

2020 年 5 月 26 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

民研計劃於五月中由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,001 名香港居民。調查顯示，特首林鄭月娥的最新評分為 28.3 分，民望淨值為負 54 個百分點，數字與半個月前分別不大。特區政府的最新滿意率淨值為負 49 個百分點，信任淨值為負 36 個百分點，與上個月比較分別不大。市民對現時民生、經濟及政治狀況的滿意淨值分別為負 61、負 66 及負 86 個百分點，當中經濟狀況的滿意淨值創 2003 年以來新低，而政治狀況的滿意淨值則較上個月大幅下跌 11 個百分比，並創 1992 年有紀錄以來新低。民情指數方面，最新數字為 50.8，較五月上旬下跌 5.8 點。調查的實效回應比率為 55.6%。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 +/-7%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.1。

樣本資料

調查日期	: 19-21/5/2020
調查方法	: 由真實訪問員進行隨機抽樣電話訪問
訪問對象	: 18 歲或以上操粵語的香港居民
成功樣本數目 ^[1]	: 1,001 (包括 500 個固網及 501 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率 ^[2]	: 55.6%
抽樣誤差 ^[3]	: 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 +/-2.1
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] 民研計劃在 2017 年 9 月前以「整體回應比率」彙報樣本資料，2017 年 9 月開始則以「實效回應比率」彙報。2018 年 7 月，民研計劃再調整實效回應比率的計算方法，因此改變前後的回應比率不能直接比較。

[3] 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	27/2-3/3/20	17-20/3/20	30/3-2/4/20	14-17/4/20	4-6/5/20	19-21/5/20	最新變化
樣本數目	1,015	1,004	1,005	1,005	1,004	1,001	--
回應比率	67.1%	62.9%	66.7%	64.5%	62.5%	55.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及 誤差	--
特首林鄭月娥評分	22.6 ^[4]	22.3	25.5 ^[4]	27.7	27.9	28.3+/-2.1	+0.4
林鄭月娥出任特首支持率	13% ^[4]	13%	16%	18%	17%	19+/-2%	+1%
林鄭月娥出任特首反對率	80%	77%	75%	72%	73%	73+/-3%	--
支持率淨值	-66% ^[4]	-64%	-60%	-54%	-56%	-54+/-5%	+2%

[4] 該數字與上次調查結果的差異超過在 95% 置信水平的抽樣誤差，表示有關變化在統計學上表面成立。不過，變化在統計學上成立與否，並不等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	13-18/12/19	16-21/1/20	17-19/2/20	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	最新變化
樣本數目 ^[5]	646	597	620	613	624	593	--
回應比率	61.6%	69.7%	64.6%	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及 誤差	--
特區政府表現滿意率 ^[6]	14%	15%	9% ^[7]	17% ^[7]	21%	19+/-3%	-2%
特區政府表現不滿率 ^[6]	76%	75%	83% ^[7]	68% ^[7]	68%	67+/-4%	--
滿意率淨值	-62%	-60%	-74% ^[7]	-51% ^[7]	-47%	-49+/-6%	-2%
平均量值 ^[6]	1.8	1.8	1.6 ^[7]	2.0 ^[7]	2.0	2.0+/-0.1	--

[5] 民研計劃在 2020 年 3 月前彙報的次樣本數目為加權數字，2020 年 3 月開始則以原始數字彙報。

[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，並不等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。

以下是市民對特區政府信任程度的最新結果：

調查日期	13-18/12/19	16-21/1/20	17-19/2/20	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	最新變化
樣本數目 ^[8]	618	641	616	622	664	616	--
回應比率	61.6%	69.7%	64.6%	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及 誤差	--
信任特區政府比率 ^[9]	25%	19% ^[10]	14% ^[10]	25% ^[10]	29%	27+/-4%	-1%
不信任特區政府比率 ^[9]	63%	69% ^[10]	76% ^[10]	62% ^[10]	60%	63+/-4%	+3%
信任淨值	-39%	-50% ^[10]	-62% ^[10]	-37% ^[10]	-32%	-36+/-7%	-4%
平均量值 ^[9]	2.2	2.0 ^[10]	1.8 ^[10]	2.3 ^[10]	2.3	2.2+/-0.1	-0.1

[8] 民研計劃在 2020 年 3 月前彙報的次樣本數目為加權數字，2020 年 3 月開始則以原始數字彙報。

[9] 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。

[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。

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

調查日期	13-18/12/19	16-21/1/20	17-19/2/20	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	最新變化
樣本數目	1,046	866	1,008	1,004	1,005	1,001	--
回應比率	61.6%	69.7%	64.6%	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
現時民生狀況滿意率 ^[11]	14%	17%	9% ^[12]	16% ^[12]	14%	12+/-2%	-3%
現時民生狀況不滿率 ^[11]	68%	68%	79% ^[12]	67% ^[12]	70%	73+/-3%	+3%
滿意率淨值	-53%	-52%	-69% ^[12]	-51% ^[12]	-56%	-61+/-4%	-6%
平均量值 ^[11]	2.1	2.1	1.8 ^[12]	2.1 ^[12]	2.0	1.9+/-0.1	-0.1^[12]
現時經濟狀況滿意率 ^[11]	17%	16%	9% ^[12]	12% ^[12]	11%	9+/-2%	-2%
現時經濟狀況不滿率 ^[11]	57%	63% ^[12]	73% ^[12]	70%	72%	75+/-3%	+3%
滿意率淨值	-40%	-47% ^[12]	-64% ^[12]	-58% ^[12]	-61%	-66+/-4%	-5%
平均量值 ^[11]	2.4	2.2 ^[12]	1.9 ^[12]	2.1 ^[12]	2.0	1.9+/-0.1	-0.1^[12]
現時政治狀況滿意率 ^[11]	3%	6% ^[12]	3% ^[12]	6% ^[12]	7%	3+/-1%	-4%^[12]
現時政治狀況不滿率 ^[11]	88% ^[12]	85%	86%	80% ^[12]	81%	88+/-2%	+7%^[12]
滿意率淨值	-84% ^[12]	-79% ^[12]	-83%	-74% ^[12]	-74%	-86+/-3%	-11%^[12]
平均量值 ^[11]	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6 ^[12]	1.6	1.4+/-0.0	-0.2^[12]

[11] 數字採自五等量尺。平均量值是將答案按照正面程度，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。

[12] 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 28.3 分，其支持率為 19%，反對率為 73%，民望淨值為負 54 個百分點，全部數字與半個月前分別不大。

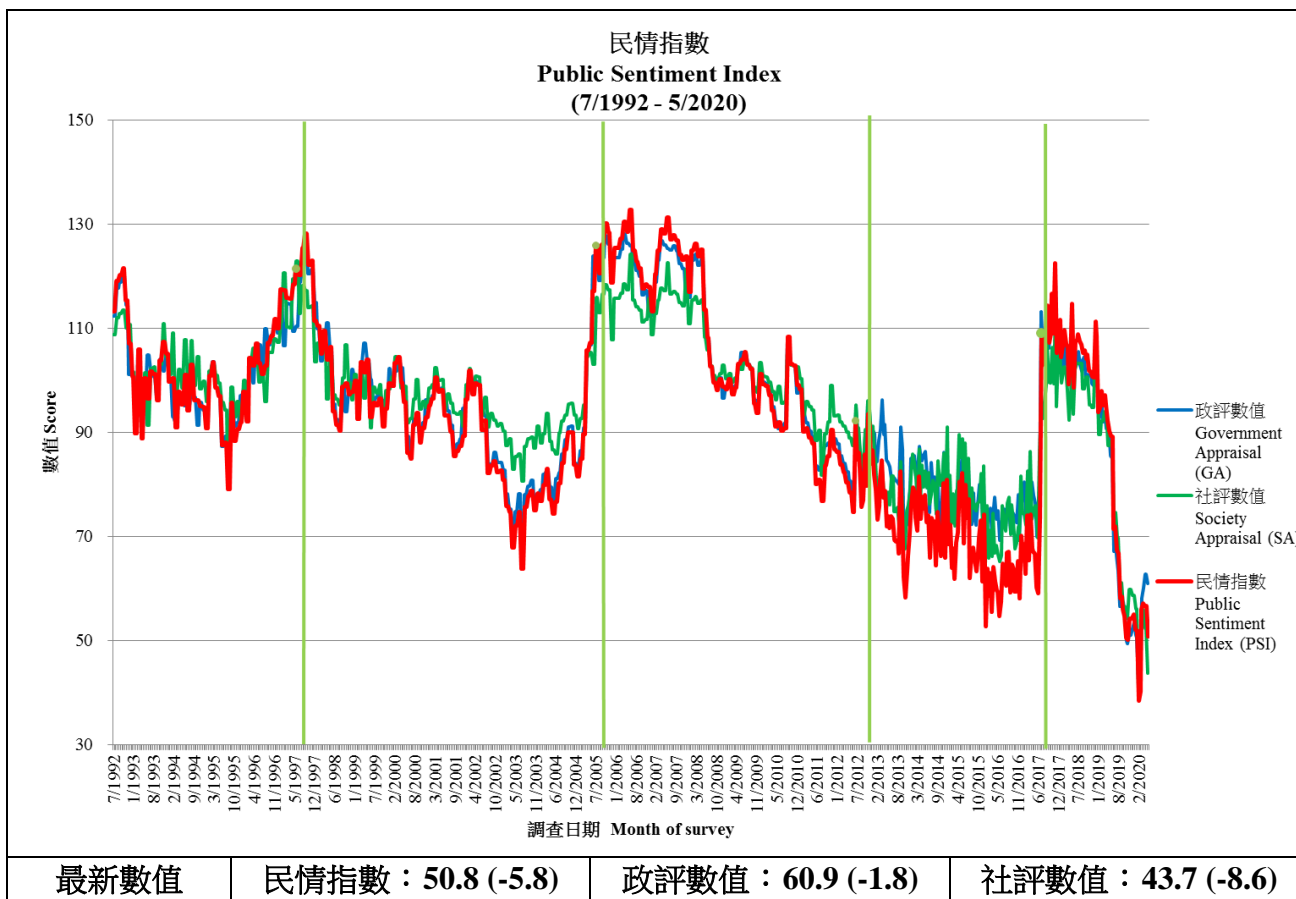
特區政府方面，最新滿意率為 19%，不滿率為 67%，滿意率淨值為負 49 個百分點，平均量值為 2.0 分，即整體上接近「幾不滿」。信任程度方面，最新的信任比率為 27%，不信任比率為 63%，信任淨值為負 36 個百分點，平均量值為 2.2 分，即整體上接近「幾不信任」。以上民望數字與上個月比較分別不大。

至於市民對現時民生、經濟及政治狀況的滿意程度，最新滿意率分別為 12%、9% 及 3%，而滿意淨值就分別為負 61、負 66 及負 86 個百分點。民生狀況和經濟狀況的平均量值均為 1.9，即整體上接近「幾不滿」；政治狀況的平均量值為 1.4，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「好不滿」之間。當中經濟狀況的滿意淨值創 2003 年以來新低，而政治狀況的滿意淨值則較上個月大幅下跌，並創 1992 年有紀錄以來新低。

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	3/3/20	20/3/20	2/4/20	17/4/20	6/5/20	21/5/20	最新變化
民情指數	40.1	56.0	57.1	56.6	56.5	50.8	-5.8
政評數值	45.1	58.2	60.2	62.8	62.8	60.9	-1.8
特首評分	22.6	22.3	25.5	27.7	27.9	28.3	+0.4
特首民望淨值	-66%	-64%	-60%	-54%	-56%	-54%	+2%
政府滿意程度平均量值	1.6 ^[16]	2.0	2.0 ^[16]	2.0	2.0 ^[16]	2.0	--
政府信任程度平均量值	1.8 ^[16]	2.3	2.3 ^[16]	2.3	2.3 ^[16]	2.2	-0.1
社評數值	40.5 ^[16]	55.9	55.9 ^[16]	52.2	52.2 ^[16]	43.7	-8.6
政治狀況滿意程度	1.4 ^[16]	1.6	1.6 ^[16]	1.6	1.6 ^[16]	1.4	-0.2
政治狀況成份指標權數	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34^[16]	--
經濟狀況滿意程度	1.9 ^[16]	2.1	2.1 ^[16]	2.0	2.0 ^[16]	1.9	-0.1
經濟狀況成份指標權數	0.32 ^[16]	0.32 ^[16]	0.32 ^[16]	0.32 ^[16]	0.32 ^[16]	0.32^[16]	--
民生狀況滿意程度	1.8 ^[16]	2.1	2.1 ^[16]	2.0	2.0 ^[16]	1.9	-0.1
民生狀況成份指標權數	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34^[16]	--

[13] 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			

民情指數較五月上旬下跌 5.8 點至 50.8，數字可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 1 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下跌 1.8 點至 60.9，而反映市民對整體社會狀況評價的社評數值更下跌 8.6 點至 43.7。兩者均可以視為過去逾二十年來最差的 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，將每日大事紀錄傳送至民研計劃，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 14-17/4/2020，而今次調查日期則為 19-21/5/2020，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：

21/5/20	全國人大將審議港區國安法
19/5/20	香港失業率升至 5.2%
18/5/20	李慧琼當選立法會內會主席
16/5/20	考評局通識科兩經理辭職
15/5/20	監警會發表報告指沒有任何證據顯示 8.31 太子站事件中有人死亡
13/5/20	香港新增 2 宗本地感染之新冠肺炎個案，失守 23 日本地零確診
12/5/20	政府放寬保就業計劃申請條件
11/5/20	海洋公園申請政府 54 億注資免倒閉
8/5/20	立法會內會發生衝突，11 名民主派議員被逐離場
4/5/20	香港第一季本地生產總值按年下跌 8.9%
3/5/20	政府將派發可重用口罩
2/5/20	警方於荒廢校舍檢獲爆炸品
1/5/20	多區有市民聚集
28/4/20	政府宣布跨境學童及特定商務客入境可豁免檢疫
24/4/20	立法會內務委員會繼續進行主席選舉
21/4/20	政府公布多名新局長任命
21/4/20	港澳辦刊登多篇聲明批評郭榮鏗
20/4/20	香港失業率升至 4.2%
18/4/20	李柱銘、黎智英等 15 名民主派人士被捕
15/4/20	中聯辦主任駱惠寧指香港要維護國家安全
14/4/20	林鄭月娥指港澳辦及中聯辦沒有干預香港事務

數據分析

調查顯示，特首林鄭月娥的最新評分為 28.3 分，民望淨值為負 54 個百分點，數字與半個月前分別不大。特區政府的最新滿意率淨值為負 49 個百分點，信任淨值為負 36 個百分點，與上個月比較分別不大。市民對現時民生、經濟及政治狀況的滿意淨值分別為負 61、負 66 及負 86 個百分點，當中經濟狀況的滿意淨值創 2003 年以來新低，而政治狀況的滿意淨值則較上個月大幅下跌 11 個百分比，並創 1992 年有紀錄以來新低。

民情指數方面，最新數字為 50.8，較五月上旬下跌 5.8 點。



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Press Release on May 26, 2020

POP releases popularities of CE and SAR Government and 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 1,001 Hong Kong residents by random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in mid-May. Our survey shows that the popularity rating of CE Carrie Lam now stands at 28.3 marks. Her net popularity is negative 54 percentage points. Both figures have not changed much from half a month ago. The latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 49 percentage points while the net trust value is negative 36 percentage points. Both figures stay more or less the same as last month. People’s net satisfaction rates with the current livelihood, economic and political conditions are negative 61, negative 66 and negative 86 percentage points respectively. Among them, the net satisfaction rate of economic condition has registered a record low since 2003, while that of political condition has plunged by 11 percentage points from last month and registered all-time low since records began in 1992. As for the PSI, the latest figure is 50.8, down by 5.8 points from early May. The effective response rate of the survey is 55.6%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-7% and that of ratings is +/-2.1 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 19-21/5/2020
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,001 (including 500 landline and 501 mobile samples)
Effective response rate ^[2]	: 55.6%
Sampling error ^[3]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-7% and that of ratings not more than +/-2.1 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] Before September 2017, “overall response rate” was used to report surveys’ contact information. Starting from September 2017, “effective response rate” was used. In July 2018, POP further revised the calculation of effective response rate. Thus, the response rates before and after the change cannot be directly compared.
- [3] 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	27/2-3/3/20	17-20/3/20	30/3-2/4/20	14-17/4/20	4-6/5/20	19-21/5/20	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,015	1,004	1,005	1,005	1,004	1,001	--
Response rate	67.1%	62.9%	66.7%	64.5%	62.5%	55.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Rating of CE Carrie Lam	22.6 ^[4]	22.3	25.5 ^[4]	27.7	27.9	28.3+/-2.1	+0.4
Vote of confidence in CE Carrie Lam	13% ^[4]	13%	16%	18%	17%	19+/-2%	+1%
Vote of no confidence in CE Carrie Lam	80%	77%	75%	72%	73%	73+/-3%	--
Net approval rate	-66% ^[4]	-64%	-60%	-54%	-56%	-54+/-5%	+2%

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

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

Date of survey	13-18/12/19	16-21/1/20	17-19/2/20	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size ^[5]	646	597	620	613	624	593	--
Response rate	61.6%	69.7%	64.6%	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Satisfaction rate of SARG performance ^[6]	14%	15%	9% ^[7]	17% ^[7]	21%	19+/-3%	-2%
Dissatisfaction rate of SARG performance ^[6]	76%	75%	83% ^[7]	68% ^[7]	68%	67+/-4%	--
Net satisfaction rate	-62%	-60%	-74% ^[7]	-51% ^[7]	-47%	-49+/-6%	-2%
Mean value ^[6]	1.8	1.8	1.6 ^[7]	2.0 ^[7]	2.0	2.0+/-0.1	--

- [5] Before March 2020, weighted count was used to report subsample size. Starting from March 2020, raw count was used instead.
- [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.

Recent figures regarding people's trust in the HKSAR Government are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	13-18/12/19	16-21/1/20	17-19/2/20	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	<i>Latest change</i>
Sample size ^[8]	618	641	616	622	664	616	--
Response rate	61.6%	69.7%	64.6%	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Trust in HKSAR Government ^[9]	25%	19% ^[10]	14% ^[10]	25% ^[10]	29%	27+/-4%	-1%
Distrust in HKSAR Government ^[9]	63%	69% ^[10]	76% ^[10]	62% ^[10]	60%	63+/-4%	+3%
Net trust	-39%	-50% ^[10]	-62% ^[10]	-37% ^[10]	-32%	-36+/-7%	-4%
Mean value ^[9]	2.2	2.0 ^[10]	1.8 ^[10]	2.3 ^[10]	2.3	2.2+/-0.1	-0.1

[8] Before March 2020, weighted count was used to report subsample size. Starting from March 2020, raw count was used instead.

[9] 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.

[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.

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

Date of survey	13-18/12/19	16-21/1/20	17-19/2/20	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	<i>Latest change</i>
Sample size	1,046	866	1,008	1,004	1,005	1,001	--
Response rate	61.6%	69.7%	64.6%	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate ^[11]	14%	17%	9% ^[12]	16% ^[12]	14%	12+/-2%	-3%
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[11]	68%	68%	79% ^[12]	67% ^[12]	70%	73+/-3%	+3%
Net satisfaction rate	-53%	-52%	-69% ^[12]	-51% ^[12]	-56%	-61+/-4%	-6%
Mean value ^[11]	2.1	2.1	1.8 ^[12]	2.1 ^[12]	2.0	1.9+/-0.1	-0.1^[12]
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate ^[11]	17%	16%	9% ^[12]	12% ^[12]	11%	9+/-2%	-2%
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[11]	57%	63% ^[12]	73% ^[12]	70%	72%	75+/-3%	+3%
Net satisfaction rate	-40%	-47% ^[12]	-64% ^[12]	-58% ^[12]	-61%	-66+/-4%	-5%
Mean value ^[11]	2.4	2.2 ^[12]	1.9 ^[12]	2.1 ^[12]	2.0	1.9+/-0.1	-0.1^[12]
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate ^[11]	3%	6% ^[12]	3% ^[12]	6% ^[12]	7%	3+/-1%	-4%^[12]
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[11]	88% ^[12]	85%	86%	80% ^[12]	81%	88+/-2%	+7%^[12]
Net satisfaction rate	-84% ^[12]	-79% ^[12]	-83%	-74% ^[12]	-74%	-86+/-3%	-11%^[12]
Mean value ^[11]	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6 ^[12]	1.6	1.4+/-0.0	-0.2^[12]

[11] 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.

[12] 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 now stands at 28.3 marks. Her approval rate is 19%, disapproval rate 73%, giving a net popularity of negative 54 percentage points. All popularity figures have not changed much from half a month ago.

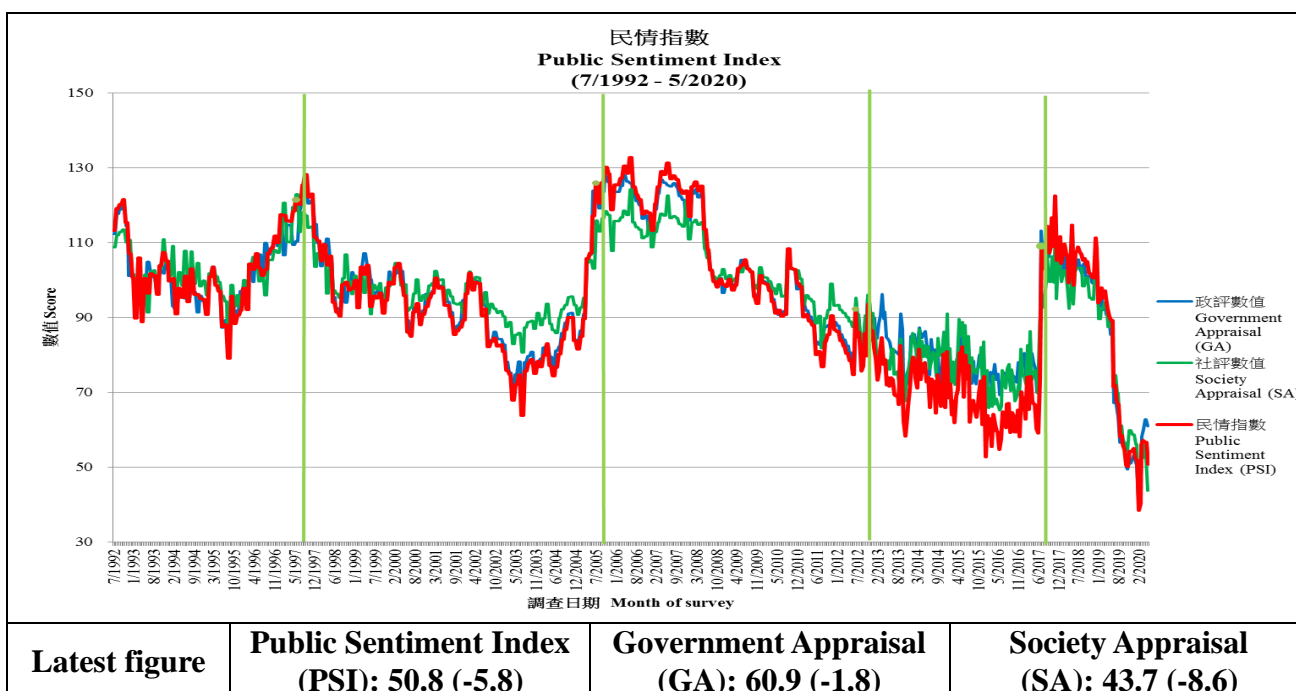
Regarding the HKSAR Government, the latest satisfaction rate is 19%, whereas 67% were dissatisfied, thus net satisfaction stands at negative 49 percentage points. The mean score is 2.0, meaning close to “quite dissatisfied” in general. Regarding people’s trust in the HKSAR Government, 27% of the respondents expressed trust, 63% expressed distrust. The net trust value is negative 36 percentage points. The mean score is 2.2, meaning close to “quite distrust” in general. All of these figures have not changed much from a month ago.

As for people’s satisfaction with the current livelihood, economic and political conditions, the latest satisfaction rates are 12%, 9% and 3% respectively, while the net satisfaction rates are negative 61, negative 66 and negative 86 percentage points respectively. The mean scores of livelihood condition and economic condition are both 1.9, meaning close to “quite dissatisfied” in general; that of political condition is 1.4, meaning between “quite dissatisfied” and “very dissatisfied” in general. Among these, the net satisfaction rate of economic condition has registered a record low since 2003, while that of political condition has plunged from last month and registered all-time low since records began in 1992.

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	<u>3/3/20</u>	<u>20/3/20</u>	<u>2/4/20</u>	<u>17/4/20</u>	<u>6/5/20</u>	<u>21/5/20</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Public Sentiment Index (PSI)	40.1	56.0	57.1	56.6	56.5	50.8	-5.8
Government Appraisal (GA)	45.1	58.2	60.2	62.8	62.8	60.9	-1.8
Rating of CE	22.6	22.3	25.5	27.7	27.9	28.3	+0.4
Net approval rate of CE	-66%	-64%	-60%	-54%	-56%	-54%	+2%
Mean value of people's satisfaction with SARG	1.6 ^[16]	2.0	2.0 ^[16]	2.0	2.0 ^[16]	2.0	--
Mean value of people's trust in SARG	1.8 ^[16]	2.3	2.3 ^[16]	2.3	2.3 ^[16]	2.2	-0.1
Society Appraisal (SA)	40.5 ^[16]	55.9	55.9 ^[16]	52.2	52.2 ^[16]	43.7	-8.6
People's satisfaction with political condition	1.4 ^[16]	1.6	1.6 ^[16]	1.6	1.6 ^[16]	1.4	-0.2
Weighting index of political condition	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34^[16]	--
People's satisfaction with economic condition	1.9 ^[16]	2.1	2.1 ^[16]	2.0	2.0 ^[16]	1.9	-0.1
Weighting index of economic condition	0.32 ^[16]	0.32 ^[16]	0.32 ^[16]	0.32 ^[16]	0.32 ^[16]	0.32^[16]	--
People's satisfaction with livelihood condition	1.8 ^[16]	2.1	2.1 ^[16]	2.0	2.0 ^[16]	1.9	-0.1
Weighting index of livelihood condition	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34 ^[16]	0.34^[16]	--

[13] 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 50.8, down by 5.8 points from early May. It can be considered as among the worst 1% 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 decreases by 1.8 points to 60.9, whereas the Society Appraisal (SA) Score that reflects people's appraisal of the social environment even decreases by 8.6 points to 43.7. They can both be considered as among the worst 1% across the past 20 years or so.

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 14 to 17 April, 2020 while this survey was conducted from 19 to 21 May, 2020. 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.

21/5/20	National People's Congress will deliberate on national security law in Hong Kong.
19/5/20	Unemployment rate in Hong Kong rises to 5.2%.
18/5/20	Starry Lee Wai-king is elected the chairperson of the House Committee of the Legislative Council.
16/5/20	Two managers of liberal studies resign from the Hong Kong Examinations and Assessment Authority.
15/5/20	Independent Police Complaints Council releases a report saying there is no evidence of casualties in the Prince Edward MTR incident on August 31.
13/5/20	Two local infections with coronavirus end Hong Kong's 23-day streak of no local transmission.
12/5/20	The government relaxes eligibility criteria to the Wage Subsidy Scheme.
11/5/20	Ocean Park seeks \$5.4 billion government bailout to avoid shut down.
8/5/20	Eleven democrats get thrown out after conflicts occur in a meeting of the House Committee of the Legislative Council.
4/5/20	Hong Kong's GDP drops by 8.9% year-on-year in the first quarter.
3/5/20	The government will distribute reusable masks.
2/5/20	Police finds explosives at an abandoned school.
1/5/20	People gather in multiple districts.
28/4/20	The government announces that cross-boundary students and certain business travelers can be exempted from quarantine.
24/4/20	The House Committee of the Legislative Council continues the election of chairman.
21/4/20	The government announces the appointment of five Directors of Bureaux.
21/4/20	The Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office issues multiple statements to criticize Dennis Kwok.
20/4/20	Unemployment rate in Hong Kong rises to 4.2%.
18/4/20	15 pan-democrats including Martin Lee and Jimmy Lai are arrested.
15/4/20	Director of the Liaison Office Luo Huining says Hong Kong needs to safeguard national security.
14/4/20	Carrie Lam claims the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office and the Liaison Office did not interfere in Hong Kong affairs.

Data Analysis

Our survey shows that the popularity rating of CE Carrie Lam now stands at 28.3 marks. Her net popularity is negative 54 percentage points. Both figures have not changed much from half a month ago. The latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 49 percentage points while the net trust value is negative 36 percentage points. Both figures stay more or less the same as last month. People's net satisfaction rates with the current livelihood, economic and political conditions are negative 61, negative 66 and negative 86 percentage points respectively. Among them, the net satisfaction rate of economic condition has registered a record low since 2003, while that of political condition has plunged 11 percentage points from last month and registered all-time low since records began in 1992.

As for the PSI, the latest figure is 50.8, down by 5.8 points from early May.