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2021 年 4 月 7 日 新聞公報

民研計劃發放市民對新聞傳媒的評價

特別宣佈

香港民意研究計劃（香港民研）前身為香港大學民意研究計劃（港大民研）。公報內的「民研計劃」指的可以是香港民研或其前身港大民研。

公報簡要

民研計劃於三月底由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 1,010 名香港居民。調查顯示，在多種新聞傳媒之中，互聯網和電視繼續是市民的主要新聞來源，當中透過電視和報紙得悉新聞者比率創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。市民對新聞傳媒整體表現的滿意程度繼續下滑，最新滿意淨值為正 8 個百分點，創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低，而對電台的滿意淨值更急跌 21 個百分點，並再創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。香港新聞自由程度的滿意淨值顯著回升至負 13 個百分點，但認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由的淨值為正 1 個百分點，創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。此外，認為香港新聞傳媒報道負責任的淨值為負 17 個百分點，創 2007 年以來新低。認為香港新聞傳媒批評特區政府時有顧忌的淨值為正 24 個百分點，較去年三月大幅上升 20 個百分點，創 1997 年有紀錄以來新高。最後，以 0-10 分為標準，市民對香港新聞傳媒公信力的評分為 5.08 分，同樣創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。調查的實效回應比率為 56.8%。在 95% 置信水平下，調查的百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-8%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.16。

樣本資料

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--|
| 調查日期 | : | 22-25/3/2021 |
| 調查方法 | : | 由真實訪問員進行隨機抽樣電話訪問 |
| 訪問對象 | : | 18 歲或以上操粵語的香港居民 |
| 成功樣本數目 ^[1] | : | 1,010 (包括 507 個固網及 503 個手機樣本) |
| 實效回應比率 | : | 56.8% |
| 抽樣誤差 ^[2] | : | 在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-8%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.16 |
| 加權方法 | : | 按照政府統計處提供的統計數字以「反覆多重加權法」作出調整。全港人口年齡及性別分佈統計數字來自《二零一九年年中人口數字》，而教育程度（最高就讀程度）及經濟活動身分統計數字則來自《香港的女性及男性 - 主要統計數字》（2019 年版）。 |

[1] 數字為調查的總樣本數目，個別題目則可能只涉及次樣本。有關數字請參閱下列數表內列出的樣本數目。

[2] 此公報中所有誤差數字均以 95% 置信水平計算。95% 置信水平，是指倘若以不同隨機樣本重複進行有關調查 100 次，則 95 次各自計算出的誤差範圍會包含人口真實數字。由於調查數字涉及抽樣誤差，傳媒引用百分比數字時，應避免使用小數點，在引用評分數字時，則可以使用一個小數點。

最新數據

新聞傳媒調查的最新結果表列如下：

| 調查日期 | 21-24/1/19 | 15-20/8/19 | 2-3/3/20 | 25/9-8/10/20 | 22-25/3/21 | 最新變化 |
|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|---------------------|
| 樣本數目 ^[3] | 541-564 | 548-683 | 503 | 1,006 | 542-658 | -- |
| 回應比率 | 59.0% | 68.5% | 64.0% | 57.9% | 56.8% | -- |
| 最新結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | -- |
| 市民的主要新聞來源： | | | | | | |
| 互聯網 | 69% ^[5] | 74% | 76% | 70% ^[5] | 70+/-4% | -- |
| 電視 | 65% | 66% | 68% | 66% | 64+/-4% | -2% |
| 報紙 | 52% | 42% ^[5] | 38% | 37% | 37+/-4% | -- |
| 電台 | 30% | 37% ^[5] | 40% | 27% ^[5] | 29+/-4% | +2% |
| 朋友 | 18% | 28% ^[5] | 27% | 18% ^[5] | 22+/-3% | +3% |
| 認為最值得信任的新聞來源： | | | | | | |
| 互聯網 | -- | 31% ^[5] | 29% | 28% | 30+/-4% | +2% |
| 電視 | -- | 25% ^[5] | 29% | 29% | 26+/-4% | -3% |
| 報紙 | -- | 9% ^[5] | 10% | 12% | 14+/-3% | +2% |
| 電台 | -- | 14% | 17% | 9% ^[5] | 12+/-3% | +4% ^[5] |
| 家人 | -- | 5% | 4% | 4% | 5+/-2% | +2% |
| 互聯網表現滿意率 ^[4] | -- | 55% ^[5] | 47% ^[5] | -- | 41+/-4% | -6% ^[5] |
| 互聯網表現不滿率 ^[4] | -- | 16% ^[5] | 14% | -- | 19+/-3% | +5% ^[5] |
| 滿意率淨值 | -- | 39% ^[5] | 33% | -- | 22+/-6% | -11% ^[5] |
| 平均量值 ^[4] | -- | 3.6 ^[5] | 3.5 | -- | 3.3+/-0.1 | -0.2 ^[5] |
| 電台表現滿意率 ^[4] | -- | 59% | 52% ^[5] | -- | 38+/-4% | -14% ^[5] |
| 電台表現不滿率 ^[4] | -- | 15% | 17% | -- | 24+/-3% | +7% ^[5] |
| 滿意率淨值 | -- | 44% | 35% | -- | 14+/-6% | -21% ^[5] |
| 平均量值 ^[4] | -- | 3.6 | 3.5 | -- | 3.1+/-0.1 | -0.3 ^[5] |
| 電視表現滿意率 ^[4] | -- | 42% ^[5] | 36% ^[5] | -- | 36+/-4% | +1% |
| 電視表現不滿率 ^[4] | -- | 30% ^[5] | 31% | -- | 29+/-4% | -2% |
| 滿意率淨值 | -- | 13% ^[5] | 5% | -- | 7+/-7% | +3% |
| 平均量值 ^[4] | -- | 3.1 ^[5] | 2.9 ^[5] | -- | 3.0+/-0.1 | +0.1 |
| 報章表現滿意率 ^[4] | -- | 31% ^[5] | 28% | -- | 26+/-4% | -2% |
| 報章表現不滿率 ^[4] | -- | 31% ^[5] | 28% | -- | 26+/-4% | -2% |
| 滿意率淨值 | -- | 0% ^[5] | 0% | -- | 1+/-6% | -- |
| 平均量值 ^[4] | -- | 2.9 ^[5] | 3.0 | -- | 2.9+/-0.1 | -- |
| 雜誌表現滿意率 ^[4] | -- | 14% | 10% ^[5] | -- | 12+/-3% | +3% |
| 雜誌表現不滿率 ^[4] | -- | 34% ^[5] | 36% | -- | 32+/-4% | -3% |
| 滿意率淨值 | -- | -20% | -26% | -- | -20+/-5% | +6% |
| 平均量值 ^[4] | -- | 2.5 | 2.4 | -- | 2.5+/-0.1 | +0.1 |

| 調查日期 | 21-24/1/19 | 15-20/8/19 | 2-3/3/20 | 25/9-8/10/20 | 22-25/3/21 | 最新變化 |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|---------------------|
| 樣本數目 ^[3] | 541-564 | 548-683 | 503 | 1,006 | 542-658 | -- |
| 回應比率 | 59.0% | 68.5% | 64.0% | 57.9% | 56.8% | -- |
| 最新結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果 | 結果及誤差 | -- |
| 新聞傳媒整體表現滿意率 ^[4] | 38% ^[5] | 57% ^[5] | 45% ^[5] | -- | 35+/-4% | -10% ^[5] |
| 新聞傳媒整體表現不滿率 ^[4] | 20% | 17% | 19% | -- | 27+/-4% | +8% ^[5] |
| 滿意率淨值 | 18% ^[5] | 40% ^[5] | 27% ^[5] | -- | 8+/-6% | -18% ^[5] |
| 平均量值 ^[4] | 3.2 ^[5] | 3.4 ^[5] | 3.3 ^[5] | -- | 3.0+/-0.1 | -0.2 ^[5] |
| 香港新聞自由滿意率 ^[4] | -- | 51% | 33% ^[5] | 29% | 35+/-4% | +6% ^[5] |
| 香港新聞自由不滿率 ^[4] | -- | 33% | 54% ^[5] | 54% | 48+/-4% | -6% ^[5] |
| 滿意率淨值 | -- | 18% | -21% ^[5] | -25% | -13+/-8% | +13% ^[5] |
| 平均量值 ^[4] | -- | 3.2 | 2.6 ^[5] | 2.5 | 2.7+/-0.1 | +0.2 ^[5] |
| 認為香港新聞傳媒： | | | | | | |
| 報道負責任 ^[4] | -- | 40% ^[5] | 28% ^[5] | 19% ^[5] | 24+/-3% | +4% ^[5] |
| 報道不負責任 ^[4] | -- | 30% ^[5] | 36% ^[5] | 35% | 41+/-4% | +5% ^[5] |
| 淨值 | -- | 10% ^[5] | -8% ^[5] | -16% | -17+/-6% | -1% |
| 平均量值 ^[4] | -- | 3.1 ^[5] | 2.8 ^[5] | 2.7 | 2.7+/-0.1 | -- |
| 批評中央政府時有顧忌 | -- | 60% | 63% | -- | 66+/-4% | +3% |
| 批評中央政府時沒有顧忌 | -- | 32% ^[5] | 29% | -- | 24+/-4% | -4% |
| 淨值 | -- | 29% ^[5] | 34% | -- | 42+/-7% | +7% |
| 批評特區政府時有顧忌 | -- | 42% ^[5] | 49% ^[5] | -- | 58+/-4% | +10% ^[5] |
| 批評特區政府時沒有顧忌 | -- | 49% | 45% | -- | 34+/-4% | -11% ^[5] |
| 淨值 | -- | -7% ^[5] | 4% | -- | 24+/-7% | +20% ^[5] |
| 有自我審查 | -- | 59% | 56% | 50% ^[5] | 53+/-4% | +2% |
| 沒有自我審查 | -- | 29% | 33% | 30% | 31+/-4% | +1% |
| 淨值 | -- | 31% | 23% | 20% | 22+/-8% | +2% |
| 有充分發揮言論自由 | -- | 58% | 50% ^[5] | -- | 46+/-4% | -4% |
| 沒有充分發揮言論自由 | -- | 34% | 41% ^[5] | -- | 45+/-4% | +3% |
| 淨值 | -- | 24% | 9% ^[5] | -- | 1+/-8% | -7% |
| 有誤用／濫用新聞自由 | -- | 46% ^[5] | 48% | -- | 47+/-4% | -1% |
| 沒有誤用／濫用新聞自由 | -- | 43% | 41% | -- | 39+/-4% | -2% |
| 淨值 | -- | 3% ^[5] | 8% | -- | 8+/-7% | +1% |
| 香港新聞傳媒公信力評分 (0-10) | 5.77 | 5.81 | 5.49 ^[5] | 5.14 ^[5] | 5.08+/-0.16 | -0.07 |

[3] 民研計劃在 2020 年 3 月前彙報的次樣本數目為加權數字，2020 年 3 月開始則以原始數字彙報。

[4] 數字採自五等量尺。平均量值是把答案按照正面程度，以 1 分最低 5 分最高量化成為 1、2、3、4、5 分，再求取樣本平均數值。

[5] 該數字與上次調查結果的差異超過在 95% 置信水平的抽樣誤差，表示有關變化在統計學上表面成立。不過，變化在統計學上成立與否，並不同有關變化是否有實際用途或意義，而不同調查的加權方法亦可能有所不同。

最新新聞傳媒調查發現，分別有 70% 及 64% 被訪者表示主要透過互聯網和電視得悉新聞，後者創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。另外，分別有 37% 及 29% 被訪者主要透過報紙和電台得悉新聞，前者同樣是 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。信任程度方面，分別有 30% 和 26% 被訪者認為互聯網和電視是最值得信任的新聞來源。以上數字與去年十月比較變化不大。

各新聞渠道表現的評價方面，市民對互聯網、電台、電視、報章和雜誌作為新聞傳媒的滿意率分別為 41%、38%、36%、26%和 12%，滿意淨值分別為正 22、正 14、正 7、正 1 和負 20 個百分點，當中對互聯網和電台的滿意淨值較一年前顯著下跌，後者跌幅更多達 21 個百分點，並再創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。整體而言，市民對新聞傳媒整體表現的滿意程度繼續下滑，最新滿意率為 35%，滿意淨值為正 8 個百分點，兩項跌幅皆超過抽樣誤差，並創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低，平均量值為 3.0，即整體上接近「一半半」。

調查亦發現，35% 被訪市民表示滿意香港的新聞自由程度，48% 表示不滿，滿意淨值較去年十月顯著回升至負 13 個百分點，平均量值為 2.7，即介乎「一半半」與「幾不滿意」之間。46% 認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由，淨值為正 1 個百分點，創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低，但同時有 47% 指其有誤用或濫用新聞自由，淨值為正 8 個百分點。

同時，24% 認為香港新聞傳媒的報道負責任，41% 認為不負責任，淨值為負 17 個百分點，創 2007 年以來新低，平均量值為 2.7，即介乎「一半半」與「幾不負責任」之間。

另外，66% 被訪者認為香港新聞傳媒批評中央政府時有顧忌，淨值為正 42 個百分點，認為批評特區政府時有顧忌的，則有 58%，淨值為正 24 個百分點，較去年三月大幅上升 20 個百分點，並創 1997 年有紀錄以來新高。此外，53% 認為香港新聞傳媒有自我審查，31% 認為沒有，淨值為正 22 個百分點。

最後，以 0-10 分為標準，市民對香港新聞傳媒公信力的評分為 5.08 分，較去年十月數字輕微下跌，但就創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。

民意日誌

民研計劃於 2007 年開始與慧科訊業有限公司合作，由慧科訊業按照民研計劃設計的分析方法，將每日大事紀錄傳送至民研計劃，經民研計劃核實後成為「民意日誌」。

由於本新聞公報所涉及的調查項目，上次調查日期為 25/9-8/10/2020，而今次調查日期則為 22-25/3/2021，因此是次公報中的「民意日誌」項目便以上述日期為依歸，讓讀者作出比較。以涵蓋率不下 25% 本地報章每日頭條新聞和報社評論計，在上述期間發生的相關大事包括以下事件，讀者可以自行判斷有關事件有否影響各項民調數字：

| | |
|---------|---------------------------------------|
| 24/3/21 | 政府因復必泰疫苗包裝瑕疵宣布暫停接種 |
| 11/3/21 | 全國人大會議通過修改香港的選舉制度 |
| 8/3/21 | 71 歲男子接種科興疫苗後死亡 |
| 6/3/21 | 55 歲女子接種科興疫苗後死亡 |
| 3/3/21 | 專家委員會指 63 歲男子死亡事件與疫苗無關 |
| 2/3/21 | 63 歲男子接種科興疫苗後死亡 |
| 1/3/21 | 法庭通宵審議 47 名民主派人士保釋申請 |
| 28/2/21 | 47 名民主派人士被控「串謀顛覆國家政權罪」 |
| 24/2/21 | 財政司司長陳茂波發表財政預算案 |
| 23/2/21 | 政府提出修例規管公職人員宣誓，列出負面行為清單，違者將取消資格 |
| 22/2/21 | 夏寶龍指中央政府將改變香港選舉制度，確保「愛國者治港」 |
| 19/2/21 | 政府公布香港電台的管治及管理檢討報告，並宣布由李百全接替梁家榮出任廣播處長 |
| 18/2/21 | 科興疫苗抵港，政府公布接種計劃 |
| 16/2/21 | 政府恢復晚市堂食，唯顧客須使用「安心出行」應用程式或登記資料 |

| | |
|----------|--|
| 9/2/21 | 終審法院撤銷高等法院批准黎智英保釋的決定 |
| 2/2/21 | 政府繼續封鎖多區進行強制檢測，並指或破門而入 |
| 1/2/21 | 政府封鎖多區進行強制檢測，並降低封區門檻 |
| 29/1/21 | 英國政府公布 BNO 簽證移民詳情；中國及香港政府宣布不再承認 BNO 護照 |
| 23/1/21 | 政府封鎖佐敦指定區域兩日進行強制檢測 |
| 15/1/21 | 政府對油麻地區內 20 幢大廈居民實施強制檢測 |
| 6/1/21 | 警方以涉嫌違反國安法拘捕 53 名民主派初選相關人士 |
| 31/12/20 | 終審法院受理律政司上訴，黎智英還押候訊 |
| 30/12/20 | 12 港人案中十人被判囚七個月至三年，兩名未成年者移交香港 |
| 28/12/20 | 大廈污水驗出新冠病毒，政府實施強制檢測 |
| 25/12/20 | 黎智英獲准保釋，禁離家受訪發文 |
| 23/12/20 | 政府宣布設立疫苗保障基金，並讓市民選擇接種哪款疫苗 |
| 21/12/20 | 英國出現變種新冠病毒，港府禁止英國客機來港 |
| 12/12/20 | 黎智英被加控「勾結外國或境外勢力危害國家安全」罪 |
| 8/12/20 | 政府再收緊防疫措施，新增禁足及強制檢測權力 |
| 3/12/20 | 黎智英被拒保釋，須還押候訊 |
| 2/12/20 | 前香港眾志成員黃之鋒、林朗彥及周庭被判囚 7 至 13.5 個月 |
| 30/11/20 | 政府宣布收緊防疫措施，設立熱線舉報違規行為 |
| 26/11/20 | 教育局宣布改革通識教育科 |
| 25/11/20 | 林鄭月娥發表施政報告 |
| 24/11/20 | 政府宣布收緊防疫措施，強制公眾場所展示安心出行二維碼 |
| 21/11/20 | 警方以涉嫌違反國安法資助分裂國家罪拘捕網台主持等 3 人 |
| 19/11/20 | 高等法院裁定警察不展示個人編號違反人權法 |
| 14/11/20 | 政府宣布收緊防疫措施，推行強制檢測 |
| 11/11/20 | 人大常委取消 4 名民主派立法會議員資格 |
| 1/11/20 | 警方以涉嫌違反權力及特權法拘捕 6 名民主派議員 |
| 31/10/20 | 七名 8.31 暴動案被告被裁定無罪 |
| 12/10/20 | 林鄭月娥押後施政報告 |
| 10/10/20 | 警方以涉嫌協助現被關押深圳的 12 名港人偷渡拘捕 9 人 |
| 6/10/20 | 教育局以專業失德為由取消一名小學教師註冊 |
| 1/10/20 | 警方於銅鑼灣等各區拘捕最少 86 名示威者 |
| 29/9/20 | 民主派公布立法會議員去留問題民意調查結果 |

數據分析

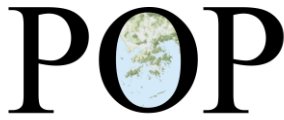
調查顯示，在多種新聞傳媒之中，互聯網和電視繼續是市民的主要新聞來源，當中透過電視和報紙得悉新聞者比率創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。

市民對新聞傳媒整體表現的滿意程度繼續下滑，最新滿意淨值為正 8 個百分點，創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低，而對電台的滿意淨值更急跌 21 個百分點，並再創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。

香港新聞自由程度的滿意淨值顯著回升至負 13 個百分點，但認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由的淨值為正 1 個百分點，創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。此外，認為香港新聞傳媒報道負責任的淨值為負 17 個百分點，創 2007 年以來新低。

認為香港新聞傳媒批評特區政府時有顧忌的淨值為正 24 個百分點，較去年三月大幅上升 20 個百分點，創 1997 年有紀錄以來新高。

最後，以 0-10 分為標準，市民對香港新聞傳媒公信力的評分為 5.08 分，同樣創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。



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Press Release on April 7, 2021

POP releases people's appraisal of news media

Special Announcement

The predecessor of Hong Kong Public Opinion Program (HKPOP) was The Public Opinion Programme at The University of Hong Kong (HKUPOP). "POP" in this release can refer to HKPOP or its predecessor HKUPOP.

Abstract

POP successfully interviewed 1,010 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in late March. Our survey shows that among various types of news media, the internet and television remain to be people's main sources of news. Among them, the percentages of people using television and newspaper as their main sources of news have registered an all-time low since record began in 1993. People's satisfaction with the performance of news media in general continues to plunge. The latest net satisfaction is positive 8 percentage points, an all-time low since record began in 1993. Net satisfaction toward radio has plummeted by 21 percentage points and registered an all-time low again since record began in 1993. Net satisfaction with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong has recovered significantly to negative 13 percentage points. But the net value of people believing the local news media to have given full play to the freedom of speech is at positive 1 percentage point, an all-time low again since record began in 1997. Meanwhile, the net value of people perceiving the local news media to be responsible in their reporting is at negative 17 percentage points, registering a record low since 2007. The net value of people who thought the local news media had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government is at positive 24 percentage points, a surge of 20 percentage points since March last year and registering an all-time high since record began in 1997. Lastly, on a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 5.08 marks, also an all-time low since record began in 1997. The effective response rate of the survey is 56.8%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-0.16 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Date of survey | : 22-25/3/2021 |
| Survey method | : Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers |
| Target population | : Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above |
| Sample size ^[1] | : 1,010 (including 507 landline and 503 mobile samples) |
| Effective response rate | : 56.8% |
| Sampling error ^[2] | : Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-8% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.16 at 95% conf. level |

Weighting method : Rim-weighted according to figures provided by the Census and Statistics Department. The gender-age distribution of the Hong Kong population came from “Mid-year population for 2019”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2019 Edition)”.

- [1] This figure is the total sample size of the survey. Some questions may only involve a subsample, the size of which can be found in the tables below.
- [2] All error figures in this release are calculated at 95% confidence level. “95% confidence level” means that if we were to repeat a certain survey 100 times with different random samples, we would expect 95 times having the population parameter within the respective error margins calculated. Because of sampling errors, when quoting percentages, journalists should refrain from reporting decimal places, whereas one decimal place can be used when quoting rating figures.

Latest Figures

Latest results of the news media survey are tabulated as follows:

| Date of survey | <u>21-24/1/19</u> | <u>15-20/8/19</u> | <u>2-3/3/20</u> | <u>25/9-8/10/20</u> | <u>22-25/3/21</u> | <u>Latest change</u> |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size ^[3] | 541-564 | 548-683 | 503 | 1,006 | 542-658 | -- |
| Response rate | 59.0% | 68.5% | 64.0% | 57.9% | 56.8% | -- |
| Latest findings | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding & error | -- |
| People’s main source of news: | | | | | | |
| Internet | 69% ^[5] | 74% | 76% | 70% ^[5] | 70+/-4% | -- |
| Television | 65% | 66% | 68% | 66% | 64+/-4% | -2% |
| Newspapers | 52% | 42% ^[5] | 38% | 37% | 37+/-4% | -- |
| Radio | 30% | 37% ^[5] | 40% | 27% ^[5] | 29+/-4% | +2% |
| Friends | 18% | 28% ^[5] | 27% | 18% ^[5] | 22+/-3% | +3% |
| Most trustworthy source of news: | | | | | | |
| Internet | -- | 31% ^[5] | 29% | 28% | 30+/-4% | +2% |
| Television | -- | 25% ^[5] | 29% | 29% | 26+/-4% | -3% |
| Newspapers | -- | 9% ^[5] | 10% | 12% | 14+/-3% | +2% |
| Radio | -- | 14% | 17% | 9% ^[5] | 12+/-3% | +4% ^[5] |
| Family members | -- | 5% | 4% | 4% | 5+/-2% | +2% |
| Satisfaction rate of Internet ^[4] | -- | 55% ^[5] | 47% ^[5] | -- | 41+/-4% | -6% ^[5] |
| Dissatisfaction rate of Internet ^[4] | -- | 16% ^[5] | 14% | -- | 19+/-3% | +5% ^[5] |
| Net satisfaction rate | -- | 39% ^[5] | 33% | -- | 22+/-6% | -11% ^[5] |
| Mean value ^[4] | -- | 3.6 ^[5] | 3.5 | -- | 3.3+/-0.1 | -0.2 ^[5] |
| Satisfaction rate of radio ^[4] | -- | 59% | 52% ^[5] | -- | 38+/-4% | -14% ^[5] |
| Dissatisfaction rate of radio ^[4] | -- | 15% | 17% | -- | 24+/-3% | +7% ^[5] |
| Net satisfaction rate | -- | 44% | 35% | -- | 14+/-6% | -21% ^[5] |
| Mean value ^[4] | -- | 3.6 | 3.5 | -- | 3.1+/-0.1 | -0.3 ^[5] |
| Satisfaction rate of television ^[4] | -- | 42% ^[5] | 36% ^[5] | -- | 36+/-4% | +1% |
| Dissatisfaction rate of television ^[4] | -- | 30% ^[5] | 31% | -- | 29+/-4% | -2% |
| Net satisfaction rate | -- | 13% ^[5] | 5% | -- | 7+/-7% | +3% |
| Mean value ^[4] | -- | 3.1 ^[5] | 2.9 ^[5] | -- | 3.0+/-0.1 | +0.1 |

| Date of survey | <u>21-24/1/19</u> | <u>15-20/8/19</u> | <u>2-3/3/20</u> | <u>25/9-8/10/20</u> | <u>22-25/3/21</u> | <u>Latest change</u> |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size ^[3] | 541-564 | 548-683 | 503 | 1,006 | 542-658 | -- |
| Response rate | 59.0% | 68.5% | 64.0% | 57.9% | 56.8% | -- |
| Latest findings | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | <i>Finding & error</i> | -- |
| Satisfaction rate of newspapers ^[4] | -- | 31% ^[5] | 28% | -- | 26+/-4% | -2% |
| Dissatisfaction rate of newspapers ^[4] | -- | 31% ^[5] | 28% | -- | 26+/-4% | -2% |
| Net satisfaction rate | -- | 0% ^[5] | 0% | -- | 1+/-6% | -- |
| Mean value ^[4] | -- | 2.9 ^[5] | 3.0 | -- | 2.9+/-0.1 | -- |
| Satisfaction rate of magazines ^[4] | -- | 14% | 10% ^[5] | -- | 12+/-3% | +3% |
| Dissatisfaction rate of magazines ^[4] | -- | 34% ^[5] | 36% | -- | 32+/-4% | -3% |
| Net satisfaction rate | -- | -20% | -26% | -- | -20+/-5% | +6% |
| Mean value ^[4] | -- | 2.5 | 2.4 | -- | 2.5+/-0.1 | +0.1 |
| Satisfaction rate of news media in general ^[4] | 38% ^[5] | 57% ^[5] | 45% ^[5] | -- | 35+/-4% | -10% ^[5] |
| Dissatisfaction rate of news media in general ^[4] | 20% | 17% | 19% | -- | 27+/-4% | +8% ^[5] |
| Net satisfaction rate | 18% ^[5] | 40% ^[5] | 27% ^[5] | -- | 8+/-6% | -18% ^[5] |
| Mean value ^[4] | 3.2 ^[5] | 3.4 ^[5] | 3.3 ^[5] | -- | 3.0+/-0.1 | -0.2 ^[5] |
| Satisfaction rate of freedom of the press in HK ^[4] | -- | 51% | 33% ^[5] | 29% | 35+/-4% | +6% ^[5] |
| Dissatisfaction rate of freedom of the press in HK ^[4] | -- | 33% | 54% ^[5] | 54% | 48+/-4% | -6% ^[5] |
| Net satisfaction rate | -- | 18% | -21% ^[5] | -25% | -13+/-8% | +13% ^[5] |
| Mean value ^[4] | -- | 3.2 | 2.6 ^[5] | 2.5 | 2.7+/-0.1 | +0.2 ^[5] |
| Perceived that the local news media: | | | | | | |
| Were responsible in their reporting ^[4] | -- | 40% ^[5] | 28% ^[5] | 19% ^[5] | 24+/-3% | +4% ^[5] |
| Were irresponsible in their reporting ^[4] | -- | 30% ^[5] | 36% ^[5] | 35% | 41+/-4% | +5% ^[5] |
| Net value | -- | 10% ^[5] | -8% ^[5] | -16% | -17+/-6% | -1% |
| Mean value ^[4] | -- | 3.1 ^[5] | 2.8 ^[5] | 2.7 | 2.7+/-0.1 | -- |
| Had scruples when criticizing the Central Government | -- | 60% | 63% | -- | 66+/-4% | +3% |
| Had no scruples when criticizing the Central Government | -- | 32% ^[5] | 29% | -- | 24+/-4% | -4% |
| Net value | -- | 29% ^[5] | 34% | -- | 42+/-7% | +7% |
| Had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government | -- | 42% ^[5] | 49% ^[5] | -- | 58+/-4% | +10% ^[5] |
| Had no scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government | -- | 49% | 45% | -- | 34+/-4% | -11% ^[5] |
| Net value | -- | -7% ^[5] | 4% | -- | 24+/-7% | +20% ^[5] |
| Had practiced self-censorship | -- | 59% | 56% | 50% ^[5] | 53+/-4% | +2% |
| Had not practiced self-censorship | -- | 29% | 33% | 30% | 31+/-4% | +1% |
| Net value | -- | 31% | 23% | 20% | 22+/-8% | +2% |
| Had given full play to the freedom of speech | -- | 58% | 50% ^[5] | -- | 46+/-4% | -4% |
| Had not given full play to the freedom of speech | -- | 34% | 41% ^[5] | -- | 45+/-4% | +3% |
| Net value | -- | 24% | 9% ^[5] | -- | 1+/-8% | -7% |

| Date of survey | <u>21-24/1/19</u> | <u>15-20/8/19</u> | <u>2-3/3/20</u> | <u>25/9-8/10/20</u> | <u>22-25/3/21</u> | <u>Latest change</u> |
|---|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|
| Sample size ^[3] | 541-564 | 548-683 | 503 | 1,006 | 542-658 | -- |
| Response rate | 59.0% | 68.5% | 64.0% | 57.9% | 56.8% | -- |
| Latest findings | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding | Finding & error | -- |
| Had misused/ abused the freedom of press | -- | 46% ^[5] | 48% | -- | 47+/-4% | -1% |
| Had not misused/ abused the freedom of press | -- | 43% | 41% | -- | 39+/-4% | -2% |
| Net value | -- | 3% ^[5] | 8% | -- | 8+/-7% | +1% |
| Credibility rating of the local news media (0-10) | 5.77 | 5.81 | 5.49 ^[5] | 5.14 ^[5] | 5.08+/-0.16 | -0.07 |

[3] Before March 2020, weighted count was used to report subsample size. Starting from March 2020, raw count was used instead.

[4] Collapsed from a 5-point scale. The mean value is calculated by quantifying all 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 sample mean.

[5] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level, meaning that the change is statistically significant prima facie. However, whether the difference is statistically significant is not the same as whether they are practically useful or meaningful, and different weighting methods could have been applied in different surveys.

Our latest news media survey results show that 70% and 64% of the respondents claimed their main sources of news were internet and television respectively. The latter registers an all-time low since record began in 1993. Besides, 37% and 29% respectively said their main sources of news were newspapers and radio. The former also registers an all-time low since record began in 1993. As for trustworthiness, 30% and 26% of the respondents respectively found internet and television to be the most trustworthy source of news. All figures above have not changed much compared to last October.

As for people's appraisal of the performance of various types of news media, the satisfaction rates of internet, radio, television, newspapers and magazines as news media are 41%, 38%, 36%, 26% and 12% respectively, while net satisfactions are positive 22, positive 14, positive 7, positive 1 and negative 20 percentage points respectively. Net satisfactions toward both internet and radio have significantly dropped compared to one year ago. The latter's drop is even as large as 21 percentage points and registers an all-time low again since record began in 1993. Overall speaking, people's satisfaction with the performance of news media in general continues to plunge. The latest satisfaction rate is 35%, net satisfaction at positive 8 percentage points, both figures have dropped beyond sampling errors, and register all-time lows since record began in 1993. The mean value is 3.0, meaning close to "half-half" in general.

Results also show that 35% of the respondents were satisfied with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong while 48% were dissatisfied, net satisfaction has thus recovered significantly since October last year to negative 13 percentage points. The mean value is 2.7, meaning between "half-half" and "quite dissatisfied" in general. 46% believed the local news media had given full play to the freedom of speech, net value at positive 1 percentage point, an all-time low since record began in 1997. But at the same time, 47% said they had misused or abused the freedom of press, net value at positive 8 percentage points.

Meanwhile, 24% perceived the local news media to be responsible in their reporting, 41% regarded the local news media as irresponsible, giving a net value of negative 17 percentage points, registering a record low since 2007. The mean value is 2.7, meaning between "half-half" and "quite irresponsible" in general.

Besides, 66% thought the local news media had scruples when criticizing the Central Government, with a net value of positive 42 percentage points. 58% thought they had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government, net value at positive 24 percentage points, a surge of 20 percentage points since March last year and registering an all-time high since record began in 1997. In addition, 53% of the respondents thought the local news media had practiced self-censorship while 31% perceived the contrary, giving a net value of positive 22 percentage points.

Lastly, on a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 5.08 marks, a slight drop from last October, but registers an all-time low since record began in 1997.

Opinion Daily

In 2007, POP started collaborating with Wisers Information Limited whereby Wisers supplies to POP a record of significant events of that day according to the research method designed by POP. These daily entries would then become “Opinion Daily” after they are verified by POP.

For the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 25 September to 8 October, 2020 while this survey was conducted from 22 to 25 March, 2021. During this period, herewith the significant events selected from counting newspaper headlines and commentaries on a daily basis and covered by at least 25% of the local newspaper articles. Readers can make their own judgment if these significant events have any impacts to different polling figures.

| | |
|---------|--|
| 24/3/21 | The government halts BioNTech vaccination because of packaging defects. |
| 11/3/21 | The National People’s Congress passes bill on amending Hong Kong’s electoral system. |
| 8/3/21 | A male of age 71 dies after taking the Sinovac vaccine. |
| 6/3/21 | A female of age 55 dies after taking the Sinovac vaccine. |
| 3/3/21 | Expert committee finds no link between Sinovac vaccine and the death of the male aged 63. |
| 2/3/21 | A male of age 63 dies after taking the Sinovac vaccine. |
| 1/3/21 | The court reviews 47 democrats’ bail application overnight. |
| 28/2/21 | 47 democrats are charged with “conspiracy to commit subversion”. |
| 24/2/21 | Financial Secretary Paul Chan delivers the Budget. |
| 23/2/21 | The government proposes amendments to laws to regulate oath-taking by public officers, compiling a negative list of behaviours, violators of which will be disqualified. |
| 22/2/21 | Xia Baolong says the Central Government will change the electoral system in Hong Kong to make sure it will be “patriots ruling Hong Kong”. |
| 19/2/21 | The government releases the Governance and Management of RTHK Review Report, and announces that Li Pak-chuen will replace Leung Ka-wing as the Director of Broadcasting. |
| 18/2/21 | Sinovac vaccines arrive in Hong Kong. The government announces the vaccination plan. |
| 16/2/21 | The government lifts the dine-in ban during nighttime, but customers will need to use the “LeaveHomeSafe” app or register. |
| 9/2/21 | The Court of Final Appeal sets aside the High Court’s decision to grant bail to Jimmy Lai. |
| 2/2/21 | The government continues to lock down multiple areas for compulsory testing and says officials may break into flats. |
| 1/2/21 | The government locks down multiple areas for compulsory testing and lowers the threshold of imposing lockdowns. |
| 29/1/21 | The British government announces details of migration using BNO visa; the Chinese and Hong Kong governments announce they will no longer recognise BNO passports. |
| 23/1/21 | The government locks down designated areas in Jordan for compulsory testing. |
| 15/1/21 | Mandatory testing is ordered for residents of 20 buildings in Yau Ma Tei. |
| 6/1/21 | Police arrests 53 democrats involved in the pro-democracy primaries who allegedly violated the national security law. |

| | |
|----------|---|
| 31/12/20 | The Court of Final Appeal grants leave to appeal to the Department of Justice. Jimmy Lai is remanded in custody. |
| 30/12/20 | Ten among the 12 Hong Kong people case are sentenced to 7 months to 3 years in prison, while two minors are transferred to Hong Kong. |
| 28/12/20 | Mandatory testing is ordered after coronavirus is detected in the sewage from a building. |
| 25/12/20 | Jimmy Lai is granted bail, but barred from leaving home, giving interviews and publishing articles. |
| 23/12/20 | The government sets up indemnity fund for vaccine and lets citizens choose which type of vaccine to take. |
| 21/12/20 | New strains of COVID-19 virus are found in the UK. The Hong Kong government bans passenger flights from the UK. |
| 12/12/20 | Jimmy Lai is additionally charged with “collusion with a foreign country or with external elements to endanger national security”. |
| 8/12/20 | The government tightens anti-epidemic measures again and empower authorities to impose lockdown and mandatory testing. |
| 3/12/20 | Jimmy Lai is denied bail and remanded in custody. |
| 2/12/20 | Former Demosistō member Joshua Wong, Ivan Lam and Agnes Chow are sentenced to 7 to 13.5 months in prison. |
| 30/11/20 | The government tightens anti-epidemic measures and sets up a hotline for reporting violations. |
| 26/11/20 | The Education Bureau introduces reforms to liberal studies. |
| 25/11/20 | Carrie Lam delivers her Policy Address. |
| 24/11/20 | The government tightens anti-epidemic measures and orders public venues to display QR codes for “Leave Home Safe”. |
| 21/11/20 | Police arrests 3 people including an online radio host who allegedly violated the national security law by providing financial assistance to secession. |
| 19/11/20 | The High Court rules that police officers not displaying their identification numbers violated the Bill of Rights. |
| 14/11/20 | The government tightens anti-epidemic measures and imposes mandatory testing. |
| 11/11/20 | NPCSC disqualifies 4 democrats in LegCo. |
| 1/11/20 | Police arrests 6 democrats who allegedly violated the LegCo Powers and Privileges Ordinance. |
| 31/10/20 | Seven defendants accused of rioting on 31 August 2019 are found not guilty. |
| 12/10/20 | Carrie Lam postpones Policy Address. |
| 10/10/20 | Police arrests 9 people on suspicion of helping the 12 Hong Kong people now being detained in Shenzhen flee Hong Kong. |
| 6/10/20 | The Education Bureau deregisters a primary school teacher for professional misconduct. |
| 1/10/20 | Police arrests at least 86 protesters in various districts including Causeway Bay. |
| 29/9/20 | Democrats announce survey results on whether Legislative Councillors should stay or go. |

Data Analysis

Our survey shows that among various types of news media, the internet and television remain to be people’s main sources of news. Among them, the percentages of people using television and newspaper as their main sources of news have registered an all-time low since record began in 1993.

People’s satisfaction with the performance of news media in general continues to plunge. The latest net satisfaction is positive 8 percentage points, an all-time low since record began in 1993. Net satisfaction toward radio has plummeted by 21 percentage points and registered an all-time low again since record began in 1993.

Net satisfaction with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong has recovered significantly to negative 13 percentage points. But the net value of people believing the local news media to have given full

play to the freedom of speech is at positive 1 percentage point, an all-time low again since record began in 1997. Meanwhile, the net value of people perceiving the local news media to be responsible in their reporting is at negative 17 percentage points, registering a record low since 2007.

The net value of people who thought the local news media had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government is at positive 24 percentage points, a surge of 20 percentage points since March last year and registering an all-time high since record began in 1997.

Lastly, on a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 5.08 marks, also an all-time low since record began in 1997.