2023 年 5 月 24 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放特首及政府民望、社會現況評價、 以及「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之 「政府民望與社會狀況評價的關係」

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 23 次歷年數據總結，今次是第 24 次，餘下最後 1 次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

香港民研於五月由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,003 名香港居民。

調查顯示，特首李家超的最新評分為 56.9 分，有 10%受訪者給予 0 分，民望淨值為正 15 個百分點。政府民望方面，特區政府的滿意率淨值為正 18 個百分點。上述數字與一個月前比較沒有顯著變化。

至於市民對現時民生、政治及經濟狀況的評價，滿意淨值分別為負 2、負 4 及負 10 個百分點，與三個月前比較，政治狀況滿意淨值錄得顯著跌幅，而民生狀況滿意淨值雖然沒有顯著變化，但就創 2017 年 11 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，38%表示最關心經濟問題，表示最關心政治問題的則佔 11%。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 7.47、7.44 及 5.81 分。相比半年前，以上數字沒有顯著變化，但對政治問題關心程度的評分就創 2015 年 6 月以來新低。

調查的實效回應比率為 52.4%。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+/-1.9。

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社會狀況評價的關係。結果顯示，滿意政府表現者對社會狀況的評價一直高於不滿意政府者，兩個組別評價的差距於近年逐漸擴大，當中又以對政治狀況評價的差距擴闊得最快，其次為民生狀況。此外，社會狀況評價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，

反映變項之間有正向關係，市民對它們的評價傾向同時上升或下跌。2010 年之前，三個相關係數相當接近。2010 年之後開始出現較明顯分別，以民生為首，政治為次，經濟最後。2019 年起至 2023 年，政治狀況和政府滿意度的相關係數攀升至最高位，反超前民生狀況。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	3-18/5/2023
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]	:	1,003 (包括 499 個固網及 504 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	:	52.4%
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+/-1.9
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《二零二二年年中人口數字》，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》（2022 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	5-9/12/22	9-18/1/23	1-9/2/23	6-20/3/23	4-12/4/23	3-18/5/23	最新變化
樣本數目	1,004	1,000	1,017	1,026	1,005	1,003	--
回應比率	60.2%	52.0%	58.0%	42.8%	59.4%	52.4%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
特首評分	52.4	57.0[3]	59.2	54.3[3]	54.3	56.9+/-1.9	+2.5
特首支持率	45%	50%[3]	52%	48%[3]	48%	51+/-3%	+3%
特首反對率	40%	37%	33%	41%[3]	40%	36+/-3%	-4%
支持率淨值	6%	13%	19%	7%[3]	8%	15+/-6%	+7%

[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	5-9/12/22	9-18/1/23	1-9/2/23	6-20/3/23	4-12/4/23	*3-18/5/23*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	511	505	521	526	515	*510*	*--*
回應比率	60.2%	52.0%	58.0%	42.8%	59.4%	*52.4%*	*--*
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]	42%	46%	49%	42%[5]	47%	*48+/-4%*	*+1%*
特區政府表現不滿率[4]	39%	34%	28%[5]	39%[5]	35%	*30+/-4%*	*-5%*
滿意率淨值	3%	12%	20%	3%[5]	12%	*18+/-8%*	*+6%*
平均量值[4]	2.9	3.1[5]	3.2	2.9[5]	3.0	*3.1+/-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 56.9 分，有 10%受訪者給予 0 分。其支持率為 51%，反對率為 36%，民望淨值為正 15 個百分點。其評分及民望淨值相比一個月前沒有顯著變化。

政府民望方面，特區政府的最新滿意率為 48%，不滿率為 30%，滿意率淨值為正 18 個百分點。而平均量值為 3.1 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。

社會狀況評價及關心程度

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

調查日期	12-20/5/22	20-24/6/22	1-9/8/22	2-10/11/22	1-9/2/23	*3-18/5/23*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	1,003	1,001	509-514	507-513	517-524	*508-516*	*--*
回應比率	40.9%	45.3%	58.6%	48.9%	58.0%	*52.4%*	*--*
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	*結果及誤差*	*--*
現時民生狀況滿意率[6]	21%	25%[7]	26%	26%	37%[7]	*37+/-4%*	*--*
現時民生狀況不滿率[6]	53%	50%	51%	52%	40%[7]	*38+/-4%*	*-2%*
滿意率淨值	-32%	-25%[7]	-26%	-26%	-3%[7]	*-2+/-8%*	*+2%*
平均量值[6]	2.4	2.6[7]	2.6	2.5	2.8[7]	*2.9+/-0.1*	*--*
現時政治狀況滿意率[6]	25%	24%	33%[7]	38%	42%	*36+/-4%*	*-6%*
現時政治狀況不滿率[6]	49%	43%[7]	39%	41%	34%[7]	*40+/-4%*	*+6%*
滿意率淨值	-24%	-19%	-7%[7]	-3%	8%	*-4+/-8%*	*-11%[7]*
平均量值[6]	2.4	2.6[7]	2.8[7]	2.8	3.0[7]	*2.8+/-0.1*	*-0.2[7]*
現時經濟狀況滿意率[6]	15%	21%[7]	18%	18%	37%[7]	*31+/-4%*	*-5%*
現時經濟狀況不滿率[6]	61%	52%[7]	61%[7]	58%	45%[7]	*42+/-4%*	*-4%*
滿意率淨值	-47%	-31%[7]	-44%[7]	-40%	-9%[7]	*-10+/-7%*	*-1%*
平均量值[6]	2.3	2.5[7]	2.4[7]	2.4	2.8[7]	*2.8+/-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。

調查顯示，市民對現時民生、政治及經濟狀況的評價，最新滿意率分別為 37%、36% 及 31%，滿意淨值分別為負 2、負 4 及負 10 個百分點，平均量值則分別為 2.9、2.8 及 2.8，即整體上接近「一半半」。與三個月前比較，政治狀況滿意淨值錄得顯著跌幅，而民生狀況滿意淨值雖然沒有顯著變化，但就創 2017 年 11 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	18-22/12/20	21-25/6/21	9-14/12/21	20-24/6/22	2-10/11/22	3-18/5/23	最新變化
樣本數目	620	592	609	548	516	514	--
回應比率	68.7%	49.3%	58.0%	45.3%	48.9%	52.4%	--
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	53%[8]	44%[8]	44%	48%	47%	48+/-4%	+1%
最關心經濟問題比率	18%	23%[8]	26%	30%	41%[8]	38+/-4%	-3%
最關心政治問題比率	24%[8]	28%	26%	16%[8]	10%[8]	11+/-3%	+1%
關心民生問題的評分	7.48[8]	7.43[8]	7.40	7.34	7.56	7.47+/-0.19	-0.09
關心經濟問題的評分	7.18	7.06[8]	7.20	7.09	7.45[8]	7.44+/-0.18	--
關心政治問題的評分	6.87[8]	6.33[8]	6.16	5.94	5.86	5.81+/-0.25	-0.05

[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，38%表示最關心經濟問題，表示最關心政治問題的則佔 11%。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 7.47、7.44 及 5.81 分。相比半年前，以上數字沒有顯著變化，但對政治問題關心程度的評分就創 2015 年 6 月以來新低。

政府民望與社會狀況評價的關係

香港民研過去一直經常問及市民對政治、經濟及民生狀況的評價。另外，我們亦有每月訪問市民對政府表現的滿意程度。由 2000 年起，我們部分調查會同時包括上述問題，因此可以進行交叉分析 (cross-tabulation analysis)，下圖為相關結果：
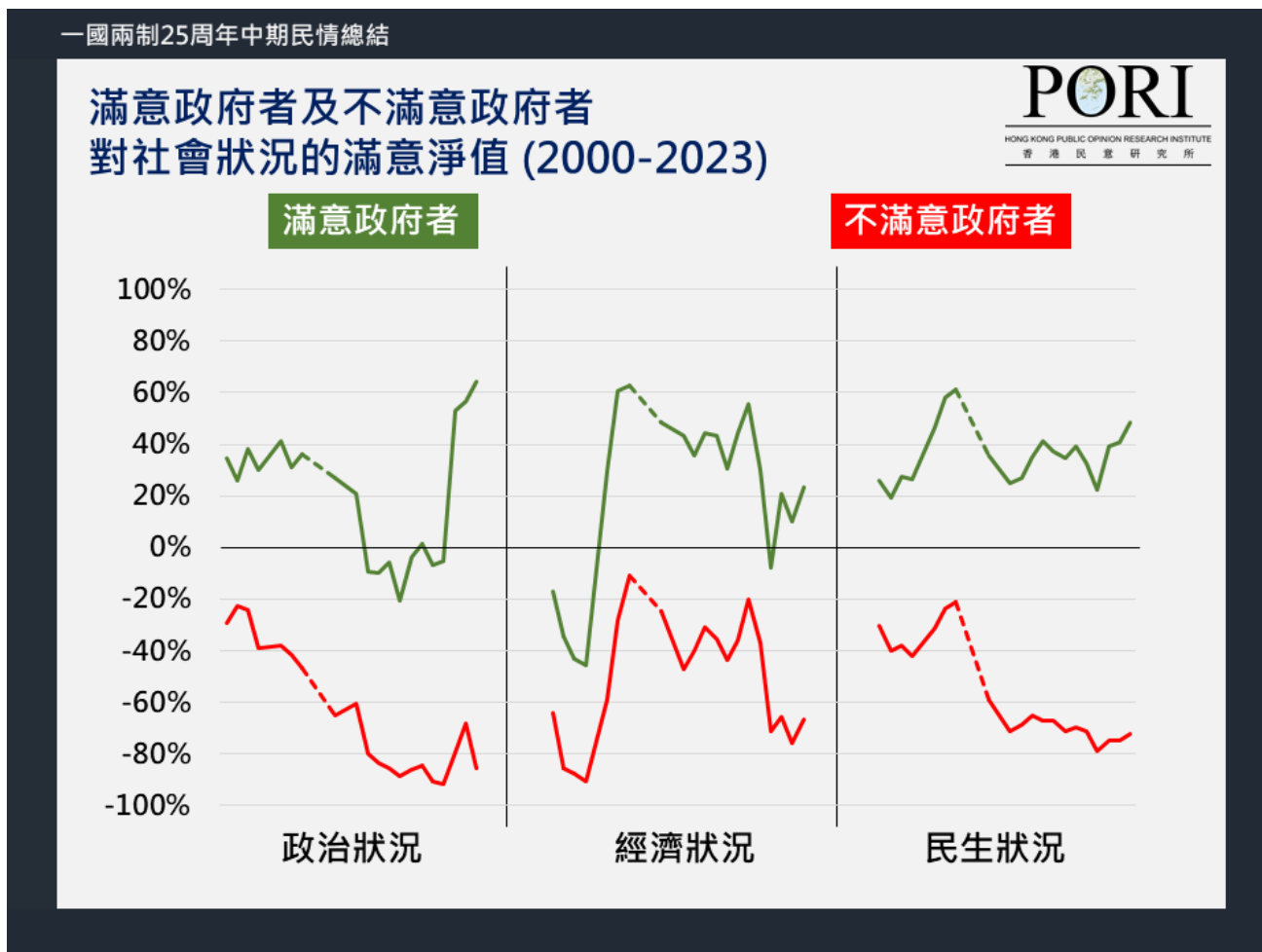
結果顯示，滿意和不滿意政府表現者對社會各方面狀況評價的走勢大致一樣，即會同步上升或下跌。滿意政府表現者對社會狀況的評價一直高於不滿意政府者，兩個組別評價的差距於近年逐漸擴大，當中又以對政治狀況評價的差距擴闊得最快，現時淨值差距約 150 個百分點，其次為民生狀況，差距約 120 個百分點，評價差異相對較小的是經濟狀況，差距約 90 個百分點。

為更深入了解變項之間的關係，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 2000 年至今，社會狀況評價和對政府表現滿意程度的相關係數和迴歸係數：

調查年份	政治狀況滿意程度		經濟狀況滿意程度		民生狀況滿意程度	
	相關係數	迴歸係數 (非標準化)[8]	相關係數	迴歸係數 (非標準化)[8]	相關係數	迴歸係數 (非標準化)[8]
2000	+0.356	+0.380	+0.310	+0.334	+0.289	+0.318
2001	+0.318	+0.335	+0.397	+0.454	+0.330	+0.337
2002	+0.408	+0.398	+0.399	+0.489	+0.357	+0.357
2003	+0.420	+0.402	+0.437	+0.553	+0.377	+0.376
2004	--	--	--	--	--	--
2005	+0.406	+0.345	+0.407	+0.344	+0.384	+0.339
2006	+0.348	+0.312	+0.437	+0.397	+0.385	+0.372
2007	+0.403	+0.374	+0.410	+0.395	+0.422	+0.425
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--
2009	--	--	--	--	--	--
2010	+0.514	+0.528	+0.411	+0.454	+0.512	+0.563
2011	--	--	--	--	--	--
2012	+0.458	+0.478	+0.500	+0.536	+0.528	+0.554
2013	+0.480	+0.524	+0.417	+0.439	+0.529	+0.559
2014	+0.499	+0.559	+0.410	+0.456	+0.547	+0.587
2015	+0.536	+0.603	+0.437	+0.500	+0.592	+0.641
2016	+0.479	+0.569	+0.410	+0.476	+0.575	+0.627
2017	+0.545	+0.596	+0.456	+0.509	+0.590	+0.629
2018	+0.565	+0.606	+0.434	+0.488	+0.609	+0.639
2019	+0.576	+0.698	+0.346	+0.374	+0.556	+0.596
2020	+0.615	+0.753	+0.382	+0.458	+0.594	+0.661
2021	+0.755	+0.717	+0.504	+0.575	+0.661	+0.704
2022	+0.728	+0.690	+0.553	+0.638	+0.666	+0.701
2023	+0.805	+0.750	+0.538	+0.590	+0.649	+0.664

[9] 迴歸分析以對政府表現滿意程度作為應變項。
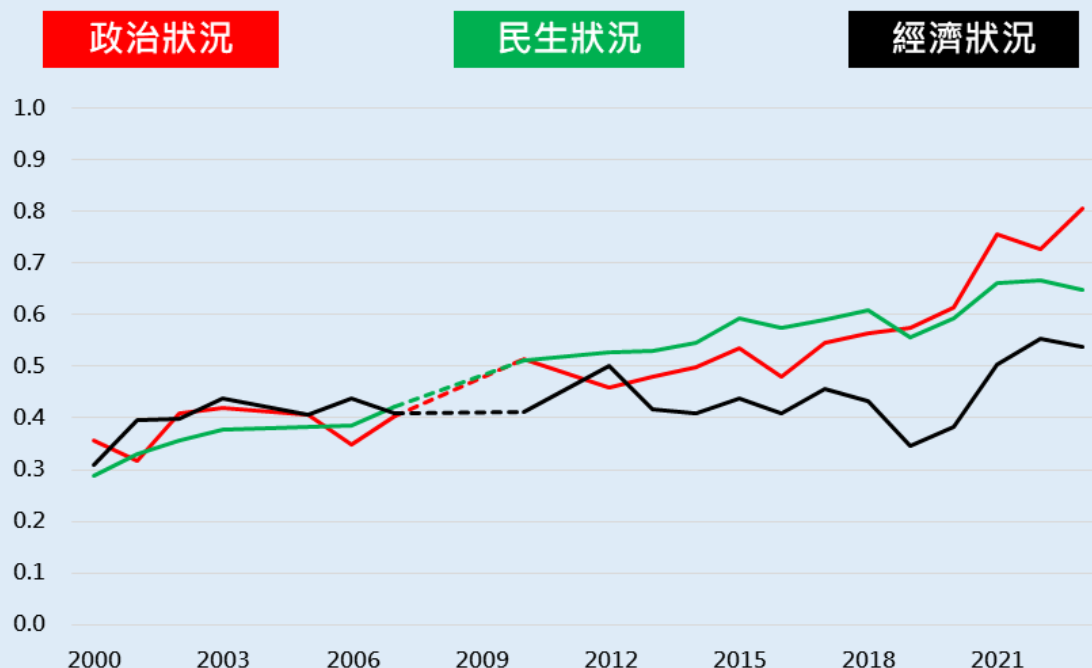
結果顯示，社會狀況評價和對政府表現滿意程度在所有年份的相關係數和迴歸係數均為正數，反映變項之間有正向關係，市民對它們的評價傾向同時上升或下跌。2010 年之前，三個相關係數相當接近。2010 年之後開始出現較明顯分別，以民生為首，政治為次，經濟最後。2019 年起至 2023 年，政治狀況和政府滿意度的相關係數攀升至最高位，反超前民生狀況。

下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [新聞公報] 5 月 30 日（星期二）下午三時
  五項核心社會指標、對特區政府信任程度

Press Release on May 24, 2023

HKPORI releases popularities of CE and SAR Government, people's appraisal of society's current conditions, and the relationship between popularity of SAR Government and people's appraisal of society's conditions 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, 23 wrap ups of historical data have been released. This is the 24th release, and the last wrap up 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 1,003 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in May.

Our survey shows that the latest popularity rating of CE John Lee is 56.9 marks, with 10% of respondents giving him 0 mark. His net popularity stands at positive 15 percentage points. As for the SAR Government, its net satisfaction is positive 18 percentage points. The above figures have not changed significantly compared to a month ago.

As for people's satisfaction with the current livelihood, political and economic conditions, the net satisfaction rates are negative 2, negative 4 and negative 10 percentage points respectively. Compared to three months ago, the net satisfaction rate of political condition has dropped significantly. While that of livelihood condition has not changed much, it has registered a new record high since November 2017. Using a one-in-three choices method, 48% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems currently, 38% of the respondents were most concerned with economic problems, and 11% attached their greatest concern to political problems. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people's concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.47, 7.44 and 5.81 marks respectively. Compared to half a year ago, these figures have not changed

much, but the rating on concern for political problems has registered a new record low since June 2015.

The effective response rate of the survey is 52.4%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-1.9 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 appraisal of society's conditions. Results show that net satisfaction with society's conditions is consistently higher among those who were satisfied with the performance of the government than those who were dissatisfied with the government. The difference between the two groups has grown over time. Among the three conditions, the gap for political condition has widened the fastest in recent years, while livelihood condition comes next. Moreover, both correlation coefficients and regression coefficients of people's appraisal of society's conditions and their satisfaction with the government are positive throughout the years, meaning a positive relationship between the variables and that people were likely to rate them high or low at the same time. Before 2010, the three correlation coefficients were quite close. Discrepancies began to become more apparent after 2010, with livelihood condition coming on top, political condition next and economic condition the last. Since 2019 till 2023, the correlation coefficient for political condition and government satisfaction climbed up to the top, surpassing that of the livelihood condition.

Contact Information

Date of survey	:	3-18/5/2023
Survey method	:	Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	:	Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size[1]	:	1,003 (including 499 landline and 504 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	:	52.4%
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 +/-1.9 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 2022", while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from "Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2022 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	5-9/12/22	9-18/1/23	1-9/2/23	6-20/3/23	4-12/4/23	3-18/5/23	Latest change
Sample size	1,004	1,000	1,017	1,026	1,005	1,003	--
Response rate	60.2%	52.0%	58.0%	42.8%	59.4%	52.4%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Rating of CE	52.4	57.0[3]	59.2	54.3[3]	54.3	56.9+/-1.9	+2.5
Vote of confidence in CE	45%	50%[3]	52%	48%[3]	48%	51+/-3%	+3%
Vote of no confidence in CE	40%	37%	33%	41%[3]	40%	36+/-3%	-4%
Net approval rate	6%	13%	19%	7%[3]	8%	15+/-6%	+7%

[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	5-9/12/22	9-18/1/23	1-9/2/23	6-20/3/23	4-12/4/23	3-18/5/23	Latest change
Sample size	511	505	521	526	515	510	--
Response rate	60.2%	52.0%	58.0%	42.8%	59.4%	52.4%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Satisfaction rate of SARG performance[4]	42%	46%	49%	42%[5]	47%	48+/-4%	+1%
Dissatisfaction rate of SARG performance[4]	39%	34%	28%[5]	39%[5]	35%	30+/-4%	-5%
Net satisfaction rate	3%	12%	20%	3%[5]	12%	18+/-8%	+6%
Mean value[4]	2.9	3.1[5]	3.2	2.9[5]	3.0	3.1+/-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 56.9 marks. Among the respondents, 10% gave him 0 mark. His approval rate is 51%, disapproval rate 36%, giving a net popularity of positive 15 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 48%, whereas dissatisfaction rate stands at 30%, thus the net satisfaction is positive 18 percentage points. The mean score is 3.1, meaning close to "half-half" in general. These figures also have not changed much compared to a month ago.

Appraisal of Society's Conditions and Level of Concern

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

Date of survey	12-20/5/22	20-24/6/22	1-9/8/22	2-10/11/22	1-9/2/23	3-18/5/23	Latest change
Sample size	1,003	1,001	509-514	507-513	517-524	508-516	--
Response rate	40.9%	45.3%	58.6%	48.9%	58.0%	52.4%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate[6]	21%	25%[7]	26%	26%	37%[7]	37+/-4%	--
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate[6]	53%	50%	51%	52%	40%[7]	38+/-4%	-2%
Net satisfaction rate	-32%	-25%[7]	-26%	-26%	-3%[7]	-2+/-8%	+2%
Mean value[6]	2.4	2.6[7]	2.6	2.5	2.8[7]	2.9+/-0.1	--
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate[6]	25%	24%	33%[7]	38%	42%	36+/-4%	-6%
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate[6]	49%	43%[7]	39%	41%	34%[7]	40+/-4%	+6%
Net satisfaction rate	-24%	-19%	-7%[7]	-3%	8%	-4+/-8%	-11%[7]
Mean value[6]	2.4	2.6[7]	2.8[7]	2.8	3.0[7]	2.8+/-0.1	-0.2[7]
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate[6]	15%	21%[7]	18%	18%	37%[7]	31+/-4%	-5%
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate[6]	61%	52%[7]	61%[7]	58%	45%[7]	42+/-4%	-4%
Net satisfaction rate	-47%	-31%[7]	-44%[7]	-40%	-9%[7]	-10+/-7%	-1%
Mean value[6]	2.3	2.5[7]	2.4[7]	2.4	2.8[7]	2.8+/-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.

Our survey shows that people's latest satisfaction rates with the current livelihood, political and economic conditions are 37%, 36% and 31% respectively, the net satisfaction rates are negative 2, negative 4 and negative 10 percentage points respectively, while the mean scores are 2.9, 2.8 and 2.8 respectively, meaning close to "half-half" in general. Compared to three months ago, the net satisfaction rate of political condition has dropped significantly. While that of livelihood condition has not changed much, it has registered a new record high since November 2017.

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

Date of survey	18-22/12/20	21-25/6/21	9-14/12/21	20-24/6/22	2-10/11/22	3-18/5/23	Latest change
Sample size	620	592	609	548	516	514	--
Response rate	68.7%	49.3%	58.0%	45.3%	48.9%	52.4%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Most concerned with livelihood problems	53%[8]	44%[8]	44%	48%	47%	48+/-4%	+1%
Most concerned with economic problems	18%	23%[8]	26%	30%	41%[8]	38+/-4%	-3%
Most concerned with political problems	24%[8]	28%	26%	16%[8]	10%[8]	11+/-3%	+1%
Rating on concern for livelihood problems	7.48[8]	7.43[8]	7.40	7.34	7.56	7.47+/-0.19	-0.09
Rating on concern for economic problems	7.18	7.06[8]	7.20	7.09	7.45[8]	7.44+/-0.18	--
Rating on concern for political problems	6.87[8]	6.33[8]	6.16	5.94	5.86	5.81+/-0.25	-0.05

[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.

Using a one-in-three choices method, 48% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems currently, 38% of the respondents were most concerned with economic problems, and 11% attached their greatest concern to political problems. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people's concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.47, 7.44 and 5.81 marks respectively. Compared to half a year ago, these figures have not changed much, but the rating on concern for political problems has registered a new record low since June 2015.

Relationship between Popularity of SAR Government and Appraisal of Society's Conditions

HKPORI has been frequently asking people to comment on political, economic and livelihood conditions the whole time. We have also been gauging people's level of satisfaction with the performance of the government every month. Since 2000, some of our surveys included all questions of these series mentioned above. Thus, cross-tabulation analyses could be carried out. The chart below shows the results:
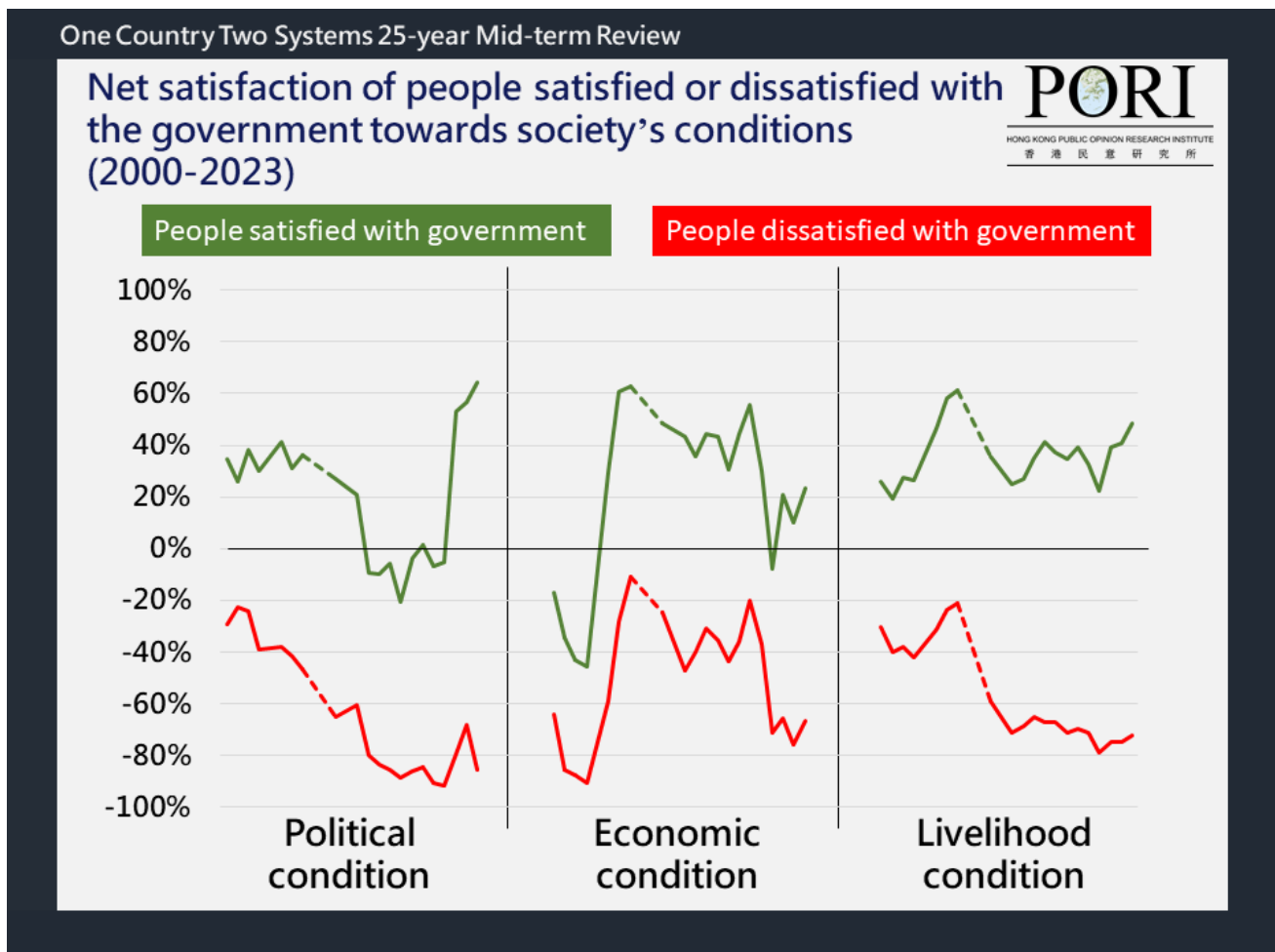
Results show that the appraisal of society's conditions by people satisfied and dissatisfied with the performance of the government shared similar trend, with concurrent ups and downs. Net satisfaction with society's conditions is consistently higher among those who were satisfied with the performance of the government than those who were dissatisfied with the government. The difference between the two groups has grown over time. Among the three conditions, the gap for political condition has widened the fastest in recent years, the current gap between the two net values stands at around 150 percentage points. Livelihood condition comes next with a gap of around 120 percentage points, while economic condition has the relatively smaller gap of around 90 percentage points.

To further study the relationship between the 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 appraisal of society's conditions and their satisfaction with the government, from year 2000 till now, are summarized as follows:

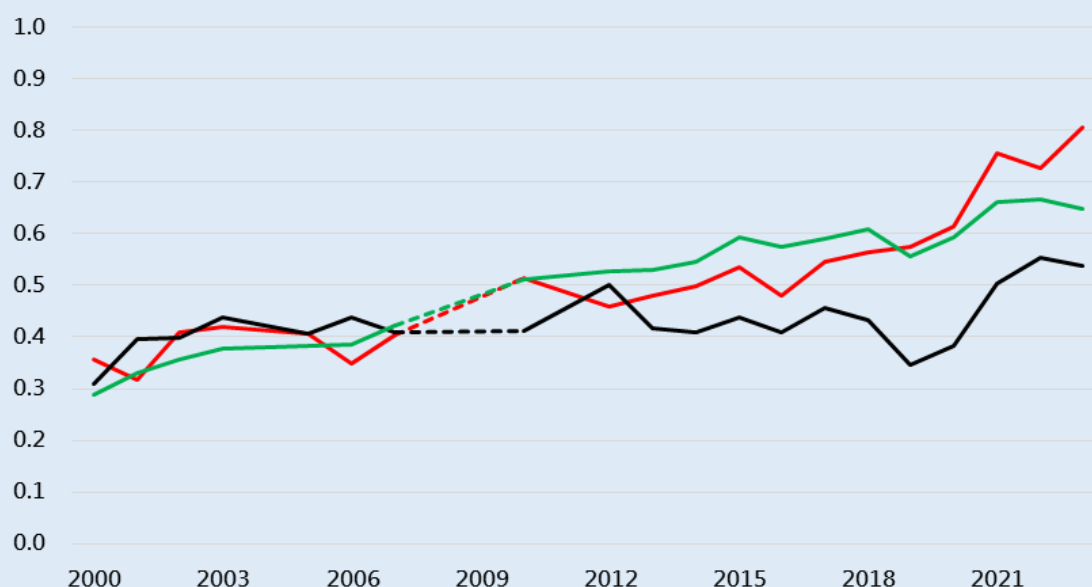| Survey year	Satisfaction of political condition		Satisfaction of economic condition		Satisfaction of livelihood condition	
	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)[8]	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)[8]	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)[8]
2000	+0.356	+0.380	+0.310	+0.334	+0.289	+0.318
2001	+0.318	+0.335	+0.397	+0.454	+0.330	+0.337
2002	+0.408	+0.398	+0.399	+0.489	+0.357	+0.357
2003	+0.420	+0.402	+0.437	+0.553	+0.377	+0.376
2004	--	--	--	--	--	--
2005	+0.406	+0.345	+0.407	+0.344	+0.384	+0.339
2006	+0.348	+0.312	+0.437	+0.397	+0.385	+0.372
2007	+0.403	+0.374	+0.410	+0.395	+0.422	+0.425
2008	--	--	--	--	--	--
2009	--	--	--	--	--	--
2010	+0.514	+0.528	+0.411	+0.454	+0.512	+0.563
2011	--	--	--	--	--	--
2012	+0.458	+0.478	+0.500	+0.536	+0.528	+0.554
2013	+0.480	+0.524	+0.417	+0.439	+0.529	+0.559
2014	+0.499	+0.559	+0.410	+0.456	+0.547	+0.587
2015	+0.536	+0.603	+0.437	+0.500	+0.592	+0.641
2016	+0.479	+0.569	+0.410	+0.476	+0.575	+0.627
2017	+0.545	+0.596	+0.456	+0.509	+0.590	+0.629
2018	+0.565	+0.606	+0.434	+0.488	+0.609	+0.639
2019	+0.576	+0.698	+0.346	+0.374	+0.556	+0.596
2020	+0.615	+0.753	+0.382	+0.458	+0.594	+0.661
2021	+0.755	+0.717	+0.504	+0.575	+0.661	+0.704
2022	+0.728	+0.690	+0.553	+0.638	+0.666	+0.701
2023	+0.805	+0.750	+0.538	+0.590	+0.649	+0.664

[9] 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 society's condition and government satisfaction over the years (2000-2023)

Political condition Livelihood condition Economic condition

Results show that both correlation coefficients and regression coefficients of people's appraisal of society's conditions and their satisfaction with the government are positive throughout the years, meaning a positive relationship between the variables and that people were likely to rate them high or low at the same time. Before 2010, the three correlation coefficients were quite close. Discrepancies began to become more apparent after 2010, with livelihood condition coming on top, political condition next and economic condition the last. Since 2019 till 2023, the correlation coefficient for political condition and government satisfaction climbed up to the top, surpassing that of the livelihood condition.

Upcoming Press Release / Press Conference (Tentative)

- [Press Release] May 30 (Tuesday) at 15:00
  Five core social indicators, trust in SAR Government