

香港民研民情指數第 6.50 號報告 (第 6.46 至 6.49 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，合共發放了四十九份「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
- 「民情指數第 6.45 號報告：民情指數第 6.42 至 6.44 號綜合報告」，2024 年 10 月 31 日
- 「民情指數第 6.46 號報告：民情指數按月分析」，2024 年 11 月 5 日
- 「民情指數第 6.47 號報告：民情指數之按性別與年齡分析」，2024 年 11 月 19 日
- 「民情指數第 6.48 號報告：民情指數之按經濟活動狀況分析」，2024 年 12 月 3 日
- 「民情指數第 6.49 號報告：民情指數之按統獨傾向分析」，2024 年 12 月 17 日

本 6.50 號報告總結了第 6.46 至 6.49 號報告之重點結果，方便讀者參考。

「民情指數第 6.46 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 27 個月以來相對平穩，維持在 106 至 118 之間窄幅上落，最新政評數值為 108.8 分，較兩個月前微跌 0.5 分。而社評數值波動相對較大，2022 年 7 月至 2023 年 1 月期間，社評數值一直在 105 分上下的低位徘徊，然後於 2023 年 2 月急升至 127 分的高位。及至 2023 年 7 月，社評數值又回落至 110 分以下的水平，並於 2024 年 9 月首次跌穿正常值 100，最新社評數值為 99.2 分，跌幅為 3.6 分。至於整體民情指數走勢與兩者大致相同，於過去 27 個月沒有出現大上大落，當中 2023 年 2 月為李家超上任以來的民情最高點。及至最近半年，即 2024 年 3 月至 9 月，政評數值於 110 分以下水平徘徊，而社評數值則持續下跌，以致最新民情指數跌至不足 108 分，較 7 月份下跌 2.0 分，並創下李家超上任以來最低記錄。以下是有關分析的近期數表和圖表：

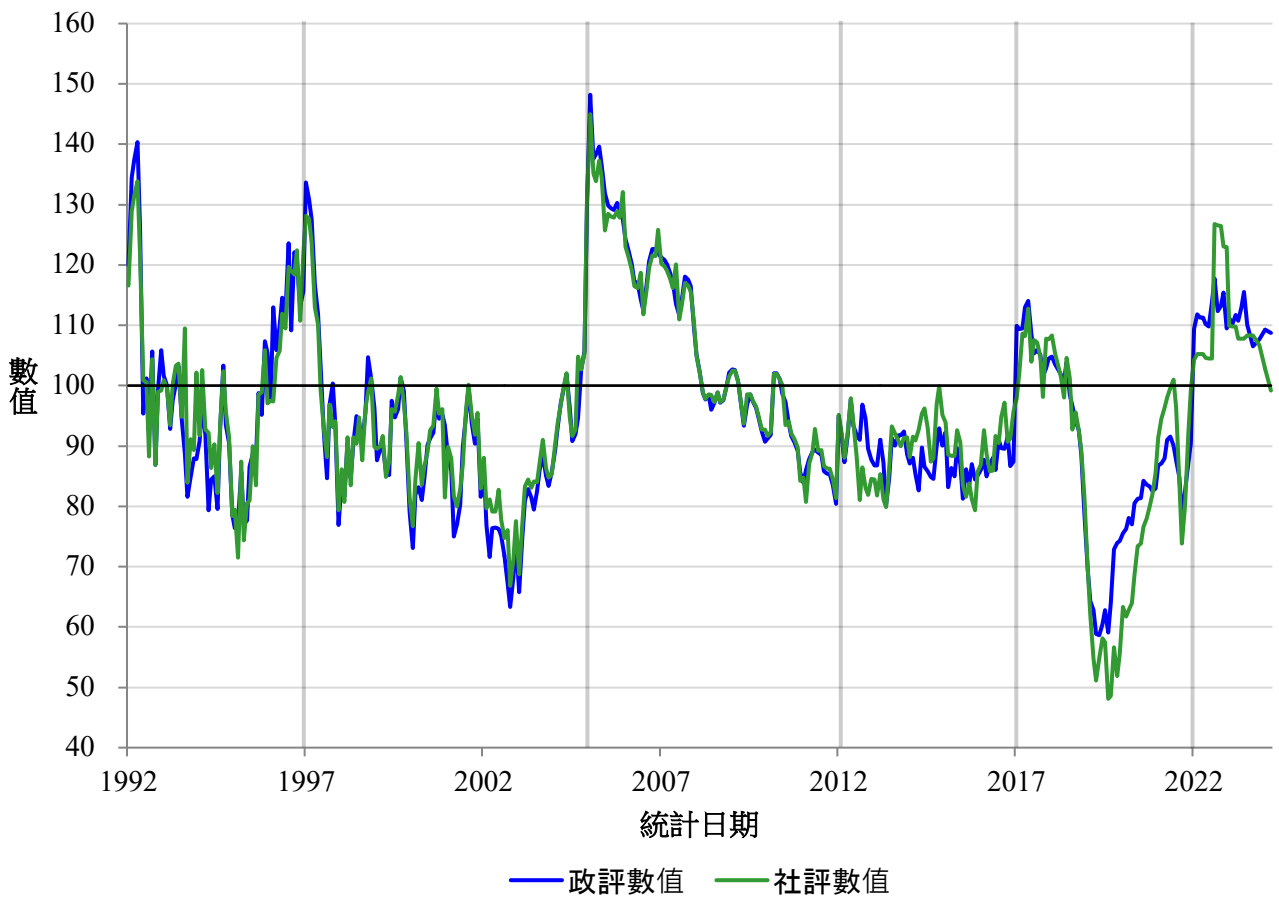
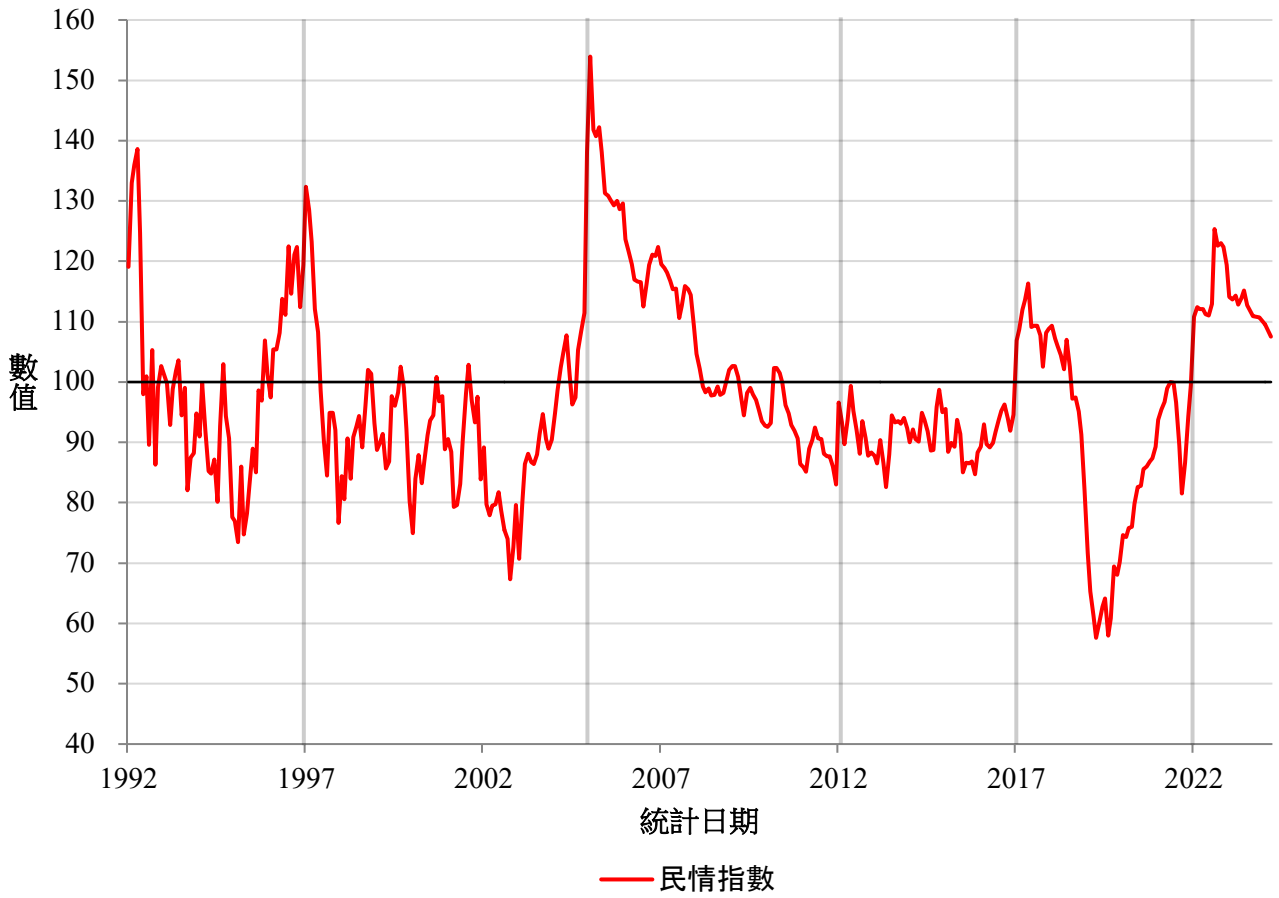
數表：特首李家超上任以來的民情指數（按月分析）

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

統計日期	政評數值	社評數值	民情指數
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
2024年7月	109.2	102.8	109.6
2024年9月	108.8	99.2	107.5
最新變化^[1]	-0.5	-3.6	-2.0

[1] 2024年1月起，民情指數的更新頻率改為每兩個月一次。

圖表：民情指數 1992-2024（按月分析）



「民情指數第 6.47 號報告：民情指數之按性別與年齡分析」

結果顯示，六個性別與年齡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 年的歷史高位，然後下滑，並且在 2008 年下半至 2012 年下半期間於正常值 100 附近徘徊。2013 至 2016 年期間，各年齡組別呈現不同趨勢，50 歲或以上的男性和女性民情有所改善，30 至 49 歲的男性和女性大致保持平穩，18 至 29 歲男性和女性的民情則繼續向下。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 年下半急挫至不足 45 分至 75 分左右的歷史低位。及後，各組別的民情指數重拾升軌，逐步上升至 2023 年上半的高位，然後又開始回落。

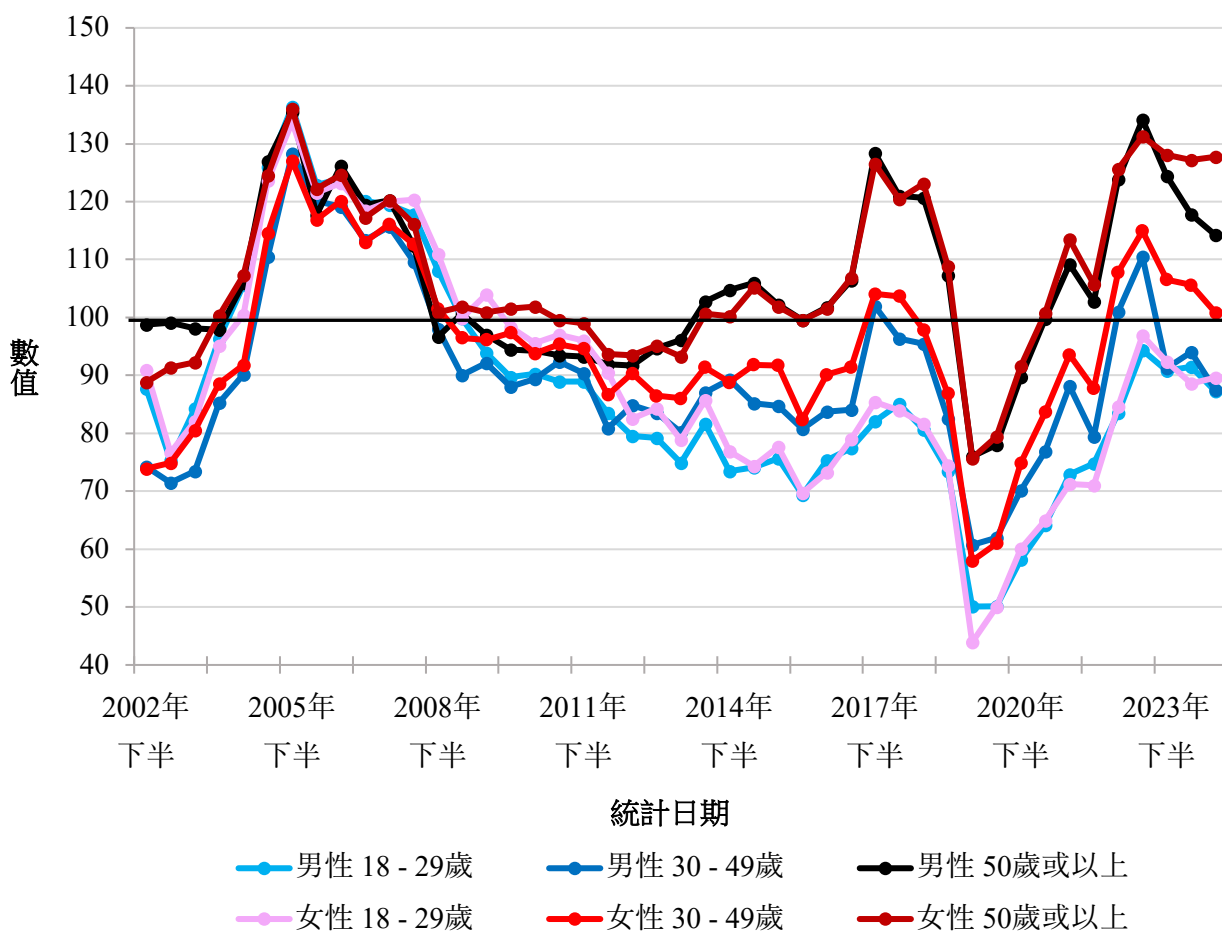
按各性別與年齡組別描述，六個組別的民情指數於 2005 至 2012 年期間較為接近，在其餘時間，各年齡組別之間則維持相對明顯的差距，而 30 至 49 歲女性的民情指數於大部份時間高於同一年齡組別的男性。50 歲或以上組別的心情在過去多年都相對正面，其民情指數於較多時間維持在正常值 100 分以上，2023 上半年更同時攀升至高於 130 分。相反，其餘組別市民的心情則長期較為負面。18 至 29 歲組別的民情指數自 2010 年上半起持續低於正常值水平，該組別女性在 2019 年下半更跌至只有 43.9 分的極低位。至於 30 至 49 歲組別的民情指數在歷年大致位處眾組別的中游位置，並於較多時間錄得正常值以下的水平。當中，女性的數字於大部份時間高於男性。聚焦近年結果，六個組別的民情指數自 2023 年上半的高位回落，18 至 29 歲組別男性與女性的跌幅相近，而其餘兩個年齡組別則以男性跌幅較大，當中 30 至 49 歲男性組別已大幅降至接近 18 至 29 歲組別的水平。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

數表：不同性別與年齡市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	男性 18-29 歲	男性 30-49 歲	男性 50 歲或以上	女性 18-29 歲	女性 30-49 歲	女性 50 歲或以上
2002 年下半	12,490	87.7	74.2	98.8	90.9	73.9	88.9
2003 年上半	12,512	75.3	71.5	99.1	76.7	74.9	91.3
2003 年下半	16,528	84.3	73.4	98.1	82.1	80.5	92.3
2004 年上半	15,413	96.4	85.3	97.9	95.2	88.6	100.4
2004 年下半	15,266	105.6	90.1	106.0	100.5	91.8	107.2
2005 年上半	11,183	125.9	110.5	127.0	123.6	114.6	124.6
2005 年下半	14,195	136.4	128.3	135.5	133.7	127.1	136.0
2006 年上半	14,257	122.9	120.1	117.6	121.5	116.9	122.2
2006 年下半	14,179	124.0	119.1	126.2	123.2	120.2	124.7
2007 年上半	14,181	120.1	113.4	119.4	118.5	113.0	117.3
2007 年下半	13,157	119.4	115.7	120.2	120.0	116.1	120.3
2008 年上半	15,361	117.8	109.7	112.4	120.3	112.6	116.1
2008 年下半	14,302	108.0	98.0	96.7	110.9	101.5	100.9
2009 年上半	14,138	99.9	90.1	100.6	99.9	96.5	101.8
2009 年下半	14,104	93.9	92.2	97.0	103.9	96.1	100.8
2010 年上半	12,150	89.7	88.0	94.5	98.4	97.3	101.6
2010 年下半	14,144	90.3	89.4	94.2	95.6	93.8	101.8
2011 年上半	13,291	88.9	92.4	93.4	97.0	95.4	99.6
2011 年下半	15,209	89.0	90.4	93.3	96.0	94.6	99.0
2012 年上半	14,259	83.5	80.9	92.0	90.5	86.6	93.7
2012 年下半	12,174	79.5	84.9	91.7	82.5	90.4	93.5

半年期	樣本數目	男性 18-29 歲	男性 30-49 歲	男性 50 歲或以上	女性 18-29 歲	女性 30-49 歲	女性 50 歲或以上
2013 年上半	12,229	79.2	83.5	94.7	84.3	86.5	95.1
2013 年下半	12,154	74.9	80.2	96.1	78.9	86.1	93.2
2014 年上半	12,255	81.6	87.0	102.7	85.7	91.4	100.7
2014 年下半	12,147	73.4	89.3	104.7	76.9	88.8	100.2
2015 年上半	12,349	74.1	85.1	105.9	74.3	91.9	105.2
2015 年下半	11,108	75.7	84.8	102.2	77.6	91.7	101.8
2016 年上半	12,088	69.4	80.7	99.5	69.7	82.4	99.6
2016 年下半	12,074	75.4	83.7	101.7	73.2	90.1	101.6
2017 年上半	12,128	77.4	84.1	106.4	79.0	91.4	106.8
2017 年下半	12,200	82.1	102.0	128.4	85.4	104.0	126.5
2018 年上半	12,092	85.0	96.4	121.0	84.0	103.7	120.4
2018 年下半	12,072	80.7	95.4	120.7	81.6	97.9	123.0
2019 年上半	12,151	73.4	82.5	107.3	74.4	86.8	108.9
2019 年下半	12,297	50.1	60.7	76.0	43.9	58.0	75.7
2020 年上半	12,062	50.1	62.0	78.0	50.0	61.0	79.5
2020 年下半	12,206	58.2	70.2	89.7	60.0	74.8	91.6
2021 年上半	12,086	64.1	76.9	99.8	65.0	83.7	100.8
2021 年下半	12,080	72.9	88.1	109.2	71.3	93.6	113.5
2022 年上半	12,059	74.8	79.5	102.7	71.1	87.7	105.7
2022 年下半	6,107	83.6	101.0	123.9	84.6	107.8	125.6
2023 年上半	6,056	94.3	110.5	134.2	96.9	114.9	131.2
2023 年下半	6,020	90.8	91.3	124.4	92.3	106.5	128.0
2024 年上半	2,012	91.5	94.0	117.8	88.6	105.6	127.2
2024 年下半	2,013	87.3	87.5	114.3	89.6	100.9	127.8
樣本總數	544,538	36,063	53,674	95,912	33,471	73,115	120,698

圖表：不同性別與年齡市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



「民情指數第 6.48 號報告：民情指數之按經濟活動狀況分析」

結果顯示，七個經濟活動狀況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 年下半的高位，然後下滑，並且在 2008 年下半至 2011 年下半期間趨勢較為平穩。2012 至 2016 年期間，各組別的民情呈現不同趨勢，且較為波動：「退休人士」及「失業／待業／非在職」人士呈上升趨勢，「學生」整體向下，而其他組別則於窄幅上落。其後，七個組別民情均同時升至 2017 及 2018 年的高位，但隨即急挫至 2019 年下半及 2020 年上半的歷史低位，再逐漸回升至 2023 年上半的高位，然後又開始回落。除「行政及專業人員」外，其餘六個組別的民情指數於 2024 年下半均持續下跌。

按各經濟活動狀況組別描述，「退休人士」的心情在過去大部份時間都比其他組別正面，其民情指數於歷年大部分時間均維持在正常值 100 分以上，更幾度攀升至 130 分以上的高位。其次為「料理家務者／家庭主婦」以及「勞動工人」，兩個組別於歷年大致處於中上位置，而前者自 2022 下半年起亦上升至 130 分上下的高位，追上「退休人士」的民情指數水平。相反，雖然「學生」組別的民情於 2012 年前較大部份組別正面，但其民情指數自 2010 上半年起便持續低於正常值水平，其後更於大部分時間成為最低分的組別，其數字在 2019 年下半年更跌至只有 51.3 分的極低位，但過去兩年已回升至正常值附近水平。再者，處於眾組別中下位置的是「行政及專業人員」以及「文職及服務人員」組別，兩者的民情指數於 2009 年起，大部份時間均錄得正常值以下水平，直至 2022 年下半，後者的民情指數已回升至正常值以上，而前者亦達到正常值附近水平。最後，「失業／待業／其他非在職者」的民情指數歷年則大致位處眾組別

的中間位置，但值得注意的是此組別的樣本數目相對較小，因此指數可能出現相對大的波動。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

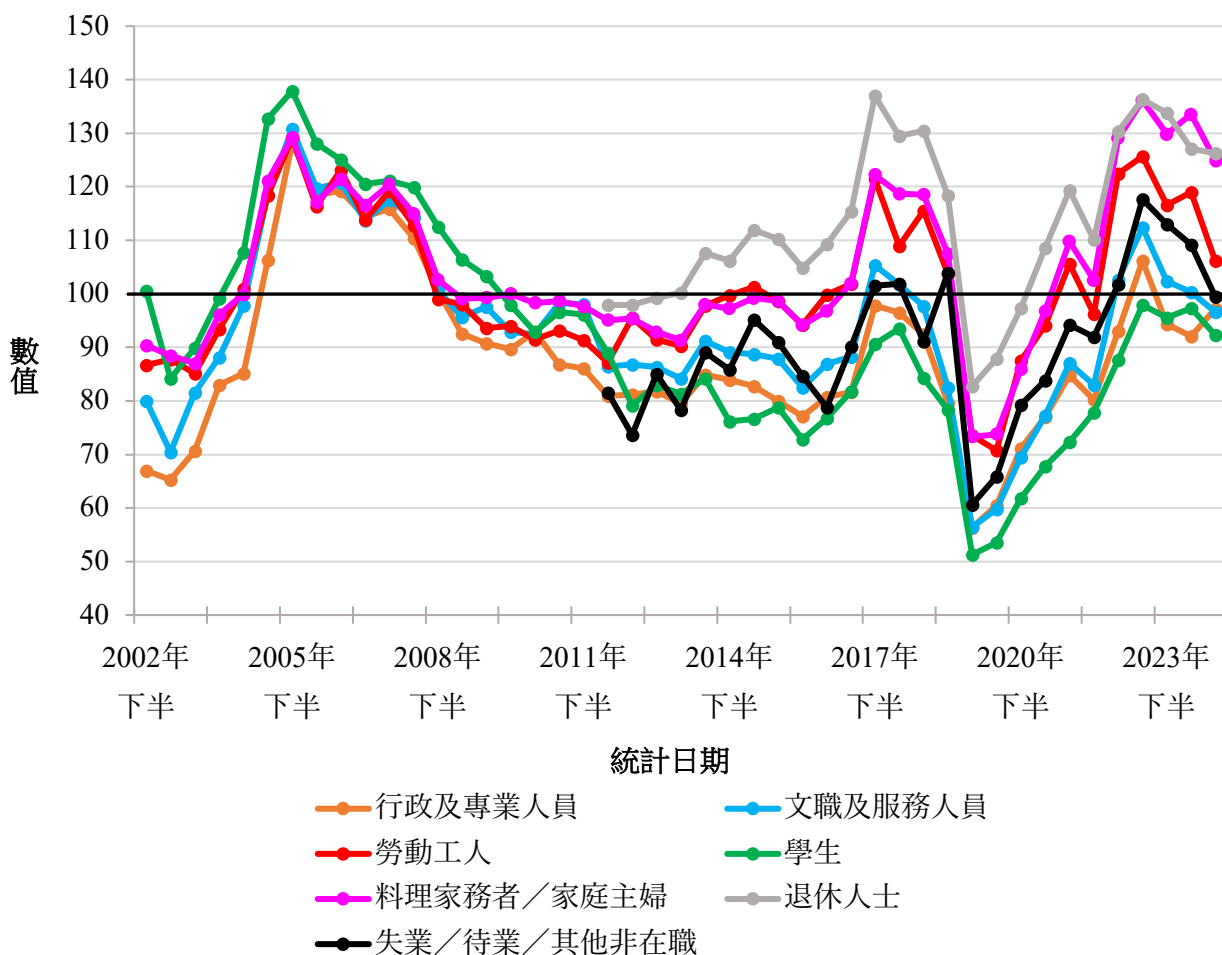
數表：不同經濟活動狀況市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	行政及 專業人員	文職及 服務人員	勞動工人	學生	料理家務者/ 家庭主婦	退休人士	失業/待業/ 其他非在職
2002 年下半	12,490	67.0	79.9	86.7	100.6	90.4	未納入 數據分析範圍	
2003 年上半	12,512	65.3	70.4	87.7	84.2	88.5		
2003 年下半	16,528	70.6	81.5	85.2	89.9	87.0		
2004 年上半	15,413	83.0	88.1	93.3	99.2	96.1		
2004 年下半	15,266	85.2	97.8	100.9	107.7	99.9		
2005 年上半	11,183	106.3	118.5	118.3	132.7	121.1		
2005 年下半	14,195	128.2	130.9	129.1	137.9	129.3		
2006 年上半	14,257	118.5	119.6	116.3	128.1	117.2		
2006 年下半	14,179	119.3	120.8	123.1	125.1	121.4		
2007 年上半	14,181	114.5	113.7	113.9	120.6	116.6		
2007 年下半	13,157	115.9	117.6	119.2	121.1	120.4		
2008 年上半	15,361	110.3	114.3	112.8	119.9	115.0		
2008 年下半	14,302	100.6	100.7	99.0	112.5	102.6		
2009 年上半	14,138	92.6	95.7	98.0	106.4	99.1		
2009 年下半	14,104	90.7	97.6	93.6	103.3	99.3		
2010 年上半	12,150	89.6	93.0	94.0	97.9	100.0		
2010 年下半	14,144	92.9	92.4	91.5	92.9	98.3		
2011 年上半	13,291	86.9	98.2	93.1	96.7	98.7		
2011 年下半	15,209	86.1	98.0	91.3	96.2	97.7		
2012 年上半	14,259	80.9	86.4	87.2	89.0	95.1	97.9	81.6
2012 年下半	12,174	81.2	86.8	95.5	79.2	95.4	97.9	73.7
2013 年上半	12,229	81.8	86.3	91.4	83.0	92.8	99.2	85.0
2013 年下半	12,154	79.5	84.1	90.2	81.3	91.3	100.2	78.3
2014 年上半	12,255	84.9	91.2	97.9	84.2	98.0	107.6	89.0
2014 年下半	12,147	84.0	89.0	99.7	76.1	97.3	106.2	85.8
2015 年上半	12,349	82.7	88.8	101.2	76.7	99.2	111.9	95.2
2015 年下半	11,108	80.0	87.9	98.7	78.8	98.7	110.3	91.0
2016 年上半	12,088	77.1	82.5	94.2	72.8	94.1	104.8	84.7
2016 年下半	12,074	80.8	86.9	99.8	76.7	96.8	109.3	78.8
2017 年上半	12,128	81.7	88.2	101.9	81.8	102.0	115.4	90.1
2017 年下半	12,200	97.8	105.3	121.5	90.6	122.3	137.0	101.6
2018 年上半	12,092	96.5	101.7	108.9	93.5	118.7	129.6	101.9
2018 年下半	12,072	92.5	97.7	115.5	84.3	118.5	130.4	91.1
2019 年上半	12,151	79.6	82.5	103.8	78.3	107.4	118.4	103.9
2019 年下半	12,297	56.3	56.4	73.5	51.3	73.3	82.8	60.7
2020 年上半	12,062	60.5	59.7	70.8	53.6	73.8	87.9	65.8

半年期	樣本數目	行政及專業人員	文職及服務人員	勞動工人	學生	料理家務者／家庭主婦	退休人士	失業／待業／其他非在職
2020 年下半	12,206	71.1	69.5	87.5	61.9	85.9	97.3	79.2
2021 年上半	12,086	77.0	77.2	94.1	67.8	96.8	108.6	83.8
2021 年下半	12,080	84.8	87.1	105.6	72.3	109.8	119.3	94.2
2022 年上半	12,059	80.2	83.0	96.2	77.8	102.6	110.2	91.9
2022 年下半	6,107	93.0	102.6	122.4	87.6	129.0	130.3	101.7
2023 年上半	6,056	106.2	112.4	125.7	97.9	136.2	136.3	117.7
2023 年下半	6,020	94.3	102.4	116.6	95.6	129.8	133.8	113.0
2024 年上半	2,012	92.1	100.3	119.0	97.3	133.5	127.1	109.1
2024 年下半	2,013	97.3	96.6	106.1	92.3	124.9	126.3	99.5
樣本總數	544,538	88,334	76,721	33,506	29,492	67,196	79,880	9,460

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

圖表：不同經濟活動狀況市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



「民情指數第 6.49 號報告：民情指數之按統獨傾向分析」

根據對台灣獨立和西藏獨立的態度，我們將受訪者分為三個組別，一組同時反對台獨和藏獨，視為「向心人士」；一組同時贊成台獨和藏獨，視為「離心人士」，餘下的則被歸納為立場「模糊人士」。結果顯示，三個統獨傾向組別歷年的民情指數走勢大致相同。眾組別的民情指數均從 2002 年的低位，上升至 2005 年下半的高位，然後下滑，並且在 2007 年上半至 2013 年上半期間徘徊在正常值 100 附近的水平。於 2013 年下半，三個組別的民情均下跌。2017 年下半起再有數據可用於分析時，三個組別呈現相對明顯分歧，但於 2019 至 2020 年期間同時跌至低位，然後再逐漸回升。

「向心人士」的心情整體為三個組別中最好，其民情指數於歷年大部份時間均維持在正常值 100 分以上，在 2017 年下半年更攀升至 140 分的歷史高位。相反，「離心人士」為三個組別中民情最差，其民情指數大部分時間處於正常水平以下，並於 2017 年下半年起徘徊在 50 至 70 分之間，在 2019 年下半更跌至只有 49 分的極低位。至於「模糊人士」的民情指數於歷年間大致位處三個組別的中間位置，而數字於較多時間維持在正常水平以下。以下是有關分析的數表及圖表：

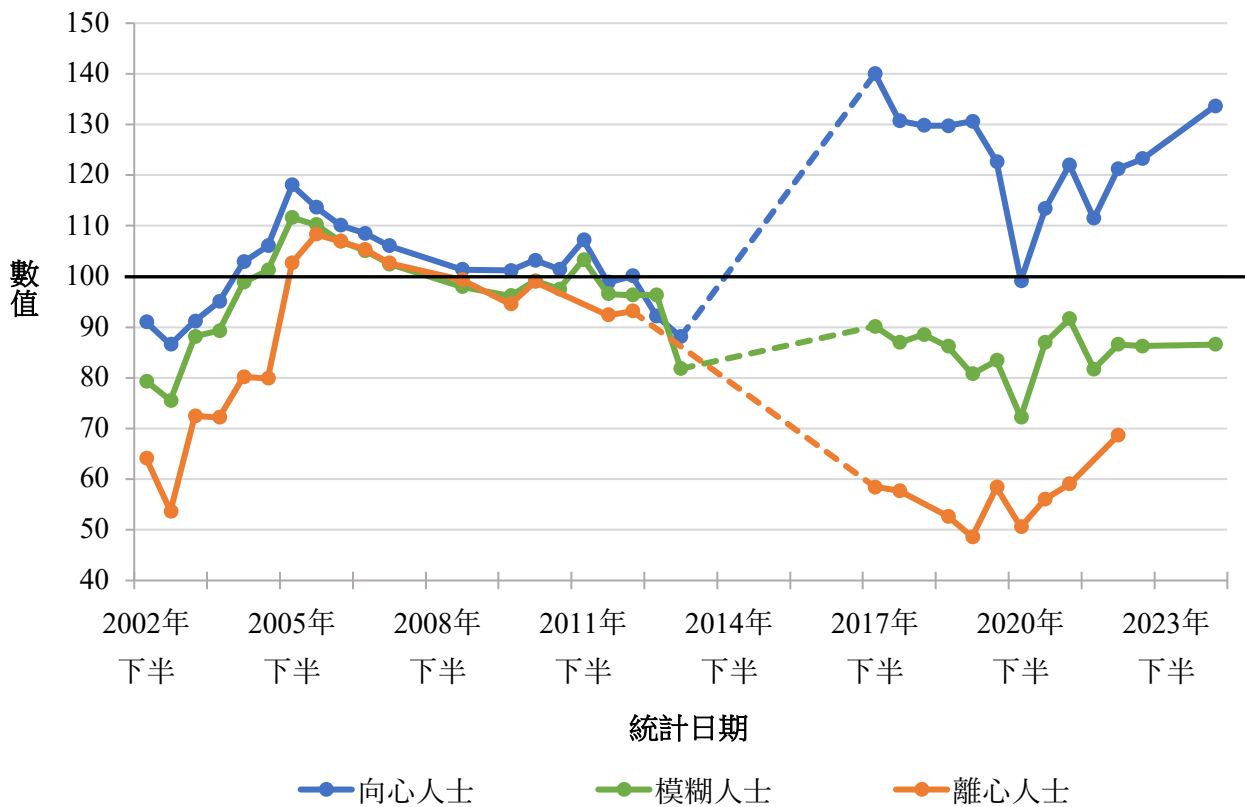
數表：不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）

半年期	樣本數目	向心人士	模糊人士	離心人士
2002 年下半	2,088	91.0	79.3	64.1
2003 年上半	2,111	86.6	75.5	53.6
2003 年下半	2,080	91.2	88.1	72.5
2004 年上半	2,057	95.1	89.3	72.2
2004 年下半	2,030	102.9	98.8	80.2
2005 年上半	2,048	106.0	101.2	79.9
2005 年下半	2,024	118.1	111.6	102.7
2006 年上半	2,044	113.6	110.2	108.3
2006 年下半	2,018	110.1	106.9	106.9
2007 年上半	1,016	108.5	105.1	105.3
2007 年下半	2,036	106.1	102.5	102.6
2009 年上半	1,019	101.4	98.0	99.3
2010 年上半	1,004	101.2	96.2	94.5
2010 年下半	2,022	103.2	99.1	99.0
2011 年上半	1,034	101.4	97.5	次樣本數目不足， 未能提供數據
2011 年下半	3,055	107.2	103.4	
2012 年上半	2,044	98.8	96.6	92.4
2012 年下半	1,036	100.1	96.3	93.2
2013 年上半	1,023	92.2	96.4	次樣本數目不足， 未能提供數據
2013 年下半	1,015	88.1	81.8	
2017 年下半	1,016	140.0	90.2	58.4
2018 年上半	1,001	130.7	87.0	57.7
2018 年下半	1,000	129.8	88.5	次樣本數目不足， 未能提供數據
2019 年上半	1,007	129.7	86.2	
2019 年下半	1,025	130.6	80.7	48.6

半年期	樣本數目	向心人士	模糊人士	離心人士
2020 年上半	1,011	122.6	83.4	58.4
2020 年下半	1,020	99.1	72.2	50.6
2021 年上半	1,004	113.4	87.0	56.0
2021 年下半	1,000	122.0	91.7	59.0
2022 年上半	1,001	111.5	81.7	次樣本數目不足， 未能提供數據
2022 年下半	1,093	121.2	86.5	68.6
2023 年上半	1,005	123.2	86.3	次樣本數目不足， 未能提供數據
2024 年下半	671	133.6	86.6	
樣本總數	47,658	7,425	4,425	1,271

註：部分半年期的數據在上列數表從缺，是因為台灣及西藏問題和民情指數核心兩組題目並沒有在有關調查期間的任何一次調查同步出現，而我們亦未打算以統計方法填補缺數。另外，基於次樣本數目不足（小於 50），故未能提供「離心人士」於部分半年期的民情指數。

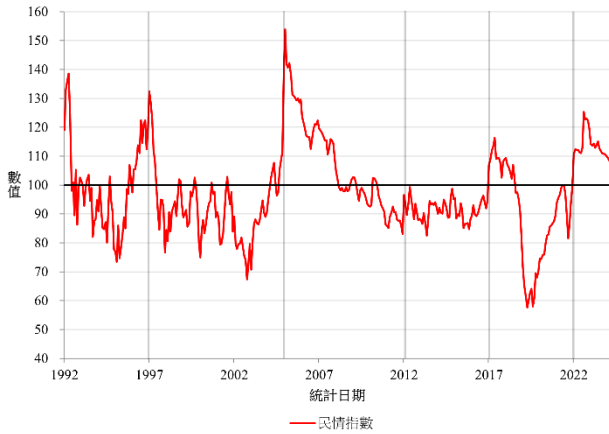
圖表：不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



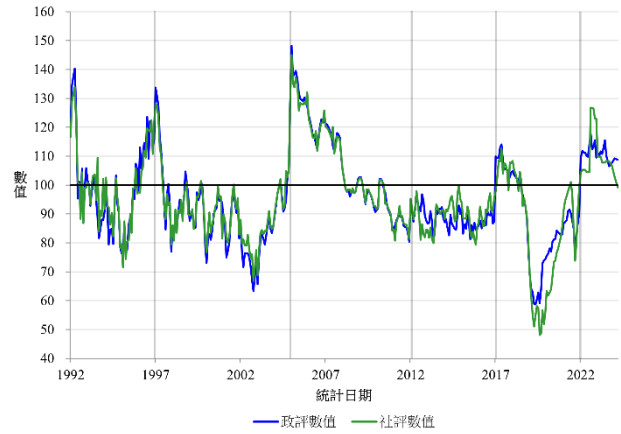
結語

第九次綜合報告再次確認，年齡與統獨傾向分析相對有用，遠超性別及經濟活動狀況分析。至於統獨傾向方面，由於樣本變小，民情起伏可能變得不夠精準。以下再次顯示有關圖表以供參考：

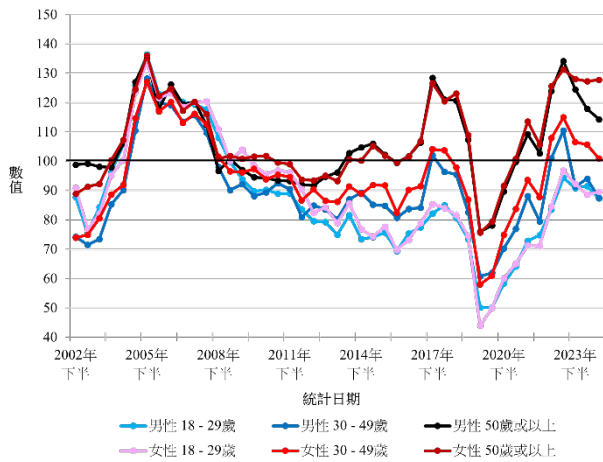
6.46 圖表：民情指數 1992-2024（按月分析）



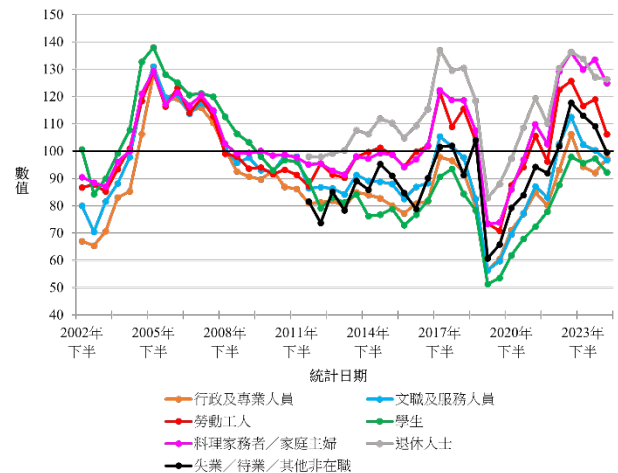
6.46 圖表：政評及社評數值 1992-2024（按月分析）



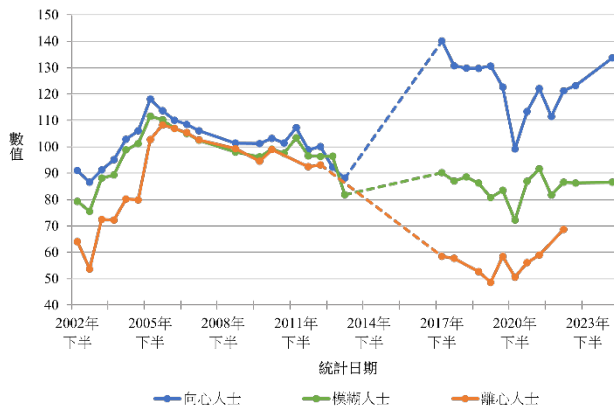
6.47 圖表：不同性別與年齡市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



6.48 圖表：不同經濟活動狀況市民之民情指數（2002-2024 半年平均數）



6.49 圖表：不同統獨傾向市民之民情指數（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)^[1]：

將五等量尺答案按照正面程度，以 1 分最低、5 分最高量化成為 1、2、3、4、5 分，再計算每個問題的有效樣本的平均值，得出初始值為 1~5 的數字

SA4-1、SA4-2、SA4-3 (非標準化及轉化值)：

首先，分別計算每個問題中有效評分值的平均值，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。

[2] 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 ^[2]	1992 年 7 月至 2012 年 6 月	20 年
董建華 (1997-2005)	1997 年 7 月至 2005 年 3 月 ^[2]	1992 年 7 月至 2012 年 6 月	20 年
曾蔭權 (2005-2012)	2005 年 6 月至 2012 年 6 月 ^[2]	1992 年 7 月至 2012 年 6 月	20 年
梁振英 (2012-2017)	2012 年 7 月至 2017 年 6 月	1992 年 7 月至 2012 年 6 月	20 年
林鄭月娥 (2017-2022)	2017 年 7 月至 2022 年 6 月	1992 年 7 月至 2017 年 6 月	25 年

[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。

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

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

[4] 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. 6.50 (Aggregate Report of 6.46 to 6.49)

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-nine “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
- “PSI Report No. 6.45: PSI Aggregate Report of 6.42 to 6.44”, October 31, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.46: Monthly PSI Figures”, November 5, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.47: PSI per Gender and Age”, November 19, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.48: PSI per Economic Activity Status”, December 3, 2024
- “PSI Report No. 6.49: PSI per Centrality”, December 17, 2024

This Report No. 6.50 wraps up the main points of Reports No. 6.46 to 6.49 for easy reference.

“PSI Report No. 6.46: 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 27 months, only fluctuating within a narrow range between 106 and 118. The latest GA score stands at 108.8, a slight drop of 0.5 marks from two months ago. Meanwhile, the fluctuation of Society Appraisal (SA) score was relatively larger, hovering around its low level at around 105 from July 2022 to January 2023, and then surged to its peak at 127 in February 2023. In July 2023, the SA score began to drop back to the level below 110 again, then fell below the normal value of 100 in September 2024 for the first time. The latest SA score now stands at 99.2, representing a drop of 3.6 points. As for the trend of the overall PSI, it follows a similar pattern to both GA and SA. There have been no significant ups and downs over the past 27 months, among which February 2023 was the highest point registered since John Lee took office. During the most recent half year, i.e. from March to September 2024, given the GA score has been hovering below 110, while the SA score has continued to decline, the latest PSI thus dropped below 108 points, which is a 2-point drop from July 2024, and registering the lowest level since John Lee took office. The following are the summary table of recent data and charts of the analysis:

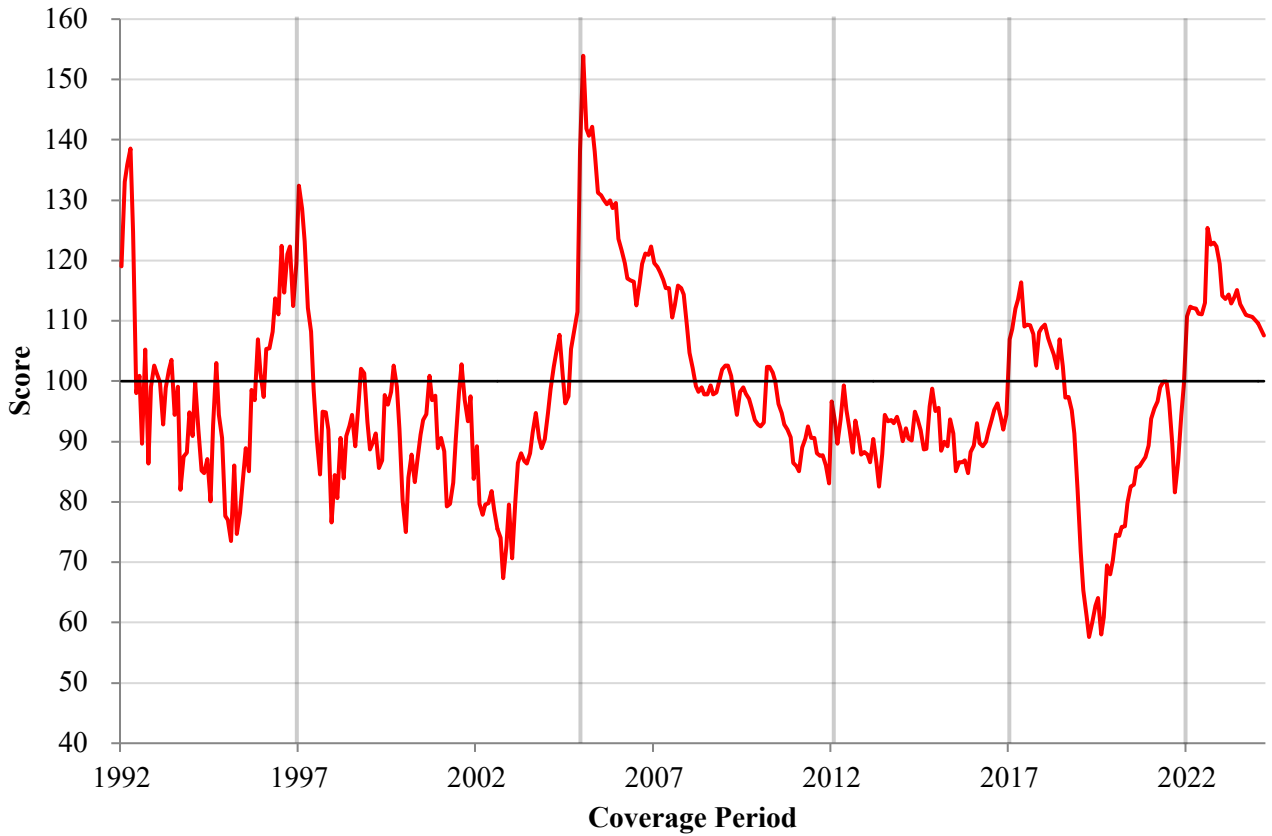
Summary table: PSI since Chief Executive John Lee took office (Monthly figures)

Coverage Period	Government Appraisal (GA)	Society Appraisal (SA)	Public Sentiment Index (PSI)
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

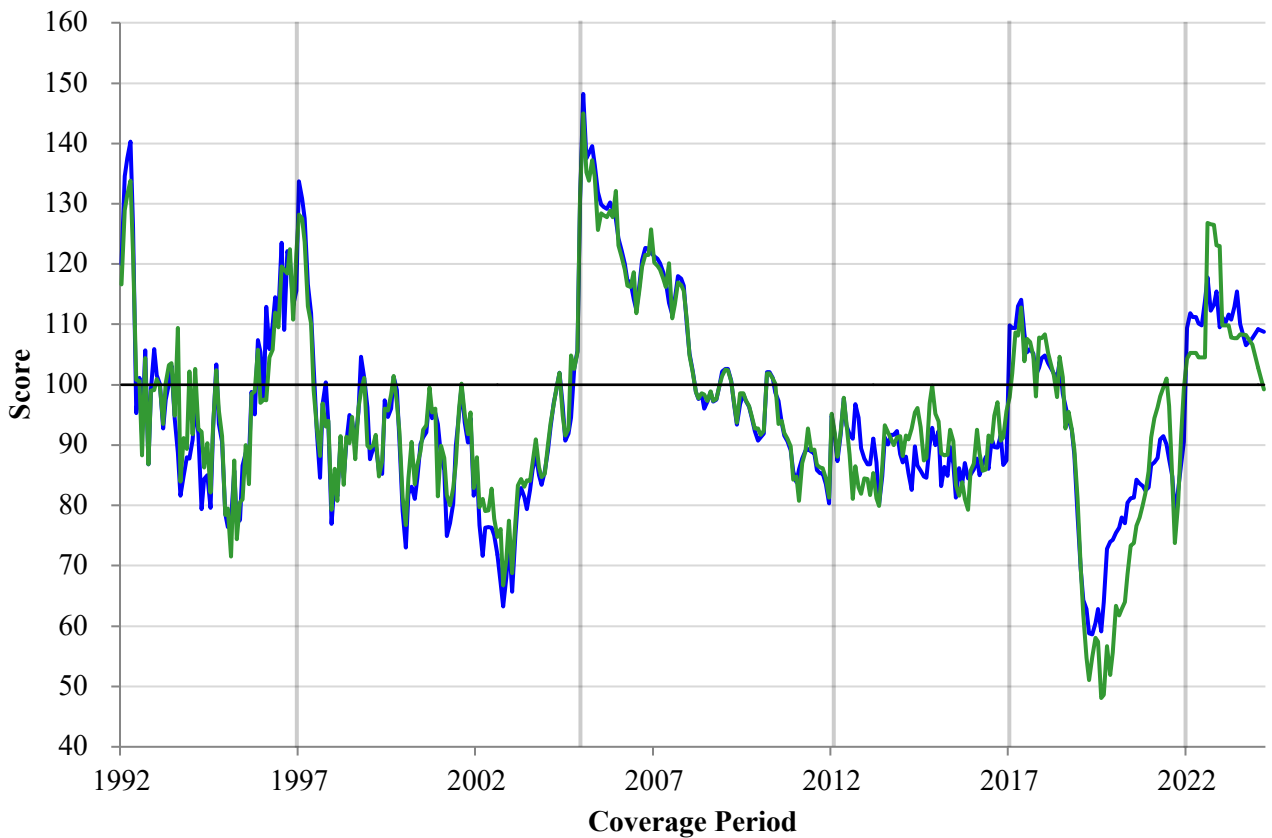
Coverage Period	Government Appraisal (GA)	Society Appraisal (SA)	Public Sentiment Index (PSI)
April 2023	113.2	126.5	123.0
May 2023	115.5	123.1	122.4
June 2023	109.5	122.9	119.4
July 2023	111.2	109.9	114.1
August 2023	110.2	109.8	113.6
September 2023	111.7	109.8	114.3
October 2023	110.8	107.8	112.9
November 2023	112.9	107.8	113.9
December 2023	115.5	107.7	115.1
January 2024	110.1	108.3	112.7
March 2024	106.5	108.3	110.9
May 2024	107.7	106.7	110.7
July 2024	109.2	102.8	109.6
September 2024	108.8	99.2	107.5
Latest Change^[1]	-0.5	-3.6	-2.0

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

Chart: PSI 1992-2024 (Monthly figures)



— Public Sentiment Index (PSI)



— Government Appraisal (GA) — Society Appraisal (SA)

“PSI Report No. 6.47: PSI per Gender and Age”

Results show that the trends of PSI among the six gender and age groups have been 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 2012H2. Then between 2013 and 2016, the age groups developed in separate directions: sentiment of males and females aged 50 or above kept improving, males and females aged 30-49 remained relatively stable, while sentiment of males and females aged 18-29 continued to move downward. The PSI of all groups subsequently climbed to their higher levels in 2017 and 2018, but then quickly plunged to below 45 up to around 75 in 2019H2, registering new historical lows. Afterwards, the PSI of all six groups improved progressively to reach another higher levels in 2023H1 and started to fall again.

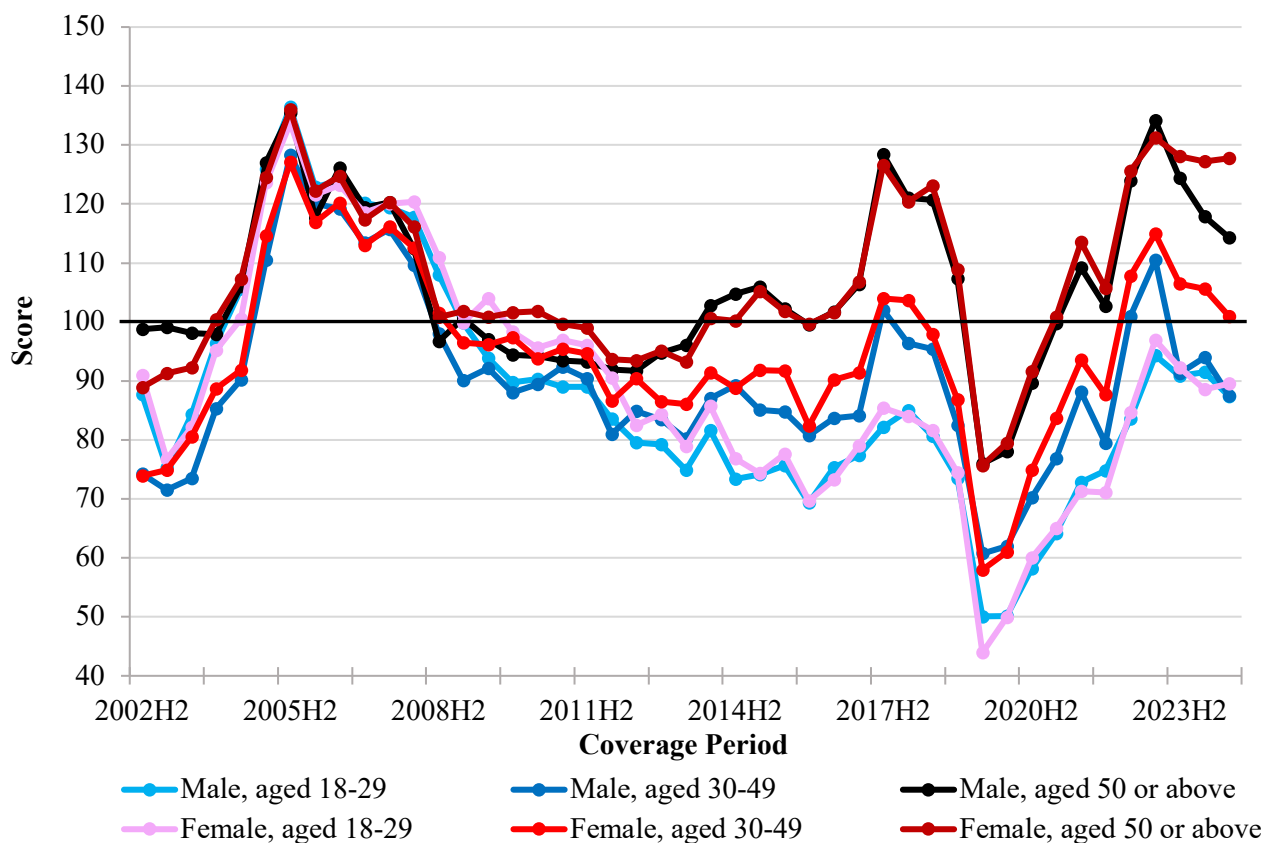
The PSI of the six groups were relatively close to each other between 2005 and 2012. For other periods, however, the differences among various age groups were relatively more obvious, with females registering higher scores in PSI than males in the 30-49 age group most of the time. Males and females aged 50 or above have been feeling pretty good over the past many years, with their PSI often staying above the normal level of 100. The figures of both groups even climbed over 130 marks together in 2023H1. On the contrary, people in the remaining groups have been feeling quite negatively the whole time. The figures for people aged 18-29 have remained below the normal level since 2010H1, and the female group even plummeted to an extremely low level at only 43.9 marks in 2019H2. As for people aged 30-49, their PSI has mostly stayed in the middle position among all groups over the years and remained below the normal level more often than not. Notably, the PSI of females was higher than that of males most of the time. Focusing on recent year’s figures, all six groups have declined from their higher levels in 2023H1. While the declines are similar between males and females aged 18-29, PSI of males shows larger decrement in the other two age groups, with males aged 30-49 falling sharply to levels comparable to that of the 18-29 age group. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

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

Half-year period	Sample size	Male Age 18-29	Male Age 30-49	Male Age 50 or above	Female Age 18-29	Female Age 30-49	Female Age 50 or above
2002H2	12,490	87.7	74.2	98.8	90.9	73.9	88.9
2003H1	12,512	75.3	71.5	99.1	76.7	74.9	91.3
2003H2	16,528	84.3	73.4	98.1	82.1	80.5	92.3
2004H1	15,413	96.4	85.3	97.9	95.2	88.6	100.4
2004H2	15,266	105.6	90.1	106.0	100.5	91.8	107.2
2005H1	11,183	125.9	110.5	127.0	123.6	114.6	124.6
2005H2	14,195	136.4	128.3	135.5	133.7	127.1	136.0
2006H1	14,257	122.9	120.1	117.6	121.5	116.9	122.2
2006H2	14,179	124.0	119.1	126.2	123.2	120.2	124.7
2007H1	14,181	120.1	113.4	119.4	118.5	113.0	117.3
2007H2	13,157	119.4	115.7	120.2	120.0	116.1	120.3
2008H1	15,361	117.8	109.7	112.4	120.3	112.6	116.1
2008H2	14,302	108.0	98.0	96.7	110.9	101.5	100.9
2009H1	14,138	99.9	90.1	100.6	99.9	96.5	101.8
2009H2	14,104	93.9	92.2	97.0	103.9	96.1	100.8
2010H1	12,150	89.7	88.0	94.5	98.4	97.3	101.6

Half-year period	Sample size	Male Age 18-29	Male Age 30-49	Male Age 50 or above	Female Age 18-29	Female Age 30-49	Female Age 50 or above
2010H2	14,144	90.3	89.4	94.2	95.6	93.8	101.8
2011H1	13,291	88.9	92.4	93.4	97.0	95.4	99.6
2011H2	15,209	89.0	90.4	93.3	96.0	94.6	99.0
2012H1	14,259	83.5	80.9	92.0	90.5	86.6	93.7
2012H2	12,174	79.5	84.9	91.7	82.5	90.4	93.5
2013H1	12,229	79.2	83.5	94.7	84.3	86.5	95.1
2013H2	12,154	74.9	80.2	96.1	78.9	86.1	93.2
2014H1	12,255	81.6	87.0	102.7	85.7	91.4	100.7
2014H2	12,147	73.4	89.3	104.7	76.9	88.8	100.2
2015H1	12,349	74.1	85.1	105.9	74.3	91.9	105.2
2015H2	11,108	75.7	84.8	102.2	77.6	91.7	101.8
2016H1	12,088	69.4	80.7	99.5	69.7	82.4	99.6
2016H2	12,074	75.4	83.7	101.7	73.2	90.1	101.6
2017H1	12,128	77.4	84.1	106.4	79.0	91.4	106.8
2017H2	12,200	82.1	102.0	128.4	85.4	104.0	126.5
2018H1	12,092	85.0	96.4	121.0	84.0	103.7	120.4
2018H2	12,072	80.7	95.4	120.7	81.6	97.9	123.0
2019H1	12,151	73.4	82.5	107.3	74.4	86.8	108.9
2019H2	12,297	50.1	60.7	76.0	43.9	58.0	75.7
2020H1	12,062	50.1	62.0	78.0	50.0	61.0	79.5
2020H2	12,206	58.2	70.2	89.7	60.0	74.8	91.6
2021H1	12,086	64.1	76.9	99.8	65.0	83.7	100.8
2021H2	12,080	72.9	88.1	109.2	71.3	93.6	113.5
2022H1	12,059	74.8	79.5	102.7	71.1	87.7	105.7
2022H2	6,107	83.6	101.0	123.9	84.6	107.8	125.6
2023H1	6,056	94.3	110.5	134.2	96.9	114.9	131.2
2023H2	6,020	90.8	91.3	124.4	92.3	106.5	128.0
2024H1	2,012	91.5	94.0	117.8	88.6	105.6	127.2
2024H2	2,013	87.3	87.5	114.3	89.6	100.9	127.8
Total sample size	544,538	36,063	53,674	95,912	33,471	73,115	120,698

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



“PSI Report No. 6.48: PSI per Economic Activity Status”

Results show that the trends of PSI among the seven economic activity status groups have been highly similar over the years. The PSI of all groups increased from lower levels in 2002 to higher levels in 2005H2, then dropped afterwards, and subsequently remained relatively stable from 2008H2 to 2011H2. Then between 2012 and 2016, the groups developed in separate directions with relatively high fluctuations: sentiments of “retired people” and people who were “unemployed / between jobs / of other non-working statuses” showed upward trends, “students” declined overall, while others fluctuated in narrow ranges. Next, the PSI of all groups climbed to their higher levels in 2017 and 2018, but quickly plunged to historical lows in 2019H2 and 2020H1. Afterwards, the PSI of all seven groups gradually rebounded to reach higher levels in 2023H1 but started to fall again right after. Except for “administrators and professionals”, the PSI of the other six groups continued to drop during 2024H2.

“Retired people” have been feeling more positive than other groups most of the time, with their PSI often staying above the normal level of 100. Their figure has even climbed above 130 marks a few times. “Home-makers / housewives” and “production workers” followed, whose PSI mostly stayed at the upper-middle level among all groups. The former has climbed near 130 marks since 2022H2, catching up with the PSI level of “retired people”. On the contrary, although the sentiment of “students” was more positive than most groups before 2012, their PSI has remained below the normal level since 2010H1 and has been ranking the lowest most of the time afterwards. Their figure even plummeted to an extremely low level at only 51.3 marks in 2019H2, although it has rebounded to a level close to the normal value over the past two years. Meanwhile, “administrators and professionals” and “clerical and service workers” took the lower-middle position among all groups. Their PSI have remained below the normal level most of the time since 2009. In 2022H2, the latter finally exceeded the normal value while the former getting close to it. Lastly, the PSI of people who were “unemployed / between jobs / of other non-working statuses” has stayed in a middle position among all groups over the years. However,

it should be noted that the sample size of this group is relatively small and may result in bigger fluctuations. The following are the summary table and chart of the analysis:

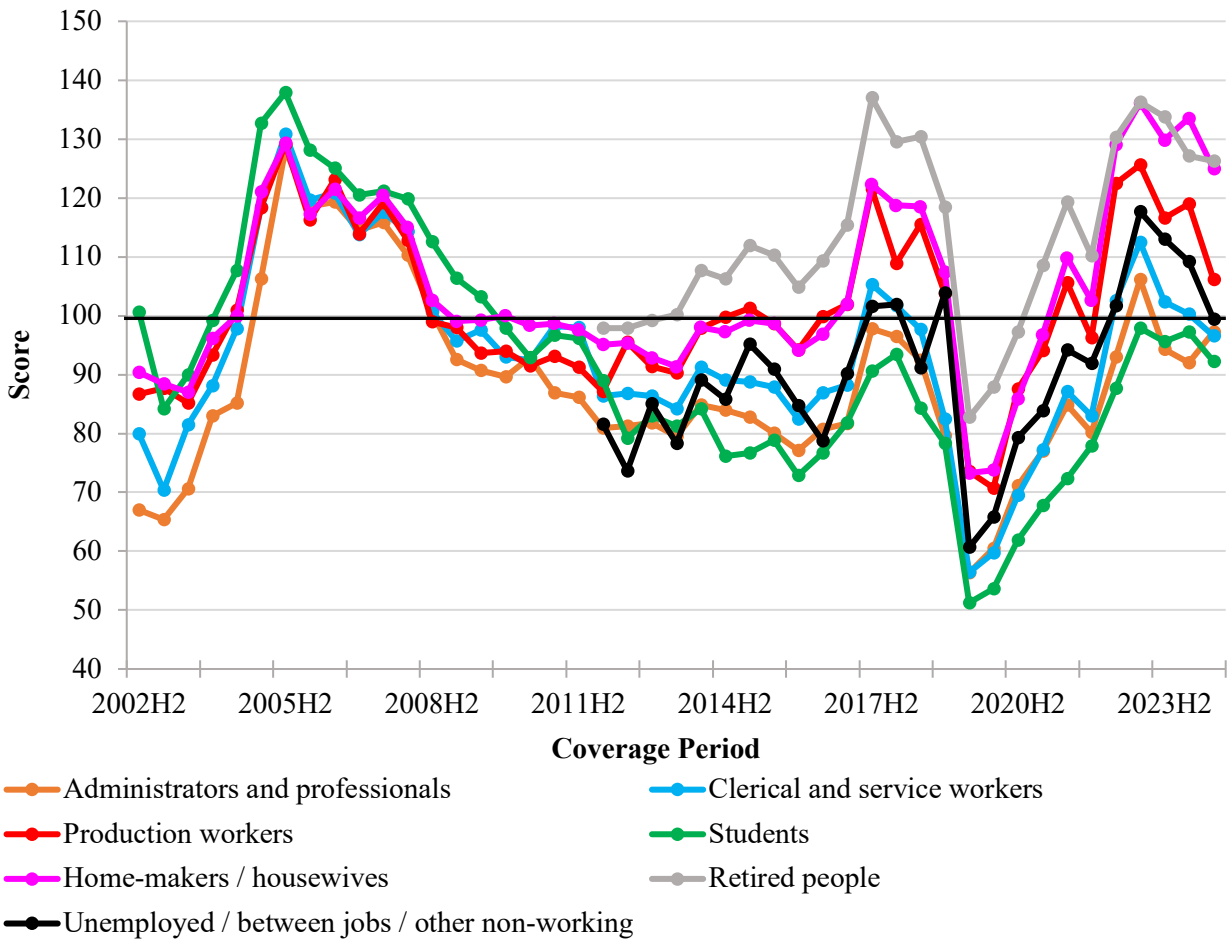
Summary table: PSI among people of different economic activity status (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)

Half-year period	Sample size	Administrators and professionals	Clerical and service workers	Production workers	Students	Home-makers / housewives	Retired people	Unemployed / between jobs / other non-working
2002H2	12,490	67.0	79.9	86.7	100.6	90.4	Not included in data analysis	
2003H1	12,512	65.3	70.4	87.7	84.2	88.5		
2003H2	16,528	70.6	81.5	85.2	89.9	87.0		
2004H1	15,413	83.0	88.1	93.3	99.2	96.1		
2004H2	15,266	85.2	97.8	100.9	107.7	99.9		
2005H1	11,183	106.3	118.5	118.3	132.7	121.1		
2005H2	14,195	128.2	130.9	129.1	137.9	129.3		
2006H1	14,257	118.5	119.6	116.3	128.1	117.2		
2006H2	14,179	119.3	120.8	123.1	125.1	121.4		
2007H1	14,181	114.5	113.7	113.9	120.6	116.6		
2007H2	13,157	115.9	117.6	119.2	121.1	120.4		
2008H1	15,361	110.3	114.3	112.8	119.9	115.0		
2008H2	14,302	100.6	100.7	99.0	112.5	102.6		
2009H1	14,138	92.6	95.7	98.0	106.4	99.1		
2009H2	14,104	90.7	97.6	93.6	103.3	99.3		
2010H1	12,150	89.6	93.0	94.0	97.9	100.0		
2010H2	14,144	92.9	92.4	91.5	92.9	98.3		
2011H1	13,291	86.9	98.2	93.1	96.7	98.7		
2011H2	15,209	86.1	98.0	91.3	96.2	97.7		
2012H1	14,259	80.9	86.4	87.2	89.0	95.1		97.9
2012H2	12,174	81.2	86.8	95.5	79.2	95.4	97.9	73.7
2013H1	12,229	81.8	86.3	91.4	83.0	92.8	99.2	85.0
2013H2	12,154	79.5	84.1	90.2	81.3	91.3	100.2	78.3
2014H1	12,255	84.9	91.2	97.9	84.2	98.0	107.6	89.0
2014H2	12,147	84.0	89.0	99.7	76.1	97.3	106.2	85.8
2015H1	12,349	82.7	88.8	101.2	76.7	99.2	111.9	95.2
2015H2	11,108	80.0	87.9	98.7	78.8	98.7	110.3	91.0
2016H1	12,088	77.1	82.5	94.2	72.8	94.1	104.8	84.7
2016H2	12,074	80.8	86.9	99.8	76.7	96.8	109.3	78.8
2017H1	12,128	81.7	88.2	101.9	81.8	102.0	115.4	90.1
2017H2	12,200	97.8	105.3	121.5	90.6	122.3	137.0	101.6
2018H1	12,092	96.5	101.7	108.9	93.5	118.7	129.6	101.9
2018H2	12,072	92.5	97.7	115.5	84.3	118.5	130.4	91.1
2019H1	12,151	79.6	82.5	103.8	78.3	107.4	118.4	103.9
2019H2	12,297	56.3	56.4	73.5	51.3	73.3	82.8	60.7

Half-year period	Sample size	Administrators and professionals	Clerical and service workers	Production workers	Students	Home-makers / housewives	Retired people	Unemployed / between jobs / other non-working
2020H1	12,062	60.5	59.7	70.8	53.6	73.8	87.9	65.8
2020H2	12,206	71.1	69.5	87.5	61.9	85.9	97.3	79.2
2021H1	12,086	77.0	77.2	94.1	67.8	96.8	108.6	83.8
2021H2	12,080	84.8	87.1	105.6	72.3	109.8	119.3	94.2
2022H1	12,059	80.2	83.0	96.2	77.8	102.6	110.2	91.9
2022H2	6,107	93.0	102.6	122.4	87.6	129.0	130.3	101.7
2023H1	6,056	106.2	112.4	125.7	97.9	136.2	136.3	117.7
2023H2	6,020	94.3	102.4	116.6	95.6	129.8	133.8	113.0
2024H1	2,012	92.1	100.3	119.0	97.3	133.5	127.1	109.1
2024H2	2,013	97.3	96.6	106.1	92.3	124.9	126.3	99.5
Total sample size	544,538	88,334	76,721	33,506	29,492	67,196	79,880	9,460

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

Chart: PSI among people of different economic activity status (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)



“PSI Report No. 6.49: PSI per Centrality”

Respondents are classified into three groups according to their views on Taiwan and Tibetan independence. “Centralists” are those who opposed both Taiwan and Tibetan independence, “decentralists” supported both Taiwan and Tibetan independence, while the remaining were grouped under “undecided”. Results show that the trends of PSI among the three centrality groups are highly similar over the years. The PSI of all groups increased from lower levels in 2002 to higher levels in 2005H2, then dropped afterwards, and subsequently hovered around the level of normal value 100 from 2007H1 to 2013H1. In 2013H2, the PSI of the three groups declined concurrently. After relevant data were available again from 2017H2, the three groups showed relatively obvious divergence, but all fell to rather low levels between 2019 and 2020 at the same time, before gradually recovering.

“Centralists” have been feeling the best in general. Their PSI has stayed above the normal level of 100 most of the time and even climbed to a historical high at 140 marks in 2017H2. On the contrary, the PSI of “decentralists” has occupied the lowest position in terms of sentiment and remained below the normal level most of the time. Their PSI hovered between 50 and 70 since 2017H2, and even plummeted to an extremely low level at only 49 in 2019H2. As for the “undecided” group, their PSI has stayed in a middle position among the three groups, and has remained below the normal level more often than not. The following are the summary tables and charts of the analysis:

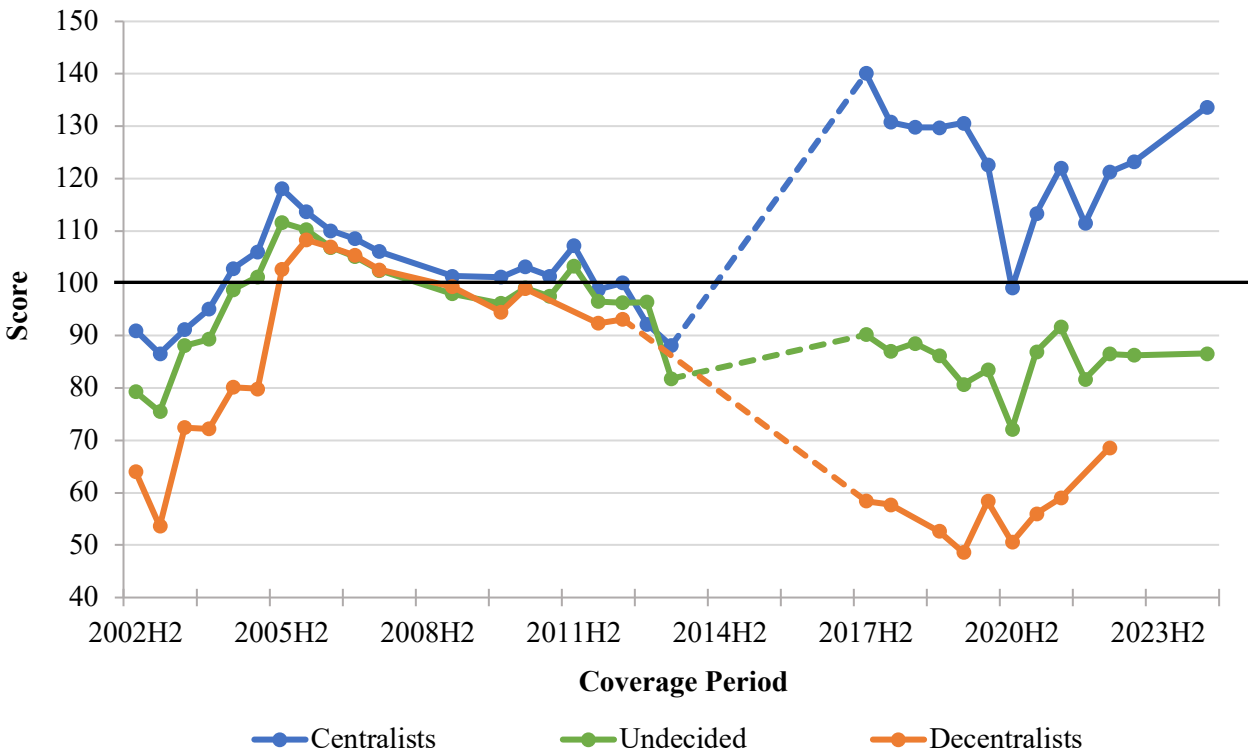
Summary table: PSI among people of different centrality (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)

Half-year period	Sample size	Centralists	Undecided	Decentralists
2002H2	2,088	91.0	79.3	64.1
2003H1	2,111	86.6	75.5	53.6
2003H2	2,080	91.2	88.1	72.5
2004H1	2,057	95.1	89.3	72.2
2004H2	2,030	102.9	98.8	80.2
2005H1	2,048	106.0	101.2	79.9
2005H2	2,024	118.1	111.6	102.7
2006H1	2,044	113.6	110.2	108.3
2006H2	2,018	110.1	106.9	106.9
2007H1	1,016	108.5	105.1	105.3
2007H2	2,036	106.1	102.5	102.6
2009H1	1,019	101.4	98.0	99.3
2010H1	1,004	101.2	96.2	94.5
2010H2	2,022	103.2	99.1	99.0
2011H1	1,034	101.4	97.5	Not available due to inadequate sub-sample size
2011H2	3,055	107.2	103.4	
2012H1	2,044	98.8	96.6	92.4
2012H2	1,036	100.1	96.3	93.2
2013H1	1,023	92.2	96.4	Not available due to inadequate sub-sample size
2013H2	1,015	88.1	81.8	
2017H2	1,016	140.0	90.2	58.4
2018H1	1,001	130.7	87.0	57.7
2018H2	1,000	129.8	88.5	Not available due to inadequate sub-sample size

Half-year period	Sample size	Centralists	Undecided	Decentralists
2019H1	1,007	129.7	86.2	52.7
2019H2	1,025	130.6	80.7	48.6
2020H1	1,011	122.6	83.4	58.4
2020H2	1,020	99.1	72.2	50.6
2021H1	1,004	113.4	87.0	56.0
2021H2	1,000	122.0	91.7	59.0
2022H1	1,001	111.5	81.7	Not available due to inadequate sub-sample size
2022H2	1,093	121.2	86.5	68.6
2023H1	1,005	123.2	86.3	Not available due to inadequate sub-sample size
2024H2	671	133.6	86.6	Not available due to inadequate sub-sample size
Total sample size	47,658	7,425	4,425	1,271

Note: Some half-yearly data are missing from the table above because the module of Taiwan and Tibetan issues did not overlap with the core questions of PSI in any of the surveys conducted during the relevant period, and we do not intend to project those missing figures by statistical methods. Meanwhile, the PSI of “decentralists” in some half-year periods could not be provided due to inadequate sub-sample size (less than 50).

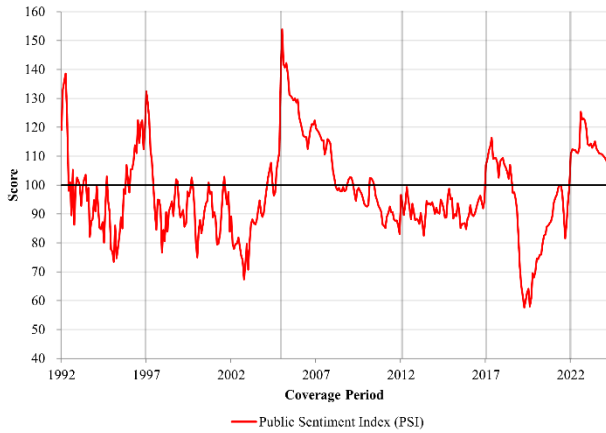
Chart: PSI among people of different centrality (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)



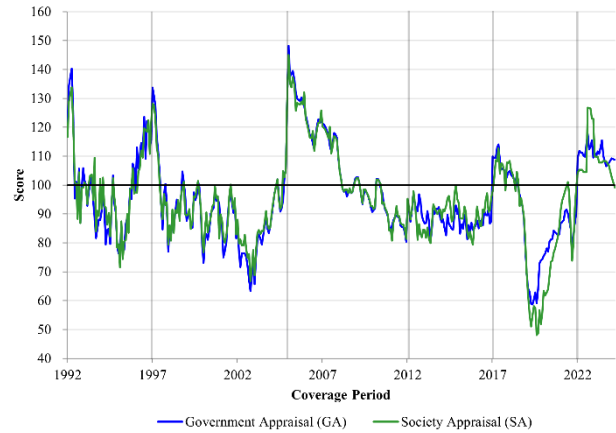
Concluding Remarks

This ninth aggregate report has reconfirmed the usefulness of age and centrality analysis, whereas gender and economic activity status analyses are much less useful. However, for centrality, the fluctuations in public sentiment may not be precise enough because the sample size has become smaller. Here are the charts again:

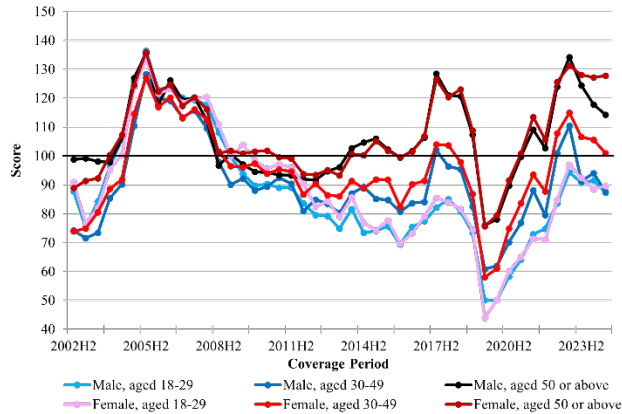
6.46 Chart: PSI 1992-2024 (Monthly figures)



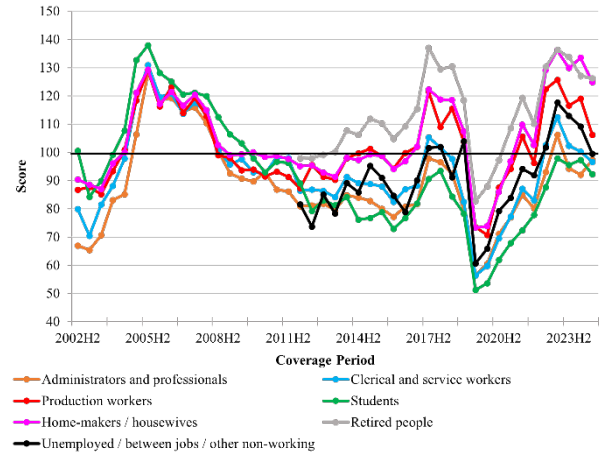
6.46 Chart: GA and SA 1992-2024 (Monthly figures)



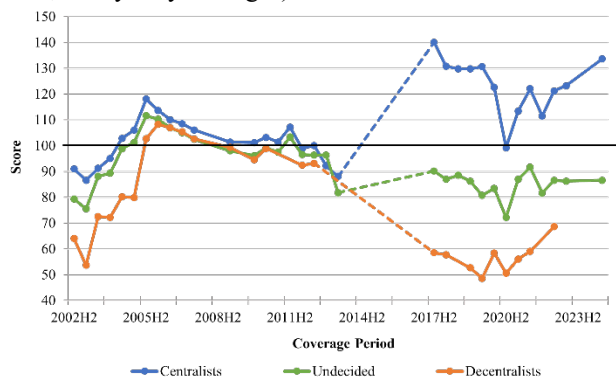
6.47 Chart: PSI among people of different gender and age groups (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)



6.48 Chart: PSI among people of different economic activity status (2002-2024; half-yearly averages)



6.49 Chart: PSI among people of different centrality (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 political condition in Hong Kong? (Interviewer to probe intensity) |
| SA2: | Generally speaking, how much are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the current economic condition in Hong Kong? (Interviewer to probe intensity) |
| SA3: | Generally speaking, how much are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the current livelihood condition in Hong Kong? (Interviewer to probe intensity) |
| SA4-1: | Please rate on the scale of 0-10 the importance of political condition in your overall satisfaction with Hong Kong’s societal condition, with 0 meaning absolutely not important, 10 meaning absolutely important, 5 meaning moderately important. How would you rate the importance of political condition? |
| SA4-2: | Please rate on the scale of 0-10 the importance of economic condition in your overall satisfaction with Hong Kong’s societal condition, with 0 meaning absolutely not important, 10 meaning absolutely important, 5 meaning moderately important. How would you rate the importance of economic condition? |

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

Computation Method

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

GA1 (unstandardized):

Calculate the mean of valid cases for this question, resulting in a number with initial value ranging 0~100.

GA2 (unstandardized):

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

GA3, GA4, SA1, SA2, SA3 (unstandardized) ^[1]:

Quantify the individual responses into 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 marks according to their degree of positive level, where 1 is the lowest and 5 the highest, and then calculate the means of valid cases for each of these questions, resulting in numbers with initial values each ranging 1~5.

SA4-1, SA4-2, SA4-3 (unstandardized and transformed values):

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

[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:

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

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

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

CE and term time	Period of PSI calculation	Covered period of standardization database	Months covered in the database
Chris Patten (1992-1997)	July 1992 to June 1997 ^[3]	July 1992 to June 1997	60 months
Tung Chee-hwa (1997-2005)	July 1997 ^[3]	July 1992 to June 1997	60 months
	August 1997 ^[3] ...	July 1992 to July 1997...	61 months...
Donald Tsang (2005-2012)	June 2005 ^[3]	July 1992 to May 2005	155 months
	July 2005 ^[3] ...	July 1992 to June 2005...	156 months...

CE and term time	Period of PSI calculation	Covered period of standardization database	Months covered in the database
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:

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