

## 2024 年 2 月 29 日 新聞公報 (修訂本)

### 香港民研發放香港民研意見群組 關於財政預算案即時反應網上問卷調查結果

#### 更正啟示

由於數據分析程序有誤，原公報中的樣本數目以及兩項意見題目的統計數字出現輕微錯誤，用作統計分析的實質樣本為 2,409 個 18 歲或以上人士，而非 2,412 個。此外，被訪者對財政預算案的滿意比率應為 19%，不滿意比率應為 53%，故淨值應為負 34 個百分點，而財政預算案評分則應為 37.2 分，特此更正及致歉。

#### 特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）於今年財政預算案的即時網上調查新設了一道開放式問題，以了解被訪者對預算案表示滿意和不滿意的原因。調查今晨九點結束，共收到超過 1,700 個開放答案，現已上載至「香港民研數據查冊平台」，供有興趣人士付費下載，折實價為\$200，會員再半價。截至今天，查冊平台已有三個調查的開放答案原始數據可供下載，讓市民自行分析。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](mailto:enquiry@pori.hk)。

#### 公報簡要

香港民研於昨日財政司司長陳茂波發表財政預算案後，即日透過電郵邀請「香港民研意見群組」成員參與關於財政預算案即時反應網上問卷調查。調查於昨日下午約一時半開始，至今日上午九時結束，成功訪問了 2,412 名「香港民研意見群組」成員，為提高與過往數年網上調查結果之的可比性，今日發佈的意見群組網上調查結果只集中分析 2,409 名 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。

網上調查結果顯示，撇除不清楚財政預算案內容的被訪者後，19%表示滿意財政預算案（包括表示「幾滿意」及「好滿意」者），53%不滿（包括表示「幾不滿／不太滿意」及「好不滿」者），滿意淨值為負 34 個百分點。以 0 至 100 分計，平均分為 37.2 分，顯示市民對今次財政預算案的評價較去年差。

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率為 3.2%。如假設全部樣本經由隨機抽樣方式獲得，在 95%置信水平下，抽樣誤差不超過+/-2.0%。

#### 樣本資料

調查日期	: 28-29/2/2024
調查方法	: 「香港民研意見群組」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	: 2,412 (包括 2,409 個 18 歲或以上及 3 個其他被訪者)
成功率	: 3.2%
抽樣誤差 <sup>[1]</sup>	: 在 95% 置信水平下，抽樣誤差不超過 2.0%。
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。

[1] 此公報中所有誤差數字均以 95% 置信水平計算，並假設全部樣本經由隨機抽樣方式獲得。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

以下是市民對本年度財政預算案的評分：

請你對今年財政預算案的滿意程度給予評分，0 分代表非常不滿，100 分代表非常滿意，50 分代表一半半，你會給今年的財政預算案多少分？ <sup>[2]</sup>	網上調查			
	2021 年 (n=3,848)	2022 年 (n=3,400)	2023 年 (n=3,637)	2024 年 (n=2,409)
平均分	32.5	49.6	52.5	37.2

[2] n 為調查的成功樣本數目，唯此問題只問當中「有聽過／知道財政預算案內容」者。

以下是市民對本年度財政預算案的滿意程度：

整體來說，你對今年的財政預算案有多滿意或不滿？ <sup>[3]</sup>	網上調查			
	2021 年 (n=3,848)	2022 年 (n=3,400)	2023 年 (n=3,637)	2024 年 (n=2,409)
好滿意	1%	5%	5%	6%
幾滿意	16%	31%	28%	13%
一半半	22%	34%	35%	25%
幾不滿／不太滿意	17%	14%	19%	26%
好不滿	44%	13%	12%	27%
不知道／很難說	0%	3%	2%	3%
滿意淨值	-43%	9%	1%	-34%
平均量值 <sup>[4]</sup>	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.4

[3] n 為調查的成功樣本數目，唯此問題只問當中「有聽過／知道財政預算案內容」者。

[4] 平均量值是把所有答案按照滿意程度，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。

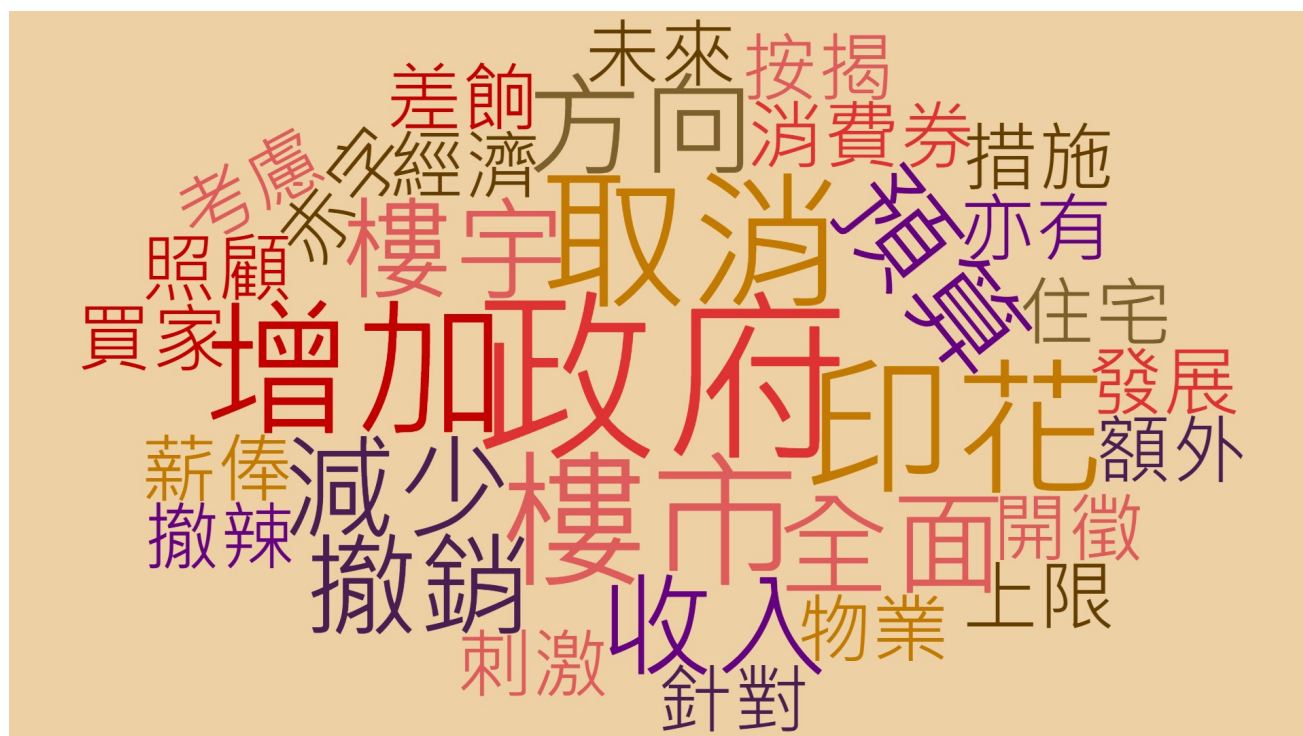
撇除不清楚財政預算案內容的被訪者後，19%表示滿意財政預算案（包括表示「幾滿意」及「好滿意」者），53%不滿（包括表示「幾不滿／不太滿意」及「好不滿」者），滿意淨值為負 34 個百分點。平均量值則為 2.4，即市民對今次財政預算案滿意程度整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。

另外，以 0 至 100 分計，平均分為 37.2 分，顯示市民對今次財政預算案的評價較去年差。

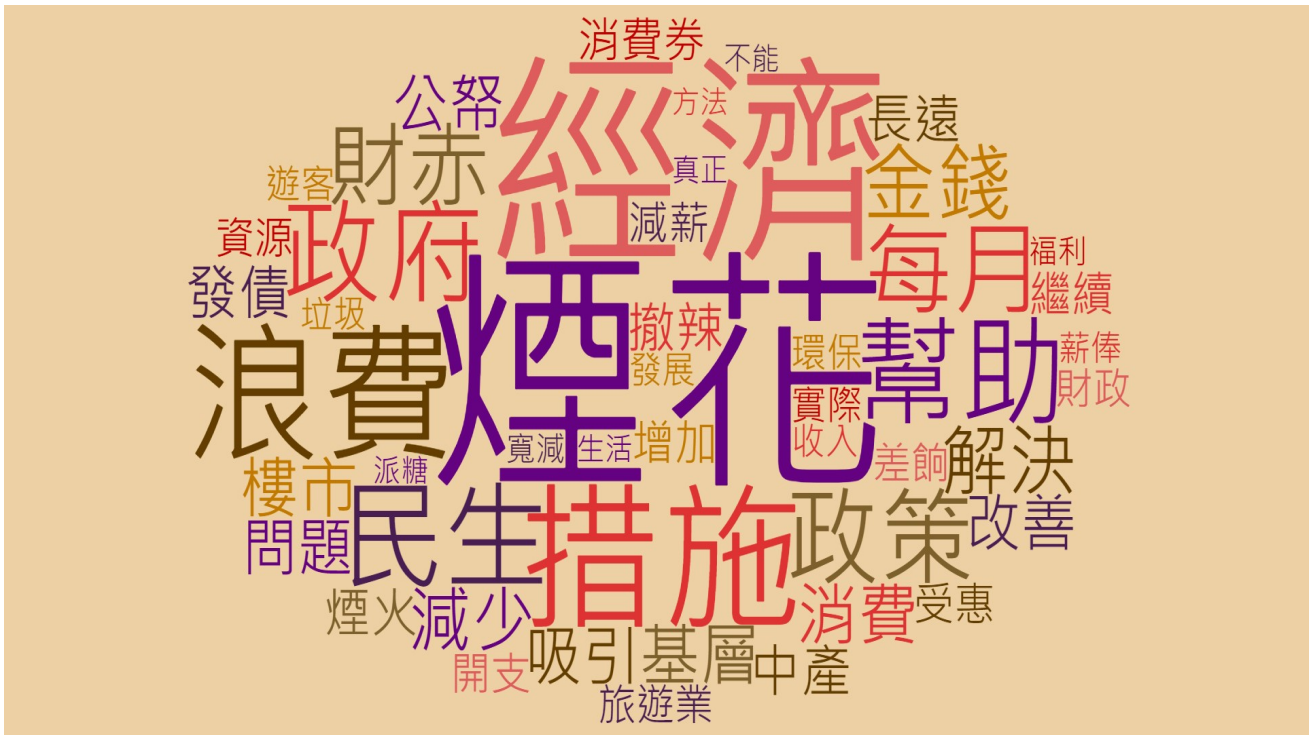
### 質性意見分析

香港民研於是次財政預算案即時反應網上調查設有一道開放式問題，詢問被訪者滿意和不滿意財政預算案的原因。我們將所收集共 1,708 項答案分為正面及負面原因兩個組別，然後透過「PyCantonese」進行分詞 (word segmentation)，並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。最後，我們在兩組原因中分別選取約 50 個於原始樣本中最常出現的字詞，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。

以下為市民對開放式問題給予正面意見，亦即滿意財政預算案的原因之分析結果：



以下為市民對開放式問題給予負面意見，亦即不滿意財政預算案的原因之分析結果：



綜合兩個文字雲，在正面原因中，被訪者最常提及而又可解釋的字詞包括「政府」、「樓市」和「印花」等，而最常提及而又可解釋的負面字詞則包括「煙花」、「經濟」和「浪費」等，似乎可以呼應我們接下來的人工智能內容分析。

在這部份，我們以人工智能系統 Perplexity AI 歸納收集到的原因。我們將正面原因和負面原因的答案分別上載至系統，並指示其將內容各自歸納成三個類別。Perplexity AI 以英文回應後，我們透過 DeepL 翻譯器將其回應直譯成中文，以便讀者參考。（請以英文版本為準）

以下為正面意見，亦即市民滿意財政預算案的原因之概要（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

### 1. 房地產市場影響

- 據悉，印花稅、抵押貸款計算方法的調整以及壓力測試的取消對房地產市場產生了積極影響，旨在穩定房地產市場並防止其進一步下滑。
- 政府決定在十年後停止在房地產市場採取激進措施，這被視為一個積極的步驟，可能會對未來的市場狀況產生積極影響。

### 2. 刺激經濟

- 取消住宅印花稅和各種與房地產相關的稅收被認為是能夠刺激房地產市場和推動經濟發展的措施。
- 預算案平衡務實、方向明確、順應民意，尤其是在稅制改革和提高福利等方面，受到好評。

### 3. 減稅和改革

- 正面反饋包括對減稅、支持中小企業以及減少免稅以增加政府收入等措施的滿意度。
- 通過減免工資稅等減稅措施和對高收入人群實行累進稅率來支持中產階級的做法被認為是有益的。

以下為負面意見，亦即市民不滿意財政預算案的原因之概要（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

### 1. 對經濟措施和優先事項的批評

- 對優先事項錯位的批評，如將資金用於促進旅遊業而不是解決根本問題。
- 對缺乏重新定位和振興香港經濟的戰略計劃表示關注。
- 批評減稅力度不夠，未能有效解決市民的財政壓力。

### 2. 缺乏長遠規劃及對市民的影響

- 批評政策短視，不能應對長期經濟挑戰。
- 對中產階級缺乏援助表示不滿，擔心對基本生活開支造成影響。

### 3. 對資源分配和政策決定的不滿

- 對市民，尤其是中下層市民福利不足的批評。
- 對煙花爆竹等活動的浪費性開支和無效政策的擔憂。
- 缺乏對低收入者的支持，未能有效應對經濟挑戰。

## 2024 年 3 月新聞發佈活動預告（暫定）

- 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 February 29, 2024 (Revised)

### HKPORI releases findings of “POP Panel” online instant survey on the Budget

#### Errata

Due to technical errors in data processing, some slight errors have occurred in the sample size and survey findings reported in the original release. The number of respondents aged 18 or above used in our analysis should be 2,409 instead of 2,412. Respondents' satisfaction rate with the Budget should be 19%, dissatisfaction rate 53%, giving a net satisfaction of negative 34 percentage points, and the average satisfaction rating should be 37.2 marks. We sincerely apologize for these mistakes.

#### Special Announcement

The Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) has introduced an open-ended question to this year's online instant survey on the Budget, to explore the reasons behind respondents' satisfaction and dissatisfaction with the Budget. The survey ended at 9am this morning. More than 1,700 open-ended responses have been received, and they are now uploaded onto our “HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” for interested parties to download at a discounted price of \$200, extra half price for HKPORI members. As of today, raw datasets of open-ended answers from three surveys are available for download from our data enquiry platform, and citizens can carry out analysis on their own. 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](mailto:enquiry@pori.hk).

#### Abstract

After Financial Secretary Paul Chan had given his Budget Speech yesterday, HKPORI invited “POP Panel” members to participate in an online instant survey on the Budget by email on the same day. Our survey began at about 1:30 pm yesterday, and ended at 9 am today, which has successfully interviewed 2,412 “POP Panel” members. To increase the comparability with results over the years, analysis of the panel online survey only focused on the sample from 2,409 respondents aged 18 or above, while the results from respondents aged 12 to 17 will be released in due course.

Results of online survey show that after excluding those respondents who said they did not have any knowledge of the Budget, 19% said they were satisfied with it (including those who opted for “somewhat satisfied” and “very satisfied”), 53% were dissatisfied (including those who chose “somewhat dissatisfied/not quite satisfied” and “very dissatisfied”), giving a net satisfaction rate of negative 34 percentage points. On a scale of 0-100, the average rating is 37.2 marks. The results show that people's appraisal of this year's Budget is worse than that of last year.

When including the samples from respondents aged 12 to 17, the success rate of this online panel survey is 3.2%. The maximum sampling error is +/-2.0% at 95% confidence level.

## Contact Information

Date of survey	: 28-29/2/2024
Survey method	: “POP Panel” 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 <sup>[1]</sup>	: 2,412 (including 2,409 respondents aged 18 or above and 3 other respondents)
Success rate	: 3.2%
Sampling error <sup>[1]</sup>	: Sampling error of percentages not more than 2.0% 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.

[1] All error figures in this release are calculated at 95% confidence level and assuming all samples were obtained through random sampling. “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

People’s rating of this year’s Budget is summarized below:

Please rate on a scale of 0 to 100 your extent of satisfaction with the Budget this year, with 0 indicating very dissatisfied, 100 indicating very satisfied and 50 indicating half-half. How would you rate the Budget this year? <sup>[2]</sup>	Online survey			
	2021 (n=3,848)	2022 (n=3,400)	2023 (n=3,637)	2024 年 (n=2,409)
Mean	32.5	49.6	52.5	37.2

[2] The n reported here are the sample sizes of the survey, but only those who “have some knowledge of the contents of the Budget” were asked this question.

People’s satisfaction figures with this year’s Budget are summarized below:

Overall, how satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the Budget this year? <sup>[3]</sup>	Online survey			
	2021 (n=3,848)	2022 (n=3,400)	2023 (n=3,637)	2024 年 (n=2,409)
Very satisfied	1%	5%	5%	6%
Somewhat satisfied	16%	31%	28%	13%
Half-half	22%	34%	35%	25%
Somewhat dissatisfied /	17%	14%	19%	26%

Not quite satisfied				
Very dissatisfied	44%	13%	12%	<b>27%</b>
Don't know / hard to say	0%	3%	2%	<b>3%</b>
Net satisfaction	-43%	9%	1%	<b>-34%</b>
Mean value	2.1	3.0	2.9	<b>2.4</b>

[3] The n reported here are the sample sizes of the survey, but only those who “have some knowledge of the contents of the Budget” were asked this question.

[4] The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, marks according to their degree of satisfaction, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

After excluding those respondents who said they did not have any knowledge of the Budget, 19% of the respondents said they were satisfied with it (including those who opted for “somewhat satisfied” and “very satisfied”), 53% were dissatisfied (including those who chose “somewhat dissatisfied/not quite satisfied” and “very dissatisfied”), giving a net satisfaction rate of negative 34 percentage points. The mean score is 2.4, meaning people’s satisfaction with this year’s Budget is between “quite dissatisfied” and “half-half” in general.

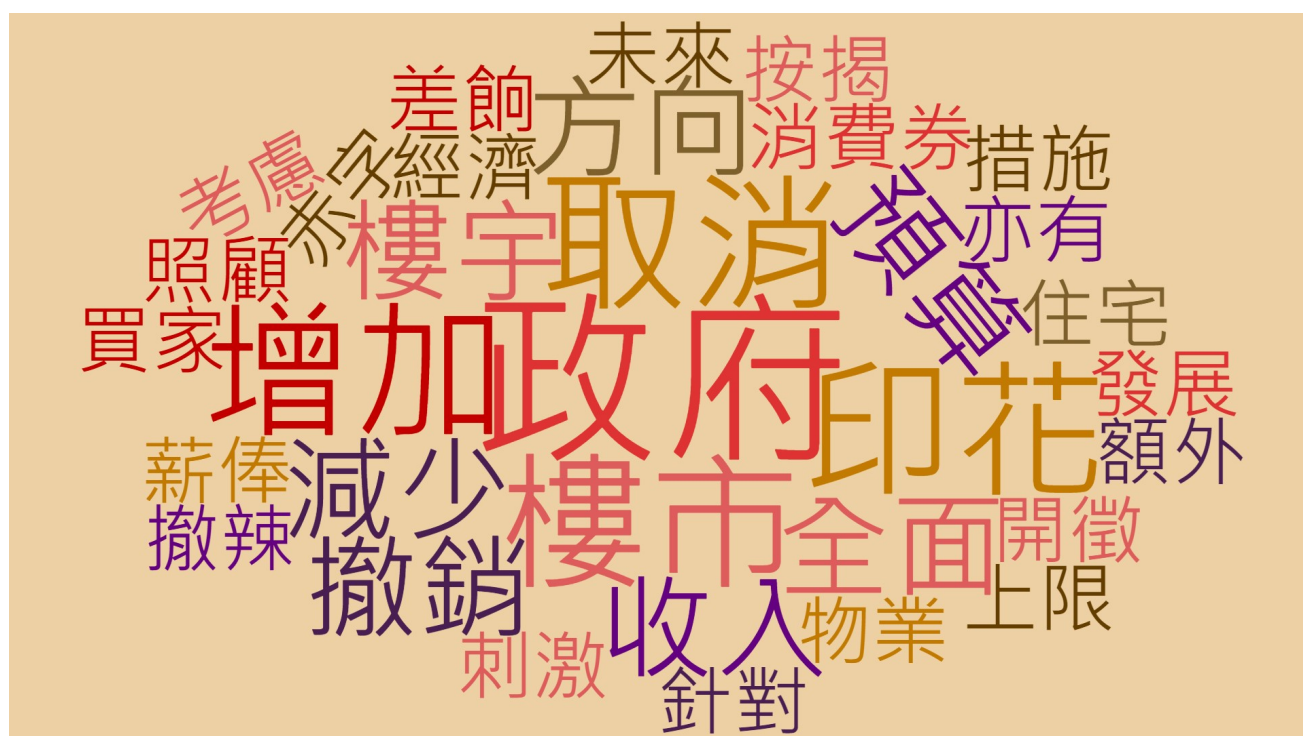
Moreover, on a scale of 0-100, the average rating is 37.2 marks. The results show that people’s appraisal of this year’s Budget is worse than that of last year.



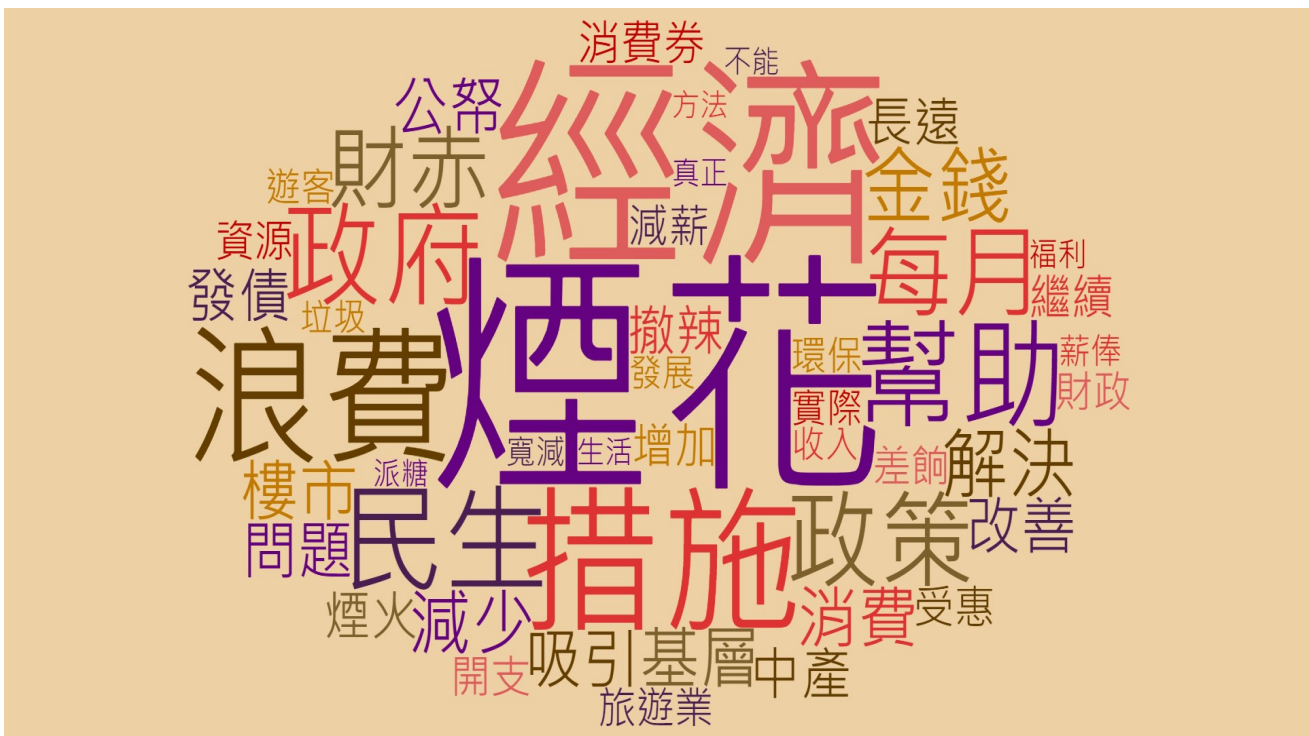
## Qualitative Opinion Data Analysis

HKPORI included one open-ended question in its online instant survey on the Budget, in which respondents were asked to explain the reasons of their satisfaction/dissatisfaction with the Budget. We divided all 1,708 responses to the open-ended questions collected into two groups, namely positive and negative reasons. These responses were subjected to word segmentation using “PyCantonese”. Unmeaningful words or words that appear only once, punctuations and 1-letter words were then removed. Finally, around 50 words that appeared most frequently in the raw samples were selected in each group for the generation of word clouds using “HTML5 Word Cloud” (available in Chinese only). 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 word cloud of people’s **positive responses**, namely, reasons for people’s satisfaction with the Budget:



The following shows the word cloud of people’s **negative responses**, namely, reasons for people’s dissatisfaction with the Budget:



Looking at both word clouds, among positive responses, the most frequently mentioned and interpretable words include “government” (政府), “real estate market” (樓市), “stamps” (印花), etc., while the most frequently mentioned and interpretable words among negative responses include “fireworks” (煙花), “economy” (經濟), “waste” (浪費), etc. It seems to echo with our AI analysis below.

In this part, we summarize the reasons collected using Perplexity AI. Both groups of positive and negative responses were uploaded respectively to Perplexity AI with the prompt to “sort the content into 3 categories”.

The following shows the summary of **people’s positive responses**, namely, reasons for people’s satisfaction with the Budget:

- 1. Real Estate Market Impact**
  - Adjustments in stamp duties, mortgage calculation methods, and the cancellation of stress tests are noted to have a positive impact on the real estate market, aiming to stabilize it and prevent further decline.
  - The government's decision to halt aggressive measures in the property market after ten years is seen as a positive step that could positively influence market conditions in the future.
- 2. Stimulating the Economy**
  - The withdrawal of stamp duties for residential properties and the removal of various property-related taxes are seen as measures that can stimulate the real estate market and boost the economy.
  - The budget is praised for its balanced and practical approach, clear direction, and responsiveness to citizen's demands, especially in areas like tax reforms and welfare enhancements.
- 3. Tax Relief and Reform**
  - Positive feedback includes satisfaction with tax reductions, support for small and medium enterprises, and measures like reducing tax exemptions to increase government revenue.

- Support for middle-class individuals through tax relief measures like salary tax reductions and the introduction of a progressive tax rate for high-income individuals is highlighted as beneficial.

The following shows the summary of people's **negative responses**, namely, reasons for people's dissatisfaction with the Budget:

### **1. Criticisms of Economic Measures and Priorities**

- Criticisms of misplaced priorities, such as spending on tourism promotion instead of addressing fundamental issues.
- Concerns about the lack of a strategic plan to reposition and revive the Hong Kong economy.
- Criticisms of tax reductions perceived as insufficient and not effectively addressing financial pressures on citizens.

### **2. Lack of Long-Term Planning and Impact on Citizens**

- Criticisms of short-sighted policies that do not address long-term economic challenges.
- Dissatisfaction with the lack of aid for middle-class individuals and concerns about the impact on basic living expenses.

### **3. Dissatisfaction with Resource Allocation and Policy Decisions**

- Criticisms of inadequate benefits for citizens, especially the middle and lower-middle class.
- Concerns about wasteful spending on activities like fireworks and ineffective policies.
- Lack of support for low-income individuals and failure to address economic challenges effectively.

### **Press Events Forecast for March 2024 (Tentative)**

- 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