HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

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**Latest Tracking Poll And Analysis Results** 

May 24, 2023

### **Contact Information**

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- 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: 1,003 (including 499 landline and 504 mobile samples)
- Effective response rate: 52.4%
- Sampling error: 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)".

### **Survey and Analysis Topics**



- Popularity of Chief Executive
- Popularity of HKSAR Government
- Appraisal of Society's Current Conditions
- Relationship between Popularity of SAR Government and People's Appraisal of Society's Current Conditions

### **Survey Result - Popularity of Chief Executive**

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## Popularity of Chief Executive

		4-12/4/2023	3-18/5/2023	Change	Record
	Rating	54.3	56.9	<b>A</b> 2.5	Record high since Feb. 2023
CE	Vote of confidence	48%	51%	<b>▲3</b> %	Record high since Feb. 2023
John Lee	Vote of no confidence	40%	36%	<b>V</b> 4%	Record low since Feb. 2023
	Net approval rate	8%	15%	<b>▲7</b> %	Record high since Feb. 2023

Our latest survey shows that the popularity rating of CE John Lee is 56.9 marks, with 10% of respondents giving 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 approval rate have not changed much from a month ago.

### **Survey Result - Popularity of Chief Executive**

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### 特首評分 (按次計算) Rating for Chief Executives (Per Poll) (7/1997 – 5/2023)



### **Survey and Analysis Topics**



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## **Survey Result - Popularity of HKSAR Government**

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## People's satisfaction with the HKSAR Government

	4-12/4/2023	3-18/5/2023	Change	Record
Satisfaction rate	47%	48%	<b>1</b> %	Record high since Feb. 2023
Dissatisfaction rate	35%	30%	▼5%	Record low since Feb. 2023
Net satisfaction rate	12%	18%	<b>▲</b> 6%	Record high since Feb. 2023
Mean value	3.0	3.1	▲0.1	Record high since Feb. 2023

• Regarding the HKSAR Government, the latest satisfaction rate is 48%, whereas dissatisfaction rate stands at 30%, thus the net satisfaction is positive 18 percentage points, which has not changed much from a month ago. The mean score remains at 3.1, meaning close to "half-half" in general.

### **Survey and Analysis Topics**



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## Net satisfaction rates of society's conditions

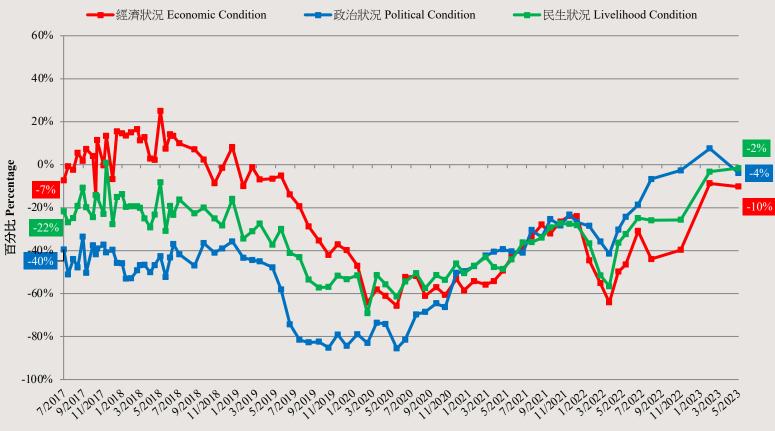
	1-9/2/2023	3-18/5/2023	Change	Record
Livelihood condition	-3%	-2%	<b>^2</b> %	Record high since Nov. 2017
Political condition	8%	-4%	<b>V</b> 11% *	Record low since Aug. 2022
Economic condition	-9%	-10%	<b>V</b> 1%	Record low since Nov. 2022

O As for people's satisfaction with the current livelihood, political and economic conditions, the latest 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.



#### 市民對社會狀況的評價滿意率淨值(按次計算)

Net satisfaction rates of people's appraisals of society's conditions (Per Poll) (7/2017 - 5/2023)



調查月份 Month of Survey

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## Ratio on concern for social problems

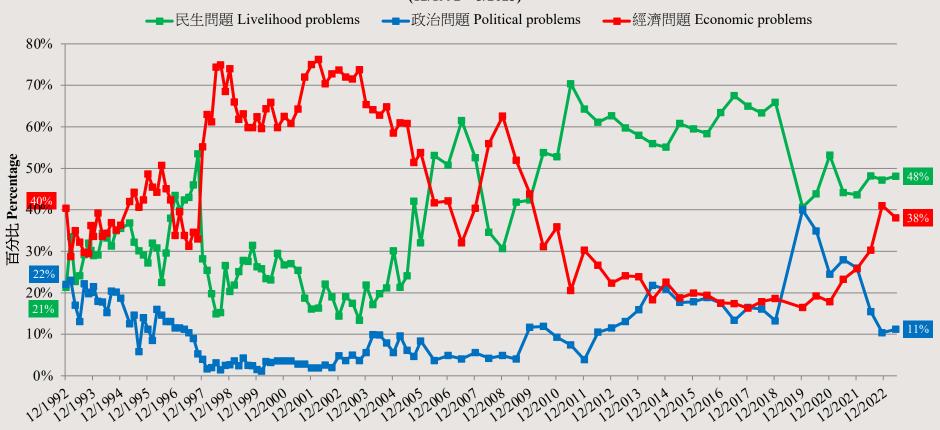
	2-10/11/2022	3-18/5/2023	Change	Record
Livelihood problems	47%	48%	<b>1</b> %	Record high since Jun. 2022
Economic problems	41%	38%	▼3%	Record low since Jun. 2022
Political problems	10%	11%	<b>▲1%</b>	Record high since Jun. 2022

The latest survey shows that using a one-in-three choices method, 48% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems currently, while 38% were most concerned with economic problems, and 11% attached their greatest concern to political problems. Various figures have not changed much compared to half a year ago.



#### 市民對社會問題關心比率 (按次計算)

Ratio of people's concern for social problems (Per Poll) (12/1992 – 5/2023)



調查月份 Month of Survey

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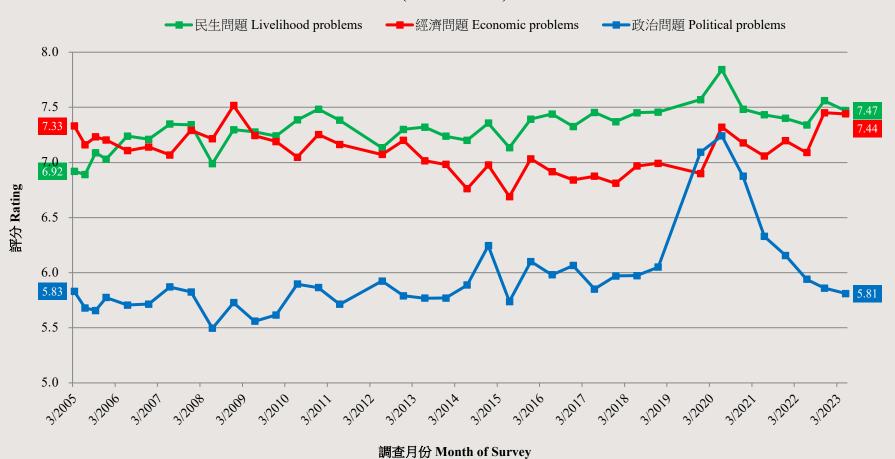
## Rating on concern for social problems

	2-10/11/2022	3-18/5/2023	Change	Record
Livelihood problems	7.56	7.47	▼0.09	Record low since Jun. 2022
Economic problems	7.45	7.44		Record low since Jun. 2022
Political problems	5.86	5.81	▼0.05	Record low since Jul. 2015

• 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 over political problems has registered a record low since July 2015.



#### 市民對社會問題關心評分 (按次計算) Rating of people's concern for social problems (Per Poll) (3/2005 – 5/2023)



### **Survey and Analysis Topics**



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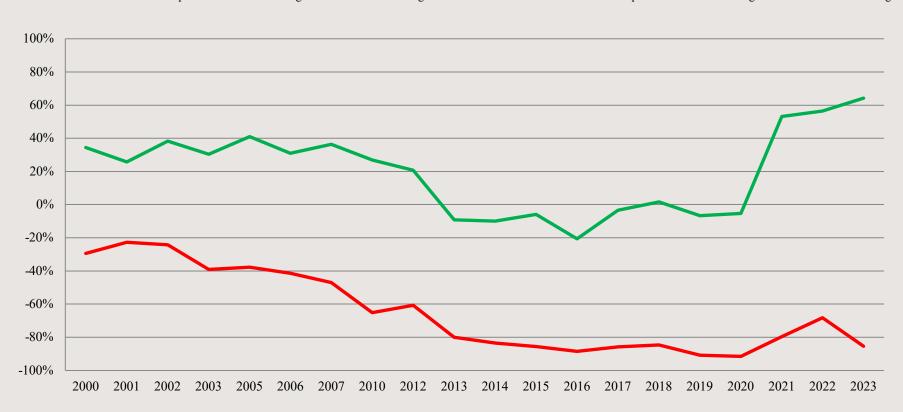
- HKPORI analyzed all data collected concurrently for both survey modules on "government popularity" and "people's level of happiness" over the past 20 years or so (2000-2023), in order to understand the correlation between people's satisfaction towards the SAR Government and their appraisal of the society's conditions.
- Correlation coefficient analysis and simple linear regression analysis have been applied.

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市民對政治狀況的滿意淨值 (2000-2023) Level of satisfaction on political condition among people (2000 – 2023)

■滿意政府者對香港政治狀況的滿意淨值
Level of satisfaction on political condition among those satisfied with the government

一一不滿意政府者對香港政治狀況的滿意淨值
Level of satisfaction on political condition among those dissatisfied with the government



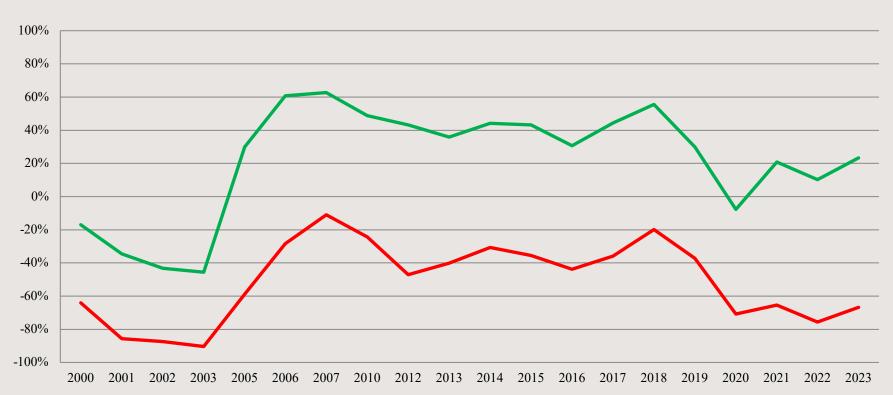


市民對經濟狀況的滿意淨值 (2000-2023) Level of satisfaction on economic condition among people (2000 – 2023)

一滿意政府者對經濟狀況的滿意淨值

Level of satisfaction on economic condition among those satisfied with the government

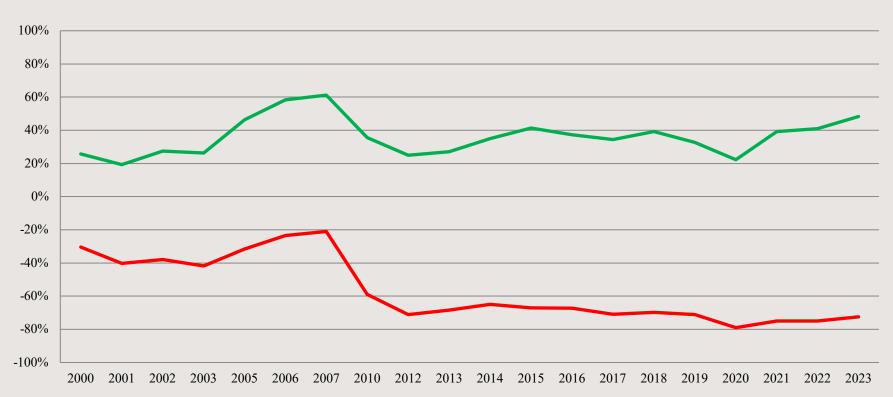
Level of satisfaction on economic condition among those dissatisfied with the government





市民對民生狀況的滿意淨值 (2000-2023) Level of satisfaction on livelihood condition among people (2000 – 2023)





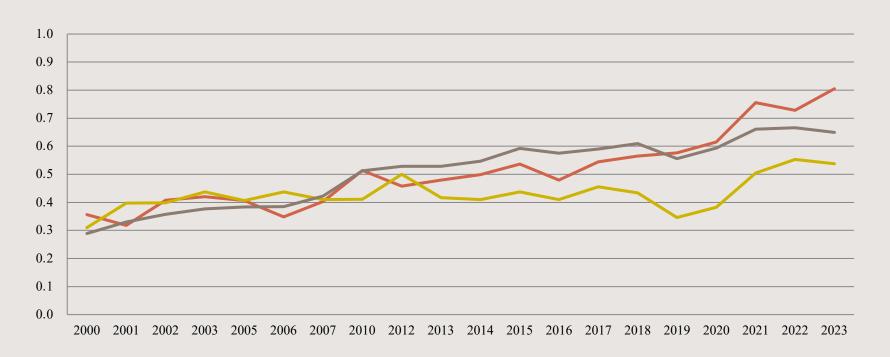
- Results show that the appraisal of society's conditions by people satisfied and dissatisfied with the performance of the government shared similar trend, with concurrent ups and downs.
- Net satisfaction with society's conditions is consistently higher among those who were satisfied with the performance 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. Livelihood condition comes next while economic condition has a relatively smaller gap.

#### 政府民望與社會現況評價的相關係數 (2000-2023)

The correlation coefficients between people's level of satisfaction with the government and their satisfaction on different conditions (2000 – 2023)

- 一政治狀況滿意程度的相關係數
  Correlation coefficient of people's satisfaction on political condition
- E生狀況滿意程度的相關係數
  Correlation coefficient of people's satisfaction on livelihood condition

一經濟狀況滿意程度的相關係數
Correlation coefficient of people's satisfaction on economic condition



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G	Level of satisfaction on political condition		Level of satisfaction on economic condition		Level of satisfaction on livelihood condition	
Survey year	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)*	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)*	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)*
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						

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Survey year	Level of satisfaction on political condition		Level of satisfaction on economic condition		Level of satisfaction on livelihood condition	
	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)*	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)*	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)*
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

Survey	Level of satisfaction on political condition		Level of satisfaction on economic condition		Level of satisfaction on livelihood condition	
year	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)*	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)*	Correlation coefficient	Regression coefficient (unstandardised)*
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

<sup>\*</sup> The regression analyses have used people's satisfaction with the government as the dependent variable.

- Result shows 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.