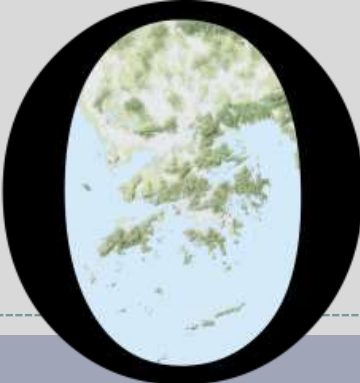


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HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION PROGRAM

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香港民意研究所 之 香港民意研究計劃

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**Community Democracy Project -**

**Community Health Module**

**Latest Results**

**August 27, 2021**

# Contact Information - Community Health Module

2

	HKPOP Panel	
Date of survey	August 9, 3pm – August 26, 3pm	
Survey method	Online survey	
Target population	Hong Kong residents aged 12+	
	Representative Panel	Volunteer Panel
Total sample size	826	6,787
Response rate	9.4%	8.2%
Sampling error	Sampling error of percentages at +/-3% at 95% confidence level	Sampling error of percentages at +/-1% at 95% confidence level
Weighting method	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.	

# Survey Result - Community Health Module

3

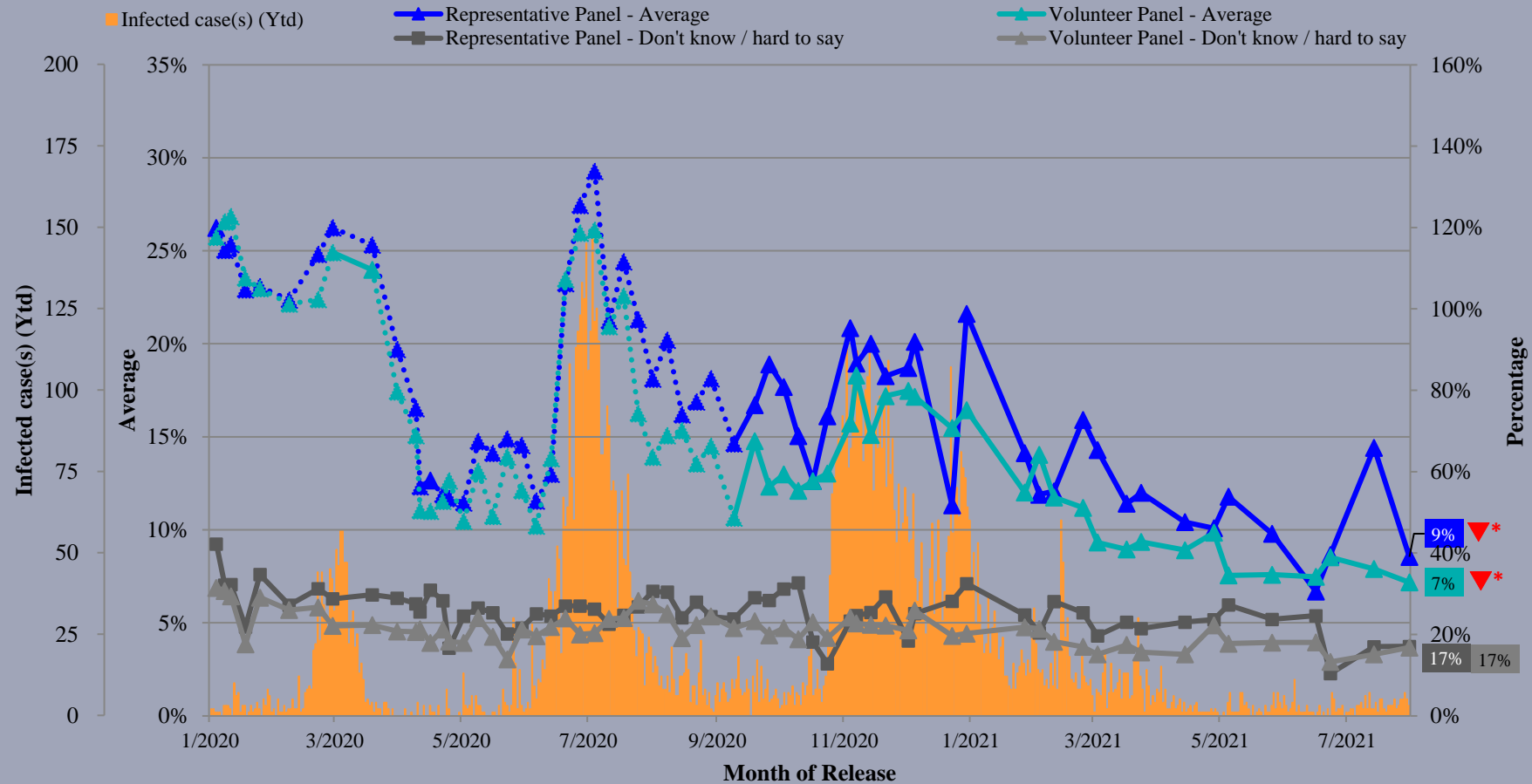
- **Latest survey period: 9-26/8/2021** (*Representative Panel N=824 Volunteer Panel N=6,783*)
- **Last survey period: 19/7-9/8/2021** (*Representative Panel N=763 Volunteer Panel N=6,007*)
- **Second last survey period: 12-19/7/2021** (*Representative Panel N=519 Volunteer Panel N=5,201*)

Opinion Question <sup>^</sup>		Representative Panel (N=824)		Volunteer Panel (N=6,783)	
		Don't know / hard to say	Average	Don't know / hard to say	Average
Q1 How likely do you think it is that you will contract novel coronavirus pneumonia over the next one month? [Logarithmic Scale]	Latest	17%	9% ▼*	17%	7% ▼*
	Last	17%	14%	15%	8%
	Second Last	10%	9%	13%	9%

<sup>^</sup> Answer options included: 0-10 rating scale, others and don't know / hard to say. Answer options changed from linear scale to logarithmic scale since Oct 2020. \* Significant change

# Survey Result - Community Health Module

## Assessment of the public's expected chance of COVID-19 infection



^ Answer options included: 0-10 rating scale, others and don't know / hard to say. Answer options changed from linear scale to logarithmic scale since Oct 2020.

\* Significant change

# Survey Result - Community Health Module

5

- **Latest survey period: 9-26/8/2021** (Representative Panel N=826 Volunteer Panel N=6,781)
- **Last survey period: 19/7-9/8/2021** (Representative Panel N=762 Volunteer Panel N=5,986)
- **Second last survey period: 12-19/7/2021** (Representative Panel N=518 Volunteer Panel N=5,208)

Opinion Question <sup>^</sup>		Representative Panel (N=826)				Volunteer Panel (N=6,781)			
		Satisfied	Half-half	Dissatisfied	Mean <sup>†</sup>	Satisfied	Half-half	Dissatisfied	Mean <sup>†</sup>
Q2 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the government's performance in handling novel coronavirus pneumonia?	Latest	32%	25% ▲*	43% ▼*	2.6	30% ▼*	12% ▲*	<b>57%</b>	2.4
	Last	34%	18%	49%	2.6	31%	11%	<b>58%</b>	2.4
	Second Last	33%	21%	45%	2.6	30%	14%	<b>56%</b>	2.4

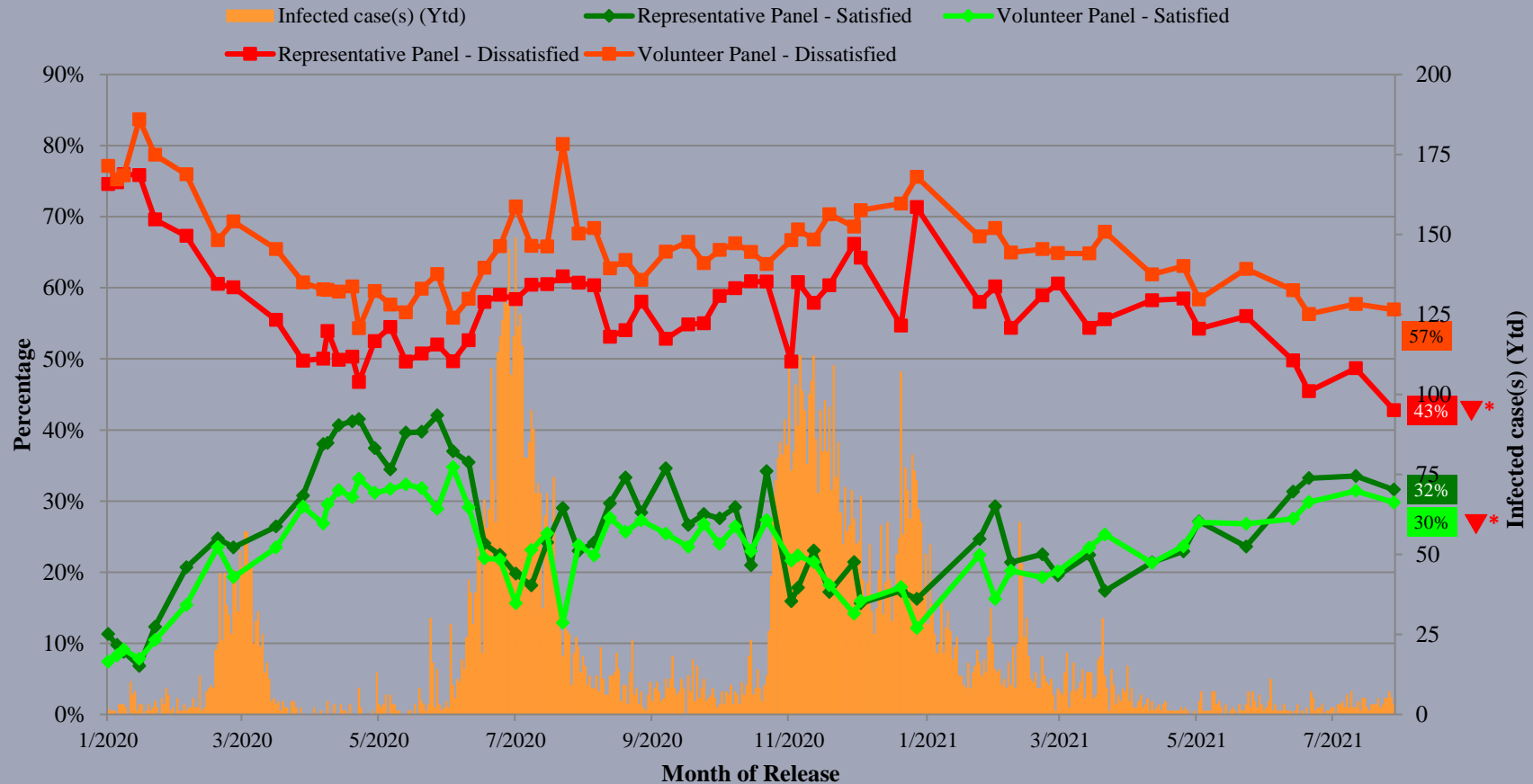
<sup>^</sup> Answer options included: very much satisfied, somewhat satisfied, half-half, somewhat dissatisfied, very much dissatisfied and don't know / hard to say

<sup>†</sup> The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

\* Significant change

# Survey Result - Community Health Module

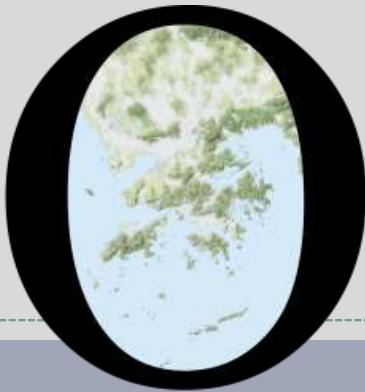
Appraisal of HK Government's performance in handling novel coronavirus pneumonia



^ Answer options included: very much satisfied, somewhat satisfied, half-half, somewhat dissatisfied, very much dissatisfied and don't know / hard to say

\* Significant change

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限聚指數

**Group Gathering Prohibition Index**

**27/8/2021**

# 樣本資料 - 限聚指數基準調查

## Contact Information - Group Gathering Prohibition Index Benchmark Survey

8

	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

9

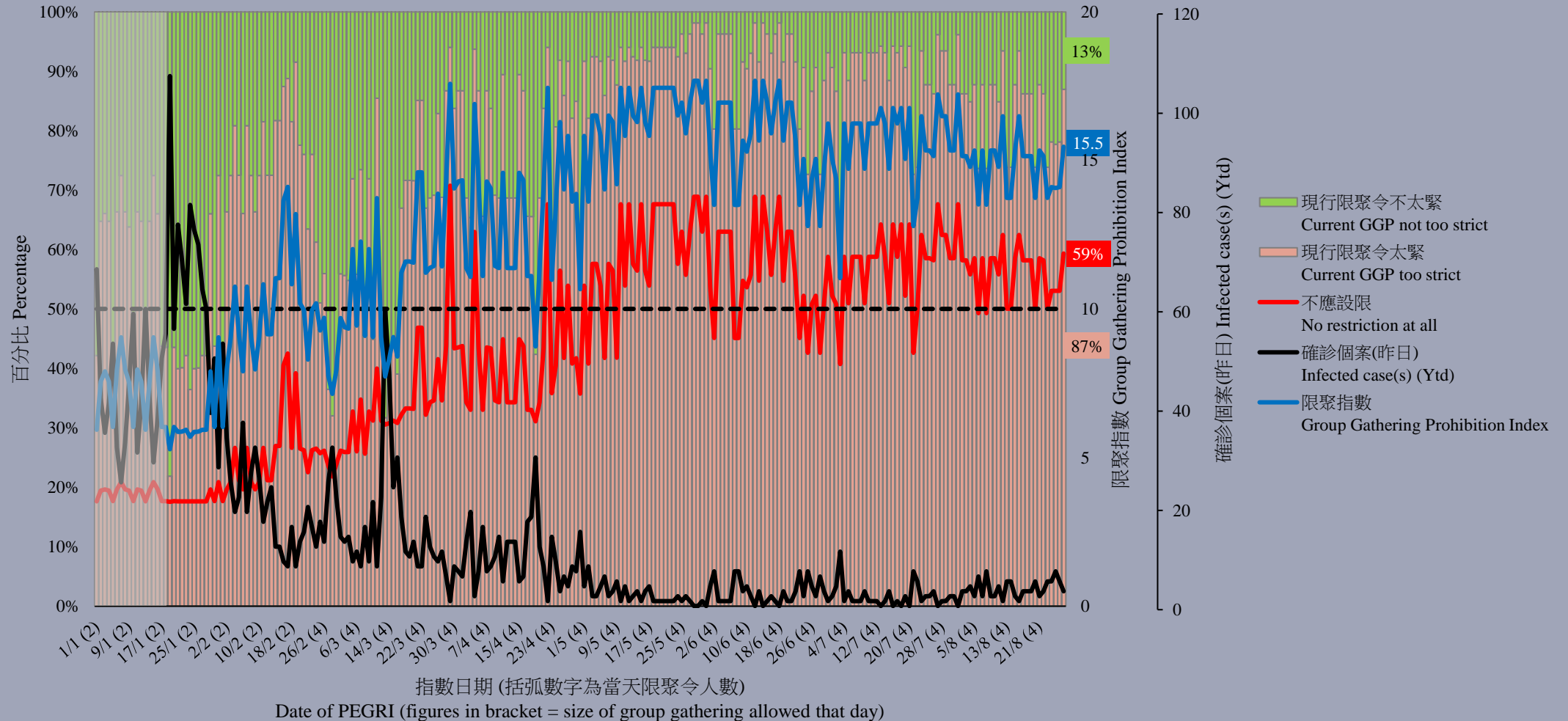
- **最新調查日期 Latest survey date: 16-23/8/2021 (N=7,456)**
- **上次調查日期 Last survey date: 16-21/7/2021 (N=5,636)**
- **上上次調查日期 Second last survey date: 18-23/6/2021 (N=6,158)**

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"><li>▪ 應該無條件撤銷「限聚令」</li><li>▪ 不應該，應視乎疫情而定</li><li>▪ 不知道／很難說</li></ul> <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"><li>▪ Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally</li><li>▪ No, it should depend on the epidemic situation</li><li>▪ Don't know / hard to say</li></ul> <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 &amp; 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

限聚接受程度 Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level



# 限聚指數 - 分析評論

## Group Gathering Prohibition Index – Commentary

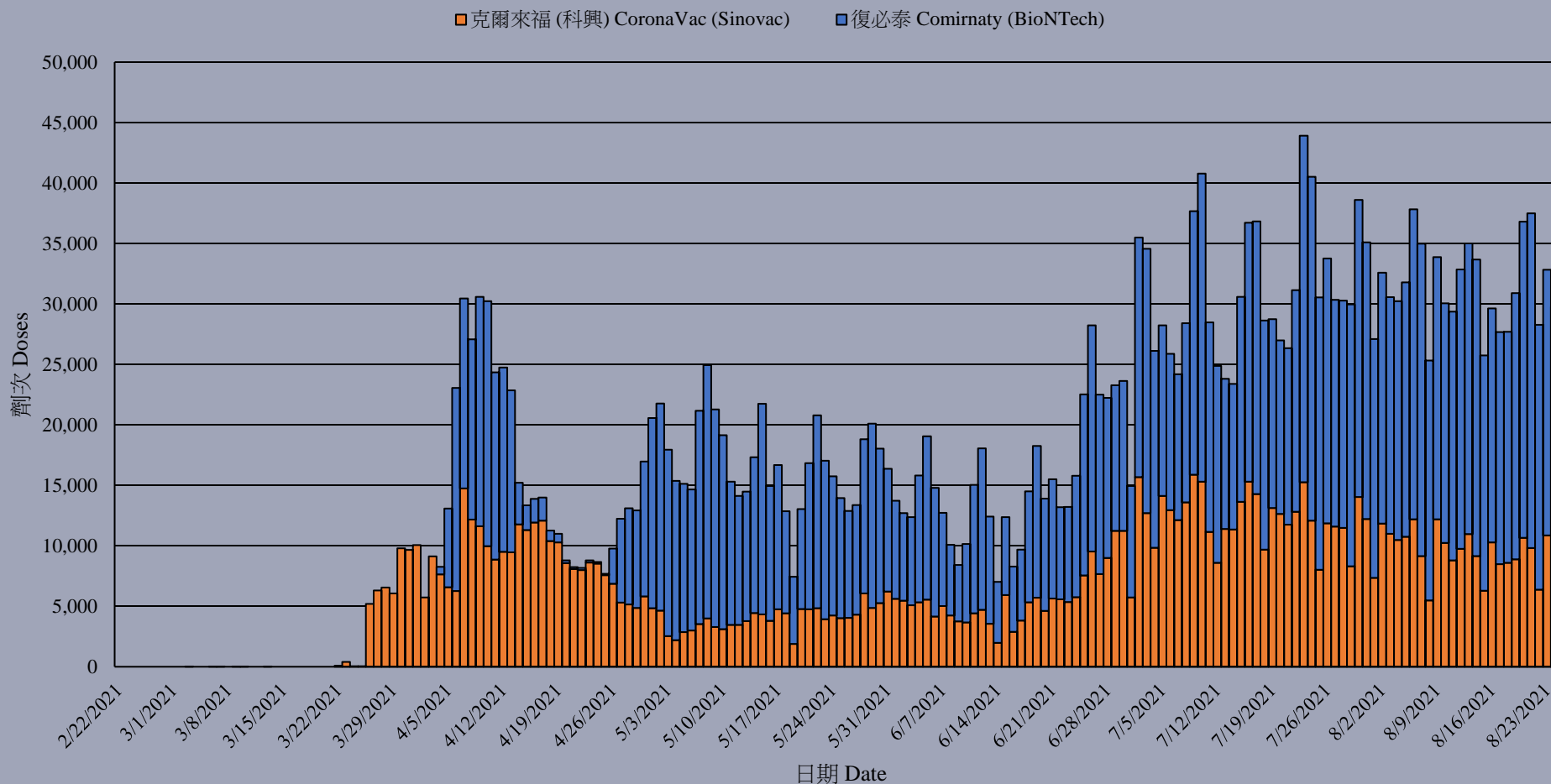
香港文職、管理及行政僱員工會主席李豐年指出：「香港疫情漸漸退減，市民亦開始討論應該在甚麼條件下恢復正常生活。隨著政府進一步放寬防疫措施和在8月向市民發放第一期2000元消費券，市道即時暢旺起來，周末時不少商場及餐廳都大排長龍。看到香港經濟復甦固然振奮，但市民不應掉以輕心，否則一有缺口疫情隨時會捲土重來。限聚令的措施即使將來要作出調整，亦應是循序漸進及有條件下進行，例如可與疫苗的接種率掛鈎。政府可同時提供更多誘因鼓勵港人盡快接種疫苗，令市民明白這是向中央爭取通關和讓市民回復正常生活的最有效方法！」

**Kenneth Lee, Chairperson from Hong Kong Clerical, Administrative and Executive Employees Union observed, “The epidemic has gradually receded and the public has begun to discuss the conditions under which they could resume normal life. With the government's further relaxation of epidemic preventive measures and the issuing of the first phase of \$2,000 electronic consumption vouchers to citizens in August, the market immediately boomed, and long queues appeared in many shopping malls and restaurants during weekends. While it is encouraging to see the recovery of Hong Kong's economy, I think the public should not be complacent, otherwise the epidemic can come back anytime. Even if gathering restrictions would be relaxed, it should be done gradually and linked to the vaccination rate. The government should provide more incentives for people to get vaccinated, and makes them understand that this is the most effective way to ask the central government for re-opening the border and to let people go back to their normal life!”**

# 參考資料：香港疫苗接種劑次

## Ref material: Hong Kong Vaccine Doses

### 香港第二針疫苗接種劑次 (每日數目) Hong Kong 2<sup>nd</sup> Vaccine Doses (Daily Count)

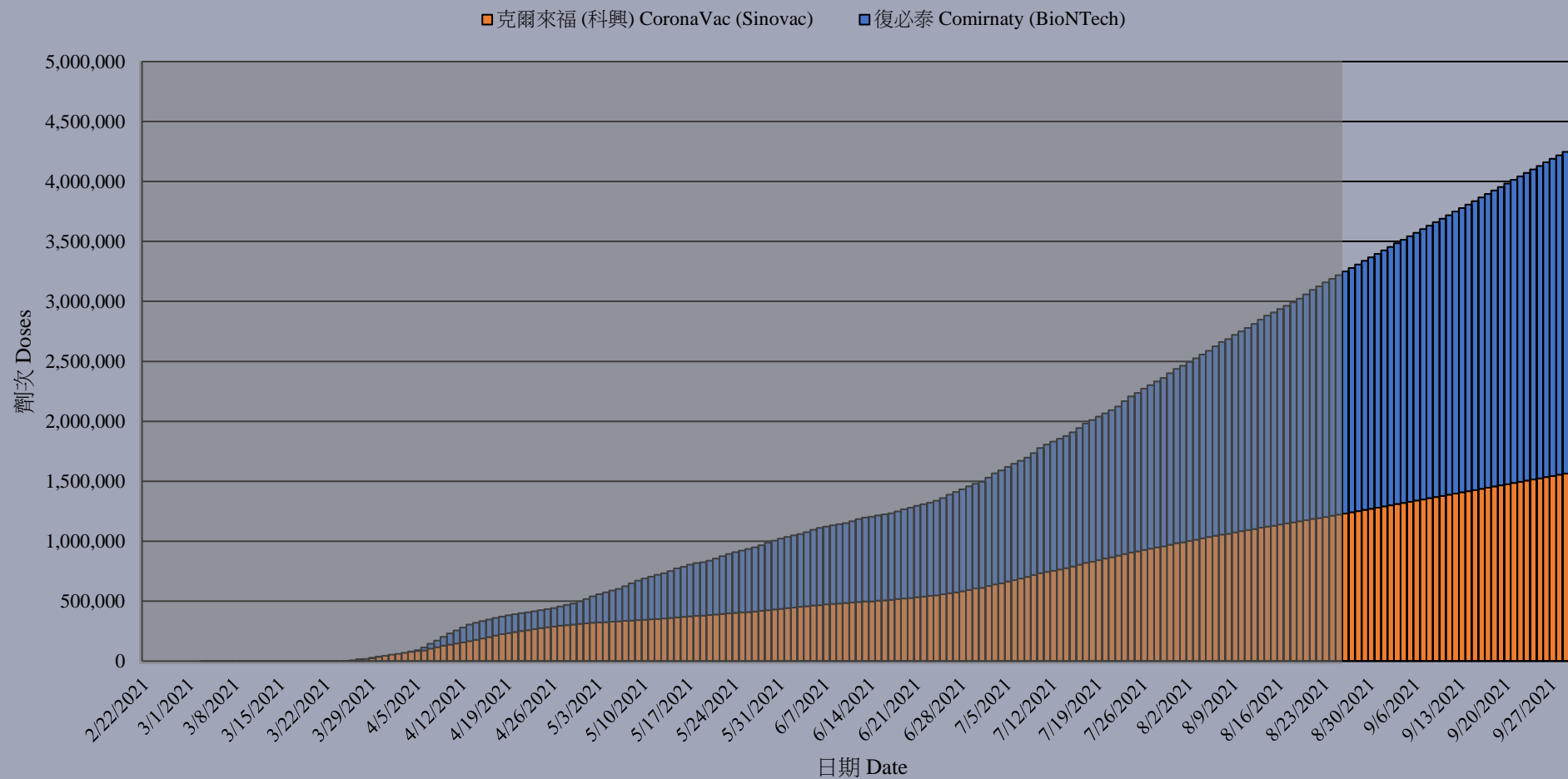


# 參考資料：香港疫苗接種劑次

## Ref material: Hong Kong Vaccine Doses

14

推算香港第二針疫苗接種劑次 (累計數目) Hong Kong 2<sup>nd</sup> Vaccine Doses Forecast (Cumulative)



# COVID-19 Loneliness & mental health

- Surveyed 1,013 English speaking US adults in the middle of March 2020 (18-35 years old; 567 females; 446 males)
- 93.6% reported they were sheltering-in-place
- 61.5% endorsed feeling “socially isolated much of the time.”
- Loneliness score increased from a mean score of 38.4 ( $\pm 13.5$ ) prior work, to a mean score of 43.8 ( $\pm 13.5$ ) during the “sheltering-in-place” period.
- 43.0% of respondent are considered to have high level of loneliness according to previous standard (Morahan-Martin and Schumacher, 2003)
- 54.7% of lonely participants meeting clinically significant criteria for moderate to severe depression (15.3% in non-lonely)
- 34.9% of lonely respondents endorsing some level of suicidal ideation (4.5% in non-lonely)

# Predictors of loneliness before and during the COVID-19 pandemic

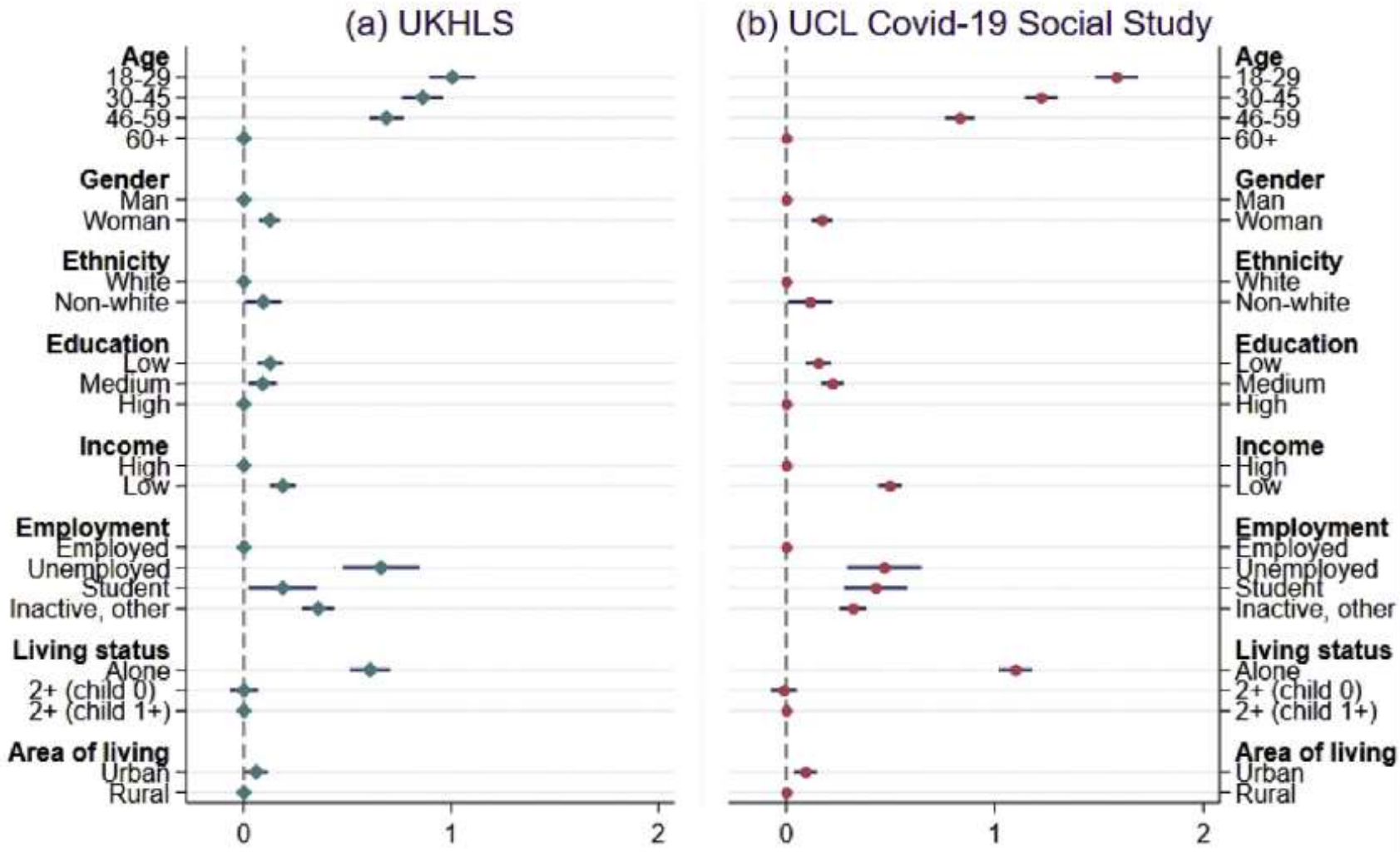


Fig. 1. Coefficients and 95% confidence intervals from the regression model on loneliness.

- Risk factors to loneliness:
- Adults aged 18-30
  - Living alone
  - Low household income
  - Student

# Loneliness during COVID & sleep struggles in older adults

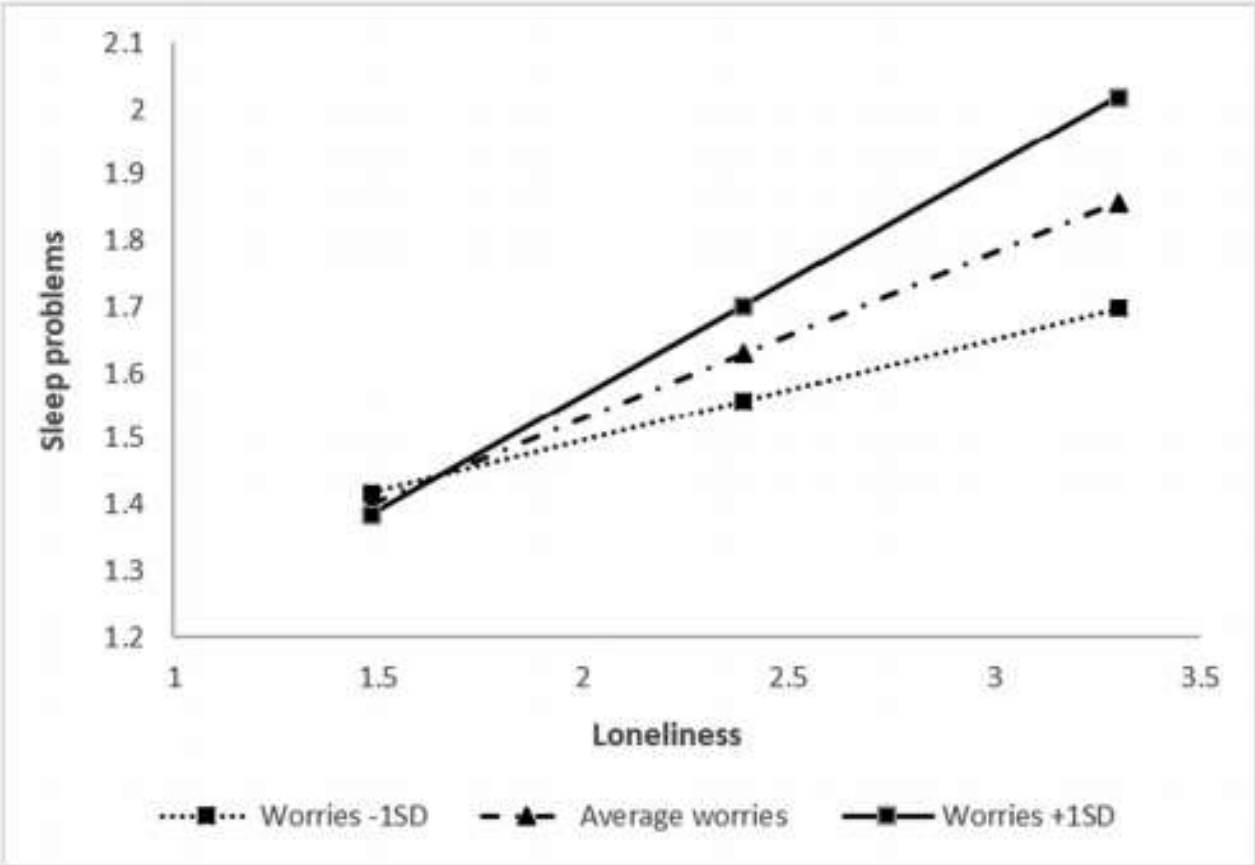


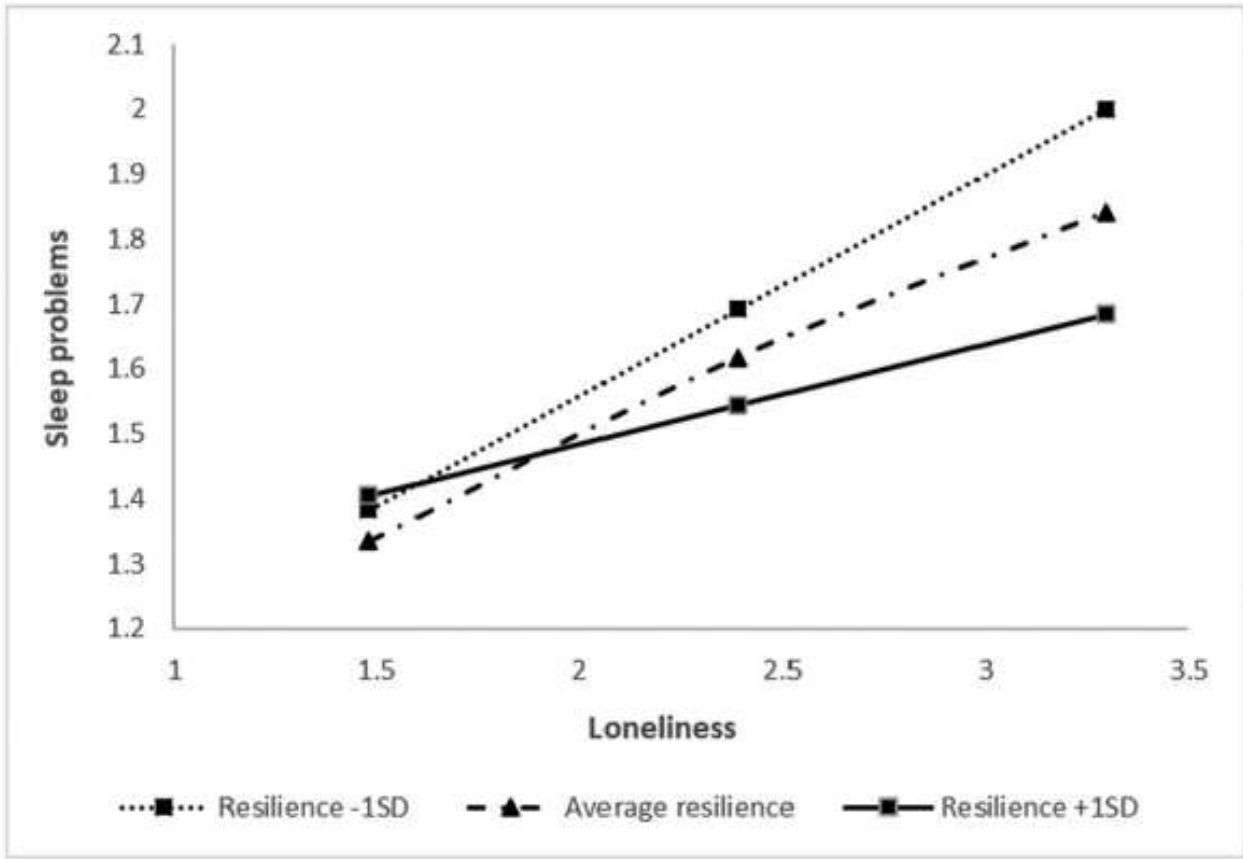
Fig. 1. The interaction between COVID-19 related loneliness and COVID-19 related worries on sleep problems.

Loneliness-sleep problems association appears to be strongest among **older people with more COVID-19 related worries** and among older people with low mental and emotional resilience.

Loneliness was assessed with the 3-item version of the UCLA Loneliness Scale



# Loneliness during COVID & sleep struggles in older adults (Cont')



Loneliness-sleep problems association appears to be strongest among older people with more COVID-19 related worries and among **older people with low mental and emotional resilience.**

The 10-item Connor–Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) were administered to measure the mental and emotional resilience

**Fig. 2.** The interaction between COVID-19 related loneliness and resilience on sleep problems.