

2023 年 12 月 12 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放政府民望及市民對政府政策範疇評價

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）近日收到傳媒查詢，問及皮尤研究中心（Pew Research Center）最近發表的香港人身份認同民意調查。香港民研認為有關查詢有助市民了解世界民研的發展，故此把相關答問整合發放，以作公眾教育之用。歡迎傳媒及公眾人士瀏覽 pori.hk「民研快訊：問與答」欄目參閱全文，及到「香港民研數據查冊平台」下載身份認同感調查相關數據（包括免費及付費項目），並與皮尤發表的調查結果互讀。

公報簡要

香港民研於十二月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 502 名香港居民。

調查顯示，特區政府的最新滿意率淨值為正 16 個百分點，而平均量值為 3.1 分，即整體上接近「一半半」，兩項數字均比一個月前錄得非常顯著升幅。

至於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 45 個百分點。其次為改善民生，滿意淨值錄得正 10 個百分點。維護人權自由、推行民主步伐和維持經濟繁榮的滿意淨值則分別為正 9、0 及負 2 個百分點。相比上次調查，處理與中央關係及推行民主步伐的滿意率淨值均錄得顯著升幅，並分別創 2009 年 12 月及 2008 年 3 月以來新高，而維護人權自由的滿意淨值亦創 2011 年 3 月以來新高。另外，維持經濟繁榮和改善民生的滿意淨值則錄得跌幅，但變化並未超過抽樣誤差。

調查的實效回應比率為 48.7%。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 +/-0.1。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	1-7/12/2023
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]	:	502 (包括 250 個固網及 252 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	:	48.7%
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 +/-0.1

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。

最新數據

以下是特區政府的最新民望數字：

調查日期	11-21/7/23	1-10/8/23	7-19/9/23	3-25/10/23	1-15/11/23	1-7/12/23	最新變化
樣本數目	517	515	514	505	510	502	--
回應比率	50.0%	54.5%	53.0%	53.6%	51.4%	48.7%	--
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 ^[3]	39%	42%	44%	44%	42%	48+/-4%	+6%
特區政府表現不滿率 ^[3]	38%	40%	38%	41%	43%	33+/-4%	-10% ^[4]
滿意率淨值	1%	2%	7%	2%	0%	16+/-8%	+16% ^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1+/-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，特區政府的最新滿意率為 48%，不滿率為 33%，滿意率淨值為正 16 個百分點。而平均量值為 3.1 分，即整體上接近「一半半」。市民對特區政府滿意率淨值及平均量值均比一個月前錄得非常顯著升幅。

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	15-18/11/21	19-22/4/22	10-19/10/22	4-12/4/23	1-7/12/23	最新變化
樣本數目	590-623	590-608	517-521	509-516	502	--
回應比率	53.7%	47.6%	61.5%	59.4%	48.7%	--
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 ^[5]	39% ^[6]	35%	51% ^[6]	56%	64+/-4%	+7% ^[6]
處理與中央政府關係：不滿率 ^[5]	38%	34%	22% ^[6]	25%	19+/-4%	-6% ^[6]
滿意率淨值	1% ^[6]	1%	29% ^[6]	32%	45+/-7%	+13% ^[6]
平均量值 ^[5]	2.9 ^[6]	2.9	3.3 ^[6]	3.4	3.7+/-0.1	+0.3 ^[6]

調查日期	15-18/11/21	19-22/4/22	10-19/10/22	4-12/4/23	1-7/12/23	最新變化
樣本數目	590-623	590-608	517-521	509-516	502	--
回應比率	53.7%	47.6%	61.5%	59.4%	48.7%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
改善民生表現：滿意率 ^[5]	26% ^[6]	23%	36% ^[6]	45% ^[6]	45+/-4%	--
改善民生表現：不滿率 ^[5]	55% ^[6]	54%	40% ^[6]	33% ^[6]	35+/-4%	+2%
滿意率淨值	-28% ^[6]	-31%	-3% ^[6]	12% ^[6]	10+/-8%	-2%
平均量值 ^[5]	2.4 ^[6]	2.4	2.9 ^[6]	3.0 ^[6]	3.0+/-0.1	--
維護人權自由表現：滿意率 ^[5]	37% ^[6]	32%	40% ^[6]	44%	47+/-4%	+3%
維護人權自由表現：不滿率 ^[5]	46% ^[6]	45%	36% ^[6]	39%	38+/-4%	-1%
滿意率淨值	-9% ^[6]	-12%	4% ^[6]	5%	9+/-8%	+4%
平均量值 ^[5]	2.7 ^[6]	2.6	2.9 ^[6]	2.9	3.0+/-0.1	+0.1
推行民主步伐：滿意率 ^[5]	26% ^[6]	24%	31% ^[6]	32%	41+/-4%	+9% ^[6]
推行民主步伐：不滿率 ^[5]	55%	50%	37% ^[6]	45% ^[6]	41+/-4%	-5%
滿意率淨值	-30%	-26%	-6% ^[6]	-14%	0+/-8%	+14% ^[6]
平均量值 ^[5]	2.3	2.4	2.8 ^[6]	2.6	2.8+/-0.1	+0.2
維持經濟繁榮表現：滿意率 ^[5]	31% ^[6]	25% ^[6]	30%	43% ^[6]	41+/-4%	-2%
維持經濟繁榮表現：不滿率 ^[5]	47% ^[6]	55% ^[6]	49%	35% ^[6]	43+/-4%	+8% ^[6]
滿意率淨值	-16% ^[6]	-30% ^[6]	-20% ^[6]	8% ^[6]	-2+/-8%	-10%
平均量值 ^[5]	2.7 ^[6]	2.4 ^[6]	2.6 ^[6]	3.0 ^[6]	2.8+/-0.1	-0.2 ^[6]

[5] 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。

[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。

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 45 個百分點。其次為改善民生，滿意淨值錄得正 10 個百分點。維護人權自由、推行民主步伐和維持經濟繁榮的滿意淨值則分別為正 9、0 及負 2 個百分點。平均量值方面，處理與中央政府關係表現錄得 3.7 分，即整體上介乎「一半半」及「幾滿意」之間；而餘下四項政策範疇的平均量值介乎 2.8 至 3.0 分，即整體上接近「一半半」。

相比上次調查，處理與中央關係及推行民主步伐的滿意率淨值均錄得顯著升幅，並分別創 2009 年 12 月及 2008 年 3 月以來新高，而維護人權自由的滿意淨值亦創 2011 年 3 月以來新高。另外，維持經濟繁榮和改善民生的滿意淨值則錄得跌幅，但變化並未超過抽樣誤差。平均量值方面，處理與中央關係表現的平均量值比八個月前錄得顯著升幅，而維持經濟繁榮表現的平均量值則顯著下跌。

未來新聞發佈活動

- 12 月 19 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及司長民望、市民最熟悉政治人物
- 12 月 27 日（星期三）下午三時新聞發佈會：年終回顧



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Press Release on December 12, 2023

HKPORI releases popularity of SAR Government and people's appraisal of its policy areas

Special Announcement

Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) recently received a media enquiry about a survey published by Pew Research Center regarding Hong Kong people's ethnic identity. We consider such enquiries would help people understand the development of opinion research around the world, so we have collated and released the questions and answers for the purpose of public education. HKPORI welcomes media and the public to browse the "PORI Express: Q&A" column on pori.hk to access the full contents, and to download all findings of our ethnic identity surveys (including free and paid items) from "HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System" to compare with those of Pew Research Center.

Abstract

HKPORI successfully interviewed 502 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early December.

Our survey shows that the latest net satisfaction of the SAR Government is positive 16 percentage points. The mean score is 3.1, meaning close to "half-half" in general. Both figures have registered very significant increases compared to a month ago.

As for the five specific policy areas of the SAR Government, the latest net satisfaction rate of the government's handling of its relation with the Central Government stands at positive 45 percentage points, which is the best performing area. Its performance in improving people's livelihood comes next at positive 10 percentage points, while the net satisfaction rates of its performance in protecting human rights and freedom, pace of democratic development and maintaining economic prosperity stand at positive 9, 0, and negative 2 percentage points respectively. Compared to the last survey, the net satisfaction rates of handling its relation with the Central Government and pace of democratic development have registered significant increases and reached new record highs since December 2009 and March 2008 respectively, while that of protecting human rights and freedom has also registered a new record high since March 2011. Meanwhile, the net satisfaction rates of maintaining economic prosperity and improving people's livelihood have registered a drop when compared to the last survey, yet the changes have not gone beyond the sampling errors.

The effective response rate of the survey is 48.7%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-0.1 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 1-7/12/2023
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 502 (including 250 landline and 252 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 48.7%
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 +/-0.1 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.

Latest Figures

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

Date of survey	11-21/7/23	1-10/8/23	7-19/9/23	3-25/10/23	1-15/11/23	1-7/12/23	<i><u>Latest change</u></i>
Sample size	517	515	514	505	510	502	--
Response rate	50.0%	54.5%	53.0%	53.6%	51.4%	48.7%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<i>Finding & error</i>	--
Satisfaction rate of SARG performance ^[3]	39%	42%	44%	44%	42%	48+/-4%	+6%
Dissatisfaction rate of SARG performance ^[3]	38%	40%	38%	41%	43%	33+/-4%	-10%^[4]
Net satisfaction rate	1%	2%	7%	2%	0%	16+/-8%	+16%^[4]
Mean value ^[3]	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.1+/-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 the latest satisfaction rate of the SAR Government is 48%, whereas dissatisfaction rate stands at 33%, thus the net satisfaction is positive 16 percentage points. The mean score is 3.1, meaning close to “half-half” in general. Both the net satisfaction rate of the SAR Government and the mean score have registered very significant increases compared to a month ago.

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	15-18/11/21	19-22/4/22	10-19/10/22	4-12/4/23	1-7/12/23	<i>Latest change</i>
Sample size	590-623	590-608	517-521	509-516	502	--
Response rate	53.7%	47.6%	61.5%	59.4%	48.7%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Relation with the Central Government: Satisfaction rate ^[5]	39% ^[6]	35%	51% ^[6]	56%	64+/-4%	+7% ^[6]
Relation with the Central Government: Dissatisfaction rate ^[5]	38%	34%	22% ^[6]	25%	19+/-4%	-6% ^[6]
Net satisfaction rate	1% ^[6]	1%	29% ^[6]	32%	45+/-7%	+13% ^[6]
Mean value ^[5]	2.9 ^[6]	2.9	3.3 ^[6]	3.4	3.7+/-0.1	+0.3 ^[6]
Improving people's livelihood: Satisfaction rate ^[5]	26% ^[6]	23%	36% ^[6]	45% ^[6]	45+/-4%	--
Improving people's livelihood: Dissatisfaction rate ^[5]	55% ^[6]	54%	40% ^[6]	33% ^[6]	35+/-4%	+2%
Net satisfaction rate	-28% ^[6]	-31%	-3% ^[6]	12% ^[6]	10+/-8%	-2%
Mean value ^[5]	2.4 ^[6]	2.4	2.9 ^[6]	3.0 ^[6]	3.0+/-0.1	--
Protecting human rights and freedom: Satisfaction rate ^[5]	37% ^[6]	32%	40% ^[6]	44%	47+/-4%	+3%
Protecting human rights and freedom: Dissatisfaction rate ^[5]	46% ^[6]	45%	36% ^[6]	39%	38+/-4%	-1%
Net satisfaction rate	-9% ^[6]	-12%	4% ^[6]	5%	9+/-8%	+4%
Mean value ^[5]	2.7 ^[6]	2.6	2.9 ^[6]	2.9	3.0+/-0.1	+0.1
Pace of democratic development: Satisfaction rate ^[5]	26% ^[6]	24%	31% ^[6]	32%	41+/-4%	+9% ^[6]
Pace of democratic development: Dissatisfaction rate ^[5]	55%	50%	37% ^[6]	45% ^[6]	41+/-4%	-5%
Net satisfaction rate	-30%	-26%	-6% ^[6]	-14%	0+/-8%	+14% ^[6]
Mean value ^[5]	2.3	2.4	2.8 ^[6]	2.6	2.8+/-0.1	+0.2
Maintaining economic prosperity: Satisfaction rate ^[5]	31% ^[6]	25% ^[6]	30%	43% ^[6]	41+/-4%	-2%
Maintaining economic prosperity: Dissatisfaction rate ^[5]	47% ^[6]	55% ^[6]	49%	35% ^[6]	43+/-4%	+8% ^[6]
Net satisfaction rate	-16% ^[6]	-30% ^[6]	-20% ^[6]	8% ^[6]	-2+/-8%	-10%
Mean value ^[5]	2.7 ^[6]	2.4 ^[6]	2.6 ^[6]	3.0 ^[6]	2.8+/-0.1	-0.2 ^[6]

[5] 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.

[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.

Among the five specific policy areas of the SAR Government, the latest net satisfaction rate of the government's handling of its relation with the Central Government stands at positive 45 percentage points, which is the best performing area. Its performance in improving people's livelihood comes next at positive 10 percentage points, while the net satisfaction rates of its performance in protecting human rights and freedom, pace of democratic development and maintaining economic prosperity stand at positive 9, 0, and negative 2 percentage points respectively. As for mean values, the performance in handling its relation with the Central Government scored 3.7, meaning between

“half-half” and “somewhat satisfied” in general, while that of the remaining 4 policy areas range from 2.8 to 3.0, meaning close to “half-half” in general.

Compared to the last survey, the net satisfaction rates of handling its relation with the Central Government and pace of democratic development have registered significant increases and reached new record highs since December 2009 and March 2008 respectively, while that of protecting human rights and freedom has also registered a new record high since March 2011. Meanwhile, the net satisfaction rates of maintaining economic prosperity and improving people’s livelihood have registered a drop when compared to the last survey, yet the changes have not gone beyond the sampling errors. As for mean values, the performance in handling its relation with the Central Government has registered a very significant increase compared to 8 months ago, while the mean value of the performance in maintaining economic prosperity has decreased significantly.

Upcoming Press Events

- December 19 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of CE and Secretaries of Departments, People’s Most Familiar Political Figures
- December 27 (Wednesday) at 15:00, press conference: Year-end Review