HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION PROGRAM

HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

香港民意研究所 之 香港民意研究計劃

最新民意調查 結果發佈會 2021年8月17日

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限聚指數 Group Gathering Prohibition Index 17/8/2021

樣本資料 - 限聚指數基準調查

Contact Information - Group Gathering Prohibition Index Benchmark Survey

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	香港民研意見群組成員 HKPOP Panel
調查日期 Survey date	16/7 15:00 – 21/7 15:00
調查方法 Survey method	以電郵接觸群組成員,並於網上完成調查 Online survey
訪問對象 Target population	十二歲或以上的香港市民 Hong Kong residents aged 12+
總成功樣本 Total sample size	5,636
回應比率 Response rate	6.1%
抽樣誤差 Sampling error	95%置信水平,百分比誤差+/-1% Sampling error of percentages at +/-1% at 95% confidence level
加權方法 Weighting method	按照1) 政府統計處提供的全港人口年齡及性別分佈統計數字、各區議會人口數字; 2) 選舉事務處提供的區議會選舉結果;3) 常規調查中的特首評分分佈數字,以 「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。 The figures are rim-weighted according to 1) gender-age distribution of Hong Kong population and by District Councils population figures from Census and Statistics Department; 2) Voting results of District Councils Election from Registration and Electoral Office; 3) rating distribution of Chief Executive from regular tracking surveys.

限聚指數

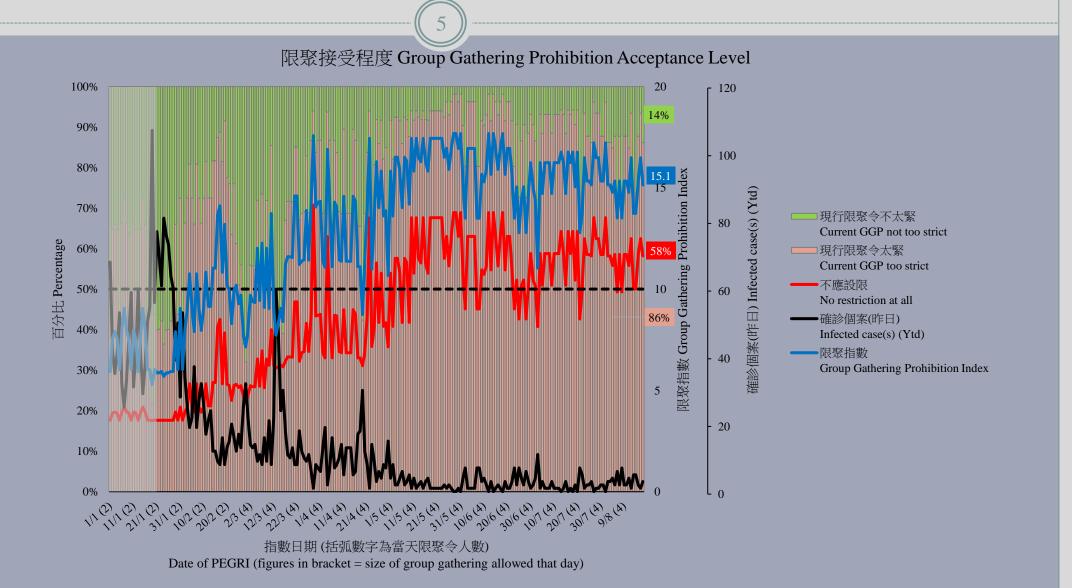
Group Gathering Prohibition Index

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- 最新調查日期 Latest survey date: 16-21/7/2021 (N=5,636)
- 上次調查日期 Last survey date: 18-23/6/2021 (N=6,158)
- <u>上上次調査日期 Second last</u> survey date: 17-24/5/2021 (N=6,583)

意見題目	Opinion Questions
你認為香港應否無條件全面撤銷「限聚令」? ■ 應該無條件撤銷「限聚令」 ■ 不應該,應視乎疫情而定 ■ 不知道/很難說	Do you think the regulation prohibiting gatherings of more than a specific number of people in public places should be completely lifted unconditionally in Hong Kong? Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally No, it should depend on the epidemic situation Don't know / hard to say
[追問沒有選擇應該"無條件撤銷「限聚令」"者] 你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少,才適合將「限聚令」訂於4人? 你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少,才適合將「限聚令」訂於8人? 你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少,才適合將「限聚令」訂於8人? 你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少,才適合將「限聚令」訂於16人? 你認為感染個案清零多少天後,限聚令應該全面撤銷? 請於以下欄位列舉你認為合適的[個案數及限聚人數]組合	[For respondents NOT answering "Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally"] How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 2 people? How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 4 people? How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 8 people? How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 16 people? After how many days of zero infection do you think the group gathering ban should be lifted altogether? Please list combinations of [number of cases & number of people allowed in gatherings] that you think is appropriate in the field below:

調查結果 - 限聚接受程度

Survey Result – Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level



限聚指數 – 分析評論 Group Gathering Prohibition Index – Commentary

獨立評論人潘麒智指出:「香港疫情持續好轉,但全球正爆發 Delta 變種病毒疫情。政府早前已透過傳媒預告,表明若爆發第五波,屆時很可能只容許D類處所提供晚市堂食,作為遏止病毒在社區傳播的措施,另外B類餐飲處所員工需由8月19日起每7天檢測一次,方可由8月26日起在受聘處所工作,已完成接種疫苗的人士則可獲豁免。可見政府為『谷針』可謂絞盡腦汁,漠視食肆面對的嚴峻情況。若爆發第五波疫情,本人建議實行『宵禁』,這將比管制餐飲業更實際!」

Independent commentator KC Poon observed, "While the epidemic situation in Hong Kong continues to improve, a global outbreak of the Delta variant is underway. The government has already indicated through the media that in case of a fifth outbreak, it is very likely that only Category D premises will be allowed to provide evening dine-in, while Category B catering staff would need to be tested every seven days starting from 19 August before they can work in the premises from 26 August onward, but those who have completed vaccination would be exempted. The government is obviously trying its best to boost the vaccination coverage, while ignoring the critical conditions of the restaurants. If there is really a fifth wave of outbreak, I would suggest applying a 'curfew' which would be more practical than regulating the catering industry!"

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樣本資料

• 調查日期:9-12/8/2021

• 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:1,002 (包括503個固網及499個手機樣本)

• 實效回應比率: 49.4%

- 抽樣誤差:在95%置信水平下,百分比誤差不超過+/-4%,淨值誤差不超過+/-7%, 評分誤差不超過+/-3.1
- 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《二零二零年年中人口數字》,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》(2020年版)。

調查項目

- •特首民望
- 問責司長民望

調查結果 - 特首民望

•特首民望

		19-22/7/2021	9-12/8/2021	最新變化	紀錄
特首林鄭月娥	評分	34.7	35.1	▲0.4	2019年6月以來新高
	支持率	20%	20%		
	反對率	68%	66%	▼2 %	2019年7月以來新低
	支持率淨值	-48%	-46%	▲2%	2021年2月以來新高

最新調查顯示,特首林鄭月娥的評分為35.1分,與半個月前分別不大,但就再創2019年6月初以來新高,有35%受訪者給予她0分。其最新支持率為20%,反對率為66%,民望淨值為負46個百分點,與半個月前分別不大。

調查項目

11)

- •特首民望
- 問責司長民望

調查結果 - 問責司長民望

12)

●問責司長

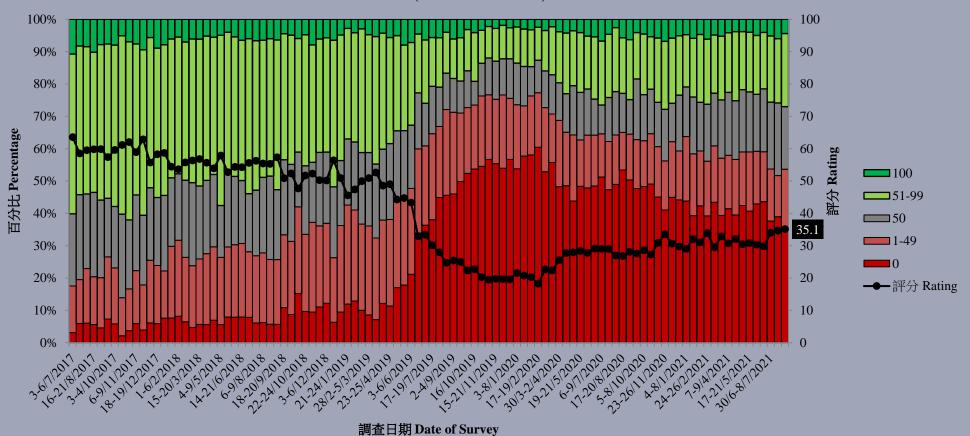
		30/6-8/7/2021	9-12/8/2021	最新變化	紀錄
政務司司長 李家超	評分	38.0	35.3	V 2.8	2021年7月有紀錄以來新低
	支持率淨值	-5%	-11%	V 6%	2021年7月有紀錄以來新低
財政司司長 陳茂波	評分	43.5	41.3	▼2.2	2021年6月以來新低
	支持率淨值	1%	4%	A 3%	2017年2月有紀錄以來新高
律政司司長 鄭若驊	評分	28.1	27.7	▼0.4	2021年6月以來新低
	支持率淨值	-37%	-39%	V 2%	2021年6月以來新低

○ 司長方面,政務司司長李家超支持度評分為35.3分,民望淨值為負11個百分點。財政司司長陳茂波的支持度評分為41.3分,民望淨值為正4個百分點,再創2017年2月以來新高。至於律政司司長鄭若驊,其支持度評分為27.7分,民望淨值為負39個百分點。

調查結果 - 特首民望

[13]

特首林鄭月娥評分 (按次計算) Rating for Chief Executive Carrie Lam (Per Poll) (7/2017 – 8/2021)

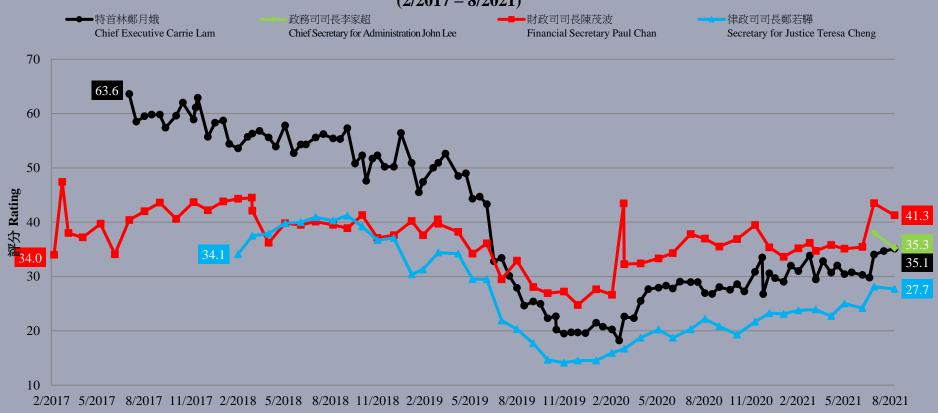


調查結果 - 特首及司長民望

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特首及各司長評分 - 綜合圖表 (按次計算)

Ratings of Chief Executive and Secretaries of Departments - Combined (per poll) (2/2017-8/2021)

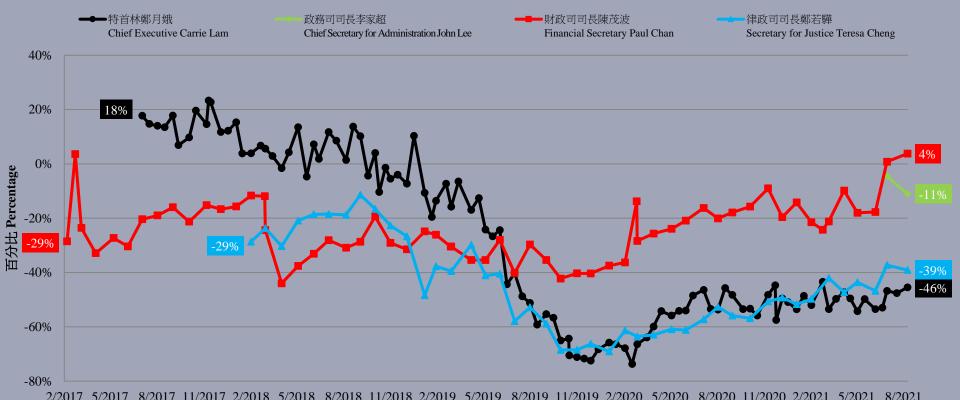


調查月份 Month of Survey

調查結果 - 特首及司長民望

特首及各司長支持率淨值 - 綜合圖表 (按次計算)

Net approval rates of CE and Secretaries of Departments - Combined (per poll) (2/2017 – 8/2021)



2/2017 5/2017 8/2017 11/2017 2/2018 5/2018 8/2018 11/2018 2/2019 5/2019 8/2019 11/2019 2/2020 5/2020 8/2020 11/2020 2/2021 5/2021 8/2021

調查月份 Month of Survey