

2023 年 8 月 1 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放社會現況評價

特別宣佈

因應傳媒查詢，香港民意研究所（香港民研）已在網上羅列了今年七月後不再進行的調查，以及繼續調查但不作發表的定期調查題目，供各界參考。此外，香港民研已在上星期正式啟動「香港民研數據查冊平台」，方便各界人士免費查閱香港民研已經發表的民意調查數字，至於不作公開的定期調查數字和數據，日後也會以收費形式加進平台作有限使用。香港民研會要求所有查冊人士，承諾不會把所獲資料，不論收費或免費，用作非法用途，亦不會轉送或轉售給任何人士。查詢電郵：enquiry@pori.hk。

公報簡要

香港民研於七月中旬由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,004 名香港居民。

調查顯示，市民對現時民生、政治及經濟狀況的評價，滿意淨值分別為負 13、負 14 及負 22 個百分點，與兩個月前比較，三方面狀況的滿意淨值均錄得跌幅。以三選一的方式提問，有 50% 被訪市民表示目前最關心民生問題，30% 表示最關心經濟問題，而表示最關心政治問題的則佔 17%。以 0-10 分計算，市民對民生、經濟及政治問題關心程度的評分分別是 7.40、7.16 及 5.88 分。相比兩個月前，最關心經濟問題的比率及關心經濟問題的評分均錄得顯著跌幅，而最關心政治問題的比率則有所上升。

調查的實效回應比率為 50.0%。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 +/-8%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.23。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	11-21/7/2023
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 ^[1]	:	1,004 (包括 502 個固網及 502 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	:	50.0%
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 +/-8%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.23

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《二零二二年年中人口數字》，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》（2022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

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

調查日期	20-24/6/22	1-9/8/22	2-10/11/22	1-9/2/23	3-18/5/23	11-21/7/23	最新變化
樣本數目	1,001	509-514	507-513	517-524	508-516	510-514	--
回應比率	45.3%	58.6%	48.9%	58.0%	52.4%	50.0%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
現時民生狀況滿意率 ^[3]	25% ^[4]	26%	26%	37% ^[4]	37%	35+/-4%	-1%
現時民生狀況不滿率 ^[3]	50%	51%	52%	40% ^[4]	38%	48+/-4%	+10%^[4]
滿意率淨值	-25% ^[4]	-26%	-26%	-3% ^[4]	-2%	-13+/-8%	-11%^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	2.6 ^[4]	2.6	2.5	2.8 ^[4]	2.9	2.7+/-0.1	-0.2^[4]
現時政治狀況滿意率 ^[3]	24%	33% ^[4]	38%	42%	36%	33+/-4%	-3%
現時政治狀況不滿率 ^[3]	43% ^[4]	39%	41%	34% ^[4]	40%	47+/-4%	+7%^[4]
滿意率淨值	-19%	-7% ^[4]	-3%	8%	-4% ^[4]	-14+/-8%	-10%
平均量值 ^[3]	2.6 ^[4]	2.8 ^[4]	2.8	3.0 ^[4]	2.8 ^[4]	2.6+/-0.1	-0.2
現時經濟狀況滿意率 ^[3]	21% ^[4]	18%	18%	37% ^[4]	31%	30+/-4%	-1%
現時經濟狀況不滿率 ^[3]	52% ^[4]	61% ^[4]	58%	45% ^[4]	42%	52+/-4%	+11%^[4]
滿意率淨值	-31% ^[4]	-44% ^[4]	-40%	-9% ^[4]	-10%	-22+/-8%	-12%^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	2.5 ^[4]	2.4 ^[4]	2.4	2.8 ^[4]	2.8	2.6+/-0.1	-0.2^[4]

[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。

調查顯示，市民對現時民生、政治及經濟狀況的評價，最新滿意率分別為 35%、33% 及 30%，滿意淨值分別為負 13、負 14 及負 22 個百分點，平均量值則分別為 2.7、2.6 及 2.6，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。與兩個月前比較，三方面狀況的滿意淨值均錄得跌幅，唯政治狀況滿意淨值的跌幅未達統計學上顯著水平。

市民對社會問題關心程度的最新調查結果表列如下：

調查日期	21-25/6/21	9-14/12/21	20-24/6/22	2-10/11/22	3-18/5/23	11-21/7/23	最新變化
樣本數目	592	609	548	516	514	513	--
回應比率	49.3%	58.0%	45.3%	48.9%	52.4%	50.0%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
最關心民生問題比率	44% ^[5]	44%	48%	47%	48%	50+/-4%	+2%
最關心經濟問題比率	23% ^[5]	26%	30%	41% ^[5]	38%	30+/-4%	-8% ^[5]
最關心政治問題比率	28%	26%	16% ^[5]	10% ^[5]	11%	17+/-3%	+5% ^[5]
關心民生程度的評分	7.43 ^[5]	7.40	7.34	7.56	7.47	7.40+/-0.18	-0.07
關心經濟程度的評分	7.06 ^[5]	7.20	7.09	7.45 ^[5]	7.44	7.16+/-0.18	-0.28 ^[5]
關心政治程度的評分	6.33 ^[5]	6.16	5.94	5.86	5.81	5.88+/-0.23	+0.07

[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。

以三選一的方式提問，有 50% 被訪市民表示目前最關心民生問題，30% 表示最關心經濟問題，而表示最關心政治問題的則佔 17%。以 0-10 分計算，市民對民生、經濟及政治問題關心程度的評分分別是 7.40、7.16 及 5.88 分。相比兩個月前，最關心經濟問題的比率及關心經濟問題的評分均錄得顯著跌幅，而最關心政治問題的比率則有所上升。

香港民研八月份新聞發佈活動（暫定）

- 8 月 1 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：社會狀況評價及關心程度
- 8 月 8 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之公民社會活躍程度分析
- 8 月 15 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之社會階層分析 (2)
- 8 月 24 日（星期四）下午三時新聞發佈會：社會及自由指標
- 8 月 29 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及政府民望；對香港前途信心



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Press Release on August 1, 2023

HKPORI releases people's appraisal of society's current conditions

Special Announcement

In response to media enquiries, the Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) has recently displayed on our website our tracking surveys no longer conducted after July this year, as well as those conducted but not released. Moreover, we have already launched our "Poll Data Enquiry System" last week, to provide the public with free access to the survey findings we have already released. As for those not to be released for public consumption, they will be added to the system for restricted usage after payment. HKPORI requires all data acquirers, whether they have obtained the information for a fee or free of charge, to pledge that they will not use it for illegal purposes, nor transfer or resell it to any person. Please contact enquiry@pori.hk for more details.

Abstract

HKPORI successfully interviewed 1,004 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in mid-July.

Our survey shows that people's net satisfaction rates with the current livelihood, political and economic conditions are negative 13, negative 14 and negative 22 percentage points respectively. Compared to two months ago, the net satisfaction rates of all three conditions have dropped. Using a one-in-three choices method, 50% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems at the moment, 30% of the respondents were most concerned with economic problems, and 17% attached their greatest concern to political problems. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people's concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.40, 7.16 and 5.88 marks respectively. Compared to two months ago, the percentage of people most concerned with economic problems and the rating on concern for economic problems have both dropped significantly, while the percentage of people most concerned with political problems has increased.

The effective response rate of the survey is 50.0%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-0.23 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 11-21/7/2023
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,004 (including 502 landline and 502 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 50.0%

Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-8% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.23 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 2022”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2022 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

People’s latest appraisals of society’s conditions are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	<u>20-24/6/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>2-10/11/22</u>	<u>1-9/2/23</u>	<u>3-18/5/23</u>	<u>11-21/7/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,001	509-514	507-513	517-524	508-516	510-514	--
Response rate	45.3%	58.6%	48.9%	58.0%	52.4%	50.0%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate ^[3]	25% ^[4]	26%	26%	37% ^[4]	37%	35+/-4%	-1%
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[3]	50%	51%	52%	40% ^[4]	38%	48+/-4%	+10%^[4]
Net satisfaction rate	-25% ^[4]	-26%	-26%	-3% ^[4]	-2%	-13+/-8%	-11%^[4]
Mean value ^[3]	2.6 ^[4]	2.6	2.5	2.8 ^[4]	2.9	2.7+/-0.1	-0.2^[4]
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate ^[3]	24%	33% ^[4]	38%	42%	36%	33+/-4%	-3%
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[3]	43% ^[4]	39%	41%	34% ^[4]	40%	47+/-4%	+7%^[4]
Net satisfaction rate	-19%	-7% ^[4]	-3%	8%	-4% ^[4]	-14+/-8%	-10%
Mean value ^[3]	2.6 ^[4]	2.8 ^[4]	2.8	3.0 ^[4]	2.8 ^[4]	2.6+/-0.1	-0.2
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate ^[3]	21% ^[4]	18%	18%	37% ^[4]	31%	30+/-4%	-1%
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[3]	52% ^[4]	61% ^[4]	58%	45% ^[4]	42%	52+/-4%	+11%^[4]
Net satisfaction rate	-31% ^[4]	-44% ^[4]	-40%	-9% ^[4]	-10%	-22+/-8%	-12%^[4]
Mean value ^[3]	2.5 ^[4]	2.4 ^[4]	2.4	2.8 ^[4]	2.8	2.6+/-0.1	-0.2^[4]

[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.

Our survey shows that people’s latest satisfaction rates with the current livelihood, political and economic conditions are 35%, 33% and 30% respectively, the net satisfaction rates are negative 13, negative 14 and negative 22 percentage points respectively, while the mean scores are 2.7, 2.6 and

2.6 respectively, meaning between “quite dissatisfied” and “half-half” in general. Compared to two months ago, the net satisfaction rates of all three conditions have dropped, but the drop of that of political condition is not statistically significant.

The latest survey results on people’s level of concern for social problems are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	<u>21-25/6/21</u>	<u>9-14/12/21</u>	<u>20-24/6/22</u>	<u>2-10/11/22</u>	<u>3-18/5/23</u>	<u>11-21/7/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	592	609	548	516	514	513	--
Response rate	49.3%	58.0%	45.3%	48.9%	52.4%	50.0%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Most concerned with livelihood problems	44% ^[5]	44%	48%	47%	48%	50+/-4%	+2%
Most concerned with economic problems	23% ^[5]	26%	30%	41% ^[5]	38%	30+/-4%	-8%^[5]
Most concerned with political problems	28%	26%	16% ^[5]	10% ^[5]	11%	17+/-3%	+5%^[5]
Rating on concern for livelihood problems	7.43 ^[5]	7.40	7.34	7.56	7.47	7.40+/-0.18	-0.07
Rating on concern for economic problems	7.06 ^[5]	7.20	7.09	7.45 ^[5]	7.44	7.16+/-0.18	-0.28^[5]
Rating on concern for political problems	6.33 ^[5]	6.16	5.94	5.86	5.81	5.88+/-0.23	+0.07

[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.

Using a one-in-three choices method, 50% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood problems at the moment, 30% of the respondents were most concerned with economic problems, and 17% attached their greatest concern to political problems. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people’s concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.40, 7.16 and 5.88 marks respectively. Compared to two months ago, the percentage of people most concerned with economic problems and the rating on concern for economic problems have both dropped significantly, while the percentage of people most concerned with political problems has increased.

HKPORI Press Events in August (Tentative)

- August 1 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Appraisal of society’s conditions and level of concern
- August 8 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per activeness in civil society
- August 15 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per social strata (2)
- August 24 (Thursday) at 15:00, press conference: Social and freedom indicators
- August 29 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of CE and SAR Government; confidence in Hong Kong’s future