香港民研民情指數第 6.17 號報告
(第 6.14 至 6.16 號綜合報告)

前言

2023 年 6 月底，香港民意研究所（香港民研）以「民情指數 25 年」總結「一國兩制中期民情總結系列」，期後於 2023 年 7 月調整了民情指數的計算方法成為「第二代民情指數」以展示二次數據分析的力量和價值。

香港民研於 2023 年 7 月開始，直至本綜合報告發表之前，合共發放了十六份「第二代民情指數」報告，編號由 6.1 開始，以顯示有關報告的截數日期是由指數的最早覆蓋日期，即 1992 年 9 月，開始計算，處於第 6 任香港最高領導人的任期當中。以下為有關報告的範圍及發放日期：

- 「民情指數第 6.1 號報告：第二代民情指數」，2023 年 7 月 4 日
- 「民情指數第 6.2 號報告：民情指數之政治陣營分析」，2023 年 7 月 11 日
- 「民情指數第 6.3 號報告：民情指數之社會階層分析」，2023 年 7 月 18 日
- 「民情指數第 6.4 號報告：民情指數之公民社會活躍程度分析」，2023 年 8 月 8 日
- 「民情指數第 6.5 號報告：民情指數之社會階層第二種分析」，2023 年 8 月 15 日
- 「民情指數第 6.6 號報告：民情指數第 6.1 至 6.5 號綜合報告」，2023 年 8 月 24 日
- 「民情指數第 6.7 號報告：民情指數按月分析」，2023 年 9 月 5 日
- 「民情指數第 6.8 號報告：民情指數之出生地分析」，2023 年 9 月 12 日
- 「民情指數第 6.9 號報告：民情指數之房屋類型及擁有權分析」，2023 年 9 月 19 日
- 「民情指數第 6.10 號報告：民情指數之身份認同感分析」，2023 年 10 月 3 日
- 「民情指數第 6.11 號報告：民情指數之年齡或世代分析」，2023 年 10 月 10 日
- 「民情指數第 6.12 號報告：民情指數之教育程度分析」，2023 年 10 月 17 日
- 「民情指數第 6.13 號報告：民情指數第 6.7 至 6.12 號綜合報告」，2023 年 10 月 26 日
- 「民情指數第 6.14 號報告：民情指數之性別與年齡分析」，2023 年 11 月 7 日
- 「民情指數第 6.15 號報告：民情指數之經濟活動狀況分析」，2023 年 11 月 14 日
- 「民情指數第 6.16 號報告：民情指數之按統獨傾向分析」，2023 年 12 月 5 日

本 6.17 號報告總結了第 6.14 至 6.16 號報告之重點結果，方便讀者參考。
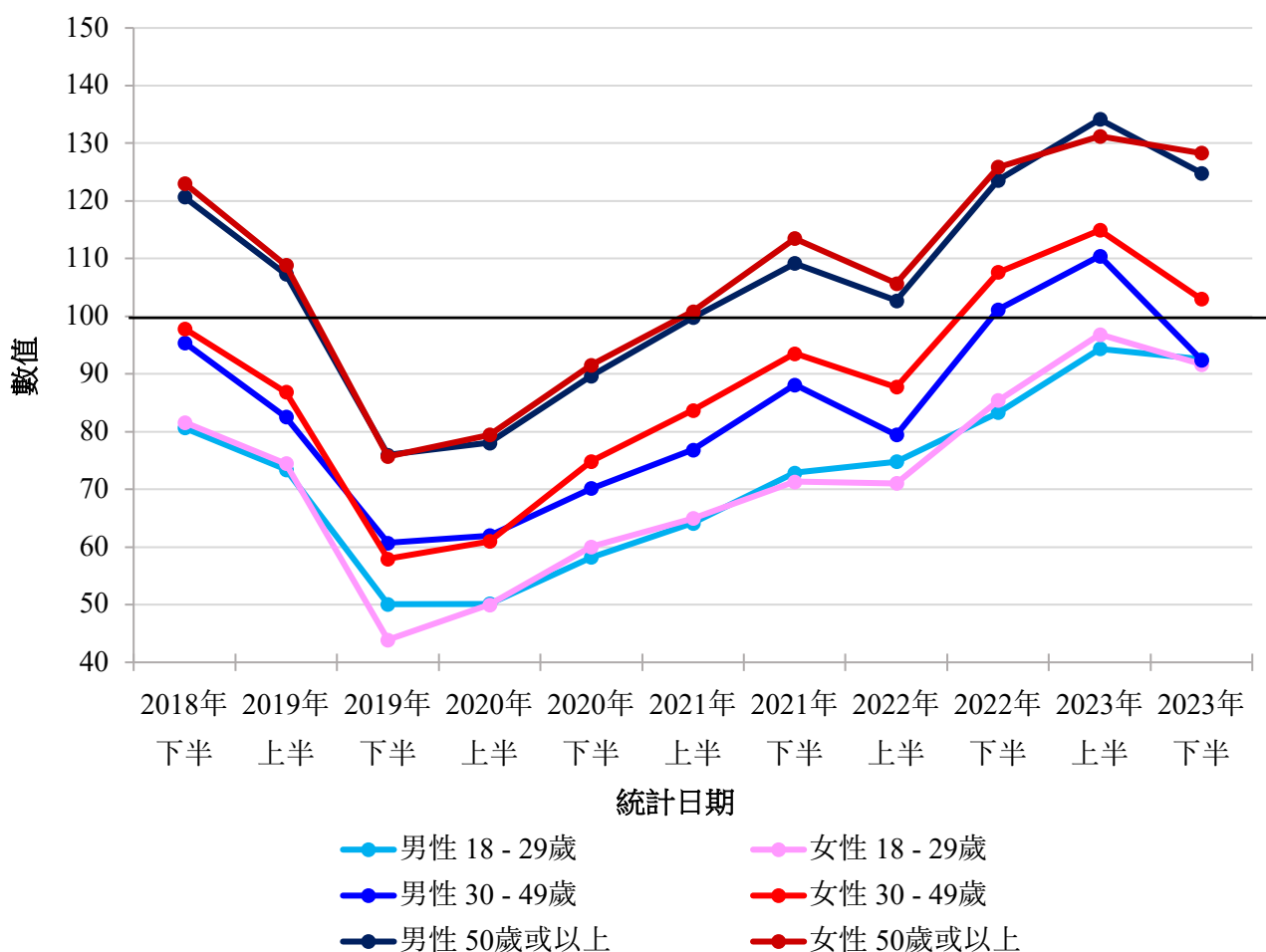
「民情指數第 6.14 號報告：性別與年齡分析」

結果顯示，六個性別與年齡組別近年的民情指數走勢大致相同，均於 2019 下半年急跌至其最低點，然後慢慢回升至 2023 上半年的最高點，但最新的 2023 下半年初步數字則再出現下跌。18 至 29 歲男性和女性的民情指數非常接近，並於過去五年長期居於末席。雖然兩者近年數字有所回升，但仍未達 100 分正常水平。相反，50 歲或以上男性和女性的民情指數以非常貼近的水平位列六個組別中較高位置，除 2019 下半至 2021 上半年外，兩組民情指數一直維持在正常值 100 分以上。30 至 49 歲男性和女性的民情指數則位處六個組別的中游位置，當中女性組別的民情指數一直高於男性，只有 2019 下半至 2020 上半年除外。而 30 至 49 歲男性的民情指

數長期錄得正常值以下的水平，只有 2022 下半至 2023 上半年短暫升至 100 分以上，而最近期的跌幅更是六個組別中最大。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

數表：最近五年不同性別與年齡市民之民情指數（2018-2023 半年平均數）

| 半年期	樣本數目	男性 18-29 歲	男性 30-49 歲	男性 50 歲或以上	女性 18-29 歲	女性 30-49 歲	女性 50 歲或以上
2018 年下半	12,072	80.7	95.4	120.7	81.6	97.9	123.0
2019 年上半	12,151	73.4	82.5	107.3	74.4	86.8	108.9
2019 年下半	12,297	50.1	60.7	76.0	43.9	58.0	75.7
2020 年上半	12,062	50.1	62.0	78.0	50.0	61.0	79.5
2020 年下半	12,206	58.2	70.2	89.7	60.0	74.8	91.6
2021 年上半	12,086	64.1	76.9	99.8	65.0	83.7	100.8
2021 年下半	12,080	72.9	88.1	109.2	71.3	93.6	113.5
2022 年上半	12,059	74.8	79.5	102.7	71.1	87.7	105.7
2022 年下半	6,107	83.3	101.1	123.6	85.4	107.6	125.9
2023 年上半	6,056	94.3	110.5	134.2	96.9	114.9	131.2
2023 年下半 (初步數字)	4,013	92.6	92.5	124.8	91.7	103.0	128.3
樣本總數	**113,189**	**10,158**	**16,224**	**25,886**	**7,930**	**16,177**	**35,038**

圖表：最近五年不同性別與年齡市民之民情指數（2018-2023 半年平均數）

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「民情指數第 6.15 號報告：民情指數之經濟活動狀況分析」

結果顯示，七個經濟活動狀況組別近年的民情指數走勢大致相同，均於 2019 下半年急跌至其最低點，然後慢慢回升至 2023 上半年的最高點，但最新的 2023 下半年初步數字則再出現下跌。學生的民情指數於過去五年長期居於末席，雖然其近年數字有所回升，但仍未達 100 分正常水平。上一級的是行政及專業人員，以及文職及服務人員組別，他們一直處於所有組別的中下位置：兩者於 2019 下半至 2021 上半年非常接近，至 2021 下半年起拉開距離；而行政及專業人員於 2023 下半年的初步數字更跌破學生組別水平，成為眾組別中最低。相反，退休人士的民情指數為七個組別中最高，除 2019 下半至 2020 下半年外，其民情指數一直維持在正常值 100 分以上。其次為料理家務者／家庭主婦，再次之為勞動工人，兩個組別一直處於中上位置：兩者於 2018 下半至 2020 下半年非常接近，至 2021 上半年起拉開距離，前者在 2022 下半年曾經接近追上退休人士的民情指數。失業／待業／其他非在職者的民情指數除在 2018 下半年錄得較低水平外，均長期位處眾組別的中間位置，值得注意的是此組別的樣本數目相對較小，因此指數可能出現相對大的波動。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

數表：最近五年不同經濟活動狀況市民之民情指數（2018-2023 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	行政及專業人員	文職及服務人員	勞動工人	學生	料理家務者／家庭主婦	退休人士	失業／待業／其他非在職
2018 年下半	12,072	92.5	97.7	116.3	84.3	118.5	130.4	91.1
2019 年上半	12,151	79.6	82.5	103.8	78.3	107.4	118.4	103.9
2019 年下半	12,297	56.3	56.4	73.5	51.3	73.3	82.8	60.7
2020 年上半	12,062	60.5	59.7	70.8	53.6	73.8	87.9	65.8
2020 年下半	12,206	71.1	69.5	87.5	61.9	85.9	97.3	79.2
2021 年上半	12,086	77.0	77.2	94.1	67.8	96.8	108.6	83.8
2021 年下半	12,080	84.8	87.1	105.6	72.3	109.8	119.3	94.2
2022 年上半	12,059	80.2	83.0	96.2	77.8	102.6	110.2	91.9
2022 年下半	6,107	93.7	103.0	121.3	88.7	129.2	129.9	101.3
2023 年上半	6,056	106.2	112.4	125.7	97.9	136.2	136.3	117.7
2023 年下半 (初步數字)	4,013	94.9	100.9	116.3	96.4	127.5	135.0	114.7
樣本總數	113,189	22,560	22,438	9,255	6,232	15,888	30,238	4,099

圖表：最近五年不同經濟活動狀況市民之民情指數（**2018-2023 半年平均數**）
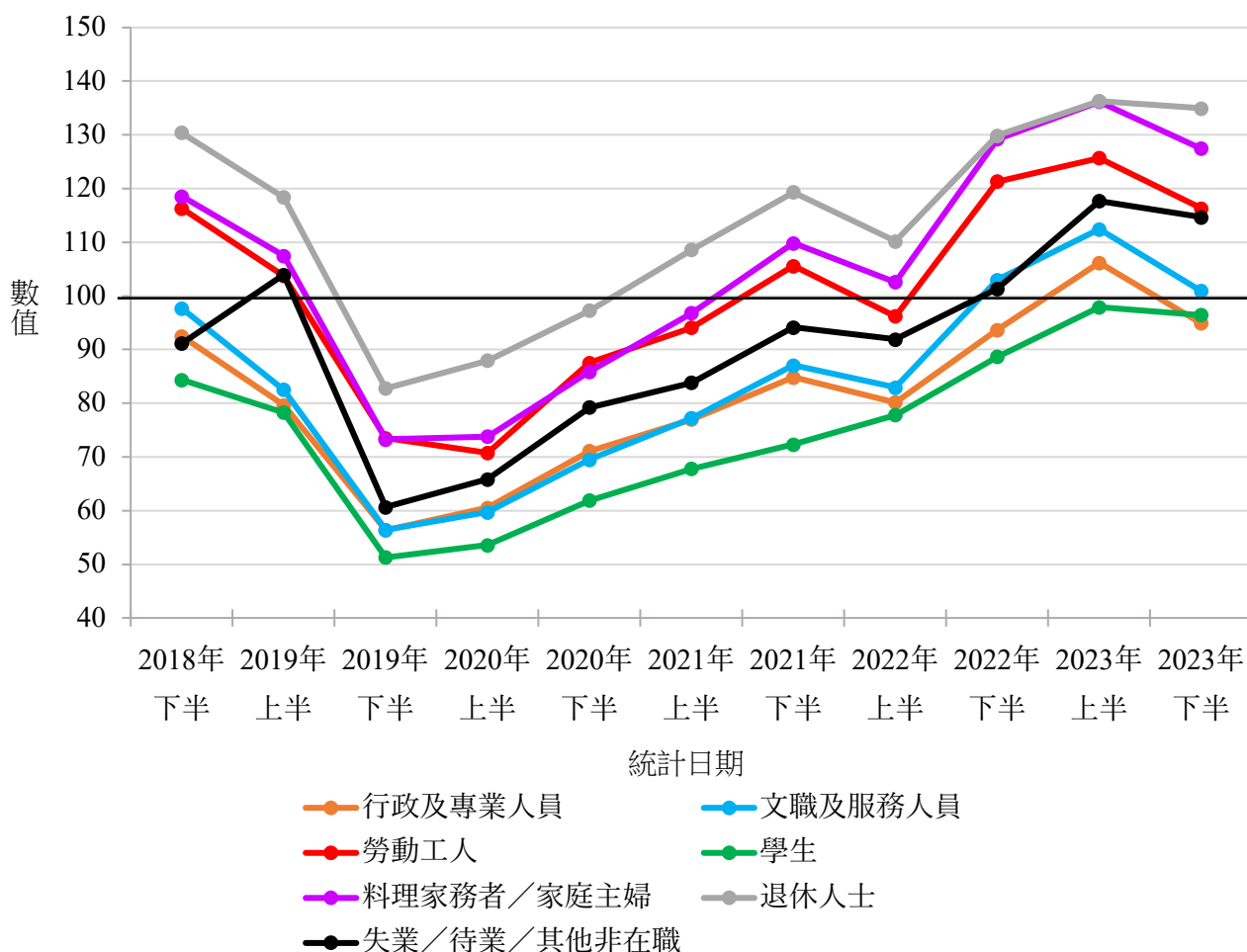

「民情指數第 6.16 號報告：民情指數之按統獨傾向分析」

結果顯示，「向心人士」的民情指數一直為三個組別中最高，幾乎一直維持比正常值（100 分以上）高出很多的水平，只有 2020 年下半年除外；「模糊人士」位處三個組別的中間位置，但民情指數在過去五年一直處於 100 分正常水平之下；而「離心人士」則長期居於末席，民情指數大部分時間徘徊在 50 至 60 分之間，甚至在 2019 年下半年錄得低於 50 分。比較三個組別近年的民情指數走勢，「向心人士」和「模糊人士」均主要於 2020 下半年錄得較大跌幅，回升後再於 2022 上半年出現下跌，下半年又立即止跌回升。至於「離心人士」，其民情指數於 2019 下半年和 2020 下半年兩度跌至最低位，近幾年已逐步回升，並創出五年來新高。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

數表：最近五年不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2018-2023 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	向心人士	模糊人士	離心人士
2018 年下半	1,000	129.8	88.5	58.5
2019 年上半	1,007	129.7	86.2	52.7
2019 年下半	1,025	130.6	80.7	48.6
2020 年上半	1,011	122.6	83.4	58.4
2020 年下半	1,020	99.1	72.2	50.6

| 半年期	樣本數目	向心人士	模糊人士	離心人士
2021 年上半	1,004	113.4	87.0	56.0
2021 年下半	1,000	122.0	91.7	59.0
2022 年上半	1,001	111.5	81.7	60.4
2022 年下半	1,093	121.2	86.5	68.6
2023 年上半	1,005	123.2	86.3	64.2
樣本總數	**11,167**	**1,462**	**1,061**	**588**

圖表：最近五年不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2018-2023 半年平均數）
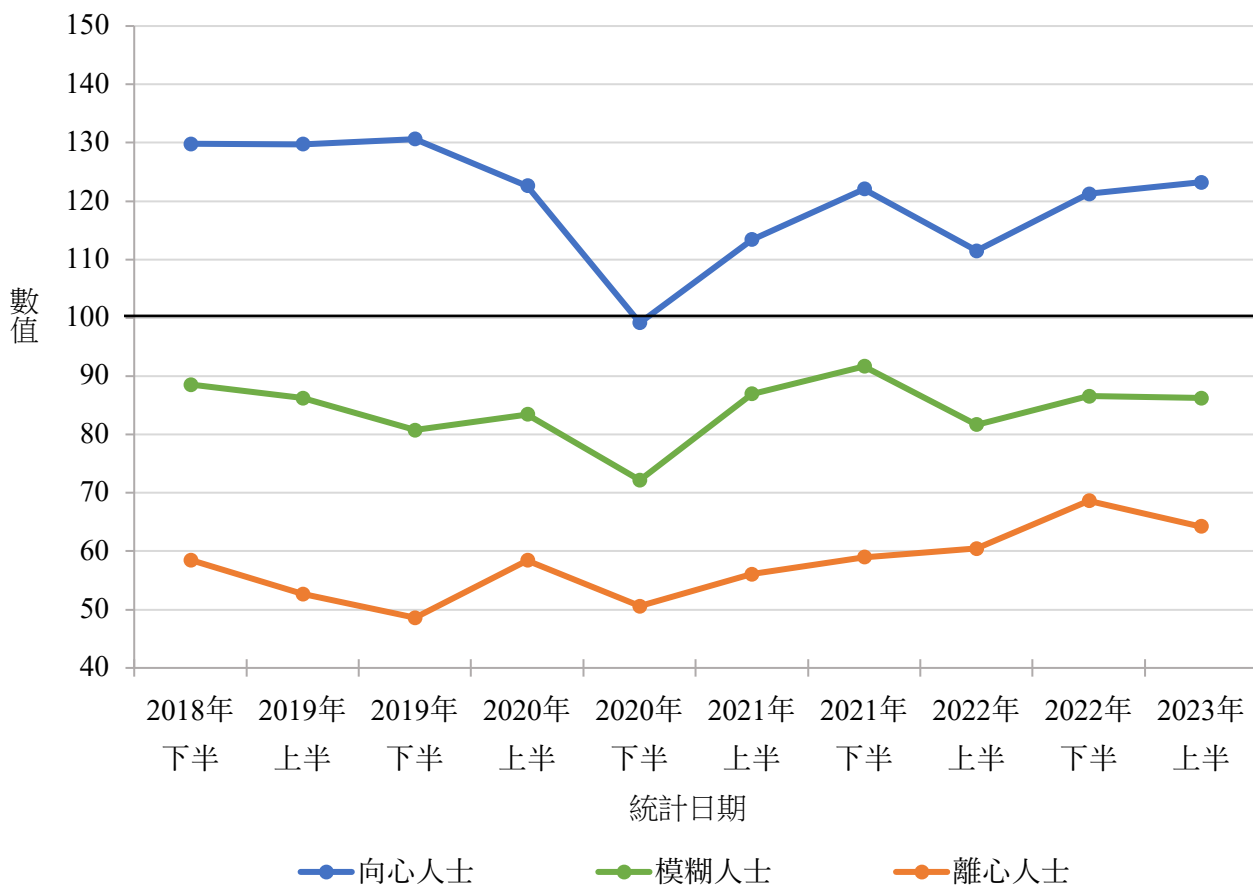
結語

第三次綜合報告中的幾個人口變項（即性別與年齡、經濟活動狀況和統獨傾向）分析來看，同步上落繼續是普遍現象，年齡因素比性別因素相對重要，學生長期屬於最為不滿組群，而統獨傾向則似乎屬於深層因素，因為結構明顯但波動相對不大。以下再顯示有關圖表以供參考：
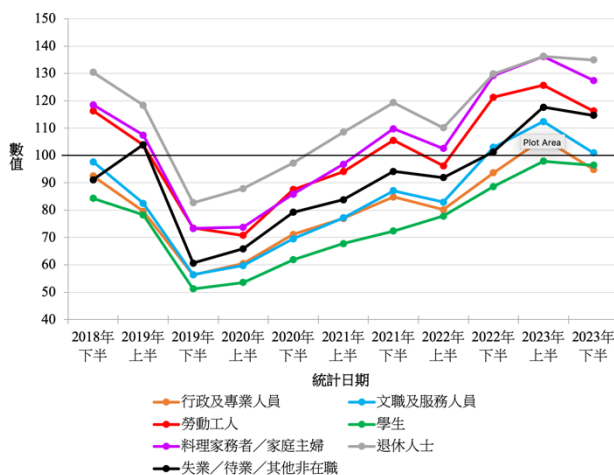
6.14 圖表：最近五年不同性別與年齡市民之民情指數（2018-2023 半年平均數）
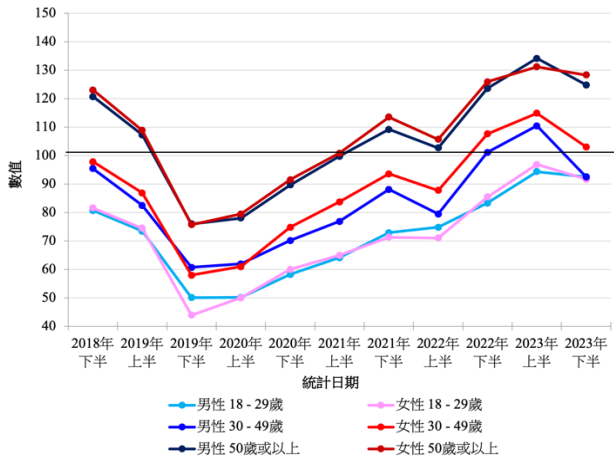
6.16 圖表：最近五年不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2018-2023 半年平均數）
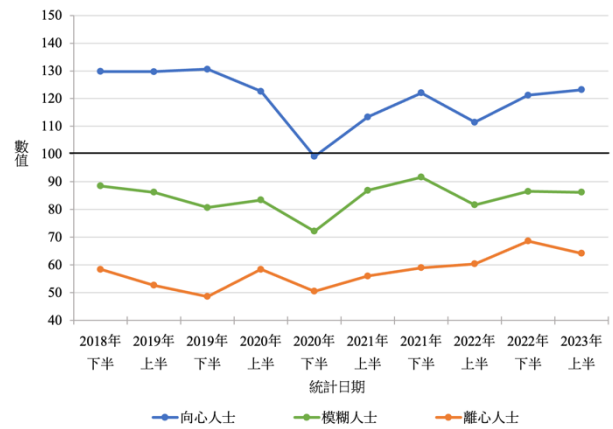
6.15 圖表：最近五年不同經濟活動狀況市民之民情指數（2018-2023 半年平均數）

6

民情指數計算方法

(2023 年 7 月 4 日更新)

基本概念

香港民研在 2012 年制定「民情指數」（PSI），目的在於量化香港市民對香港社會的情緒反應，以解釋及預視社會出現集體行動的可能性。民情指數包涵了「政通」和「人和」兩個概念，分別以「政評數值（GA）」和「社評數值（SA）」顯示。政評數值泛指市民對整體政府管治的表現評價，而社評數值則泛指市民對整體社會狀況的評價。民情指數由十項民意數字組合而成，數據來源始於 1992 年 7 月，累積數據超過 30 年。

在「政通」方面，政評數值涵蓋 4 條具指標作用的問題，分別為：

GA1： 請你對港督彭定康／特首董建華／特首曾蔭權／特首梁振英／特首林鄭月娥／特首李家超嘅支持程度給予評分，0 分代表絕對唔支持，100 分代表絕對支持，50 分代表一半半，你會比幾多分港督彭定康／特首董建華／特首曾蔭權／特首梁振英／特首林鄭月娥／特首李家超？

GA2： 假設明天選舉特首，而你又有權投票，你會唔會選董建華／曾蔭權／梁振英／林鄭月娥／李家超做特首？

GA3： 你對特區政府嘅整體表現滿唔滿意？（追問程度）

GA4： 整體嚟講，你信唔信任香港政府／香港特區政府？（追問程度）

在「人和」方面，社評數值涵蓋另外 6 條具指標作用的問題，分別為：

SA1： 整體嚟講，你對香港而家嘅**政治**狀況有幾滿意或者不滿？（追問程度）

SA2： 整體嚟講，你對香港而家嘅**經濟**狀況有幾滿意或者不滿？（追問程度）

SA3： 整體嚟講，你對香港而家嘅**社會／民生**狀況有幾滿意或者不滿？（追問程度）

SA4-1： 請你用 0 至 10 分評價**政治**狀況對你滿唔滿意香港社會整體狀況有幾重要，0 分代表完全唔重要，10 分代表十分重要，5 分代表一般重要。你畀幾多分**政治**狀況嘅重要程度？

SA4-2： 請你用 0 至 10 分評價**經濟**狀況對你滿唔滿意香港社會整體狀況有幾重要，0 分代表完全唔重要，10 分代表十分重要，5 分代表一般重要。你畀幾多分**經濟**狀況嘅重要程度？

SA4-3： 請你用 0 至 10 分評價**民生**狀況對你滿唔滿意香港社會整體狀況有幾重要，0 分代表完全唔重要，10 分代表十分重要，5 分代表一般重要。你畀幾多分**民生**狀況嘅重要程度？

計算方法

第一步是把上述 10 條問題所得數據以下述方法各自轉化成為單一數字：

GA1（非標準化）： 計算這個問題中有效樣本的平均值，得出一個初始值為 0~100 的數字

GA2（非標準化）： 將回答「會」的百分比減去「不會」的百分比，得出這個問題中所有有效樣本的淨支持值，初始值為-100～+100

GA3、GA4、SA1、SA2、SA3（非標準化）[1]：
　　　　將五等量尺答案按照正面程度，以 1 分最低、5 分最高量化成為 1、2、3、4、5 分，再計算每個問題的有效樣本的平均值，得出初始值為 1~5 的數字

SA4-1、SA4-2、SA4-3（非標準化及轉化值）：
　　　　首先，分別計算每個問題中有效評分的平均值，範圍為 0~10，然後分別除以三個平均值的總和，範圍為 0~30，從而得到 3 個轉化值。每個轉化值範圍為 0~1，其總和等於 1。

[1] 2012 年或之前，如果用於計算非標準化的社評數值的所有 6 個指標在某一時期沒有更新，香港民研將使用同一時期中非標準化的政評數值，以簡單的線性回歸法推算出非標準化的社評數值。自 2013 年起，此方法改為直接採用最新公佈的數字。

第二步是把所有從最初的量化過程中獲得的數字通過以下方法進一步處理，以產生標準化及最終數字：

GA1、GA2、GA3、GA4、SA1、SA2、SA3（標準化）：
　　　　根據從 1992 年以來直到早一個月獲得的研究結果，每個轉化的數字都被標準化，轉化為正態分布，平均值設定為 100，標準差設定為 15，亦即每個數字都被轉化為符合所述正態曲線的另一個數字。

非標準化的政評數值（GA）：
　　　　未標準化的政評數值是通過選取 GA1、GA2、GA3 和 GA4 已轉化值的平均值來計算，每個值都符合正態曲線。正態曲線平均值設置為 100，標準差設置為 15。

最終政評數值（GA）：
　　　　根據從 1992 年以來直到早一個月獲得的研究結果，對未標準化數字進行標準化程序，將其轉化為正態分布，其平均值設定為 100，標準差設定為 15。完成後獲得最終的政評數值。

非標準化的社評數值（SA）：
　　　　以轉化為 0~1 的 SA4-1、SA4-2、SA4-3 的權重來計算非標準化的社評數值，計算公式如下：非標準化的社評數值 = (標準化_SA1 × 轉化值_SA4-1) + (標準化_SA2 × 轉化值_SA4-2) + (標準化_SA3 × 轉化值_SA4-3)。

最終社評數值（SA）：
　　　　根據從 1992 年以來直到早一個月獲得的研究結果，對未標準化數字進行標準化程序，將其轉化為正態分布，其平均值設定為 100，標準差設定為 15。完成後獲得最終的社評數值。

最終民情指數（PSI）：
> 未標準化的民情指數是通過選取最終的政評數值和最終的社評數值的平均值來計算，然後根據自 1992 年以來直到早一個月獲得的研究結果進行標準化程序，轉化為正態分布。正態分布的平均值設定為 100，標準差設定為 15。

缺數處理和方法更新

由於部分民情指數的成份調查項目在 1992 年尚未開展，這些調查項目在缺數階段會被撤除，而 SA4 部分則會在缺數階段全部假設為三分之一。在有關調查項目開始後，如果相關民意數字在計算指數時沒有更新，香港民研會採用最近一次已公佈的數字替代。至於各項數據的標準化過程，第一代民情指數基本是以 1992 年 7 月為起點，然後以某些特首任期結束的日子為轉接，成為用作標準化的數據庫，以下為簡略說明：

特首及任期	民情指數計算時期	標準化數據庫涵蓋年份	標準化數據庫涵蓋年期
彭定康 (1992-1997)	1992 年 7 月至 1997 年 6 月[2]	1992 年 7 月至 2012 年 6 月	20 年
董建華 (1997-2005)	1997 年 7 月至 2005 年 3 月[2]	1992 年 7 月至 2012 年 6 月	20 年
曾蔭權 (2005-2012)	2005 年 6 月至 2012 年 6 月[2]	1992 年 7 月至 2012 年 6 月	20 年
梁振英 (2012-2017)	2012 年 7 月至 2017 年 6 月	1992 年 7 月至 2012 年 6 月	20 年
林鄭月娥 (2017-2022)	2017 年 7 月至 2022 年 6 月	1992 年 7 月至 2017 年 6 月	25 年

[2] 由於民情指數在 2012 年才開始使用，這些早期數值需要以追溯形式運算得出。

及至第二代，民情指數的標準化數據庫依然是以 1992 年 7 月為起點，但就以最早五年為第一個標準化數據庫，然後每月累積下去，簡略說明如下：

特首及任期	民情指數計算時期	標準化數據庫涵蓋年份	標準化數據庫涵蓋月數
彭定康 (1992-1997)	1992 年 7 月至 1997 年 6 月[3]	1992 年 7 月至 1997 年 6 月	60 個月
董建華 (1997-2005)	1997 年 7 月[3]	1992 年 7 月至 1997 年 6 月	60 個月
	1997 年 8 月[3]…	1992 年 7 月至 1997 年 7 月…	61 個月…
曾蔭權 (2005-2012)	2005 年 6 月[3]	1992 年 7 月至 2005 年 5 月	155 個月
	2005 年 7 月[3]…	1992 年 7 月至 2005 年 6 月…	156 個月…
梁振英 (2012-2017)	2012 年 7 月	1992 年 7 月至 2012 年 6 月	240 個月
	2012 年 8 月…	1992 年 7 月至 2012 年 7 月…	241 個月…
林鄭月娥 (2017-2022)	2017 年 7 月	1992 年 7 月至 2017 年 6 月	300 個月
	2017 年 8 月…	1992 年 7 月至 2017 年 7 月…	301 個月…
李家超 (2022-)	2022 年 7 月…	1992 年 7 月至 2022 年 6 月…	360 個月…
	2023 年 6 月	1992 年 7 月至 2023 年 5 月	371 個月

[3] 由於民情指數在 2012 年才開始使用，這些早期數值需要以追溯形式運算得出。

數值理解

民情指數、政評數值及社評數值的標準化過程，皆以正態分布為準，平均值設定為 100，標準差設定為 15，與人類智商（IQ）的分布形態看齊，亦即每個數字都被轉化為符合所述正態曲線的另一個數字。數字愈低，代表民情愈差，數字愈高，則代表民情愈佳，中間正常水平則為 100。具體數值可按下表理解：

指數數值	百分位數	指數數值	百分位數
140+	最高 1%	60-	最低 1%
125	最高 5%	75	最低 5%
120	最高 10%	80	最低 10%
110	最高 25%	90	最低 25%
100 為正常數值，即半數在上，半數在下			

HKPORI PSI Report No. 6.17
(Aggregate Report of 6.14 to 6.16)

Preamble

At the end of June 2023, Hong Kong Public Opinion Research Institute (HKPORI) wrapped up its "One Country Two Systems Mid-term Review Series" with a report titled "25 Years of Public Sentiment Index (PSI)", it then revised its design of PSI in July 2023 to become "PSI v2.0" to demonstrate the power and value of secondary data analysis.

Starting from July 2023, and excluding this Aggregate Report, a total of sixteen "PSI v2.0" reports have been released. They are numbered from No. 6.1 to indicate that their cutoff dates fall on the governance of the 6th top leader of Hong Kong since September 1992, when PSI's coverage began. Here is the list of the reports showing their contents and release dates:

- "PSI Report No. 6.1: Second Generation of Public Sentiment Index", July 4, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.2: PSI per Political Camps", July 11, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.3: PSI per Social Strata", July 18, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.4: PSI per Activeness in Civil Society", August 8, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.5: PSI per Social Strata (Second Type)", August 15, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.6: PSI Aggregate Report of 6.1 to 6.5", August 24, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.7: Monthly PSI Figures", September 5, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.8: PSI per Place of Birth", September 12, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.9: PSI per Housing Type and Ownership", September 19, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.10: PSI per Ethnic Identity", October 3, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.11: PSI per Age or Generation", October 10, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.12: PSI per Educational Attainment", October 17, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.13: PSI Aggregate Report of 6.7 to 6.12", October 26, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.14: PSI per Gender and Age", November 7, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.15: PSI per Economic Activity Status", November 14, 2023
- "PSI Report No. 6.16: PSI per Centrality", December 5, 2023

This Report No. 6.17 wraps up the main points of Reports No. 6.14 to 6.16 for easy reference.

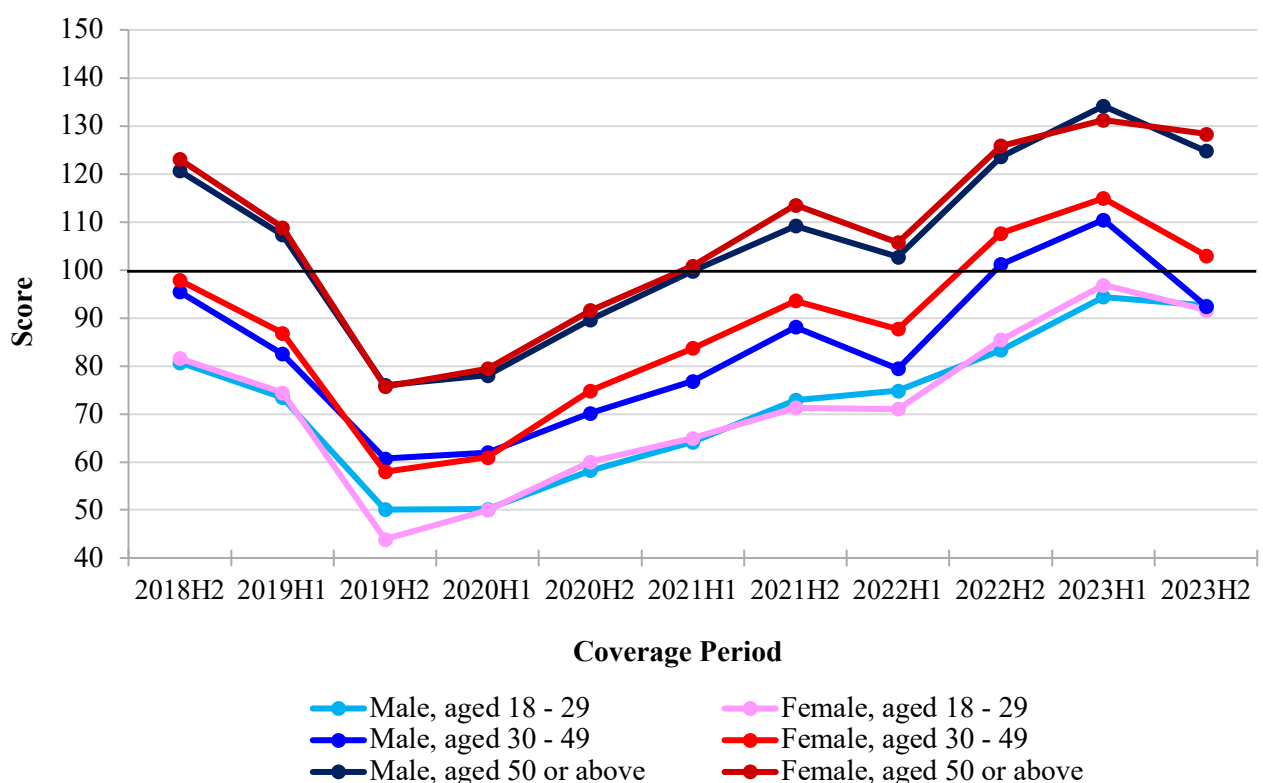**"PSI Report No. 6.14: PSI per Gender and Age"**

Results show that the trends of PSI among the six gender and age groups are highly similar in recent years. All groups dropped rapidly to their lowest point in 2019H2, then slowly rebounded to their highest in 2023H1, yet the preliminary figures in 2023H2 have shown a decline again. The PSI of males and females aged 18-29 have recorded very similar levels and have remained at the bottom among all six groups in the past 5 years. Although their PSI scores have been recovering in recent years, they have not yet reached the normal level of 100 till now. On the contrary, the PSI of males and females aged 50 or above have remained at the top among all six groups and have stayed above the normal level of 100 all the time, except from 2019H2 to 2021H1, with very similar patterns. The PSI of males and females aged 30-49 have stayed in a middle position among all six groups. The PSI of females belonging to this age group is always higher than their male counterparts except from 2019H2

to 2020H1. Meanwhile, the PSI of males aged 30-49 has stayed below the normal level of 100 the whole time, only rising above 100 during a short period from 2022H2 to 2023H1, and its drop registered in recent months is the biggest among all six groups. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

Summary table: PSI among people of different gender and age groups over the past five years (2018-2023; half-yearly averages)

Half-year period	Sample size	Male Age 18-29	Male Age 30-49	Male Age 50 or above	Female Age 18-29	Female Age 30-49	Female Age 50 or above
2018H2	12,072	80.7	95.4	120.7	81.6	97.9	123.0
2019H1	12,151	73.4	82.5	107.3	74.4	86.8	108.9
2019H2	12,297	50.1	60.7	76.0	43.9	58.0	75.7
2020H1	12,062	50.1	62.0	78.0	50.0	61.0	79.5
2020H2	12,206	58.2	70.2	89.7	60.0	74.8	91.6
2021H1	12,086	64.1	76.9	99.8	65.0	83.7	100.8
2021H2	12,080	72.9	88.1	109.2	71.3	93.6	113.5
2022H1	12,059	74.8	79.5	102.7	71.1	87.7	105.7
2022H2	6,107	83.3	101.1	123.6	85.4	107.6	125.9
2023H1	6,056	94.3	110.5	134.2	96.9	114.9	131.2
2023H2 (Preliminary figures)	4,013	92.6	92.5	124.8	91.7	103.0	128.3
Total sample size	**113,189**	**10,158**	**16,224**	**25,886**	**7,930**	**16,177**	**35,038**

Chart: PSI among people of different gender and age groups over the past five years (2018-2023; half-year averages)


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"PSI Report No. 6.15: PSI per Economic Activity Status"

Results show that the trends of PSI among the seven economic activity status groups are highly similar in recent years. All groups dropped rapidly to their lowest point in 2019H2, then slowly rebounded to their highest in 2023H1, yet the preliminary figures in 2023H2 have shown a decline again. The PSI of students has remained at the bottom in the past 5 years. Although their PSI scores have been recovering in recent years, they have not yet reached the normal level of 100 till now. Administrators and professionals as well as the clerical and service workers formed the next tier. Their PSI have stayed at the lower-middle position among all groups. Both groups recorded highly similar PSI scores from 2019H2 to 2021H1. Since 2021H2, the gap between them widened. In 2023H2, the preliminary figure of administrators and professionals even fell lower than that of the students, becoming the lowest among all groups. On the contrary, the PSI of retired people has remained at the top among all seven groups and has stayed above the normal level of 100 all the time, except from 2019H2 to 2020H2. Home-makers / housewives followed, then production workers. Their PSI have stayed at the upper-middle level among all groups. Both groups recorded highly similar PSI scores from 2018H2 to 2020H2. Since 2021H1, the gap between them widened. In 2022H2, the former group almost surpassed that of the retired people. The PSI of people who are unemployed / between jobs / of other non-working statuses has stayed in a middle position among all groups, except 2018H2 in which it stayed at a relatively low level. It is, however, noteworthy that the sample size of this group is relatively small, hence may result in bigger fluctuations throughout the period. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

Summary table: PSI among people of different economic activity status over the past five years (2018-2023; half-yearly averages)

Half-year period	Sample size	Administrators and professionals	Clerical and service workers	Production workers	Students	Home-makers / housewives	Retired people	Unemployed / between jobs / other non-working
2018H2	12,072	92.5	97.7	116.3	84.3	118.5	130.4	91.1
2019H1	12,151	79.6	82.5	103.8	78.3	107.4	118.4	103.9
2019H2	12,297	56.3	56.4	73.5	51.3	73.3	82.8	60.7
2020H1	12,062	60.5	59.7	70.8	53.6	73.8	87.9	65.8
2020H2	12,206	71.1	69.5	87.5	61.9	85.9	97.3	79.2
2021H1	12,086	77.0	77.2	94.1	67.8	96.8	108.6	83.8
2021H2	12,080	84.8	87.1	105.6	72.3	109.8	119.3	94.2
2022H1	12,059	80.2	83.0	96.2	77.8	102.6	110.2	91.9
2022H2	6,107	93.7	103.0	121.3	88.7	129.2	129.9	101.3
2023H1	6,056	106.2	112.4	125.7	97.9	136.2	136.3	117.7
2023H2 (Preliminary figures)	4,013	94.9	100.9	116.3	96.4	127.5	135.0	114.7
Total sample size	**113,189**	**22,560**	**22,438**	**9,255**	**6,232**	**15,888**	**30,238**	**4,099**

Chart: PSI among people of different economic activity status over the past five years (2018-2023; half-year averages)
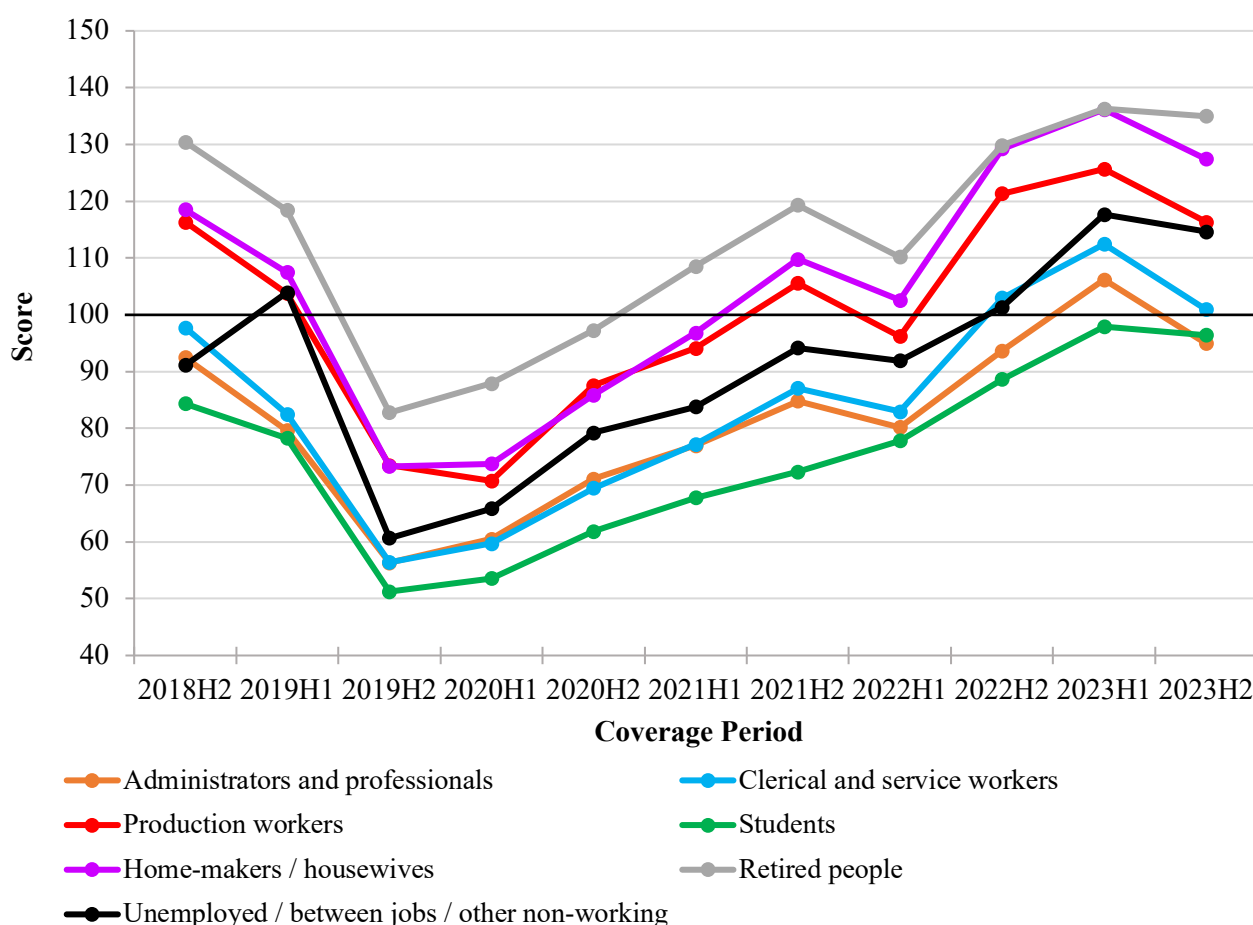
**"PSI Report No. 6.16: PSI per Centrality"**

Results show that the PSI of "centralists" has been the highest among the three groups and remained at a level much higher than the normal level (100 or above), except in 2020H2. The "undecided" group has stayed in a middle position among the three groups, its PSI has never gone beyond the normal level of 100 in the past 5 years. Meanwhile, the PSI of "decentralists" has been staying at the bottom position, most of the time just hovering between 50 to 60 marks, and even dropped below 50 in 2019H2. Comparing the trends of their PSI in recent years, both the "centralists" and "undecided" people have had their bigger drops recorded in 2020H2, after some rebounds it then dropped again in 2022H1, but managed to turn the tide immediately in the second half of the year. As for the "decentralists", their PSI plunged to its lowest points in 2019H2 and 2020H2, then gradually rebounded in recent years and even reached its 5-year record high. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

Summary table: PSI among people of different centrality over the past five years (2018-2023; half-yearly averages)

Half-year period	Sample size	Centralists	Undecided	Decentralists
2018H2	1,000	129.8	88.5	58.5
2019H1	1,007	129.7	86.2	52.7
2019H2	1,025	130.6	80.7	48.6
2020H1	1,011	122.6	83.4	58.4
2020H2	1,020	99.1	72.2	50.6

| Half-year period	Sample size	Centralists	Undecided	Decentralists
2021H1	1,004	113.4	87.0	56.0
2021H2	1,000	122.0	91.7	59.0
2022H1	1,001	111.5	81.7	60.4
2022H2	1,093	121.2	86.5	68.6
2023H1	1,005	123.2	86.3	64.2
Total sample size	**11,167**	**1,462**	**1,061**	**588**

Chart: PSI among people of different centrality over the past five years (2018-2023; half-yearly averages)
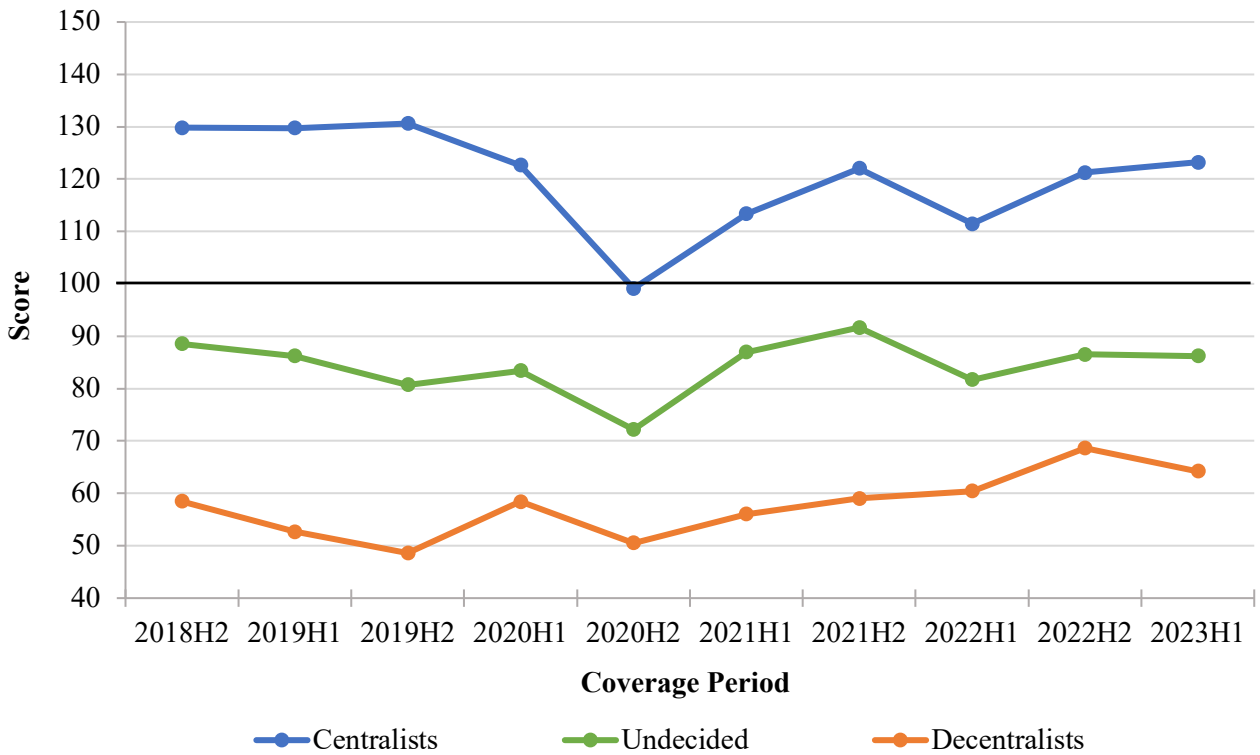
Concluding Remarks

From the analyses of three demographic variables (i.e. gender and age, economic activity status, and centrality) in this third aggregate report, covariation continues to be the trend. The factor of age is found to be more important than gender, while students consistently remain to be the most unhappy group, and centrality seems to be the deepest factor, since it has a clear structure with relatively small fluctuations. The charts are shown again below for reference:
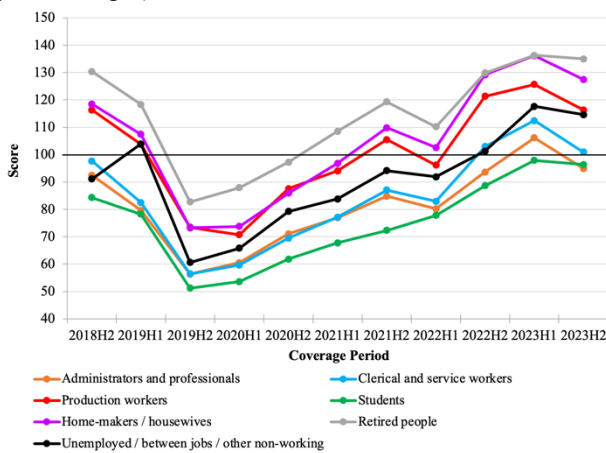
6.14 Chart PSI among people of different gender and age groups over the past five years (2018-2023; half-year averages)
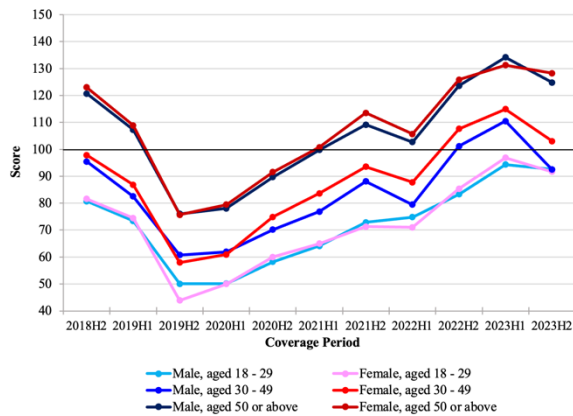
6.17 Chart: PSI among people of different centrality over the past five years (2018-2023; half-yearly averages)
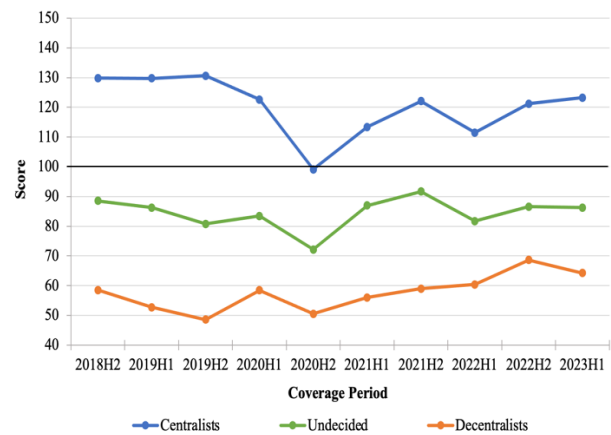
6.15 Chart: PSI among people of different economic activity status over the past five years (2018-2023; half-year averages)

Annex

Methodology of PSI

(Updated on July 4, 2023)

Basic Concepts

In 2012, HKPORI compiled the "Public Sentiment Index (PSI)" with an aim to quantify Hong Kong people's sentiments, in order to explain and predict the likelihood of mass movements. PSI comprises

2 components: one being Government Appraisal (GA) Score and the other being Society Appraisal (SA) Score. GA refers to people's appraisal of society's governance while SA refers to people's appraisal of the social environment. PSI comprises 10 public opinion indicators, with data collected since July 1992, meaning over 30 years of accumulated data.

For "Government Appraisal", there are 4 indicator questions, as follows:

GA1: Please use a scale of 0-100 to rate your extent of support to Governor Chris Patten / Chief Executive (CE) Tung Chee-hwa / CE Donald Tsang / CE Leung Chun-ying / CE Carrie Lam / CE John Lee, with 0 indicating absolutely not supportive, 100 indicating absolutely supportive and 50 indicating half-half. How would you rate the Governor Chris Patten / Chief Executive (CE) Tung Chee-hwa / CE Donald Tsang / CE Leung Chun-ying / CE Carrie Lam / CE John Lee?

GA2: If a general election of the Chief Executive were to be held tomorrow, and you had the right to vote, would you vote for Tung Chee-hwa / Donald Tsang / Leung Chun-ying / Carrie Lam / John Lee?

GA3: Are you satisfied with the performance of the HKSAR government? (Interviewer to probe intensity)

GA4: On the whole, do you trust the Hong Kong/Hong Kong SAR government? (Interviewer to probe intensity)

For "Society Appraisal", there are these 6 indicator questions:

SA1: Generally speaking, how much are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the current **political** condition in Hong Kong? (Interviewer to probe intensity)

SA2: Generally speaking, how much are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the current **economic** condition in Hong Kong? (Interviewer to probe intensity)

SA3: Generally speaking, how much are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the current **livelihood** condition in Hong Kong? (Interviewer to probe intensity)

SA4-1: Please rate on the scale of 0-10 the importance of **political** condition in your overall satisfaction with Hong Kong's societal condition, with 0 meaning absolutely not important, 10 meaning absolutely important, 5 meaning moderately important. How would you rate the importance of **political** condition?

SA4-2: Please rate on the scale of 0-10 the importance of **economic** condition in your overall satisfaction with Hong Kong's societal condition, with 0 meaning absolutely not important, 10 meaning absolutely important, 5 meaning moderately important. How would you rate the importance of **economic** condition?

SA4-3: Please rate on the scale of 0-10 the importance of **livelihood** condition in your overall satisfaction with Hong Kong's societal condition, with 0 meaning absolutely not important, 10 meaning absolutely important, 5 meaning moderately important. How would you rate to the importance of **livelihood** condition?

Computation Method

Step One is to quantify the data from the 10 questions into numbers using the following method:

GA1 (unstandardized):
> Calculate the mean of valid cases for this question, resulting in a number with initial value ranging 0~100.

GA2 (unstandardized):
> Subtract the "No" percentage from the "Yes" percentage to obtain the net support value among valid cases for this question, which is a number with initial value ranging -100 ~ +100.

GA3, GA4, SA1, SA2, SA3 (unstandardized) [1]:
> Quantify the 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 means of valid cases for each of these questions, resulting in numbers with initial values each ranging 1~5.

SA4-1, SA4-2, SA4-3 (unstandardized and transformed values):
> First calculate the mean value of each question for valid ratings for each of these questions separately, ranging 0~10, then divide each of them by the sum of the three mean values, ranging 0~30, to obtain 3 transformed values each ranging 0~1, with their total sum equal to 1.

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[1] Prior to 2012, if the 6 indicators of unstandardized SA score had not been updated, HKPORI would use simple linear regression to extrapolate the unstandardized SA score from the unstandardized GA score of the same time period. Starting from 2013, this method has been replaced by the direct adoption of the most recent announced data instead.

Step Two is to obtain the standardized and final scores from the numbers obtained from the initial quantification process:

GA1, GA2, GA3, GA4, SA1, SA2, SA3 (standardized):
> Each of the transformed numbers was standardized according to a scheme derived from previous findings obtained since 1992 up to the month before and transformed to a normal distribution with the mean value set at 100 and standard deviation set at 15, meaning that each number was transformed into another number fitting the normal curve described.

Unstandardized GA:
> An unstandardized GA score was calculated by simply taking the mean of the transformed values of GA1, GA2, GA3 and GA4, each fitting the normal curve with mean value set at 100 and standard deviation set at 15.

Final GA:
> Unstandardized GA was then standardized according to a scheme derived from previous findings obtained since 1992 up to the month before and transformed to a normal distribution with the mean value set at 100 and standard deviation set at 15, to obtain the final GA score.

Unstandardized SA:
> The transformed SA4-1, SA4-2, SA4-3 each ranging 0~1 were used as weights to calculate an unstandardized SA score using this formula:
> (Standardized_SA1 × Transformed_SA4-1) + (Standardized_SA2 × Transformed_SA4-2) + (Standardized_SA3 × Transformed_SA4-3)

Final SA:

> Unstandardized SA was then standardized according to a scheme derived from previous findings obtained since 1992 up to the month before and transformed to a normal distribution with the mean value set at 100 and standard deviation set at 15, to obtain the final SA score.

Final PSI:

> An unstandardized PSI score was calculated by simply taking the mean of the final GA and final SA, and then standardized according to a scheme derived from previous findings obtained since 1992 up to the month before and transformed to a normal distribution with the mean value set at 100 and standard deviation set at 15.

Handling of Missing Data and Revision of Computation Method

Since some survey series were not yet started in 1992, those items would be excluded as missing data in that stage, while the value of SA4 was assumed to be one-third. After the commencement of those survey series, if some data was not updated when calculating the indices, their values would be imputed from the most recent data. As for the standardization of various values, for the first generation of PSI, HKPORI basically takes July 1992 as a starting point, and then takes the end date of certain CE's term of office as the end point to generate the standardization database. The following table briefly explains:

CE and term time	Period of PSI calculation	Covered period of standardization database	Years covered in the database
Chris Patten (1992-1997)	July 1992 to June 1997[2]	July 1992 to June 2012	20 years
Tung Chee-hwa (1997-2005)	July 1997 to March 2005[2]	July 1992 to June 2012	20 years
Donald Tsang (2005-2012)	June 2005 to June 2012[2]	July 1992 to June 2012	20 years
CY Leung (2012-2017)	July 2012 to June 2017	July 1992 to June 2012	20 years
Carrie Lam (2017-2022)	July 2017 to June 2022	July 1992 to June 2017	25 years

[2] As the PSI was used only after 2012, the earlier values need to be computed in retrospect.

When it comes to the second generation of PSI, HKPORI still takes July 1992 as a starting point, but will take the first five years of data to generate the standardization database, and then keep it growing month by month. The following table briefly explains:

CE and term time	Period of PSI calculation	Covered period of standardization database	Months covered in the database
Chris Patten (1992-1997)	July 1992 to June 1997[3]	July 1992 to June 1997	60 months
Tung Chee-hwa (1997-2005)	July 1997[3]	July 1992 to June 1997	60 months
	August 1997[3]…	July 1992 to July 1997…	61 months…
Donald Tsang (2005-2012)	June 2005[3]	July 1992 to May 2005	155 months
	July 2005[3]…	July 1992 to June 2005…	156 months…
CY Leung (2012-2017)	July 2012	July 1992 to June 2012	240 months
	August 2012…	July 1992 to July 2012…	241 months…
Carrie Lam (2017-2022)	July 2017	July 1992 to June 2017	300 months
	August 2017…	July 1992 to July 2017…	301 months…

CE and term time	Period of PSI calculation	Covered period of standardization database	Months covered in the database
John Lee (2022-)	July 2022…	July 1992 to June 2022…	360 months…
	June 2023	July 1992 to May 2023	371 months

[3] As the PSI was used only after 2012, the earlier values need to be computed in retrospect.

Understanding the Index Values

PSI, GA and SA values are all standardized to a normal distribution with the mean value set at 100 and standard deviation set at 15, similar to that of Intelligence Quotient (IQ), meaning that each number was transformed into another number fitting the normal curve described. The lower the value, the poorer the public sentiment is. The higher the value, the better the public sentiment is, while 100 means normal. Specific values can be interpreted using this table:

Value	Percentile	Value	Percentile
140+	Maximum 1%	60-	Minimum 1%
125	Maximum 5%	75	Minimum 5%
120	Maximum 10%	80	Minimum 10%
110	Maximum 25%	90	Minimum 25%
100 being normal level, meaning half above half below			