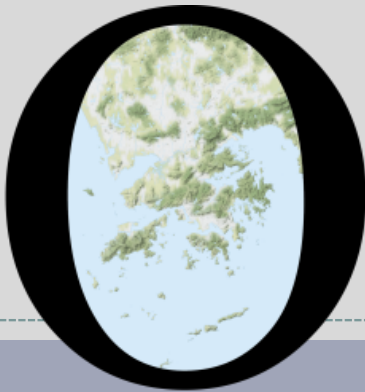


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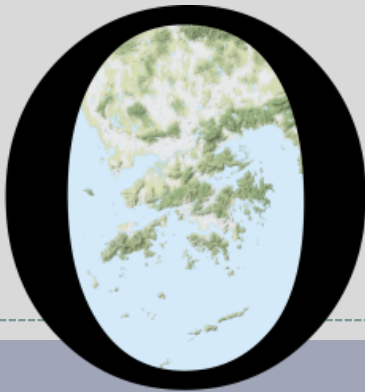
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Latest Tracking Poll Results

August 24, 2021

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限聚指數

Group Gathering Prohibition Index

24/8/2021

樣本資料 - 限聚指數基準調查

Contact Information - Group Gathering Prohibition Index Benchmark Survey

3

	香港民研意見群組成員 HKPOP Panel
調查日期 Survey date	16/8 15:00 – 23/8 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	7,456
回應比率 Response rate	8.1%
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: 16-23/8/2021 (N=7,456)**
- **上次調查日期 Last survey date: 16-21/7/2021 (N=5,636)**
- **上上次調查日期 Second last survey date: 18-23/6/2021 (N=6,158)**

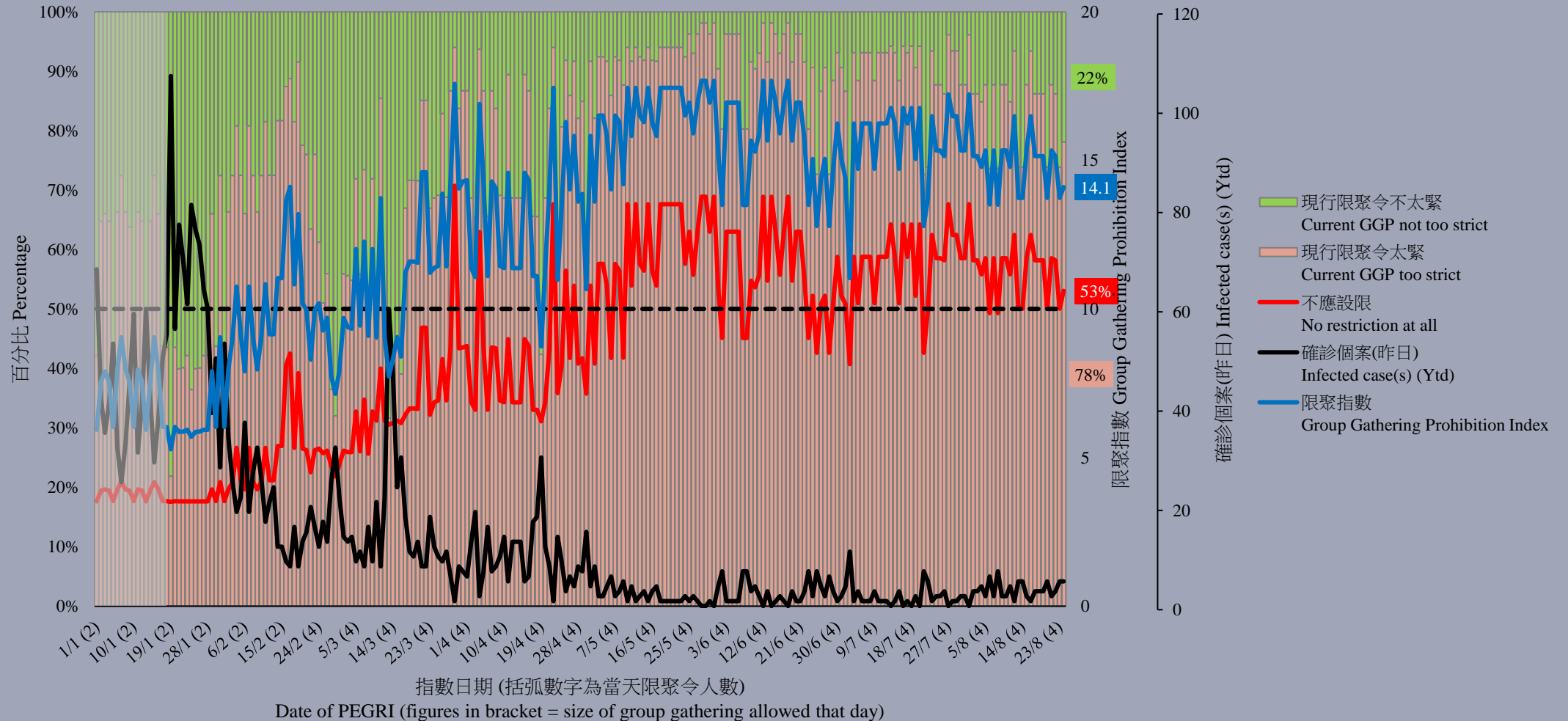
意見題目	Opinion Questions
<p>你認為香港應否無條件全面撤銷「限聚令」？</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 應該無條件撤銷「限聚令」▪ 不應該，應視乎疫情而定▪ 不知道／很難說 <p>[追問沒有選擇應該“無條件撤銷「限聚令」”者]</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於2人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於4人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於8人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於16人？</p> <p>你認為感染個案清零多少天後，限聚令應該全面撤銷？</p> <p>請於以下欄位列舉你認為合適的 [個案數 及 限聚人數] 組合.....</p>	<p>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?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally▪ No, it should depend on the epidemic situation▪ Don't know / hard to say <p>[For respondents NOT answering “Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally”]</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 2 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 4 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 8 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 16 people?</p> <p>After how many days of zero infection do you think the group gathering ban should be lifted altogether?</p> <p>Please list combinations of [number of cases & number of people allowed in gatherings] that you think is appropriate in the field below:</p>

調查結果 - 限聚接受程度

Survey Result – Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level

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限聚接受程度 Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level



限聚指數 - 分析評論

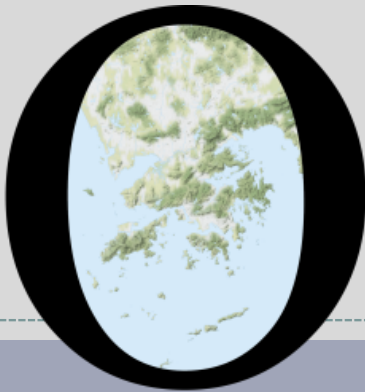
Group Gathering Prohibition Index – Commentary

6

獨立評論人潘麒智指出：「由於香港疫情持續平穩，不少市民已回復外出消費；失業率持續下降，當中零售業及餐飲業的情況明顯改善，加上政府已開始發放電子消費券，相信會進一步支持本港經濟。早前被特區政府列為高風險地區的菲律賓及印尼，已接種疫苗的外傭有望周內入境香港。我相信限聚令亦應該放寬，讓香港經濟盡快恢復。」

Independent commentator KC Poon observed, “As the epidemic continues to stabilise in Hong Kong, many people have resumed their spending activities. The unemployment rate continues to drop, the situation in the retail and catering industries has improved significantly. The government has also started to issue the electronic consumption vouchers, which is helping the economy. Vaccinated foreign domestic helpers from the Philippines and Indonesia, which were previously classified as high-risk areas by the government, are expected to enter Hong Kong within a week. I think the restriction on gathering should be relaxed so that the Hong Kong economy can recover as soon as possible.”

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Contact Information

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- Date of survey: 9-12/8/2021
- Survey method: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
- Target population: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
- Sample size: 1,002 (including 503 landline and 499 mobile samples)
- Effective response rate: 49.4%
- Sampling error: Sampling error of ratings not more than +/-2.9 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 2020”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2020 Edition)”.

Survey Topic

9

● Social indicators

- **Core indicators**
- Degree of prosperity
- Degree of freedom
- Compliance with the rule of law
- Degree of stability
- Degree of democracy
- **Non-core indicators**
- Degree of public order
- Degree of civilization
- Degree of social welfare sufficiency
- Degree of efficiency
- Degree of corruption-free practices
- Degree of equality
- Degree of fairness

● Freedom indicators

- Freedom of religious belief
- Freedom to enter or leave Hong Kong
- Freedom to engage in academic research
- Freedom to engage in artistic and literary creation
- Freedom of speech
- Freedom to strike
- Freedom of press
- Freedom of association
- Freedom of publication
- Freedom of procession and demonstration

● Rule of law indicators

- Impartiality of the courts
- Fairness of the judicial system
- Support rating of Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal

Survey result - Social Indicators

10

● Five Core Social Indicators

	30/6-8/7/2021	9-12/8/2021	Change	Record
Prosperity	4.94	5.52	▲0.58 *	Record high since Sept. 2019
Freedom	4.56	5.11	▲0.55 *	Record high since Apr. 2020
Rule of law	4.48	5.06	▲0.57 *	Record high since May 2019
Stability	4.76	4.99	▲0.23	Record high since Feb. 2021
Democracy	4.04	4.02	▼0.03	Record low since Jun. 2021

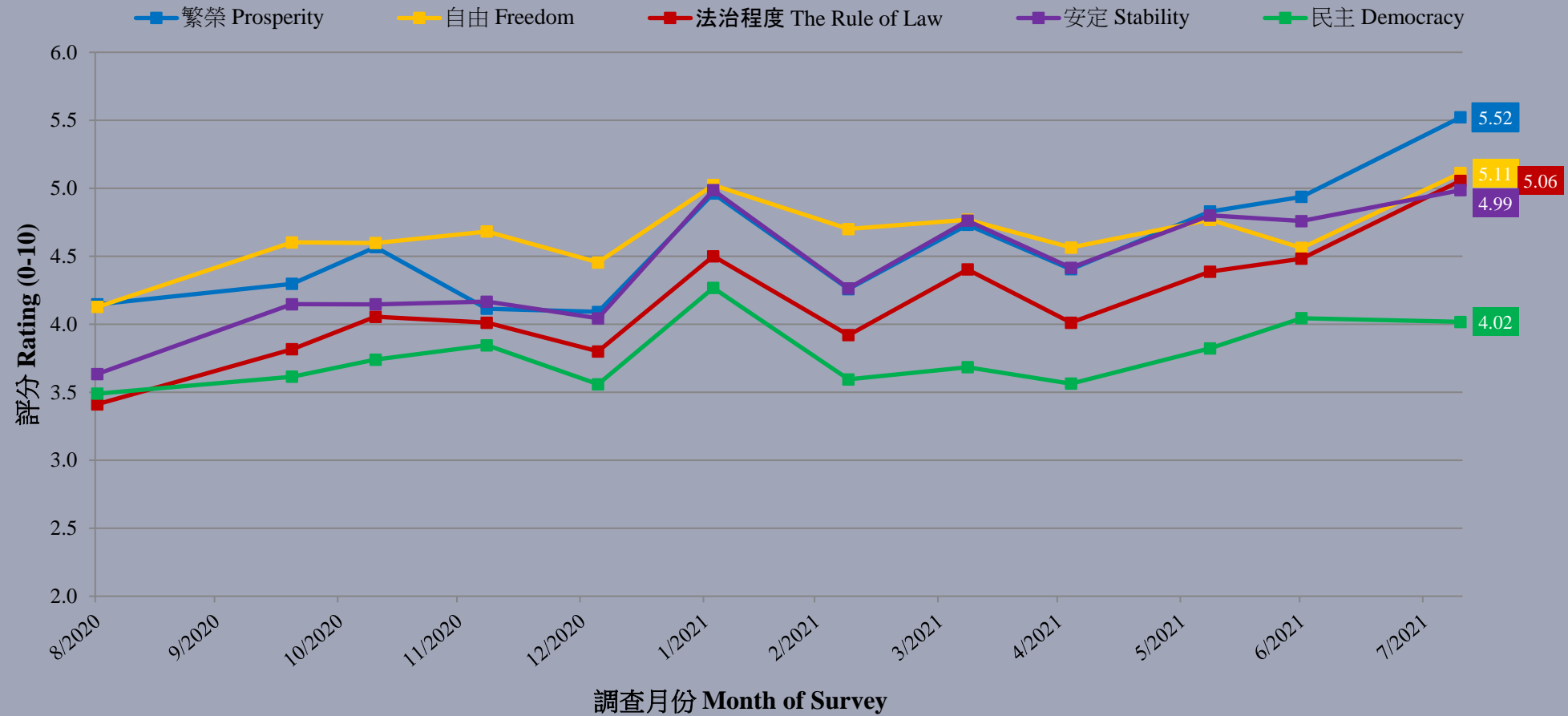
- On a scale of 0 to 10, people's ratings on the five core social indicators ranked from the highest to the lowest are "prosperity", "freedom", "rule of law", "stability" and "democracy". Their scores are 5.52, 5.11, 5.06, 4.99 and 4.02 respectively. Compared with a month ago, the "prosperity", "freedom" and "rule of law" indicators have increased significantly.

* Significant change

Survey result - Social Indicators

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核心社會指標走勢圖表 (按次計算)
Trend of Core Social Indicators Chart (Per Poll)
(8/2020 – 8/2021)



Survey result - Social Indicators

13

• Seven Non-Core Social Indicators

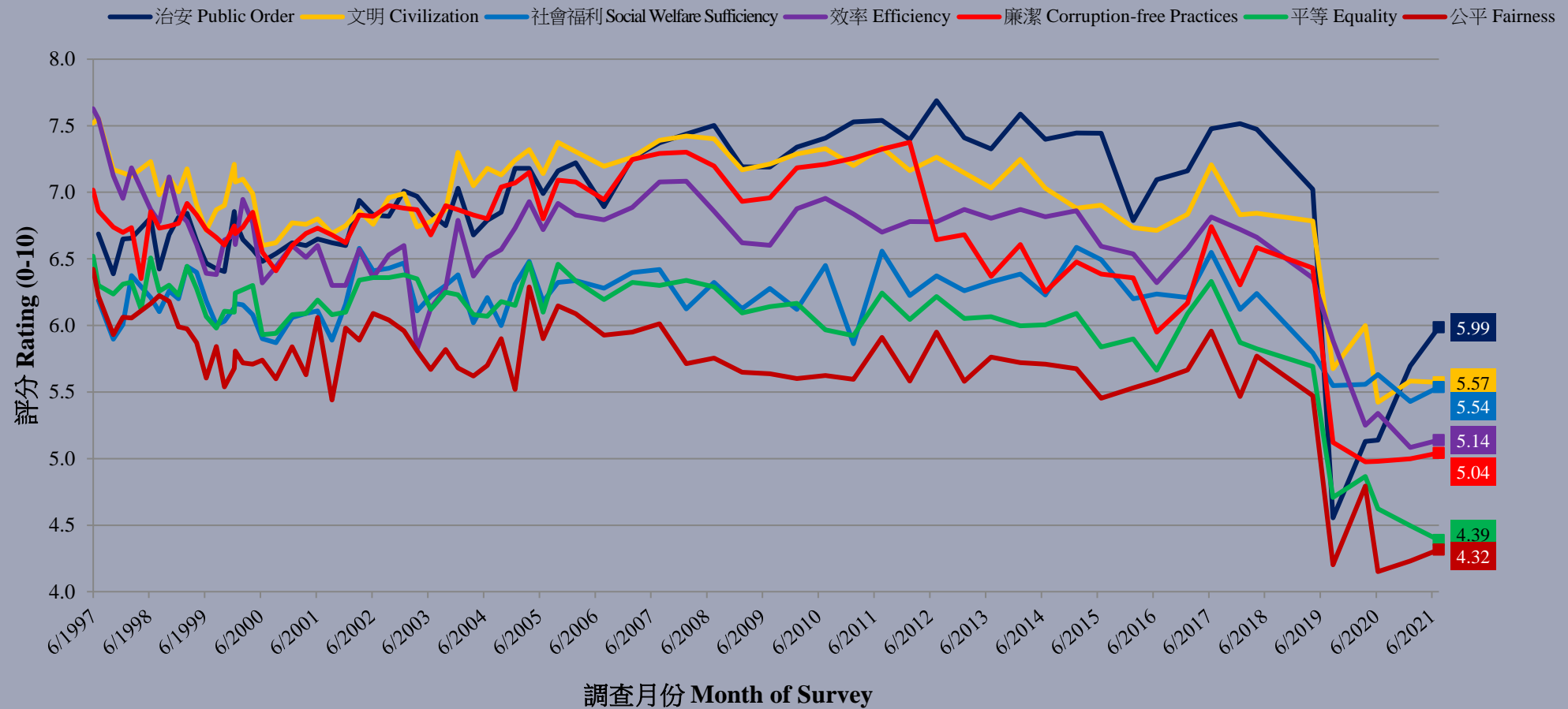
	2-5/2/2021	9-12/8/2021	Change	Record
Public Order	5.70	5.99	▲0.29	Record high since May 2019
Civilization	5.58	5.57	▼0.01	Record low since Jul. 2020
Social Welfare Sufficiency	5.43	5.54	▲0.11	Record high since Jul. 2020
Efficiency	5.08	5.14	▲0.05	Record high since Jul. 2020
Corruption-Free Practices	5.00	5.04	▲0.04	Record high since Sept. 2019
Equality	4.50	4.39	▼0.11	All-time record low since Jun. 1997
Fairness	4.23	4.32	▲0.09	Record high since Apr. 2020

- The figures above have not changed much since 6 months ago, but rating of “equality” has again registered an **all-time low** since record began in 1997.

Survey result - Social Indicators

14

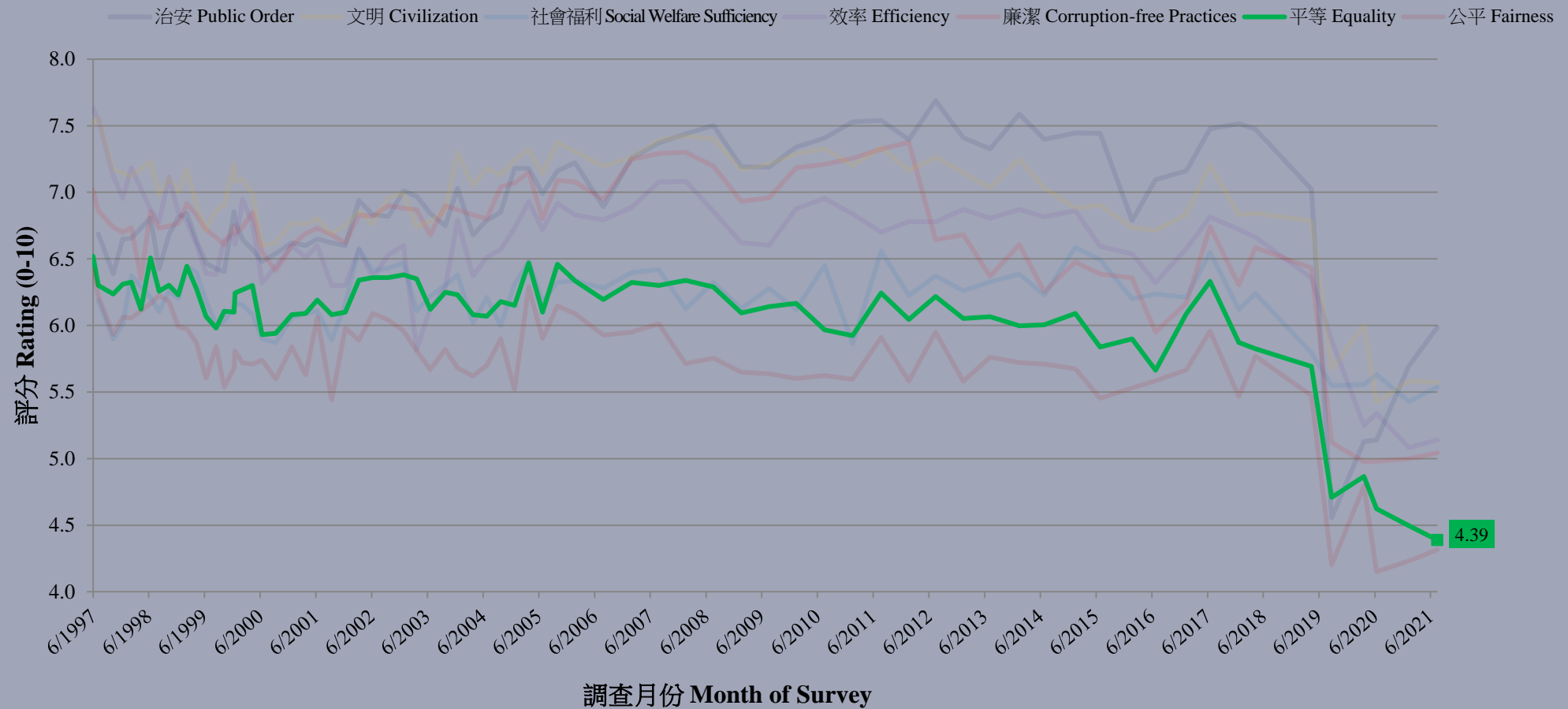
非核心社會指標走勢圖表 (按次計算)
Trend of Non-Core Social Indicators Chart (Per Poll)
(6/1997 – 8/2021)



Survey result - Social Indicators

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非核心社會指標走勢圖表 (按次計算)
Trend of Non-Core Social Indicators Chart (Per Poll)
(6/1997 – 8/2021)



Survey Topic

16

● Social indicators

- **Core indicators**
- Degree of prosperity
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- Degree of democracy
- **Non-core indicators**
- Degree of public order
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- Freedom of press
- Freedom of association
- Freedom of publication
- Freedom of procession and demonstration

● Rule of law indicators

- Impartiality of the courts
- Fairness of the judicial system
- Support rating of Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal

Survey result - Freedom Indicators

17

• Ten Freedom Sub-Indicators

	2-5/2/2021	9-12/8/2021	Change	Record
Degree of freedom (repeated listing)	5.02	5.11	▲0.09	Record high since Apr. 2020
Freedom of religious belief	6.76	6.83	▲0.07	Record high since Apr. 2020
Freedom to enter or leave Hong Kong	6.08	6.37	▲0.29	Record high since Jul. 2020
Freedom to engage in academic research	4.88	5.12	▲0.24	Record high since Apr. 2020
Freedom to engage in artistic and literary creation	5.21	4.95	▼0.26	All-time record low since Aug. 1997
Freedom of speech	4.63	4.51	▼0.13	Record low since Jul. 2020
Freedom to strike	4.34	4.41	▲0.08	Record high since Apr. 2020
Freedom of press	4.38	4.13	▼0.25	All-time record low since Aug. 1997
Freedom of association	4.17	4.07	▼0.11	All-time record low since Aug. 1997
Freedom of publication	4.57	3.97	▼0.59 *	All-time record low since Aug. 1997
Freedom of procession and demonstration	3.31	3.45	▲0.14	Record high since Apr. 2020

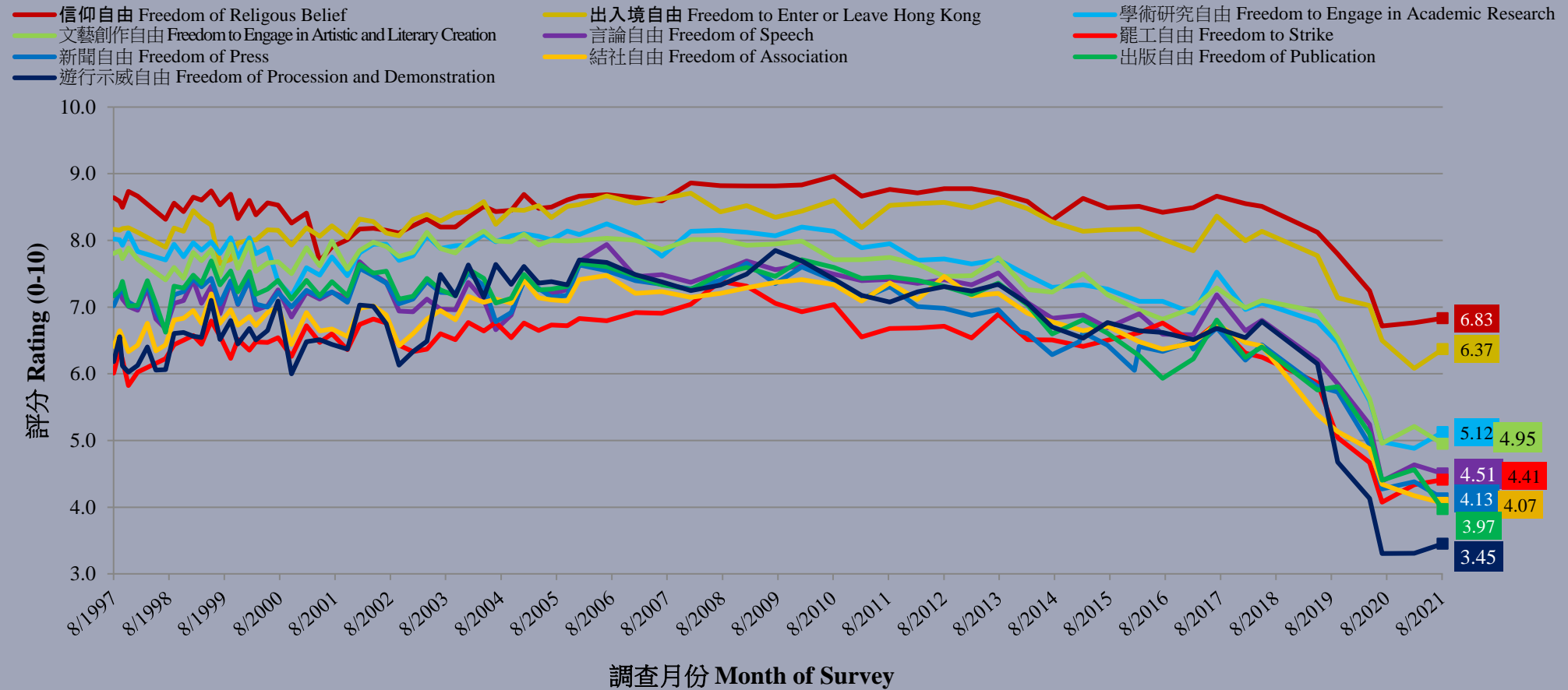
- Compared with the previous survey, freedom of “publication” has dropped significantly, while freedoms of “artistic and literary creation”, “press”, “association”, and “publication” have all registered **historical lows** since records began in 1997.

* Significant change

Survey result - Freedom Indicators

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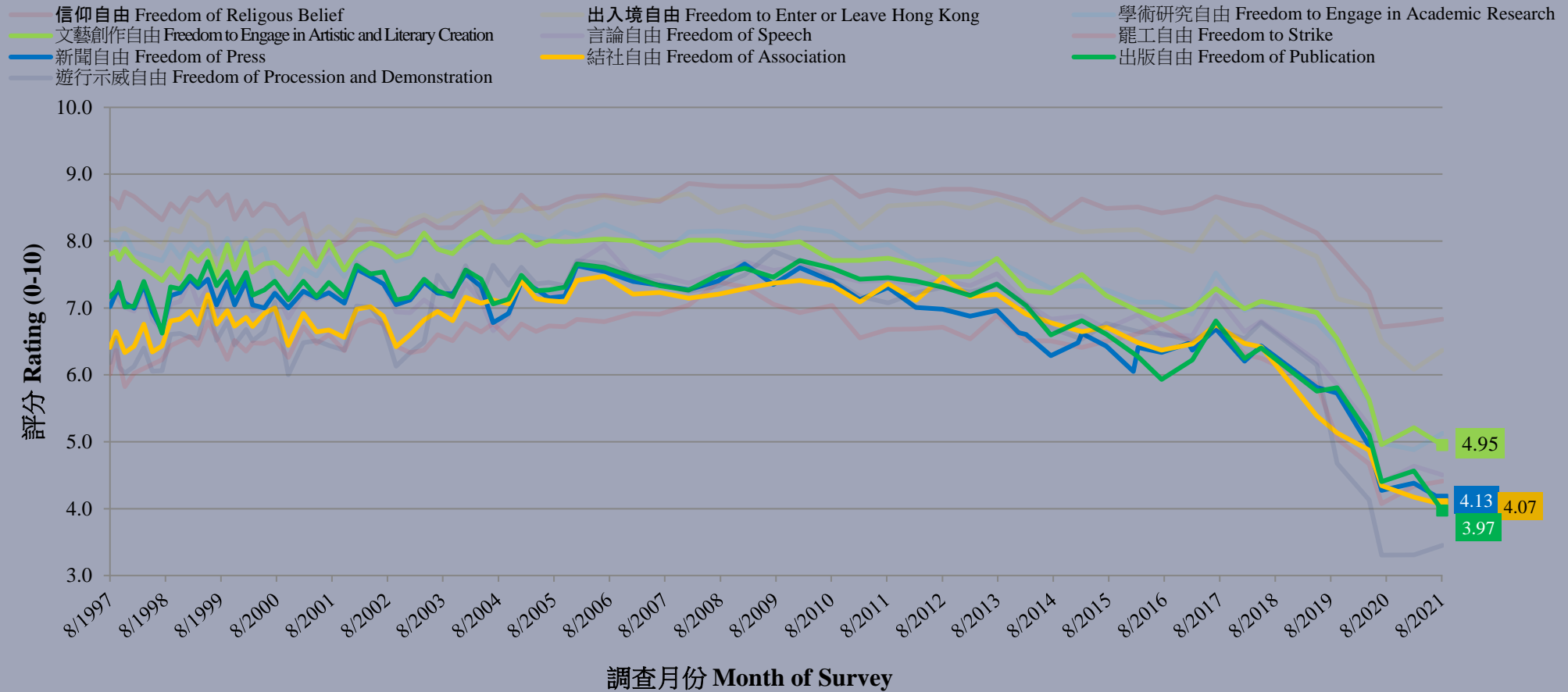
自由指標走勢圖表 (按次計算)
Trend of Freedom Indicators Chart (Per Poll)
(8/1997 – 8/2021)



Survey result - Freedom Indicators

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自由指標走勢圖表 (按次計算)
Trend of Freedom Indicators Chart (Per Poll)
(8/1997 – 8/2021)



Survey Topic

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● Social indicators

- **Core indicators**
- Degree of prosperity
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- Compliance with the rule of law
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● Freedom indicators

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- Freedom of press
- Freedom of association
- Freedom of publication
- Freedom of procession and demonstration

● Rule of law indicators

- Impartiality of the courts
- Fairness of the judicial system
- Support rating of Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal

Survey result - Rule of law Indicators

21

• Two Rule of law Sub-indicators and the Rating of the Chief Justice

	2-5/2/2021	9-12/8/2021	Change	Record
Compliance with the rule of law (repeated listing)	4.50	5.06	▲0.56 *	Record high since May 2019
Impartiality of the courts	4.42	4.98	▲0.56 *	Record high since Sept. 2019
Fairness of the judicial system	4.27	4.40	▲0.13	Record high since Apr. 2020
Support rating of Chief Justice of the CFA	42.5	46.1	▲3.5	Record high since Jul. 2020

- As for the two rule of law sub-indicators, “impartiality of the courts” has significantly increased to 4.98 marks, while “fairness of the judicial system” got 4.40 marks. As for Chief Justice Andrew Cheung, his support rating is 46.1 on a scale of 0 to 100.

* Significant change

Survey result - Rule of law Indicators

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法治指標走勢圖表 (按次計算)
Trend of Rule of Law Indicators Chart (Per Poll)
(6/1997 – 8/2021)

