

2024 年 6 月 26 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放市民對社會政策評價及 「香港民研意見群組」網上調查質性意見分析

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）最近更新了「香港民研數據查冊平台」，於「最熱數據」分頁新增每小時自動更新功能，方便用戶隨時查看最新下載數字，和了解香港民研如何檢視數據的市場價值。截至今天（6 月 26 日），「首長民望」、「選舉研究」和「身份認同」繼續為最受歡迎的調查系列，分別錄得 1,205、226 及 179 次免費下載紀錄。不過，如果聚焦到付費下載作為市場價值指標，則「混合數據」的質性數據集以及「身份認同」題目數據集就是最具經濟效益的數據。

公報簡要

香港民研於五月初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 765 名香港居民，當中包括 676 個電話訪問樣本及 89 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），雖然樣本總數減少三分之一，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，香港民研亦分別於五月及六月以網上調查方式訪問「香港民研意見群組」成員，問卷包括社會政策評價及對香港前途信心等問題。本報告集中分析當中所收集的質性意見，量性結果及詳細樣本資料將會適時公佈。

電話訪問部份顯示，在十項指定社會政策範疇中，市民最滿意的是專上教育政策，以 0 至 10 分評價，滿意度評分為 5.38 分。相反，房屋政策滿意度平均只得 4.60 分，其評分自 2021 年 10 月有紀錄以來的每次調查中，均為眾範疇中得分最低。綜觀所有政策範疇的滿意度評分，只有基礎教育政策相比一年前錄得輕微升幅，其餘九項均出現下跌，但所有變化並未超出抽樣誤差。

電話訪問部分的實效回應比率為 41.0%。在 95% 置信水平下，此部分調查的評分誤差不超過 +/-0.29。

樣本資料

調查日期	: 6-13/5/2024 (電話訪問部分)
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]	: 765 (包括 340 個固網樣本、336 個手機樣本及 89 個電話短訊網上調查樣本)
實效回應比率	: 41.0% (電話訪問部分)
抽樣誤差 ^[2]	: 在 95% 置信水平下，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.29 (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。

最新數據

以下是市民對不同社會政策範疇的最新滿意程度：

調查日期	3-6/1/22	4-7/4/22	10-17/10/22	4-12/4/23	6-13/5/24 ^[3]	最新變化
樣本數目	606-618	603-612	505	508-516	343-352	--
回應比率	52.7%	49.8%	62.3%	59.4%	41.0%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
專上教育政策	4.76	5.37 ^[4]	5.45	5.56	5.38+/-0.25	-0.18
基礎教育政策	4.61	5.29 ^[4]	5.40	5.36	5.37+/-0.26	+0.01
為殘障人士提供的康復服務	4.88	4.87	5.34 ^[4]	5.36	5.32+/-0.27	-0.03
醫療衛生政策	5.01	4.84	5.55 ^[4]	5.37	5.32+/-0.29	-0.05
家庭及兒童福利服務	4.74 ^[4]	4.78	5.54 ^[4]	5.33	5.19+/-0.26	-0.14
社會保障政策	4.57	5.02 ^[4]	5.22	5.08	5.02+/-0.26	-0.06
勞工政策	4.54	4.70	5.14 ^[4]	5.01	4.94+/-0.24	-0.07
青少年服務	4.23	4.66 ^[4]	4.97 ^[4]	5.02	4.86+/-0.26	-0.16
安老服務	4.56	4.30	5.30 ^[4]	4.99	4.78+/-0.26	-0.21
房屋政策	3.67	3.97	4.36 ^[4]	4.65	4.60+/-0.27	-0.05

[3] 各項數字只計算電話訪問部分，不包括電話短訊網上調查樣本。

[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。

最新電話調查顯示，在十項指定社會政策範疇中，市民最滿意的是專上教育政策，以 0 至 10 分評價，滿意度評分為 5.38 分。其後的是基礎教育政策、為殘障人士提供的康復服務、醫療衛生政策，以及家庭及兒童福利服務，平均分介乎 5.19 至 5.37 分。其餘社會政策由高至低依次為：社會保障政策、勞工政策、青少年服務和安老服務，平均分介乎 4.78 至 5.02 分。房屋政策滿意度平均只得 4.60 分，其評分自 2021 年 10 月有紀錄以來的每次調查中，均為眾範疇中得分最低。綜觀所有政策範疇的滿意度評分，只有基礎教育政策相比一年前錄得輕微升幅，其餘九項均出現下跌，但所有變化並未超出抽樣誤差。

質性意見分析

香港民研於五月份意見群組網上調查先請被訪者選擇最關心的社會政策範疇，然後以一道開放式問題邀請被訪者對該範疇的評價提供解釋，最終共有 349 名被訪者回答該問題。結果顯

示，於原始樣本中首三項最多市民關心的社會政策範疇為醫療衛生政策、房屋政策和基礎教育政策，並分別錄得 114、78 和 39 項開放式回應。我們把有關上述三個範疇的回應透過「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，我們在三組回應中分別選取約 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)。

以下為市民對醫療衛生政策評價之分析結果：



以下為市民對房屋政策評價之分析結果：



以下為市民對基礎教育政策評價之分析結果：



我們亦以人工智能系統 Perplexity AI 歸納收集到的原因。我們把有關上述三個範疇的回應分別上載至系統，並指示其將內容歸納成三個組別。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）

以下為市民對醫療衛生政策評價之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

市民對醫療衛生政策評價
<p>1. 系統性挑戰與資源限制</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 包括醫生和護士在內的醫護人員嚴重短缺● 專家預約和治療的等候時間長，特別是嚴重疾病● 分配給公共衛生服務的資源不足● 公共醫療系統不堪重負，難以滿足需求● 醫療體系缺乏長期規劃與願景
<p>2. 醫療品質和服務提供</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 醫護人員過度工作導致對醫療品質的擔憂● 牙科護理的問題，特別是老年人● 在人口老化和醫護人員外流的情況下，在維持醫療標準方面面臨挑戰● 對處理緊急和嚴重病例的能力有不同意見● 關於外來醫生的融合和品質的爭論
<p>3. 管理和政策執行</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 批評政府制定醫療政策的方法● 呼籲在醫療政策中採取更積極主動的預防措施● 對政治因素影響醫療決策的擔憂● 關於公私醫療服務平衡的爭論● 認為政策執行缺乏問責制和有效性

以下為市民對**房屋政策**評價之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

市民對房屋政策評價
<p>1. 供應和可達性不足</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 公共住宅輪候時間長，供應不足● 中等收入者難以獲得公共住宅或負擔私人住房● 年輕人和單身人士缺乏住房選擇● 對新移民在住房分配方面受到優待的擔憂● 對低收入群體的支持不足，缺乏負擔得起的住房 <p>2. 政策缺陷與管理不善</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 住房開發缺乏長期規劃和前瞻性● 批評填海造地不能有效解決土地短缺問題● 被認為偏袒房地產開發商和富人● 解決劏房和房屋品質問題的措施不足● 未能有效監管和審查公屋租戶的收入和資產 <p>3. 經濟和社會影響</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 高房價高租金對市民造成經濟壓力● 關注住房政策對社會流動性的負面影響● 將住房和土地政策作為經濟驅動力的批評● 擔心房價下跌可能引發經濟危機● 對生活品質和未來儲蓄能力的影響

以下為市民對**基礎教育政策**評價之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

市民對基礎教育政策評價
<p>1. 批評政治影響</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 過度強調愛國主義教育和國家安全，忽略批判性思維● 認為教育已被政治化，忠誠高於專業自主性● 擔心用親政府的意識形態「洗腦」下一代● 由於沒有普選，教育政策缺乏民主投入● 擔心政治驅動的教育會使香港青年與全球視野脫節 <p>2. 對教育質素的關注</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 對培養分析和邏輯思考能力重視不夠● 過度強調死記硬背，而非培養獨立思考能力● 批評課程改革可能降低香港教育制度的國際認可度● 認為教育改革使簡單的內容對學生來說變得不必要的複雜● 教育政策缺乏策略，未能讓學生為新興產業和全球競爭做好準備 <p>3. 忽略文化歷史教育</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">● 包括古代、近代和現代在內的中國歷史教學不足● 擔心中文教育的改變會導致文化的侵蝕● 學生對自己的國家及其治理缺乏基本了解● 人才和面向未來的技能培養不足● 批評教育政策未能保留香港的獨特優勢和特色

另外，香港民研在六月份意見群組網上調查設有一道關於市民對香港前途信心的開放式問題，嘗試探討香港前途信心淨值於五月份電話調查下跌的原因，最終共有 491 名被訪者回答該問

題。我們將所有答案透過「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)。

以下為市民估計五月份香港前途信心淨值較三月份數字下跌的原因之分析結果：



我們亦以人工智能系統 Perplexity AI 歸納收集到的原因。我們將收集到的所有開放式回應上載至系統，並指示其將內容歸納成三個組別。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 Perplexity AI 對所有開放式回應之歸納（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

市民估計五月份香港前途信心淨值下跌原因	
1. 經濟因素	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 經濟持續低迷，增長放緩 ● 競爭力下降，缺乏產業轉型計劃 ● 高昂的生活和經營成本（租金、工資等） ● 零售和食品飲料產業舉步維艱 ● 資本和人才流向其他地區
2. 政治和社會因素	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 《國家安全法》和第 23 條立法的實施 ● 人們認為法治和司法獨立受到侵蝕 ● 政治環境惡化與社會動盪 ● 自由和公民自由受到限制 ● 對政府解決問題的能力缺乏信任
3. 不確定的未來前景	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 對未來發展缺乏遠景規劃與政策 ● 對香港作為國際金融中心角色的擔憂 ● 對「一國兩制」原則的疑慮

市民估計五月份香港前途信心淨值下跌原因
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 人才外流與技術專業人員移民• 地緣政治緊張與中美關係緊張

2024年7月新聞發佈活動預告（暫定）

- 7月2日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按政治陣營分析
- 7月9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
- 7月16日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及政府民望
- 7月24日（星期三）下午三時新聞發佈會：司長民望、社會現況評價
- 7月30日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按月分析



Tel 電話: (852) 3844 3111

Fax 傳真: (852) 3705 3361

Website 網址: <https://www.pori.hk>

HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE
香港民意研究所

Address: Units 9-11, 6/F, Tower B, Southmark, 11 Yip Hing Street, Wong Chuk Hang
地址: 黃竹坑業興街 11 號南滙廣場 B 座 6 樓 9-11 室

Press Release on June 26, 2024

HKPORI releases people's appraisal of social policies and "POP Panel" online survey qualitative opinion data analysis

Special Announcement

Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) has recently enhanced its "Poll Data Enquiry Platform" and added an hourly auto-update function to our "Top Downloads" page, so that users can see the market values of each item any time. As of today (June 26), "Popularity of Top Leaders", "Election Studies" and "Ethnic Identity" continue to be the most popular survey series, recording 1,205, 226 and 179 free downloads respectively. However, if we focus on paid items, then "qualitative items in mixed datasets" and the "ethnic identity" question-based datasets are the most cost effective items.

Abstract

Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) successfully interviewed 765 Hong Kong residents in early May, by means of a combination of random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers and online survey conducted via random SMS invitation. A total of 676 and 89 successful cases were collected respectively. This release focuses on the telephone survey sample only (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 and thus the results are suitable for direct comparison. In addition, HKPORI also surveyed "POP Panel" members in May and June respectively via online surveys which included questions related to appraisal of social policies and confidence in Hong Kong's future. This release focuses on the analysis of the qualitative opinions collected only. The quantitative results and detailed contact information of those surveys will be released in due course.

Results from the telephone survey shows that among the 10 specific social policy domains, people were most satisfied with tertiary education policies. On a scale of 0 to 10, their satisfaction score is 5.38. On the contrary, the satisfaction score of housing policies was only 4.60 and it has been the worst performing policy domain in every survey since this series began in October 2021. Among the satisfaction scores of all social policy domains, only that of basic education policies has slightly increased and the remaining 9 have dropped, but all changes are within the margin of error.

The effective response rate of the telephone survey is 41.0%. The maximum sampling error of ratings is +/-0.29 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 6-13/5/2024 (for telephone survey)
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]	: 765 (including 340 landline, 336 mobile and 89 SMS online samples)
Effective response rate	: 41.0% (for telephone survey)
Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of ratings not more than +/-0.29 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.

Latest Figures

People’s latest satisfaction ratings of various social policy domains are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	<u>3-6/1/22</u>	<u>4-7/4/22</u>	<u>10-17/10/22</u>	<u>4-12/4/23</u>	<u>6-13/5/24^[3]</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	606-618	603-612	505	508-516	343-352	--
Response rate	52.7%	49.8%	62.3%	59.4%	41.0%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Tertiary education policies	4.76	5.37 ^[4]	5.45	5.56	5.38+/-0.25	-0.18
Basic education policies	4.61	5.29 ^[4]	5.40	5.36	5.37+/-0.26	+0.01
Rehabilitation services for people with disabilities	4.88	4.87	5.34 ^[4]	5.36	5.32+/-0.27	-0.03
Medical and health policies	5.01	4.84	5.55 ^[4]	5.37	5.32+/-0.29	-0.05
Family and child welfare services	4.74 ^[4]	4.78	5.54 ^[4]	5.33	5.19+/-0.26	-0.14
Social security policies	4.57	5.02 ^[4]	5.22	5.08	5.02+/-0.26	-0.06
Labour policies	4.54	4.70	5.14 ^[4]	5.01	4.94+/-0.24	-0.07
Services for young people	4.23	4.66 ^[4]	4.97 ^[4]	5.02	4.86+/-0.26	-0.16
Services for the elderly	4.56	4.30	5.30 ^[4]	4.99	4.78+/-0.26	-0.21
Housing policies	3.67	3.97	4.36 ^[4]	4.65	4.60+/-0.27	-0.05

[3] Various figures are based only on samples from the telephone surveys but not those from the SMS online survey.

[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.

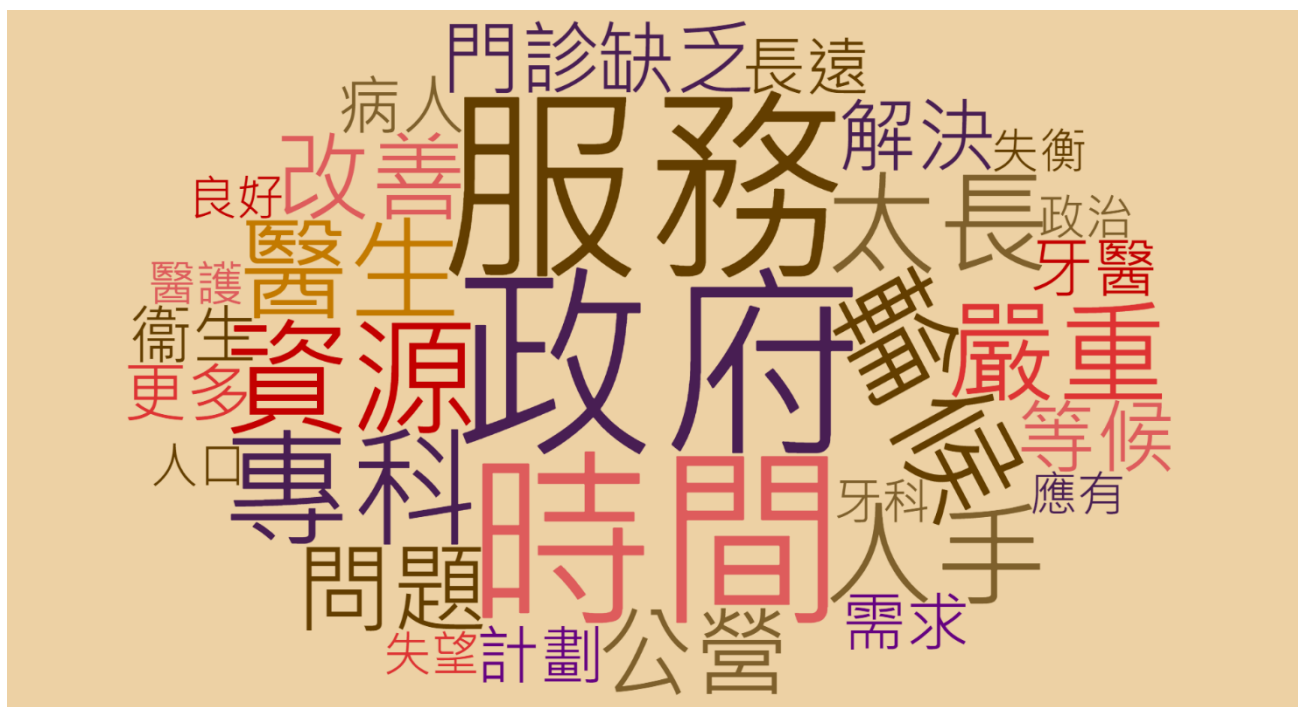
The latest telephone survey shows that, among the 10 specific social policy domains, people were most satisfied with tertiary education policies. On a scale of 0 to 10, their satisfaction score is 5.38. Following it are basic education policies, rehabilitation services for people with disabilities, medical and health policies as well as family and child welfare services. Their mean scores range from 5.19 to 5.37. The remaining social policies ranked from high to low are social security policies, labour policies, services for young people and services for the elderly. Their mean scores range from 4.78 to 5.02. The

satisfaction score of housing policies was only 4.60 and it has been the worst performing policy domain in every survey since this series began in October 2021. Among the satisfaction scores of all social policy domains, only that of basic education policies has slightly increased and the remaining 9 have dropped, but all changes are within the margin of error.

Qualitative Opinion Data Analysis

In our “POP Panel” online survey in May, HKPORI asked respondents to pick the social policy domain they cared about the most, then invited them to explain their appraisals of that domain via an open-ended question. In the end, a total of 349 respondents answered the question. Results show that the top 3 social policy domains that received the most concern in the raw samples are medical and health policies, housing policies and basic education policies, for which 114, 78 and 39 open-ended responses were collected respectively. Responses related to the 3 mentioned domains were subjected to word segmentation using “PyCantonese”. Unmeaningful 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 of the 3 groups for the generation of word clouds using “HTML5 Word Cloud”. The word clouds are available in Chinese only.

The following is the word cloud of people’s appraisal of **medical and health policies**:



The following is the word cloud of people’s appraisal of **housing policies**:



The following is the word cloud of people’s appraisal of **basic education policies**:



HKPORI also attempted to summarise the reasons collected using Perplexity AI. We uploaded the responses related to the 3 domains above to Perplexity AI respectively with the prompt to “sort the content into 3 categories”.

The following shows the summary of people’s appraisal of **medical and health policies**:

People’s appraisal of medical and health policies	
1.	<p>Systemic Challenges and Resource Constraints</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Severe shortage of medical staff, including doctors and nurses Long waiting times for specialist appointments and treatments, especially for serious conditions

People's appraisal of medical and health policies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient resources allocated to public health services • Overloaded public healthcare system struggling to meet demand • Lack of long-term planning and vision for the healthcare system <p>2. Quality of Care and Service Delivery</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns about the quality of care due to overworked healthcare professionals • Issues with access to dental care, particularly for the elderly • Challenges in maintaining healthcare standards amid an aging population and emigration of healthcare workers • Mixed views on the ability to handle urgent and severe cases • Debates about the integration and quality of imported doctors <p>3. Governance and Policy Implementation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criticism of the government's approach to healthcare policy-making • Calls for more proactive and preventive measures in health policy • Concerns about political considerations influencing healthcare decisions • Debates about the balance between public and private healthcare services • Perceived lack of accountability and effectiveness in policy implementation

The following shows the summary of people's appraisal of **housing policies**:

People's appraisal of housing policies
<p>1. Inadequate Supply and Accessibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long waiting times for public housing, insufficient supply • Difficulty for middle-income earners to access public housing or afford private housing • Lack of housing options for young people and single individuals • Concerns about preferential treatment for new immigrants in housing allocation • Insufficient support for low-income groups and lack of affordable housing <p>2. Policy Shortcomings and Mismanagement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of long-term planning and foresight in housing development • Criticism of land reclamation as an ineffective solution to land shortage • Perceived favouritism towards property developers and the wealthy • Inadequate measures to address subdivided flats and housing quality issues • Failure to effectively regulate and review public housing tenants' income and assets <p>3. Economic and Social Impact</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High property prices and rents creating economic pressure on citizens • Concerns about the negative impact of housing policies on social mobility • Criticism of using housing and land policies as economic drivers • Worries about potential economic crisis due to falling property prices • Impact on quality of life and ability to save for the future

The following shows the summary of people's appraisal of **basic education policies**:

People's appraisal of basic education policies
<p>1. Criticism of Political Influence</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Excessive emphasis on patriotic education and national security at the expense of critical thinking • Perception that education has become politicized, prioritizing loyalty over professional autonomy • Concerns about "brainwashing" the next generation with pro-government ideology • Lack of democratic input in education policy due to absence of universal suffrage

People's appraisal of basic education policies

- Worry that politically-driven education will disconnect Hong Kong's youth from global perspectives

- 2. Concerns about Educational Quality**
 - Insufficient focus on developing analytical and logical thinking skills
 - Overemphasis on rote learning and memorization rather than fostering independent thought
 - Criticism of curriculum changes that may reduce the international recognition of Hong Kong's education system
 - Perception that education reforms are making simple content unnecessarily complex for students
 - Lack of strategy in education policy to prepare students for new industries and global competition

- 3. Neglect of Cultural and Historical Education**
 - Insufficient teaching of Chinese history, including ancient, modern, and contemporary periods
 - Concern that changes to Chinese language education may lead to cultural erosion
 - Lack of basic knowledge about students' own country and its governance
 - Inadequate cultivation of talent and future-oriented skills
 - Criticism that education policy fails to preserve Hong Kong's unique advantages and characteristics

Moreover, in our “POP Panel” online survey in June, there was an open-ended question related to people’s confidence in Hong Kong’s future which aimed to explore the possible reasons for the decrease in net confidence in Hong Kong’s future in our telephone survey in May. In the end, a total of 491 respondents answered this question. All 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”. The word clouds are available in Chinese only.

The following is the word cloud of **people’s guess as to why net confidence in Hong Kong’s future decreased in May compared to March:**



HKPORI also attempted to summarise all reasons collected using Perplexity AI. All responses to the open-ended question were uploaded to Perplexity AI with the prompt to “sort the content into 3 categories”.

The following shows the summary of all open-ended responses by Perplexity AI:

People’s guess as to why net confidence in Hong Kong’s future decreased in May
<p>1. Economic Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persistent economic downturn and slowing growth • Declining competitiveness and lack of industry transformation plans • High costs of living and operating businesses (rent, wages, etc.) • Retail and food & beverage sectors struggling • Outflow of capital and talent to other regions <p>2. Political and Social Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Implementation of the National Security Law and Article 23 legislation • Perceived erosion of rule of law and judicial independence • Deteriorating political environment and social unrest • Restrictions on freedoms and civil liberties • Lack of trust in the government's ability to address issues <p>3. Uncertain Future Prospects</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of visionary planning and policies for future development • Concerns over Hong Kong's role as an international financial center • Doubts about the "One Country, Two Systems" principle • Brain drain and emigration of skilled professionals • Geopolitical tensions and strained China-US relations

Press Events Forecast for July 2024 (Tentative)

- July 2 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Political Camps
- July 9 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Social Strata
- July 16 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of CE and SAR Government
- July 24 (Wednesday) at 15:00, press conference: Popularity of Secretaries of Departments, Appraisal of Society’s Conditions
- July 30 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Monthly PSI Figures