

2022 年 5 月 24 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放社會幸福指標、政府民望數字及民情指數

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。

適值民研進行半年工作檢討，今年五四（2022 年 5 月 4 日，即民研三週年）之後，民研決定調整新聞發布會的次數，下調至每月四次左右，以爭取資源進行網上公民教育工作。此外，民研亦希望教育大眾，數字歸數字，評論歸評論。所有由民調數字引發的個人評論，責任由論者自負，與民研無關。

公報簡要

香港民研於五月中由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,003 名香港居民。

社會幸福指標調查顯示，在十個指定範疇中，市民對於人身安全的評分最高，市民亦偏向認為香港人享有個人自由和有合適就業機會。但其餘社會幸福指標皆錄得低於 5 分，顯示市民的評價偏向負面。最後兩項指標更錄得低於 4 分，即認為香港人生活並非無憂無慮，並缺失頗多政治權利。眾多指標之中，合適就業機會指標較三個月前顯著下跌。

特區政府的最新滿意率淨值為負 40 個百分點。信任淨值則為負 11 個百分點。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 24、負 32 及負 47 個百分點。以上數字與一個月前比較變化不大。民情指數方面，最新數字為 80.1，比五月上旬上升 2.6 點。

調查的實效回應比率為 40.9%。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 +/-0.24。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	12-20/5/2022
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
成功樣本數目 ^[1]	:	1,003 (包括 503 個固網及 500 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	:	40.9%
抽樣誤差 ^[2]	:	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 +/-0.24

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《二零二一年年中人口數字》，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》（2021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。

社會幸福指標

以下是十項社會幸福指標的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>29/10-3/11/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>12-20/5/22</u>	最新變化
樣本數目	596-609	599-612	596-617	--
回應比率	50.1%	58.1%	40.9%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
人身安全	6.06	6.13	5.99+/-0.23	-0.14
享有個人自由	5.56	5.57	5.46+/-0.23	-0.10
有合適就業機會	5.51	5.29	5.03+/-0.17	-0.26^[3]
司法程序公正	4.53	4.90 ^[3]	4.75+/-0.22	-0.15
弱勢社群得到保障	4.78	4.76	4.74+/-0.20	-0.02
免於恐懼	4.85	4.72	4.62+/-0.24	-0.11
兒童快樂成長	4.76	4.53	4.56+/-0.20	+0.03
安居	4.20	4.33	4.17+/-0.20	-0.16
生活無憂無慮	3.97	4.00	3.92+/-0.21	-0.08
享有政治權利	3.80	3.97	3.90+/-0.24	-0.07

[3] 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。

社會幸福指標調查顯示，在十個指定範疇中，市民對於人身安全的評分最高，以 0 至 10 分評價，評分為 5.99 分。另外，市民亦偏向認為香港人享有個人自由和有合適就業機會，評分分別為 5.46 和 5.03 分。其餘社會幸福指標則錄得低於 5 分，顯示市民的評價偏向負面。以下五項指標介乎 4.17 至 4.75 分，反映市民認為司法程序不太公正，弱勢社群得不到足夠保障，香港人未能免於恐懼，兒童成長不太快樂，香港人未能安居。最後兩項指標更錄得低於 4 分，分別只有 3.92 及 3.90 分，即認為香港人生活並非無憂無慮，並缺失頗多政治權利。眾多指標之中，合適就業機會指標較三個月前顯著下跌。

特區政府民望

以下是特區政府的最新民望數字：

調查日期	9-14/12/21	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	19-22/4/22	12-20/5/22	最新變化
樣本數目	589-616	561-602	659-685	614-663	564-658	668-672	--
回應比率	58.0%	48.4%	49.7%	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
特區政府表現滿意率 ^[4]	25%	20%	16%	10% ^[5]	19% ^[5]	19+/-3%	--
特區政府表現不滿率 ^[4]	56%	60%	64%	72% ^[5]	61% ^[5]	59+/-4%	-2%
滿意率淨值	-31%	-39%	-48%	-62% ^[5]	-42% ^[5]	-40+/-6%	+2%
平均量值 ^[4]	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8 ^[5]	2.2 ^[5]	2.2+/-0.1	--
信任特區政府比率 ^[4]	39%	36%	30% ^[5]	24% ^[5]	37% ^[5]	35+/-4%	-2%
不信任特區政府比率 ^[4]	50% ^[5]	49%	48%	58% ^[5]	45% ^[5]	46+/-4%	+1%
信任淨值	-11%	-13%	-18%	-35% ^[5]	-8% ^[5]	-11+/-7%	-3%
平均量值 ^[4]	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3 ^[5]	2.7 ^[5]	2.7+/-0.1	--

[4] 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。

[5] 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	9-14/12/21	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	19-22/4/22	12-20/5/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,017	1,001	1,002	1,004	1,001	1,003	--
回應比率	58.0%	48.4%	49.7%	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
現時政治狀況滿意率 ^[6]	27%	24%	20% ^[7]	16% ^[7]	22% ^[7]	25+/-3%	+3%
現時政治狀況不滿率 ^[6]	53%	53%	55%	57%	52% ^[7]	49+/-3%	-3%
滿意率淨值	-27%	-29%	-36% ^[7]	-41%	-30% ^[7]	-24+/-5%	+6%
平均量值 ^[6]	2.4	2.4	2.2 ^[7]	2.1	2.3 ^[7]	2.4+/-0.1	+0.1
現時民生狀況滿意率 ^[6]	24%	21%	15% ^[7]	12%	20% ^[7]	21+/-3%	+1%
現時民生狀況不滿率 ^[6]	52%	57% ^[7]	66% ^[7]	69%	57% ^[7]	53+/-3%	-3%
滿意率淨值	-28%	-37% ^[7]	-51% ^[7]	-57%	-36% ^[7]	-32+/-5%	+4%
平均量值 ^[6]	2.5	2.4 ^[7]	2.1 ^[7]	2.0	2.3 ^[7]	2.4+/-0.1	+0.1
現時經濟狀況滿意率 ^[6]	23% ^[7]	17% ^[7]	13% ^[7]	9% ^[7]	14% ^[7]	15+/-2%	--
現時經濟狀況不滿率 ^[6]	47%	61% ^[7]	68% ^[7]	74% ^[7]	64% ^[7]	61+/-3%	-3%
滿意率淨值	-24%	-45% ^[7]	-55% ^[7]	-64% ^[7]	-50% ^[7]	-47+/-5%	+3%
平均量值 ^[6]	2.6	2.3 ^[7]	2.1 ^[7]	1.9 ^[7]	2.2 ^[7]	2.3+/-0.1	--

[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。

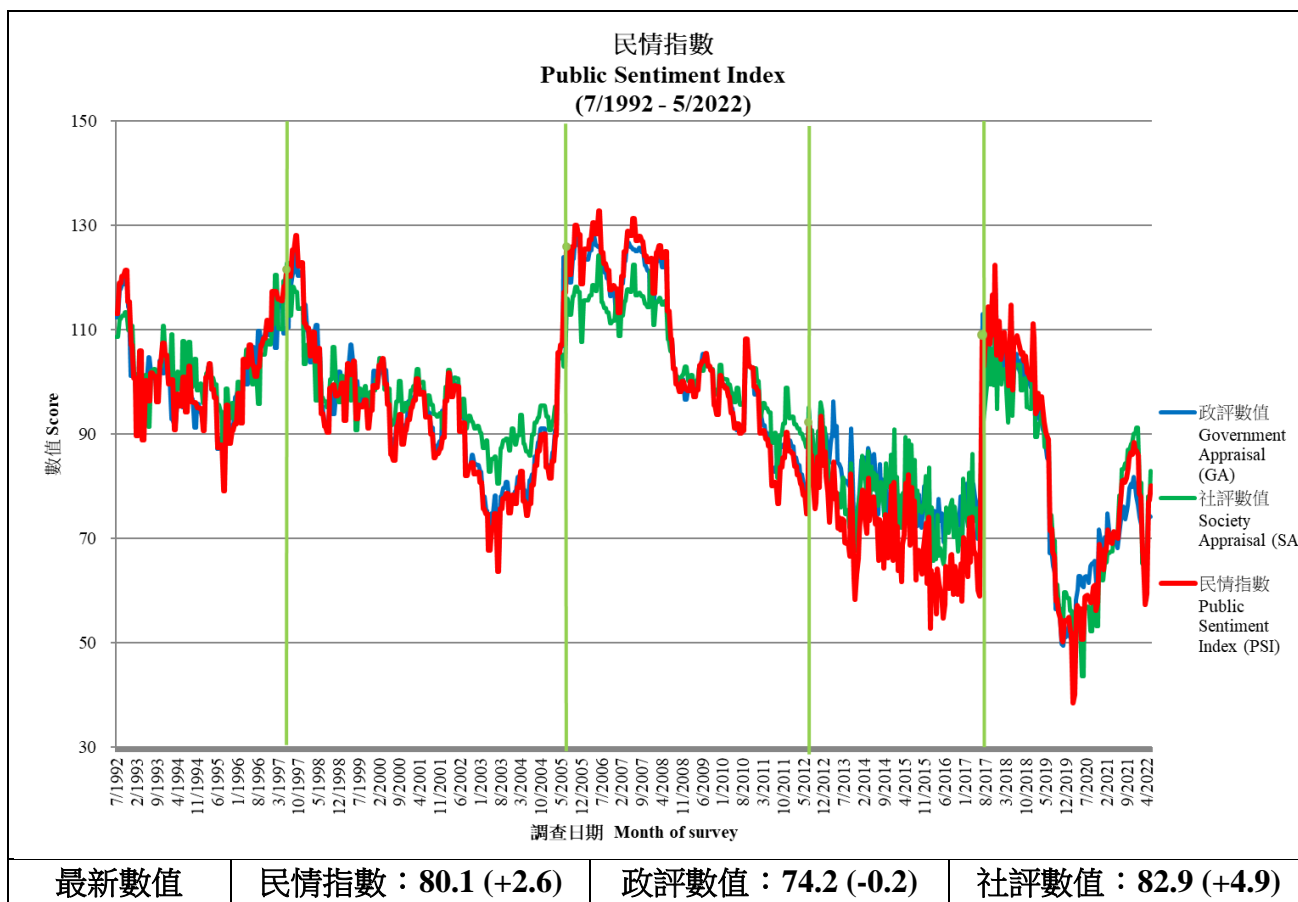
最新調查顯示，特區政府方面的最新滿意率為 19%，不滿率為 59%，滿意率淨值為負 40 個百分點。而平均量值為 2.2 分，即整體上接近「幾不滿」。信任程度方面，最新信任比率為 35%，不信任比率 46%，信任淨值為負 11 個百分點。而平均量值為 2.7 分，即整體上介乎「幾不信任」及「一半半」之間。以上數字與一個月前比較變化不大。

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 25%、21% 及 15%，而滿意淨值就分別為負 24、負 32 及負 47 個百分點，三者的平均量值介乎 2.3 至 2.4，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。以上數字與一個月前比較同樣變化不大。

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	11/3/22	25/3/22	7/4/22	22/4/22	6/5/22	20/5/22	最新變化
民情指數	65.4	57.4	59.4	77.0	77.4	80.1	+2.6
政評數值	65.7	58.4	62.0	73.6	74.3	74.2	-0.2
特首評分	26.6	26.6 ^[8]	33.4	33.4 ^[8]	34.7	34.7^[8]	--
特首民望淨值	-67%	-67% ^[8]	-65%	-65% ^[8]	-64%	-64%^[8]	--
政府滿意程度平均量值	2.1 ^[8]	1.8	1.8 ^[8]	2.2	2.2 ^[8]	2.2	--
政府信任程度平均量值	2.5 ^[8]	2.3	2.3 ^[8]	2.7	2.7 ^[8]	2.7	--
社評數值	65.3 ^[8]	58.2	58.2 ^[8]	78.1	78.1 ^[8]	82.9	+4.9
政治狀況滿意程度	2.2 ^[8]	2.1	2.1 ^[8]	2.3	2.3 ^[8]	2.4	+0.1
政治狀況成份指標權數	0.31 ^[8]	0.31 ^[8]	0.31 ^[8]	0.31 ^[8]	0.31 ^[8]	0.31^[8]	--
經濟狀況滿意程度	2.1 ^[8]	1.9	1.9 ^[8]	2.2	2.2 ^[8]	2.3	--
經濟狀況成份指標權數	0.34 ^[8]	0.34 ^[8]	0.34 ^[8]	0.34 ^[8]	0.34 ^[8]	0.34^[8]	--
民生狀況滿意程度	2.1 ^[8]	2.0	2.0 ^[8]	2.3	2.3 ^[8]	2.4	+0.1
民生狀況成份指標權數	0.35 ^[8]	0.35 ^[8]	0.35 ^[8]	0.35 ^[8]	0.35 ^[8]	0.35^[8]	--

[8] 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			

民情指數較五月上旬上升 2.6 點至 80.1，數字可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 9 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 0.2 點至 74.2，而反映市民對整體社會狀況評價的社評數值則上升 4.9 點至 82.9。兩者分別可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 4 個及 13 個百分比。

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 7-10/2/2022，而今次調查日期則為 12-20/5/2022，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：

18/5/22	政府公佈薪酬趨勢調查報告
8/5/22	李家超高票當選第六任香港行政長官
3/5/22	香港 5 月 19 日起第二階段放寬社交距離措施
22/4/22	政府宣佈 5 月起放寬部分入境措施

14/4/22	政府公佈從 4 月 21 日起分階段放寬社交距離措施
7/4/22	政府宣佈修訂新一輪保就業計劃
6/4/22	李家超請辭參選特首
4/4/22	林鄭月娥宣佈不參選下一屆特首
3/4/22	新一輪電子消費券首期將於 4 月 7 日發放
21/3/22	政府宣佈暫緩全民強檢
11/3/22	香港新冠疫情持續，死亡個案急增
24/2/22	俄烏戰爭爆發
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
21/2/22	政府宣佈 2 月 24 日開始實施「疫苗通行證」
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

下次新聞公報／發佈會

- [新聞公報] 5 月 27 日（星期五）下午二時三十分
限聚指數結果
- [新聞公報] 5 月 31 日（星期五）下午二時三十分
紀律部隊及駐港解放軍民望
- [發佈會] 6 月 7 日（星期二）下午二時三十分
六四事件週年調查
客席評論：劉銳紹



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Press Release on May 24, 2022

PORI releases social well-being indicators popularity figures of SAR Government and PSI

Special Announcements

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.

Incidental to PORI’s ongoing half-yearly review, after May Fourth this year (May 4, 2022, i.e., PORI’s 3rd Anniversary), PORI has decided to reduce the frequency of our press conferences to about four times a month, in order to spare more resources for our online civic education work. Besides, PORI would also like to stress the separation of comments from figures, so that the responsibility of all personal comments arising from our scientific research lies entirely on the commentators concerned, not PORI.

Abstract

PORI successfully interviewed 1,003 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in mid-May.

Our social well-being survey shows that, among the ten specific domains, people rated personal safety the highest. They also tended to think that Hong Kong people can enjoy personal freedom and have opportunities for suitable employment. However, the rest of the social well-being indicators score lower than 5, representing people’s relative negative appraisals towards them. The last two indicators even score lower than 4, meaning they felt people can’t quite live without worries, and quite some political rights are missing. Among various indicators, the indicator on opportunities for suitable employment has significantly decreased compared to three months ago.

The latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 40 percentage points. Meanwhile, the net trust value stands at negative 11 percentage points. As for people’s satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the net satisfaction rates are negative 24, negative 32 and negative 47 percentage points respectively. All the above figures have not changed much compared to a month ago. As for the PSI, the latest figure is 80.1, up by 2.6 points from early May.

The effective response rate of the survey is 40.9%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-7% and that of ratings is +/-0.24 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 12-20/5/2022
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,003 (including 503 landline and 500 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 40.9%
Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-7% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.24 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 2021”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2021 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.

Social Well-being Indicators

The latest figures of the ten social well-being indicators are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	<u>29/10-3/11/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>12-20/5/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	596-609	599-612	596-617	--
Response rate	50.1%	58.1%	40.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Personal safety	6.06	6.13	5.99+/-0.23	-0.14
Personal freedom	5.56	5.57	5.46+/-0.23	-0.10
Opportunities for suitable employment	5.51	5.29	5.03+/-0.17	-0.26^[3]
Fairness and justice in judicial proceedings	4.53	4.90 ^[3]	4.75+/-0.22	-0.15
Protection of disadvantaged groups	4.78	4.76	4.74+/-0.20	-0.02
Freedom from fear	4.85	4.72	4.62+/-0.24	-0.11
Happiness of children	4.76	4.53	4.56+/-0.20	+0.03
Housing well-being (“living in peace”)	4.20	4.33	4.17+/-0.20	-0.16
Living without worries	3.97	4.00	3.92+/-0.21	-0.08
Political rights	3.80	3.97	3.90+/-0.24	-0.07

[3] 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 social well-being survey shows that, among the ten specific domains, people rated personal safety the highest. On a scale of 0 to 10, the rating stands at 5.99. Also, people tended to think that

Hong Kong people can enjoy personal freedom and have opportunities for suitable employment, attaining ratings of 5.46 and 5.03 respectively. However, the rest of the social well-being indicators score lower than 5, representing people’s relative negative appraisals towards them. The ratings of the following five indicators range from 4.17 to 4.75, which means they tended to think judicial proceedings are not so fair, disadvantaged groups are not adequately protected, Hong Kong people are not free from fear, children are not so happy in their childhood, and it is hard for Hong Kong people to “live in peace”. The last two indicators even score lower than 4, standing at 3.92 and 3.90 respectively, meaning they felt people can’t quite live without worries, and quite some political rights are missing. Among various indicators, the indicator on opportunities for suitable employment has significantly decreased compared to three months ago.

Popularity of SAR Government

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

Date of survey	9-14/12/21	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	19-22/4/22	12-20/5/22	<i><u>Latest change</u></i>
Sample size	589-616	561-602	659-685	614-663	564-658	668-672	--
Response rate	58.0%	48.4%	49.7%	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Satisfaction rate of SARG performance ^[4]	25%	20%	16%	10% ^[5]	19% ^[5]	19+/-3%	--
Dissatisfaction rate of SARG performance ^[4]	56%	60%	64%	72% ^[5]	61% ^[5]	59+/-4%	-2%
Net satisfaction rate	-31%	-39%	-48%	-62% ^[5]	-42% ^[5]	-40+/-6%	+2%
Mean value ^[4]	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8 ^[5]	2.2 ^[5]	2.2+/-0.1	--
Trust in HKSAR Government ^[4]	39%	36%	30% ^[5]	24% ^[5]	37% ^[5]	35+/-4%	-2%
Distrust in HKSAR Government ^[4]	50% ^[5]	49%	48%	58% ^[5]	45% ^[5]	46+/-4%	+1%
Net trust	-11%	-13%	-18%	-35% ^[5]	-8% ^[5]	-11+/-7%	-3%
Mean value ^[4]	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.3 ^[5]	2.7 ^[5]	2.7+/-0.1	--

[4] 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.

[5] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level, meaning that the change is statistically significant prima facie. However, whether the difference is statistically significant is not the same as whether they are practically useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods could have been applied in different surveys.

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

Date of survey	9-14/12/21	17-20/1/22	21-24/2/22	21-25/3/22	19-22/4/22	12-20/5/22	<i>Latest change</i>
Sample size	1,017	1,001	1,002	1,004	1,001	1,003	--
Response rate	58.0%	48.4%	49.7%	42.1%	47.6%	40.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate ^[6]	27%	24%	20% ^[7]	16% ^[7]	22% ^[7]	25+/-3%	+3%
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[6]	53%	53%	55%	57%	52% ^[7]	49+/-3%	-3%
Net satisfaction rate	-27%	-29%	-36% ^[7]	-41%	-30% ^[7]	-24+/-5%	+6%
Mean value ^[6]	2.4	2.4	2.2 ^[7]	2.1	2.3 ^[7]	2.4+/-0.1	+0.1
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate ^[6]	24%	21%	15% ^[7]	12%	20% ^[7]	21+/-3%	+1%
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[6]	52%	57% ^[7]	66% ^[7]	69%	57% ^[7]	53+/-3%	-3%
Net satisfaction rate	-28%	-37% ^[7]	-51% ^[7]	-57%	-36% ^[7]	-32+/-5%	+4%
Mean value ^[6]	2.5	2.4 ^[7]	2.1 ^[7]	2.0	2.3 ^[7]	2.4+/-0.1	+0.1
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate ^[6]	23% ^[7]	17% ^[7]	13% ^[7]	9% ^[7]	14% ^[7]	15+/-2%	--
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[6]	47%	61% ^[7]	68% ^[7]	74% ^[7]	64% ^[7]	61+/-3%	-3%
Net satisfaction rate	-24%	-45% ^[7]	-55% ^[7]	-64% ^[7]	-50% ^[7]	-47+/-5%	+3%
Mean value ^[6]	2.6	2.3 ^[7]	2.1 ^[7]	1.9 ^[7]	2.2 ^[7]	2.3+/-0.1	--

[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.

Our latest survey shows that the latest satisfaction rate of the HKSAR Government is 19%, whereas dissatisfaction rate stands at 59%, thus the net satisfaction is negative 40 percentage points. The mean score is 2.2, meaning close to “quite dissatisfied” in general. Regarding people's trust in the HKSAR Government, 35% of the respondents expressed trust, 46% expressed distrust, thus the net trust value is negative 11 percentage points. The mean score is 2.7, meaning between “quite distrust” and “half-half” in general. The above figures have not changed much compared to a month ago.

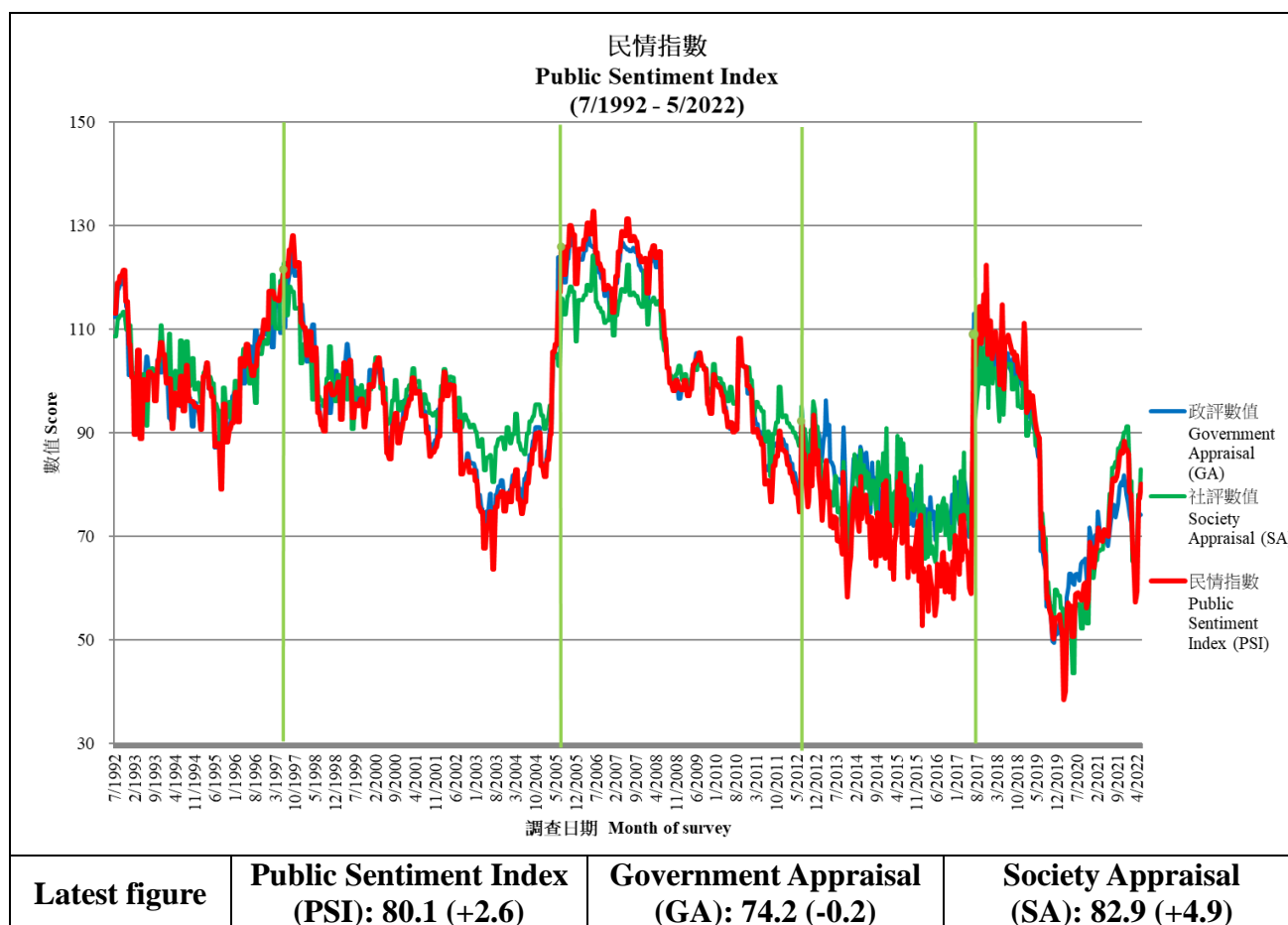
As for people's satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the latest satisfaction rates are 25%, 21% and 15% respectively, while the net satisfaction rates are negative 24, negative 32 and negative 47 percentage points respectively. The mean scores fall between 2.3 and 2.4, meaning between “quite dissatisfied” and “half-half” in general. The above figures also have not changed much compared to a month ago.

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	11/3/22	25/3/22	7/4/22	22/4/22	6/5/22	20/5/22	<i>Latest change</i>
Public Sentiment Index (PSI)	65.4	57.4	59.4	77.0	77.4	80.1	+2.6
Government Appraisal (GA)	65.7	58.4	62.0	73.6	74.3	74.2	-0.2
Rating of CE	26.6	26.6 ^[8]	33.4	33.4 ^[8]	34.7	34.7^[8]	--
Net approval rate of CE	-67%	-67% ^[8]	-65%	-65% ^[8]	-64%	-64%^[8]	--
Mean value of people's satisfaction with SARG	2.1 ^[8]	1.8	1.8 ^[8]	2.2	2.2 ^[8]	2.2	--
Mean value of people's trust in SARG	2.5 ^[8]	2.3	2.3 ^[8]	2.7	2.7 ^[8]	2.7	--

Cut-off date	11/3/22	25/3/22	7/4/22	22/4/22	6/5/22	20/5/22	<i>Latest change</i>
Society Appraisal (SA)	65.3 ^[8]	58.2	58.2 ^[8]	78.1	78.1 ^[8]	82.9	+4.9
People's satisfaction with political condition	2.2 ^[8]	2.1	2.1 ^[8]	2.3	2.3 ^[8]	2.4	+0.1
Weighting index of political condition	0.31 ^[8]	0.31 ^[8]	0.31 ^[8]	0.31 ^[8]	0.31 ^[8]	0.31^[8]	--
People's satisfaction with economic condition	2.1 ^[8]	1.9	1.9 ^[8]	2.2	2.2 ^[8]	2.3	--
Weighting index of economic condition	0.34 ^[8]	0.34 ^[8]	0.34 ^[8]	0.34 ^[8]	0.34 ^[8]	0.34^[8]	--
People's satisfaction with livelihood condition	2.1 ^[8]	2.0	2.0 ^[8]	2.3	2.3 ^[8]	2.4	+0.1
Weighting index of livelihood condition	0.35 ^[8]	0.35 ^[8]	0.35 ^[8]	0.35 ^[8]	0.35 ^[8]	0.35^[8]	--

[8] 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 80.1, up by 2.6 points from early May. It can be considered as among the worst 9% 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 0.2 point to 74.2, whereas the Society Appraisal (SA) Score that reflects people's appraisal of the social environment increases by 4.9 points to 82.9. They can both be considered as among the worst 4% and 13% across the past 20 years or so.

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 7 to 10 February, 2022 while this survey was conducted from 12 to 20 May, 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.

18/5/22	The government releases the 2022 Pay Trend Survey Report.
8/5/22	John Lee is elected as the sixth Chief Executive of Hong Kong with overwhelming votes.
3/5/22	Hong Kong further relaxes social distancing measures on May 19.
22/4/22	The government announces the relaxation of some inbound control measures starting May.
14/4/22	The government begins to relax social distancing measures from April 21.
7/4/22	The government announces the amendment of the new round of Employment Support Scheme.
6/4/22	John Lee resigns to join the Chief Executive election.

4/4/22	Carrie Lam announces that she will not contest the election for the new-term Chief Executive.
3/4/22	The first batch of the new round of electronic consumption vouchers will be distributed on April 7.
21/3/22	The government announces the suspension of the compulsory universal testing scheme.
11/3/22	Hong Kong's pandemic situation persists and death toll rises sharply.
24/2/22	The Russo-Ukrainian war breaks out.
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.
21/2/22	The government announces the implementation of the Vaccine Pass arrangement starting from February 24.
8/2/22	The government tightens the anti-epidemic measures, limiting multi-household gatherings and launching vaccine pass.

Upcoming Press Releases / Press Conference

- [Press Release] May 27 (Friday) at 14:30
Group Gathering Prohibition Index
- [Press Release] May 31 (Friday) at 14:30
Popularities of disciplinary forces and the PLA Hong Kong Garrison
- [Press Conference] June 7 (Tuesday) at 14:30
June Fourth Incident anniversary survey
Guest commentator: Johnny Lau