

2022 年 8 月 23 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 社會及自由指標最新結果及總結

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」，我們已先後發表了九次報告，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、信任及信心指標、社會現況評價、兩岸政治人物民望以及市民對各地人民及政府觀感的總結，今個星期再總結自由指標，預計在年底前再發表六次，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，由八月起，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。除此之外，我們會在各大社交媒體（包括 Facebook, Instagram 和 Twitter）發放更多圖表和分析，歡迎追蹤。

公報簡要

香港民研於八月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,004 名香港居民。

最新調查顯示，以 0 至 10 分評價，市民對五項核心社會指標的評分由高至低分別是「安定」、「法治」、「繁榮」、「自由」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.75、5.74、5.52、5.43 和 4.78 分。相比兩個月前，「安定」、「法治」和「繁榮」指標均錄得顯著升幅，而「安定」、「法治」和「民主」則同創 2019 年 5 月以來新高。至於七項非核心指標中，「治安」獲得最高分，其次為「社會福利」、「文明」和「廉潔」，而「平等」、「效率」和「公平」的得分則相對較低。相比半年前，所有非核心指標均錄得顯著升幅，當中「社會福利」指標創 2018 年 5 月以來新高，而「治安」、「文明」、「廉潔」、「平等」和「公平」指標則創 2019 年 5 月以來新高。

十項自由次指標中，「出版自由」、「結社自由」和「遊行示威自由」得分繼續低於 5 分。相比半年前，除了「學術研究自由」和「文藝創作自由」以外，全部指標均錄得顯著升幅。各項指標當中，「罷工自由」創 2019 年 5 月以來新高，「信仰自由」、「學術研究自由」和「新聞自由」則創 2019 年 9 月以來新高。

法治方面，「法庭公正程度」和「司法制度公平程度」均比半年前顯著上升，並創 2019 年 5 月以來新高。終審法院首席法官張舉能的最新支持度評分為 50.5 分，同樣較半年前錄得顯著升幅。

調查的實效回應比率為 58.6%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的評分誤差不超過 +/-2.7。

樣本資料

調查日期	: 1-9/8/2022
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]	: 1,004 (包括 503 個固網及 501 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 58.6%
抽樣誤差 ^[2]	: 在 95% 置信水平下，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.7
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

以下是五項核心社會指標的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>7-11/3/22</u>	<u>4-7/4/22</u>	<u>30/4-6/5/22</u>	<u>31/5-5/6/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	597-604	602-615	594-605	599-601	509-514	--
回應比率	51.5%	49.8%	41.5%	39.8%	58.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
安定指標	3.91 ^[3]	5.06 ^[3]	5.12	5.15	5.75+/-0.23	+0.60^[3]
法治指標	4.36 ^[3]	5.14 ^[3]	5.03	4.85	5.74+/-0.26	+0.89^[3]
繁榮指標	3.98 ^[3]	4.93 ^[3]	4.87	5.00	5.52+/-0.18	+0.52^[3]
自由指標	4.92	5.34 ^[3]	5.13	5.13	5.43+/-0.27	+0.30
民主指標	3.98	4.51 ^[3]	4.27	4.43	4.78+/-0.26	+0.35

[3] 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。

以下是七項非核心社會指標的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	616-665	650-656	633-642	548-554	507-515	--
回應比率	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
治安指標	5.14	5.70 ^[4]	5.99	6.10	6.55+/-0.20	+0.45^[4]
社會福利指標	5.63	5.43	5.54	5.36	6.05+/-0.21	+0.69^[4]
文明指標	5.42 ^[4]	5.58	5.57	5.32	6.01+/-0.21	+0.69^[4]
廉潔指標	4.98	5.00	5.04	5.25	5.86+/-0.22	+0.61^[4]
平等指標	4.62	4.50	4.39	4.31	5.34+/-0.21	+1.03^[4]

調查日期	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	616-665	650-656	633-642	548-554	507-515	--
回應比率	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
效率指標	5.34	5.08	5.14	4.56 ^[4]	5.30+/-0.20	+0.74^[4]
公平指標	4.15 ^[4]	4.23	4.32	4.31	5.05+/-0.23	+0.74^[4]

[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。

以下是十項自由次指標的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	583-664	605-656	595-639	549-612	507-515	--
回應比率	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
自由指標 (重複顯示)	4.84 ^[5]	5.02	5.11	5.09	5.43+/-0.27	+0.34^[5]
信仰自由	6.71 ^[5]	6.76	6.83	6.94	7.30+/-0.23	+0.36^[5]
出入境自由	6.50 ^[5]	6.08 ^[5]	6.37	5.66 ^[5]	6.15+/-0.28	+0.48^[5]
學術研究自由	4.98 ^[5]	4.88	5.12	5.44	5.67+/-0.28	+0.23
罷工自由	4.08 ^[5]	4.34	4.41	4.53	5.44+/-0.30	+0.92^[5]
文藝創作自由	4.96 ^[5]	5.21	4.95	5.29	5.36+/-0.28	+0.07
言論自由	4.39 ^[5]	4.63	4.51	4.57	5.20+/-0.30	+0.63^[5]
新聞自由	4.27 ^[5]	4.38	4.13	4.34	5.19+/-0.29	+0.85^[5]
出版自由	4.40 ^[5]	4.57	3.97 ^[5]	4.23	4.97+/-0.29	+0.74^[5]
結社自由	4.35 ^[5]	4.17	4.07	4.35	4.86+/-0.32	+0.51^[5]
遊行示威自由	3.31 ^[5]	3.31	3.45	3.63	4.06+/-0.30	+0.44^[5]

[5] 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。

以下是兩項法治次指標及終審法院首席法官評分的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	584-643	538-657	568-670	668-678	507-518	--
回應比率	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
法治指標 (重複顯示)	4.14	4.50 ^[7]	5.06 ^[7]	5.13	5.74+/-0.26	+0.61^[7]
法庭公正程度	4.24 ^[7]	4.42	4.98 ^[7]	5.03	5.68+/-0.24	+0.65^[7]
司法制度公平程度	4.07 ^[7]	4.27	4.40	4.67	5.37+/-0.25	+0.69^[7]
終審法院首席法官支持度評分 ^[7]	57.1	42.5 ^[7]	46.1	46.5	50.5+/-2.7	+4.0^[7]

[6] 2021 年 1 月前終審法院首席法官為馬道立，之後為張舉能。

[7] 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 0 至 10 分評價，市民對五項核心社會指標的評分由高至低分別是「安定」、「法治」、「繁榮」、「自由」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.75、5.74、5.52、5.43 和 4.78 分。相比兩個月前，「安定」、

「法治」和「繁榮」指標均錄得顯著升幅，而「安定」、「法治」和「民主」則同創 2019 年 5 月以來新高。

至於七項非核心指標方面，獲最高分的為「治安」，得 6.55 分；其次為「社會福利」、「文明」和「廉潔」，分別得 6.05、6.01 和 5.86 分，而「平等」、「效率」和「公平」的得分則相對較低，分別得 5.34、5.30 和 5.05 分。相比半年前，所有非核心指標均錄得顯著升幅，當中「社會福利」指標創 2018 年 5 月以來新高，而「治安」、「文明」、「廉潔」、「平等」和「公平」指標則創 2019 年 5 月以來新高。

自由次指標方面，獲最高分的首三項依次為「信仰自由」、「出入境自由」和「學術研究自由」，分別得 7.30、6.15 和 5.67 分；其次為「罷工自由」、「文藝創作自由」、「言論自由」、「新聞自由」、「出版自由」和「結社自由」，分別得 5.44、5.36、5.20、5.19、4.97 和 4.86 分；最低分為「遊行示威自由」，只得 4.06 分。相比上次調查，除了「學術研究自由」和「文藝創作自由」以外的指標均錄得顯著升幅。各項指標當中，「罷工自由」創 2019 年 5 月以來新高，「信仰自由」、「學術研究自由」和「新聞自由」則創 2019 年 9 月以來新高。

至於兩項法治次指標，法庭公正程度為 5.68 分，司法制度公平程度則得 5.37 分，兩者均比半年前顯著上升，並再創 2019 年 5 月以來新高。而終審法院首席法官張舉能的支持度評分，以 0 至 100 分評價，則為 50.5 分，相比上次調查同樣錄得顯著升幅。

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部分調查項目，上次調查日期為 7-10/2/2022，而今次調查日期則為 1-9/8/2022，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：

8/8/22	政府公佈最新抵港檢疫安排及紅黃碼措施
7/8/22	政府發放第二期電子消費券
29/7/22	MIRROR 演唱會發生意外
10/7/22	政府研推行安心出行實名制
7/7/22	政府宣佈暫緩個別航線熔断機制
6/7/22	李家超宣佈成立 4 個工作組以處理跨代貧窮、公營房屋、土地及地區事務
21/6/22	屯門、元朗及天水圍多處停電
13/6/22	政府公佈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
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
3/5/22	香港 5 月 19 日起第二階段放寬社交距離措施
14/4/22	政府公佈從 4 月 21 日起分階段放寬社交距離措施
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

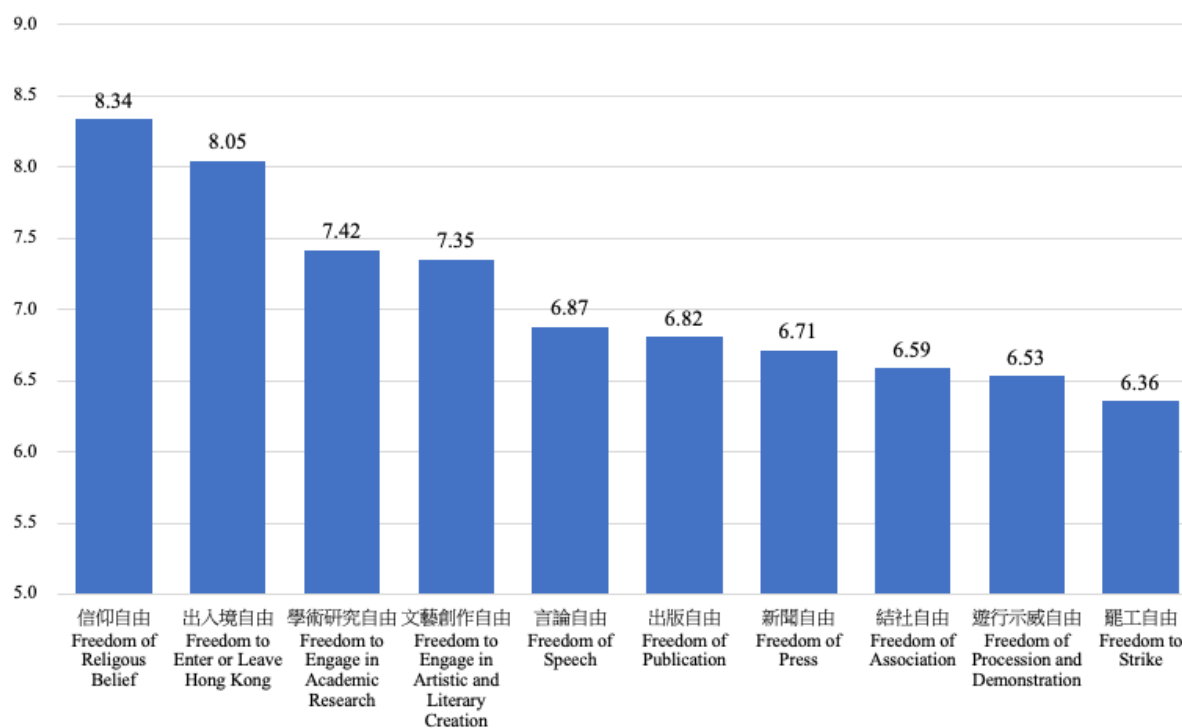
20/3/22	政府將提前施行「疫苗通行證」第三階段
18/3/22	政府宣佈推出新一輪保就業計劃
7/3/22	政府推出快速檢測陽性呈報平台
2/3/22	林鄭月娥指全民強檢期間不會全城禁足
23/2/22	政府發表財政預算案，推出超過 1,700 億逆周期措施
22/2/22	政府宣佈將於三月推行全民強檢
18/2/22	林鄭月娥宣佈引用《緊急情況規例條例》押後特首選舉至 5 月 8 日
11/2/22	新冠肺炎疫情惡化，李家超率團赴深圳商討抗疫

下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [新聞公報] 8 月 30 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分
社會現況評價

補充資料：

十項自由指標歷年平均數字 (1997-2022)



十項自由指標中，信仰自由的歷年平均分最高，為 8.34 分；罷工自由則最低，只有 6.36 分。



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Press Release on August 23, 2022

PORI releases latest results and wrap up on social and freedom indicators 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 nine 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, popularity of cross-strait political figures, as well as people’s feelings towards different peoples and governments. This week, we are going to release our review on freedom indicators. Six 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 August 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. In addition, we will release infographics with more charts and analyses on our social media platforms (including Facebook, Instagram and Twitter), welcome to follow.

Abstract

PORI successfully interviewed 1,004 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early August.

Our latest survey shows that, on a scale of 0 to 10, people’s ratings on the five core social indicators ranked from the highest to the lowest are “stability”, “rule of law”, “prosperity”, “freedom” and “democracy”. Their scores are 5.75, 5.74, 5.52, 5.43 and 4.78 respectively. The ratings of “stability”, “rule of law” and “prosperity” have registered significant increases compared with two months ago, while the ratings of “stability”, “rule of law” and “democracy” have registered record highs since May 2019. As for the seven non-core social indicators, “public order” got the highest rating, followed by “social welfare sufficiency”, “civilization” and “corruption-free practices”, while those of “equality”, “efficiency” and “fairness” are relatively lower. All non-core ratings have increased significantly over the past six months, while the rating of “social welfare sufficiency” has registered a new record high since May 2018, and that of “public order”, “civilization”, “corruption-free practices”, “equality” and “fairness” have registered new records highs since May 2019.

As for the ten freedom sub-indicators, freedom of “publication”, “association” and “procession and demonstration” continue to score lower than 5 marks. Compared with half a year ago, all freedom indicators except “academic research” and “artistic and literary creation” have increased significantly, while that of “freedom to strike” has registered a new record high since May 2019, and that of “religious belief”, “academic research” and “press” have registered new record highs since September 2019.

In the area of rule of law sub-indicators, the “impartiality of the courts” and “fairness of the judicial system” have increased significantly compared to half a year ago, and registered record highs since May 2019. The latest support rating of Chief Justice Andrew Cheung stands at 50.5, which has also increased significantly compared to half a year ago.

The effective response rate of the survey is 58.6%. The maximum sampling error of ratings is +/-2.7 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 1-9/8/2022
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,004 (including 503 landline and 501 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 58.6%
Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of ratings not more than +/-2.7 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

Herewith the latest figures of the five core social indicators:

Date of survey	<u>7-11/3/22</u>	<u>4-7/4/22</u>	<u>30/4-6/5/22</u>	<u>31/5-5/6/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	597-604	602-615	594-605	599-601	509-514	--
Response rate	51.5%	49.8%	41.5%	39.8%	58.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Degree of stability	3.91 ^[3]	5.06 ^[3]	5.12	5.15	5.75+/-0.23	+0.60^[3]
Compliance with the rule of law	4.36 ^[3]	5.14 ^[3]	5.03	4.85	5.74+/-0.26	+0.89^[3]
Degree of prosperity	3.98 ^[3]	4.93 ^[3]	4.87	5.00	5.52+/-0.18	+0.52^[3]
Degree of freedom	4.92	5.34 ^[3]	5.13	5.13	5.43+/-0.27	+0.30
Degree of democracy	3.98	4.51 ^[3]	4.27	4.43	4.78+/-0.26	+0.35

[3] 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.

Herewith the latest figures of the seven non-core social indicators:

Date of survey	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	616-665	650-656	633-642	548-554	507-515	--
Response rate	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Degree of public order	5.14	5.70 ^[4]	5.99	6.10	6.55+/-0.20	+0.45^[4]
Degree of social welfare sufficiency	5.63	5.43	5.54	5.36	6.05+/-0.21	+0.69^[4]
Degree of civilization	5.42 ^[4]	5.58	5.57	5.32	6.01+/-0.21	+0.69^[4]
Degree of corruption-free practices	4.98	5.00	5.04	5.25	5.86+/-0.22	+0.61^[4]
Degree of equality	4.62	4.50	4.39	4.31	5.34+/-0.21	+1.03^[4]
Degree of efficiency	5.34	5.08	5.14	4.56 ^[4]	5.30+/-0.20	+0.74^[4]
Degree of fairness	4.15 ^[4]	4.23	4.32	4.31	5.05+/-0.23	+0.74^[4]

[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.

Herewith the latest figures of the ten freedom sub-indicators:

Date of survey	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	583-664	605-656	595-639	549-612	507-515	--
Response rate	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Degree of freedom (repeated listing)	4.84 ^[5]	5.02	5.11	5.09	5.43+/-0.27	+0.34^[5]
Freedom of religious belief	6.71 ^[5]	6.76	6.83	6.94	7.30+/-0.23	+0.36^[5]

Date of survey	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	583-664	605-656	595-639	549-612	507-515	--
Response rate	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Freedom to enter or leave Hong Kong	6.50 ^[5]	6.08 ^[5]	6.37	5.66 ^[5]	6.15+/-0.28	+0.48^[5]
Freedom to engage in academic research	4.98 ^[5]	4.88	5.12	5.44	5.67+/-0.28	+0.23
Freedom to strike	4.08 ^[5]	4.34	4.41	4.53	5.44+/-0.30	+0.92^[5]
Freedom to engage in artistic and literary creation	4.96 ^[5]	5.21	4.95	5.29	5.36+/-0.28	+0.07
Freedom of speech	4.39 ^[5]	4.63	4.51	4.57	5.20+/-0.30	+0.63^[5]
Freedom of press	4.27 ^[5]	4.38	4.13	4.34	5.19+/-0.29	+0.85^[5]
Freedom of publication	4.40 ^[5]	4.57	3.97 ^[5]	4.23	4.97+/-0.29	+0.74^[5]
Freedom of association	4.35 ^[5]	4.17	4.07	4.35	4.86+/-0.32	+0.51^[5]
Freedom of procession and demonstration	3.31 ^[5]	3.31	3.45	3.63	4.06+/-0.30	+0.44^[5]

[5] 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.

Herewith the latest figures of the two rule of law sub-indicators and the rating of the Chief Justice:

Date of survey	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>7-10/2/22</u>	<u>1-9/8/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	584-643	538-657	568-670	668-678	507-518	--
Response rate	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	58.1%	58.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Compliance with the rule of law (repeated listing)	4.14	4.50 ^[7]	5.06 ^[7]	5.13	5.74+/-0.26	+0.61^[7]
Impartiality of the courts	4.24 ^[7]	4.42	4.98 ^[7]	5.03	5.68+/-0.24	+0.65^[7]
Fairness of the judicial system	4.07 ^[7]	4.27	4.40	4.67	5.37+/-0.25	+0.69^[7]
Support rating of Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal ^[7]	57.1	42.5 ^[7]	46.1	46.5	50.5+/-2.7	+4.0^[7]

[6] The Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal before January 2021 was Geoffrey Ma, after that it was Andrew Cheung.

[7] 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.

On a scale of 0 to 10, people's ratings on the five core social indicators ranked from the highest to the lowest are "stability", "rule of law", "prosperity", "freedom" and "democracy". Their scores are 5.75, 5.74, 5.52, 5.43 and 4.78 respectively. The ratings of "stability", "rule of law" and "prosperity" have registered significant increases compared with two months ago, while the ratings of "stability", "rule of law" and "democracy" have registered record highs since May 2019.

As for the seven non-core indicators, "public order" got the highest rating with 6.55 marks, followed by "social welfare sufficiency", "civilization" and "corruption-free practices", at 6.05, 6.01 and 5.86 marks respectively. "Equality", "efficiency" and "fairness" got relatively lower ratings, which stand at 5.34, 5.30 and 5.05 marks respectively. All non-core indicators have increased significantly over

the past six months, while the rating of “social welfare sufficiency” has registered a new record high since May 2018, and that of “public order”, “civilization”, “corruption-free practices”, “equality” and “fairness” have registered new records highs since May 2019.

As for the freedom sub-indicators, the top 3 go to freedoms of “religious belief”, “entering or leaving Hong Kong” and “academic research”, with 7.30, 6.15 and 5.67 marks respectively, followed by “freedom to strike”, freedom of “artistic and literary creation”, “speech”, “press”, “publication” and “association”, with 5.44, 5.36, 5.20, 5.19, 4.97 and 4.86 marks respectively, while freedom of “procession and demonstration” ranks at the bottom, scoring 4.06 marks only. Compared with the last survey, all freedom indicators except “academic research” and “artistic and literary creation” have increased significantly, while that of “freedom to strike” has registered a new record high since May 2019, and that of “religious belief”, “academic research” and “press” have registered new record highs since September 2019.

As for the two rule of law sub-indicators, “impartiality of the courts” got 5.68 marks, while “fairness of the judicial system” got 5.37 marks, both having increased significantly compared to half a year ago and registering record highs since May 2019. As for Chief Justice Andrew Cheung, his support rating is 50.5 on a scale of 0 to 100, which has also increased significantly compared to half a year ago.

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 some of the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 7 to 10 February, 2022 while this survey was conducted from 1 to 9 August, 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.

8/8/22	The government announces new quarantine arrangements for arrivals and introduces new health code system.
7/8/22	The government disburses the second batch of consumption e-vouchers.
29/7/22	Accident happens during Mirror’s concert.
10/7/22	The government mulls real-name LeaveHomeSafe registration.
7/7/22	The government suspends flight ban mechanism for individual airline routes.
6/7/22	John Lee establishes four task forces to handle cross-generational poverty, public housing, land supply and district affairs.
21/6/22	Power outages occur in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Tin Shui Wai.
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.
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.
3/5/22	Hong Kong further relaxes social distancing measures on May 19.
14/4/22	The government begins to relax social distancing measures from April 21.
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.

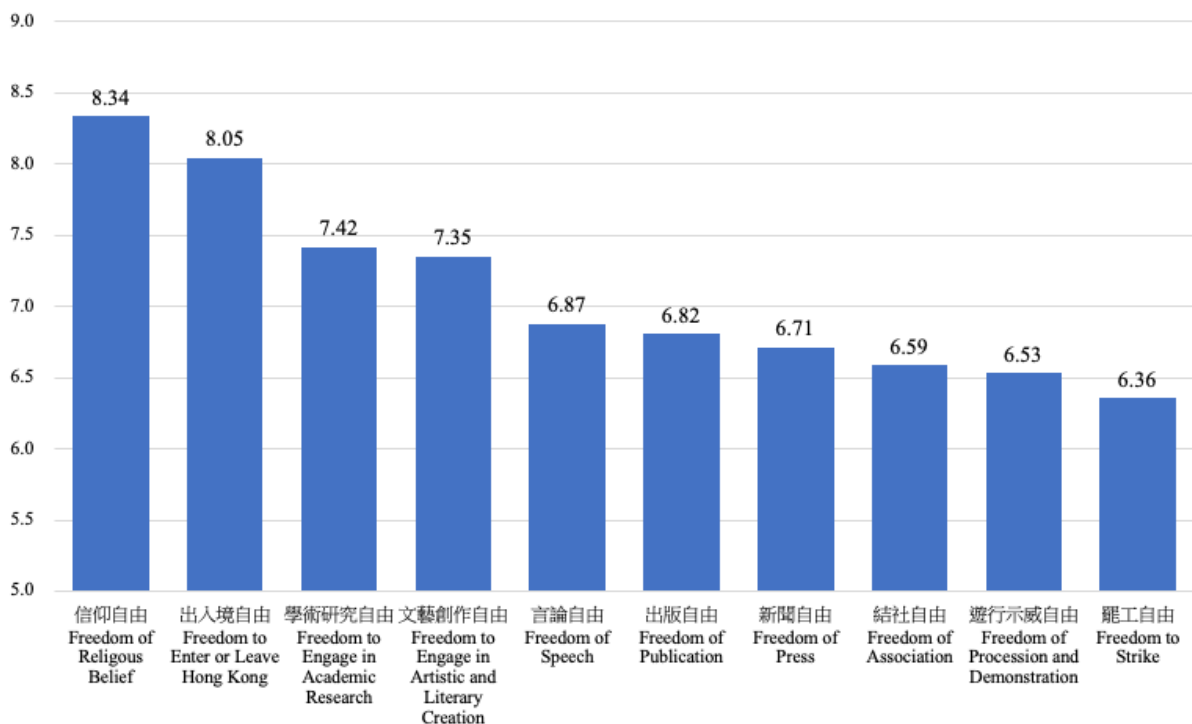
21/3/22	The government announces the suspension of the compulsory universal testing scheme.
20/3/22	The government will advance the implementation of stage three Vaccine Pass.
18/3/22	The government announces a new round of Employment Support Scheme.
7/3/22	The government launches the “Declaration System for individuals tested positive for COVID-19 using Rapid Antigen Test”.
2/3/22	Carrie Lam says citywide lockdown would not be imposed during compulsory universal testing.
23/2/22	The government delivers the new Budget, and will spend more than HK\$170 billion on counter-cyclical measures.
22/2/22	The government announces the implementation of compulsory mass testing in March.
18/2/22	Carrie Lam announces the postponement of the Chief Executive Election to May 8 by invoking the Emergency Regulations Ordinance.
11/2/22	As COVID-19 outbreak continues to grow, a delegation led by John Lee attends the second Mainland-Hong Kong thematic meeting on COVID-19 pandemic in Shenzhen.

Upcoming Press Releases / Press Conferences (Tentative)

- [Press Release] August 30 (Tuesday) at 14:30
Appraisal of society’s current conditions

Additional Information:

Average ratings of ten freedom indicators across years (1997-2022)



Among the ten freedom indicators, “religious belief” attained the highest average rating across years, at 8.34 marks, while that of “freedom to strike” scored the lowest average, at 6.36 only.