



HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION PROGRAM  
HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
香港民意研究所 之 香港民意研究計劃

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## 2021 年 8 月 10 日 新聞公報

### 民研計劃發放香港市民對各地人民及政府的觀感

#### 特別宣佈

香港民意研究計劃（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「民研計劃」指的可以是香港民研或其前身港大民研。

#### 公報簡要

民研計劃於六月底至七月由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，分兩階段成功訪問了 1,003 和 1,000 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，當中對香港、美國和中國大陸政府的好感淨值錄得負數。相比半年前，香港市民對英國、香港和美國政府，以及對英國和美國人民的好感淨值顯著上升，而對日本、台灣和澳門政府的好感淨值則顯著下跌。歷史紀錄方面，香港市民對中國人民和政府的好感淨值分別創 2009 年和 2015 年以來新高，而對台灣人民和政府的好感淨值則分別創 2011 年和 2017 年以來新低。評價階段調查的實效回應比率為 48.5%。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 +/-7%。

#### 樣本資料

	提名階段	評價階段
調查日期	: 30/6-8/7/2021	19-22/7/2021
成功樣本數目 <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,003 (包括 503 個固網及 500 個手機樣本)	1,000 (包括 499 個固網及 501 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 46.4%	48.5%
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	
抽樣誤差 <sup>[2]</sup>	: 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-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《二零二零年年中人口數字》，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》（2020 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。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>20-21/1/20</u>	<u>17-20/8/20</u>	<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	
樣本數目 <sup>[3]</sup>		505	655-672	821-834	<b>659-670</b>	
回應比率		71.2%	60.9%	67.2%	<b>48.5%</b>	
最新結果 <sup>[4]</sup>		結果	結果	結果	<b>結果及誤差</b>	<b>最新變化</b>
香港	人民好感	57%	55%	44% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>51+/-4%</b>	<b>+7%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	人民反感	13%	6% <sup>[5]</sup>	10% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>10+/-2%</b>	<b>--</b>
	淨值	44%	49%	34% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>41+/-5%</b>	<b>+6%</b>
	政府好感	13% <sup>[5]</sup>	23% <sup>[5]</sup>	20%	<b>30+/-4%</b>	<b>+10%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	政府反感	74% <sup>[5]</sup>	61% <sup>[5]</sup>	54% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>50+/-4%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
	淨值	-61% <sup>[5]</sup>	-39% <sup>[5]</sup>	-34%	<b>-20+/-7%</b>	<b>+13%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
中國大陸	人民好感	30%	32%	36%	<b>40+/-4%</b>	<b>+4%</b>
	人民反感	37%	32%	22% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>19+/-3%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
	淨值	-7%	<1%	14% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>20+/-6%</b>	<b>+7%</b>
	政府好感	23%	27%	33% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>37+/-4%</b>	<b>+5%</b>
	政府反感	59% <sup>[5]</sup>	52% <sup>[5]</sup>	41% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>39+/-4%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
	淨值	-36% <sup>[5]</sup>	-26% <sup>[5]</sup>	-9% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>-2+/-7%</b>	<b>+7%</b>
台灣	人民好感	74%	68% <sup>[5]</sup>	55% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>54+/-4%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
	人民反感	4% <sup>[5]</sup>	4%	5%	<b>6+/-2%</b>	<b>+1%</b>
	淨值	69%	64%	50% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>48+/-5%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
	政府好感	55%	51%	42% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>35+/-4%</b>	<b>-7%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	政府反感	18%	21%	23%	<b>27+/-3%</b>	<b>+5%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	淨值	37%	31%	20% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>8+/-6%</b>	<b>-12%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
澳門	人民好感	51% <sup>[5]</sup>	50%	50%	<b>53+/-4%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
	人民反感	9% <sup>[5]</sup>	5% <sup>[5]</sup>	2% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>4+/-2%</b>	<b>+2%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	淨值	42% <sup>[5]</sup>	45%	48%	<b>48+/-5%</b>	<b>+1%</b>
	政府好感	31% <sup>[5]</sup>	45% <sup>[5]</sup>	53% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>46+/-4%</b>	<b>-7%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	政府反感	35% <sup>[5]</sup>	20% <sup>[5]</sup>	8% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>15+/-3%</b>	<b>+7%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	淨值	-4% <sup>[5]</sup>	25% <sup>[5]</sup>	46% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>31+/-6%</b>	<b>-14%<sup>[5]</sup></b>

[3] 民研計劃在 2020 年 3 月前彙報的次樣本數目為加權數字，2020 年 3 月開始則以原始數字彙報。

[4] 數字採自五等量尺。

[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		20-21/1/20	17-20/8/20	18-22/1/21	19-22/7/21	
樣本數目 <sup>[7]</sup>		505	667-700	820-827	665-671	
回應比率		71.2%	60.9%	67.2%	48.5%	
最新結果 <sup>[8]</sup>		結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	最新變化
日本	人民好感	71%	59% <sup>[9]</sup>	52% <sup>[9]</sup>	55+/-4%	+3%
	人民反感	7% <sup>[9]</sup>	6%	5%	7+/-2%	+3% <sup>[9]</sup>
	淨值	64% <sup>[9]</sup>	53% <sup>[9]</sup>	48%	48+/-5%	--
	政府好感	46% <sup>[9]</sup>	35% <sup>[9]</sup>	30% <sup>[9]</sup>	33+/-4%	+2%
	政府反感	17% <sup>[9]</sup>	17%	15%	24+/-3%	+10% <sup>[9]</sup>
	淨值	29% <sup>[9]</sup>	18% <sup>[9]</sup>	16%	8+/-6%	-7% <sup>[9]</sup>
澳洲	人民好感	54%	43% <sup>[9]</sup>	34% <sup>[9]</sup>	40+/-4%	+6% <sup>[9]</sup>
	人民反感	4%	6%	4%	6+/-2%	+2%
	淨值	50%	37% <sup>[9]</sup>	30% <sup>[9]</sup>	34+/-5%	+4%
	政府好感	38%	38%	30% <sup>[9]</sup>	34+/-4%	+4%
	政府反感	12%	15%	16%	18+/-3%	+3%
	淨值	26%	22%	15% <sup>[9]</sup>	16+/-5%	+1%
加拿大	人民好感	--	--	34%	40+/-4%	+5% <sup>[9]</sup>
	人民反感	--	--	4%	6+/-2%	+2% <sup>[9]</sup>
	淨值	--	--	30%	33+/-5%	+3%
	政府好感	--	--	27%	34+/-4%	+7% <sup>[9]</sup>
	政府反感	--	--	16%	19+/-3%	+3%
	淨值	--	--	11%	14+/-6%	+4%
英國	人民好感	51% <sup>[9]</sup>	42% <sup>[9]</sup>	29% <sup>[9]</sup>	41+/-4%	+12% <sup>[9]</sup>
	人民反感	6%	10% <sup>[9]</sup>	11%	12+/-3%	+2%
	淨值	44% <sup>[9]</sup>	32% <sup>[9]</sup>	19% <sup>[9]</sup>	29+/-5%	+10% <sup>[9]</sup>
	政府好感	40% <sup>[9]</sup>	37%	24% <sup>[9]</sup>	37+/-4%	+12% <sup>[9]</sup>
	政府反感	21%	25%	28%	25+/-3%	-3%
	淨值	19% <sup>[9]</sup>	12%	-3% <sup>[9]</sup>	12+/-6%	+16% <sup>[9]</sup>
美國	人民好感	47%	38% <sup>[9]</sup>	21% <sup>[9]</sup>	30+/-4%	+8% <sup>[9]</sup>
	人民反感	12%	14%	20% <sup>[9]</sup>	19+/-3%	--
	淨值	35%	24% <sup>[9]</sup>	2% <sup>[9]</sup>	10+/-5%	+9% <sup>[9]</sup>
	政府好感	33% <sup>[9]</sup>	28%	14% <sup>[9]</sup>	21+/-3%	+7% <sup>[9]</sup>
	政府反感	36% <sup>[9]</sup>	41% <sup>[9]</sup>	44%	41+/-4%	-3%
	淨值	-2% <sup>[9]</sup>	-13% <sup>[9]</sup>	-30% <sup>[9]</sup>	-20+/-6%	+10% <sup>[9]</sup>

[6] 民研計劃在 2020 年 3 月前彙報的次樣本數目為加權數字，2020 年 3 月開始則以原始數字彙報。

[7] 數字採自五等量尺。

[8] 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、日本、台灣、香港、澳洲、加拿大、英國、中國和美國。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、澳洲、加拿大、英國、日本、台灣、中國、美國和香港，當中對香港、美國和中國大陸政府的好感淨值為負數。

相比半年前，香港市民對英國、香港和美國政府，以及對英國和美國人民的好感淨值顯著上升，而對日本、台灣和澳門政府的好感淨值則顯著下跌。

歷史紀錄方面，香港市民對中國人民和政府的好感淨值分別創 2009 年和 2015 年以來新高，而對台灣人民和政府的好感淨值則分別創 2011 年和 2017 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

民研計劃於 2007 年開始與慧科訊業有限公司合作，由慧科訊業按照民研計劃設計的分析方法，將每日大事記錄傳送至民研計劃，經民研計劃核實後成為「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 18-22/1/2021，而今次調查日期則為 19-22/7/2021，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：

16/7/21	夏寶龍提出對治港者的五項要求
6/7/21	警方以涉嫌策劃恐怖襲擊拘捕九人
4/7/21	警方以涉嫌網上煽惑暴力拘捕兩人
4/7/21	電子消費券計劃開始接受網上登記
3/7/21	政府稱七一刺警案為「孤狼式恐怖襲擊」
2/7/21	一名男子於銅鑼灣刺警後自殺身亡
1/7/21	習近平於中國共產黨成立 100 周年大會發表講話
25/6/21	李家超、鄧炳強及蕭澤頤分別出任政務司司長、保安局局長及警務處處長
23/6/21	蘋果日報出版最後一份報紙，印刷量達一百萬份
17/6/21	警方以國安法拘捕蘋果日報高層並凍結公司資產
14/6/21	G7 峰會閉幕發表聯合公報多次提及中國
12/6/21	駱惠寧指叫喊「結束一黨專政」者是香港大敵
11/6/21	政府修訂《電影檢查條例》，禁止危害國家安全電影上映
10/6/21	人大常委通過《反外國制裁法》
4/6/21	警方封鎖維園，阻止六四悼念集會
30/5/21	政府和商界推出措施鼓勵接種疫苗
28/5/21	十位知名民主派人士就 10 月 1 日集會案被判罪成入獄
25/5/21	政府宣布將為持雙程證者和難民接種新冠疫苗
15/5/21	台灣新增 180 宗本地感染新冠肺炎個案
14/5/21	政府引用國安法凍結黎智英私人財產

11/5/21	政府購買東京奧運轉播權予五間電視台
7/5/21	政府宣布接種疫苗可以縮短檢疫期
30/4/21	政府宣布全港外傭須接受強制檢測
23/4/21	香港民族陣綫前成員管有炸藥罪成，判囚 12 年
16/4/21	九位知名民主派人士就 8 月 18 日集會案被判罪成入獄
15/4/21	政府舉辦「全民國家安全教育日」
13/4/21	政府將立法禁止公開呼籲不投票或投白票廢票
10/4/21	阿里巴巴違反《反壟斷法》，被罰 182 億元人民幣
30/3/21	人大常委通過修訂基本法，修改香港的選舉制度
25/3/21	國際品牌拒用新疆棉花，中國消費者發起抵制運動
19/3/21	中美官員於阿拉斯加會談
11/3/21	全國人大會議通過修改香港的選舉制度
6/3/21	國務院副總理韓正出席港澳地區全國政協委員聯組會議
5/3/21	全國人大十三屆四次會議開幕，李克強發表政府工作報告
28/2/21	47 名民主派人士被控「串謀顛覆國家政權罪」
23/2/21	政府提出修例規管公職人員宣誓，列出負面行為清單，違者將取消資格
22/2/21	夏寶龍指中央政府將改變香港選舉制度，確保「愛國者治港」
19/2/21	政府公布香港電台的管治及管理檢討報告，並宣布由李百全接替梁家榮出任廣播處長
16/2/21	政府恢復晚市堂食，唯顧客須使用「安心出行」應用程式或登記資料
9/2/21	終審法院撤銷高等法院批准黎智英保釋的決定
4/2/21	林鄭月娥出席立法會答問大會
2/2/21	政府繼續封鎖多區進行強制檢測，並指或破門而入
29/1/21	英國政府公布 BNO 簽證移民詳情；中國及香港政府宣布不再承認 BNO 護照
27/1/21	林鄭月娥以視像形式向習近平述職
20/1/21	美國總統拜登宣誓就職
20/1/21	英國御用大律師 David Perry 辭任民主派集結案主控官

## 數據分析

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，當中對香港、美國和中國大陸政府的好感淨值錄得負數。相比半年前，香港市民對英國、香港和美國政府，以及對英國和美國人民的好感淨值顯著上升，而對日本、台灣和澳門政府的好感淨值則顯著下跌。

歷史紀錄方面，香港市民對中國人民和政府的好感淨值分別創 2009 年和 2015 年以來新高，而對台灣人民和政府的好感淨值則分別創 2011 年和 2017 年以來新低。



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## Press Release on August 10, 2021

### POP releases findings on Hong Kong people's feelings towards different peoples and governments

#### Special Announcement

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Program (HKPOP) was The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP). "POP" in this release can refer to HKPOP or its predecessor HKUPOP.

#### Abstract

POP successfully interviewed 1,003 and 1,000 Hong Kong residents in a two-stage random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in late June to 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 Hong Kong, the United States and Mainland China registered negative values. Compared to half a year ago, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the governments of the United Kingdom, Hong Kong and the United States, as well as the peoples of the United Kingdom and the United States have increased significantly, while that towards the governments of Japan, Taiwan and Macau have decreased significantly. Looking back at past records, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the people and government of Mainland China are at historical highs since 2009 and 2015 respectively, while that towards the people and government of Taiwan are at historical lows since 2011 and 2017 respectively. The effective response rate of the evaluation stage survey is 48.5%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4% and that of net values is +/-7% at 95% confidence level.

#### Contact Information

	<b>Naming stage</b>	<b>Evaluation stage</b>
Date of survey	: 30/6-8/7/2021	19-22/7/2021
Sample size <sup>[1]</sup>	: 1,003 (including 503 landline and 500 mobile samples)	1,000 (including 499 landline and 501 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 46.4%	48.5%
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers	
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above	
Sampling error <sup>[2]</sup>	: Sampling error of percentages <sup>[2]</sup> not more than +/-4% and that of net values not more than +/-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 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)”.

- [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. 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>20-21/1/20</u>	<u>17-20/8/20</u>	<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	
Sample size <sup>[3]</sup>		505	655-672	821-834	<b>659-670</b>	
Response rate		71.2%	60.9%	67.2%	<b>48.5%</b>	
Latest findings <sup>[4]</sup>		Findings	Findings	Findings	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	<b>Latest change</b>
Hong Kong	People Positive	57%	55%	44% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>51+/-4%</b>	<b>+7%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	People Negative	13%	6% <sup>[5]</sup>	10% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>10+/-2%</b>	<b>--</b>
	Net value	44%	49%	34% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>41+/-5%</b>	<b>+6%</b>
	Government Positive	13% <sup>[5]</sup>	23% <sup>[5]</sup>	20%	<b>30+/-4%</b>	<b>+10%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	Government Negative	74% <sup>[5]</sup>	61% <sup>[5]</sup>	54% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>50+/-4%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
	Net value	-61% <sup>[5]</sup>	-39% <sup>[5]</sup>	-34%	<b>-20+/-7%</b>	<b>+13%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
Mainland China	People Positive	30%	32%	36%	<b>40+/-4%</b>	<b>+4%</b>
	People Negative	37%	32%	22% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>19+/-3%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
	Net value	-7%	<1%	14% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>20+/-6%</b>	<b>+7%</b>
	Government Positive	23%	27%	33% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>37+/-4%</b>	<b>+5%</b>
	Government Negative	59% <sup>[5]</sup>	52% <sup>[5]</sup>	41% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>39+/-4%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
	Net value	-36% <sup>[5]</sup>	-26% <sup>[5]</sup>	-9% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>-2+/-7%</b>	<b>+7%</b>
Taiwan	People Positive	74%	68% <sup>[5]</sup>	55% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>54+/-4%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
	People Negative	4% <sup>[5]</sup>	4%	5%	<b>6+/-2%</b>	<b>+1%</b>
	Net value	69%	64%	50% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>48+/-5%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
	Government Positive	55%	51%	42% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>35+/-4%</b>	<b>-7%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	Government Negative	18%	21%	23%	<b>27+/-3%</b>	<b>+5%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	Net value	37%	31%	20% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>8+/-6%</b>	<b>-12%<sup>[5]</sup></b>

Date of survey		<u>20-21/1/20</u>	<u>17-20/8/20</u>	<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	
Sample size <sup>[3]</sup>		505	655-672	821-834	<b>659-670</b>	
Response rate		71.2%	60.9%	67.2%	<b>48.5%</b>	
Latest findings <sup>[4]</sup>		Findings	Findings	Findings	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	<b>Latest change</b>
Macau	People Positive	51% <sup>[5]</sup>	50%	50%	<b>53+/-4%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
	People Negative	9% <sup>[5]</sup>	5% <sup>[5]</sup>	2% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>4+/-2%</b>	<b>+2%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	Net value	42% <sup>[5]</sup>	45%	48%	<b>48+/-5%</b>	<b>+1%</b>
	Government Positive	31% <sup>[5]</sup>	45% <sup>[5]</sup>	53% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>46+/-4%</b>	<b>-7%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	Government Negative	35% <sup>[5]</sup>	20% <sup>[5]</sup>	8% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>15+/-3%</b>	<b>+7%<sup>[5]</sup></b>
	Net value	-4% <sup>[5]</sup>	25% <sup>[5]</sup>	46% <sup>[5]</sup>	<b>31+/-6%</b>	<b>-14%<sup>[5]</sup></b>

[3] Before March 2020, weighted count was used to report subsample size. Starting from March 2020, raw count was used instead.

[4] Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

[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.

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>20-21/1/20</u>	<u>17-20/8/20</u>	<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	
Sample size <sup>[7]</sup>		505	667-700	820-827	<b>665-671</b>	
Response rate		71.2%	60.9%	67.2%	<b>48.5%</b>	
Latest findings <sup>[8]</sup>		Findings	Findings	Findings	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	<b>Latest change</b>
Japan	People Positive	71%	59% <sup>[9]</sup>	52% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>55+/-4%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
	People Negative	7% <sup>[9]</sup>	6%	5%	<b>7+/-2%</b>	<b>+3%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	Net value	64% <sup>[9]</sup>	53% <sup>[9]</sup>	48%	<b>48+/-5%</b>	<b>--</b>
	Government Positive	46% <sup>[9]</sup>	35% <sup>[9]</sup>	30% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>33+/-4%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
	Government Negative	17% <sup>[9]</sup>	17%	15%	<b>24+/-3%</b>	<b>+10%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	Net value	29% <sup>[9]</sup>	18% <sup>[9]</sup>	16%	<b>8+/-6%</b>	<b>-7%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
Australia	People Positive	54%	43% <sup>[9]</sup>	34% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>40+/-4%</b>	<b>+6%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	People Negative	4%	6%	4%	<b>6+/-2%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
	Net value	50%	37% <sup>[9]</sup>	30% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>34+/-5%</b>	<b>+4%</b>
	Government Positive	38%	38%	30% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>34+/-4%</b>	<b>+4%</b>
	Government Negative	12%	15%	16%	<b>18+/-3%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
	Net value	26%	22%	15% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>16+/-5%</b>	<b>+1%</b>
Canada	People Positive	--	--	34%	<b>40+/-4%</b>	<b>+5%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	People Negative	--	--	4%	<b>6+/-2%</b>	<b>+2%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	Net value	--	--	30%	<b>33+/-5%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
	Government Positive	--	--	27%	<b>34+/-4%</b>	<b>+7%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	Government Negative	--	--	16%	<b>19+/-3%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
	Net value	--	--	11%	<b>14+/-6%</b>	<b>+4%</b>



Date of survey		<u>20-21/1/20</u>	<u>17-20/8/20</u>	<u>18-22/1/21</u>	<u>19-22/7/21</u>	
Sample size <sup>[7]</sup>		505	667-700	820-827	<b>665-671</b>	
Response rate		71.2%	60.9%	67.2%	<b>48.5%</b>	
Latest findings <sup>[8]</sup>		Findings	Findings	Findings	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	<b>Latest change</b>
United Kingdom	People Positive	51% <sup>[9]</sup>	42% <sup>[9]</sup>	29% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>41+/-4%</b>	<b>+12%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	People Negative	6%	10% <sup>[9]</sup>	11%	<b>12+/-3%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
	Net value	44% <sup>[9]</sup>	32% <sup>[9]</sup>	19% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>29+/-5%</b>	<b>+10%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	Government Positive	40% <sup>[9]</sup>	37%	24% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>37+/-4%</b>	<b>+12%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	Government Negative	21%	25%	28%	<b>25+/-3%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
	Net value	19% <sup>[9]</sup>	12%	-3% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>12+/-6%</b>	<b>+16%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
United States	People Positive	47%	38% <sup>[9]</sup>	21% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>30+/-4%</b>	<b>+8%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	People Negative	12%	14%	20% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>19+/-3%</b>	<b>--</b>
	Net value	35%	24% <sup>[9]</sup>	2% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>10+/-5%</b>	<b>+9%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	Government Positive	33% <sup>[9]</sup>	28%	14% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>21+/-3%</b>	<b>+7%<sup>[9]</sup></b>
	Government Negative	36% <sup>[9]</sup>	41% <sup>[9]</sup>	44%	<b>41+/-4%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
	Net value	-2% <sup>[9]</sup>	-13% <sup>[9]</sup>	-30% <sup>[9]</sup>	<b>-20+/-6%</b>	<b>+10%<sup>[9]</sup></b>

[6] Before March 2020, weighted count was used to report subsample size. Starting from March 2020, raw count was used instead.

[7] Collapsed from a 5-point scale.

[8] 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, Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Mainland China and United States. Regarding people's feeling towards different **governments**, from high to low net affinity, the order goes: Macau, Australia, Canada, United Kingdom, Japan, Taiwan, Mainland China, United States and Hong Kong. Among them, the net affinity for the governments of Hong Kong, the United States and Mainland China are negative.

Compared to half a year ago, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the governments of the United Kingdom, Hong Kong and the United States, as well as the peoples of the United Kingdom and the United States have increased significantly, while that towards the governments of Japan, Taiwan and Macau have decreased significantly.

Looking back at past records, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the people and government of Mainland China are at historical highs since 2009 and 2015 respectively, while that towards the people and government of Taiwan are at historical lows since 2011 and 2017 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, POP started collaborating with Wisers Information Limited whereby Wisers supplies to POP a record of significant events of that day according to the research method designed by POP. These daily entries would then become “Opinion Daily” after they are verified by POP.

For the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 18 to 22 January, 2021 while this survey was conducted from 19 to 22 July, 2021. 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.

16/7/21	Xia Baolong spells out five qualities people who govern Hong Kong must possess.
6/7/21	Police arrests nine people who allegedly plotted terrorist attacks.
4/7/21	Police arrests two people who allegedly incited violence online.
4/7/21	Consumption voucher scheme opens for registration.
3/7/21	The government calls the July 1 stabbing a “lone wolf terrorist attack”.
2/7/21	A man kills himself after stabbing a police officer in Causeway Bay.
1/7/21	Xi Jinping delivers a speech at Chinese Communist Party’s 100th anniversary ceremony.
25/6/21	John Lee, Chris Tang and Raymond Siu are appointed as Chief Secretary, Secretary for Security and Commissioner of Police respectively.
23/6/21	Apple Daily prints one million copies of its final issue.
17/6/21	Police arrests senior executives of Apple Daily and freezes assets of the company under the national security law.
14/6/21	G7 summit ends and issues communique that mentions China multiple times.
12/6/21	Luo Huining says people who shout “end one-party rule” are enemies of Hong Kong.
11/6/21	The government amends the “Film Censorship Ordinance” to ban exhibition of films that endanger national security.
10/6/21	NPCSC passes “Anti-Foreign Sanctions Law”.
4/6/21	Police locks down Victoria Park to prevent June 4 vigil.
30/5/21	The government and the business sector launch initiatives to encourage vaccination.
28/5/21	10 famous democrats are convicted and jailed for 10.1 assembly.
25/5/21	The government announces it will arrange vaccination for holders of the Exit-entry Permit and refugees.
15/5/21	Taiwan confirms 180 local infections with coronavirus disease.
14/5/21	The government freezes Jimmy Lai’s personal assets under the national security law.
11/5/21	The government purchases the broadcasting rights of the Tokyo Olympics for five television stations.
7/5/21	The government announces that vaccinated person can have shorter quarantine period.
30/4/21	The government imposes mandatory testing for all foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong.
23/4/21	Former member of Hong Kong National Front is jailed for 12 years for possessing explosives.
16/4/21	9 famous democrats are convicted and jailed for 8.18 assembly.
15/4/21	The government holds “National Security Education Day”.
13/4/21	The government will make law to ban public call to not vote or cast blank or spoilt votes.
10/4/21	Alibaba is fined RMB 18.2 billion for violating anti-monopoly law.
30/3/21	NPCSC passes amendments to the Basic Law to amend Hong Kong’s electoral system.
25/3/21	Chinese consumers start a boycott campaign against international brands refusing to use Xinjiang cottons.

19/3/21	China and US officials meet in Alaska.
11/3/21	The National People's Congress passes bill on amending Hong Kong's electoral system.
6/3/21	Vice-Premier of the State Council Han Zheng attend CPCC joint group meeting about Hong Kong and Macau.
5/3/21	The fourth session of the 13th National People's Congress begins, Li Keqiang delivers the government work report.
28/2/21	47 democrats are charged with "conspiracy to commit subversion".
23/2/21	The government proposes amendments to laws to regulate oath-taking by public officers, compiling a negative list of behaviours, violators of which will be disqualified.
22/2/21	Xia Baolong says the Central Government will change the electoral system in Hong Kong to make sure it will be "patriots ruling Hong Kong".
19/2/21	The government releases the Governance and Management of RTHK Review Report, and announces that Li Pak-chuen will replace Leung Ka-wing as the Director of Broadcasting.
16/2/21	The government lifts the dine-in ban during nighttime, but customers will need to use the "LeaveHomeSafe" app or register.
9/2/21	The Court of Final Appeal sets aside the High Court's decision to grant bail to Jimmy Lai.
4/2/21	Carrie Lam attends the Legislative Council question-and-answer session.
2/2/21	The government continues to lock down multiple areas for compulsory testing and says officials may break into flats.
29/1/21	The British government announces details of migration using BNO visa; the Chinese and Hong Kong governments announce they will no longer recognise BNO passports.
27/1/21	Carrie Lam reports to Xi Jinping on her work via video conferencing.
20/1/21	The US President Biden is sworn into office.
20/1/21	Queen's Counsel David Perry steps down as prosecutor in an assembly case involving democrats.

### **Data Analysis**

Our latest 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 Hong Kong, the United States and Mainland China registered negative values. Compared to half a year ago, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the governments of the United Kingdom, Hong Kong and the United States, as well as the peoples of the United Kingdom and the United States have increased significantly, while that towards the governments of Japan, Taiwan and Macau have decreased significantly.

Looking back at past records, the net affinity of Hong Kong people towards the people and government of Mainland China are at historical highs since 2009 and 2015 respectively, while that towards the people and government of Taiwan are at historical lows since 2011 and 2017 respectively.