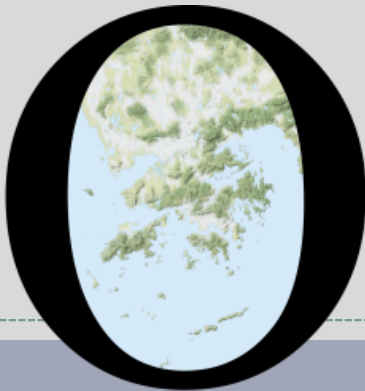


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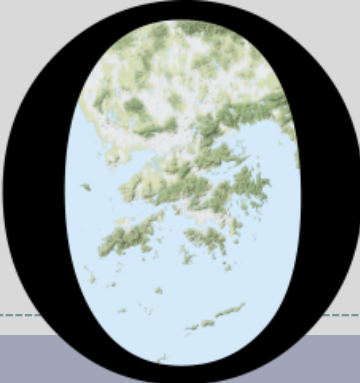
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Latest Tracking Poll Results

September 7, 2021

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Community Democracy Project -

Community Health Module

Latest Results

September 7, 2021

Contact Information - Community Health Module

3

	HKPOP Panel	
Date of survey	August 26, 3pm – September 6, 3pm	
Survey method	Online survey	
Target population	Hong Kong residents aged 12+	
	Representative Panel	Volunteer Panel
Total sample size	510	4,191
Response rate	5.8%	5.1%
Sampling error	Sampling error of percentages at +/-4% at 95% confidence level	Sampling error of percentages at +/-2% 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

4

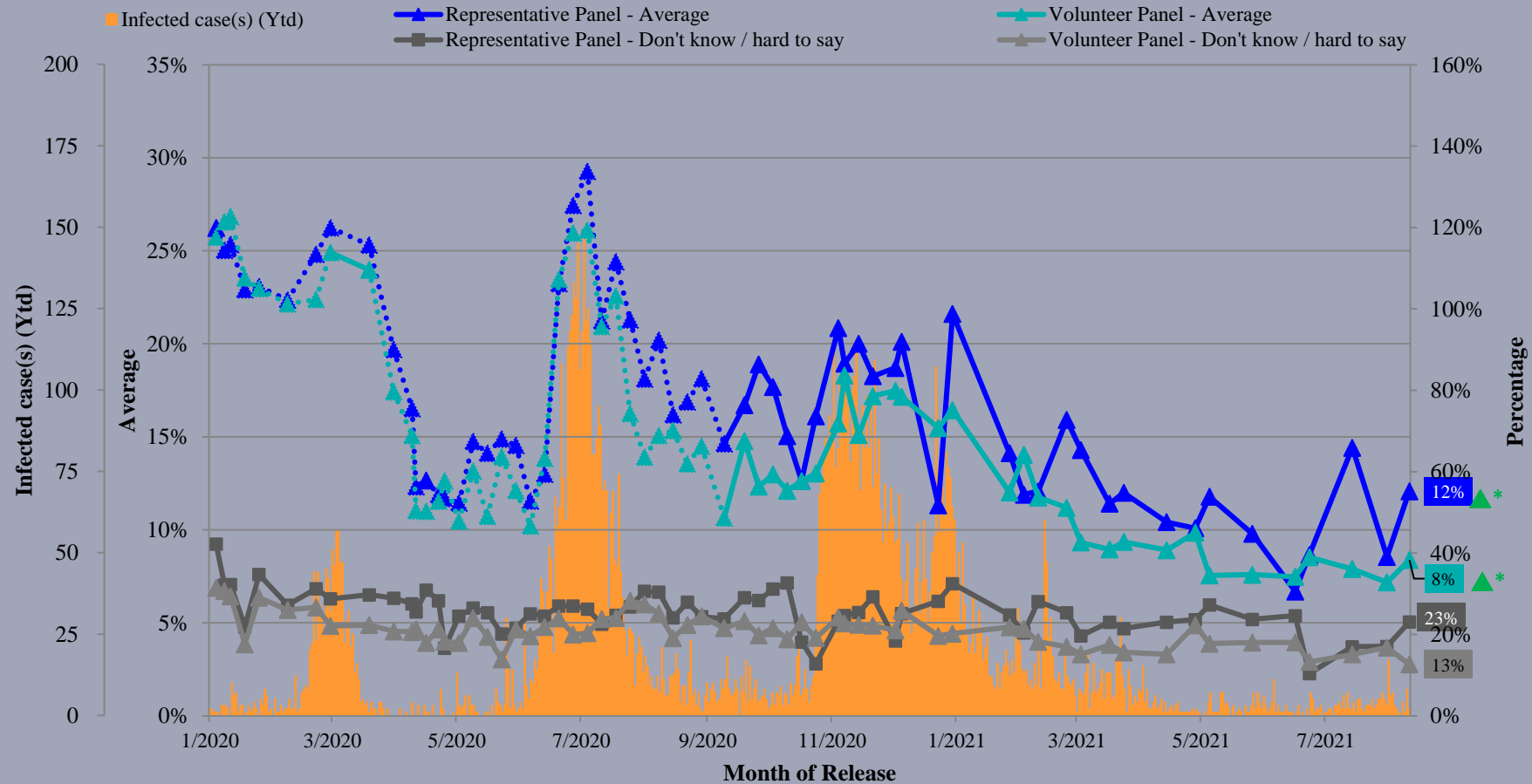
- **Latest survey period: 26/8-6/9/2021** (*Representative Panel N=507 Volunteer Panel N=4,184*)
- **Last survey period: 9-26/8/2021** (*Representative Panel N=824 Volunteer Panel N=6,783*)
- **Second last survey period: 19/7-9/8/2021** (*Representative Panel N=763 Volunteer Panel N=6,007*)

Opinion Question [^]		Representative Panel (N=507)		Volunteer Panel (N=4,184)	
		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	23%	12% ▲*	13%	8% ▲*
	Last	17%	9%	17%	7%
	Second Last	17%	14%	15%	8%

[^] 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

6

- **Latest survey period: 26/8-6/9/2021** (*Representative Panel N=508 Volunteer Panel N=4,185*)
- **Last survey period: 9-26/8/2021** (*Representative Panel N=826 Volunteer Panel N=6,781*)
- **Second last survey period: 19/7-9/8/2021** (*Representative Panel N=762 Volunteer Panel N=5,986*)

Opinion Question [^]		Representative Panel (N=508)				Volunteer Panel (N=4,185)			
		Satisfied	Half-half	Dissatisfied	Mean [†]	Satisfied	Half-half	Dissatisfied	Mean [†]
Q2 How satisfied or dissatisfied are you with the government's performance in handling novel coronavirus pneumonia?	Latest	26% ▼*	30% ▲*	41%	2.5	34% ▲*	6% ▼*	59% ▲*	2.4
	Last	32%	25%	43%	2.6	30%	12%	57%	2.4
	Second Last	34%	18%	49%	2.6	31%	11%	58%	2.4

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

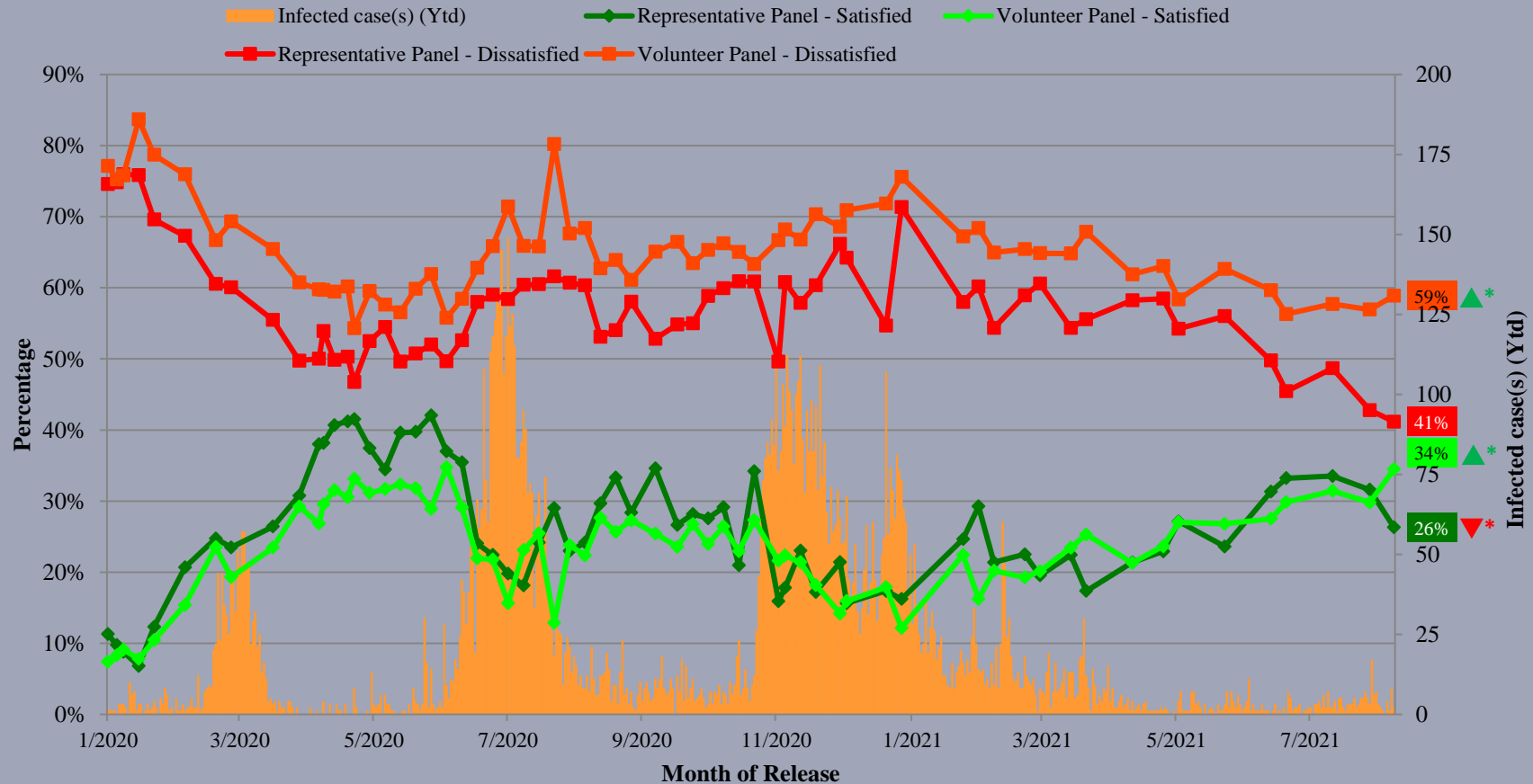
[†] The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

* Significant change

Survey Result - Community Health Module

7

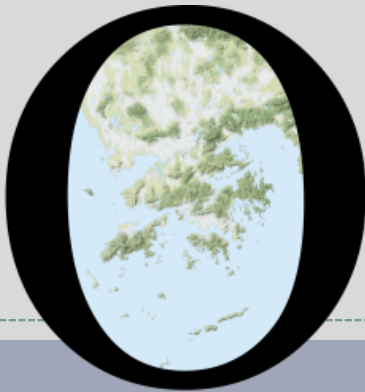
Appraisal of HK Government's performance in handling novel coronavirus pneumonia



^ 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

7/9/2021

樣本資料 - 限聚指數基準調查

Contact Information - Group Gathering Prohibition Index Benchmark Survey

9

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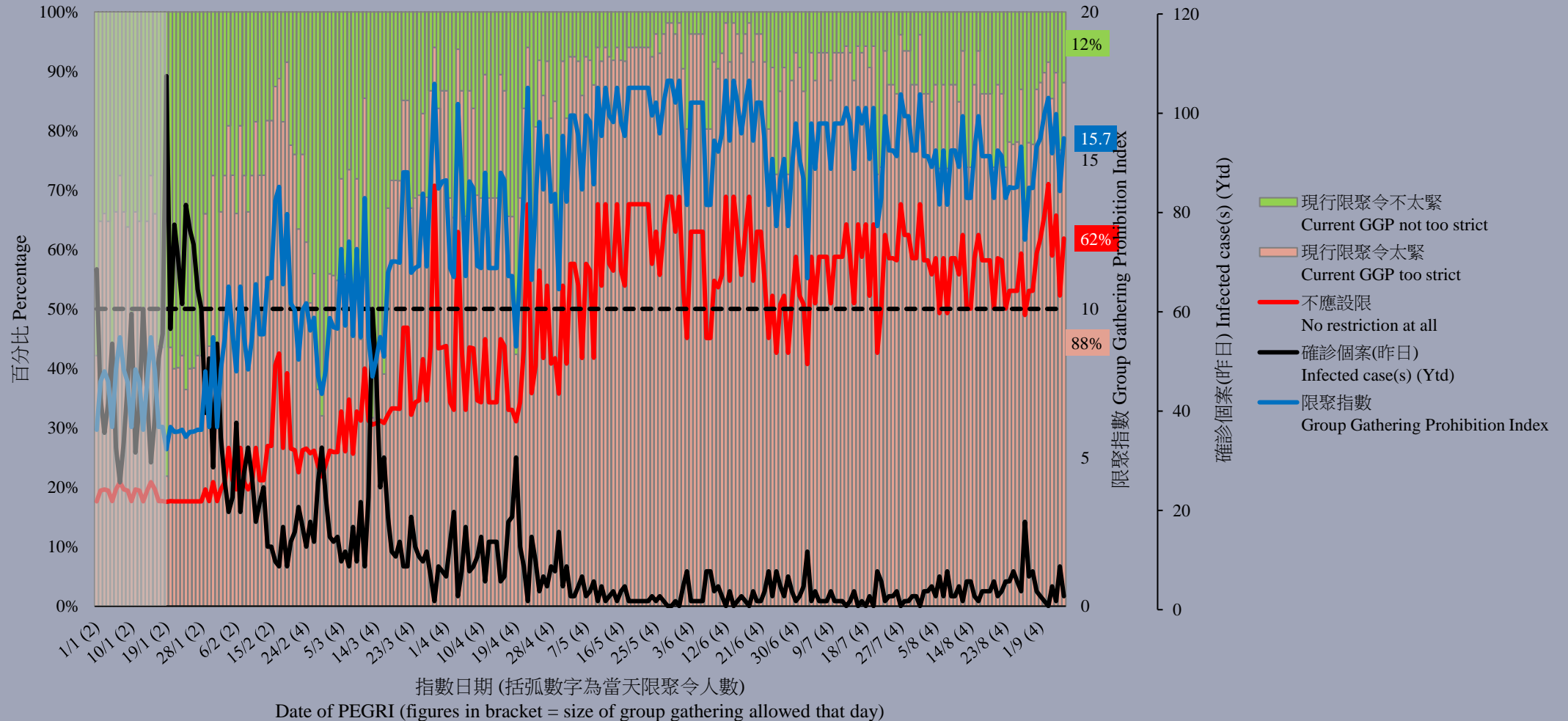
- **最新調查日期 Latest survey date: 16-23/8/2021 (N=7,456)**
- **上次調查日期 Last survey date: 16-21/7/2021 (N=5,636)**
- **上上次調查日期 Second last survey date: 18-23/6/2021 (N=6,158)**

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

限聚接受程度 Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level



限聚指數 - 分析評論

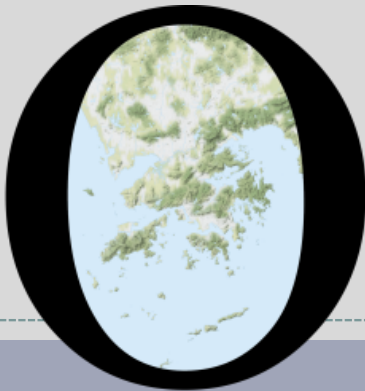
Group Gathering Prohibition Index – Commentary

12

香港教育中心商會副主席任偉豪指出：「防疫屏障概念的破滅所反映出來的意義很大。醫學界已發現大量已接種疫苗的人依然會感染肺炎病毒，再傳染他人。接種疫苗可保護他人的說法已不合時宜，變成了只可減輕個人感染後的病徵。這與當初推出疫苗時的原意已完全不同，接種疫苗的責任也由公眾利益的角度大幅轉移到個人權利和自由，而個人的健康很大程度只由個人自己主宰。故此，我認為政府也不需再為各行各業的疫苗接種負上太多的責任或給予過大的壓力。」

Vice Chairman of The Hong Kong Chamber of Education Centres Yam Wai Ho observed, “The collapse of the anti-epidemic barrier has a great meaning. The medical profession has found that a large number of people who have been vaccinated can still be infected and then infect others. The idea that vaccinations can protect others is outdated, it can only reduce personal symptoms when one is infected. This deviates completely from the original intent when the vaccine was introduced. The responsibility for vaccination has also shifted significantly from the perspective of public interest to individual rights and freedom, and the individual’s health is largely in the hands of the individuals. Therefore, I think the government no longer needs to take too much responsibility for vaccination, nor put too much pressure on different sectors.”

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Latest Tracking Poll Results

September 7, 2021

Contact Information

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- Date of survey: 20-26/8/2021
- Survey method: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
- Target population: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
- Sample size: 1,003 (including 505 landline and 498 mobile samples)
- Effective response rate: 52.9%
- Sampling error: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-8% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.1 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

15

- Trust and Confidence Indicators
 - People's trust in the HKSAR, Beijing Central and Taiwan Governments
 - People's confidence in the future and in “one country, two systems”
- People's Most Familiar Political Figures

Survey Result - Trust and Confidence Indicators

16

● People's trust in the HKSAR Government

	19-22/7/2021	20-26/8/2021	Change	Record
Trust	38%	34%	▼4%	Record low since Jun. 2021
Distrust	50%	50%	▼1%	Record low since Nov. 2020
Net trust	-12%	-16%	▼4%	Record low since Jun. 2021
Mean value	2.7	2.6	▼0.1	Record low since May 2021

- Regarding people's trust in the HKSAR Government, 34% of the respondents expressed trust, 50% expressed distrust, thus the net trust value is negative 16 percentage points. The mean score is 2.6, meaning between “quite distrust” and “half-half” in general. All these figures have not changed much from a month ago.

Survey Result - Trust and Confidence Indicators

17

● People's trust in the Beijing Central and Taiwan Governments

	24-26/2/2021	20-26/8/2021	Change	Record
Net trust in Beijing Government	-2%	-4%	▼2%	Record low since Aug. 2020
Net trust in Taiwan Government	-9%	-20%	▼11% *	Record low since Sept. 2018

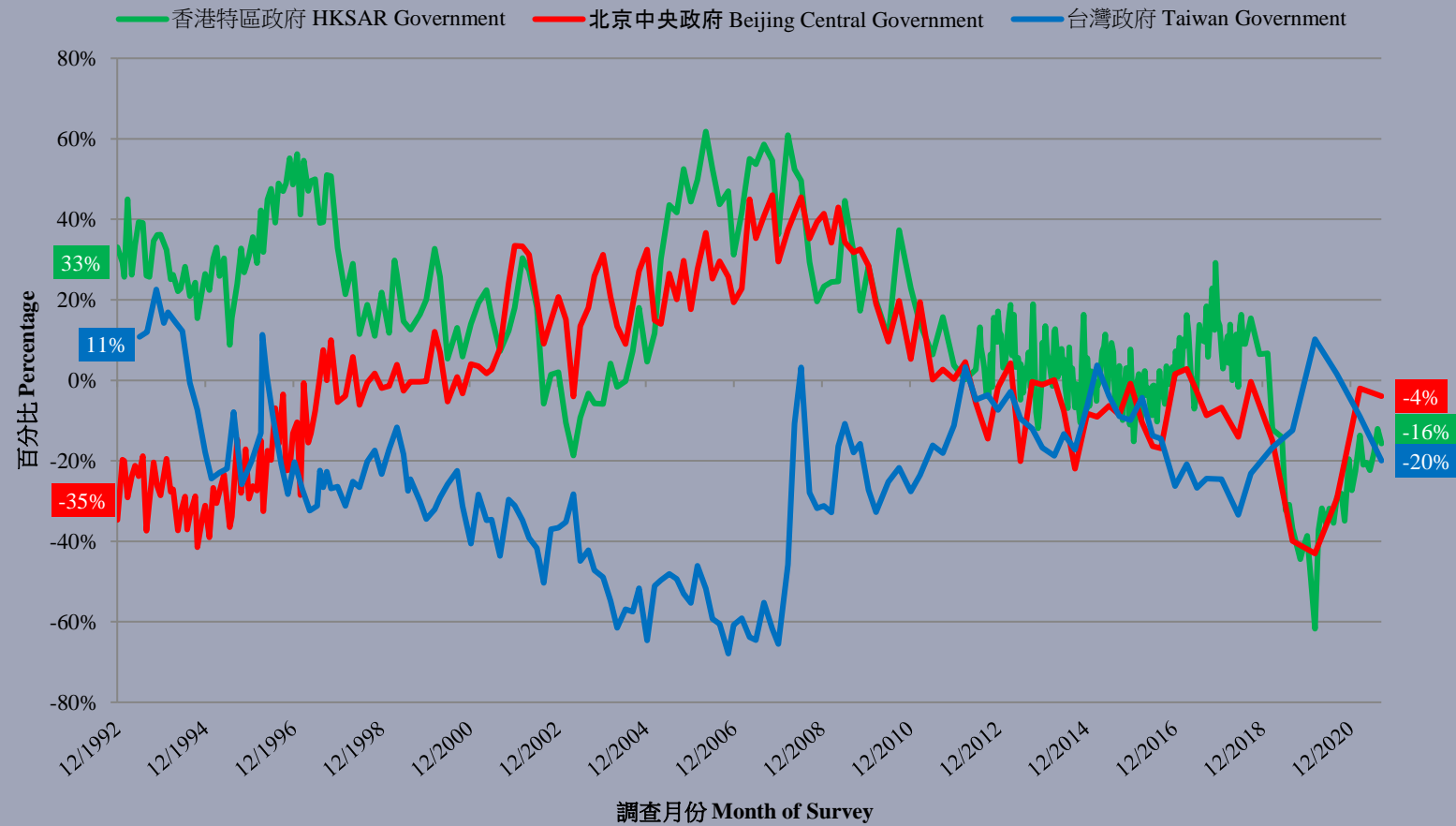
- The net trust values in the Beijing Central Government and the Taiwan Government are negative 4 and negative 20 percentage points respectively. Compared to half a year ago, net trust in the Taiwan Government has further decreased by 11 percentage points, registering a new **low** since September 2018.

* Significant change

Survey Result - Trust and Confidence Indicators

18

市民對特區、北京中央及台灣政府的信任淨值 (按次計算)
People's net trust in the HKSAR, Beijing Central and Taiwan Governments (Per Poll)
(12/1992 – 8/2021)



Survey Result - Trust and Confidence Indicators

19

- **People’s confidence in the future and in “one country, two systems”**

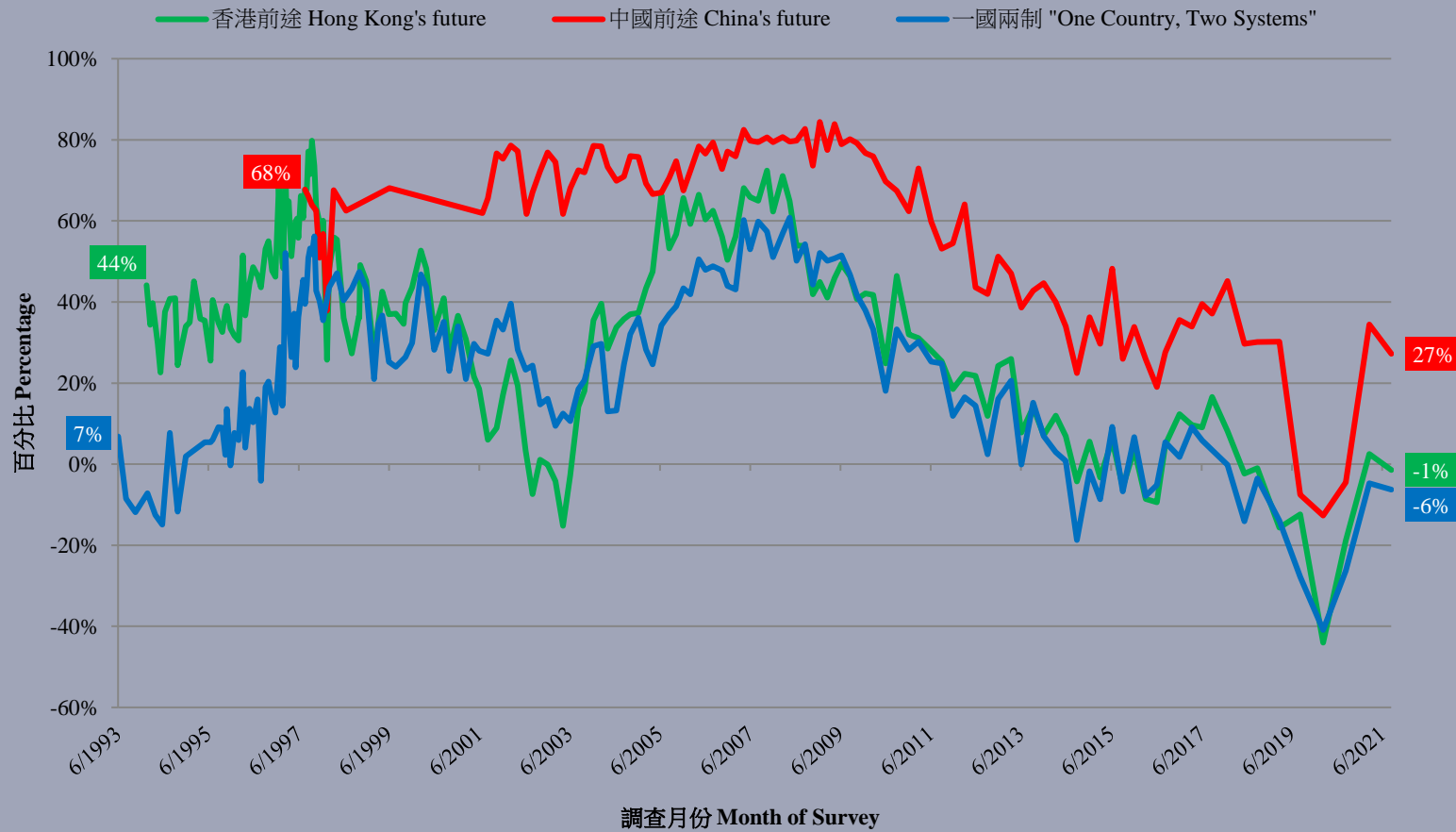
	24-26/2/2021	20-26/8/2021	Change	Record
Net confidence in HK’s future	3%	-1%	▼4%	Record low since Aug. 2020
Net confidence in China’s future	34%	27%	▼7%	Record low since Aug. 2020
Net confidence in “one country, two systems”	-5%	-6%	▼2%	Record low since Aug. 2020

- As for the confidence indicators, the net confidence in the future of China stands at positive 27 percentage points. On the other hand, the net confidence in the future of Hong Kong and in “one country, two systems” stands at negative 1 and negative 6 percentage points respectively. All these figures have not changed much from half a year ago.

Survey Result - Trust and Confidence Indicators

20

市民對中港前途以及一國兩制的信心淨值 (按次計算)
People's net confidence in the future and in "one country, two systems" (Per Poll)
(6/1993 – 8/2021)



Survey Topic

21

- Trust and Confidence Indicators
 - People's trust in the HKSAR, Beijing Central and Taiwan Governments
 - People's confidence in the future and in “one country, two systems”
- People's Most Familiar Political Figures

Survey Result - People's Most Familiar Political Figures

22

- **Most familiar political figures (1st to 10th ranks)**

Rank #	Political figures	24-26/2/2021	20-26/8/2021	Change	Record
1	Carrie Lam	61%	59%	▼2%	Record low since Feb. 2020
2	Tung Chee-hwa	17%	24%	▲7%	Record high since Feb. 2020
3	Leung Chun-ying	23%	24%	▲1%	Record high since Aug. 2019
4	Paul Chan	32%	18%	▼14%	Record low since Aug. 2020
5	Donald Tsang	17%	18%	▲1%	Record high since Feb. 2020
6	Regina Ip	18%	17%	▼1%	Record low since Feb. 2020
7	John Lee	2%	14%	▲12%	All-time record high since Aug. 2019
8	Martin Lee	14%	12%	▼2%	Record low since Aug. 2020
9	Chris Tang	5%	11%	▲5%	All-time record high since Feb. 2020
10	Starry Lee	11%	10%	▼1%	Record low since Feb. 2020

- Compared to half a year ago, regardless of their popularities, 8 political figures remain in the top 10. **Teresa Cheng** and **Matthew Cheung** have fallen out of the list as replaced by **John Lee** and **Chris Tang**. The naming percentages for **John Lee** and **Chris Tang** have registered historical **highs**.

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

Survey Result - People's Most Familiar Political Figures

23

- **Most familiar political figures (11th to 20th ranks)**

Rank #	Political figures	24-26/2/2021	20-26/8/2021	Change	Record
11	Jasper Tsang	8%	10%	▲1%	Record high since Feb. 2020
12	Teresa Cheng	16%	9%	▼8%	Record low since Feb. 2020
13	Anson Chan	6%	9%	▲2%	Record high since Feb. 2020
14	Henry Tang	6%	7%	▲1%	Record high since Feb. 2020
15	Leung Kwok-hung	8%	7%	▼2%	All-time record low since Oct. 2004
16	Matthew Cheung	14%	7%	▼8%	Record low since Feb. 2019
17	Joshua Wong	10%	6%	▼4%	Record low since Feb. 2019
18	John Tsang	7%	6%	▼1%	Record low since Aug. 2020
19	Tam Yiu-chung	9%	6%	▼3%	Record low since Feb. 2020
20	Michael Tien	3%	5%	▲1%	Record high since Feb. 2020

- The naming percentage for **Leung Kwok-hung** has registered a new **low**.

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

Survey Result - People's Most Familiar Political Figures

- **Average rank for past 10 surveys (15-18/5/2017 - 20-26/8/2021)**

Overall rank	Political figures	Average rank for 10 surveys	Overall rank	Political figures	Average rank for 10 surveys
1	Carrie Lam	1.1	10	John Tsang	12.0 [^]
2	Leung Chun-ying	2.9	12	Starry Lee	12.6
3	Donald Tsang	3.7	13	Matthew Cheung	15.5
4	Tung Chee-hwa	3.8	14	Henry Tang	17.9
5	Regina Ip	6.1	15	Joshua Wong	18.2
6	Martin Lee	8.0	16	Alvin Yeung	18.7
7	Leung Kwok-hung	9.9	17	Michael Tien	22.0
8	Jasper Tsang	10.5	18	Raymond Wong	25.3
9	Paul Chan	10.8	19	Tanya Chan	27.3
10	Anson Chan	12.0 [^]	20	Lee Cheuk-yan	27.8

○ Based on the results of the past 10 surveys, **Carrie Lam** continued to occupy the highest rank on average, followed by **Leung Chun-ying**, **Donald Tsang** and **Tung Chee-hwa**.

[^] The average ranks for 10 surveys are identical.