change was that we added the mobile sample since 2018 to increase the representativeness of the survey data.

Questionnaire Design

The core questions of our Budget survey are those on people's level of satisfaction with the Budget. The one using a 5-point scale has been used in all our instant and follow-up surveys, while the one asking people to provide a satisfaction rating from 0 to 100 was only added to the questionnaire in 2008. In addition, the rating question for the Financial Secretary has been included in our instant surveys since 2001 to measure the instant effect of the Budget on his popularity, while the question on approval or disapproval of the Financial Secretary was added since 2005. Meanwhile, from 2001 to 2005, such questions on the Financial Secretaries were also added to our follow-up surveys for a few years.

Apart from tracking people's satisfaction towards Budget and the popularity of Financial Secretaries, our instant and follow-up surveys also tracked people's satisfaction with the government's strategy in monetary arrangement, whether they thought the tax system in Hong Kong was fair, as well as whether the distribution of wealth in Hong Kong was reasonable. The question on strategy in monetary arrangement was there from the very start, while the latter two were only added since 2002. However, since 2008, our instant surveys no longer included these three questions, and they were only asked in follow-up surveys.

In addition, our surveys also included other ad hoc questions specifically designed based on the contents and the focus of discussion that year. For more details of our questionnaire design and specific questions over the years, please visit the HKPORI website at:

<https://hkpopop.pori.hk/english/features/budget/index.html>.

Weighting Method

To ensure the demographic profiles of our samples are representative of the Hong Kong population, we started weighting our data soon after 2000 and have been modifying the weighting method since then. At the beginning, we only weighted our data by gender-age distributions. Since 2014, we added educational attainment into our weighting formula, and then the economic activity status since 2018. Moreover, during the period of transition in 2018 when we introduced the mobile samples, we also weighted the mobile sample and the panel sample according to the basic Public Sentiment Index (PSI) figures collected in our landline sample. Since 2020, we started adjusting the data according to pre-set ratios of different sampling frames as well for instant surveys.

People's Net Satisfaction Rate of Budget in Instant Surveys Over the Years

People's satisfaction figures and ratings with the Budget in instant surveys over the years are summarized below:

Date of survey	Sample size ^[1]	Appraisal of Budget					
		Satisfaction rate ^[2]	Half-half ^[2]	Dissatisfaction rate ^[2]	Net satisfaction rate	Mean value ^[2]	Rating of Budget
23/2/22	819	42% ^[3]	24% ^[3]	27% ^[3]	15% ^[3]	3.1 ^[3]	51.8 ^[3]
24/2/21	731	20% ^[3]	18% ^[3]	56% ^[3]	-36% ^[3]	2.2 ^[3]	36.4 ^[3]
26/2/20	991	46% ^[3]	23%	27% ^[3]	19% ^[3]	3.2 ^[3]	54.1 ^[3]
27/2/19	561	23%	26%	39%	-16%	2.7	47.1
28/2/18	551	26% ^[3]	28%	41% ^[3]	-14% ^[3]	2.7 ^[3]	48.2 ^[3]
22/2/17	502	33%	30%	18%	15%	3.2	55.7
24/2/16	500	36% ^[3]	31%	20%	17% ^[3]	3.2	57.2 ^[3]
25/2/15	529	45% ^[3]	28%	18% ^[3]	28% ^[3]	3.3 ^[3]	60.2 ^[3]
26/2/14	695	24% ^[3]	26% ^[3]	45% ^[3]	-20% ^[3]	2.7 ^[3]	49.8 ^[3]
27/2/13	813	30% ^[3]	37% ^[3]	31% ^[3]	-1% ^[3]	2.9 ^[3]	53.6 ^[3]
1/2/12	826	38% ^[3]	33%	26% ^[3]	12% ^[3]	3.1 ^[3]	57.0 ^[3]

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28/2/07	673	62% ^[3]	25%	9% ^[3]	53% ^[3]	3.6 ^[3]	--
22/2/06	577	50%	26%	19% ^[3]	31%	3.3	--
16/3/05	544	47% ^[3]	29%	11%	36% ^[3]	3.4	--
10/3/04	395	37% ^[3]	33% ^[3]	12% ^[3]	25% ^[3]	3.3 ^[3]	--
5/3/03	495	20% ^[3]	23%	50% ^[3]	-30% ^[3]	2.5 ^[3]	--
6/3/02	539	47% ^[3]	23%	17%	30% ^[3]	3.3 ^[3]	--
7-8/3/01	263	57% ^[3]	25% ^[3]	13% ^[3]	44% ^[3]	3.5 ^[3]	--
8/3/00	643	70% ^[3]	12% ^[3]	4% ^[3]	66% ^[3]	3.9 ^[3]	--
3/3/99	598	46% ^[3]	27% ^[3]	10% ^[3]	36% ^[3]	3.4 ^[3]	--
18/2/98	638	55%	20%	7%	47%	3.6	--

[1] Respondents who did not answer this question because they had not heard of / did not have any knowledge of the Budget have been excluded. Before March 2020, HKPORI reported weighted sub-sample size in all our tracking survey reports. Starting from March 2020, we report raw sub-sample size instead.

[2] 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.

[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.

One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review

People's net satisfaction of Budget in instant surveys over the years (1998-2022)

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Donald Tsang



Antony Leung



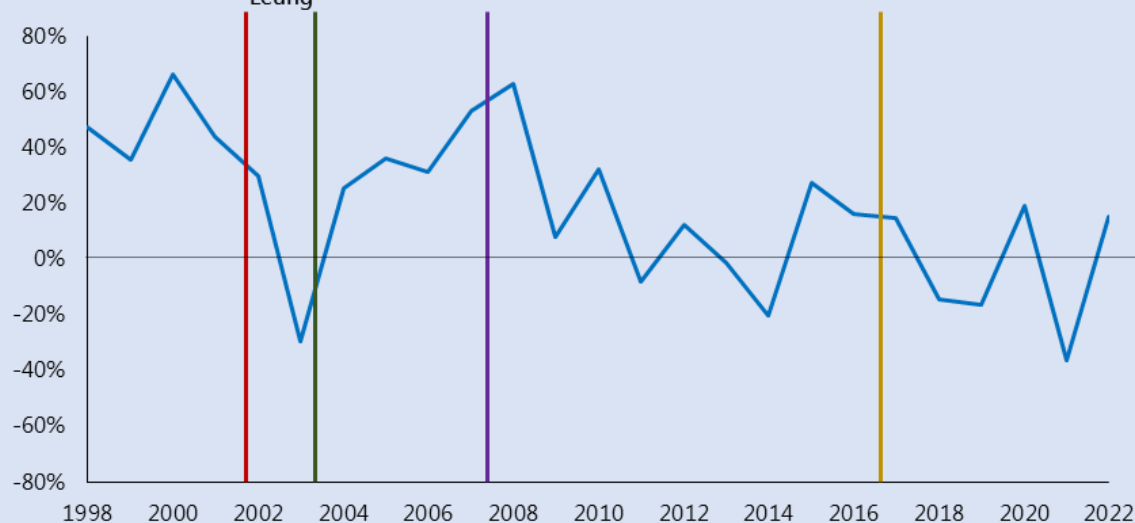
Henry Tang



John Tsang



Paul Chan



Our Budget instant surveys showed that, over the years, people were most satisfied with Donald Tsang's 2000 Budget, with a net satisfaction rate as high as positive 66 percentage points. On the other hand, people were most dissatisfied with Paul Chan's 2021 Budget, with a net satisfaction rate as low as negative 37 percentage points.

Between 1998 and 2010, people's satisfaction rates remained positive with 2003 being the only exception. After 2010, the figures hovered between positive 20 percentage points and negative 20 percentage points, indicating people have become less satisfied with the Budgets in recent years than in the early years after the handover.

Over the next couple days, as a wrap up of our data collected over the past 25 years, HKPORI will publish more infographics and analyses on the Budget surveys via various social media platforms. Please follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter.

Upcoming Press Release / Press Conference (Tentative)

- [Press Release] February 21 (Tuesday) at 15:00
Appraisal of society's current conditions
- [Press Conference] February 24 (Friday) at 15:00
Results of Budget instant survey

Appendix: Summary Table of Survey Method Over the Years

		Data collection and sampling method				Questionnaire design						
						Satisfaction with Budget		Popularity of FS		Other regular questions		
Year	Type of survey	Landline telephone	Mobile telephone	Panel (online)	Panel (telephone)	5-point scale	Rating (0-100)	Rating (0-100)	Hypothetical voting	Strategy in monetary arrangement	Tax system	Distribution of wealth
1998-2000	Instant Follow-up	✓ ✓				✓ ✓				✓ ✓		
2001	Instant Follow-up	✓ ✓				✓ ✓		✓ ✓		✓ ✓		
2002	Instant Follow-up	✓ ✓				✓ ✓		✓ ✓		✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
2003	Instant Follow-up	✓ ✓				✓ ✓		✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
2004	Instant Follow-up	✓ ✓				✓ ✓		✓ ✓		✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
2005	Instant Follow-up	✓ ✓				✓ ✓		✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
2006-2007	Instant Follow-up	✓ ✓				✓ ✓		✓ ✓	✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓	✓ ✓
2008-2017	Instant 1st follow-up 2nd follow-up	✓ ✓ ✓				✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
2018-2019	Instant 1st follow-up 2nd follow-up	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓		✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
2020	Instant 1st follow-up 2nd follow-up	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓
2021	Instant	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			
2022	Instant	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓			