2024 年 7 月 24 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放司長民望及社會狀況評價

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）已經向民研會員發放2024年1月至6月的半年度活動報告，詳細列出民研在這半年間進行的各類研究活動，包括長期追蹤調查、意見群組調查、線上慎思民調，以及其他委託或合作項目。各界人士如欲獲取報告，歡迎點擊https://www.pori.hk/sponsor-us.html#becomemember成為「民研之友」，我們會儘快把報告傳送給你。轉眼間，民研已經成立五年，連同當年在香港大學的歷史，合計33年，剛好三分一個世紀。民研團隊在此衷心感謝各界人士，不論政見和背景，一直以來對我們的尊重和支持！

公報簡要

香港民研於七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 893 名香港居民，當中包括 671 個電話訪問樣本及 222 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，香港民研亦於七月中以網上調查方式訪問「香港民研意見群組」成員，並以開放式問題邀請被訪者為其對香港社會狀況評價提供解釋。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。

電話訪問部分顯示，政務司司長陳國基、財政司司長陳茂波及律政司司長林定國的支持度評分分別為 46.5、50.8 及 45.5 分，民望淨值則分別為正 15、正 18 及正 15 個百分點。與四個月前相比，財政司司長陳茂波評分顯著上升，而政務司司長陳國基和律政司司長林定國評分同樣錄得升幅，但變化並未超出抽樣誤差。此外，政務司司長陳國基的支持率亦較四個月前錄得顯著升幅。

至於市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的評價，滿意淨值分別為負 6、負 23 及負 37 個百分點，與五月份水平相若，但民生狀況滿意淨值創 2022 年 11 月以來新低。

市民對社會問題關心程度方面，以三選一的方式提問，有 46%被訪市民表示目前最關心經濟問題，39%表示最關心民生問題，而表示最關心政治問題的則佔 13%。相比一年前，表示最關心經濟問題比率顯著上升，並創 2009 年 6 月以來新高；表示最關心民生問題比率則顯著下跌，創 2008 年 12 月以來新低。以 0-10 分計算，市民對民生、經濟及政治問題關心程度的評分分別是 7.69、7.58 及 6.04 分。相比一年前，關心民生及經濟程度的評分均顯著上升，更分別創 2020 年 6 月以來新高及 2005 年 3 月有紀錄以來新高。而關心政治程度評分亦輕微上升，並創 2021 年 12 月以來新高，但其變化並未超出抽樣誤差。

電話訪問部分的實效回應比率為 48.9%。在 95%置信水平下，此部分調查的百分比誤差不超過+/-5%，淨值誤差不超過+/-10%，評分誤差不超過+/-2.6。

樣本資料

調查日期	：2-10/7/2024 (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]	：893 (包括 333 個固網樣本、338 個手機樣本及 222 個電話短訊網上調查樣本)
實效回應比率	：48.9% (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+/-5%，淨值誤差不超過+/-10%，評分誤差不超過+/-2.6 (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《按性別及年齡劃分的年中人口》(2023 年中)，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》(2023 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

以下是各問責司長的最新民望數字：

調查日期	6-20/3/23	1-8/6/23	7-19/9/23[3]	1-16/12/23	4-7/3/24[4]	*2-10/7/24[4]*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	1,026	1,005	1,001	1,003	667	*671*	*--*
回應比率	42.8%	61.9%	53.0%	50.5%	43.3%	*48.9%*	*--*
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	*結果及誤差*	*--*
政務司司長陳國基評分	45.3	46.5	47.1	47.1	43.6[5]	*46.5+/-2.4*	*+3.0*
出任政務司司長支持率	26%	31%[5]	48%[5]	49%	42%[5]	*48+/-4*	*+6%[5]*
出任政務司司長反對率	19%	18%	30%[5]	29%	35%[5]	*34+/-4*	*-1%*
支持率淨值	7%	13%	18%	20%	8%[5]	*15+/-7*	*+7%*
財政司司長陳茂波評分	55.5	55.4	54.1	56.6	46.6[5]	*50.8+/-2.3*	*+4.2[5]*
出任財政司司長支持率	50%	52%	62%[5]	68%[5]	49%[5]	*55+/-4*	*+5%*
出任財政司司長反對率	21%	20%	28%[5]	22%[5]	41%[5]	*37+/-4*	*-4%*
支持率淨值	29%	33%	34%	46%[5]	9%[5]	*18+/-7*	*+9%*
律政司司長林定國評分	43.4	44.2	46.0	46.7	43.7	*45.5+/-2.6*	*+1.7*
出任律政司司長支持率	27%	30%	47%[5]	53%[5]	48%[5]	*51+/-4*	*+3%*
出任律政司司長反對率	24%	24%	34%[5]	28%[5]	32%	*36+/-4*	*+4%*
支持率淨值	3%	6%	14%[5]	25%[5]	15%[5]	*15+/-7*	*-1%*

[3] 2023 年 9 月開始，司局長假設投票問題的字眼已經由「假設明天你有權投票決定續任或者罷免 XXX 作為 XXX，你會投續任、罷免、定棄權票？」更新為「假設你而家有權決定續任或者罷免 XXX 作為 XXX，你會點樣決定？」答案選項則除了「續任」、「罷免」、「棄權」和「拒答」外，亦新增了「唔知／難講」。

[4] 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。

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，並不等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。

電話訪問部份顯示，政務司司長陳國基的支持度評分為 46.5 分，其支持率為 48%，較四個月前顯著上升，反對率為 34%，民望淨值為正 15 個百分點，較四個月前上升 7 個百分點，但變化並未超出抽樣誤差。財政司司長陳茂波的支持度評分為 50.8 分，較四個月前顯著上升 4.2 分，其支持率為 55%，反對率為 37%，民望淨值為正 18 個百分點，較四個月前上升 9 個百分點，但變化同樣並未超出抽樣誤差。律政司司長林定國的支持度評分為 45.5 分，其支持率為 51%，反對率為 36%，民望淨值為正 15 個百分點，與三月份數字相若。

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

調查日期	3-18/5/23	11-21/7/23	3-25/10/23	2-12/1/24[6]	6-13/5/24[6]	2-10/7/24[6]	最新變化
樣本數目	508-516	510-514	510-635	669	676	339-343	--
回應比率	52.4%	50.0%	53.6%	50.4%	41.0%	48.9%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
現時政治狀況滿意率[7]	36%	33%	37%	35%	39%	40+/-5%	--
現時政治狀況不滿率[7]	40%	47%[8]	43%	41%	40%	46+/-5%	+5%
滿意率淨值	-4%[8]	-14%	-6%	-6%	-1%	-6+/-10%	-5%
平均量值[7]	2.8[8]	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8+/-0.2	-0.1
現時民生狀況滿意率[7]	37%	35%	33%	32%	31%	32+/-5%	+1%
現時民生狀況不滿率[7]	38%	48%[8]	50%	46%	51%[8]	55+/-5%	+4%
滿意率淨值	-2%	-13%[8]	-17%	-14%	-21%	-23+/-10%	-3%
平均量值[7]	2.9	2.7[8]	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5+/-0.1	-0.1
現時經濟狀況滿意率[7]	31%	30%	25%	22%	22%	24+/-5%	+2%
現時經濟狀況不滿率[7]	42%	52%[8]	56%	58%	62%	61+/-5%	-1%
滿意率淨值	-10%	-22%[8]	-31%	-36%	-40%	-37+/-9%	+3%
平均量值[7]	2.8	2.6[8]	2.4[8]	2.4	2.3	2.3+/-0.1	--

[6] 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。

[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，並不等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。

電話訪問部份顯示，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 40%、32% 及 24%，滿意淨值分別為負 6、負 23 及負 37 個百分點，當中民生狀況滿意淨值創 2022 年 11 月以來新低。平均量值則分別為 2.8、2.5 及 2.3，即市民對政治狀況的評價整體上接近「一半半」，對民生及經濟狀況的評價整體上則介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間，與五月份水平相若。

市民對社會問題關心程度的最新調查結果表列如下：

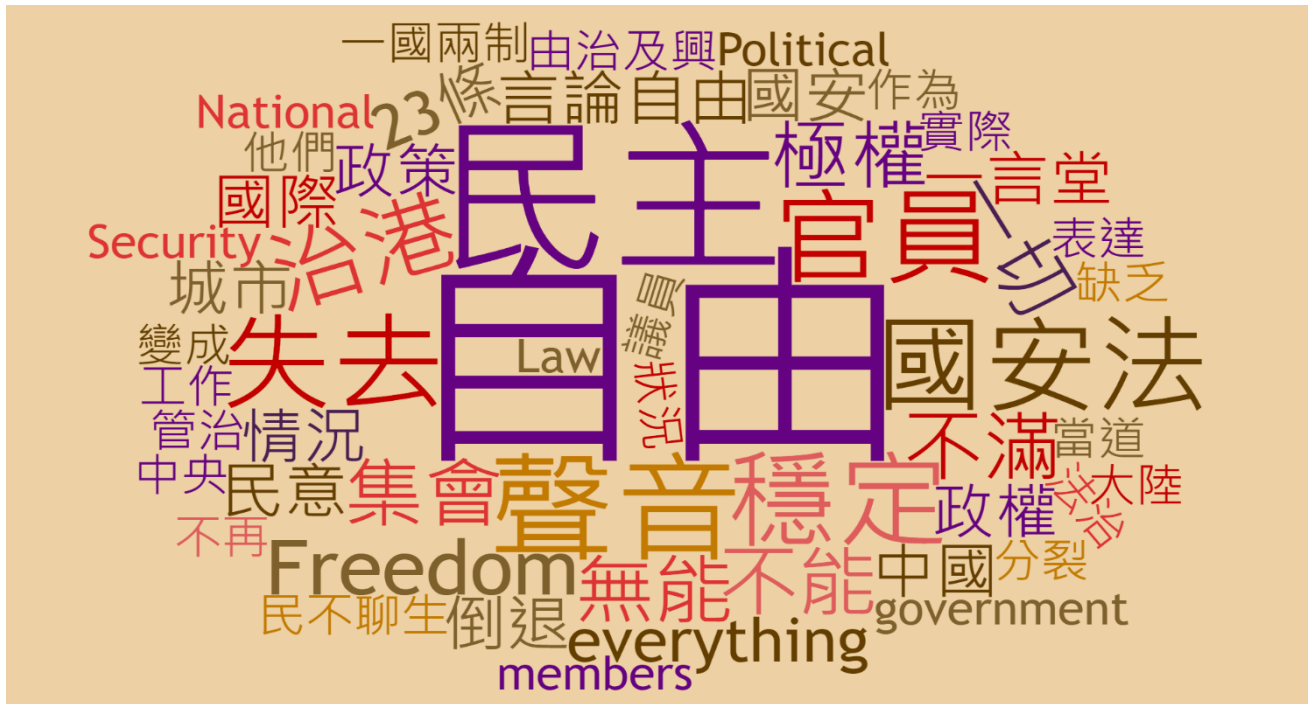| 調查日期	9-14/12/21	20-24/6/22	2-10/11/22	3-18/5/23	11-21/7/23	2-10/7/24[9]	最新變化
樣本數目	609	548	516	514	513	341	--
回應比率	58.0%	45.3%	48.9%	52.4%	50.0%	48.9%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
最關心經濟問題比率	26%	30%	41%[10]	38%	30%[10]	46+/-5%	+15%[10]
最關心民生問題比率	44%	48%	47%	48%	50%	39+/-5%	-10%[10]
最關心政治問題比率	26%	16%[10]	10%[10]	11%	17%[10]	13+/-4%	-4%
關心民生程度的評分	7.40	7.34	7.56	7.47	7.40	7.69+/-0.22	+0.29[10]
關心經濟程度的評分	7.20	7.09	7.45[10]	7.44	7.16[10]	7.58+/-0.22	+0.42[10]
關心政治程度的評分	6.16	5.94	5.86	5.81	5.88	6.04+/-0.30	+0.16

[9] 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。

[10] 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，並不等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。

以三選一的方式提問，有 46%被訪市民表示目前最關心經濟問題，39%表示最關心民生問題，而表示最關心政治問題的則佔 13%。相比一年前，表示最關心經濟問題比率顯著上升，創 2009 年 6 月以來新高；表示最關心民生問題比率則顯著下跌，創 2008 年 12 月以來新低。以 0-10 分計算，市民對民生、經濟及政治問題關心程度的評分分別是 7.69、7.58 及 6.04 分。相比一年前，關心民生及經濟程度的評分均顯著上升，更分別創 2020 年 6 月以來新高及 2005 年 3 月有紀錄以來新高。而關心政治程度評分亦輕微上升，並創 2021 年 12 月以來新高，但其變化並未超出抽樣誤差。
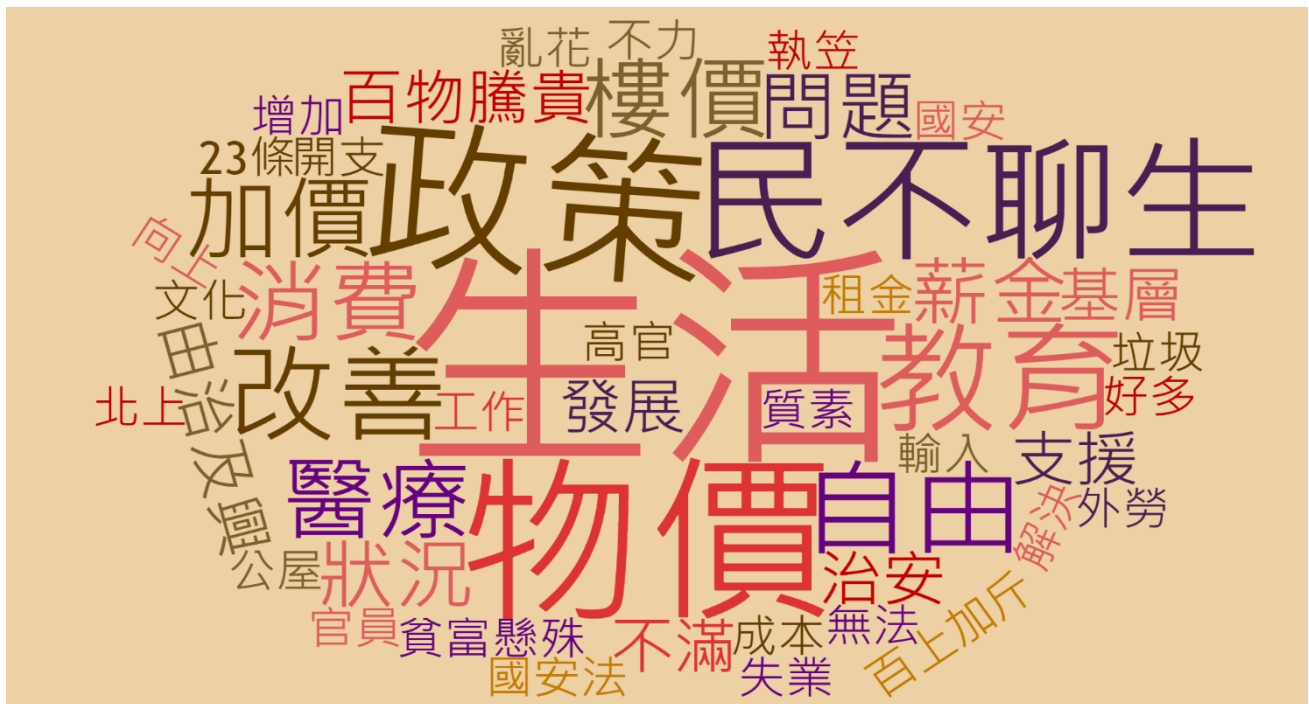
質性意見分析

香港民研於七月份意見群組網上調查以開放式問題邀請被訪者對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的評價提供解釋，最終共收集到 468 項開放式回應。我們把有關上述三個社會狀況評價的回應透過「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)。
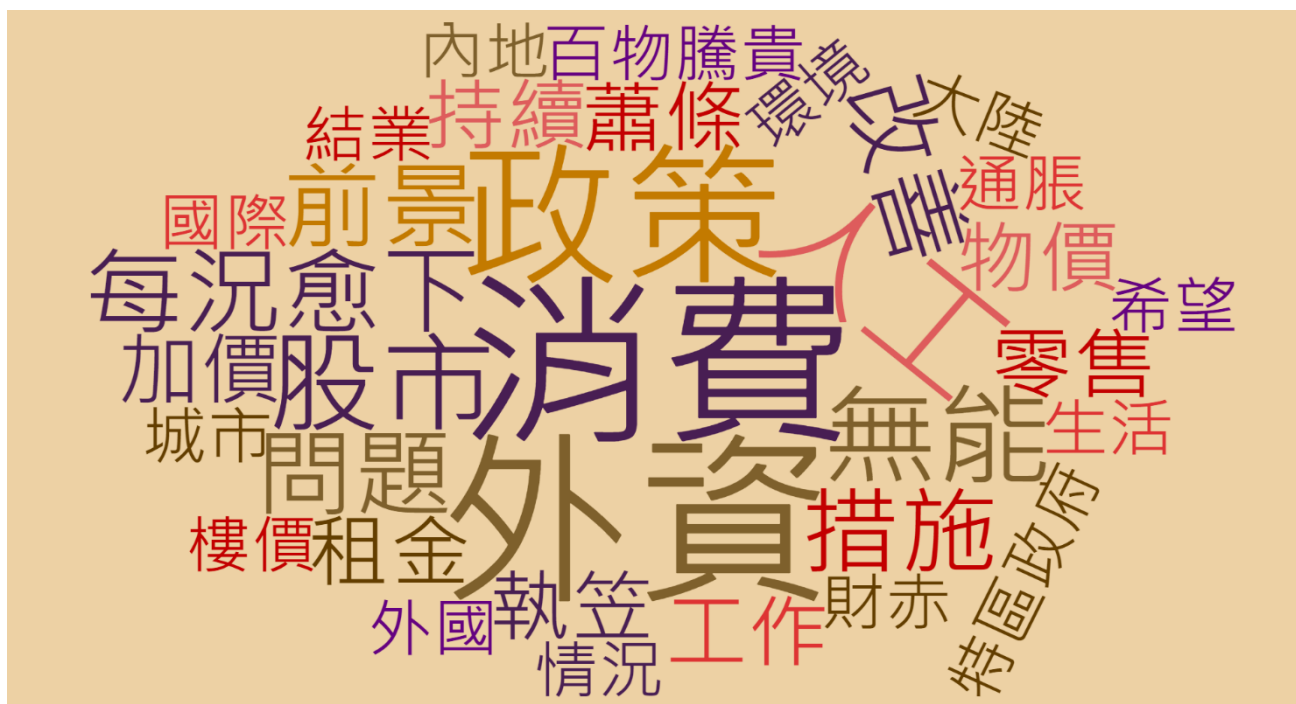
以下為市民對現時**政治狀況**評價之分析結果：

以下為市民對現時**民生狀況**評價之分析結果：

以下為市民對現時**經濟狀況**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社會狀況評價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）

以下為市民對現時**政治狀況**評價之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

市民對現時政治狀況評價
1. 管治與領導 • 官員被批評為不稱職且缺乏主動性 • 一黨專政體制下缺乏反對聲音 • 政府被認為對公眾利益反應遲鈍 • 擔心官員的遴選是基於忠誠而非才幹 • 注重短期政治利益而非長期解決方案 **2. 公民自由與法律架構** • 喪失言論、集會和新聞自由 • 國家安全法的廣泛影響 • 對選擇性起訴和法律界限不清的擔憂 • 擔心政治干預司法制度 • 影響香港全球金融中心地位的變化 **3. 社會及經濟影響** • 政策導致社會更加分化 • 擔心對經濟和外國投資的影響 • 政治變遷導致人才外流 • 擔心香港失去其獨特的個性 • 以發展作為增加社會穩定性的代價

以下為市民對現時**民生狀況**評價之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

市民對現時民生狀況評價
1. 經濟壓力 • 高生活成本與通貨膨脹 • 低工資和收入停滯 • 高失業率，尤其是年輕人 • 貧富差距擴大 • 商業環境衰退 **2. 房屋問題** • 住屋短缺和居住環境惡劣 • 高樓價及租金成本 • 公共房屋供應不足 • 對居住空間質素的疑慮 • 物業價值下降 **3. 政府與社會服務** • 認為政策和資源分配無效 • 醫療保健及長者照顧不足 • 對低收入社群的支援不足 • 對教育質素和重點的疑慮 • 缺乏解決民生問題的長遠願景

以下為市民對現時**經濟狀況**評價之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

市民對現時經濟狀況評價
1. 經濟衰退 • 廣泛的企業倒閉和店舖空置 • 消費者支出與市場表現下滑 • 就業市場面臨挑戰，工資停滯不前 • 外資撤離 • 經濟停滯導致成本上升 **2. 管治挑戰** • 缺乏有效的長期經濟策略 • 經濟刺激措施與資源分配無效 • 應對經濟挑戰不力 • 過度強調與內地融合，犧牲國際競爭力 • 認為政府政策與經濟現實脫節 **3. 結構性轉變** • 國際經濟定位改變 • 產業失衡，過度依賴某些產業 • 人口挑戰，包括人口老化 • 消費模式不斷演進，包括增加跨境消費 • 作為國際商業中心的吸引力下降

2024 年 7-8 月新聞發佈活動預告（暫定）

▪ 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
▪ 8 月 6 日（星期二）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
▪ 8 月 13 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按出生地分析
▪ 8 月 20 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及政府民望質性意見分析
▪ 8 月 29 日（星期四）下午三時新聞發佈會：社會現況評價、「香港民研意見群組」網上問卷
調查結果、「民情指數第 6.40 號報告」

Press Release on July 24, 2024

HKPORI releases popularity of Secretaries of Departments together with people's appraisal of society's conditions

Special Announcement

Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) has released its half-yearly activity report of January to June 2024 to its members, covering its Tracking Surveys, PopPanel Surveys, e-Deliberative Poll, and other projects. If you would like to get a copy of this report, please click https://www.pori.hk/sponsor-us.html?lang=en to become a "PORI Friend" and we will send you a copy. In the blink of an eye, HKPORI has operated for 5 years. Together with our time in The University of Hong Kong, exactly 33 years or one third of a century has passed. Our team would like to thank Hong Kong people, regardless of their political views and background, for their respect and support all along!

Abstract

HKPORI successfully interviewed 893 Hong Kong residents in early July, by means of a combination of random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers and online survey conducted via random SMS invitation. A total of 671 and 222 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 mid-July via an online survey, which invited them to explain their appraisals of society's conditions via open-ended questions. This release focuses on the analysis of the qualitative opinions collected only. The quantitative results and detailed contact information of the survey will be released in due course.

Results from the telephone survey show that the latest support ratings of CS Eric Chan, FS Paul Chan and SJ Paul Lam are 46.5, 50.8 and 45.5 marks respectively, while their net popularities are positive 15, positive 18 and positive 15 percentage points respectively. Compared to four months ago, the support rating of FS Paul Chan has increased significantly, while those of CS Eric Chan and SJ Paul Lam have increased as well, but the changes are within the margin of error. Meanwhile, the approval rate of CS Eric Chan has also increased significantly compared to four months ago.

As for people's appraisals of the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, their net satisfaction rates are negative 6, negative 23 and negative 37 percentage points respectively, which are close to the figures in May, but that of livelihood condition has registered a record low since November 2022.

Regarding people's level of concern for social problems, using a one-in-three choices method, 46% of the respondents were most concerned with economic problems at the moment, 39% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems, and 13% attached their greatest concern to political problems. Compared to one year ago, the percentage of respondents most concerned with economic problems has increased significantly and registered a record high since June 2009, while the percentage of those most concerned with livelihood problems has significantly decreased and registered a record

low since December 2008. Using a scale of 0-10, the ratings of people's concern for livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.69, 7.58 and 6.04 marks respectively. Compared to one year ago, the ratings of people's concern for livelihood and economic problems have increased significantly, registering a record high since June 2020 for the former and an all-time record high since March 2005 for the latter. People's concern for political problems also slightly increased and registered a record high since December 2021, but the change is within the margin of error.

The effective response rate of the telephone survey is 48.9%. The maximum sampling error of percentages based on this part is +/-5%, that of net values is +/-10% and that of ratings is +/-2.6 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	:	2-10/7/2024 (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]	:	893 (including 333 landline, 338 mobile and 222 SMS online samples)
Effective response rate	:	48.9% (for telephone survey)
Sampling error[2]	:	Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-5%, that of net values not more than +/-10% and that of ratings not more than +/-2.6 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 by Sex and Age group" (2023 mid-year), while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from "Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics" (2023 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 Secretaries of Departments under the accountability system are summarized below:

Date of survey	6-20/3/23	1-8/6/23	7-19/9/23[3]	1-16/12/23	4-7/3/24[4]	2-10/7/24[4]	Latest change
Sample size	1,026	1,005	1,001	1,003	667	671	--
Response rate	42.8%	61.9%	53.0%	50.5%	43.3%	48.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Rating of CS Eric Chan	45.3	46.5	47.1	47.1	43.6[5]	46.5+/-2.4	+3.0
Vote of confidence in CS	26%	31%[5]	48%[5]	49%	42%[5]	48+/-4%	+6%[5]
Vote of no confidence in CS	19%	18%	30%[5]	29%	35%[5]	34+/-4%	-1%
Net approval rate	7%	13%	18%	20%	8%[5]	15+/-7%	+7%
Rating of FS Paul Chan	55.5	55.4	54.1	56.6	46.6[5]	50.8+/-2.3	+4.2[5]
Vote of confidence in FS	50%	52%	62%[5]	68%[5]	49%[5]	55+/-4%	+5%
Vote of no confidence in FS	21%	20%	28%[5]	22%[5]	41%[5]	37+/-4%	-4%
Net approval rate	29%	33%	34%	46%[5]	9%[5]	18+/-7%	+9%
Rating of SJ Paul Lam	43.4	44.2	46.0	46.7	43.7	45.5+/-2.6	+1.7
Vote of confidence in SJ	27%	30%	47%[5]	53%[5]	48%[5]	51+/-4%	+3%
Vote of no confidence in SJ	24%	24%	34%[5]	28%[5]	32%	36+/-4%	+4%
Net approval rate	3%	6%	14%[5]	25%[5]	15%[5]	15+/-7%	-1%

[3] Starting from September 2023, the question on hypothetical voting on principal officials has been revised from "If you had the right to vote on the reappointment or dismissal of XXX as XXX tomorrow, how would you vote? You could also abstain from voting." to "If you had the right to decide whether to reappoint or dismiss XXX as XXX now, how would you decide?" As for the answer options, apart from the existing "reappoint", "dismiss", "abstain" and "refuse to answer", a "don't know / hard to say" option has been added.

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

[5] 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.

Results from the telephone survey show that the latest support rating of CS Eric Chan is 46.5 marks. His approval rate stands at 48%, which has increased significantly compared to four months ago. His disapproval rate is 34%, thus giving a net popularity of positive 15 percentage points, which has increased by 7 percentage points compared to four months ago, but the change is within the margin of error. The support rating of FS Paul Chan is 50.8 marks, which has increased significantly by 4.2 marks compared to four months ago. His approval rate stands at 55%, disapproval rate 37%, giving a net popularity of positive 18 percentage points, which has increased by 9 percentage points compared to four months ago, but the change is also within the margin of error. As for SJ Paul Lam, his support rating is 45.5 marks. His approval rate stands at 51%, disapproval rate 36%, giving a net popularity of positive 15 percentage points, which is similar to the figure in March.

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

Date of survey	3-18/5/23	11-21/7/23	3-25/10/23	2-12/1/24[6]	6-13/5/24[6]	2-10/7/24[6]	Latest change
Sample size	508-516	510-514	510-635	669	676	339-343	--
Response rate	52.4%	50.0%	53.6%	50.4%	41.0%	48.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate[7]	36%	33%	37%	35%	39%	40+/-5%	--
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate[7]	40%	47%[8]	43%	41%	40%	46+/-5%	+5%
Net satisfaction rate	-4%[8]	-14%	-6%	-6%	-1%	-6+/-10%	-5%
Mean value[7]	2.8[8]	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8+/-0.2	-0.1
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate[7]	37%	35%	33%	32%	31%	32+/-5%	+1%
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate[7]	38%	48%[8]	50%	46%	51%[8]	55+/-5%	+4%
Net satisfaction rate	-2%	-13%[8]	-17%	-14%	-21%	-23+/-10%	-3%
Mean value[7]	2.9	2.7[8]	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.5+/-0.1	-0.1
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate[7]	31%	30%	25%	22%	22%	24+/-5%	+2%
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate[7]	42%	52%[8]	56%	58%	62%	61+/-5%	-1%
Net satisfaction rate	-10%	-22%[8]	-31%	-36%	-40%	-37+/-9%	+3%
Mean value[7]	2.8	2.6[8]	2.4[8]	2.4	2.3	2.3+/-0.1	--

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

[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 40%, 32% and 24% respectively and the net satisfaction rates are negative 6, negative 23 and negative 37 percentage points respectively, while that of livelihood condition registered a record low since November 2022. The mean scores are 2.8, 2.5 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 "somewhat dissatisfied" and "half-half". The scores are close to those recorded in May.

The latest survey results on people's level of concern for social problems are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	9-14/12/21	20-24/6/22	2-10/11/22	3-18/5/23	11-21/7/23	2-10/7/24[9]	Latest change
Sample size	609	548	516	514	513	341	--
Response rate	58.0%	45.3%	48.9%	52.4%	50.0%	48.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Most concerned with economic problems	26%	30%	41%[10]	38%	30%[10]	46+/-5%	+15%[10]
Most concerned with livelihood problems	44%	48%	47%	48%	50%	39+/-5%	-10%[10]
Most concerned with political problems	26%	16%[10]	10%[10]	11%	17%[10]	13+/-4%	-4%
Rating on concern for livelihood problems	7.40	7.34	7.56	7.47	7.40	7.69+/-0.22	+0.29[10]
Rating on concern for economic problems	7.20	7.09	7.45[10]	7.44	7.16[10]	7.58+/-0.22	+0.42[10]
Rating on concern for political problems	6.16	5.94	5.86	5.81	5.88	6.04+/-0.30	+0.16

[9] Various figures are based only on samples from the telephone surveys but not those from the SMS online survey.
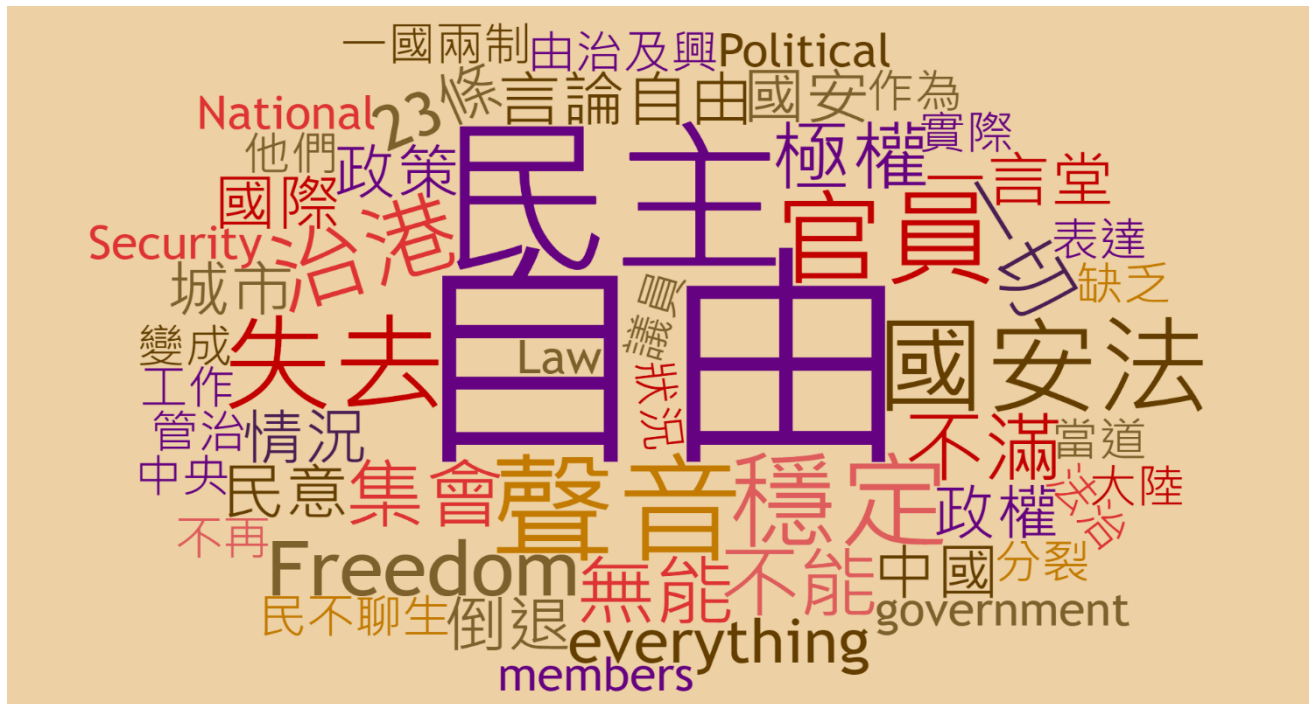[10] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level, meaning that the change is statistically significant prima facie. However, whether the difference is statistically significant is not the same as whether they are practically useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods could have been applied in different surveys.

Using a one-in-three choices method, 46% of the respondents were most concerned with economic problems at the moment, 39% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems, and 13% attached their greatest concern to political problems. Compared to one year ago, the percentage of respondents most concerned with economic problems has increased significantly and registered a record high since June 2009, while the percentage of those most concerned with livelihood problems has significantly decreased and registered a record low since December 2008. Using a scale of 0-10, the ratings of people's concern for livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.69, 7.58 and 6.04 marks respectively. Compared to one year ago, the ratings of people's concern for livelihood and economic problems have increased significantly, registering a record high since June 2020 for the former and an all-time record high since March 2005 for the latter. People's concern for political problems also slightly increased and registered a record high since December 2021, but the change is within the margin of error.
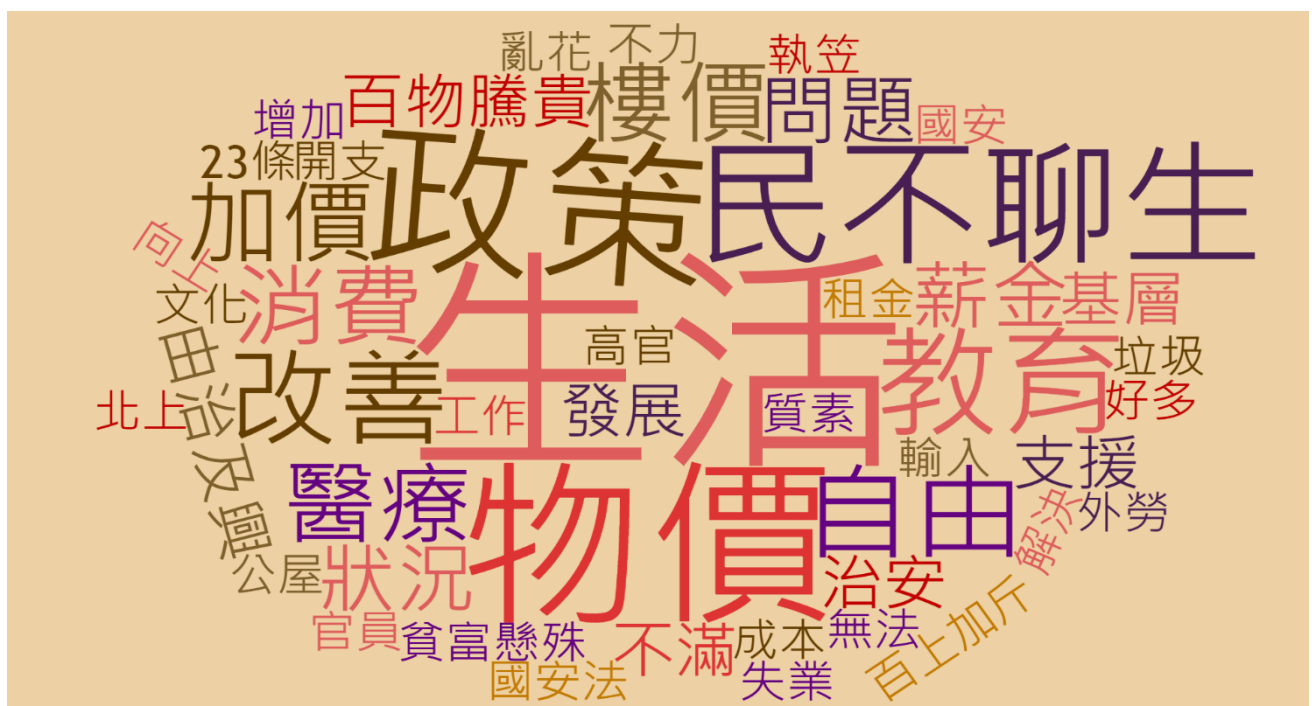
Qualitative Opinion Data Analysis

In our "POP Panel" online survey in July, HKPORI invited respondents to explain their appraisals of the current political, livelihood and economic conditions via open-ended questions. In the end, a total of 468 open-ended responses were received. Responses related to appraisals of the three mentioned society's conditions were subjected to word segmentation using "PyCantonese". Unmeaningful words, 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.
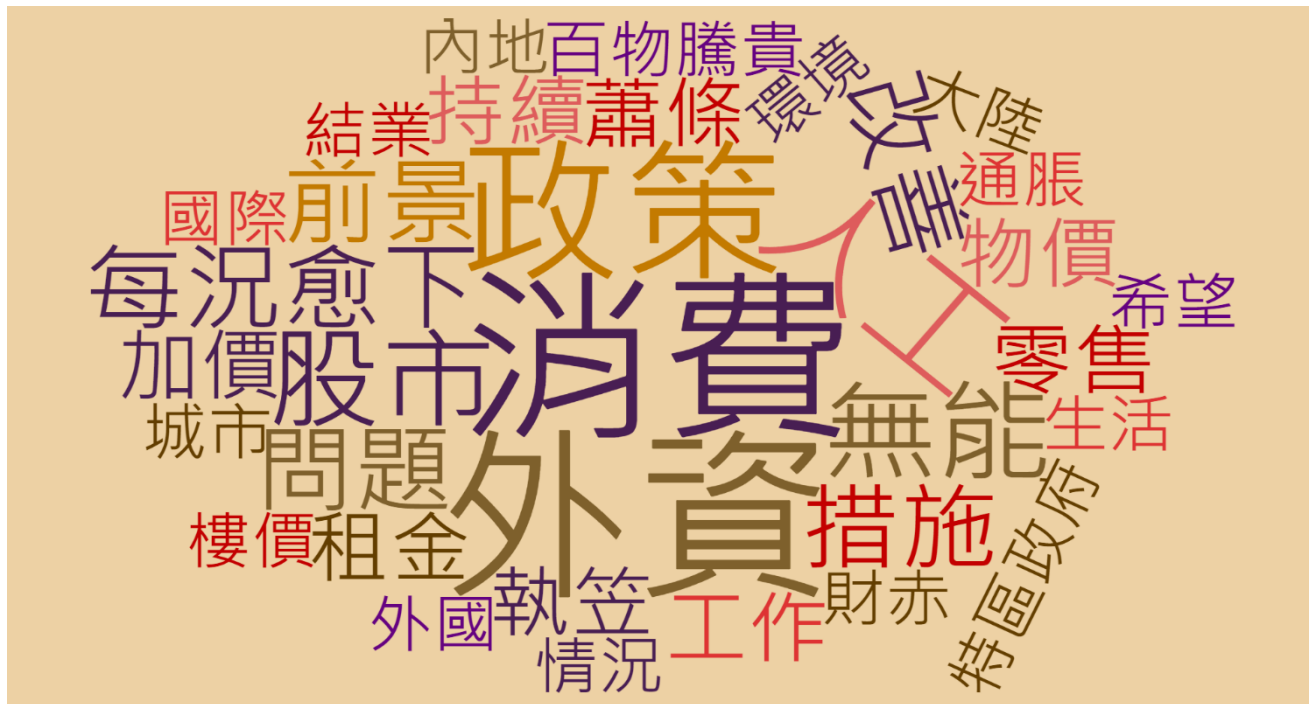
The following is the word cloud of people's appraisal of the current **political condition**:

The following is the word cloud of people's appraisal of the current **livelihood condition**:

The following is the word cloud of people's appraisal of the current **economic condition**:

HKPORI also attempted to summarise the reasons collected using Perplexity AI. We uploaded the responses related to appraisals of the three society's conditions 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 the current **political condition**:

People's appraisal of the current political condition
1. Governance and Leadership • Officials criticized as incompetent and lacking initiative • Absence of opposition voices in a one-party system • Government perceived as unresponsive to public interests • Concerns about officials selected based on loyalty over merit • Focus on short-term political gains over long-term solutions **2. Civil Liberties and Legal Framework** • Loss of speech, assembly, and press freedoms • Widespread impact of National Security Law • Concerns about selective prosecution and unclear legal boundaries • Worries about political interference in the judicial system • Changes affecting Hong Kong's global financial center status **3. Societal and Economic Impact** • Policies leading to increased societal fragmentation • Worries about impact on economy and foreign investment • Political changes causing talent exodus • Concerns about Hong Kong losing its unique character • Increased social stability perceived as coming at the cost of development

The following shows the summary of people's appraisal of the current **livelihood condition**:

People's appraisal of the current livelihood condition
1. Economic Pressures • High cost of living and inflation • Low wages and income stagnation • High unemployment, especially among youth • Widening wealth gap • Declining business environment **2. Housing Issues** • Housing shortage and poor living conditions • High property prices and rental costs • Inadequate public housing supply • Concerns about living space quality • Declining property values **3. Government and Social Services** • Perceived ineffective policies and resource allocation • Inadequate healthcare and elderly care • Insufficient support for low-income groups • Concerns about education quality and focus • Lack of long-term vision for addressing livelihood problems

The following shows the summary of people's appraisal of the current **economic condition**:

People's appraisal of the current economic condition
1. Economic Downturn • Widespread business closures and vacant storefronts • Declining consumer spending and market performance • Job market challenges and stagnant wages • Foreign investment withdrawal • Rising costs amid economic stagnation **2. Governance Challenges** • Lack of effective long-term economic strategy • Ineffective stimulus measures and resource allocation • Inadequate response to economic challenges • Overemphasis on mainland integration at the expense of international competitiveness • Perceived disconnection between government policies and economic realities **3. Structural Shifts** • Changing international economic positioning • Industry imbalance and overreliance on certain sectors • Demographic challenges, including an aging population • Evolving consumption patterns, including increased cross-border spending • Diminishing attractiveness as an international business hub

Press Events Forecast for July-August 2024 (Tentative)

- July 30 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Monthly PSI Figures
- August 6 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Activeness in Civil Society
- August 13 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Place of Birth
- August 20 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Qualitative Data Analysis on Popularities of CE and SAR Government

- August 29 (Thursday) at 15:00, press conference: Appraisal of Society's Conditions, "POP Panel" Online Survey Results, "PSI Report No. 6.40"