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## 2023 年 3 月 14 日 新聞公報

### 香港民研發放社會及自由指標

#### 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。

香港民研在去年六月啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，至今已發表了十九個調查系列的歷年數據總結。另外，由 2022 年下半年開始，我們將定期民意調查和記招的次數大幅縮減，改為集中資源進行公民教育工作。我們已在網站開展了「民研快訊」等新欄目，日後會繼續豐富內容，並逐漸增加服務項目。歡迎到我們的網站查看更多內容，並追蹤我們的 Facebook、Instagram 和 Twitter 帳號，以獲得額外圖表和分析。

#### 公報簡要

香港民研於二月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,017 名香港居民。

最新調查顯示，以 0 至 10 分評價，市民對五項核心社會指標的評分由高至低分別是「自由」、「安定」、「法治」、「繁榮」和「民主」，得分分別為 6.22、6.21、6.14、5.83 和 5.25 分。相比三個月前，「自由」、「法治」和「繁榮」指標均錄得顯著升幅。與此同時，「自由」、「安定」、「法治」和「民主」同創 2019 年 5 月以來新高，「繁榮」則創 2019 年 9 月以來新高。

至於七項非核心指標中，「治安」獲得最高分，其次為「文明」、「廉潔」和「社會福利」，而「效率」、「平等」和「公平」的得分則相對較低。相比半年前，除了「治安」及「社會福利」以外的指標全部錄得顯著升幅。各項非核心指標當中，「社會福利」及「平等」指標創 2018 年 5 月以來新高，其他指標則創 2019 年 5 月以來新高。

十項自由次指標中，只有「遊行示威自由」得分繼續低於 5 分。相比半年前，「信仰自由」、「出入境自由」、「學術研究自由」、「言論自由」、「結社自由」和「遊行示威自由」指標均錄得顯著升幅。各項自由次指標當中，「結社自由」創 2018 年 5 月以來新高，「出入境自由」及「罷工自由」創 2019 年 5 月以來新高，其他則創 2019 年 9 月以來新高。

有關法治指標方面，「法庭公正程度」和「司法制度公平程度」均創 2019 年 5 月以來新高。而終審法院首席法官張舉能的支持度，以 0 至 100 分評價，則為 51.9 分，與半年前沒有顯著分別。

調查的實效回應比率為 58.0%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的評分誤差不超過 +/-2.9。

## 樣本資料

調查日期	: 1-9/2/2023
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 <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,017 (包括 510 個固網及 507 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 58.0%
抽樣誤差 <sup>[2]</sup>	: 在 95% 置信水平下，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.9
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。

## 最新數據

以下是五項核心社會指標的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>30/4-6/5/22</u>	<u>31/5-5/6/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>2-10/11/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	594-605	599-601	509-514	507-516	<b>516-522</b>	--
回應比率	41.5%	39.8%	58.6%	48.9%	<b>58.0%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
自由指標	5.13	5.13	5.43	5.65	<b>6.22+/-0.23</b>	<b>+0.56<sup>[3]</sup></b>
安定指標	5.12	5.15	5.75 <sup>[3]</sup>	5.91	<b>6.21+/-0.23</b>	<b>+0.30</b>
法治指標	5.03	4.85	5.74 <sup>[3]</sup>	5.20 <sup>[3]</sup>	<b>6.14+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.94<sup>[3]</sup></b>
繁榮指標	4.87	5.00	5.52 <sup>[3]</sup>	5.09 <sup>[3]</sup>	<b>5.83+/-0.19</b>	<b>+0.74<sup>[3]</sup></b>
民主指標	4.27	4.43	4.78	4.99	<b>5.25+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.26</b>

[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。

以下是七項非核心社會指標的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	650-656	633-642	548-554	507-515	<b>516-521</b>	--
回應比率	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	<b>58.0%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
治安指標	5.70 <sup>[4]</sup>	5.99	6.10	6.55 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>6.61+/-0.21</b>	<b>+0.06</b>
文明指標	5.58	5.57	5.32	6.01 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>6.31+/-0.21</b>	<b>+0.30<sup>[4]</sup></b>
廉潔指標	5.00	5.04	5.25	5.86 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>6.29+/-0.22</b>	<b>+0.44<sup>[4]</sup></b>
社會福利指標	5.43	5.54	5.36	6.05 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>6.17+/-0.21</b>	<b>+0.12</b>
效率指標	5.08	5.14	4.56 <sup>[4]</sup>	5.30 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>5.94+/-0.21</b>	<b>+0.65<sup>[4]</sup></b>

調查日期	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	650-656	633-642	548-554	507-515	<b>516-521</b>	--
回應比率	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	<b>58.0%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
平等指標	4.50	4.39	4.31	5.34 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>5.72+/-0.22</b>	<b>+0.38<sup>[4]</sup></b>
公平指標	4.23	4.32	4.31	5.05 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>5.40+/-0.22</b>	<b>+0.35<sup>[4]</sup></b>

[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。

以下是十項自由次指標的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	605-656	595-639	549-612	507-515	<b>515-523</b>	--
回應比率	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	<b>58.0%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
自由指標 (重複顯示)	5.02	5.11	5.09	5.43 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>6.22+/-0.23</b>	<b>+0.79<sup>[5]</sup></b>
信仰自由	6.76	6.83	6.94	7.30 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>7.63+/-0.19</b>	<b>+0.33<sup>[5]</sup></b>
出入境自由	6.08 <sup>[5]</sup>	6.37	5.66 <sup>[5]</sup>	6.15 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>7.49+/-0.21</b>	<b>+1.34<sup>[5]</sup></b>
學術研究自由	4.88	5.12	5.44	5.67	<b>6.37+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.70<sup>[5]</sup></b>
文藝創作自由	5.21	4.95	5.29	5.36	<b>5.72+/-0.26</b>	<b>+0.36</b>
言論自由	4.63	4.51	4.57	5.20 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>5.64+/-0.29</b>	<b>+0.44<sup>[5]</sup></b>
罷工自由	4.34	4.41	4.53	5.44 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>5.60+/-0.27</b>	<b>+0.16</b>
結社自由	4.17	4.07	4.35	4.86 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>5.41+/-0.31</b>	<b>+0.55<sup>[5]</sup></b>
新聞自由	4.38	4.13	4.34	5.19 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>5.40+/-0.29</b>	<b>+0.21</b>
出版自由	4.57	3.97 <sup>[5]</sup>	4.23	4.97 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>5.18+/-0.27</b>	<b>+0.21</b>
遊行示威自由	3.31	3.45	3.63	4.06 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>4.50+/-0.30</b>	<b>+0.44<sup>[5]</sup></b>

[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。

以下是兩項法治次指標及終審法院首席法官評分的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	538-657	568-670	668-678	507-518	<b>518-524</b>	--
回應比率	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	<b>58.0%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
法治指標 (重複顯示)	4.50 <sup>[6]</sup>	5.06 <sup>[6]</sup>	5.13	5.74 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>6.14+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.39<sup>[6]</sup></b>
法庭公正程度	4.42	4.98 <sup>[6]</sup>	5.03	5.68 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>5.85+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.17</b>
司法制度公平程度	4.27	4.40	4.67	5.37 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>5.43+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.07</b>
終審法院首席法官 張舉能支持度評分	42.5 <sup>[6]</sup>	46.1	46.5	50.5 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>51.9+/-2.9</b>	<b>+1.4</b>

[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。

以 0 至 10 分評價，市民對五項核心社會指標的評分由高至低分別是「自由」、「安定」、「法治」、「繁榮」和「民主」，得分分別為 6.22、6.21、6.14、5.83 和 5.25 分。相比三個月前，「自由」、

「法治」和「繁榮」指標均錄得顯著升幅。與此同時，「自由」、「安定」、「法治」和「民主」同創 2019 年 5 月以來新高，「繁榮」則創 2019 年 9 月以來新高。

至於七項非核心指標中，獲最高分的為「治安」，得 6.61 分；其次為「文明」、「廉潔」和「社會福利」，分別得 6.31、6.29 和 6.17 分，而「效率」、「平等」和「公平」的得分則相對較低，分別得 5.94、5.72 和 5.40 分。相比半年前，除了「治安」及「社會福利」以外的指標全部錄得顯著升幅。各項非核心指標當中，「社會福利」及「平等」指標創 2018 年 5 月以來新高，其他指標則創 2019 年 5 月以來新高。

自由次指標方面，獲最高分的首三項依次為「信仰自由」、「出入境自由」和「學術研究自由」，分別得 7.63、7.49 和 6.37 分；其次為「文藝創作自由」、「言論自由」、「罷工自由」、「結社自由」、「新聞自由」和「出版自由」，分別得 5.72、5.64、5.60、5.41、5.40 和 5.18 分；最低分為「遊行示威自由」，只得 4.50 分。相比半年前，「信仰自由」、「出入境自由」、「學術研究自由」、「言論自由」、「結社自由」和「遊行示威自由」指標均錄得顯著升幅。各項自由次指標當中，「結社自由」創 2018 年 5 月以來新高，「出入境自由」及「罷工自由」創 2019 年 5 月以來新高，其他則創 2019 年 9 月以來新高。

至於兩項法治次指標，法庭公正程度為 5.85 分，司法制度公平程度則得 5.43 分，兩者均創 2019 年 5 月以來新高。而終審法院首席法官張舉能的支持度，以 0 至 100 分評價，則為 51.9 分，與半年前沒有顯著分別。

#### **下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)**

- [發佈會] 3 月 22 日 (星期三) 下午三時  
「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之政府民望及社會指標



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## Press Release on March 14, 2023

### HKPORI releases social and freedom indicators

#### Special Announcements

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

HKPORI launched the “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review” in June last year. Wrap up of the historical data of 19 survey series have been released since then. Meanwhile, starting from the second half of 2022, we have greatly reduced the frequency of our tracking polls and press conferences to channel our resources into civic education work. We have already launched some new columns, such as “PORI Express”, in our website and will continue to enrich its content, then add more services. Please visit our website for more contents and follow us on Facebook, Instagram and Twitter to see extra charts and analyses.

#### Abstract

HKPORI successfully interviewed 1,017 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early February.

Our latest survey shows that, on a scale of 0 to 10, people’s ratings on the five core social indicators ranked from the highest to the lowest are “freedom”, “stability”, “rule of law”, “prosperity” and “democracy”. Their scores are 6.22, 6.21, 6.14, 5.83 and 5.25 respectively. The ratings of “freedom”, “rule of law” and “prosperity” have registered significant increases compared with three months ago. Meanwhile, the ratings of “freedom”, “stability”, “rule of law” and “democracy” have all registered new record highs since May 2019, while that of “prosperity” has registered a new record high since September 2019.

As for the seven non-core indicators, “public order” got the highest rating, followed by “civilization”, “corruption-free practices” and “social welfare sufficiency”. “Efficiency”, “equality” and “fairness” got relatively lower ratings. All non-core indicators except “public order” and “social welfare sufficiency” have increased significantly over the past six months. The ratings of “social welfare sufficiency” and “equality” have registered new record highs since May 2018, while other indicators have registered new record highs since May 2019.

As for the ten freedom sub-indicators, only the freedom of “procession and demonstration” continues to score lower than 5 marks. Compared with half a year ago, freedoms of “religious belief”, “entering or leaving Hong Kong”, “academic research”, “speech”, “association” and “procession and demonstration” have all increased significantly. Among the freedom sub-indicators, the rating of “association” has registered a new record high since May 2018, those of “entering or leaving Hong Kong” and “freedom to strike” have registered new record highs since May 2019, while the remaining indicators have registered new record highs since September 2019.

Regarding the rule of law sub-indicators, the “impartiality of the courts” and “fairness of the judicial system” have both registered record highs since May 2019. The latest support rating of Chief Justice Andrew Cheung, on a scale of 0 to 100, stands at 51.9, which has not changed much from half a year ago.

The effective response rate of the survey is 58.0%. The maximum sampling error of ratings is +/-2.9 at 95% confidence level.

### **Contact Information**

Date of survey	: 1-9/2/2023
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,017 (including 510 landline and 507 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 58.0%
Sampling error <sup>[2]</sup>	: Sampling error of ratings not more than +/-2.9 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.

### **Latest Figures**

Herewith the latest figures of the five core social indicators:

Date of survey	<u>30/4-6/5/22</u>	<u>31/5-5/6/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>2-10/11/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	594-605	599-601	509-514	507-516	<b>516-522</b>	--
Response rate	41.5%	39.8%	58.6%	48.9%	<b>58.0%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Degree of freedom	5.13	5.13	5.43	5.65	<b>6.22+/-0.23</b>	<b>+0.56<sup>[3]</sup></b>
Degree of stability	5.12	5.15	5.75 <sup>[3]</sup>	5.91	<b>6.21+/-0.23</b>	<b>+0.30</b>
Compliance with the rule of law	5.03	4.85	5.74 <sup>[3]</sup>	5.20 <sup>[3]</sup>	<b>6.14+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.94<sup>[3]</sup></b>
Degree of prosperity	4.87	5.00	5.52 <sup>[3]</sup>	5.09 <sup>[3]</sup>	<b>5.83+/-0.19</b>	<b>+0.74<sup>[3]</sup></b>
Degree of democracy	4.27	4.43	4.78	4.99	<b>5.25+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.26</b>

[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.

Herewith the latest figures of the seven non-core social indicators:

Date of survey	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	650-656	633-642	548-554	507-515	<b>516-521</b>	--
Response rate	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	<b>58.0%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Degree of public order	5.70 <sup>[4]</sup>	5.99	6.10	6.55 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>6.61+/-0.21</b>	<b>+0.06</b>
Degree of civilization	5.58	5.57	5.32	6.01 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>6.31+/-0.21</b>	<b>+0.30<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Degree of corruption-free practices	5.00	5.04	5.25	5.86 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>6.29+/-0.22</b>	<b>+0.44<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Degree of social welfare sufficiency	5.43	5.54	5.36	6.05 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>6.17+/-0.21</b>	<b>+0.12</b>
Degree of efficiency	5.08	5.14	4.56 <sup>[4]</sup>	5.30 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>5.94+/-0.21</b>	<b>+0.65<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Degree of equality	4.50	4.39	4.31	5.34 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>5.72+/-0.22</b>	<b>+0.38<sup>[4]</sup></b>
Degree of fairness	4.23	4.32	4.31	5.05 <sup>[4]</sup>	<b>5.40+/-0.22</b>	<b>+0.35<sup>[4]</sup></b>

[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.

Herewith the latest figures of the ten freedom sub-indicators:

Date of survey	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	605-656	595-639	549-612	507-515	<b>515-523</b>	--
Response rate	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	<b>58.0%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Degree of freedom (repeated listing)	5.02	5.11	5.09	5.43 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>6.22+/-0.23</b>	<b>+0.79<sup>[5]</sup></b>
Freedom of religious belief	6.76	6.83	6.94	7.30 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>7.63+/-0.19</b>	<b>+0.33<sup>[5]</sup></b>
Freedom to enter or leave Hong Kong	6.08 <sup>[5]</sup>	6.37	5.66 <sup>[5]</sup>	6.15 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>7.49+/-0.21</b>	<b>+1.34<sup>[5]</sup></b>
Freedom to engage in academic research	4.88	5.12	5.44	5.67	<b>6.37+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.70<sup>[5]</sup></b>
Freedom to engage in artistic and literary creation	5.21	4.95	5.29	5.36	<b>5.72+/-0.26</b>	<b>+0.36</b>
Freedom of speech	4.63	4.51	4.57	5.20 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>5.64+/-0.29</b>	<b>+0.44<sup>[5]</sup></b>
Freedom to strike	4.34	4.41	4.53	5.44 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>5.60+/-0.27</b>	<b>+0.16</b>
Freedom of association	4.17	4.07	4.35	4.86 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>5.41+/-0.31</b>	<b>+0.55<sup>[5]</sup></b>
Freedom of press	4.38	4.13	4.34	5.19 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>5.40+/-0.29</b>	<b>+0.21</b>
Freedom of publication	4.57	3.97 <sup>[5]</sup>	4.23	4.97 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>5.18+/-0.27</b>	<b>+0.21</b>
Freedom of procession and demonstration	3.31	3.45	3.63	4.06 <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>4.50+/-0.30</b>	<b>+0.44<sup>[5]</sup></b>

[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.

Herewith the latest figures of the two rule of law sub-indicators and the rating of the Chief Justice:

Date of survey	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	538-657	568-670	668-678	507-518	<b>518-524</b>	--
Response rate	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	<b>58.0%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Compliance with the rule of law (repeated listing)	4.50 <sup>[6]</sup>	5.06 <sup>[6]</sup>	5.13	5.74 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>6.14+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.39<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Impartiality of the courts	4.42	4.98 <sup>[6]</sup>	5.03	5.68 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>5.85+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.17</b>
Fairness of the judicial system	4.27	4.40	4.67	5.37 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>5.43+/-0.25</b>	<b>+0.07</b>
Support rating of Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal Andrew Cheung	42.5 <sup>[6]</sup>	46.1	46.5	50.5 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>51.9+/-2.9</b>	<b>+1.4</b>

[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.

On a scale of 0 to 10, people’s ratings on the five core social indicators ranked from the highest to the lowest are “freedom”, “stability”, “rule of law”, “prosperity” and “democracy”. Their scores are 6.22, 6.21, 6.14, 5.83 and 5.25 respectively. The ratings of “freedom”, “rule of law” and “prosperity” have registered significant increases compared with three months ago. Meanwhile, the ratings of “freedom”, “stability”, “rule of law” and “democracy” have all registered new record highs since May 2019, while that of “prosperity” has registered a new record high since September 2019.

As for the seven non-core indicators, “public order” got the highest rating with 6.61 marks, followed by “civilization”, “corruption-free practices” and “social welfare sufficiency”, at 6.31, 6.29 and 6.17 marks respectively. “Efficiency”, “equality” and “fairness” got relatively lower ratings, which stand at 5.94, 5.72 and 5.40 marks respectively. All non-core indicators except “public order” and “social welfare sufficiency” have increased significantly over the past six months. The ratings of “social welfare sufficiency” and “equality” have registered new record highs since May 2018, while other indicators have registered new record highs since May 2019.

As for the freedom sub-indicators, the top 3 go to freedoms of “religious belief”, “entering or leaving Hong Kong” and “academic research”, with 7.63, 7.49 and 6.37 marks respectively, followed by freedoms of “artistic and literary creation”, “speech”, “freedom to strike”, “association”, “press”, and “publication”, with 5.72, 5.64, 5.60, 5.41, 5.40 and 5.18 marks respectively, while freedom of “procession and demonstration” ranks at the bottom, scoring 4.50 marks only. Compared with half a year ago, freedoms of “religious belief”, “entering or leaving Hong Kong”, “academic research”, “speech”, “association” and “procession and demonstration” have all increased significantly. Among the freedom sub-indicators, the rating of “association” has registered a new record high since May 2018, those of “entering or leaving Hong Kong” and “freedom to strike” have registered new record highs since May 2019, while the remaining indicators have registered new record highs since September 2019.

Regarding the two rule of law sub-indicators, “impartiality of the courts” got 5.85 marks, while “fairness of the judicial system” got 5.43 marks, both registering new record highs since May 2019. As for Chief Justice Andrew Cheung, his support rating is 51.9 on a scale of 0 to 100, which has not changed much from half a year ago.



### **Upcoming Press Release / Press Conference (Tentative)**

- [Press Conference] March 22 (Wednesday) at 15:00  
Wrap up on government popularity and social indicators under “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”