

PORI

HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

香 港 民 意 研 究 所

Policy Address Poll Results

October 17, 2024

Presentation Flow

2

- HKPORI's Latest Plans
- Policy Address Instant Survey
 - Appraisal of Policy Address
 - Change in CE popularity before and after the Policy Address
- Analysis of Qualitative Data from “POP Panel” Online Survey
 - Policy Address expectations

PORI's Latest Plans : Ideas from Last Month

3

- Space out all changes below within the next three months, to support the expansion of future civic education efforts and enhance user experience:
 - Revise social media platforms (from October 2024);
 - Begin topical studies and promote deliberation activities (from October 2024);
 - Redesign the website (around December 2024);
 - Reorganize data enquiry platform (from January 2025); and
 - Enhance the membership system (including priority access to some of PORI's latest research findings and materials, experts' commentaries, and exclusive access to members' newsletters, as well as direct interaction with the team)

Latest Progress Update

4

- **Reorganize data enquiry platform:** upload as soon as possible all quantitative questions of our 2024 Policy Address instant survey for public consumption, including the datasets of people's appraisal of the Policy Address, CE rating, CE hypothetical voting and their evaluation of current political, economic and livelihood conditions, together with 3 qualitative datasets of open-ended responses (including Policy Address expectations, mega event economy, and people's most concerned problems).
- **Promote deliberation activities:** on October 21, POP Panel members will be invited to shortlist deliberation topics which may include population policy and other issues mentioned in the Policy Address; on October 28, members will be invited to sign up for the e-Deliberative Poll; in early November, the 2nd e-DP will be conducted online
- **Begin topical studies:** using population policy as the main axis, exploring the reasons for not wanting to have children, channels for meeting partners, and the influence of various environmental and sexual orientation factors, etc.
- **Revise social media platforms & redesign website:** already started and will be rolled out successively
- **Enhance membership system:** confirmed that members will be given priority access in reading experts commentaries and research materials, and that members will be included in the consultative mechanism of PORI.

Presentation Flow

5

- HKPORI's Latest Plans
- Policy Address Instant Survey
 - Appraisal of Policy Address
 - Change in CE popularity before and after the Policy Address
- Analysis of Qualitative Data from “POP Panel” Online Survey
 - Policy Address expectations

Contact Information – Policy Address Instant Survey

6

- Date of survey: 16/10/2024
- Target population: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
- Survey method and sample size: 626 successful cases, including --
 - (1a) 126 cases from random landline telephone survey
 - (1b) 133 cases from random mobile telephone survey
 - (2) 90 cases from online survey via random SMS invitation
 - (3) 277 cases from online survey with email invitation targeting “Hong Kong People Representative Panel” within “HKPOP Panel”
- Effective response rate: 58.8% (excluding panel samples)
- Sampling error: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-5%, that of net values not more than +/-8% and that of ratings not more than +/-3.2 at 95% confidence level
- Weighting method: First, the random landline and mobile telephone samples are rim-weighted according to the gender, age, educational attainment (highest level attended) and economic activity status population statistics, as provided by the Census and Statistics Department; and the relative weights of the two random sampling frames was set as 1:1. The political inclination and appraisal of political condition distributions of the random telephone samples are derived from the resulting dataset. Then, samples from all four sampling frames are rim-weighted afresh according to the gender, age, educational attainment (highest level attended) and economic activity status population statistics, as provided by the Census and Statistics Department as well as political inclination and appraisal of political condition distribution derived from the first step; and the relative weights of the four sampling frames was set as 1:1:1:1.

Survey Result - Appraisal of Policy Address

7

	19/10/2022	25/10/2023	16/10/2024	Change	Record
Satisfaction rate	34%	34%	27%	▼ 7%*	Record low since Oct 2021
Dissatisfaction rate	31%	40%	40%	--	Record high since Oct 2021
Net satisfaction rate	3%	- 6%	- 13%	▼ 7%	Record low since Oct 2021
Rating	51.1	44.4	42.4	▼ 2.0	Record low since Oct 2021

After excluding those respondents who said they did not have any knowledge of the Policy Address, 27% said they were satisfied with it, 40% were dissatisfied, giving a net satisfaction rate of negative 13 percentage points. The mean score is 2.7, meaning in between “half-half” and “somewhat dissatisfied” in general. On a scale of 0-100, the average rating is 42.4 marks. Data show that people’s appraisal of this Policy Address is somewhat worse than last year, also the worst in John Lee’s three-year term.

* Significant change

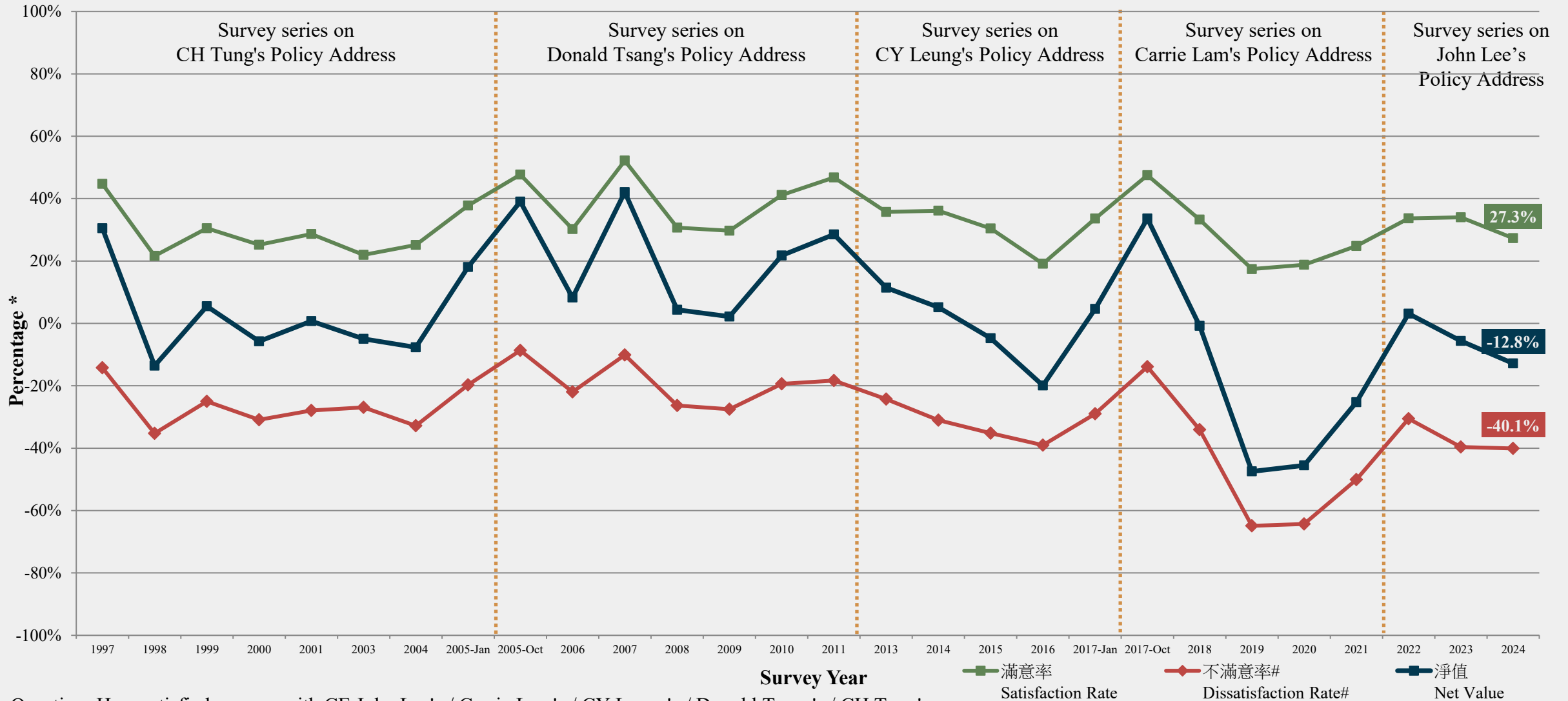
Excluding those who had not heard of the PA

Appraisal of Policy Address

		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Tung Chee-hwa (1997-2005)	Net approval rate	31%	-14%	6%	-6%	1%	-5%	-8%	18%
	Change in net approval rate		▼44%	▲19%	▼11%	▲6%	▼6%	▼3%	▲26%
	Rating			57.3	55.2	56.7	51.6	49.3	56.3
	Change in rating				▼2.1	▲1.5	▼5.1	▼2.3	▲7.0
Donald Tsang (2005-2011)	Net approval rate	39%	8%	42%	4%	2%	22%	28%	
	Change in net approval rate	▲21%	▼31%	▲34%	▼38%	▼2%	▲20%	▲7%	
	Rating	66.4	55.8	65.2	53.8	53.5	58.9	59.1	
	Change in rating	▲10.1	▼10.5	▲9.4	▼11.4	▼0.3	▲5.4	▲0.3	
CY Leung (2013-2017)	Net approval rate	11%	5%	-5%	-20%	5%			
	Change in net approval rate	▼17%	▼6%	▼10%	▼15%	▲25%			
	Rating	56.4	54.1	49.5	41.1	52.3			
	Change in rating	▼2.7	▼2.3	▼4.6	▼8.4	▲11.2			
Carrie Lam (2017-2022)	Net approval rate	34%	-1%	-47%	-46%	-25%			
	Change in net approval rate	▲29%	▼34%	▼47%	▲2%	▲20%			
	Rating	62.4	48.5	29.7	27.2	34.2			
	Change in rating	▲10.1	▼13.9	▼18.8	▼2.6	▲7.0			
John Lee (2022-)	Net approval rate	3%	-6%	-13%					
	Change in net approval rate	▲28%	▼9%	▼7%					
	Rating	51.1	44.4	42.4					
	Change in rating	▲16.9	▼6.7	▼2.0					

Excluding those who had not heard of the PA

Policy Address Instant Satisfaction Rate



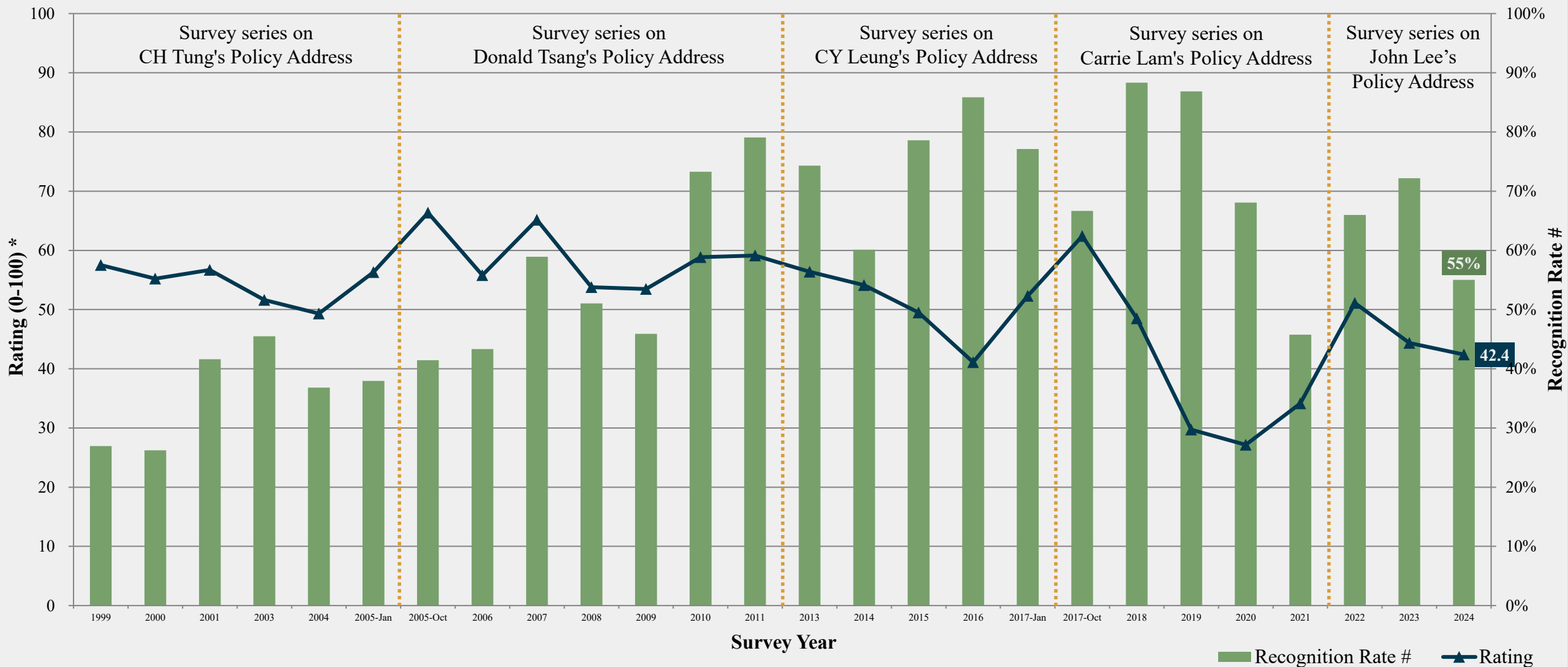
Question: How satisfied are you with CE John Lee's / Carrie Lam's / CY Leung's / Donald Tsang's / CH Tung's Policy Address delivered today?

Note 1: The 2003 Policy Address instant poll was conducted for two days. Only figures registered in the first day of fieldwork are listed in this chart for direct comparison and analysis.

Showing % of "Dissatisfaction Rate" as negative

* Excluding those who had not heard of the Policy Address

Policy Address Instant Rating and Recognition Rate



Question: Please use a scale of 0-100 to rate your degree of satisfaction with the Policy Address delivered by CE Carrie Lam / CY Leung / Donald Tsang / CH Tung today, with 0 indicating very dissatisfied, 100 indicating very satisfied and 50 indicating half-half. How would you rate the Policy Address delivered today?

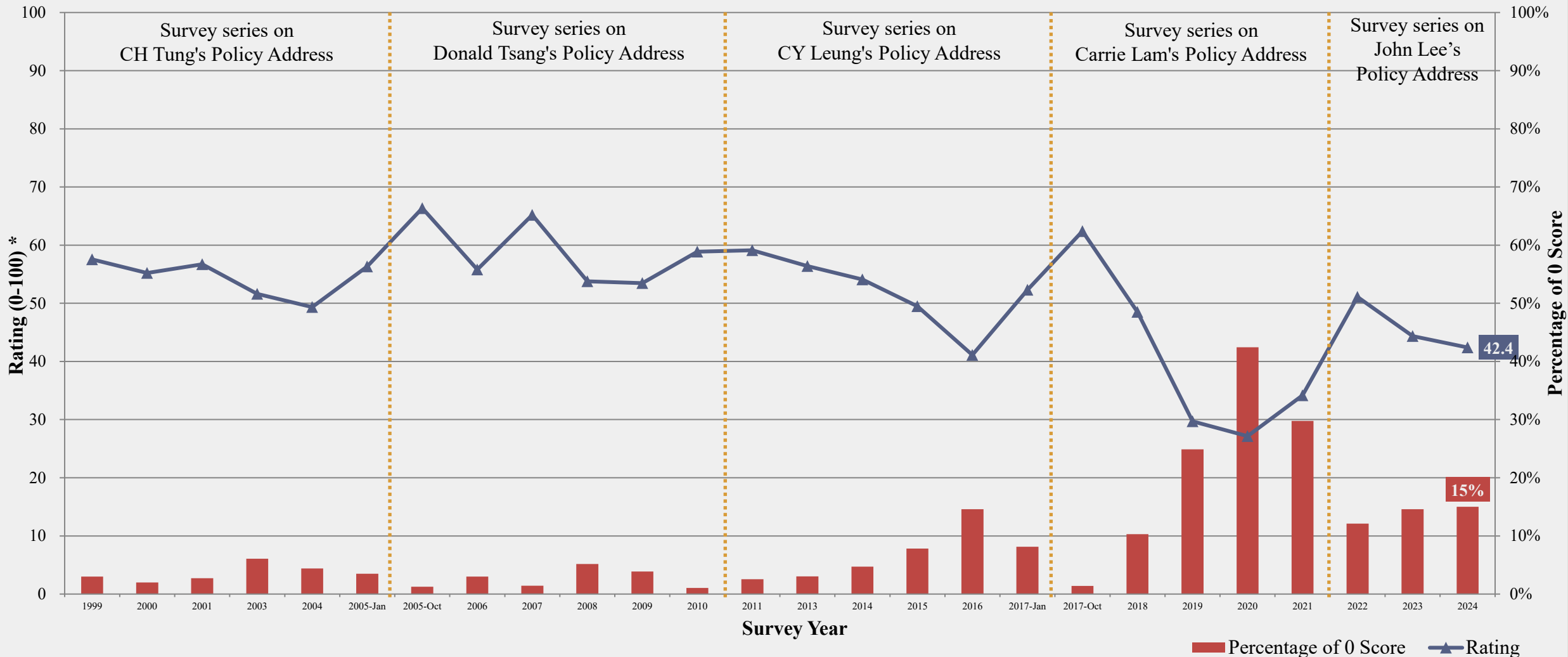
Note 1: The 2003 Policy Address instant poll was conducted for two days. Only figures registered in the first day of fieldwork are listed in this chart for direct comparison and analysis.

Note 2: Policy Address rating surveys started since 1999 i.e. CE CH Tung's third Policy Address.

* Excluding those who had not heard of the PA

Excluding samples from the "POP Panel"

Policy Address Instant Rating and Percentage of 0 Score



Question: Please use a scale of 0-100 to rate your degree of satisfaction with the Policy Address delivered by CE Carrie Lam / CY Leung / Donald Tsang / CH Tung today, with 0 indicating very dissatisfied, 100 indicating very satisfied and 50 indicating half-half. How would you rate the Policy Address delivered today?

Note 1: The 2003 Policy Address instant poll was conducted for two days. Only figures registered in the first day of fieldwork are listed in this chart for direct comparison and analysis.

Note 2: Policy Address rating surveys started since 1999 i.e. CE CH Tung's third Policy Address.

* Excluding those who had not heard of the PA

Popularity of Chief Executive

		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th
Tung Chee-hwa (1997-2005)	Rating	66.1	56.1	54.3	50.7	50.6	47.3	44.6	48.4
	Change in rating	▲0.3	▲0.3	▲0.3	▲2.5*	▲2.2*	▲0.7	▲1.7*	▲1.2
Donald Tsang (2005-2011)	Rating	67.4	59.8	64.4	53.9	54.2	56.2	50.6	
	Change in rating	▼0.6	▼3.1*	▼1.4*	▲1.2	▼1.0	▲0.8	▲2.2*	
	Net approval rate	65%	36%	48%	10%	8%	0%	-41%	
	Change in net approval rate	▼3%	▼12%*	--	▲5%	▲1%	▲1%	▲4%	
CY Leung (2013-2017)	Rating	52.2	48.9	44.8	37.0	41.7			
	Change in rating	▲3.3*	▲3.3*	▲4.2*	▼0.5	▲0.4			
	Net approval rate	-11%	-24%	-35%	-54%	-57%			
	Change in net approval rate	▲9%*	▲7%*	▲4%	▼10%*	▼13%*			
Carrie Lam (2017-2022)	Rating	61.1	47.6	22.7	26.8	30.5			
	Change in rating	▲1.5	▼4.7*	▲0.3	▼4.1*	▼3.4*			
	Net approval rate	23%	-10%	-64%	-57%	-48%			
	Change in net approval rate	▲13%*	▼14%*	▲1%	▼9%*	▼2%			
John Lee (2022-)	Rating	52.0	49.7	50.4					
	Change in rating	▼1.5	▼2.9	▼0.2					
	Net approval rate	9%	20%	21%					
	Change in net approval rate	▼4%	▼4%	▲6%					

* Significant change

Presentation Flow

13

- HKPORI's Latest Plans
- Policy Address Instant Survey
 - Appraisal of Policy Address
 - Change in CE popularity before and after the Policy Address
- Analysis of Qualitative Data from “POP Panel” Online Survey
 - Policy Address expectations

Analysis of Qualitative Data on Policy Address Expectations

14

- **“POP Panel” online survey open-ended questions in October**
 - The Chief Executive will soon deliver the 2024 Policy Address. Which area do you think should be the point of focus?
 - How do you think the government should address the above issue? Please give a brief answer.
- A total of 1,300 respondents aged 18 or above responded to the questions

Analysis of Qualitative Data on Policy Address Expectations

15

- **Steps for processing the responses**
 - Responses were subjected to word segmentation using “PyCantonese”;
 - Remove unmeaningful words, words that appear only once, punctuations and 1-letter words;
 - Around 50 words that appeared most frequently in the raw samples were selected in each of the 2 groups for the generation of word clouds using “HTML5 Word Cloud”.
- The word clouds are available in Chinese only.

How People Think the Government Should Address the Issue Mentioned

17

Most frequently appeared words:[^]

National Security Law
(國安法) (82)

Consumption (消費) (73)

Increase (增加) (72)

Don't (不要) (65)

Reduce (減少) (64)

[^] The numbers in the brackets represent the frequency each word that appeared in the responses of this group



Opinion on Policy Address

How do HongKongers think the government should address the above issue?

1. National Security Law
2. Consumption
3. Increase
4. Don't
5. Reduce
6. Politics
7. Abolish
8. Attract
9. Policy
10. Improve



Analysis of Qualitative Data on Policy Address Expectations

18

- **Summarized the reasons collected by Perplexity AI**
 - We uploaded the responses related to the 2 domains above to Perplexity AI respectively with prompts to summarize the contents in various ways;
 - Record the **original responses** given by Perplexity AI.

Key Issues People Mentioned and the Proposed Solutions

19

Economic Downturn

- Implement policies to subsidize retail sectors and support local businesses.
- Create a favorable environment for economic development through fiscal measures.
- Distribute cash to permanent residents to stimulate spending.

Housing Affordability

- Increase public housing supply to make housing more accessible.
- Regulate the rental market to prevent excessive price hikes.
- Encourage the construction of affordable housing options for young people.

Mental Health Support

- Expand access to mental health services, especially for youth and the elderly.
- Shorten waiting times for mental health treatment and support.
- Collaborate with NGOs to provide comprehensive care for mental health issues.

Political Reform and Freedom of Speech

- Implement full universal suffrage for all elections in Hong Kong.
- Release all political prisoners to restore public trust.
- Foster an environment where citizens can freely express their opinions without fear.

Aging Population

- Increase resources for elder care, including nursing homes and daycare centers.
- Provide incentives for caregivers and support families caring for elderly members.
- Develop long-term policies addressing the needs of an aging society.

Brain Drain and Talent Retention

- Improve local job opportunities to retain talent and prevent emigration.
- Foster a positive image of Hong Kong to attract back expatriates.
- Focus on merit-based appointments in government to build public confidence.

People's Common Concerns when Answering the Questions (1)

20

Trust in Government

- Many respondents expressed a lack of confidence in the current administration's ability to address issues.
- There were calls for transparency and accountability in government actions.
- Citizens desire a government that listens to public opinions and addresses their needs.
- The need for genuine political reform to restore trust was frequently mentioned.
- Concerns about government interference in daily life and political repression were prevalent.

Economic Stability

- A significant number of comments highlighted the urgent need for economic recovery measures.
- Respondents emphasized the importance of reducing living costs and improving housing affordability.
- There were concerns about high unemployment rates and support for small businesses.
- The impact of national security laws on foreign investment and local businesses was frequently noted.
- Calls for fiscal policies aimed at stimulating economic growth were common.

Social Welfare and Support Systems

- Many comments focused on the need for improved mental health services, especially for vulnerable populations.
- Respondents expressed concerns about the aging population and the need for better elder care services.
- There was a strong emphasis on enhancing support for low-income families and housing assistance.
- Comments highlighted the importance of community programs and NGO involvement in social welfare.
- The need for better healthcare services and facilities was frequently mentioned.

People's Common Concerns when Answering the Questions (2)

21

Freedom of Expression

- Several respondents voiced concerns about restrictions on freedom of speech and expression.
- There were calls to end self-censorship among citizens due to fear of repercussions.
- The desire for a more open political environment where dissenting voices can be heard was evident.
- Respondents emphasized the importance of safeguarding civil liberties as a foundation for trust.
- Concerns about the government's approach to dissenters and political activists were common.

Long-term Vision and Planning

- Many interviewees called for a clear long-term development plan for Hong Kong's future.
- There were suggestions to focus on sustainable development that preserves Hong Kong's unique identity.
- Respondents expressed the need to rethink Hong Kong's role in the Greater Bay Area and beyond.
- The importance of education reforms to prepare future generations was frequently mentioned.
- Comments highlighted the necessity of involving citizens in shaping future policies and directions.