

2024 年 2 月 28 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放「香港民研意見群組」網上問卷調查結果： 社會狀況評價、信任及信心指標、社會及自由指標

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）於二月份的「香港民研意見群組」網上調查設有開放式問題，隨機詢問被訪者對民主、自由、繁榮、安定、法治五項核心社會指標其中一項所給予相關評分的原因。香港民研今日已經上載所有開放式問題的回應至「香港民研數據查冊平台」，供有興趣人士付費下載。有關項目原價為\$400，現時售價為\$200，民研會員可繼續以半價再半價徵購該項目，即以\$100下載上述開放式問題回應的完整檔案。香港民研要求所有查冊人士，承諾不會把所獲資料轉送或轉售給任何人士。此外，我們將於 2 月 29 日（明日）以新聞公報形式發放市民對財政預算案即時反應的網上意見群組調查，亦會同時發放所有開放式問題的回應至「香港民研數據查冊平台」供人下載。查詢電郵 enquiry@pori.hk。

公報簡要

香港民研於二月中以網上調查方式，成功訪問了 722 名「香港民研意見群組」成員。

最新網上調查顯示，市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的滿意淨值分別為負 6、負 17 及負 36 個百分點。與一個月前的網上調查結果比較，全部滿意淨值變化不大。

至於信任及信心指標，市民對特區政府的信任淨值為負 3 個百分點，比一個月前的網上調查結果顯著下跌。對香港前途的最新信心淨值則為負 6 個百分點，跌幅非常顯著。

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依次為「法治」、「安定」、「自由」、「繁榮」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.24、5.19、4.82、4.57 和 4.08 分。至於七項非核心指標中，獲最高分的為「治安」和「效率」，其次為「廉潔」、「文明」和「社會福利」，而「平等」和「公平」的得分則相對較低。

自由次指標方面，獲最高分的首兩項依次為「出入境自由」和「信仰自由」，其次為「學術研究自由」和「文藝創作自由」，再次之為「言論自由」、「新聞自由」、「出版自由」、「結社自由」和「罷工自由」，而「遊行示威自由」的得分則明顯較低。

至於兩項法治次指標，法庭公正程度得 5.22 分，司法制度公平程度則為 4.98 分。

意見群組網上調查的成功回應比率為 4.6%。如假設全部樣本經由隨機抽樣方式獲得，在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 $\pm 4\%$ ，淨值誤差不超過 $\pm 7\%$ ，評分誤差不超過 ± 0.29 。

樣本資料

調查日期	: 9-16/2/2024
調查方法	: 「香港民研意見群組」網上調查
訪問對象	: 香港民研意見群組成員，包括「香港市民代表組群」以及「香港市民自結組群」
成功樣本數目	: 722 (全部被訪者均為 18 歲或以上)
成功率	: 4.6%
抽樣誤差 ^[1]	: 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 +/-0.29
加權方法	: 按照 1) 政府統計處提供的全港人口年齡及性別分佈、教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分統計數字；2) 常規電話調查中的政治狀況評價及政治取向分佈，以「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。

[1] 此公報中所有誤差數字均以 95% 置信水平計算，並假設全部樣本經由隨機抽樣方式獲得。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。

社會狀況評價

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

	網上調查		
調查日期	<u>5-12/1/24</u> ^[2]	<u>9-16/2/24</u>	最新變化
樣本數目	723	722	--
成功率	4.7%	4.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
現時政治狀況滿意率 ^[3]	34%	34+/-4%	--
現時政治狀況不滿率 ^[3]	40%	40+/-4%	--
滿意率淨值	-6%	-6+/-6%	--
平均量值 ^[3]	2.8	2.8+/-0.1	--
現時民生狀況滿意率 ^[3]	26%	25+/-3%	-1%
現時民生狀況不滿率 ^[3]	45%	42+/-4%	-3%
滿意率淨值	-19%	-17+/-6%	+3%
平均量值 ^[3]	2.6	2.5+/-0.1	-0.1
現時經濟狀況滿意率 ^[3]	15%	19+/-3%	+3%
現時經濟狀況不滿率 ^[3]	57%	55+/-4%	-2%
滿意率淨值	-41%	-36+/-6%	+5%
平均量值 ^[3]	2.3	2.3+/-0.1	--

[2] 樣本數目及調查結果只計算當中 18 歲或以上的被訪者。

[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。

網上調查結果顯示，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 34%、25% 及 19%，滿意淨值分別為負 6、負 17 及負 36 個百分點，與一個月前的網上調查結果比較變化

不大。平均量值分別為 2.8、2.5 及 2.3，即市民對政治狀況的評價整體上接近「一半半」，對民生及經濟狀況的評價整體上則介乎「幾不滿」及「一半半」之間。

信任及信心指標

市民對特區政府信任程度的最新結果表列如下：

調查日期	網上調查		
	<u>5-12/1/24</u> ^[4]	<u>9-16/2/24</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	723	722	--
成功率	4.7%	4.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
信任特區政府比率 ^[5]	46%	39+/-4%	-7% ^[6]
不信任特區政府比率 ^[5]	38%	42+/-4%	+4%
信任淨值	9%	-3+/-7%	-11% ^[6]
平均量值 ^[5]	2.9	2.8+/-0.1	-0.1

[4] 樣本數目及調查結果只計算當中 18 歲或以上的被訪者。

[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。

網上調查結果顯示，39% 被訪市民表示信任香港特區政府，不信任特區政府的則佔 42%，信任淨值為負 3 個百分點，比一個月前的網上調查結果顯著下跌。平均量值為 2.8 分，即整體上接近「一半半」。

市民對香港前途信心的最新結果表列如下：

調查日期	網上調查		
	<u>5-12/1/24</u> ^[7]	<u>9-16/2/24</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	723	722	--
成功率	4.7%	4.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
對香港前途有信心比率	50%	44+/-4%	-6% ^[8]
對香港前途沒有信心比率	39%	49+/-4%	+10% ^[8]
信心淨值	11%	-6+/-7%	-16% ^[8]

[7] 樣本數目及調查結果只計算當中 18 歲或以上的被訪者。

[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。

網上調查結果顯示，44% 市民表示對香港前途有信心，沒有信心的則佔 49%，淨值為負 6 個百分點，比一個月前的網上調查結果錄得非常顯著跌幅。

社會及自由指標

以下是五項核心社會指標的最新數字：

	網上調查
調查日期	<u>9-16/2/24</u>
樣本數目	722
成功率	4.6%
最新結果	結果
法治指標	5.24+/-0.28
安定指標	5.19+/-0.27
自由指標	4.82+/-0.29
繁榮指標	4.57+/-0.24
民主指標	4.08+/-0.27

以下是七項非核心社會指標的最新數字：

	網上調查
調查日期	<u>9-16/2/24</u>
樣本數目	722
成功率	4.6%
最新結果	結果
治安指標	5.31+/-0.24
效率指標	5.28+/-0.24
廉潔指標	5.18+/-0.27
文明指標	5.14+/-0.26
社會福利指標	5.02+/-0.25
平等指標	4.69+/-0.26
公平指標	4.57+/-0.26

以下是十項自由次指標的最新數字：

	網上調查
調查日期	<u>9-16/2/24</u>
樣本數目	722
成功率	4.6%
最新結果	結果
自由指標 (重複顯示)	4.82+/-0.29
出入境自由	6.61+/-0.26
信仰自由	6.56+/-0.27
學術研究自由	5.32+/-0.28
文藝創作自由	5.17+/-0.27
言論自由	4.91+/-0.28
新聞自由	4.70+/-0.27

	網上調查
調查日期	<u>9-16/2/24</u>
樣本數目	722
成功率	4.6%
最新結果	結果
出版自由	4.69+/-0.28
結社自由	4.59+/-0.27
罷工自由	4.28+/-0.28
遊行示威自由	3.92+/-0.27

以下是兩項法治次指標的最新數字：

	網上調查
調查日期	<u>9-16/2/24</u>
樣本數目	722
回應比率	4.6%
最新結果	結果
法治指標 (重複顯示)	5.24+/-0.28
法庭公正程度	5.22+/-0.28
司法制度公平程度	4.98+/-0.28

網上調查結果顯示，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依次為「法治」、「安定」、「自由」、「繁榮」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.24、5.19、4.82、4.57 和 4.08 分。

至於七項非核心指標中，獲最高分的為「治安」和「效率」，分別得 5.31 和 5.28 分；其次為「廉潔」、「文明」和「社會福利」，分別得 5.18、5.14 和 5.02 分，而「平等」和「公平」的得分則相對較低，分別得 4.69 和 4.57 分。

自由次指標方面，獲最高分的首兩項為「出入境自由」和「信仰自由」，分別得 6.61 和 6.56 分；其次為「學術研究自由」和「文藝創作自由」，分別得 5.32 和 5.17 分；再次之為「言論自由」、「新聞自由」、「出版自由」、「結社自由」和「罷工自由」，分別得 4.91、4.70、4.69、4.59 和 4.28 分，而「遊行示威自由」的得分則明顯較低，只有 3.92 分。

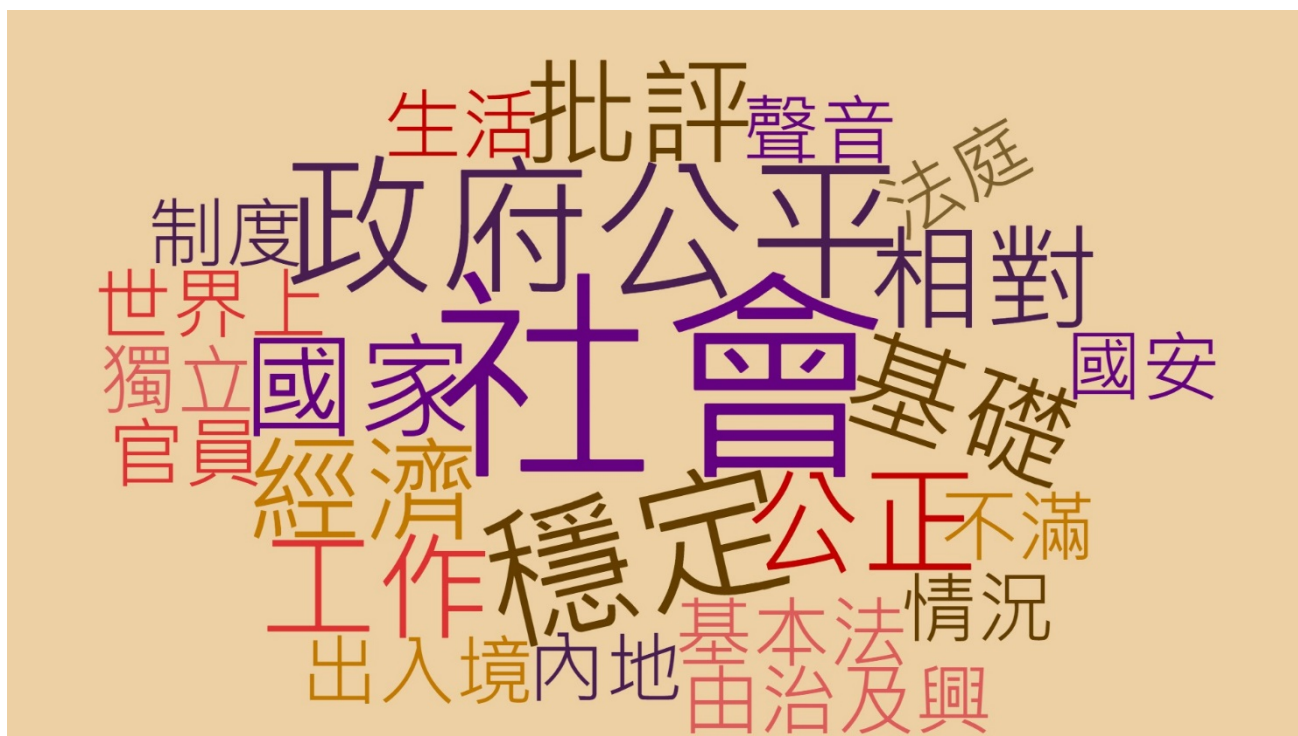
至於兩項法治次指標，法庭公正程度得 5.22 分，司法制度公平程度則為 4.98 分。

質性意見分析

香港民研二月份的網上調查設有開放式問題，隨機詢問被訪者對民主、自由、繁榮、安定、法治五項核心社會指標其中一項所給予相關評分的原因。

按照每項指標評分加權後的中位數，我們將收集到的答案分為給予較高分和較低分的原因兩組，然後透過「PyCantonese」進行分詞 (word segmentation)，並移除當中意義不大或只出現一次的字詞、標點符號及中英文單字。最後，我們在兩組原因中分別選取約 50 個於原始樣本中最常出現的字詞，使用「HTML5 Word Cloud」製作成文字雲 (word cloud)。由於給予較高分的原因中曾出現兩次或以上的字詞數目有限，故此只有不足 50 個字詞被用於製作文字雲。

以下為市民給予較高分的原因之文字雲：



以下為市民給予較低分的原因之文字雲：



此外，香港民研嘗試以人工智能系統 Perplexity AI 歸納收集到的原因。同樣將答案分為給予較高分和較低分的原因，今次我們按問到的社會指標再各自細分，「繁榮」及「安定」一組，「民主」、「自由」及「法治」則為另一組，總共四個組合。我們將四個組合的答案分別上載至系統，並指示其將內容各自歸納成三個類別。Perplexity AI 以英文回應後，我們透過 Google 翻譯將其回應直譯成中文，以便讀者參考。（請以英文版本為準）

以下為市民對「繁榮」及「安定」給予較高分的原因之概要（由 Google 翻譯提供）：

1. 經濟穩定及發展

- 居民對香港自2000年或1997年前後從混亂走向穩定持積極態度
- 認同中國發展加速、基礎設施先進、國際參與增加
- 提到內部安全評級高，社會整體穩定
- 積極評價「一帶一路」等倡議以及與中國大陸的先進交通連接
- 對政府為解決各種問題、提供自由和便利的日常生活所做的努力表示認可

2. 社會穩定與繁榮

- 注意到「COVID-19」後的低失業率和謹慎行為
- 提到社會的整體和平、穩定和繁榮
- 承認社會狀況相對穩定
- 對公民普遍自由、日常生活便利、工作機會多給予積極評價

3. 基礎設施和生活水平

- 提到全球先進的基礎設施項目和較高的生活水平
- 提到基礎設施的總體先進水平和公民的物質福利
- 積極評價出行便利、「一國兩制」等舉措的實施以及與中國大陸交通聯繫的改善
- 香港的司法制度被認為是相對公平和獨立的，法院的判決以法律原則和證據為基礎，法院也相對獨立
- 市民對香港的法律制度表示信任，相信法官公正獨立

以下為市民對「繁榮」及「安定」給予較低分的原因之概要（由 Google 翻譯提供）：

1. 政治和管治問題

- 批評政府與中國大陸立場保持一致，缺乏對香港利益的關注
- 對自由、民主和法治受到侵蝕的擔憂
- 認為政府缺乏責任感和回應能力
- 批評近期的政治變化影響了香港的國際形象
- 批評政府的政策導致經濟停滯和生活水平下降
- 認為政府缺乏有效管治和領導

2. 經濟挑戰

- 經濟問題，如復甦緩慢、「COVID-19」後經濟增長乏力以及對中國經濟的依賴
- 對導致貧富差距、投資不足和經濟衰退的經濟政策的批評
- 對失業、人才外流和香港國際金融地位下降的擔憂

3. 社會不穩定和公眾不滿

- 認為社會動蕩、執法問題、社會穩定性下降
- 對缺乏言論自由、新聞壓制和限制不同聲音的批評
- 對犯罪率上升、結案率低以及民眾整體不滿情緒的擔憂
- 由於害怕受到迫害或影響，認為公眾缺乏發言權

以下為市民對「民主」、「自由」及「法治」給予較高分的原因之概要（由 Google 翻譯提供）：

1. 司法系統的公正性和獨立性

- 香港的司法制度被認為是相對公平和獨立的，法院的判決以法律原則和證據為基礎，法院也相對獨立
- 市民對香港的法律制度表示信任，相信法官公正獨立

2. 言論和行動自由

- 在法律範圍內，香港有充分的言論和行動自由，只要合理合法，公民可以表達自己的意見
- 只要不危害國家安全或泄露國家機密，公民有批評的自由

3. 為弱勢群體提供法律保護

- 政府強調需要為弱勢群體提供更好的法律保護，強調需要為弱勢個人提供公平的法律保障
- 提及在法律框架內關愛基層和殘疾人的重要性

以下為市民對「民主」、「自由」及「法治」給予較低分的原因之概要（由 Google 翻譯提供）：

1. 對自由和法律問題受到侵蝕的擔憂

- 法官在政治案件中與政府立場保持一致，限制自由
- 對批評政府和政治言論的限制
- 言論自由和集會自由受到侵蝕
- 不公正的法律、不明確的法律規定、有偏見的法院判決
- 對缺乏司法獨立和不公平法律行為的擔憂
- 選擇性執法和對公民自由的限制

2. 《國家安全法》的影響

- 《國家安全法》限制自由，壓制不同聲音
- 實施《國家安全法》後沒有自由
- 害怕依法表達意見的後果

3. 政治氛圍和管治問題

- 政府加強監控導致市民自我審查和害怕後果
- 民主面臨挑戰，反對聲音消失
- 對民主倒退和政府監控增加的擔憂

2024 年 2-3 月新聞發佈活動預告（暫定）

- 2 月 29 日（星期四）新聞公報：「香港民研意見群組關於財政預算案即時反應網上問卷調查」
- 3 月 5 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按出生地分析
- 3 月 12 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按房屋類型及擁有權分析
- 3 月 19 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及政府民望
- 3 月 28 日（星期四）下午三時新聞發佈會：司長及局長民望



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Press Release on February 28, 2024

HKPORI releases “POP Panel” online survey results: People’s appraisal of society’s conditions, trust and confidence indicators, social and freedom indicators

Special Announcement

The Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) included open-ended questions in its “POP Panel” online survey in February, in which each respondent was randomly asked to explain his/her rating for one of the five core social indicators, namely “democracy”, “freedom”, “prosperity”, “stability” and “rule of law”. HKPORI has uploaded all these open-ended responses onto our “HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” today, for interested parties to download for a fee. The original price of this item is set at \$400, and the current price is \$200. HKPORI members continue to enjoy 75% off for paid items, meaning \$100 to purchase a full set of these responses. HKPORI requires all data acquirers to pledge that they will not transfer or resell the information to anyone. Moreover, we will release our “POP panel” online survey on people’s instant reactions towards the Budget in the form of a press release on February 29 (tomorrow). For enquiries, please email to enquiry@pori.hk.

Abstract

HKPORI successfully interviewed 722 “POP Panel” members in mid-February by an online survey.

Our latest online survey shows that people’s net satisfaction rates with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions stand at negative 6, negative 17 and negative 36 percentage points respectively. Compared to results of last month’s online survey, all net satisfaction rates have not changed much.

Regarding the trust and confidence indicators, people’s net trust in the SAR Government is negative 3 percentage points, which has significantly decreased compared to results of last month’s online survey. Net confidence in the future of Hong Kong stands at negative 6 percentage points, representing a very significant drop.

On a scale of 0 to 10, people’s ratings on the five core social indicators ranked from the highest to the lowest are “rule of law”, “stability”, “freedom”, “prosperity” and “democracy”. Their scores are 5.24, 5.19, 4.82, 4.57 and 4.08 respectively. As for the seven non-core indicators, “public order” and “efficiency” got the highest ratings, followed by “corruption-free practices”, “civilization” and “social welfare sufficiency”. “Equality” and “fairness” got relatively lower ratings.

As for the freedom sub-indicators, the top 2 go to freedoms of “entering or leaving Hong Kong” and “religious belief”, followed by freedoms of “academic research” and “artistic and literary creation”. The next tier is formed by freedoms of “speech”, “press”, “publication”, “association” and “strike”, while freedom of “procession and demonstration” scored much lower than the other sub-indicators.

Regarding the two rule of law sub-indicators, “impartiality of the courts” got 5.22 marks, while “fairness of the judicial system” got 4.98 marks.

The success rate of panel online survey is 4.6%. If we assume all samples were obtained through random sampling, the maximum sampling error of percentages of this survey is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-7% and that of ratings is +/-0.29 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 9-16/2/2024
Survey method	: “POP Panel” online survey
Target population	: POP Panel members, including Hong Kong People Representative Panel (probability-based panel) and Hong Kong People Volunteer Panel (non-probability-based panel)
Sample size ^[1]	: 722 (all respondents were aged 18 or above)
Success rate	: 4.6%
Sampling error ^[1]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-7% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.29 at 95% conf. level
Weighting method	: Rim-weighted according to 1) gender-age distribution, educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution of the Hong Kong population from the Census and Statistics Department; 2) appraisal of political condition and political inclination distribution from regular tracking telephone surveys.

[1] All error figures in this release are calculated at 95% confidence level and assuming all samples were obtained through random sampling. “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.

Appraisal of Society’s Conditions

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

	Online survey		
	<u>5-12/1/24</u> ^[2]	<u>9-16/2/24</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Date of survey			
Sample size	723	722	--
Success rate	4.7%	4.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	<i>Finding & error</i>	--
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate ^[3]	34%	34+/-4%	--
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[3]	40%	40+/-4%	--
Net satisfaction rate	-6%	-6+/-6%	--
Mean value ^[3]	2.8	2.8+/-0.1	--
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate ^[3]	26%	25+/-3%	-1%
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[3]	45%	42+/-4%	-3%
Net satisfaction rate	-19%	-17+/-6%	+3%
Mean value ^[3]	2.6	2.5+/-0.1	-0.1
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate ^[3]	15%	19+/-3%	+3%
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[3]	57%	55+/-4%	-2%
Net satisfaction rate	-41%	-36+/-6%	+5%
Mean value ^[3]	2.3	2.3+/-0.1	--

[2] The sample size and the survey finding are based only on respondents aged 18 or above.

[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.

Results of online survey show that people’s latest satisfaction rates with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions are 34%, 25% and 19% respectively, the net satisfaction rates are negative 6, negative 17 and negative 36 percentage points respectively, which have not changed much compared to results of last month’s online survey. The mean scores are 2.8, 2.5 and 2.3 respectively, meaning people’s satisfaction with political condition is close to “half-half”, while that of livelihood and economic conditions are between “somewhat dissatisfied” and “half-half”.

Trust and Confidence Indicators

Recent trust in the SAR Government is summarized below:

	Online survey		
Date of survey	<u>5-12/1/24</u> ^[4]	<u>9-16/2/24</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	723	722	--
Success rate	4.7%	4.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding & error	--
Trust in SAR Government ^[5]	46%	39+/-4%	-7% ^[6]
Distrust in SAR Government ^[5]	38%	42+/-4%	+4%
Net trust	9%	-3+/-7%	-11% ^[6]
Mean value ^[5]	2.9	2.8+/-0.1	-0.1

[4] The sample size and the survey finding are based only on respondents aged 18 or above.

[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.

Results of online survey shows that 39% of the respondents expressed trust in the SAR Government, while 42% distrust it. The net trust value is negative 3 percentage points, which has significantly decreased compared to results of last month’s online survey. Meanwhile, the mean score is 2.8, meaning close to “half-half” in general.

Recent results on people’s confidence in the future of Hong Kong are summarized below:

	Online survey		
Date of survey	<u>5-12/1/24</u> ^[7]	<u>9-16/2/24</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	723	722	--
Success rate	4.7%	4.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding & error	--
Confidence in HK’s future	50%	44+/-4%	-6% ^[8]
No-confidence in HK’s future	39%	49+/-4%	+10% ^[8]
Net confidence	11%	-6+/-7%	-16% ^[8]

[7] The sample size and the survey finding are based only on respondents aged 18 or above.

[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.

Results of online survey show that 44% expressed confidence in the future of Hong Kong, while 49% had no confidence. Net confidence stands at negative 6 percentage points, which has registered a very significant drop compared to results of last month's online survey.

Social and Freedom Indicators

Herewith the latest figures of the five core social indicators:

	Online survey
Date of survey	<u>9-16/2/24</u>
Sample size	722
Success rate	4.6%
Latest findings	<i>Finding</i>
Compliance with the rule of law	5.24+/-0.28
Degree of stability	5.19+/-0.27
Degree of freedom	4.82+/-0.29
Degree of prosperity	4.57+/-0.24
Degree of democracy	4.08+/-0.27

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

	Online survey
Date of survey	<u>9-16/2/24</u>
Sample size	722
Success rate	4.6%
Latest findings	<i>Finding</i>
Degree of public order	5.31+/-0.24
Degree of efficiency	5.28+/-0.24
Degree of corruption-free practices	5.18+/-0.27
Degree of civilization	5.14+/-0.26
Degree of social welfare sufficiency	5.02+/-0.25
Degree of equality	4.69+/-0.26
Degree of fairness	4.57+/-0.26

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

	Online survey
Date of survey	<u>9-16/2/24</u>
Sample size	722
Success rate	4.6%
Latest findings	<i>Finding</i>
Degree of freedom (repeated listing)	4.82+/-0.29

	Online survey
Date of survey	<u>9-16/2/24</u>
Sample size	722
Success rate	4.6%
Latest findings	<i>Finding</i>
Freedom to enter or leave Hong Kong	6.61+/-0.26
Freedom of religious belief	6.56+/-0.27
Freedom to engage in academic research	5.32+/-0.28
Freedom to engage in artistic and literary creation	5.17+/-0.27
Freedom of speech	4.91+/-0.28
Freedom of press	4.70+/-0.27
Freedom of publication	4.69+/-0.28
Freedom of association	4.59+/-0.27
Freedom to strike	4.28+/-0.28
Freedom of procession and demonstration	3.92+/-0.27

Herewith the latest figures of the two rule of law sub-indicators:

	Online survey
Date of survey	<u>9-16/2/24</u>
Sample size	722
Success rate	4.6%
Latest findings	<i>Finding</i>
Compliance with the rule of law (repeated listing)	5.24+/-0.28
Impartiality of the courts	5.22+/-0.28
Fairness of the judicial system	4.98+/-0.28

Results of online survey show 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 "rule of law", "stability", "freedom", "prosperity" and "democracy". Their scores are 5.24, 5.19, 4.82, 4.57 and 4.08 respectively.

As for the seven non-core indicators, "public order" and "efficiency" got the highest ratings with 5.31 and 5.28 marks, followed by "corruption-free practices", "civilization" and "social welfare sufficiency", at 5.18, 5.14 and 5.02 marks respectively. "Equality" and "fairness" got relatively lower ratings, which stand at 4.69 and 4.57 marks respectively.

As for the freedom sub-indicators, the top 2 go to freedoms of "entering or leaving Hong Kong" and "religious belief", with 6.61 and 6.56 marks respectively, followed by freedoms of "academic research" and "artistic and literary creation", with 5.32 and 5.17 marks respectively. The next tier is formed by freedoms of "speech", "press", "publication", "association" and "strike", with 4.91, 4.70, 4.69, 4.59 and 4.28 marks respectively, while freedom of "procession and demonstration" scored much lower than the other sub-indicators, at 3.92 marks only.

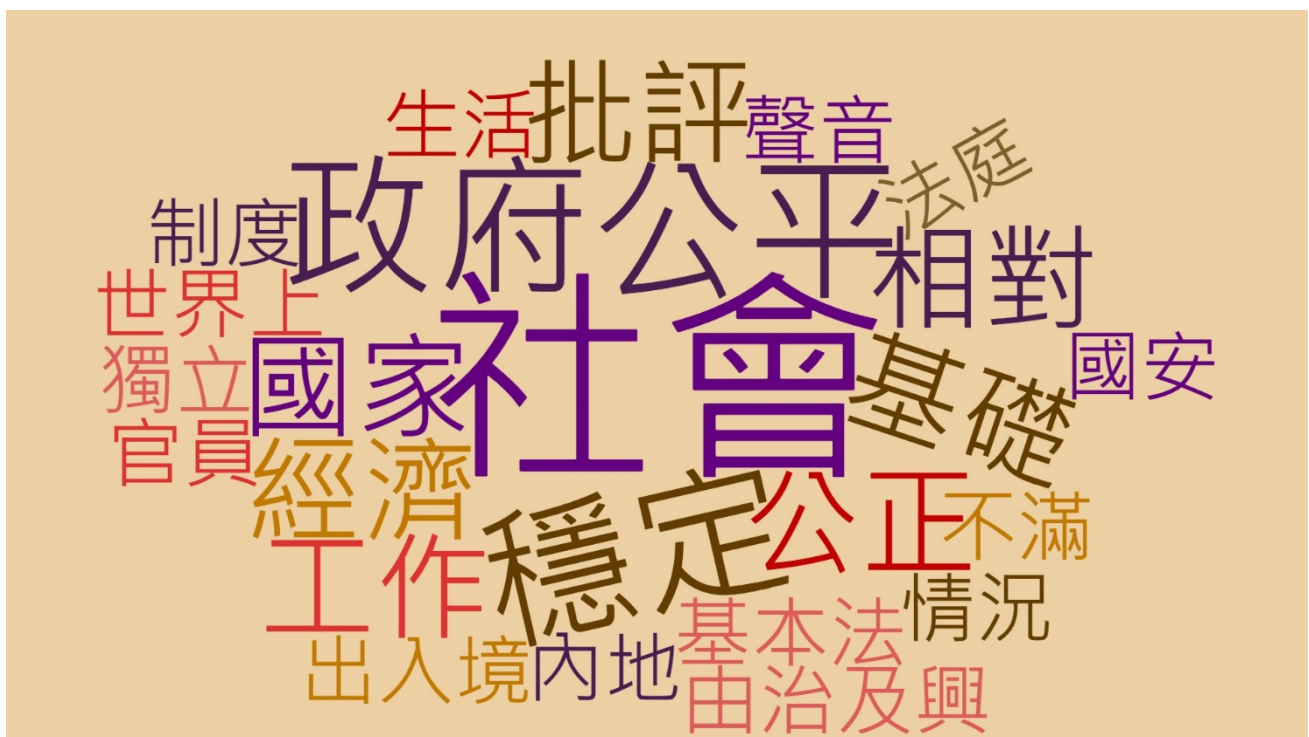
Regarding the two rule of law sub-indicators, "impartiality of the courts" got 5.22 marks, while "fairness of the judicial system" got 4.98 marks.

Qualitative Opinion Data Analysis

HKPORI included open-ended questions in its “POP Panel” online survey in February, in which each respondent was randomly asked to explain his/her rating for one of the five core social indicators, namely “democracy”, “freedom”, “prosperity”, “stability” and “rule of law”.

Using the median of the weighted rating of each indicator, we divided all responses to the open-ended questions collected into two groups – “reasons of giving relatively higher marks” and “reasons of giving relatively lower marks”. These responses were subjected to word segmentation using “PyCantonese”. Unmeaningful words or words that appear only once, punctuations and 1-letter words were then removed. Finally, around 50 words that appeared most frequently in the raw samples were selected in each group for the generation of word clouds using “HTML5 Word Cloud”. There are fewer than 50 words in the word cloud of “reasons of giving relatively higher marks” due to limited number of words that appeared at least twice. The word clouds are available in Chinese only.

The following shows the word cloud of people’s reasons of giving relatively higher marks:



The following shows the word cloud of people's reasons of giving relatively lower marks:



In addition, HKPORI attempted to summarize the reasons collected using Perplexity AI. Like before, we divided the answers into reasons of giving relatively higher and relatively lower marks. This time, we further categorised them based on the social indicator involved: “prosperity” and “stability” as one group, “democracy”, “freedom” and “rule of law” as another. The four resulting groups of answers were then uploaded respectively to Perplexity AI with the prompt to “sort the content into 3 categories”.

The following shows the summary of people's reasons of giving relatively higher marks to “prosperity” and “stability”:

1. Economic Stability and Development

- Residents express a positive outlook on Hong Kong's transition from chaos to stability since around 2000 or 1997.
- Acknowledgment of accelerated development in China, advanced infrastructure, and increased international engagement.
- Mention of high internal security rating and overall stability in society.
- Positive remarks on initiatives like One Belt, One Road and advanced transportation links with mainland China.
- Recognition of efforts by the government to address various issues and provide freedom and convenience in daily life.

2. Social Stability and Prosperity

- Noting low unemployment rates and cautious behavior post-COVID-19.
- Mention of overall peace, stability, and prosperity in society.
- Acknowledgment of relatively stable social conditions.
- Positive comments on the general freedom, convenience in daily life, and availability of jobs for citizens.

3. Infrastructure and Living Standards

- Reference to advanced infrastructure projects and high living standards globally.
- Mention of the overall advanced level of infrastructure and material well-being for citizens.

- Positive comments on the ease of travel, implementation of certain initiatives like "One Country, Two Systems," and improved transportation links with mainland China.

The following shows the summary of **people’s reasons of giving relatively lower marks to “prosperity” and “stability”**:

1. Political and Governance Issues

- Criticism of the government's alignment with mainland China and lack of focus on Hong Kong's interests.
- Concerns about the erosion of freedoms, democracy, and rule of law.
- Perception of a lack of accountability and responsiveness from the government.
- Criticism of recent political changes impacting Hong Kong's international image.
- Criticism of the government's policies leading to economic stagnation and decline in living standards.
- Perception of a lack of effective governance and leadership.

2. Economic Challenges

- Economic issues such as slow recovery, lack of economic growth post-Covid-19, and dependence on China's economy.
- Criticism of economic policies leading to wealth disparity, lack of investment, and economic decline.
- Concerns about job losses, talent emigration, and a decline in Hong Kong's international financial status.

3. Social Stability and Public Dissatisfaction

- Perception of social unrest, law enforcement issues, and a decline in social stability.
- Criticism of the lack of freedom of speech, press suppression, and restrictions on dissenting voices.
- Concerns about rising crime rates, low case resolution rates, and overall dissatisfaction among the population.
- Perception of a lack of public voice due to fear of persecution or repercussions.

The following shows the summary of **people’s reasons of giving relatively higher marks to “democracy”, “freedom” and “rule of law”**:

1. Fairness and Independence of Judicial System

- The judicial system in Hong Kong is perceived as relatively fair and independent, with court decisions based on legal principles and evidence, and courts being relatively independent.
- Trust in Hong Kong's legal system is expressed, believing in the fairness and independence of judges.

2. Freedom of Speech and Movement

- There is adequate freedom of speech and movement in Hong Kong within legal boundaries, allowing citizens to express themselves as long as it is reasonable and lawful.
- Citizens have the freedom to criticize as long as it does not harm national security or divulge state secrets.

3. Legal Protection for Vulnerable Groups

- Calls for better legal protection for vulnerable groups are highlighted, emphasizing the need for fair legal safeguards for disadvantaged individuals.
- Mention of the importance of caring for grassroots and disabled individuals within the legal framework.

The following shows the summary of **people’s reasons of giving relatively lower marks to “democracy”, “freedom” and “rule of law”**:

1. Concerns about Erosion of Freedoms and Legal Issues

- Judges align with government in political cases, limiting freedoms.
- Restrictions on criticizing the government and political discourse.
- Erosion of freedoms like freedom of speech and assembly.
- Unfair laws, unclear legal provisions, biased court judgments.
- Concerns about lack of judicial independence and unfair legal practices.
- Selective law enforcement and constraints on civil liberties.

2. Impact of National Security Law

- National Security Law limits freedoms, stifles dissenting voices.
- No freedom with the National Security Law in place.
- Fear of consequences for expressing opinions under the law.

3. Political Climate and Governance Issues

- Government control leading to self-censorship and fear of consequences.
- Challenges to democracy, disappearance of opposing voices.
- Concerns about the diminishing democracy and increased government control.

Press Events Forecast for February – March 2024 (Tentative)

- February 29 (Thursday) press release: “POP Panel Online Instant Survey on the Budget”
- March 5 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Place of Birth
- March 12 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Housing Type and Ownership
- March 19 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of CE and SAR Government
- March 28 (Thursday) at 15:00, press conference: Popularities of Secretaries of Departments and Directors of Bureaux