

2020 年 2 月 27 日 新聞公報

民研計劃發放財政預算案即時調查結果

特別宣佈

1. 香港民意研究計劃（香港民研）前身為香港大學民意研究計劃（港大民研）。公報內的「民研計劃」指的可以是香港民研或其前身港大民研。
2. 民研計劃今年進行的財政預算案調查，包括即時及跟進調查，可能是最後一次，來年會否繼續，要視乎公眾是否支持。

公報簡要

民研計劃於昨日財政司司長陳茂波發表財政預算案後，即日進行調查，部分結果已於昨晚透過贊助傳媒蘋果日報發放。是次調查除了隨機抽樣固網和手機號碼，同時加入「香港民研意見群組」中的「香港市民代表組群」（即隨機樣本組群），並透過電話訪問或電郵邀請參與網上調查。調查的電話訪問於昨日下午四時開始至晚上約八時結束，而網上調查則於下午一半時開始至八時半結束。調查共錄得 1,038 個成功個案，當中包括 138 個隨機抽樣固網樣本、135 個隨機抽樣手機樣本、183 個意見群組電話訪問樣本及 582 個意見群組網上調查樣本。原始數據已經按照人口比例及各抽樣架的比重加權處理，以確保數據的代表性。

調查顯示，市民對財政司司長陳茂波第四份財政預算案的即時滿意程度，以得悉預算案內容者計，滿意率為 46%，不滿率 27%，滿意淨值為正 19 個百分點。以 0 至 100 分計，市民對預算案的評分為 54.1 分。預算案的各項民意數字均較去年大幅改善。至於財政司司長陳茂波本身的民望，在預算案發表後，其民望評分為 43.5 分，支持率淨值為負 14 個百分點，較 2 月初財政預算案發表前大幅上升。財政預算案即時調查顯示了市民的即時反應，至於市民在進一步了解預算案後的反應如何改變，則有待下次跟進調查揭曉。調查撇除意見群組樣本的實效回應比率為 75.5%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-3%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-5%，評分誤差不超過 +/-1.9。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	26/2/2020
調查方法 ^[1]	:	(1a) 隨機抽樣固網電話訪問 (1b) 隨機抽樣手機電話訪問 (2a) 電話訪問「香港民研意見群組」中的「香港市民代表組群」 (2b) 電郵邀請「香港民研意見群組」中的「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 ^[2]	:	1,038 (包括 138 個隨機抽樣固網樣本、135 個隨機抽樣手機樣本、183 個意見群組電話訪問樣本及 582 個意見群組網上調查樣本)

實效回應比率 ^[3]	: 75.5% (撇除意見群組樣本)
抽樣誤差 ^[4]	: 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-3%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-5%，評分誤差不超過 +/-1.9
加權方法	: 原始數據來自 4 個不同的抽樣架，同時按照兩組權重以「反覆多重加權法」進行加權調整。第一組權重是政府統計處提供的人口相關統計數字，包括 a)《二零一八年年中人口數字》中全港人口年齡及性別分佈統計數字，b)《香港的女性及男性-主要統計數字》(2018 年版) 中的教育程度 (最高就讀程度) 及 c) 同一來源的經濟活動身分統計數字。第二組權重是按照各抽樣架下的預設目標樣本數目的比例調整，即固網電話隨機抽樣調查 5 個單位，手機電話隨機抽樣調查 5 個單位，意見群組樣本電話調查 6 個單位，及意見群組樣本網上調查 4 個單位。

[1] 民研計劃的電話訪問均由真實訪問員進行。

[2] 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。

[3] 民研計劃在 2017 年 9 月前以「整體回應比率」彙報樣本資料，2017 年 9 月開始則以「實效回應比率」彙報。2018 年 7 月，民研計劃再調整實效回應比率的計算方法，因此改變前後的回應比率不能直接比較。

[4] 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

以下是市民對本年度財政預算案的滿意程度及往年的相關數字：

調查日期	次樣本數目 ^[5]	對預算案的評價					
		滿意率 ^[6]	一半半 ^[6]	不滿率 ^[6]	滿意率淨值	平均量值 ^[6]	預算案評分
26/2/20	991	46+/-3%^[7]	23+/-3%	27+/-3%^[7]	19+/-5%^[7]	3.2+/-0.1^[7]	54.1+/-1.8^[7]
27/2/19	561	23%	26%	39%	-16%	2.7	47.1
28/2/18	551	26% ^[7]	28%	41% ^[7]	-14% ^[7]	2.7 ^[7]	48.2 ^[7]
22/2/17	502	33%	30%	18%	15%	3.2	55.7
24/2/16	500	36% ^[7]	31%	20%	17% ^[7]	3.2	57.2 ^[7]
25/2/15	529	45% ^[7]	28%	18% ^[7]	28% ^[7]	3.3 ^[7]	60.2 ^[7]
26/2/14	695	24% ^[7]	26% ^[7]	45% ^[7]	-20% ^[7]	2.7 ^[7]	49.8 ^[7]
27/2/13	813	30% ^[7]	37% ^[7]	31% ^[7]	-1% ^[7]	2.9 ^[7]	53.6 ^[7]
1/2/12	826	38% ^[7]	33%	26% ^[7]	12% ^[7]	3.1 ^[7]	57.0 ^[7]
23/2/11	911	27% ^[7]	34%	35% ^[7]	-8% ^[7]	2.8 ^[7]	51.5 ^[7]
24/2/10	724	47% ^[7]	35% ^[7]	14% ^[7]	32% ^[7]	3.4 ^[7]	60.8 ^[7]
25/2/09	669	30% ^[7]	43% ^[7]	22% ^[7]	8% ^[7]	3.1 ^[7]	54.8 ^[7]
27/2/08	811	68% ^[7]	21% ^[7]	5% ^[7]	63% ^[7]	3.8 ^[7]	70.6
28/2/07	673	62% ^[7]	25%	9% ^[7]	53% ^[7]	3.6 ^[7]	--
22/2/06	577	50%	26%	19% ^[7]	31%	3.3	--
16/3/05	544	47% ^[7]	29%	11%	36% ^[7]	3.4	--
10/3/04	395	37% ^[7]	33% ^[7]	12% ^[7]	25% ^[7]	3.3 ^[7]	--
5/3/03	495	20% ^[7]	23%	50% ^[7]	-30% ^[7]	2.5 ^[7]	--
6/3/02	539	47% ^[7]	23%	17%	30% ^[7]	3.3 ^[7]	--
7-8/3/01	263	57% ^[7]	25% ^[7]	13% ^[7]	44% ^[7]	3.5 ^[7]	--
8/3/00	643	70% ^[7]	12% ^[7]	4% ^[7]	66% ^[7]	3.9 ^[7]	--

調查日期	次樣本數目 ^[5]	對預算案的評價					
		滿意率 ^[6]	一半半 ^[6]	不滿率 ^[6]	滿意率淨值	平均量值 ^[6]	預算案評分
3/3/99	598	46% ^[7]	27% ^[7]	10% ^[7]	36% ^[7]	3.4 ^[7]	--
18/2/98	638	55%	20%	7%	47%	3.6	--

[5] 預算案評價系列題目會撇除未聞／不知道財政預算案內容的被訪者。

[6] 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。

[7] 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。

在撇除了不清楚財政預算案內容的被訪者後，本年度即時調查的數字為 46% 滿意、27% 不滿、23% 謂「一半半」，滿意淨值為正 19 個百分點，平均量值為 3.2 分，即整體上接近「一半半」。此外，市民平均給予財政預算案 54.1 分。預算案的各項民意數字均較去年大幅改善。

以下是 2001 年至今，歷任財政司司長在發表財政預算案後的即時民望變化：^[8]

	曾蔭權民望		梁錦松民望		唐英年民望				
財政預算案發表日期	7/3/01	6/3/02	5/3/03	10/3/04	16/3/05	22/2/06	28/2/07		
即時調查財政司司長評分	69.7	63.4	49.8	59.9	63.3	63.0	64.1		
即時調查財政司司長支持率淨值	[不適用]	[不適用]	[不適用]	[不適用]	59%	56%	56%		
財政預算案發表前最新調查日期 ^[9]	19-21/2/01	18-21/2/02	1-4/3/03	1-3/3/04	1-3/3/05	3-7/2/06	1-6/2/07		
即時調查前財政司司長評分	71.9	57.2	48.1	57.4	59.7	63.0	60.8		
即時調查前財政司司長支持率淨值	[不適用]	[不適用]	[不適用]	[不適用]	[不適用]	57%	50%		
財政司司長 評分變化	-2.2 ^[10]	+6.2 ^[10]	+1.7 ^[10]	+2.5 ^[10]	+3.6 ^[10]	--	+3.3 ^[10]		
財政司司長 支持率淨值變化	[不適用]	[不適用]	[不適用]	[不適用]	[不適用]	-1%	+6% ^[10]		
	曾俊華民望								
財政預算案發表日期	27/2/08	25/2/09	24/2/10	23/2/11	1/2/12	27/2/13	26/2/14	25/2/15	24/2/16
即時調查財政司司長評分	67.9	54.9	61.3	52.4	54.1	56.6	54.0	61.0	62.2
即時調查財政司司長支持率淨值	54%	28%	46%	13%	3%	35%	27%	44%	48%
財政預算案發表前最新調查日期	1-5/2/08	2-4/2/09	29/1-2/2/10	7-11/2/11	3-6/1/12	1-6/2/13	4-6/2/14	30/1-4/2/15	1-4/2/16
即時調查前財政司司長評分	56.0	56.7	58.3	55.4	50.6	57.8	56.7	58.6	62.3
即時調查前財政司司長支持率淨值	24%	32%	46%	33%	13%	45%	33%	42%	51%
財政司司長 評分變化	+11.9 ^[10]	-1.8 ^[10]	+3.0 ^[10]	-3.0 ^[10]	+3.5 ^[10]	-1.2	-2.7 ^[10]	+2.4 ^[10]	-0.1
財政司司長 支持率淨值變化	+30% ^[10]	-4%	--	-20% ^[10]	-10% ^[10]	-10% ^[10]	-6%	+2%	-3%

	陳茂波民望			
財政預算案發表日期	22/2/17	28/2/18	27/2/19	26/2/20
即時調查財政司司長評分	47.4	44.5	40.5	43.5+/-1.9
即時調查財政司司長支持率淨值	4%	-12%	-31%	-14+/-5%
財政預算案發表前最新調查日期	6-9/2/17	1-6/2/18	29/1-8/2/19	3-6/2/20
即時調查前財政司司長評分	34.0	44.3	37.6	26.6+/-2.3
即時調查前財政司司長支持率淨值	-29%	-12%	-26%	-36+/-6%
財政司司長評分變化	+13.4^[10]	+0.2	+2.9	+16.8^[10]
財政司司長支持率淨值變化	+33%^[10]	--	-4%	+22%^[10]

[8] 財政預算案即時調查於 2001 年首次加入財政司司長評分問題，及至 2005 年再加入財政司司長支持率的問題，因此上表的起點為 2001 年。

[9] 2005 年 11 月前，財政司司長的評分與支持率調查的頻率各有不同。

[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。

調查顯示，財政司司長陳茂波在公佈財政預算案後的民望評分為 43.5 分，支持其續任的被訪市民佔 27%，而反對者則佔 41%，支持率淨值為負 14 個百分點。全部民望數字較 2 月初時大幅改善。

數據分析

最新的財政預算案即時調查顯示，市民對財政司司長陳茂波第四份財政預算案的即時滿意程度，以得悉預算案內容者計，滿意率為 46%，不滿率 27%，滿意淨值為正 19 個百分點。以 0 至 100 分計，市民對預算案的評分為 54.1 分。預算案的各項民意數字均較去年大幅改善。至於財政司司長陳茂波本身的民望，在預算案發表後，其評分為 43.5 分，支持率淨值為負 14 個百分點，較 2 月初財政預算案發表前大幅上升。財政預算案即時調查顯示了市民的即時反應，至於市民在進一步了解預算案後的反應如何改變，則有待下次跟進調查揭曉。



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Press Release on February 27, 2020

POP releases findings of Budget instant poll

Special Announcements

1. The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Program (HKPOP) was The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP). “POP” in this release can refer to HKPOP or its predecessor HKUPOP.
2. The Budget surveys, including instant and follow-up polls, conducted by POP this year may be the last of its series, whether it will be continued next year or not will depend on public support.

Abstract

After Financial Secretary Paul Chan delivered his Budget Speech yesterday, POP conducted an instant survey on the same day and released some of the findings last night via our media sponsor Apple Daily. Apart from random landline and mobile numbers, this survey also included samples from our “Hong Kong People Representative Panel” (i.e. a panel comprising randomly recruited samples) within “HKPOP Panel”, interviewed by telephone or invited through email to complete an online survey. Our telephone survey began at 4pm till about 8pm, while our online survey started at 1:30pm and ended at 8:30pm yesterday. A total of 1,038 successful cases were collected, including 138 random landline samples, 135 random mobile samples, 183 panel telephone survey samples and 582 panel online survey samples. The raw data was weighted by population statistics and proportions of different sampling frames in order to ensure data representativeness.

Our survey shows that among those who had some knowledge of the fourth Budget Speech by Financial Secretary Paul Chan, 46% were satisfied, 27% were not, giving a net satisfaction rate of positive 19 percentage points. On a scale of 0-100, this Budget scored 54.1 marks. All popularity figures of the Budget have significantly improved compared to last year. As for Paul Chan’s own popularity as Financial Secretary, after the Budget Speech, his rating now stands at 43.5 marks, with net approval of negative 14 percentage points, also significantly improved from that in early February before the Budget Speech. Our instant survey describes people’s instant reaction towards the Budget, how people’s reaction will change after knowing more about the Budget will be revealed by our follow-up survey. The effective response rate of the survey excluding panel samples is 75.5%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-3%, that of net values is +/-5% and that of ratings is +/-1.9 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey : 26/2/2020

Survey method ^[1]	: (1a) Random landline telephone survey (1b) Random mobile telephone survey (2a) Telephone survey targeting “Hong Kong People Representative Panel” within “HKPOP Panel” (2b) 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 ^[2]	: 1,038 (including 138 random landline samples, 135 random mobile samples, 183 panel telephone survey samples and 582 panel online survey samples)
Effective response rate ^[3]	: 75.5% (excluding panel samples)
Sampling error ^[4]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-3%, that of net values not more than +/-5% and that of ratings not more than +/-1.9 at 95% conf. level
Weighting method	: The raw data comes from 4 different sampling frames. It is rim-weighted by two sets of weighting factors simultaneously. The first set of weighting factors comprises population figures provided by the Census and Statistics Department, they include (a) the gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population from “Mid-year population for 2018”, (b) educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2018 Edition)”, and (c) economic activity status distribution from the last source. The second set of weighting factors is adjusted based on the relative target sample size of different sub-sampling frames, namely, random telephone survey using landline numbers set at 5 units, random telephone survey using mobile numbers set at 5 units, telephone survey of randomly pre-selected panel members set at 6 units, and online survey of randomly pre-selected panel members set at 4 units.

[1] Telephone surveys by POP are all conducted by real interviewers.

[2] 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.

[3] Before September 2017, “overall response rate” was used to report surveys’ contact information. Starting from September 2017, “effective response rate” was used. In July 2018, POP further revised the calculation of effective response rate. Thus, the response rates before and after the change cannot be directly compared.

[4] 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 satisfaction figures with this year’s Budget are summarized below together with the previous findings:

Date of survey	Sub-sample size ^[5]	Appraisal of Budget					
		Satisfaction rate ^[6]	Half-half ^[6]	Dissatisfaction rate ^[6]	Net satisfaction rate	Mean value ^[6]	Satisfaction rating of Budget
26/2/20	991	46+/-3%^[7]	23+/-3%	27+/-3%^[7]	19+/-5%^[7]	3.2+/-0.1^[7]	54.1+/-1.8^[7]
27/2/19	561	23%	26%	39%	-16%	2.7	47.1
28/2/18	551	26% ^[7]	28%	41% ^[7]	-14% ^[7]	2.7 ^[7]	48.2 ^[7]
22/2/17	502	33%	30%	18%	15%	3.2	55.7
24/2/16	500	36% ^[7]	31%	20%	17% ^[7]	3.2	57.2 ^[7]
25/2/15	529	45% ^[7]	28%	18% ^[7]	28% ^[7]	3.3 ^[7]	60.2 ^[7]

Date of survey	Sub-sample size ^[5]	Appraisal of Budget					
		Satisfaction rate ^[6]	Half-half ^[6]	Dissatisfaction rate ^[6]	Net satisfaction rate	Mean value ^[6]	Satisfaction rating of Budget
26/2/14	695	24% ^[7]	26% ^[7]	45% ^[7]	-20% ^[7]	2.7 ^[7]	49.8 ^[7]
27/2/13	813	30% ^[7]	37% ^[7]	31% ^[7]	-1% ^[7]	2.9 ^[7]	53.6 ^[7]
1/2/12	826	38% ^[7]	33%	26% ^[7]	12% ^[7]	3.1 ^[7]	57.0 ^[7]
23/2/11	911	27% ^[7]	34%	35% ^[7]	-8% ^[7]	2.8 ^[7]	51.5 ^[7]
24/2/10	724	47% ^[7]	35% ^[7]	14% ^[7]	32% ^[7]	3.4 ^[7]	60.8 ^[7]
25/2/09	669	30% ^[7]	43% ^[7]	22% ^[7]	8% ^[7]	3.1 ^[7]	54.8 ^[7]
27/2/08	811	68% ^[7]	21% ^[7]	5% ^[7]	63% ^[7]	3.8 ^[7]	70.6
28/2/07	673	62% ^[7]	25%	9% ^[7]	53% ^[7]	3.6 ^[7]	--
22/2/06	577	50%	26%	19% ^[7]	31%	3.3	--
16/3/05	544	47% ^[7]	29%	11%	36% ^[7]	3.4	--
10/3/04	395	37% ^[7]	33% ^[7]	12% ^[7]	25% ^[7]	3.3 ^[7]	--
5/3/03	495	20% ^[7]	23%	50% ^[7]	-30% ^[7]	2.5 ^[7]	--
6/3/02	539	47% ^[7]	23%	17%	30% ^[7]	3.3 ^[7]	--
7-8/3/01	263	57% ^[7]	25% ^[7]	13% ^[7]	44% ^[7]	3.5 ^[7]	--
8/3/00	643	70% ^[7]	12% ^[7]	4% ^[7]	66% ^[7]	3.9 ^[7]	--
3/3/99	598	46% ^[7]	27% ^[7]	10% ^[7]	36% ^[7]	3.4 ^[7]	--
18/2/98	638	55%	20%	7%	47%	3.6	--

- [5] The questions on the appraisal of Budget would exclude respondents who had not heard of / did not have any knowledge of the Budget.
- [6] 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.
- [7] 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.

After excluding those respondents who said they did not have any knowledge of this year's Budget, this year's instant survey showed that 46% were satisfied with it, 27% were dissatisfied and 23% said "half-half", giving a net satisfaction rate of positive 19 percentage points. The mean score is 3.2, which is close to "half-half" in general. Meanwhile, the average rating registered for the Budget was 54.1 marks. All popularity figures of the Budget have significantly improved compared to last year.

Figures on various Financial Secretaries' popularity before and after their Budget Speeches since 2001 are summarized as follows: ^[8]

	Popularity of Donald Tsang		Popularity of Antony Leung		Popularity of Henry Tang				
Date of Budget Speech	7/3/01	6/3/02	5/3/03	10/3/04	16/3/05	22/2/06	28/2/07		
FS's rating at Budget instant survey	69.7	63.4	49.8	59.9	63.3	63.0	64.1		
FS's net approval rate at Budget instant survey	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	59%	56%	56%		
Date of the latest survey before the Budget ^[9]	19-21/2/01	18-21/2/02	1-4/3/03	1-3/3/04	1-3/3/05	3-7/2/06	1-6/2/07		
FS's rating before the Budget	71.9	57.2	48.1	57.4	59.7	63.0	60.8		
FS's net approval rate before the Budget	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	57%	50%		
Change in FS's rating	-2.2^[10]	+6.2^[10]	+1.7^[10]	+2.5^[10]	+3.6^[10]	--	+3.3^[10]		
Change in FS's net approval rate	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	[Not applicable]	-1%	+6%^[10]		
Popularity of John Tsang									
Date of Budget Speech	27/2/08	25/2/09	24/2/10	23/2/11	1/2/12	27/2/13	26/2/14	25/2/15	24/2/16
FS's rating at Budget instant survey	67.9	54.9	61.3	52.4	54.1	56.6	54.0	61.0	62.2
FS's net approval rate at Budget instant survey	54%	28%	46%	13%	3%	35%	27%	44%	48%
Date of the latest survey before the Budget	1-5/2/08	2-4/2/09	29/1-2/2/10	7-11/2/11	3-6/1/12	1-6/2/13	4-6/2/14	30/1-4/2/15	1-4/2/16
FS's rating before the Budget	56.0	56.7	58.3	55.4	50.6	57.8	56.7	58.6	62.3
FS's net approval rate before the Budget	24%	32%	46%	33%	13%	45%	33%	42%	51%
Change in FS's rating	+11.9^[10]	-1.8^[10]	+3.0^[10]	-3.0^[10]	+3.5^[10]	-1.2	-2.7^[10]	+2.4^[10]	-0.1
Change in FS's net approval rate	+30%^[10]	-4%	--	-20%^[10]	-10%^[10]	-10%^[10]	-6%	+2%	-3%
Popularity of Paul Chan									
Date of Budget Speech			22/2/17	28/2/18	27/2/19			26/2/20	
FS's rating at Budget instant survey			47.4	44.5	40.5			43.5+/-1.9	
FS's net approval rate at Budget instant survey			4%	-12%	-31%			-14+/-5%	
Date of the latest survey before the Budget			6-9/2/17	1-6/2/18	29/1-8/2/19			3-6/2/20	
FS's rating before the Budget			34.0	44.3	37.6			26.6+/-2.3	
FS's net approval rate before the Budget			-29%	-12%	-26%			-36+/-6%	
Change in FS's rating			+13.4^[10]	+0.2	+2.9			+16.8^[10]	
Change in FS's net approval rate			+33%^[10]	--	-4%			+22%^[10]	

[8] FS rating was introduced in our Budget instant poll in 2001, while approval rate was introduced in 2005. This table therefore starts from 2001.

[9] The frequency of surveys on FS rating and approval rate was different before November 2005.

[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.

The survey showed that the latest popularity rating of Financial Secretary Paul Chan after his Budget Speech was 43.5 marks, with approval and disapproval rates of 27% and 41% respectively, giving a net approval of negative 14 percentage points. All popularity figures have improved significantly compared to early February.

Data Analysis

Our latest Budget instant survey shows that among those who had some knowledge of the fourth Budget Speech by Financial Secretary Paul Chan, 46% were satisfied, 27% were not, giving a net satisfaction rate of positive 19 percentage points. On a scale of 0-100, this Budget scored 54.1 marks. All popularity figures of the Budget have significantly improved compared to last year. As for Paul Chan's own popularity as Financial Secretary, after the Budget Speech, his rating now stands at 43.5 marks, with net approval of negative 14 percentage points, also significantly improved from that in early February before the Budget Speech. Our instant survey describes people's instant reaction towards the Budget, how people's reaction will change after knowing more about the Budget will be revealed by our follow-up survey.