

2020 年 7 月 7 日 新聞公報

民研計劃發放社會現況評價

特別宣佈

1. 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。
2. 香港民研今天發放的社會現況評價調查，可能是最後一次，未來會否繼續，要視乎公眾是否支持。

公報簡要

民研計劃於六月中由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,002 名香港居民。調查顯示，市民對現時經濟、民生及政治狀況的滿意淨值分別為負 52、負 54 及負 81 個百分點。三者與上個月比較均有顯著改善。以三選一的方式提問，分別有 44% 和 35% 被訪市民表示最關心民生和政治問題，而表示最關心經濟問題的，則佔 19%。與半年前比較，表示最關心政治問題的比率由歷史高位回落 5 個百分點。以 0-10 分計算，市民對民生、經濟及政治問題關心程度的評分，分別是 7.84、7.32 及 7.24 分，民生和政治問題關心程度均再創 2005 年調查開展以來新高，而經濟問題關心程度則為 2008 年以來新高。調查的實效回應比率為 54.1%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-3%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-4%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.16。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	15-18/6/2020
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]	:	1,002 (包括 497 個固網及 505 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率 ^[2]	:	54.1%
抽樣誤差 ^[3]	:	在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-3%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-4%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.16
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。

最新數據

以下是市民對社會狀況的最新滿意度（數字已於 6 月 23 日的新聞公報發放）：

調查日期	16-21/1/20	17-19/2/20	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	15-18/6/20	最新變化
樣本數目	866	1,008	1,004	1,005	1,001	1,002	--
回應比率	69.7%	64.6%	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	54.1%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
現時經濟狀況滿意率 ^[4]	16%	9% ^[5]	12% ^[5]	11%	9%	12+/-2%	+3%
現時經濟狀況不滿率 ^[4]	63% ^[5]	73% ^[5]	70%	72%	75%	64+/-3%	-11%^[5]
滿意率淨值	-47% ^[5]	-64% ^[5]	-58% ^[5]	-61%	-66%	-52+/-4%	+13%^[5]
平均量值 ^[4]	2.2 ^[5]	1.9 ^[5]	2.1 ^[5]	2.0	1.9 ^[5]	2.2+/-0.1	+0.3^[5]
現時民生狀況滿意率 ^[4]	17%	9% ^[5]	16% ^[5]	14%	12%	12+/-2%	--
現時民生狀況不滿率 ^[4]	68%	79% ^[5]	67% ^[5]	70%	73%	66+/-3%	-7%^[5]
滿意率淨值	-52%	-69% ^[5]	-51% ^[5]	-56%	-61%	-54+/-4%	+7%^[5]
平均量值 ^[4]	2.1	1.8 ^[5]	2.1 ^[5]	2.0	1.9 ^[5]	2.1+/-0.1	+0.2^[5]
現時政治狀況滿意率 ^[4]	6% ^[5]	3% ^[5]	6% ^[5]	7%	3% ^[5]	3+/-1%	--
現時政治狀況不滿率 ^[4]	85%	86%	80% ^[5]	81%	88% ^[5]	84+/-2%	-4%^[5]
滿意率淨值	-79% ^[5]	-83%	-74% ^[5]	-74%	-86% ^[5]	-81+/-3%	+4%^[5]
平均量值 ^[4]	1.5	1.4	1.6 ^[5]	1.6	1.4 ^[5]	1.5+/-0.1	+0.1^[5]

[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。

市民對現時經濟、民生及政治狀況的滿意程度，最新滿意率分別為 12%、12% 及 3%，而滿意淨值就分別為負 52、負 54 及負 81 個百分點。經濟狀況和民生狀況的平均量值分別為 2.2 和 2.1，即整體上接近「幾不滿」；政治狀況的平均量值為 1.5，即整體上介乎「幾不滿」及「好不滿」之間。三者與上個月比較均有顯著改善。

市民對社會問題關心程度的最新調查結果表列如下：

調查日期	19-22/6/17	18-19/12/17	14-21/6/18	17-20/12/18	13-18/12/19	15-18/6/20	最新變化
樣本數目	1,007	1,013	1,000	1,000	1,046	1,002	--
回應比率	71.2%	64.9%	59.6%	60.6%	61.6%	54.1%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
最關心民生問題比率	68% ^[7]	65%	63%	66%	41% ^[7]	44+/-3%	+3%
最關心政治問題比率	13% ^[7]	16% ^[7]	16%	13%	40% ^[7]	35+/-3%	-5%^[7]
最關心經濟問題比率	17%	16%	18%	19%	16%	19+/-2%	+3%
關心民生問題的評分 ^[6]	7.45 ^[7]	7.37	7.45	7.46	7.57	7.84+/-0.13	+0.27^[7]
關心經濟問題的評分 ^[6]	6.88	6.81	6.97 ^[7]	6.99	6.90	7.32+/-0.14	+0.42^[7]
關心政治問題的評分 ^[6]	5.85 ^[7]	5.97	5.97	6.05	7.09 ^[7]	7.24+/-0.16	+0.15

[6] 2018 年 10 月至 12 月，民研計劃為不同量尺描述程度的字眼進行測試，表中數字為綜合結果。詳情請參閱網站。

[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，以三選一的方式提問，分別有 44%和 35%被訪市民表示最關心民生和政治問題，而表示最關心經濟問題的，則佔 19%。與半年前比較，表示最關心政治問題的比率由歷史高位回落 5 個百分點。以 0-10 分計算，市民對民生、經濟及政治問題關心程度的評分，分別是 7.84、7.32 及 7.24 分，民生和政治問題關心程度均再創 2005 年調查開展以來新高，而經濟問題關心程度則為 2008 年以來新高。

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」。

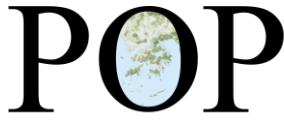
由於本新聞公報所涉及的部分調查項目，上次調查日期為 13-18/12/2019，而今次調查日期則為 15-18/6/2020，因此是次公報中的「民意日誌」項目便以上述日期為依歸，讓讀者作出比較。以涵蓋率不下 25%本地報章每日頭條新聞和報社評論計，在上述期間發生的相關大事包括以下事件，讀者可以自行判斷有關事件有否影響各項民調數字：

18/6/20	人大常委會審議國安法
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
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
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
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
24/4/20	立法會內務委員會繼續進行主席選舉
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
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

28/3/20	「限聚令」正式生效
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
9/3/20	全球股市大跌
8/3/20	警方深夜拘捕 17 人涉嫌製作爆炸品
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
13/2/20	夏寶龍被委任為港澳辦主任
6/2/20	市民搶購生活必需品
5/2/20	政府宣布經中國大陸來港人士將需隔離 14 日
3/2/20	政府宣布進一步關閉關口
1/2/20	醫管局員工陣線通過罷工
29/1/20	口罩供應短缺並出現搶購潮
28/1/20	政府宣布局部封關
27/1/20	政府限制湖北居民及曾赴湖北者入境
22/1/20	香港現兩宗「高度懷疑」武漢肺炎個案
19/1/20	中環集會演變成警民衝突
14/1/20	政府推出十項民生政策
13/1/20	政府擬向海洋公園提供過百億資助
4/1/20	駱惠寧被委任為中聯辦主任
1/1/20	民間人權陣線舉辦元旦大遊行
31/12/19	除夕夜多區出現示威抗爭活動
28/12/19	來自中國大陸的旅行團數量大跌
25/12/19	聖誕節期間多區出現示威抗爭活動

數據分析

最新調查顯示，市民對現時經濟、民生及政治狀況的滿意淨值分別為負 52、負 54 及負 81 個百分點。三者與上個月比較均有顯著改善。以三選一的方式提問，分別有 44% 和 35% 被訪市民表示最關心民生和政治問題，而表示最關心經濟問題的，則佔 19%。與半年前比較，表示最關心政治問題的比率由歷史高位回落 5 個百分點。以 0-10 分計算，市民對民生、經濟及政治問題關心程度的評分，分別是 7.84、7.32 及 7.24 分，民生和政治問題關心程度均再創 2005 年調查開展以來新高，而經濟問題關心程度則為 2008 年以來新高。



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Press Release on July 7, 2020

POP releases appraisals of society's current conditions

Special Announcements

1. 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.
2. The survey on appraisals of society's current conditions released by POP today may be the last of its series, whether it will be continued or not will depend on public support.

Abstract

POP successfully interviewed 1,002 Hong Kong residents by random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in mid-June. Our survey shows that people's net satisfaction rates with the current economic, livelihood and political conditions are negative 52, negative 54 and negative 81 percentage points respectively. All three have improved significantly from a month ago. Using a one-in-three choices method, 44% and 35% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood and political problems respectively, while 19% attached their greatest concern to economic problems. Compared to half a year ago, the percentage of people most concerned with political problems has receded by 5 percentage points from its historical high. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people's concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.84, 7.32 and 7.24 marks respectively. People's concern over livelihood and political problems have both registered historical highs again since the survey series began in 2005, while concern over economic problems has registered record high since 2008. The effective response rate of the survey is 54.1%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-3%, that of net values is +/-4% and that of ratings is +/-0.16 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 15-18/6/2020
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,002 (including 497 landline and 505 mobile samples)
Effective response rate ^[2]	: 54.1%
Sampling error ^[3]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-3%, that of net values not more than +/-4% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.16 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.

Latest Figures

People’s recent satisfaction towards the society’s conditions are summarized as follows (the figures have been released in the press release on June 23):

Date of survey	16-21/1/20	17-19/2/20	17-20/3/20	14-17/4/20	19-21/5/20	15-18/6/20	<i>Latest change</i>
Sample size	866	1,008	1,004	1,005	1,001	1,002	--
Response rate	69.7%	64.6%	62.9%	64.5%	55.6%	54.1%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Current economic condition: Satisfaction rate ^[4]	16%	9% ^[5]	12% ^[5]	11%	9%	12+/-2%	+3%
Current economic condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[4]	63% ^[5]	73% ^[5]	70%	72%	75%	64+/-3%	-11%^[5]
Net satisfaction rate	-47% ^[5]	-64% ^[5]	-58% ^[5]	-61%	-66%	-52+/-4%	+13%^[5]
Mean value ^[4]	2.2 ^[5]	1.9 ^[5]	2.1 ^[5]	2.0	1.9 ^[5]	2.2+/-0.1	+0.3^[5]
Current livelihood condition: Satisfaction rate ^[4]	17%	9% ^[5]	16% ^[5]	14%	12%	12+/-2%	--
Current livelihood condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[4]	68%	79% ^[5]	67% ^[5]	70%	73%	66+/-3%	-7%^[5]
Net satisfaction rate	-52%	-69% ^[5]	-51% ^[5]	-56%	-61%	-54+/-4%	+7%^[5]
Mean value ^[4]	2.1	1.8 ^[5]	2.1 ^[5]	2.0	1.9 ^[5]	2.1+/-0.1	+0.2^[5]
Current political condition: Satisfaction rate ^[4]	6% ^[5]	3% ^[5]	6% ^[5]	7%	3% ^[5]	3+/-1%	--
Current political condition: Dissatisfaction rate ^[4]	85%	86%	80% ^[5]	81%	88% ^[5]	84+/-2%	-4%^[5]
Net satisfaction rate	-79% ^[5]	-83%	-74% ^[5]	-74%	-86% ^[5]	-81+/-3%	+4%^[5]
Mean value ^[4]	1.5	1.4	1.6 ^[5]	1.6	1.4 ^[5]	1.5+/-0.1	+0.1^[5]

[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 latest satisfaction rates with the current economic, livelihood and political conditions are 12%, 12% and 3% respectively, while the net satisfaction rates are negative 52, negative 54 and negative 81 percentage points respectively. The mean scores of economic condition and livelihood condition are 2.2 and 2.1 respectively, meaning close to “quite dissatisfied” in general; that of political condition is 1.5, meaning between “quite dissatisfied” and “very dissatisfied” in general. All three have improved significantly from a month ago.

The latest survey results on people’s level of concern for social problems are summarized as follows:

Date of survey	19-22/6/17	18-19/12/17	14-21/6/18	17-20/12/18	13-18/12/19	15-18/6/20	<i>Latest change</i>
Sample size	1,007	1,013	1,000	1,000	1,046	1,002	--
Response rate	71.2%	64.9%	59.6%	60.6%	61.6%	54.1%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Most concerned with livelihood problems	68% ^[7]	65%	63%	66%	41% ^[7]	44+/-3%	+3%
Most concerned with political problems	13% ^[7]	16% ^[7]	16%	13%	40% ^[7]	35+/-3%	-5%^[7]
Most concerned with economic problems	17%	16%	18%	19%	16%	19+/-2%	+3%
Rating on concern for livelihood problems ^[6]	7.45 ^[7]	7.37	7.45	7.46	7.57	7.84+/-0.13	+0.27^[7]
Rating on concern for economic problems ^[6]	6.88	6.81	6.97 ^[7]	6.99	6.90	7.32+/-0.14	+0.42^[7]
Rating on concern for political problems ^[6]	5.85 ^[7]	5.97	5.97	6.05	7.09 ^[7]	7.24+/-0.16	+0.15

[6] From October to December 2018, POP conducted tests on the wordings used in different rating scales. Figures in the table are the combined results. Please visit our website for details.

[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.

Latest survey shows that using a one-in-three choices method, 44% and 35% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood and political problems respectively, while 19% attached their greatest concern to economic problems. Compared to half a year ago, the percentage of people most concerned with political problems has fallen back by 5 percentage points from historical high. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people’s concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.84, 7.32 and 7.24 marks respectively. People’s concern over livelihood and political problems have both registered historical highs again since the survey series began in 2005, while concern over economic problems has registered record high since 2008.

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 13 to 18 December, 2019 while this survey was conducted from 15 to 18 June, 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.

18/6/20	The Standing Committee of the National People’s Congress discusses the national security law.
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.
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.
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.
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.
24/4/20	The House Committee of the Legislative Council continues the election of chairman.
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.
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.
28/3/20	"Prohibition on Group Gathering" takes effect.
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.
9/3/20	Global stock markets crash.
8/3/20	Police arrests during midnight 17 people who are suspected of making explosives.
28/2/20	Police arrests Jimmy Lai, Lee Cheuk-yan and Yeung Sum.
26/2/20	Financial Secretary Paul Chan delivers the Budget.
13/2/20	Xia Baolong is appointed the Director of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office.
6/2/20	People rush to purchase daily necessities.
5/2/20	The government announces people entering Hong Kong from mainland China will be put in a 14-day quarantine.

3/2/20	The government announces further closure of borders.
1/2/20	Hospital Authority Employees Alliance members vote to go on strike.
29/1/20	People rush to purchase masks, which are in short supply.
28/1/20	The government announces partial border closure.
27/1/20	The government imposes immigration restrictions on Hubei residents and people who visited Hubei.
22/1/20	Two “highly suspected” Wuhan pneumonia cases are found in Hong Kong.
19/1/20	Rally at Central turns into a conflict between protestors and the police.
14/1/20	The government announces ten initiatives to benefit livelihoods of the people.
13/1/20	The government plans to provide over \$10 billion to Ocean Park as a subsidy.
4/1/20	Luo Huining is appointed the Director of the Liaison Office.
1/1/20	The Civil Human Rights Front organizes the New Year Rally.
31/12/19	Protesting activities occur in multiple districts on New Year’s Eve.
28/12/19	Number of tours for tourists from mainland China has plunged.
25/12/19	Protesting activities occur in multiple districts during Christmas.

Data Analysis

Our latest survey shows that people’s net satisfaction rates with the current economic, livelihood and political conditions are negative 52, negative 54 and negative 81 percentage points respectively. All three have improved significantly from a month ago. Using a one-in-three choices method, 44% and 35% of the respondents were most concerned with livelihood and political problems respectively, while 19% attached their greatest concern to economic problems. Compared to half a year ago, the percentage of people most concerned with political problems has receded by 5 percentage points from its historical high. Using a scale of 0-10 marks, the ratings of people’s concern over livelihood, economic and political problems are 7.84, 7.32 and 7.24 marks respectively. People’s concern over livelihood and political problems have both registered historical highs again since the survey series began in 2005, while concern over economic problems has registered record high since 2008.