

## 2023 年 12 月 19 日 新聞公報

### 香港民研發放特首和司長民望及 市民最熟悉政治人物排名榜

#### 特別宣佈

2023 年快將完結，香港民意研究所（香港民研）除了籌備下周的年終回顧發佈會外，亦已展開我們每半年一次的定期檢討，與時共舞。在剛過去的兩個月，香港民研進行了一項試驗計劃，以電話短訊及隨機抽樣方式邀請香港市民參與網上調查。我們正在研究數據，以便決定是否從明年開始引入這個新方法。同時，我們亦會根據「香港民研數據查冊平台」的下載數字，調整來年調查的操作和發放安排。

#### 公報簡要

最新調查顯示，特首李家超的評分為 53.0 分，與一個月前變化不大，有 12% 受訪者給予 0 分。與此同時，其民望淨值為正 34 個百分點，再創其上任以來新高，唯讀者應留意問題字眼及選項已在 2023 年 7 月作出更新以呼應香港現在的發展。司長民望方面，三位司長的最新民望淨值均創上任以來新高，當中陳茂波和林定國的支持率淨值較三個月前錄得非常顯著升幅。

特首和司長民望調查的實效回應比率為 50.5%。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 +/-6%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.0。

至於市民最熟悉政治人物的最新排名榜，最多被訪者提及的首十名政治人物分別為李家超、林鄭月娥、董建華、葉劉淑儀、梁振英、曾蔭權、陳茂波、鄧炳強、曾鈺成和李柱銘，然後第十一至二十名分別為李慧琼、陳方安生、田北辰、唐英年、曾俊華、黎智英、陳國基、譚耀宗、周庭和梁國雄。當中李家超、黎智英和陳國基的提名比率創歷史新高，田北辰的提名比率則創 2018 年以來新高。至於梁國雄和李慧琼的提名比率則分別創 2004 及 2019 年以來新低。對比一年前，8 位政治人物能夠蟬聯十大，譚耀宗和李慧琼跌出榜外，由曾鈺成和李柱銘取代。總結過去 10 次調查的結果，林鄭月娥的總結排名繼續位列榜首，然後是梁振英、董建華和曾蔭權。

市民最熟悉政治人物調查的實效回應比率為 52.2%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-5%。

#### 樣本資料

##### (1) 特首及司長民望

調查日期	:	1-16/12/2023
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>	: 1,003 (包括 500 個固網及 503 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 50.5%
抽樣誤差 <sup>[2]</sup>	: 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-3%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-6%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.0
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。

## (2) 市民最熟悉政治人物

調查日期	: 8-16/12/2023
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>[3]</sup>	: 501 (包括 250 個固網及 251 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 52.2%
抽樣誤差 <sup>[4]</sup>	: 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-5%
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）。

[3] 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。

[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。

## 特首及司長民望

以下是特首李家超的最新民望數字：

調查日期	11-21/7/23 <sup>[5]</sup>	1-10/8/23	7-19/9/23	3-25/10/23	1-15/11/23	1-16/12/23	最新變化
樣本數目	1,004	1,005	1,001	1,003	1,004	<b>1,003</b>	--
回應比率	50.0%	54.5%	53.0%	53.6%	51.4%	<b>50.5%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
特首評分	49.7	50.7	52.6	52.9	52.7	<b>53.0+/-1.9</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
特首支持率 <sup>[5]</sup>	50% <sup>[6]</sup>	53%	55%	53%	57%	<b>60+/-3%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
特首反對率 <sup>[5]</sup>	29% <sup>[6]</sup>	29%	31%	28%	27%	<b>26+/-3%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
支持率淨值 <sup>[5]</sup>	21% <sup>[6]</sup>	24%	24%	25%	30%	<b>34+/-6%</b>	<b>+4%</b>

- [5] 2023年7月開始，特首假設投票問題的字眼已經由「假設明天選舉特首，而你又有權投票，你會唔會選李家超做特首？」更新為「假設你而家有權決定續任或者罷免李家超作為特首，你會點樣決定？」以呼應香港現在的發展。答案選項亦已由「會」和「唔會」改變為「續任」、「罷免」和「棄權」，而「唔知／難講」和「拒答」選項則繼續採用。
- [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。

調查顯示，特首李家超的最新評分為53.0分，與一個月前變化不大，有12%受訪者給予0分。特首的最新支持率為60%，反對率為26%，民望淨值為正34個百分點，再創其上任以來新高，唯讀者應留意問題字眼及選項已在2023年7月作出更新以呼應香港現在的發展。

以下是各問責司長的最新民望數字：

調查日期	5-9/9/22	5-9/12/22	6-20/3/23	1-8/6/23	7-19/9/23 <sup>[7]</sup>	1-16/12/23	最新變化
樣本數目	1,002	1,004	1,026	1,005	1,001	<b>1,003</b>	--
回應比率	48.6%	60.2%	42.8%	61.9%	53.0%	<b>50.5%</b>	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	--
政務司司長陳國基評分	46.8	44.3	45.3	46.5	47.1	<b>47.1+/-1.9</b>	--
出任政務司司長支持率	26%	25%	26%	31% <sup>[8]</sup>	48% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>49+/-3%</b>	--
出任政務司司長反對率	13%	18% <sup>[8]</sup>	19%	18%	30% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>29+/-3%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
支持率淨值	13%	7%	7%	13%	18%	<b>20+/-6%</b>	<b>+1%</b>
財政司司長陳茂波評分	58.4 <sup>[8]</sup>	55.4 <sup>[8]</sup>	55.5	55.4	54.1	<b>56.6+/-1.8</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
出任財政司司長支持率	55% <sup>[8]</sup>	50% <sup>[8]</sup>	50%	52%	62% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>68+/-3%</b>	<b>+6%<sup>[8]</sup></b>
出任財政司司長反對率	17%	21% <sup>[8]</sup>	21%	20%	28% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>22+/-3%</b>	<b>-6%<sup>[8]</sup></b>
支持率淨值	39% <sup>[8]</sup>	29% <sup>[8]</sup>	29%	33%	34%	<b>46+/-5%</b>	<b>+13%<sup>[8]</sup></b>
律政司司長林定國評分	45.9	43.8	43.4	44.2	46.0	<b>46.7+/-2.0</b>	<b>+0.7</b>
出任律政司司長支持率	29%	30%	27%	30%	47% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>53+/-3%</b>	<b>+5%<sup>[8]</sup></b>
出任律政司司長反對率	17%	23% <sup>[8]</sup>	24%	24%	34% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>28+/-3%</b>	<b>-5%<sup>[8]</sup></b>
支持率淨值	12%	6%	3%	6%	14% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>25+/-6%</b>	<b>+11%<sup>[8]</sup></b>

[7] 2023年9月開始，司局長假設投票問題的字眼已經由「假設明天你有權投票決定續任或者罷免XXX作為XXX，你會投續任、罷免、定棄權票？」更新為「假設你而家有權決定續任或者罷免XXX作為XXX，你會點樣決定？」答案選項則除了「續任」、「罷免」、「棄權」和「拒答」外，亦新增了「唔知／難講」。

[8] 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。

司長民望方面，政務司司長陳國基的支持度評分為47.1分，其支持率為49%，反對率為29%，民望淨值為正20個百分點。財政司司長陳茂波的支持度評分為56.6分，支持率為68%，反對率為22%，民望淨值為正46個百分點。律政司司長林定國的支持度評分為46.7分，其支持率為53%，反對率為28%，民望淨值為正25個百分點。三位司長的最新民望淨值均創上任以來新高，當中陳茂波和林定國的支持率淨值較三個月前錄得非常顯著升幅。同樣地，司長假設投票問題的字眼已在2023年9月作出更新，改變可能對各項民望數字帶來影響。

## 市民最熟悉政治人物

在市民最熟悉政治人物調查中，被訪者可在未經提示下說出最多 10 名最熟悉的香港在世政治人物。以下是最新調查中前二十名的結果<sup>[9]</sup>：

調查日期	<u>24-26/2/21</u>		<u>20-26/8/21</u>		<u>21-24/2/22</u>		<u>5-9/12/22</u>		<u>8-16/12/23</u>	
樣本數目	500		633		587		513		501	
回應比率	57.2%		52.9%		49.7%		60.2%		52.2%	
最新結果	比率	排名	比率	排名	比率	比率	比率	排名	比率	排名
李家超	2%	--	14%	7	21%	5	48%	1	50+/-5%	1
林鄭月娥	61%	1	59%	1	66%	1	39%	2	32+/-4%	2
董建華	17%	5	24%	2	21%	6	24%	4	24+/-4%	3
葉劉淑儀	18%	4	17%	6	24%	3	22%	5	24+/-4%	4
梁振英	23%	3	24%	3	23%	4	26%	3	23+/-4%	5
曾蔭權	17%	6	18%	5	17%	7	21%	6	23+/-4%	6
陳茂波	32%	2	18%	4	29%	2	12%	8	13+/-3%	7
鄧炳強	5%	21	11%	9	13%	8	15%	7	12+/-3%	8
曾鈺成	8%	15	10%	11	7%	12	6%	16	9+/-3%	9
李柱銘	14%	9	12%	8	6%	13	8%	12	8+/-3%	10
李慧琼	11%	10	10%	10	9%	11	9%	10	8+/-2%	11
陳方安生	6%	18	9%	13	5%	18	7%	14	7+/-2%	12
田北辰	3%	32	5%	20	6%	14	5%	18	7+/-2%	13
唐英年	6%	19	7%	14	11%	10	6%	17	6+/-2%	14
曾俊華	7%	17	6%	18	5%	19	7%	13	6+/-2%	15
黎智英	5%	23	3%	39	--	--	3%	26	6+/-2%	16
陳國基	--	--	--	--	--	--	3%	27	5+/-2%	17
譚耀宗	9%	13	6%	19	5%	16	10%	9	5+/-2%	18
周庭	6%	20	3%	38	1%	50	2%	37	4+/-2%	19
梁國雄	8%	14	7%	15	5%	21	4%	23	4+/-2%	20

[9] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。每次調查中，排名第 50 位以後則視作沒有上榜。

調查結果發現，最多被訪者提及的首十名政治人物分別為李家超、林鄭月娥、董建華、葉劉淑儀、梁振英、曾蔭權、陳茂波、鄧炳強、曾鈺成和李柱銘，然後第十一至二十名分別為李慧琼、陳方安生、田北辰、唐英年、曾俊華、黎智英、陳國基、譚耀宗、周庭和梁國雄。當中李家超、黎智英和陳國基的提名比率創歷史新高，田北辰的提名比率則創 2018 年以來新高。至於梁國雄和李慧琼的提名比率則分別創 2004 及 2019 年以來新低。

市民最熟悉政治人物調查的作用，在於以該等人物在市民心目中熟悉程度的起跌，顯示政治生態的改變。對比一年前，不分民望高低，8 位政治人物能夠蟬聯十大，譚耀宗和李慧琼跌出榜外，由曾鈺成和李柱銘取代。

須要註明，「市民最熟悉政治人物」的排名方法是以被訪者在沒有提示下說出的政治人物計，是量度知名度的方法之一，與支持度無關。換言之，知名度排名很高的政治人物並不一定是最受歡迎的政治人物，而知名度排名偏低的政治人物，亦可能會在有提示的知名度調查中得到不同的排名。但無論如何，能夠在沒有提示的調查中脫穎而出者，肯定是市民最熟悉的政治人物。

以下則是累積過去 10 次大約跨越 5 年「市民最熟悉政治人物」調查的部分結果：

總結排名	16-19/4/18—5-9/12/22		18-20/9/18—8-16/12/23	
	政治人物	10 次調查平均排名 <sup>[10]</sup>	政治人物	10 次調查平均排名 <sup>[10]</sup>
1	林鄭月娥	1.1	林鄭月娥	1.2
2	梁振英	3.3	梁振英	3.5
3	董建華	3.8	董建華	3.7
4	曾蔭權	4.4	曾蔭權	4.8
5	葉劉淑儀	5.6	葉劉淑儀	5.4
6	李柱銘	8.7	李柱銘	8.7
7	陳茂波	8.9	陳茂波	8.9
8	曾鈺成	11.7	曾鈺成	11.7
9	李慧琼	12.5	李慧琼	12.5
10	陳方安生	12.7	陳方安生	12.5
11	梁國雄	13.4	曾俊華	14.7
12	曾俊華	14.0	梁國雄	14.9
13	唐英年	17.4 <sup>[11]</sup>	唐英年	17.3
14	張建宗	17.4 <sup>[11]</sup>	黃之鋒	18.4
15	黃之鋒	18.3	張建宗	20.8
16	田北辰	21.5	田北辰	21.5
17	楊岳橋	23.3	譚耀宗	24.6
18	譚耀宗	24.9	李家超	24.8
19	鄭若驊	27.3	楊岳橋	25.0
20	李卓人	27.7	鄧炳強	25.9

[10] 每次調查中，排名第 50 位以後或者沒有上榜者，在計算平均排名時，皆作第 50 名論。

[11] 10 次調查平均排名相同。

總結過去 10 次調查的結果，林鄭月娥的總結排名繼續位列榜首，然後是梁振英、董建華和曾蔭權。總結排名第五至第十位則依次為葉劉淑儀、李柱銘、陳茂波、曾鈺成、李慧琼和陳方安生。

### 未來新聞發佈活動

- 12 月 27 日（星期三）下午三時新聞發佈會：年終回顧



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### HKPORI releases popularities of CE and Secretaries of Departments along with rankings of people's most familiar political figures

#### Special Announcement

As 2023 comes to its end, besides preparing for next week's year-end review press conference, Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) has also started another round of half-yearly reviews, in order to dance with time. Over the past two months, we have conducted an SMS experiment to sample research subjects. We are now studying the data and will soon decide whether or not to incorporate this method starting next year. We are also reviewing our operation based on the download figures registered at our "HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System".

#### Abstract

Our latest survey shows that the popularity rating of CE John Lee stands at 53.0 marks, which did not change much over the month past. Among all respondents, 12% gave him 0 mark. His net popularity now stands at positive 34 percentage points, which is another all-time record high since he took office. However, readers should note that the question wording and answer options have been revised since July 2023 to echo the latest development in Hong Kong. For the Secretaries of Departments, their net approval rates have all reached historical highs since they took office, while those of Paul Chan and Paul Lam have registered very significant increases over the past 3 months.

The effective response rate of the survey on popularities of CE and Secretaries of Departments is 50.5%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-3%, that of net values is +/-6% and that of ratings is +/-2.0 at 95% confidence level.

As of the latest rankings of people's most familiar political figures, our survey shows that the 10 most frequently named political figures were John Lee, Carrie Lam, Tung Chee-hwa, Regina Ip, Leung Chun-ying, Donald Tsang, Paul Chan, Chris Tang, Jasper Tsang and Martin Lee, followed by Starry Lee, Anson Chan, Michael Tien, Henry Tang, John Tsang, Jimmy Lai, Eric Chan, Tam Yiu-chung, Agnes Chow and Leung Kwok-hung, who rank from the eleventh to twentieth. Among them, the naming percentages for John Lee, Jimmy Lai and Eric Chan have all registered historical highs, whereas that for Michael Tien has registered a record high since 2018. Meanwhile, the naming percentages for Leung Kwok-hung and Starry Lee have registered record lows since 2004 and 2019 respectively. Compared to a year ago, 8 political figures remain on the top 10 list. Tam Yiu-chung and Starry Lee have fallen out of the list and are replaced by Jasper Tsang and Martin Lee. Based on the results of the past 10 surveys, Carrie Lam continued to occupy the no.1 overall rank, followed by Leung Chun-ying, Tung Chee-hwa and Donald Tsang.

The effective response rate of the survey on people's most familiar political figures is 52.2%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-5% at 95% confidence level.

## **Contact Information**

### **(1) Popularities of CE and Secretaries of Departments**

Date of survey	: 1-16/12/2023
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>	: 1,003 (including 500 landline and 503 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 50.5%
Sampling error <sup>[2]</sup>	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-3%, that of net values not more than +/-6% and that of ratings not more than +/-2.0 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.

### **(2) People’s Most Familiar Political Figures**

Date of survey	: 8-16/12/2023
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size <sup>[3]</sup>	: 501 (including 250 landline and 251 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 52.2%
Sampling error <sup>[4]</sup>	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-5% 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)”.

[3] 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.

[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.

## Popularities of CE and Secretaries of Departments

The latest popularity figures of CE John Lee are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	<u>11-21/7/23<sup>[5]</sup></u>	<u>1-10/8/23</u>	<u>7-19/9/23</u>	<u>3-25/10/23</u>	<u>1-15/11/23</u>	<u>1-16/12/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,004	1,005	1,001	1,003	1,004	<b>1,003</b>	--
Response rate	50.0%	54.5%	53.0%	53.6%	51.4%	<b>50.5%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Rating of CE	49.7	50.7	52.6	52.9	52.7	<b>53.0+/-1.9</b>	<b>+0.3</b>
Vote of confidence in CE <sup>[5]</sup>	50% <sup>[6]</sup>	53%	55%	53%	57%	<b>60+/-3%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Vote of no confidence in CE <sup>[5]</sup>	29% <sup>[6]</sup>	29%	31%	28%	27%	<b>26+/-3%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Net approval rate <sup>[5]</sup>	21% <sup>[6]</sup>	24%	24%	25%	30%	<b>34+/-6%</b>	<b>+4%</b>

[5] Starting from July 2023, the question on hypothetical voting on CE has been revised from “If a general election of the Chief Executive were to be held tomorrow, and you had the right to vote, would you vote for John Lee?” to “If you had the right to decide whether to reappoint or dismiss John Lee as the Chief Executive now, how would you decide?” to echo the development in Hong Kong now. Answer options have also been changed from “yes” and “no” to “reappoint”, “dismiss” and “abstain”, while “don’t know / hard to say” and “refuse to answer” options continue to exist.

[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 survey shows that the latest popularity rating of CE John Lee stands at 53.0 marks, which did not change much over the month past. Among all respondents, 12% gave him 0 mark. The latest approval rate of CE is 60%, disapproval rate 26%, giving a net popularity of positive 34 percentage points, which is another all-time record high since he took office. However, readers should note that the question wording and answer options have been revised starting from July 2023 to echo the latest development of Hong Kong.

Recent popularity figures of the Secretaries of Departments under the accountability system are summarized below:

Date of survey	<u>5-9/9/22</u>	<u>5-9/12/22</u>	<u>6-20/3/23</u>	<u>1-8/6/23</u>	<u>7-19/9/23<sup>[7]</sup></u>	<u>1-16/12/23</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,002	1,004	1,026	1,005	1,001	<b>1,003</b>	--
Response rate	48.6%	60.2%	42.8%	61.9%	53.0%	<b>50.5%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Rating of CS Eric Chan	46.8	44.3	45.3	46.5	47.1	<b>47.1+/-1.9</b>	--
Vote of confidence in CS	26%	25%	26%	31% <sup>[8]</sup>	48% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>49+/-3%</b>	--
Vote of no confidence in CS	13%	18% <sup>[8]</sup>	19%	18%	30% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>29+/-3%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Net approval rate	13%	7%	7%	13%	18%	<b>20+/-6%</b>	<b>+1%</b>
Rating of FS Paul Chan	58.4 <sup>[8]</sup>	55.4 <sup>[8]</sup>	55.5	55.4	54.1	<b>56.6+/-1.8</b>	<b>+2.5</b>
Vote of confidence in FS	55% <sup>[8]</sup>	50% <sup>[8]</sup>	50%	52%	62% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>68+/-3%</b>	<b>+6%<sup>[8]</sup></b>
Vote of no confidence in FS	17%	21% <sup>[8]</sup>	21%	20%	28% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>22+/-3%</b>	<b>-6%<sup>[8]</sup></b>
Net approval rate	39% <sup>[8]</sup>	29% <sup>[8]</sup>	29%	33%	34%	<b>46+/-5%</b>	<b>+13%<sup>[8]</sup></b>



Date of survey	<u>5-9/9/22</u>	<u>5-9/12/22</u>	<u>6-20/3/23</u>	<u>1-8/6/23</u>	<u>7-19/9/23<sup>[7]</sup></u>	<u>1-16/12/23</u>	<i>Latest change</i>
Sample size	1,002	1,004	1,026	1,005	1,001	<b>1,003</b>	--
Response rate	48.6%	60.2%	42.8%	61.9%	53.0%	<b>50.5%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Rating of SJ Paul Lam	45.9	43.8	43.4	44.2	46.0	<b>46.7+/-2.0</b>	<b>+0.7</b>
Vote of confidence in SJ	29%	30%	27%	30%	47% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>53+/-3%</b>	<b>+5%<sup>[8]</sup></b>
Vote of no confidence in SJ	17%	23% <sup>[8]</sup>	24%	24%	34% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>28+/-3%</b>	<b>-5%<sup>[8]</sup></b>
Net approval rate	12%	6%	3%	6%	14% <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>25+/-6%</b>	<b>+11%<sup>[8]</sup></b>

[7] Starting from September 2023, the question on hypothetical voting on principal officials has been revised from “If you had the right to vote on the reappointment or dismissal of XXX as XXX tomorrow, how would you vote? You could also abstain from voting.” to “If you had the right to decide whether to reappoint or dismiss XXX as XXX now, how would you decide?” As for the answer options, apart from the existing “reappoint”, “dismiss”, “abstain” and “refuse to answer”, a “don’t know / hard to say” option has been added.

[8] 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.

For the Secretaries of Departments, the latest support rating of CS Eric Chan is 47.1 marks. His approval rate stands at 49%, disapproval rate 29%, giving a net popularity of positive 20 percentage points. The support rating of FS Paul Chan is 56.6 marks. His approval rate stands at 68%, disapproval rate 22%, thus a net popularity of positive 46 percentage points. As for SJ Paul Lam, his support rating is 46.7 marks. His approval rate stands at 53%, disapproval rate 28%, giving a net popularity of positive 25 percentage points. The net approval rates of all Secretaries of Departments have all reached historical highs since they took office, while those of Paul Chan and Paul Lam have registered very significant increases over the past 3 months. Similarly, the questions on the Secretaries’ hypothetical voting have been revised starting from September 2023 and such change may have affected various popularity figures.

### People’s Most Familiar Political Figures

In the survey on people’s most familiar political figures, respondents could name, unprompted, up to 10 Hong Kong political figures currently alive whom they knew best. Results of the top 20 figures in the latest survey are summarized below<sup>[9]</sup>:

Date of survey	<u>24-26/2/21</u>		<u>20-26/8/21</u>		<u>21-24/2/22</u>		<u>5-9/12/22</u>		<u>8-16/12/23</u>	
Sample size	500		633		587		513		<b>501</b>	
Response rate	57.2%		52.9%		49.7%		60.2%		<b>52.2%</b>	
Latest findings	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	<b>Rank</b>
John Lee	2%	--	14%	7	21%	5	48%	1	<b>50+/-5%</b>	<b>1</b>
Carrie Lam	61%	1	59%	1	66%	1	39%	2	<b>32+/-4%</b>	<b>2</b>
Tung Chee-hwa	17%	5	24%	2	21%	6	24%	4	<b>24+/-4%</b>	<b>3</b>
Regina Ip	18%	4	17%	6	24%	3	22%	5	<b>24+/-4%</b>	<b>4</b>
Leung Chun-ying	23%	3	24%	3	23%	4	26%	3	<b>23+/-4%</b>	<b>5</b>
Donald Tsang	17%	6	18%	5	17%	7	21%	6	<b>23+/-4%</b>	<b>6</b>
Paul Chan	32%	2	18%	4	29%	2	12%	8	<b>13+/-3%</b>	<b>7</b>
Chris Tang	5%	21	11%	9	13%	8	15%	7	<b>12+/-3%</b>	<b>8</b>
Jasper Tsang	8%	15	10%	11	7%	12	6%	16	<b>9+/-3%</b>	<b>9</b>

Date of survey	<u>24-26/2/21</u>		<u>20-26/8/21</u>		<u>21-24/2/22</u>		<u>5-9/12/22</u>		<u>8-16/12/23</u>	
Sample size	500		633		587		513		<b>501</b>	
Response rate	57.2%		52.9%		49.7%		60.2%		<b>52.2%</b>	
Latest findings	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	<b>Rank</b>
Martin Lee	14%	9	12%	8	6%	13	8%	12	<b>8+/-3%</b>	<b>10</b>
Starry Lee	11%	10	10%	10	9%	11	9%	10	<b>8+/-2%</b>	<b>11</b>
Anson Chan	6%	18	9%	13	5%	18	7%	14	<b>7+/-2%</b>	<b>12</b>
Michael Tien	3%	32	5%	20	6%	14	5%	18	<b>7+/-2%</b>	<b>13</b>
Henry Tang	6%	19	7%	14	11%	10	6%	17	<b>6+/-2%</b>	<b>14</b>
John Tsang	7%	17	6%	18	5%	19	7%	13	<b>6+/-2%</b>	<b>15</b>
Jimmy Lai	5%	23	3%	39	--	--	3%	26	<b>6+/-2%</b>	<b>16</b>
Eric Chan	--	--	--	--	--	--	3%	27	<b>5+/-2%</b>	<b>17</b>
Tam Yiu-chung	9%	13	6%	19	5%	16	10%	9	<b>5+/-2%</b>	<b>18</b>
Agnes Chow	6%	20	3%	38	1%	50	2%	37	<b>4+/-2%</b>	<b>19</b>
Leung Kwok-hung	8%	14	7%	15	5%	21	4%	23	<b>4+/-2%</b>	<b>20</b>

[9] If the rounded figures are the same, numbers after the decimal point will be considered. For each survey, those who ranked beyond the 50th would be considered not on the list.

Survey results show that the 10 most frequently named political figures were John Lee, Carrie Lam, Tung Chee-hwa, Regina Ip, Leung Chun-ying, Donald Tsang, Paul Chan, Chris Tang, Jasper Tsang and Martin Lee, followed by Starry Lee, Anson Chan, Michael Tien, Henry Tang, John Tsang, Jimmy Lai, Eric Chan, Tam Yiu-chung, Agnes Chow and Leung Kwok-hung, who rank from the eleventh to twentieth. Among them, the naming percentages for John Lee, Jimmy Lai and Eric Chan have all registered historical highs, whereas that for Michael Tien has registered a record high since 2018. Meanwhile, the naming percentages for Leung Kwok-hung and Starry Lee have registered record lows since 2004 and 2019 respectively.

The purpose of the “people’s most familiar political figures” survey is to show the changing political ecology by studying the ups and downs of people’s familiarity with these figures over time. Compared to a year ago, regardless of their popularity figures, 8 political figures remain on the top 10 list. Tam Yiu-chung and Starry Lee have fallen out of the list and are replaced by Jasper Tsang and Martin Lee.

It should be noted, however, that our ranking of “people’s most familiar political figures” is based on our surveys which requested respondents to name local political figures without prompting. This kind of familiarity measurement is not the same as prompted ratings. In other words, those high on the list may not be the most supported figures, while those lower may have a different ranking if we use a prompting method. However, those who scored best in unprompted surveys are no doubt the most well-known political figures in Hong Kong.

Herewith some of the results of our “people’s most familiar political figures” surveys accumulated over past 10 surveys spanning over about five years:

Overall rank	<u>16-19/4/18—5-9/12/22</u>		<u>18-20/9/18—8-16/12/23</u>	
	Political figures	Average rank across 10 surveys <sup>[10]</sup>	Political figures	Average rank across 10 surveys <sup>[10]</sup>
1	Carrie Lam	1.1	<b>Carrie Lam</b>	<b>1.2</b>
2	Leung Chun-ying	3.3	<b>Leung Chun-ying</b>	<b>3.5</b>
3	Tung Chee-hwa	3.8	<b>Tung Chee-hwa</b>	<b>3.7</b>
4	Donald Tsang	4.4	<b>Donald Tsang</b>	<b>4.8</b>
5	Regina Ip	5.6	<b>Regina Ip</b>	<b>5.4</b>
6	Martin Lee	8.7	<b>Martin Lee</b>	<b>8.7</b>
7	Paul Chan	8.9	<b>Paul Chan</b>	<b>8.9</b>
8	Jasper Tsang	11.7	<b>Jasper Tsang</b>	<b>11.7</b>
9	Starry Lee	12.5	<b>Starry Lee</b>	<b>12.5</b>
10	Anson Chan	12.7	<b>Anson Chan</b>	<b>12.5</b>
11	Leung Kwok-hung	13.4	<b>John Tsang</b>	<b>14.7</b>
12	John Tsang	14.0	<b>Leung Kwok-hung</b>	<b>14.9</b>
13	Henry Tang	17.4 <sup>[11]</sup>	<b>Henry Tang</b>	<b>17.3</b>
14	Matthew Cheung	17.4 <sup>[11]</sup>	<b>Joshua Wong</b>	<b>18.4</b>
15	Joshua Wong	18.3	<b>Matthew Cheung</b>	<b>20.8</b>
16	Michael Tien	21.5	<b>Michael Tien</b>	<b>21.5</b>
17	Alvin Yeung	23.3	<b>Tam Yiu-chung</b>	<b>24.6</b>
18	Tam Yiu-chung	24.9	<b>John Lee</b>	<b>24.8</b>
19	Teresa Cheng	27.3	<b>Alvin Yeung</b>	<b>25.0</b>
20	Lee Cheuk-yan	27.7	<b>Chris Tang</b>	<b>25.9</b>

[10] For each survey, those who ranked beyond the 50th and those not on the list are counted as 50th in our calculation of average ranks.

[11] The average ranks for 10 surveys are identical.

Based on the results of the past 10 surveys, Carrie Lam continued to occupy the no.1 overall rank, followed by Leung Chun-ying, Tung Chee-hwa and Donald Tsang, while Regina Ip, Martin Lee, Paul Chan, Jasper Tsang, Starry Lee and Anson Chan occupied the 5th to 10th ranks overall.

### **Upcoming Press Event**

- December 27 (Wednesday) at 15:00, press conference: Year-end Review