

## 香港民研民情指數第 6.34 號報告 (第 6.29 至 6.33 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，合共發放了三十三份「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
- 「民情指數第 6.17 號報告：民情指數第 6.14 至 6.16 號綜合報告」，2023 年 12 月 27 日
- 「民情指數第 6.18 號報告：『第二代民情指數』系列更新」，2024 年 1 月 2 日
- 「民情指數第 6.19 號報告：民情指數之按政治陣營分析」，2024 年 1 月 9 日
- 「民情指數第 6.20 號報告：民情指數之按社會階層分析」，2024 年 1 月 30 日
- 「民情指數第 6.21 號報告：民情指數之按公民社會活躍程度分析」，2024 年 2 月 6 日
- 「民情指數第 6.22 號報告：民情指數之按性別分析」，2024 年 2 月 14 日
- 「民情指數第 6.23 號報告：民情指數第 6.18 至 6.22 號綜合報告」，2024 年 2 月 28 日
- 「民情指數第 6.24 號報告：民情指數之按出生地分析」，2024 年 3 月 5 日
- 「民情指數第 6.25 號報告：民情指數之按房屋類型及擁有權分析」，2024 年 3 月 12 日
- 「民情指數第 6.26 號報告：民情指數按月分析」，2024 年 4 月 2 日
- 「民情指數第 6.27 號報告：民情指數之按身份認同感分析」，2024 年 4 月 9 日

- 「民情指數第 6.28 號報告：民情指數第 6.24 至 6.27 號綜合報告」，2024 年 4 月 23 日
- 「民情指數第 6.29 號報告：民情指數之按年齡或世代分析」，2024 年 4 月 30 日
- 「民情指數第 6.30 號報告：民情指數之按教育程度分析」，2024 年 5 月 7 日
- 「民情指數第 6.31 號報告：民情指數之按性別與年齡分析」，2024 年 5 月 14 日
- 「民情指數第 6.32 號報告：民情指數之按經濟活動狀況分析」，2024 年 6 月 4 日
- 「民情指數第 6.33 號報告：民情指數之按統獨傾向分析」，2024 年 6 月 11 日

本 6.34 號報告總結了第 6.29 至 6.33 號報告之重點結果，方便讀者參考。

### 「民情指數第 6.29 號報告：民情指數之按年齡或世代分析」

先以年齡組別分析，結果顯示，雖然自 2007 年起的整體民情有起有跌，但三個年齡組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同：在 2007 年下半年同時錄得較高數值後，三個組別民情在其後五年先有所下跌，後保持平穩，且組別之間差異甚少。在 2012 至 2017 年間，各組別個別發展：50 歲或以上市民民情有所改善，30-49 歲市民保持平穩，18-29 歲市民民情則繼續向下。及至 2017 年下半年林鄭月娥上任，三個組別民情均同時升至高位，但隨即步入跌軌，並於 2019 年下半年同步急挫至歷史低位，然後再逐漸回升至 2023 年的近年新高，2024 年上半年初步數字暫見平穩，沒有出現大上大落。50 歲或以上市民的心情在過去多年都相對正面，相比其他年齡組別，其民情指數於較多時間維持在正常值 100 分以上，2023 年更攀升至高於 130 分的歷史高位。相反，18-29 歲市民的心情則長期維持負面，其民情指數在 2008 年下半年後持續低於正常值水平，在 2019 年下半年更跌至只有 47 分的極低位。至於 30-49 歲市民的民情指數於歷年大部分時間均位處中間位置，但其民情指數亦長期維持於正常值水平 100 分以下。

至於世代分析，四個組別歷年的民情指數走勢同樣大致相同，其走勢及最高、最低點亦與年齡組別分析結果十分相近。「戰前一族」的民情指數除 2008 年外，於歷年均為四個組別中最高，其民情指數除 2012 下半及 2019 下半年外，均一直維持在正常值 100 分以上。整體而言，愈後出生的市民民情指數愈低：「戰後一族」比「戰前一族」低，「八十前」又比「戰後一族」低，而「八十後」的民情指數於歷年大部分時間皆為四個組別中最低。除 2023 上半年外，「八十後」的民情指數於 2009 年下半年後持續低於正常值水平，而且從 2014 上半年起與另外三個組別維持較大距離。2024 年初步數字跟 2023 下半年變化不大，隨後的民情走勢有待觀察。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

**數表：不同年齡市民之民情指數（2007-2024 半年平均數）**

半年期	樣本數目	18-29 歲	30-49 歲	50 歲或以上
2007 年下半	13,157	119.7	115.9	120.2
2008 年上半	15,361	119.1	111.2	114.3
2008 年下半	14,302	109.6	99.9	98.8
2009 年上半	14,138	99.9	93.7	101.2
2009 年下半	14,104	99.3	94.4	99.0
2010 年上半	12,150	94.4	93.2	98.0
2010 年下半	14,144	93.1	91.9	98.1
2011 年上半	13,291	93.3	94.1	96.6
2011 年下半	15,209	92.7	92.7	96.2
2012 年上半	14,259	87.3	84.2	92.9
2012 年下半	12,174	80.8	88.0	92.7
2013 年上半	12,229	81.9	85.2	94.9

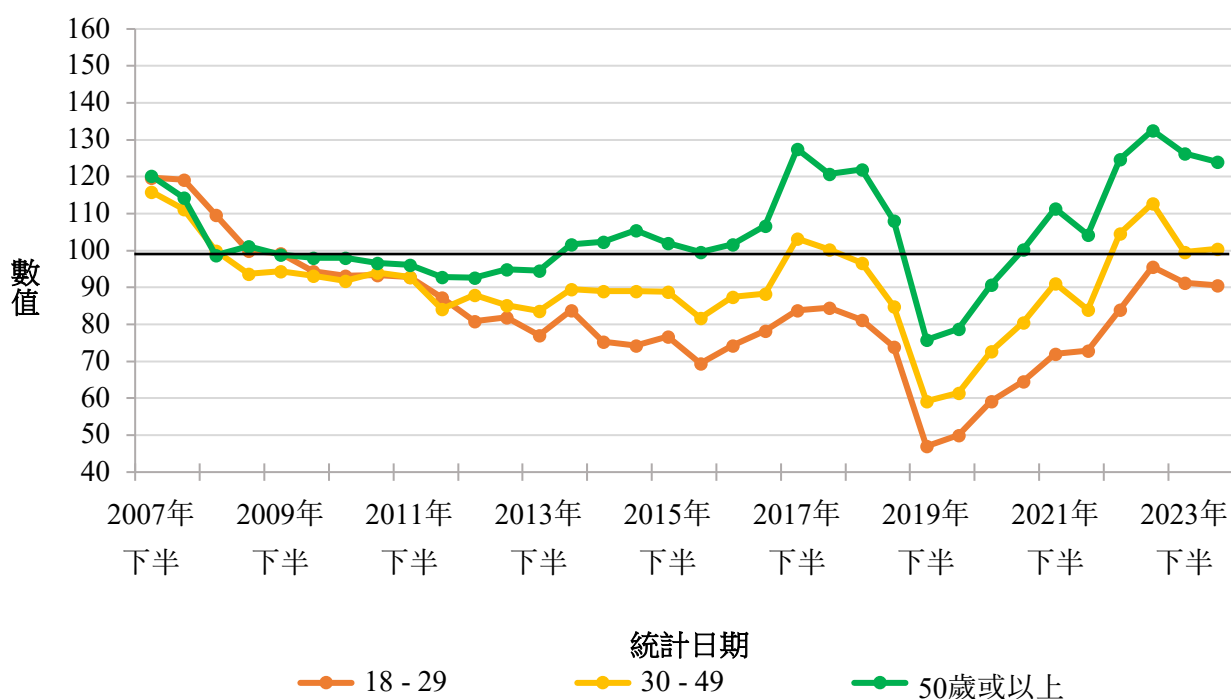
半年期	樣本數目	18-29 歲	30-49 歲	50 歲或以上
2013 年下半	12,154	77.0	83.6	94.6
2014 年上半	12,255	83.8	89.6	101.7
2014 年下半	12,147	75.3	89.0	102.4
2015 年上半	12,349	74.2	89.0	105.5
2015 年下半	11,108	76.7	88.8	102.0
2016 年上半	12,088	69.5	81.7	99.5
2016 年下半	12,074	74.3	87.5	101.6
2017 年上半	12,128	78.3	88.4	106.6
2017 年下半	12,200	83.8	103.2	127.4
2018 年上半	12,092	84.5	100.3	120.7
2018 年下半	12,072	81.1	96.7	121.9
2019 年上半	12,151	73.9	84.9	108.1
2019 年下半	12,297	47.0	59.2	75.8
2020 年上半	12,062	50.1	61.5	78.8
2020 年下半	12,206	59.1	72.7	90.7
2021 年上半	12,086	64.5	80.6	100.3
2021 年下半	12,080	72.1	91.1	111.4
2022 年上半	12,059	72.9	84.0	104.3
2022 年下半	6,107	84.0	104.7	124.8
2023 年上半	6,056	95.6	112.8	132.6
2023 年下半	6,689	91.4	99.6	126.3
2024 年上半 (初步數字)	2,339	90.6	100.4	124.1
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>403,317</b>	<b>66,259</b>	<b>120,319</b>	<b>209,729</b>

數表：不同世代市民之民情指數（2007-2024 半年平均數）

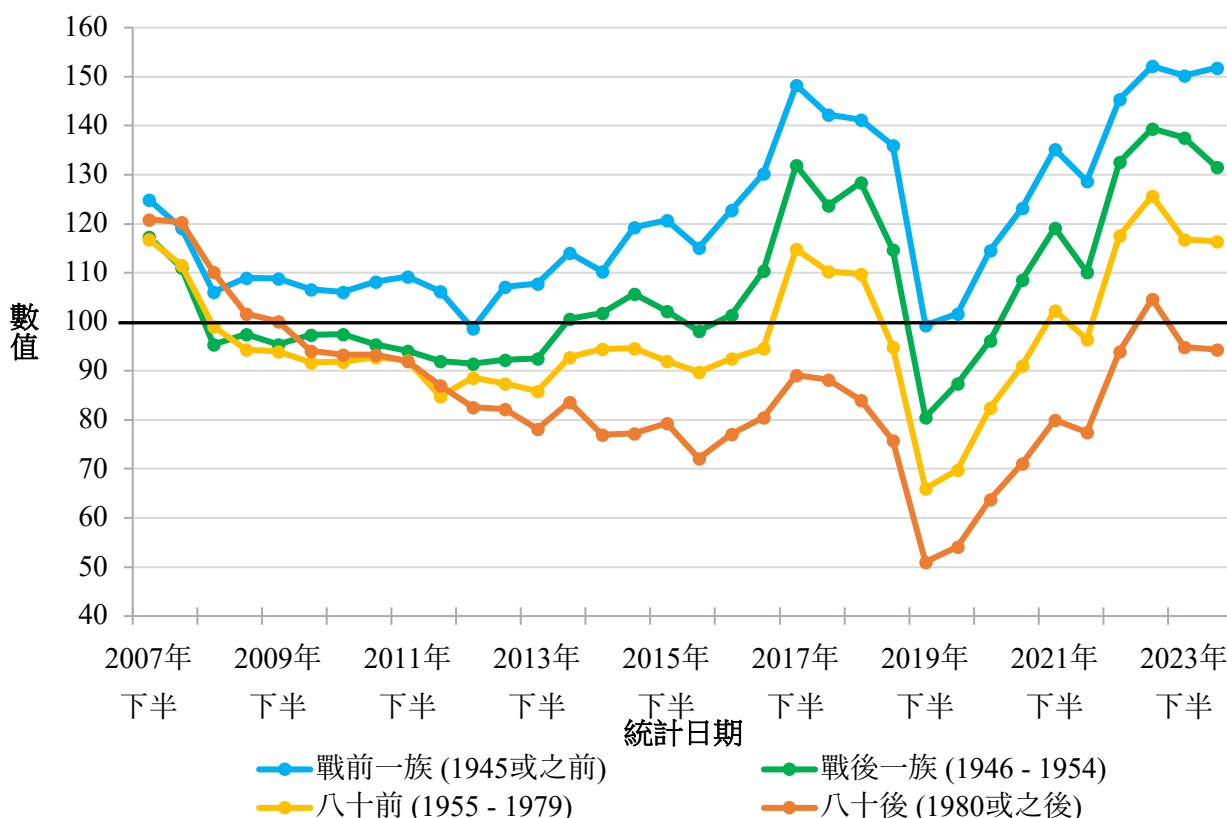
半年期	樣本數目	戰前一族 (1945 或之前)	戰後一族 (1946-1954)	八十前 (1955-1979)	八十後 (1980 或之後)
2007 年下半	13,157	124.9	117.3	116.8	120.9
2008 年上半	15,361	119.1	111.1	111.6	120.4
2008 年下半	14,302	106.1	95.4	99.1	110.2
2009 年上半	14,138	109.0	97.5	94.4	101.6
2009 年下半	14,104	108.8	95.4	93.9	100.1
2010 年上半	12,150	106.7	97.4	91.8	94.1
2010 年下半	14,144	106.1	97.5	91.9	93.3
2011 年上半	13,291	108.2	95.4	92.8	93.3
2011 年下半	15,209	109.2	94.1	92.1	92.0
2012 年上半	14,259	106.2	92.0	84.8	87.0
2012 年下半	12,174	98.6	91.5	88.6	82.5
2013 年上半	12,229	107.2	92.3	87.4	82.1
2013 年下半	12,154	107.9	92.6	85.8	78.2

半年期	樣本數目	戰前一族 (1945 或之前)	戰後一族 (1946-1954)	八十前 (1955-1979)	八十後 (1980 或之後)
2014 年上半	12,255	114.0	100.6	92.8	83.6
2014 年下半	12,147	110.3	101.8	94.5	77.0
2015 年上半	12,349	119.3	105.7	94.6	77.2
2015 年下半	11,108	120.7	102.2	92.0	79.3
2016 年上半	12,088	115.1	98.2	89.8	72.2
2016 年下半	12,074	122.8	101.4	92.5	77.1
2017 年上半	12,128	130.3	110.4	94.6	80.6
2017 年下半	12,200	148.2	132.0	114.8	89.2
2018 年上半	12,092	142.2	123.8	110.3	88.2
2018 年下半	12,072	141.3	128.5	109.7	84.1
2019 年上半	12,151	136.0	114.8	94.9	75.8
2019 年下半	12,297	99.3	80.6	66.0	51.0
2020 年上半	12,062	101.7	87.5	69.7	54.2
2020 年下半	12,206	114.6	96.1	82.5	63.8
2021 年上半	12,086	123.2	108.5	91.1	71.0
2021 年下半	12,080	135.2	119.2	102.3	80.0
2022 年上半	12,059	128.7	110.1	96.4	77.5
2022 年下半	6,107	145.4	132.6	117.6	94.0
2023 年上半	6,056	152.1	139.4	125.7	104.7
2023 年下半	6,689	150.2	137.5	116.8	94.9
2024 年上半 (初步數字)	2,339	151.9	131.6	116.4	94.4
樣本總數	403,317	48,109	59,552	152,358	92,730

圖表：不同年齡市民之民情指數走勢（2007-2024 半年平均數）



圖表：不同世代市民之民情指數走勢（2007-2024 半年平均數）



「民情指數第 6.30 號報告：民情指數之按教育程度分析」

結果顯示，雖然自 2007 年起的整體民情有起有跌，但三個教育程度組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同：在 2007 年下半年同時錄得較高數值後，三個組別民情在其後五年先有所下跌，後保持平穩，且組別之間差異甚少。在 2012 至 2017 年間，各組別個別發展：小學或以下教育程度市民民情有所改善，中學教育程度市民保持平穩，擁有大專或以上教育程度市民民情則繼續向下。及至 2017 年下半年林鄭月娥上任，三個組別民情均同時升至高位，但隨即步入跌軌，並於 2019 年下半年同步急挫至歷史低位，然後再逐漸回升至 2023 年的近年新高，2024 年上半年初步數字暫見平穩，沒有出現大上大落。

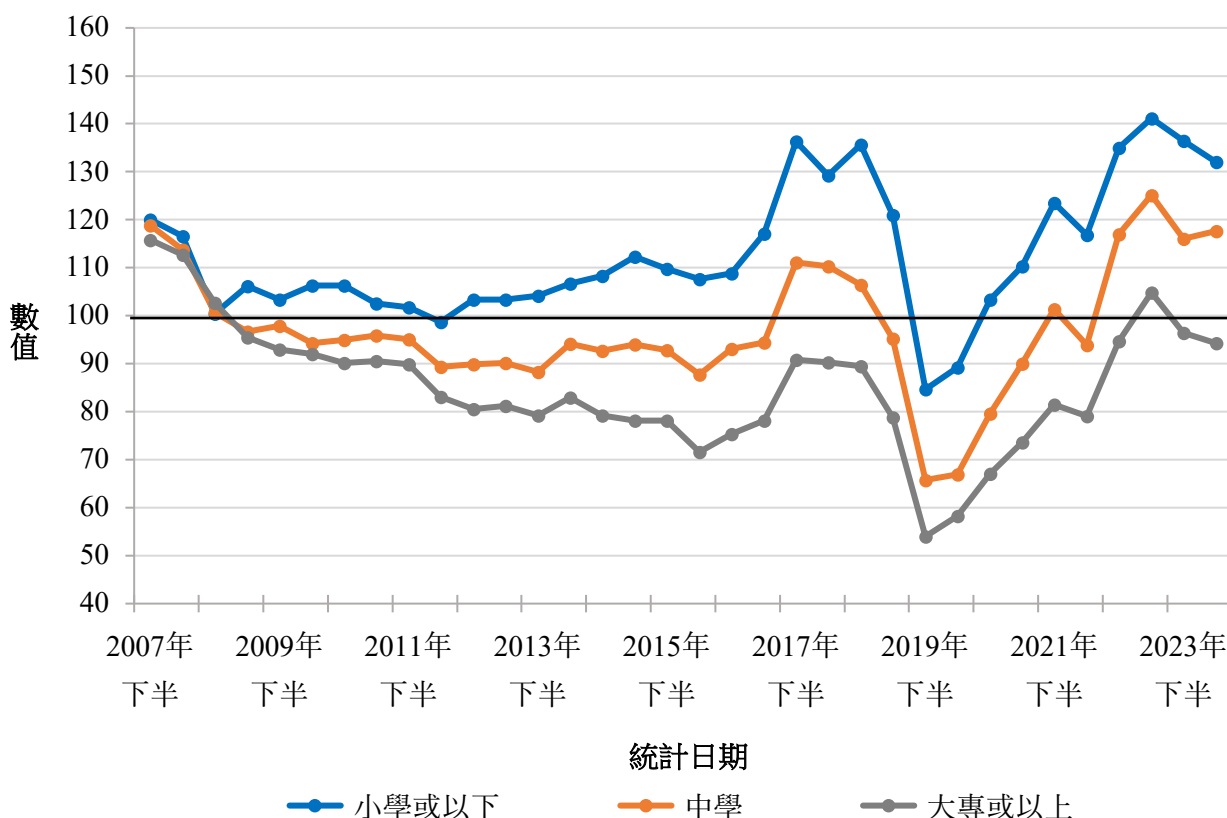
小學或以下教育程度市民的心情在過去多年都相對正面，除 2012 上半年及 2019 下半年至 2020 上半年外，其民情指數一直維持在正常值 100 分以上，2023 上半年更攀升至高於 140 分的歷史高位。相反，擁有大專或以上教育程度市民的心情則長期維持負面，除 2023 上半年外，其民情指數在 2008 年下半年後一直低於正常值水平，在 2019 年下半年更跌至只有 54 分的極低位。至於中學教育程度市民的民情指數於歷年大部分時間均位處中間位置，但亦較常維持在正常值水平 100 分以下。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

數表：不同教育程度市民之民情指數（2007-2024 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	小學或以下	中學	大專或以上
2007 年下半年	13,157	120.0	118.9	115.8
2008 年上半	15,361	116.6	113.8	112.7
2008 年下半	14,302	100.4	100.7	102.8

半年期	樣本數目	小學或以下	中學	大專或以上
2009 年上半	14,138	106.2	96.7	95.5
2009 年下半	14,104	103.4	97.9	92.9
2010 年上半	12,150	106.4	94.3	92.0
2010 年下半	14,144	106.3	94.9	90.1
2011 年上半	13,291	102.5	96.0	90.5
2011 年下半	15,209	101.7	95.1	89.9
2012 年上半	14,259	98.7	89.4	83.1
2012 年下半	12,174	103.4	89.9	80.6
2013 年上半	12,229	103.4	90.2	81.2
2013 年下半	12,154	104.1	88.3	79.2
2014 年上半	12,255	106.6	94.1	82.9
2014 年下半	12,147	108.3	92.7	79.2
2015 年上半	12,349	112.3	94.0	78.1
2015 年下半	11,108	109.7	92.8	78.2
2016 年上半	12,088	107.7	87.7	71.7
2016 年下半	12,074	108.9	93.1	75.4
2017 年上半	12,128	117.1	94.5	78.2
2017 年下半	12,200	136.4	111.2	90.8
2018 年上半	12,092	129.3	110.4	90.3
2018 年下半	12,072	135.7	106.5	89.5
2019 年上半	12,151	121.0	95.3	78.8
2019 年下半	12,297	84.7	65.8	54.0
2020 年上半	12,062	89.2	67.0	58.3
2020 年下半	12,206	103.4	79.5	67.1
2021 年上半	12,086	110.3	90.1	73.6
2021 年下半	12,080	123.5	101.4	81.5
2022 年上半	12,059	116.9	93.8	79.1
2022 年下半	6,107	134.9	117.0	94.7
2023 年上半	6,056	141.2	125.2	104.9
2023 年下半	6,689	136.4	116.1	96.5
2024 年上半 (初步數字)	2,339	132.1	117.6	94.3
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>403,317</b>	<b>65,956</b>	<b>188,428</b>	<b>144,483</b>

圖表：不同教育程度市民之民情指數走勢（2007-2024 半年平均數）



「民情指數第 6.31 號報告：民情指數之按性別與年齡分析」

結果顯示，雖然自 2007 年起的整體民情有起有跌，但六個性別與年齡組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同。在 2007 年下半年同時錄得較高數值後，六個組別的民情指數在其後五年先有所下跌，後保持平穩，且組別之間差異甚少。在 2012 至 2017 年間，各組別則有不同發展：50 歲或以上的男性和女性民情有所改善，30 至 49 歲的男性和女性大致保持平穩，18 至 29 歲男性和女性的民情則繼續向下。及至 2017 年下半年林鄭月娥上任，六個組別民情均同時升至高位，但隨即步入跌軌，並於 2019 年下半年同步急挫至歷史低位，然後再逐漸回升至 2023 年的近年新高。2024 年上半年初步數字暫見平穩，沒有出現大上大落，但同一年齡組別的男性與女性的民情差距則稍為增加。

50 歲或以上男性和女性的心情在過去多年都相對正面，其民情指數於較多時間維持在正常值 100 分以上，2023 上半年更同時 攀升至高於 130 分的歷史高位。相反，18 至 29 歲男性和女性的心情則長期維持負面，兩者數字自 2010 上半年起一直低於正常值水平，該女性組別在 2019 下半年更跌至只有 43.9 分的極低位。至於 30 至 49 歲男性和女性的民情指數在歷年大致位處六個組別的中游位置，當中女性組別的民情指數於大部份時間皆高於男性。兩個組別的數字於歷年間長期錄得正常值以下的水平，自 2009 上半年起，只有 2017 下半年及 2022 下半至 2023 上半年短暫同時上升至 100 分以上，2023 下半年男性組別隨即出現急跌。以下是有關分析的數表和圖表：

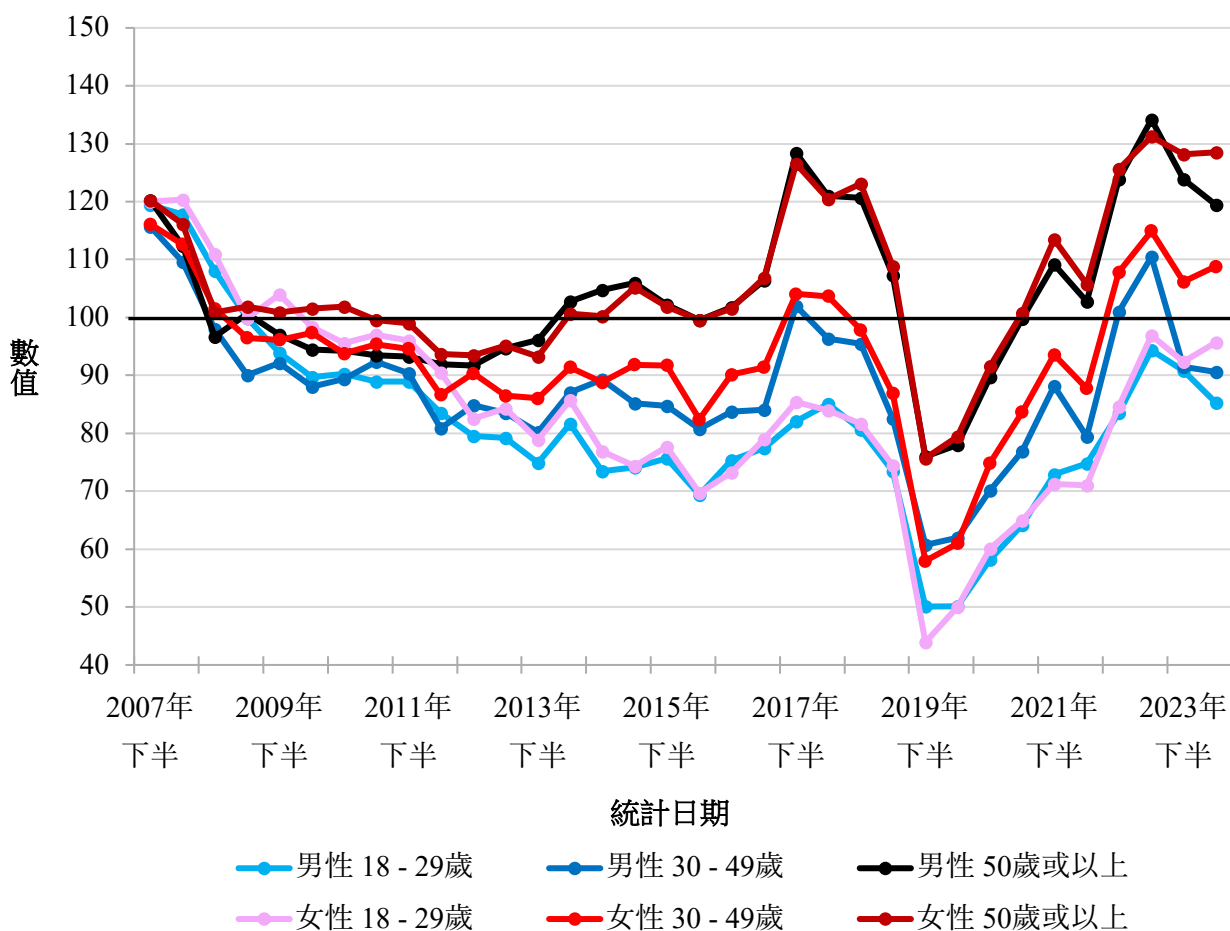
數表：不同性別與年齡市民之民情指數（2007-2024 半年平均數）

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
2007 年下半年	13,157	119.4	115.7	120.2	120.0	116.1	120.3

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



圖表：不同性別與年齡市民之民情指數走勢（2007-2024 半年平均數）



### 「民情指數第 6.32 號報告：民情指數之按經濟活動狀況分析」

結果顯示，雖然自 2007 年起的整體民情有起有跌，但七個經濟活動狀況組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同。在 2007 年下半年同時錄得較高數值後，各個組別的民情指數在其後五年持續向下。及至 2012 上半年，數據分析加入了「退休人士」和「失業／待業／非在職」兩個新選項，前者的民情在 2012 至 2017 年間拾級而上，後者則上上落落，並於 2015 至 2016 年期間明顯轉壞後再次回升，其他組別則窄幅上落，大致保持平穩。及至 2017 年下半年林鄭月娥上任，七個組別民情均同時升至高位，但隨即步入跌軌，並於 2019 年下半年同步急挫至歷史低位，然後再逐漸回升至 2023 年的近年新高，而 2024 年上半年各組別的數字暫時保持平穩。

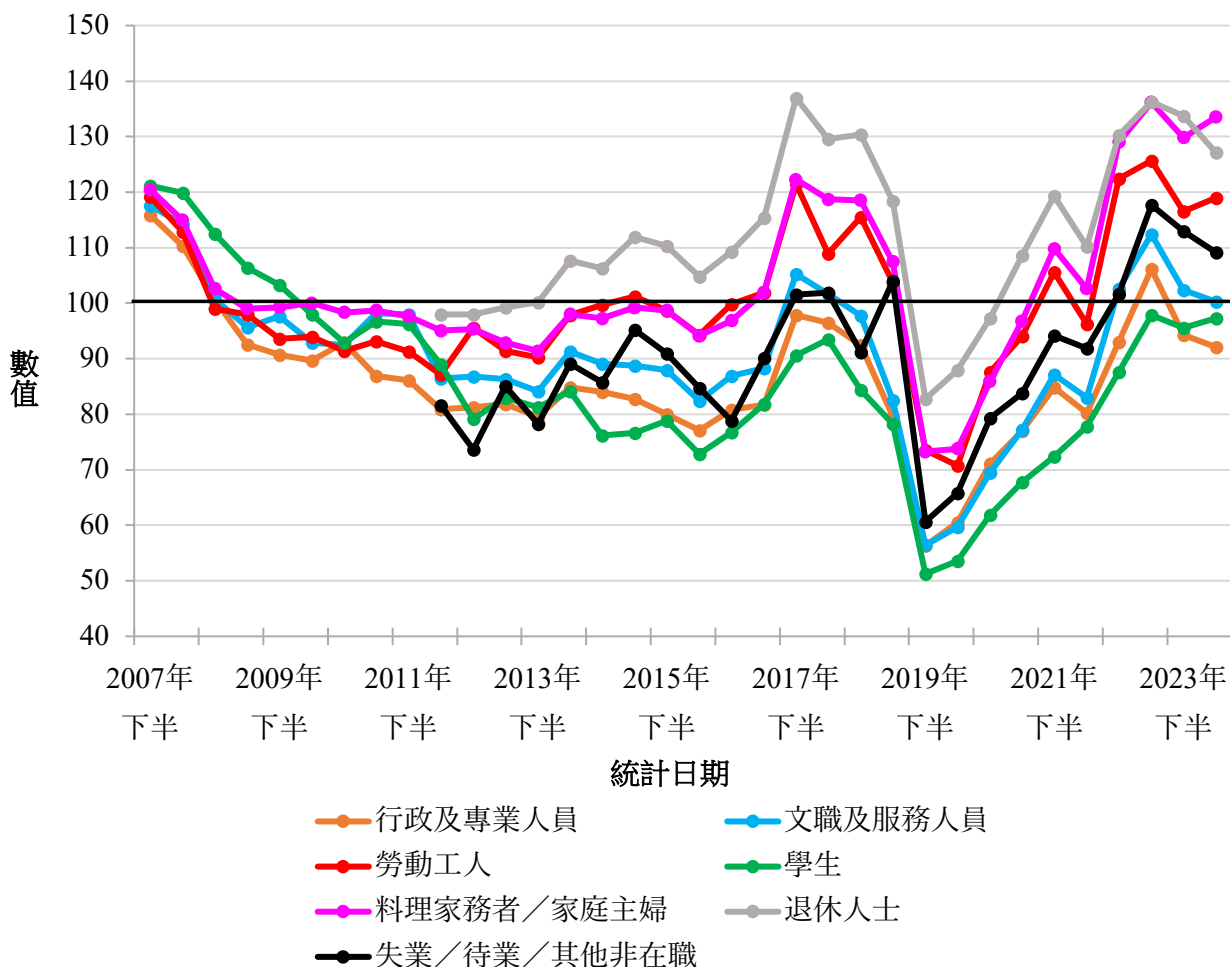
「退休人士」的心情在過去多年都相當正面，其民情指數於歷年大部分時間均維持在正常值 100 分以上，更幾度攀升至 130 分以上的高位。其次為「家務料理者／家庭主婦」，再其次為「勞動工人」，兩個組別大致處於中上位置，而前者自 2022 下半年起亦上升至 130 分以上的高位，追上甚至超越「退休人士」的民情指數。相反，雖然「學生」組別的民情於 2007 下半至 2009 下半年間較其他組別正面，但其民情指數自 2010 上半年起一直低於正常值水平，其後更大部分時間成為眾組別中最低者，其數字在 2019 年下半年更跌至只有 51.3 分的極低位，但過去一年已回升至非常接近 100 分的正常水平。處於所有組別中下位置的則為「行政及專業人員」，以及「文職及服務人員」組別，其民情指數於歷年大部分時間一直錄得正常值以下水平，前者目前仍然未達正常水平但已逐步接近，後者自 2022 年下半開始已回升至正常值以上。「失業／待業／其他非在職者」的民情指數歷年來長期位處眾組別中間位置，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和圖表：

數表：不同經濟活動狀況市民之民情指數（2007-2024 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
2007 年下半	13,157	115.9	117.6	119.2	121.1	120.4	未納入數據分析範圍	
2008 年上半	15,361	110.3	114.3	112.8	119.9	115.0		
2008 年下半	14,302	100.6	100.7	99.0	112.5	102.6		
2009 年上半	14,138	92.6	95.7	98.0	106.4	99.1		
2009 年下半	14,104	90.7	97.6	93.6	103.3	99.3		
2010 年上半	12,150	89.6	93.0	94.0	97.9	100.0		
2010 年下半	14,144	92.9	92.4	91.5	92.9	98.3		
2011 年上半	13,291	86.9	98.2	93.1	96.7	98.7		
2011 年下半	15,209	86.1	98.0	91.3	96.2	97.7		
2012 年上半	14,259	80.9	86.4	87.2	89.0	95.1	97.9	81.6
2012 年下半	12,174	81.2	86.8	95.5	79.2	95.4	97.9	73.7
2013 年上半	12,229	81.8	86.3	91.4	83.0	92.8	99.2	85.0
2013 年下半	12,154	79.5	84.1	90.2	81.3	91.3	100.2	78.3
2014 年上半	12,255	84.9	91.2	97.9	84.2	98.0	107.6	89.0
2014 年下半	12,147	84.0	89.0	99.7	76.1	97.3	106.2	85.8
2015 年上半	12,349	82.7	88.8	101.2	76.7	99.2	111.9	95.2
2015 年下半	11,108	80.0	87.9	98.7	78.8	98.7	110.3	91.0
2016 年上半	12,088	77.1	82.5	94.2	72.8	94.1	104.8	84.7
2016 年下半	12,074	80.8	86.9	99.8	76.7	96.8	109.3	78.8
2017 年上半	12,128	81.7	88.2	101.9	81.8	102.0	115.4	90.1
2017 年下半	12,200	97.8	105.3	121.5	90.6	122.3	137.0	101.6
2018 年上半	12,092	96.5	101.7	108.9	93.5	118.7	129.6	101.9
2018 年下半	12,072	92.5	97.7	115.5	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	93.0	102.6	122.4	87.6	129.0	130.3	101.7
2023 年上半	6,056	106.2	112.4	125.7	97.9	136.2	136.3	117.7
2023 年下半	6,020	94.3	102.4	116.6	95.6	129.8	133.8	113.0
2024 年上半	2,012	92.1	100.3	119.0	97.3	133.5	127.1	109.1
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>402,321</b>	<b>85,116</b>	<b>73,211</b>	<b>31,792</b>	<b>28,134</b>	<b>64,448</b>	<b>79,018</b>	<b>9,342</b>

註：調查問卷自 2011 年上半年增設了「退休人士」及「失業／待業／其他非在職」選項，並於 2012 年正式納入數據分析範圍。

圖表：不同經濟活動狀況市民之民情指數走勢（2007-2024 半年平均數）



### 「民情指數第 6.33 號報告：民情指數之按統獨傾向分析」

我們根據被訪者對台灣獨立和西藏獨立的態度，將他們分為三個組別，一組同時反對台獨和藏獨，視為「向心人士」；一組同時贊成台獨和藏獨，視為「離心人士」，餘下的則被歸納為立場「模糊人士」。結果顯示，三個統獨傾向組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同。「向心人士」心情整體為三個組別中最好，「模糊人士」心情大致保持在中間位置，而「離心人士」心情則持續最差。

「向心人士」的心情在歷年來都相當正面，除 2013 及 2020 下半年外，其民情指數一直維持在正常值 100 分以上，2017 下半年更攀升至 140.0 分的歷史高位。相反，「離心人士」的民情指數自 2017 下半年起長期徘徊在 50 至 60 分之間，為三個組別中民情最差者，他們的民情指數更於 2019 下半年跌至只有 48.6 分的極低位。至於「模糊人士」的民情指數於歷年間均位處三個組別的中間位置，數字一直維持在正常水平以下。以下是有關分析的數表和圖表：

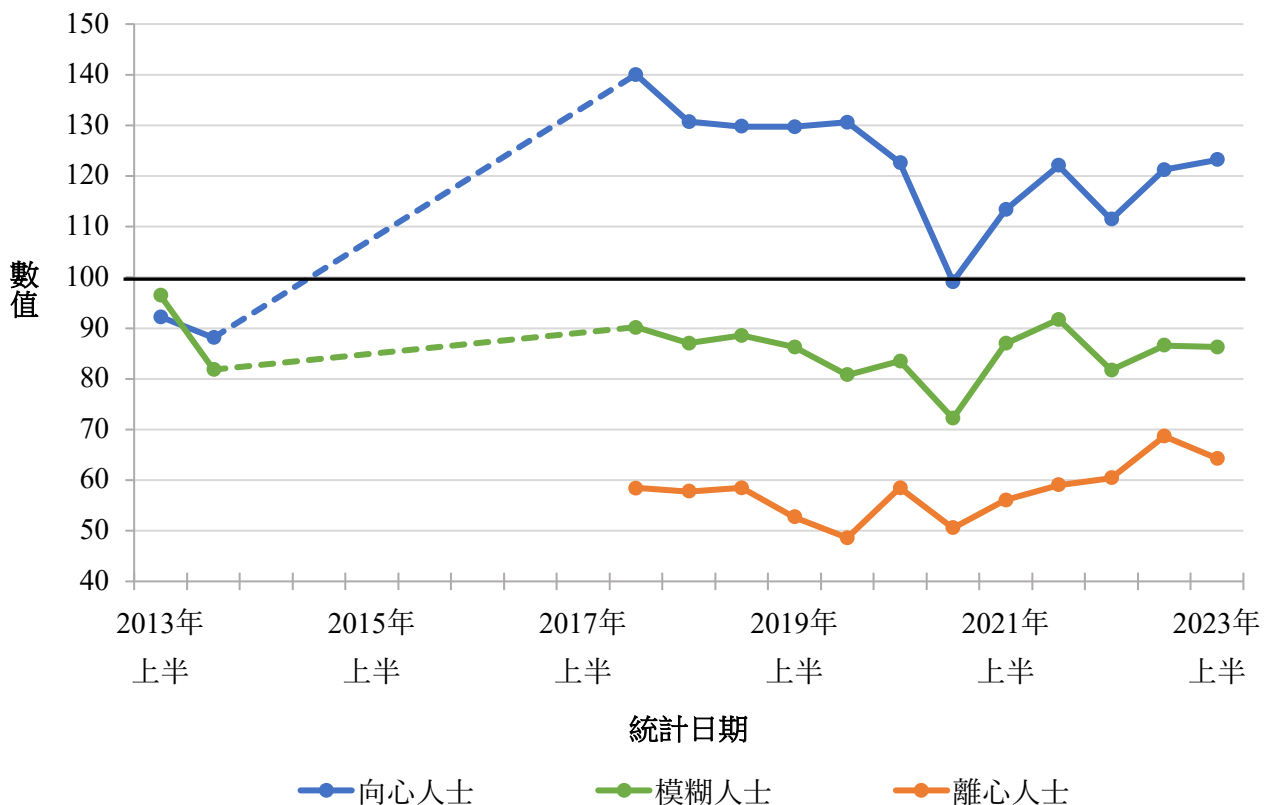
數表：不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2013-2023 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	向心人士	模糊人士	離心人士
2013 年上半	1,023	92.2	96.4	次樣本數目不足， 未能提供數據
2013 年下半	1,015	88.1	81.8	
2017 年下半	1,016	140.0	90.2	58.4

半年期	樣本數目	向心人士	模糊人士	離心人士
2018 年上半	1,001	130.7	87.0	57.7
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
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
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>14,221</b>	<b>6,783</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>1,220</b>

註：部分半年期的數據在上列數表從缺，是因為台灣及西藏問題和民情指數核心兩組題目並沒有在有關調查期間的任何一次調查同步出現，而我們亦未打算以統計方法填補缺數。另外，基於次樣本數目不足，故未能提供「離心人士」於 2013 年的民情指數。

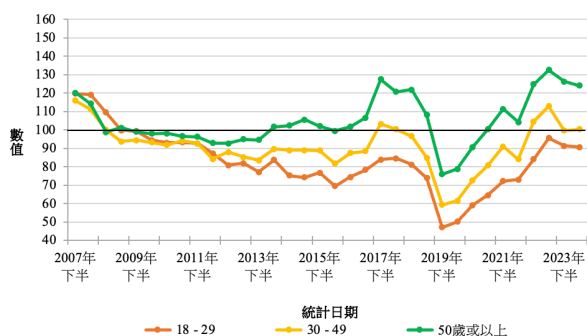
圖表：不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2013-2023 半年平均數）



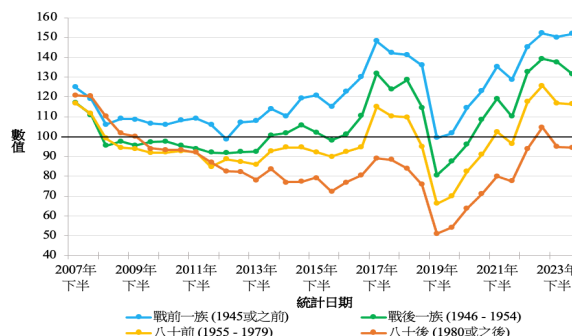
## 結語

從第六次綜合報告中的幾個人口變項(即年齡及世代、教育程度、性別與年齡、經濟活動狀況、統獨傾向)分析來看,雖然幾乎所有組別分析都顯示同步上落,但當中就以統獨傾向、教育程度和世代分析的層次最為分明,尤其是在最近十年。宏觀過去 15 年的各項民情指數,再結合其他定期調查的數據,例如是身份認同感調查,大概可以得出一個結論,就是香港社會在 2008 年後開始分化,五年後分化固定。各個組群雖然取向不同,但民情指數卻是齊上齊落,值得深入探討。需要注意,統獨傾向的分析非常有用,但因為出現調查項目不重疊的問題,引致很多缺數,需要日後透過更精準的統計模式處理。此外,「離心人士」組別在 2013 年的次樣本數目不足,亦要小心處理。至於經濟活動狀況分析的中「退休人士」和「失業/待業/非在職」兩個組別,是在 2012 上半年才加入數據分析,屬於前期缺數,也要小心處理。以下再次顯示有關圖表以供參考:

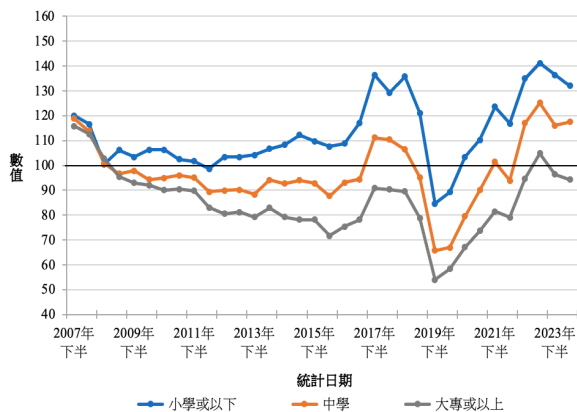
6.29 圖表:不同年齡市民之民情指數走勢(2007-2024 半年平均數)



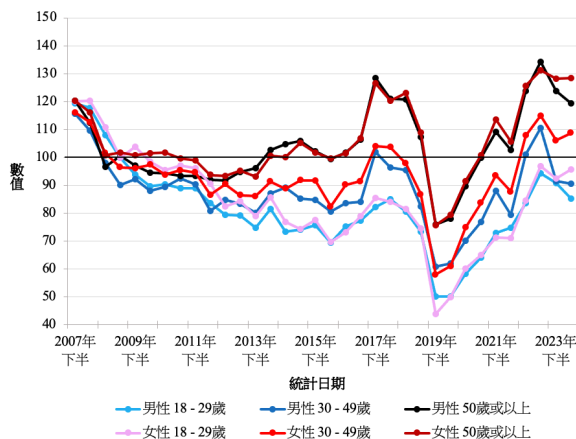
6.29 圖表:不同世代市民之民情指數走勢(2007-2024 半年平均數)



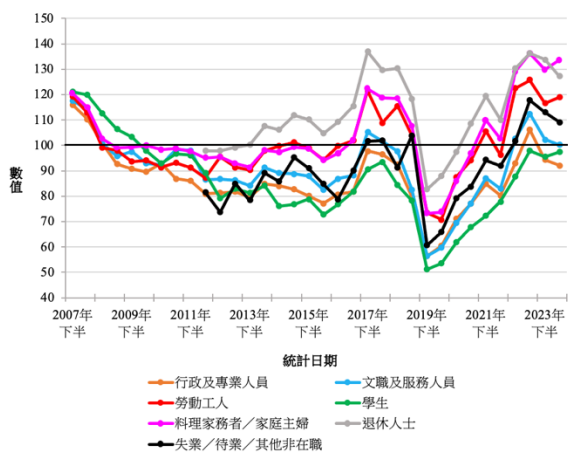
6.30 圖表:不同教育程度市民之民情指數走勢(2007-2024 半年平均數)



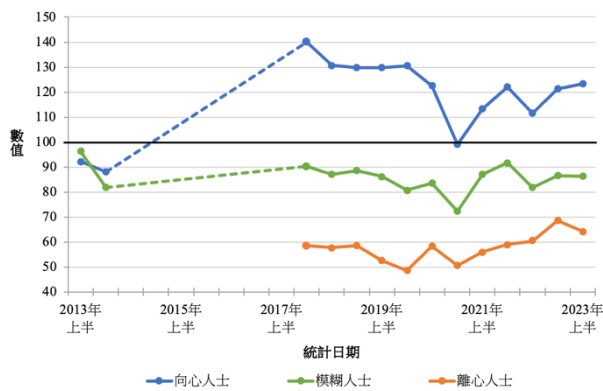
6.31 圖表:不同性別與年齡市民之民情指數走勢(2007-2024 半年平均數)



6.32 圖表：不同經濟活動狀況市民之民情指數走勢 (2007-2024 半年平均數)



6.33 圖表：不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數 (2013-2023 半年平均數)



## 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）<sup>[1]</sup>：

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值的平均值，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撇除，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 <sup>[2]</sup>	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 <sup>[2]</sup>	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 <sup>[2]</sup>	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 <sup>[3]</sup>	1992 年 7 月至 1997 年 6 月	60 個月
董建華 (1997-2005)	1997 年 7 月 <sup>[3]</sup>	1992 年 7 月至 1997 年 6 月	60 個月
	1997 年 8 月 <sup>[3]</sup> ...	1992 年 7 月至 1997 年 7 月...	61 個月...
曾蔭權 (2005-2012)	2005 年 6 月 <sup>[3]</sup>	1992 年 7 月至 2005 年 5 月	155 個月
	2005 年 7 月 <sup>[3]</sup> ...	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			



HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE  
香港民意研究所

Tel 電話: (852) 3844 3111

Fax 傳真: (852) 3705 3361

Website 網址: <https://www.pori.hk>

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

地址: 黃竹坑業興街 11 號南滙廣場 B 座 6 樓 9-11 室

## **HKPORI PSI Report No. 6.34 (Aggregate Report of 6.29 to 6.33)**

### **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 thirty-three “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
- “PSI Report No. 6.17: PSI Aggregate Report of 6.14 to 6.16”, December 27, 2023
- “PSI Report No. 6.18: Update on ‘Second Generation PSI’ Series”, January 2, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.19: PSI per Political Camps”, January 9, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.20: PSI per Social Strata”, January 30, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.21: PSI per Activeness in Civil Society”, February 6, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.22: PSI per Gender”, February 14, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.23: PSI Aggregate Report of 6.18 to 6.22”, February 28, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.24: PSI per Place of Birth”, March 5, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.25: PSI per Housing Type and Ownership”, March 12, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.26: Monthly PSI Figures”, April 2, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.27: PSI per Ethnic Identity”, April 9, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.28: PSI Aggregate Report of 6.24 to 6.27”, April 23, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.29: PSI per Age or Generation”, April 30, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.30: PSI per Educational Attainment”, May 7, 2024

- “PSI Report No. 6.31: PSI per Gender and Age”, May 14, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.32: PSI per Economic Activity Status”, June 4, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.33: PSI per Centrality”, June 11, 2024

This Report No. 6.34 wraps up the main points of Reports No. 6.29 to 6.33 for easy reference.

**“PSI Report No. 6.29: PSI per Age or Generation”**

Regarding age group analysis, results show that despite the ups and downs of overall public sentiment since 2007, the trends of PSI among the three age groups are highly similar over the years. After registering relatively high scores in 2007H2, public sentiment of all three groups first dropped and then remained rather stable in the five years that followed, with minimal difference between groups. Between 2012 and 2017, the three groups developed in separate directions: sentiment of people aged 50 or above kept improving, those aged 30-49 did not change much, while sentiment of people aged 18-29 continued to move downward. In 2017H2, all three groups registered their higher PSI scores when Carrie Lam took office. But soon started to drop and in 2019H2, their PSI all plummeted to their historical lows, then gradually rebounded to a recent record high in 2023. Preliminary figures of 2024H1 show stability, without any major ups or downs. People aged 50 or above have been feeling pretty good over the past many years, with their PSI staying above the normal level of 100 more often than the other age groups and even climbing over 130 marks at its all-time historical high in 2023. On the contrary, people aged 18-29 have been feeling quite negatively the whole time, with their PSI remaining below the normal level after 2008H2 and even plummeting to an extremely low level at only 47 marks in 2019H2. For people aged 30-49, their PSI has stayed in the middle position most of the time, with their figures also constantly staying below the normal level of 100.

As for generation analysis, the trends of PSI among the four generation groups are more or less the same over the years. Their overall trends, highest and lowest points are highly comparable with those of the age group analysis. The “pre-war” generation has the highest PSI among all four groups over the years except in 2008. Their PSI has stayed above the normal level of 100 except in 2012H2 and 2019H2. The later the birth date, the lower their PSI: the “post-war” generation got lower PSI than the “pre-war” generation, the “pre-80s” got lower PSI than the “post-war” generation, while the “post-80s” has the lowest PSI among all four groups most of the time over the years. Except in 2023H1, the PSI of the “post-80s” has stayed below the normal level since 2009H2 and has maintained a relatively large distance with the other three groups since 2014H1. The preliminary figures for 2024 have not changed much from those of 2023H2, and the upcoming public sentiment trend is yet to be seen. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

**Summary table: 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

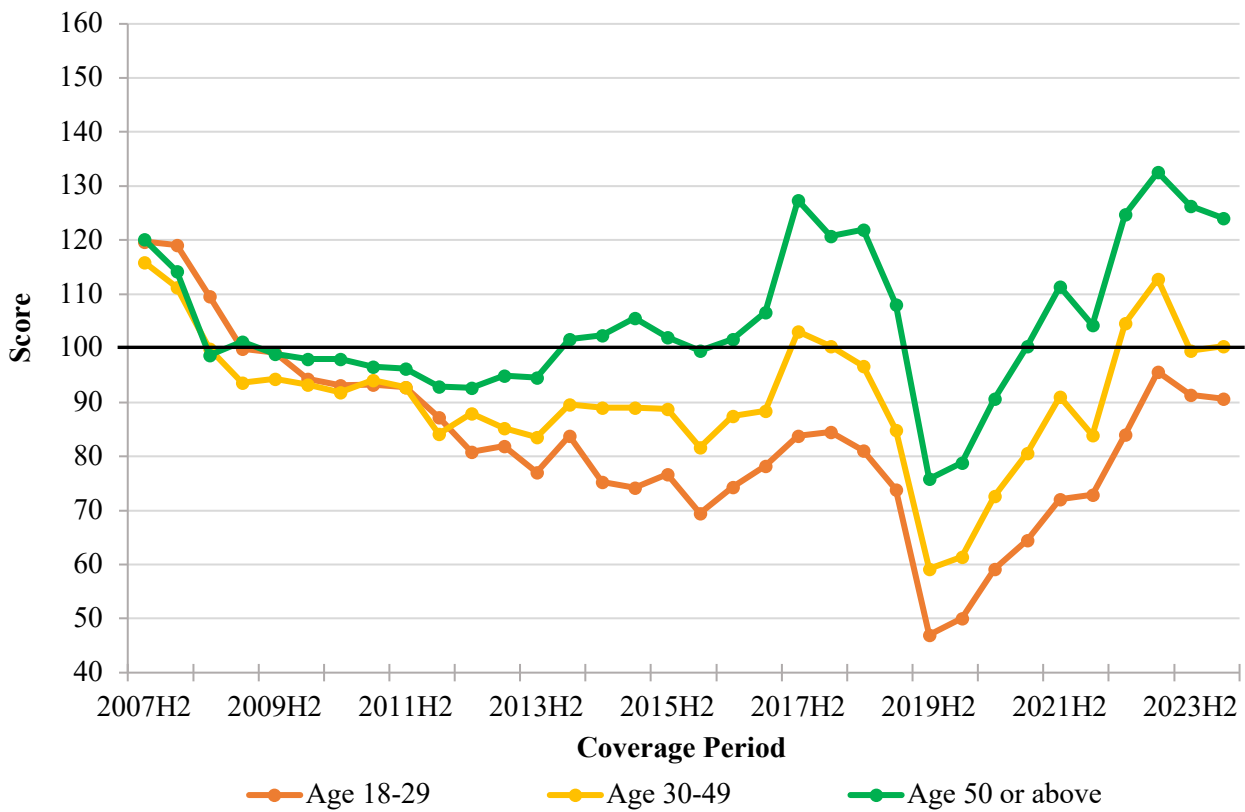
Half-year period	Sample size	Age 18-29	Age 30-49	Age 50 or above
2012H1	14,259	87.3	84.2	92.9
2012H2	12,174	80.8	88.0	92.7
2013H1	12,229	81.9	85.2	94.9
2013H2	12,154	77.0	83.6	94.6
2014H1	12,255	83.8	89.6	101.7
2014H2	12,147	75.3	89.0	102.4
2015H1	12,349	74.2	89.0	105.5
2015H2	11,108	76.7	88.8	102.0
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
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>403,317</b>	<b>66,259</b>	<b>120,319</b>	<b>209,729</b>

**Summary table: PSI among different generations  
(2007-2024; half-yearly averages)**

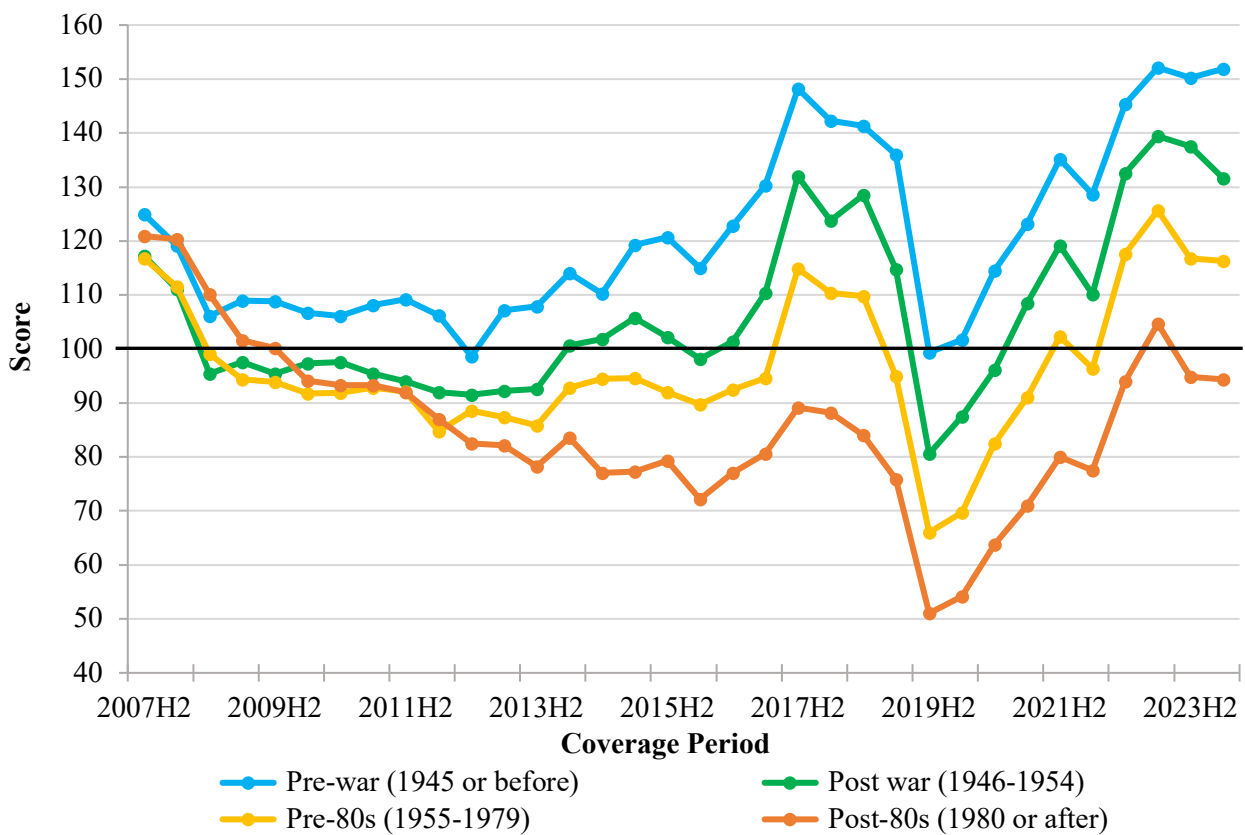
Half-year period	Sample size	Pre-war (1945 or before)	Post-war (1946-1954)	Pre-80s (1955-1979)	Post-80s (1980 or after)
2007H2	13,157	124.9	117.3	116.8	120.9
2008H1	15,361	119.1	111.1	111.6	120.4
2008H2	14,302	106.1	95.4	99.1	110.2
2009H1	14,138	109.0	97.5	94.4	101.6
2009H2	14,104	108.8	95.4	93.9	100.1
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

<b>Half-year period</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Pre-war (1945 or before)</b>	<b>Post-war (1946-1954)</b>	<b>Pre-80s (1955-1979)</b>	<b>Post-80s (1980 or after)</b>
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
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>403,317</b>	<b>48,109</b>	<b>59,552</b>	<b>152,358</b>	<b>92,730</b>

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



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



## **“PSI Report No. 6.30: PSI per Educational Attainment”**

Results show that despite the ups and downs of overall public sentiment since 2007, the trends of PSI among the three educational attainment groups are highly similar over the years. After registering relatively high scores in 2007H2, public sentiment of all three groups first dropped and then remained rather stable in the five years that followed, with minimal difference between groups. Then between 2012 and 2017, the three groups developed in separate directions: sentiment of people with primary education or below kept improving, those with secondary educational attainment did not change much, while sentiment of people with tertiary education or above continued to move downward. In 2017H2, all three groups registered their higher PSI scores when Carrie Lam took office. But soon started to drop and in 2019H2, their PSI all plummeted to their historical lows, then gradually rebounded to a recent record high in 2023. Preliminary figures of 2024H1 show stability, without any major ups or downs.

People with primary education or below have been feeling pretty good over the past many years, with their PSI staying above the normal level of 100 except in 2012H2 and from 2019H2 to 2020H1. Their figures even climbed over 140 marks at its all-time historical high in 2023H1. On the contrary, people with tertiary education or above have been feeling quite negatively the whole time. Except in 2023H1, their PSI has remained below the normal level after 2008H2 and even plummeted to an extremely low level at only 54 marks in 2019H2. For people with secondary educational attainment, their PSI has stayed in the middle position most of the time, with their figures also often staying below the normal level of 100. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

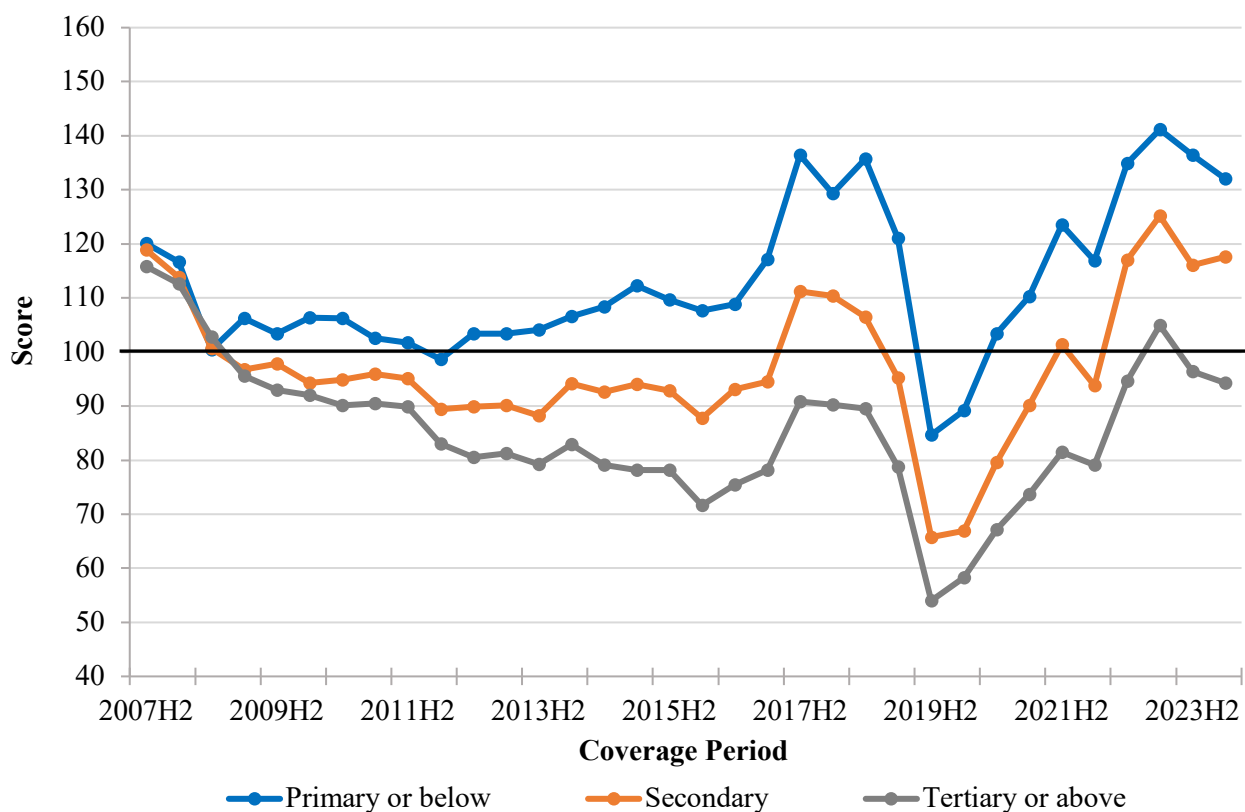
### **Summary table: PSI among people with different educational attainments (2007-2024; half-yearly averages)**

<b>Half-year period</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Primary or below</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary or above</b>
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
2013H1	12,229	103.4	90.2	81.2
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



Half-year period	Sample size	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
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
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>403,317</b>	<b>65,956</b>	<b>188,428</b>	<b>144,483</b>

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



**“PSI Report No. 6.31: PSI per Gender and Age”**

Results show that despite the ups and downs of overall public sentiment since 2007, the trends of PSI among the six gender and age groups are highly similar over the years. After registering relatively high

scores in 2007H2, public sentiment of all six groups first dropped and then remained rather stable in the five years that followed, with minimal difference between groups. Then between 2012 and 2017, the six groups developed in separate directions: sentiment of males and females aged 50 or above kept improving, males and females aged 30-49 did not change much, while sentiment of males and females aged 18-29 continued to move downward. In 2017H2, all six groups registered their higher PSI scores when Carrie Lam took office, but soon started to drop and in 2019H2, their PSI all plummeted to their historical lows, then gradually rebounded to their recent record high in 2023. Preliminary figures of 2024H1 show stability, without any major ups or downs, yet the sentiment gap between the males and females of the same age group has slightly widened.

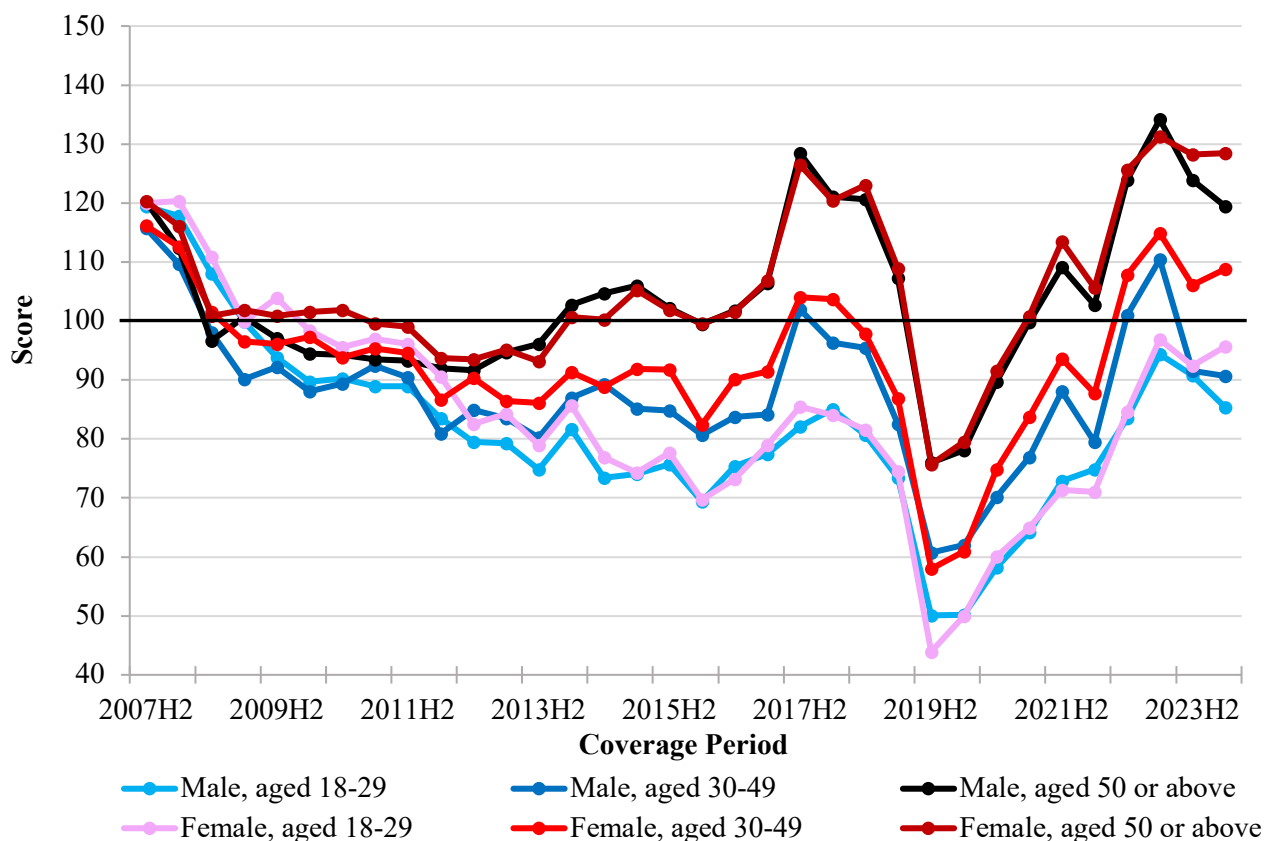
Males and females aged 50 or above have been feeling pretty good over the past many years, with their PSI often staying above the normal level of 100. The figures of both groups even climbed over 130 marks together at their all-time historical high in 2023H1. On the contrary, males and females aged 18-29 have been feeling quite negatively the whole time. The figures of both groups have remained below the normal level since 2010H1, and the female group even plummeted to an extremely low level at only 43.9 marks in 2019H2. For males and females aged 30-49, their PSI has mostly stayed in the middle position among all groups over the years. The PSI of females belonging to this age group is higher than their male counterparts most of the time. The figures of both groups have remained below the normal level most of the time over the years, only rose above 100 concurrently for a short period in 2017H2 and from 2022H2 to 2023H1 since 2009H1, then the PSI of the male group showed dramatic drop since 2023H2. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

**Summary table: PSI among people of 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

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
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
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>403,317</b>	<b>34,357</b>	<b>50,994</b>	<b>92,703</b>	<b>31,902</b>	<b>69,325</b>	<b>117,026</b>

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



## **“PSI Report No. 6.32: PSI per Economic Activity Status”**

Results showed that despite the ups and downs of overall public sentiment since 2007, the trends of PSI among the seven economic activity status groups are highly similar over the years. After registering relatively high scores in 2007H2, public sentiment of all groups kept dropping in the five years that followed. After adding “retired people” and “unemployed / between jobs / of other non-working statuses” to the analysis in 2012H1, sentiment of the former group kept improving between 2012 and 2017, that of the latter group fluctuated, then notably deteriorated between 2015 and 2016 and rebounded afterward, while that of the remaining groups fluctuated in narrow ranges and stayed more or less stable. In 2017H2, all seven groups registered their higher PSI scores when Carrie Lam took office, but soon started to drop. In 2019H2, their PSI all plummeted to their historical lows, then gradually rebounded to their recent record high in 2023. Figures of various groups in 2024H1 have remained stable.

“Retired people” have been feeling pretty good over the past many years, with their PSI often staying above the normal level of 100. Their figure has even climbed a few times above 130 marks. “Home-makers / housewives” followed, then “production workers”. Their PSI have mostly stayed at the upper-middle level among all groups. The former has climbed above 130 marks since 2022H2, catching up and even surpassing the PSI of “retired people”. On the contrary, although the sentiment of “students” was more positive than other groups between 2007H2 and 2009H2, their PSI has remained below the normal level since 2010H1 and has been staying at the bottom among all groups most of the time afterward. Their figure even plummeted to an extremely low level at only 51.3 marks in 2019H2, while it has climbed back to very close to the normal level of 100 since a year ago. Meanwhile, “administrators and professionals” as well as “clerical and service workers” took the lower-middle position among all groups. Their PSI have remained below the normal level most of the time over the years. The former is still below normal level but getting very close now, while the latter has risen above normal level since 2022H2. The PSI of people who were “unemployed / between jobs / of other non-working statuses” has stayed in a middle position among all groups over the years. However, it should be noted that the sample size of this group is relatively small and may result in bigger fluctuations. The following are the summary tables and charts of the analyses:

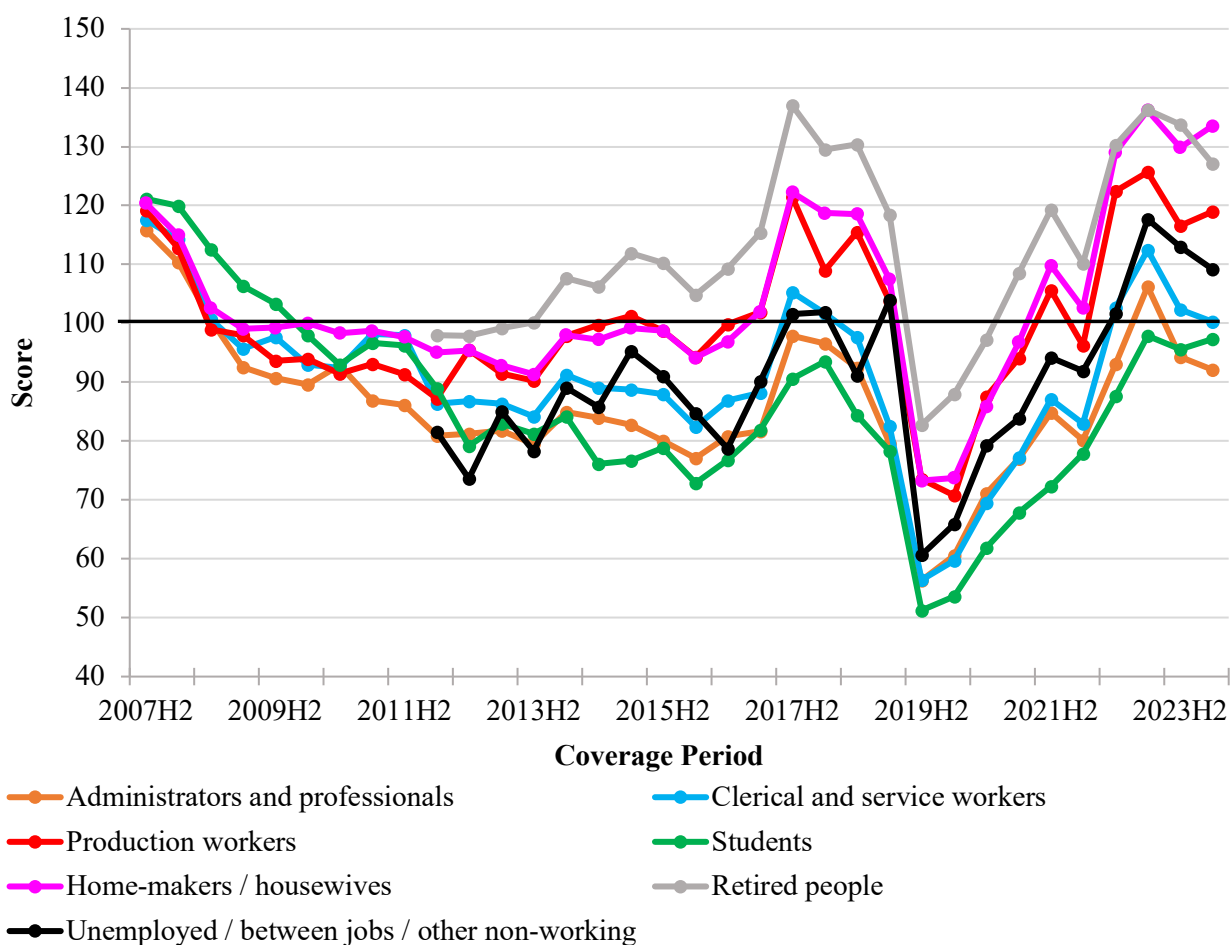
**Summary table: PSI among people of different economic activity status (2007-2024; half-yearly averages)**

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	Not included in data analysis	
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		
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

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
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
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>402,321</b>	<b>85,116</b>	<b>73,211</b>	<b>31,792</b>	<b>28,134</b>	<b>64,448</b>	<b>79,018</b>	<b>9,342</b>

Note: The options “retired people” and “unemployed / between jobs / other non-working” were added to the questionnaire since 2011H1 and included in data analysis since 2012.

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



**“PSI Report No. 6.33: PSI per Centrality”**

In this report, respondents are classified into three groups according to their views on Taiwan and Tibetan independence. “Centralists” are those who opposed both Taiwan and Tibetan independence, “decentralists” supported both Taiwan and Tibetan independence, while the remaining were grouped under “undecided”. Results show that the trends of PSI among the three centrality groups are highly similar over the years. Among the three groups, “centralists” constantly felt the best, “undecided” people have stayed in the middle position, whereas “decentralists” constantly felt the worst.

“Centralists” have been feeling pretty good over the past many years. Their PSI has always stayed above the normal level of 100 except in 2013 and 2020H2 and even registered a historical high at 140.0 marks in 2017H2. On the contrary, the PSI of “decentralists” has been hovering between 50 to 60 the whole time since 2017H2, occupying the lowest position in terms of sentiment among all three groups. It even plummeted to an extremely low level at only 48.6 in 2019H2. As for the “undecided” group, their PSI has stayed in a middle position among the three groups, and has always stayed below the normal level. The following are the summary tables and charts of the analyses:

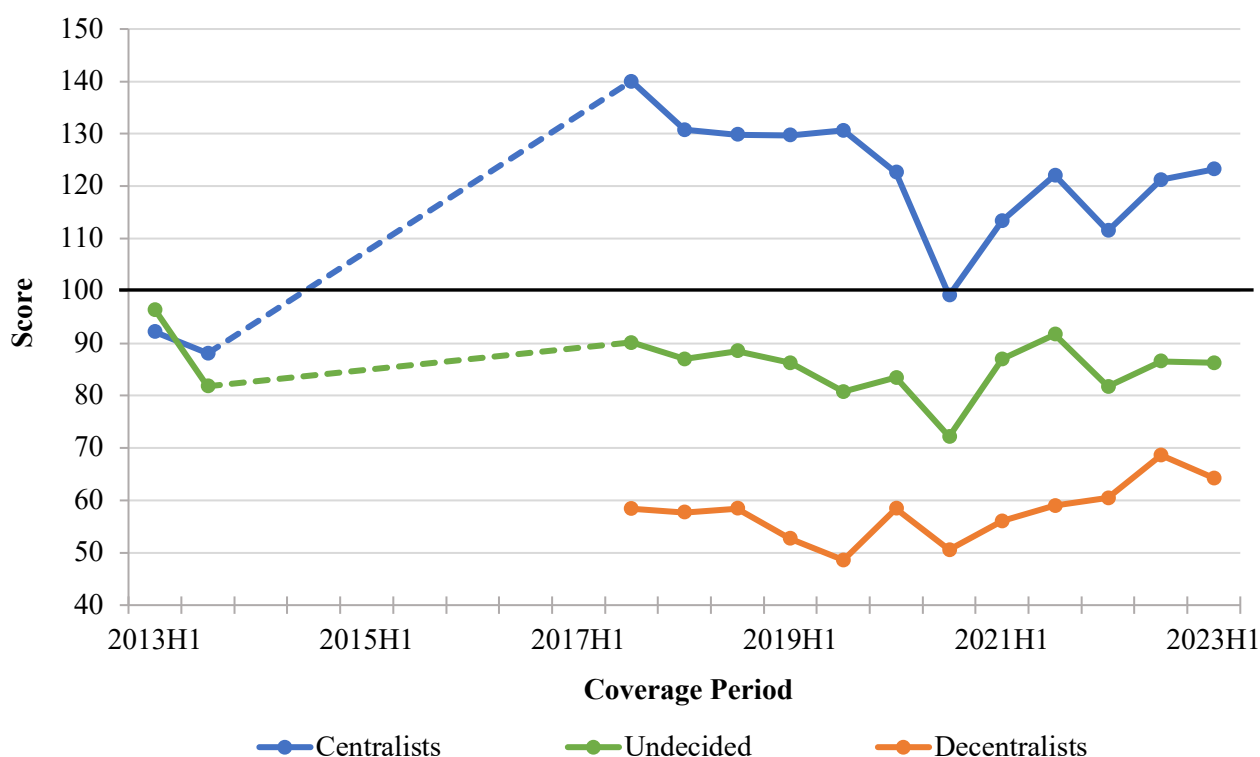
**Summary table: PSI among people of different centrality (2013-2023; half-yearly averages)**

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

Half-year period	Sample size	Centralists	Undecided	Decentralists
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
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>14,221</b>	<b>6,783</b>	<b>4,015</b>	<b>1,220</b>

Note: Some half-yearly data are missing from the table above because the module of Taiwan and Tibetan issues did not overlap with the core questions of PSI in any of the surveys conducted during the relevant period, and we do not intend to project those missing figures by statistical methods. Meanwhile, the PSI of “decentralists” in 2013 could not be provided due to inadequate sub-sample size.

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

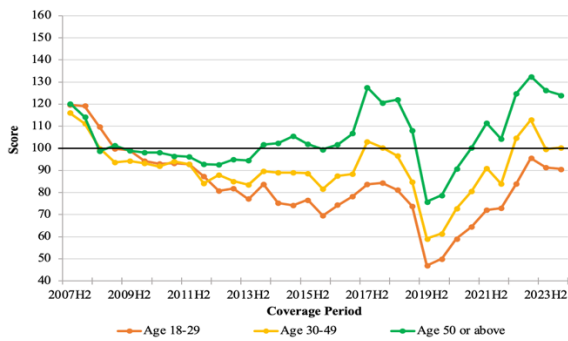


### **Concluding Remarks**

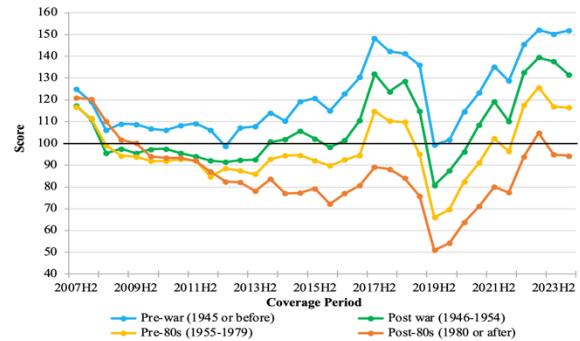
From the analyses of different demographic variables (age/generation, educational attainment, gender-age, economic activity status and centrality) in this sixth aggregate report, although almost all sub-group analyses show covariate trends, it is most conspicuous in centrality, educational attainment 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 stabilised 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. Here are the charts again:

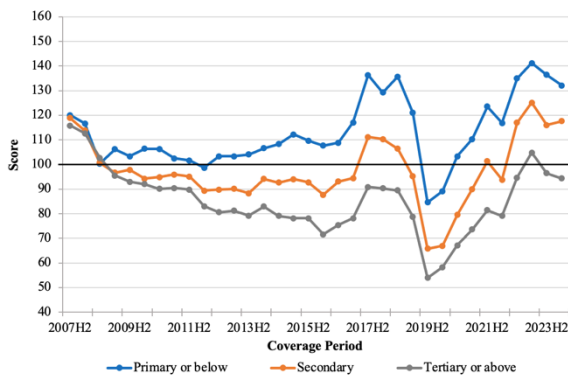
6.29 Chart: PSI among people of different age groups (2007-2024; half-yearly averages)



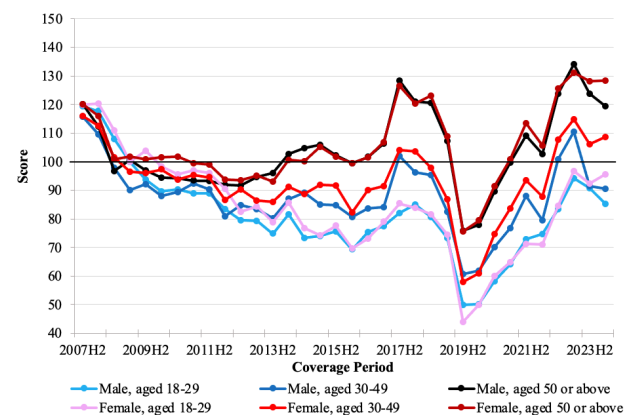
6.29 Chart: PSI among different generations (2007-2024; half-yearly averages)



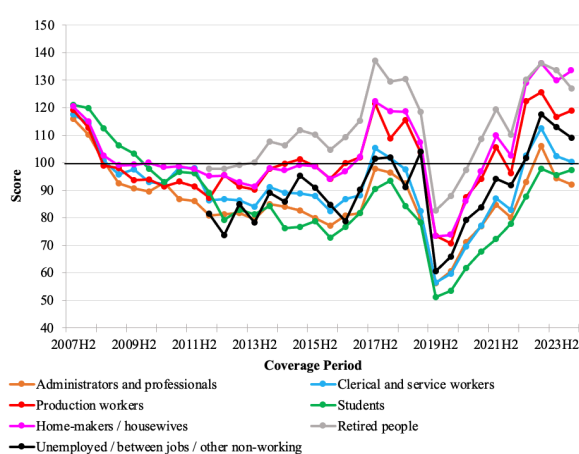
6.30 Chart: PSI among people with different educational attainments (2007-2024; half-yearly averages)



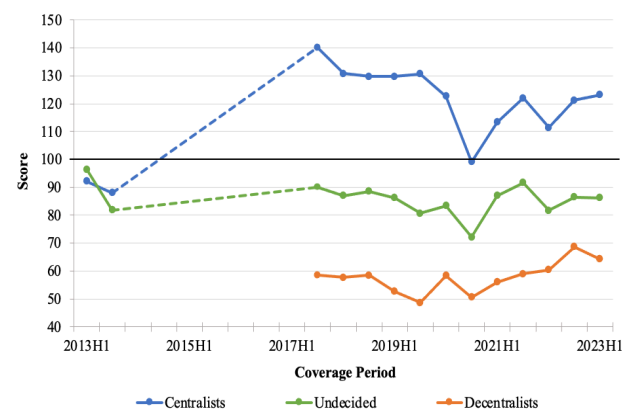
6.31 Chart: PSI among people of different gender and age groups (2007-2024; half-yearly averages)



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



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





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 <b>political</b> condition in Hong Kong? (Interviewer to probe intensity)
SA2:	Generally speaking, how much are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the current <b>economic</b> condition in Hong Kong? (Interviewer to probe intensity)
SA3:	Generally speaking, how much are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the current <b>livelihood</b> condition in Hong Kong? (Interviewer to probe intensity)
SA4-1:	Please rate on the scale of 0-10 the importance of <b>political</b> 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 <b>political</b> 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) <sup>[1]</sup>:

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.

[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:

$$(\text{Standardized\_SA1} \times \text{Transformed\_SA4-1}) + (\text{Standardized\_SA2} \times \text{Transformed\_SA4-2}) + (\text{Standardized\_SA3} \times \text{Transformed\_SA4-3})$$

**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:

<b>CE and term time</b>	<b>Period of PSI calculation</b>	<b>Covered period of standardization database</b>	<b>Years covered in the database</b>
Chris Patten (1992-1997)	July 1992 to June 1997 <sup>[2]</sup>	July 1992 to June 2012	20 years
Tung Chee-hwa (1997-2005)	July 1997 to March 2005 <sup>[2]</sup>	July 1992 to June 2012	20 years
Donald Tsang (2005-2012)	June 2005 to June 2012 <sup>[2]</sup>	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:

<b>CE and term time</b>	<b>Period of PSI calculation</b>	<b>Covered period of standardization database</b>	<b>Months covered in the database</b>
Chris Patten (1992-1997)	July 1992 to June 1997 <sup>[3]</sup>	July 1992 to June 1997	60 months

<b>CE and term time</b>	<b>Period of PSI calculation</b>	<b>Covered period of standardization database</b>	<b>Months covered in the database</b>
Tung Chee-hwa (1997-2005)	July 1997 <sup>[3]</sup>	July 1992 to June 1997	60 months
	August 1997 <sup>[3]</sup> ...	July 1992 to July 1997...	61 months...
Donald Tsang (2005-2012)	June 2005 <sup>[3]</sup>	July 1992 to May 2005	155 months
	July 2005 <sup>[3]</sup> ...	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...
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:

<b>Value</b>	<b>Percentile</b>	<b>Value</b>	<b>Percentile</b>
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			