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2022 年 8 月 9 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之 香港市民對各地人民及政府的觀感最新結果及總結

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（香港民研）前身為香港大學民意研究計劃（港大民研）。公報內的「香港民研」指的可以是香港民意研究所或其前身港大民研。

香港民研在六月初正式啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，我們已先後發表了八次報告，包括官員民望、六四民情、身份認同、核心社會指標、政府民望、回歸周年調查、各項信任及信心指標、社會現況評價以及兩岸政治人物民望的總結，今個星期再總結香港市民對各地人民及政府的觀感，預計在年底前再發表七次，明年上半年另外十次，合共 25 個報告。另外，由七月開始，我們將定期民意調查的次數由每月兩次減至一次，及至本月起，定期記招的次數亦縮減至每月兩次，改為投放更多資源進行公民教育工作。我們現已在網站開展了「民研快訊」的欄目，當中包括香港民研的最新消息和問與答，日後會繼續豐富欄目內容，並逐漸增加服務項目。

公報簡要

香港民研於七月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，成功訪問了 1,003 名香港居民。

調查顯示，香港市民對各地人民的好感淨值，全部都高於對當地政府的好感淨值，當中對法國、英國、日本和美國政府的好感淨值為負數。相比半年前，香港市民對香港人民和政府、中國大陸人民和政府以及澳門人民的好感淨值顯著上升，而對法國政府以及美國人民和政府的好感淨值則顯著下跌。

歷史紀錄方面，香港市民對香港人民及中國人民的好感淨值同創 2007 年以來歷史新高，而對中國政府和香港政府的好感淨值則分別創 2009 年和 2011 年以來新高。同時，對英國政府和美國人民的好感淨值分別創 1997 年及 2007 年以來歷史新低，而對澳洲政府、法國人民、台灣政府和法國政府的好感淨值則分別創 1998 年、2008 年、2010 年和 2011 年以來新低。

調查的實效回應比率分別為 50.1%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-8%。

樣本資料

調查日期	: 4-7/7/2022
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]	: 1,003 (包括 501 個固網及 502 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 50.1%
抽樣誤差 ^[2]	: 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-8%
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《二零二一年年中人口數字》，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》（2021 年版）。

[1] 數字為調查的總樣本數目，個別題目則可能只涉及次樣本。有關數字請參閱下列數表內列出的樣本數目。

[2] 此公報中所有誤差數字均以 95% 置信水平計算。95% 置信水平，是指倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查 100 次，則 95 次各自計算出的誤差範圍會包含人口真實數字。由於調查數字涉及抽樣誤差，傳媒引用百分比數字時，應避免使用小數點，在引用評分數字時，則可以使用一個小數點。

最新數據

在提名調查中，被訪者可在未經提示下說出最多 10 個除了香港、中國大陸、台灣和澳門以外最熟悉的國家或地區政府，首 5 位最多被訪者提及的則被納入評價調查，而今次提名調查則沿用了 3-6/1/2022 期間的調查結果。在評價調查中，被訪者就香港、中國大陸、台灣和澳門以及該五個國家或地區的人民及政府分別作出評價。以下是香港市民對兩岸四地人民及政府的觀感：

調查日期		<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	
樣本數目		821-834	659-670	552-566	509-514	
回應比率		67.2%	48.5%	48.4%	50.1%	
最新結果 ^[3]		結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	最新變化
香港	人民好感	44% ^[4]	51% ^[4]	51%	62+/-4%	+11% ^[4]
	人民反感	10% ^[4]	10%	11%	8+/-2%	-3%
	淨值	34% ^[4]	41%	40%	54+/-6%	+13% ^[4]
	政府好感	20%	30% ^[4]	28%	45+/-4%	+17% ^[4]
	政府反感	54% ^[4]	50%	45%	33+/-4%	-12% ^[4]
	淨值	-34%	-20% ^[4]	-16%	12+/-8%	+28% ^[4]
中國大陸	人民好感	36%	40%	46% ^[4]	55+/-4%	+9% ^[4]
	人民反感	22% ^[4]	19%	19%	17+/-3%	-3%
	淨值	14% ^[4]	20%	26%	38+/-7%	+12% ^[4]
	政府好感	33% ^[4]	37%	39%	52+/-4%	+13% ^[4]
	政府反感	41% ^[4]	39%	33% ^[4]	29+/-4%	-4%
	淨值	-9% ^[4]	-2%	6%	23+/-8%	+17% ^[4]
台灣	人民好感	55% ^[4]	54%	56%	57+/-4%	+2%
	人民反感	5%	6%	6%	5+/-2%	-1%
	淨值	50% ^[4]	48%	50%	52+/-5%	+2%
	政府好感	42% ^[4]	35% ^[4]	34%	29+/-4%	-5%
	政府反感	23%	27% ^[4]	27%	30+/-4%	+3%
	淨值	20% ^[4]	8% ^[4]	7%	0+/-7%	-8%

澳門	人民好感	50%	53%	51%	61+/-4%	+10%^[4]
	人民反感	2% ^[4]	4% ^[4]	3%	3+/-2%	--
	淨值	48%	48%	48%	58+/-5%	+10%^[4]
	政府好感	53% ^[4]	46% ^[4]	49%	54+/-4%	+4%
	政府反感	8% ^[4]	15% ^[4]	13%	13+/-3%	--
	淨值	46% ^[4]	31% ^[4]	36%	41+/-6%	+5%

[3] 數字採自五等量尺。

[4] 該數字與上次調查結果的差異超過在 95% 置信水平的抽樣誤差，表示有關變化在統計學上表面成立。不過，變化在統計學上成立與否，並不同有關變化是否有實際用途或意義，而不同調查的加權方法亦可能有所不同。

以下是香港市民對部分其他國家或地區的人民及政府的觀感，按對人民好感淨值由高至低排列：

調查日期		<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	
樣本數目		820-826	665-671	554-556	508-513	
回應比率		67.2%	48.5%	48.4%	50.1%	
最新結果 ^[5]		結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	最新變化
日本	人民好感	52% ^[6]	55%	56%	50+/-4%	-5%
	人民反感	5%	7% ^[6]	9%	10+/-3%	+2%
	淨值	48%	48%	47%	40+/-6%	-7%
	政府好感	30% ^[6]	33%	29%	26+/-4%	-3%
	政府反感	15%	24% ^[6]	27%	33+/-4%	+6%^[6]
	淨值	16%	8% ^[6]	1%	-7+/-7%	-8%
澳洲	人民好感	34% ^[6]	40% ^[6]	41%	39+/-4%	-2%
	人民反感	4%	6%	8%	9+/-3%	+1%
	淨值	30% ^[6]	34%	34%	30+/-6%	-3%
	政府好感	30% ^[6]	34%	32%	29+/-4%	-3%
	政府反感	16%	18%	19%	21+/-4%	+2%
	淨值	15% ^[6]	16%	13%	7+/-6%	-6%
英國	人民好感	29% ^[6]	41% ^[6]	39%	35+/-4%	-4%
	人民反感	11%	12%	10%	13+/-3%	+3%
	淨值	19% ^[6]	29% ^[6]	29%	22+/-6%	-7%
	政府好感	24% ^[6]	37% ^[6]	33%	28+/-4%	-5%
	政府反感	28%	25%	28%	32+/-4%	+4%
	淨值	-3% ^[6]	12% ^[6]	5%	-4+/-7%	-9%
法國	人民好感	--	--	28%	26+/-4%	-2%
	人民反感	--	--	9%	8+/-2%	-1%
	淨值	--	--	19%	18+/-5%	-1%
	政府好感	--	--	21%	14+/-3%	-7%^[6]
	政府反感	--	--	14%	16+/-3%	+2%
	淨值	--	--	7%	-2+/-5%	-9%^[6]

調查日期		18-22/1/21	19-22/7/21	17-20/1/22	4-7/7/22	
樣本數目		820-826	665-671	554-556	508-513	
回應比率		67.2%	48.5%	48.4%	50.1%	
最新結果 ^[5]		結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	最新變化
美國	人民好感	21% ^[6]	30% ^[6]	32%	24+/-4%	-7% ^[6]
	人民反感	20% ^[6]	19%	21%	23+/-4%	+2%
	淨值	2% ^[6]	10% ^[6]	11%	1+/-6%	-9% ^[6]
	政府好感	14% ^[6]	21% ^[6]	20%	13+/-3%	-7% ^[6]
	政府反感	44%	41%	43%	51+/-4%	+7% ^[6]
	淨值	-30% ^[6]	-20% ^[6]	-23%	-37+/-6%	-14% ^[6]

[5] 數字採自五等量尺。

[6] 該數字與上次調查結果的差異超過在 95% 置信水平的抽樣誤差，表示有關變化在統計學上表面成立。不過，變化在統計學上成立與否，並不同有關變化是否有實際用途或意義，而不同調查的加權方法亦可能有所不同。

最新調查顯示，香港市民對各地人民的好感淨值，全部都高於對當地政府的好感淨值。對各地人民觀感方面，按好感淨值由高至低排列，分別是澳門、香港、台灣、日本、中國、澳洲、英國、法國和美國。對各地政府觀感方面，按好感淨值由高至低排列，分別是澳門、中國、香港、澳洲、台灣、法國、英國、日本和美國，當中對法國、英國、日本和美國政府的好感淨值為負數。相比半年前，香港市民對香港人民和政府、中國大陸人民和政府以及澳門人民的好感淨值顯著上升，而對法國政府以及美國人民和政府的好感淨值則顯著下跌。

歷史紀錄方面，香港市民對香港人民及中國人民的好感淨值同創 2007 年以來歷史新高，而對中國政府和香港政府的好感淨值則分別創 2009 年和 2011 年以來新高。同時，對英國政府和美國人民的好感淨值分別創 1997 年及 2007 年以來歷史新低，而對澳洲政府、法國人民、台灣政府和法國政府的好感淨值則分別創 1998 年、2008 年、2010 年和 2011 年以來新低。

須要說明，躋身是次調查範圍的國家和地區，先決條件是香港市民的熟悉程度。調查範圍以外的國家或地區，在香港市民心目中的好感程度可以很高或很低，但由於並非香港市民最熟悉的國家或地區，所以不在調查之列。

民意日誌

香港民研於 2007 年開始與慧科訊業有限公司合作，由慧科訊業按照香港民研設計的分析方法，將每日大事記錄傳送至香港民研，經香港民研核實後成為「民意日誌」。

由於本新聞公報所涉及的調查項目，上次調查日期為 17-20/1/2022，而今次調查日期則為 4-7/7/2022，因此是次公報中的「民意日誌」項目便以上述日期為依歸，讓讀者作出比較。以涵蓋率不下 25% 本地報章每日頭條新聞和報社評論計，在上述期間發生的相關大事包括以下事件，讀者可以自行判斷有關事件有否影響各項民調數字：

1/7/22	習近平於香港回歸慶典暨新一屆政府就職禮發表講話
21/6/22	屯門、元朗及天水圍多處停電
19/6/22	國務院公布香港第六屆政府主要官員任命
16/6/22	美國聯儲局宣布加息 0.75 厘
13/6/22	政府公布第二階段消費券計劃詳情
9/6/22	立法會三讀通過取消強積金對沖的修訂條例草案

27/5/22	美國國務卿發表對華政策演講
25/5/22	國務院召開全國經濟會議
18/5/22	政府公佈薪酬趨勢調查報告
8/5/22	李家超高票當選第六任香港行政長官
22/4/22	政府宣佈 5 月起放寬部分入境措施
21/4/22	香港今日起首階段放寬社交距離措施
18/4/22	中國首季國內 GDP 按年增長 4.8%
16/4/22	神舟十三號航天員成功返回地球
9/4/22	李家超正式宣佈參選特首
4/4/22	林鄭月娥宣佈不參選下一屆特首
3/4/22	新一輪電子消費券首期將於 4 月 7 日發放
21/3/22	政府宣佈暫緩全民強檢
20/3/22	政府將提前施行「疫苗通行證」第三階段
11/3/22	全國兩會閉幕，國務院總理李克強出席記者會
24/2/22	俄烏戰爭爆發
23/2/22	政府發表財政預算案，推出超過 1,700 億逆周期措施
10/2/22	新冠肺炎疫情嚴峻，中央政府表示將全力支持香港抗疫
4/2/22	北京冬季奧運開幕
31/1/22	民政事務局局长徐英偉宣佈辭職
27/1/22	政府延長防疫措施至 2 月 17 日，疫苗通行證將於 2 月 24 日推出
22/1/22	葵涌邨疫情出現幾何式爆發，政府公佈多項抗疫措施

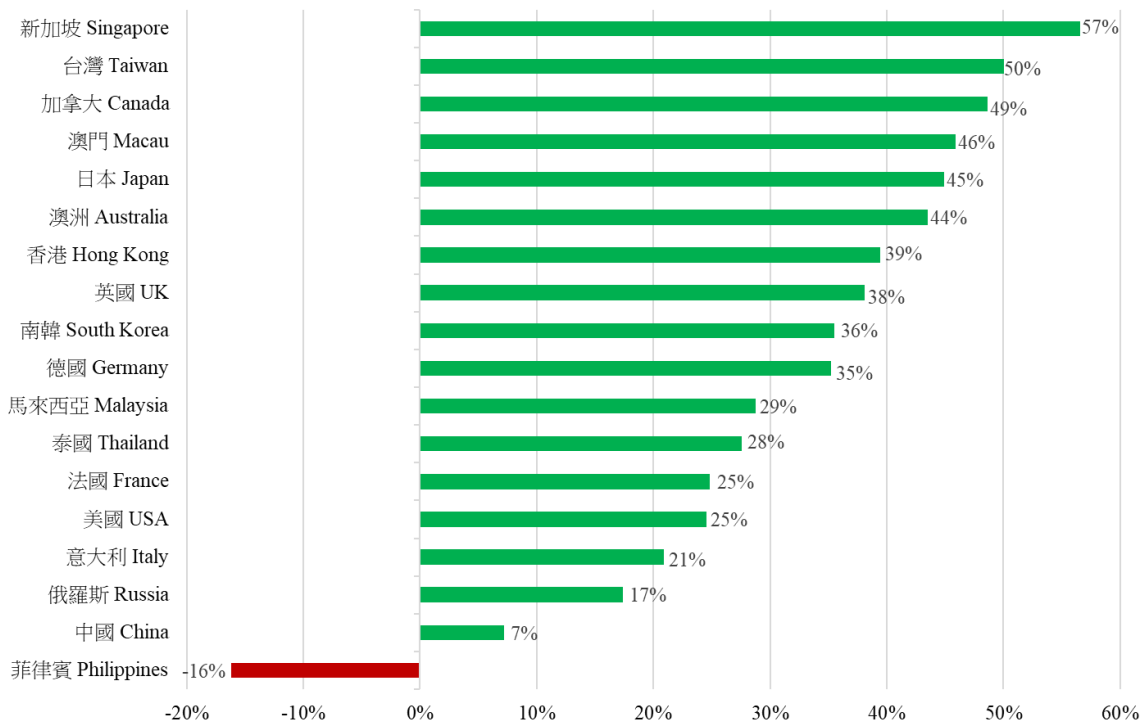
下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [新聞公報] 8 月 16 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分
特首及政府民望
- [發佈會] 8 月 19 日 (星期五) 下午二時三十分
限聚指數及我們香港人：移民潮
客席評論：黃偉國、張文龍

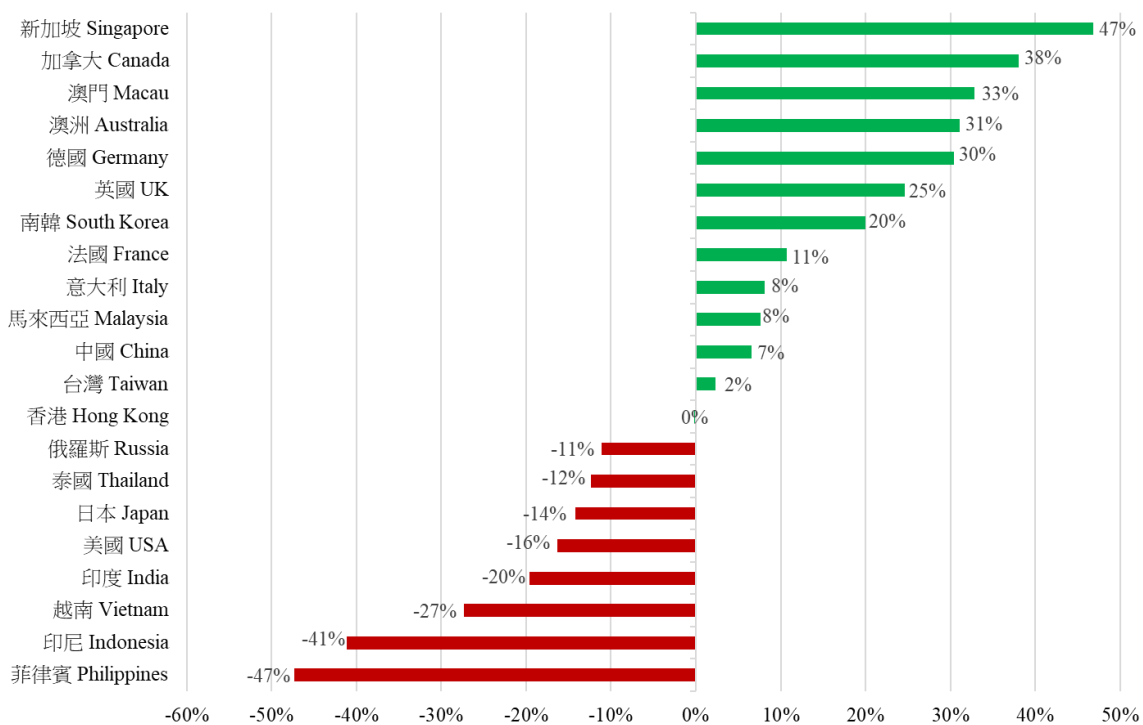
補充資料：

市民對世界各地人民／政府好感度淨值歷年平均 (2007-2022)／(1997-2022)

市民對世界各地人民好感度淨值歷年平均
People's average net affinity towards different peoples over the years
(2007-2022)



市民對世界各地政府好感度淨值歷年平均
People's average net affinity towards different governments over the years
(1997-2022)



在所有曾經被納入調查範圍的國家或地區中，市民對新加坡人民及政府的平均好感度淨值最高，而對菲律賓人民及政府則為最低。



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Press Release on August 9, 2022

PORI releases latest results and wrap up on Hong Kong people's feelings towards different peoples and governments under “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”

Special Announcements

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (PORI) was The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP). “PORI” in this release can refer to Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute or its predecessor HKUPOP.

PORI launched the “One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review” in early June. A total of eight reports have been released up till now, which include reviews on the popularity of officials, June Fourth Incident, ethnic identity, core social indicators, government popularities, handover anniversaries, trust and confidence indicators, people's appraisal of society's current conditions, as well as popularity of cross-strait political figures. This week, we are going to release our review on Hong Kong people's feelings towards different peoples and governments. Seven more are expected before the end of the year, another ten in the first half of the next, making a total of 25 reports. Meanwhile, starting from July, we have reduced the frequency of our tracking surveys from twice to once a month, and from this month onwards, our regular press conferences will also be reduced to twice a month in order to conserve our resources for civic education work. We have already launched our “PORI Express” column in our website, including latest news of PORI and Q&A. We will continue to enrich its content, then add more services.

Abstract

PORI successfully interviewed 1,003 Hong Kong residents in a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early July.

Our survey shows that, in terms of net affinity, Hong Kong people feel more positively about all other peoples than their governments. Among them, the net affinity for the governments of France, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States are negative. Compared to half a year ago, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the people and government of Hong Kong, the people and government of Mainland China and the people of Macau have increased significantly, while that towards the government of France and the people and government of the United States have decreased significantly.

Looking back at past records, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the peoples of Hong Kong and Mainland China have registered historical highs since 2007, while that towards the governments of Mainland China and Hong Kong have registered new record highs since 2009 and 2011 respectively. At the same time, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the government of the United Kingdom and the people of the United States have registered historical lows since 1997 and 2007 respectively, while that towards the government of Australia, the people of France, and the governments of Taiwan and France have registered new record lows since 1998, 2008, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

The effective response rate of the survey is 50.1%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4% and that of net values is +/-8% at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 4-7/7/2022
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,003 (including 501 landline and 502 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 50.1%
Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4% and that of net values not more than +/-8% 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 2021”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2021 Edition)”.

[1] This figure is the total sample size of the survey. Some questions may only involve a subsample, the size of which can be found in the tables below.

[2] All error figures in this release are calculated at 95% confidence level. “95% confidence level” means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times with different random samples, we would expect 95 times having the population parameter within the respective error margins calculated. Because of sampling errors, when quoting percentages, journalists should refrain from reporting decimal places, whereas one decimal place can be used when quoting rating figures.

Latest Figures

In the naming survey, respondents could name, unprompted, up to 10 governments of countries or regions that they knew best apart from Hong Kong, Mainland China, Taiwan and Macau. The top 5 nominees then entered the evaluation survey. The results of the naming survey conducted during 3-6/1/2022 were used this time. In the evaluation survey, respondents were asked to rate their feeling towards the governments and peoples of Hong Kong, Mainland China, Taiwan, Macau and the five countries or regions respectively. Hong Kong people’s feelings towards different governments and peoples are summarized as follows:

Date of survey		<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	
Sample size		821-834	659-670	552-566	509-514	
Response rate		67.2%	48.5%	48.4%	50.1%	
Latest findings ^[3]		Findings	Findings	Findings	Finding & error	Latest change
Hong Kong	People Positive	44% ^[4]	51% ^[4]	51%	62+/-4%	+11%^[4]
	People Negative	10% ^[4]	10%	11%	8+/-2%	-3%
	Net value	34% ^[4]	41%	40%	54+/-6%	+13%^[4]
	Government Positive	20%	30% ^[4]	28%	45+/-4%	+17%^[4]
	Government Negative	54% ^[4]	50%	45%	33+/-4%	-12%^[4]
	Net value	-34%	-20% ^[4]	-16%	12+/-8%	+28%^[4]

Date of survey		<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	
Sample size		821-834	659-670	552-566	509-514	
Response rate		67.2%	48.5%	48.4%	50.1%	
Latest findings ^[3]		Findings	Findings	Findings	<i>Finding & error</i>	<i>Latest change</i>
Mainland China	People Positive	36%	40%	46% ^[4]	55+/-4%	+9% ^[4]
	People Negative	22% ^[4]	19%	19%	17+/-3%	-3%
	Net value	14% ^[4]	20%	26%	38+/-7%	+12% ^[4]
	Government Positive	33% ^[4]	37%	39%	52+/-4%	+13% ^[4]
	Government Negative	41% ^[4]	39%	33% ^[4]	29+/-4%	-4%
	Net value	-9% ^[4]	-2%	6%	23+/-8%	+17% ^[4]
Taiwan	People Positive	55% ^[4]	54%	56%	57+/-4%	+2%
	People Negative	5%	6%	6%	5+/-2%	-1%
	Net value	50% ^[4]	48%	50%	52+/-5%	+2%
	Government Positive	42% ^[4]	35% ^[4]	34%	29+/-4%	-5%
	Government Negative	23%	27% ^[4]	27%	30+/-4%	+3%
Net value	20% ^[4]	8% ^[4]	7%	0+/-7%	-8%	
Macau	People Positive	50%	53%	51%	61+/-4%	+10% ^[4]
	People Negative	2% ^[4]	4% ^[4]	3%	3+/-2%	--
	Net value	48%	48%	48%	58+/-5%	+10% ^[4]
	Government Positive	53% ^[4]	46% ^[4]	49%	54+/-4%	+4%
	Government Negative	8% ^[4]	15% ^[4]	13%	13+/-3%	--
Net value	46% ^[4]	31% ^[4]	36%	41+/-6%	+5%	

[3] Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

[4] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level, meaning that the change is statistically significant prima facie. However, whether the difference is statistically significant is not the same as whether they are practically useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods could have been applied in different surveys.

Hong Kong people's feelings towards some other governments and peoples are summarized as follows, in descending order of net values towards the peoples:

Date of survey		<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	
Sample size		820-826	665-671	554-556	508-513	
Response rate		67.2%	48.5%	48.4%	50.1%	
Latest findings ^[5]		Findings	Findings	Findings	<i>Finding & error</i>	<i>Latest change</i>
Japan	People Positive	52% ^[6]	55%	56%	50+/-4%	-5%
	People Negative	5%	7% ^[6]	9%	10+/-3%	+2%
	Net value	48%	48%	47%	40+/-6%	-7%
	Government Positive	30% ^[6]	33%	29%	26+/-4%	-3%
	Government Negative	15%	24% ^[6]	27%	33+/-4%	+6% ^[6]
	Net value	16%	8% ^[6]	1%	-7+/-7%	-8%

Date of survey		<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	<u>17-20/1/22</u>	<u>4-7/7/22</u>	
Sample size		820-826	665-671	554-556	508-513	
Response rate		67.2%	48.5%	48.4%	50.1%	
Latest findings ^[5]		Findings	Findings	Findings	<i>Finding & error</i>	<i>Latest change</i>
Australia	People Positive	34% ^[6]	40% ^[6]	41%	39+/-4%	-2%
	People Negative	4%	6%	8%	9+/-3%	+1%
	Net value	30% ^[6]	34%	34%	30+/-6%	-3%
	Government Positive	30% ^[6]	34%	32%	29+/-4%	-3%
	Government Negative	16%	18%	19%	21+/-4%	+2%
	Net value	15% ^[6]	16%	13%	7+/-6%	-6%
United Kingdom	People Positive	29% ^[6]	41% ^[6]	39%	35+/-4%	-4%
	People Negative	11%	12%	10%	13+/-3%	+3%
	Net value	19% ^[6]	29% ^[6]	29%	22+/-6%	-7%
	Government Positive	24% ^[6]	37% ^[6]	33%	28+/-4%	-5%
	Government Negative	28%	25%	28%	32+/-4%	+4%
	Net value	-3% ^[6]	12% ^[6]	5%	-4+/-7%	-9%
France	People Positive	--	--	28%	26+/-4%	-2%
	People Negative	--	--	9%	8+/-2%	-1%
	Net value	--	--	19%	18+/-5%	-1%
	Government Positive	--	--	21%	14+/-3%	-7% ^[6]
	Government Negative	--	--	14%	16+/-3%	+2%
	Net value	--	--	7%	-2+/-5%	-9% ^[6]
United States	People Positive	21% ^[6]	30% ^[6]	32%	24+/-4%	-7% ^[6]
	People Negative	20% ^[6]	19%	21%	23+/-4%	+2%
	Net value	2% ^[6]	10% ^[6]	11%	1+/-6%	-9% ^[6]
	Government Positive	14% ^[6]	21% ^[6]	20%	13+/-3%	-7% ^[6]
	Government Negative	44%	41%	43%	51+/-4%	+7% ^[6]
	Net value	-30% ^[6]	-20% ^[6]	-23%	-37+/-6%	-14% ^[6]

[5] Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

[6] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level, meaning that the change is statistically significant prima facie. However, whether the difference is statistically significant is not the same as whether they are practically useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods could have been applied in different surveys.

Our latest survey shows that, in terms of net affinity, Hong Kong people feel more positively about all other peoples than their governments. As regards people's feeling towards different **peoples**, from high to low net affinity, the order goes: Macau, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Japan, Mainland China, Australia, the United Kingdom, France and the United States. Regarding people's feeling towards different **governments**, from high to low net affinity, the order goes: Macau, Mainland China, Hong Kong, Australia, Taiwan, France, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States. Among them, the net affinity for the governments of France, the United Kingdom, Japan and the United States are negative. Compared to half a year ago, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the people and government of Hong Kong, the people and government of Mainland China and the people of Macau

have increased significantly, while that towards the government of France and the people and government of the United States have decreased significantly.

Looking back at past records, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the peoples of Hong Kong and Mainland China have registered historical highs since 2007, while that towards the governments of Mainland China and Hong Kong have registered new record highs since 2009 and 2011 respectively. At the same time, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the government of the United Kingdom and the people of the United States have registered historical lows since 1997 and 2007 respectively, while that towards the government of Australia, the people of France, and the governments of Taiwan and France have registered new record lows since 1998, 2008, 2010 and 2011 respectively.

It should be noted, however, that our survey only covers regions and countries best known to Hong Kong people. Hong Kong people may well like or dislike other places much more, but because they are not the most well-known places, they do not appear on the list by design.

Opinion Daily

In 2007, PORI started collaborating with Wisers Information Limited whereby Wisers supplies to PORI a record of significant events of that day according to the research method designed by PORI. These daily entries would then become “Opinion Daily” after they are verified by PORI.

For the polling item covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 17 to 20 January, 2022 while this survey was conducted from 4 to 7 July, 2022. During this period, herewith the significant events selected from counting newspaper headlines and commentaries on a daily basis and covered by at least 25% of the local newspaper articles. Readers can make their own judgment if these significant events have any impacts to different polling figures.

1/7/22	Xi Jinping delivers speech in the ceremony celebrating Hong Kong’s return to the motherland and the inauguration of Hong Kong government.
21/6/22	Power outages occur in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Tin Shui Wai.
19/6/22	The State Council announces the appointment of principal officials of the sixth-term HKSAR government.
16/6/22	US Federal Reserve announces an increase of interest rates by 0.75%.
13/6/22	The government announces details of the second batch of Consumption Voucher Scheme.
9/6/22	The Legislative Council passes the third reading on the amendment bill on abolishing offsetting arrangement under Mandatory Provident Fund.
27/5/22	US Secretary of State delivers a speech on policy toward China.
25/5/22	The State Council holds a national conference on stabilising the economy.
18/5/22	The government releases the 2022 Pay Trend Survey Report.
8/5/22	John Lee is elected as the sixth Chief Executive of Hong Kong with overwhelming votes.
22/4/22	The government announces the relaxation of some inbound control measures starting May.
21/4/22	Hong Kong starts to relax social distancing measures today.
18/4/22	China’s GDP grows 4.8% year on year in the first quarter of 2022.
16/4/22	Astronauts of Shenzhou 13 safely return to the Earth.
9/4/22	John Lee declares his bid for Chief Executive election.
4/4/22	Carrie Lam announces that she will not contest the election for the new-term Chief Executive.
3/4/22	The first batch of the new round of electronic consumption vouchers will be distributed on April 7.
21/3/22	The government announces the suspension of the compulsory universal testing scheme.
20/3/22	The government will advance the implementation of stage three Vaccine Pass.

11/3/22	Li Keqiang attends press conference after conclusion of NPC and CPPCC sessions.
24/2/22	The Russo-Ukrainian war breaks out.
23/2/22	The government delivers the new Budget, and will spend more than HK\$170 billion on counter-cyclical measures.
10/2/22	As COVID-19 outbreak continues to grow, the Central Government voices full support to Hong Kong in combatting the pandemic.
4/2/22	The opening ceremony of the Beijing Winter Olympics is held.
31/1/22	Secretary for Home Affairs Caspar Tsui announces his resignation.
27/1/22	The government extends anti-epidemic measures until February 17 and announces the launch of “vaccine pass” on February 24.
22/1/22	The government announces new anti-epidemic measures after Kwai Chung Estate reported “geometric growth” in COVID-19 cases.

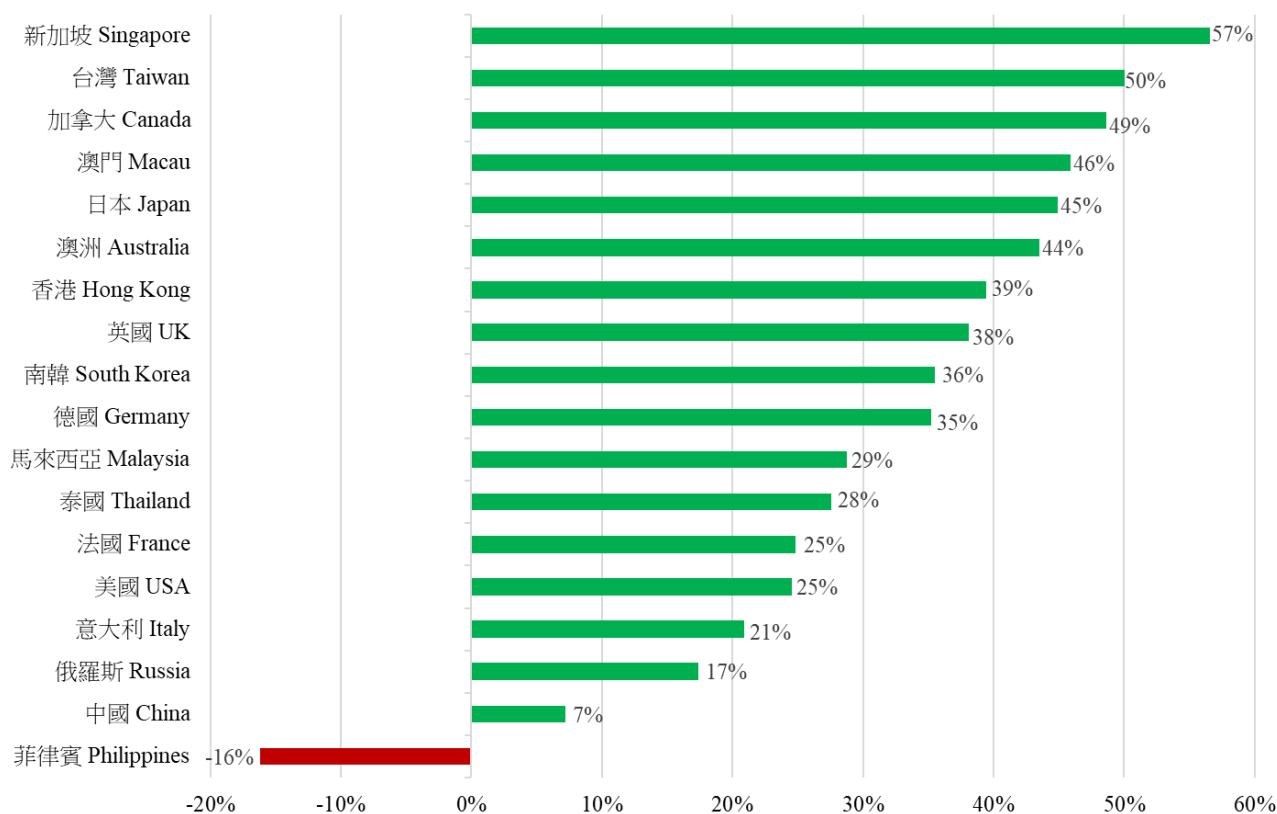
Upcoming Press Releases / Press Conferences (Tentative)

- [Press Release] August 16 (Tuesday) at 14:30
CE & SAR Government popularity
- [Press Conference] August 19 (Friday) at 14:30
GGPI and We Hongkongers: Emigration
Commentators: Benson Wong, Dennis Cheung

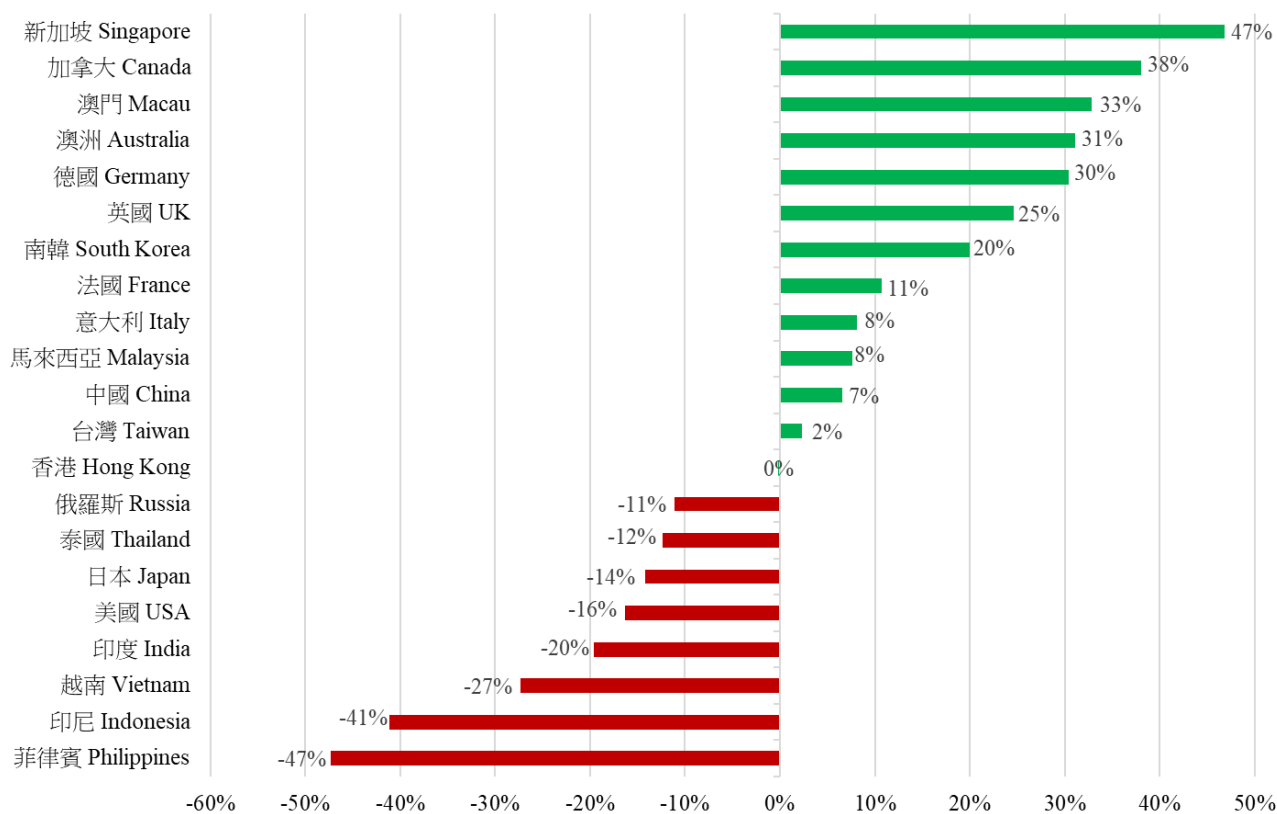
Additional Information:

People’s average net affinity towards different peoples / governments over the years (2007-2022) / (1997-2022)

市民對世界各地人民好感度淨值歷年平均
People’s average net affinity towards different peoples over the years
(2007-2022)



市民對世界各地政府好感度淨值歷年平均
 People's average net affinity towards different **governments** over the years
 (1997-2022)



Among all countries or regions being surveyed, Hong Kong people's average net affinity towards the people and government of Singapore is the highest while that towards the people and government of the Philippines is the lowest.