

## 香港民研民情指數第 6.45 號報告 (第 6.42 至 6.44 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，合共發放了四十四份「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
- 「民情指數第 6.41 號報告：民情指數第 6.35 至 6.40 號綜合報告」，2024 年 8 月 29 日
- 「民情指數第 6.42 號報告：民情指數之按身份認同感分析」，2024 年 9 月 3 日
- 「民情指數第 6.43 號報告：民情指數之按年齡或世代分析」，2024 年 10 月 8 日
- 「民情指數第 6.44 號報告：民情指數之按教育程度分析」，2024 年 10 月 22 日

本 6.45 號報告總結了第 6.42 至 6.44 號報告之重點結果，方便讀者參考。

### 「民情指數第 6.42 號報告：民情指數之按身份認同感分析」

結果顯示，三個身份認同感組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同，而差距由 2014 起變得明顯。眾組別的民情指數均從 2002 年低位上升，2005 年至 2011 年於正常值 100 附近徘徊，然後大幅下滑至 2012 年的低位。其後各組別的民情指數持續上升至 2017 及 2018 年的新高，但隨即於 2019 年急挫至歷史低位。及後，三個組別的民情指數皆重拾升軌。

整體而言，「香港人」心情持續為三個組別中最差；「中國人」心情整體為最好；「香港人」和「中國人」混合身份組別之心情則大致保持在中間位置。首先，「香港人」的心情長期維持負面，其民情指數於大部份時間皆處於正常值以下水平。2012 至 2018 期間，「香港人」組別的民情指數上升幅度為眾組別最小，只有不足 20 分，於 2019 上半年更跌至只有 51 分的極低位。及後，其民情指數持上升趨勢，2024 年上半錄得約 82 分，接近 2018 年的水平。另外，「中國人」的心情在過去多年來都相當正面，自 2004 年下半起，除 2012 上半年外，其民情指數一直維持在正常值 100 分以上。繼 2017 年後，其民情指數在 2024 年上半更再次錄得得超過 140 分的歷史高位。至於「香港人」和「中國人」混合身份組別，其民情指數位處三個組別中間，但較為貼近「中國人」組別，多年來於 80 至 120 分之間徘徊。於 2022 年起，其民情指數越趨近「中國人」組別，並於 2024 年攀升至接近 130 分的歷史新高。

以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

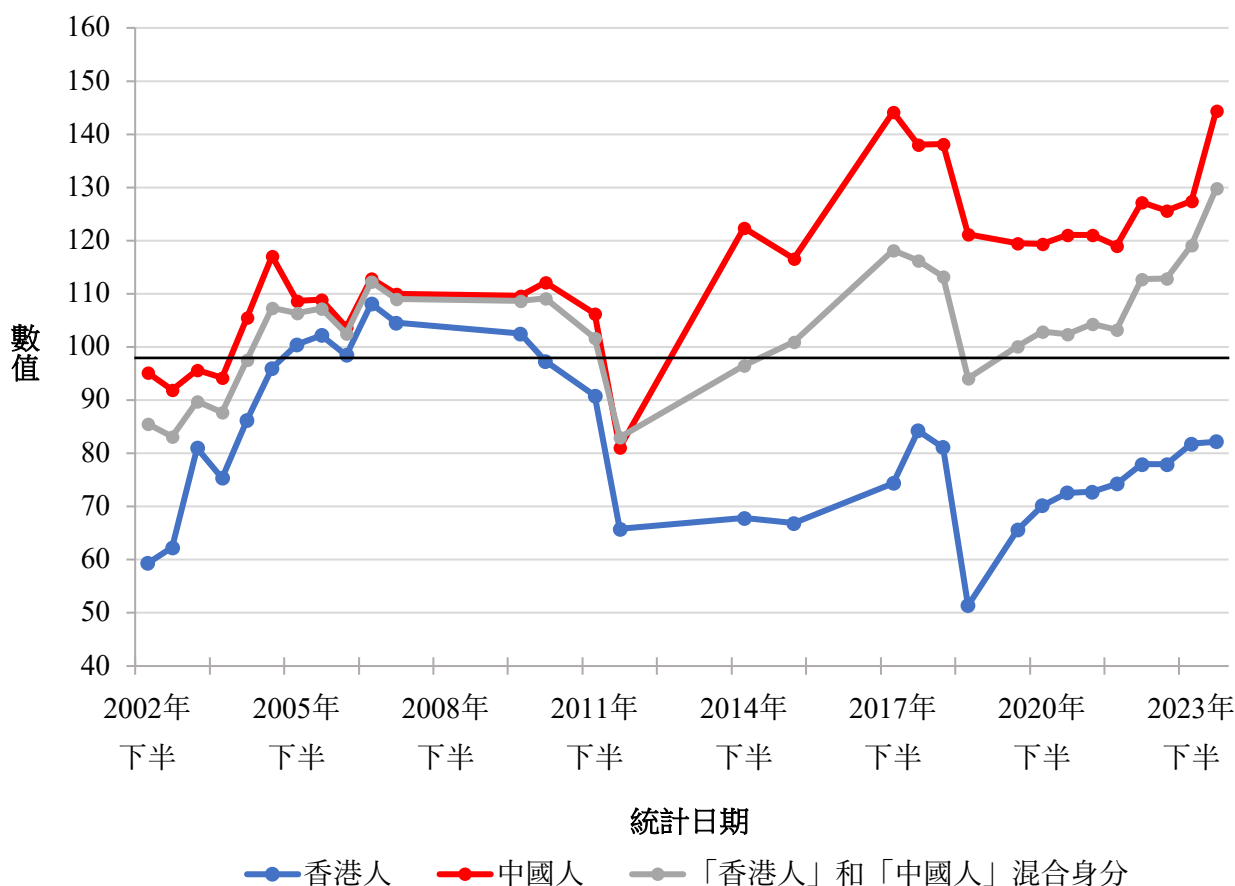
#### 數表：不同身份認同感市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）

註：部分半年期的數據在下列數表從缺，是因為身份認同感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。

半年期	樣本數目	香港人	中國人	「香港人」和「中國人」混合身分
2002 年下半	2,043	59.3	95.2	85.6
2003 年上半	2,078	62.3	92.0	83.1

半年期	樣本數目	香港人	中國人	「香港人」和「中國人」 混合身分
2003 年下半	1,059	81.0	95.6	89.7
2004 年上半	1,027	75.4	94.2	87.7
2004 年下半	1,007	86.2	105.6	97.5
2005 年上半	1,029	96.0	117.1	107.3
2005 年下半	1,017	100.4	108.6	106.4
2006 年上半	1,018	102.2	109.0	107.2
2006 年下半	1,011	98.5	103.7	102.5
2007 年上半	2,023	108.1	112.9	112.3
2007 年下半	1,011	104.5	109.9	109.1
2010 年上半	1,004	102.5	109.6	108.7
2010 年下半	1,013	97.3	112.2	109.1
2011 年下半	3,067	90.8	106.3	101.7
2012 年上半	1,048	65.8	81.1	83.0
2014 年下半	1,005	67.8	122.4	96.5
2015 年下半	1,011	66.8	116.6	100.9
2017 年下半	1,034	74.4	144.1	118.2
2018 年上半	1,001	84.3	138.0	116.3
2018 年下半	1,005	81.1	138.2	113.2
2019 年上半	1,015	51.4	121.2	94.1
2020 年上半	1,002	65.6	119.5	100.1
2020 年下半	1,009	70.2	119.4	102.9
2021 年上半	1,008	72.6	121.1	102.4
2021 年下半	1,001	72.8	121.1	104.3
2022 年上半	1,000	74.2	119.0	103.3
2022 年下半	1,004	77.9	127.2	112.7
2023 年上半	1,005	77.9	125.6	112.9
2023 年下半	1,004	81.8	127.4	119.1
2024 年上半	676	82.2	144.5	129.8
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>35,235</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>6,280</b>

圖表：不同身份認同感市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



### 「民情指數第 6.43 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，三個年齡組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同，而差距於 2012 年下半年起變得相對明顯。眾組別的民情指數均從 2002 年的低位，上升至 2005 年的歷史高位，然後下滑，在 2009 至 2012 年期間於正常值 100 以下徘徊。其後，各組別的民情指數均回升至 2017 及 2018 年的高位，但隨即於 2019 年下半年急挫至不足 80 分的歷史低位。及後，各組別的民情指數均持續上升至 2023 年上半的高位，然後回落。

按各年齡組別描述，三個年齡組別的民情指數於 2012 年前相對接近，從 2012 年下半年起，50 歲或以上市民的心情持續為最好，而 18-29 歲市民的心情維持最差，30-49 歲市民之心情則大致維持在兩者之間。相比其他年齡組別，50 歲或以上市民的心情較正面，其民情指數於較多時間維持在正常值 100 分以上，2023 年上半更攀升至高於 130 分。相反，其餘兩組市民的心情則長期較為負面，當中 18-29 歲市民的民情指數在 2009 上半年起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，而 30-49 歲市民的民情指數亦有較多時間維持於正常值以下。

再以世代分析，四個世代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。2009 年起，「戰前一族」的民情指數明顯較其餘世代高，而其餘三個世代的民情指數於正常值水平 100 分附近徘徊，及至 2013 年差距開始擴大。

按各世代描述，在 2008 年前，「戰前一族」的心情相對較好，其次為「八十後」；「戰後一族」及「八十前」的民情指數非常接近，而前者稍高。2008 年後，愈遲出生的市民民情指數愈低，高至低依次為「戰前一族」、「戰後一族」、「八十前」及「八十後」。「戰前一族」市民的心情相

當正面，其民情指數除 2012 年下半及 2019 年下半外，均一直維持在正常值 100 分以上，更於 2024 年上半錄得 154 分的歷史新高。相反，「八十後」市民的民情指數由 2010 年起持續低於正常值水平，只有 2023 年上半屬於例外。聚焦各組別近年結果，於 2023 年到達高位後，「戰前一族」的民情指數起伏不定，而其餘三組的民情指數則呈下跌趨勢。

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（2002-2024 半年平均數）**

半年期	樣本數目	18-29 歲	30-49 歲	50 歲或以上
2002 年下半	12,490	89.4	74.0	94.3
2003 年上半	12,512	76.1	73.3	95.4
2003 年下半	16,528	83.2	76.2	95.2
2004 年上半	15,413	95.7	87.0	99.1
2004 年下半	15,266	102.9	91.0	106.5
2005 年上半	11,183	124.7	112.6	125.8
2005 年下半	14,195	135.0	127.6	135.7
2006 年上半	14,257	122.2	118.4	119.8
2006 年下半	14,179	123.6	119.7	125.4
2007 年上半	14,181	119.3	113.2	118.3
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
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

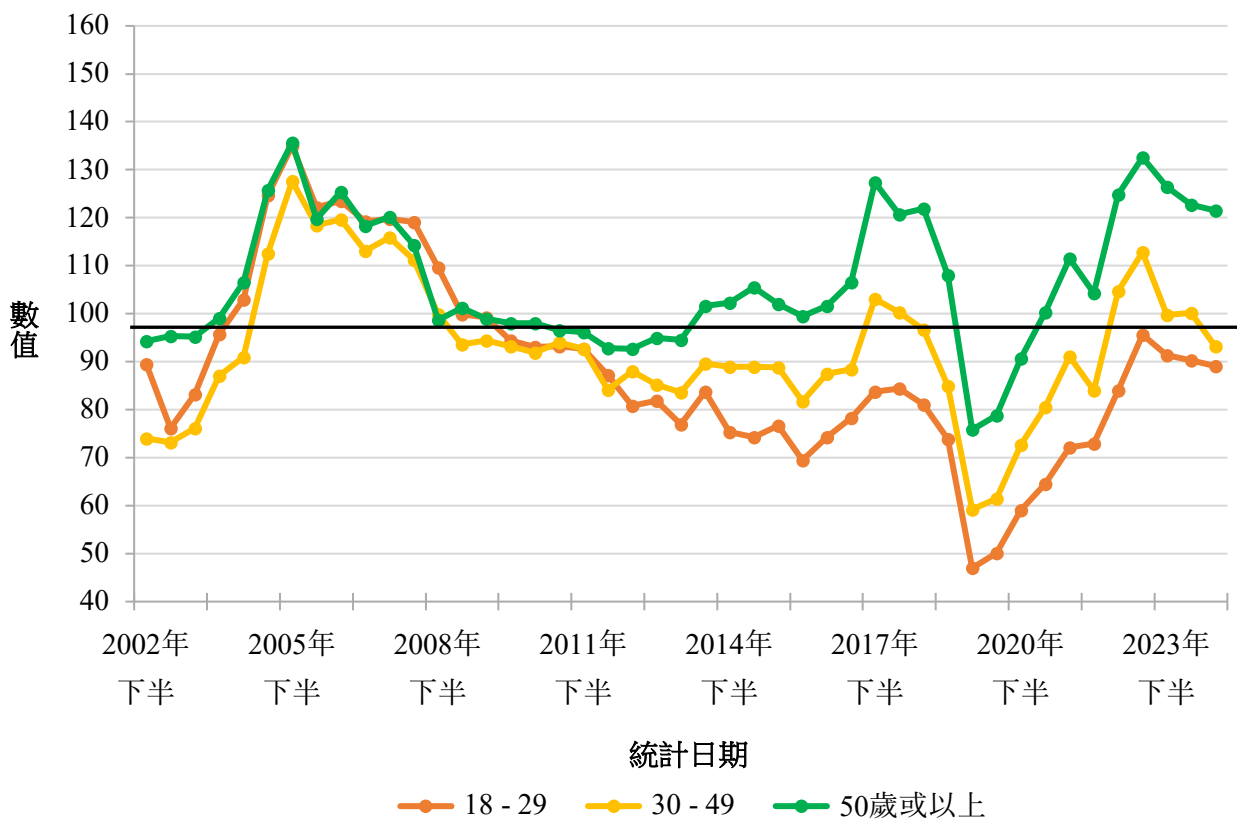
半年期	樣本數目	18-29 歲	30-49 歲	50 歲或以上
2019 年下半	12,297	47.0	59.2	75.8
2020 年上半	12,062	50.1	61.5	78.8
2020 年下半	12,206	59.1	72.7	90.7
2021 年上半	12,086	64.5	80.6	100.3
2021 年下半	12,080	72.1	91.1	111.4
2022 年上半	12,059	72.9	84.0	104.3
2022 年下半	6,107	84.0	104.7	124.8
2023 年上半	6,056	95.6	112.8	132.6
2023 年下半	6,020	91.3	99.7	126.4
2024 年上半	2,012	90.3	100.2	122.7
2024 年下半 (初步數字)	1,344	89.1	93.2	121.5
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>543,869</b>	<b>69,480</b>	<b>126,592</b>	<b>216,196</b>

數表：不同世代市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）

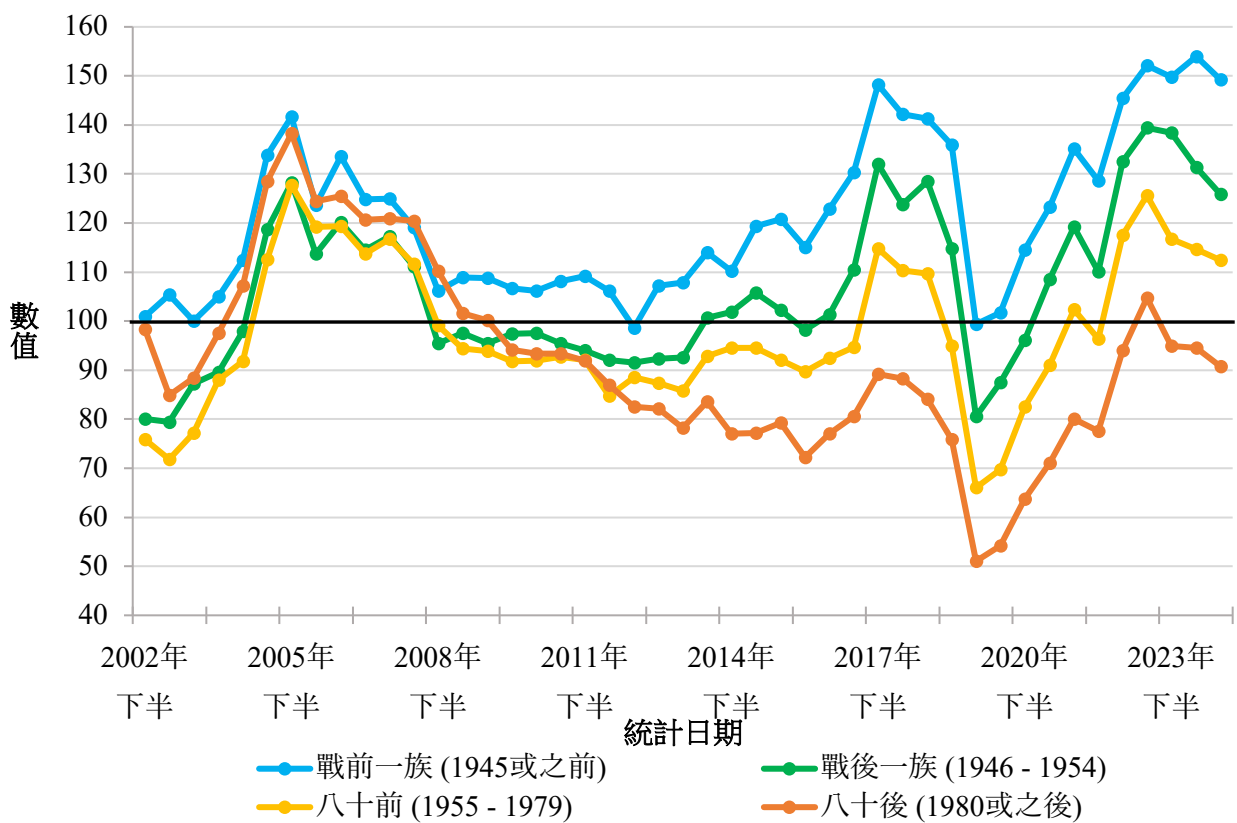
半年期	樣本數目	戰前一族 (1945 或之前)	戰後一族 (1946-1954)	八十前 (1955-1979)	八十後 (1980 或之後)
2002 年下半	12,490	101.0	80.0	75.8	98.3
2003 年上半	12,512	105.4	79.4	71.9	84.9
2003 年下半	16,528	100.0	87.2	77.1	88.4
2004 年上半	15,413	105.0	89.6	88.1	97.6
2004 年下半	15,266	112.4	97.9	91.8	107.2
2005 年上半	11,183	133.8	118.7	112.5	128.5
2005 年下半	14,195	141.7	128.2	127.7	138.3
2006 年上半	14,257	123.6	113.7	119.2	124.5
2006 年下半	14,179	133.6	120.2	119.4	125.5
2007 年上半	14,181	124.9	114.5	113.7	120.6
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
2014 年上半	12,255	114.0	100.6	92.8	83.6

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	6,020	149.8	138.4	116.8	95.0
2024 年上半	2,012	154.0	131.3	114.7	94.5
2024 年下半 (初步數字)	1,344	149.3	125.8	112.5	90.7
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>543,869</b>	<b>49,908</b>	<b>61,763</b>	<b>159,291</b>	<b>95,897</b>

圖表：不同年齡市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



圖表：不同世代市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）





## 「民情指數第 6.44 號報告：民情指數之按教育程度分析」

結果顯示，三個教育程度組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同。眾組別的民情指數均從 2002 年的低位，上升至 2005 年的高位，然後下滑，並且在 2008 年下半至 2011 年下半期間於正常值 100 附近徘徊。於 2012 至 2017 年間，各組別的民情指數呈現不同趨勢：小學或以下教育程度市民民情有所改善，中學教育程度市民民情變化相對平穩，大專或以上教育程度市民民情則繼續向下。其後，各組別的民情指數在 2017 年下半同時升至高位，但隨即步入跌軌，並於 2019 年下半同步急挫至歷史低位。及後，各組別的民情指數均持續上升至 2023 年上半的高位，然後又開始下行。

按各教育程度組別描述，三個教育程度組別的民情指數於 2005 年下半至 2008 年下半較為接近，其餘時間則維持相對明顯的差距。從 2009 年上半起，小學或以下教育程度市民的心情持續為最好，而大專或以上教育程度市民的心情最差，中學教育程度市民之心情則大致維持在兩者之間。相比其他組別，小學或以下教育程度市民的心情較正面，其民情指數於大部份時間維持在正常值 100 分以上，2023 年上半更攀升至 141 分的歷史高位。相反，其餘兩組市民的心情則長期較為負面。除 2023 上半年外，大專或以上教育程度市民的民情指數從 2009 上半年起一直低於正常值水平，在 2019 下半年更跌至只有 54 分的極低位。另外，中學教育程度市民的民情指數亦有較多時間維持於正常值以下。聚焦各組別近年結果，於 2023 年到達高位後，眾組別的民情指數均回落，當中以中學教育程度組別的跌幅最大。

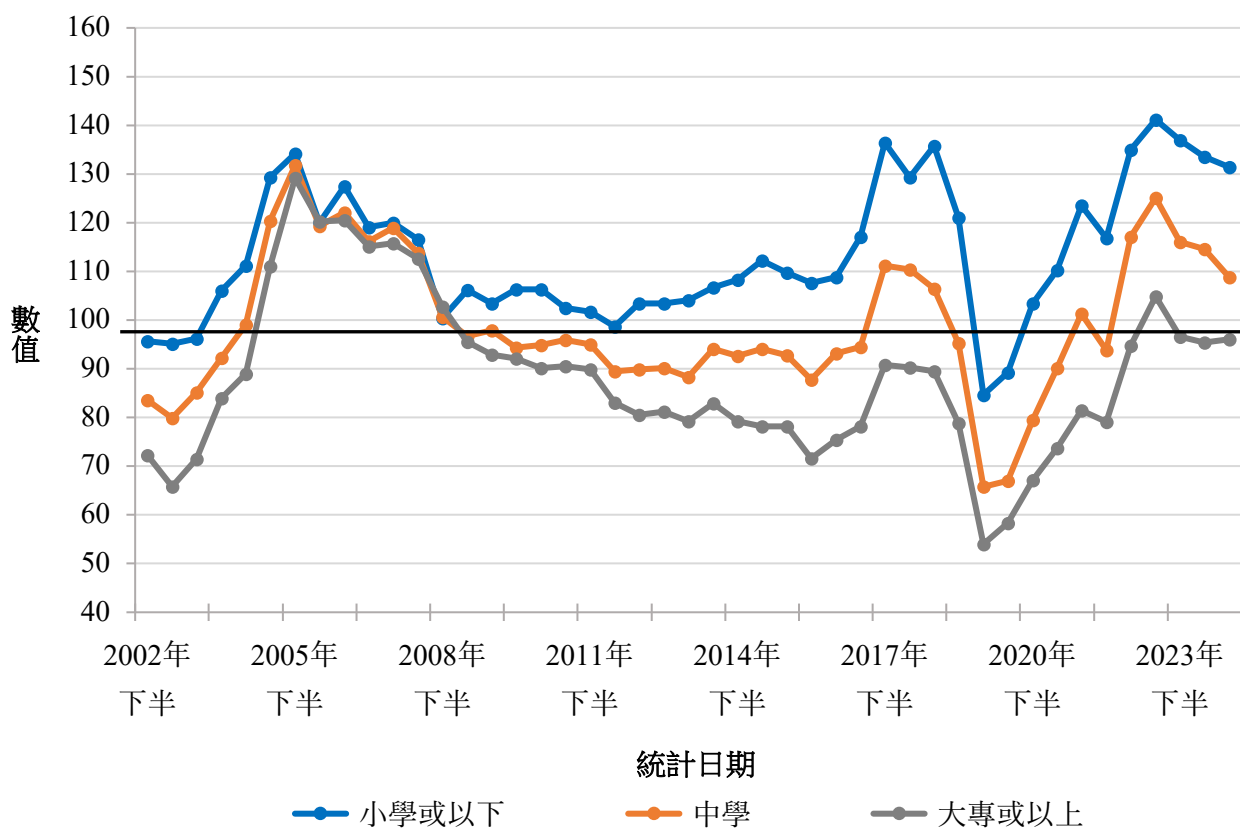
以下是有關分析的數表和圖表：

### 數表：不同教育程度市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	小學或以下	中學	大專或以上
2002 年下半	12,490	95.7	83.6	72.3
2003 年上半	12,512	95.1	79.8	65.8
2003 年下半	16,528	96.2	85.1	71.4
2004 年上半	15,413	106.0	92.2	84.0
2004 年下半	15,266	111.1	99.1	88.9
2005 年上半	11,183	129.3	120.3	111.1
2005 年下半	14,195	134.1	131.8	129.2
2006 年上半	14,257	119.9	119.4	120.3
2006 年下半	14,179	127.4	122.1	120.5
2007 年上半	14,181	119.1	116.1	115.1
2007 年下半	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
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

半年期	樣本數目	小學或以下	中學	大專或以上
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	6,020	137.0	116.0	96.5
2024 年上半	2,012	133.5	114.6	95.4
2024 年下半 (初步數字)	1,344	131.5	108.8	96.1
<b>樣本總數</b>	<b>543,869</b>	<b>68,589</b>	<b>197,237</b>	<b>149,138</b>

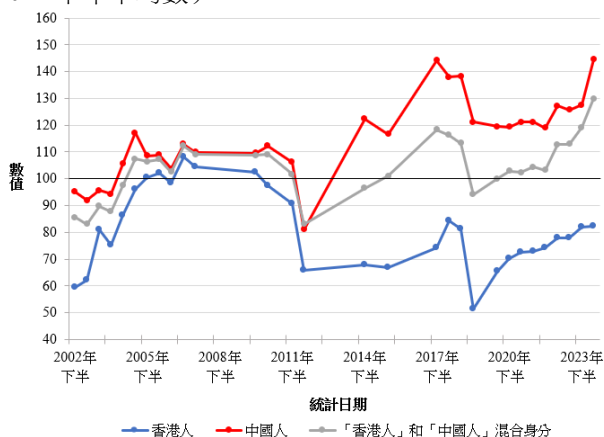
圖表：不同教育程度市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



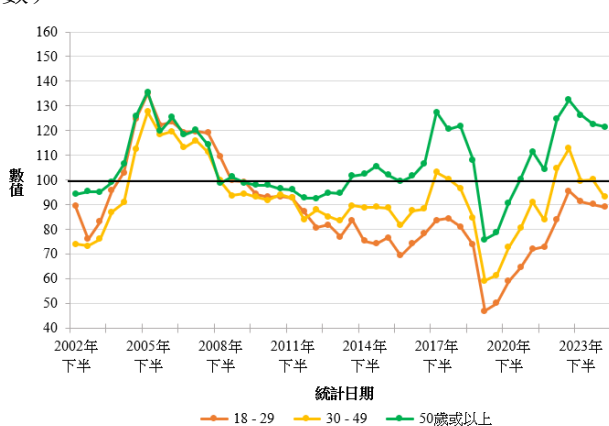
## 結語

第八次綜合報告再次確認，世代差異和教育程度繼續是民情指數最有力的分析，而年齡分析也是相當有用。至於身份認同方面，由於樣本變小，民情起伏可能變得不夠精準。不過，自稱「中國人」和「香港人」之間的分別，自從 2014 年起，便一直保持很大的差距。簡而言之，「戰前一族」、自我認同為「中國人」和學歷偏低的組群，心情最為正面。以下再次顯示有關圖表以供參考：

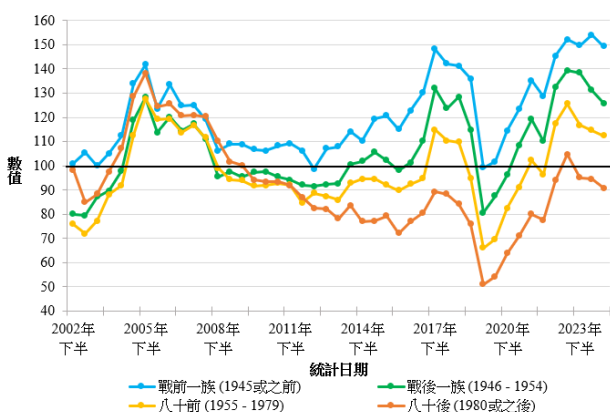
6.42 圖表：不同身份認同感市民之民情指數走勢(2002-2024 半年平均數)



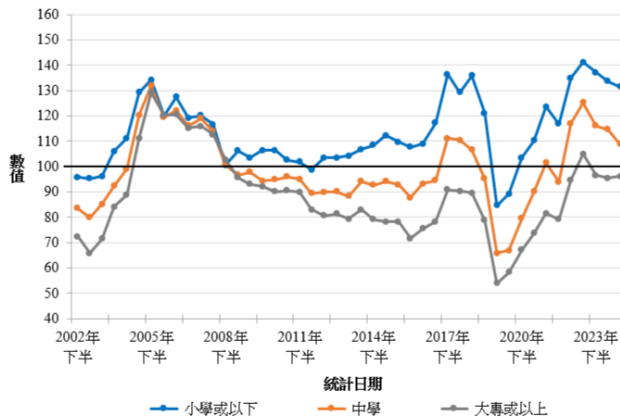
6.43 不同年齡市民之民情指數 (2002-2024 半年平均數)



6.43 圖表：不同世代市民之民情指數 (2002-2024 半年平均數)



6.44 圖表：不同教育程度市民之民情指數 (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. 6.45 (Aggregate Report of 6.42 to 6.44)**

### **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-four “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
- “PSI Report No. 6.41: PSI Aggregate Report of 6.35 to 6.40”, August 29, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.42: PSI per Ethnic Identity”, September 3, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.43: PSI per Age or Generation”, October 8, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.44: PSI per Educational Attainment”, October 22, 2024

This Report No. 6.45 wraps up the main points of Reports No. 6.42 to 6.44 for easy reference.

**“PSI Report No. 6.42: PSI per Ethnic Identity”**

Results show that the trends of PSI among the three ethnic identity groups are generally similar over the years, while the differences in public sentiment have become more obvious among these groups starting from 2014. The PSI of all groups increased from their low level in 2002, and hovered around the normal value of 100 from 2005 to 2011, then plunged to a new low in 2012. Subsequently, the PSI of all groups climbed to their new highs in 2017 and 2018, but dropped sharply to their historical lows in 2019. Afterwards, the PSI of all three groups show upward trends.

In general, “Hongkonger” constantly felt the worst among the three groups, “Chinese” constantly felt the best, and people with mixed identity of “Hongkonger” and “Chinese” have stayed in the middle position. Firstly, the mood of “Hongkonger” has remained negative, with their PSI staying below the normal value, most of the time. Between 2012 and 2018, the level of increase in its PSI was the least among all groups, with less than 20 points. It even dropped to its historical low of only 51 points in 2019H1. Afterwards, its PSI showed an upward trend and recorded around 82 marks in 2024H1, which is close to the level in 2018. On the other hand, the mood of “Chinese” has remained positive over the past many years, with their PSI consistently staying above the normal value of 100 starting 2004H2, except that in 2012H1. Subsequently in 2024H1, their PSI reached another record high of over 140 marks again after 2017. As for people with mixed identity of “Hongkonger” and “Chinese”, their PSI stood in the middle among all groups, but relatively closer to that of the “Chinese” group, which hovered between 80 and 120 over the years. Starting from 2022, it moved closer to the “Chinese” group and climbed to its historical high of nearly 130 marks in 2024.

The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

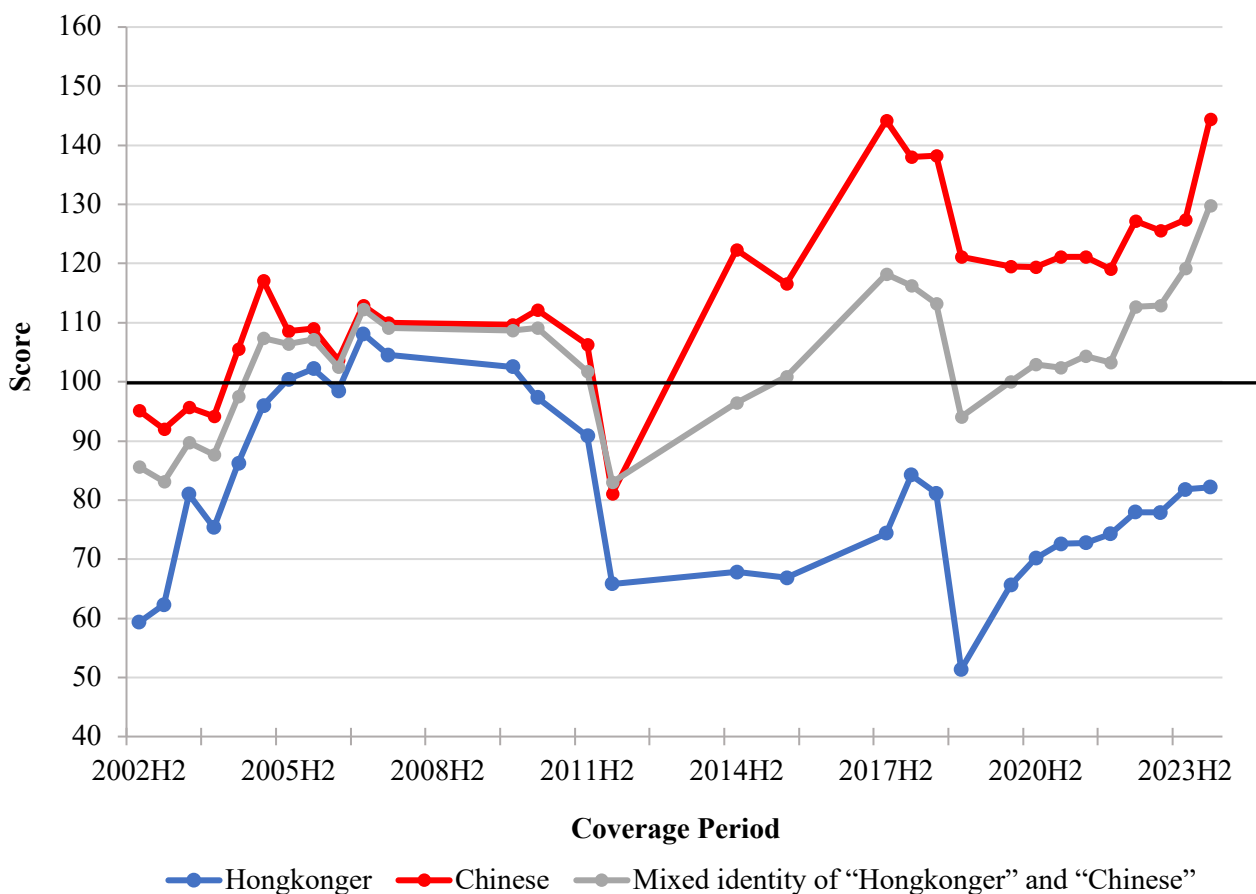
**Summary table: PSI among people with different ethnic identities (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**

Note: Some half-yearly data are missing from the following table because the module of ethnic identity 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.

Half-year period	Sample size	Hongkonger	Chinese	Mixed identity of “Hongkonger” and “Chinese”
2002H2	2,043	59.3	95.2	85.6
2003H1	2,078	62.3	92.0	83.1
2003H2	1,059	81.0	95.6	89.7

Half-year period	Sample size	Hongkonger	Chinese	Mixed identity of “Hongkonger” and “Chinese”
2004H1	1,027	75.4	94.2	87.7
2004H2	1,007	86.2	105.6	97.5
2005H1	1,029	96.0	117.1	107.3
2005H2	1,017	100.4	108.6	106.4
2006H1	1,018	102.2	109.0	107.2
2006H2	1,011	98.5	103.7	102.5
2007H1	2,023	108.1	112.9	112.3
2007H2	1,011	104.5	109.9	109.1
2010H1	1,004	102.5	109.6	108.7
2010H2	1,013	97.3	112.2	109.1
2011H2	3,067	90.8	106.3	101.7
2012H1	1,048	65.8	81.1	83.0
2014H2	1,005	67.8	122.4	96.5
2015H2	1,011	66.8	116.6	100.9
2017H2	1,034	74.4	144.1	118.2
2018H1	1,001	84.3	138.0	116.3
2018H2	1,005	81.1	138.2	113.2
2019H1	1,015	51.4	121.2	94.1
2020H1	1,002	65.6	119.5	100.1
2020H2	1,009	70.2	119.4	102.9
2021H1	1,008	72.6	121.1	102.4
2021H2	1,001	72.8	121.1	104.3
2022H1	1,000	74.2	119.0	103.3
2022H2	1,004	77.9	127.2	112.7
2023H1	1,005	77.9	125.6	112.9
2023H2	1,004	81.8	127.4	119.1
2024H1	676	82.2	144.5	129.8
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>35,235</b>	<b>5,106</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>6,280</b>

**Chart: PSI among people with different ethnic identities (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**



**“PSI Report No. 6.43: PSI per Age or Generation”**

Regarding age group analysis, results show that the trends of PSI among the three age groups are highly similar over the years, but their differences became more obvious starting from 2012H2. The PSI of all groups increased from lower levels in 2002 to historical highs in 2005, then dropped afterward, and subsequently hovered below the normal value of 100 from 2009 to 2012. Next, the PSI of all groups climbed to higher levels in 2017 and 2018, but then quickly plunged to below 80 in 2019H2, registering new historical lows. Afterwards, the PSI of all three groups increased to higher levels in 2023H1 and then fell back down.

The PSI of the three age groups were relatively close to each other before 2012. Since 2012H2, people aged 50 or above have been feeling the best, while people aged 18-29 remained the worst, and people aged 30-49 stayed in between. In comparison to other age groups, the mood of people aged 50 or above was more positive, with their PSI staying above the normal value of 100 more often, and even climbing above 130 in 2023H1. On the other hand, the mood of people in the other two age groups has been more negative. Among them, the PSI of people aged 18-29 has been staying below the normal level since 2009H1, and even plummeting to an extremely low level at only 47 marks in 2019H2. Meanwhile, the PSI of people aged 30-49 has also remained below the normal level for a fairly long period of time.

As for generation analysis, the trends of PSI among the four generations have been more or less the same over the years. Their overall trends and extreme points are highly comparable with those of the age group analysis. Starting from 2009, the PSI of the “pre-war” generation has been noticeably higher than that of the other groups, which hovered around the normal value of 100. The gap between them began to widen since 2013.

Before 2008, the mood of the “pre-war” generation was better, followed by the “post-80s”; PSIs of the “post-war” and “pre-80s” are very close to each other, with the former slightly higher. After 2008, the later the birth date, the lower their PSI, that is, “pre-war”, “post-war”, “pre-80s” and “post-80s” in descending order. The mood of the “pre-war” generation has been quite positive. Except for 2012H2 and 2019H2, their PSI remained above the normal level of 100, and even reached a new high of 154 marks in 2024H1. On the contrary, the PSI of the “post 80s” has remained below the normal level except for 2023H1. Focusing on the results in recent years, after reaching a high level in 2023, the PSI of “pre-war” generation fluctuates, while the other three groups are on a downward trend.

The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

**Summary table: PSI among people of different age groups (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**

Half-year period	Sample size	Age 18-29	Age 30-49	Age 50 or above
2002H2	12,490	89.4	74.0	94.3
2003H1	12,512	76.1	73.3	95.4
2003H2	16,528	83.2	76.2	95.2
2004H1	15,413	95.7	87.0	99.1
2004H2	15,266	102.9	91.0	106.5
2005H1	11,183	124.7	112.6	125.8
2005H2	14,195	135.0	127.6	135.7
2006H1	14,257	122.2	118.4	119.8
2006H2	14,179	123.6	119.7	125.4
2007H1	14,181	119.3	113.2	118.3
2007H2	13,157	119.7	115.9	120.2
2008H1	15,361	119.1	111.2	114.3
2008H2	14,302	109.6	99.9	98.8
2009H1	14,138	99.9	93.7	101.2
2009H2	14,104	99.3	94.4	99.0
2010H1	12,150	94.4	93.2	98.0
2010H2	14,144	93.1	91.9	98.1
2011H1	13,291	93.3	94.1	96.6
2011H2	15,209	92.7	92.7	96.2
2012H1	14,259	87.3	84.2	92.9
2012H2	12,174	80.8	88.0	92.7
2013H1	12,229	81.9	85.2	94.9
2013H2	12,154	77.0	83.6	94.6
2014H1	12,255	83.8	89.6	101.7
2014H2	12,147	75.3	89.0	102.4
2015H1	12,349	74.2	89.0	105.5
2015H2	11,108	76.7	88.8	102.0
2016H1	12,088	69.5	81.7	99.5
2016H2	12,074	74.3	87.5	101.6
2017H1	12,128	78.3	88.4	106.6
2017H2	12,200	83.8	103.2	127.4

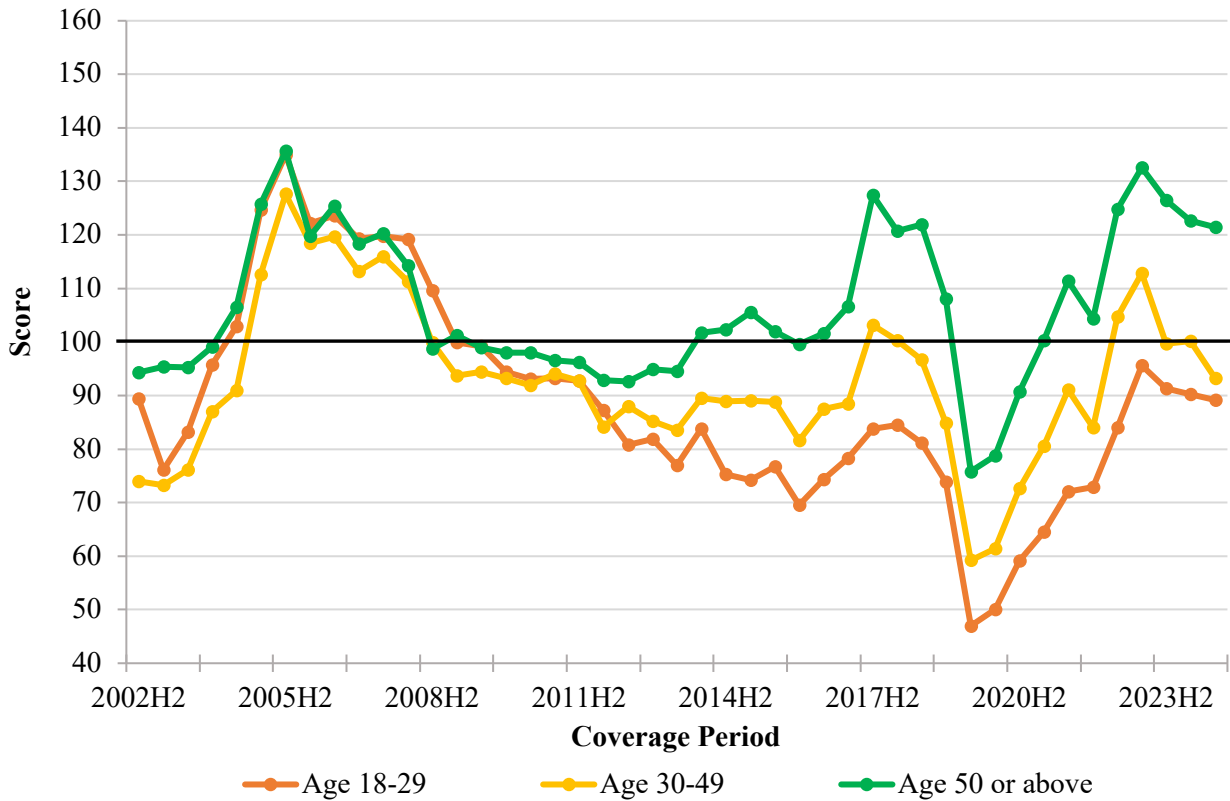
Half-year period	Sample size	Age 18-29	Age 30-49	Age 50 or above
2018H1	12,092	84.5	100.3	120.7
2018H2	12,072	81.1	96.7	121.9
2019H1	12,151	73.9	84.9	108.1
2019H2	12,297	47.0	59.2	75.8
2020H1	12,062	50.1	61.5	78.8
2020H2	12,206	59.1	72.7	90.7
2021H1	12,086	64.5	80.6	100.3
2021H2	12,080	72.1	91.1	111.4
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	6,020	91.3	99.7	126.4
2024H1	2,012	90.3	100.2	122.7
2024H2 (Preliminary figures)	1,344	89.1	93.2	121.5
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>543,869</b>	<b>69,480</b>	<b>126,592</b>	<b>216,196</b>

**Summary table: PSI among different generations (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**

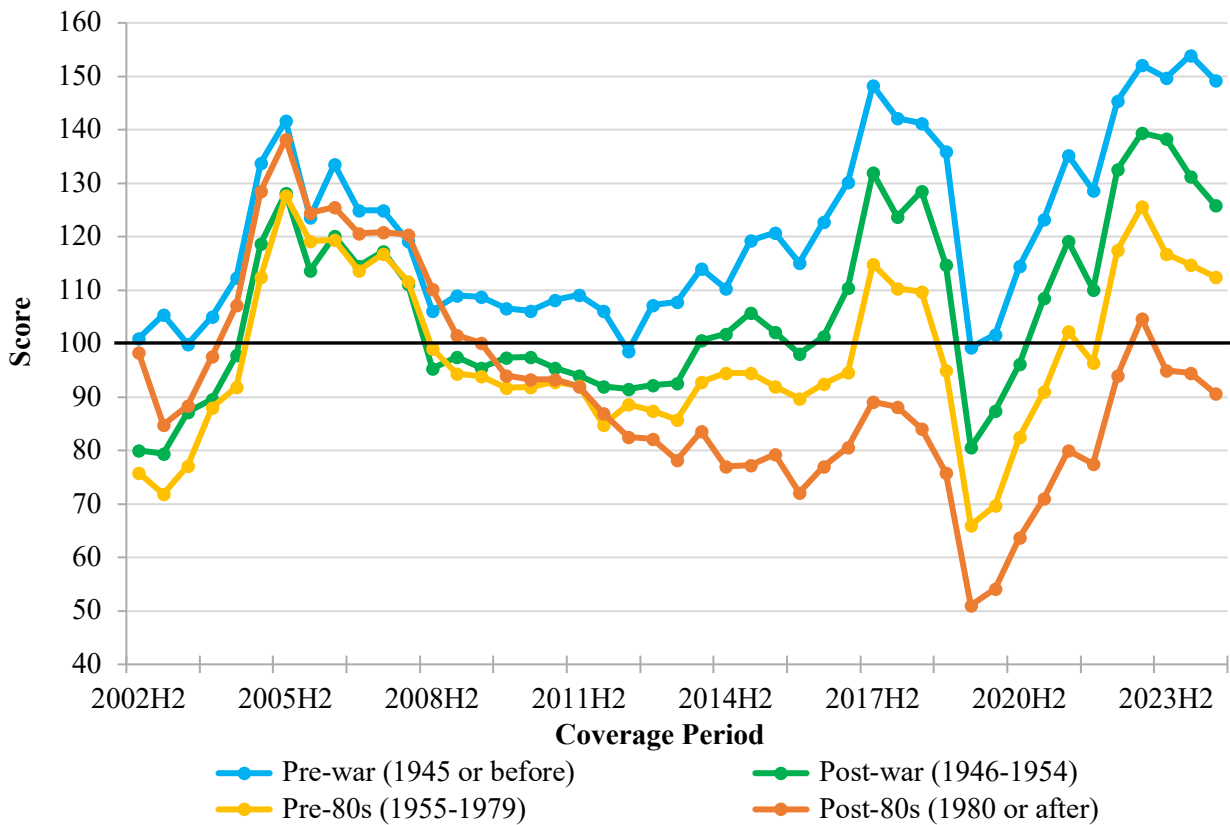
Half-year period	Sample size	Pre-war (1945 or before)	Post-war (1946-1954)	Pre-80s (1955-1979)	Post-80s (1980 or after)
2002H2	12,490	101.0	80.0	75.8	98.3
2003H1	12,512	105.4	79.4	71.9	84.9
2003H2	16,528	100.0	87.2	77.1	88.4
2004H1	15,413	105.0	89.6	88.1	97.6
2004H2	15,266	112.4	97.9	91.8	107.2
2005H1	11,183	133.8	118.7	112.5	128.5
2005H2	14,195	141.7	128.2	127.7	138.3
2006H1	14,257	123.6	113.7	119.2	124.5
2006H2	14,179	133.6	120.2	119.4	125.5
2007H1	14,181	124.9	114.5	113.7	120.6
2007H2	13,157	124.9	117.3	116.8	120.9
2008H1	15,361	119.1	111.1	111.6	120.4
2008H2	14,302	106.1	95.4	99.1	110.2
2009H1	14,138	109.0	97.5	94.4	101.6
2009H2	14,104	108.8	95.4	93.9	100.1
2010H1	12,150	106.7	97.4	91.8	94.1
2010H2	14,144	106.1	97.5	91.9	93.3
2011H1	13,291	108.2	95.4	92.8	93.3
2011H2	15,209	109.2	94.1	92.1	92.0
2012H1	14,259	106.2	92.0	84.8	87.0
2012H2	12,174	98.6	91.5	88.6	82.5
2013H1	12,229	107.2	92.3	87.4	82.1

Half-year period	Sample size	Pre-war (1945 or before)	Post-war (1946-1954)	Pre-80s (1955-1979)	Post-80s (1980 or after)
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	6,020	149.8	138.4	116.8	95.0
2024H1	2,012	154.0	131.3	114.7	94.5
2024H2 (Preliminary figures)	1,344	149.3	125.8	112.5	90.7
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>543,869</b>	<b>49,908</b>	<b>61,763</b>	<b>159,291</b>	<b>95,897</b>

**Chart: PSI among people of different age groups (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**



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





## **“PSI Report No. 6.44: PSI per Educational Attainment”**

Results show that the trends of PSI among the three educational attainment groups are highly similar over the years. The PSI of all groups increased from lower levels in 2002 to higher levels in 2005, then dropped afterwards, and subsequently hovered around the normal value of 100 from 2008H2 to 2011H2. Between 2012 and 2017, the PSI of the three groups showed different trends: the sentiment of people with primary education or below kept improving, the sentiment of those with secondary educational attainment was relatively stable, and the sentiment of those with tertiary education or above continued to deteriorate. After that, the PSI of all groups climbed to higher levels in 2017H2, but soon started to drop and plummeted to their historical lows in 2019H2. Afterwards, the PSI of all three groups increased to higher levels in 2023H1 and then started to move downward again.

The PSI of the three educational attainment groups were relatively close to each other between 2005H2 and 2008H2, but the differences were relatively obvious for other periods. Since 2009H1, people with primary education or below have been feeling the best, while those with tertiary education or above remained the worst, and those with secondary educational attainment stayed in between. Compared to other educational attainment groups, the mood of people with primary education or below was more positive, with their PSI staying above the normal value of 100 most of the time, and even climbing to the historical high of 141 in 2023H1. On the contrary, the mood of the remaining two groups of people has been more negative the whole time. Except in 2023H1, the PSI of people with tertiary education or above has remained below the normal level starting from 2009H1 and even plummeted to an extremely low level at only 54 marks in 2019H2. Meanwhile, the PSI of people with secondary educational attainment has also remained below the normal level for a fairly long period of time. Focusing on the results in recent years, after reaching the peak in 2023, the PSI of all groups have dropped, with the largest drop happening in the secondary educational attainment group.

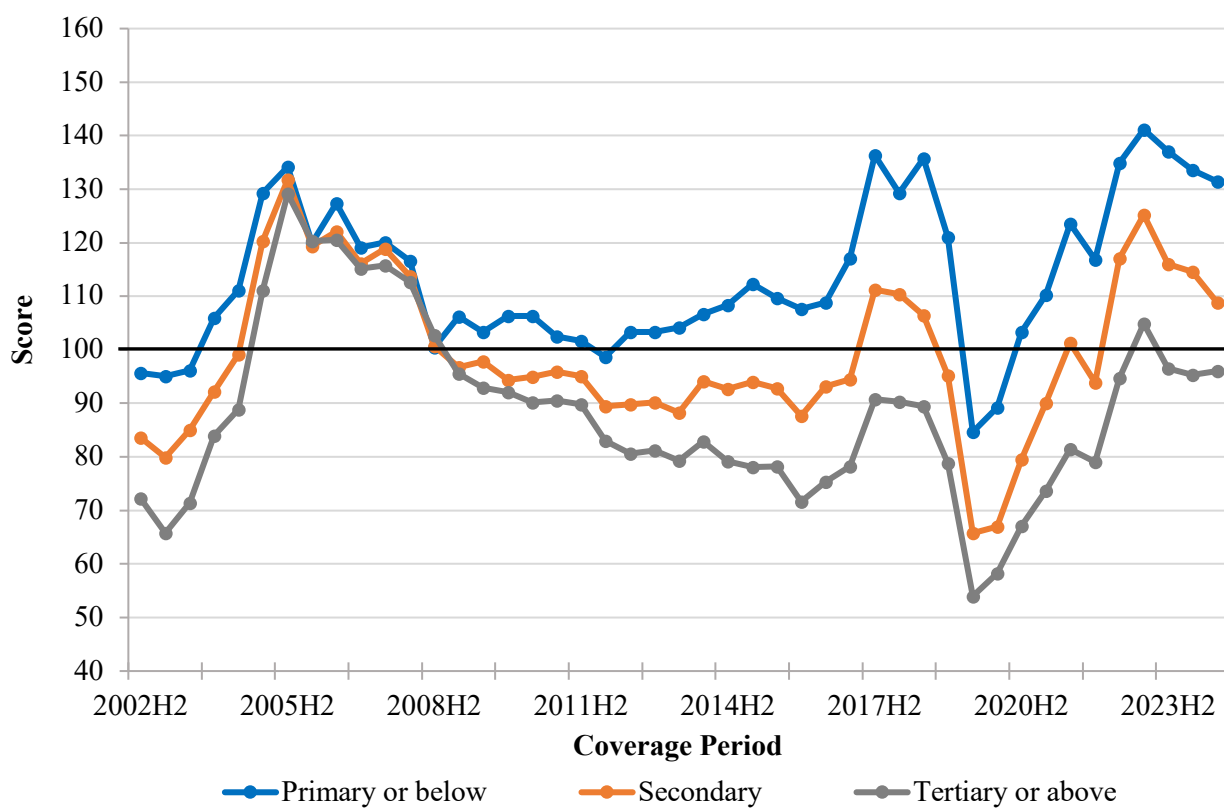
The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

### **Summary table: PSI among people with different educational attainments (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**

Half-year period	Sample size	Primary or below	Secondary	Tertiary or above
2002H2	12,490	95.7	83.6	72.3
2003H1	12,512	95.1	79.8	65.8
2003H2	16,528	96.2	85.1	71.4
2004H1	15,413	106.0	92.2	84.0
2004H2	15,266	111.1	99.1	88.9
2005H1	11,183	129.3	120.3	111.1
2005H2	14,195	134.1	131.8	129.2
2006H1	14,257	119.9	119.4	120.3
2006H2	14,179	127.4	122.1	120.5
2007H1	14,181	119.1	116.1	115.1
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

<b>Half-year period</b>	<b>Sample size</b>	<b>Primary or below</b>	<b>Secondary</b>	<b>Tertiary or above</b>
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
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	6,020	137.0	116.0	96.5
2024H1	2,012	133.5	114.6	95.4
2024H2 (Preliminary figures)	1,344	131.5	108.8	96.1
<b>Total sample size</b>	<b>543,869</b>	<b>68,589</b>	<b>197,237</b>	<b>149,138</b>

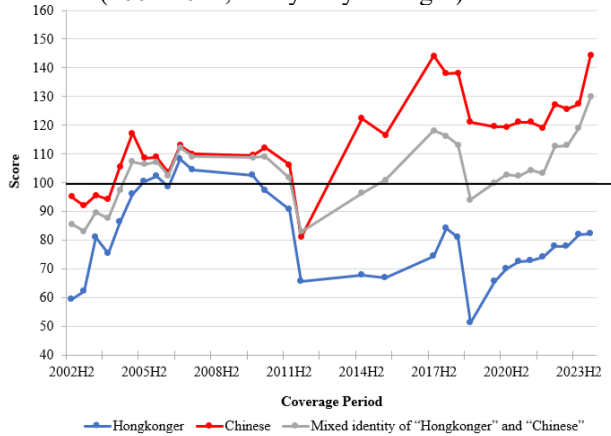
**Chart: PSI among people with different educational attainments**  
**(2002-2024; half-yearly averages)**



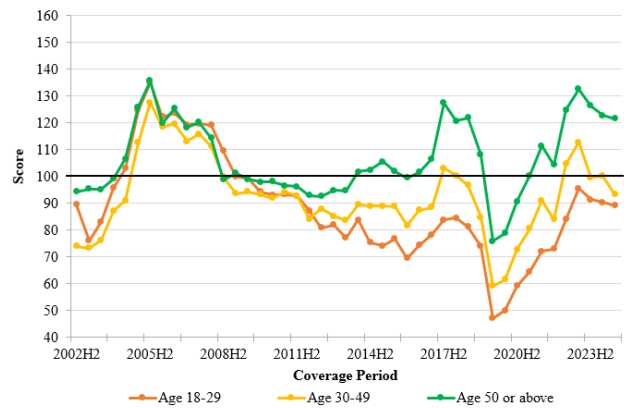
## Concluding Remarks

This eighth aggregate report has reconfirmed the importance of generation and educational attainment analyses, followed by age analysis. As for ethnic identity, because the sample size has become small, the fluctuations may become inaccurate. However, it is still clear that the difference between those who identified themselves as “Chinese” and “Hongkonger” has remained high since 2014. To cut it short, the “pre-war generation”, those who identified themselves as “Chinese”, and those with lower education, are the happiest groups. Here are the charts again:

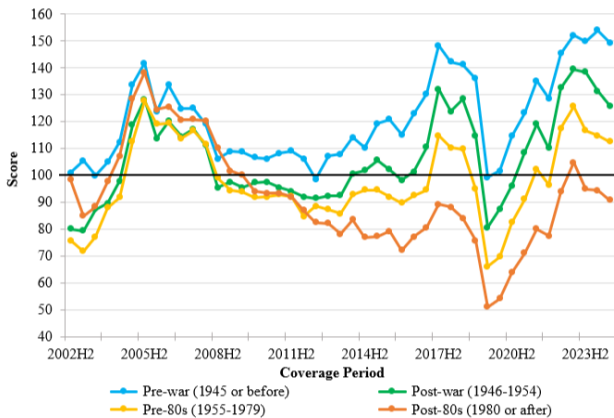
6.42 Chart: PSI among people with different ethnic identities (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)



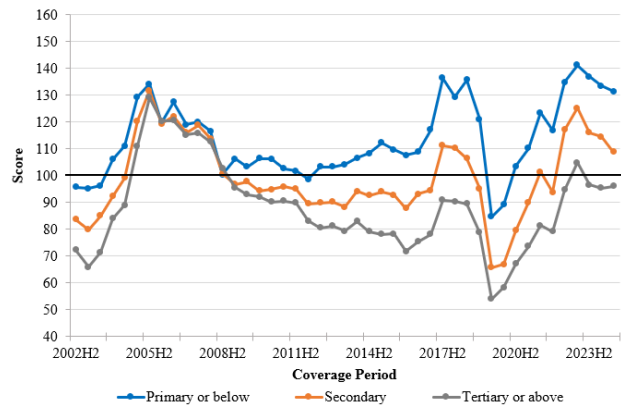
6.43 Chart: PSI among people of different age groups (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)



6.43 Chart: PSI among people of different generations (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)



6.44 Chart: PSI among people with different educational attainments (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			