

2024 年 1 月 25 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放社會狀況評價、信任及信心指標及 「香港民研意見群組」網上調查結果

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）於一月份的「香港民研意見群組」網上調查首次增設四道開放式問題，嘗試了解民意背後的成因，包括支持和不支持特首的原因、滿意和不滿意特區政府表現的原因、信任和不信任特區政府以及對香港前途有信心和沒有信心的原因。香港民研今日將上載所有 18 歲或以上被訪者對此四道開放式問題的回應至「香港民研數據查冊平台」，供有興趣人士付費下載。有關項目原價為\$400，現時售價為\$200，民研會員可繼續以半價再半價徵購該項目，即以\$100 下載四道開放式問題回應的完整檔案。香港民研要求所有查冊人士，承諾不會把所獲資料轉送或轉售給任何人士。查詢電郵：enquiry@pori.hk。

公報簡要

香港民研於一月由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問及透過電話短訊隨機邀請市民參與網上調查的混合方式，成功訪問了 1,029 名香港居民，當中包括 669 個電話訪問樣本及 360 個電話短訊網上調查樣本。本報告集中分析電話訪問部分所得的數據（即不包括電話短訊網上調查樣本），雖然樣本數目減少三分之一，但與以往的調查及分析方法一致，因此結果可以直接比較。此外，香港民研亦於一月份以網上調查方式，成功訪問了 742 名「香港民研意見群組」成員，為提高與電話調查部分的可比性，今日同時發佈的意見群組網上調查結果，只集中分析 18 歲或以上被訪者的成功樣本，而 12 至 17 歲被訪者樣本的結果將適時再公佈。

電話訪問部分顯示，市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的滿意淨值分別為負 6、負 14 及負 36 個百分點。與三個月前比較，全部滿意淨值變化不大。在意見群組網上調查中，市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的滿意淨值分別為負 6、負 19 及負 41 個百分點。

至於信任及信心指標，市民對特區政府的信任淨值為正 17 個百分點，與上次調查比較變化不大。對香港前途的最新信心淨值為正 7 個百分點，同樣變化不大。在意見群組網上調查中，市民對特區政府的信任淨值為正 9 個百分點，而對香港前途的信心淨值則為正 11 個百分點。

電話訪問部分的的實效回應比率為 50.4%。在 95%置信水平下，此部分調查的百分比誤差不超過 $\pm 5\%$ ，淨值誤差不超過 $\pm 11\%$ ，評分誤差不超過 ± 0.2 。若包括來自 12 至 17 歲被訪者的樣本，意見群組網上調查的成功回應比率為 4.7%。在 95%置信水平下，抽樣誤差不超過 3.6%。

樣本資料

(1) 隨機抽樣電話訪問及電話短訊網上調查

調查日期	: 2-12/1/2024
調查方法	: (1) 隨機抽樣固網電話訪問 (2) 隨機抽樣手機電話訪問 (3) 隨機抽樣電話短訊邀請參與網上調查
訪問對象	: 18 歲或以上操粵語的香港居民
成功樣本數目 ^[1]	: 1,029 (包括 340 個固網樣本、329 個手機樣本及 360 個電話短訊網上調查樣本)
實效回應比率	: 50.4% (電話訪問部分)
抽樣誤差 ^[2]	: 在 95%置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 $\pm 5\%$ ，淨值誤差不超過 $\pm 11\%$ ，評分誤差不超過 ± 0.2 (電話訪問部分)
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。

(2) 「香港民研意見群組」網上調查

調查日期	: 5-12/1/2024
調查方法	: 網上調查
訪問對象	: 香港民研意見群組成員，包括「香港市民代表組群」以及「香港市民自結組群」
成功樣本數目	: 742 (包括 723 個 18 歲或以上及 19 個其他被訪者)
成功率	: 4.7%
抽樣誤差 ^[3]	: 在 95%置信水平下，百分比抽樣誤差不超過 3.6%
加權方法	: 按照 1) 政府統計處提供的全港人口年齡及性別分佈、教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分統計數字；2) 常規電話調查中的政治狀況評價及政治取向分佈，以「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。

[3] 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。

社會狀況評價

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

調查日期	電話訪問調查							網上調查
	2-10/11/22	1-9/2/23	3-18/5/23	11-21/7/23	3-25/10/23	2-12/1/24	最新變化	5-12/1/24
樣本數目	507-513	517-524	508-516	510-514	510-635	669 ^[4]	--	723 ^[5]
回應比率	48.9%	58.0%	52.4%	50.0%	53.6%	50.4%	--	4.7% ^[6]
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--	結果
現時政治狀況滿意率 ^[7]	38%	42%	36%	33%	37%	35+/-4%	-2%	34%
現時政治狀況不滿率 ^[7]	41%	34% ^[8]	40%	47% ^[8]	43%	41+/-4%	-2%	40%
滿意率淨值	-3%	8%	-4% ^[8]	-14%	-6%	-6+/-7%	--	-6%
平均量值 ^[7]	2.8	3.0 ^[8]	2.8 ^[8]	2.6	2.8	2.7+/-0.1	--	2.8
現時民生狀況滿意率 ^[7]	26%	37% ^[8]	37%	35%	33%	32+/-4%	-1%	26%
現時民生狀況不滿率 ^[7]	52%	40% ^[8]	38%	48% ^[8]	50%	46+/-4%	-4%	45%
滿意率淨值	-26%	-3% ^[8]	-2%	-13% ^[8]	-17%	-14+/-7%	+4%	-19%
平均量值 ^[7]	2.5	2.8 ^[8]	2.9	2.7 ^[8]	2.6	2.7+/-0.1	+0.1	2.6
現時經濟狀況滿意率 ^[7]	18%	37% ^[8]	31%	30%	25%	22+/-3%	-3%	15%
現時經濟狀況不滿率 ^[7]	58%	45% ^[8]	42%	52% ^[8]	56%	58+/-4%	+2%	57%
滿意率淨值	-40%	-9% ^[8]	-10%	-22% ^[8]	-31%	-36+/-6%	-5%	-41%
平均量值 ^[7]	2.4	2.8 ^[8]	2.8	2.6 ^[8]	2.4 ^[8]	2.4+/-0.1	-0.1	2.3

[4] 只包括電話訪問部分，不包括電話短訊網上調查樣本。

[5] 只包括來自 18 歲或以上被訪者的樣本。

[6] 網上調查部分的回應比率為成功率。

[7] 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。

[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。

電話訪問部分結果顯示，市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的評價，最新滿意率分別為 35%、32% 及 22%，滿意淨值分別為負 6、負 14 及負 36 個百分點，與上次調查比較變化不大。平均量值則分別為 2.7、2.7 及 2.4，即市民對政治、民生及經濟狀況的評價整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。

在意見群組網上調查中，市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的評價，最新滿意率分別為 34%、26% 及 15%，滿意淨值分別為負 6、負 19 及負 41 個百分點。平均量值則分別為 2.8、2.6 及 2.3，即市民對政治狀況的評價接近「一半半」，對民生及經濟狀況的評價則介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。

信任及信心指標

市民對特區政府信任程度的最新結果表列如下：

調查日期	電話訪問調查							網上調查
	2-10/11/22	1-9/2/23	3-18/5/23	1-10/8/23	1-15/11/23	2-12/1/24	最新變化	5-12/1/24
樣本數目	514	518	513	514	511	346 ^[9]	--	723 ^[10]
回應比率	48.9%	58.0%	52.4%	54.5%	51.4%	50.4%	--	4.7% ^[11]
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--	結果
信任特區政府比率 ^[12]	50%	53%	52%	48%	54%	52+/-5%	-2%	46%
不信任特區政府比率 ^[12]	34%	29%	32%	38%	33%	35+/-5%	+2%	38%
信任淨值	16%	24%	19%	10%	21%	17+/-10%	-4%	9%
平均量值 ^[12]	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1 ^[13]	3.2 ^[13]	3.1+/-0.2	-0.1	2.9

[9] 只包括電話訪問部分，不包括電話短訊網上調查樣本。

[10] 只包括來自 18 歲或以上被訪者的樣本。

[11] 網上調查部分的回應比率為成功率。

[12] 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。

[13] 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。

電話訪問部分結果顯示，52% 被訪市民表示信任香港特區政府，不信任特區政府的則佔 35%，信任淨值為正 17 個百分點，與上次調查比較變化不大。平均量值為 3.1 分，即整體上接近「一半半」。

在意見群組網上調查中，46% 被訪市民表示信任香港特區政府，不信任特區政府的則佔 38%，信任淨值為正 9 個百分點。平均量值為 2.9 分，即整體上同樣接近「一半半」。

市民對香港前途信心的最新結果表列如下：

調查日期	電話訪問調查						網上調查
	4-7/7/22	1-9/2/23	1-10/8/23	1-15/11/23	2-12/1/24	最新變化	5-12/1/24
樣本數目	1,003	517-523	514	513	346 ^[14]	--	723 ^[15]
回應比率	50.1%	58.0%	54.5%	51.4%	50.4%	--	4.7% ^[16]
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--	結果
對香港前途有信心比率	58% ^[17]	61%	51% ^[17]	54%	52+/-5%	-2%	50%
對香港前途沒有信心比率	37% ^[17]	34%	46% ^[17]	42%	45+/-5%	+3%	39%
信心淨值	21% ^[17]	28%	4% ^[17]	12%	7+/-11%	-5%	11%

[14] 只包括電話訪問部分，不包括電話短訊網上調查樣本。

[15] 只包括來自 18 歲或以上被訪者的樣本。

[16] 網上調查部分的回應比率為成功率。

[17] 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。

電話訪問部分結果顯示，52% 市民表示對香港前途有信心，沒有信心的則佔 45%，淨值為正 7 個百分點，與上次調查比較變化不大。

在意見群組網上調查中，50%市民表示對香港前途有信心，沒有信心的則佔 39%，淨值為正 11 個百分點。

質性意見分析

我們將在意見群組網上調查中收集到的開放式問題回應，先透過使用「PyCantonese」進行分詞 (word segmentation)，然後移除當中意義不大或只出現一次的字詞、標點符號及中英文單字，並選取了 50 個或以上於原始樣本中最常出現的字詞，最後使用「HTML5 Word Cloud」製作成文字雲 (word cloud)。讀者請注意，基於正面意見中曾出現兩次或以上的字詞數目有限，故此當中只有少於 50 個字詞被納入製作文字雲。

以下為市民對四道開放式問題給予正面意見，包括支持特首、滿意特區政府表現、信任特區政府以及對香港前途有信心的原因之分析結果：



至於給予負面意見，包括不支持特首、不滿意特區政府表現、不信任特區政府以及對香港前途沒有信心的原因之文字雲則如下：



2024 年 1-3 月新聞發佈活動預告（暫定）

- 1 月 30 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按社會階層分析
- 2 月 6 日（星期二）新聞新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按公民社會活躍程度分析
- 2 月 14 日（星期三）新聞新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按性別分析
- 2 月 20 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及政府民望
- 2 月 28 日（星期三）下午三時新聞發佈會：「香港民研意見群組」網上問卷調查結果、「民情指數第 6.23 號報告」
- 3 月 5 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按出生地分析
- 3 月 12 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按房屋類型及擁有權分析
- 3 月 19 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及政府民望
- 3 月 28 日（星期四）下午三時新聞發佈會：司長及局長民望



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Press Release on January 25, 2024

HKPORI releases people's appraisal of society's conditions, trust and confidence indicators, together with “POP Panel” online survey results

Special Announcement

The Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) added 4 open-ended questions for our first time to its “POP Panel” online survey in January, for a better understanding of the formation of public opinion, which include people's reasons for supporting/not supporting the CE, their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the performance of the SAR Government, trust/distrust in the SAR Government as well as their vote of confidence/no confidence in the future of Hong Kong. HKPORI will upload the responses of all respondents aged 18 or above to these 4 open-ended questions onto our “HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System”, for interested parties to download for a fee. The original price of this item is set at \$400, and the current selling price is \$200. HKPORI members continue to enjoy 75% off for paid items, meaning \$100 to purchase all responses of these 4 open-ended questions. HKPORI requires all data acquirers to pledge that they will not transfer or resell the information to anyone. For enquiries, please email to enquiry@pori.hk.

Abstract

HKPORI successfully interviewed 1,029 Hong Kong residents in January, by means of a combination of random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers and online survey conducted via random SMS invitation. A total of 669 samples and 360 samples were collected respectively. This release focuses on the telephone survey sample (i.e. excluding the SMS online sample). Although the sample size has been reduced by one-third, the research and analysis method are consistent with previous surveys thus the results of this part are good for direct comparison. In addition, HKPORI also successfully interviewed 742 “POP Panel” members in January by online survey and such results will be released today side by side with those of our telephone survey. To increase the comparability, analysis of the panel online survey will only focus on the sample from respondents aged 18 or above, while the results from respondents aged 12 to 17 will be released in due course.

Results of the telephone survey show that people's net satisfaction rates with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions are negative 6, negative 14 and negative 36 percentage points respectively. Compared to three months ago, all net satisfaction rates have not changed much. As for the panel online survey, people's net satisfaction rates with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions are negative 6, negative 19 and negative 41 percentage points respectively.

Regarding the trust and confidence indicators, people's net trust in the SAR Government is positive 17 percentage points, which has not changed much compared to last survey. Net confidence in the future of Hong Kong stands at positive 7 percentage points, also not changing much. Whilst for the panel online survey, people's net trust in the SAR Government is positive 9 percentage points, and net confidence in the future of Hong Kong stands at positive 11 percentage points.

The effective response rate of the telephone survey is 50.4%. The maximum sampling error of percentages based on this part is +/-5%, that of net values is +/-11% and that of ratings is +/-0.2 at 95% confidence level. When including the samples from respondents aged 12 to 17, the success rate of panel online survey is 4.7%. The maximum sampling error is 3.6% at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

(1) Random Telephone Survey and Online Survey by SMS Invitation

Date of survey	: 2-12/1/2024
Survey method	: (1) Random landline telephone survey (2) Random mobile telephone survey (3) Online survey by random SMS invitation
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,029 (including 340 landline, 329 mobile and 360 SMS online samples)
Effective response rate	: 50.4% (for telephone survey)
Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-5%, that of net values not more than +/-11% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.2 at 95% conf. level (for telephone survey)
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.

(2) “POP Panel” Online Survey

Date of survey	: 5-12/1/2024
Survey method	: Online survey
Target population	: POP Panel members, including Hong Kong People Representative Panel (probability-based panel) and Hong Kong People Volunteer Panel (non-probability-based panel)
Sample size	: 742 (including 723 respondents aged 18 or above and 19 other respondents)
Success rate	: 4.7%
Sampling error ^[3]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than 3.6% at 95% conf. level

Weighting method : Rim-weighted according to 1) gender-age distribution, educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution of the Hong Kong population from the Census and Statistics Department; 2) appraisal of political condition and political inclination distribution from regular tracking telephone surveys.

[3] 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.

Appraisal of Society’s Conditions

People’s latest appraisals of society’s conditions are summarized as follows:

	Telephone survey							Online survey
	2-10/11/22	1-9/2/23	3-18/5/23	11-21/7/23	3-25/10/23	2-12/1/24	<i>Latest change</i>	5-12/1/24
Date of survey								
Sample size	507-513	517-524	508-516	510-514	510-635	669 ^[4]	--	723 ^[5]
Response rate	48.9%	58.0%	52.4%	50.0%	53.6%	50.4%	--	4.7% ^[6]
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<i>Finding & error</i>	--	Finding
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate ^[7]	38%	42%	36%	33%	37%	35+/-4%	-2%	34%
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[7]	41%	34% ^[8]	40%	47% ^[8]	43%	41+/-4%	-2%	40%
Net satisfaction rate	-3%	8%	-4% ^[8]	-14%	-6%	-6+/-7%	--	-6%
Mean value ^[7]	2.8	3.0 ^[8]	2.8 ^[8]	2.6	2.8	2.7+/-0.1	--	2.8
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate ^[7]	26%	37% ^[8]	37%	35%	33%	32+/-4%	-1%	26%
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[7]	52%	40% ^[8]	38%	48% ^[8]	50%	46+/-4%	-4%	45%
Net satisfaction rate	-26%	-3% ^[8]	-2%	-13% ^[8]	-17%	-14+/-7%	+4%	-19%
Mean value ^[7]	2.5	2.8 ^[8]	2.9	2.7 ^[8]	2.6	2.7+/-0.1	+0.1	2.6
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate ^[7]	18%	37% ^[8]	31%	30%	25%	22+/-3%	-3%	15%
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[7]	58%	45% ^[8]	42%	52% ^[8]	56%	58+/-4%	+2%	57%
Net satisfaction rate	-40%	-9% ^[8]	-10%	-22% ^[8]	-31%	-36+/-6%	-5%	-41%
Mean value ^[7]	2.4	2.8 ^[8]	2.8	2.6 ^[8]	2.4 ^[8]	2.4+/-0.1	-0.1	2.3

[4] Only the results of telephone surveys were included, the samples of SMS online survey were not included.

[5] Only includes the samples from respondents aged 18 or above.

[6] For online survey, the response rate is the success rate.

[7] 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.

[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.

Our telephone survey results show that people’s latest satisfaction rates with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions are 35%, 32% and 22% respectively, the net satisfaction rates are negative 6, negative 14 and negative 36 percentage points respectively, which have not changed

much compared to last survey. The mean scores are 2.7, 2.7 and 2.4 respectively, meaning people’s satisfaction with political, livelihood and economic conditions are between “quite dissatisfied” and “half-half” in general.

As for the panel online survey, people’s latest satisfaction rates with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions are 34%, 26% and 15% respectively, the net satisfaction rates are negative 6, negative 19 and negative 41 percentage points respectively. The mean scores are 2.8, 2.6 and 2.3 respectively, meaning people’s satisfaction with political condition is close to “half-half”, while that of livelihood and economic conditions are between “quite dissatisfied” and “half-half”.

Trust and Confidence Indicators

Recent trust in the SAR Government is summarized below:

	Telephone survey							Online survey
	2-10/11/22	1-9/2/23	3-18/5/23	1-10/8/23	1-15/11/23	2-12/1/24	<i>Latest change</i>	5-12/1/24
Date of survey								
Sample size	514	518	513	514	511	346 ^[9]	--	723 ^[10]
Response rate	48.9%	58.0%	52.4%	54.5%	51.4%	50.4%	--	4.7% ^[11]
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<i>Finding & error</i>	--	Finding
Trust in SAR Government ^[12]	50%	53%	52%	48%	54%	52+/-5%	-2%	46%
Distrust in SAR Government ^[12]	34%	29%	32%	38%	33%	35+/-5%	+2%	38%
Net trust	16%	24%	19%	10%	21%	17+/-10%	-4%	9%
Mean value ^[12]	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1 ^[13]	3.2 ^[13]	3.1+/-0.2	-0.1	2.9

[9] Only the results of telephone surveys were included, the samples of SMS online survey were not included.

[10] Only includes the samples from respondents aged 18 or above.

[11] For online survey, the response rate is the success rate.

[12] 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.

[13] 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 telephone survey results shows that 52% of the respondents expressed trust in the SAR Government, while 35% distrust it. The net trust value is positive 17 percentage points, which has not changed much compared to last survey. Meanwhile, the mean score is 3.1, meaning close to “half-half” in general.

As for the panel online survey, 46% of the respondents expressed trust in the SAR Government, while 38% distrust it, giving a net trust value at positive 9 percentage points. The mean score is 2.9, meaning also close to “half-half” in general.

Recent results on people's confidence in the future of Hong Kong are summarized below:

	Telephone survey						Online survey
	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>1-10/8/23</u>	<u>1-15/11/23</u>	<u>2-12/1/24</u>	<u>Latest change</u>	<u>5-12/1/24</u>
Date of survey							
Sample size	1,003	517-523	514	513	346^[14]	--	723^[15]
Response rate	50.1%	58.0%	54.5%	51.4%	50.4%	--	4.7%^[16]
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--	Finding
Confidence in HK's future	58% ^[17]	61%	51% ^[17]	54%	52+/-5%	-2%	50%
No-confidence in HK's future	37% ^[17]	34%	46% ^[17]	42%	45+/-5%	+3%	39%
Net confidence	21% ^[17]	28%	4% ^[17]	12%	7+/-11%	-5%	11%

[14] Only the results of telephone surveys were included, the samples of SMS online survey were not included.

[15] Only includes the samples from respondents aged 18 or above.

[16] For online survey, the response rate is the success rate.

[17] 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 telephone survey results show that 52% expressed confidence in the future of Hong Kong, while 45% had no confidence. Net confidence stands at positive 7 percentage points., which has not changed much compared to last survey.

As for the panel online survey, 50% expressed confidence in the future of Hong Kong, while 39% had no confidence, giving a net confidence at positive 11 percentage points.

Qualitative Opinion Data Analysis

All responses to the open-ended questions collected from the panel online survey were first subjected to word segmentation using "PyCantonese", and then unmeaningful words or words that appear only once, punctuations and 1-letter words were removed. The 50 or more words that appeared most frequently in the raw samples were selected, and finally a word cloud (available in Chinese only) was generated with these selected words using "HTML5 Word Cloud". Readers shall note that there are fewer than 50 words in the word cloud of positive responses due to limited number of words that appeared at least twice.

The following shows the analysis results of people's positive responses towards the four open-ended questions, namely, reasons for people's support to the Chief Executive, satisfaction with the performance of the SAR Government, trust in the SAR Government, and their confidence in Hong Kong's future:



Regarding the reasons for giving negative responses, namely, not showing support to the CE, dissatisfied with the performance of the SAR Government, distrust the SAR Government, and no confidence in Hong Kong's future, the word cloud generated is shown below:



Press Events Forecast for January – March 2024 (Tentative)

- January 30 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Social Strata
- February 6 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Activeness in Civil Society
- February 14 (Wednesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Gender
- February 20 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of CE and SAR Government
- February 28 (Wednesday) at 15:00, press conference: “POP Panel” Online Survey Results, “PSI Report No. 6.23”
- March 5 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Place of Birth
- March 12 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Housing Type and Ownership
- March 19 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of CE and SAR Government
- March 28 (Thursday) at 15:00, press conference: Popularities of Secretaries of Departments and Directors of Bureaux