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## 2020 年 9 月 22 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

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

民研計劃於八月底至九月初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 508 和 500 名香港居民。最新結果顯示，對比六個月前，市民最熟悉的行政會議非官守議員沒有太大改變。論絕對評分，首位是葉劉淑儀，得 31.0 分；排第二位的是陳智思，評分為 29.5 分；而位列第三至第五位的是湯家驊、葉國謙及張宇人，評分分別為 26.8、26.7 及 26.6 分。而陳智思的評分創其 2005 年有紀錄以來新低。評分調查的實效回應比率為 55.8%。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 +/-3.3。

#### 樣本資料

	提名階段	評分階段
調查日期	: 31/8-1/9/2020	2-4/9/2020
成功樣本數目 <sup>[1]</sup>	: 508 (包括 255 個固網及 253 個手機樣本)	500 (包括 244 個固網及 256 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 61.4%	55.8%
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 <sup>[2]</sup>	: 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，評分誤差不超過 +/-3.3	
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 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<sup>[3]</sup>：

調查日期	14-19/3/19	2-3/9/19	17-18/3/20	31/8-1/9/20	最新排名變化
樣本數目 <sup>[4]</sup>	606	510	502	508	--
回應比率	73.1%	69.1%	60.1%	61.4%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
葉劉淑儀	12%{2}	31%{1}	32%{1}	34+/-4%{1}	--
陳智思	14%{1}	16%{3}	16%{2}	15+/-3%{2}	--
湯家驊	3%{3}	19%{2}	12%{3}	14+/-3%{3}	--
張宇人	<1%{14}	3%{6}	4%{5}	7+/-2%{4}	↑1
葉國謙	1%{6}	3%{7}	3%{6}	5+/-2%{5}	↑1
林正財	1%{11}	1%{10}	11%{4}	4+/-2%{6}	↓2
任志剛	2%{5}	4%{5}	1%{12}	4+/-2%{7}	↑5
李國章	1%{7}	2%{8}	1%{13}	3+/-2%{8}	↑5
羅范椒芬	2%{4}	6%{4}	3%{7}	3+/-2%{9}	↓2
張國鈞	<1%{13}	<1%{15}	2%{8}	2+/-1%{10}	↓2
史美倫	1%{8}	2%{9}	1%{11}	2+/-1%{11}	--
黃國健	1%{10}	1%{11}	<1%{15}	1+/-1%{12}	↑3
周松崗	1%{12}	<1%{16}	<1%{14}	<1+/-1%{13}	↑1
劉業強	--	<1%{14}	<1%{16}	<1+/-1%{14}	↑2
廖長江	<1%{15}	<1%{13}	1%{9}	<1+/-1%{15}	↓6
林健鋒	1%{9}	1%{12}	1%{10}	<1+/-1%{16}	↓6
錯誤答案	17%	17%	14%	11+/-3%	--
唔知／難講	70%	54%	59%	55+/-4%	--

[3] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。

[4] 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、陳智思和湯家驊，提名比率分別為 34%、15%及 14%。然後是張宇人、葉國謙、林正財和任志剛，提名比率分別為 7%、5%、4%及 4%。然而，11%錯誤回答行政會議非官守議員名字，55%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<sup>[5]</sup>：

調查日期	8-11/4/19	3-4/9/19	19-20/3/20	2-4/9/20	最新變化
樣本數目 <sup>[6]</sup>	557-655	536	502	500	--
回應比率	63.9%	69.9%	66.2%	55.8%	--
最新結果 <sup>[7]</sup>	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	認知率
葉劉淑儀	48.3{2}	30.0{2} <sup>[9]</sup>	29.5{2}	31.0+/-3.2{1}	98.4%
陳智思	52.8 <sup>[8]</sup> <sup>[9]</sup>	35.1 <sup>[8]</sup> <sup>[9]</sup>	31.1{1} <sup>[9]</sup>	29.5+/-3.2{2}	74.7%

調查日期	8-11/4/19	3-4/9/19	19-20/3/20	2-4/9/20	最新變化	
樣本數目 <sup>[6]</sup>	557-655	536	502	500	--	
回應比率	63.9%	69.9%	66.2%	55.8%	--	
最新結果 <sup>[7]</sup>	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	認知率	
湯家驊	45.9{3}	24.9{5} <sup>[9]</sup>	24.2{5}	26.8+/-2.9{3}	90.7%	+2.6
葉國謙	41.0{5}	--	24.6{4}	26.7+/-3.1{4}	81.3%	+2.1
張宇人	--	27.4{3}	24.7{3}	26.6+/-2.9{5}	79.8%	+1.9
林正財	--	--	28.8 <sup>[8]</sup>	30.1+/-3.3 <sup>[8]</sup>	58.8%	+1.3
任志剛	58.1{1} <sup>[9]</sup>	44.2{1} <sup>[9]</sup>	--	--	--	--
羅范椒芬	42.9{4}	27.3{4} <sup>[9]</sup>	--	--	--	--

[5] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。

[6] 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。

[7] 括弧{ }內數字為排名。

[8] 於評分調查認知率較低。

[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。

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，首位是葉劉淑儀，得 31.0 分；排第二位的是陳智思，評分為 29.5 分；而位列第三至第五位的是湯家驊、葉國謙及張宇人，評分分別為 26.8、26.7 及 26.6 分。市民對排名首五位行政會議非官守議員的平均分為 28.1 分。在最新調查中，林正財得 30.1 分，但由於認知率較低而被剔除。而陳智思的評分創其 2005 年有紀錄以來新低。

## 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 19-20/3/2020，而今次調查日期則為 2-4/9/2020，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：

3/9/20	普及社區檢測計劃從已驗的 12.8 萬個樣本中找出兩宗新個案
2/9/20	政府宣布放寬防疫措施
31/8/20	普及社區檢測計劃正式開展
27/8/20	中國海警於 8 月 23 日截獲赴台快艇，拘捕 12 名香港青年
26/8/20	警方就 7·21 事件以暴動罪拘捕 13 名白衣人以外人士
25/8/20	政府宣布放寬防疫措施
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
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
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
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
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
12/5/20	政府放寬保就業計劃申請條件
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
27/4/20	政府研究放寬陸路口岸入境限制
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
30/3/20	公營醫院隔離病房爆滿
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

### 數據分析

調查顯示，對比六個月前，市民最熟悉的行政會議非官守議員沒有太大改變。論絕對評分，首位是葉劉淑儀，得 31.0 分；排第二位的是陳智思，評分為 29.5 分；而位列第三至第五位的是湯家驊、葉國謙及張宇人，評分分別為 26.8、26.7 及 26.6 分。而陳智思的評分創其 2005 年有紀錄以來新低。



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## Press Release on September 22, 2020

### POP releases ratings of top 5 Executive Councillors

#### 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 508 and 500 Hong Kong residents in a two-stage random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers from late August to early September. Latest results show that compared to six months ago, people’s most familiar non-official Executive Councillors have not changed much. In terms of absolute ratings, Regina Ip was the most popularly supported councillor, attaining 31.0 marks. Bernard Chan ranked 2nd, with 29.5 marks. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Ronny Tong, Ip Kwok-him and Tommy Cheung, who attained 26.8, 26.7 and 26.6 marks respectively. The rating of Bernard Chan has registered an all-time record low since 2005. The effective response rate of the rating survey is 55.8%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4% and that of ratings is +/-3.3 at 95% confidence level.

#### Contact Information

	Naming stage	Rating stage
Date of survey	: 31/8-1/9/2020	2-4/9/2020
Sample size <sup>[1]</sup>	: 508 (including 255 landline and 253 mobile samples)	500 (including 244 landline and 256 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 61.4%	55.8%
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers	
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above	
Sampling error <sup>[2]</sup>	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4% and that of ratings not more than +/-3.3 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 5 non-official Executive Councillors whom they knew best. The findings of the naming survey are summarized below, in descending order of naming rates <sup>[3]</sup>:

Date of survey	<u>14-19/3/19</u>	<u>2-3/9/19</u>	<u>17-18/3/20</u>	<u>31/8-1/9/20</u>	<u>Latest change in ranking</u>
Sample size <sup>[4]</sup>	606	510	502	<b>508</b>	--
Response rate	73.1%	69.1%	60.1%	<b>61.4%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Regina Ip	12%{2}	31%{1}	32%{1}	<b>34+/-4%{1}</b>	--
Bernard Chan	14%{1}	16%{3}	16%{2}	<b>15+/-3%{2}</b>	--
Ronny Tong	3%{3}	19%{2}	12%{3}	<b>14+/-3%{3}</b>	--
Tommy Cheung	<1%{14}	3%{6}	4%{5}	<b>7+/-2%{4}</b>	↑1
Ip Kwok-him	1%{6}	3%{7}	3%{6}	<b>5+/-2%{5}</b>	↑1
Lam Ching-choi	1%{11}	1%{10}	11%{4}	<b>4+/-2%{6}</b>	↓2
Joseph Yam	2%{5}	4%{5}	1%{12}	<b>4+/-2%{7}</b>	↑5
Arthur Li	1%{7}	2%{8}	1%{13}	<b>3+/-2%{8}</b>	↑5
Fanny Law	2%{4}	6%{4}	3%{7}	<b>3+/-2%{9}</b>	↓2
Horace Cheung	<1%{13}	<1%{15}	2%{8}	<b>2+/-1%{10}</b>	↓2
Laura Cha	1%{8}	2%{9}	1%{11}	<b>2+/-1%{11}</b>	--
Wong Kwok-kin	1%{10}	1%{11}	<1%{15}	<b>1+/-1%{12}</b>	↑3
Chow Chung-kong	1%{12}	<1%{16}	<1%{14}	<b>&lt;1+/-1%{13}</b>	↑1
Kenneth Lau	--	<1%{14}	<1%{16}	<b>&lt;1+/-1%{14}</b>	↑2
Martin Liao	<1%{15}	<1%{13}	1%{9}	<b>&lt;1+/-1%{15}</b>	↓6
Jeffrey Lam	1%{9}	1%{12}	1%{10}	<b>&lt;1+/-1%{16}</b>	↓6
Wrong answer	17%	17%	14%	<b>11+/-3%</b>	--
Don't know/ hard to say	70%	54%	59%	<b>55+/-4%</b>	--

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

[4] 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 and Ronny Tong were named most frequently with naming rates of 34%, 15% and 14% respectively. Tommy Cheung, Ip Kwok-him, Lam Ching-choi and Joseph Yam followed, with naming rates of 7%, 5%, 4% and 4% respectively. However, 11% made a wrong attempt at citing non-official Executive Councillors while 55% 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 <sup>[5]</sup>:

Date of survey	<u>8-11/4/19</u>	<u>3-4/9/19</u>	<u>19-20/3/20</u>	<u>2-4/9/20</u>		<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size <sup>[6]</sup>	557-655	536	502	500		--
Response rate	63.9%	69.9%	66.2%	55.8%		--
Latest findings <sup>[7]</sup>	Finding	Finding	Finding	<i>Finding &amp; error</i>	<i>Recognition rate</i>	--
Regina Ip	48.3{2}	30.0{2} <sup>[9]</sup>	29.5{2}	<b>31.0+/-3.2{1}</b>	<b>98.4%</b>	<b>+1.5</b>
Bernard Chan	52.8 <sup>[8]</sup> {9}	35.1 <sup>[8]</sup> {9}	31.1{1} <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>29.5+/-3.2{2}</b>	<b>74.7%</b>	<b>-1.6</b>
Ronny Tong	45.9{3}	24.9{5} <sup>[9]</sup>	24.2{5}	<b>26.8+/-2.9{3}</b>	<b>90.7%</b>	<b>+2.6</b>
Ip Kwok-him	41.0{5}	--	24.6{4}	<b>26.7+/-3.1{4}</b>	<b>81.3%</b>	<b>+2.1</b>
Tommy Cheung	--	27.4{3}	24.7{3}	<b>26.6+/-2.9{5}</b>	<b>79.8%</b>	<b>+1.9</b>
Lam Ching-choi	--	--	28.8 <sup>[8]</sup>	<b>30.1+/-3.3<sup>[8]</sup></b>	<b>58.8%</b>	<b>+1.3</b>
Joseph Yam	58.1{1} <sup>[9]</sup>	44.2{1} <sup>[9]</sup>	--	--	--	--
Fanny Law	42.9{4}	27.3{4} <sup>[9]</sup>	--	--	--	--

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

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

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

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

[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.

The latest rating survey showed that Regina Ip was the most popularly supported non-official Executive Councillor, attaining 31.0 marks. Bernard Chan ranked 2nd, with 29.5 marks. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Ronny Tong, Ip Kwok-him and Tommy Cheung, who attained 26.8, 26.7 and 26.6 marks respectively. The mean score obtained by these top 5 non-official Executive Councillors was 28.1 marks. In this latest survey, Lam Ching-choi obtained a support rating of 30.1 marks, but he was dropped due to his relatively low recognition rate. The rating of Bernard Chan has registered an all-time record low since 2005.

## **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 19 to 20 March, 2020 while this survey was conducted from 2 to 4 September, 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.

3/9/20	The Universal Community Testing Programme locates two new cases among about 128,000 tests conducted.
2/9/20	The government relaxes anti-epidemic measures.
31/8/20	The Universal Community Testing Programme is launched.
27/8/20	China Coast Guard intercepted a speedboat to Taiwan on August 23 and arrested 12 young Hong Kong people.



26/8/20	Police arrests 13 people who were not “people in white” for rioting in the 7.21 incident.
25/8/20	The government relaxes anti-epidemic measures.
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.
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.
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.
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.
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.
12/5/20	The government relaxes eligibility criteria to the Wage Subsidy Scheme.
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.
27/4/20	The government considers relaxing entry restrictions at land borders.
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.
30/3/20	Isolation wards in public hospitals are fully occupied and overloaded.
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.

### **Data Analysis**

Survey shows that compared to six months ago, people's most familiar non-official Executive Councillors have not changed much. In terms of absolute ratings, Regina Ip was the most popularly supported councillor, attaining 31.0 marks. Bernard Chan ranked 2nd, with 29.5 marks. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Ronny Tong, Ip Kwok-him and Tommy Cheung, who attained 26.8, 26.7 and 26.6 marks respectively. The rating of Bernard Chan has registered an all-time record low since 2005.