

The Chinese University of Hong Kong
The Centre for Quality of Life
Results of the Quarterly Survey (December 2015) on Public Perception of the
Economic Conditions

The Centre for Quality of Life at The Chinese University of Hong Kong (CUHK) conducted a survey on the public perception of the economic conditions from December 21 to 23, 2015. A total of 500 Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above took part in the survey and answered questions about their family financial situation, their perception towards the business environment, the economic outlook, as well as their sentiment over consumption.

Table 1 presents the survey questions and results conducted in September and December (4th quarter) respectively. It was revealed that 15% of the respondents said their families were financially “worse off” than a year ago, decreased by 2 percentage points compared to the survey results in September, while 17% said that they were “better off” than a year ago, showed an increase of 1 percentage point from the last survey results. There were nearly 63% of the respondents said “the same” while about 6% said “don’t know or it’s difficult to tell”.

On consumer confidence, about 21% of the respondents thought it was a good time to buy major household goods, while 50% said the opposite and 28% said they “don’t know or it’s difficult to tell”. Comparing with the findings in the third quarter, the percentage saying “yes” increased by about 3 percentage points and those saying “no” increased by 2 percentage points. Those uncertain answers (don’t know or it’s difficult to tell) decreased by about 6 percentage points.

There were 17% of the respondents believed they would be financially “better off” in the coming year, decreased by 1 percentage point from the results in September. About 18% believed their families would be “worse off” in the coming year, also decreased by 1 percentage point from the previous result. Those believed that they would be “the same” accounted for 57% of the respondents, and about 8% said “don’t know or it’s difficult to tell”.

There were 50% and 34% of the respondents expected the business environment of Hong Kong in the coming year would be “mediocre” and “bad” respectively. About 9% of the respondents perceived the business environment would be “good” in the coming year. Comparing with the figures in the third quarter, the amount of pessimistic answers increased by 1 percentage point while that of optimistic answers decreased by 2 percentage points. Those saying “mediocre” increased by 1 percentage point. Besides, there were about 7% respondents said “don’t know or it’s difficult to tell”.

There were 21% of the respondents stayed “optimistic” about the economic conditions of Hong Kong for the coming five years; while 35% found themselves “pessimistic”. Comparing with the results in September, the percentage of “optimistic” answers increased 1 point and that of the “pessimistic” ones decreased by 3 points. Those believed that they would be “the same” accounted for 35% approximately, and 9% said “don’t know or it’s difficult to tell”.

The survey also found that 35% of the respondents expected the employment situation would “deteriorate” in the coming year and 10% thought it would “improve”. Comparing with the last survey, those choosing “deteriorate” sharply decreased by 2 percentage points and those choosing “improved” decreased by 1 percentage point. About 43% expected the employment situation would remain “the same”, increased by 2 percentage points compared with the previous result. About 12% said “don’t know or it’s difficult to tell”.

Indices of Consumer Confidence, Consumer Sentiment and Employment Confidence are reported in Table 2.

The Index of Consumer Confidence is compiled from the scores of questions number 3, 4 and 5. The higher the index, the stronger is people’s confidence about economic conditions.

The Index of Consumer Sentiment is compiled from the scores of questions number 1 to 5. A higher index indicates people are more optimistic about the present situation and future development of economic conditions.

The Index of Employment Confidence is compiled from the score of the sixth question. A higher index shows a stronger confidence about employment situation.

For the first two indices, the baseline is January 2000 (index = 100). For the Index of Employment Confidence, the baseline is February 2000 (index = 100).

In summary:

- *The Index of Consumer Confidence* in September was 74.6, decreased by 0.7% from last quarter.
- *The Index of Consumer Sentiment* in September was 88.2, increased by 4.6% from last quarter.
- *The Index of Employment Confidence* in September was 66.1, increased by 0.8% from last quarter.

Media enquiries:

Professor Chong Tai-Leung Terence
Member, Centre for Quality of Life;
Executive Director, Institute of Global Economics and Finance;
Associate Professor, Department of Economics;
The Chinese University of Hong Kong
Email: chong2064@cuhk.edu.hk

Table 1

	Survey questions	Answer	September 2015	December 2015	Change in %*
問題一	與一年前比較，你和家人目前的財政狀況是變好、變壞或跟一年前一樣？	變好	16%	17%	+1
		變壞	17%	15%	-2
		跟一年前一樣	62%	63%	+1
		唔知道/好難講	5%	6%	+1
問題二	你認為現在是否購買主要家庭用品(如傢具、電視機、冰箱、煮食爐等)的好時機？	係	18%	21%	+3
		唔係	48%	50%	+2
		唔知道/好難講	34%	28%	-6
問題三	展望未來一年，你認為你和家人的財政狀況將會變好、變壞或跟現在一樣？	變好	18%	17%	-1
		變壞	19%	18%	-1
		跟現在一樣	54%	57%	+3
		唔知道/好難講	9%	8%	-1
問題四	展望未來一年，你認為香港的整體營商環境會好、差或一般？	好	11%	9%	-2
		差	33%	34%	+1
		一般	48%	50%	+2
		唔知道/好難講	9%	7%	-2
問題五	你對香港未來五年的整體經濟表現是樂觀、悲觀或跟現在一樣？	樂觀	20%	21%	+1
		悲觀	38%	35%	-3
		跟現在一樣	34%	35%	+1
		唔知道/好難講	9%	9%	不變
問題六	你認為香港未來一年失業情況會改善，惡化或跟現在一樣？	改善	11%	10%	-1
		惡化	37%	35%	-2
		跟現在一樣	41%	43%	+2
		唔知道/好難講	11%	12%	+1

Note. * The balance of change might not equal to zero due to rounding.

Table 2

	消費者信心指數 The Index of Consumer Confidence	消費者情緒指數 The Index of Consumer Sentiment	就業信心指數 The Index of Employment Confidence
2000年 1月	100.0	100.0	-
2000年 2月	101.1	103.3	100.0
2000年 3月	105.3	103.3	106.1
2000年 6月	84.1	85.6	84.7
2000年 9月	90.9	92.1	86.6
2000年 12月	89.8	91.7	88.8
2001年 3月	75.5	79.1	69.6
2001年 6月	78.0	81.3	66.1
2001年 9月	50.3	55.9	29.1
2001年 12月	70.5	77.2	45.0
2002年 3月	70.0	72.6	45.5
2002年 6月	65.5	69.4	45.0
2002年 9月	64.9	67.1	51.2
2002年 12月	70.0	72.9	77.2
2003年 3月	56.4	59.1	49.5
2003年 4月	55.0	57.4	40.9
2003年 5月	73.2	74.3	57.6
2003年 6月	70.7	73.8	47.8
2003年 9月	96.7	95.4	102.6
2003年 12月	103.4	103.2	118.8
2004年 3月	107.6	104.5	121.2
2004年 6月	99.2	100.4	114.4
2004年 9月	101.8	99.6	115.4
2004年 12月	106.1	105.2	115.6
2005年 3月	110.8	109.6	128.5
2005年 6月	114.6	112.6	129.3
2005年 9月	113.2	111.1	120.3
2005年 12月	113.7	114.7	118.1
2006年 3月	107.9	106.0	114.1
2006年 6月	109.2	109.9	116.7
2006年 9月	105.5	105.5	109.9
2006年 12月	108.9	112.2	111.2
2007年 3月	112.1	113.7	117.3
2007年 6月	115.7	116.9	112.8
2007年 9月	111.9	113.3	113.6

	消費者信心指數 The Index of Consumer Confidence	消費者情緒指數 The Index of Consumer Sentiment	就業信心指數 The Index of Employment Confidence
2007年 12月	110.4	111.8	119.5
2008年 3月	100.0	100.7	106.7
2008年 6月	78.4	78.1	76.5
2008年 9月	66.1	66.8	44.1
2008年 10月	59.8	61.1	22.5
2008年 12月	67.7	70.5	27.1
2009年 3月	80.9	76.9	42.8
2009年 6月	87.4	86.4	61.4
2009年 9月	96.0	93.6	83.4
2009年 12月	96.0	94.8	93.1
2010年 3月	97.8	96.3	101.0
2010年 6月	96.3	96.2	91.9
2010年 9月	96.3	97.2	88.7
2010年 12月	95.0	95.6	87.6
2011年 3月	87.2	90.3	82.6
2011年 6月	80.6	84.4	80.0
2011年 9月	74.6	76.7	69.1
2011年 12月	70.9	75.2	68.6
2012年 3月	79.2	83.2	74.2
2012年 6月	74.9	78.1	71.2
2012年 9月	73.4	78.1	71.8
2012年 12月	79.6	84.5	75.9
2013年 3月	78.9	84.1	75.0
2013年 6月	75.0	82.3	72.5
2013年 9月	75.3	82.0	73.4
2013年 12月	75.6	81.8	76.4
2014年 3月	77.2	84.8	79.9
2014年 6月	76.5	84.2	77.6
2014年 9月	72.3	81.9	71.1
2014年 12月	77.4	88.7	71.3
2015年 3月	76.4	84.1	65.1
2015年 6月	77.9	85.3	72.8
2015年 9月	75.3	83.6	65.3
2015年 12月	74.6	88.2	66.1
較上一季變化幅度	-0.7	+4.6	+0.8

