

2020 年 9 月 1 日 新聞公報

民研計劃發放香港市民對各地人民及政府的觀感

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

民研計劃於八月由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，分兩階段成功訪問了 1,001 和 1,020 名香港居民。調查顯示，香港市民對各地人民的好感淨值，全部都高於對當地政府的好感淨值，當中對美國、中國和香港三個政府的好感淨值甚至錄得負數，分別為負 13、負 26 和負 39 個百分比。相比半年前，香港市民對澳門、香港和中國政府的好感淨值顯著上升，而對澳洲、英國、日本、美國和法國人民，以及對美國、日本和法國政府的好感淨值則顯著下跌。同時，香港市民對英國政府的好感淨值創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低，對澳洲政府則創 2000 年以來新低，對澳洲人民的好感淨值亦創 2007 年有紀錄以來新低。評價階段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 +/-7%。

樣本資料

	提名階段	評價階段
調查日期	: 3-6/8/2020	17-20/8/2020
成功樣本數目 ^[1]	: 1,001 (包括 500 個固網及 501 個手機樣本)	1,020 (包括 498 個固網及 522 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 64.4%	60.9%
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 ^[2]	: 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-7%	
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。

最新數據

在提名調查中，被訪者可在未經提示下說出最多 10 個除了香港、中國大陸、台灣和澳門以外最熟悉的國家或地區政府，首 5 位最多被訪者提及的則被納入評價調查。在評價調查中，被訪者就香港、中國、台灣和澳門以及該五個國家或地區的人民及政府分別作出評價。以下是香港市民對兩岸四地人民及政府的觀感：

調查日期		18-19/7/18	17-19/7/19	20-21/1/20	17-20/8/20	
樣本數目 ^[3]		502	592-633	505	655-672	
回應比率		47.4%	59.8%	71.2%	60.9%	
最新結果 ^[4]		結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	最新變化
香港	人民好感	50%	63% ^[5]	57%	55+/-4%	-3%
	人民反感	14%	12%	13%	6+/-2%	-7% ^[5]
	淨值	36%	51% ^[5]	44%	49+/-5%	+5%
	政府好感	38%	26% ^[5]	13% ^[5]	23+/-3%	+9% ^[5]
	政府反感	34%	58% ^[5]	74% ^[5]	61+/-4%	-13% ^[5]
	淨值	4%	-32% ^[5]	-61% ^[5]	-39+/-6%	+22% ^[5]
中國	人民好感	31%	30%	30%	32+/-4%	+3%
	人民反感	29%	34%	37%	32+/-4%	-5%
	淨值	2%	-4%	-7%	<1+/-6%	+8%
	政府好感	31%	25% ^[5]	23%	27+/-3%	+4%
	政府反感	39%	51% ^[5]	59% ^[5]	52+/-4%	-7% ^[5]
	淨值	-8%	-26% ^[5]	-36% ^[5]	-26+/-7%	+11% ^[5]
台灣	人民好感	67% ^{[5] [6]}	76% ^[5]	74%	68+/-4%	-6% ^[5]
	人民反感	5%	2% ^[5]	4% ^[5]	4+/-1%	-1%
	淨值	62%	75% ^[5]	69%	64+/-4%	-5%
	政府好感	34% ^[5]	52% ^[5]	55%	51+/-4%	-4%
	政府反感	25%	19% ^[5]	18%	21+/-3%	+2%
	淨值	9%	33% ^[5]	37%	31+/-6%	-6%
澳門	人民好感	51% ^[5]	62% ^[5]	51% ^[5]	50+/-4%	-1%
	人民反感	4%	3%	9% ^[5]	5+/-2%	-4% ^[5]
	淨值	47% ^[5]	60% ^[5]	42% ^[5]	45+/-5%	+3%
	政府好感	37%	43% ^[5]	31% ^[5]	45+/-4%	+13% ^[5]
	政府反感	22% ^{[5] [6]}	23%	35% ^[5]	20+/-3%	-15% ^[5]
	淨值	15%	20%	-4% ^[5]	25+/-6%	+28% ^[5]

[3] 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。

[4] 數字採自五等量尺。

[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。

[6] 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。

以下是香港市民對部分其他國家或地區的人民及政府的觀感，按對人民好感淨值倒序排列：

調查日期		18-19/7/18	17-19/7/19	20-21/1/20	17-20/8/20	
樣本數目 ^[7]		502	598-616	505	667-700	
回應比率		47.4%	59.8%	71.2%	60.9%	
最新結果 ^[8]		結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	最新變化
日本	人民好感	68% ^[9]	76% ^[9]	71%	59+/-4%	-12% ^[9]
	人民反感	6%	3% ^[9]	7% ^[9]	6+/-2%	-1%
	淨值	63% ^[9]	73% ^[9]	64% ^[9]	53+/-5%	-12% ^[9]
	政府好感	33% ^[9]	39% ^[9]	46% ^[9]	35+/-4%	-10% ^[9]
	政府反感	31% ^[9]	27%	17% ^[9]	17+/-3%	--
	淨值	2% ^[9]	12% ^[9]	29% ^[9]	18+/-5%	-11% ^[9]
澳洲	人民好感	60% ^[9]	--	54%	43+/-4%	-11% ^[9]
	人民反感	3%	--	4%	6+/-2%	+2%
	淨值	57% ^[9]	--	50%	37+/-5%	-13% ^[9]
	政府好感	50% ^[9]	--	38%	38+/-4%	--
	政府反感	6% ^[9]	--	12%	15+/-3%	+4%
	淨值	43% ^[9] ^[10]	--	26%	22+/-5%	-3%
英國	人民好感	54% ^[9]	63% ^[9]	51% ^[9]	42+/-4%	-9% ^[9]
	人民反感	6%	5%	6%	10+/-2%	+3% ^[9]
	淨值	48%	58% ^[9]	44% ^[9]	32+/-5%	-12% ^[9]
	政府好感	46% ^[9]	51%	40% ^[9]	37+/-4%	-4%
	政府反感	14%	17%	21%	25+/-3%	+4%
	淨值	32%	34%	19% ^[9]	12+/-6%	-8%
法國	人民好感	41% ^[9]	42%	43%	33+/-4%	-10% ^[9]
	人民反感	5%	6%	6%	5+/-2%	-1%
	淨值	35% ^[9]	36%	37%	28+/-4%	-9% ^[9]
	政府好感	34% ^[9]	33%	32%	22+/-3%	-10% ^[9]
	政府反感	5%	10% ^[9]	13%	11+/-2%	-2%
	淨值	29% ^[9]	23%	18%	11+/-4%	-7% ^[9]
美國	人民好感	39%	48% ^[9]	47%	38+/-4%	-9% ^[9]
	人民反感	15% ^[9]	9% ^[9]	12%	14+/-3%	+2%
	淨值	24%	39% ^[9]	35%	24+/-5%	-11% ^[9]
	政府好感	15%	24% ^[9]	33% ^[9]	28+/-3%	-5%
	政府反感	56% ^[9]	48% ^[9]	36% ^[9]	41+/-4%	+6% ^[9]
	淨值	-41%	-24% ^[9]	-2% ^[9]	-13+/-6%	-11% ^[9]

[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] 數字採自五等量尺。

[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。

最新調查顯示，香港市民對各地人民的好感淨值，全部都高於對當地政府的好感淨值。對各地人民觀感方面，按好感淨值由高至低排列，分別是台灣、日本、香港、澳門、澳洲、英國、法國、美國和中國，當中只有對中國人民的好感淨值接近零。對各地政府觀感方面，按好感淨值由高至低排列，分別是台灣、澳門、澳洲、日本、英國、法國、美國、中國和香港，當中對美國、中國和香港政府的好感淨值為負數。

相比半年前，香港市民對澳門、香港和中國政府的好感淨值顯著上升，而對澳洲、英國、日本、美國和法國人民，以及對美國、日本和法國政府的好感淨值則顯著下跌。

歷史紀錄方面，香港市民對英國政府的好感淨值創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低，對澳洲政府則創 2000 年以來新低，對澳洲人民的好感淨值亦創 2007 年有紀錄以來新低。

須要說明，躋身是次調查範圍的國家和地區，先決條件是香港市民的熟悉程度。調查範圍以外的國家或地區，在香港市民心目中的好感程度可以很高或很低，但由於並非香港市民最熟悉的國家或地區，所以不在調查之列。

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，將每日大事記錄傳送至民研計劃，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 20-21/1/2020，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：

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

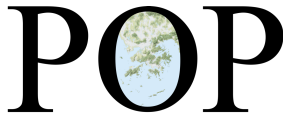
3/7/20	中央及特區政府公布多項關於國安法的人事任命
1/7/20	七一示威中十人被指違反國安法被捕
30/6/20	國安法獲通過並生效
26/6/20	美國參議院通過《香港自治法案》
16/6/20	政府放寬限聚令至 50 人
12/6/20	中央政府批評有組織發動罷課公投
9/6/20	政府宣布向國泰航空注資 273 億免其倒閉
8/6/20	政府公布發放一萬元現金安排
8/6/20	張曉明在基本法頒布 30 周年網上研討會發表演說
6/6/20	高雄市民投票通過罷免市長韓國瑜
4/6/20	六四悼念活動於多區進行
3/6/20	國務院副總理韓正與林鄭月娥會晤
2/6/20	香港再出現本地感染新冠肺炎個案，限聚令延長 14 日
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
21/5/20	全國人大將審議港區國安法
20/5/20	台灣總統蔡英文宣誓就職
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
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
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
10/3/20	習近平到武漢考察
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
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
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
31/1/20	政府拒絕全面封關
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
23/1/20	武漢宣布封城

數據分析

最新調查顯示，香港市民對各地人民的好感淨值，全部都高於對當地政府的好感淨值，當中對美國、中國和香港三個政府的好感淨值甚至錄得負數，分別為負 13、負 26 和負 39 個百分比。相比半年前，香港市民對澳門、香港和中國政府的好感淨值顯著上升，而對澳洲、英國、日本、美國和法國人民，以及對美國、日本和法國政府的好感淨值則顯著下跌。

同時，香港市民對英國政府的好感淨值創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低，對澳洲政府則創 2000 年以來新低，對澳洲人民的好感淨值亦創 2007 年有紀錄以來新低。



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Press Release on September 1, 2020

POP releases findings on Hong Kong people's feelings towards different peoples and governments

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 and 1,020 Hong Kong residents in a two-stage random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in August. Our survey shows that in terms of net affinity, Hong Kong people feel more positively about all other peoples than their governments. Among them, the net affinity for the governments of the United States, China and Hong Kong registered negative values, at negative 13, negative 26, and negative 39 respectively. Compared to half a year ago, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the governments of Macau, Hong Kong and China have increased significantly, while that towards the peoples of Australia, the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States and France, as well as the governments of the United States, Japan and France have all decreased significantly. Meanwhile, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the government of the United Kingdom is at its historical low since the survey series began in 1997, while that towards the government of Australia is at the lowest since 2000, and that towards the people of Australia is at its lowest since the survey series began in 2007. The effective response rate of the evaluation stage survey is 60.9%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4% and that of net values is +/-7% at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

	Naming stage	Evaluation stage
Date of survey	: 3-6/8/2020	17-20/8/2020
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,001 (including 500 landline and 501 mobile samples)	1,020 (including 498 landline and 522 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 64.4%	60.9%
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers	
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above	
Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4% and that of net values not more than +/-7% 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.

Latest Figures

In the naming survey, respondents could name, unprompted, up to 10 governments of countries or regions that they knew best apart from Hong Kong, Mainland China, Taiwan and Macau. The top 5 nominees then entered the evaluation survey. In the evaluation survey, respondents were asked to rate their feeling towards the governments and peoples of Hong Kong, China, Taiwan, Macau and the five countries or regions respectively. Hong Kong people’s feelings towards different governments and peoples are summarized as follows:

Date of survey		<u>18-19/7/18</u>	<u>17-19/7/19</u>	<u>20-21/1/20</u>	<u>17-20/8/20</u>	
Sample size ^[3]		502	592-633	505	655-672	
Response rate		47.4%	59.8%	71.2%	60.9%	
Latest findings ^[4]		Findings	Findings	Findings	Finding & error	Latest change
Hong Kong	People Positive	50%	63% ^[5]	57%	55+/-4%	-3%
	People Negative	14%	12%	13%	6+/-2%	-7%^[5]
	Net value	36%	51% ^[5]	44%	49+/-5%	+5%
	Government Positive	38%	26% ^[5]	13% ^[5]	23+/-3%	+9%^[5]
	Government Negative	34%	58% ^[5]	74% ^[5]	61+/-4%	-13%^[5]
	Net value	4%	-32% ^[5]	-61% ^[5]	-39+/-6%	+22%^[5]
China	People Positive	31%	30%	30%	32+/-4%	+3%
	People Negative	29%	34%	37%	32+/-4%	-5%
	Net value	2%	-4%	-7%	<1+/-6%	+8%
	Government Positive	31%	25% ^[5]	23%	27+/-3%	+4%
	Government Negative	39%	51% ^[5]	59% ^[5]	52+/-4%	-7%^[5]
	Net value	-8%	-26% ^[5]	-36% ^[5]	-26+/-7%	+11%^[5]
Taiwan	People Positive	67% ^[5] ^[6]	76% ^[5]	74%	68+/-4%	-6%^[5]
	People Negative	5%	2% ^[5]	4% ^[5]	4+/-1%	-1%
	Net value	62%	75% ^[5]	69%	64+/-4%	-5%
	Government Positive	34% ^[5]	52% ^[5]	55%	51+/-4%	-4%
	Government Negative	25%	19% ^[5]	18%	21+/-3%	+2%
	Net value	9%	33% ^[5]	37%	31+/-6%	-6%
Macau	People Positive	51% ^[5]	62% ^[5]	51% ^[5]	50+/-4%	-1%
	People Negative	4%	3%	9% ^[5]	5+/-2%	-4%^[5]

Date of survey	<u>18-19/7/18</u>	<u>17-19/7/19</u>	<u>20-21/1/20</u>	<u>17-20/8/20</u>		
Sample size ^[3]	502	592-633	505	655-672		
Response rate	47.4%	59.8%	71.2%	60.9%		
Latest findings ^[4]	Findings	Findings	Findings	<i>Finding & error</i>	<i>Latest change</i>	
	Net value	47% ^[5]	60% ^[5]	42% ^[5]	45+/-5%	+3%
	Government Positive	37%	43% ^[5]	31% ^[5]	45+/-4%	+13% ^[5]
	Government Negative	22% ^[5] [6]	23%	35% ^[5]	20+/-3%	-15% ^[5]
	Net value	15%	20%	-4% ^[5]	25+/-6%	+28% ^[5]

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

[4] Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

[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.

[6] 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.

Hong Kong people's feelings towards some other governments and peoples are summarized as follows, in descending order of net values towards the peoples:

Date of survey	<u>18-19/7/18</u>	<u>17-19/7/19</u>	<u>20-21/1/20</u>	<u>17-20/8/20</u>		
Sample size ^[7]	502	598-616	505	667-700		
Response rate	47.4%	59.8%	71.2%	60.9%		
Latest findings ^[8]	Findings	Findings	Findings	<i>Finding & error</i>	<i>Latest change</i>	
Japan	People Positive	68% ^[9]	76% ^[9]	71%	59+/-4%	-12% ^[9]
	People Negative	6%	3% ^[9]	7% ^[9]	6+/-2%	-1%
	Net value	63% ^[9]	73% ^[9]	64% ^[9]	53+/-5%	-12% ^[9]
	Government Positive	33% ^[9]	39% ^[9]	46% ^[9]	35+/-4%	-10% ^[9]
	Government Negative	31% ^[9]	27%	17% ^[9]	17+/-3%	--
	Net value	2% ^[9]	12% ^[9]	29% ^[9]	18+/-5%	-11% ^[9]
Australia	People Positive	60% ^[9]	--	54%	43+/-4%	-11% ^[9]
	People Negative	3%	--	4%	6+/-2%	+2%
	Net value	57% ^[9]	--	50%	37+/-5%	-13% ^[9]
	Government Positive	50% ^[9]	--	38%	38+/-4%	--
	Government Negative	6% ^[9]	--	12%	15+/-3%	+4%
	Net value	43% ^[9] [10]	--	26%	22+/-5%	-3%
United Kingdom	People Positive	54% ^[9]	63% ^[9]	51% ^[9]	42+/-4%	-9% ^[9]
	People Negative	6%	5%	6%	10+/-2%	+3% ^[9]
	Net value	48%	58% ^[9]	44% ^[9]	32+/-5%	-12% ^[9]
	Government Positive	46% ^[9]	51%	40% ^[9]	37+/-4%	-4%
	Government Negative	14%	17%	21%	25+/-3%	+4%
	Net value	32%	34%	19% ^[9]	12+/-6%	-8%

Date of survey		<u>18-19/7/18</u>	<u>17-19/7/19</u>	<u>20-21/1/20</u>	<u>17-20/8/20</u>	
Sample size ^[7]		502	598-616	505	667-700	
Response rate		47.4%	59.8%	71.2%	60.9%	
Latest findings ^[8]		Findings	Findings	Findings	<i>Finding & error</i>	<i>Latest change</i>
France	People Positive	41% ^[9]	42%	43%	33+/-4%	-10% ^[9]
	People Negative	5%	6%	6%	5+/-2%	-1%
	Net value	35% ^[9]	36%	37%	28+/-4%	-9% ^[9]
	Government Positive	34% ^[9]	33%	32%	22+/-3%	-10% ^[9]
	Government Negative	5%	10% ^[9]	13%	11+/-2%	-2%
	Net value	29% ^[9]	23%	18%	11+/-4%	-7% ^[9]
United States	People Positive	39%	48% ^[9]	47%	38+/-4%	-9% ^[9]
	People Negative	15% ^[9]	9% ^[9]	12%	14+/-3%	+2%
	Net value	24%	39% ^[9]	35%	24+/-5%	-11% ^[9]
	Government Positive	15%	24% ^[9]	33% ^[9]	28+/-3%	-5%
	Government Negative	56% ^[9]	48% ^[9]	36% ^[9]	41+/-4%	+6% ^[9]
	Net value	-41%	-24% ^[9]	-2% ^[9]	-13+/-6%	-11% ^[9]

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

[8] Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

[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.

Our latest survey shows that, in terms of net affinity, Hong Kong people feel more positively about all other peoples than their governments. As regards people's feeling towards different **peoples**, from high to low net affinity, the order goes: Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, Macau, Australia, the United Kingdom, France, the United States and China. Among them, only the net affinity for Chinese people came near zero. Regarding people's feeling towards different **governments**, from high to low net affinity, the order goes: Taiwan, Macau, Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom, France, the United States, China and Hong Kong. Among them, the net affinity for the governments of the United States, China and Hong Kong were negative.

Compared to half a year ago, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the governments of Macau, Hong Kong and China have increased significantly, while that towards the peoples of Australia, the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States and France, as well as the governments of the United States, Japan and France have all decreased significantly.

Looking back at past records, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the government of the United Kingdom is at its historical low since the survey series began in 1997, while that towards the government of Australia is at the lowest since 2000, and that towards the people of Australia is at its lowest since the survey series began in 2007.

It should be noted, however, that our survey only covers regions and countries best known to Hong Kong people. Hong Kong people may well like or dislike other places much more, but because they are not the most well-known places, they do not appear on the list by design.

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 20 to 21 January, 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.

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.
26/6/20	The US Senate passes the Hong Kong Autonomy Act.
16/6/20	The government relaxes restrictions and allows group gatherings of up to 50 people.
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.

8/6/20	Zhang Xiaoming delivers speech at a webinar to commemorate the 30th anniversary of the Basic Law's promulgation.
6/6/20	Kaohsiung residents voted to recall mayor Han Kuo-yu.
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.
2/6/20	Local infections with coronavirus appear in Hong Kong again. Prohibition on group gathering is extended for 14 days.
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.
21/5/20	National People's Congress will deliberate on national security law in Hong Kong.
20/5/20	Taiwan President Tsai Ing-wen is sworn into office.
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.
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.
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.
10/3/20	Xi Jinping visits Wuhan.
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.
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.
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.
31/1/20	The government refuses full border closure.
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.
23/1/20	A lockdown of Wuhan is announced.

Data Analysis

Our latest survey shows that, in terms of net affinity, Hong Kong people feel more positively about all other peoples than their governments. Among them, the net affinity for the governments of the United States, China and Hong Kong registered negative values, at negative 13, negative 26, and negative 39 respectively. Compared to half a year ago, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the governments of Macau, Hong Kong and China have increased significantly, while that towards the peoples of Australia, the United Kingdom, Japan, the United States and France, as well as the governments of the United States, Japan and France have all decreased significantly.

Meanwhile, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the government of the United Kingdom is at its historical low since the survey series began in 1997, while that towards the government of Australia is at the lowest since 2000, and that towards the people of Australia is at its lowest since the survey series began in 2007.