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HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

香 港 民 意 研 究 所

Latest Tracking Poll Results

March 8, 2022

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限聚指數
Group Gathering Prohibition Index
8/3/2022

樣本資料 – 限聚指數基準調查
Contact Information - Group Gathering Prohibition Index Benchmark Survey

	香港民研意見群組成員 HKPOP Panel
調查日期 Survey date	14/2 15:00 – 18/2 19:00
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	4,984
回應比率 Response rate	5.7%
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、教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分統計數字；2）常規調查中的政治狀況評價及政治取向分佈，以「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。 Rim-weighted according to 1) gender-age distribution, educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution of Hong Kong population from Census and Statistics Department; 2) appraisal of political condition and political inclination distribution from regular tracking surveys.

限聚指數
Group Gathering Prohibition Index

- 最新調查日期 **Latest** survey date: 14-18/2/2022 *(N=4,984)*
- 上次調查日期 **Last** survey date: 17-24/1/2022 *(N=5,043)*
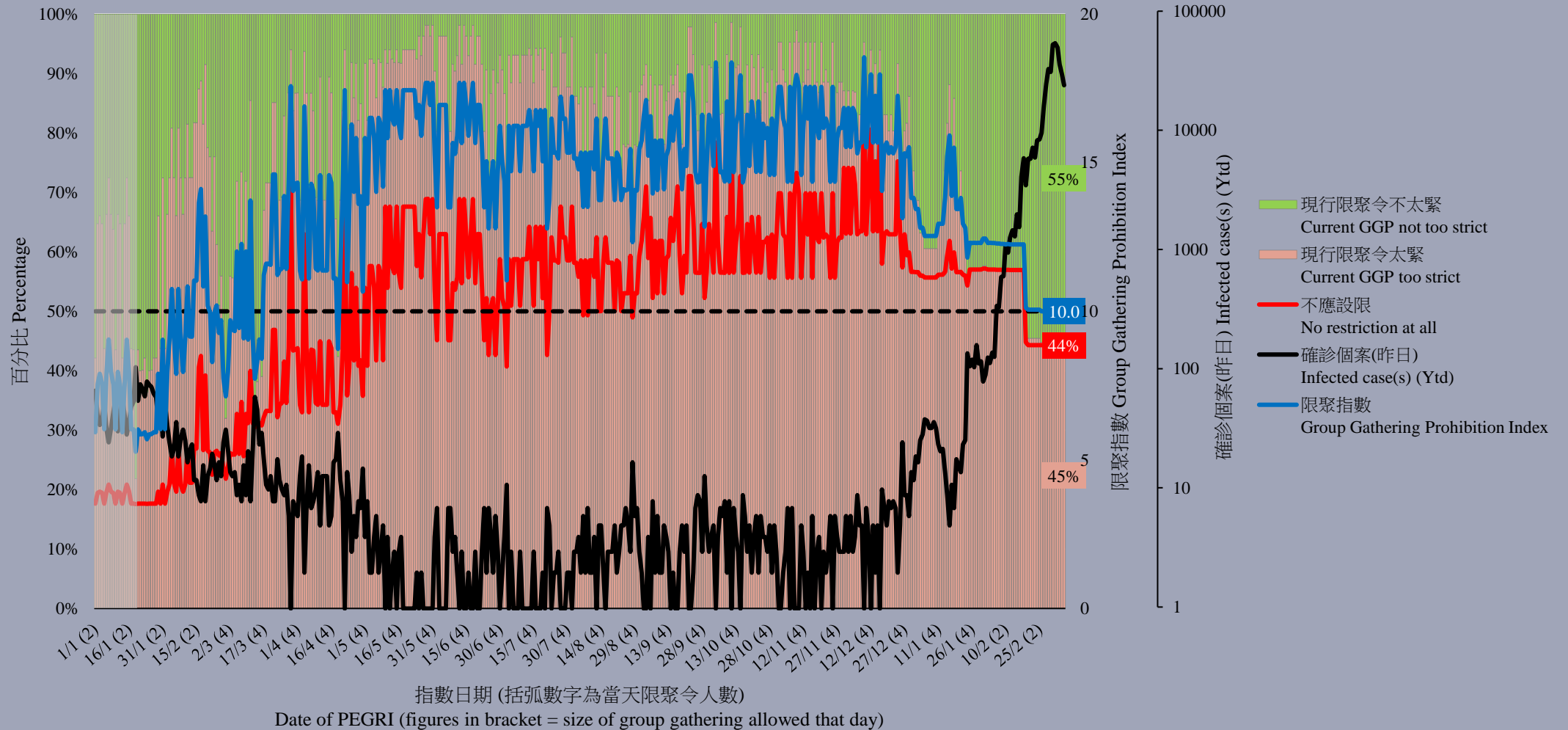- 上上次調查日期 **Second last** survey date: 17-27/12/2021 *(N=5,063)*

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 [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2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……	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 [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

限聚接受程度 Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level

復興經濟民生大聯盟發言人章彤輝博士指出，「這一周疫情不是嚴峻，是失控了。政府的能力已經不會為業界和市民帶來期望，無需民調，政府受信任程度都肯定創新低了。限聚令已經失去實際意義，因為市面大量的商戶或倒閉或因員工確診而關門，基本聚無可聚。綜觀香港社會，在疫情失控和施政混亂雙重打擊下，全方位都沒有任何避難所。專家意見和官員回應更是經常矛盾，業界和市民都無所適從。為政如此，港人之劫。」

Dr Tung-fai Cheung, Spokesman of Alliance of Revitalizing Economy and Livelihood, observed, " This week, the epidemic is not serious, it is out of control. The government no longer has the ability to meet the expectations of the trades and the public, and trust in the government has definitely hit a new low without the need for polls. The restriction on gathering has lost its practical meaning, as a large number of businesses in the city have either closed down or have been closed due to staff being diagnosed, and there is basically no place to gather. Looking at Hong Kong society, with the double blow of the out-of-control epidemic and the chaos of governance, there is no place of refuge on all fronts. Expert opinions and official responses are often contradictory, and both the trades and the public are at a loss as to what to do. This is a disaster for Hong Kong people."

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- Date of survey: 21-24/2/2021

- 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 505 landline and 497 mobile samples)

- Effective response rate: 49.7%

- Sampling error: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4 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

- People's Most Familiar Political Figures

Survey Result - People's Most Familiar Political Figures

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

Rank #	Political figures	20-26/8/2021	21-24/2/2022	Change	Record
1	Carrie Lam	59%	**66%**	▲7%	All-time personal record high
2	Paul Chan	18%	**29%**	▲11%	Record high since Feb. 2021
3	Regina Ip	17%	**24%**	▲7%	Record high since May 2017
4	Leung Chun-ying	24%	**23%**	--	Record low since Feb. 2021
5	John Lee	14%	**21%**	▲7%	All-time personal record high
6	Tung Chee-hwa	24%	**21%**	▼3%	Record low since Feb. 2021
7	Donald Tsang	18%	**17%**	▼1%	Record low since Feb. 2021
8	Chris Tang	11%	**13%**	▲2%	All-time personal record high
9	Sophia Chan	4%	**12%**	▲8%	All-time personal record high
10	Henry Tang	7%	**11%**	▲4%	Record high since Nov. 2015

○ Compared to half a year ago, regardless of their popularities, 8 political figures remain in the top 10. **Starry Lee** and **Martin Lee** have fallen out of the list as replaced by **Sophia Chan** and **Henry Tang**. The naming percentages for **Carrie Lam**, **John Lee**, **Chris Tang**, and **Sophia Chan** have registered all-time personal record highs.

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

Survey Result - People's Most Familiar Political Figures

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

Rank [#]	Political figures	20-26/8/2021	21-24/2/2022	Change	Record
11	Starry Lee	10%	9%	▼1%	Record low since Aug. 2019
12	Jasper Tsang	10%	7%	▼3%	Record low since Oct. 2006
13	Martin Lee	12%	6%	▼6%	All-time personal record low
14	Michael Tien	5%	6%	▲1%	Record high since Feb. 2020
15	Alice Mak	1%	5%	▲4%	All-time personal record high
16	Tam Yiu-chung	6%	5%	--	Record low since Feb. 2020
17	Junius Ho	4%	5%	▲1%	Record high since Aug. 2020
18	Anson Chan	9%	5%	▼4%	All-time personal record low
19	John Tsang	6%	5%	▼1%	Record low since Aug. 2020
20	Joshua Wong	6%	5%	▼1%	Record low since Feb. 2019

- The naming percentage for **Alice Mak** has registered all-time personal record high, whereas the naming percentages for **Martin Lee** and **Anson Chan** have registered all-time personal record lows.

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

Survey Result - People's Most Familiar Political Figures

- **Average ranks for past 10 surveys (16-19/10/2017 - 21-24/2/2022)**

Overall rank	Political figures	Average rank for 10 surveys	Overall rank	Political figures	Average rank for 10 surveys
1	Carrie Lam	1.0	11	Anson Chan	12.8
2	Leung Chun-ying	3.2	12	John Tsang	13.2
3	Tung Chee-hwa	4.0	13	Matthew Cheung	15.6
4	Donald Tsang	4.1	14	Henry Tang	16.9
5	Regina Ip	5.8	15	Joshua Wong	17.7
6	Martin Lee	8.4	16	Alvin Yeung	20.9
7	Paul Chan	9.5	17	Michael Tien	22.0
8	Jasper Tsang	10.9	18	Raymond Wong	26.8
9	Leung Kwok-hung	11.5	19	Teresa Cheng	27.3
10	Starry Lee	12.5	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**, **Tung Chee-hwa** and **Donald Tsang**.