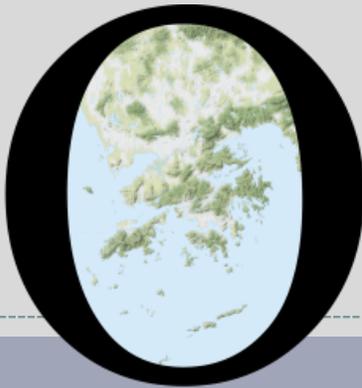


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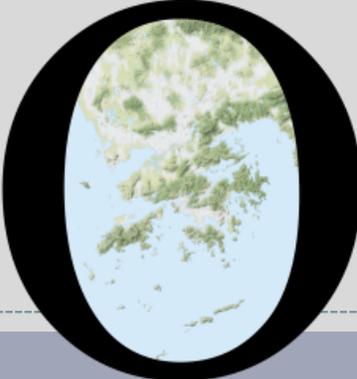
香港民意研究所 之 香港民意研究計劃

“We Hongkongers” Panel Survey

Latest Results

July 23, 2021

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限聚指數

Group Gathering Prohibition Index

23/7/2021

樣本資料 - 限聚指數基準調查

Contact Information - Group Gathering Prohibition Index Benchmark Survey

3

| | 香港民研意見群組成員 HKPOP Panel |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 調查日期 Survey date | 16/7 15:00 – 21/7 15:00 |
| 調查方法 Survey method | 以電郵接觸群組成員，並於網上完成調查 Online survey |
| 訪問對象 Target population | 十二歲或以上的香港市民 Hong Kong residents aged 12+ |
| 總成功樣本 Total sample size | 5,636 |
| 回應比率 Response rate | 6.1% |
| 抽樣誤差 Sampling error | 95% 置信水平，百分比誤差 +/-1% Sampling error of percentages at +/-1% at 95% confidence level |
| 加權方法 Weighting method | 按照1) 政府統計處提供的全港人口年齡及性別分佈統計數字、各區議會人口數字； 2) 選舉事務處提供的區議會選舉結果；3) 常規調查中的特首評分分佈數字，以 「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。 The figures are rim-weighted according to 1) gender-age distribution of Hong Kong population and by District Councils population figures from Census and Statistics Department; 2) Voting results of District Councils Election from Registration and Electoral Office; 3) rating distribution of Chief Executive from regular tracking surveys. |

限聚指數

Group Gathering Prohibition Index

4

- **最新調查日期 Latest survey date: 16-21/7/2021 (N=5,636)**
- **上次調查日期 Last survey date: 18-23/6/2021 (N=6,158)**
- **上上次調查日期 Second last survey date: 17-24/5/2021 (N=6,583)**

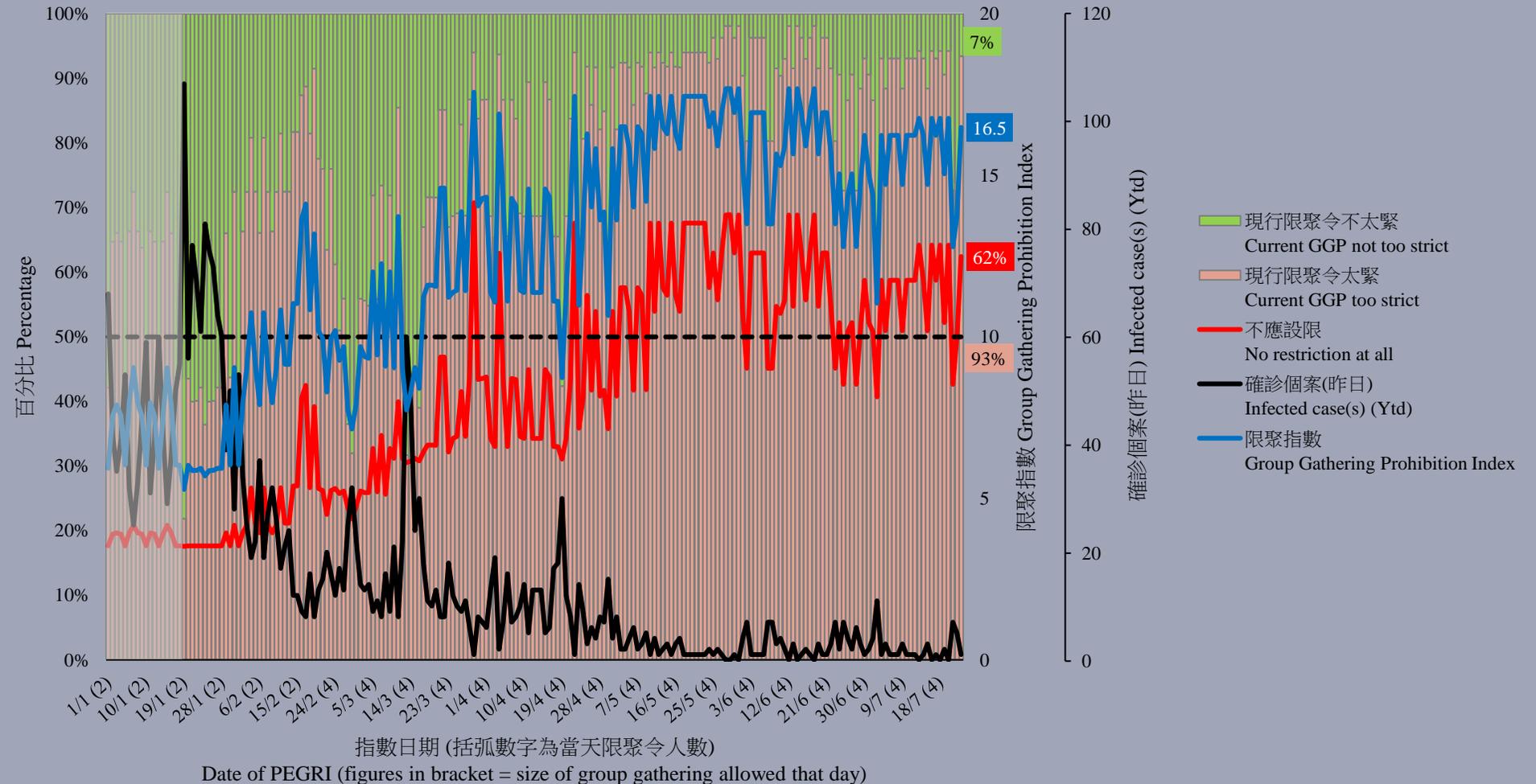
| 意見題目 | Opinion Questions |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>你認為香港應否無條件全面撤銷「限聚令」？</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 應該無條件撤銷「限聚令」▪ 不應該，應視乎疫情而定▪ 不知道／很難說 <p>[追問沒有選擇應該“無條件撤銷「限聚令」”者]</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於2人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於4人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於8人？</p> <p>你認為每天新增確診個案數應是多少，才適合將「限聚令」訂於16人？</p> <p>你認為感染個案清零多少天後，限聚令應該全面撤銷？</p> <p>請於以下欄位列舉你認為合適的 [個案數 及 限聚人數] 組合.....</p> | <p>Do you think the regulation prohibiting gatherings of more than a specific number of people in public places should be completely lifted unconditionally in Hong Kong?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally▪ No, it should depend on the epidemic situation▪ Don't know / hard to say <p>[For respondents NOT answering “Yes, the ban should be lifted unconditionally”]</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 2 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 4 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 8 people?</p> <p>How many newly confirmed cases each day should there be before it would be appropriate to prohibit gatherings of more than 16 people?</p> <p>After how many days of zero infection do you think the group gathering ban should be lifted altogether?</p> <p>Please list combinations of [number of cases & number of people allowed in gatherings] that you think is appropriate in the field below:</p> |

調查結果 - 限聚接受程度

Survey Result – Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level

5

限聚接受程度 Group Gathering Prohibition Acceptance Level



限聚指數 - 分析評論

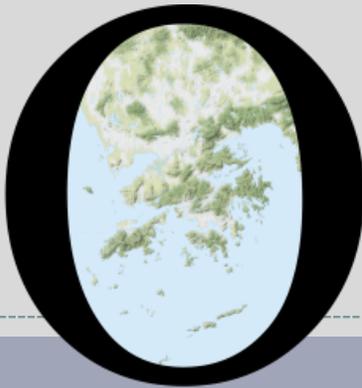
Group Gathering Prohibition Index – Commentary

6

民生大聯盟發言人章彤輝博士指出，「近日觀察市民日常生活，食飯行街的情況比較熱鬧，已經看不出大家對疫情有很大的顧忌。不過，這些現實生活中的活躍場面，又恰恰和限聚令形成了鮮明的對比。外圍因素令出關無期，只可留港消費，但又增加市民觸犯法令的風險。為政者不察民情的話，又怎能帶領社會步出困境呢？」

Dr Tung-fai Cheung, Spokesman of Alliance of Revitalizing Economy and Livelihood, observed, “Daily life in Hong Kong is somewhat going back to normal. Streets and restaurants are bustling, meaning that peoples are less cautious than before. These scenes contrast sharply with existing group gathering bans. As the pandemic situation of the surrounding areas remains, there is little chance of out-bound traffic in the near future. However, when Hong Kong peoples have to shop and dine locally, they may risk breaking the law. If our government does not take heed of public concerns, how can it lead us out of the deadlock?”

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“We Hongkongers” Panel Survey

Latest Results

July 23, 2021

Contact Information - “We Hongkongers” Panel Survey

8

| | HKPOP Panel |
|-------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Date of survey | July 16, 3pm – July 21, 3pm |
| Survey method | Online survey |
| Target population | Hong Kong residents aged 12+ |
| Total sample size | 5,577 |
| Response rate | 6.1% |
| Sampling error | Sampling error of percentages at +/-1% at 95% confidence level |
| Weighting method | The figures are rim-weighted according to 1) gender-age distribution, educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution, economic activity status distribution of Hong Kong population and by District Councils population figures from Census and Statistics Department; 2) Voting results of District Councils Election from Registration and Electoral Office; 3) rating distribution of Chief Executive from regular tracking surveys. |

Survey Result - “We Hongkongers” Panel Survey

9

- Latest survey period: 16-21/7/2021
- Question: Q1 The government will regulate the rate of rent increase upon tenancy renewal of a subdivided unit, but not the initial rent of a new tenancy agreement. Some say landlords can set higher rents from the outset to bypass regulation, while the government opposes setting a maximum initial rent on the grounds that there is no objective and administratively easy mechanism to determine the maximum initial rent for each subdivided unit. How much do you support or oppose the government’s view?

| | Combined [^] (n=5,304) | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Strongly support | 15% | } 32% |
| Somewhat support | 17% | |
| Half-half | 20% | |
| Somewhat oppose | 18% | } 38% |
| Strongly oppose | 20% | |
| Don’t know / hard to say | 10% | |
| Mean [†] | 2.9 | |

[^] The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

[†] The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

Survey Result - “We Hongkongers” Panel Survey

10

- Latest survey period: 16-21/7/2021
- Question: Q1 The government will regulate the rate of rent increase upon tenancy renewal of a subdivided unit, but not the initial rent of a new tenancy agreement. Some say landlords can set higher rents from the outset to bypass regulation, while the government opposes setting a maximum initial rent on the grounds that there is no objective and administratively easy mechanism to determine the maximum initial rent for each subdivided unit. How much do you support or oppose the government’s view?



^ The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

Survey Result - “We Hongkongers” Panel Survey

11

- Latest survey period: 16-21/7/2021
- Question: Q2 Suppose the government would not take the initiative to inspect and prosecute owners of subdivided units who break the laws, but would instead rely on reports from tenants to enforce the law. How much would you support or oppose this approach?

| | Combined [^] (n=5,302) | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Strongly support | 9% | } 24% |
| Somewhat support | 16% | |
| Half-half | 27% | |
| Somewhat oppose | 18% | } 43% |
| Strongly oppose | 25% | |
| Don't know / hard to say | 5% | |
| Mean [†] | 2.6 | |

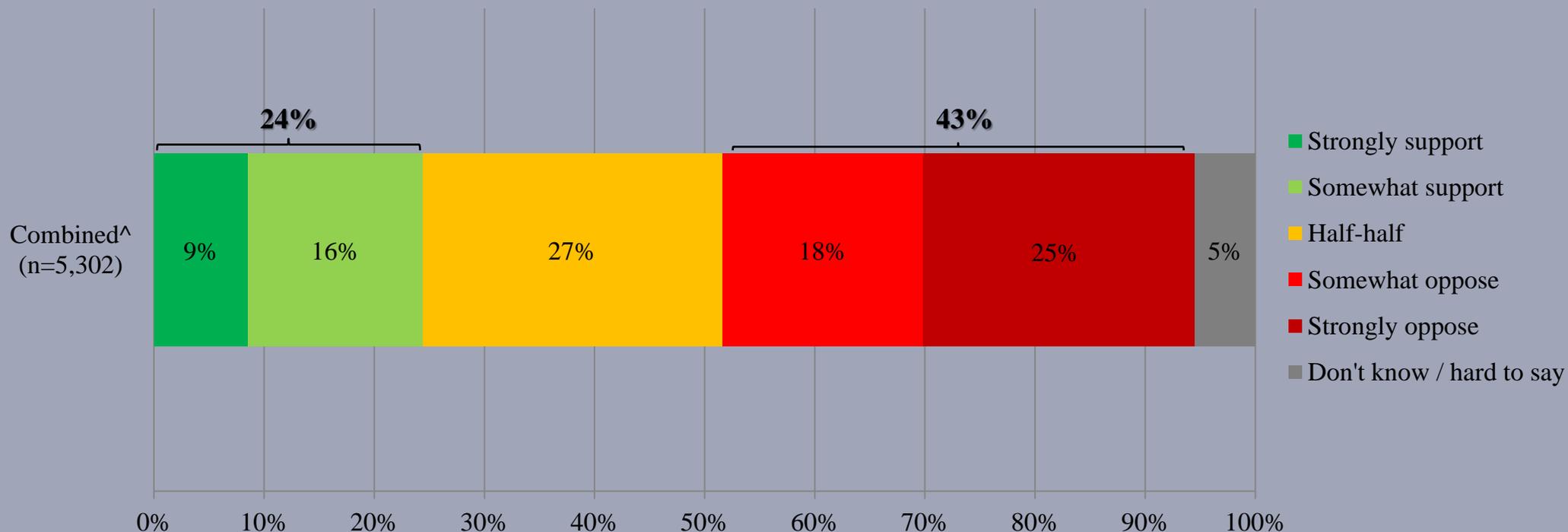
[^] The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

[†] The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

Survey Result - “We Hongkongers” Panel Survey

12

- Latest survey period: 16-21/7/2021
- Question: Q2 Suppose the government would not take the initiative to inspect and prosecute owners of subdivided units who break the laws, but would instead rely on reports from tenants to enforce the law. How much would you support or oppose this approach?



^ The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

Survey Result - “We Hongkongers” Panel Survey

13

- Latest survey period: 16-21/7/2021
- Question: Q3 The law on tenancy control of subdivided units will come into force 3 months after its gazettal. Some say landlords can increase the rent massively or evict the tenants during the period, so the law should be implemented immediately after its gazettal. However, the government is of the view that landlords can already take action when the Legislative Council is scrutinising the bill, so there is no way to avoid such a situation. Do you support or oppose having the law come into force immediately after its gazettal instead?

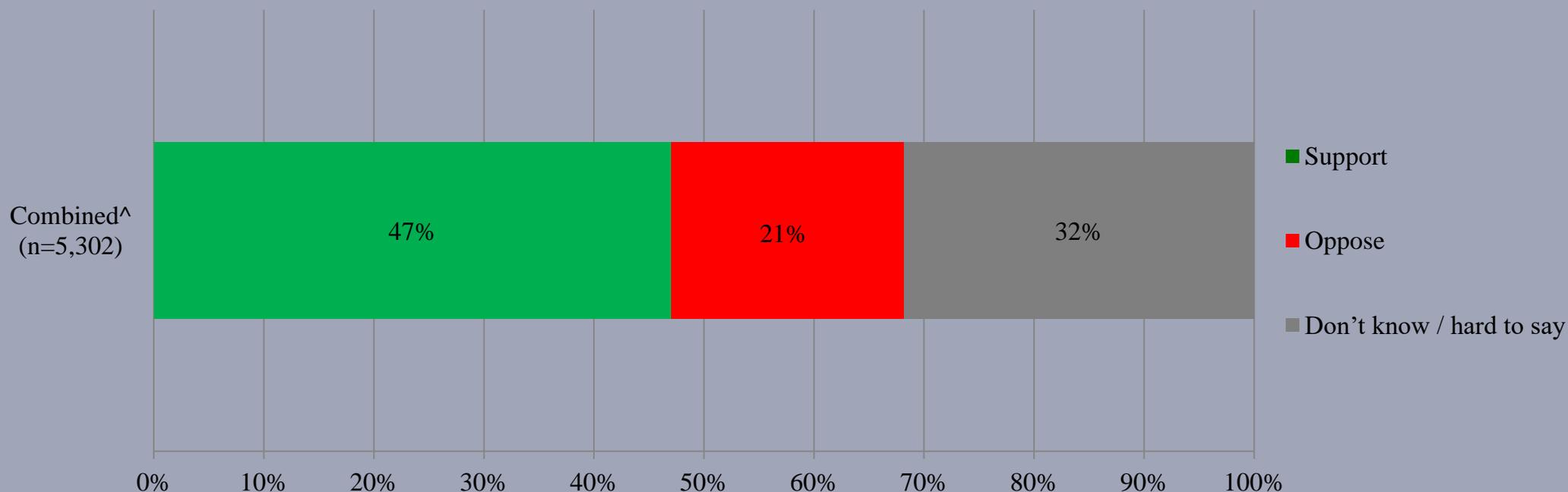
| | Combined^ (n=5,302) |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Support | 47% |
| Oppose | 21% |
| Don't know / hard to say | 32% |

^ The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

Survey Result - “We Hongkongers” Panel Survey

14

- Latest survey period: 16-21/7/2021
- Question: Q3 The law on tenancy control of subdivided units will come into force 3 months after its gazettal. Some say landlords can increase the rent massively or evict the tenants during the period, so the law should be implemented immediately after its gazettal. However, the government is of the view that landlords can already take action when the Legislative Council is scrutinising the bill, so there is no way to avoid such a situation. Do you support or oppose having the law come into force immediately after its gazettal instead?



^ The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

Reference materials

15

“We Hongkongers” Panel Survey Research Report No. 55

Theme: “The Rent of Subdivided Flats”

Survey Date: 17 to 20 May 2021

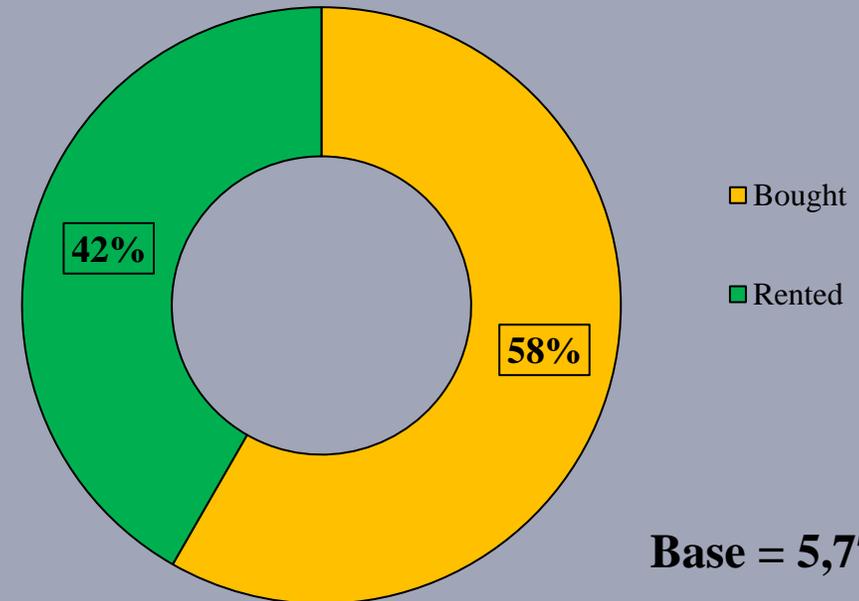
Release Date: 21 May 2021

Reference materials - “The Rent of Subdivided Flats” Survey Result

16

- Survey period: 17-20/5/2021
- Question: Q1 Is the flat you currently live in bought or rented?

| | Combined^ (n=5,771) |
|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Bought | 58% |
| Rented (including rent free or provided by employer) | 42% |



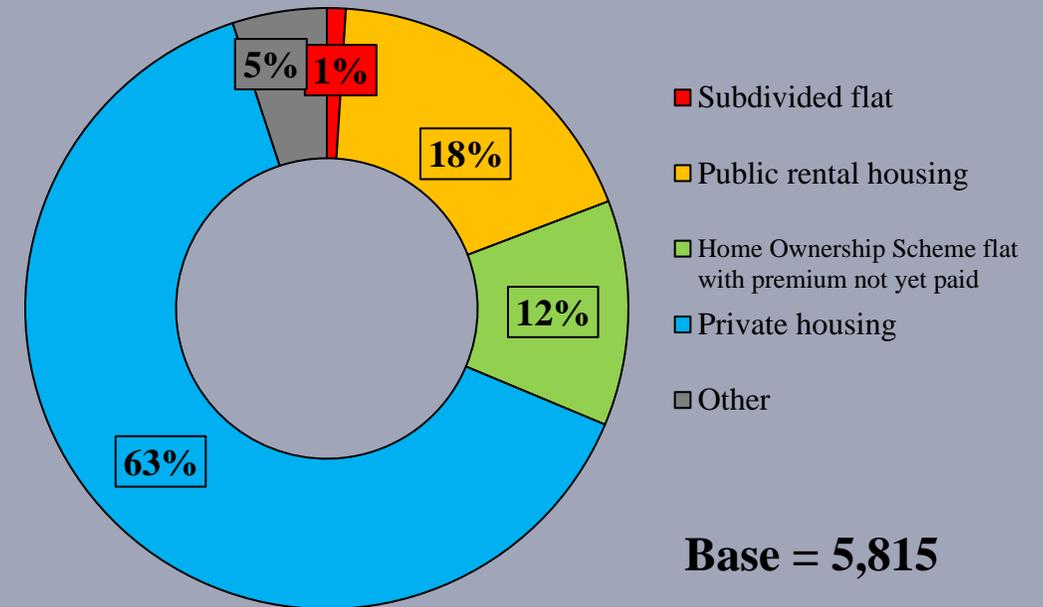
^ The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

Reference materials - “The Rent of Subdivided Flats” Survey Result

17

- Survey period: 17-20/5/2021
- Question: Q2 What kind of flat do you currently live in?

| | Combined^ (n=5,815) |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Subdivided flat (including rooftop dwellings, cubicle apartments, bedspace apartments, etc.) | 1% |
| Public rental housing (including Senior Citizen Residences Scheme flats and other public rental housing units) | 18% |
| Home Ownership Scheme flat with premium not yet paid (including Sandwich Class Housing Scheme flats and other subsidised) | 12% |
| Private housing (including HOS flat and other subsidised housing with premium paid, village houses and staff quarters) | 63% |
| Other (including dormitories for students, elderly homes, industrial buildings, hotels, temporary housing, etc.) | 5% |



^ The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

Reference materials - “The Rent of Subdivided Flats” Survey Result

18

- Survey period: 17-20/5/2021
- Question: Q3 On average, the rent per square foot for subdivided flats is higher than that of a small private flat. How reasonable or unreasonable do you think this is?

| | Combined [^] (n=5,822) | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Very reasonable | 1% | } 4% |
| Somewhat reasonable | 3% | |
| Half-half | 12% | |
| Somewhat unreasonable | 15% | } 83% |
| Very unreasonable | 67% | |
| Don't know / hard to say | 2% | |
| Mean [†] | 1.5 | |

[^] The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

[†] The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

Reference materials - “The Rent of Subdivided Flats” Survey Result

19

- Survey period: 17-20/5/2021
- Question: Q3 On average, the rent per square foot for subdivided flats is higher than that of a small private flat. How reasonable or unreasonable do you think this is?



^ The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

Reference materials - “The Rent of Subdivided Flats” Survey Result

- Survey period: 17-20/5/2021
- Question: Q4 How much do you support or oppose a new law that sets a ceiling on the start-up rental of new rental contracts for subdivided flats?

| | Combined [^] (n=5,823) | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-------|
| Very support | 37% | } 63% |
| Somewhat support | 26% | |
| Half-half | 18% | |
| Somewhat oppose | 6% | } 11% |
| Very oppose | 5% | |
| Don't know / hard to say | 7% | |
| Mean [†] | 3.9 | |

[^] The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.

[†] The mean value is calculated by quantifying all individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the sample mean.

Reference materials - “The Rent of Subdivided Flats” Survey Result

21

- Survey period: 17-20/5/2021
- Question: Q4 How much do you support or oppose a new law that sets a ceiling on the start-up rental of new rental contracts for subdivided flats?



^ The aggregated figures come from adjusting the by-group weighted figures using ratio of “pan-democratic” vs “non-pan-democratic” collected in regular tracking survey.