

## 2022 年 3 月 29 日 新聞公報

### 香港民研發放政府民望、民情指數、 以及行政會議成員民望

#### 特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（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「香港民研」指的可以是香港民意研究所或其前身港大民研。

#### 公報簡要

香港民研於三月由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，分別成功訪問了 1,000 和 1,004 名香港居民。調查顯示，特區政府的最新滿意率淨值為負 62 個百分點，較一個月前大幅下跌 15 個百分點，創 2020 年 2 月以來新低。信任淨值則為負 35 個百分點，較一個月前大幅下跌 17 個百分點，創 2020 年 10 月以來新低。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 41、負 57 及負 64 個百分點。所有狀況的滿意淨值相比一個月前均有下跌，但只有經濟狀況的跌幅超過抽樣誤差。政治、民生及經濟狀況滿意淨值分別創 2021 年 2 月、2020 年 8 月及 2020 年 5 月以來新低。民情指數方面，最新數字為 57.4，比三月上旬下跌 8.0 點。行政會議成員民望方面，對比六個月前，市民最熟悉的行政會議非官守議員繼續是葉劉淑儀。論絕對評分，首位亦是葉劉淑儀，得 44.1 分，排第二位的是陳智思，評分為 42.9 分，兩人的支持度均較半年前顯著上升。而位列第三至第五位的則是湯家驊、葉國謙及張宇人，評分分別為 34.5、34.5 及 33.9 分。葉劉淑儀、陳智思和葉國謙的評分均創 2019 年 4 月以來新高，而張宇人的評分則創 2017 年 3 月以來新高。調查的實效回應比率分別為 51.5% 和 42.1%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-7%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.8。

#### 樣本資料

行政會議成員提名		特區政府民望、民情指數及 行政會議成員評分
調查日期	: 7-11/3/2022	21-25/3/2022
成功樣本數目 <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,000 (包括 504 個固網及 496 個手機樣本)	1,004 (包括 503 個固網及 501 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 51.5%	42.1%
調查方法	: 由真實訪問員進行隨機抽樣電話訪問	
訪問對象	: 18 歲或以上操粵語的香港居民	
抽樣誤差 <sup>[2]</sup>	: 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-7%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.8	

## 行政會議成員提名

## 特區政府民望、民情指數及 行政會議成員評分

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《二零二零年年中人口數字》，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》（2020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。

### 特區政府民望

以下是特區政府的最新民望數字：

調查日期	18-22/10/21	15-18/11/21	9-14/12/21	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	最新變化
樣本數目	598-622	655-677	589-616	561-602	659-685	<b>614-663</b>	--
回應比率	52.2%	53.7%	58.0%	48.4%	49.7%	<b>42.1%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
特區政府表現滿意率 <sup>[3]</sup>	26%	26%	25%	20%	16%	<b>10+/-2%</b>	<b>-6%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
特區政府表現不滿率 <sup>[3]</sup>	55%	56%	56%	60%	64%	<b>72+/-3%</b>	<b>+8%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
滿意率淨值	-29%	-30%	-31%	-39%	-48%	<b>-62+/-5%</b>	<b>-15%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
平均量值 <sup>[3]</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	<b>1.8+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.3<sup>[4]</sup></b>
信任特區政府比率 <sup>[3]</sup>	38%	42%	39%	36%	30% <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>24+/-3%</b>	<b>-6%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
不信任特區政府比率 <sup>[3]</sup>	44%	44%	50% <sup>[4]</sup>	49%	48%	<b>58+/-4%</b>	<b>+11%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
信任淨值	-6%	-2%	-11%	-13%	-18%	<b>-35+/-7%</b>	<b>-17%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
平均量值 <sup>[3]</sup>	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	<b>2.3+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2<sup>[4]</sup></b>

[3] 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。

[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。

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

調查日期	18-22/10/21	15-18/11/21	9-14/12/21	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,000	1,004	1,017	1,001	1,002	<b>1,004</b>	--
回應比率	52.2%	53.7%	58.0%	48.4%	49.7%	<b>42.1%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
現時政治狀況滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	25%	29%	27%	24%	20% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>16+/-2%</b>	<b>-4%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
現時政治狀況不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	53%	52%	53%	53%	55%	<b>57+/-3%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
滿意率淨值	-28%	-23%	-27%	-29%	-36% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>-41+/-5%</b>	<b>-6%</b>
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>2.1+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

調查日期	18-22/10/21	15-18/11/21	9-14/12/21	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,000	1,004	1,017	1,001	1,002	<b>1,004</b>	--
回應比率	52.2%	53.7%	58.0%	48.4%	49.7%	<b>42.1%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
現時民生狀況滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	25%	27%	24%	21%	15% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>12+/-2%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
現時民生狀況不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	52%	55%	52%	57% <sup>[6]</sup>	66% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>69+/-3%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
滿意率淨值	-27%	-28%	-28%	-37% <sup>[6]</sup>	-51% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>-57+/-4%</b>	<b>-5%</b>
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>2.0+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
現時經濟狀況滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	25% <sup>[6]</sup>	27%	23% <sup>[6]</sup>	17% <sup>[6]</sup>	13% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>9+/-2%</b>	<b>-3%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
現時經濟狀況不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	51%	51%	47%	61% <sup>[6]</sup>	68% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>74+/-3%</b>	<b>+5%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
滿意率淨值	-26%	-24%	-24%	-45% <sup>[6]</sup>	-55% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>-64+/-4%</b>	<b>-9%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>1.9+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2<sup>[6]</sup></b>

[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] 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。

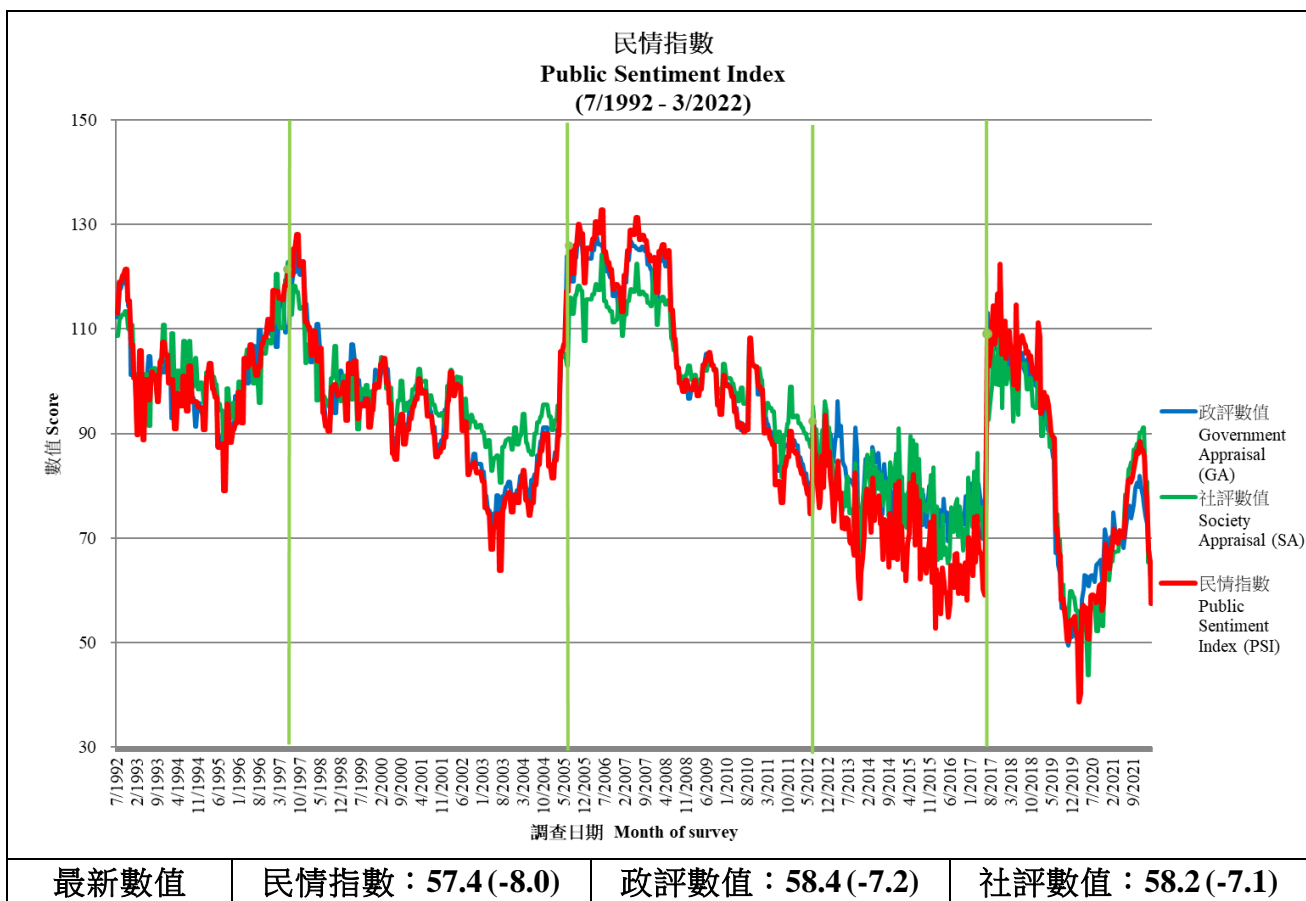
最新調查顯示，特區政府方面的最新滿意率為 10%，不滿率為 72%，滿意率淨值為負 62 個百分點，較一個月前大幅下跌 15 個百分點，創 2020 年 2 月以來新低。而平均量值為 1.8 分，即整體上接近「幾不滿」。信任程度方面，最新信任比率為 24%，不信任比率 58%，信任淨值為負 35 個百分點，較一個月前大幅下跌 17 個百分點，創 2020 年 10 月以來新低。而平均量值為 2.3 分，即整體上介乎「幾不信任」及「一半半」之間。

至於市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的評價，最新滿意率分別為 16%、12% 及 9%，而滿意淨值就分別為負 41、負 57 及負 64 個百分點，三者的平均量值介乎 1.9 至 2.1，即整體上接近「幾不滿」。所有狀況的滿意淨值相比一個月前均有下跌，但只有經濟狀況的跌幅超過抽樣誤差。政治、民生及經濟狀況滿意淨值分別創 2021 年 2 月、2020 年 8 月及 2020 年 5 月以來新低。

## 民情指數

香港民研制定「民情指數」(PSI)，目的在於量化香港市民對香港社會的情緒反應，以解釋及預視社會出現集體行動的可能性。民情指數包涵了「政通」和「人和」兩個概念，分別以「政評數值(GA)」和「社評數值(SA)」顯示。「政評數值(GA)」泛指市民對整體政府管治的表現評價，而「社評數值(SA)」則泛指市民對整體社會狀況的評價，分別由四及六項民意數字組合而成。指數本身及兩項數值均以 0 至 200 顯示，100 代表正常。

以下為民情指數、政評數值及社評數值走勢圖：



以下是民情指數、政評數值、社評數值，及十項基礎民意數字的近期數值：

截數日期	6/1/22	20/1/22	10/2/22	24/2/22	11/3/22	25/3/22	最新變化
<b>民情指數</b>	85.9	78.7	77.9	67.7	65.4	<b>57.4</b>	<b>-8.0</b>
<b>政評數值</b>	76.4	74.0	72.6	69.7	65.7	<b>58.4</b>	<b>-7.2</b>
特首評分	33.8	33.8 <sup>[7]</sup>	31.9	31.9 <sup>[7]</sup>	26.6	<b>26.6<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--
特首民望淨值	-48%	-48% <sup>[7]</sup>	-53%	-53% <sup>[7]</sup>	-67%	<b>-67%<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--
政府滿意程度平均量值	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.2	2.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.1	2.1 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
政府信任程度平均量值	2.7 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.6	2.6 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.5	2.5 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
<b>社評數值</b>	91.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	80.7	80.7 <sup>[7]</sup>	65.3	65.3 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>-7.1</b>
政治狀況滿意程度	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.4	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.2	2.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
政治狀況成份指標權數	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>0.31<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--
經濟狀況滿意程度	2.6 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.3	2.3 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.1	2.1 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>-0.2</b>
經濟狀況成份指標權數	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>0.34<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--
民生狀況滿意程度	2.5 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.4	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.1	2.1 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
民生狀況成份指標權數	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>0.35<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--

[7] 當有關數字沒有更新時，香港民研會採用最近一次已公佈的數字替代。

各項指數的具體數值，可按下表理解：

指數得分	百分位數	指數得分	百分位數
140-200	最高 1%	0-60	最低 1%
125	最高 5%	75	最低 5%
120	最高 10%	80	最低 10%
110	最高 25%	90	最低 25%
100 為正常數值，即半數在上，半數在下			

民情指數較三月上旬下跌 8.0 點至 57.4，數字可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 1 個百分比。民情指數的兩個成份數值中，反映市民對整體政府管治表現評價的政評數值下跌 7.2 點至 58.4，而反映市民對整體社會狀況評價的社評數值則下跌 7.1 點至 58.2。兩者均可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 1 個百分比。民情指數、政評數值及社評數值分別創 2020 年 10 月、2020 年 3 月及 2020 年 11 月以來新低。

### 行政會議成員民望

在提名調查中，被訪者可在未經提示下說出最多 5 名最熟悉的行政會議非官守議員。以下是提名調查的結果，按提名比率由高至低排列<sup>[8]</sup>：

調查日期	<u>31/8-1/9/20</u>	<u>8-12/3/21</u>	<u>6-10/9/21</u>	<u>7-11/3/22</u>	<u>最新排名變化</u>
樣本數目	508	538	629	543	--
回應比率	61.4%	47.6%	44.2%	51.5%	--
最新結果 <sup>[9]</sup>	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
葉劉淑儀	34% {1}	30% {1}	20% {1}	22+/-4%{1}	--
陳智思	15% {2}	17% {2}	10% {3}	10+/-3%{2}	↑1
湯家驊	14% {3}	12% {3}	10% {2}	6+/-2%{3}	↓1
葉國謙	5% {5}	2% {6}	1% {9}	2+/-1%{4}	↑5
張宇人	7% {4}	5% {4}	2% {5}	2+/-1%{5}	--
林健鋒	<1% {16}	<1% {13}	1% {12}	1+/-1%{6}	↑6
林正財	4% {6}	4% {5}	1% {10}	1+/-1%{7}	↑3
羅范椒芬	3% {9}	2% {8}	1% {7}	1+/-1%{8}	↓1
史美倫	2% {11}	<1% {14}	1% {8}	1+/-1%{9}	↓1
任志剛	4% {7}	2% {9}	2% {6}	1+/-1%{10}	↓4
李國章	3% {8}	2% {7}	3% {4}	1+/-1%{11}	↓7
廖長江	<1% {15}	1% {12}	<1% {15}	<1+/-<1%{12}	↑3
張國鈞	2% {10}	1% {11}	<1% {13}	<1+/-<1%{13}	--
黃國健	1% {12}	1% {10}	1% {11}	0%{14}	↓3
劉業強	<1% {14}	<1% {15}	<1% {14}	0%{14}	--
周松崗	<1% {13}	0% {16}	0% {16}	0%{14}	↑2
錯誤答案	11%	13%	8%	11+/-3%	--
唔知／難講	55%	58%	72%	68+/-4%	--

[8] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。

[9] 括弧 { } 內數字為排名。

提名調查顯示，最多被訪者提及的議員是葉劉淑儀、陳智思和湯家驊，提名比率分別為 22%、10% 及 6%。然後是葉國謙和張宇人，提名比率均為 2%。然而，11% 被訪者錯誤回答行政會議非官守議員名字，68% 則表示完全不認識。

獲得提名次數最多的 6 名議員進入評分調查。在評分調查中，被訪者就個別議員以 0 至 100 分進行評分，0 分代表絕對不支持，100 分代表絕對支持，50 分為一半半。統計結果後，認知度最低的一名議員再被剔除，之後再按支持度由高至低順序排列，得出五大行政會議成員。以下是五大行政會議成員的最新評分，按評分由高至低排列<sup>[10]</sup>：

調查日期	2-4/9/20	22-25/3/21	16-23/9/21	21-25/3/22		最新變化
樣本數目	500	542-602	652-714	656-690		--
回應比率	55.8%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%		--
最新結果 <sup>[11]</sup>	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	認知率	--
葉劉淑儀	31.0{1}	32.8{2}	40.5{2} <sup>[12]</sup>	44.1+/-2.4{1}	90.6%	+3.6 <sup>[12]</sup>
陳智思	29.5{2}	34.2{1} <sup>[12]</sup>	37.4 <sup>[13]</sup>	42.9+/-2.7{2}	66.6%	+5.5 <sup>[12]</sup>
湯家驊	26.8{3}	32.5{3} <sup>[12]</sup>	34.6{3}	34.5+/-2.5{3}	79.3%	-0.1
葉國謙	26.7{4}	30.0{4}	--	34.5+/-2.6{4}	65.6%	--
張宇人	26.6{5}	27.9{5}	30.7{5}	33.9+/-2.4{5}	69.3%	+3.2
林健鋒	--	--	--	34.2+/-2.8 <sup>[13]</sup>	54.1%	--
任志剛	--	--	45.6{1}	--	--	--
李國章	--	--	34.2{4}	--	--	--
林正財	30.1 <sup>[13]</sup>	31.6 <sup>[13]</sup>	--	--	--	--

[10] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。

[11] 括弧{ }內數字為排名。

[12] 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。

[13] 於評分調查認知率較低。

評分調查顯示，市民對行政會議非官守議員的最新支持度排名，首位是葉劉淑儀，得 44.1 分，排第二位的是陳智思，評分為 42.9 分，兩人的支持度均較半年前顯著上升。而位列第三至第五位的則是湯家驊、葉國謙及張宇人，評分分別為 34.5、34.5 及 33.9 分。葉劉淑儀、陳智思和葉國謙的評分均創 2019 年 4 月以來新高，而張宇人的評分則創 2017 年 3 月以來新高。在最新調查中，林健鋒得 34.2 分，但由於認知率較低而被剔除。

須要說明，躋身「五大議員」的先決條件是市民的熟悉程度，然後再按支持度排名。「五大」以外的議員，支持度可以很高或很低，但由於並非市民最熟悉的議員，所以不在榜內。

## 民意日誌

香港民研於 2007 年開始與慧科訊業有限公司合作，由慧科訊業按照香港民研設計的分析方法，將每日大事記錄傳送至香港民研，經香港民研核實後成為「民意日誌」。

由於本新聞公報所涉及的部分調查項目，上次調查日期為 16-23/9/2021，而今次調查日期則為 21-25/3/2022，因此是次公報中的「民意日誌」項目便以上述日期為依歸，讓讀者作出比較。以涵蓋率不下 25% 本地報章每日頭條新聞和報社評論計，在上述期間發生的相關大事包括以下事件，讀者可以自行判斷有關事件有否影響各項民調數字：

5/3/22	香港新冠疫情持續，死亡個案急增
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2/3/22	林鄭月娥指全民強檢期間不會全城禁足
23/2/22	政府發表財政預算案，推出超過 1,700 億逆周期措施
22/2/22	政府宣佈將於三月推行全民強檢
12/2/22	新冠肺炎疫情惡化，單日新增 1,514 宗新冠肺炎個案創新高
8/2/22	政府收緊防疫措施，限制跨家庭聚會及推行疫苗護照
5/2/22	新冠肺炎疫情嚴峻，單日新增 351 宗個案創新高
21/1/22	葵涌邨逸葵樓疫情爆發，政府宣布圍封五天進行強檢
18/1/22	政府因有倉鼠感染新冠肺炎而人道毀滅 2,000 隻動物
14/1/22	政府延長防疫措施至 2 月 3 日及公布第五輪防疫抗疫基金詳情
12/1/22	香港第七屆立法會舉行首次會議
6/1/22	政府多名高官出席洪為民生日派對
29/12/21	7 名立場新聞高層被捕，立場新聞隨即停運
20/12/21	90 人當選立法會議員
8/12/21	政府公佈《長遠房屋策略》周年進度報告
23/11/21	政府宣布 12 月 9 日起擴大強制使用「安心出行」應用程式範圍
31/10/21	明天起進入政府處所須強制使用「安心出行」應用程式
8/10/21	政府公佈《香港 2030+》策略規劃最終報告
7/10/21	施政報告提出發展「北部都會區」
6/10/21	林鄭月娥發表任內最後一份施政報告

## 數據分析

調查顯示，特區政府的最新滿意率淨值為負 62 個百分點，較一個月前大幅下跌 15 個百分點，創 2020 年 2 月以來新低。信任淨值則為負 35 個百分點，較一個月前大幅下跌 17 個百分點，創 2020 年 10 月以來新低。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 41、負 57 及負 64 個百分點。所有狀況的滿意淨值相比一個月前均有下跌，但只有經濟狀況的跌幅超過抽樣誤差。政治、民生及經濟狀況滿意淨值分別創 2021 年 2 月、2020 年 8 月及 2020 年 5 月以來新低。

民情指數方面，最新數字為 57.4，比三月上旬下跌 8.0 點。

行政會議成員民望方面，對比六個月前，市民最熟悉的行政會議非官守議員繼續是葉劉淑儀。論絕對評分，首位亦是葉劉淑儀，得 44.1 分，排第二位的是陳智思，評分為 42.9 分，兩人的支持度均較半年前顯著上升。而位列第三至第五位的則是湯家驊、葉國謙及張宇人，評分分別為 34.5、34.5 及 33.9 分。葉劉淑儀、陳智思和葉國謙的評分均創 2019 年 4 月以來新高，而張宇人的評分則創 2017 年 3 月以來新高。



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

## Press Release on March 29, 2022

### PORI releases popularity figures of SAR Government, PSI and Popularity of Executive Councillors

#### Special Announcement

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (PORI) was The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP). “PORI” in this release can refer to Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute or its predecessor HKUPOP.

#### Abstract

PORI successfully interviewed 1,000 and 1,004 Hong Kong residents respectively by random telephone surveys conducted by real interviewers in March. Our survey shows that the latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 62 percentage points, which has plunged by 15 percentage points from a month ago and registered a record low since February 2020. Meanwhile the net trust value stands at negative 35 percentage points, which has plunged by 17 percentage points from a month ago and registered a record low since October 2020. As for people’s satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the net satisfaction rates are negative 41, negative 57 and negative 64 percentage points respectively. The net satisfaction rates of all conditions have dropped compared to a month ago, but only the drop in economic condition has gone beyond sampling error. The net satisfaction rates of political, livelihood and economic conditions have registered record lows since February 2021, August 2020 and May 2020 respectively. As for the PSI, the latest figure is 57.4, down by 8.0 points from early March. As for the popularity of Executive Councillors, people’s most familiar non-official Executive Councillor continues to be Regina Ip. In terms of absolute ratings, Regina Ip also ranked first, attaining 44.1 marks, while Bernard Chan ranked second with 42.9 marks. Both support ratings have increased significantly from half a year ago. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Ronny Tong, Ip Kwok-him and Tommy Cheung, who attained 34.5, 34.5 and 33.9 marks respectively. The ratings of Regina Ip, Bernard Chan and Ip Kwok-him have registered record highs since April 2019, while that of Tommy Cheung has registered a record high since March 2017. The effective response rates of the surveys are 51.5% and 42.1% respectively. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-7% and that of ratings not more than +/-2.8 at 95% confidence level.

#### Contact Information

	<b>Executive Councillors Naming</b>	<b>Popularity of SAR Government, Public Sentiment Index and Executive Councillors Rating</b>
Date of survey	: 7-11/3/2022	21-25/3/2022
Sample size <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,000 (including 504 landline and 496 mobile samples)	1,004 (including 503 landline and 501 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 51.5%	42.1%



	<b>Executive Councillors Naming</b>	<b>Popularity of SAR Government, Public Sentiment Index and Executive Councillors Rating</b>
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers	
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above	
Sampling error <sup>[2]</sup>	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-7% and that of ratings not more than +/-2.8 at 95% conf. level	
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 2020”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2020 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.

## **Popularity of SAR Government**

Recent popularity figures of the HKSAR Government are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	<u>18-22/10/21</u>	<u>15-18/11/21</u>	<u>9-14/12/21</u>	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>21-24/2/22</u>	<u>21-25/3/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	598-622	655-677	589-616	561-602	659-685	<b>614-663</b>	--
Response rate	52.2%	53.7%	58.0%	48.4%	49.7%	<b>42.1%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Satisfaction rate of SARG performance <sup>[3]</sup>	26%	26%	25%	20%	16%	<b>10+/-2%</b>	<b>-6%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Dissatisfaction rate of SARG performance <sup>[3]</sup>	55%	56%	56%	60%	64%	<b>72+/-3%</b>	<b>+8%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Net satisfaction rate	-29%	-30%	-31%	-39%	-48%	<b>-62+/-5%</b>	<b>-15%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[3]</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	<b>1.8+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.3<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Trust in HKSAR Government <sup>[3]</sup>	38%	42%	39%	36%	30% <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>24+/-3%</b>	<b>-6%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Distrust in HKSAR Government <sup>[3]</sup>	44%	44%	50% <sup>[4]</sup>	49%	48%	<b>58+/-4%</b>	<b>+11%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Net trust	-6%	-2%	-11%	-13%	-18%	<b>-35+/-7%</b>	<b>-17%<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[3]</sup>	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	<b>2.3+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2<sup>[4]</sup></b>

[3] 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.

[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.

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

Date of survey	18-22/10/21	15-18/11/21	9-14/12/21	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,000	1,004	1,017	1,001	1,002	<b>1,004</b>	--
Response rate	52.2%	53.7%	58.0%	48.4%	49.7%	<b>42.1%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	25%	29%	27%	24%	20% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>16+/-2%</b>	<b>-4%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	53%	52%	53%	53%	55%	<b>57+/-3%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
Net satisfaction rate	-28%	-23%	-27%	-29%	-36% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>-41+/-5%</b>	<b>-6%</b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>2.1+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	25%	27%	24%	21%	15% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>12+/-2%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	52%	55%	52%	57% <sup>[6]</sup>	66% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>69+/-3%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Net satisfaction rate	-27%	-28%	-28%	-37% <sup>[6]</sup>	-51% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>-57+/-4%</b>	<b>-5%</b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>2.0+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	25% <sup>[6]</sup>	27%	23% <sup>[6]</sup>	17% <sup>[6]</sup>	13% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>9+/-2%</b>	<b>-3%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate <sup>[5]</sup>	51%	51%	47%	61% <sup>[6]</sup>	68% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>74+/-3%</b>	<b>+5%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Net satisfaction rate	-26%	-24%	-24%	-45% <sup>[6]</sup>	-55% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>-64+/-4%</b>	<b>-9%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>1.9+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2<sup>[6]</sup></b>

[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 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.

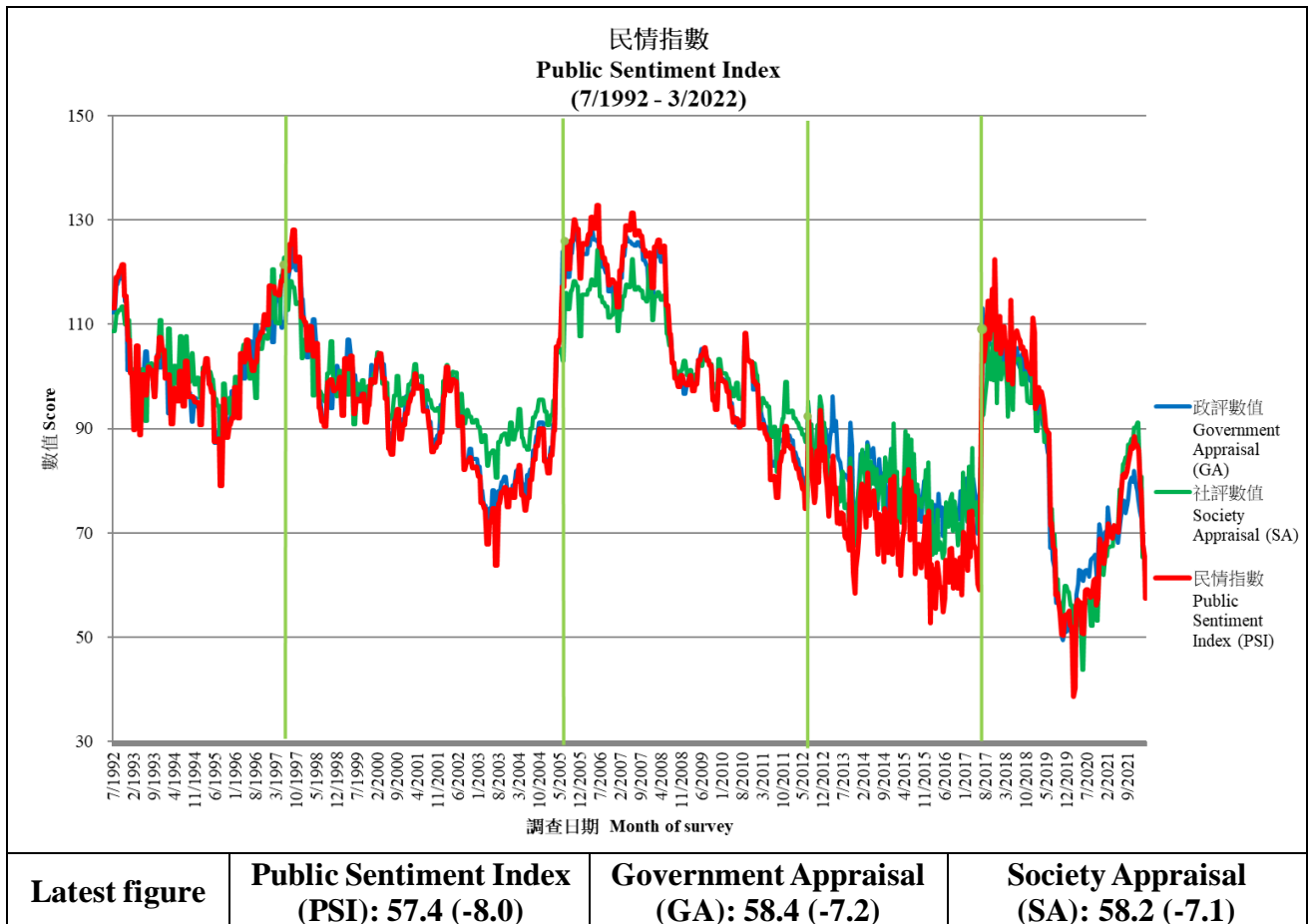
Our latest survey shows that the latest satisfaction rate of the HKSAR Government is 10%, whereas dissatisfaction rate stands at 72%, thus the net satisfaction is negative 62 percentage points, which has plunged by 15 percentage points from a month ago and registered a record low since February 2020. The mean score is 1.8, meaning close to “quite dissatisfied” in general. Regarding people’s trust in the HKSAR Government, 24% of the respondents expressed trust, 58% expressed distrust, thus the net trust value is negative 35 percentage points, which has plunged by 17 percentage points from a month ago and registered a record low since October 2020. The mean score is 2.3, meaning between “quite distrust” and “half-half” in general.

As for people’s satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the latest satisfaction rates are 16%, 12% and 9% respectively, while the net satisfaction rates are negative 41, negative 57 and negative 64 percentage points respectively. The mean scores fall between 1.9 and 2.1, meaning close to “quite dissatisfied” in general. The net satisfaction rates of all conditions have dropped compared to a month ago, but only the drop in economic condition has gone beyond sampling error. The net satisfaction rates of political, livelihood and economic conditions have registered record lows since February 2021, August 2020 and May 2020 respectively.

## Public Sentiment Index

The Public Sentiment Index (PSI) compiled by PORI aims at quantifying Hong Kong people's sentiments, in order to explain and predict the likelihood of collective behaviour. PSI comprises 2 components: one being Government Appraisal (GA) Score and the other being Society Appraisal (SA) Score. GA refers to people's appraisal of society's governance while SA refers to people's appraisal of the social environment. Both GA and SA scores are compiled from a respective of 4 and 6 opinion survey figures. All PSI, GA and SA scores range between 0 to 200, with 100 meaning normal.

The chart of PSI, GA and SA are shown below:



Recent values of PSI, GA, SA and 10 fundamental figures are tabulated as follows:

Cut-off date	<u>6/1/22</u>	<u>20/1/22</u>	<u>10/2/22</u>	<u>24/2/22</u>	<u>11/3/22</u>	<u>25/3/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
<b>Public Sentiment Index (PSI)</b>	85.9	78.7	77.9	67.7	65.4	<b>57.4</b>	<b>-8.0</b>
<b>Government Appraisal (GA)</b>	76.4	74.0	72.6	69.7	65.7	<b>58.4</b>	<b>-7.2</b>
Rating of CE	33.8	33.8 <sup>[7]</sup>	31.9	31.9 <sup>[7]</sup>	26.6	<b>26.6<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--
Net approval rate of CE	-48%	-48% <sup>[7]</sup>	-53%	-53% <sup>[7]</sup>	-67%	<b>-67%<sup>[7]</sup></b>	--
Mean value of people's satisfaction with SARG	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.2	2.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.1	2.1 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Mean value of people's trust in SARG	2.7 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.6	2.6 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.5	2.5 <sup>[7]</sup>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>

Cut-off date	<u>6/1/22</u>	<u>20/1/22</u>	<u>10/2/22</u>	<u>24/2/22</u>	<u>11/3/22</u>	<u>25/3/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
<b>Society Appraisal (SA)</b>	91.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	80.7	80.7 <sup>[7]</sup>	65.3	65.3 <sup>[7]</sup>	58.2	-7.1
People's satisfaction with political condition	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.4	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.2	2.2 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.1	-0.1
Weighting index of political condition	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.31 <sup>[7]</sup>	--
People's satisfaction with economic condition	2.6 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.3	2.3 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.1	2.1 <sup>[7]</sup>	1.9	-0.2
Weighting index of economic condition	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.34 <sup>[7]</sup>	--
People's satisfaction with livelihood condition	2.5 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.4	2.4 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.1	2.1 <sup>[7]</sup>	2.0	-0.1
Weighting index of livelihood condition	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	0.35 <sup>[7]</sup>	--

[7] PORI will adopt the latest published figures when there are no respective updates.

As for the meaning of the score values, please refer to the following:

Score value	Percentile	Score value	Percentile
140-200	Highest 1%	0-60	Lowest 1%
125	Highest 5%	75	Lowest 5%
120	Highest 10%	80	Lowest 10%
110	Highest 25%	90	Lowest 25%
100 being normal level, meaning half above half below			

The latest PSI stands at 57.4, down by 8.0 points from early March. It can be considered as among the worst 1% across the past 20 years or so. Among the two component scores of PSI, the Government Appraisal (GA) Score that reflects people's appraisal of society's governance decreases by 7.2 points to 58.4, whereas the Society Appraisal (SA) Score that reflects people's appraisal of the social environment decreases by 7.1 points to 58.2. They can both be considered as among the worst 1% across the past 20 years or so. The PSI, the GA and the SA have registered record lows since October 2020, March 2020 and November 2020 respectively.

### **Popularity of Executive Councillors**

In the naming survey, respondents could name, unprompted, up to 5 non-official Executive Councillors whom they knew best. The findings of the naming survey are summarized below, in descending order of naming rates <sup>[8]</sup>:

Date of survey	<u>31/8-1/9/20</u>	<u>8-12/3/21</u>	<u>6-10/9/21</u>	<u>7-11/3/22</u>	<u>Latest change in ranking</u>
Sample size	508	538	629	543	--
Response rate	61.4%	47.6%	44.2%	51.5%	--
Latest findings <sup>[9]</sup>	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Regina Ip	34% {1}	30% {1}	20% {1}	22+/-4%{1}	--
Bernard Chan	15% {2}	17% {2}	10% {3}	10+/-3%{2}	↑1
Ronny Tong	14% {3}	12% {3}	10% {2}	6+/-2%{3}	↓1
Ip Kwok-him	5% {5}	2% {6}	1% {9}	2+/-1%{4}	↑5
Tommy Cheung	7% {4}	5% {4}	2% {5}	2+/-1%{5}	--
Jeffrey Lam	<1% {16}	<1% {13}	1% {12}	1+/-1%{6}	↑6
Lam Ching-choi	4% {6}	4% {5}	1% {10}	1+/-1%{7}	↑3

Date of survey	<u>31/8-1/9/20</u>	<u>8-12/3/21</u>	<u>6-10/9/21</u>	<u>7-11/3/22</u>	<u>Latest change in ranking</u>
Sample size	508	538	629	<b>543</b>	--
Response rate	61.4%	47.6%	44.2%	<b>51.5%</b>	--
Latest findings <sup>[9]</sup>	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Fanny Law	3%{9}	2%{8}	1%{7}	<b>1+/-1%{8}</b>	↓1
Laura Cha	2%{11}	<1%{14}	1%{8}	<b>1+/-1%{9}</b>	↓1
Joseph Yam	4%{7}	2%{9}	2%{6}	<b>1+/-1%{10}</b>	↓4
Arthur Li	3%{8}	2%{7}	3%{4}	<b>1+/-1%{11}</b>	↓7
Martin Liao	<1%{15}	1%{12}	<1%{15}	<b>&lt;1+/-&lt;1%{12}</b>	↑3
Horace Cheung	2%{10}	1%{11}	<1%{13}	<b>&lt;1+/-&lt;1%{13}</b>	--
Wong Kwok-kin	1%{12}	1%{10}	1%{11}	<b>0%{14}</b>	↓3
Kenneth Lau	<1%{14}	<1%{15}	<1%{14}	<b>0%{14}</b>	--
Chow Chung-kong	<1%{13}	0%{16}	0%{16}	<b>0%{14}</b>	↑2
Wrong answer	11%	13%	8%	<b>11+/-3%</b>	--
Don't know/ hard to say	55%	58%	72%	<b>68+/-4%</b>	--

[8] If the rounded figures are the same, numbers after the decimal point will be considered.

[9] Numbers in curly brackets { } indicate the rankings.

The naming survey showed that Regina Ip, Bernard Chan and Ronny Tong were named most frequently with naming rates of 22%, 10% and 6% respectively. Ip Kwok-him and Tommy Cheung followed, both attaining naming rates of 2%. However, 11% made a wrong attempt at citing non-official Executive Councillors while 68% had no clue at all.

Those 6 who were named most frequently then entered the rating survey. In the rating survey, respondents were asked to rate individual councillors using a 0-100 scale, where 0 indicates absolutely no support, 100 indicates absolute support and 50 means half-half. After calculation, the bottom 1 councillor in terms of recognition rate was dropped; the remaining 5 were then ranked according to their support ratings to become the top 5 Executive Councillors. Recent ratings of the top 5 Executive Councillors are summarized below, in descending order of their ratings <sup>[10]</sup>:

Date of survey	<u>2-4/9/20</u>	<u>22-25/3/21</u>	<u>16-23/9/21</u>	<u>21-25/3/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>	
Sample size	500	542-602	652-714	<b>656-690</b>	--	
Response rate	55.8%	56.8%	44.1%	<b>42.1%</b>	--	
Latest findings <sup>[11]</sup>	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	<b>Recognition rate</b>	--
Regina Ip	31.0{1}	32.8{2}	40.5{2} <sup>[12]</sup>	<b>44.1+/-2.4{1}</b>	<b>90.6%</b>	+3.6 <sup>[12]</sup>
Bernard Chan	29.5{2}	34.2{1} <sup>[12]</sup>	37.4 <sup>[13]</sup>	<b>42.9+/-2.7{2}</b>	<b>66.6%</b>	+5.5 <sup>[12]</sup>
Ronny Tong	26.8{3}	32.5{3} <sup>[12]</sup>	34.6{3}	<b>34.5+/-2.5{3}</b>	<b>79.3%</b>	-0.1
Ip Kwok-him	26.7{4}	30.0{4}	--	<b>34.5+/-2.6{4}</b>	<b>65.6%</b>	--
Tommy Cheung	26.6{5}	27.9{5}	30.7{5}	<b>33.9+/-2.4{5}</b>	<b>69.3%</b>	+3.2
Jeffrey Lam	--	--	--	<b>34.2+/-2.8<sup>[13]</sup></b>	<b>54.1%</b>	--
Joseph Yam	--	--	45.6{1}	--	--	--
Arthur Li	--	--	34.2{4}	--	--	--
Lam Ching-choi	30.1 <sup>[13]</sup>	31.6 <sup>[13]</sup>	--	--	--	--

[10] If the rounded figures are the same, numbers after the decimal point will be considered.

[11] Numbers in curly brackets { } indicate the rankings.

[12] 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.

[13] Recognition rates were comparatively low in the rating survey.

The rating survey showed that Regina Ip was the most popularly supported non-official Executive Councillor, attaining 44.1 marks, while Bernard Chan ranked second with 42.9 marks. Both support ratings have increased significantly from half a year ago. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Ronny Tong, Ip Kwok-him and Tommy Cheung, who attained 34.5, 34.5 and 33.9 marks respectively. The ratings of Regina Ip, Bernard Chan and Ip Kwok-him have registered record highs since April 2019, while that of Tommy Cheung has registered a record high since March 2017. In this latest survey, Jeffrey Lam obtained a support rating of 34.2 marks, but he was dropped due to his relatively low recognition rate.

It should be noted, however, that our list of “top 5” only includes Executive Councillors who are best known to the public, ranked according to their support ratings. Other councillors may well have very high or low support ratings, but because they are relatively less well-known, they are not included in our final list.

### **Opinion Daily**

In 2007, PORI started collaborating with Wisers Information Limited whereby Wisers supplies to PORI a record of significant events of that day according to the research method designed by PORI. These daily entries would then become “Opinion Daily” after they are verified by PORI.

For some of the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 16 to 23 September, 2021 while this survey was conducted from 21 to 25 March, 2022. During this period, herewith the significant events selected from counting newspaper headlines and commentaries on a daily basis and covered by at least 25% of the local newspaper articles. Readers can make their own judgment if these significant events have any impacts to different polling figures.

5/3/22	Hong Kong’s pandemic situation persists and death toll rises sharply.
2/3/22	Carrie Lam says citywide lockdown will not be imposed during compulsory universal testing.
23/2/22	The government delivers the new Budget, and will spend more than HK\$170 billion on counter-cyclical measures.
22/2/22	The government announces the implementation of compulsory mass testing in March.
12/2/22	As COVID-19 outbreak continues to grow, Hong Kong reports 1,514 cases, registering a record high.
8/2/22	The government tightens the anti-epidemic measures, limiting multi-household gatherings and launching vaccine pass.
5/2/22	As COVID-19 outbreak continues to grow, Hong Kong reports 351 cases, registering a record high.
21/1/22	The government announces five-day lockdown at Yat Kwai House in Kwai Chung Estate for mandatory virus testing due to the outbreak of COVID-19.
18/1/22	The government culls 2,000 animals after a hamster contracts COVID-19.
14/1/22	The government extends anti-epidemic measures until February 3 and announces details for the fifth round of the Anti-epidemic Fund.
12/1/22	The seventh Legislative Council holds its first meeting.
6/1/22	Government senior officials attend Witman Hung’s birthday party.
29/12/21	Stand News closes after seven senior staff members are arrested.
20/12/21	90 members of Legislative Council are elected.
8/12/21	The government publishes the “Long Term Housing Strategy” annual progress report.

23/11/21	The government announces the extension of mandatory use of “LeaveHomeSafe” app to more premises starting from December 9.
31/10/21	Starting from tomorrow, it is mandatory to use the “LeaveHomeSafe” app when entering government premises.
8/10/21	The government publishes the “Hong Kong 2030+” strategic planning final report.
7/10/21	The Policy Address proposes developing the “Northern Metropolis”.
6/10/21	Carrie Lam delivers the last Policy Address during her term of office.

### **Data Analysis**

Our survey shows that the latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 62 percentage points, which has plunged by 15 percentage points from a month ago and registered a record low since February 2020. Meanwhile the net trust value stands at negative 35 percentage points, which has plunged by 17 percentage points from a month ago and registered a record low since October 2020. As for people’s satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the net satisfaction rates are negative 41, negative 57 and negative 64 percentage points respectively. The net satisfaction rates of all conditions have dropped compared to a month ago, but only the drop in economic condition has gone beyond sampling error. The net satisfaction rates of political, livelihood and economic conditions have registered record lows since February 2021, August 2020 and May 2020 respectively.

As for the PSI, the latest figure is 57.4, down by 8.0 points from early March.

As for the popularity of Executive Councillors, people’s most familiar non-official Executive Councillor continues to be Regina Ip. In terms of absolute ratings, Regina Ip also ranked first, attaining 44.1 marks, while Bernard Chan ranked second with 42.9 marks. Both support ratings have increased significantly from half a year ago. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Ronny Tong, Ip Kwok-him and Tommy Cheung, who attained 34.5, 34.5 and 33.9 marks respectively. The ratings of Regina Ip, Bernard Chan and Ip Kwok-him have registered record highs since April 2019, while that of Tommy Cheung has registered a record high since March 2017.