PORI

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2023 年 4 月 26 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放特首及政府民望、市民對政府政策範疇評價、
以及「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之
「政府民望與生活快樂程度的關係」

背景說明

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 22 次歷年數據總結，今次是第 23 次，餘下最後 2 次總結，將於本年六月底前完成。此外，由 2022 年下半年開始，我們已經把定期民意調查和記招的次數大幅減少，改為集中資源進行公民教育工作。

我們已在網站開展了「主席的話」、「民研快訊：問與答」、「民研快訊：最新消息」等多個欄目，作為公民教育的公開材料，我們會繼續豐富內容，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。

公報簡要

香港民研於四月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,005 名香港居民。

調查顯示，特首李家超的最新評分為 54.3 分，有 13%受訪者給予 0 分，民望淨值為正 8 個百分點。政府民望方面，特區政府的滿意率淨值為正 12 個百分點。上述數字與一個月前比較沒有顯著變化。

特區政府五項具體政策範疇之中，處理與中央政府關係表現最佳，最新滿意淨值為正 32 個百分點，其次為改善民生，滿意淨值錄得正 12 個百分點，而維持經濟繁榮、維護人權自由和推行民主步伐的滿意淨值則分別為正 8、正 5 及負 14 個百分點。相比六個月前，改善民生和維持經濟繁榮的滿意率淨值均錄得十分顯著的升幅，並分別創 2008 年 3 月及 2018 年 12 月以來新高。另外，處理與中央政府關係及維護人權自由的滿意淨值亦分別創 2010 年 12 月及 2012 年 3 月以來新高。只有推行民主步伐的滿意淨值於過去半年錄得跌幅。

調查的實效回應比率為 59.4%。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+/-8%，評分誤差不超過+/-2.0。

另外，香港民研整合了過往二十多年的數據，深入分析市民對特區政府表現的滿意程度與生活快樂程度的關係。結果顯示，滿意政府表現者的生活快樂程度一直高於不滿意政府者。另外，市民生活快樂程度和對政府表現滿意程度在所有年份的相關係數和迴歸係數均為正數，反映兩

者有正向關係，市民對兩者的評價傾向同時上升或下跌。在有重大社會事件發生的時期，市民的快樂程度似乎會與政府評價出現較大程度掛鈎。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	4-12/4/2023
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]	:	1,005 (包括 498 個固網及 507 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	:	59.4%
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+/-2.0
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。

特首及政府民望

以下是特首李家超的最新民望數字：

調查日期	2-10/11/22	5-9/12/22	9-18/1/23	1-9/2/23	6-20/3/23	4-12/4/23	最新變化
樣本數目	1,001	1,004	1,000	1,017	1,026	1,005	--
回應比率	48.9%	60.2%	52.0%	58.0%	42.8%	59.4%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
特首評分	53.0	52.4	57.0[3]	59.2	54.3[3]	54.3+/-2.0	+0.1
特首支持率	46%	45%	50%[3]	52%	48%[3]	48+/-3%	--
特首反對率	39%	40%	37%	33%	41%[3]	40+/-3%	-1%
支持率淨值	7%	6%	13%	19%	7%[3]	8+/-6%	+1%

[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，並不等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。

以下是特區政府的最新民望數字：

調查日期	2-10/11/22	5-9/12/22	9-18/1/23	1-9/2/23	6-20/3/23	*4-12/4/23*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	503	511	505	521	526	*515*	*--*
回應比率	48.9%	60.2%	52.0%	58.0%	42.8%	*59.4%*	*--*
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[4]	40%	42%	46%	49%	42%[5]	*47+/-4%*	*+5%*
特區政府表現不滿率[4]	39%	39%	34%	28%[5]	39%[5]	*35+/-4%*	*-4%*
滿意率淨值	1%	3%	12%	20%	3%[5]	*12+/-8%*	*+9%*
平均量值[4]	2.9	2.9	3.1[5]	3.2	2.9[5]	*3.0+/-0.1*	*+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，並不等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，特首李家超的最新評分為 54.3 分，有 13%受訪者給予 0 分。其支持率為 48%，反對率為 40%，民望淨值為正 8 個百分點。其評分及民望淨值相比一個月前均沒有顯著變化。

政府民望方面，特區政府的最新滿意率為 47%，不滿率為 35%，滿意率淨值為正 12 個百分點。而平均量值為 3.0 分，即整體上接近「一半半」，數字相比一個月前同樣沒有顯著變化。

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，按滿意率淨值由高至低排列：

調查日期	19-22/4/21	15-18/11/21	19-22/4/22	10-19/10/22	*4-12/4/23*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	597-606	590-623	590-608	517-521	*509-516*	*--*
回應比率	54.5%	53.7%	47.6%	61.5%	*59.4%*	*--*
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[6]	31%	39%[7]	35%	51%[7]	*56+/-4%*	*+5%*
處理與中央政府關係：不滿率[6]	44%	38%	34%	22%[7]	*25+/-4%*	*+3%*
滿意率淨值	-13%	1%[7]	1%	29%[7]	*32+/-8%*	*+2%*
平均量值[6]	2.6	2.9[7]	2.9	3.3[7]	*3.4+/-0.1*	*--*
改善民生表現：滿意率[6]	16%	26%[7]	23%	36%[7]	*45+/-4%*	*+9%[7]*
改善民生表現：不滿率[6]	62%	55%[7]	54%	40%[7]	*33+/-4%*	*-7%[7]*
滿意率淨值	-46%	-28%[7]	-31%	-3%[7]	*12+/-8%*	*+16%[7]*
平均量值[6]	2.2	2.4[7]	2.4	2.9[7]	*3.0+/-0.1*	*+0.2[7]*
維持經濟繁榮表現：滿意率[6]	19%	31%[7]	25%[7]	30%	*43+/-4%*	*+13%[7]*
維持經濟繁榮表現：不滿率[6]	57%	47%[7]	55%[7]	49%	*35+/-4%*	*-14%[7]*
滿意率淨值	-37%	-16%[7]	-30%[7]	-20%[7]	*8+/-8%*	*+27%[7]*
平均量值[6]	2.3	2.7[7]	2.4[7]	2.6[7]	*3.0+/-0.1*	*+0.4[7]*
維護人權自由表現：滿意率[6]	29%	37%[7]	32%	40%[7]	*44+/-4%*	*+4%*
維護人權自由表現：不滿率[6]	54%	46%[7]	45%	36%[7]	*39+/-4%*	*+3%*
滿意率淨值	-25%	-9%[7]	-12%	4%[7]	*5+/-8%*	*+1%*
平均量值[6]	2.4	2.7[7]	2.6	2.9[7]	*2.9+/-0.1*	*--*

調查日期	19-22/4/21	15-18/11/21	19-22/4/22	10-19/10/22	*4-12/4/23*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	597-606	590-623	590-608	517-521	*509-516*	*--*
回應比率	54.5%	53.7%	47.6%	61.5%	*59.4%*	*--*
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	*結果及誤差*	*--*
推行民主步伐：滿意率[6]	21%	26%[7]	24%	31%[7]	*32+/-4%*	*+1%*
推行民主步伐：不滿率[6]	59%	55%	50%	37%[7]	*45+/-4%*	*+8%[7]*
滿意率淨值	-38%	-30%	-26%	-6%[7]	*-14+/-8%*	*-8%*
平均量值[6]	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8[7]	*2.6+/-0.1*	*-0.1*

[6] 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。

[7] 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，並不等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，處理與中央政府關係表現最佳，最新滿意淨值為正 32 個百分點，其次為改善民生，滿意淨值錄得正 12 個百分點，而維持經濟繁榮、維護人權自由和推行民主步伐的滿意淨值則分別為正 8、正 5 及負 14 個百分點。

處理與中央政府關係表現的平均量值為 3.4 分，即整體上介乎「一半半」及「幾滿意」之間；推行民主步伐表現的平均量值為 2.6 分，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間；而餘下三項政策範疇的平均量值介乎 2.9 至 3.0 分，即整體上接近「一半半」。

相比六個月前，改善民生和維持經濟繁榮的滿意率淨值均錄得十分顯著升幅，並分別創 2008 年 3 月及 2018 年 12 月以來新高。另外，處理與中央政府關係及維護人權自由的滿意淨值亦分別創 2010 年 12 月及 2012 年 3 月以來新高。只有推行民主步伐的滿意淨值於過去半年錄得跌幅。

政府民望與生活快樂程度的關係

香港民研在過去每年的年終回顧及前瞻調查中，會問及市民於過去一年生活的快樂程度。另外，我們亦有每月訪問市民對政府表現的滿意程度。下圖是 1997 年以來市民的生活快樂程度淨值，以及在相關年度中市民對政府表現的平均滿意淨值：
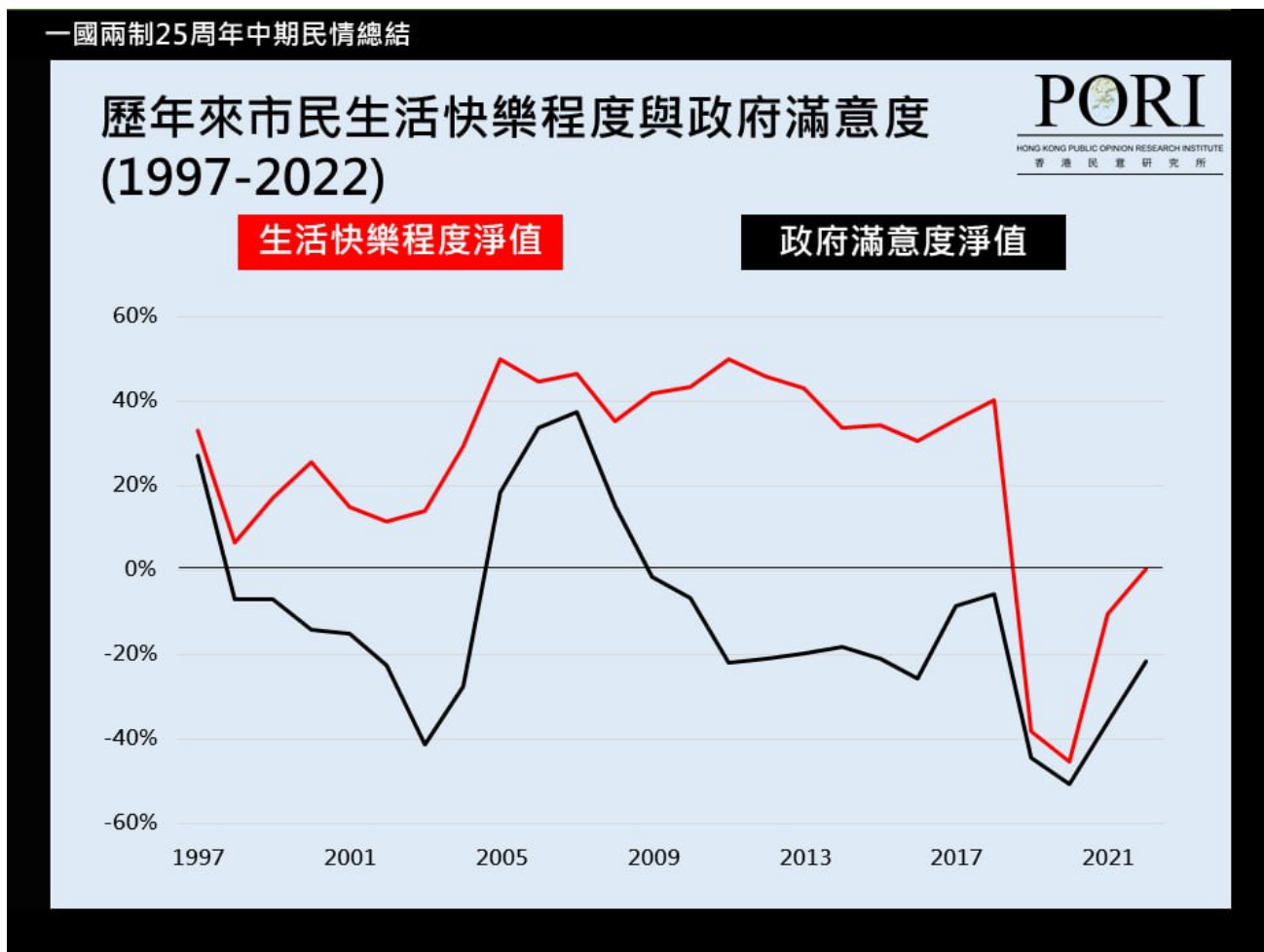
圖中可見，市民的生活快樂程度大約可分為三個階段：由 1997 至 2004 年，快樂淨值維持在正數但較低水平；2005 至 2018 年間亦相對平穩並維持在較高水平的正數；直至 2019 年急跌至負數，再於 2020 年後逐漸回升。

政府滿意度則起伏較大：董建華政府民望由 1997 年上任開始逐步下跌；曾蔭權政府呈同樣模式，2005 年上任後民望較高，其後逐步下跌；梁振英政府自 2012 年上任以來便一直維持負數，至卸任仍未見起色；林鄭月娥政府 2017 年上任時，政府民望有所改善，唯仍然維持在負數水平。其後，政府民望於 2019 年大跌，再於 2020 年後逐漸回升。

由 2001 年起，我們每年的年終回顧及前瞻調查通常會同時包括上述兩條問題，因此可以進一步進行交叉分析 (cross-tabulation analysis)，下圖為相關結果：
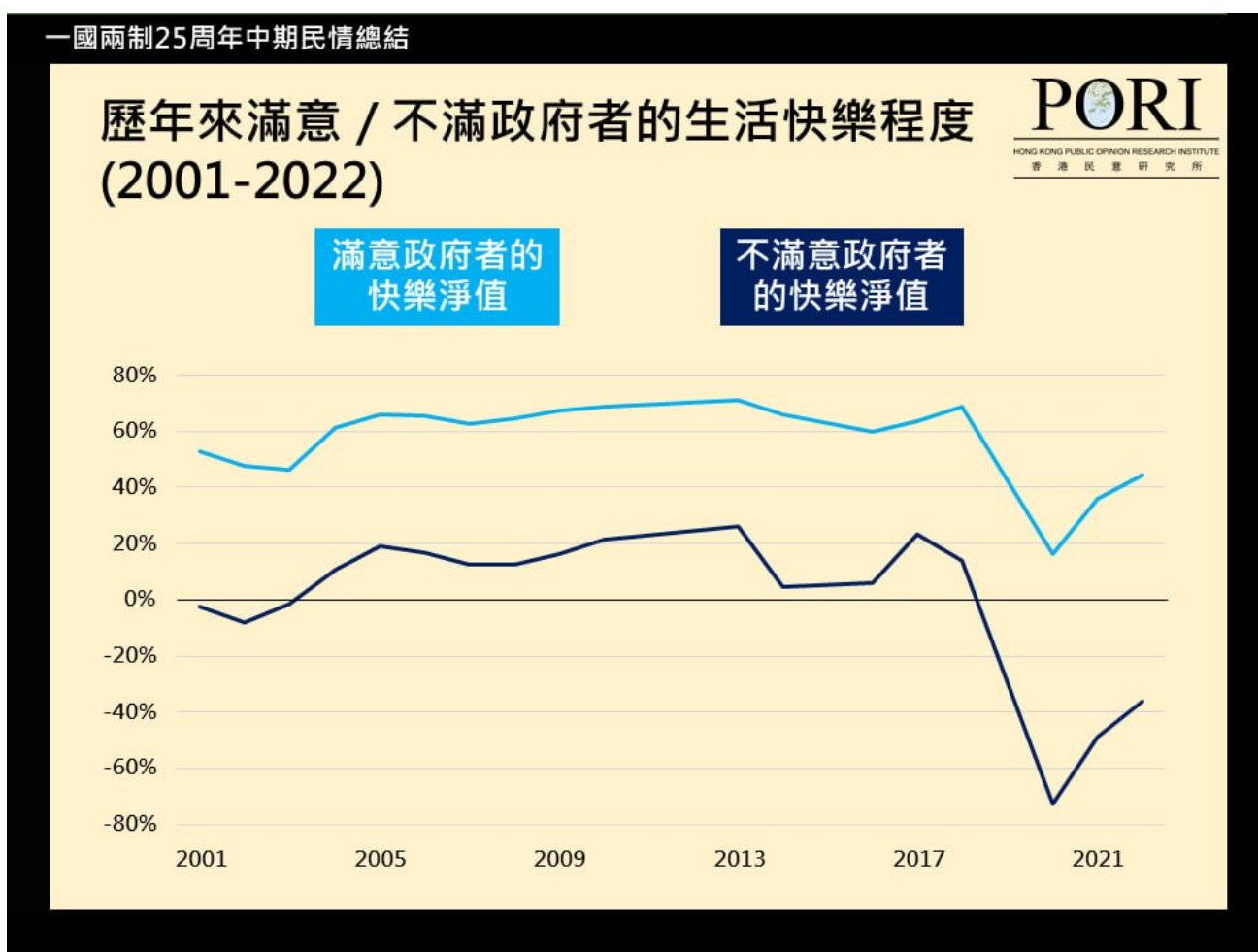
結果顯示，滿意政府表現者的生活快樂程度一直高於不滿意政府者。兩者的快樂淨值直至 2018 年均相對平穩，當中滿意政府者的快樂淨值大部分時間處於正 60 個百分點以上，即使是不滿意政府者，大部分時間快樂淨值仍能維持正數。唯兩者於 2019 年後均急劇下跌，數字雖於 2020 年後逐漸回升，但仍未回到較早前水平。此時滿意及不滿政府者之間的快樂程度差距亦已較之前擴大。

為更深入了解兩個變項的關係，我們再進行了相關分析 (correlation analysis) 以及簡單線性迴歸分析 (simple linear regression analysis)。

相關分析得出的相關係數 (correlation coefficient) 反映兩個變數的關連程度，數值介乎負 1 至正 1 之間。如為正數，意味著其中一個變數上升時，另一變數一般亦會上升，反之亦然；若為負數，則意味著其中一個變數上升時，另一變數一般會下跌。絕對數值愈大，反映兩項變數的關係愈大愈明確；愈接近零，則表示兩項變數間的變化關係愈不明確。

簡單線性迴歸分析研究兩個變數之間的線性關係。如得出的迴歸係數 (regression coefficient) 為正數，意味著自變項 (independent variable) 上升時，應變項 (dependent variable) 一般亦會上升；若為負數，則意味著自變項上升時，應變項一般會下跌。絕對數值愈大，反映每一單位的自變項上升或下跌時，應變項的變化幅度愈大。

以下是 2001 年至今，市民生活快樂程度和對政府表現滿意程度的相關係數和迴歸係數：

調查年份	相關係數	迴歸係數(非標準化)[8]	調查年份	相關係數	迴歸係數(非標準化)[8]
2001	+0.295	+0.306	2012	--	--
2002	+0.333	+0.321	2013	+0.300	+0.356
2003	+0.279	+0.299	2014	+0.409	+0.518
2004	+0.321	+0.352	2015	--	--
2005	+0.282	+0.275	2016	+0.335	+0.390
2006	+0.289	+0.283	2017	+0.284	+0.318
2007	+0.306	+0.326	2018	+0.347	+0.463
2008	+0.328	+0.335	2019	--	--
2009	+0.316	+0.360	2020	+0.508	+0.563
2010	+0.308	+0.357	2021	+0.516	+0.572
2011	--	--	2022	+0.446	+0.457

[8] 迴歸分析以對政府表現滿意程度作為應變項。

一國兩制25周年中期民情總結

歷年來市民生活快樂程度與政府滿意度的相關係數 (2001-2022)

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結果顯示，市民生活快樂程度和對政府表現滿意程度在所有年份的相關係數和迴歸係數均為正數，反映兩者有正向關係，市民對兩者的評價傾向同時上升或下跌。另外，相關係數在 2013 年或之前一直大約維持在 0.3 左右，但在 2014 年突然上升至 0.4，及後逐漸回落至早前水平，至 2019 年後再次上升至較高水平。結果似乎顯示，在有重大社會事件發生的時期，市民的快樂程度會與政府評價出現較大程度掛鈎。

下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [新聞公報] 5 月 2 日（星期二）下午三時
  市民對社會政策滿意程度

Press Release on April 26, 2023

HKPORI releases popularities of CE and SAR Government, people's appraisal of its policy areas, and the relationship between popularity of SAR Government and level of happiness under "One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review"

Background

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) was 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. Since then, 22 wrap ups of historical data have been released. This is the 23rd release, and the last 2 wrap ups will be completed by the end of June this year. Besides, starting from the second half of 2022, we have already greatly reduced the frequency of our tracking polls and press conferences to channel our resources into civic education work.

We have already launched multiple new columns like "From the President", "PORI Express: Q&A", "PORI Express: Latest News" in our website as our civic education materials for the public. We will continue to enrich its content and gradually increase the number of service items. Please visit our website for more contents and follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter to see extra charts and analyses.

Abstract

HKPORI successfully interviewed 1,005 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early April.

Our survey shows that the latest popularity rating of CE John Lee is 54.3 marks, with 13% of respondents giving him 0 mark. His net popularity stands at positive 8 percentage points. As for the SAR Government, its net satisfaction is positive 12 percentage points. The above figures have not changed significantly compared to a month ago.

Among the five specific policy areas of the HKSAR Government, the latest net satisfaction rate of the government's handling of its relation with the Central Government stands at positive 32 percentage points, which is the best performing area. Its performance in improving people's livelihood comes next at positive 12 percentage points, while the net satisfaction rates of its performance in maintaining economic prosperity, protecting human rights and freedom and the pace of democratic development stand at positive 8, positive 5, and negative 14 percentage points respectively. Compared to six months ago, the net satisfaction rates of improving people's livelihood and maintaining economic prosperity have registered very significant increases and reached new record highs since March 2008 and December 2018 respectively. Meanwhile, the net satisfaction rates of handling of its relation with the Central Government and protecting human rights and

freedom have also registered new record highs since December 2010 and March 2012 respectively. Only the net satisfaction for the pace of democratic development has registered a drop over the past 6 months.

The effective response rate of the survey is 59.4%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-2.0 at 95% confidence level.

Besides, HKPORI has consolidated the data over more than 20 years to analyse the relationship between people's satisfaction towards the overall performance of the SAR Government and their level of happiness. Results showed that the level of happiness among those satisfied with the government is consistently higher than those dissatisfied. Moreover, both correlation coefficients and regression coefficients of people's level of happiness and their satisfaction with the government are positive throughout the years, meaning a positive relationship between the two and that people were likely to rate both of them high or both of them low at the same time. Results also show that people's level of happiness seems to be linked to their appraisal of the government to a greater extent during times when there are major social events.

Contact Information

Date of survey	:	4-12/4/2023
Survey method	:	Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	:	Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size[1]	:	1,005 (including 498 landline and 507 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	:	59.4%
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 +/-2.0 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.

Popularities of CE and SAR Government

The latest popularity figures of CE John Lee are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	2-10/11/22	5-9/12/22	9-18/1/23	1-9/2/23	6-20/3/23	*4-12/4/23*	*Latest change*
Sample size	1,001	1,004	1,000	1,017	1,026	*1,005*	--
Response rate	48.9%	60.2%	52.0%	58.0%	42.8%	*59.4%*	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	*Finding & error*	--
Rating of CE	53.0	52.4	57.0[3]	59.2	54.3[3]	*54.3+/-2.0*	*+0.1*
Vote of confidence in CE	46%	45%	50%[3]	52%	48%[3]	*48+/-3%*	--
Vote of no confidence in CE	39%	40%	37%	33%	41%[3]	*40+/-3%*	*-1%*
Net approval rate	7%	6%	13%	19%	7%[3]	*8+/-6%*	*+1%*

[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.

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

Date of survey	2-10/11/22	5-9/12/22	9-18/1/23	1-9/2/23	6-20/3/23	*4-12/4/23*	*Latest change*
Sample size	503	511	505	521	526	*515*	--
Response rate	48.9%	60.2%	52.0%	58.0%	42.8%	*59.4%*	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	*Finding & error*	--
Satisfaction rate of SARG performance[4]	40%	42%	46%	49%	42%[5]	*47+/-4%*	*+5%*
Dissatisfaction rate of SARG performance[4]	39%	39%	34%	28%[5]	39%[5]	*35+/-4%*	*-4%*
Net satisfaction rate	1%	3%	12%	20%	3%[5]	*12+/-8%*	*+9%*
Mean value[4]	2.9	2.9	3.1[5]	3.2	2.9[5]	*3.0+/-0.1*	*+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 the latest popularity rating of CE John Lee is 54.3 marks. Among the respondents, 13% gave him 0 mark. His approval rate is 48%, disapproval rate 40%, giving a net popularity of positive 8 percentage points. Both his rating and net popularity have not changed much compared to a month ago.

As for the SAR Government, its latest satisfaction rate is 47%, whereas dissatisfaction rate stands at 35%, thus the net satisfaction is positive 12 percentage points. The mean score is 3.0, meaning close to "half-half" in general. These figures also have not changed much compared to a month ago.

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	19-22/4/21	15-18/11/21	19-22/4/22	10-19/10/22	*4-12/4/23*	*Latest change*
Sample size	597-606	590-623	590-608	517-521	*509-516*	--
Response rate	54.5%	53.7%	47.6%	61.5%	*59.4%*	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	*Finding & error*	--
Relation with the Central Government: Satisfaction rate[6]	31%	39%[7]	35%	51%[7]	*56+/-4%*	*+5%*
Relation with the Central Government: Dissatisfaction rate[6]	44%	38%	34%	22%[7]	*25+/-4%*	*+3%*
Net satisfaction rate	-13%	1%[7]	1%	29%[7]	*32+/-8%*	*+2%*
Mean value[6]	2.6	2.9[7]	2.9	3.3[7]	*3.4+/-0.1*	*--*
Improving people's livelihood: Satisfaction rate[6]	16%	26%[7]	23%	36%[7]	*45+/-4%*	*+9%[7]*
Improving people's livelihood: Dissatisfaction rate[6]	62%	55%[7]	54%	40%[7]	*33+/-4%*	*-7%[7]*
Net satisfaction rate	-46%	-28%[7]	-31%	-3%[7]	*12+/-8%*	*+16%[7]*
Mean value[6]	2.2	2.4[7]	2.4	2.9[7]	*3.0+/-0.1*	*+0.2[7]*
Maintaining economic prosperity: Satisfaction rate[6]	19%	31%[7]	25%[7]	30%	*43+/-4%*	*+13%[7]*
Maintaining economic prosperity: Dissatisfaction rate[6]	57%	47%[7]	55%[7]	49%	*35+/-4%*	*-14%[7]*
Net satisfaction rate	-37%	-16%[7]	-30%[7]	-20%[7]	*8+/-8%*	*+27%[7]*
Mean value[6]	2.3	2.7[7]	2.4[7]	2.6[7]	*3.0+/-0.1*	*+0.4[7]*
Protecting human rights and freedom: Satisfaction rate[6]	29%	37%[7]	32%	40%[7]	*44+/-4%*	*+4%*
Protecting human rights and freedom: Dissatisfaction rate[6]	54%	46%[7]	45%	36%[7]	*39+/-4%*	*+3%*
Net satisfaction rate	-25%	-9%[7]	-12%	4%[7]	*5+/-8%*	*+1%*
Mean value[6]	2.4	2.7[7]	2.6	2.9[7]	*2.9+/-0.1*	*--*
Pace of democratic development: Satisfaction rate[6]	21%	26%[7]	24%	31%[7]	*32+/-4%*	*+1%*
Pace of democratic development: Dissatisfaction rate[6]	59%	55%	50%	37%[7]	*45+/-4%*	*+8%[7]*
Net satisfaction rate	-38%	-30%	-26%	-6%[7]	*-14+/-8%*	*-8%*
Mean value[6]	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.8[7]	*2.6+/-0.1*	*-0.1*

[6] 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.

[7] 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 rate of the government's handling of its relation with the Central Government stands at positive 32 percentage points, which is the best performing area. Its performance in improving people's livelihood comes next at positive 12 percentage points, while the net satisfaction rates of its performance in maintaining economic prosperity, protecting human rights and freedom and the pace

of democratic development stand at positive 8, positive 5, and negative 14 percentage points respectively.

The mean value of the performance in handling its relation with the Central Government is 3.4, meaning between "half-half" and "somewhat satisfied" in general, the pace of democratic development stands at 2.6, meaning between "somewhat dissatisfied" and "half-half" in general, while that of the remaining 3 policy areas range from 2.9 to 3.0, meaning close to "half-half" in general.

Compared to six months ago, the net satisfaction rates of improving people's livelihood and maintaining economic prosperity have registered very significant increases and reached new record highs since March 2008 and December 2018 respectively. Meanwhile, the net satisfaction rates of handling of its relation with the Central Government and protecting human rights and freedom have also registered new record highs since December 2010 and March 2012 respectively. Only the net satisfaction for the pace of democratic development has registered a drop over the past 6 months.

Relationship between Popularity of SAR Government and Level of Happiness

HKPORI has been gauging people's level of happiness annually in its year-ender surveys. We have also been gauging people's level of satisfaction with the performance of the government every month. The chart below shows people's net happiness values since 1997, as well as people's average net satisfaction rates of the performance of the government in those years:
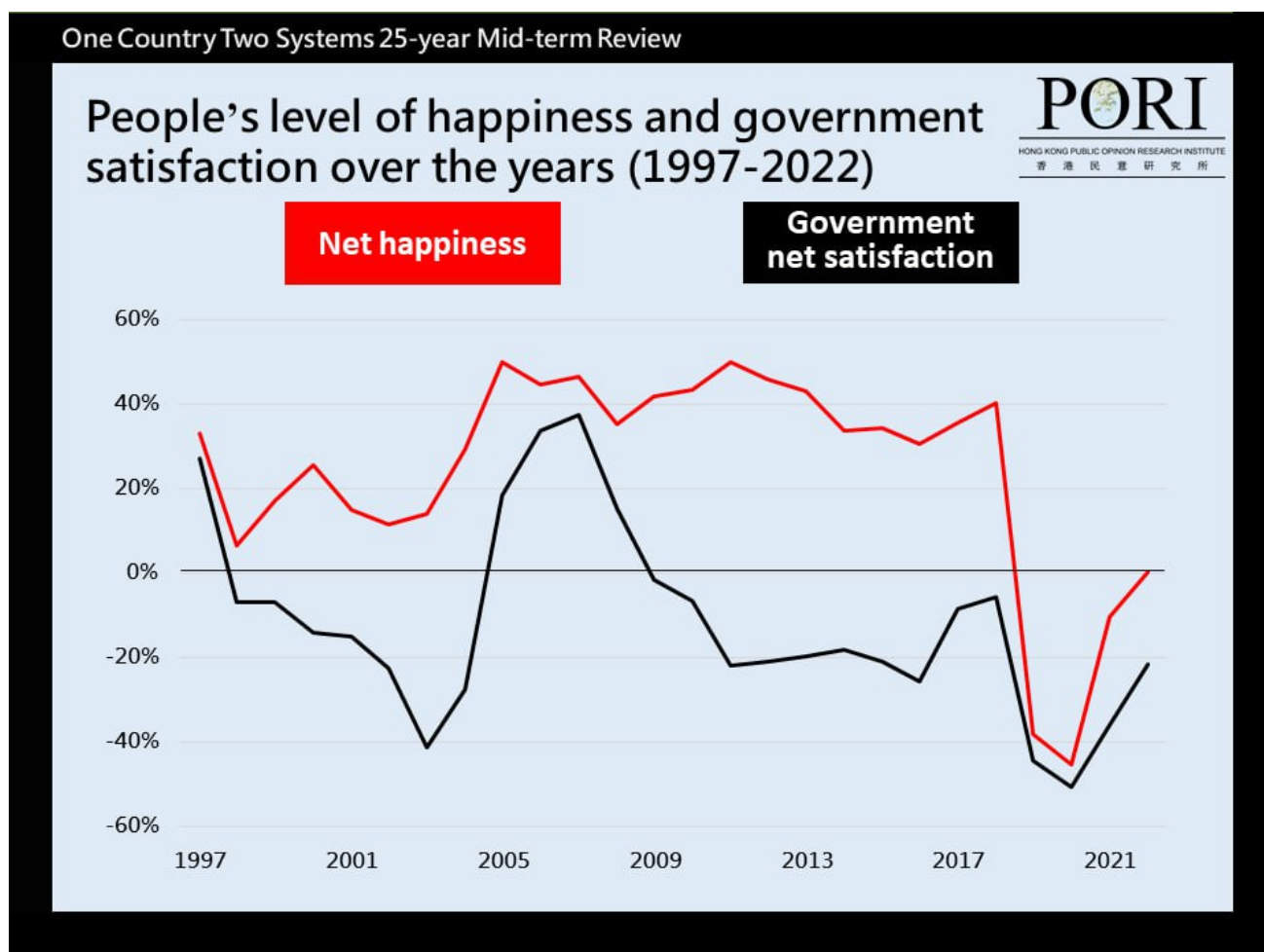

The chart shows that people's level of happiness could be divided into three stages: from 1997 to 2004, the net happiness remained positive but at a relatively lower level; from 2005 to 2018, it

remained positive and fairly stable at a higher level; until 2019, it plunged to a negative figure, and then gradually rebounded after 2020.

Comparatively, government satisfaction fluctuated more over the years. The popularity of Tung Chee-hwa's administration has been declining steadily since he took office in 1997, while that of Donald Tsang's administration followed the same pattern, starting with a higher popularity when he took office in 2005, and then decreased gradually. The popularity of CY Leung's administration remained negative for the whole term since 2012, while that of Carrie Lam's administration showed improvement but remained negative when she took office in 2017. Later, the government's popularity plunged in 2019, and then gradually rebounded after 2020.

Since 2001, most of our year-ender surveys included both questions mentioned above. Thus, further cross-tabulation analyses could be carried out. The chart below shows the results:
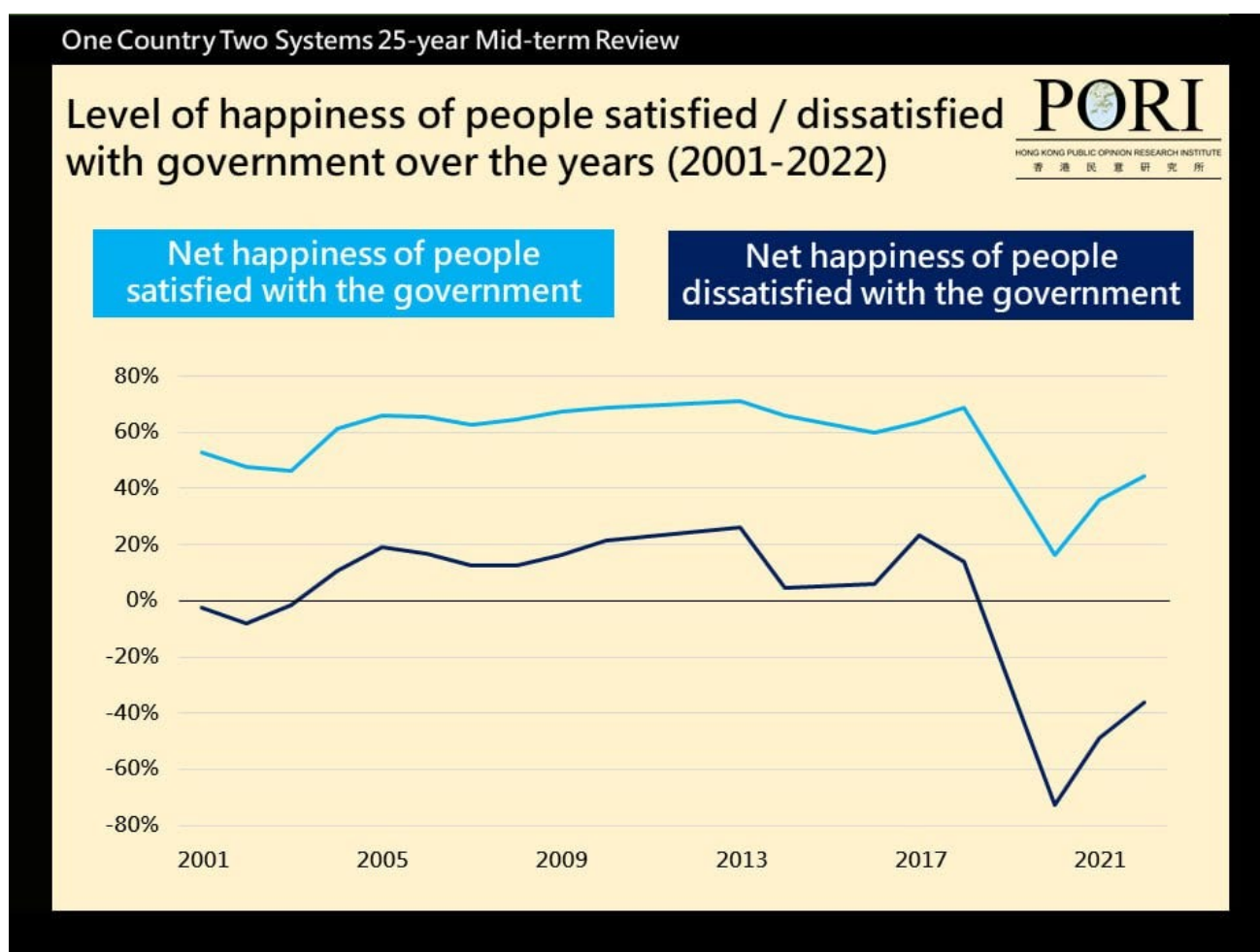
Result shows that the level of happiness among those satisfied with the government is consistently higher than those dissatisfied. The net happiness of both groups remained relatively steady until 2018. During the period, net happiness among people satisfied with the government were above positive 60 percentage points most of the time. Even for those dissatisfied, their net happiness remained positive most of the time. However, the level of happiness of both groups dropped sharply after 2019. Although they gradually rebounded after 2020, the figures still have not fully recovered to their previous levels. Meanwhile, the gap between those satisfied and dissatisfied with the government has become wider than before.

To further study the relationship between the two variables, we have also further carried out correlation analyses and simple linear regression analyses.

Correlation coefficients from correlation analyses reflect the degree of association between two variables and have a range from -1 to +1. A positive value means that when one variable rises, the other variable generally rises concurrently, and vice versa; a negative value means that when one variable rises, the other variable generally falls. The larger the absolute value, the stronger and clearer the relationship between the two variables. The closer to zero, the less clear the relationship between the two variables.

Simple linear regression analysis studies the linear relationship between two variables. A positive regression coefficient means that when the independent variable rises, the dependent variable generally rises as well; a negative value means that when the independent variable rises, the dependent variable generally falls. The larger the absolute value, the greater the change in the dependent variable for each unit change of the independent variable.

The correlation coefficients and regression coefficients between people's level of happiness and their satisfaction with the government, from year 2001 till now, are summarized as follows:

Survey year	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised) [8]	Survey year	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised) [8]
2001	+0.295	+0.306	2012	--	--
2002	+0.333	+0.321	2013	+0.300	+0.356
2003	+0.279	+0.299	2014	+0.409	+0.518
2004	+0.321	+0.352	2015	--	--
2005	+0.282	+0.275	2016	+0.335	+0.390
2006	+0.289	+0.283	2017	+0.284	+0.318
2007	+0.306	+0.326	2018	+0.347	+0.463
2008	+0.328	+0.335	2019	--	--
2009	+0.316	+0.360	2020	+0.508	+0.563
2010	+0.308	+0.357	2021	+0.516	+0.572
2011	--	--	2022	+0.446	+0.457

[8] The regression analyses have used people's satisfaction with the government as the dependent variable.

One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review

Correlation coefficients between people's level of happiness and government satisfaction over the years (2001-2022)

Result shows that both correlation coefficients and regression coefficients of people's level of happiness and their satisfaction with the government are positive throughout the years, meaning a positive relationship between the two and that people were likely to rate both of them high or both of them low at the same time. Moreover, the correlation coefficients remained close to 0.3 in 2013 and before, but suddenly surged to 0.4 in 2014, and then gradually dropped to the level of the earlier years, before rising to a higher level again after 2019. It seems to suggest that people's level of happiness is linked to their appraisal of the government to a greater extent during times when there are major social events.

Upcoming Press Release / Press Conference (Tentative)

- [Press Release] May 2 (Tuesday) at 15:00
  People's appraisal of social policies