

## 2024 年 3 月 28 日 新聞公報

### 香港民研發放司局長民望

#### 特別宣佈

2024年第二季即將來臨，經過三個月的測試，香港民意研究所（香港民研）決定繼續發展關鍵字雲分析、人工智能序列、二次數據挖掘和歷史資料歸檔。此外，香港民研亦會進一步發展意見群組調查和網上慎思活動等科學研究活動，配合社會的最新需要。

#### 公報簡要

香港民研於三月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問及透過電話短訊隨機邀請市民參與網上調查的混合方式，成功訪問了 1,012 名香港居民，當中包括 667 個電話訪問樣本及 345 個電話短訊網上調查樣本。本報告集中分析電話訪問部分所得的數據（即不包括電話短訊網上調查樣本），雖然樣本數目減少三分一，但與以往的調查及分析方法一致，因此結果可以直接比較。此外，香港民研亦於三月中以網上調查方式，成功訪問了 1,052 名「香港民研意見群組」成員，而本報告將集中分析當中所收集的質性意見，量性結果將會適時公佈。

電話訪問部份顯示，與三個月前相比，三位司長的民望均錄得顯著跌幅，當中以財政司司長陳茂波的跌幅最大，其評分大跌近 10 分，創 2022 年 3 月以來新低，民望淨值則大跌 37 個百分點，創 2022 年 2 月以來新低。局長方面，排名最高者為運輸及物流局局長林世雄，最低者則為教育局局長蔡若蓮和文化體育及旅遊局局長楊潤雄，兩者的支持率淨值皆錄得負數。對比半年前，林世雄的支持率淨值錄得顯著上升，而孫玉菡、謝展寰及楊潤雄的支持率淨值則錄得顯著下跌。

電話訪問部分的實效回應比率為 43.3%。在 95% 置信水平下，此部分調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-6%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-10%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.6。若包括來自 12 至 17 歲被訪者的樣本，意見群組網上調查的成功回應比率為 4.7%。在 95% 置信水平下，抽樣誤差不超過 3.0%。

#### 樣本資料

##### (1) 隨機抽樣電話訪問及電話短訊網上調查

調查日期	: 4-7/3/2024 (電話訪問部分)
調查方法	: (1) 隨機抽樣固網電話訪問 (2) 隨機抽樣手機電話訪問 (3) 隨機抽樣電話短訊邀請參與網上調查
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>	: 1,012 (包括 331 個固網樣本、336 個手機樣本及 345 個電話短訊網上調查樣本), 但本報告不分析電話短訊網上調查部分
實效回應比率	: 43.3% (電話訪問部分)
抽樣誤差 <sup>[2]</sup>	: 在 95% 置信水平下, 電話訪問部分的百分比誤差不超過 +/-6%, 淨值誤差不超過 +/-10%, 評分誤差不超過 +/-2.6
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) 「香港民研意見群組」網上調查

調查日期	: 11-16/3/2024
調查方法	: 電郵邀請香港民研意見群組成員參與網上調查 (包括「香港市民代表組群」以及「香港市民自結組群」)
訪問對象	: 12 歲或以上的香港居民
成功樣本數目	: 1,052 (包括 1,050 個 18 歲或以上及 2 個其他被訪者)
成功率	: 4.7%
抽樣誤差 <sup>[3]</sup>	: 在 95% 置信水平下, 百分比抽樣誤差不超過 3.0%
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。

[3] 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。

## 最新數據

以下是各問責司長的最新民望數字：

調查日期	5-9/12/22	6-20/3/23	1-8/6/23	7-19/9/23 <sup>[4]</sup>	1-16/12/23	4-7/3/24 <sup>[5]</sup>	最新變化
樣本數目	1,004	1,026	1,005	1,001	1,003	667	--
回應比率	60.2%	42.8%	61.9%	53.0%	50.5%	43.3%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
政務司司長陳國基評分	44.3	45.3	46.5	47.1	47.1	43.6+/-2.5	-3.6 <sup>[6]</sup>
出任政務司司長支持率	25%	26%	31% <sup>[6]</sup>	48% <sup>[6]</sup>	49%	42+/-4%	-6% <sup>[6]</sup>
出任政務司司長反對率	18% <sup>[6]</sup>	19%	18%	30% <sup>[6]</sup>	29%	35+/-4%	+6% <sup>[6]</sup>
支持率淨值	7%	7%	13%	18%	20%	8+/-7%	-12% <sup>[6]</sup>

調查日期	5-9/12/22	6-20/3/23	1-8/6/23	7-19/9/23 <sup>[4]</sup>	1-16/12/23	4-7/3/24 <sup>[5]</sup>	最新變化
樣本數目	1,004	1,026	1,005	1,001	1,003	667	--
回應比率	60.2%	42.8%	61.9%	53.0%	50.5%	43.3%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
財政司司長陳茂波評分	55.4 <sup>[6]</sup>	55.5	55.4	54.1	56.6	46.6+/-2.5	-9.9 <sup>[6]</sup>
出任財政司司長支持率	50% <sup>[6]</sup>	50%	52%	62% <sup>[6]</sup>	68% <sup>[6]</sup>	49+/-4%	-19% <sup>[6]</sup>
出任財政司司長反對率	21% <sup>[6]</sup>	21%	20%	28% <sup>[6]</sup>	22% <sup>[6]</sup>	41+/-4%	+19% <sup>[6]</sup>
支持率淨值	29% <sup>[6]</sup>	29%	33%	34%	46% <sup>[6]</sup>	9+/-7%	-37% <sup>[6]</sup>
律政司司長林定國評分	43.8	43.4	44.2	46.0	46.7	43.7+/-2.6	-3.0
出任律政司司長支持率	30%	27%	30%	47% <sup>[6]</sup>	53% <sup>[6]</sup>	48+/-4%	-5% <sup>[6]</sup>
出任律政司司長反對率	23% <sup>[6]</sup>	24%	24%	34% <sup>[6]</sup>	28% <sup>[6]</sup>	32+/-4%	+4%
支持率淨值	6%	3%	6%	14% <sup>[6]</sup>	25% <sup>[6]</sup>	15+/-7%	-9% <sup>[6]</sup>

[4] 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」。

[5] 各項數字只計算電話訪問部分，不包括電話短訊網上調查樣本。

[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。

電話訪問部份顯示，政務司司長陳國基的支持度評分為43.6分，較三個月前顯著下跌，並創其上任以來新低，其支持率為42%，反對率為35%，民望淨值為正8個百分點，同樣錄得顯著下跌。發表財政預算案後，財政司司長陳茂波的支持度評分為46.6分，較三個月前大跌近10分，創2022年3月以來新低，其支持率為49%，反對率為41%，民望淨值為正9個百分點，大跌37個百分點，創2022年2月以來新低。律政司司長林定國的支持度評分為43.7分，其支持率為48%，反對率為32%，民望淨值為正15個百分點，亦較三個月前顯著下跌。

以下是各局長的最新民望數字，按支持率淨值排列<sup>[7]</sup>：

調查日期	5-9/9/22	6-20/3/23	7-19/9/23 <sup>[8]</sup>	4-7/3/24 <sup>[9]</sup>	最新變化
樣本數目	505-516	518-526	506-517	338-343	--
回應比率	48.6%	42.8%	53.0%	43.3%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
林世雄出任運輸及物流局局長支持率	25%	28%	45% <sup>[10]</sup>	53+/-5%	+8% <sup>[10]</sup>
林世雄出任運輸及物流局局長反對率	9%	13% <sup>[10]</sup>	22% <sup>[10]</sup>	17+/-4%	-6% <sup>[10]</sup>
支持率淨值	15%	15%	22%	36+/-8%	+14% <sup>[10]</sup>
何永賢出任房屋局局長支持率	26%	30%	50% <sup>[10]</sup>	49+/-5%	-1%
何永賢出任房屋局局長反對率	13%	21% <sup>[10]</sup>	26%	25+/-5%	-1%
支持率淨值	13%	9%	24% <sup>[10]</sup>	24+/-9%	--
楊何蓓茵出任公務員事務局局長支持率	27%	29%	45% <sup>[10]</sup>	44+/-5%	-1%
楊何蓓茵出任公務員事務局局長反對率	8%	12%	24% <sup>[10]</sup>	21+/-4%	-3%
支持率淨值	18%	17%	20%	23+/-8%	+3%
盧寵茂出任醫務衛生局局長支持率	41%	41%	54% <sup>[10]</sup>	54+/-6%	--
盧寵茂出任醫務衛生局局長反對率	24%	32% <sup>[10]</sup>	35%	33+/-5%	-2%
支持率淨值	17%	9%	19%	21+/-10%	+2%

調查日期	5-9/9/22	6-20/3/23	7-19/9/23 <sup>[8]</sup>	4-7/3/24 <sup>[9]</sup>	最新變化
樣本數目	505-516	518-526	506-517	338-343	--
回應比率	48.6%	42.8%	53.0%	43.3%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
孫東出任創新科技及工業局局長支持率	24%	26%	44% <sup>[10]</sup>	43+/-5%	-1%
孫東出任創新科技及工業局局長反對率	14%	21% <sup>[10]</sup>	28% <sup>[10]</sup>	24+/-5%	-4%
支持率淨值	10%	5%	16% <sup>[10]</sup>	20+/-9%	+3%
曾國衛出任政制及內地事務局局長支持率	39% <sup>[10]</sup>	31% <sup>[10]</sup>	44% <sup>[10]</sup>	44+/-5%	-1%
曾國衛出任政制及內地事務局局長反對率	16% <sup>[10]</sup>	25% <sup>[10]</sup>	30%	27+/-5%	-2%
支持率淨值	22% <sup>[10]</sup>	7% <sup>[10]</sup>	14%	16+/-9%	+2%
甯漢豪出任發展局局長支持率	22%	23%	46% <sup>[10]</sup>	42+/-5%	-4%
甯漢豪出任發展局局長反對率	9%	16% <sup>[10]</sup>	28% <sup>[10]</sup>	27+/-5%	-1%
支持率淨值	13%	8%	18% <sup>[10]</sup>	15+/-9%	-3%
孫玉菡出任勞工及福利局局長支持率	31%	29%	51% <sup>[10]</sup>	44+/-5%	-7%
孫玉菡出任勞工及福利局局長反對率	12%	17% <sup>[10]</sup>	25% <sup>[10]</sup>	31+/-5%	+6%
支持率淨值	19%	12%	26% <sup>[10]</sup>	14+/-9%	-12% <sup>[10]</sup>
許正宇出任財經事務及庫務局局長支持率	27% <sup>[10]</sup>	27%	45% <sup>[10]</sup>	37+/-5%	-7% <sup>[10]</sup>
許正宇出任財經事務及庫務局局長反對率	9% <sup>[10]</sup>	12%	27% <sup>[10]</sup>	26+/-5%	-1%
支持率淨值	19% <sup>[10]</sup>	15%	18%	11+/-9%	-7%
丘應樺出任商務及經濟發展局局長支持率	28%	30%	44% <sup>[10]</sup>	41+/-5%	-3%
丘應樺出任商務及經濟發展局局長反對率	10%	16% <sup>[10]</sup>	28% <sup>[10]</sup>	31+/-5%	+4%
支持率淨值	19%	15%	17%	10+/-9%	-7%
鄧炳強出任保安局局長支持率	53% <sup>[10]</sup>	42% <sup>[10]</sup>	55% <sup>[10]</sup>	47+/-5%	-7% <sup>[10]</sup>
鄧炳強出任保安局局長反對率	28% <sup>[10]</sup>	35% <sup>[10]</sup>	38%	38+/-5%	--
支持率淨值	25% <sup>[10]</sup>	7% <sup>[10]</sup>	17%	9+/-10%	-7%
謝展寰出任環境及生態局局長支持率	24%	24%	46% <sup>[10]</sup>	37+/-5%	-9% <sup>[10]</sup>
謝展寰出任環境及生態局局長反對率	9%	14% <sup>[10]</sup>	26% <sup>[10]</sup>	35+/-5%	+9% <sup>[10]</sup>
支持率淨值	15%	10%	20% <sup>[10]</sup>	2+/-9%	-19% <sup>[10]</sup>
麥美娟出任民政及青年事務局局長支持率	41%	40%	48% <sup>[10]</sup>	43+/-5%	-5%
麥美娟出任民政及青年事務局局長反對率	26%	29%	39% <sup>[10]</sup>	41+/-5%	+3%
支持率淨值	15%	10%	9%	1+/-10%	-8%
蔡若蓮出任教育局局長支持率	32%	31%	38% <sup>[10]</sup>	36+/-5%	-3%
蔡若蓮出任教育局局長反對率	32%	33%	40% <sup>[10]</sup>	43+/-6%	+3%
支持率淨值	1%	-2%	-2%	-8+/-10%	-6%
楊潤雄出任文化體育及旅遊局局長支持率	36%	37%	43%	34+/-5%	-9% <sup>[10]</sup>
楊潤雄出任文化體育及旅遊局局長反對率	26%	27%	40% <sup>[10]</sup>	51+/-6%	+11% <sup>[10]</sup>
支持率淨值	9%	10%	2%	-18+/-10%	-20% <sup>[10]</sup>

[7] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。

[8] 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」。

[9] 各項數字只計算電話訪問部分，不包括電話短訊網上調查樣本。

[10] 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。

局長方面，教育局局長蔡若蓮和文化體育及旅遊局局長楊潤雄的民望淨值為負數，其餘為正數。按民望淨值排名，由高至低分別是運輸及物流局局長林世雄、房屋局局長何永賢、公務員事務局局長楊何蓓茵、醫務衛生局局長盧寵茂、創新科技及工業局局長孫東、政制及內地事務局局長曾國衛、發展局局長甯漢豪、勞工及福利局局長孫玉菡、財經事務及庫務局局長許正宇、商務及經濟發展局局長丘應樺、保安局局長鄧炳強、環境及生態局局長謝展寰、民政及青年事務局局長麥美娟、教育局局長蔡若蓮和文化體育及旅遊局局長楊潤雄。對比半年前，林世雄的支持率淨值錄得顯著上升，而孫玉菡、謝展寰及楊潤雄的支持率淨值則錄得顯著下跌。

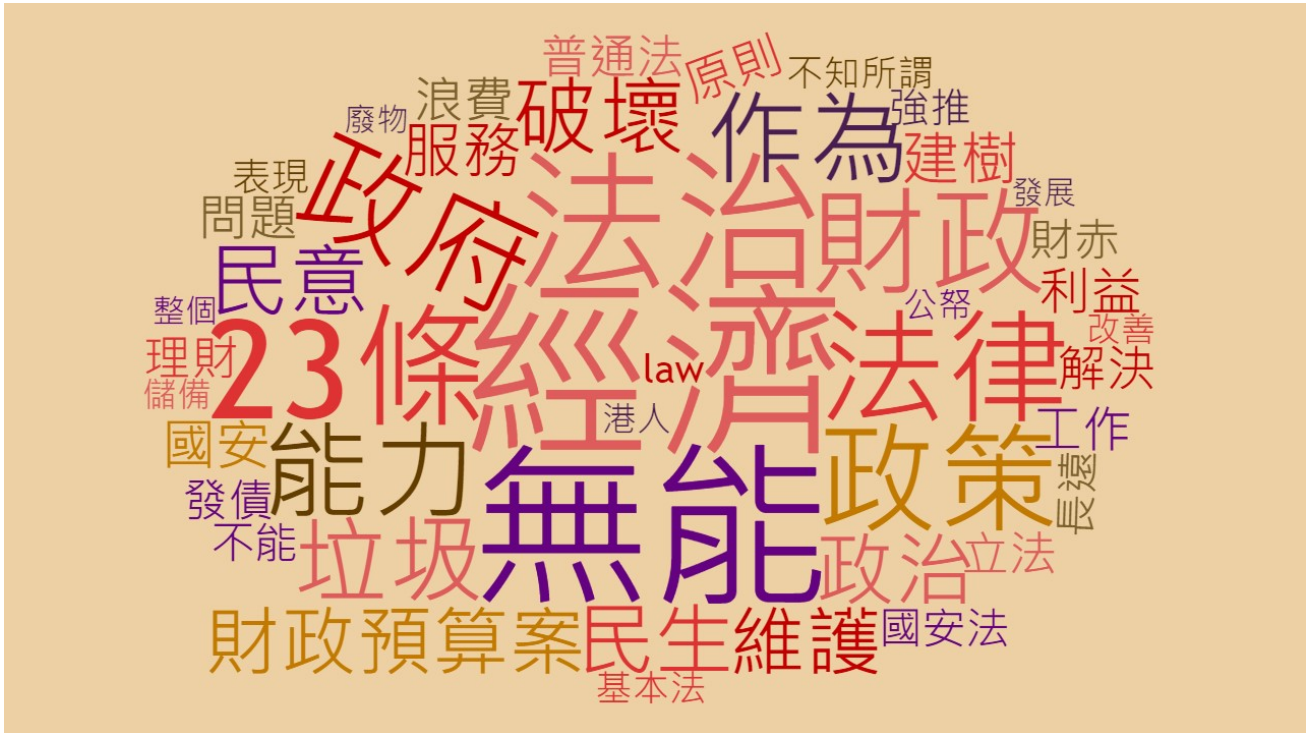
根據香港民研的標準，暫時沒有官員屬於「表現理想」。盧寵茂及林世雄屬「表現成功」，楊潤雄屬「表現失敗」，其餘官員則屬於「表現一般」，沒有官員屬於「表現不彰」或「表現拙劣」。

以下是特首<sup>[11]</sup>及各司局長民望級別總表：

「表現理想」：支持率超過 66% 者，以支持率排名 <sup>[12]</sup> ，即括弧內數字
沒有官員
「表現成功」：支持率超過 50% 者，以支持率排名 <sup>[12]</sup> ，即括弧內數字
醫務衛生局局長盧寵茂（54%） 運輸及物流局局長林世雄（53%）
「表現一般」：非其他五類者，以支持率排名 <sup>[12]</sup> ，即括弧內數字
財政司司長陳茂波（49%） 特首李家超（49%） 房屋局局長何永賢（49%） 律政司司長林定國（48%） 保安局局長鄧炳強（47%） 勞工及福利局局長孫玉菡（44%） 公務員事務局局長楊何蓓茵（44%） 政制及內地事務局局長曾國衛（44%） 創新科技及工業局局長孫東（43%） 民政及青年事務局局長麥美娟（43%） 政務司司長陳國基（42%） 發展局局長甯漢豪（42%） 商務及經濟發展局局長丘應樺（41%） 財經事務及庫務局局長許正宇（37%） 環境及生態局局長謝展寰（37%） 教育局局長蔡若蓮（36%）
「表現不彰」：認知率不足 50% 者，以支持率排名 <sup>[12]</sup> ，括弧內第一數字為支持率，第二數字為認知率
沒有官員
「表現失敗」：反對率超過 50% 者，以反對率排名 <sup>[12]</sup> ，即括弧內數字
文化體育及旅遊局局長楊潤雄（51%）
「表現拙劣」：反對率超過 66% 者，以反對率排名 <sup>[12]</sup> ，即括弧內數字
沒有官員



以下為市民選擇「罷免」相關司長的原因之分析結果：



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。今次我們把所有回應細分作對每位司長的假設投票問題選擇「續任」或「罷免」的原因，總共六個組別。我們將六個組別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 DeepL 翻譯器將其回應直譯成中文，以便讀者參考。（請以英文版本為準）

以下為市民選擇「續任」或「罷免」政務司司長陳國基的原因之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

讓政務司司長陳國基「續任」的原因	「罷免」政務司司長陳國基的原因
<p><b>1. 能力與績效</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>有效表現：對他出色的工作和解釋政府政策和計劃的能力表示認可。</li> <li>無重大失誤：承認他的表現沒有任何重大缺點或災難性錯誤。</li> </ul> <p><b>2. 穩定性和連續性</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>認為合適：被視為當前最佳人選，目前沒有人比他更好。</li> <li>保持穩定：被視為保持穩定和令人滿意的表現，沒有理由解僱。</li> </ul> <p><b>3. 缺乏替代人選和經驗</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>沒有更好的人選：認為沒有合適的替代人選，導致沒有經驗的替代人選的不確定性。</li> <li>擔心中斷：擔心由經驗不足的人接替他會帶來不確定性和潛在的干擾。</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. 對香港經濟貢獻不足</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>在充滿挑戰的時期仍未改善香港的經濟狀況，導致公務員不減薪和徵收垃圾費。</li> <li>他的政策被認為不利於經濟發展，例如備受爭議的《明日大嶼願景》項目，儘管香港財政赤字嚴重，但該項目依然存在。</li> </ul> <p><b>2. 在香港利益問題上與北京保持一致</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>把討好中國大陸放在第一位，而不是為香港居民的利益服務。</li> <li>行為被視為有損香港的獨特價值和國際地位，尤其是無視國際社會對《國家安全法》的關注。</li> </ul> <p><b>3. 無能與不了解香港的需要</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>缺乏有效管治的能力，未能掌握中國共產黨的管治方法，只顧效忠而不考慮後果。</li> <li>不了解香港所面臨的挑戰，忽視了香港的經濟、政治和社會需求，只顧完成政治指令。</li> </ul>

以下為市民選擇「續任」或「罷免」財政司司長陳茂波的原因之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

讓財政司司長陳茂波「續任」的原因	「罷免」財政司司長陳茂波的原因
<p><b>1. 財務管理能力</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 展現出強大的財務管理能力。</li> <li>• 維持香港財政穩定。</li> <li>• 實施有效的經濟政策。</li> <li>• 謹慎管理預算。</li> <li>• 在財務規劃方面具有遠見卓識。</li> </ul> <p><b>2. 穩定和經驗</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 在充滿挑戰的時期保持穩定。</li> <li>• 豐富處理香港事務的經驗。</li> <li>• 了解當地情況。</li> <li>• 所做的決策符合香港目前的環境。</li> <li>• 對香港市民有責任感。</li> </ul> <p><b>3. 缺乏更好的人選</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 沒有合適人選。</li> <li>• 與其他官員相比，不那麼令人反感。</li> <li>• 由於難以找到更好的替代人選，選擇有限。</li> <li>• 儘管有缺點，但被認為是最佳選擇。</li> <li>• 承認至少對情況有基本了解。</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. 財務管理不善</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 個人對財政預算管理不力，導致赤字和財政不穩定。</li> <li>• 缺乏維持經濟成長和支持貧困公民的具體措施。</li> <li>• 收支不平衡，造成浪費。</li> <li>• 在沒有明確計劃的情況下發行債務，使子孫後代背負沉重的財政負擔。</li> <li>• 不明智地使用公共資金，偏袒財團而非公民。</li> </ul> <p><b>2. 缺乏遠見與規劃</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 缺乏長期經濟策略，視野狹窄。</li> <li>• 未能有效應對經濟衰退和振興經濟。</li> <li>• 對新的經濟措施缺乏深刻的規劃和發展。</li> <li>• 無法預見未來的財務挑戰並為之做好準備。</li> <li>• 優先考慮討好北京的政策，而非惠及香港市民的政策。</li> </ul> <p><b>3. 誠信及代表性有問題</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 道德品質有問題，在財務事務上缺乏誠信。</li> <li>• 不能有效代表香港市民的利益。</li> <li>• 無法理解或解決本地居民的經濟需求和願望。</li> <li>• 缺乏問責性，未能回應市民大眾的關注。</li> <li>• 被視為傀儡或為香港居民以外的利益服務。</li> </ul>

以下為市民選擇「續任」或「罷免」律政司司長林定國的原因之分析結果（由 DeepL 翻譯器提供）：

讓律政司司長林定國「續任」的原因	「罷免」律政司司長林定國的原因
<p><b>1. 專業能力和才幹</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 表現出專業和智慧。</li> <li>• 被認為精明能幹。</li> <li>• 在第 23 條立法所做的努力受到好評。</li> <li>• 立法過程中的解釋清晰生動。</li> <li>• 有效維護了司法公正。</li> </ul> <p><b>2. 平衡行為與愛國主義</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 有效地平衡了中西方的要求。</li> <li>• 在管治香港的同時支持國家利益。</li> <li>• 願意面對挑戰，甚至是不受歡迎的決定，如實施《基本法》第二十三條。</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. 違反法治與基本原則</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 實施第 23 條立法，限制言論自由，損害經濟自由。</li> <li>• 簡化就第二十三條立法的程序，缺乏透明度及市民的信心。</li> <li>• 過度限制自由，破壞香港的普通法原則。</li> <li>• 未能捍衛法治和司法獨立。</li> <li>• 破壞香港三權分立的局面。</li> </ul> <p><b>2. 與中央政府利益一致</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 以保全事務為重點，犧牲公平和公義。</li> <li>• 偏袒中央政府，不代表香港市民的利益。</li> </ul>



讓律政司司長林定國「續任」的原因	「罷免」律政司司長林定國的原因
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 展現對國家和香港的熱愛。</li> <li>• 旨在使香港迅速融入中國。</li> </ul> <p><b>3. 缺乏更好的替代人選</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 沒有其他候選人被認為更有能力。</li> <li>• 沒有與個人相關的負面問題。</li> <li>• 沒有強調解僱的原因。</li> <li>• 任期內的經驗和表現令人滿意。</li> <li>• 無錯誤或缺點回報。</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 法律裁決向中央政府指示看齊。</li> <li>• 遵循政治議程而非法律原則，破壞了司法獨立。</li> <li>• 未能維護香港的合法權利，將國家安全放在第一位。</li> </ul> <p><b>3. 無能和缺乏誠信</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 在維護法律標準和原則方面表現出無能。</li> <li>• 曲解法律，不遵守普通法原則。</li> <li>• 缺乏誠信，充當政治利益的傀儡，而不是為香港市民服務。</li> <li>• 利用法律作為政治迫害的工具，無視於公平和正義。</li> <li>• 未能有效保障人權、法治和司法獨立。</li> </ul>

### 2024 年 4 月新聞發佈活動預告（暫定）

- 4 月 2 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按月分析
- 4 月 9 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按身份認同感分析
- 4 月 16 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：特首及政府民望
- 4 月 24 日（星期三）下午三時新聞發佈會：「香港民研意見群組」網上問卷調查結果、「民情指數第 6.28 號報告」
- 4 月 30 日（星期二）新聞公報和數據更新：民情指數之按年齡或世代分析



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## Press Release on March 28, 2024

### HKPORI releases popularity of Secretaries of Departments and Directors of Bureaux

#### Special Announcement

As 2024 second quarter approaches, after three months of experimenting, Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) has decided to continue our word cloud analysis, AI listing, data mining and dataset archiving. Meanwhile, we will further develop scientific studies like panel surveys and online deliberative studies, to meet the new needs of society.

#### Abstract

HKPORI successfully interviewed 1,012 Hong Kong residents in early March, by means of a combination of random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers and online survey conducted via random SMS invitation. A total of 667 samples and 345 samples were collected respectively. This release focuses on the telephone survey sample only (i.e., excluding the SMS online sample). Although the sample size has been reduced by one-third, the research and analysis method are consistent with previous surveys and thus the results are suitable for direct comparison. In addition, HKPORI also successfully interviewed 1,052 “POP Panel” members in mid-March by online survey, while this release focuses on the qualitative opinions collected only. The quantitative results of that survey will be released in due course.

Results from the telephone survey show that compared to three months ago, the popularity figures of all three Secretaries of Departments have dropped significantly. Among the three, the popularity of FS Paul Chan has dropped the most: his rating has plunged by nearly 10 marks and registered a record low since March 2022; his net popularity has plummeted by 37 percentage points to a record low since February 2022. As for the Directors of Bureaux, Secretary for Transport and Logistics Lam Sai-hung ranks first, while Secretary for Education Christine Choi and Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism Kevin Yeung rank last with negative net approval rates. Compared to half a year ago, the net approval rate of Lam Sai-hung has significantly increased, while that of Chris Sun, Tse Chin-wan and Kevin Yeung have registered significant decreases.

The effective response rate of the telephone survey is 43.3%. The maximum sampling error of percentages based on this part is +/-6%, that of net values is +/-10% and that of ratings is +/-2.6 at 95% confidence level. When including the samples from respondents aged 12 to 17, the success rate of the panel online survey is 4.7%. The maximum sampling error is 3.0% at 95% confidence level.

#### Contact Information

##### (1) Random Telephone Survey and Online Survey by SMS Invitation

Date of survey	: 4-7/3/2024 (for telephone survey)
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Survey method	: (1) Random landline telephone survey (2) Random mobile telephone survey (3) Online survey by random SMS invitation
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,012 (including 331 landline, 336 mobile and 345 SMS online samples), but this release has excluded all SMS samples
Effective response rate	: 43.3% (for telephone survey)
Sampling error <sup>[2]</sup>	: Sampling error of percentages for the telephone sample are not more than +/-6%, that of net values not more than +/-10% and that of ratings not more than +/-2.6 at 95% conf. level (for telephone survey)
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) “POP Panel” Online Survey

Date of survey	: 11-16/3/2024
Survey method	: Online survey by email invitation to POP Panel members, including Hong Kong People Representative Panel (probability-based panel) and Hong Kong People Volunteer Panel (non-probability-based panel)
Target population	: Hong Kong residents aged 12 or above
Sample size	: 1,052 (including 1,050 respondents aged 18 or above and 2 other respondents)
Success rate	: 4.7%
Sampling error <sup>[3]</sup>	: Sampling error of percentages not more than 3.0% 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.

[3] 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.

## Latest Figures

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

Date of survey	5-9/12/22	6-20/3/23	1-8/6/23	7-19/9/23 <sup>[4]</sup>	1-16/12/23	4-7/3/24 <sup>[5]</sup>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,004	1,026	1,005	1,001	1,003	<b>667</b>	--
Response rate	60.2%	42.8%	61.9%	53.0%	50.5%	<b>43.3%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Rating of CS Eric Chan	44.3	45.3	46.5	47.1	47.1	<b>43.6+/-2.5</b>	<b>-3.6<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Vote of confidence in CS	25%	26%	31% <sup>[6]</sup>	48% <sup>[6]</sup>	49%	<b>42+/-4%</b>	<b>-6%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Vote of no confidence in CS	18% <sup>[6]</sup>	19%	18%	30% <sup>[6]</sup>	29%	<b>35+/-4%</b>	<b>+6%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Net approval rate	7%	7%	13%	18%	20%	<b>8+/-7%</b>	<b>-12%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Rating of FS Paul Chan	55.4 <sup>[6]</sup>	55.5	55.4	54.1	56.6	<b>46.6+/-2.5</b>	<b>-9.9<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Vote of confidence in FS	50% <sup>[6]</sup>	50%	52%	62% <sup>[6]</sup>	68% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>49+/-4%</b>	<b>-19%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Vote of no confidence in FS	21% <sup>[6]</sup>	21%	20%	28% <sup>[6]</sup>	22% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>41+/-4%</b>	<b>+19%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Net approval rate	29% <sup>[6]</sup>	29%	33%	34%	46% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>9+/-7%</b>	<b>-37%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Rating of SJ Paul Lam	43.8	43.4	44.2	46.0	46.7	<b>43.7+/-2.6</b>	<b>-3.0</b>
Vote of confidence in SJ	30%	27%	30%	47% <sup>[6]</sup>	53% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>48+/-4%</b>	<b>-5%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Vote of no confidence in SJ	23% <sup>[6]</sup>	24%	24%	34% <sup>[6]</sup>	28% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>32+/-4%</b>	<b>+4%</b>
Net approval rate	6%	3%	6%	14% <sup>[6]</sup>	25% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>15+/-7%</b>	<b>-9%<sup>[6]</sup></b>

[4] 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.

[5] Various figures are based only on samples from the telephone surveys but not those from the SMS online survey.

[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 from the telephone survey show that the latest support rating of CS Eric Chan is 43.6 marks, which has significantly decreased compared to three months ago and registered a record low since he took office. His approval rate stands at 42%, disapproval rate 35%, giving a net popularity of positive 8 percentage points, which has also dropped significantly. After delivery of the Budget Speech, the support rating of FS Paul Chan is 46.6 marks, which has plunged by nearly 10 marks compared to three months ago and registered a record low since March 2022. His approval rate stands at 49%, disapproval rate 41%, thus a net popularity of positive 9 percentage points, which has plummeted by 37 percentage points to a record low since February 2022. As for SJ Paul Lam, his support rating is 43.7 marks. His approval rate stands at 48%, disapproval rate 32%, giving a net popularity of positive 15 percentage points, which has also dropped significantly compared to three months ago.

Latest popularity figures of Directors of Bureaux sorted by net approval rates<sup>[7]</sup> are summarized below:

Date of survey	<u>5-9/9/22</u>	<u>6-20/3/23</u>	<u>7-19/9/23</u> <sup>[8]</sup>	<u>4-7/3/24</u> <sup>[9]</sup>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	505-516	518-526	506-517	<b>338-343</b>	--
Response rate	48.6%	42.8%	53.0%	<b>43.3%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Transport and Logistics Lam Sai-hung	25%	28%	45% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>53+/-5%</b>	<b>+8%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Transport and Logistics Lam Sai-hung	9%	13% <sup>[10]</sup>	22% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>17+/-4%</b>	<b>-6%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Net approval rate	15%	15%	22%	<b>36+/-8%</b>	<b>+14%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Housing Winnie Ho	26%	30%	50% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>49+/-5%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Housing Winnie Ho	13%	21% <sup>[10]</sup>	26%	<b>25+/-5%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Net approval rate	13%	9%	24% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>24+/-9%</b>	--
Vote of confidence in Secretary for the Civil Service Ingrid Yeung	27%	29%	45% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>44+/-5%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for the Civil Service Ingrid Yeung	8%	12%	24% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>21+/-4%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Net approval rate	18%	17%	20%	<b>23+/-8%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Health Lo Chung-mau	41%	41%	54% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>54+/-6%</b>	--
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Health Lo Chung-mau	24%	32% <sup>[10]</sup>	35%	<b>33+/-5%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Net approval rate	17%	9%	19%	<b>21+/-10%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry Sun Dong	24%	26%	44% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>43+/-5%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry Sun Dong	14%	21% <sup>[10]</sup>	28% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>24+/-5%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Net approval rate	10%	5%	16% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>20+/-9%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Erick Tsang	39% <sup>[10]</sup>	31% <sup>[10]</sup>	44% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>44+/-5%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Erick Tsang	16% <sup>[10]</sup>	25% <sup>[10]</sup>	30%	<b>27+/-5%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Net approval rate	22% <sup>[10]</sup>	7% <sup>[10]</sup>	14%	<b>16+/-9%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Development Bernadette Linn	22%	23%	46% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>42+/-5%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Development Bernadette Linn	9%	16% <sup>[10]</sup>	28% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>27+/-5%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Net approval rate	13%	8%	18% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>15+/-9%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Labour and Welfare Chris Sun	31%	29%	51% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>44+/-5%</b>	<b>-7%</b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Labour and Welfare Chris Sun	12%	17% <sup>[10]</sup>	25% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>31+/-5%</b>	<b>+6%</b>
Net approval rate	19%	12%	26% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>14+/-9%</b>	<b>-12%<sup>[10]</sup></b>

Date of survey	<u>5-9/9/22</u>	<u>6-20/3/23</u>	<u>7-19/9/23</u> <sup>[8]</sup>	<u>4-7/3/24</u> <sup>[9]</sup>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	505-516	518-526	506-517	<b>338-343</b>	--
Response rate	48.6%	42.8%	53.0%	<b>43.3%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury Christopher Hui	27% <sup>[10]</sup>	27%	45% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>37+/-5%</b>	<b>-7%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury Christopher Hui	9% <sup>[10]</sup>	12%	27% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>26+/-5%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Net approval rate	19% <sup>[10]</sup>	15%	18%	<b>11+/-9%</b>	<b>-7%</b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development Algernon Yau	28%	30%	44% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>41+/-5%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development Algernon Yau	10%	16% <sup>[10]</sup>	28% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>31+/-5%</b>	<b>+4%</b>
Net approval rate	19%	15%	17%	<b>10+/-9%</b>	<b>-7%</b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Security Chris Tang	53% <sup>[10]</sup>	42% <sup>[10]</sup>	55% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>47+/-5%</b>	<b>-7%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Security Chris Tang	28% <sup>[10]</sup>	35% <sup>[10]</sup>	38%	<b>38+/-5%</b>	--
Net approval rate	25% <sup>[10]</sup>	7% <sup>[10]</sup>	17%	<b>9+/-10%</b>	<b>-7%</b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Environment and Ecology Tse Chin-wan	24%	24%	46% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>37+/-5%</b>	<b>-9%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Environment and Ecology Tse Chin-wan	9%	14% <sup>[10]</sup>	26% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>35+/-5%</b>	<b>+9%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Net approval rate	15%	10%	20% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>2+/-9%</b>	<b>-19%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs Alice Mak	41%	40%	48% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>43+/-5%</b>	<b>-5%</b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs Alice Mak	26%	29%	39% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>41+/-5%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Net approval rate	15%	10%	9%	<b>1+/-10%</b>	<b>-8%</b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Education Christine Choi	32%	31%	38% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>36+/-5%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Education Christine Choi	32%	33%	40% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>43+/-6%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Net approval rate	1%	-2%	-2%	<b>-8+/-10%</b>	<b>-6%</b>
Vote of confidence in Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism Kevin Yeung	36%	37%	43%	<b>34+/-5%</b>	<b>-9%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Vote of no confidence in Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism Kevin Yeung	26%	27%	40% <sup>[10]</sup>	<b>51+/-6%</b>	<b>+11%<sup>[10]</sup></b>
Net approval rate	9%	10%	2%	<b>-18+/-10%</b>	<b>-20%<sup>[10]</sup></b>

[7] If the rounded figures are the same, numbers after the decimal point will be considered.

[8] 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.

[9] Various figures are based only on samples from the telephone surveys but not those from the SMS online survey.

[10] 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.

As for the Directors of Bureaux, Secretary for Education Christine Choi and Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism Kevin Yeung got negative net approval rates, while the rest are positive. Ranked from high to low according to net approval rates, they are Secretary for Transport and Logistics Lam Sai-hung, Secretary for Housing Winnie Ho, Secretary for the Civil Service Ingrid Yeung, Secretary for Health Lo Chung-mau, Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry Sun Dong, Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Erick Tsang, Secretary for Development Bernadette Linn, Secretary for Labour and Welfare Chris Sun, Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury Christopher Hui, Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development Algernon Yau, Secretary for Security Chris Tang, Secretary for Environment and Ecology Tse Chin-wan, Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs Alice Mak, Secretary for Education Christine Choi and Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism Kevin Yeung. Compared to half a year ago, the net approval rate of Lam Sai-hung has significantly increased, while that of Chris Sun, Tse Chin-wan and Kevin Yeung have registered significant decreases.

According to HKPORI’s standard, no one falls under the category of “ideal” performer for the time being. Lo Chung-mau and Lam Sai-hung fall under the category of “successful” performer, while Kevin Yeung falls into the category of “depressing” performer. The remaining officials can be labelled as “mediocre”. No one falls into the category of “inconspicuous” or “disastrous” performer.

The following table summarizes the grading of CE<sup>[11]</sup> and principal officials:

<b>“Ideal”:</b> those with approval rates of over 66%; ranked by their approval rates shown inside brackets <sup>[12]</sup>
Nil
<b>“Successful”:</b> those with approval rates of over 50%; ranked by their approval rates shown inside brackets <sup>[12]</sup>
Secretary for Health Lo Chung-mau (54%) Secretary for Transport and Logistics Lam Sai-hung (53%)
<b>“Mediocre”:</b> those not belonging to other 5 types; ranked by their approval rates shown inside brackets <sup>[12]</sup>
FS Paul Chan (49%) CE John Lee (49%) Secretary for Housing Winnie Ho (49%) SJ Paul Lam (48%) Secretary for Security Chris Tang (47%) Secretary for Labour and Welfare Chris Sun (44%) Secretary for the Civil Service Ingrid Yeung (44%) Secretary for Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Erick Tsang (44%) Secretary for Innovation, Technology and Industry Sun Dong (43%) Secretary for Home and Youth Affairs Alice Mak (43%) CS Eric Chan (42%) Secretary for Development Bernadette Linn (42%) Secretary for Commerce and Economic Development Algernon Yau (41%) Secretary for Financial Services and the Treasury Christopher Hui (37%) Secretary for Environment and Ecology Tse Chin-wan (37%) Secretary for Education Christine Choi (36%)
<b>“Inconspicuous”:</b> those with recognition rates of less than 50%; ranked by their approval rates <sup>[12]</sup> ; the first figure inside bracket is approval rate while the second figure is recognition rate
Nil

<b>“Depressing”</b> : those with disapproval rates of over 50%; ranked by their disapproval rates shown inside brackets <sup>[12]</sup>
Secretary for Culture, Sports and Tourism Kevin Yeung (51%)
<b>“Disastrous”</b> : those with disapproval rates of over 66%; ranked by their disapproval rates shown inside brackets <sup>[12]</sup>
Nil

[11] The latest popularity figures of CE John Lee have already been released on March 19, his latest popularity rating of stands at 47.4 marks, approval rate is 49%, disapproval rate 34%, giving a net popularity of positive 15 percentage points.

[12] If the rounded figures are the same, numbers after the decimal point will be considered.

### **Qualitative Opinion Data Analysis**

HKPORI included open-ended questions in its panel online survey in March, in which respondents were asked to explain the reasons for choosing to “reappoint” or “dismiss” CS Eric Chan, FS Paul Chan and SJ Paul Lam in the hypothetical voting questions.

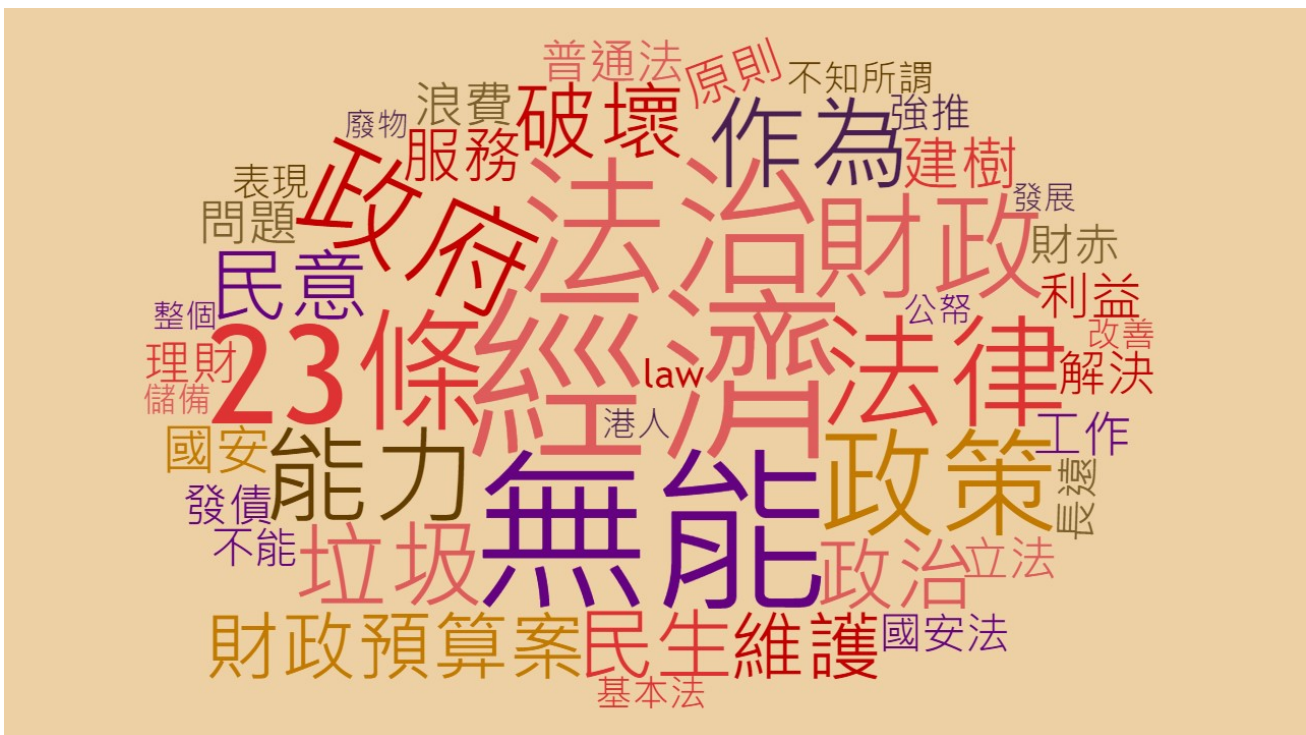
We divided all responses to the open-ended questions collected into two main groups, namely “reappointment” and “dismissal”. Both groups were then subjected to word segmentation using “PyCantonese”. Unmeaningful words or words that appear only once, punctuations and 1-letter words were then removed. 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”. The word clouds are available in Chinese only.

The following is word cloud of people’s reasons for choosing to “reappoint” the Secretaries of Departments:





The following is the word cloud of people’s reasons for choosing to “dismiss” the Secretaries of Departments:



In addition, HKPORI attempted to summarize the reasons collected using Perplexity AI. This time, we further categorised all responses into reasons for choosing to “reappoint” or “dismiss” in the hypothetical voting questions on each Secretary of Departments. The six 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 for choosing to “reappoint” or “dismiss” CS Eric Chan:

Reasons for choosing to “reappoint” CS Eric Chan	Reasons for choosing to “dismiss” CS Eric Chan
<p><b>1. Competence and Performance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Effective Performance: Acknowledgment of his fantastic job and ability to explain government policies and plans.</li> <li>• Lack of Major Mistakes: Recognition of his performance without any significant faults or disastrous errors.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Stability and Continuity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Perceived Suitability: Viewed as the best candidate currently available with no one better than him at the moment.</li> <li>• Maintenance of Stability: Seen as maintaining stability and satisfactory performance, with no reason for dismissal.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Lack of Alternatives and Experience</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of Better Candidates: Perception that there are no suitable alternatives, leading to uncertainty with inexperienced replacements.</li> <li>• Concern for Disruption: Apprehension that replacing him could bring uncertainty and</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Lack of Contribution to Hong Kong’s Economy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not improving Hong Kong’s economic situation despite the challenging times, leading to no salary cuts for civil servants and the imposition of garbage fees.</li> <li>• His policies have been seen as detrimental to the economy, such as the controversial Lantau Tomorrow Vision project, which persists despite significant deficits in Hong Kong.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Perceived Alignment with Beijing over Hong Kong’s Interests</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prioritizes pleasing mainland China over serving the interests of Hong Kong residents.</li> <li>• His actions are viewed as undermining Hong Kong’s unique values and international standing, particularly in disregarding international concerns over the National Security Law.</li> </ul>

Reasons for choosing to “reappoint” CS Eric Chan	Reasons for choosing to “dismiss” CS Eric Chan
<p>potential disruptions due to inexperienced individuals.</p>	<p><b>3. Incompetence and Lack of Understanding of Hong Kong’s Needs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Lack the ability to govern effectively, fail to grasp the governance methods of the Chinese Communist Party, and focus solely on loyalty without considering the consequences.</li> <li>• Does not comprehend the challenges faced by Hong Kong, neglecting the city’s economic, political, and social needs in favor of fulfilling political directives.</li> </ul>

The following shows the summary of **people’s reasons for choosing to “reappoint” or “dismiss” FS Paul Chan:**

Reasons for choosing to “reappoint” FS Paul Chan	Reasons for choosing to “dismiss” FS Paul Chan
<p><b>1. Financial Management Competence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrated strong financial management skills.</li> <li>• Maintained Hong Kong’s financial stability.</li> <li>• Implemented effective economic policies.</li> <li>• Managed budgets prudently.</li> <li>• Showed foresight in financial planning.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Stability and Experience</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided stability during challenging times.</li> <li>• Possessed significant experience in handling Hong Kong’s affairs.</li> <li>• Knowledgeable about the local situation.</li> <li>• Made decisions that aligned with Hong Kong’s current environment.</li> <li>• Displayed a sense of responsibility towards the people of Hong Kong.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Lack of Better Alternatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No suitable candidates available for the position.</li> <li>• Compared to other officials, perceived as less objectionable.</li> <li>• Limited options due to the difficulty in finding a better replacement.</li> <li>• Despite shortcomings, considered the best available choice.</li> <li>• Acknowledged for at least having a basic understanding of the situation.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Financial Mismanagement</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The individual has been ineffective in managing the financial budget, leading to deficits and financial instability.</li> <li>• Lack of concrete measures to sustain economic growth and support citizens in need.</li> <li>• Incompetence in balancing expenditure and revenue, resulting in wasteful spending.</li> <li>• Issuing debt without a clear plan, burdening future generations with financial liabilities.</li> <li>• Spending public money unwisely, favoring conglomerates over citizens.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Lack of Vision and Planning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absence of a long-term economic strategy and narrow vision.</li> <li>• Failure to address economic downturns and revive the economy effectively.</li> <li>• No insightful planning or development of new economic initiatives.</li> <li>• Inability to foresee and prepare for future financial challenges.</li> <li>• Prioritizing policies that please Beijing over those benefiting Hong Kong citizens.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Questionable Integrity and Representation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Doubtful moral character and lack of integrity in financial matters.</li> <li>• Not representing the interests of Hong Kong citizens effectively.</li> <li>• Inability to understand or address the economic needs and aspirations of the local population.</li> <li>• Lack of accountability and responsiveness to general citizens’ concerns.</li> <li>• Being perceived as a puppet or serving interests other than those of Hong Kong residents.</li> </ul>

The following shows the summary of **people’s reasons for choosing to “reappoint” or “dismiss” SJ Paul Lam**:

Reasons for choosing to “reappoint” SJ Paul Lam	Reasons for choosing to “dismiss” SJ Paul Lam
<p><b>1. Professional Capabilities and Competence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrated professionalism and intelligence.</li> <li>• Considered smart and capable.</li> <li>• Efforts in Article 23 legislation were praised.</li> <li>• Clear and vivid explanations during the legislation process.</li> <li>• Upheld judicial justice effectively.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Balancing Act and Patriotism</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Balances Western and Chinese demands effectively.</li> <li>• Supports national interests while governing Hong Kong.</li> <li>• Willingness to face challenges, even unpopular decisions like implementing Basic Law Article 23.</li> <li>• Shows love for the country and Hong Kong.</li> <li>• Aims to integrate Hong Kong with China swiftly.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Lack of Better Alternatives</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No other candidates perceived as more competent.</li> <li>• No negative issues associated with the individual.</li> <li>• No reasons for dismissal highlighted.</li> <li>• Experience and performance during the term were satisfactory.</li> <li>• No mistakes or shortcomings reported.</li> </ul>	<p><b>1. Violation of Rule of Law and Basic Principles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Implemented Article 23 legislation that restricts freedom of speech and damages economic freedom.</li> <li>• Simplified legislative procedures under Article 23, lacking transparency and citizen reassurance.</li> <li>• Limited freedoms excessively, undermining the common law principles of Hong Kong.</li> <li>• Failed to defend the rule of law and independence of the judiciary.</li> <li>• Contributed to the breakdown of the separation of powers in Hong Kong.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Alignment with Central Government Interests</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focused on security matters at the expense of fairness and justice.</li> <li>• Acted in favor of the central government without representing the interests of Hong Kong citizens.</li> <li>• Shifted legal decisions towards aligning with central government directives.</li> <li>• Undermined judicial independence by following political agendas over legal principles.</li> <li>• Failed to uphold Hong Kong’s legal rights and prioritized national security over all else.</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Incompetence and Lack of Integrity</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrated incompetence in upholding legal standards and principles.</li> <li>• Misinterpreted laws and failed to adhere to common law principles.</li> <li>• Lacked integrity, acting as a puppet for political interests rather than serving Hong Kong citizens.</li> <li>• Used laws as tools for political persecution, disregarding fairness and justice.</li> <li>• Failed to safeguard human rights, rule of law, and judicial independence effectively.</li> </ul>

**Press Events Forecast for April 2024 (Tentative)**

- April 2 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Monthly PSI Figures
- April 9 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Ethnic Identity
- April 16 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: Popularities of CE and SAR Government
- April 24 (Wednesday) at 15:00, press conference: “POP Panel” Online Survey Results, “PSI Report No. 6.28”
- April 30 (Tuesday) press release and figures update: PSI per Age or Generation