2024 年 10 月 17 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放施政報告即時調查結果、施政報告期望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）將於明天把 2024 施政報告即時調查原始數據上載至香港民研網頁，供市民付費下載，當中包括施政報告滿意程度、施政報告評分、特首評分、特首假設性投票、及對政治、經濟、民生狀況的評價，共七項題目數據集。另外，民研亦會同步上載三項網上調查的質性數據集，分別為今天發表的施政報告期望、九月發表的盛事經濟及八月發表的市民最關心議題的開放式問題回應。香港民研會員可享半價優惠，最低定價$100，歡迎到民研網頁選購。

公報簡要

施政報告即時調查顯示，撇除不清楚施政報告內容的受訪者後，27%表示滿意施政報告，40%不滿，滿意淨值為負 13 個百分點。以 0 至 100 分計，平均分為 42.4 分。數據顯示市民對今次施政報告的評價略較去年差，同時是特首李家超三年任期內最低分的一份施政報告。

至於李家超的民望，其最新評分為 50.4 分，支持率為 48%，反對率為 27%，民望淨值為正 21 個百分點，比發表施政報告前略為上升。

施政報告即時調查顯示了市民的即時反應，後續反應則有待觀察。

樣本資料（施政報告即時調查部分）

香港民研於昨日特首李家超發表施政報告後，即日進行調查，部分結果已於昨晚發放。除了隨機抽樣的固網和手機號碼樣本外，我們亦以隨機抽樣方式傳送電話短訊，邀請市民參與網上調查。此外，我們也邀請「香港民研意見群組」成員參與網上調查，而調查結果僅包括意見群組中「香港市民代表組群」（即隨機樣本組群）的成功樣本。

調查於昨日下午約一時半開始，至晚上約九時結束，期間成功訪問了 626 名香港居民，當中包括 126 個隨機抽樣固網樣本、133 個隨機抽樣手機樣本、90 個隨機抽樣電話短訊網上調查樣本及 277 個意見群組網上調查樣本。原始數據已經按照人口比例、隨機電話訪問樣本的政治取向與政治狀況評價，以及各抽樣框架的比重加權處理，以確保數據的代表性。

在 95%置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過+/-5%，淨值誤差不超過+/-8%，評分誤差不超過+/-3.2。電話訪問部分的實效回應比率為 58.8%。

調查日期	:	16/10/2024
調查方法	:	(1a) 隨機抽樣固網電話訪問 (1b) 隨機抽樣手機電話訪問 (2) 隨機抽樣電話短訊邀請參與網上調查 (3) 電郵邀請「香港民研意見群組」中「香港市民代表組群」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]	:	626（包括 126 個隨機抽樣固網樣本、133 個隨機抽樣手機樣本、90 個隨機抽樣電話短訊網上調查樣本及 277 個意見群組網上調查樣本）
實效回應比率	:	58.8%（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+/-8%，評分誤差不超過+/-3.2
加權方法	:	首先將隨機抽樣固網和手機電話訪問樣本以「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。相關變項包括：年齡及性別、教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分，相關數字由政府統計處提供；以及兩個抽樣架的比重，比例設為1:1。由此計算得出隨機抽樣電話訪問樣本的政治取向和政治狀況評價。 然後，再將所有四個抽樣架以「反覆多重加權法」重新作出調整。相關變項包括：年齡及性別、教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分，相關數字由政府統計處提供；政治取向和政治狀況評價，相關數字由第一個步驟得出；以及四個抽樣架的比重，比例設為 1:1:1:1。 以上所述的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。

施政報告即時調查

以下是市民對本年度施政報告的滿意程度及過往多年的相關數字：[3]

調查日期	樣本數目[4]	對施政報告的評價					
		滿意率[5]	一半半	不滿率[5]	滿意率淨值	平均量值[5]	施政報告評分
16/10/24	*423*	*27+/-5%[7]*	*21+/-4%*	*40+/-5%*	*-13+/-8%*	*2.7+/-0.1*	*42.4+/-3.2*
25/10/23	551	34%	17%	40%[7]	-6%	2.8[7]	44.4[7]
19/10/22	590	34%[7]	19%[7]	31%[7]	3%[7]	3.0[7]	51.1[7]
6/10/21	621	25%[7]	13%[7]	50%[7]	-25%[7]	2.4[7]	34.2[7]
25/11/20	512	19%	9%	64%	-46%	2.0	27.2
16/10/19	679	17%[7]	8%[7]	65%[7]	-47%[7]	2.0[7]	29.7[7]
10/10/18	534	33%[7]	24%	34%[7]	-1%[7]	2.9[7]	48.5[7]
11/10/17	526	48%[7]	28%[7]	14%[7]	34%[7]	3.5[7]	62.4[7]
18/1/17	512	34%[7]	22%	29%[7]	5%[7]	3.0[7]	52.3[7]
13/1/16	522	19%[7]	23%	39%	-20%[7]	2.5[7]	41.1[7]

調查日期	樣本數目[4]	對施政報告的評價					
		滿意率[5]	一半半	不滿率[5]	滿意率淨值	平均量值[5]	施政報告評分
14/1/15	503	30%[7]	24%[7]	35%	-5%[7]	2.8	49.5[7]
15/1/14	611	36%	30%[7]	31%[7]	5%	3.0	54.1[7]
16/1/13	759	36%[7]	35%	24%[7]	11%[7]	3.1	56.4[7]
12/10/11	816	47%[7]	32%	18%	28%[7]	3.3	59.1
13/10/10	747	41%[7]	33%[7]	19%[7]	22%[7]	3.2	58.9[7]
14/10/09	462	30%	37%	28%	2%	3.0	53.5
15/10/08	515	31%[7]	35%[7]	26%[7]	4%[7]	3.0	53.8[7]
10/10/07	602	52%[7]	29%[7]	10%[7]	42%[7]	3.5	65.2[7]
11/10/06	445	30%[7]	37%	22%[7]	8%[7]	3.0	55.8[7]
12/10/05	377	48%[7]	33%	9%[7]	39%[7]	3.5	66.4[7]
12/1/05	391	38%[7]	30%	20%[7]	18%[7]	3.2	56.3[7]
7/1/04	381	25%	26%	33%[7]	-8%	2.8	49.3
8/1/03[6]	377	22%[7]	29%	27%	-5%	2.8	51.6[7]
10/10/01	433	29%	33%	28%	1%	3.0	56.7
11/10/00	262	25%[7]	28%	31%	-6%[7]	2.9	55.2
6/10/99	236	31%[7]	30%	25%[7]	6%[7]	3.0	57.3
7/10/98	508	22%[7]	35%[7]	35%[7]	-14%[7]	2.8	--
8/10/97	534	45%	30%[7]	14%[7]	31%	3.4	--

[3] 香港民研昨晚發放的施政報告即時調查初步結果有誤，現已更正，請以上表數字為準。

[4] 已撤除未聞／不知道施政報告內容而沒有作答的受訪者。香港民研在 2020 年 3 月前彙報的次樣本數目為加權數字，2020 年 3 月開始則以原始數字彙報。

[5] 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。

[6] 2003 年施政報告的即時反應調查分 2 天進行，本表只列舉首天錄得的統計數字，以作直接比較分析之用。

[7] 根據兩次調查的數字合併計算，有關差異在 95%置信水平下表面成立。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，而不同加權方法亦可能會得出不同結果。

撤除不清楚施政報告內容的受訪者後，27%受訪者表示滿意施政報告，40%不滿，滿意淨值為負 13 個百分點，平均量值為 2.7 分，即整體上介乎「一半半」和「幾不滿」之間。以 0 至 100 分計，平均分為 42.4 分。數據顯示市民對今次施政報告的評價略較去年差，同時是特首李家超三年任期內最低分的一份施政報告。

以下是 1997 年至今，歷任特首在發表施政報告後的即時民望變化：

董建華民望								
施政報告發表日期	8/10/97	7/10/98	6/10/99	11/10/00	10/10/01	8/1/03	7/1/04	12/1/05
施政報告前評分	65.8	55.8	54.0	48.2	48.4	46.6	42.9	47.2
即時調查評分	66.1	56.1	54.3	50.7	50.6	47.3	44.6	48.4
評分變化	*+0.3*	*+0.3*	*+0.3*	*+2.5[9]*	*+2.2[9]*	*+0.7*	*+1.7[9]*	*+1.2*

曾蔭權民望							
施政報告發表日期	12/10/05	11/10/06	10/10/07	15/10/08	14/10/09	13/10/10	12/10/11
施政報告前評分	68.0	62.9	65.8	52.7	55.2	55.4	48.4
即時調查評分	67.4	59.8	64.4	53.9	54.2	56.2	50.6
評分變化	*-0.6*	*-3.1[9]*	*-1.4[9]*	*+1.2*	*-1.0*	*+0.8*	*+2.2[9]*
施政報告前支持率淨值	68%	48%	48%	5%	7%	-1%	-45%
即時調查支持率淨值	65%	36%	48%	10%	8%	0%	-41%
支持率淨值變化[8]	*-3%*	*-12%[9]*	*--*	*+5%*	*+1%*	*+1%*	*+4%*

梁振英民望						
施政報告發表日期		16/1/13	15/1/14	14/1/15	13/1/16	18/1/17
施政報告前評分		48.9	45.6	40.6	37.5	41.3
即時調查評分		52.2	48.9	44.8	37.0	41.7
評分變化		*+3.3[9]*	*+3.3[9]*	*+4.2[9]*	*-0.5*	*+0.4*
施政報告前支持率淨值		-20%	-31%	-39%	-44%	-44%
即時調查支持率淨值		-11%	-24%	-35%	-54%	-57%
支持率淨值變化[8]		*+9%[9]*	*+7%[9]*	*+4%*	*-10%[9]*	*-13%[9]*

林鄭月娥民望						
施政報告發表日期		11/10/17	10/10/18	16/10/19	25/11/20	6/10/21
施政報告前評分		59.6	52.3	22.3	30.8	33.9
即時調查評分		61.1	47.6	22.7	26.8	30.5
評分變化		*+1.5*	*-4.7[9]*	*+0.3*	*-4.1[9]*	*-3.4[9]*
施政報告前支持率淨值		10%	4%	-65%	-48%	-46%
即時調查支持率淨值		23%	-10%	-64%	-57%	-48%
支持率淨值變化[8]		*+13%[9]*	*-14%[9]*	*+1%*	*-9%[9]*	*-2%*

李家超民望			
施政報告發表日期	19/10/22	25/10/23	**16/10/24**
施政報告前評分	53.5	52.6	**50.7+/-2.4**
即時調查評分	52.0	49.7	**50.4+/-2.6**
評分變化	*-1.5*	*-2.9*	*-0.2*
施政報告前支持率淨值	13%	24%	**16+/-7%**
即時調查支持率淨值	9%	20%	**21+/-7%**
支持率淨值變化[8]	*-4%*	*-4%*	*+6%*

[8] 施政報告即時調查自 2004 年開始涵蓋特首支持率問題，因此沒有列入董建華施政報告調查系列。

[9] 根據兩次調查的數字合併計算，有關差異在 95%置信水平下表面成立。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，而不同加權方法亦可能會得出不同結果。

以下是特首李家超在發表施政報告前後的民望走勢：

調查日期	2-12/1/24[10]	4-7/3/24[10]	6-13/5/24[10]	2-10/7/24[10]	2-4/9/24[10]	16/10/24	最新變化
樣本數目	669	667	676	671	673	626	--
回應比率	50.4%	43.3%	41.0%	48.9%	45.8%	58.8%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
特首評分	52.1	47.4[11]	48.9	50.5	50.7	50.4+/-2.6	-0.2
特首支持率	54%[11]	49%	53%	55%	51%	48+/-4%	-3%
特首反對率	33%[11]	34%	33%	34%	35%	27+/-4%	-8%[11]
支持率淨值	21%[11]	15%	20%	21%	16%	21+/-7%	+6%

[10] 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。

[11] 根據兩次調查的數字合併計算，有關差異在 95%置信水平下表面成立。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，而不同加權方法亦可能會得出不同結果。

即時調查顯示，特首李家超的最新評分為 50.4 分，其支持率為 48%，反對率為 27%，民望淨值為正 21 個百分點，比發表施政報告前略為上升。

施政報告期望質性意見分析

香港民研於 10 月 10 至 14 日以兩道網上開放式問題收集「香港民研意見群組」成員對於施政報告的期望，嘗試探討受訪者認為施政報告首要處理的議題是甚麼，以及應怎樣處理相關議題。最終共有 1,300 名 18 歲或以上受訪者回答問題。

我們將兩道問題的答案透過「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，我們在兩組答案中分別選取約 50 個於原始樣本中最常出現的字詞，製作成文字雲 (word cloud)。

以下為市民認為**施政報告首要處理的問題**之分析結果：

以下為市民認為**政府應怎樣處理相關問題**之分析結果：
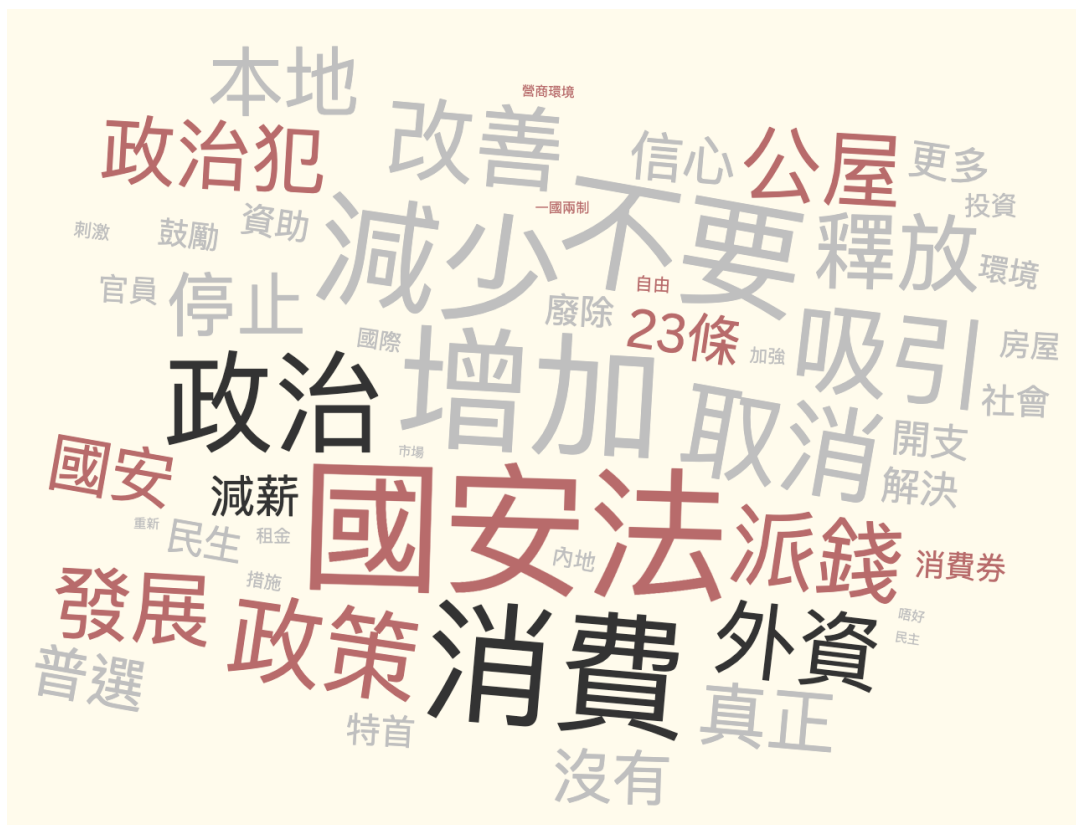
此外，我們亦以人工智能系統 Perplexity AI 歸納收集到的答案。我們將上述兩道題目的回應上載至系統，並指示其將內容以不同方式歸納。Perplexity AI 以英文回應後，我們透過 DeepL 翻譯器將其回應直譯成中文，以便讀者參考。（請以英文版本為準）

以下是由 AI 歸納得出**市民提出的主要問題和建議解決方案**（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

市民提出的主要問題和建議解決方案

1. **經濟衰退**
- 實施零售業補貼政策，支援當地企業。
- 透過財政措施為經濟發展創造有利環境。
- 向永久居民分發現金，刺激消費。

2. **住房負擔能力**
- 增加公共住房供應，使住房更容易獲得。
- 監管租賃市場，防止價格過度上漲。
- 鼓勵為年輕人建造可負擔的住房選擇。

3. **心理健康支援**
- 擴大獲得心理健康服務的機會，特別是針對青少年和老年人。
- 縮短心理健康治療和支援的輪候時間。
- 與非政府組織合作，提供心理健康問題的全面照護。

4. **政治改革與言論自由**
- 在香港實行全面普選。
- 釋放所有政治犯，恢復公眾信任。

市民提出的主要問題和建議解決方案

- 締造一個讓市民可以無懼地自由表達意見的環境。

5. 老化人口
- 增加老人照護資源，包括療養院和日托中心。
- 為照顧者提供獎勵，並支援照顧年長成員的家庭。
- 制定長期政策，滿足老齡化社會的需求。

6. 人才流失與人才保留
- 改善本地就業機會，以挽留人才及防止移民。
- 建立香港的正面形象，吸引外籍人士回流。
- 在政府中注重用人唯才，建立公眾信心。

指示 AI 撤除具體議題後，以下是其歸納得出**市民回答問題時的常見考量**（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

市民回答問題時的常見考量

1. 對政府的信任
- 許多受訪者表示對現任政府解決問題的能力缺乏信心。
- 有回應者要求政府行動要有透明度和問責性。
- 公民希望政府能聽取民意並解決他們的需求。
- 經常提到需要真正的政治改革以恢復信任。
- 對於政府干預日常生活和政治壓迫的憂慮非常普遍。

2. 經濟穩定
- 相當多的意見強調急需採取經濟復甦措施。
- 回應者強調降低生活成本和改善住房負擔能力的重要性。
- 高失業率和對小型企業的支援也備受關注。
- 回應者經常提到國家安全法對外商投資和當地企業的影響。
- 回應者普遍呼籲採取旨在刺激經濟成長的財政政策。

3. 社會福利和支援系統
- 許多意見都集中在改善心理健康服務的需求上，特別是針對弱勢族群。
- 回應者對人口老化和需要更好的老人照護服務表示關注。
- 回應者強調要加強對低收入家庭的支援和住房援助。
- 回應者強調社區計劃和非政府組織參與社會福利的重要性。
- 受訪者經常提到需要更好的醫療保健服務和設施。

4. 表達自由
- 一些回應者對言論和表達自由受到限制表示關注。
- 有回應者呼籲，公民應停止因害怕受到影響而進行自我審查。
- 受訪者明顯希望有一個更開放的政治環境，讓不同的聲音可以被聽到。
- 受訪者強調維護公民自由的重要性，因為這是信任的基礎。
- 受訪者普遍關心政府對待異見人士和政治活動人士的態度。

5. 長遠願景和規劃
- 很多受訪者要求為香港的未來制定明確的長遠發展計劃。
- 受訪者建議應注重可持續發展，以保留香港的獨特身份。

市民回答問題時的常見考量
- 受訪者表示有必要重新思考香港在大灣區及其他地區的角色。   - 教育改革對培育下一代的重要性亦經常被提及。   - 回應者強調有必要讓市民參與制訂未來的政策和方向。

<u>2024 年 10 月新聞發佈活動預告（暫定）</u>

- 10 月 22 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按教育程度分析
- 10 月 31 日（星期四）下午三時新聞發佈會：施政報告即時調查質性意見分析、「民情指數第 6.45 號報告」

Press Release on October 17, 2024

HKPORI releases findings of Policy Address instant survey along with analysis of qualitative data from online survey on Policy Address expectations

Special Announcement

Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) will upload tomorrow the raw data of its Policy Address instant survey for public consumption, which include 7 question-based datasets on people's appraisal of the Policy Address, CE rating, CE hypothetical voting and their evaluation of current political, economic and livelihood conditions. HKPORI will also upload 3 qualitative datasets of open-ended answers on Policy Address expectations, mega event economy, and people's most concerned problems. HKPORI members can enjoy a 50% discount, and $100 is the minimum price. Please visit our website.

Abstract

Our instant survey shows that 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. On a scale of 0-100, the average rating is 42.4 marks. The results show that people's appraisal of this Policy Address is somewhat worse than that of last year, also the worst one in CE John Lee's three-year term.

As for the popularity of John Lee, his latest rating is 50.4 marks. Meanwhile, his approval rate stands at 48% and disapproval stands at 27%, giving a net approval rate of positive 21 percentage points, which has slightly increased compared to his popularity before the Policy Address was delivered.

The instant survey describes people's instant reaction toward the Policy Address. Their reactions later remain to be seen.

Contact Information (Policy Address Instant Survey)

After Chief Executive John Lee delivered the Policy Address yesterday, HKPORI conducted an instant survey and released part of the findings last night. In addition to the random sample of landline and mobile numbers, we have also sent SMS by random sampling to invite people to complete our online survey. Besides, we invited members of our "HKPOP Panel" to participate in the online survey, while only those from our "Hong Kong People Representative Panel" (i.e., a panel comprising randomly recruited samples) within the panel were included in our data analysis.

Our survey began at around 1:30 pm and continued until around 9 pm yesterday. We have successfully interviewed 626 Hong Kong residents, including 126 random landline samples, 133 random mobile samples, 90 random SMS online survey samples and 277 panel online survey samples. The raw data have been weighted according to population statistics, both political inclination and appraisal of political condition based on random telephone survey samples, as well as the proportions of different sampling frames to ensure data representativeness.

The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-5%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-3.2 at 95% confidence level. The effective response rate of the telephone surveys is 58.8%.

Date of survey	:	16/10/2024
Survey method	:	(1a) Random landline telephone survey (1b) Random mobile telephone survey (2) Online survey by random SMS invitation (3) Online survey with email invitation targeting "Hong Kong People Representative Panel" within "HKPOP Panel"
Target population	:	Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size[1]	:	626 (including 126 random landline samples, 133 random mobile samples, 90 random SMS online survey samples and 277 panel online survey samples)
Effective response rate	:	58.8% (for telephone survey)
Sampling error[2]	:	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% conf. 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 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. 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.

Policy Address Instant Survey

People's satisfaction figures with this year's Policy Address are summarized below together with the previous findings:[3]

Date of survey	Sample size[4]	Appraisal of Policy Address					
		Satisfaction rate[5]	Half-half	Dissatisfaction rate[5]	Net satisfaction rate	Mean value[5]	Rating of Policy Address
16/10/24	*423*	*27+/-5%[7]*	*21+/-4%*	*40+/-5%*	*-13+/-8%*	*2.7+/-0.1*	*42.4+/-3.2*

Date of survey	Sample size[4]	Appraisal of Policy Address					
		Satisfaction rate[5]	Half-half	Dissatisfaction rate[5]	Net satisfaction rate	Mean value[5]	Rating of Policy Address
25/10/23	551	34%	17%	40%[7]	-6%	2.8[7]	44.4[7]
19/10/22	590	34%[7]	19%[7]	31%[7]	3%[7]	3.0[7]	51.1[7]
6/10/21	621	25%[7]	13%[7]	50%[7]	-25%[7]	2.4[7]	34.2[7]
25/11/20	512	19%	9%	64%	-46%	2.0	27.2
16/10/19	679	17%[7]	8%[7]	65%[7]	-47%[7]	2.0[7]	29.7[7]
10/10/18	534	33%[7]	24%	34%[7]	-1%[7]	2.9[7]	48.5[7]
11/10/17	526	48%[7]	28%[7]	14%[7]	34%[7]	3.5[7]	62.4[7]
18/1/17	512	34%[7]	22%	29%[7]	5%[7]	3.0[7]	52.3[7]
13/1/16	522	19%[7]	23%	39%	-20%[7]	2.5[7]	41.1[7]
14/1/15	503	30%[7]	24%[7]	35%	-5%[7]	2.8	49.5[7]
15/1/14	611	36%	30%[7]	31%[7]	5%	3.0	54.1[7]
16/1/13	759	36%[7]	35%	24%[7]	11%[7]	3.1	56.4[7]
12/10/11	816	47%[7]	32%	18%	28%[7]	3.3	59.1
13/10/10	747	41%[7]	33%[7]	19%[7]	22%[7]	3.2	58.9[7]
14/10/09	462	30%	37%	28%	2%	3.0	53.5
15/10/08	515	31%[7]	35%[7]	26%[7]	4%[7]	3.0	53.8[7]
10/10/07	602	52%[7]	29%[7]	10%[7]	42%[7]	3.5	65.2[7]
11/10/06	445	30%[7]	37%	22%[7]	8%[7]	3.0	55.8[7]
12/10/05	377	48%[7]	33%	9%[7]	39%[7]	3.5	66.4[7]
12/1/05	391	38%[7]	30%	20%[7]	18%[7]	3.2	56.3[7]
7/1/04	381	25%	26%	33%[7]	-8%	2.8	49.3
8/1/03[6]	377	22%[7]	29%	27%	-5%	2.8	51.6[7]
10/10/01	433	29%	33%	28%	1%	3.0	56.7
11/10/00	262	25%[7]	28%	31%	-6%[7]	2.9	55.2
6/10/99	236	31%[7]	30%	25%[7]	6%[7]	3.0	57.3
7/10/98	508	22%[7]	35%[7]	35%[7]	-14%[7]	2.8	--
8/10/97	534	45%	30%[7]	14%[7]	31%	3.4	--

[3] There were errors in the preliminary results of the Policy Address instant poll released last night, they have now been corrected. Please use the figures reported in the table above.

[4] Respondents who did not answer this question because they had not heard of / did not have any knowledge of the Policy Address have been excluded. Before March 2020, weighted count was used to report subsample size. Starting from March 2020, raw count was used instead.

[5] 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.

[6] The 2003 Policy Address instant survey was conducted for two days. Only figures registered in the first day of fieldwork are listed in this table for direct comparison and analysis.

[7] Based on figures from two surveys, the change is statistically significant prima facie at 95% confidence level. However, statistically significant changes may not be useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods can produce different results.

After excluding those respondents who said they did not have any knowledge of the Policy Address, 27% of the respondents said they were satisfied with it, and 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. The results show that people's appraisal of this Policy Address is somewhat worse than that in last year, also the worst one in CE John Lee's three-year term.

Figures on various Chief Executives' popularity before and after the Policy Address Speech since 1997 are summarized as follows:

Popularity of Tung Chee-hwa								
Date of PA Speech	8/10/97	7/10/98	6/10/99	11/10/00	10/10/01	8/1/03	7/1/04	12/1/05
Rating before the PA	65.8	55.8	54.0	48.2	48.4	46.6	42.9	47.2
Rating at instant survey	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[9]*	*+2.2[9]*	*+0.7*	*+1.7[9]*	*+1.2*

Popularity of Donald Tsang							
Date of Policy Address Speech	12/10/05	11/10/06	10/10/07	15/10/08	14/10/09	13/10/10	12/10/11
Rating before the PA	68.0	62.9	65.8	52.7	55.2	55.4	48.4
Rating at instant survey	67.4	59.8	64.4	53.9	54.2	56.2	50.6
Change in rating	*-0.6*	*-3.1[9]*	*-1.4[9]*	*+1.2*	*-1.0*	*+0.8*	*+2.2[9]*
Net approval rate before the PA	68%	48%	48%	5%	7%	-1%	-45%
Net approval rate at instant survey	65%	36%	48%	10%	8%	0%	-41%
Change in net approval rate[8]	*-3%*	*-12%[9]*	*--*	*+5%*	*+1%*	*+1%*	*+4%*

Popularity of CY Leung						
Date of Policy Address Speech		16/1/13	15/1/14	14/1/15	13/1/16	18/1/17
Rating before the PA		48.9	45.6	40.6	37.5	41.3
Rating at instant survey		52.2	48.9	44.8	37.0	41.7
Change in rating		*+3.3[9]*	*+3.3[9]*	*+4.2[9]*	*-0.5*	*+0.4*
Net approval rate before the PA		-20%	-31%	-39%	-44%	-44%
Net approval rate at instant survey		-11%	-24%	-35%	-54%	-57%
Change in net approval rate[8]		*+9%[9]*	*+7%[9]*	*+4%*	*-10%[9]*	*-13%[9]*

Popularity of Carrie Lam						
Date of Policy Address Speech		11/10/17	10/10/18	16/10/19	25/11/20	6/10/21
Rating before the PA		59.6	52.3	22.3	30.8	33.9
Rating at instant survey		61.1	47.6	22.7	26.8	30.5
Change in rating		*+1.5*	*-4.7[9]*	*+0.3*	*-4.1[9]*	*-3.4[9]*
Net approval rate before the PA		10%	4%	-65%	-48%	-46%
Net approval rate at instant survey		23%	-10%	-64%	-57%	-48%
Change in net approval rate[8]		*+13%[9]*	*-14%[9]*	*+1%*	*-9%[9]*	*-2%*

Popularity of John Lee			
Date of Policy Address Speech	19/10/22	25/10/23	**16/10/24**
Rating before the PA	53.5	52.6	**50.7+/-2.4**
Rating at instant survey	52.0	49.7	**50.4+/-2.6**
Change in rating	*-1.5*	*-2.9*	*-0.2*
Net approval rate before the PA	13%	24%	**16+/-7%**
Net approval rate at instant survey	9%	20%	**21+/-7%**
Change in net approval rate[8]	*-4%*	*-4%*	*+6%*

[8] Instant surveys on Policy Address included CE's approval rate since 2004, so it is not listed under Tung's series.

[9] Based on figures from two surveys, the change is statistically significant prima facie at 95% confidence level. However, statistically significant changes may not be useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods can produce different results.

Recent figures on John Lee's popularity before and after the Policy Address speech are as follows:

Date of survey	2-12/1/24[10]	4-7/3/24[10]	6-13/5/24[10]	2-10/7/24[10]	2-4/9/24[10]	*16/10/24*	*Latest change*
Sample size	669	667	676	671	673	*626*	--
Response rate	50.4%	43.3%	41.0%	48.9%	45.8%	*58.8%*	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	*Finding & error*	--
Rating of CE	52.1	47.4[11]	48.9	50.5	50.7	*50.4+/-2.6*	*-0.2*
Vote of confidence in CE	54%[11]	49%	53%	55%	51%	*48+/-4%*	*-3%*
Vote of no confidence in CE	33%[11]	34%	33%	34%	35%	*27+/-4%*	*-8%[11]*
Net approval rate	21%[11]	15%	20%	21%	16%	*21+/-7%*	*+6%*

[10] Various figures are based only on samples from the telephone surveys but not those from the SMS online survey.
[11] Based on figures from two surveys, the change is statistically significant prima facie at 95% confidence level. However, statistically significant changes may not be useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods can produce different results.

The instant survey shows that CE John Lee's latest support rating is 50.4 marks. Meanwhile, his approval rate stands at 48% and disapproval stands at 27%, giving a net approval rate of positive 21 percentage points, which has slightly increased compared to that before the Policy Address was delivered.

## Analysis of Qualitative Data on Policy Address Expectations

HKPORI interviewed "POP Panel" members about their expectations of the 2024 Policy Address from October 10 to 14 via two online open-ended questions. The questions attempt to find out what issues people think the Policy Address should focus on the most, and how the government should address them. A total of 1,300 respondents aged 18 or above answered the questions.

The two groups of answers 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. The word clouds are available in Chinese only.

The following is the word cloud of **areas that people think should be the point of focus in the Policy Address**:

The following is the word cloud of **how people think the government should address the issue mentioned**:
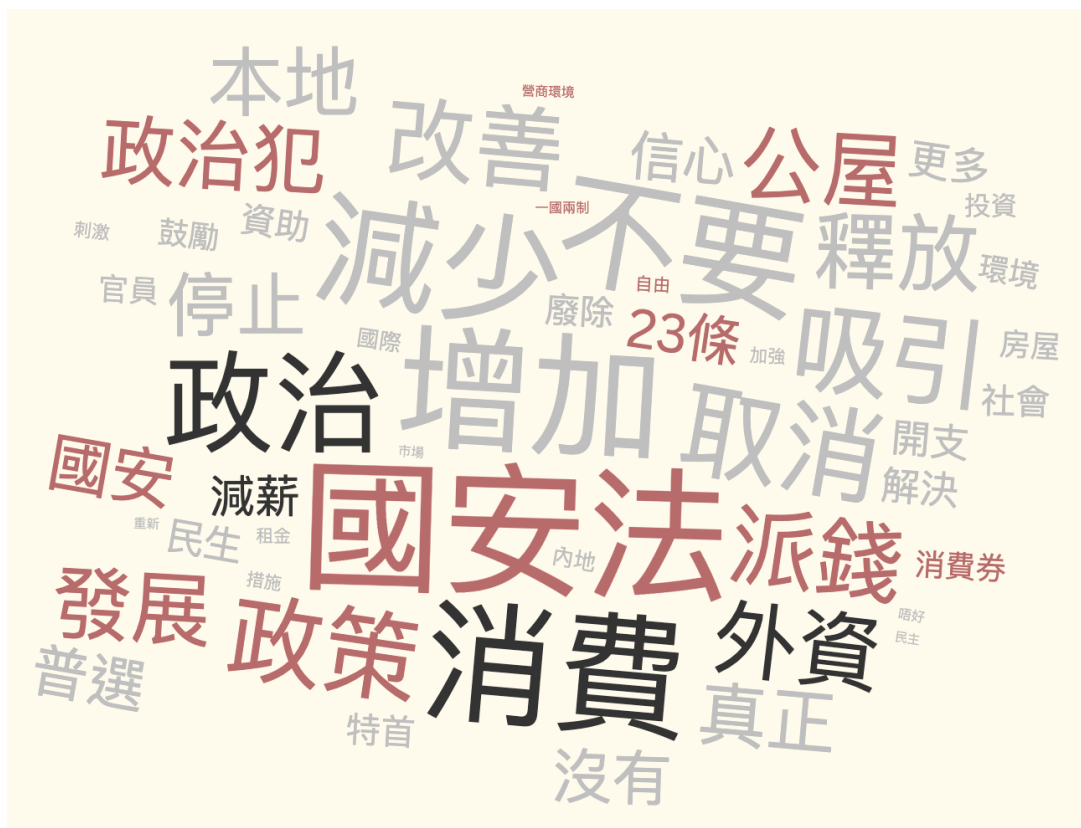
In addition, HKPORI also attempted to summarize the responses collected using Perplexity AI. All responses to the two open-ended questions were uploaded to Perplexity AI with prompts to summarize the contents in various ways.

The following is the summary of **key issues people mentioned and the proposed solutions**:

Key Issues People Mentioned and the Proposed Solutions

1. **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.

2. **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.

3. **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.

4. **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.

5. **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.

6. **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

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After being instructed to ignore the actual issues mentioned, the following is the AI's summary of **people's common concerns when answering the questions**:

People's Common Concerns when Answering the Questions

1. **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.

2. **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

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People's Common Concerns when Answering the Questions

noted.

- Calls for fiscal policies aimed at stimulating economic growth were common.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. 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.

Press Events Forecast for October 2024 (Tentative)

- October 22 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Educational Attainment
- October 31 (Thursday) at 15:00, press conference: Analysis of Qualitative Data from Policy Address Instant Survey, "PSI Report No. 6.45"