



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

Tel 電話: (852) 3844 3111

Fax 傳真: (852) 3705 3361

Website 網址: <https://www.pori.hk>

Address: Units 9-11, 6/F, Tower B, Southmark, 11 Yip Hing Street, Wong Chuk Hang

地址: 黃竹坑業興街 11 號南滙廣場 B 座 6 樓 9-11 室

2021 年 8 月 24 日 新聞公報

民研計劃發放社會及自由指標

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 1,002 名香港居民。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「繁榮」、「自由」、「法治」、「安定」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.52、5.11、5.06、4.99 和 4.02 分。相比一個月前，「繁榮」、「自由」和「法治」指標均錄得顯著升幅。七項非核心指標中，「治安」、「文明」和「社會福利」獲得較高分，「效率」、「廉潔」、「平等」和「公平」的得分則相對較低，而「平等」指標就再創 1997 年有記錄以來新低。十項自由次指標中，「文藝創作自由」、「言論自由」、「罷工自由」、「新聞自由」、「結社自由」、「出版自由」和「遊行示威自由」全部得分低於 5 分。相比上次調查，「出版自由」錄得顯著跌幅，而「文藝創作自由」、「新聞自由」、「結社自由」和「出版自由」則同創 1997 年有記錄以來新低。法治方面，「法庭公正程度」錄得顯著上升，但與「司法制度公平程度」繼續低於 5 分。終審法院首席法官張舉能的最新支持度評分為 46.1 分。調查的實效回應比率為 49.4%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的評分誤差不超過 +/-2.9。

樣本資料

調查日期	: 9-12/8/2021
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]	: 1,002 (包括 503 個固網及 499 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 49.4%
抽樣誤差 ^[2]	: 在 95% 置信水平下，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.9
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

以下是五項核心社會指標的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>7-9/4/21</u>	<u>3-7/5/2021</u>	<u>7-10/6/21</u>	<u>30/6-8/7/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目	597-605	605-610	602-607	595-606	635-666	--
回應比率	50.1%	55.5%	55.1%	46.4%	49.4%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
繁榮指標	4.73 ^[3]	4.41 ^[3]	4.83 ^[3]	4.94	5.52+/-0.19	+0.58^[3]
自由指標	4.77	4.56	4.77	4.56	5.11+/-0.26	+0.55^[3]
法治指標	4.40 ^[3]	4.01 ^[3]	4.39 ^[3]	4.48	5.06+/-0.25	+0.57^[3]
安定指標	4.76 ^[3]	4.42 ^[3]	4.80 ^[3]	4.76	4.99+/-0.23	+0.23
民主指標	3.68	3.56	3.82	4.04	4.02+/-0.26	-0.03

[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>16-19/9/19</u>	<u>14-17/4/20</u>	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目 ^[4]	587-716	627-663	616-665	650-656	633-642	--
回應比率	69.5%	64.5%	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
治安指標	4.55 ^[5]	5.13 ^[5]	5.14	5.70 ^[5]	5.99+/-0.21	+0.29
文明指標	5.68 ^[5]	6.00 ^[5]	5.42 ^[5]	5.58	5.57+/-0.22	-0.01
社會福利指標	5.55	5.56	5.63	5.43	5.54+/-0.20	+0.11
效率指標	5.88 ^[5]	5.25 ^[5]	5.34	5.08	5.14+/-0.21	+0.05
廉潔指標	5.12 ^[5]	4.98	4.98	5.00	5.04+/-0.24	+0.04
平等指標	4.71 ^[5]	4.87	4.62	4.50	4.39+/-0.22	-0.11
公平指標	4.20 ^[5]	4.79 ^[5]	4.15 ^[5]	4.23	4.32+/-0.23	+0.09

[4] 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。

[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。

以下是十項自由次指標的最新數字：

調查日期	<u>16-19/9/19</u>	<u>14-17/4/20</u>	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>最新變化</u>
樣本數目 ^[6]	609-700	579-643	583-664	605-656	595-639	--
回應比率	69.5%	64.5%	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	--
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)	6.00 ^[7]	5.58 ^[7]	4.84 ^[7]	5.02	5.11+/-0.26	+0.09
信仰自由	7.79 ^[7]	7.24 ^[7]	6.71 ^[7]	6.76	6.83+/-0.22	+0.07
出入境自由	7.14 ^[7]	7.02	6.50 ^[7]	6.08 ^[7]	6.37+/-0.26	+0.29
學術研究自由	6.46 ^[7]	5.59 ^[7]	4.98 ^[7]	4.88	5.12+/-0.28	+0.24
文藝創作自由	6.54 ^[7]	5.63 ^[7]	4.96 ^[7]	5.21	4.95+/-0.26	-0.26
言論自由	5.85 ^[7]	5.24 ^[7]	4.39 ^[7]	4.63	4.51+/-0.29	-0.13

調查日期	16-19/9/19	14-17/4/20	6-9/7/20	2-5/2/21	9-12/8/21	最新變化
樣本數目 ^[6]	609-700	579-643	583-664	605-656	595-639	--
回應比率	69.5%	64.5%	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
罷工自由	5.04 ^[7]	4.67 ^[7]	4.08 ^[7]	4.34	4.41+/-0.28	+0.08
新聞自由	5.72	4.94 ^[7]	4.27 ^[7]	4.38	4.13+/-0.29	-0.25
結社自由	5.13	4.88	4.35 ^[7]	4.17	4.07+/-0.29	-0.11
出版自由	5.81	5.10 ^[7]	4.40 ^[7]	4.57	3.97+/-0.28	-0.59 ^[7]
遊行示威自由	4.68 ^[7]	4.13 ^[7]	3.31 ^[7]	3.31	3.45+/-0.29	+0.14

[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] 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後數字：

調查日期	16-19/9/19	14-17/4/20	6-9/7/20	2-5/2/21	9-12/8/21	最新變化
樣本數目 ^[8]	642-690	641-658	584-643	538-657	568-670	--
回應比率	69.5%	64.5%	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	--
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)	4.41 ^[10]	4.45	4.14	4.50 ^[10]	5.06+/-0.25	+0.56 ^[10]
法庭公正程度	5.52 ^[10]	4.60 ^[10]	4.24 ^[10]	4.42	4.98+/-0.23	+0.56 ^[10]
司法制度公平程度	4.37 ^[10]	4.41	4.07 ^[10]	4.27	4.40+/-0.24	+0.13
終審法院首席法官支持度評分 ^[9]	57.1 ^[10]	57.3	57.1	42.5 ^[10]	46.1+/-2.9	+3.5

[8] 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。

[9] 2021 年 1 月前終審法院首席法官為馬道立，之後為張舉能。

[10] 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「繁榮」、「自由」、「法治」、「安定」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.52、5.11、5.06、4.99 和 4.02 分。相比一個月，「繁榮」、「自由」和「法治」指標均錄得顯著升幅。

非核心指標方面，獲較高得分的有「治安」、「文明」和「社會福利」，分別得 5.99、5.57 和 5.54 分；「效率」、「廉潔」、「平等」和「公平」則分別得 5.14、5.04、4.39 和 4.32 分。以上數字與六個月前比較變化不大，但「平等」指標就再創 1997 年有記錄以來新低。

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 6.83、6.37 和 5.12 分；其次為「文藝創作自由」、「言論自由」、「罷工自由」、「新聞自由」、「結社自由」和「出版自由」，分別得 4.95、4.51、4.41、4.13、4.07 和 3.97 分；最低分為「遊行示威自由」，只得 3.45 分。相比上次調查，「出版自由」錄得顯著跌幅，而「文藝創作自由」、「新聞自由」、「結社自由」和「出版自由」則同創 1997 年有記錄以來新低。

至於兩項法治次指標，法庭公正程度顯著上升至 4.98 分，司法制度公平程度則得 4.40 分。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 46.1 分。

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部分調查項目，上次調查日期為 2-5/2/2021，而今次調查日期則為 9-12/8/2021，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：

10/8/21	教協宣布即將解散
8/8/21	李慧詩奪得奧運女子爭先賽銅牌，港隊共奪得一金兩銀三銅
6/8/21	選舉委員會界別分組選舉提名期開始
4/8/21	政府收緊「回港易」計劃以防澳門 Delta 變種病毒蔓延香港
2/8/21	政府宣布四類人士如不打針須自費定期檢測
1/8/21	政府派發首期 2,000 元電子消費券
31/7/21	教育局全面終止與教協的工作關係
30/7/21	唐英傑就煽動分裂國家罪及恐怖活動罪被判囚 9 年
16/7/21	夏寶龍提出對治港者的五項要求
11/7/21	香港新增 1 宗新冠肺炎個案，數萬機場員工須強制檢測
8/7/21	柏傲莊 III 兩幢樓宇混凝土強度不達標，將拆卸重建
6/7/21	警方以涉嫌策劃恐怖襲擊拘捕九人
5/7/21	多名中港官員出席國安法法律論壇
4/7/21	警方以涉嫌網上煽惑暴力拘捕兩人
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
22/6/21	蘋果日報多個版面停止更新
19/6/21	壹傳媒兩高層被拒保釋，須還押候訊
17/6/21	警方以國安法拘捕蘋果日報高層並凍結公司資產
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
31/5/21	政府擬限制未接種疫苗者進入各類場所
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
27/5/21	立法會通過修改選舉制度
21/5/21	部分大學和企業推出措施鼓勵接種疫苗
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
4/5/21	荃威花園 R 座居民須於檢疫中心檢疫 21 日

2/5/21	政府擬規定外傭來港或續約須接種新冠疫苗
30/4/21	政府宣布全港外傭須接受強制檢測
27/4/21	政府以「疫苗氣泡」為基礎放寬部分防疫措施
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
30/3/21	人大常委通過修訂基本法，修改香港的選舉制度
17/3/21	港澳辦和中聯辦就修改香港選舉制度舉辦座談會
28/2/21	47 名民主派人士被控「串謀顛覆國家政權罪」
24/2/21	財政司司長陳茂波發表財政預算案
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

數據分析

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「繁榮」、「自由」、「法治」、「安定」和「民主」，得分分別為 5.52、5.11、5.06、4.99 和 4.02 分。相比一個月前，「繁榮」、「自由」和「法治」指標均錄得顯著升幅。

七項非核心指標中，「治安」、「文明」和「社會福利」獲得較高分，「效率」、「廉潔」、「平等」和「公平」的得分則相對較低，而「平等」指標就再創 1997 年有記錄以來新低。

十項自由次指標中，「文藝創作自由」、「言論自由」、「罷工自由」、「新聞自由」、「結社自由」、「出版自由」和「遊行示威自由」全部得分低於 5 分。相比上次調查，「出版自由」錄得顯著跌幅，而「文藝創作自由」、「新聞自由」、「結社自由」和「出版自由」則同創 1997 年有記錄以來新低。

法治方面，「法庭公正程度」錄得顯著上升，但與「司法制度公平程度」繼續低於 5 分。終審法院首席法官張舉能的最新支持度評分為 46.1 分。



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

Tel 電話: (852) 3844 3111

Fax 傳真: (852) 3705 3361

Website 網址: <https://www.pori.hk>

Address: Units 9-11, 6/F, Tower B, Southmark, 11 Yip Hing Street, Wong Chuk Hang

地址: 黃竹坑業興街 11 號南滙廣場 B 座 6 樓 9-11 室

Press Release on August 24, 2021

POP releases social and freedom indicators

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 1,002 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early August. Our 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 “prosperity”, “freedom”, “rule of law”, “stability” and “democracy”. Their scores are 5.52, 5.11, 5.06, 4.99 and 4.02 respectively. Compared with a month ago, the “prosperity”, “freedom” and “rule of law” indicators have increased significantly. As for the seven non-core social indicators, “public order”, “civilization” and “social welfare sufficiency” got relatively higher ratings, while those of “efficiency”, “corruption-free practices”, “equality” and “fairness” are relatively lower. The rating of “equality” has again registered an all-time low since record began in 1997. As for the ten freedom sub-indicators, freedom of “artistic and literary creation”, “speech”, “freedom to strike”, “press”, “association”, “publication” and “procession and demonstration” all score lower than 5 marks. Freedom of “publication” has dropped significantly when compared to the last survey, while freedoms of “artistic and literary creation”, “press”, “association”, and “publication” have all registered historical lows since records began in 1997. In the area of rule of law sub-indicators, “impartiality of the courts” has significantly increased, but still scores below 5 marks together with the “fairness of the judicial system”. The latest support rating of Chief Justice Andrew Cheung Geoffrey Ma stands at 46.1. The effective response rate of the survey is 49.4%. The maximum sampling error of ratings is +/-2.9 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 9-12/8/2021
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,002 (including 503 landline and 499 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 49.4%
Sampling error ^[2]	: Sampling error of ratings not more than +/-2.9 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

Herewith the latest figures of the five core social indicators:

Date of survey	<u>7-9/4/21</u>	<u>3-7/5/2021</u>	<u>7-10/6/21</u>	<u>30/6-8/7/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	597-605	605-610	602-607	595-606	635-666	--
Response rate	50.1%	55.5%	55.1%	46.4%	49.4%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Degree of prosperity	4.73 ^[3]	4.41 ^[3]	4.83 ^[3]	4.94	5.52+/-0.19	+0.58^[3]
Degree of freedom	4.77	4.56	4.77	4.56	5.11+/-0.26	+0.55^[3]
Compliance with the rule of law	4.40 ^[3]	4.01 ^[3]	4.39 ^[3]	4.48	5.06+/-0.25	+0.57^[3]
Degree of stability	4.76 ^[3]	4.42 ^[3]	4.80 ^[3]	4.76	4.99+/-0.23	+0.23
Degree of democracy	3.68	3.56	3.82	4.04	4.02+/-0.26	-0.03

- [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>16-19/9/19</u>	<u>14-17/4/20</u>	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size ^[4]	587-716	627-663	616-665	650-656	633-642	--
Response rate	69.5%	64.5%	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Degree of public order	4.55 ^[5]	5.13 ^[5]	5.14	5.70 ^[5]	5.99+/-0.21	+0.29
Degree of civilization	5.68 ^[5]	6.00 ^[5]	5.42 ^[5]	5.58	5.57+/-0.22	-0.01
Degree of social welfare sufficiency	5.55	5.56	5.63	5.43	5.54+/-0.20	+0.11
Degree of efficiency	5.88 ^[5]	5.25 ^[5]	5.34	5.08	5.14+/-0.21	+0.05
Degree of corruption-free practices	5.12 ^[5]	4.98	4.98	5.00	5.04+/-0.24	+0.04
Degree of equality	4.71 ^[5]	4.87	4.62	4.50	4.39+/-0.22	-0.11
Degree of fairness	4.20 ^[5]	4.79 ^[5]	4.15 ^[5]	4.23	4.32+/-0.23	+0.09

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

[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 ten freedom sub-indicators:

Date of survey	<u>16-19/9/19</u>	<u>14-17/4/20</u>	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size ^[6]	609-700	579-643	583-664	605-656	595-639	--
Response rate	69.5%	64.5%	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Degree of freedom (repeated listing)	6.00 ^[7]	5.58 ^[7]	4.84 ^[7]	5.02	5.11+/-0.26	+0.09
Freedom of religious belief	7.79 ^[7]	7.24 ^[7]	6.71 ^[7]	6.76	6.83+/-0.22	+0.07
Freedom to enter or leave Hong Kong	7.14 ^[7]	7.02	6.50 ^[7]	6.08 ^[7]	6.37+/-0.26	+0.29
Freedom to engage in academic research	6.46 ^[7]	5.59 ^[7]	4.98 ^[7]	4.88	5.12+/-0.28	+0.24
Freedom to engage in artistic and literary creation	6.54 ^[7]	5.63 ^[7]	4.96 ^[7]	5.21	4.95+/-0.26	-0.26
Freedom of speech	5.85 ^[7]	5.24 ^[7]	4.39 ^[7]	4.63	4.51+/-0.29	-0.13
Freedom to strike	5.04 ^[7]	4.67 ^[7]	4.08 ^[7]	4.34	4.41+/-0.28	+0.08
Freedom of press	5.72	4.94 ^[7]	4.27 ^[7]	4.38	4.13+/-0.29	-0.25
Freedom of association	5.13	4.88	4.35 ^[7]	4.17	4.07+/-0.29	-0.11
Freedom of publication	5.81	5.10 ^[7]	4.40 ^[7]	4.57	3.97+/-0.28	-0.59^[7]
Freedom of procession and demonstration	4.68 ^[7]	4.13 ^[7]	3.31 ^[7]	3.31	3.45+/-0.29	+0.14

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

[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.

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

Date of survey	<u>16-19/9/19</u>	<u>14-17/4/20</u>	<u>6-9/7/20</u>	<u>2-5/2/21</u>	<u>9-12/8/21</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size ^[8]	642-690	641-658	584-643	538-657	568-670	--
Response rate	69.5%	64.5%	52.4%	62.9%	49.4%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Compliance with the rule of law (repeated listing)	4.41 ^[10]	4.45	4.14	4.50 ^[10]	5.06+/-0.25	+0.56^[10]
Impartiality of the courts	5.52 ^[10]	4.60 ^[10]	4.24 ^[10]	4.42	4.98+/-0.23	+0.56^[10]
Fairness of the judicial system	4.37 ^[10]	4.41	4.07 ^[10]	4.27	4.40+/-0.24	+0.13
Support rating of Chief Justice of the Court of Final Appeal ^[9]	57.1 ^[10]	57.3	57.1	42.5 ^[10]	46.1+/-2.9	+3.5

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

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

[10] 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 “prosperity”, “freedom”, “rule of law”, “stability” and “democracy”. Their scores are 5.52, 5.11, 5.06, 4.99 and 4.02 respectively. Compared with a month ago, the “prosperity”, “freedom” and “rule of law” indicators have increased significantly.

As for the non-core indicators, “public order”, “civilization” and “social welfare sufficiency” got relatively higher ratings, with 5.99, 5.57 and 5.54 marks respectively. Ratings of “efficiency”, “corruption-free practices”, “equality” and “fairness” stand at 5.14, 5.04, 4.39 and 4.32 respectively. The figures above have not changed much since 6 months ago, but rating of “equality” has again registered an all-time low since record began in 1997.

As for the freedom sub-indicators, the top 3 go to freedoms of “religious belief”, “entering or leaving Hong Kong” and “academic research”, with 6.83, 6.37 and 5.12 marks respectively, followed by freedom of “artistic and literary creation”, “speech”, “freedom to strike”, “press”, “association”, and “publication”, with 4.95, 4.51, 4.41, 4.13, 4.07 and 3.97 marks respectively, while freedom of “procession and demonstration” ranks the last, scoring 3.45 marks only. Compared with the previous survey, freedom of “publication” has dropped significantly, while freedoms of “artistic and literary creation”, “press”, “association”, and “publication” have all registered historical lows since records began in 1997.

As for the two rule of law sub-indicators, “impartiality of the courts” has significantly increased to 4.98 marks, while “fairness of the judicial system” got 4.40 marks. As for Chief Justice Andrew Cheung, his support rating is 46.1 on a scale of 0 to 100.

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 some of the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 2 to 5 February, 2021 while this survey was conducted from 9 to 12 August, 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.

10/8/21	The Hong Kong Professional Teachers’ Union announces it will be dissolved.
8/8/21	Sarah Lee wins bronze in the women’s cycling sprint in the Olympics, meaning one gold, two silver and three bronze medals for Hong Kong.
6/8/21	The nomination period for the Election Committee Subsector Elections begins.
4/8/21	The government tightens requirements for the Return2hk scheme to prevent spread of the Delta variant from Macau.
2/8/21	The government requires four targeted groups to undergo regular testing at their own expense if they do not get vaccinated.
1/8/21	The government delivers the first batch of electronic consumption vouchers worth \$2,000.
31/7/21	The Education Bureau terminates all working relations with Hong Kong Professional Teachers’ Union.
30/7/21	Tong Ying-kit is jailed for 9 years for inciting secession and terrorism.
16/7/21	Xia Baolong spells out five qualities people who govern Hong Kong must possess.

11/7/21	Hong Kong confirms a case of coronavirus disease, leading to compulsory testing for tens of thousands of airport staff.
8/7/21	Two towers of The Pavilia Farm III will be demolished and rebuilt for failing to meet concrete strength requirement.
6/7/21	Police arrests nine people who allegedly plotted terrorist attacks.
5/7/21	Mainland and Hong Kong officials attend a legal forum on national security law.
4/7/21	Police arrests two people who allegedly incited violence online.
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.
22/6/21	Apple Daily stops updating several pages.
19/6/21	Two Next Digital senior executives are denied bail and remanded in custody.
17/6/21	Police arrests senior executives of Apple Daily and freezes assets of the company under the national security law.
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.
31/5/21	The government plans to restrict unvaccinated persons from entering various premises.
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.
27/5/21	The Legislative Council passes amendments to Hong Kong’s electoral system.
21/5/21	Some universities and corporations launch initiatives to encourage vaccination.
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.
4/5/21	Residents of Block R of Allway Gardens are put into quarantine centre for 21 days.
2/5/21	The government plans to require foreign domestic helpers to be vaccinated to come to Hong Kong or renew contracts.
30/4/21	The government imposes mandatory testing for all foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong.
27/4/21	The government relaxes some anti-epidemic measures with “vaccine bubble” as the basis.
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.
30/3/21	NPCSC passes amendments to the Basic Law to amend Hong Kong’s electoral system.
17/3/21	The Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office and the Liaison Office hold seminars on amending Hong Kong’s electoral system.
28/2/21	47 democrats are charged with “conspiracy to commit subversion”.
24/2/21	Financial Secretary Paul Chan delivers the Budget.
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.

Data Analysis

The 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 “prosperity”, “freedom”, “rule of law”, “stability” and “democracy”. Their scores are 5.52, 5.11, 5.06, 4.99 and 4.02 respectively. Compared with a month ago, the “prosperity”, “freedom” and “rule of law” indicators have increased significantly.

As for the seven non-core social indicators, “public order”, “civilization” and “social welfare sufficiency” got relatively higher ratings, while those of “efficiency”, “corruption-free practices”, “equality” and “fairness” are relatively lower. The rating of “equality” has again registered an all-time low since record began in 1997.

As for the ten freedom sub-indicators, freedom of “artistic and literary creation”, “speech”, “freedom to strike”, “press”, “association”, “publication” and “procession and demonstration” all score lower than 5 marks. Freedom of “publication” has dropped significantly when compared to the last survey, while freedoms of “artistic and literary creation”, “press”, “association”, and “publication” have all registered historical lows since records began in 1997.

In the area of rule of law sub-indicators, “impartiality of the courts” has significantly increased, but still scores below 5 marks together with the “fairness of the judicial system”. The latest support rating of Chief Justice Andrew Cheung Geoffrey Ma stands at 46.1.