

2020 年 3 月 31 日 新聞公報

民研計劃發放五大行政會議成員評分

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. 香港民研今日發放的五大行政會議成員評分，是本年 7 月 1 日前發放的最後一次，未來會否繼續，要視乎公眾是否支持。

公報簡要

民研計劃於三月中由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，分兩階段各成功訪問了 502 名香港居民。最新五大行政會議成員調查結果顯示，對比六個月前，以熟悉程度計，林正財和葉國謙取代羅范椒芬和任志剛進入五大。論絕對評分，首位是陳智思，得 31.1 分；排第二位的是葉劉淑儀，評分為 29.5 分；而位列第三至第五位的是張宇人、葉國謙及湯家驊，評分分別為 24.7、24.6 及 24.2 分。市民對排名首五位行政會議非官守議員的平均分為 26.8 分，而所有五大行政會議成員的評分均是其個人新低。評分調查的實效回應比率為 66.2%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，評分誤差不超過 +/-3.5。

樣本資料

	提名階段	評分階段
調查日期	: 17-18/3/2020	19-20/3/2020
成功樣本數目 ^[1]	: 502 (包括 250 個固網及 252 個手機樣本)	502 (包括 246 個固網及 256 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率 ^[2]	: 60.1%	66.2%
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	
抽樣誤差 ^[3]	: 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，評分誤差不超過 +/-3.5	
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《二零一八年年中人口數字》，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》（2018 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

在提名調查中，被訪者可在未經提示下說出最多 5 名最熟悉的行政會議非官守議員。以下是提名調查的結果，按提名比率倒序排列^[4]：

調查日期	2-4/10/18	14-19/3/19	2-3/9/19	17-18/3/20	最新排名變化
樣本數目 ^[5]	543	606	510	502	--
回應比率	46.8%	73.1%	69.1%	60.1%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
葉劉淑儀	18% {1}	12% {2}	31% {1}	32+/-4%{1}	--
陳智思	11% {2}	14% {1}	16% {3}	16+/-3%{2}	↑1
湯家驊	7% {3}	3% {3}	19% {2}	12+/-3%{3}	↓1
林正財	<1% {11}	1% {11}	1% {10}	11+/-3%{4}	↑6
張宇人	2% {7}	<1% {14}	3% {6}	4+/-2%{5}	↑1
葉國謙	1% {9}	1% {6}	3% {7}	3+/-2%{6}	↑1
羅范椒芬	4% {4}	2% {4}	6% {4}	3+/-2%{7}	↓3
張國鈞	<1% {13}	<1% {13}	<1% {15}	2+/-1%{8}	↑7
廖長江	--	<1% {15}	<1% {13}	1+/-1%{9}	↑4
林健鋒	--	1% {9}	1% {12}	1+/-1%{10}	↑2
史美倫	1% {8}	1% {8}	2% {9}	1+/-1%{11}	↓2
任志剛	3% {5}	2% {5}	4% {5}	1+/-1%{12}	↓7
李國章	2% {6}	1% {7}	2% {8}	1+/-1%{13}	↓5
周松崗	<1% {12}	1% {12}	<1% {16}	<1+/-1%{14}	↑2
黃國健	--	1% {10}	1% {11}	<1+/-<1%{15}	↓4
劉業強	1% {10}	--	<1% {14}	<1+/-<1%{16}	↓2
錯誤答案	12%	17%	17%	14+/-3%	--
唔知／難講	68%	70%	54%	59+/-4%	--

[4] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。

[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。

提名調查顯示，最多被訪者提及的議員是葉劉淑儀、陳智思、湯家驊和林正財，提名比率分別為 32%、16%、12% 及 11%。然後是張宇人、葉國謙和羅范椒芬，提名比率分別為 4%、3% 及 3%。然而，14% 錯誤回答行政會議非官守議員名字，59% 則表示未有認知。

獲得提名次數最多的 6 名議員進入評分調查。在評分調查中，被訪者就個別議員以 0 至 100 分進行評分，0 分代表絕對不支持，100 分代表絕對支持，50 分為一半半。統計結果後，認知度最低的一名議員再被剔除，之後再按五名議員所得的支持度由高至低順序排列，得出五大行政會議成員。以下是五大行政會議成員的最新評分，按評分倒序排列^[6]：

調查日期	11-12/10/18	8-11/4/19	3-4/9/19	19-20/3/20		最新變化
樣本數目 ^[7]	503	557-655	536	502		--
回應比率	65.3%	63.9%	69.9%	66.2%		--
最新結果 ^[8]	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	認知率	--
陳智思	49.3 ^[9]	52.8 ^[9] ^[10]	35.1 ^[9] ^[10]	31.1+/-3.1{1}	64.1%	-3.9 ^[10]
葉劉淑儀	46.0{3} ^[10] ^[11]	48.3{2}	30.0{2} ^[10]	29.5+/-2.8{2}	95.1%	-0.5
張宇人	--	--	27.4{3}	24.7+/-2.8{3}	67.0%	-2.7
葉國謙	--	41.0{5}	--	24.6+/-3.0{4}	69.0%	--
湯家驊	46.7{2}	45.9{3}	24.9{5} ^[10]	24.2+/-2.7{5}	82.5%	-0.8
林正財	--	--	--	28.8+/-3.5 ^[9]	48.4%	--
任志剛	54.7{1} ^[10] ^[11]	58.1{1} ^[10]	44.2{1} ^[10]	--	--	--
羅范椒芬	42.3{4}	42.9{4}	27.3{4} ^[10]	--	--	--
李國章	40.4{5}	--	--	--	--	--

[6] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。

[7] 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。

[8] 括弧{ }內數字為排名。

[9] 於評分調查認知率較低。

[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。

[11] 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。如果以新加權方法處理舊有數據，則差異並未超過抽樣誤差。

最新評分調查顯示，市民對行政會議非官守議員的最新支持度排名，首位是陳智思，得 31.1 分；排第二位的是葉劉淑儀，評分為 29.5 分；而位列第三至第五位的是張宇人、葉國謙及湯家驊，評分分別為 24.7、24.6 及 24.2 分。市民對排名首五位行政會議非官守議員的平均分為 26.8 分。在最新調查中，林正財得 28.8 分，但由於認知率較低而被剔除。而所有行政會議成員的評分均是其個人新低。

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調查項目，上次調查日期為 3-4/9/2019，而今次調查日期則為 19-20/3/2020，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：

20/3/20	香港單日新增 48 宗確診新型冠狀病毒肺炎個案
19/3/20	香港新型冠狀病毒肺炎個案破 200 宗
18/3/20	香港單日新增 25 宗確診新型冠狀病毒肺炎個案
17/3/20	政府宣布所有海外國家來港人士需隔離 14 日
16/3/20	香港新增多宗外地傳入新型冠狀病毒肺炎病例

15/3/20	政府宣布由英美來港人士需隔離 14 日
14/3/20	大埔富亨邨亨泰樓居民因新型冠狀病毒肺炎個案緊急疏散
11/3/20	埃及旅行團九港人確診新型冠狀病毒肺炎
4/3/20	政府首批包機接回滯留湖北港人
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
14/2/20	政府宣布成立防疫抗疫基金涉及 250 億元
13/2/20	夏寶龍被委任為港澳辦主任
11/2/20	青衣長康邨康美樓居民因武漢肺炎個案緊急疏散
9/2/20	香港現首宗武漢肺炎家族感染個案
8/2/20	強制措施首日隔離 161 人
7/2/20	經中國大陸來港人士需隔離 14 日措施生效
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
4/2/20	香港現首宗新型冠狀病毒肺炎死亡個案
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
31/1/20	政府拒絕全面封關
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」新型冠狀病毒肺炎個案
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
7/1/20	政府將武漢肺炎列入須呈報疾病
6/1/20	中聯辦主任駱惠寧上任
3/1/20	武漢當局公布肺炎個案增至 44 宗
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
16/12/19	林鄭月娥到北京述職
11/12/19	監警會國際專家小組全體退出
10/12/19	中電及港燈上調電費
8/12/19	民間人權陣線指約 80 萬人參與國際人權日遊行
4/12/19	政府公布新一輪紓困措施
28/11/19	美國總統特朗普簽署《香港人權與民主法案》
26/11/19	紅磡海底隧道重開
25/11/19	民主派取得大部分區議會議席
24/11/19	區議會選舉投票率創新高
17/11/19	警察圍堵理工大學並與示威者激烈衝突
16/11/19	解放軍出動清理路障

14/11/19	習近平就香港局勢表態
13/11/19	衝突持續，教育局宣布將停課
12/11/19	中文大學出現激烈警民衝突
11/11/19	交通警於西灣河開三槍擊中示威者
22/10/19	政府公布新一輪企業紓困措施
16/10/19	林鄭月娥發表 2019 年施政報告
11/10/19	立法會大樓復修後，舉行首次財委會會議
4/10/19	政府正式引用《緊急法》訂立《禁蒙面法》
1/10/19	全港多區出現示威及警民衝突，警方在荃灣使用實彈射傷一名示威者
28/9/19	民間人權陣線於添馬公園舉行集會，紀念雨傘運動五周年
26/9/19	林鄭月娥出席首場社區對話
13/9/19	政府倡徵收一手樓空置稅
6/9/19	惠譽降低香港信貸評級
4/9/19	林鄭月娥宣佈正式撤回修訂《逃犯條例》草案

數據分析

最新五大行政會議成員調查在 3 月中進行，結果顯示，對比六個月前，以熟悉程度計，林正財和葉國謙取代羅范椒芬和任志剛進入五大。論絕對評分，首位是陳智思，得 31.1 分；排第二位的是葉劉淑儀，評分為 29.5 分；而位列第三至第五位的是張宇人、葉國謙及湯家驊，評分分別為 24.7、24.6 及 24.2 分。市民對排名首五位行政會議非官守議員的平均分為 26.8 分，而所有五大行政會議成員的評分均是其個人新低。



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Press Release on March 31, 2020

POP releases ratings of top 5 Executive Councillors

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 the ratings of top 5 Executive Councillors released today by POP is the last of its kind before July 1, 2020. Whether it will be continued or not will depend on public support.

Abstract

POP successfully interviewed 502 Hong Kong residents in each of a double stage random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in mid-March. Latest results of top 5 Executive Councillors survey show that compared to six months ago, in terms of familiarity, Lam Ching-choi and Ip Kwok-him have replaced Fanny Law and Joseph Yam to enter the top 5. In terms of absolute ratings, Bernard Chan ranked 1st, attaining 31.1 marks. Regina Ip ranked 2nd, with 29.5 marks. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Tommy Cheung, Ip Kwok-him and Ronny Tong, who attained 24.7, 24.6 and 24.2 marks respectively. The mean score obtained by these top 5 non-official Executive Councillors was 26.8 marks, and all at their record lows respectively. The effective response rate of the survey is 66.2%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4% and that of ratings is +/-3.5 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

	Naming stage	Rating stage
Date of survey	: 17-18/3/2020	19-20/3/2020
Sample size ^[1]	: 502 (including 250 landline and 252 mobile samples)	502 (including 246 landline and 256 mobile samples)
Effective response rate ^[2]	: 60.1%	66.2%
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers	
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above	
Sampling error ^[3]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4% and that of ratings not more than +/-3.5 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 2018”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2018 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

In the naming survey, respondents could name, unprompted, up to 5 non-official Executive Councillors whom they knew best. The findings of the naming survey are summarized below, in descending order of naming rates ^[4]:

Date of survey	<u>2-4/10/18</u>	<u>14-19/3/19</u>	<u>2-3/9/19</u>	<u>17-18/3/20</u>	<u>Latest change in ranking</u>
Sample size ^[5]	543	606	510	502	--
Response rate	46.8%	73.1%	69.1%	60.1%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Regina Ip	18% {1}	12% {2}	31% {1}	32+/-4%{1}	--
Bernard Chan	11% {2}	14% {1}	16% {3}	16+/-3%{2}	↑1
Ronny Tong	7% {3}	3% {3}	19% {2}	12+/-3%{3}	↓1
Lam Ching-choi	<1% {11}	1% {11}	1% {10}	11+/-3%{4}	↑6
Tommy Cheung	2% {7}	<1% {14}	3% {6}	4+/-2%{5}	↑1
Ip Kwok-him	1% {9}	1% {6}	3% {7}	3+/-2%{6}	↑1
Fanny Law	4% {4}	2% {4}	6% {4}	3+/-2%{7}	↓3
Horace Cheung	<1% {13}	<1% {13}	<1% {15}	2+/-1%{8}	↑7
Martin Liao	--	<1% {15}	<1% {13}	1+/-1%{9}	↑4
Jeffrey Lam	--	1% {9}	1% {12}	1+/-1%{10}	↑2
Laura Cha	1% {8}	1% {8}	2% {9}	1+/-1%{11}	↓2
Joseph Yam	3% {5}	2% {5}	4% {5}	1+/-1%{12}	↓7
Arthur Li	2% {6}	1% {7}	2% {8}	1+/-1%{13}	↓5
Chow Chung-kong	<1% {12}	1% {12}	<1% {16}	<1+/-1%{14}	↑2
Wong Kwok-kin	--	1% {10}	1% {11}	<1+/-<1%{15}	↓4
Kenneth Lau	1% {10}	--	<1% {14}	<1+/-<1%{16}	↓2
Wrong answer	12%	17%	17%	14+/-3%	--
Don't know/ hard to say	68%	70%	54%	59+/-4%	--

[4] If the rounded figures are the same, numbers after the decimal point will be considered.

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

The naming survey showed that Regina Ip, Bernard Chan, Ronny Tong and Lam Ching-choi were named most frequently with naming rates of 32%, 16%, 12% and 11% respectively. Tommy Cheung, Ip Kwok-him and Fanny Law followed, with naming rates of 4%, 3% and 3% respectively. However, 14% made a wrong attempt at citing non-official Executive Councillors while 59% had no clue.

Those 6 who were named most frequently then entered the rating survey. In the rating survey, respondents were asked to rate individual councillors using a 0-100 scale, where 0 indicates absolutely no support, 100 indicates absolute support and 50 means half-half. After calculation, the bottom 1 councillor in terms of recognition rate was dropped; the remaining 5 were then ranked according to their support ratings to become the top 5 Executive Councillors. Recent ratings of the top 5 Executive Councillors are summarized below, in descending order of their ratings ^[6]:

Date of survey	<u>11-12/10/18</u>	<u>8-11/4/19</u>	<u>3-4/9/19</u>	<u>19-20/3/20</u>		<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size ^[7]	503	557-655	536	502		--
Response rate	65.3%	63.9%	69.9%	66.2%		--
Latest findings ^[8]	Finding	Finding	Finding	<i>Finding & error</i>	<i>Recognition rate</i>	--
Bernard Chan	49.3 ^[9]	52.8 ^[9] ^[10]	35.1 ^[9] ^[10]	31.1+/-3.1{1}	64.1%	-3.9^[10]
Regina Ip	46.0{3} ^[10] ^[11]	48.3{2}	30.0{2} ^[10]	29.5+/-2.8{2}	95.1%	-0.5
Tommy Cheung	--	--	27.4{3}	24.7+/-2.8{3}	67.0%	-2.7
Ip Kwok-him	--	41.0{5}	--	24.6+/-3.0{4}	69.0%	--
Ronny Tong	46.7{2}	45.9{3}	24.9{5} ^[10]	24.2+/-2.7{5}	82.5%	-0.8
Lam Ching-choi	--	--	--	28.8+/-3.5^[9]	48.4%	--
Joseph Yam	54.7{1} ^[10] ^[11]	58.1{1} ^[10]	44.2{1} ^[10]	--	--	--
Fanny Law	42.3{4}	42.9{4}	27.3{4} ^[10]	--	--	--
Arthur Li	40.4{5}	--	--	--	--	--

[6] If the rounded figures are the same, numbers after the decimal point will be considered.

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

[8] Numbers in curly brackets { } indicate the rankings.

[9] Recognition rates were comparatively low in the rating survey.

[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.

[11] 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 new weighting method was used on the previous dataset, the difference would not have gone beyond the sampling error.

The latest rating survey showed that Bernard Chan was the most popularly supported non-official Executive Councillor, attaining 31.1 marks. Regina Ip ranked 2nd, with 29.5 marks. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Tommy Cheung, Ip Kwok-him and Ronny Tong, who attained 24.7, 24.6 and 24.2 marks respectively. The mean score obtained by these top 5 non-official Executive Councillors was 26.8 marks. In this latest survey, Lam Ching-choi obtained a support rating of 28.8 marks, but he was dropped due to his relatively low recognition rate. All of these Executive Councillors' ratings are at their record lows 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 the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 3 to 4 September, 2019 while this survey was conducted from 19 to 20 March, 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.

20/3/20	Hong Kong confirms 48 coronavirus disease cases in one day.
19/3/20	The number of coronavirus disease cases in Hong Kong passes 200.
18/3/20	Hong Kong confirms 25 coronavirus disease cases in one day.
17/3/20	The government announces people entering Hong Kong from any foreign country will be put in a 14-day quarantine.
16/3/20	Multiple imported coronavirus disease cases are found in Hong Kong.
15/3/20	The government announces people entering Hong Kong from the UK and the US will be put in a 14-day quarantine.
14/3/20	Residents of Heng Tai House, Fu Heng Estate in Tai Po evacuate due to coronavirus disease cases.
11/3/20	Nine Hong Kong residents who joined a tour to Egypt are diagnosed with the coronavirus disease.
4/3/20	The first batch of government-chartered flights bring back Hong Kong people in Hubei.
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.
14/2/20	The government announces the setting up of the Anti-epidemic Fund.
13/2/20	Xia Baolong is appointed the Director of the Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office.
11/2/20	Residents of Hong Mei House, Cheung Hong Estate in Tsing Yi evacuate due to Wuhan pneumonia cases.
9/2/20	First case of Wuhan pneumonia infection within family is reported in Hong Kong.
8/2/20	Policy puts 161 people in mandatory quarantine.
7/2/20	The policy of putting people entering Hong Kong from mainland China in a 14-day quarantine takes effect.
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.
4/2/20	First death from Wuhan pneumonia is reported in Hong Kong.
3/2/20	The government announces further closure of borders.
1/2/20	Hospital Authority Employees Alliance members vote to go on strike.
31/1/20	The government refuses full border closure.
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.
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.
7/1/20	The government adds Wuhan pneumonia to the list of notifiable diseases.
6/1/20	Director of the Liaison Office Luo Huining starts his first day on job.
3/1/20	Wuhan authorities announce an increase of pneumonia cases to 44.
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.

16/12/19	Carrie Lam pays a duty visit to Beijing.
11/12/19	All members of the Independent Police Complaints Council International Expert Panel quit.
10/12/19	China Light and Power and Hong Kong Electric are to raise their tariffs.
8/12/19	The Civil Human Rights Front announces that around eight hundred thousand people participated in the International Human Rights Day protest.
4/12/19	The government announces a new round of relief measures.
28/11/19	US President Donald Trump signs the Hong Kong Human Rights and Democracy Act.
26/11/19	The Hung Hom Cross-Harbour Tunnel reopens.
25/11/19	The pro-democracy camp wins a majority of seats in the District Councils.
24/11/19	The District Council Election sees record high voter turnout.
17/11/19	The police surround the Hong Kong Polytechnic University and clash violently with protesters.
16/11/19	The People's Liberation Army clears roadblocks.
14/11/19	Xi Jinping expresses his views on Hong Kong.
13/11/19	The Education Bureau announces that classes will be suspended as conflicts continue.
12/11/19	Violent conflicts between protestors and the police occur in the Chinese University of Hong Kong.
11/11/19	A traffic policeman fires three live rounds at a protester.
22/10/19	The government announces a new round of relief measures to support enterprises.
16/10/19	Carrie Lam delivers the 2019 Policy Address.
11/10/19	The first meeting of Finance Committee of Legislative Council is held after the renovation of the Legislative Council Building.
4/10/19	The government officially enacts anti-mask law by invoking emergency law.
1/10/19	Protests and conflicts between protestors and the police occur in multiple districts in Hong Kong, the police shoots a protester with a live bullet in Tsuen Wan.
28/9/19	The Civil Human Rights Front organizes a rally at Tamar Park to commemorate 5th anniversary of Umbrella Movement.
26/9/19	Carrie Lam attends the first Community Dialogue session.
13/9/19	The government proposes to impose vacancy tax on newly built flats.
6/9/19	Fitch Ratings downgrades Hong Kong's credit rating.
4/9/19	Carrie Lam announces the formal withdrawal of the extradition bill.

Data Analysis

The latest top 5 Executive Councillors survey was conducted in mid-March. Results showed that compared to six months ago, in terms of familiarity, Lam Ching-choi and Ip Kwok-him have replaced Fanny Law and Joseph Yam to enter the top 5. In terms of absolute ratings, Bernard Chan ranked 1st, attaining 31.1 marks. Regina Ip ranked 2nd, with 29.5 marks. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Tommy Cheung, Ip Kwok-him and Ronny Tong, who attained 24.7, 24.6 and 24.2 marks respectively. The mean score obtained by these top 5 non-official Executive Councillors was 26.8 marks, and all at their record lows respectively.