

## 香港民研民情指數第 6.41 號報告 (第 6.35 至 6.40 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，合共發放了四十份「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
- 「民情指數第 6.34 號報告：民情指數第 6.29 至 6.33 號綜合報告」，2024 年 6 月 26 日
- 「民情指數第 6.35 號報告：民情指數之按政治陣營分析」，2024 年 7 月 2 日
- 「民情指數第 6.36 號報告：民情指數之按社會階層分析」，2024 年 7 月 9 日
- 「民情指數第 6.37 號報告：民情指數之按月分析」，2024 年 7 月 30 日
- 「民情指數第 6.38 號報告：民情指數之按公民社會活躍程度分析」，2024 年 8 月 6 日
- 「民情指數第 6.39 號報告：民情指數之按出生地分析」，2024 年 8 月 13 日
- 「民情指數第 6.40 號報告：民情指數之按房屋類型及擁有權分析」，2024 年 8 月 20 日

本 6.41 號報告總結了第 6.35 至 6.40 號報告之重點結果，方便讀者參考。

### 「民情指數第 6.35 號報告：民情指數之按政治陣營分析」

結果顯示，雖然自 2002 年起的整體民情有起有跌，但三大政治陣營的民情差別鮮明：民主派支持者心情持續為三個組別中最差，建制派支持者心情持續為最好，而中間派支持者心情則一直保持在中間位置。三大陣營早年的民情指數差距較大，在 2006 至 2008 年間差距大幅收窄，及至 2009 年之後差距再次逐漸擴大。在 2012 至 2015 年間，民主派及建制派支持者的民情指數往相反方向發展，分別持續下跌及上升，令三個組別之間的距離進一步拉闊，巨大差異一直維持至今。唯各陣營支持者的心情自 2016 年起都以接近相等的距離同步上落，相互共變，沒有再出現你上我落的情況。

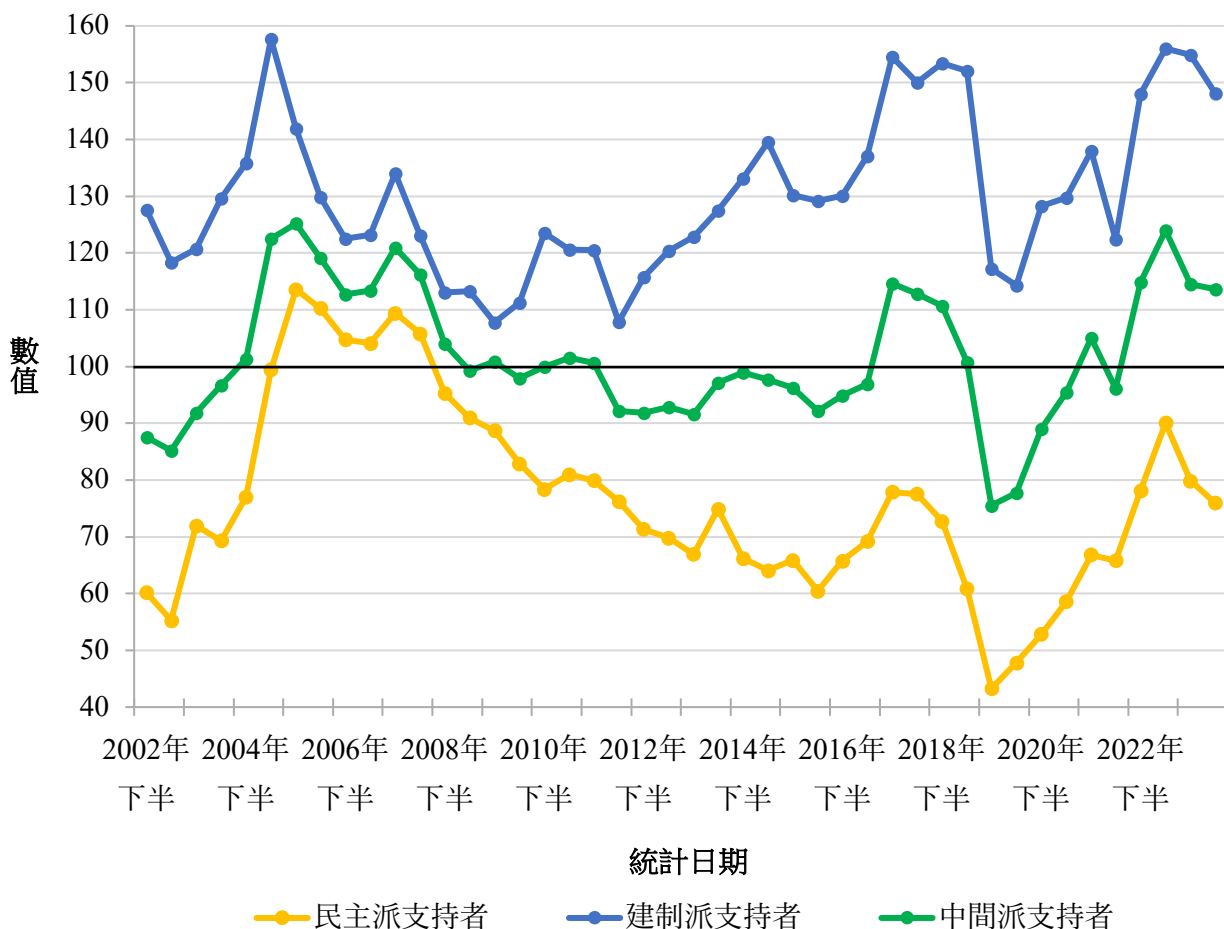
建制派支持者的心情在過去多年來都相當正面，其民情指數一直維持在正常值 100 分以上，更於 2005 上半年、2017 下半至 2019 上半年及 2023 年幾度攀升至 150 分以上的高位。相反，民主派支持者的心情則長期維持負面，其民情指數除在 2005 下半至 2008 上半年外，持續錄得低於正常值水平，在 2003 上半及 2019 下半年更分別跌至只有 55 及 43 分的極低位。中間派支持者的心情則時好時壞，多年來大致於 80 至 120 分之間徘徊。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

#### 數表：不同政治陣營支持者之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	民主派支持者	中間派支持者	建制派支持者
2002 年下半	2,088	60.2	87.5	127.6
2003 年上半	2,111	55.3	85.2	118.4
2003 年下半	2,080	72.0	91.8	120.7
2004 年上半	4,119	69.3	96.7	129.6
2004 年下半	3,035	77.0	101.3	135.8
2005 年上半	3,072	99.4	122.5	157.7
2005 年下半	2,024	113.6	125.2	141.9
2006 年上半	2,028	110.2	119.1	129.8
2006 年下半	2,024	104.7	112.7	122.6
2007 年上半	11,132	104.1	113.4	123.2
2007 年下半	13,157	109.4	121.0	134.1
2008 年上半	15,361	105.8	116.2	123.1
2008 年下半	13,121	95.3	104.0	113.0

半年期	樣本數目	民主派支持者	中間派支持者	建制派支持者
2009 年上半	14,138	90.9	99.3	113.3
2009 年下半	14,104	88.7	100.9	107.8
2010 年上半	12,150	82.9	98.0	111.3
2010 年下半	14,144	78.4	99.9	123.6
2011 年上半	13,291	81.0	101.5	120.6
2011 年下半	15,209	79.9	100.7	120.5
2012 年上半	14,259	76.3	92.1	107.8
2012 年下半	12,174	71.3	91.8	115.7
2013 年上半	12,229	69.8	92.8	120.4
2013 年下半	12,154	66.9	91.6	122.8
2014 年上半	12,255	74.9	97.1	127.5
2014 年下半	12,147	66.2	98.9	133.1
2015 年上半	12,349	64.1	97.7	139.6
2015 年下半	11,108	65.9	96.3	130.2
2016 年上半	12,088	60.5	92.2	129.2
2016 年下半	12,074	65.8	94.9	130.1
2017 年上半	12,128	69.2	96.9	137.0
2017 年下半	12,200	77.9	114.6	154.6
2018 年上半	12,092	77.5	112.8	150.0
2018 年下半	12,072	72.8	110.6	153.4
2019 年上半	12,151	60.9	100.8	152.1
2019 年下半	12,298	43.3	75.5	117.2
2020 年上半	12,062	47.9	77.7	114.3
2020 年下半	12,206	52.9	89.0	128.3
2021 年上半	12,086	58.6	95.5	129.8
2021 年下半	12,080	66.8	105.0	138.0
2022 年上半	12,059	65.8	96.1	122.4
2022 年下半	6,107	78.1	114.9	148.0
2023 年上半	6,056	90.0	124.0	156.1
2023 年下半	5,519	79.8	114.5	154.8
2024 年上半	2,012	76.0	113.6	148.1
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>434,353</b>	<b>130,719</b>	<b>159,371</b>	<b>47,457</b>

圖表：不同政治陣營支持者之民情指數走勢（2002-2024 半年平均數）



「民情指數第 6.35 號報告」所指的「三大陣營」，亦即「民主派支持者」、「建制派支持者」和「中間派支持者」，是按照以下問卷題目的答案分類：

你認為自己嘅政治取向，係傾向以下邊類？(讀出首四項答案，次序由電腦隨機排列)	
問卷答案	分析類別
傾向民主派	民主派支持者
傾向本土派	
傾向建制派	建制派支持者
傾向中間派	中間派支持者
冇政治傾向／政治中立／唔屬於任何派別	
其他	不作分析
唔知／難講	

「民情指數第 6.36 號報告：民情指數之按社會階層分析」

結果顯示，雖然自 2003 年起的整體民情有起有跌，不同社會階層的民情指數卻以非常接近的水平同步上落。三個組別的民情指數先於 2005 下半年同步攀升至 130 分附近的歷史高位，其後隨即回落，並在 2008 下半年後大部分時間位處 100 分正常值水平以下，甚至於 2019 下半年同時急挫至只有 60 至 70 分之間的歷史低位。及後，三個組別的數字全部回升至 2023 上半年的近年高位，然後再度開始出現跌勢。

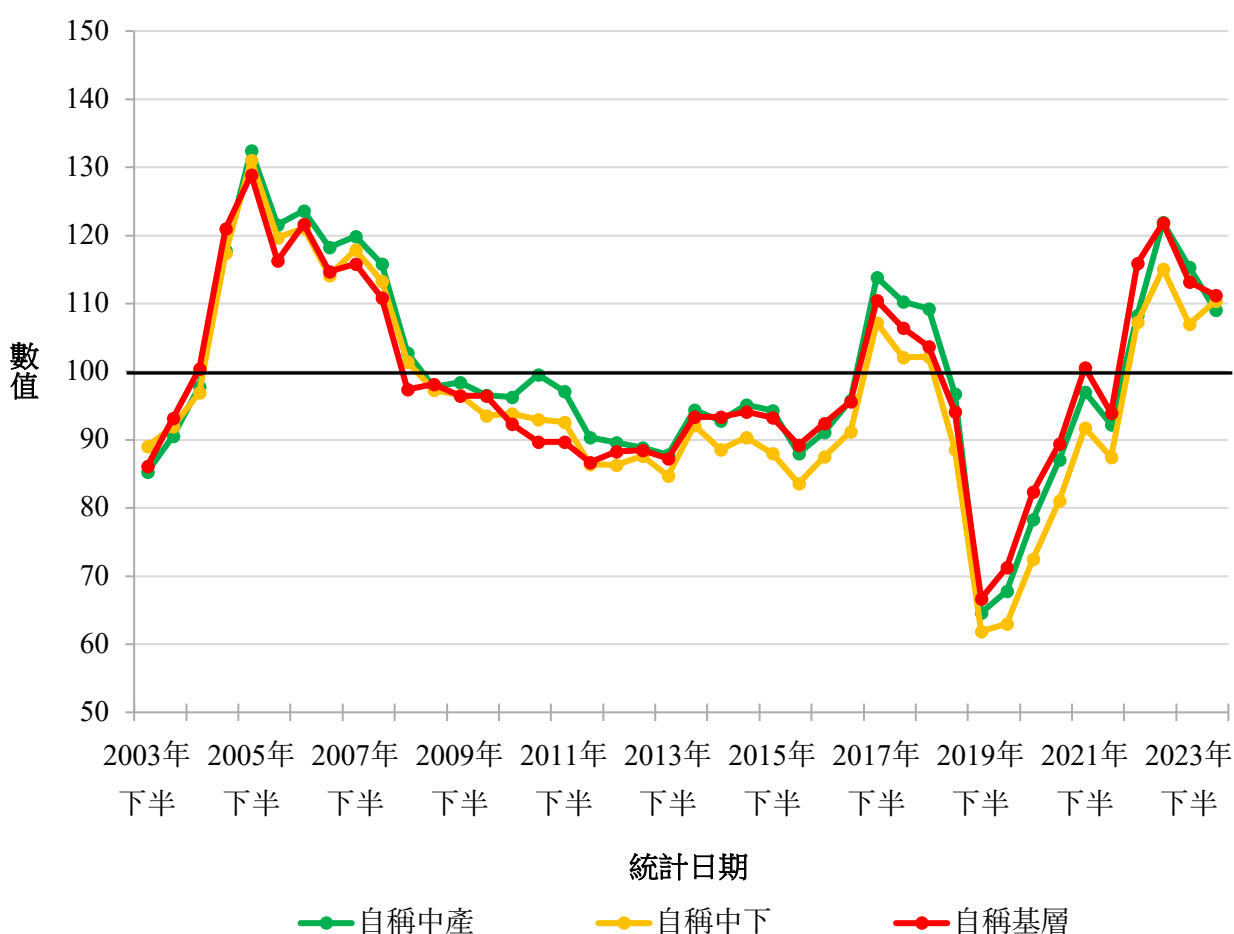
三個社會階層中，自稱中產市民在 2005 下半至 2019 上半年間的心情普遍較另外兩個組別稍為愉快。至於自稱基層市民，雖然他們的民情指數在 2005 下半至 2012 上半年間大部分時間為全部組別中最低，但其民情後來有所改善，開始追上甚至超越自稱中產者，並在近三年成為心情最愉快的組別。自稱中下市民的民情指數於 2011 年或之前大致維持在三個組別中間位置，但自 2012 下半年起則長期是眾組別中最低者，反映此組別市民近十多年心情長期欠佳。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

**數表：不同社會階層之民情指數（2003-2024 半年平均數）**

半年期	樣本數目	自稱中產	自稱中下	自稱基層
2003 年下半	12,365	85.3	89.0	86.1
2004 年上半	14,357	90.6	92.0	93.2
2004 年下半	15,266	97.8	96.9	100.4
2005 年上半	11,183	117.8	117.4	121.0
2005 年下半	14,195	132.5	131.0	128.9
2006 年上半	14,257	121.5	119.7	116.3
2006 年下半	14,179	123.6	121.1	121.7
2007 年上半	14,181	118.2	114.1	114.7
2007 年下半	13,157	119.9	117.9	115.9
2008 年上半	15,361	115.8	113.2	110.8
2008 年下半	14,302	102.8	101.5	97.4
2009 年上半	14,138	97.7	97.3	98.1
2009 年下半	14,104	98.5	96.5	96.5
2010 年上半	12,150	96.5	93.5	96.5
2010 年下半	14,144	96.3	93.9	92.3
2011 年上半	13,291	99.5	93.0	89.7
2011 年下半	15,209	97.1	92.6	89.7
2012 年上半	14,259	90.3	86.4	86.7
2012 年下半	12,174	89.6	86.3	88.3
2013 年上半	12,229	88.9	87.7	88.5
2013 年下半	12,154	87.8	84.7	87.2
2014 年上半	12,255	94.4	92.1	93.3
2014 年下半	12,147	92.8	88.6	93.4
2015 年上半	12,349	95.2	90.4	94.1
2015 年下半	11,108	94.3	88.0	93.2
2016 年上半	12,088	88.1	83.6	89.2
2016 年下半	12,074	91.1	87.5	92.4
2017 年上半	12,128	95.8	91.2	95.7
2017 年下半	12,200	113.9	107.2	110.5
2018 年上半	12,092	110.3	102.1	106.4
2018 年下半	12,072	109.3	102.2	103.7
2019 年上半	12,151	96.8	88.6	94.1
2019 年下半	12,298	64.6	61.9	66.7
2020 年上半	12,062	67.8	63.0	71.3

半年期	樣本數目	自稱中產	自稱中下	自稱基層
2020 年下半	12,206	78.4	72.5	82.4
2021 年上半	12,086	87.1	81.0	89.4
2021 年下半	12,080	97.0	91.8	100.6
2022 年上半	12,059	92.2	87.5	93.9
2022 年下半	6,107	108.3	107.3	115.9
2023 年上半	6,056	121.9	115.1	121.8
2023 年下半	6,020	115.4	107.0	113.2
2024 年上半	2,012	109.1	110.4	111.2
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>512,305</b>	<b>120,560</b>	<b>128,048</b>	<b>138,489</b>

圖表：不同社會階層之民情指數（2003-2024 半年平均數）



「民情指數第 6.36 號報告」所指的「社會階層」，亦即「自稱中產」、「自稱中下」和「自稱基層」，是按照以下問卷題目的答案分類：

你認為你嘅家庭屬於以下邊個階級？(讀出首五項答案)	
問卷答案	分析類別
上層階級	不作分析
中產階級嘅上層	
中產階級	自稱中產
中產階級嘅下層	自稱中下

你認為你嘅家庭屬於以下邊個階級？(讀出首五項答案)	
問卷答案	分析類別
下層或基層階級	自稱基層
唔知／難講	不作分析

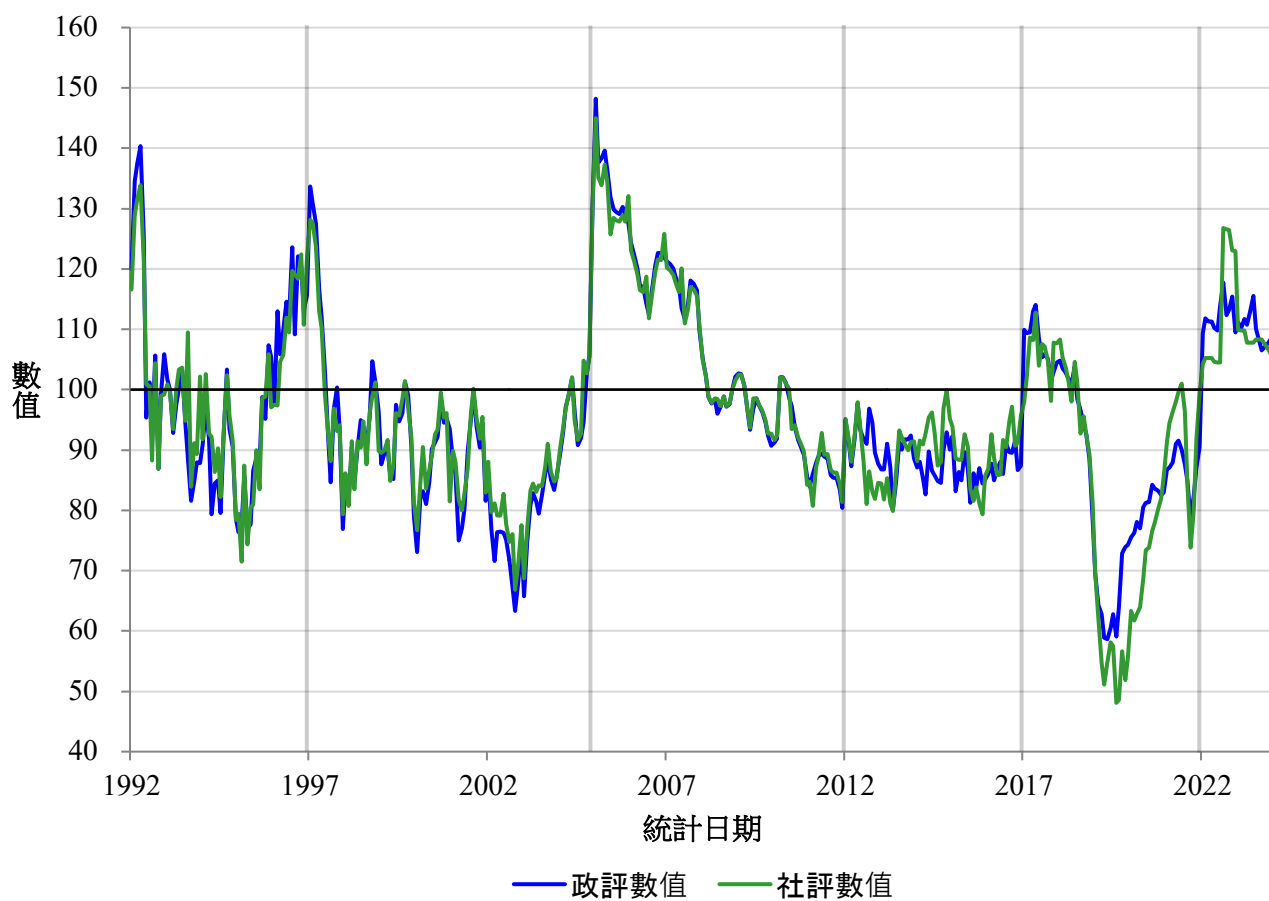
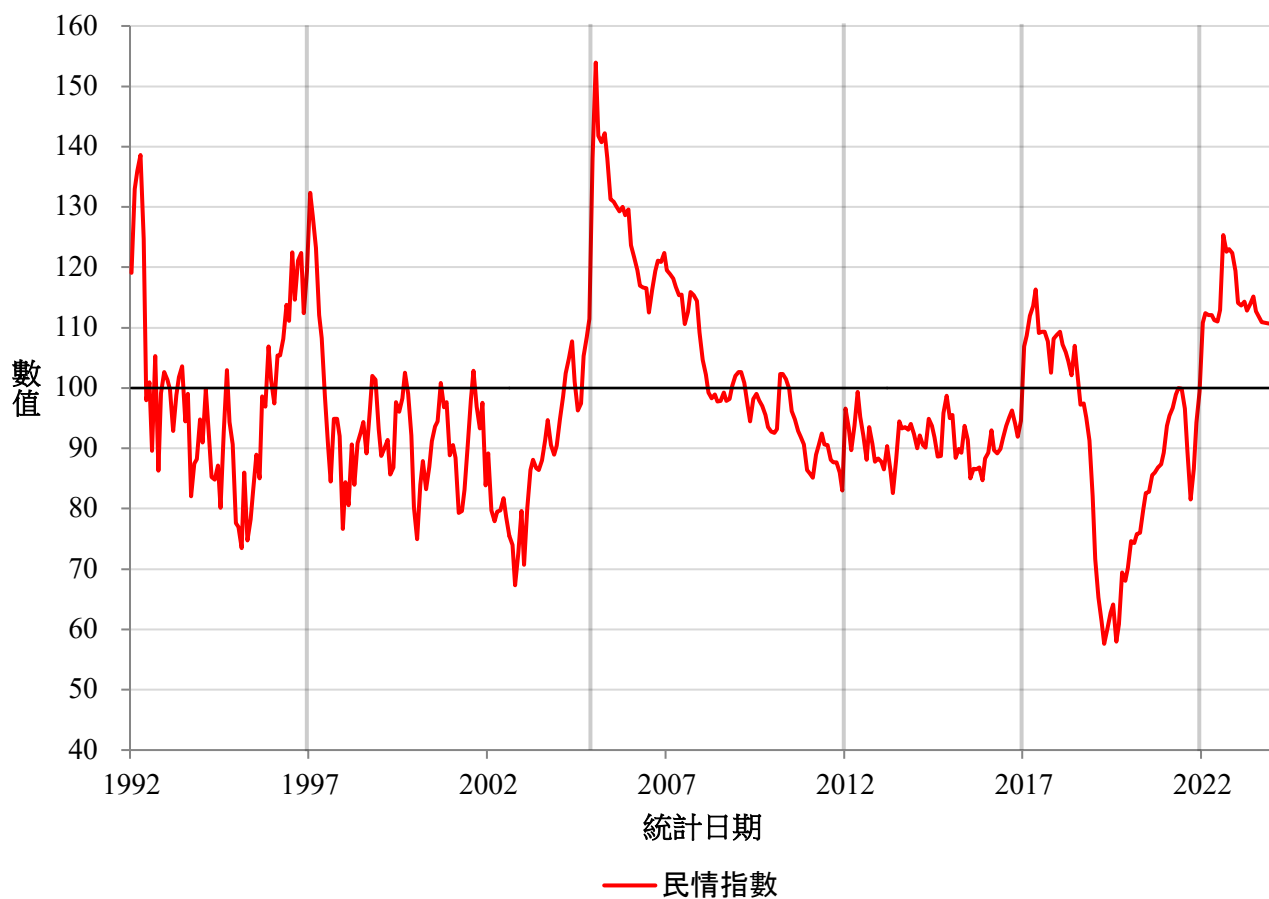
### 「民情指數第 6.37 號報告：民情指數之按月分析」

聚焦特首李家超上任以來的民情，可見政評數值於過去 25 個月以來相對平穩，維持在 106 至 118 之間窄幅上落。而社評數值波動相對較大，由 2022 年 7 月至 2023 年 1 月期間，一直在 105 分上下的低位徘徊，然後於 2023 年 2 月急升至 127 分的高位，原因是市民於 2 月和 5 月兩次調查中對各項社會狀況作出相對正面的評價。及至 2023 年 7 月，社評數值又回落至 110 分以下的水平。至於整體民情指數，走勢大致相同，於過去 25 個月沒有出現大上大落，而 2023 年 2 月為李家超上任以來的民情最高點。及至最近幾個月，即 2024 年 3 月至 7 月，政評數值輕微上升，社評數值則輕微下跌，此消彼長下，整體民情指數得以維持在 110 分以上的水平。以下是有關分析的數表和圖表：

#### 數表：特首李家超上任以來的民情指數（按月分析）

統計日期	政評數值	社評數值	民情指數
2022 年 7 月	109.4	104.3	110.8
2022 年 8 月	111.9	105.3	112.4
2022 年 9 月	111.3	105.2	112.1
2022 年 10 月	111.3	105.2	112.1
2022 年 11 月	110.2	104.5	111.2
2022 年 12 月	109.8	104.5	111.0
2023 年 1 月	113.8	104.5	112.9
2023 年 2 月	117.8	126.8	125.4
2023 年 3 月	112.3	126.6	122.6
2023 年 4 月	113.2	126.5	123.0
2023 年 5 月	115.5	123.1	122.4
2023 年 6 月	109.5	122.9	119.4
2023 年 7 月	111.2	109.9	114.1
2023 年 8 月	110.2	109.8	113.6
2023 年 9 月	111.7	109.8	114.3
2023 年 10 月	110.8	107.8	112.9
2023 年 11 月	112.9	107.8	113.9
2023 年 12 月	115.5	107.7	115.1
2024 年 1 月	110.1	108.3	112.7
2024 年 3 月	106.5	108.3	110.9
2024 年 5 月	107.7	106.7	110.7
<b>2024 年 7 月</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>110.6</b>
<b>最新變化</b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

圖表：民情指數 1992-2024（按月分析）





## 「民情指數第 6.38 號報告：民情指數之按公民社會活躍程度分析」

數據顯示，無論以半年或每月平均數作分析單位，活躍份子與非活躍分子兩個組別的民情指數於過去 5 年大部分時間皆同步上落。於 2019 年至 2022 上半年間，活躍份子的心情相對較差，然後兩者開始靠近並逆轉，繼而活躍份子在過去兩年大部分時間均比非活躍份子相對愉快。2024 年下半年初步數字顯示，非活躍份子的民情指數維持平穩，但活躍份子的民情指數於 7 月調查中大幅下滑，令兩個組別的數字非常接近，民情似乎再次出現逆轉。

值得注意的是，兩組市民在 2019 下半年至 2022 上半年之間，均心情欠佳，民情指數長期維持在 100 分正常值水平以下，及至 2022 年下半年起，兩組市民的民情指數同步上升至正常值水平以上，並維持至今。以下是有關分析的數表和圖表：

**數表：不同公民社會活躍程度人士之民情指數（2019-2024 半年平均數）**

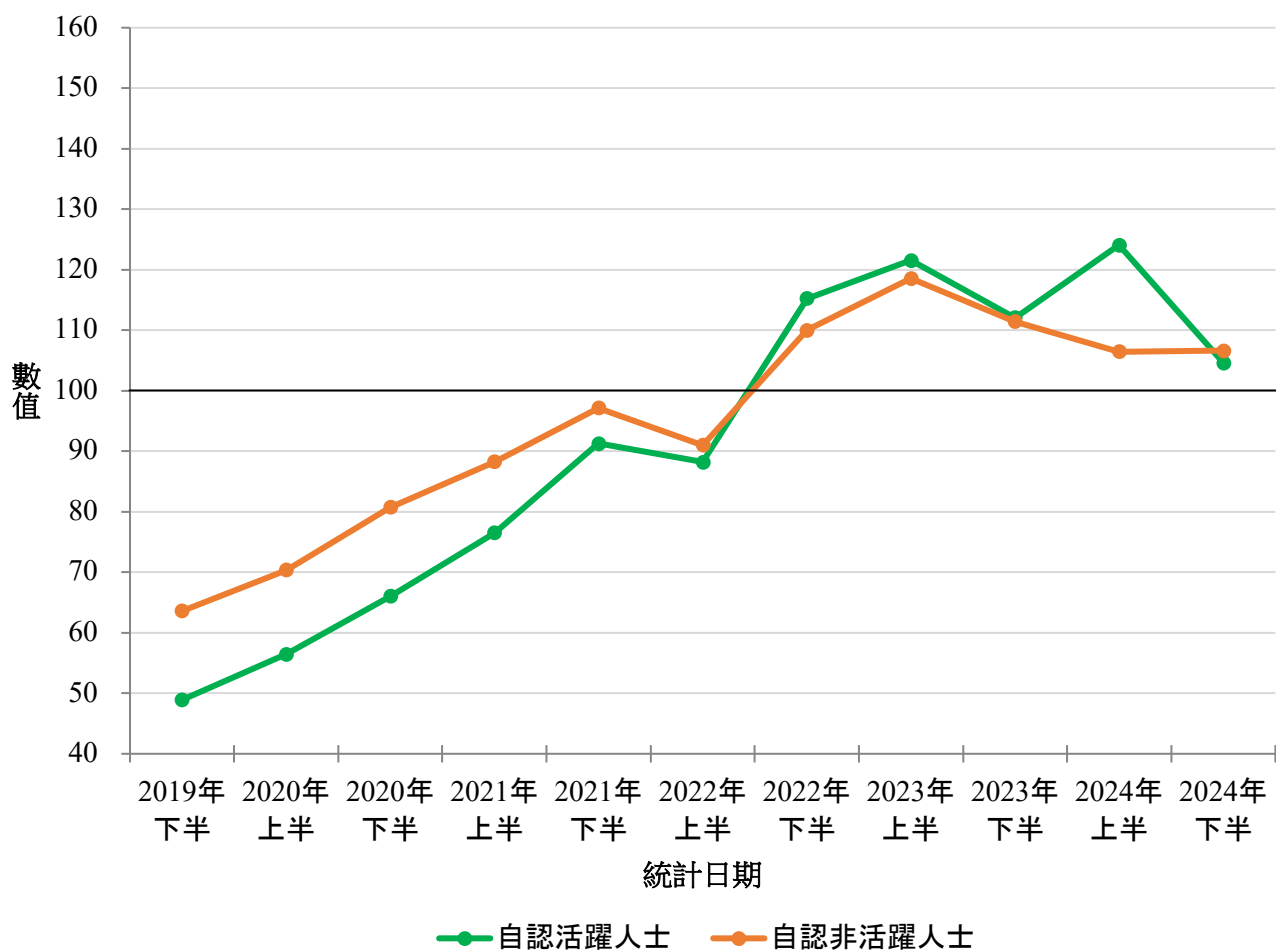
半年期	樣本數目	自認活躍人士	自認非活躍人士
2019 年下半	5,122	48.9	63.6
2020 年上半	12,062	56.4	70.4
2020 年下半	12,206	66.0	80.7
2021 年上半	12,086	76.5	88.3
2021 年下半	12,080	91.3	97.1
2022 年上半	12,059	88.2	91.0
2022 年下半	6,107	115.3	110.0
2023 年上半	6,056	121.5	118.6
2023 年下半	6,020	112.1	111.4
2024 年上半	2,012	124.1	106.5
2024 年下半 (初步數字)	671	104.6	106.6
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>86,481</b>	<b>15,383</b>	<b>64,612</b>

**數表：不同公民社會活躍程度人士之民情指數  
(2023-2024 按月分析，2019-2022 年數字請參閱下列圖表)**

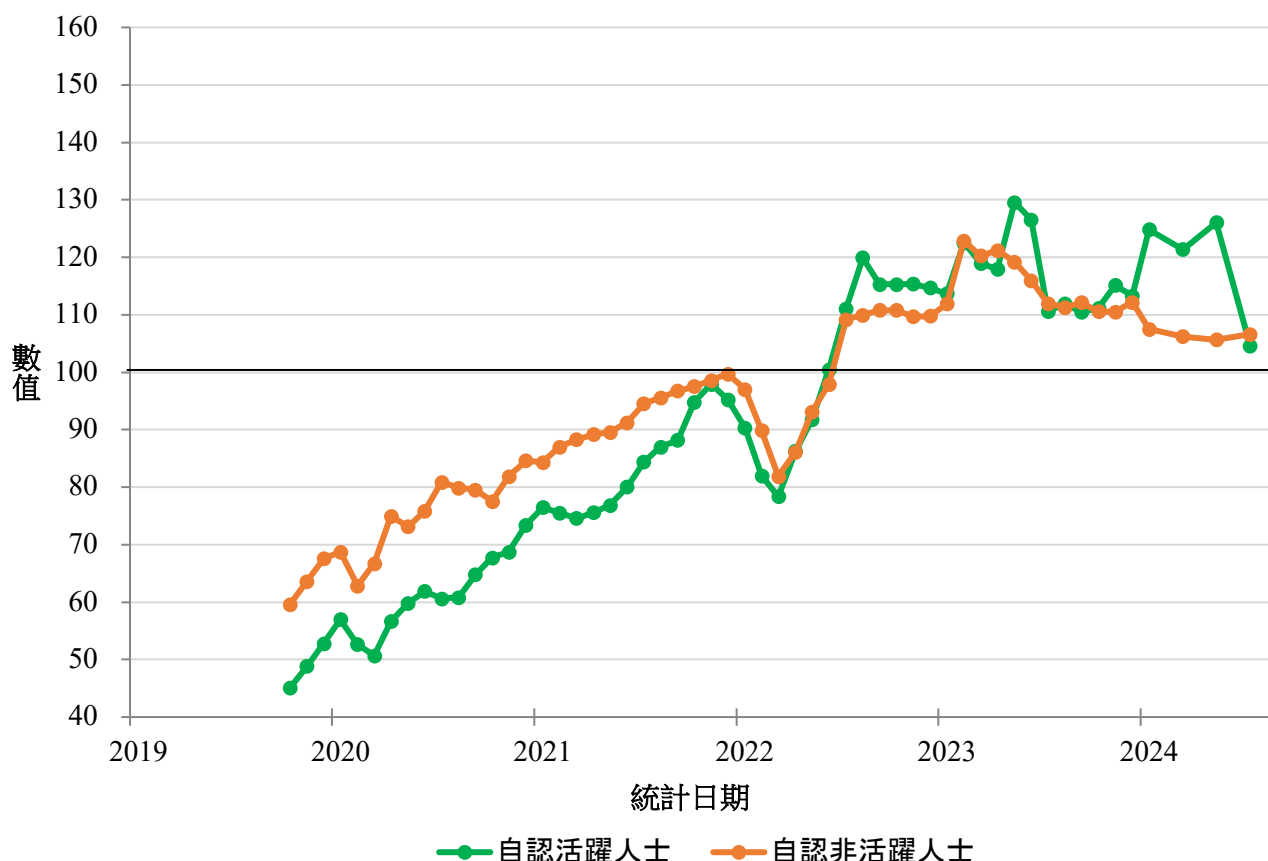
調查月份	自認活躍人士	自認非活躍人士
2023 年 1 月	113.7	111.9
2023 年 2 月	122.5	122.9
2023 年 3 月	119.0	120.3
2023 年 4 月	117.9	121.2
2023 年 5 月	129.6	119.2
2023 年 6 月	126.5	115.9
2023 年 7 月	110.6	111.9
2023 年 8 月	111.9	111.3
2023 年 9 月	110.5	112.1
2023 年 10 月	111.2	110.6
2023 年 11 月	115.1	110.5
2023 年 12 月	113.3	112.2
2024 年 1 月	124.8	107.5

調查月份	自認活躍人士	自認非活躍人士
2024年3月	121.4	106.2
2024年5月	126.1	105.7
2024年7月	104.6	106.6

圖表：不同公民社會活躍程度人士之民情指數走勢（2019-2024 半年平均數）



圖表：不同公民社會活躍程度人士之民情指數走勢（2019-2024 按月分析）



「民情指數第 6.39 號報告：民情指數之按出生地分析」

結果顯示，三個出生地組別歷年的民情指數走勢相似，先從 2003 年低位上升至 2005 年下半年高位，及後回落，然後在 2009 年至 2016 年期間在低位保持相對平穩，並於 2017 年下半年上升至另一高位。其後，各組別於 2019 年下半年同步急挫至歷史低位，再回升至 2023 年的近年新高，之後各組別再出現下滑。截至 2024 年下半年，各組別的民情指數分別錄得約 10 分的跌幅。

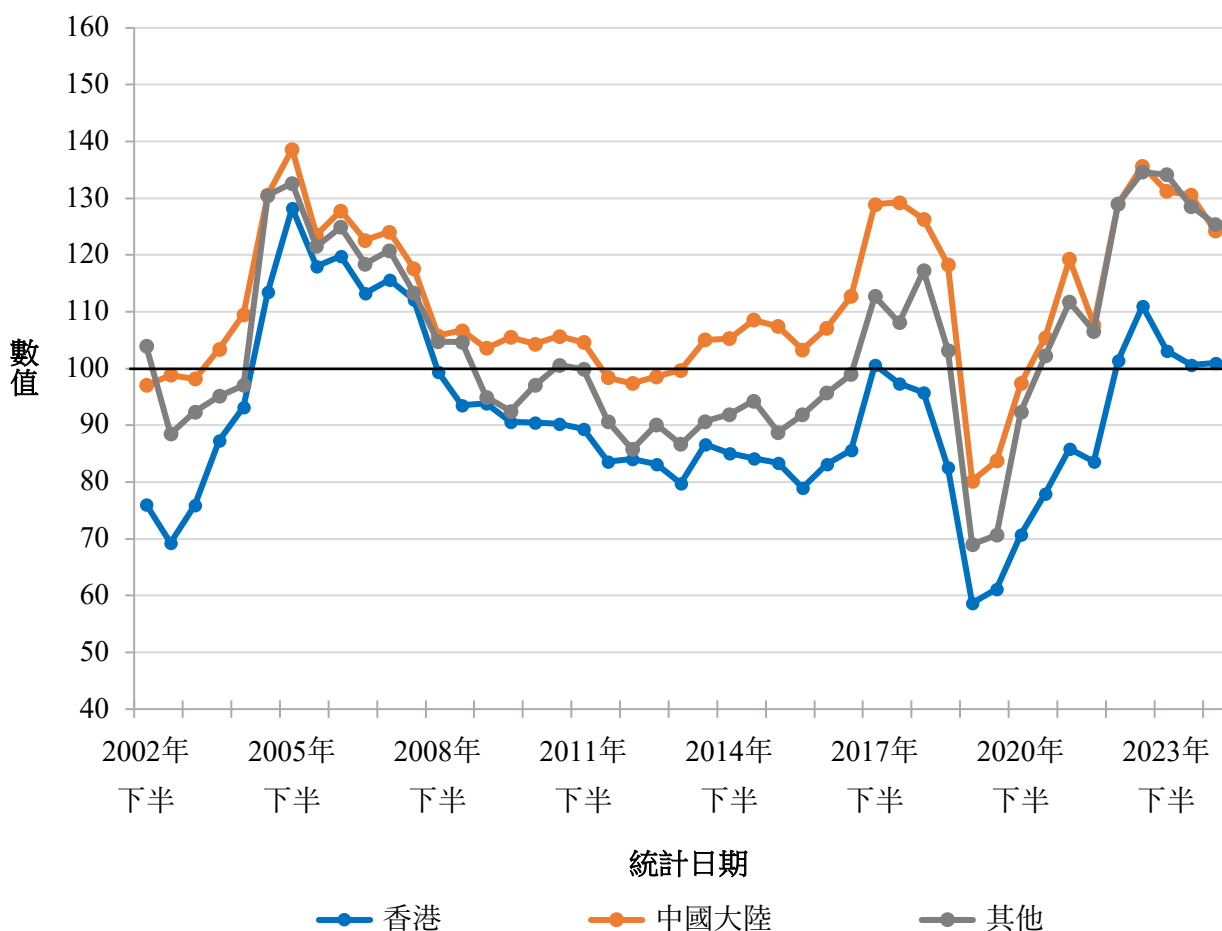
整體而言，中國大陸出生者的心情為最好，香港出生者則最差。前者的心情在過去多年都相當正面，除了 2019 年下半至 2020 年上半外，其民情指數均維持在正常值 100 分附近或以上，2023 年更攀升至 130 分以上，接近 2005 年的高位。相反，香港出生者的心情則長期較差，除了 2005 年上半至 2008 年上半，以及 2023 年上半外，其民情指數均維持在正常值 100 分附近或以下，在 2019 年下半年更錄得只有 59 分的極低位。至於其他地方出生者，民情指數於歷年大部分時間處於其餘兩組之間，但在 2020 年下半年起，其民情指數與中國大陸出生者較為接近，甚至超越後者。以下是有關分析的數表和圖表：

數表：不同出生地市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	香港	中國大陸	其他
2002 年下半	12,490	76.1	97.1	103.9
2003 年上半	12,512	69.3	98.8	88.5
2003 年下半	16,528	75.9	98.2	92.4
2004 年上半	15,413	87.3	103.4	95.1
2004 年下半	15,266	93.2	109.5	97.1

半年期	樣本數目	香港	中國大陸	其他
2005 年上半	11,183	113.4	130.6	130.5
2005 年下半	14,195	128.3	138.6	132.6
2006 年上半	14,257	117.9	123.5	121.5
2006 年下半	14,179	119.8	127.8	124.9
2007 年上半	14,181	113.3	122.6	118.4
2007 年下半	13,157	115.7	124.1	120.8
2008 年上半	15,361	112.1	117.6	113.4
2008 年下半	14,302	99.4	105.8	104.7
2009 年上半	14,138	93.5	106.7	104.6
2009 年下半	14,104	93.9	103.6	95.0
2010 年上半	12,150	90.6	105.5	92.5
2010 年下半	14,144	90.4	104.3	97.1
2011 年上半	13,291	90.2	105.7	100.6
2011 年下半	14,200	89.3	104.6	99.9
2012 年上半	14,259	83.6	98.4	90.7
2012 年下半	12,174	84.1	97.4	85.8
2013 年上半	12,229	83.2	98.6	90.1
2013 年下半	12,154	79.8	99.7	86.7
2014 年上半	12,255	86.6	105.1	90.7
2014 年下半	12,147	85.0	105.3	91.9
2015 年上半	11,286	84.2	108.5	94.3
2015 年下半	11,108	83.4	107.4	88.7
2016 年上半	12,088	79.0	103.3	91.9
2016 年下半	12,074	83.2	107.2	95.7
2017 年上半	12,128	85.6	112.7	98.9
2017 年下半	12,200	100.7	128.9	112.7
2018 年上半	12,092	97.4	129.3	108.1
2018 年下半	12,072	95.8	126.3	117.3
2019 年上半	12,151	82.6	118.3	103.2
2019 年下半	12,297	58.7	80.2	69.0
2020 年上半	12,062	61.1	83.8	70.7
2020 年下半	12,206	70.8	97.4	92.4
2021 年上半	12,086	77.9	105.4	102.2
2021 年下半	12,080	85.8	119.3	111.7
2022 年上半	12,059	83.6	107.7	106.6
2022 年下半	6,107	101.4	129.0	129.0
2023 年上半	6,056	111.0	135.7	134.6
2023 年下半	6,020	103.1	131.3	134.2
2024 年上半	2,012	100.6	130.5	128.6
2024 年下半 (初步數字)	671	101.0	124.3	125.4
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>541,124</b>	<b>255,158</b>	<b>126,529</b>	<b>8,438</b>

圖表：不同出生地市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



「民情指數第 6.40 號報告：民情指數之按房屋類型及擁有權分析」

結果顯示，五個房屋類型及擁有權組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同，均從 2003 年上半的低位，升至 2005 年下半的歷史高位，隨後持續下跌。2009 年至 2016 年之間，市民心情維持負面，所有組別皆於正常值 100 分以下徘徊。及至 2017 年下半，各組別的民情指數重回正常值以上，但隨即於 2019 年下半急挫至只有不足 70 分的歷史低位，及後上升至 2023 年上半的近年新高，然後開始稍為回落。

五個房屋類型及擁有權組別的民情差異在 2010 年前沒有明顯規律。踏入 2010 年後，租住公屋者的心情大部分時間較其他組別愉快。相反，租住私樓者的心情則較為負面。至於其餘組別，其民情指數在大部份時間皆相當接近，並維持在眾組別的中間位置。2024 年下半年的初步數據則顯示，五個組別的民情指數變得非常接近，最大差距收窄至僅僅 4 分，但由於目前樣本數目較細，下半年的民情走勢有待觀察。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

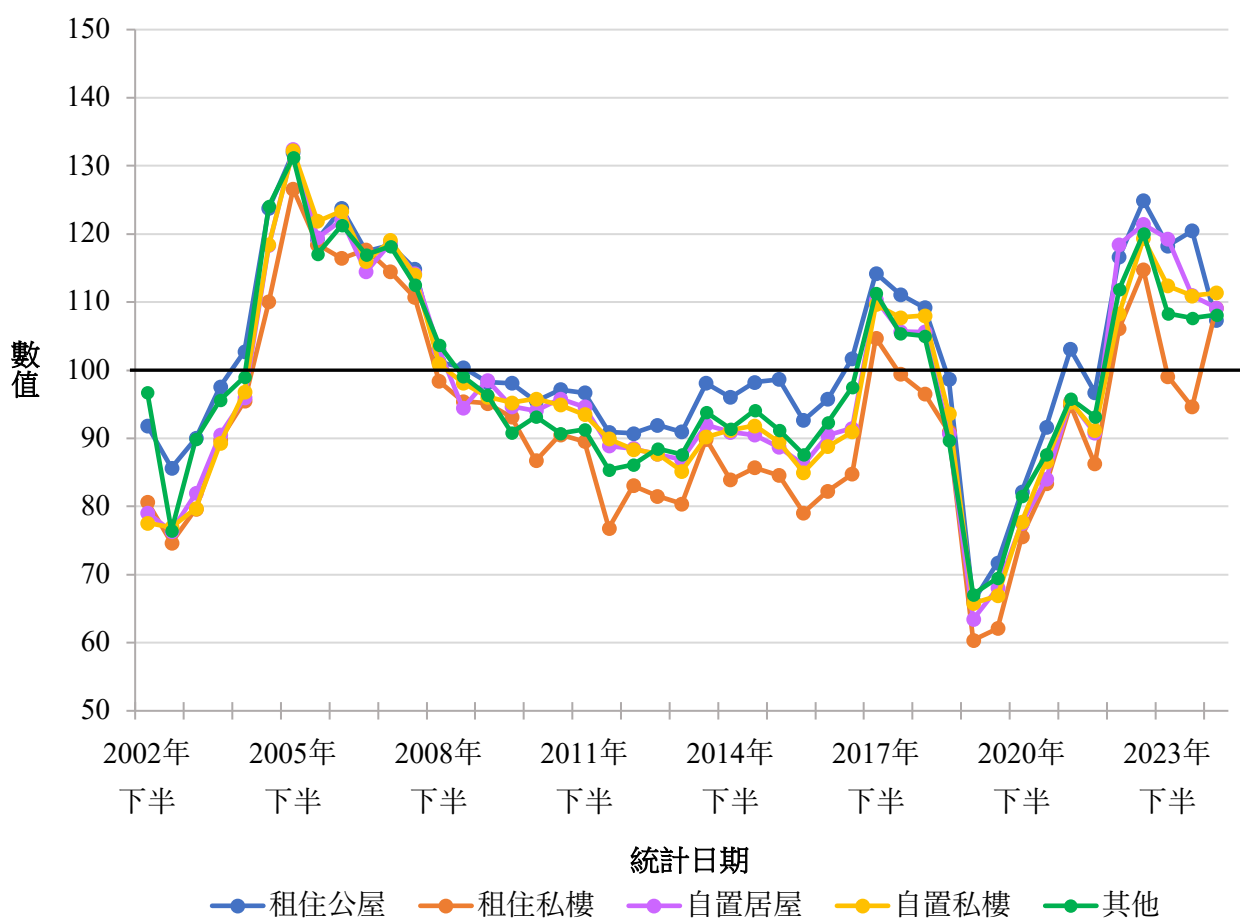
數表：不同房屋類型及擁有權市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	租住公屋	租住私樓	自置居屋	自置私樓	其他
2002 年下半	12,490	91.8	80.6	79.1	77.6	96.7
2003 年上半	12,512	85.6	74.6	76.3	77.0	76.5
2003 年下半	16,528	90.0	79.6	82.0	79.7	89.9
2004 年上半	15,413	97.6	89.8	90.6	89.3	95.7
2004 年下半	15,266	102.7	95.5	95.9	96.8	99.0

半年期	樣本數目	租住公屋	租住私樓	自置居屋	自置私樓	其他
2005 年上半	11,183	123.8	110.0	118.3	118.4	124.1
2005 年下半	14,195	131.9	126.6	132.5	132.3	131.2
2006 年上半	14,257	119.2	118.5	119.5	121.9	117.1
2006 年下半	14,179	123.8	116.4	122.1	123.3	121.3
2007 年上半	14,181	117.4	117.7	114.5	116.0	116.9
2007 年下半	13,157	118.4	114.4	118.7	119.1	118.2
2008 年上半	15,361	114.9	110.7	114.2	114.0	112.6
2008 年下半	13,121	101.2	98.4	103.0	100.9	103.7
2009 年上半	14,138	100.4	95.4	94.4	98.2	99.1
2009 年下半	14,104	98.3	95.2	98.6	96.1	96.4
2010 年上半	12,150	98.1	93.1	94.7	95.2	90.8
2010 年下半	14,144	95.5	86.7	94.1	95.8	93.2
2011 年上半	13,291	97.2	90.5	95.8	94.9	90.7
2011 年下半	15,209	96.7	89.5	94.6	93.5	91.3
2012 年上半	14,259	90.9	76.8	88.9	89.9	85.4
2012 年下半	12,174	90.7	83.1	88.5	88.4	86.2
2013 年上半	12,229	91.9	81.5	87.7	87.7	88.5
2013 年下半	12,154	90.9	80.4	86.9	85.2	87.7
2014 年上半	12,255	98.1	89.9	92.0	90.2	93.9
2014 年下半	12,147	96.0	83.9	90.9	91.2	91.4
2015 年上半	12,349	98.3	85.7	90.5	91.9	94.1
2015 年下半	11,108	98.7	84.6	88.7	89.4	91.2
2016 年上半	12,088	92.7	79.1	86.2	85.0	87.6
2016 年下半	12,074	95.7	82.3	90.5	88.8	92.3
2017 年上半	12,128	101.7	84.8	91.5	91.0	97.5
2017 年下半	12,200	114.2	104.7	110.4	109.7	111.3
2018 年上半	12,092	111.1	99.4	105.7	107.7	105.4
2018 年下半	12,072	109.2	96.5	105.6	108.0	105.1
2019 年上半	12,151	98.7	91.0	90.7	93.6	89.7
2019 年下半	12,297	66.0	60.4	63.4	65.8	67.1
2020 年上半	12,062	71.7	62.1	68.0	66.9	69.5
2020 年下半	12,206	82.2	75.6	77.6	77.7	81.6
2021 年上半	12,086	91.6	83.3	84.1	86.6	87.7
2021 年下半	12,080	103.1	94.9	95.4	95.4	95.8
2022 年上半	12,059	96.8	86.3	90.8	91.1	93.2
2022 年下半	6,107	116.6	106.2	118.5	108.3	111.9
2023 年上半	6,056	124.9	114.8	121.4	119.4	120.1
2023 年下半	6,020	118.3	99.1	119.3	112.4	108.3
2024 年上半	2,012	120.5	94.6	111.0	111.0	107.6
2024 年下半 (初步數字)	671	107.3	109.1	109.2	111.3	108.1

半年期	樣本數目	租住公屋	租住私樓	自置居屋	自置私樓	其他
樣本總數	542,015	120,012	37,459	61,019	147,566	37,052

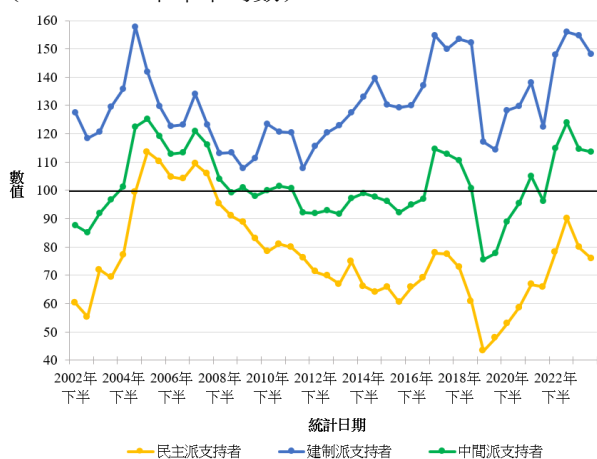
圖表：不同房屋類型及擁有權市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



## 結語

從第七次綜合報告中，撇除一次民情指數宏觀分析，五個人口變項（即政治陣營、社會階層、公民社會活躍程度、出生地、房屋類型及擁有權）的變化都呈同步上落，顯示各項民情因素對各個人口組別所產生的作用基本相同，但論及高低層次的話，就以政治陣營支持者和出生地的層次最為分明，尤其是在最近十年，民主派支持者和建制派支持者的差距更長期達到七十分以上。另外值得注意的是，按社會階層、公民社會活躍程度和房屋類型及擁有權的分析中，在最近一次調查中都出現差距明顯收窄的情況，但長遠走勢仍需觀望。以下再次顯示有關圖表以供參考：

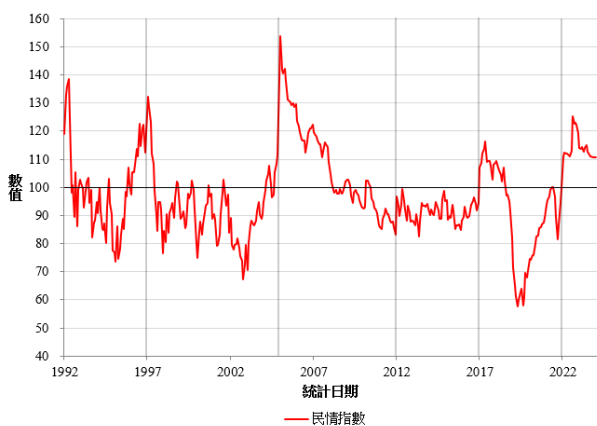
6.35 圖表：不同政治陣營支持者之民情指數走勢（2002-2024 半年平均數）



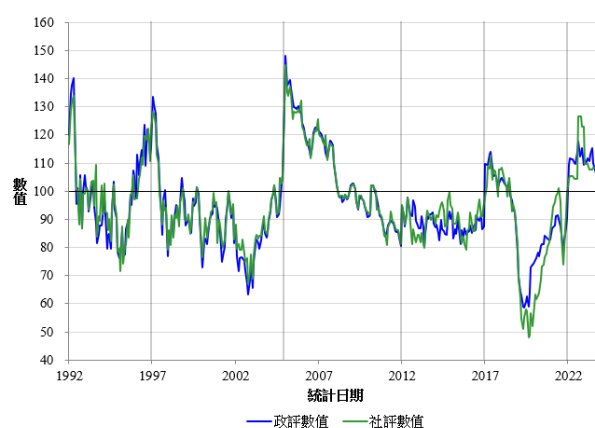
6.36 不同社會階層之民情指數（2003-2024 半年平均數）



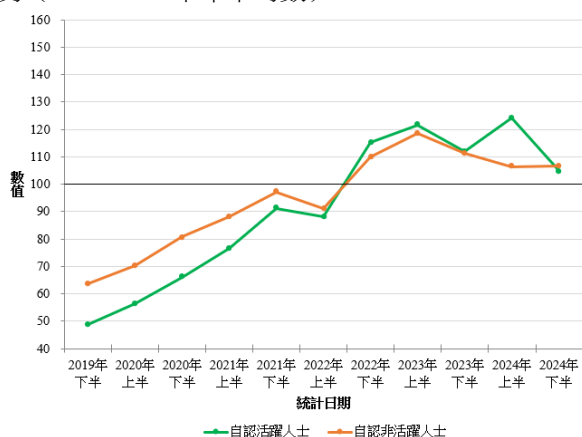
6.37 圖表：民情指數 1992-2024（按月分析）



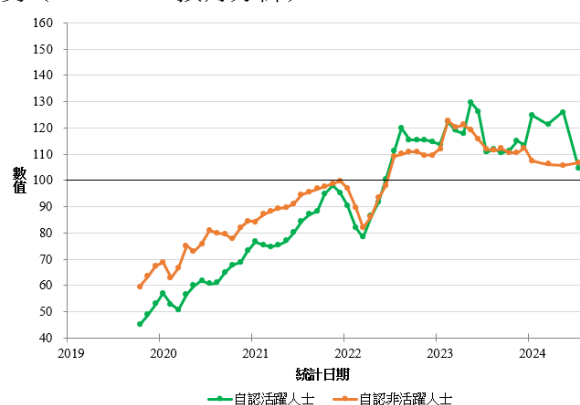
6.37 圖表：政評及社評數值 1992-2024（按月分析）



6.38 圖表：不同公民社會活躍程度人士之民情指數走勢（2019-2024 半年平均數）

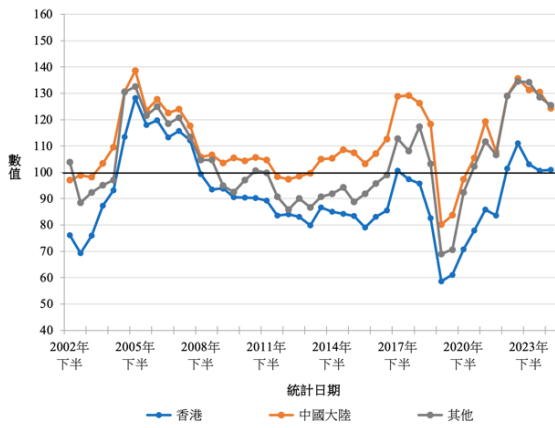


6.38 圖表：不同公民社會活躍程度人士之民情指數走勢（2019-2024 按月分析）

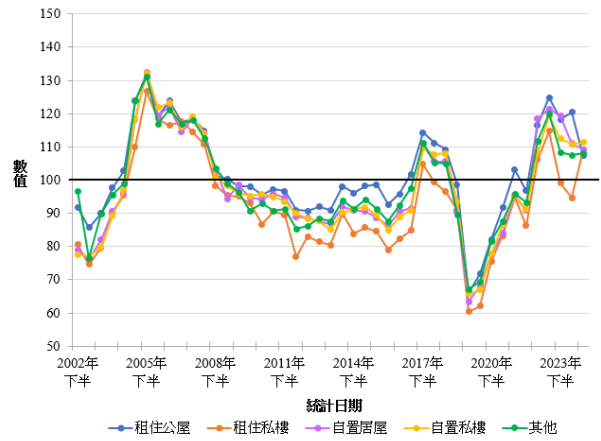




6.39 圖表：不同出生地市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



6.40 圖表：不同房屋類型及擁有權市民之民情指數（2002-2024 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			



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## **HKPORI PSI Report No. 6.41 (Aggregate Report of 6.35 to 6.40)**

### **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 forty “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
- “PSI Report No. 6.34: PSI Aggregate Report of 6.29 to 6.33”, June 26, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.35: PSI per Political Camps”, July 2, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.36: PSI per Social Strata”, July 9, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.37: Monthly PSI Figures”, July 30, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.38: PSI per Activeness in Civil Society”, August 6, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.39: PSI per Place of Birth”, August 13, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.40: PSI per Housing Type and Ownership”, August 20, 2024

This Report No. 6.41 wraps up the main points of Reports No. 6.35 to 6.40 for easy reference.

**“PSI Report No. 6.35: PSI per Political Camps”**

Results show that despite the ups and downs of overall public sentiment since 2002, there has been a sharp difference in the public sentiment among the three major political camps, where the pro-democracy camp supporters constantly felt the worst, pro-establishment camp supporters constantly felt the best, while centrist supporters stayed in the middle position over all these years. The differences in PSI among the three major camps were relatively large in the early years, then sharply narrowed down from 2006 to 2008, but widened again after 2009. Between 2012 and 2015, the PSI of pro-democracy camp supporters and pro-establishment camp supporters moved in opposite directions, with the former continuing to drop and the latter rise, thus further widening the gap among three groups, which remained to this day. However, since 2016, the sentiments of supporters of each camp have been fluctuating in the same direction and with similar magnitude, instead of going in opposite directions.

Pro-establishment camp supporters have been feeling pretty good over the past many years, with their PSI always staying above the normal level of 100, and even climbing over 150 marks in 2005H1, from 2017H2 to 2019H1 and 2023. On the contrary, pro-democracy camp supporters have been feeling quite negatively the whole time, with their PSI remaining below the normal level except from 2005H2 to 2008H1, and even plummeted to an extremely low level at only 55 and 43 marks in 2003H1 and 2019H2 respectively. Meanwhile, the centrist supporters had swung between good and bad moods, hovering in between around 80 to 120 marks over the years. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

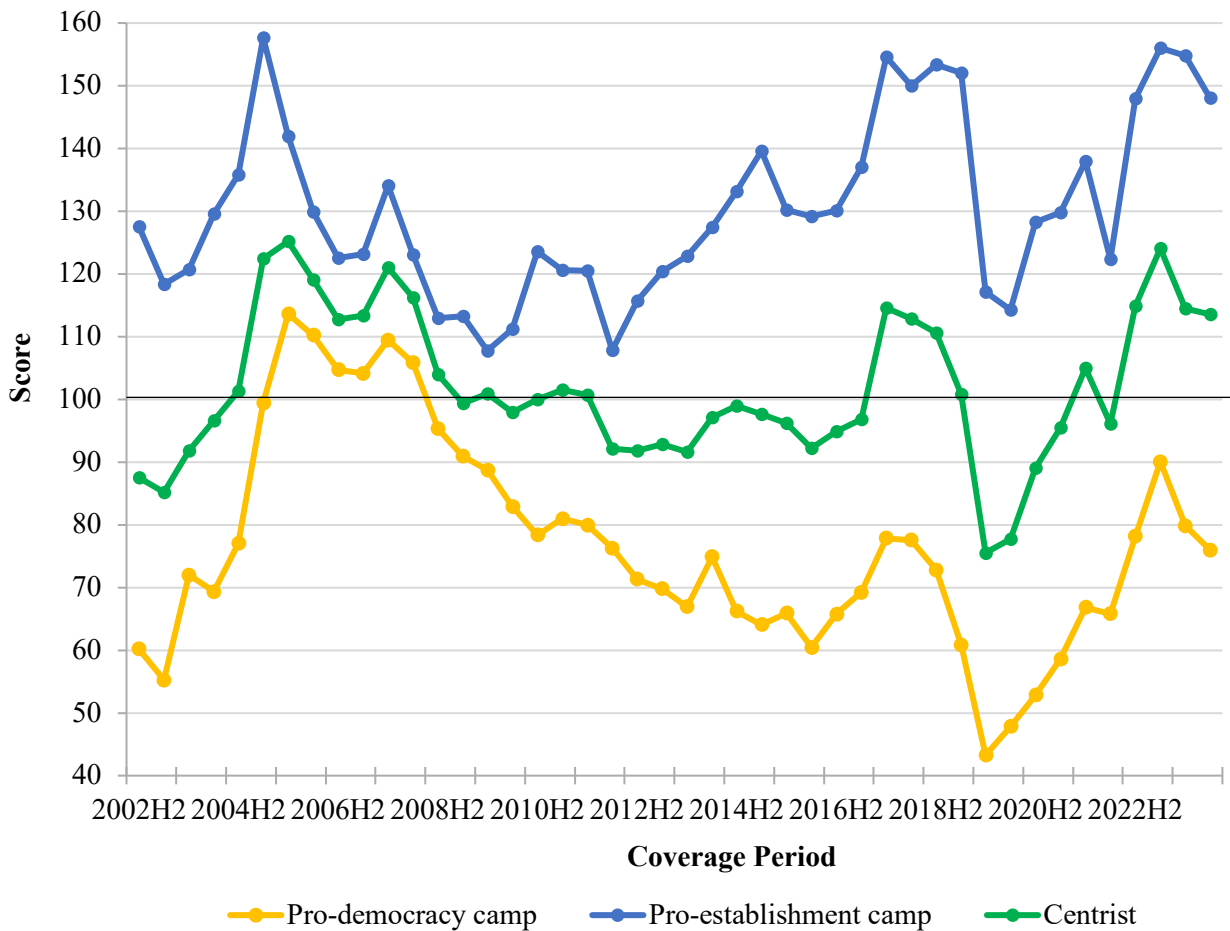
**Summary table: PSI among supporters of different political camps (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**

Half-year period	Sample size	Pro-democracy camp supporters	Centrist supporters	Pro-establishment camp supporters
2002H2	2,088	60.2	87.5	127.6
2003H1	2,111	55.3	85.2	118.4
2003H2	2,080	72.0	91.8	120.7
2004H1	4,119	69.3	96.7	129.6
2004H2	3,035	77.0	101.3	135.8
2005H1	3,072	99.4	122.5	157.7
2005H2	2,024	113.6	125.2	141.9
2006H1	2,028	110.2	119.1	129.8
2006H2	2,024	104.7	112.7	122.6
2007H1	11,132	104.1	113.4	123.2
2007H2	13,157	109.4	121.0	134.1

<b>Half-year period</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Pro-democracy camp supporters</b>	<b>Centrist supporters</b>	<b>Pro-establishment camp supporters</b>
2008H1	15,361	105.8	116.2	123.1
2008H2	13,121	95.3	104.0	113.0
2009H1	14,138	90.9	99.3	113.3
2009H2	14,104	88.7	100.9	107.8
2010H1	12,150	82.9	98.0	111.3
2010H2	14,144	78.4	99.9	123.6
2011H1	13,291	81.0	101.5	120.6
2011H2	15,209	79.9	100.7	120.5
2012H1	14,259	76.3	92.1	107.8
2012H2	12,174	71.3	91.8	115.7
2013H1	12,229	69.8	92.8	120.4
2013H2	12,154	66.9	91.6	122.8
2014H1	12,255	74.9	97.1	127.5
2014H2	12,147	66.2	98.9	133.1
2015H1	12,349	64.1	97.7	139.6
2015H2	11,108	65.9	96.3	130.2
2016H1	12,088	60.5	92.2	129.2
2016H2	12,074	65.8	94.9	130.1
2017H1	12,128	69.2	96.9	137.0
2017H2	12,200	77.9	114.6	154.6
2018H1	12,092	77.5	112.8	150.0
2018H2	12,072	72.8	110.6	153.4
2019H1	12,151	60.9	100.8	152.1
2019H2	12,298	43.3	75.5	117.2
2020H1	12,062	47.9	77.7	114.3
2020H2	12,206	52.9	89.0	128.3
2021H1	12,086	58.6	95.5	129.8
2021H2	12,080	66.8	105.0	138.0
2022H1	12,059	65.8	96.1	122.4
2022H2	6,107	78.1	114.9	148.0
2023H1	6,056	90.0	124.0	156.1
2023H2	5,519	79.8	114.5	154.8
2024H1	2,012	76.0	113.6	148.1



**Chart: PSI among supporters of different political camps (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**



The “three major camps” in “PSI Report No. 6.35”, which include “pro-democracy camp supporters”, “pro-establishment camp supporters” and “centrist supporters”, are derived from the answers of the following survey question:

Which of the following best describes your political inclination? (Read out first four answers, order randomized by computer)	
Answer	Grouping during analysis
Pro-democracy camp	Pro-democracy camp supporters
Localist	
Pro-establishment camp	Pro-establishment camp supporters
Centrist	Centrist supporters
No political inclination / politically neutral / do not belong to any camp	
Others	Not included in analysis
Don't know / hard to say	

**“PSI Report No. 6.36: PSI per Social Strata”**

Results show that despite the ups and downs of overall public sentiment since 2003, the PSI of people from different social strata has been very similar and moving in sync. The PSI of the three social strata climbed up to a historical high at about 130 marks in 2005H2, then started to decrease and most of the time have been staying below the normal level of 100 after 2008H2. In 2019H2, they even plummeted

to their historical low between 60 to 70 marks at the same time. The PSI of all groups then rebounded to a recent-year record high in 2023H1, but was followed by a decrease again afterward.

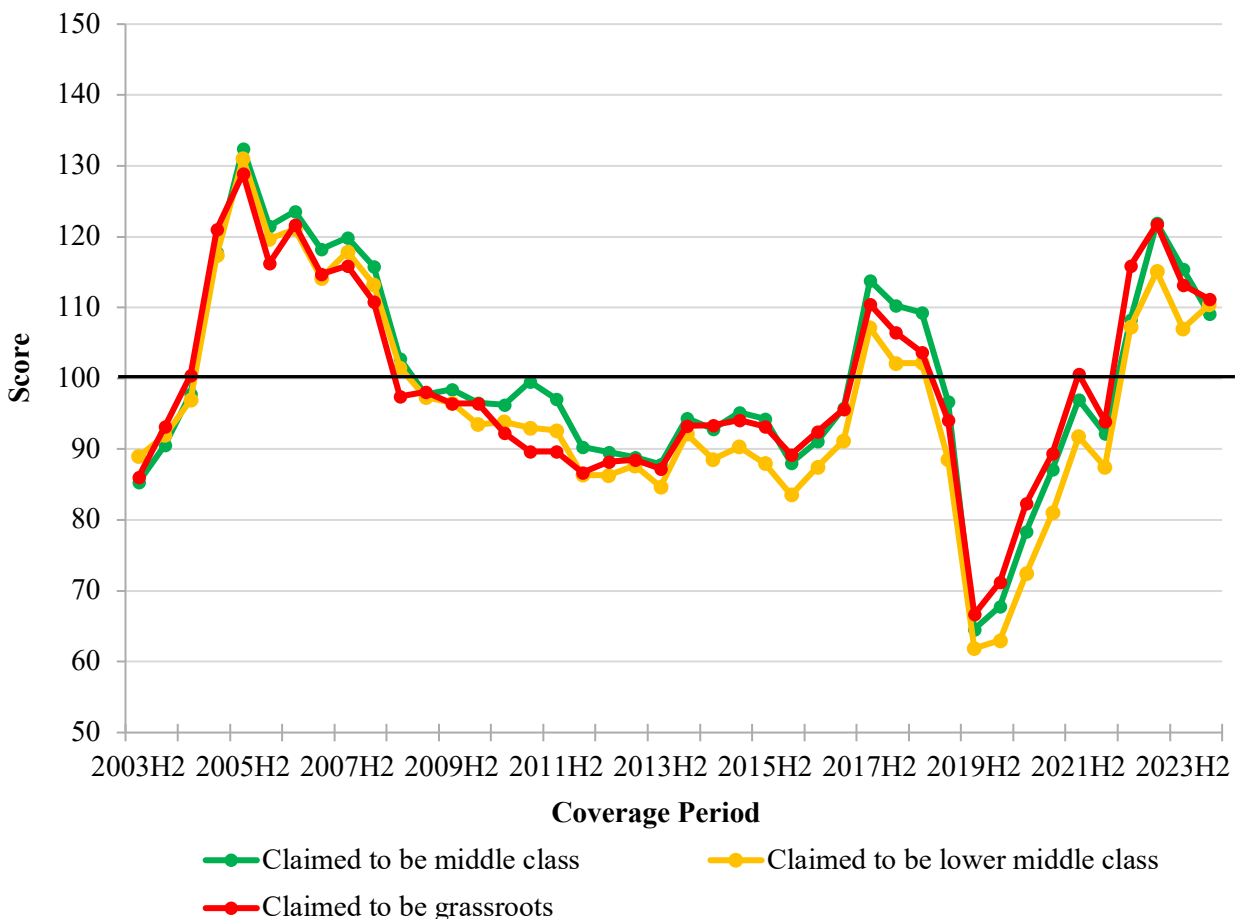
Among the three social strata, people who claimed to be middle class felt slightly better than the other two groups from 2005H2 to 2019H1. As for those who claimed to be grassroots, although their PSI often stayed at the bottom among all groups from 2005H2 to 2012H1, their sentiment improved afterwards, catching up and surpassing those who claimed to be middle class to become the happiest group in the past three years. The PSI of people who claimed to be lower middle class mostly stayed in the middle position among three groups by 2011. Yet, since 2012H2, it has been the lowest among all groups, meaning that people from this group were feeling quite negative in the past decade or so. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

**Summary table: PSI among different social strata (2003-2024; half-yearly averages)**

Half-year period	Sample size	Claimed to be middle class	Claimed to be lower middle class	Claimed to be grassroots
2003H2	12,365	85.3	89.0	86.1
2004H1	14,357	90.6	92.0	93.2
2004H2	15,266	97.8	96.9	100.4
2005H1	11,183	117.8	117.4	121.0
2005H2	14,195	132.5	131.0	128.9
2006H1	14,257	121.5	119.7	116.3
2006H2	14,179	123.6	121.1	121.7
2007H1	14,181	118.2	114.1	114.7
2007H2	13,157	119.9	117.9	115.9
2008H1	15,361	115.8	113.2	110.8
2008H2	14,302	102.8	101.5	97.4
2009H1	14,138	97.7	97.3	98.1
2009H2	14,104	98.5	96.5	96.5
2010H1	12,150	96.5	93.5	96.5
2010H2	14,144	96.3	93.9	92.3
2011H1	13,291	99.5	93.0	89.7
2011H2	15,209	97.1	92.6	89.7
2012H1	14,259	90.3	86.4	86.7
2012H2	12,174	89.6	86.3	88.3
2013H1	12,229	88.9	87.7	88.5
2013H2	12,154	87.8	84.7	87.2
2014H1	12,255	94.4	92.1	93.3
2014H2	12,147	92.8	88.6	93.4
2015H1	12,349	95.2	90.4	94.1
2015H2	11,108	94.3	88.0	93.2
2016H1	12,088	88.1	83.6	89.2
2016H2	12,074	91.1	87.5	92.4
2017H1	12,128	95.8	91.2	95.7
2017H2	12,200	113.9	107.2	110.5
2018H1	12,092	110.3	102.1	106.4

Half-year period	Sample size	Claimed to be middle class	Claimed to be lower middle class	Claimed to be grassroots
2018H2	12,072	109.3	102.2	103.7
2019H1	12,151	96.8	88.6	94.1
2019H2	12,298	64.6	61.9	66.7
2020H1	12,062	67.8	63.0	71.3
2020H2	12,206	78.4	72.5	82.4
2021H1	12,086	87.1	81.0	89.4
2021H2	12,080	97.0	91.8	100.6
2022H1	12,059	92.2	87.5	93.9
2022H2	6,107	108.3	107.3	115.9
2023H1	6,056	121.9	115.1	121.8
2023H2	6,020	115.4	107.0	113.2
2024H1	2,012	109.1	110.4	111.2
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>512,305</b>	<b>120,560</b>	<b>128,048</b>	<b>138,489</b>

**Chart: PSI among different social strata (2003-2024; half-yearly averages)**



The “social strata” in “PSI Report No. 6.36”, which include “claimed to be middle class”, “claimed to be lower middle class” and “claimed to be grassroots”, are derived from the answers of the following survey question:

<b>Which social class do you think your family belongs to? (Read out first five answers)</b>	
<b>Answer</b>	<b>Grouping during analysis</b>
Upper class	Not included
Upper middle class	
Middle class	Claimed to be middle class
Lower middle class	Claimed to be lower middle class
Lower class or grassroots	Claimed to be grassroots
Don't know / hard to say	Not included

**“PSI Report No. 6.37: Monthly PSI figures”**

Focusing on the public sentiment after CE John Lee took office, the Government Appraisal (GA) score has remained relatively stable over the past 25 months, only fluctuating within a narrow range between 106 and 118. Meanwhile, the Society Appraisal (SA) score fluctuated relatively more, hovering around its low level at around 105 from July 2022 to January 2023, and then surged to its highest point at 127 in February 2023, the reason being people’s appraisals of society’s conditions have become relatively positive in our surveys in February and May. Then in July 2023, the SA score began to drop back to its low level below 110 again. As for the trend of the overall PSI, it shared a similar pattern. There have been no significant ups and downs in the past 25 months and February 2023 was the highest point registered since John Lee took office. In the recent few months, i.e. from March to July 2024, the GA score has slightly increased, whereas the SA score has slightly dropped. Their effects were by and large offset, thus keeping the overall PSI at the level of 110 or above. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

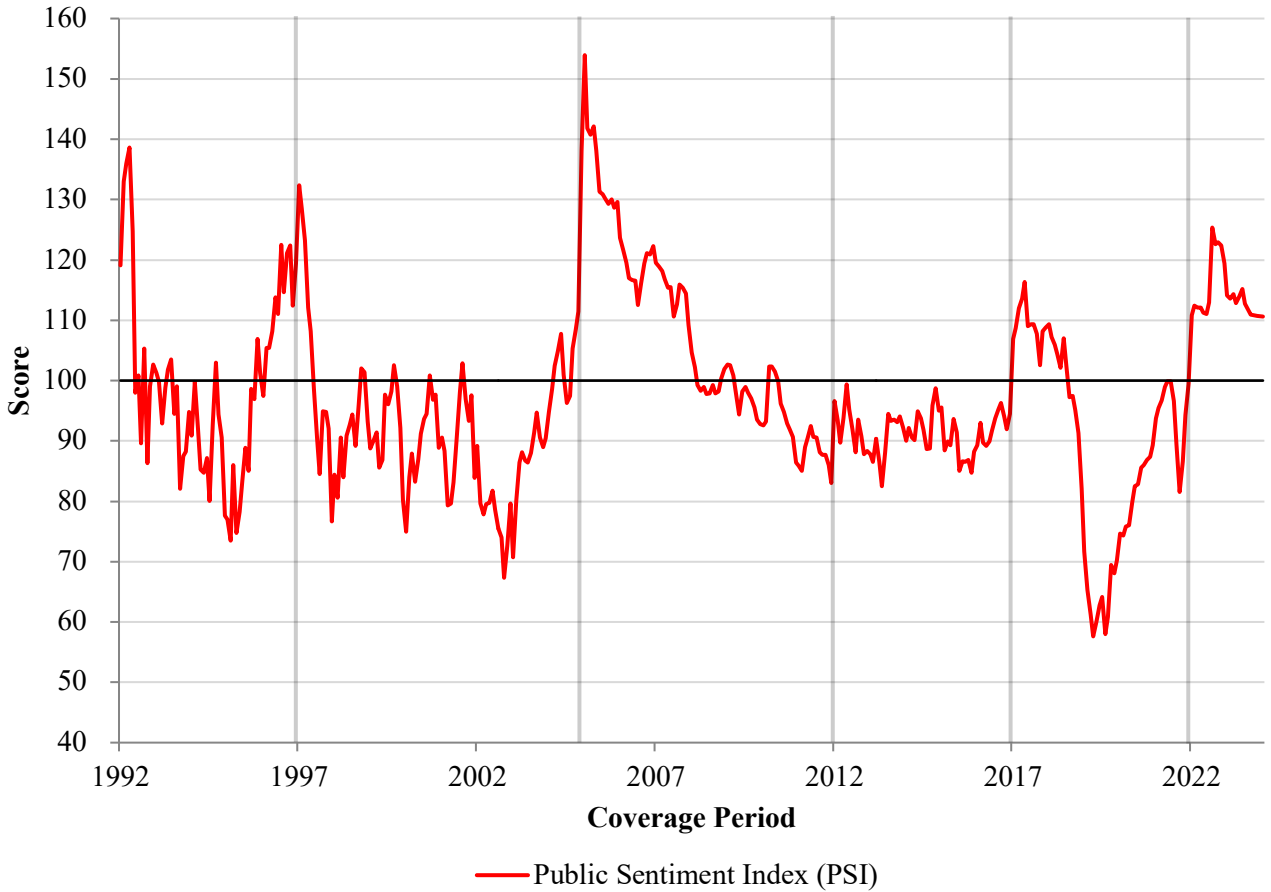
**Summary table: PSI since Chief Executive John Lee took office (Monthly figures)**

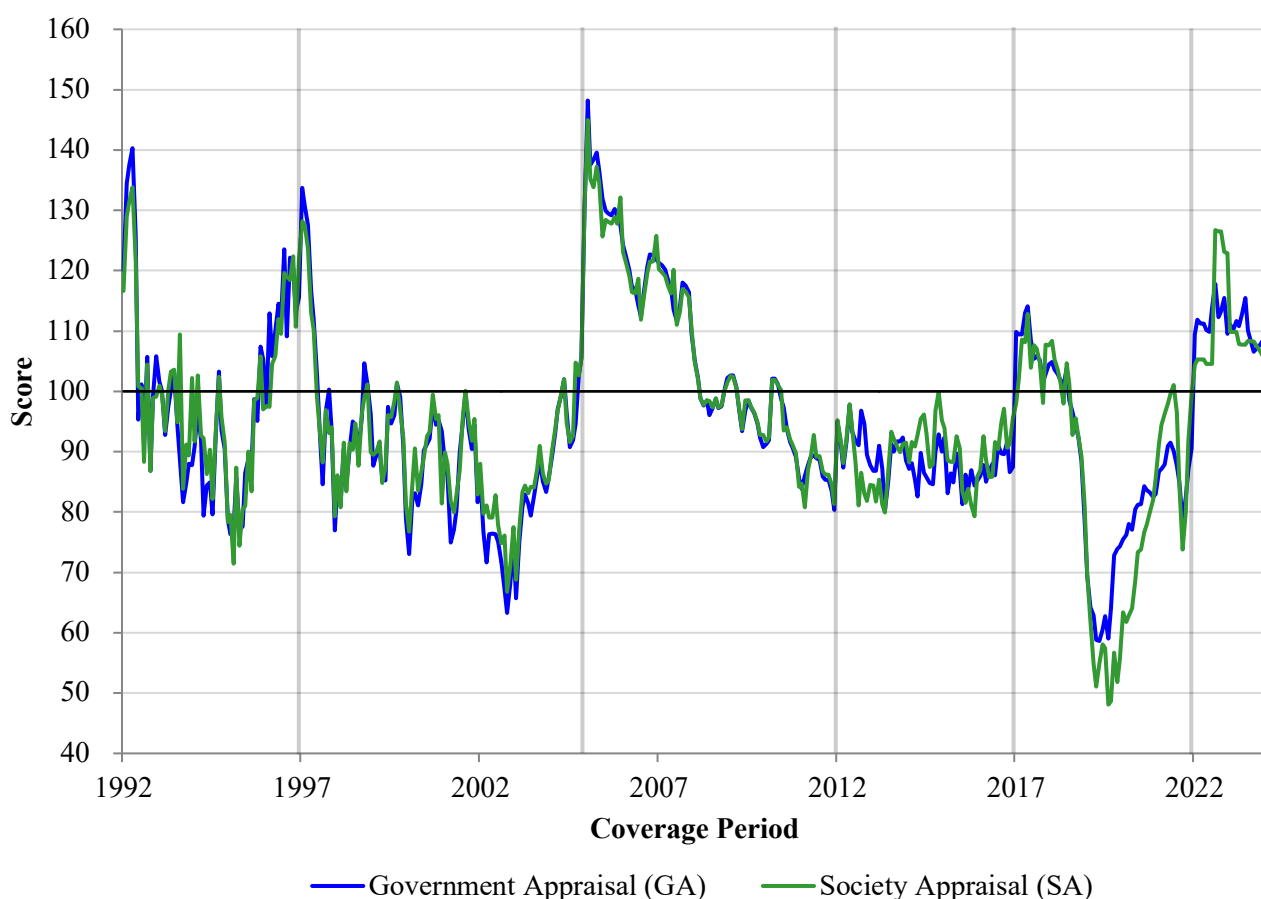
<b>Coverage Period</b>	<b>Government Appraisal (GA)</b>	<b>Society Appraisal (SA)</b>	<b>Public Sentiment Index (PSI)</b>
July 2022	109.4	104.3	110.8
August 2022	111.9	105.3	112.4
September 2022	111.3	105.2	112.1
October 2022	111.3	105.2	112.1
November 2022	110.2	104.5	111.2
December 2022	109.8	104.5	111.0
January 2023	113.8	104.5	112.9
February 2023	117.8	126.8	125.4
March 2023	112.3	126.6	122.6
April 2023	113.2	126.5	123.0
May 2023	115.5	123.1	122.4
June 2023	109.5	122.9	119.4
July 2023	111.2	109.9	114.1
August 2023	110.2	109.8	113.6
September 2023	111.7	109.8	114.3
October 2023	110.8	107.8	112.9
November 2023	112.9	107.8	113.9
December 2023	115.5	107.7	115.1
January 2024	110.1	108.3	112.7

Coverage Period	Government Appraisal (GA)	Society Appraisal (SA)	Public Sentiment Index (PSI)
March 2024	106.5	108.3	110.9
May 2024	107.7	106.7	110.7
<b>July 2024</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>110.6</b>
<b>Latest Change<sup>[1]</sup></b>	<b>+1.6</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

[1] Starting from January 2024, the PSI update frequency was changed to once every two months.

**Chart: PSI 1992-2024 (Monthly figures)**





**“PSI Report No. 6.38: PSI per Activeness in Civil Society”**

Figures show that the PSI of both active and inactive members of civil society have moved up and down concurrently most of the time in the past 5 years, no matter whether half-yearly or monthly averages were used as the unit of analysis. Between 2019 and the first half of 2022, the mood of those belonging to the active group was relatively worse, the difference then narrowed and reversed, and in the past 2 years, their mood has become relatively better than those of the inactive group most of the time. As for the preliminary figures obtained in 2024H2, the PSI of the inactive group remained pretty stable, whereas that of the active group declined drastically in our July survey. As a result, the figures of the two groups are getting very close to each other, and it seems the public sentiments have once again reversed.

It is noticeable that both groups were in a bad mood from the second half of 2019 till the first half of 2022, with the PSI always staying below the normal level of 100 marks. The PSI of both groups then rose above the normal level at the same time since the second half of 2022 and stayed like that till today. The following are the summary tables and charts of the analyses:

**Summary table: PSI per activeness in civil society (2019-2024; half-yearly averages)**

Half-year period	Sample size	Self-proclaimed to be active	Self-proclaimed to be inactive
2019H2	5,122	48.9	63.6
2020H1	12,062	56.4	70.4
2020H2	12,206	66.0	80.7
2021H1	12,086	76.5	88.3
2021H2	12,080	91.3	97.1

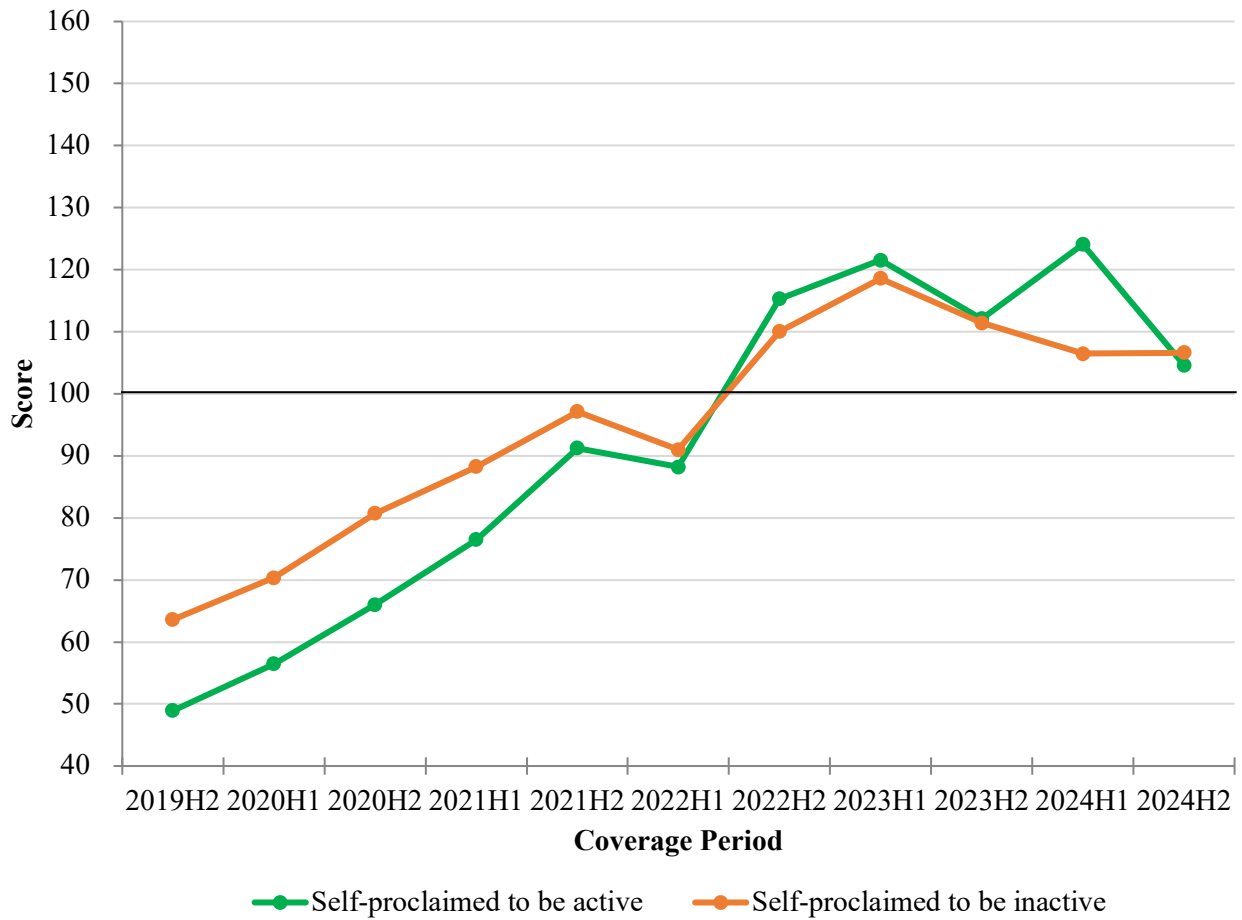
Half-year period	Sample size	Self-proclaimed to be active	Self-proclaimed to be inactive
2022H1	12,059	88.2	91.0
2022H2	6,107	115.3	110.0
2023H1	6,056	121.5	118.6
2023H2	6,020	112.1	111.4
2024H1	2,012	124.1	106.5
2024H2 (Preliminary figures)	671	104.6	106.6
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>86,481</b>	<b>15,383</b>	<b>64,612</b>

**Summary table: PSI per activeness in civil society**

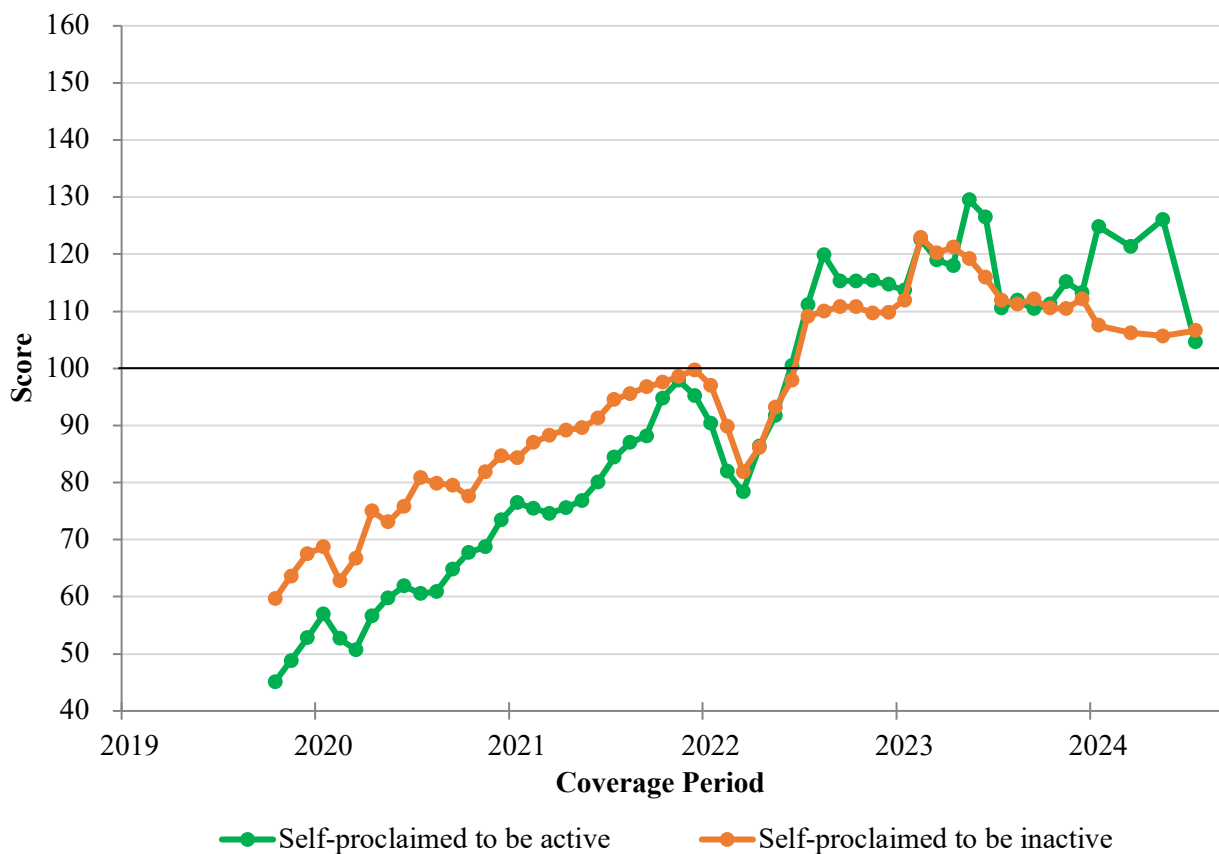
**(2023-2024; monthly averages; for figures during 2019-2022, please refer to the chart below)**

Survey month	Self-proclaimed to be active	Self-proclaimed to be inactive
January 2023	113.7	111.9
February 2023	122.5	122.9
March 2023	119.0	120.3
April 2023	117.9	121.2
May 2023	129.6	119.2
June 2023	126.5	115.9
July 2023	110.6	111.9
August 2023	111.9	111.3
September 2023	110.5	112.1
October 2023	111.2	110.6
November 2023	115.1	110.5
December 2023	113.3	112.2
January 2024	124.8	107.5
March 2024	121.4	106.2
May 2024	126.1	105.7
July 2024	104.6	106.6

**Chart: PSI per activeness in civil society (2019-2024; half-yearly averages)**



**Chart: PSI per activeness in civil society (2019-2024; monthly averages)**





### **“PSI Report No. 6.39: PSI per Place of Birth”**

Results show that the trends of PSI among the three place-of-birth groups are similar over the years. Starting with low scores in 2003, they rose to a high level in 2005H2, then went down again. The scores stayed relatively stable at a low level from 2009 to 2016, then increased to another high level in 2017H2. Subsequently, the PSI of all groups plummeted to their historical low simultaneously in 2019H2, then rebounded to a recent record high in 2023. Afterwards, the PSI of all groups started to decline again. As of 2024H2, all groups have recorded a drop of around 10 marks.

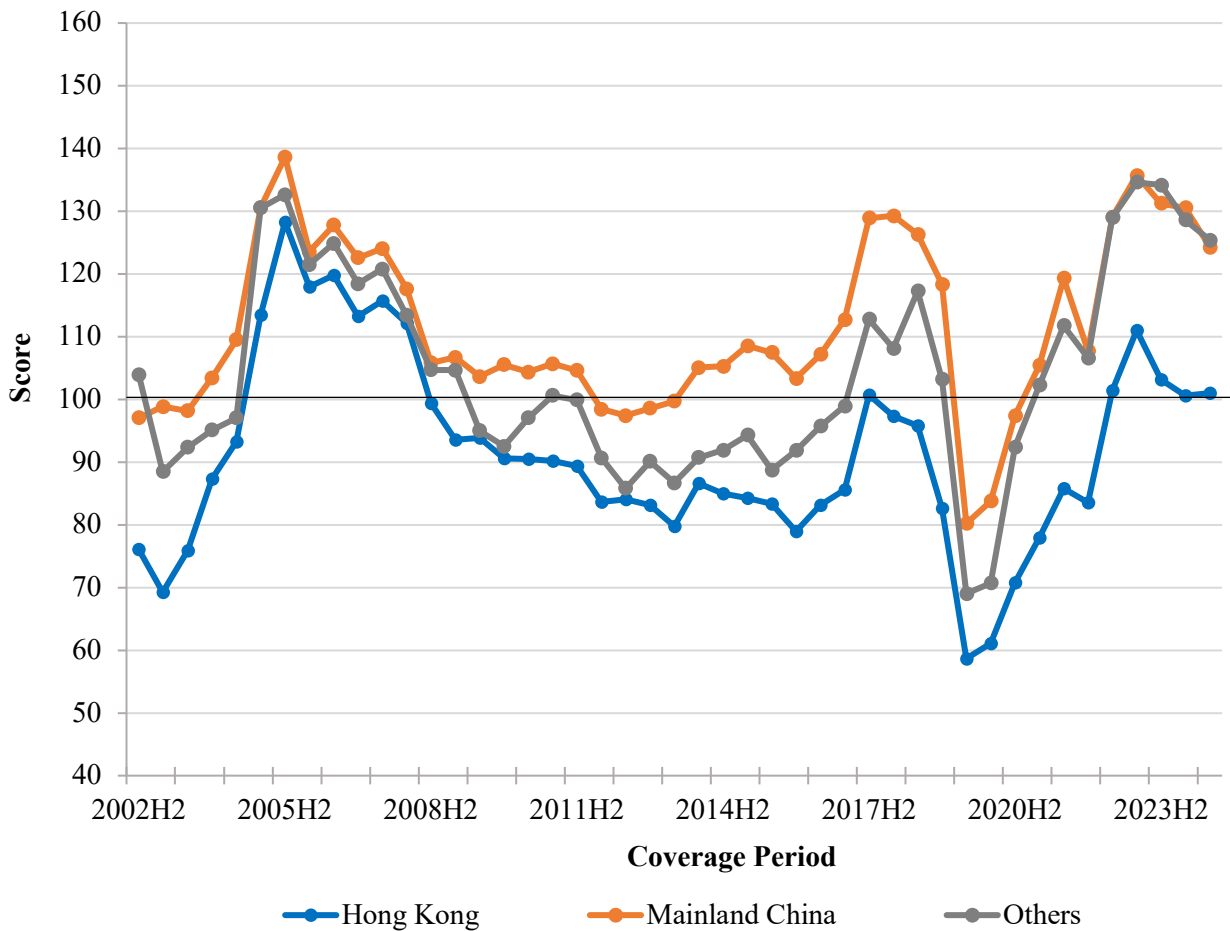
On the whole, the mood of those born in Mainland China is the best, whereas that of those born in Hong Kong is the worst. The mood of the former has been pretty positive over the years, with their PSI staying near or above the normal value of 100 except for 2019H2 to 2020H1. It even climbed to over 130 marks in 2023, approaching the high level in 2005. On the contrary, the mood of those born in Hong Kong was worse the whole time, with their PSI staying near or below the normal level of 100 except for 2005H1 to 2008H1 and also 2023H1. It even plummeted to an extremely low level of only 59 marks in 2019H2. As for people born in other places, their PSI has stayed in between the other two groups most of the time. However, starting from 2020H2 onwards, their PSI has come closer to and even surpassed that of those born in Mainland China. The following are the summary tables and charts of the analyses:

#### **Summary table: PSI among people from different places of birth (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**

Half-year period	Sample size	Hong Kong	Mainland China	Others
2002H2	12,490	76.1	97.1	103.9
2003H1	12,512	69.3	98.8	88.5
2003H2	16,528	75.9	98.2	92.4
2004H1	15,413	87.3	103.4	95.1
2004H2	15,266	93.2	109.5	97.1
2005H1	11,183	113.4	130.6	130.5
2005H2	14,195	128.3	138.6	132.6
2006H1	14,257	117.9	123.5	121.5
2006H2	14,179	119.8	127.8	124.9
2007H1	14,181	113.3	122.6	118.4
2007H2	13,157	115.7	124.1	120.8
2008H1	15,361	112.1	117.6	113.4
2008H2	14,302	99.4	105.8	104.7
2009H1	14,138	93.5	106.7	104.6
2009H2	14,104	93.9	103.6	95.0
2010H1	12,150	90.6	105.5	92.5
2010H2	14,144	90.4	104.3	97.1
2011H1	13,291	90.2	105.7	100.6
2011H2	14,200	89.3	104.6	99.9
2012H1	14,259	83.6	98.4	90.7
2012H2	12,174	84.1	97.4	85.8
2013H1	12,229	83.2	98.6	90.1
2013H2	12,154	79.8	99.7	86.7

<b>Half-year period</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Hong Kong</b>	<b>Mainland China</b>	<b>Others</b>
2014H1	12,255	86.6	105.1	90.7
2014H2	12,147	85.0	105.3	91.9
2015H1	11,286	84.2	108.5	94.3
2015H2	11,108	83.4	107.4	88.7
2016H1	12,088	79.0	103.3	91.9
2016H2	12,074	83.2	107.2	95.7
2017H1	12,128	85.6	112.7	98.9
2017H2	12,200	100.7	128.9	112.7
2018H1	12,092	97.4	129.3	108.1
2018H2	12,072	95.8	126.3	117.3
2019H1	12,151	82.6	118.3	103.2
2019H2	12,297	58.7	80.2	69.0
2020H1	12,062	61.1	83.8	70.7
2020H2	12,206	70.8	97.4	92.4
2021H1	12,086	77.9	105.4	102.2
2021H2	12,080	85.8	119.3	111.7
2022H1	12,059	83.6	107.7	106.6
2022H2	6,107	101.4	129.0	129.0
2023H1	6,056	111.0	135.7	134.6
2023H2	6,020	103.1	131.3	134.2
2024H1	2,012	100.6	130.5	128.6
2024H2 (Preliminary figures)	671	101.0	124.3	125.4
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>541,124</b>	<b>255,158</b>	<b>126,529</b>	<b>8,438</b>

**Chart: PSI among people from different places of birth (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**



**“PSI Report No. 6.40: PSI per Housing Type and Ownership”**

Results show that the trends of PSI among the five housing types and ownership groups are highly similar over the years, rising from a low point in 2003H1 to their historical high in 2005H2, then started to go down. Between 2009 and 2016, the mood of people remained negative, with all groups showing a stable trend below the normal value 100. In 2017H2, the PSIs of all groups went up again to above the normal value, then plummeted simultaneously to their historical low of less than 70 in 2019H2. Subsequently, the PSI of all groups picked up again to a new high in recent years in 2023H1, followed by the start of another slight drop.

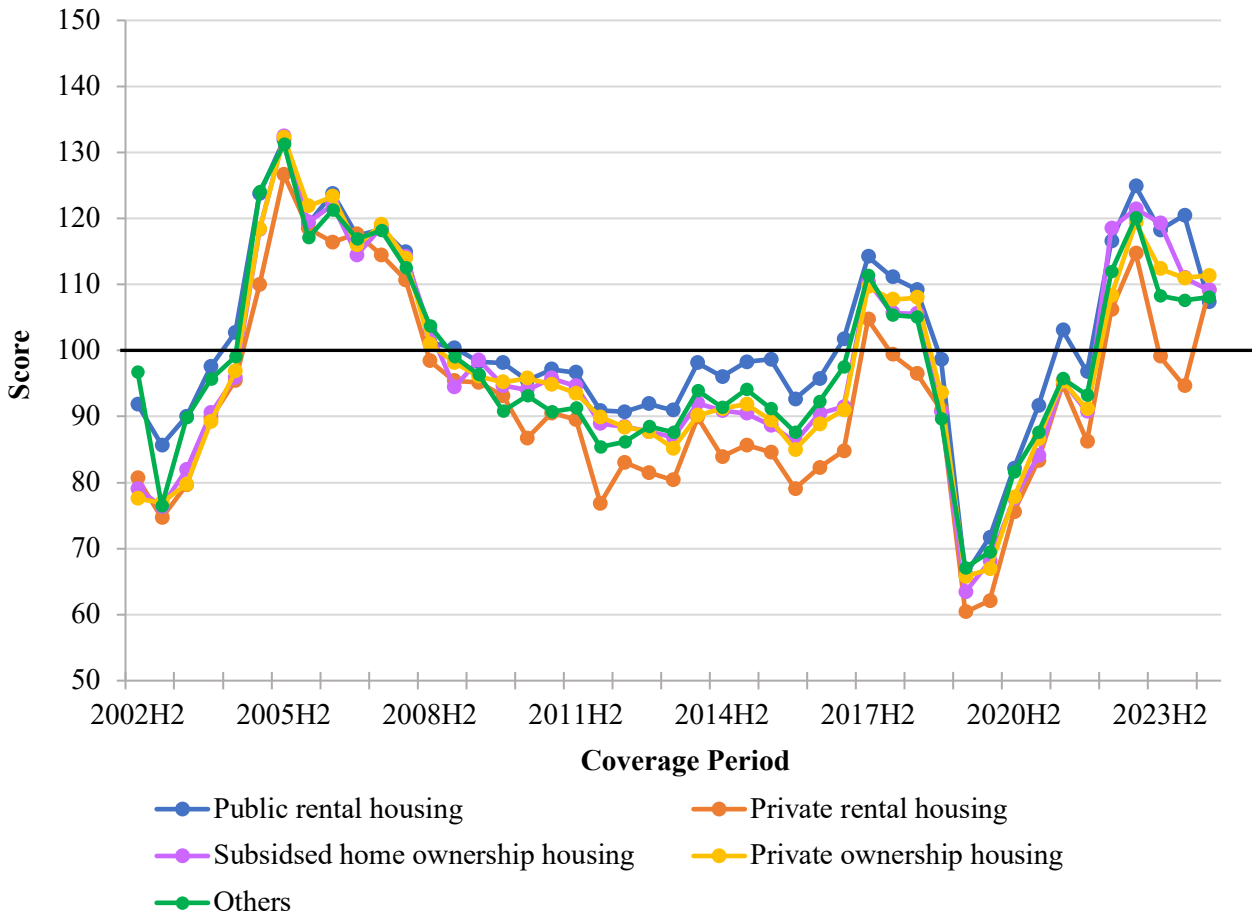
Before 2010, there was not a clear pattern in the sentiment differences among the five housing types and ownership groups. Since 2010, however, those living in public rental housing have been happier than other groups most of the time. On the contrary, the mood of those living in private rental housing has been more negative than others. As for the remaining groups, their PSIs have been quite close to each other most of the time and stayed in the middle positions among all groups. According to the 2024H2 preliminary figures, the PSIs of all five groups have become very close to each other, with the maximum difference narrowed to only 4 points, but the trend of public sentiment during this second half of the year is yet to be observed due to the relatively small sample size collected up to date. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

**Summary table: PSI among people with different housing types and ownerships**  
**(2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**

<b>Half-year period</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Public rental housing</b>	<b>Private rental housing</b>	<b>Subsidised home ownership housing</b>	<b>Private ownership housing</b>	<b>Others</b>
2002H2	12,490	91.8	80.6	79.1	77.6	96.7
2003H1	12,512	85.6	74.6	76.3	77.0	76.5
2003H2	16,528	90.0	79.6	82.0	79.7	89.9
2004H1	15,413	97.6	89.8	90.6	89.3	95.7
2004H2	15,266	102.7	95.5	95.9	96.8	99.0
2005H1	11,183	123.8	110.0	118.3	118.4	124.1
2005H2	14,195	131.9	126.6	132.5	132.3	131.2
2006H1	14,257	119.2	118.5	119.5	121.9	117.1
2006H2	14,179	123.8	116.4	122.1	123.3	121.3
2007H1	14,181	117.4	117.7	114.5	116.0	116.9
2007H2	13,157	118.4	114.4	118.7	119.1	118.2
2008H1	15,361	114.9	110.7	114.2	114.0	112.6
2008H2	13,121	101.2	98.4	103.0	100.9	103.7
2009H1	14,138	100.4	95.4	94.4	98.2	99.1
2009H2	14,104	98.3	95.2	98.6	96.1	96.4
2010H1	12,150	98.1	93.1	94.7	95.2	90.8
2010H2	14,144	95.5	86.7	94.1	95.8	93.2
2011H1	13,291	97.2	90.5	95.8	94.9	90.7
2011H2	15,209	96.7	89.5	94.6	93.5	91.3
2012H1	14,259	90.9	76.8	88.9	89.9	85.4
2012H2	12,174	90.7	83.1	88.5	88.4	86.2
2013H1	12,229	91.9	81.5	87.7	87.7	88.5
2013H2	12,154	90.9	80.4	86.9	85.2	87.7
2014H1	12,255	98.1	89.9	92.0	90.2	93.9
2014H2	12,147	96.0	83.9	90.9	91.2	91.4
2015H1	12,349	98.3	85.7	90.5	91.9	94.1
2015H2	11,108	98.7	84.6	88.7	89.4	91.2
2016H1	12,088	92.7	79.1	86.2	85.0	87.6
2016H2	12,074	95.7	82.3	90.5	88.8	92.3
2017H1	12,128	101.7	84.8	91.5	91.0	97.5
2017H2	12,200	114.2	104.7	110.4	109.7	111.3
2018H1	12,092	111.1	99.4	105.7	107.7	105.4
2018H2	12,072	109.2	96.5	105.6	108.0	105.1
2019H1	12,151	98.7	91.0	90.7	93.6	89.7
2019H2	12,297	66.0	60.4	63.4	65.8	67.1
2020H1	12,062	71.7	62.1	68.0	66.9	69.5
2020H2	12,206	82.2	75.6	77.6	77.7	81.6
2021H1	12,086	91.6	83.3	84.1	86.6	87.7

Half-year period	Sample size	Public rental housing	Private rental housing	Subsidised home ownership housing	Private ownership housing	Others
2021H2	12,080	103.1	94.9	95.4	95.4	95.8
2022H1	12,059	96.8	86.3	90.8	91.1	93.2
2022H2	6,107	116.6	106.2	118.5	108.3	111.9
2023H1	6,056	124.9	114.8	121.4	119.4	120.1
2023H2	6,020	118.3	99.1	119.3	112.4	108.3
2024H1	2,012	120.5	94.6	111.0	111.0	107.6
2024H2 (Preliminary figures)	671	107.3	109.1	109.2	111.3	108.1
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>542,015</b>	<b>120,012</b>	<b>37,459</b>	<b>61,019</b>	<b>147,566</b>	<b>37,052</b>

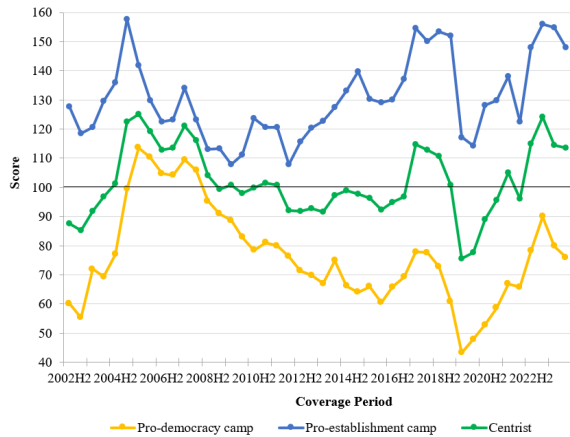
**Chart: PSI among people with different housing types and ownerships (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**



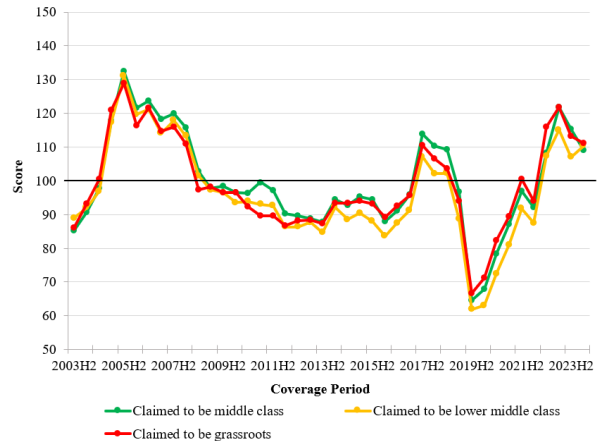
## Concluding Remarks

Brushing aside the overall PSI analysis, from the analyses of five different demographic variables (namely, political camps, social strata, activeness in civil society, place of birth, and housing type and ownership) in this seventh aggregate report, almost all results show concurrent upward and downward movement, meaning that all public sentiment factors have affected all demographic groups in similar ways. However, in terms of sentiment structures, the difference is most conspicuous among supporters of different political camps and those with different places of birth, especially over the last decade when the gap has remained at over 70 marks between supporters of pro-democratic and pro-establishment camps. It is also worth noting that the gaps between different social strata, people of different activeness in civil society, of different housing types and ownerships have narrowed significantly in our latest survey, but the long-term trend remains to be seen. Here are the charts again:

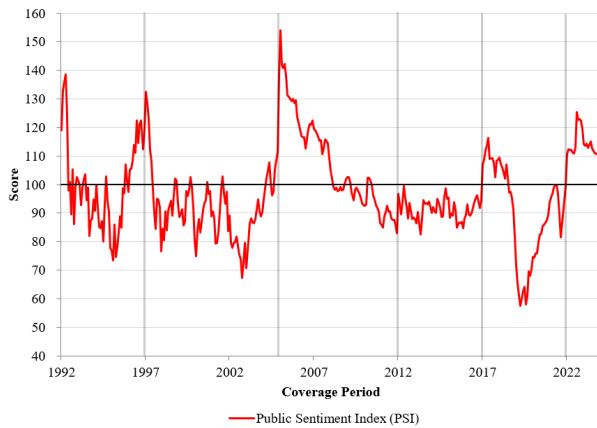
6.35 Chart: PSI among supporters of different political camps (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)



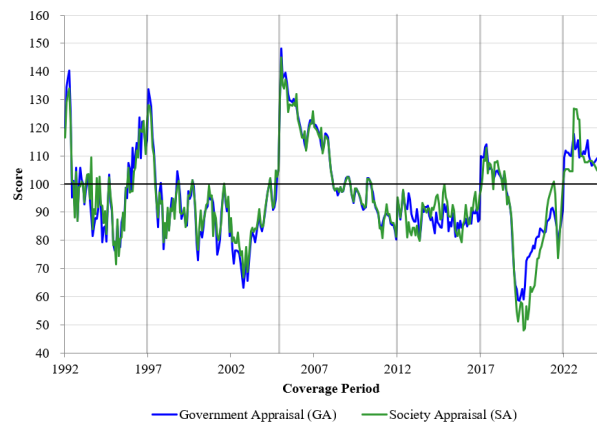
6.36 Chart: PSI among different social strata (2003-2024; half-yearly averages)



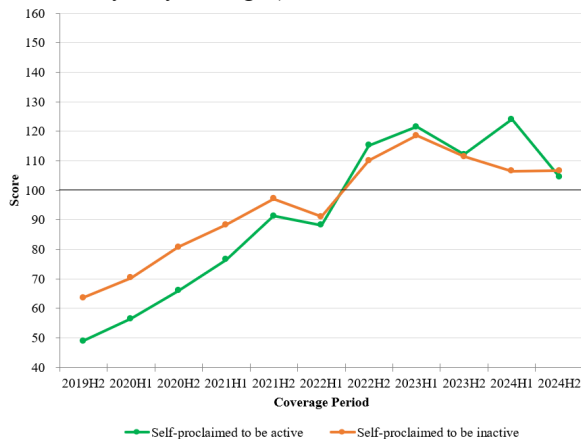
6.37 Chart: PSI 1992-2024 (Monthly figures)



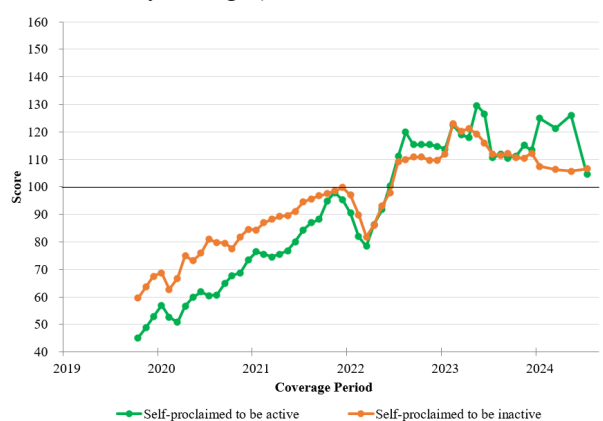
6.37 Chart: GA and SA 1992-2024 (Monthly figures)



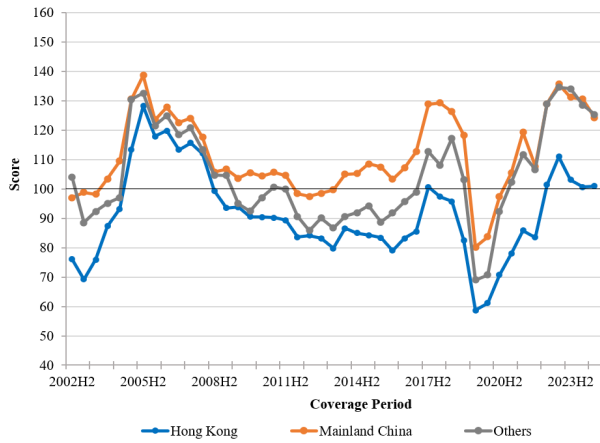
6.38 Chart: PSI per activeness in civil society (2019-2024; half-yearly averages)



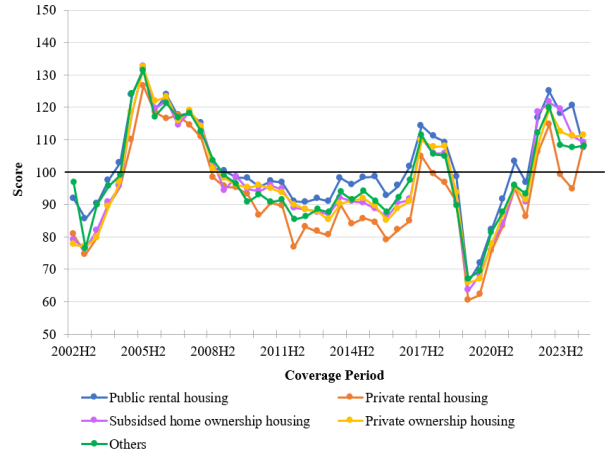
6.38 Charts: PSI per activeness in civil society (2019-2024; monthly averages)



6.39 Chart: PSI among people from different places of birth (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)



6.40 Charts: PSI among people with different housing types and ownerships (2002-2024; 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 <b>economic</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>economic</b> 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
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...

<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>
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			