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HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
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## 2021 年 3 月 2 日 新聞公報

### 民研計劃發放特首和特區政府民望及民情指數

#### 特別宣佈

香港民意研究計劃（香港民研）前身為香港大學民意研究計劃（港大民研）。公報內的「民研計劃」指的可以是香港民研或其前身港大民研。

#### 公報簡要

民研計劃於二月底由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,000 名香港居民。調查顯示，特首林鄭月娥的最新評分為 33.9 分，是 2019 年 6 月初以來新高。民望淨值則為負 43 個百分點，比二月初顯著上升 9 個百分點。特區政府表現的最新滿意率淨值為負 33 個百分點，比一個月前顯著上升 12 個百分點，是 2019 年 5 月以來新高。信任淨值為負 14 個百分點，是 2019 年 3 月以來新高。而市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的滿意淨值分別為負 42、負 43 及負 56 個百分點，數字與上個月比較分別不大，唯政治狀況的滿意淨值錄得 2018 年 12 月以來新高。民情指數方面，最新數字為 71.7，較二月上旬上升 4.1 點。調查的實效回應比率為 57.2%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-8%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.2。

#### 樣本資料

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 調查日期                  | : 24-26/2/2021   |
| 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> | : 1,000 (包括 500 個固網及 500 個手機樣本)  |
| 實效回應比率                | : 57.2%  |
| 抽樣誤差 <sup>[2]</sup>   | : 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-8%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.2  |
| 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《二零一九年年中人口數字》，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》（2019 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。

## 特首及特區政府民望

以下是特首林鄭月娥的最新民望數字：

| 調查日期        | 7-10/12/20 | 18-22/12/20 | 4-8/1/21 | 18-22/1/21          | 2-5/2/21 | 24-26/2/21        | 最新變化                     |
|-------------|------------|-------------|----------|---------------------|----------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 樣本數目        | 1,009      | 1,014       | 1,000    | 1,011               | 1,018    | <b>1,000</b>      | --                       |
| 回應比率        | 70.0%      | 68.7%       | 58.5%    | 67.2%               | 62.9%    | <b>57.2%</b>      | --                       |
| 最新結果        | 結果         | 結果          | 結果       | 結果                  | 結果       | <b>結果及誤差</b>      | --                       |
| 特首林鄭月娥評分    | 30.6       | 29.7        | 29.0     | 32.0 <sup>[3]</sup> | 31.0     | <b>33.9+/-2.2</b> | <b>+2.9</b>              |
| 林鄭月娥出任特首支持率 | 20%        | 18%         | 19%      | 21%                 | 18%      | <b>23+/-3%</b>    | <b>+6%<sup>[3]</sup></b> |
| 林鄭月娥出任特首反對率 | 69%        | 69%         | 72%      | 69%                 | 70%      | <b>67+/-3%</b>    | <b>-3%</b>               |
| 支持率淨值       | -50%       | -51%        | -54%     | -49%                | -52%     | <b>-43+/-5%</b>   | <b>+9%<sup>[3]</sup></b> |

[3] 該數字與上次調查結果的差異超過在 95% 置信水平的抽樣誤差，表示有關變化在統計學上表面成立。不過，變化在統計學上成立與否，並不同有關變化是否有實際用途或意義，而不同調查的加權方法亦可能有所不同。

以下是特區政府的最新民望數字：

| 調查日期                     | 21-24/9/20 | 19-22/10/20        | 23-26/11/20         | 18-22/12/20        | 18-22/1/21 | 24-26/2/21       | 最新變化                      |
|--------------------------|------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|------------------|---------------------------|
| 樣本數目                     | 589-695    | 624-637            | 518-529             | 558-623            | 510-600    | <b>519</b>       | --                        |
| 回應比率                     | 61.5%      | 62.2%              | 74.6%               | 68.7%              | 67.2%      | <b>57.2%</b>     | --                        |
| 最新結果                     | 結果         | 結果                 | 結果                  | 結果                 | 結果         | <b>結果及誤差</b>     | --                        |
| 特區政府表現滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup> | 17%        | 17%                | 19%                 | 17%                | 16%        | <b>23+/-4%</b>   | <b>+6%<sup>[5]</sup></b>  |
| 特區政府表現不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup> | 63%        | 69% <sup>[5]</sup> | 62% <sup>[5]</sup>  | 60%                | 61%        | <b>56+/-4%</b>   | <b>-5%</b>                |
| 滿意率淨值                    | -46%       | -52%               | -43%                | -43%               | -45%       | <b>-33+/-7%</b>  | <b>+12%<sup>[5]</sup></b> |
| 平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>      | 2.1        | 2.0                | 2.1 <sup>[5]</sup>  | 2.1                | 2.1        | <b>2.3+/-0.1</b> | <b>+0.2<sup>[5]</sup></b> |
| 信任特區政府比率 <sup>[5]</sup>  | 27%        | 26%                | 30%                 | 29%                | 28%        | <b>36+/-4%</b>   | <b>+8%<sup>[5]</sup></b>  |
| 不信任特區政府比率 <sup>[5]</sup> | 55%        | 61% <sup>[5]</sup> | 49% <sup>[5]</sup>  | 56% <sup>[5]</sup> | 51%        | <b>50+/-4%</b>   | <b>-1%</b>                |
| 信任淨值                     | -28%       | -35%               | -20% <sup>[5]</sup> | -27%               | -23%       | <b>-14+/-8%</b>  | <b>+9%</b>                |
| 平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>      | 2.4        | 2.3                | 2.5 <sup>[5]</sup>  | 2.4                | 2.5        | <b>2.6+/-0.1</b> | <b>+0.1</b>               |

[4] 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。

[5] 該數字與上次調查結果的差異超過在 95% 置信水平的抽樣誤差，表示有關變化在統計學上表面成立。不過，變化在統計學上成立與否，並不同有關變化是否有實際用途或意義，而不同調查的加權方法亦可能有所不同。

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

| 調查日期                     | 21-24/9/20         | 19-22/10/20 | 23-26/11/20         | 18-22/12/20        | 18-22/1/21 | 24-26/2/21        | 最新變化                     |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| 樣本數目                     | 1,013              | 1,020       | 1,085               | 1,014              | 1,011      | <b>1,000</b>      | --                       |
| 回應比率                     | 61.5%              | 62.2%       | 74.6%               | 68.7%              | 67.2%      | <b>57.2%</b>      | --                       |
| 最新結果                     | 結果                 | 結果          | 結果                  | 結果                 | 結果         | <b>結果及<br/>誤差</b> | --                       |
| 現時政治狀況滿意率 <sup>[6]</sup> | 9%                 | 9%          | 15% <sup>[7]</sup>  | 16%                | 15%        | <b>18+/-2%</b>    | <b>+3%</b>               |
| 現時政治狀況不滿率 <sup>[6]</sup> | 73% <sup>[7]</sup> | 75%         | 66% <sup>[7]</sup>  | 65%                | 63%        | <b>61+/-3%</b>    | <b>-2%</b>               |
| 滿意率淨值                    | -65%               | -66%        | -50% <sup>[7]</sup> | -50%               | -47%       | <b>-42+/-5%</b>   | <b>+5%</b>               |
| 平均量值 <sup>[6]</sup>      | 1.7                | 1.7         | 2.0 <sup>[7]</sup>  | 2.0                | 2.1        | <b>2.1+/-0.1</b>  | --                       |
| 現時民生狀況滿意率 <sup>[6]</sup> | 13%                | 14%         | 15%                 | 14%                | 15%        | <b>19+/-2%</b>    | <b>+4%<sup>[7]</sup></b> |
| 現時民生狀況不滿率 <sup>[6]</sup> | 64% <sup>[7]</sup> | 67%         | 61% <sup>[7]</sup>  | 65%                | 62%        | <b>62+/-3%</b>    | <b>-1%</b>               |
| 滿意率淨值                    | -51%               | -54%        | -46% <sup>[7]</sup> | -51%               | -47%       | <b>-43+/-5%</b>   | <b>+4%</b>               |
| 平均量值 <sup>[6]</sup>      | 2.1                | 2.0         | 2.2 <sup>[7]</sup>  | 2.1                | 2.2        | <b>2.2+/-0.1</b>  | <b>+0.1</b>              |
| 現時經濟狀況滿意率 <sup>[6]</sup> | 12%                | 9%          | 10%                 | 10%                | 13%        | <b>12+/-2%</b>    | --                       |
| 現時經濟狀況不滿率 <sup>[6]</sup> | 69%                | 70%         | 64% <sup>[7]</sup>  | 68% <sup>[7]</sup> | 67%        | <b>68+/-3%</b>    | <b>+2%</b>               |
| 滿意率淨值                    | -57%               | -61%        | -53% <sup>[7]</sup> | -59%               | -54%       | <b>-56+/-4%</b>   | <b>-2%</b>               |
| 平均量值 <sup>[6]</sup>      | 2.1                | 2.0         | 2.1 <sup>[7]</sup>  | 2.0                | 2.1        | <b>2.1+/-0.1</b>  | --                       |

[6] 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。

[7] 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。

最新調查顯示，特首林鄭月娥的評分為 33.9 分，是 2019 年 6 月初以來新高。其最新支持率為 23%，反對率為 67%，民望淨值為負 43 個百分點，比二月初顯著上升 9 個百分點。

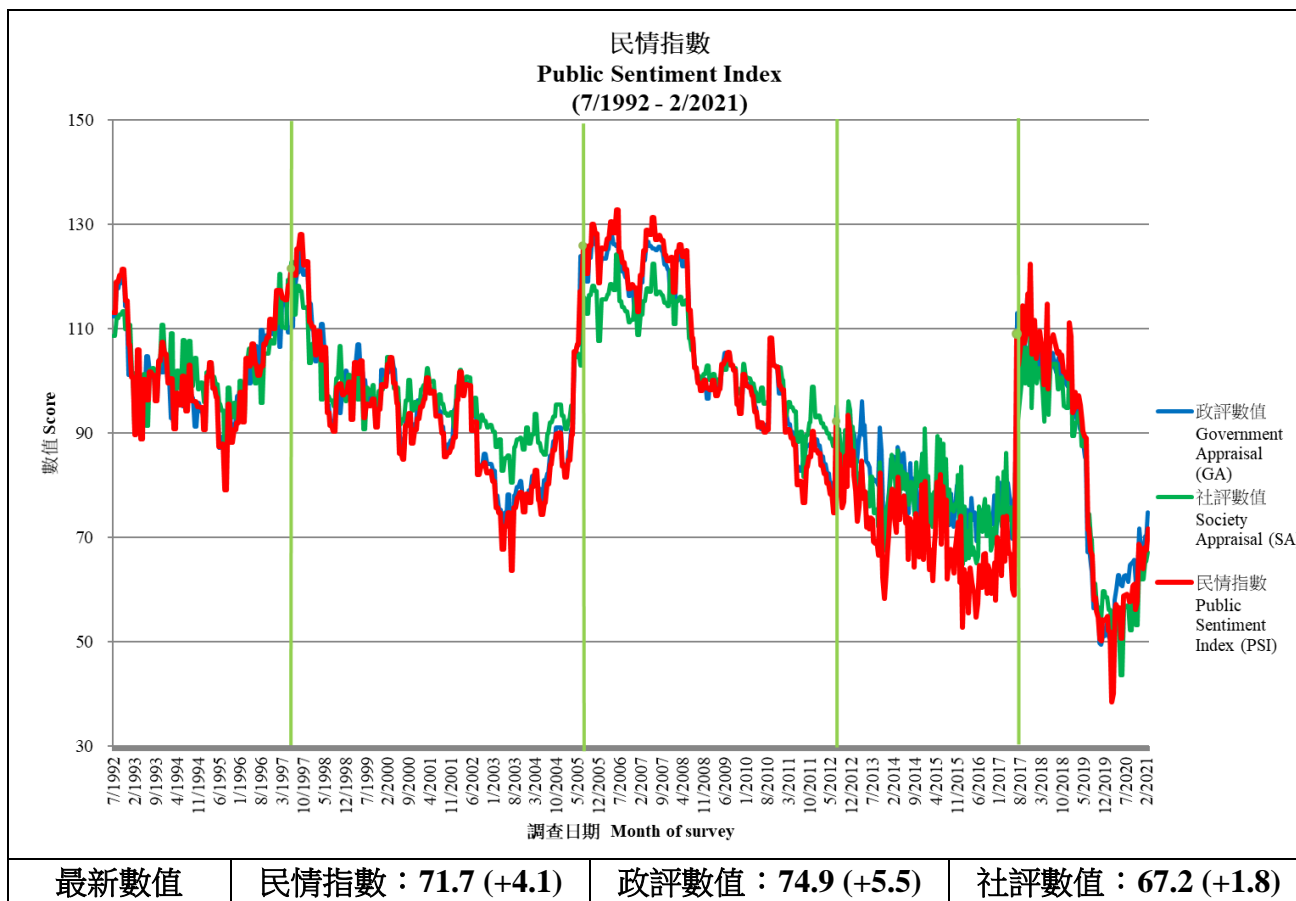
特區政府方面，最新滿意率為 23%，不滿率 56%，滿意率淨值為負 33 個百分點，比一個月前顯著上升 12 個百分點，是 2019 年 5 月以來新高。而平均量值為 2.3 分，即整體上接近「幾不滿」。信任程度方面，最新的信任比率為 36%，不信任比率 50%，信任淨值為負 14 個百分點，是 2019 年 3 月以來新高。而平均量值為 2.6 分，即整體上介乎「幾不信任」及「一半半」之間。

至於市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的滿意程度，最新滿意率分別為 18%、19% 及 12%，而滿意淨值就分別為負 42、負 43 及負 56 個百分點，平均量值分別為 2.1、2.2 及 2.1，即整體上接近「幾不滿」。以上數字與上個月比較分別不大，唯政治狀況的滿意淨值錄得 2018 年 12 月以來新高。

## 民情指數

民研計劃制定「民情指數」(PSI)，目的在於量化香港市民對香港社會的情緒反應，以解釋及預視社會出現集體行動的可能性。民情指數包涵了「政通」和「人和」兩個概念，分別以「政評數值(GA)」和「社評數值(SA)」顯示。「政評數值(GA)」泛指市民對整體政府管治的表現評價，而「社評數值(SA)」則泛指市民對整體社會狀況的評價，分別由四及六項民意數字組合而成。指數本身及兩項數值均以 0 至 200 顯示，100 代表正常。

以下為民情指數、政評數值及社評數值走勢圖：



以下是民情指數、政評數值、社評數值，及十項基礎民意數字的近期數值：

| 截數日期        | 10/12/20            | 22/12/20            | 8/1/21             | 22/1/21             | 5/2/21              | 26/2/21                   | 最新變化        |
|-------------|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|-------------|
| <b>民情指數</b> | 67.7                | 64.5                | 64.1               | 68.1                | 67.6                | <b>71.7</b>               | <b>+4.1</b> |
| <b>政評數值</b> | 69.8                | 67.2                | 66.6               | 70.2                | 69.4                | <b>74.9</b>               | <b>+5.5</b> |
| 特首評分        | 30.6                | 29.7                | 29.0               | 32.0                | 31.0                | <b>33.9</b>               | <b>+2.9</b> |
| 特首民望淨值      | -50%                | -51%                | -54%               | -49%                | -52%                | <b>-43%</b>               | <b>+9%</b>  |
| 政府滿意程度平均量值  | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup>  | 2.1                 | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.1                 | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup>  | <b>2.3</b>                | <b>+0.2</b> |
| 政府信任程度平均量值  | 2.5 <sup>[8]</sup>  | 2.4                 | 2.4 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.5                 | 2.5 <sup>[8]</sup>  | <b>2.6</b>                | <b>+0.1</b> |
| <b>社評數值</b> | 65.3 <sup>[8]</sup> | 62.0                | 61.9               | 65.4                | 65.4 <sup>[8]</sup> | <b>67.2</b>               | <b>+1.8</b> |
| 政治狀況滿意程度    | 2.0 <sup>[8]</sup>  | 2.0                 | 2.0 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.1                 | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup>  | <b>2.1</b>                | --          |
| 政治狀況成份指標權數  | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.32               | 0.32 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.32 <sup>[8]</sup> | <b>0.32<sup>[8]</sup></b> | --          |
| 經濟狀況滿意程度    | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup>  | 2.0                 | 2.0 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.1                 | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup>  | <b>2.1</b>                | --          |
| 經濟狀況成份指標權數  | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.33               | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | <b>0.33<sup>[8]</sup></b> | --          |
| 民生狀況滿意程度    | 2.2 <sup>[8]</sup>  | 2.1                 | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.2                 | 2.2 <sup>[8]</sup>  | <b>2.2</b>                | <b>+0.1</b> |
| 民生狀況成份指標權數  | 0.35 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.35 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.35               | 0.35 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.35 <sup>[8]</sup> | <b>0.35<sup>[8]</sup></b> | --          |

[8] 當有關數字沒有更新時，民研計劃會採用最近一次已公佈的數字替代。

各項指數的具體數值，可按下表理解：

| 指數得分                 | 百分位數   | 指數得分 | 百分位數   |
|----------------------|--------|------|--------|
| 140-200              | 最高 1%  | 0-60 | 最低 1%  |
| 125                  | 最高 5%  | 75   | 最低 5%  |
| 120                  | 最高 10% | 80   | 最低 10% |
| 110                  | 最高 25% | 90   | 最低 25% |
| 100 為正常數值，即半數在上，半數在下 |        |      |        |

民情指數較二月上旬上升 4.1 點至 71.7，數字可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 3 個百分比。民情指數的兩個成份數值中，反映市民對整體政府管治表現評價的政評數值上升 5.5 點至 74.9，而反映市民對整體社會狀況評價的社評數值則上升 1.8 點至 67.2。兩者分別可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 5 個和 1 個百分比。

## 民意日誌

民研計劃於 2007 年開始與慧科訊業有限公司合作，由慧科訊業按照民研計劃設計的分析方法，將每日大事記錄傳送至民研計劃，經民研計劃核實後成為「民意日誌」。

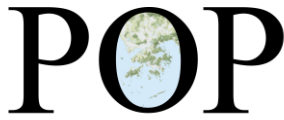
由於本新聞公報所涉及的部分調查項目，上次調查日期為 18-22/1/2021，而今次調查日期則為 24-26/2/2021，因此是次公報中的「民意日誌」項目便以上述日期為依歸，讓讀者作出比較。以涵蓋率不下 25% 本地報章每日頭條新聞和報社評論計，在上述期間發生的相關大事包括以下事件，讀者可以自行判斷有關事件有否影響各項民調數字：

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| 25/2/21 | 政府將分期發放 5,000 元電子消費券                   |
| 24/2/21 | 財政司司長陳茂波發表財政預算案                        |
| 23/2/21 | 政府提出修例規管公職人員宣誓，列出負面行為清單，違者將取消資格        |
| 22/2/21 | 夏寶龍指中央政府將改變香港選舉制度，確保「愛國者治港」            |
| 19/2/21 | 政府公布香港電台的管治及管理檢討報告，並宣布由李百全接替梁家榮出任廣播處長  |
| 18/2/21 | 科興疫苗抵港，政府公布接種計劃                        |
| 16/2/21 | 政府恢復晚市堂食，唯顧客須使用「安心出行」應用程式或登記資料         |
| 9/2/21  | 終審法院撤銷高等法院批准黎智英保釋的決定                   |
| 4/2/21  | 林鄭月娥出席立法會答問大會                          |
| 2/2/21  | 政府繼續封鎖多區進行強制檢測，並指或破門而入                 |
| 1/2/21  | 政府封鎖多區進行強制檢測，並降低封區門檻                   |
| 29/1/21 | 英國政府公布 BNO 簽證移民詳情；中國及香港政府宣布不再承認 BNO 護照 |
| 28/1/21 | 政府封鎖北角東發大廈進行強制檢測                       |
| 27/1/21 | 林鄭月娥以視像形式向習近平述職                        |
| 26/1/21 | 政府封鎖碧街附近進行強制檢測                         |
| 24/1/21 | 佐敦封鎖區域解封，逾 7,000 人中找到 13 宗個案           |
| 23/1/21 | 政府封鎖佐敦指定區域兩日進行強制檢測                     |
| 20/1/21 | 英國御用大律師 David Perry 辭任民主派集結案主控官        |

## 數據分析

調查顯示，特首林鄭月娥的最新評分為 33.9 分，是 2019 年 6 月初以來新高。民望淨值則為負 43 個百分點，比二月初顯著上升 9 個百分點。特區政府表現的最新滿意率淨值為負 33 個百分點，比一個月前顯著上升 12 個百分點，是 2019 年 5 月以來新高。信任淨值為負 14 個百分點，是 2019 年 3 月以來新高。而市民對現時政治、民生及經濟狀況的滿意淨值分別為負 42、負 43 及負 56 個百分點，數字與上個月比較分別不大，唯政治狀況的滿意淨值錄得 2018 年 12 月以來新高。

民情指數方面，最新數字為 71.7，較二月上旬上升 4.1 點。



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## Press Release on March 2, 2021

### POP releases popularities of CE and SAR Government along with Public Sentiment Index

#### Special Announcement

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

#### Abstract

POP successfully interviewed 1,000 Hong Kong residents by random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in late February. Our survey shows that the latest popularity rating of CE Carrie Lam stands at 33.9 marks, a new high since early June 2019. Her net popularity is negative 43 percentage points, registering a significant increase of 9 percentage points since early February. The latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 33 percentage points, registering a significant increase of 12 percentage points since a month ago, which is also a new high since May 2019. The net trust value is negative 14 percentage points, a new high since March 2019. People’s net satisfaction rates with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions are negative 42, negative 43 and negative 56 percentage points respectively, which are more or less the same as last month, but the net satisfaction rate with the political condition has registered a new high since December 2018. As for the PSI, the latest figure is 71.7, up by 4.1 points from early February. The effective response rate of the survey is 57.2%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-2.2 at 95% confidence level.

#### Contact Information

|                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Date of survey                | : 24-26/2/2021   |
| 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>    | : 1,000 (including 500 landline and 500 mobile samples)  |
| Effective response rate       | : 57.2%  |
| Sampling error <sup>[2]</sup> | : Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-8% and that of ratings not more than +/-2.2 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 2019”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2019 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.

## **Popularity of CE and SAR Government**

Recent popularity figures of CE Carrie Lam are summarized as follows:

| Date of survey                         | <u>7-10/12/20</u> | <u>18-22/12/20</u> | <u>4-8/1/21</u> | <u>18-22/1/21</u>   | <u>2-5/2/21</u> | <u>24-26/2/21</u>          | <u>Latest change</u>     |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sample size                            | 1,009             | 1,014              | 1,000           | 1,011               | 1,018           | <b>1,000</b>               | --                       |
| Response rate                          | 70.0%             | 68.7%              | 58.5%           | 67.2%               | 62.9%           | <b>57.2%</b>               | --                       |
| Latest findings                        | Finding           | Finding            | Finding         | Finding             | Finding         | <b>Finding &amp; error</b> | --                       |
| Rating of CE Carrie Lam                | 30.6              | 29.7               | 29.0            | 32.0 <sup>[3]</sup> | 31.0            | <b>33.9+/-2.2</b>          | <b>+2.9</b>              |
| Vote of confidence in CE Carrie Lam    | 20%               | 18%                | 19%             | 21%                 | 18%             | <b>23+/-3%</b>             | <b>+6%<sup>[3]</sup></b> |
| Vote of no confidence in CE Carrie Lam | 69%               | 69%                | 72%             | 69%                 | 70%             | <b>67+/-3%</b>             | <b>-3%</b>               |
| Net approval rate                      | -50%              | -51%               | -54%            | -49%                | -52%            | <b>-43+/-5%</b>            | <b>+9%<sup>[3]</sup></b> |

- [3] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level, meaning that the change is statistically significant prima facie. However, whether the difference is statistically significant is not the same as whether they are practically useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods could have been applied in different surveys.

Recent popularity figures of the HKSAR Government are summarized as follows:

| Date of survey  | <u>21-24/9/20</u> | <u>19-22/10/20</u> | <u>23-26/11/20</u>  | <u>18-22/12/20</u> | <u>18-22/1/21</u> | <u>24-26/2/21</u>          | <u>Latest change</u>      |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| Sample size   | 589-695           | 624-637            | 518-529             | 558-623            | 510-600           | <b>519</b>                 | --                        |
| Response rate   | 61.5%             | 62.2%              | 74.6%               | 68.7%              | 67.2%             | <b>57.2%</b>               | --                        |
| Latest findings   | Finding           | Finding            | Finding             | Finding            | Finding           | <b>Finding &amp; error</b> | --                        |
| Satisfaction rate of SARG performance <sup>[5]</sup>    | 17%               | 17%                | 19%                 | 17%                | 16%               | <b>23+/-4%</b>             | <b>+6%<sup>[5]</sup></b>  |
| Dissatisfaction rate of SARG performance <sup>[5]</sup> | 63%               | 69% <sup>[5]</sup> | 62% <sup>[5]</sup>  | 60%                | 61%               | <b>56+/-4%</b>             | <b>-5%</b>                |
| Net satisfaction rate                                   | -46%              | -52%               | -43%                | -43%               | -45%              | <b>-33+/-7%</b>            | <b>+12%<sup>[5]</sup></b> |
| Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>                               | 2.1               | 2.0                | 2.1 <sup>[5]</sup>  | 2.1                | 2.1               | <b>2.3+/-0.1</b>           | <b>+0.2<sup>[5]</sup></b> |
| Trust in HKSAR Government <sup>[5]</sup>                | 27%               | 26%                | 30%                 | 29%                | 28%               | <b>36+/-4%</b>             | <b>+8%<sup>[5]</sup></b>  |
| Distrust in HKSAR Government <sup>[5]</sup>             | 55%               | 61% <sup>[5]</sup> | 49% <sup>[5]</sup>  | 56% <sup>[5]</sup> | 51%               | <b>50+/-4%</b>             | <b>-1%</b>                |
| Net trust   | -28%              | -35%               | -20% <sup>[5]</sup> | -27%               | -23%              | <b>-14+/-8%</b>            | <b>+9%</b>                |
| Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>                               | 2.4               | 2.3                | 2.5 <sup>[5]</sup>  | 2.4                | 2.5               | <b>2.6+/-0.1</b>           | <b>+0.1</b>               |

- [4] 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.



[5] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level, meaning that the change is statistically significant prima facie. However, whether the difference is statistically significant is not the same as whether they are practically useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods could have been applied in different surveys.

People's recent appraisals of society's conditions are summarized as follows:

| Date of survey  | 21-24/9/20         | 19-22/10/20 | 23-26/11/20         | 18-22/12/20        | 18-22/1/21 | 24-26/2/21                 | <i>Latest change</i>     |
|---|--------------------|-------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Sample size   | 1,013              | 1,020       | 1,085               | 1,014              | 1,011      | <b>1,000</b>               | --                       |
| Response rate   | 61.5%              | 62.2%       | 74.6%               | 68.7%              | 67.2%      | <b>57.2%</b>               | --                       |
| Latest findings   | Finding            | Finding     | Finding             | Finding            | Finding    | <b>Finding &amp; error</b> | --                       |
| Current political condition: Satisfaction rate <sup>[6]</sup>     | 9%                 | 9%          | 15% <sup>[7]</sup>  | 16%                | 15%        | <b>18+/-2%</b>             | <b>+3%</b>               |
| Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate <sup>[6]</sup>  | 73% <sup>[7]</sup> | 75%         | 66% <sup>[7]</sup>  | 65%                | 63%        | <b>61+/-3%</b>             | <b>-2%</b>               |
| Net satisfaction rate   | -65%               | -66%        | -50% <sup>[7]</sup> | -50%               | -47%       | <b>-42+/-5%</b>            | <b>+5%</b>               |
| Mean value <sup>[6]</sup>   | 1.7                | 1.7         | 2.0 <sup>[7]</sup>  | 2.0                | 2.1        | <b>2.1+/-0.1</b>           | --                       |
| Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate <sup>[6]</sup>    | 13%                | 14%         | 15%                 | 14%                | 15%        | <b>19+/-2%</b>             | <b>+4%<sup>[7]</sup></b> |
| Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate <sup>[6]</sup> | 64% <sup>[7]</sup> | 67%         | 61% <sup>[7]</sup>  | 65%                | 62%        | <b>62+/-3%</b>             | <b>-1%</b>               |
| Net satisfaction rate   | -51%               | -54%        | -46% <sup>[7]</sup> | -51%               | -47%       | <b>-43+/-5%</b>            | <b>+4%</b>               |
| Mean value <sup>[6]</sup>   | 2.1                | 2.0         | 2.2 <sup>[7]</sup>  | 2.1                | 2.2        | <b>2.2+/-0.1</b>           | <b>+0.1</b>              |
| Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate <sup>[6]</sup>      | 12%                | 9%          | 10%                 | 10%                | 13%        | <b>12+/-2%</b>             | --                       |
| Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate <sup>[6]</sup>   | 69%                | 70%         | 64% <sup>[7]</sup>  | 68% <sup>[7]</sup> | 67%        | <b>68+/-3%</b>             | <b>+2%</b>               |
| Net satisfaction rate   | -57%               | -61%        | -53% <sup>[7]</sup> | -59%               | -54%       | <b>-56+/-4%</b>            | <b>-2%</b>               |
| Mean value <sup>[6]</sup>   | 2.1                | 2.0         | 2.1 <sup>[7]</sup>  | 2.0                | 2.1        | <b>2.1+/-0.1</b>           | --                       |

[6] 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.

[7] 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 latest survey shows that the popularity rating of CE Carrie Lam stands at 33.9 marks, a new high since early June 2019. Her latest approval rate is 23%, disapproval rate 67%, giving a net popularity of negative 43 percentage points, registering a significant increase of 9 percentage points since early February.

Regarding the HKSAR Government, the latest satisfaction rate is 23%, whereas 56% feel dissatisfied, thus the net satisfaction stands at negative 33 percentage points, registering a significant increase of 12 percentage points since a month ago, which is also a new high since May 2019. The mean score is 2.3, meaning close to "quite dissatisfied" in general. Regarding people's trust in the HKSAR Government, 36% of the respondents expressed trust, 50% expressed distrust, thus the net trust value is negative 14 percentage points, a new high since March 2019. The mean score is 2.6, meaning between "quite distrust" and "half-half" in general.

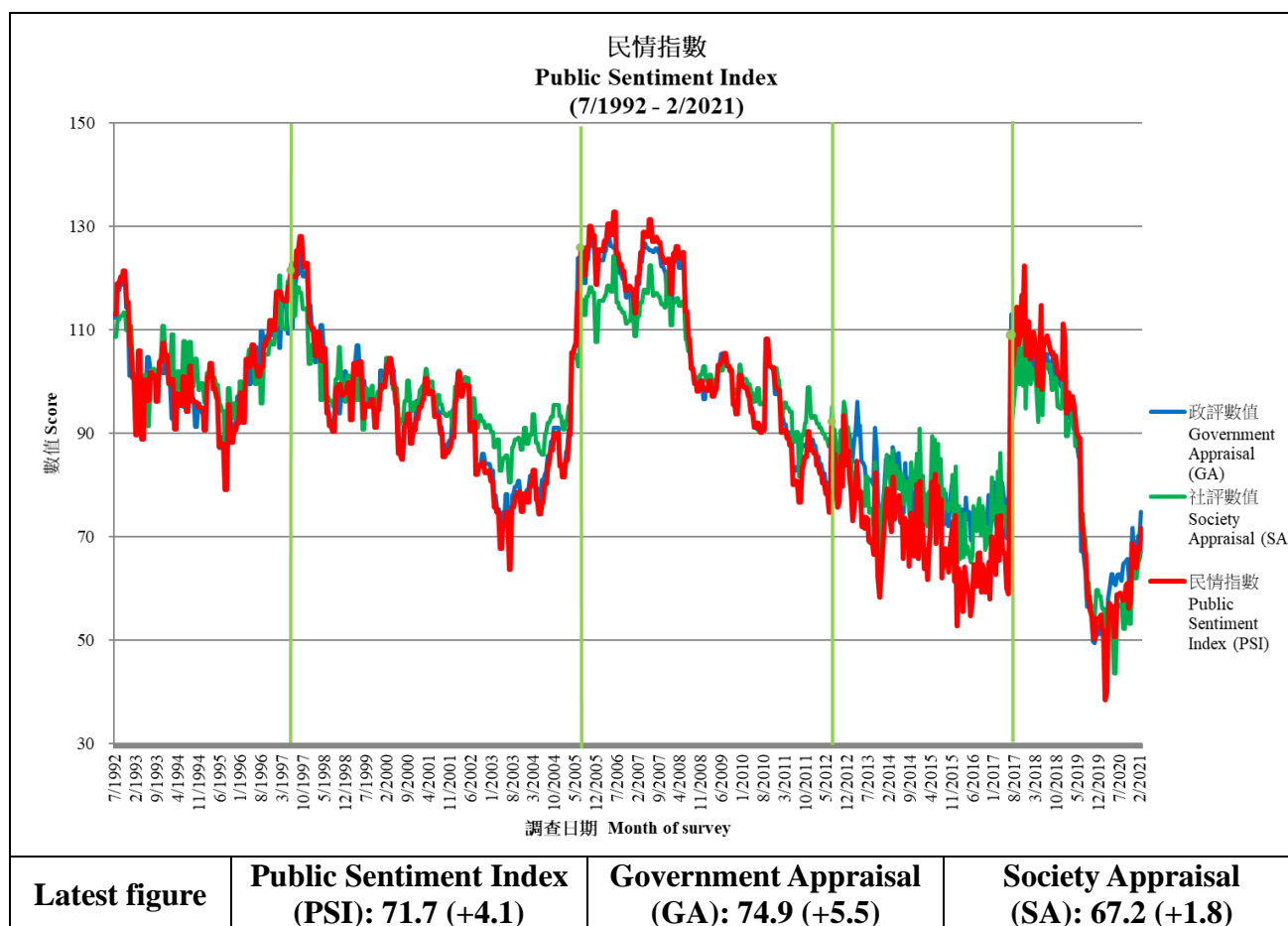
As for people's satisfaction with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions, the latest satisfaction rates are 18%, 19% and 12% respectively, while the net satisfaction rates are negative 42, negative 43 and negative 56 percentage points respectively. The mean scores are 2.1, 2.2 and 2.1

respectively, meaning close to “quite dissatisfied” in general. The figures above are more or less the same as last month, but the net satisfaction rate with the political condition has registered a new high since December 2018.

## Public Sentiment Index

The Public Sentiment Index (PSI) compiled by POP aims at quantifying Hong Kong people’s sentiments, in order to explain and predict the likelihood of collective behaviour. PSI comprises 2 components: one being Government Appraisal (GA) Score and the other being Society Appraisal (SA) Score. GA refers to people’s appraisal of society’s governance while SA refers to people’s appraisal of the social environment. Both GA and SA scores are compiled from a respective of 4 and 6 opinion survey figures. All PSI, GA and SA scores range between 0 to 200, with 100 meaning normal.

The chart of PSI, GA and SA are shown below:



Recent values of PSI, GA, SA and 10 fundamental figures are tabulated as follows:

| Cut-off date                                  | 10/12/20           | 22/12/20 | 8/1/21             | 22/1/21 | 5/2/21             | 26/2/21     | <u>Latest change</u> |
|---|--------------------|----------|--------------------|---------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| <b>Public Sentiment Index (PSI)</b>           | 67.7               | 64.5     | 64.1               | 68.1    | 67.6               | <b>71.7</b> | <b>+4.1</b>          |
| <b>Government Appraisal (GA)</b>              | 69.8               | 67.2     | 66.6               | 70.2    | 69.4               | <b>74.9</b> | <b>+5.5</b>          |
| Rating of CE                                  | 30.6               | 29.7     | 29.0               | 32.0    | 31.0               | <b>33.9</b> | <b>+2.9</b>          |
| Net approval rate of CE                       | -50%               | -51%     | -54%               | -49%    | -52%               | <b>-43%</b> | <b>+9%</b>           |
| Mean value of people’s satisfaction with SARG | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.1      | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.1     | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup> | <b>2.3</b>  | <b>+0.2</b>          |
| Mean value of people’s trust in SARG          | 2.5 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.4      | 2.4 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.5     | 2.5 <sup>[8]</sup> | <b>2.6</b>  | <b>+0.1</b>          |

| Cut-off date                                    | 10/12/20            | 22/12/20            | 8/1/21             | 22/1/21             | 5/2/21              | 26/2/21                   | <i>Latest change</i> |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Society Appraisal (SA)</b>                   | 65.3 <sup>[8]</sup> | 62.0                | 61.9               | 65.4                | 65.4 <sup>[8]</sup> | <b>67.2</b>               | <b>+1.8</b>          |
| People's satisfaction with political condition  | 2.0 <sup>[8]</sup>  | 2.0                 | 2.0 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.1                 | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup>  | <b>2.1</b>                | --                   |
| Weighting index of political condition          | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.32               | 0.32 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.32 <sup>[8]</sup> | <b>0.32<sup>[8]</sup></b> | --                   |
| People's satisfaction with economic condition   | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup>  | 2.0                 | 2.0 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.1                 | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup>  | <b>2.1</b>                | --                   |
| Weighting index of economic condition           | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.33               | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.33 <sup>[8]</sup> | <b>0.33<sup>[8]</sup></b> | --                   |
| People's satisfaction with livelihood condition | 2.2 <sup>[8]</sup>  | 2.1                 | 2.1 <sup>[8]</sup> | 2.2                 | 2.2 <sup>[8]</sup>  | <b>2.2</b>                | <b>+0.1</b>          |
| Weighting index of livelihood condition         | 0.35 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.35 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.35               | 0.35 <sup>[8]</sup> | 0.35 <sup>[8]</sup> | <b>0.35<sup>[8]</sup></b> | --                   |

[8] POP will adopt the latest published figures when there are no respective updates.

As for the meaning of the score values, please refer to the following:

| Score value   | Percentile  | Score value | Percentile |
|---|-------------|-------------|------------|
| 140-200   | Highest 1%  | 0-60        | Lowest 1%  |
| 125   | Highest 5%  | 75          | Lowest 5%  |
| 120   | Highest 10% | 80          | Lowest 10% |
| 110   | Highest 25% | 90          | Lowest 25% |
| 100 being normal level, meaning half above half below |             |             |            |

The latest PSI stands at 71.7, up by 4.1 points from early February. It can be considered as among the worst 3% across the past 20 years or so. Among the two component scores of PSI, the Government Appraisal (GA) Score that reflects people's appraisal of society's governance increases by 5.5 points to 74.9, whereas the Society Appraisal (SA) Score that reflects people's appraisal of the social environment increases by 1.8 points to 67.2. They can be considered as among the worst 5% and 1% across the past 20 years or so respectively.

### **Opinion Daily**

In 2007, POP started collaborating with Wisers Information Limited whereby Wisers supplies to POP a record of significant events of that day according to the research method designed by POP. These daily entries would then become "Opinion Daily" after they are verified by POP.

For some of the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 18 to 22 January, 2021 while this survey was conducted from 24 to 26 February, 2021. During this period, herewith the significant events selected from counting newspaper headlines and commentaries on a daily basis and covered by at least 25% of the local newspaper articles. Readers can make their own judgment if these significant events have any impacts to different polling figures.

|         |  |
|---------|--|
| 25/2/21 | The government will distribute e-vouchers for spending worth \$5,000 in batches.   |
| 24/2/21 | Financial Secretary Paul Chan delivers the Budget.   |
| 23/2/21 | The government proposes amendments to laws to regulate oath-taking by public officers, compiling a negative list of behaviours, violators of which will be disqualified. |
| 22/2/21 | Xia Baolong says the Central Government will change the electoral system in Hong Kong to make sure it will be "patriots ruling Hong Kong".                               |
| 19/2/21 | The government releases the Governance and Management of RTHK Review Report, and announces that Li Pak-chuen will replace Leung Ka-wing as the Director of Broadcasting. |
| 18/2/21 | Sinovac vaccines arrive in Hong Kong. The government announces the vaccination plan.   |

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| 16/2/21 | The government lifts the dine-in ban during nighttime, but customers will need to use the “LeaveHomeSafe” app or register.  |
| 9/2/21  | The Court of Final Appeal sets aside the High Court’s decision to grant bail to Jimmy Lai.  |
| 4/2/21  | Carrie Lam attends the Legislative Council question-and-answer session.   |
| 2/2/21  | The government continues to lock down multiple areas for compulsory testing and says officials may break into flats.  |
| 1/2/21  | The government locks down multiple areas for compulsory testing and lowers the threshold of imposing lockdowns.   |
| 29/1/21 | The British government announces details of migration using BNO visa; the Chinese and Hong Kong governments announce they will no longer recognise BNO passports. |
| 28/1/21 | The government locks down Tung Fat Building in North Point for compulsory testing.  |
| 27/1/21 | Carrie Lam reports to Xi Jinping on her work via video conferencing.  |
| 26/1/21 | The government locks down areas around Pitt Street for compulsory testing.  |
| 24/1/21 | Lockdown in Jordan ends with 13 cases found in over 7,000 people.   |
| 23/1/21 | The government locks down designated areas in Jordan for compulsory testing.  |
| 20/1/21 | Queen’s Counsel David Perry steps down as prosecutor in an assembly case involving democrats.   |

### **Data Analysis**

Our survey shows that the latest popularity rating of CE Carrie Lam stands at 33.9 marks, a new high since early June 2019. Her net popularity is negative 43 percentage points, registering a significant increase of 9 percentage points since early February. The latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 33 percentage points, registering a significant increase of 12 percentage points since a month ago, which is also a new high since May 2019. The net trust value is negative 14 percentage points, a new high since March 2019. People’s net satisfaction rates with the current political, livelihood and economic conditions are negative 42, negative 43 and negative 56 percentage points respectively, which are more or less the same as last month, but the net satisfaction rate with the political condition has registered a new high since December 2018.

As for the PSI, the latest figure is 71.7, up by 4.1 points from early February.