

PORI

HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE

香 港 民 意 研 究 所

Latest Tracking Poll Results

June 26, 2024

Presentation Flow

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- HKPORI's Latest Development
- People's Appraisal of Social Policies
- "POP Panel" Online Survey Qualitative Opinion Data Analysis
 - People's Appraisal of Social Policies
 - People's Confidence in Hong Kong's Future
- PSI Report No. 6.34

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“HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” User Statistics

June 26, 2024

“HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” User Statistics

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- Implications of Usage Statistics of “HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System”
 - Free downloads = Interest of general public
 - Paid downloads = Value of specialised research
- Interest of general public + Research value + Cost-effectiveness + Members’ opinion + Historical value + Legal risk
 - == >> Will the research be continued ? How to be continued ?

“HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” Survey Items for Free Download

26 June, 2024

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Survey Items

Popularity of CE Tung Chee-hwa	Legislative Council Elections
Popularity of CE Donald Tsang	Trust and Confidence Indicators#
Popularity of CE Leung Chun-ying	Ethnic Identity#^
Popularity of CE Carrie Lam	Social Indicators
Popularity of CE John Lee^	Social Well-Being Indicators
Popularity of Secretaries of Departments	Freedom Indicators
Popularity of Directors of Bureaux	Rule of Law Indicators
Popularity of Government	Appraisal of Society’s Conditions
Chief Executive Elections	Appraisal of News Media

“Frequency Tables” of questions in this survey item which have been released are free download items.

^ “Question-based Datasets” of this survey item uploaded before February 2024 are free download items.

“HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” Survey Items for Paid Download

26 June, 2024

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Survey Items	
Regular Telephone Survey Full Dataset	Appraisal of Society’s Conditions#
e-Deliberative Poll – Computer-Generated Transcript and Open-Ended Responses	Trust and Confidence Indicators#
Panel Survey - Open-Ended Responses	Ethnic Identity#^
Popularity of CE John Lee^	People’s Most Familiar Political Figures
Popularity of Governor Chris Patten	Popularity of Disciplinary Forces (Naming)*
Popularity of Legislative Councillors (Naming)*	Popularity of Disciplinary Forces (Appraisal)*
Popularity of Legislative Councillors (Appraisal)*	Popularity of PLA Hong Kong Garrison
Popularity of Executive Councillors (Naming)*	Popularity of Cross-Strait Political Figures (Naming)*
Popularity of Executive Councillors (Appraisal)*	Popularity of Cross-Strait Political Figures (Appraisal)*
Popularity of Political Groups (Naming)*	Taiwan and Tibetan Issues*
Popularity of Political Groups (Appraisal)*	June Fourth Incident*
Feeling towards different Governments and Peoples (Naming)*	HKSAR Anniversary*
Feeling towards different Governments and Peoples (Appraisal)*	Year-End Reviews
Appraisal of Social Policies	

*This survey item will not be released starting July 2023.

“Frequency Tables” of questions in this survey item which have not been released are paid download items.

^ “Question-based Datasets” of this survey item uploaded after February 2024 are paid download items.

“HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” Free Download Statistics

Download Figures as of 26 June, 2024

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- **Top Free Downloads: Sorted by Survey Items (in descending order)**

Survey Items	Frequency Table	Question-based Dataset	Full Dataset	Qualitative Dataset	Total Free Downloads
Popularity of CE Carrie Lam	-	431	-	-	431
Popularity of CE Tung Chee-hwa	-	274	-	-	274
Popularity of CE John Lee	63	129	-	-	192
Popularity of CE Donald Tsang	-	182	-	-	182
Ethnic Identity	0	177	-	-	177
Popularity of CE Leung Chun-ying	-	126	-	-	126
Chief Executive Elections	-	-	124	-	124
Legislative Council Elections	-	-	102	-	102
Appraisal of Society’s Conditions	16	-	-	-	16
Social Indicators	13	-	-	-	13
Social Well-Being Indicators	9	-	-	-	9
Popularity of Government	8	-	-	-	8
Trust and Confidence Indicators	8	-	-	-	8
Freedom Indicators	8	-	-	-	8
Rule of Law Indicators	4	-	-	-	4
Appraisal of News Media	2	-	-	-	2
Popularity of Secretaries of Departments	2	-	-	-	2
Popularity of Directors of Bureaux	0	-	-	-	0

“HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” Paid Download Statistics

Download Figures as of 26 June, 2024

8

Survey Items	Frequency Table	Question-based Dataset	Full Dataset	Qualitative Dataset	Total Paid Downloads
Ethnic Identity	0	6	-	-	6
Panel Survey - Open-Ended Responses	-	-	-	4	4
e-Deliberative Poll - Computer-Generated Transcript and Open-Ended Responses	-	-	-	2	2

“HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” Paid Download Statistics

Zero Download Recorded as of 26 June, 2024

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Survey Items	
Regular Telephone Survey Full Dataset	Appraisal of Society’s Conditions#
Popularity of CE John Lee^	Trust and Confidence Indicators#
Popularity of Governor Chris Patten	People’s Most Familiar Political Figures
Popularity of Legislative Councillors (Naming)*	Popularity of Disciplinary Forces (Naming)*
Popularity of Legislative Councillors (Appraisal)*	Popularity of Disciplinary Forces (Appraisal)*
Popularity of Executive Councillors (Naming)*	Popularity of PLA Hong Kong Garrison
Popularity of Executive Councillors (Appraisal)*	Popularity of Cross-Strait Political Figures (Naming)*
Popularity of Political Groups (Naming)*	Popularity of Cross-Strait Political Figures (Appraisal)*
Popularity of Political Groups (Appraisal)*	Taiwan and Tibetan Issues*
Feeling towards different Governments and Peoples (Naming)*	June Fourth Incident*
Feeling towards different Governments and Peoples (Appraisal)*	HKSAR Anniversary*
Appraisal of Social Policies	Year-End Reviews

*This survey item will not be released starting July 2023.

“Frequency Tables” of questions in this survey item which have not been released are paid download items.

^ “Question-based Datasets” of this survey item uploaded after February 2024 are paid download items.

“HKPORI Poll Data Enquiry System” – Alternative Measurement of CE Popularity

- **Top downloads of survey items under “Popularity of Top Leaders” (in descending order)**

Survey Items	Frequency Table	Question-based Database	Full Dataset	Qualitative Dataset	Total Downloads
Popularity of CE Carrie Lam	-	431	-	-	431
Popularity of CE Tung Chee-hwa	-	274	-	-	274
Popularity of CE John Lee	63	129	-	-	192
Popularity of CE John Lee (“Frequency Table” Paid Download)^	-	0	-	-	0
Popularity of CE Donald Tsang	-	182	-	-	182
Popularity of CE Leung Chun-ying	-	126	-	-	126
Popularity of Governor Chris Patten	-	0	-	-	0

^ “Question-based Datasets” of this survey item uploaded after February 2024 are paid download items.

Presentation Flow

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- HKPORI's Latest Development
- **People's Appraisal of Social Policies**
- "POP Panel" Online Survey Qualitative Opinion Data Analysis
 - People's Appraisal of Social Policies
 - People's Confidence in Hong Kong's Future
- PSI Report No. 6.34

Contact Information

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- Date of survey: 6-13/5/2024 (for telephone survey)
- Target population: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
- Survey method and sample size: 765 successful cases, including --
 - (1) 340 cases from random landline telephone survey
 - (2) 336 cases from random mobile telephone survey
 - (3) 89 cases from online survey via random SMS invitation
- Effective response rate: 41.0% (for telephone survey)
- Sampling error: Sampling error of ratings not more than +/-0.29 at 95% conf. level (for telephone survey)
- 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 2022”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2022 Edition)”.

Survey Result - Appraisal of Social Policies

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- People's latest satisfaction ratings of various social policy domains

	4-12/04/2023	6-13/05/2024#	Latest change
Tertiary education policies	5.56	5.38	▼ 0.18
Basic education policies	5.36	5.37	▲ 0.01
Rehabilitation services for people with disabilities	5.36	5.32	▼ 0.03
Medical and health policies	5.37	5.32	▼ 0.05
Family and child welfare services	5.33	5.19	▼ 0.14
Social security policies	5.08	5.02	▼ 0.06
Labour policies	5.01	4.94	▼ 0.07
Services for young people	5.02	4.86	▼ 0.16
Services for the elderly	4.99	4.78	▼ 0.21
Housing policies	4.65	4.60	▼ 0.05

The samples of SMS online survey were not included.

Survey Result - Appraisal of Social Policies

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- Among the 10 specific social policy domains, people were **most satisfied** with **tertiary education policies**. On a scale of 0 to 10, their satisfaction score is 5.38. Following it are **basic education policies, rehabilitation services for people with disabilities, medical and health policies** as well as **family and child welfare services**. Their mean scores range from 5.19 to 5.37.
- The remaining social policies ranked from high to low are **social security policies, labour policies, services for young people and services for the elderly**. Their mean scores range from 4.78 to 5.02. The satisfaction score of **housing policies** was only 4.60 and it has been **the worst performing policy domain** in every survey since this series began in October 2021.
- Only that of **basic education policies** has slightly **increased** and the **remaining 9** have **dropped**, but all changes are within the margin of error.

Survey Result - Appraisal of Social Policies

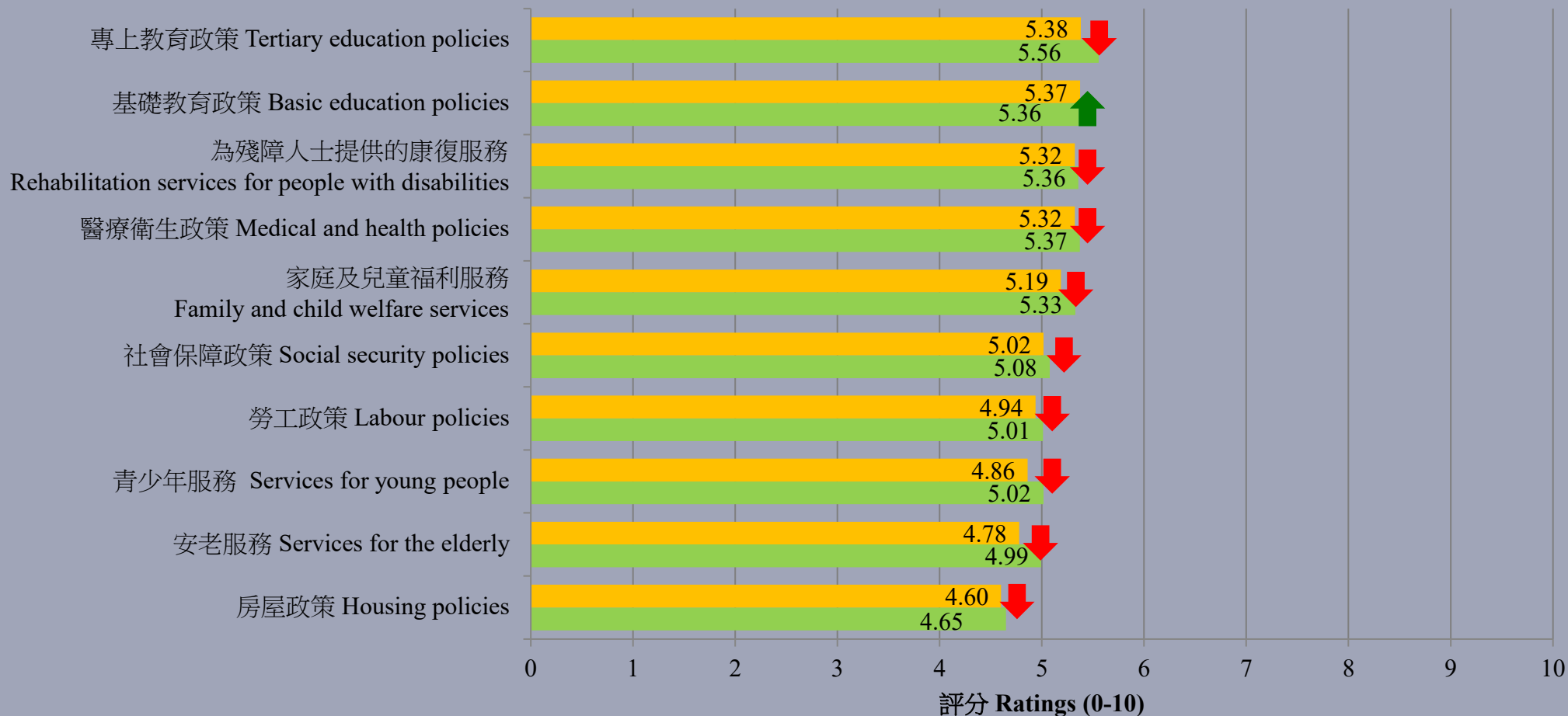
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社會政策評價

People's Appraisal of Social Policies

6-13/5/2024 4-12/4/2023

社會政策範疇 Social Policy Domains



Presentation Flow

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- HKPORI's Latest Development
- People's Appraisal of Social Policies
- "POP Panel" Online Survey Qualitative Opinion Data Analysis
 - People's Appraisal of Social Policies
 - People's Confidence in Hong Kong's Future
- PSI Report No. 6.34

“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Questions - People’s Appraisal of Social Policies

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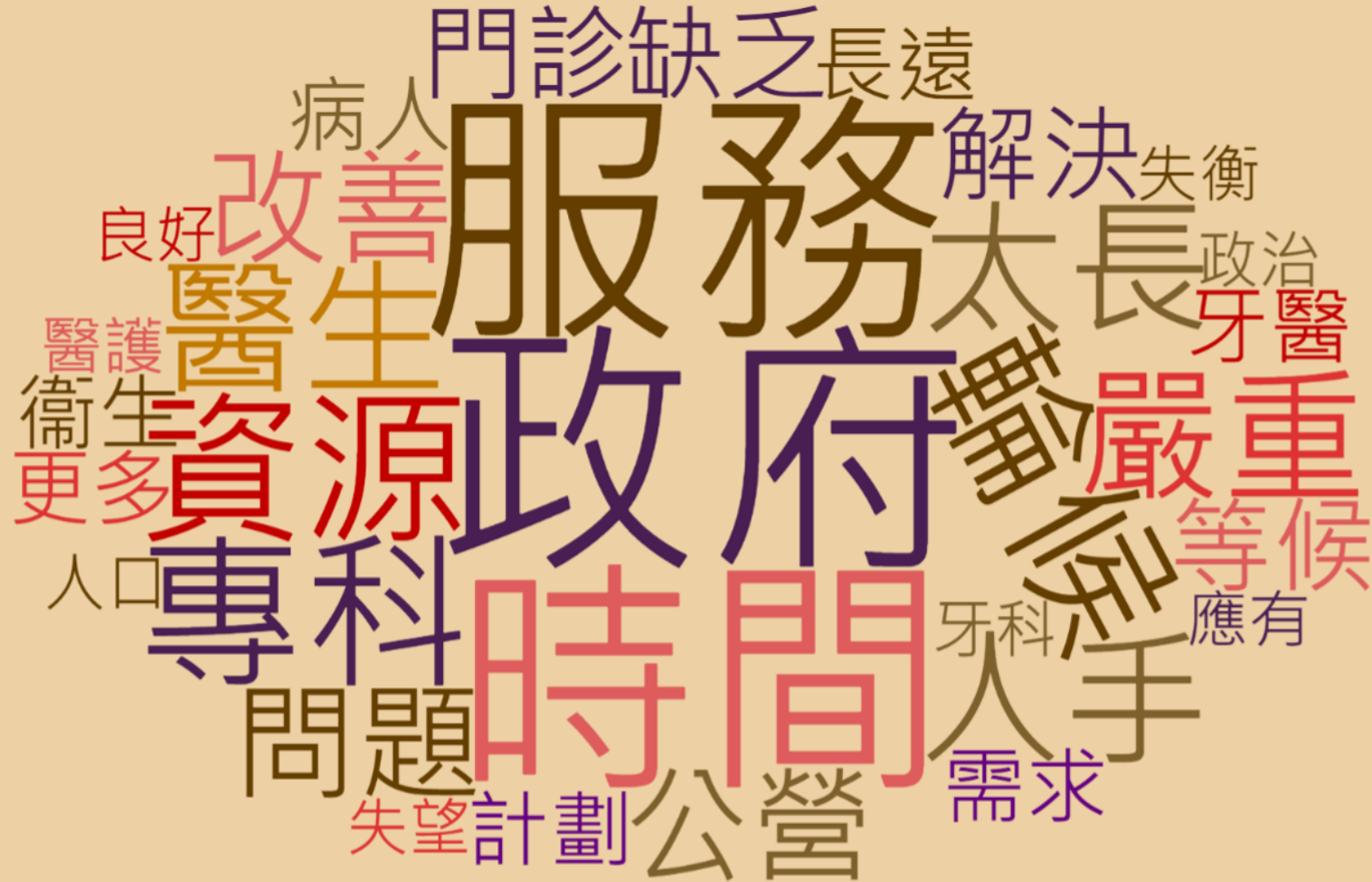
- **“POP Panel” online survey open-ended questions in May**
 - Which social policy domain above do you care about the most? Please briefly explain your appraisal of that particular social policy domain.
 - The top 3 social policy domains that received the most concern are **medical and health policies, housing policies and basic education policies**, for which 114, 78 and 39 open-ended responses were collected respectively.
- **Steps for processing the responses**
 - Responses related to the 3 mentioned domains were subjected to word segmentation using “PyCantonese”;
 - Remove unmeaningful words, words that appear only once, punctuations and 1-letter words;
 - Around 50 words that appeared most frequently in the raw samples were selected in each of the 3 groups for the generation of word clouds using “HTML5 Word Cloud”.
 - The word clouds are available in Chinese only.

“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Questions - People’s Appraisal of Medical and Health Policies

18

- **Most frequently appeared words:**

- Government (政府)
- Services (服務)
- Time (時間)
- Waiting (輪候)
- Resources (資源)



“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Questions - People’s Appraisal of Housing Policies

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- **Most frequently appeared words:**

- Public housing (公屋)
- Time (時間)
- New immigrants (新移民)
- Property prices (樓價)
- Economy (經濟)



“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Questions - People’s Appraisal of Social Policies

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- **Summarized the reasons collected by Perplexity AI**
 - We uploaded the responses related to the 3 domains above to Perplexity AI respectively with the prompt to “sort the content into 3 categories”;
 - Record the **original responses** given by Perplexity AI.

“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Questions - People’s Appraisal of Medical and Health Policies

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People’s appraisal of medical and health policies

- **Systemic Challenges and Resource Constraints**
 - Severe shortage of medical staff, including doctors and nurses
 - Long waiting times for specialist appointments and treatments, especially for serious conditions
 - Insufficient resources allocated to public health services
 - Overloaded public healthcare system struggling to meet demand
 - Lack of long-term planning and vision for the healthcare system
- **Quality of Care and Service Delivery**
 - Concerns about the quality of care due to overworked healthcare professionals
 - Issues with access to dental care, particularly for the elderly
 - Challenges in maintaining healthcare standards amid an aging population and emigration of healthcare workers
 - Mixed views on the ability to handle urgent and severe cases
 - Debates about the integration and quality of imported doctors
- **Governance and Policy Implementation**
 - Criticism of the government's approach to healthcare policy-making
 - Calls for more proactive and preventive measures in health policy
 - Concerns about political considerations influencing healthcare decisions
 - Debates about the balance between public and private healthcare services
 - Perceived lack of accountability and effectiveness in policy implementation

“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Questions - People’s Appraisal of Housing Policies

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People’s appraisal of housing policies

- **Inadequate Supply and Accessibility**
 - Long waiting times for public housing, insufficient supply
 - Difficulty for middle-income earners to access public housing or afford private housing
 - Lack of housing options for young people and single individuals
 - Concerns about preferential treatment for new immigrants in housing allocation
 - Insufficient support for low-income groups and lack of affordable housing
- **Policy Shortcomings and Mismanagement**
 - Lack of long-term planning and foresight in housing development
 - Criticism of land reclamation as an ineffective solution to land shortage
 - Perceived favouritism towards property developers and the wealthy
 - Inadequate measures to address subdivided flats and housing quality issues
 - Failure to effectively regulate and review public housing tenants' income and assets
- **Economic and Social Impact**
 - High property prices and rents creating economic pressure on citizens
 - Concerns about the negative impact of housing policies on social mobility
 - Criticism of using housing and land policies as economic drivers
 - Worries about potential economic crisis due to falling property prices
 - Impact on quality of life and ability to save for the future

“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Questions - People’s Appraisal of Basic Education Policies

24

People’s appraisal of basic education policies

- **Criticism of Political Influence**
 - Excessive emphasis on patriotic education and national security at the expense of critical thinking
 - Perception that education has become politicized, prioritizing loyalty over professional autonomy
 - Concerns about "brainwashing" the next generation with pro-government ideology
 - Lack of democratic input in education policy due to absence of universal suffrage
 - Worry that politically-driven education will disconnect Hong Kong's youth from global perspectives
- **Concerns about Educational Quality**
 - Insufficient focus on developing analytical and logical thinking skills
 - Overemphasis on rote learning and memorization rather than fostering independent thought
 - Criticism of curriculum changes that may reduce the international recognition of Hong Kong's education system
 - Perception that education reforms are making simple content unnecessarily complex for students
 - Lack of strategy in education policy to prepare students for new industries and global competition
- **Neglect of Cultural and Historical Education**
 - Insufficient teaching of Chinese history, including ancient, modern, and contemporary periods
 - Concern that changes to Chinese language education may lead to cultural erosion
 - Lack of basic knowledge about students' own country and its governance
 - Inadequate cultivation of talent and future-oriented skills
 - Criticism that education policy fails to preserve Hong Kong's unique advantages and characteristics

“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Questions - People’s Confidence in Hong Kong’s Future

25

- **“POP Panel” online survey open-ended question in June**
 - HKPORI telephone survey in May shows that 45% expressed confidence in the future of Hong Kong, while 51% had no confidence. Net confidence stands at negative 6 percentage points and registered a record low since February 2022. What do you think is the reason?
 - A total of 491 respondents answered this question.
- **Steps for processing the responses**
 - All responses were subjected to word segmentation using “PyCantonese”;
 - Remove unmeaningful words, words that appear only once, punctuations and 1-letter words;
 - Select around 50 words that appeared the most in raw samples;
 - Generate a word cloud with selected words using “HTML5 Word Cloud”.
 - The word clouds are available in Chinese only.

“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Question - People’s Guess as to Why Net Confidence in Hong Kong’s Future Decreased in May Compared to March

26

- **Most frequently appeared words:**

- Economy (經濟)
- Government (政府)
- National Security Law (國安法)
- Politics (政治)
- Article 23 (23條)



“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Questions - People’s Confidence in Hong Kong’s Future

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- **Summarized the reasons collected by Perplexity AI**
 - We uploaded all responses to the open-ended question to Perplexity AI with the prompt to “sort the content into 3 categories”;
 - Record the **original responses** given by Perplexity AI.

“POP Panel” Online Survey Open-ended Question - People’s Guess as to Why Net Confidence in Hong Kong’s Future Decreased in May Compared to March

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People’s guess as to why net confidence in Hong Kong’s future decreased in May

- **Economic Factors**

- Persistent economic downturn and slowing growth
- Declining competitiveness and lack of industry transformation plans
- High costs of living and operating businesses (rent, wages, etc.)
- Retail and food & beverage sectors struggling
- Outflow of capital and talent to other regions

- **Political and Social Factors**

- Implementation of the National Security Law and Article 23 legislation
- Perceived erosion of rule of law and judicial independence
- Deteriorating political environment and social unrest
- Restrictions on freedoms and civil liberties
- Lack of trust in the government's ability to address issues

- **Uncertain Future Prospects**

- Lack of visionary planning and policies for future development
- Concerns over Hong Kong's role as an international financial center
- Doubts about the "One Country, Two Systems" principle
- Brain drain and emigration of skilled professionals
- Geopolitical tensions and strained China-US relations

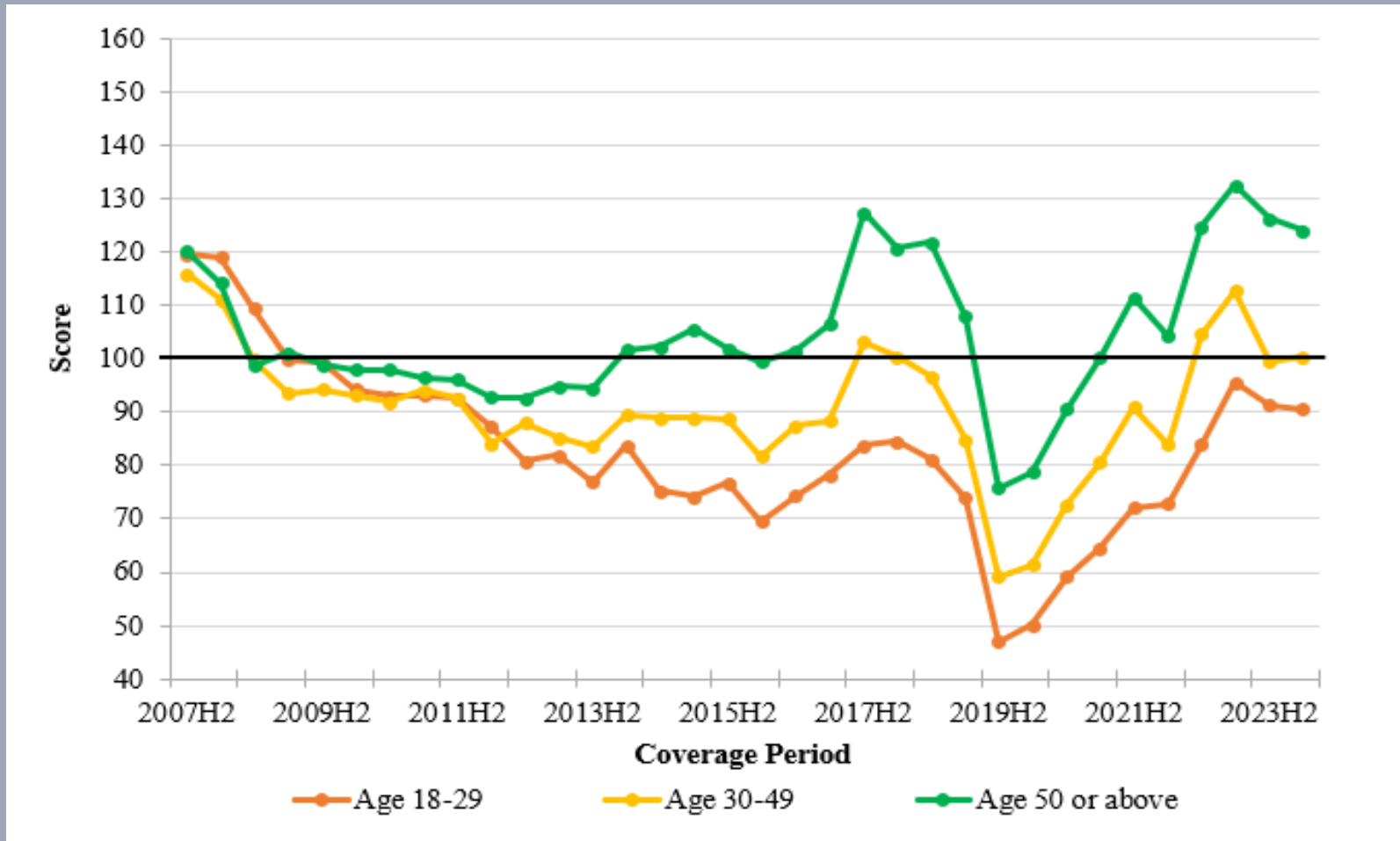
Presentation Flow

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- HKPORI's Latest Development
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 - People's Confidence in Hong Kong's Future
- **PSI Report No. 6.34**

PSI Report No. 6.29 – PSI per Age or Generation

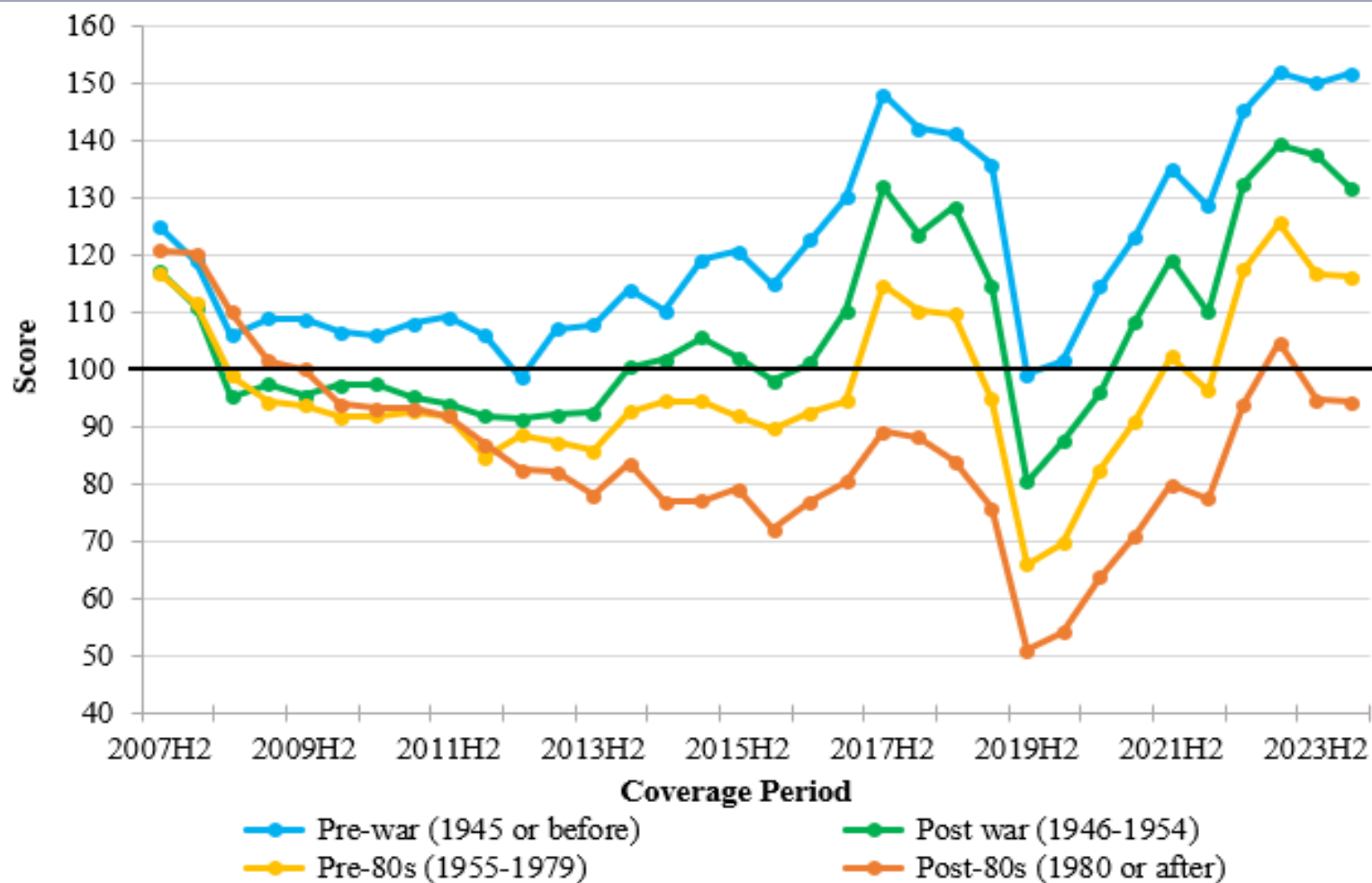
PSI among people of different age groups (2007-2024; half-yearly averages)



Half-year period	Sample size	Age 18-29	Age 30-49	Age 50 or above
2007H2	13,157	119.7	115.9	120.2
2008H1	15,361	119.1	111.2	114.3
2008H2	14,302	109.6	99.9	98.8
2009H1	14,138	99.9	93.7	101.2
2009H2	14,104	99.3	94.4	99.0
2010H1	12,150	94.4	93.2	98.0
2010H2	14,144	93.1	91.9	98.1
2011H1	13,291	93.3	94.1	96.6
2011H2	15,209	92.7	92.7	96.2
2012H1	14,259	87.3	84.2	92.9
2012H2	12,174	80.8	88.0	92.7
2013H1	12,229	81.9	85.2	94.9
2013H2	12,154	77.0	83.6	94.6
2014H1	12,255	83.8	89.6	101.7
2014H2	12,147	75.3	89.0	102.4
2015H1	12,349	74.2	89.0	105.5
2015H2	11,108	76.7	88.8	102.0
2016H1	12,088	69.5	81.7	99.5
2016H2	12,074	74.3	87.5	101.6
2017H1	12,128	78.3	88.4	106.6
2017H2	12,200	83.8	103.2	127.4
2018H1	12,092	84.5	100.3	120.7
2018H2	12,072	81.1	96.7	121.9
2019H1	12,151	73.9	84.9	108.1
2019H2	12,297	47.0	59.2	75.8
2020H1	12,062	50.1	61.5	78.8
2020H2	12,206	59.1	72.7	90.7
2021H1	12,086	64.5	80.6	100.3
2021H2	12,080	72.1	91.1	111.4
2022H1	12,059	72.9	84.0	104.3
2022H2	6,107	84.0	104.7	124.8
2023H1	6,056	95.6	112.8	132.6
2023H2	6,689	91.4	99.6	126.3
2024H1 (Preliminary figures)	2,339	90.6	100.4	124.1
Total sample size	403,317	66,259	120,319	209,729

PSI Report No. 6.29 – PSI per Age or Generation

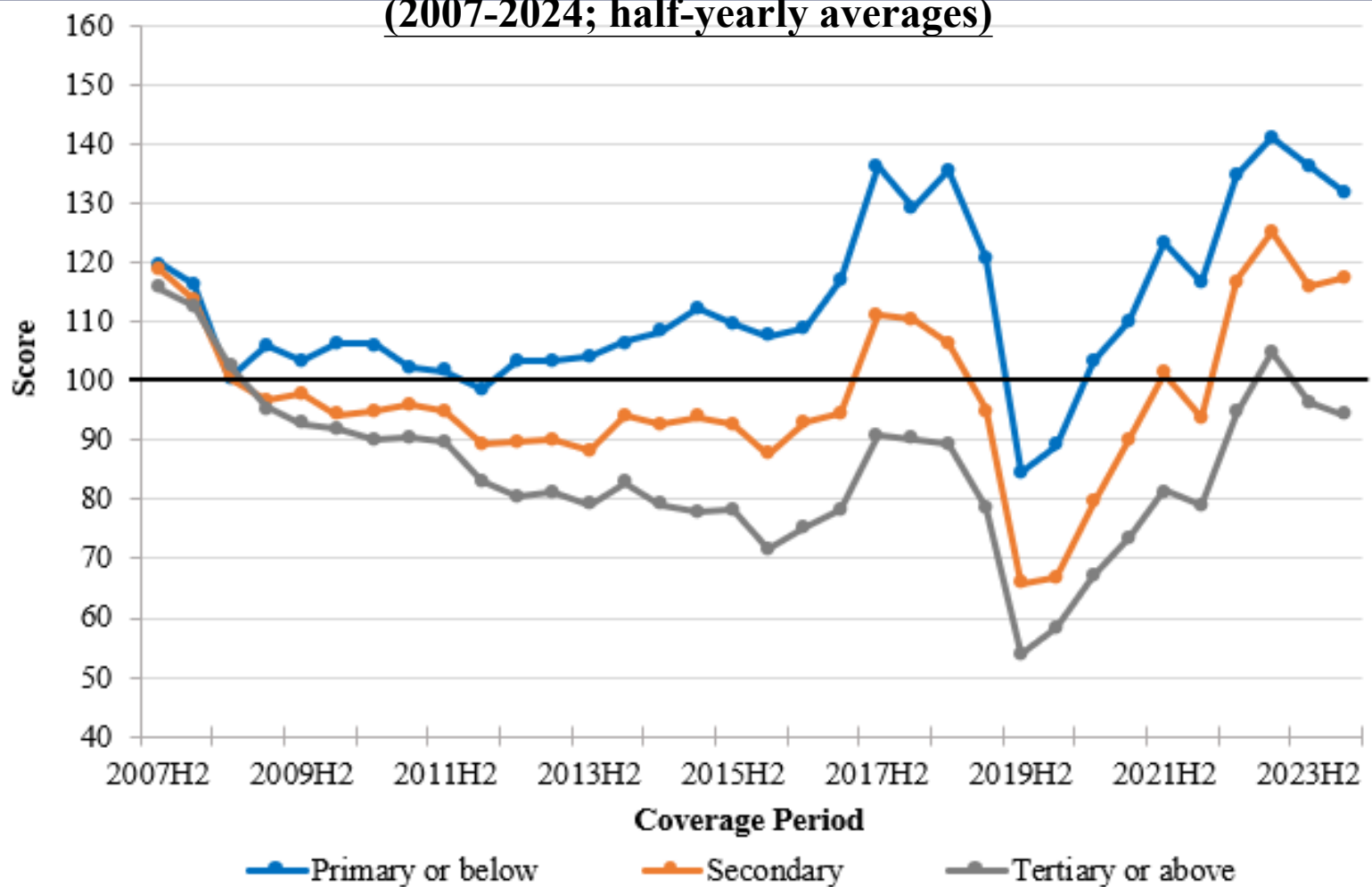
PSI among different generations (2007-2024; half-yearly averages)



Half-year period	Sample size	Pre-war (1945 or before)	Post-war (1946-1954)	Pre-80s (1955-1979)	Post-80s (1980 or after)
2007H2	13,157	124.9	117.3	116.8	120.9
2008H1	15,361	119.1	111.1	111.6	120.4
2008H2	14,302	106.1	95.4	99.1	110.2
2009H1	14,138	109.0	97.5	94.4	101.6
2009H2	14,104	108.8	95.4	93.9	100.1
2010H1	12,150	106.7	97.4	91.8	94.1
2010H2	14,144	106.1	97.5	91.9	93.3
2011H1	13,291	108.2	95.4	92.8	93.3
2011H2	15,209	109.2	94.1	92.1	92.0
2012H1	14,259	106.2	92.0	84.8	87.0
2012H2	12,174	98.6	91.5	88.6	82.5
2013H1	12,229	107.2	92.3	87.4	82.1
2013H2	12,154	107.9	92.6	85.8	78.2
2014H1	12,255	114.0	100.6	92.8	83.6
2014H2	12,147	110.3	101.8	94.5	77.0
2015H1	12,349	119.3	105.7	94.6	77.2
2015H2	11,108	120.7	102.2	92.0	79.3
2016H1	12,088	115.1	98.2	89.8	72.2
2016H2	12,074	122.8	101.4	92.5	77.1
2017H1	12,128	130.3	110.4	94.6	80.6
2017H2	12,200	148.2	132.0	114.8	89.2
2018H1	12,092	142.2	123.8	110.3	88.2
2018H2	12,072	141.3	128.5	109.7	84.1
2019H1	12,151	136.0	114.8	94.9	75.8
2019H2	12,297	99.3	80.6	66.0	51.0
2020H1	12,062	101.7	87.5	69.7	54.2
2020H2	12,206	114.6	96.1	82.5	63.8
2021H1	12,086	123.2	108.5	91.1	71.0
2021H2	12,080	135.2	119.2	102.3	80.0
2022H1	12,059	128.7	110.1	96.4	77.5
2022H2	6,107	145.4	132.6	117.6	94.0
2023H1	6,056	152.1	139.4	125.7	104.7
2023H2	6,689	150.2	137.5	116.8	94.9
2024H1 (Preliminary figures)	2,339	151.9	131.6	116.4	94.4
Total sample size	403,317	48,109	59,552	152,358	92,730

PSI Report No. 6.30 – PSI per Educational Attainment

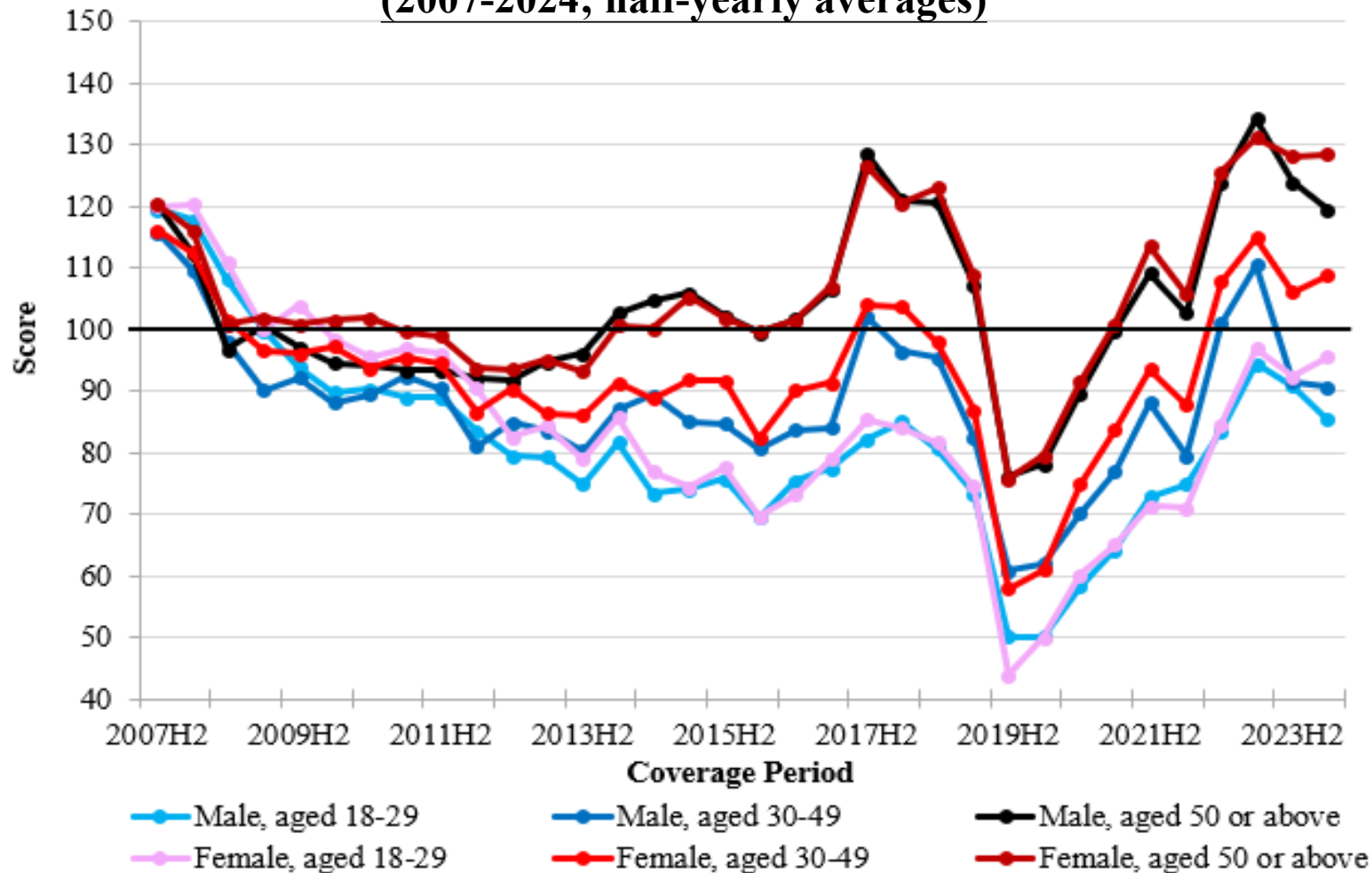
PSI among people with different educational attainments
(2007-2024; half-yearly averages)



Half-year period	Sample size	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
2007H2	13,157	120.0	118.9	115.8
2008H1	15,361	116.6	113.8	112.7
2008H2	14,302	100.4	100.7	102.8
2009H1	14,138	106.2	96.7	95.5
2009H2	14,104	103.4	97.9	92.9
2010H1	12,150	106.4	94.3	92.0
2010H2	14,144	106.3	94.9	90.1
2011H1	13,291	102.5	96.0	90.5
2011H2	15,209	101.7	95.1	89.9
2012H1	14,259	98.7	89.4	83.1
2012H2	12,174	103.4	89.9	80.6
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2013H2	12,154	104.1	88.3	79.2
2014H1	12,255	106.6	94.1	82.9
2014H2	12,147	108.3	92.7	79.2
2015H1	12,349	112.3	94.0	78.1
2015H2	11,108	109.7	92.8	78.2
2016H1	12,088	107.7	87.7	71.7
2016H2	12,074	108.9	93.1	75.4
2017H1	12,128	117.1	94.5	78.2
2017H2	12,200	136.4	111.2	90.8
2018H1	12,092	129.3	110.4	90.3
2018H2	12,072	135.7	106.5	89.5
2019H1	12,151	121.0	95.3	78.8
2019H2	12,297	84.7	65.8	54.0
2020H1	12,062	89.2	67.0	58.3
2020H2	12,206	103.4	79.5	67.1
2021H1	12,086	110.3	90.1	73.6
2021H2	12,080	123.5	101.4	81.5
2022H1	12,059	116.9	93.8	79.1
2022H2	6,107	134.9	117.0	94.7
2023H1	6,056	141.2	125.2	104.9
2023H2	6,689	136.4	116.1	96.5
2024H1 (Preliminary figures)	2,339	132.1	117.6	94.3
Total sample size	403,317	65,956	188,428	144,483

PSI Report No. 6.31 – PSI per Gender and Age

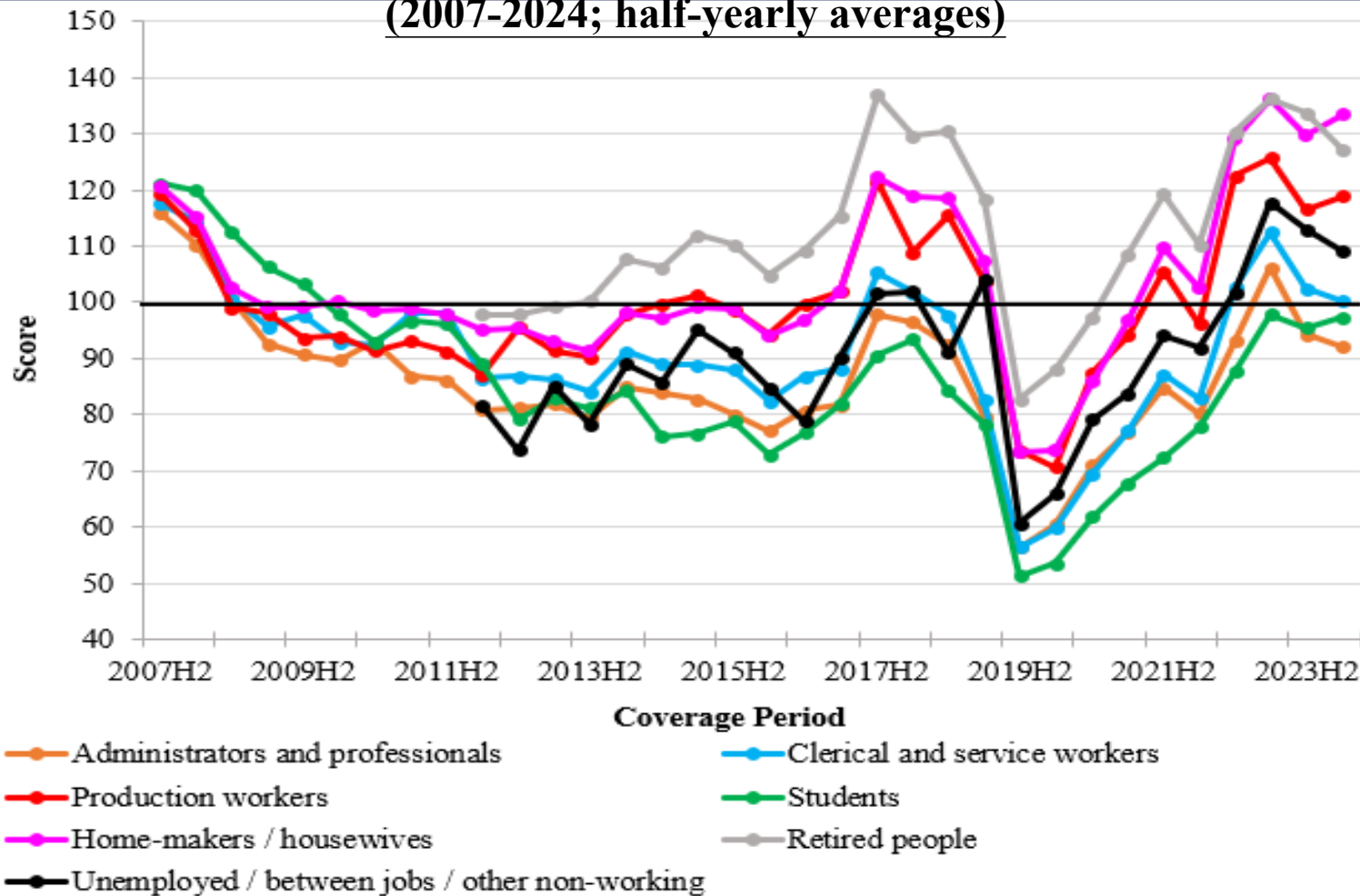
**PSI among people with different gender and age groups
(2007-2024; half-yearly averages)**



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
2007H2	13,157	119.4	115.7	120.2	120.0	116.1	120.3
2008H1	15,361	117.8	109.7	112.4	120.3	112.6	116.1
2008H2	14,302	108.0	98.0	96.7	110.9	101.5	100.9
2009H1	14,138	99.9	90.1	100.6	99.9	96.5	101.8
2009H2	14,104	93.9	92.2	97.0	103.9	96.1	100.8
2010H1	12,150	89.7	88.0	94.5	98.4	97.3	101.6
2010H2	14,144	90.3	89.4	94.2	95.6	93.8	101.8
2011H1	13,291	88.9	92.4	93.4	97.0	95.4	99.6
2011H2	15,209	89.0	90.4	93.3	96.0	94.6	99.0
2012H1	14,259	83.5	80.9	92.0	90.5	86.6	93.7
2012H2	12,174	79.5	84.9	91.7	82.5	90.4	93.5
2013H1	12,229	79.2	83.5	94.7	84.3	86.5	95.1
2013H2	12,154	74.9	80.2	96.1	78.9	86.1	93.2
2014H1	12,255	81.6	87.0	102.7	85.7	91.4	100.7
2014H2	12,147	73.4	89.3	104.7	76.9	88.8	100.2
2015H1	12,349	74.1	85.1	105.9	74.3	91.9	105.2
2015H2	11,108	75.7	84.8	102.2	77.6	91.7	101.8
2016H1	12,088	69.4	80.7	99.5	69.7	82.4	99.6
2016H2	12,074	75.4	83.7	101.7	73.2	90.1	101.6
2017H1	12,128	77.4	84.1	106.4	79.0	91.4	106.8
2017H2	12,200	82.1	102.0	128.4	85.4	104.0	126.5
2018H1	12,092	85.0	96.4	121.0	84.0	103.7	120.4
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	83.6	101.0	123.9	84.6	107.8	125.6
2023H1	6,056	94.3	110.5	134.2	96.9	114.9	131.2
2023H2	6,689	90.8	91.5	123.9	92.4	106.1	128.2
2024H1 (Preliminary figures)	2,339	85.3	90.6	119.4	95.6	108.8	128.5
Total sample size	403,317	34,357	50,994	92,703	31,902	69,325	117,026

PSI Report No. 6.32 – PSI per Economic Activity Status

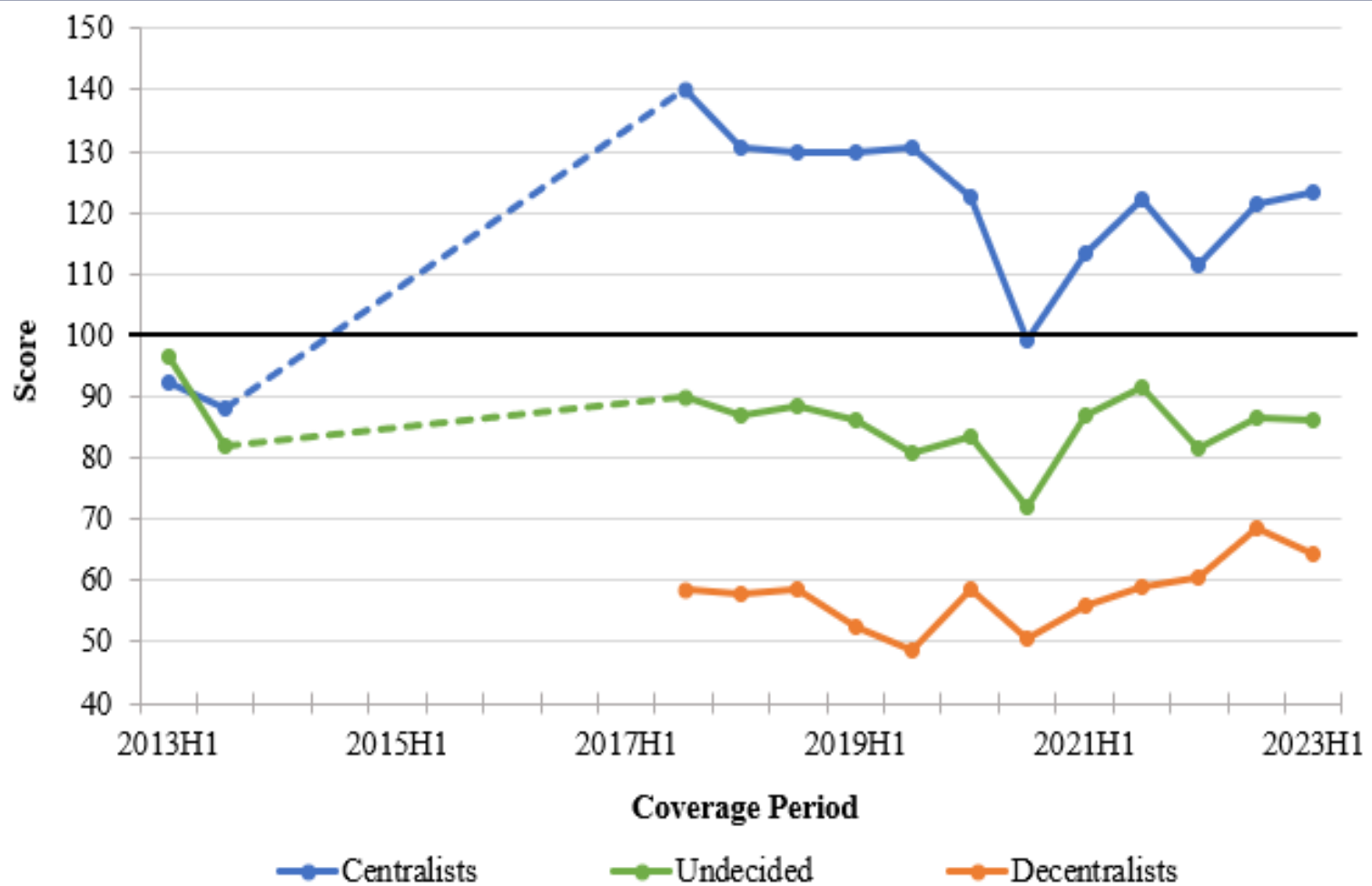
**PSI among people of different economic activity status
(2007-2024; half-yearly averages)**



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
2007H2	13,157	115.9	117.6	119.2	121.1	120.4		
2008H1	15,361	110.3	114.3	112.8	119.9	115.0		
2008H2	14,302	100.6	100.7	99.0	112.5	102.6		
2009H1	14,138	92.6	95.7	98.0	106.4	99.1		
2009H2	14,104	90.7	97.6	93.6	103.3	99.3		Not included in data analysis
2010H1	12,150	89.6	93.0	94.0	97.9	100.0		
2010H2	14,144	92.9	92.4	91.5	92.9	98.3		
2011H1	13,291	86.9	98.2	93.1	96.7	98.7		
2011H2	15,209	86.1	98.0	91.3	96.2	97.7		
2012H1	14,259	80.9	86.4	87.2	89.0	95.1	97.9	81.6
2012H2	12,174	81.2	86.8	95.5	79.2	95.4	97.9	73.7
2013H1	12,229	81.8	86.3	91.4	83.0	92.8	99.2	85.0
2013H2	12,154	79.5	84.1	90.2	81.3	91.3	100.2	78.3
2014H1	12,255	84.9	91.2	97.9	84.2	98.0	107.6	89.0
2014H2	12,147	84.0	89.0	99.7	76.1	97.3	106.2	85.8
2015H1	12,349	82.7	88.8	101.2	76.7	99.2	111.9	95.2
2015H2	11,108	80.0	87.9	98.7	78.8	98.7	110.3	91.0
2016H1	12,088	77.1	82.5	94.2	72.8	94.1	104.8	84.7
2016H2	12,074	80.8	86.9	99.8	76.7	96.8	109.3	78.8
2017H1	12,128	81.7	88.2	101.9	81.8	102.0	115.4	90.1
2017H2	12,200	97.8	105.3	121.5	90.6	122.3	137.0	101.6
2018H1	12,092	96.5	101.7	108.9	93.5	118.7	129.6	101.9
2018H2	12,072	92.5	97.7	115.5	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	93.0	102.6	122.4	87.6	129.0	130.3	101.7
2023H1	6,056	106.2	112.4	125.7	97.9	136.2	136.3	117.7
2023H2	6,020	94.3	102.4	116.6	95.6	129.8	133.8	113.0
2024H1	2,012	92.1	100.3	119.0	97.3	133.5	127.1	109.1
Total sample size	402,321	85,116	73,211	31,792	28,134	64,448	79,018	9,342

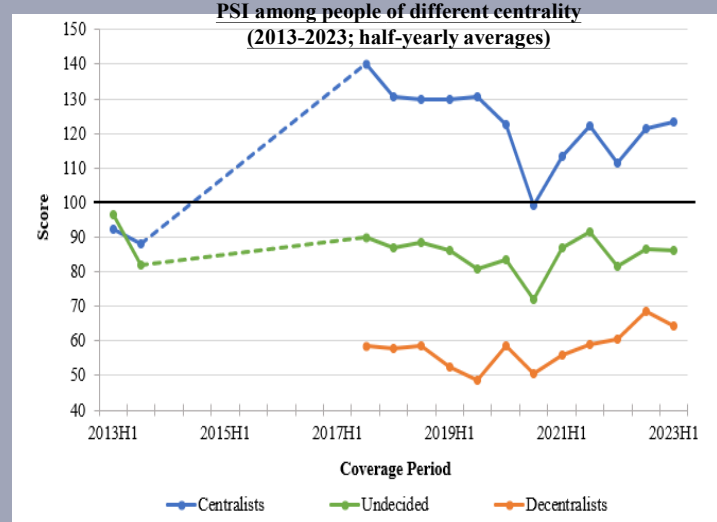
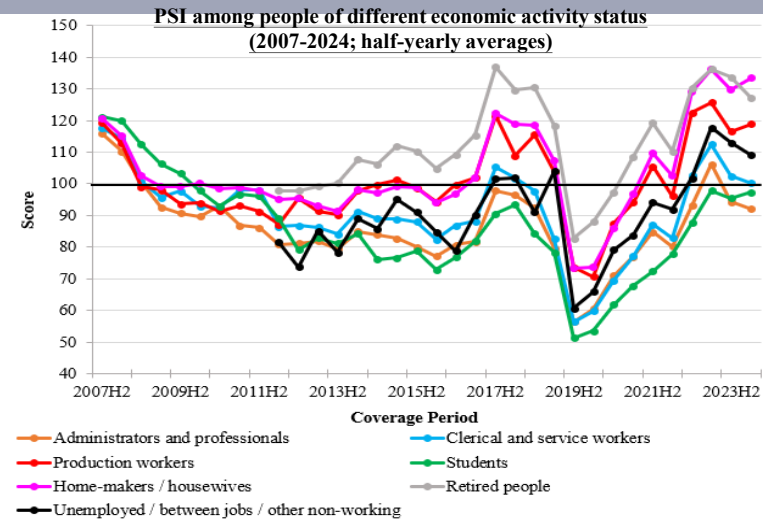
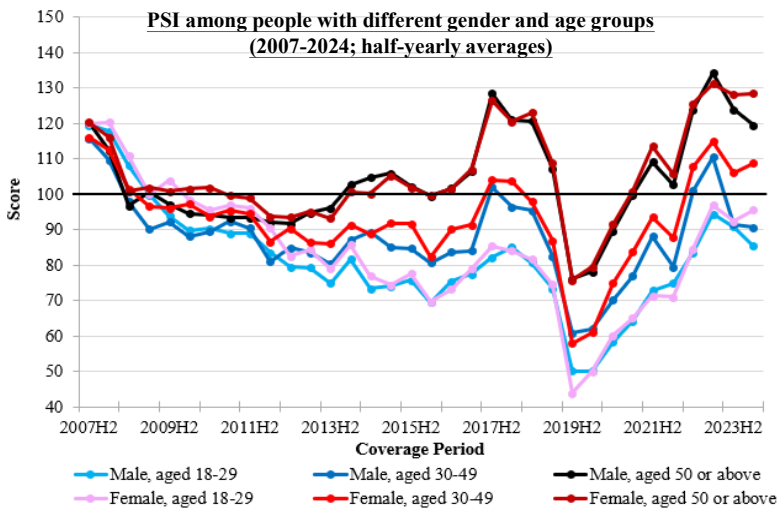
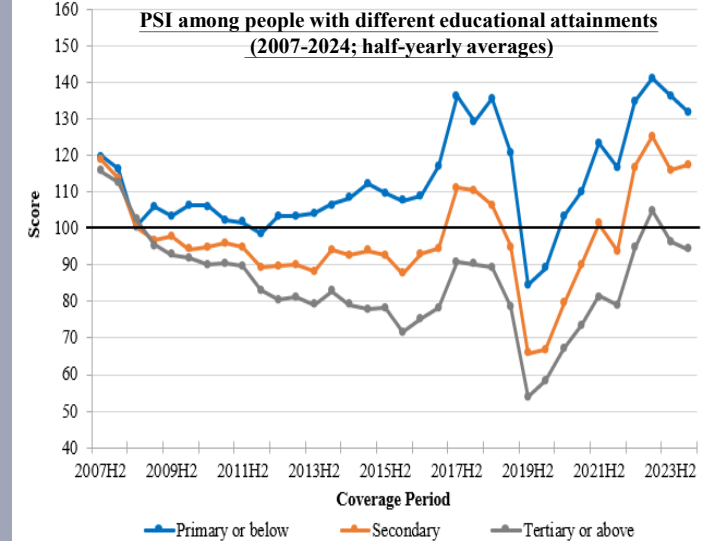
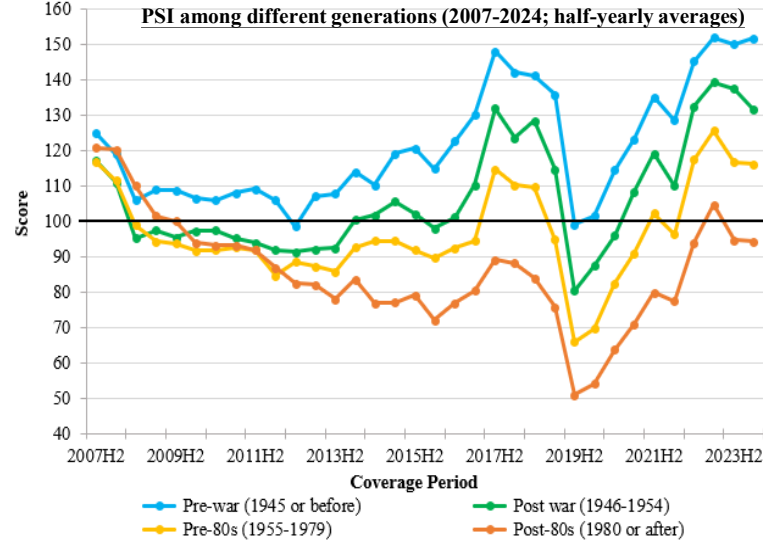
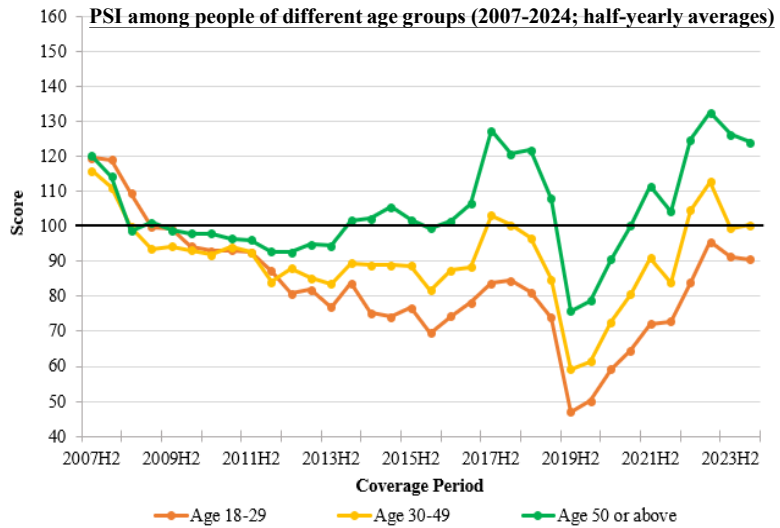
PSI Report No. 6.33 – PSI per Economic Activity Status

PSI among people of different centrality (2013-2023; half-yearly averages)



Half-year period	Sample size	Centralists	Undecided	Decentralists
2013H1	1,023	92.2	96.4	Not available due to inadequate sub-sample size
2013H2	1,015	88.1	81.8	
2017H2	1,016	140.0	90.2	58.4
2018H1	1,001	130.7	87.0	57.7
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
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	14,221	6,783	4,015	1,220

PSI Report No. 6.34 – Combined Charts



PSI Report No. 6.34 – Concluding Remarks

- From the analyses of different demographic variables (**age/generation, educational attainment, gender-age, economic activity status and centrality**) in this sixth aggregate report, although almost all sub-group analyses show covariate trends, it is **most conspicuous in centrality, educational attainment and generation analyses** over the past 10 years.
- Combining the macroscopic view of the PSI over the past 15 years with findings from other regular surveys like ethnic identity, we can roughly conclude that **Hong Kong society started to polarize after 2008, then stabilized after 5 years.** Although the PSI for different groups remain different, their **PSIs usually vary along the same direction**, which is worth studying.
- It should be noted that although the analysis of “PSI per Centrality” is very useful, **there is a large number of missing data due to the lack of synchronized data from the same survey, and filling up the gaps will require more advance statistical modelling.** Besides, the sub-sample size of the “decentralists” group in 2013 was very small and must be handled with care. As for the economic activity status analysis, two new options namely “retired persons” and “unemployed / between jobs / of other non-working statuses” were only added in 2012H1 so early data was missing and should also be handled with care.