



香港中文大學 傳播與民意調查中心
Centre for Communication and Public Opinion Survey
The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Public Opinion & Political Development in Hong Kong

Survey Results

(Press Release)

December 18, 2014

To gauge people's views on various issues about political development in Hong Kong, the Centre for Communication and Public Opinion Survey at the School of Journalism and Communication, The Chinese University of Hong Kong launched a project named *Public Opinion and Political Development Studies* in August 2014. The Project conducts telephone interviews and publishes the findings regularly for the reference of various parties.

The fourth wave study was conducted in December 8-12, 2014. Using the method of random sampling, the Centre successfully interviewed 1,011 Hong Kong Cantonese-speaking residents aged 15 or above on phone (with a sampling error of 3.1% at 95% confidence level). The response rate was 44%. All data were weighted by the proportion of gender, age and education according to the most recent statistics of people aged 15 or above issued by the Census and Statistics Department of the Hong Kong SAR Government. The respondents aged 15 to 17 constituted only 4% of the total sample. The inclusion of them did not affect the results significantly.

A summary of the findings is provided below:

(1) Hong Kong people's support for the "Occupy Movement"

42.3% respondents indicate "not support" (strongly not support/quite not support) for the "Occupy Movement"; 33.9% indicate "support" (strongly support/ quite support); 21.6% respondents are "so-so". (See Table 1)

Comparison of findings in 4 waves of study:

"Support":	33.9% (Dec);	33.9% (Nov);	37.8% (Oct);	31.1% (Sep)
"Not Support":	42.3% (Dec);	43.5% (Nov);	35.5% (Oct);	46.3% (Sep)





Further analysis by demographics (See Table 2):

- The younger they are the more likely they support “Occupy Movement”:
(Age 15-24: 55.7%; Age 25-39: 36.1%; Age 40-59: 32.0%; Age 60 or above: 22.3%).
- The higher the education the more likely the support for “Occupy Movement”:
(Tertiary or above: 46.2%; F. 4-F.7: 31.6%; F. 3 or below: 21.6%)
- Pan-democrats (radical/moderate democrats) are more likely to support Occupy Movement (69.5%). Pro-establishment respondents (including pro-Beijing and industrial-commercial) tend not to support (85.2%). Respondents who claim themselves to be “middle-neutral” (48.3%) or “possessing no political orientation” (53.2%) also tend not to support the movement.

(2) Participation in action on spot to support the Occupy Movement

Among respondents who do not indicate “Not Support” for the Occupy Movement (with a total number of 584), 64.0% have not participated in action in the occupied areas to support the movement while 34.9% do. Using the total number of the sample as the base, the proportion of respondents of the whole sample who have participated in action at the occupied areas is 20.1%. (See Table 3)

(3) Should protestors evacuate all their occupied areas?

76.2% respondents consider that the protestors “should” (exceedingly should/should) evacuate all their occupied areas; 6.5% consider “should not” (should exceedingly not/should not); 15.2% consider “so-so”. (See Table 4)

Comparison of findings in 2 waves of study:

“Should”: 76.2% (Dec); 67.4% (Nov)

“Should Not” : 6.5% (Dec); 13.9% (Nov)

Further analysis by demographics (See Table 5):

- The older they are the more likely they consider that the protestors should evacuate all their occupied areas:
(Age 60 or above: 86.7%; Age 40-59:82.7%; Age 25-39: 71.3%; Age 15-24: 50.1%)





- The lower the education the more likely they consider that the protestors should evacuate all their occupied areas:
(F. 3 or below: 84.3%; F. 4-F.7: 76.4%; Tertiary or above: 69.2%)
- Pro-establishment respondents (including pro-Beijing and industrial-commercial) (93.3%), “middle-neutral” (83.1%) or respondents “possessing no political orientation” (78.2%) are more likely than pan-democrats (radical/moderate democrats) (63.1%) to consider that the protestors should evacuate all their occupied areas.

(4) Does government need to make concessions to resolve the existing situation?

52.8% respondents consider that the government needs to make more concrete concessions to resolve the existing situation; 36.7% consider it “no need”. (See Table 6)

Comparison of findings in 2 waves of study:

“Need to” : 52.8% (Dec); 52.1% (Nov)
“No need” : 36.7% (Dec); 38.3% (Nov)

Further analysis by demographics (See Table 7):

- The younger they are the more likely they consider that the government needs to make more concrete concessions:
(Age 15-24: 82.3%; Age 25-39: 59.6%; Age 40-59: 47.0%; Age 60 or above: 38.9%)
- The higher the education the more likely they consider that the government needs to make more concrete concessions:
(Tertiary or above: 63.9%; F. 4-F. 7: 54.1%; F. 3 or below: 38.1%)
- Pan-democrats (radical/moderate democrats) tend to consider that the government needs to make more concrete concessions (85.4%); Pro-establishment respondents (including pro-Beijing and industrial-commercial) tend to consider that the government does not need to make more concrete concessions (75.4%).





(5) Satisfaction with the government's handling of the "Occupy Movement"

50.7% of the respondents are dissatisfied (very dissatisfied/dissatisfied) with the government's performance in handling the "Occupy Movement," while 21.3% are satisfied (very satisfied/satisfied); 25.6% of the respondents indicate "so-so". (See Table 8)

Comparison of findings in 2 waves of study:

"Satisfied" : 21.3% (Dec); 21.1% (Nov)

"Dissatisfied" : 50.7% (Dec); 48.5% (Nov)

Further analysis by demographics (See Table 9):

- The younger they are the more likely they are dissatisfied with the government's performance:
(Age 15-24: 74.6%; Age 25-39: 59.0%; Age 40-59: 46.7%; Age 60 or above: 34.8%)
- The higher the education the more likely they are dissatisfied with the government's performance:
(Tertiary or above: 65.7%; F. 4-F.7: 48.4%; F. 3 or below: 35.3%)
- Pan-democrats (radical/moderate democrats) tend to feel dissatisfied with the government's handling of the "Occupy Movement" (79.1%); Pro-establishment respondents (including pro-Beijing and industrial-commercial) tend to feel satisfied with the government's handling of the "Occupy Movement" (55.0%).

(6) Views on police's handling of the Occupy Movement

39.1% respondents consider the police's way in handling the Occupy Movement "not appropriate" (very inappropriate/ quite inappropriate); 35.6% consider it appropriate (very appropriate/ quite appropriate); 22.9% consider it "so-so". (Table 10)

Further analysis by demographics (See Table 11):

- The younger they are the more likely they consider the way used by the police in handling the Occupy Movement "not appropriate":
(Age 15-24: 66.5%; Age 25-39: 41.3%; Age 40-59: 35.7%; Age 60 or above: 26.0%.)
- The higher the education the more likely they consider the police's handling of the Occupy Movement "not appropriate":
(Tertiary or above: 49.9%; F. 4-F.7: 37.7%; F. 3 or below: 27.6%)
- Pan-democrats (radical/moderate democrats) are more likely to consider the way used by





the police in handling the Occupy Movement “not appropriate” (64.7%).

Pro-establishment respondents (including pro-Beijing and industrial-commercial) tend to consider it “appropriate” (77.0%).

(7) Trust in the police force

Respondents assess their trust in the Hong Kong Police Force along a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 being “no trust at all”, 10 being “total trust”, and 5 being “so-so”. Results show that the mean score for people’s trust in the Hong Kong Police Force is 5.64. While 48.5% respondents tend to trust the police force (score ranging from 0 to 4), 29.4% tend not to trust (score ranging from 6 to 10); 21.2% respondents indicate “so-so” (score 5). (See Table 12)

Comparison of findings in 3 waves of study:

“Tend to trust” (Score 6-10)	: 48.5% (Dec) ;	55.6% (Nov) ;	44.1% (Oct)
“Tend not to trust” (Score 0-4)	: 29.4% (Dec) ;	20.0% (Nov) ;	28.6% (Oct)
Mean score	: 5.64 (Dec) ;	6.25 (Nov) ;	5.49 (Oct)

Further analysis by demographics (See Table 13):

- The younger they are the more likely they don’t trust the Hong Kong police force: (Age 15-24: 54.2%; Age 25-39: 34.6%; Age 40-59: 25.2%; Age 60 or above: 16.7%).
- The higher the education the more likely the distrust in police force: (Tertiary or above: 39.7%; F. 4-F.7: 28.9%; F. 3 or below: 18.0%).
- Pan-democrats (radical/moderate democrats) tend not to trust the police (56.0%); Pro-establishment respondents (including pro-Beijing and industrial-commercial) (83.3%), “middle-neutral” (56.3%), or respondents “possessing no political orientation” (53.6%) tend to trust the police.

(8) Trust in Hong Kong SAR Government

Respondents assess their trust in the Hong Kong SAR Government along a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 being “no trust at all”, 10 being “total trust”, and 5 being “so-so”. Results show that the mean score for people’s trust in HKSAR Government is 4.76. 40.3% respondents tend not to trust the HKSAR Government (score ranging from 0 to 4) and 13.6% give a score 0, i.e., “no trust at all”. 36.5% respondents tend to trust the HKSAR Government (score ranging from 6 to 10) and 8.1% give a score of 10, i.e., “total trust”. The trust of 21.4% respondents in HKSAR Government is “so-so” (a score of 5). (See Table 14)





Comparison of findings in 3 waves of study:

“Tend to trust” (Score 6-10)	: 36.5% (Dec) ;	26.1% (Oct) ;	22.5% (Sep)
“Tend not to trust” (Score 0-4)	: 40.3% (Dec) ;	47.9% (Oct) ;	49.7% (Sep)
Mean score	: 4.76 (Dec) ;	4.17 (Oct) ;	4.02 (Sep)

Further analysis by demographics (See Table 15):

- The younger they are the more likely they don't trust the Hong Kong SAR government: (Age 15-24: 68.8%; Age 25-39: 46.2%; Age 40-59: 37.3%; Age 60 or above: 23.2%).
- The higher the education the more likely the distrust in HKSAR government: (Tertiary or above: 54.3%; F. 4-F.7: 39.1%; F. 3 or below: 25.2%).
- Pan-democrats (radical/moderate democrats) tend not to trust the HKSAR government (69.6%); Pro-establishment respondents (including pro-Beijing and industrial-commercial) (81.0%) tend to trust the HKSAR government.
- Compared with the last survey, the support for HKSAR government by the “middle-neutral”, or respondents “possessing no political orientation” has a big increase. (See Table 16)

(9) Trust in Central Government

Respondents assess their trust in the Central Government along a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 being “no trust at all”, 10 being “total trust”, and 5 being “so-so”. Results show that the mean score for people's trust in Central Government is 4.62. 41.3% respondents tend not to trust the Central Government (score ranging from 0 to 4) and 16.5% give a score 0, i.e., “no trust at all”. 34.7% respondents tend to trust the Central Government (score ranging from 6 to 10) and 9.5% give a score of 10, i.e., “total trust”. The trust of 18.5% respondents in the Central Government is “so-so” (score 5). (See Table 17)

Comparison of findings in 3 waves of study:

“Tend to trust” (Score 6-10)	: 34.7% (Dec) ;	27.5% (Oct) ;	25.0% (Sep)
“Tend not to trust” (Score 0-4)	: 41.3% (Dec) ;	47.3% (Oct) ;	48.5% (Sep)
Mean score	: 4.62 (Dec) ;	4.14 (Oct) ;	4.05 (Sep)

Further analysis by demographics (See Table 18):

- The younger they are the more likely they don't trust the Central government: (Age 15-24: 75.7%; Age 25-39: 46.8%; Age 40-59: 36.8%; Age 60 or above: 23.4%).





- The higher the education the more likely the distrust in Central government: (Tertiary or above: 53.4%; F. 4-F.7:41.7%; F. 3 or below: 26.6%).
- Pan-democrats (radical/moderate democrats) tend not to trust the Central government (72.8%); Pro-establishment respondents (including pro-Beijing and industrial-commercial) (78.7%) tend to trust the Central government.
- Compared with the last survey, the support for Central government by the “middle-neutral”, or respondents “possessing no political orientation” has increased. (See Table 19)

(10) Whether the Legislative Council should approve or reject the draft for the 2017 election of Hong Kong Chief Executive?

Following the decision of the Standing Committee of the People’s Congress, Hong Kong Government will propose a draft for the 2017 one-person one-vote Chief Executive election. If the proposed draft will forbid people having different political views from the Central Government to stand for the election, 43.1% respondents consider that the Legislative Council should reject the draft while 38.3% consider that the Legislative Council should approve it. (See Table 20)

Comparison of findings in 4 waves of study:

“Approving” the draft: 38.3% (Dec); 36.1% (Nov); 36.1% (Oct); 29.3% (Sep)
“Rejecting” the draft: 43.1% (Dec); 46.7% (Nov); 48.5% (Oct); 53.7% (Sep)

Further analysis by demographics (See Table 21):

- The younger they are the more likely they consider that the Legislative Council should reject the draft: (Age 15-24: 68.0%; Age 25-39:47.6%; Age 40-59: 41.5%; Age 60 or above: 27.1%).
- The higher the education the more likely they favour rejection of the draft: (Tertiary or above: 52.4%; F. 4-F.7: 46.6%; F. 3 or below: 28.1%).
- Pan-democrats (radical/moderate democrats) tend to favour rejection of the draft (74.7%) while pro-establishment respondents (including pro-Beijing and industrial-commercial) tend to favour approval of the draft (76.2%).
- Compared with previous studies, the proportion of respondents with “middle-neutral” political orientation and “no political orientation” has a decrease in their rejection of the draft. (See Table 22)





(11) Satisfaction with the implementation of “one country two systems” in HK by the Central government

Respondents assess their satisfaction of the Central government’s implementation of “one country two systems” in Hong Kong along a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 being “totally dissatisfied”, 10 being “totally satisfied”, and 5 being “so-so”. Results show that the mean score is 4.99. In addition, 37.8% of the respondents tend to be satisfied (score ranging from 0 to 4) with the central government’s implementation of “one country two systems” in HK and 11.5% give a score 10, i.e., “totally satisfied”; On the other hand, 36.1% tend to be dissatisfied (score ranging from 0 to 4) and 14.2% give a score 0, i.e., “totally dissatisfied”; 23.4% of the respondents indicate “so-so” (score 5). (See Table 23)

Further analysis by demographics (See Table 24):

- The younger they are the more likely they are dissatisfied with the Central government’s implementation of “one country two systems” in HK:
(Age 15-24: 53.9%; Age 25-39: 46.8%; Age 40-59: 33.4%; Age 60 or above: 20.1%)
- The higher the education the more likely they are dissatisfied with the Central government’s implementation of “one country two systems” in HK:
(Tertiary or above: 50.1%; F. 4-F.7: 35.9%; F. 3 or below: 20.2%)
- Pan-democrats (radical/moderate democrats) tend to feel dissatisfied with the Central government’s implementation of “one country two systems” in HK (67.2%);
Pro-establishment respondents (including pro-Beijing and industrial-commercial) tend to feel satisfied with the Central government’s implementation of “one country two systems” in HK (80.2%).

(12) Views on future development of Hong Kong

Respondents assess the future of Hong Kong along a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 being “extremely pessimistic”, 10 being “extremely optimistic”, and 5 being “so-so”. Results show that the mean score for people’s view about Hong Kong’s future is 4.62. Besides, 39.0% respondents tend to feel pessimistic (score ranging from 0 to 4) and 27.5% respondents tend to feel optimistic (score ranging from 6 to 10). 31.5% respondents consider Hong Kong’s future development “so-so” (score 5). (See Table 25)





Comparison of findings in 4 waves of study::

“Tend pessimistic” (score 0-4) : 39.0% (Dec) ; 34.0% (Nov) ; 37.7% (Oct) ; 45.6% (Sep)
“Tend optimistic” (score 6-10) : 27.5% (Dec) ; 26.3% (Nov) ; 27.6% (Oct) ; 21.2% (Sep)
Mean score : 4.62 (Dec) ; 4.80 (Nov) ; 4.57 (Oct) ; 4.22 (Sep)

(13) Migration

78.2% respondents do not consider migration at present; 20.7% do. (See Table 26)

Comparison of findings in 3 waves of study:

“Not consider to migrate” : 78.2% (Dec) ; 77.7% (Oct) ; 77.2% (Sep)
“Consider to migrate” : 20.7% (Dec) ; 21.6% (Oct) ; 21.2% (Sep)





【The total N may not add up to 100% due to rounding errors and weighting】

Table 1: Support “Occupy Movement” or not

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	3 rd Wave (Nov 5-11) %	2 nd Wave (Oct 8-15) %	1 st Wave (Sep 10-17) %
Strongly support	17.9	17.2	18.6	14.2
Quite support	16.0	16.7	19.2	16.9
So-so	21.6	19.5	23.2	20.5
Quite not support	9.2	8.1	8.7	12.5
Strongly not support	33.1	35.4	26.8	33.8
No Opinion / Refuse to answer	2.2	3.1	3.5	2.2
Total (N)	100.0 (1011)	100.0 (1030)	100.0 (802)	100.0 (1006)

Question: Recently Hong Kong broke out an “Occupy Movement” to fight for a 2017 election plan for Chief Executive without screening, do you personally support the movement or not? Strongly support, quite support, so-so, quite not support, or strongly not support?

Table 2 : Demographics by Support of Occupy Movement

	Support %	So-so %	Not Support %	No View/ Refuse %	Total %	(N)
Age						
15 - 24	55.7	33.4	10.2	0.7	100.0	(141)
25 - 39	36.1	31.9	30.7	1.2	100.0	(239)
40 - 59	32.0	15.7	51.0	1.3	100.0	(384)
60 or Above	22.3	14.3	57.7	5.6	100.0	(242)
Education						
F. 3 or Below	21.6	17.3	56.5	4.6	100.0	(306)
F. 4 – F. 7	31.6	26.4	39.9	2.1	100.0	(338)
Tertiary or Above	46.2	20.8	32.6	0.4	100.0	(364)
Political Orientation						
Pan-democrats	69.5	17.6	12.4	0.5	100.0	(317)
Middle-neutral	19.7	30.2	48.3	1.8	100.0	(279)
Pro-establishment	5.3	9.5	85.2	0.0	100.0	(93)
No orientation	19.5	22.5	53.2	4.8	100.0	(260)





Table 3 : Participation in action on spot to support the Occupy Movement

	Frequency	%	Valid %
Yes	204	20.1	34.9
No	374	37.0	64.0
Don't Know/ Refuse	6	0.6	1.1
*No need to answer this question	427	42.3	Missing value
Total	1011	100.0	100.0

*Those who indicate not quite support/strongly not support in previous question do not need to answer this question

Valid sample = 584 Missing sample = 427

Question: Have you participated in action in the occupied areas to support the movement?

Table 4 : Should protestors evacuate all their occupied areas now?

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	3 rd Wave (Nov 5-11) %
Exceedingly should	51.1	48.9
Should	25.2	18.5
So-so	15.2	16.3
Should not	3.0	7.1
Exceedingly Shouldn't	3.5	6.8
No Opinion / Refuse to answer	2.0	2.4
Total	100.0 (1011)	100.0 (1030)

Question: Do you think the protestors should evacuate all their occupied areas now? Exceedingly should, should, so-so, should not, or exceedingly shouldn't?





Table 5: Demographics by Evacuation

	Should %	So-so %	Shouldn't %	No view / Refuse %	Total %	(N)
Age						
15 - 24	50.1	35.4	12.2	2.2	100.0	(141)
25 - 39	71.3	22.2	5.3	1.1	100.0	(239)
40 - 59	82.7	8.3	6.8	2.3	100.0	(384)
60 or Above	86.7	7.6	3.2	2.6	100.0	(242)
Education						
F. 3 or Below	84.3	7.7	5.0	3.1	100.0	(306)
F. 4 - F. 7	76.4	14.9	5.9	2.9	100.0	(338)
Tertiary or Above	69.2	21.9	8.6	0.4	100.0	(364)
Political Orientation						
Pan-democrats	63.1	24.9	11.4	0.5	100.0	(317)
Middle-neutral	83.1	13.8	2.4	0.6	100.0	(279)
Pro-establishment	93.3	4.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	(93)
No orientation	78.2	11.5	5.7	4.7	100.0	(260)

Table 6 : Does government need to make concessions to resolve existing situation?

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	3 rd Wave (Nov 5-11) %
Need	52.8	52.1
No Need	36.7	38.3
No view / Refuse	10.5	9.7
Total	100.0 (1011)	100.0 (1030)

Question: Do you think the government should make more concrete concessions to resolve the existing situation?





Table 7 : Demographics by Govt Concessions to Resolve Existing Situation

	Need %	No Need %	No view / Refuse %	Total %	(N)
Age					
15 - 24	82.3	15.0	2.8	100.0	(141)
25 - 39	59.6	34.3	6.1	100.0	(239)
40 - 59	47.0	41.6	11.5	100.0	(384)
60 or Above	38.9	43.0	18.1	100.0	(242)
Education					
F. 3 or Below	38.1	42.3	19.6	100.0	(306)
F. 4 - F. 7	54.1	36.5	9.4	100.0	(338)
Tertiary or Above	63.9	32.2	3.9	100.0	(364)
Political Orientation					
Pan-democrats	85.4	11.3	3.3	100.0	(317)
Middle-neutral	48.7	44.6	6.7	100.0	(279)
Pro-establishment	15.7	75.4	8.8	100.0	(93)
No orientation	35.2	44.7	20.1	100.0	(260)

Table 8 : Satisfaction with government's handling of the Occupy Movement

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	3 rd Wave (Nov 5-11) %
Very satisfied	8.6	7.5
Quite satisfied	12.7	13.6
So-so	25.6	28.1
Quite dissatisfied	16.7	19.7
Very dissatisfied	34.0	28.8
No opinion/Refuse to answer	2.4	2.3
Total	100.0 (1011)	100.0 (1030)

Question: Overall, are you satisfied with the government's performance in handling of the Occupy Movement?
Very satisfied, quite satisfied, so-so, quite dissatisfied, or very dissatisfied?





Table 9 : Demographics by Satisfaction of Govt Performance

	Satisfied %	So-so %	Dis- satisfied %	No view / Refuse %	Total %	(N)
Age						
15 - 24	5.3	20.1	74.6	0.0	100.0	(141)
25 - 39	9.2	31.8	59.0	0.0	100.0	(239)
40 - 59	25.5	25.6	46.7	2.2	100.0	(384)
60 or Above	35.4	23.1	34.8	6.7	100.0	(242)
Education						
F. 3 or Below	31.3	27.2	35.3	6.3	100.0	(306)
F. 4 - F. 7	20.1	30.2	48.4	1.4	100.0	(338)
Tertiary or Above	13.9	20.2	65.7	0.2	100.0	(364)
Political Orientation						
Pan-democrats	5.8	14.6	79.1	0.5	100.0	(317)
Middle-neutral	19.8	35.6	44.3	0.3	100.0	(279)
Pro-establishment	55.0	26.4	18.0	0.6	100.0	(93)
No orientation	26.5	29.4	38.5	5.5	100.0	(260)

Table 10: Police's handling of Occupy Movement

	Frequency	%
Very appropriate	159	15.8
Quite appropriate	200	19.8
So-so	232	22.9
Quite inappropriate	161	15.9
Very inappropriate	234	23.1
No Opinion / Refuse to answer	25	2.4
Total	1011	100.0

Question: On the whole, what is your view about the way Hong Kong police handles the Occupy Movement? Very appropriate, quite appropriate, so-so, quite inappropriate, or very inappropriate?





Table 11: Demographics by police's handling of Occupy Movement

	Appropriate %	So-so %	Inappropriate %	No View / Refuse %	Total %	(N)
Age						
15 - 24	8.4	25.1	66.5	0.0	100.0	(141)
25 - 39	31.0	27.8	41.3	0.0	100.0	(239)
40 - 59	42.8	19.3	35.7	2.2	100.0	(384)
60 or Above	44.2	23.1	26.0	6.7	100.0	(242)
Education						
F. 3 or Below	45.6	21.0	27.6	5.8	100.0	(306)
F. 4 - F. 7	33.4	27.1	37.7	1.7	100.0	(338)
Tertiary or Above	29.1	20.8	49.9	0.2	100.0	(364)
Political Orientation						
Pan-democrats	12.7	22.6	64.7	0.0	100.0	(317)
Middle-neutral	41.5	28.0	30.3	0.2	100.0	(279)
Pro-establishment	77.0	12.4	10.5	0.0	100.0	(93)
No orientation	38.9	25.3	29.5	6.4	100.0	(260)





Table 12: Trust in Hong Kong Police Force

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	3 rd Wave (Nov 5-11) %	2 nd Wave (Oct 8-15) %
0 No Trust at all	9.1	3.8	9.3
1	2.6	1.9	1.8
2	5.1	3.1	3.9
3	7.7	5.9	5.7
4	4.9	5.3	7.9
5 So-so	21.2	22.8	25.3
6	7.6	8.5	8.4
7	9.4	11.3	10.1
8	12.3	14.7	11.4
9	4.6	4.4	1.8
10 Total trust	14.7	16.7	12.5
No View/ Refuse	1.0	1.6	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean* (N)	5.64 (1001)	6.25 (1014)	5.49 (786)

* No view/Refuse are not included in calculation of the mean

Question: How high is your trust in the HK Police Force? Along a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 being “no trust at all”, 10 being “total trust”, and 5 being “so-so”, what score will you give?





Table 13: Demographics by Trust in police

	Score 0-4 Tend not to trust %	Score 5 So-so %	Score 6-10 Tend to trust %	No view / Refuse %	Total %	(N)
Age						
15 - 24	54.2	14.2	31.6	0.0	100.0	(141)
25 - 39	34.6	17.2	48.2	0.0	100.0	(239)
40 - 59	25.2	19.3	54.9	0.7	100.0	(384)
60 or Above	16.7	32.5	47.9	2.9	100.0	(242)
Education						
F. 3 or Below	18.0	30.5	49.8	1.7	100.0	(306)
F. 4 – F. 7	28.9	19.5	50.3	1.3	100.0	(338)
Tertiary or Above	39.7	14.5	45.9	0.0	100.0	(364)
Political Orientation						
Pan-democrats	56.0	18.2	25.4	0.4	100.0	(317)
Middle-neutral	22.5	21.2	56.3	0.0	100.0	(279)
Pro-establishment	6.3	10.4	83.3	0.0	100.0	(93)
No orientation	16.7	27.1	53.6	2.5	100.0	(260)





Table 14: Trust in Hong Kong SAR Government

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	2 nd Wave (Oct 8-15) %	1 st Wave (Sep 10-17) %
0 No Trust at all	13.6	13.9	15.8
1	3.3	5.8	4.1
2	7.2	8.9	7.4
3	9.5	11.0	10.8
4	6.7	8.3	11.5
5 So-so	21.4	23.7	27.3
6	7.2	7.2	7.6
7	8.8	5.7	6.6
8	9.9	7.6	3.6
9	2.5	0.9	1.1
10 Total trust	8.1	4.7	3.5
No View/ Refuse	1.7	2.3	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean* (N)	4.76 (993)	4.17 (783)	4.02 (1000)

* No view/Refuse are not included in calculation of the mean

Question: How high is your trust in the HKSAR Government? Along a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 being “no trust at all”, 10 being “total trust”, and 5 being “so-so”, what score will you give?





Table 15: Demographics by trust in HKSAR Government

	Score 0-4 Tend not to trust %	Score 5 So-so %	Score 6-10 Tend to trust %	No view / Refuse %	Total %	(N)
Age						
15 - 24	68.8	19.2	12.0	0.0	100.0	(141)
25 - 39	46.2	19.8	33.5	0.5	100.0	(239)
40 - 59	37.3	19.6	41.8	1.3	100.0	(384)
60 or Above	23.2	27.4	44.7	4.7	100.0	(242)
Education						
F. 3 or Below	25.2	28.2	41.9	4.7	100.0	(306)
F. 4 – F. 7	39.1	22.0	37.9	1.0	100.0	(338)
Tertiary or Above	54.3	15.0	30.7	0.0	100.0	(364)
Political Orientation						
Pan-democrats	69.6	15.4	14.6	0.5	100.0	(317)
Middle-neutral	33.4	24.8	41.8	0.0	100.0	(279)
Pro-establishment	10.9	8.1	81.0	0.0	100.0	(93)
No orientation	27.7	29.1	39.4	3.8	100.0	(260)

Table 16: Trust in HKSAR Government in 3 Waves of study (Score 6-10)

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	2 nd Wave (Oct 8-15) %	1 st Wave (Sep 10-17) %
Political orientation			
Pan-democrats	14.6	13.9	8.6
Middle-Neutral	41.8	28.9	27.0
Pro-establishment	81.0	71.7	67.0
No orientation	39.4	25.0	22.6





Table 17: Trust in Central Government

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	2 nd Wave (Oct 8-15) %	1 st Wave (Sep 10-17) %
0 No Trust at all	16.5	19.2	19.6
1	3.6	5.1	4.3
2	7.1	7.3	6.3
3	7.4	9.5	10.0
4	6.7	6.2	8.2
5 So-so	18.5	20.7	24.2
6	6.2	6.5	6.6
7	8.8	5.2	5.0
8	7.9	6.1	6.5
9	2.2	1.8	1.0
10 Total trust	9.5	7.8	6.0
No View/ Refuse	5.6	4.6	2.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean* (N)	4.62 (955)	4.14 (765)	4.05 (983)

* No view/Refuse are not included in calculation of the mean

Question: How high is your trust in the Central Government? Along a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 being “no trust at all”, 10 being “total trust”, and 5 being “so-so”, what score will you give?





Table 18: Demographics by trust in Central Government

	Score 0-4 Tend not to trust %	Score 5 So-so %	Score 6-10 Tend to trust %	No view / Refuse %	Total %	(N)
Age						
15 - 24	75.7	14.5	9.8	0.0	100.0	(141)
25 - 39	46.8	19.3	32.8	1.0	100.0	(239)
40 - 59	36.8	18.9	41.0	3.2	100.0	(384)
60 or Above	23.4	19.3	40.3	17.1	100.0	(242)
Education						
F. 3 or Below	26.6	20.9	38.4	14.1	100.0	(306)
F. 4 - F. 7	41.7	19.3	35.5	3.5	100.0	(338)
Tertiary or Above	53.4	15.5	30.8	0.4	100.0	(364)
Political Orientation						
Pan-democrats	72.8	14.6	12.1	0.5	100.0	(317)
Middle-neutral	33.5	25.8	40.5	0.2	100.0	(279)
Pro-establishment	13.6	5.2	78.7	2.5	100.0	(93)
No orientation	27.4	21.3	36.3	15.1	100.0	(260)

Table 19: Trust in Central Government in 3 Waves of study (Score 6-10)

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	2 nd Wave (Oct 8-15) %	1 st Wave (Sep 10-17) %
Political orientation			
Pan-democrats	12.1	12.2	10.4
Middle-Neutral	40.5	28.1	29.4
Pro-establishment	78.7	79.8	68.0
No orientation	36.3	31.2	25.1





Table 20

Views on whether the Legislative Council should approve or reject the draft for the 2017 election of Hong Kong Chief Executive

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	3 rd Wave (Nov 5-11) %	2 nd Wave (Oct 8-15) %	1 st Wave (Sep 10-17) %
Approve	38.3	36.1	36.1	29.3
Reject	43.1	46.7	48.5	53.7
No view / refuse	18.6	17.2	15.4	17.0
Total (N)	100.0 (1011)	100.0 (1030)	100.0 (802)	100.0 (1006)

Question: Following the decision of the Standing Committee of the People's Congress, Hong Kong Government will propose a draft for the 2017 one-person one-vote Chief Executive election. If the proposed draft will forbid people having different political views from the Central Government to stand for the election, do you think the Legislative Council at that time should approve the draft or reject it?

Table 21

Demographics by Views on approval or rejection of draft for 2017 election plan for Chief Executive by Legislative Council

	Approve %	Reject %	No View / Refuse %	Total %	(N)
Age					
15 - 24	20.8	68.0	11.2	100.0	(141)
25 - 39	39.4	47.6	13.0	100.0	(239)
40 - 59	43.9	41.5	14.6	100.0	(384)
60 or Above	38.1	27.1	34.9	100.0	(242)
Education					
F. 3 or Below	37.6	28.1	34.3	100.0	(306)
F. 4 - F. 7	41.0	46.6	12.4	100.0	(338)
Tertiary or Above	36.5	52.4	11.2	100.0	(364)
Political Orientation					
Pan-democrats	17.9	74.7	7.4	100.0	(317)
Middle-neutral	50.6	37.9	11.5	100.0	(279)
Pro-establishment	76.2	10.9	12.9	100.0	(93)
No orientation	38.8	25.3	35.9	100.0	(260)





Table 22
Political orientation and views on approval or rejection of draft for 2017 election plan for Chief Executive by Legislative Council in 4 waves of study

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	3 rd Wave (Nov 5-11) %	2 nd Wave (Oct 8-15) %	1 st Wave (Sep 10-17) %
Political orientation				
Pan-democrats	74.7	78.6	73.4	72.2
Middle-Neutral	37.9	41.7	47.5	51.6
Pro-establishment	10.9	14.9	11.6	23.9
No orientation	25.3	32.1	29.6	41.6

Table 23
Satisfaction with Central Govt's implementation of "1 country 2 systems" in HK

	Frequency	%
0 Totally dissatisfied	143	14.2
1	23	2.3
2	53	5.2
3	90	8.9
4	57	5.6
5 So-so	236	23.4
6	67	6.6
7	80	7.9
8	88	8.7
9	31	3.1
10 Totally satisfied	116	11.5
No View/ Refuse	27	2.7
Total	1011	100.0
Mean* (N) =	4.99 (984)	

* No view/Refuse are not included in calculation of the mean

Question: Are you satisfied with the way the Central Government in implementing the "one country two systems" in HK? Along a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 being "totally dissatisfied", 10 being "totally satisfied", and 5 being "so-so", what score will you give?





Table 24
Demographics by Satisfaction with Central Govt's implementation of "one country two systems" in Hong Kong

	Score 0-4 Dissatisfied %	Score 5 So-so %	Score 6-10 Satisfied %	No view / Refuse %	Total %	(N)
Age						
15 - 24	53.9	22.2	23.9	0.0	100.0	(141)
25 - 39	46.8	19.7	33.4	0.0	100.0	(239)
40 - 59	33.4	24.4	39.8	2.4	100.0	(384)
60 or Above	20.1	26.3	46.9	6.7	100.0	(242)
Education						
F. 3 or Below	20.2	28.9	44.4	6.5	100.0	(306)
F. 4 – F. 7	35.9	26.0	36.4	1.7	100.0	(338)
Tertiary or Above	50.1	16.0	33.4	0.4	100.0	(364)
Political Orientation						
Pan-democrats	67.2	18.5	13.9	0.4	100.0	(317)
Middle-neutral	27.3	27.3	45.4	0.0	100.0	(279)
Pro-establishment	7.0	12.8	80.2	0.0	100.0	(93)
No orientation	23.8	29.0	38.7	8.5	100.0	(260)





Table 25: Views about Future of Hong Kong

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	3 rd Wave (Nov 5-11) %	2 nd Wave (Oct 8-15) %	1 st Wave (Sep 10-17) %
0 Extremely pessimistic	9.5	7.3	9.6	10.8
1	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.0
2	4.9	3.4	3.4	7.0
3	12.0	10.5	11.9	13.6
4	10.8	11.5	10.6	12.1
5 Half-half	31.5	37.4	33.8	32.2
6	8.8	7.7	12.0	9.4
7	7.4	8.3	7.1	5.7
8	6.2	4.8	4.8	2.6
9	0.7	1.3	0.4	0.2
10 Extremely optimistic	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.2
No View/ Refuse	1.9	2.3	1.0	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mean* (N)	4.62 (992)	4.80 (1006)	4.57 (794)	4.22 (996)

* No view/Refuse are not included in calculation of the mean

Questions: What is your view about the future development of Hong Kong? Along a scale from 0 to 10, with 0 being “extremely pessimistic”, 10 being “extremely optimistic”, and 5 being “so-so”, what score will you give?

Table 26 : Think of Migration?

	4 th Wave (Dec 8-12) %	2 nd Wave (Oct 8-15) %	1 st Wave (Sep 10-17) %
Yes	20.7	21.6	21.2
No	78.2	77.7	77.2
No view / Refuse	1.1	0.7	1.6
Total	100.0 (1011)	100.0 (802)	100.0 (1006)

Question: Are you considering migration to overseas?





Basic Demographic Data

Gender

	<i>Before weighting</i>		<i>After weighting</i>	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
M	448	44.3	485	47.9
F	563	55.7	526	52.1
Total	1011	100.0	1011	100.0

Age

	<i>Before weighting</i>		<i>After weighting</i>	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
15 – 17	46	4.5	40	4.0
18 – 19	33	3.3	27	2.7
20 – 24	69	6.8	74	7.3
25 - 29	40	4.0	76	7.5
30 – 34	47	4.6	82	8.1
35 - 39	67	6.6	82	8.1
40 - 44	110	10.9	88	8.7
45 – 49	96	9.5	96	9.5
50 – 54	152	15.0	106	10.5
55 – 59	91	9.0	93	9.2
60 – 64	91	9.0	73	7.2
65 - 69	72	7.1	49	4.8
70 or Above	92	9.1	120	11.9
Refuse	5	0.5	5	0.5
Total	1011	100.0	1011	100.0





Education

	<i>Before weighting</i>		<i>After weighting</i>	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
No edu / Kindergarten	26	2.6	43	4.3
Primary	87	8.6	134	13.2
Secondary (F.1 - F.3)	146	14.4	129	12.8
Secondary (F.4 - F.5)	249	24.6	260	25.7
Secondary (F.6 - F.7)	109	10.8	78	7.7
Tertiary (Non-degree)	94	9.3	98	9.7
Bachelor Degree	229	22.7	212	20.9
Graduate Studies (MA or above)	68	6.7	54	5.3
Refuse	3	0.3	3	0.3
Total	1011	100.0	1011	100.0

Political orientation

	<i>Before weighting</i>		<i>After weighting</i>	
	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Radical democrats	33	3.3	33	3.2
Moderate democrats	296	29.3	284	28.1
Middle/neutral	279	27.6	279	27.6
Pro-establishment	63	6.2	57	5.6
Business-industrial	10	1.0	7	0.7
Pro-Beijing	29	2.9	29	2.8
No orientation / not belonging to any orientation	248	24.5	260	25.7
Don't Know/ Hard to say / Refuse to answer	53	5.2	62	6.1
Total	1011	100.0	1011	100.0

-- End --

