2020 年 8 月 25 日 新聞公報

民研計劃發放特首和特區政府民望、各項信任及信心指標及民情指數

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

民研計劃於八月中旬由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,020 名香港居民。調查顯示，特首林鄭月娥的最新評分為 26.8 分，民望淨值為負 46 個百分點，較半個月前明顯上升 8 個百分點。特區政府表現的最新滿意率淨值為負 45 個百分點，信任淨值為負 29 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 57、負 61 及負 68 個百分點。當中，市民對民生及經濟狀況的滿意淨值與上個月比較錄得顯著跌幅。政府信任程度方面，香港特區政府、北京中央政府及台灣政府的信任淨值分別為負 29、負 29 及正 2 個百分點。北京中央政府的信任淨值較半年前錄得的歷史低位大幅回升。信心指標方面，對中國前途的信心淨值為負 4 個百分點。另一方面，對香港前途和一國兩制的信心淨值較半年前錄得的歷史低位分別大幅回升至負 19 和負 26 個百分點。民情指數方面，最新數字為 57.6，較八月上旬下跌 0.9 點。調查的實效回應比率為 60.9%。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+/-2.1。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	17-20/8/2020
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]	:	1,020（包括 498 個固網及 522 個手機樣本）
實效回應比率	:	60.9%
抽樣誤差[2]	:	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+/-2.1
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] 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	1-4/6/20	15-18/6/20	6-9/7/20	20-24/7/20	3-6/8/20	*17-20/8/20*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	1,002	1,002	1,001	1,029	1,001	*1,020*	*--*
回應比率	64.3%	54.1%	52.4%	62.5%	64.4%	*60.9%*	*--*
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	27.8	29.0	29.0	28.9	26.9	*26.8+/-2.1*	*-0.2*
林鄭月娥出任特首支持率	18%	22%	23%	18%[3]	19%	*24+/-3%*	*+5%[3]*
林鄭月娥出任特首反對率	72%	70%	69%	72%	72%	*70+/-3%*	*-3%*
支持率淨值	-54%	-48%	-46%	-53%	-54%	*-46+/-5%*	*+8%[3]*

[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	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	15-18/6/20	20-24/7/20	*17-20/8/20*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	613-622	624-664	593-616	620-629	611-615	*587-677*	*--*
回應比率	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	54.1%	62.5%	*60.9%*	*--*
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[4]	17%[5]	21%	19%	17%	19%	*20+/-3%*	*+1%*
特區政府表現不滿率[4]	68%[5]	68%	67%	71%	65%[5]	*65+/-4%*	*--*
滿意率淨值	-51%[5]	-47%	-49%	-54%	-46%	*-45+/-7%*	*+1%*
平均量值[4]	2.0[5]	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	*2.1+/-0.1*	*--*
信任特區政府比率[4]	25%[5]	29%	27%	27%	25%	*30+/-4%*	*+5%*
不信任特區政府比率[4]	62%[5]	60%	63%	59%	61%	*59+/-4%*	*-2%*
信任淨值	-37%[5]	-32%	-36%	-32%	-35%	*-29+/-7%*	*+6%*
平均量值[4]	2.3[5]	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	*2.4+/-0.1*	*+0.1*

[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。

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新評價：

調查日期	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	15-18/6/20	20-24/7/20	*17-20/8/20*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	1,004	1,005	1,001	1,002	1,029	*1,020*	*--*
回應比率	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	54.1%	62.5%	*60.9%*	*--*
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[6]	16%[7]	14%	12%	12%	15%[7]	*12+/-2%*	*-3%[7]*
現時民生狀況不滿率[6]	67%[7]	70%	73%	66%[7]	66%	*70+/-3%*	*+4%*
滿意率淨值	-51%[7]	-56%	-61%	-54%[7]	-51%	*-57+/-4%*	*-7%[7]*
平均量值[6]	2.1[7]	2.0	1.9[7]	2.1[7]	2.1	*2.0+/-0.1*	*-0.1*
現時經濟狀況滿意率[6]	12%[7]	11%	9%	12%	13%	*10+/-2%*	*-3%*
現時經濟狀況不滿率[6]	70%	72%	75%	64%[7]	64%	*71+/-3%*	*+7%[7]*
滿意率淨值	-58%[7]	-61%	-66%	-52%[7]	-52%	*-61+/-4%*	*-9%[7]*
平均量值[6]	2.1[7]	2.0	1.9[7]	2.2[7]	2.1	*2.0+/-0.1*	*-0.1[7]*
現時政治狀況滿意率[6]	6%[7]	7%	3%[7]	3%	8%[7]	*9+/-2%*	*+1%*
現時政治狀況不滿率[6]	80%[7]	81%	88%[7]	84%[7]	78%[7]	*77+/-3%*	*-1%*
滿意率淨值	-74%[7]	-74%	-86%[7]	-81%[7]	-70%[7]	*-68+/-4%*	*+1%*
平均量值[6]	1.6[7]	1.6	1.4[7]	1.5[7]	1.6[7]	*1.7+/-0.1*	*--*

[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。

最新調查顯示，特首林鄭月娥的評分為 26.8 分，與半個月前分別不大。其支持率為 24%，反對率為 70%，民望淨值為負 46 個百分點，較半個月前明顯上升 8 個百分點。

特區政府方面，最新滿意率為 20%，不滿率為 65%，滿意率淨值為負 45 個百分點，平均量值為 2.1 分，即整體上接近「幾不滿」。信任程度方面，最新的信任比率為 30%，不信任比率為 59%，信任淨值為負 29 個百分點，平均量值為 2.4 分，即整體上介乎「幾不信任」及「一半半」之間。以上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%、10% 及 9%，而滿意淨值就分別為負 57、負 61 及負 68 個百分點。民生狀況和經濟狀況的平均量值均為 2.0，即整體上接近「幾不滿」；政治狀況的平均量值為 1.7，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「好不滿」之間。市民對民生及經濟狀況的滿意淨值與上個月比較錄得顯著跌幅。

信任及信心指標

市民對特區、北京中央及台灣政府的信任程度、對中港前途以及一國兩制的信心的最新結果表列如下：

調查日期	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	15-18/6/20	20-24/7/20	*17-20/8/20*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	664	616	620	611	*677*	*--*
回應比率	64.5%	55.6%	54.1%	62.5%	*60.9%*	*--*
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	*結果及誤差*	*--*
(重複顯示)						
信任特區政府比率[8]	29%	27%	27%	25%	*30+/-4%*	*+5%*
不信任特區政府比率[8]	60%	63%	59%	61%	*59+/-4%*	*-2%*
信任淨值	-32%	-36%	-32%	-35%	*-29+/-7%*	*+6%*
平均量值[8]	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	*2.4+/-0.1*	*+0.1*

調查日期	3-6/9/18	28/2-5/3/19	15-20/8/19	17-19/2/20	*17-20/8/20*	*最新變化*
樣本數目	515-538	613-674	603-633	575-612	*597-644*	*--*
回應比率	50.4%	72.2%	68.5%	64.6%	*60.9%*	*--*
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	*結果及誤差*	*--*
信任中央政府比率[8]	40% [9] [10]	33% [9]	23% [9]	20%	*28+/-4%*	*+9% [9]*
不信任中央政府比率[8]	40% [9]	48% [9]	63% [9]	63%	*58+/-4%*	*-5%*
信任淨值	0% [9]	-15% [9]	-40% [9]	-43%	*-29+/-7%*	*+14% [9]*
平均量值[8]	2.9 [9]	2.7 [9]	2.2 [9]	2.1	*2.4+/-0.1*	*+0.3 [9]*
信任台灣政府比率[8]	22%	23%	25%	38% [9]	*35+/-4%*	*-3%*
不信任台灣政府比率[8]	45%	40%	37%	28% [9]	*34+/-4%*	*+6% [9]*
信任淨值	-23% [9] [10]	-17%	-12%	10% [9]	*2+/-7%*	*-9%*
平均量值[8]	2.5 [9] [10]	2.6	2.7	3.1 [9]	*2.9+/-0.1*	*-0.2 [9]*
對香港前途有信心比率	46%	39% [9]	40%	26% [9]	*38+/-4%*	*+12% [9]*
對香港前途沒有信心比率	47%	55% [9]	52%	70% [9]	*57+/-4%*	*-13% [9]*
信心淨值	-1%	-16% [9]	-12%	-44% [9]	*-19+/-8%*	*+25% [9]*
對中國前途有信心比率	62%	62%	42% [9]	39%	*43+/-4%*	*+4%*
對中國前途沒有信心比率	31%	32%	50% [9]	52%	*48+/-4%*	*-4%*
信心淨值	30%	30%	-8% [9]	-13%	*-4+/-8%*	*+8%*
對一國兩制有信心比率	45%	41%	34% [9]	27% [9]	*35+/-4%*	*+8% [9]*
對一國兩制沒有信心比率	49%	55% [9]	62% [9]	68% [9]	*61+/-4%*	*-7% [9]*
信心淨值	-4%	-14%	-28% [9]	-41% [9]	*-26+/-8%*	*+15% [9]*

[8] 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。

[9] 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。

[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，是由於加權方法改變。如果以舊有加權方法處理數據，則差異並未超過抽樣誤差。

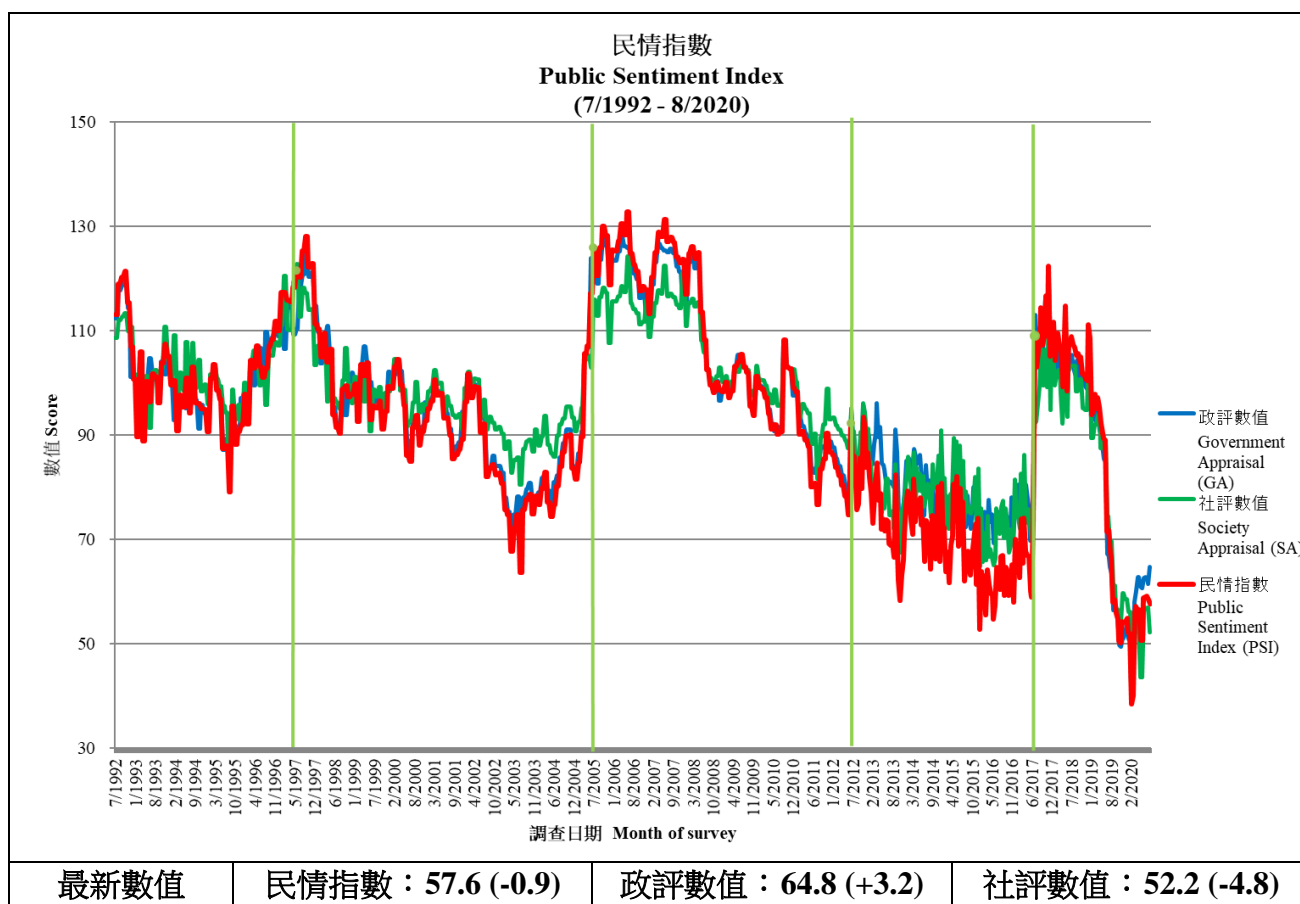政府信任程度方面，30%被訪市民表示信任香港特區政府，信任北京中央政府及台灣政府的，佔 28%及 35%，三項信任淨值分別為負 29、負 29 及正 2 個百分點，平均量值就分別為 2.4、

2.4 及 2.9 分，前兩者整體上介乎「幾不信任」及「一半半」之間，後者則整體上接近「一半半」。北京中央政府的信任淨值較半年前錄得的歷史低位大幅回升。

信心指標方面，43%表示對中國前途有信心，淨值為負 4 個百分點。另一方面，分別有 38%和35%市民表示對香港前途和一國兩制有信心，淨值同樣較半年前錄得的歷史低位分別大幅回升至負 19 和負 26 個百分點。

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：

民情指數
Public Sentiment Index
(7/1992 - 8/2020)

| 最新數值 | 民情指數：57.6 (-0.9) | 政評數值：64.8 (+3.2) | 社評數值：52.2 (-4.8) |

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	4/6/20	18/6/20	9/7/20	24/7/20	6/8/20	20/8/20	最新變化
民情指數	50.6	58.9	59.0	59.1	58.5	57.6	-0.9
政評數值	60.7	62.6	62.8	62.6	61.6	64.8	+3.2
特首評分	27.8	29.0	29.0	28.9	26.9	26.8	-0.2
特首民望淨值	-54%	-48%	-46%	-53%	-54%	-46%	+8%
政府滿意程度平均量值	2.0[11]	1.9	1.9[11]	2.0	2.0[11]	2.1	--
政府信任程度平均量值	2.2[11]	2.3	2.3[11]	2.2	2.2[11]	2.4	+0.1
社評數值	43.7[11]	56.5	56.6[11]	56.9	56.9[11]	52.2	-4.8
政治狀況滿意程度	1.4[11]	1.5	1.5[11]	1.6	1.6[11]	1.7	--
政治狀況成份指標權數	0.34[11]	0.34[11]	0.33	0.33[11]	0.33[11]	0.33[11]	--
經濟狀況滿意程度	1.9[11]	2.2	2.2[11]	2.1	2.1[11]	2.0	-0.1
經濟狀況成份指標權數	0.32[11]	0.32[11]	0.33	0.33[11]	0.33[11]	0.33[11]	--
民生狀況滿意程度	1.9[11]	2.1	2.1[11]	2.1	2.1[11]	2.0	-0.1
民生狀況成份指標權數	0.34[11]	0.34[11]	0.35	0.35[11]	0.35[11]	0.35[11]	--

[11] 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			

民情指數較八月上旬下跌 0.9 點至 57.6，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上升 3.2 點至 64.8，而反映市民對整體社會狀況評價的社評數值則下跌 4.8 點至 52.2。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 17-19/2/2020，而今次調查日期則為 17-20/8/2020，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：

19/8/20	香港失業率升至 6.1%
18/8/20	政府公布第二期保就業計劃
11/8/20	人大常委決定現屆立法會繼續履行職責不少於一年
10/8/20	警方引用國安法搜查壹傳媒，並拘捕黎智英及周庭等人

8/8/20	香港政府發表聲明譴責美國制裁 11 名中港官員
7/8/20	政府宣布推行免費全民自願冠狀病毒檢測
6/8/20	美國擴大「乾淨網絡」計劃，進一步限制中國科技公司
1/8/20	國家衛生健康委員會首批人員抵港
31/7/20	政府押後立法會選舉一年
30/7/20	12 名民主派人士被裁定立法會選舉提名無效
29/7/20	全日禁止堂食規定實施，不少人於街邊用膳
28/7/20	香港大學校務委員會決定即時解僱戴耀廷
27/7/20	政府收緊限聚令至 2 人並宣布全日禁止堂食
25/7/20	香港新增 126 宗本地感染新冠肺炎個案，逾百名確診者未能安排即時送院
24/7/20	美國國務卿蓬佩奧發表對華政策演說，中國要求美國關閉駐成都總領事館
22/7/20	美國要求中國 72 小時內關閉駐休斯敦總領事館
19/7/20	政府宣布部分公務員在家工作，市民在室內公共場所必須戴口罩
15/7/20	美國總統特朗普簽署《香港自治法案》
13/7/20	政府收緊限聚令至 4 人並禁止晚市堂食
6/7/20	政府刊憲公布國安法實施細則
4/7/20	公共圖書館將最少 9 本政治書下架等候覆檢
3/7/20	中央及特區政府公布多項關於國安法的人事任命
1/7/20	七一示威中十人被指違反國安法被捕
30/6/20	國安法獲通過並生效
16/6/20	政府放寬限聚令至 50 人
15/6/20	中央政府將有國安法執法權
12/6/20	中央政府批評有組織發動罷課公投
9/6/20	政府宣布向國泰航空注資 273 億免其倒閉
8/6/20	政府公布發放一萬元現金安排
4/6/20	六四悼念活動於多區進行
3/6/20	國務院副總理韓正與林鄭月娥會晤
29/5/20	特朗普公布有關中國及香港的新措施，並指中國以「一國一制」取代「一國兩制」
28/5/20	全國人大通過訂立港區國安法
27/5/20	反國歌法及國安法示威中逾 360 人被捕
24/5/20	反國安法遊行於港島舉行，逾 180 人被捕
22/5/20	國安法實施後將有中央政府國安機構駐港
20/5/20	台灣總統蔡英文宣誓就職
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
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
28/4/20	政府宣布跨境學童及特定商務客入境可豁免檢疫

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
13/4/20	港澳辦及中聯辦批評立法會議員郭榮鏗
9/4/20	政府推出 800 億「保就業」措施
8/4/20	政府宣布逾 1,300 億紓困措施抗疫
1/4/20	政府宣布麻雀館、卡拉 OK 等娛樂場所須暫停營業
27/3/20	政府宣布禁 4 人以上公眾聚會
23/3/20	政府宣布本地酒吧及食肆禁賣酒
23/3/20	政府禁止非港人由機場入境
17/3/20	政府宣布所有海外國家來港人士需隔離 14 日
15/3/20	政府宣布由英美來港人士需隔離 14 日
8/3/20	警方深夜拘捕 17 人涉嫌製作爆炸品
4/3/20	政府首批包機接回滯留湖北港人
29/2/20	美國國務院及多名議員對黎智英、李卓人及楊森被捕表示關注
28/2/20	警方拘捕黎智英、李卓人及楊森
26/2/20	財政司司長陳茂波發表財政預算案
19/2/20	鑽石公主號郵輪首批港人乘坐包機回港

數據分析

調查顯示，特首林鄭月娥的最新評分為 26.8 分，民望淨值為負 46 個百分點，較半個月前明顯上升 8 個百分點。特區政府表現的最新滿意率淨值為負 45 個百分點，信任淨值為負 29 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 57、負 61 及負 68 個百分點。當中，市民對民生及經濟狀況的滿意淨值與上個月比較錄得顯著跌幅。

政府信任程度方面，香港特區政府、北京中央政府及台灣政府的信任淨值分別為負 29、負 29 及正 2 個百分點。北京中央政府的信任淨值較半年前錄得的歷史低位大幅回升。信心指標方面，對中國前途的信心淨值為負 4 個百分點。另一方面，對香港前途和一國兩制的信心淨值較半年前錄得的歷史低位分別大幅回升至負 19 和負 26 個百分點。

民情指數方面，最新數字為 57.6，較八月上旬下跌 0.9 點。

POP

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Press Release on August 25, 2020

POP releases popularities of CE and SAR Government, trust and confidence indicators 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 1,020 Hong Kong residents by random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in the second half of August. Our survey shows that the popularity rating of CE Carrie Lam now stands at 26.8 marks. Her net popularity is negative 46 percentage points, registering a significant increase of 8 percentage points since half a month ago. The latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 45 percentage points while the net trust value is negative 29 percentage points. These figures are more or less the same as last month. People's net satisfaction rates with the current livelihood, economic and political conditions are negative 57, negative 61 and negative 68 percentage points respectively. People's net satisfaction rates with the livelihood and economic conditions have dropped significantly from a month ago. Regarding people's trust in governments, the net trust in the HKSAR Government, the Beijing Central Government and the Taiwan Government are negative 29, negative 29 and positive 2 percentage points respectively. Net trust in the Beijing Central Government has dramatically rebounded from the historical low registered half a year ago. As for the confidence indicators, net confidence in the future of China stands at negative 4 percentage points. On the other hand, net confidence in the future of Hong Kong and in "one country, two systems" have significantly rebounded from the historical lows registered half a year ago to negative 19 and negative 26 percentage points respectively. As for the PSI, the latest figure is 57.6, down by 0.9 point from early August. The effective response rate of the survey is 60.9%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-2.1 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	:	17-20/8/2020
Survey method	:	Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	:	Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size[1]	:	1,020 (including 498 landline and 522 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	:	60.9%
Sampling error[2]	:	Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-8% 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] 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	1-4/6/20	15-18/6/20	6-9/7/20	20-24/7/20	3-6/8/20	*17-20/8/20*	*Latest change*
Sample size	1,002	1,002	1,001	1,029	1,001	*1,020*	*--*
Response rate	64.3%	54.1%	52.4%	62.5%	64.4%	*60.9%*	*--*
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	*Finding & error*	*--*
Rating of CE Carrie Lam	27.8	29.0	29.0	28.9	26.9	*26.8+/-2.1*	*-0.2*
Vote of confidence in CE Carrie Lam	18%	22%	23%	18%[3]	19%	*24+/-3%*	*+5%[3]*
Vote of no confidence in CE Carrie Lam	72%	70%	69%	72%	72%	*70+/-3%*	*-3%*
Net approval rate	-54%	-48%	-46%	-53%	-54%	*-46+/-5%*	*+8%[3]*

[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	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	15-18/6/20	20-24/7/20	*17-20/8/20*	*Latest change*
Sample size	613-622	624-664	593-616	620-629	611-615	*587-677*	*--*
Response rate	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	54.1%	62.5%	*60.9%*	*--*
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	*Finding & error*	*--*
Satisfaction rate of SARG performance[4]	17%[5]	21%	19%	17%	19%	*20+/-3%*	*+1%*
Dissatisfaction rate of SARG performance[4]	68%[5]	68%	67%	71%	65%[5]	*65+/-4%*	*--*
Net satisfaction rate	-51%[5]	-47%	-49%	-54%	-46%	*-45+/-7%*	*+1%*
Mean value[4]	2.0[5]	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	*2.1+/-0.1*	*--*
Trust in HKSAR Government[4]	25%[5]	29%	27%	27%	25%	*30+/-4%*	*+5%*
Distrust in HKSAR Government[4]	62%[5]	60%	63%	59%	61%	*59+/-4%*	*-2%*
Net trust	-37%[5]	-32%	-36%	-32%	-35%	*-29+/-7%*	*+6%*
Mean value[4]	2.3[5]	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	*2.4+/-0.1*	*+0.1*

[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	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	15-18/6/20	20-24/7/20	17-20/8/20	Latest change
Sample size	1,004	1,005	1,001	1,002	1,029	1,020	--
Response rate	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	54.1%	62.5%	60.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate[8]	16%[7]	14%	12%	12%	15%[7]	12+/-2%	-3%[7]
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate[8]	67%[7]	70%	73%	66%[7]	66%	70+/-3%	+4%
Net satisfaction rate	-51%[7]	-56%	-61%	-54%[7]	-51%	-57+/-4%	-7%[7]
Mean value[8]	2.1[7]	2.0	1.9[7]	2.1[7]	2.1	2.0+/-0.1	-0.1
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate[8]	12%[7]	11%	9%	12%	13%	10+/-2%	-3%
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate[8]	70%	72%	75%	64%[7]	64%	71+/-3%	+7%[7]
Net satisfaction rate	-58%[7]	-61%	-66%	-52%[7]	-52%	-61+/-4%	-9%[7]
Mean value[8]	2.1[7]	2.0	1.9[7]	2.2[7]	2.1	2.0+/-0.1	-0.1[7]
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate[8]	6%[7]	7%	3%[7]	3%	8%[7]	9+/-2%	+1%
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate[8]	80%[7]	81%	88%[7]	84%[7]	78%[7]	77+/-3%	-1%
Net satisfaction rate	-74%[7]	-74%	-86%[7]	-81%[7]	-70%[7]	-68+/-4%	+1%
Mean value[8]	1.6[7]	1.6	1.4[7]	1.5[7]	1.6[7]	1.7+/-0.1	--

[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 now stands at 26.8 marks, which has not changed much from half a month ago. Her approval rate is 24%, disapproval rate 70%, giving a net popularity of negative 46 percentage points, registering a significant increase of 8 percentage points since half a month ago.

Regarding the HKSAR Government, the latest satisfaction rate is 20%, whereas 65% were dissatisfied, thus net satisfaction stands at negative 45 percentage points. The mean score is 2.1, meaning close to "quite dissatisfied" in general. Regarding people's trust in the HKSAR Government, 30% of the respondents expressed trust, 59% expressed distrust. The net trust value is negative 29 percentage points. The mean score is 2.4, meaning between "quite distrust" and "half-half" in general. The figures above are more or less the same as last month.

As for people's satisfaction with the current livelihood, economic and political conditions, the latest satisfaction rates are 12%, 10% and 9% respectively, while the net satisfaction rates are negative 57, negative 61 and negative 68 percentage points respectively. The mean scores of livelihood condition and economic condition are both 2.0, meaning close to "quite dissatisfied" in general; that of political condition is 1.7, meaning between "quite dissatisfied" and "very dissatisfied" in general. People's net satisfaction rates with the livelihood and economic conditions have dropped significantly from a month ago.

Trust and Confidence Indicators

Recent popularity figures of SAR, Beijing Central and Taiwan Governments and people's confidence in the future as well as "one country, two systems" are summarized below:

Date of survey	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	15-18/6/20	20-24/7/20	17-20/8/20	Latest change
Sample size	664	616	620	611	677	--
Response rate	64.5%	55.6%	54.1%	62.5%	60.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
(Repeated listing)						
Trust in HKSAR Government[8]	29%	27%	27%	25%	30+/-4%	+5%
Distrust in HKSAR Government[8]	60%	63%	59%	61%	59+/-4%	-2%
Net trust	-32%	-36%	-32%	-35%	-29+/-7%	+6%
Mean value[8]	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.4+/-0.1	+0.1

Date of survey	3-6/9/18	28/2-5/3/19	15-20/8/19	17-19/2/20	17-20/8/20	Latest change
Sample size	515-538	613-674	603-633	575-612	597-644	--
Response rate	50.4%	72.2%	68.5%	64.6%	60.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Trust in Beijing Government[8]	40%[9] [10]	33%[9]	23%[9]	20%	28+/-4%	+9%[9]
Distrust in Beijing Government[8]	40%[9]	48%[9]	63%[9]	63%	58+/-4%	-5%
Net trust	0%[9]	-15%[9]	-40%[9]	-43%	-29+/-7%	+14%[9]
Mean value[8]	2.9[9]	2.7[9]	2.2[9]	2.1	2.4+/-0.1	+0.3[9]
Trust in Taiwan Government[8]	22%	23%	25%	38%[9]	35+/-4%	-3%
Distrust in Taiwan Government[8]	45%	40%	37%	28%[9]	34+/-4%	+6%[9]
Net trust	-23%[9] [10]	-17%	-12%	10%[9]	2+/-7%	-9%
Mean value[8]	2.5[9] [10]	2.6	2.7	3.1[9]	2.9+/-0.1	-0.2[9]
Confidence in HK's future	46%	39%[9]	40%	26%[9]	38+/-4%	+12%[9]
No-confidence in HK's future	47%	55%[9]	52%	70%[9]	57+/-4%	-13%[9]
Net confidence	-1%	-16%[9]	-12%	-44%[9]	-19+/-8%	+25%[9]
Confidence in China's future	62%	62%	42%[9]	39%	43+/-4%	+4%
No-confidence in China's future	31%	32%	50%[9]	52%	48+/-4%	-4%
Net confidence	30%	30%	-8%[9]	-13%	-4+/-8%	+8%

Date of survey	3-6/9/18	28/2-5/3/19	15-20/8/19	17-19/2/20	17-20/8/20	Latest change
Sample size	515-538	613-674	603-633	575-612	597-644	--
Response rate	50.4%	72.2%	68.5%	64.6%	60.9%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Confidence in "one country, two systems"	45%	41%	34%[9]	27%[9]	35+/-4%	+8%[9]
No-confidence in "one country, two systems"	49%	55%[9]	62%[9]	68%[9]	61+/-4%	-7%[9]
Net confidence	-4%	-14%	-28%[9]	-41%[9]	-26+/-8%	+15%[9]

[8] 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.

[9] 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.

[10] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level because of a change in the weighting method. If the previous weighting method was used, the difference would not have gone beyond the sampling error.
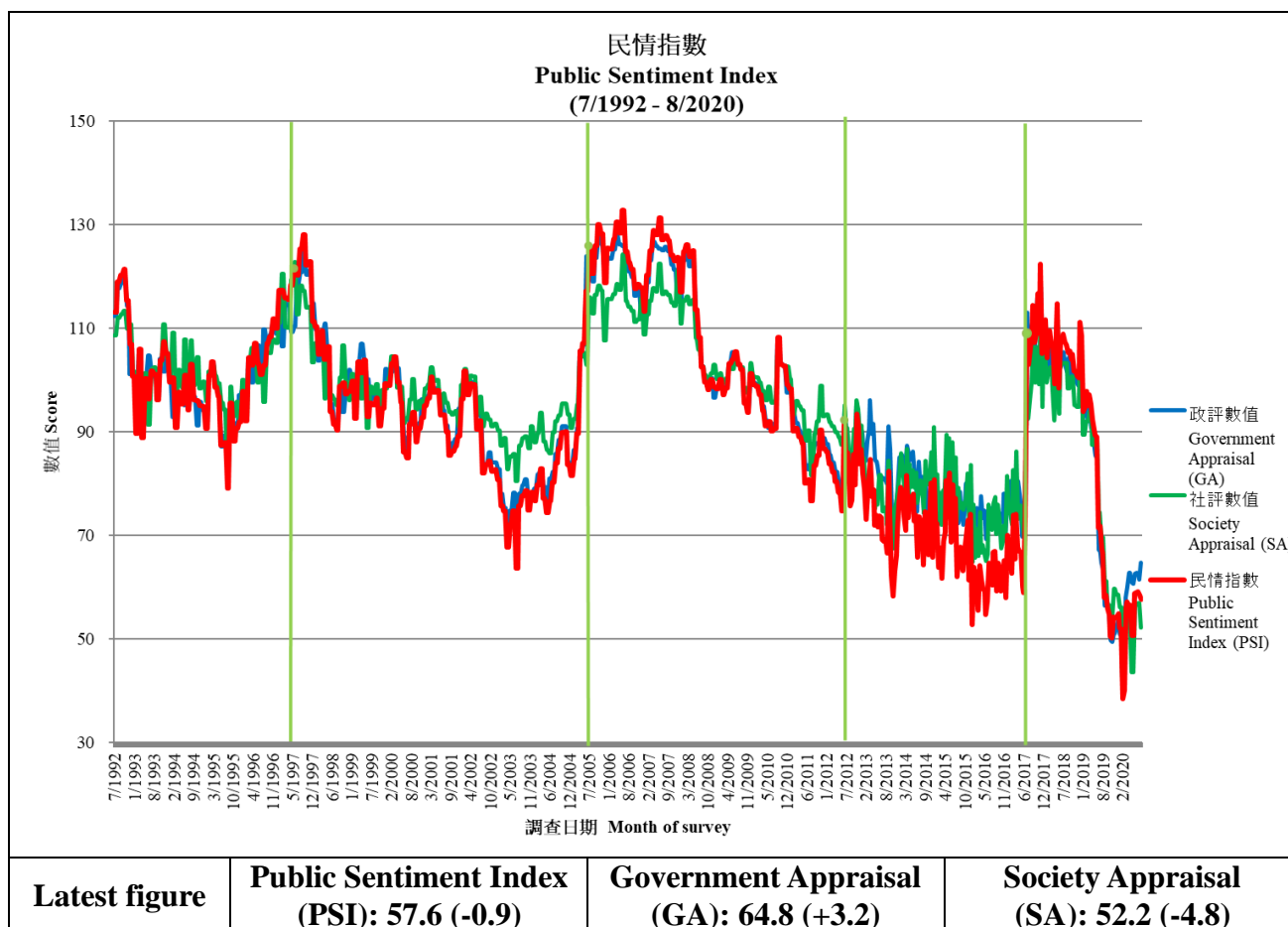
Regarding people's trust in governments, 30% of the respondents trust the HKSAR Government, 28% trust the Beijing Central Government, and 35% trust the Taiwan Government. The net trust values are negative 29, negative 29 and positive 2 percentage points, while the mean scores are 2.4, 2.4 and 2.9 respectively, with the former two meaning between "quite distrust" and "half-half" in general and the latter meaning close to "half-half" in general. Net trust in the Beijing Central Government has dramatically rebounded from the historical low registered half a year ago.

As for the confidence indicators, 43% expressed confidence in the future of China while net confidence stands at negative 4 percentage points. On the other hand, 38% and 35% expressed confidence in the future of Hong Kong and in "one country, two systems" respectively, while net confidence have also significantly rebounded from the historical lows registered half a year ago to negative 19 and negative 26 percentage points respectively.

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:

民情指數
Public Sentiment Index
(7/1992 - 8/2020)

Latest figure	**Public Sentiment Index (PSI): 57.6 (-0.9)**	**Government Appraisal (GA): 64.8 (+3.2)**	**Society Appraisal (SA): 52.2 (-4.8)**

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

Cut-off date	4/6/20	18/6/20	9/7/20	24/7/20	6/8/20	20/8/20	*Latest change*
Public Sentiment Index (PSI)	50.6	58.9	59.0	59.1	58.5	*57.6*	*-0.9*
Government Appraisal (GA)	60.7	62.6	62.8	62.6	61.6	*64.8*	*+3.2*
Rating of CE	27.8	29.0	29.0	28.9	26.9	*26.8*	*-0.2*
Net approval rate of CE	-54%	-48%	-46%	-53%	-54%	*-46%*	*+8%*
Mean value of people's satisfaction with SARG	2.0[11]	1.9	1.9[11]	2.0	2.0[11]	*2.1*	*--*
Mean value of people's trust in SARG	2.2[11]	2.3	2.3[11]	2.2	2.2[11]	*2.4*	*+0.1*
Society Appraisal (SA)	43.7[11]	56.5	56.6[11]	56.9	56.9[11]	*52.2*	*-4.8*
People's satisfaction with political condition	1.4[11]	1.5	1.5[11]	1.6	1.6[11]	*1.7*	*--*
Weighting index of political condition	0.34[11]	0.34[11]	0.33	0.33[11]	0.33[11]	*0.33[11]*	*--*
People's satisfaction with economic condition	1.9[11]	2.2	2.2[11]	2.1	2.1[11]	*2.0*	*-0.1*
Weighting index of economic condition	0.32[11]	0.32[11]	0.33	0.33[11]	0.33[11]	*0.33[11]*	*--*
People's satisfaction with livelihood condition	1.9[11]	2.1	2.1[11]	2.1	2.1[11]	*2.0*	*-0.1*
Weighting index of livelihood condition	0.34[11]	0.34[11]	0.35	0.35[11]	0.35[11]	*0.35[11]*	*--*

[11] 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 57.6, down by 0.9 point from early August. 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 increases by 3.2 points to 64.8, whereas the Society Appraisal (SA) Score that reflects people's appraisal of the social environment decreases by 4.8 points to 52.2. 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 17 to 19 February, 2020 while this survey was conducted from 17 to 20 August, 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.

19/8/20	Unemployment rate in Hong Kong rises to 6.1%.
18/8/20	The government announces the second round of Employment Support Scheme.
11/8/20	The NPCSC decides that the current Legislative Council shall continue to discharge duties for no less than one year.
10/8/20	Police searches Next Media and arrests Jimmy Lai, Agnes Chow and other people under national security law.
8/8/20	The Hong Kong government issues statement condemning US sanction on 11 Chinese or Hong Kong government officials.
7/8/20	The government announces mass voluntary coronavirus testing scheme.
6/8/20	The US expands the "Clean Network" to further limit Chinese technology firms.
1/8/20	The first team from the National Health Commission arrives in Hong Kong.
31/7/20	The government postpones the Legislative Council election for a year.
30/7/20	Nominations of 12 democrats for Legislative Council election are invalidated.
29/7/20	All-day dine-in ban takes effect, forcing people to eat in the streets.
28/7/20	HKU Council decides to dismiss Benny Tai with immediate effect.
27/7/20	The government tightens restrictions of group gatherings to 2 people and imposes all-day dine-in ban.
25/7/20	Hong Kong confirms 126 local infections with coronavirus disease, while over 100 patients are waiting to be admitted to hospital.
24/7/20	US Secretary of State Mike Pompeo delivers a speech on China policy, while China orders the US to close its consulate in Chengdu.
22/7/20	The US orders China to close its consulate in Houston within 72 hours.

19/7/20	The government announces that some civil servants will work from home and makes wearing of masks mandatory in indoor public places.
15/7/20	US President Donald Trump signs the Hong Kong Autonomy Act.
13/7/20	The government tightens restrictions of group gatherings to 4 people and imposes dine-in ban during nighttime.
6/7/20	The implementation rules for the national security law are gazetted by the government.
4/7/20	Nine books related to politics are taken off shelf in public libraries and put under review.
3/7/20	The Central Government and the SAR Government announce multiple personnel appointments concerning the national security law.
1/7/20	Ten people are arrested for allegedly violating the national security law in the July 1 protest.
30/6/20	The national security law is passed and comes into effect.
16/6/20	The government relaxes restrictions and allows group gatherings of up to 50 people.
15/6/20	The Central Government will have enforcement powers regarding the national security law.
12/6/20	The Central Government criticizes groups for organizing referendum for class boycott.
9/6/20	The government announces investment of $27.3 billion in Cathay Pacific Airways to avoid its collapse.
8/6/20	The government announces the arrangements for $10,000 cash payout.
4/6/20	June 4 vigils are held in various districts.
3/6/20	Vice-Premier of the State Council Han Zheng meets Carrie Lam.
29/5/20	Donald Trump announces new measures toward China and Hong Kong and says China has replaced one country, two systems with one country, one system.
28/5/20	National People's Congress passes resolution to enact national security law in Hong Kong.
27/5/20	Over 360 people are arrested in protests against the National Anthem Bill and the national security law.
24/5/20	People rally against the national security law on Hong Kong Island. Over 180 people are arrested.
22/5/20	The Central Government will set up national security agencies in Hong Kong after implementation of national security law.
20/5/20	Taiwan President Tsai Ing-wen is sworn into office.
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.
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.
28/4/20	The government announces that cross-boundary students and certain business travelers can be exempted from quarantine.
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.
13/4/20	The Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office and the Liaison Office criticize Legislative Councillor Dennis Kwok.
9/4/20	The government launches a subsidy scheme involving $80 billion to keep workers in employment.
8/4/20	The government announces relief measures involving over $130 billion to combat the pandemic.
1/4/20	The government orders karaoke lounges, mahjong parlors and nightclubs to close.
27/3/20	The government announces the ban on gathering with more than 4 people.
23/3/20	The government bans bars and restaurants from selling alcohol.
23/3/20	The government announces ban on non-residents arrivals at the airport from entering Hong Kong.
17/3/20	The government announces people entering Hong Kong from any foreign country will be put in a 14-day quarantine.
15/3/20	The government announces people entering Hong Kong from the UK and the US will be put in a 14-day quarantine.
8/3/20	Police arrests during midnight 17 people who are suspected of making explosives.
4/3/20	The first batch of government-chartered flights bring back Hong Kong people in Hubei.
29/2/20	US Department of State and some councillors express concern over the arrest of Jimmy Lai, Lee Cheuk-yan and Yeung Sum.
28/2/20	Police arrests Jimmy Lai, Lee Cheuk-yan and Yeung Sum.
26/2/20	Financial Secretary Paul Chan delivers the Budget.
19/2/20	The first batch of Hong Kong people on the cruise Diamond Princess return to Hong Kong by a charter flight.

Data Analysis

Our survey shows that the popularity rating of CE Carrie Lam now stands at 26.8 marks. Her net popularity is negative 46 percentage points, registering a significant increase of 8 percentage points since half a month ago. The latest net satisfaction of the HKSAR Government stands at negative 45 percentage points while the net trust value is negative 29 percentage points. These figures are more or less the same as last month. People's net satisfaction rates with the current livelihood, economic and political conditions are negative 57, negative 61 and negative 68 percentage points respectively. People's net satisfaction rates with the livelihood and economic conditions have dropped significantly from a month ago.

Regarding people's trust in governments, the net trust in the HKSAR Government, the Beijing Central Government and the Taiwan Government are negative 29, negative 29 and positive 2 percentage points respectively. Net trust in the Beijing Central Government has dramatically rebounded from the historical low registered half a year ago. As for the confidence indicators, net confidence in the future of China stands at negative 4 percentage points. On the other hand, net confidence in the future of Hong Kong and in "one country, two systems" have significantly rebounded from the historical lows registered half a year ago to negative 19 and negative 26 percentage points respectively.

As for the PSI, the latest figure is 57.6, down by 0.9 point from early August.