

## 2020 年 3 月 17 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

1. 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。
2. 香港民研今日發放的市民對新聞傳媒評價，是本年 7 月 1 日前發放的最後一次，未來會否繼續，要視乎公眾是否支持。

#### 公報簡要

民研計劃於三月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式成功訪問了 503 名香港居民。結果顯示，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，當中透過互聯網得悉新聞者比率創 2000 年有紀錄以來新高，透過電台的比率是 1993 年有紀錄以來新高，而透過報紙的比率則是 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由去年 8 月高位大幅回落，最新滿意淨值為正 27 個百分點，跌幅為 13 個百分點，而對電台和電視的滿意淨值均創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。香港新聞自由程度的滿意淨值急劇下跌 39 個百分點至負 21，創 1997 年有紀錄以來最低。此外，認為香港新聞傳媒報道負責任的淨值由去年 8 月高位大幅回落 19 個百分點至負 8，而認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由的淨值亦大幅回落 16 個百分點至正 9。以 0-10 分為標準，市民對香港新聞傳媒公信力的評分顯著下跌 0.33 分至 5.49，是自 2002 年以來新低。調查的實效回應比率為 64.0%。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 +/-9%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.18。

#### 樣本資料

調查日期	:	2-3/3/2020
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 <sup>[1]</sup>	:	503 (包括 257 個固網及 246 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率 <sup>[2]</sup>	:	64.0%
抽樣誤差 <sup>[3]</sup>	:	在 95% 置信水平下，百分比誤差不超過 +/-4%，淨值誤差不超過 +/-9%，評分誤差不超過 +/-0.18
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《二零一八年年中人口數字》，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》（2018 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] 民研計劃在 2017 年 9 月前以「整體回應比率」彙報樣本資料，2017 年 9 月開始則以「實效回應比率」彙報。2018 年 7 月，民研計劃再調整實效回應比率的計算方法，因此改變前後的回應比率不能直接比較。
- [3] 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	2-4/4/18	20-22/8/18	21-24/1/19	15-20/8/19	2-3/3/20	最新變化
樣本數目 <sup>[4]</sup>	549-706	544-593	541-564	548-683	503	--
回應比率	57.9%	53.0%	59.0%	68.5%	64.0%	--
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	67% <sup>[6]</sup>	63%	69% <sup>[6]</sup>	74%	76+/-4%	+3%
電視	74% <sup>[6]</sup>	70%	65%	66%	68+/-4%	+2%
電台	29%	30%	30%	37% <sup>[6]</sup>	40+/-4%	+3%
報紙	48% <sup>[6]</sup>	47%	52%	42% <sup>[6]</sup>	38+/-4%	-5%
朋友	19%	18%	18%	28% <sup>[6]</sup>	27+/-4%	-1%
認為最值得信任的新聞來源：						
電視	32% <sup>[6]</sup>	33%	--	25% <sup>[6]</sup>	29+/-4%	+4%
互聯網	17%	14%	--	31% <sup>[6]</sup>	29+/-4%	-2%
電台	17%	17%	--	14%	17+/-3%	+2%
報紙	14%	16%	--	9% <sup>[6]</sup>	10+/-3%	+1%
家人	6%	4%	--	5%	4+/-2%	-1%
電台表現滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	61% <sup>[6]</sup>	56%	--	59%	52+/-4%	-7% <sup>[6]</sup>
電台表現不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	13%	15%	--	15%	17+/-3%	+2%
滿意率淨值	48% <sup>[6]</sup>	42%	--	44%	35+/-7%	-9%
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	3.6	3.5	--	3.6	3.5+/-0.1	-0.1
互聯網表現滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	43%	45%	--	55% <sup>[6]</sup>	47+/-4%	-8% <sup>[6]</sup>
互聯網表現不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	21%	21%	--	16% <sup>[6]</sup>	14+/-3%	-1%
滿意率淨值	22%	23%	--	39% <sup>[6]</sup>	33+/-6%	-6%
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	3.3	3.3	--	3.6 <sup>[6]</sup>	3.5+/-0.1	-0.1
電視表現滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	52%	54%	--	42% <sup>[6]</sup>	36+/-4%	-7% <sup>[6]</sup>
電視表現不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	24%	24%	--	30% <sup>[6]</sup>	31+/-4%	+2%
滿意率淨值	28%	30%	--	13% <sup>[6]</sup>	5+/-7%	-8%
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	3.3	3.3	--	3.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.9+/-0.1	-0.2 <sup>[6]</sup>
報章表現滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	39%	44%	--	31% <sup>[6]</sup>	28+/-4%	-3%
報章表現不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	30%	24% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	31% <sup>[6]</sup>	28+/-4%	-3%
滿意率淨值	9%	19% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	0% <sup>[6]</sup>	0+/-7%	--
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	3.0	3.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	--	2.9 <sup>[6]</sup>	3.0+/-0.1	--

調查日期	2-4/4/18	20-22/8/18	21-24/1/19	15-20/8/19	2-3/3/20	最新變化
樣本數目 <sup>[4]</sup>	549-706	544-593	541-564	548-683	503	--
回應比率	57.9%	53.0%	59.0%	68.5%	64.0%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
雜誌表現滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	19% <sup>[6]</sup>	15%	--	14%	10+/-3%	-5% <sup>[6]</sup>
雜誌表現不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	45%	41%	--	34% <sup>[6]</sup>	36+/-4%	+1%
滿意率淨值	-26%	-26%	--	-20%	-26+/-6%	-6%
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	2.5	2.5	--	2.5	2.4+/-0.1	-0.1
新聞傳媒整體表現滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	50%	49%	38% <sup>[6]</sup>	57% <sup>[6]</sup>	45+/-4%	-12% <sup>[6]</sup>
新聞傳媒整體表現不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	20%	17%	20%	17%	19+/-3%	+1%
滿意率淨值	30%	32%	18% <sup>[6]</sup>	40% <sup>[6]</sup>	27+/-7%	-13% <sup>[6]</sup>
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	3.3	3.3	3.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	3.4 <sup>[6]</sup>	3.3+/-0.1	-0.2 <sup>[6]</sup>
香港新聞自由滿意率 <sup>[5]</sup>	48%	52%	--	51%	33+/-4%	-18% <sup>[6]</sup>
香港新聞自由不滿率 <sup>[5]</sup>	36%	30% <sup>[6]</sup> [7]	--	33%	54+/-4%	+21% <sup>[6]</sup>
滿意率淨值	12%	22%	--	18%	-21+/-8%	-39% <sup>[6]</sup>
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	3.1	3.2	--	3.2	2.6+/-0.1	-0.6 <sup>[6]</sup>
<b>認為香港新聞傳媒：</b>						
報道負責任 <sup>[5]</sup>	25% <sup>[6]</sup>	29%	--	40% <sup>[6]</sup>	28+/-4%	-12% <sup>[6]</sup>
報道不負責任 <sup>[5]</sup>	40%	39%	--	30% <sup>[6]</sup>	36+/-4%	+6% <sup>[6]</sup>
淨值	-15%	-9%	--	10% <sup>[6]</sup>	-8+/-7%	-19% <sup>[6]</sup>
平均量值 <sup>[5]</sup>	2.8	2.8	--	3.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	2.8+/-0.1	-0.3 <sup>[6]</sup>
批評中央政府時有顧忌	69%	64%	--	60%	63+/-4%	+3%
批評中央政府時沒有顧忌	24%	25%	--	32% <sup>[6]</sup>	29+/-4%	-3%
淨值	45%	39%	--	29% <sup>[6]</sup>	34+/-8%	+6%
批評特區政府時有顧忌	53%	50%	--	42% <sup>[6]</sup>	49+/-4%	+7% <sup>[6]</sup>
批評特區政府時沒有顧忌	42%	44%	--	49%	45+/-4%	-4%
淨值	12%	7%	--	-7% <sup>[6]</sup>	4+/-9%	+11%
有自我審查	56%	56%	--	59%	56+/-4%	-4%
沒有自我審查	30%	29%	--	29%	33+/-4%	+4%
淨值	26%	27%	--	31%	23+/-8%	-8%
有充分發揮言論自由	47% <sup>[6]</sup>	53%	--	58%	50+/-4%	-8% <sup>[6]</sup>
沒有充分發揮言論自由	44%	39% <sup>[6]</sup> [7]	--	34%	41+/-4%	+8% <sup>[6]</sup>
淨值	3%	14% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	24%	9+/-9%	-16% <sup>[6]</sup>
有誤用／濫用新聞自由	58%	52% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	46% <sup>[6]</sup>	48+/-4%	+3%
沒有誤用／濫用新聞自由	32%	38% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	43%	41+/-4%	-2%
淨值	27%	14% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	3% <sup>[6]</sup>	8+/-8%	+4%
香港新聞傳媒公信力評分 (0-10)	5.67	5.89 <sup>[6]</sup> [7]	5.77	5.81	5.49+/-0.18	-0.33 <sup>[6]</sup>

[4] 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。

[5] 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。

[6] 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。

[7] 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，是由於加權方法改變。如果以舊有加權方法處理數據，則差異並未超過抽樣誤差。

新聞傳媒調查發現，分別為數 76%及 68%被訪者表示主要透過互聯網和電視得悉新聞，前者再創 2000 年有紀錄以來新高。另外，分別有 40%及 38%被訪者主要透過電台和報紙得悉新聞，前者是 1993 年有紀錄以來新高，後者則是 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。信任程度方面，各有 29% 被訪者認為電視和互聯網是最值得信任的新聞來源。以上數字與去年八月比較均變化不大。

各新聞渠道表現的評價方面，市民對電台、互聯網、電視、報章和雜誌作為新聞傳媒的滿意率分別為 52%、47%、36%、28%和 10%，滿意淨值分別為正 35、正 33、正 5、零和負 26 個百分點，當中對電台和電視的滿意淨值均創 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由上次高位大幅回落，最新滿意率為 45%，滿意淨值為正 27 個百分點，平均量值為 3.3，即介乎「一半半」與「幾滿意」之間。

調查亦發現，33%被訪市民表示滿意香港的新聞自由程度，54%表示不滿，滿意淨值急劇下跌 39 個百分點至負 21，平均量值為 2.6，即介乎「一半半」與「幾不滿意」之間，全部數字創 1997 年有紀錄以來最差。同時，28%認為香港新聞傳媒的報道負責任，36%認為不負責任，淨值由上次高位大幅回落 19 個百分點至負 8，平均量值為 2.8，即整體上接近「一半半」。另外，63%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 34 個百分點，認為批評特區政府時有顧忌的，則有 49%，淨值為正 4 個百分點；56%認為香港新聞傳媒有自我審查，33%認為沒有，淨值為正 23 個百分點。50%認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由，淨值大幅回落 16 個百分點至正 9，但同時有 48%指其有誤用或濫用新聞自由，淨值為正 8 個百分點。此外，以 0-10 分為標準，市民對香港新聞傳媒公信力的評分顯著下跌 0.33 分至 5.49，是自 2002 年以來新低。

## 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 15-20/8/2019，而今次調查日期則為 2-3/3/2020，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：

3/3/20	武漢肺炎疫情持續
28/2/20	警方拘捕黎智英、李卓人及楊森
19/1/20	中環集會演變成警民衝突
1/1/20	民間人權陣線舉辦元旦大遊行
28/10/19	記者於警方記者會抗議警察對記者使用暴力
25/10/19	高等法院頒發臨時禁制令禁止非法發布警員及其家屬的個人資料
4/10/19	政府正式引用《緊急法》訂立《禁蒙面法》
10/9/19	港鐵公開 8.31 閉路電視片段截圖

## 數據分析

最新調查顯示，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，當中透過互聯網得悉新聞者比率創 2000 年有紀錄以來新高，透過電台的比率是 1993 年有紀錄以來新高，而透過報紙的比率則是 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由去年 8 月高位大幅回落，最新滿意淨值為正 27 個百分點，跌幅為 13 個百分點，而對電台和電視的滿意淨值均創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。

香港新聞自由程度的滿意淨值急劇下跌 39 個百分點至負 21，創 1997 年有紀錄以來最低。此外，認為香港新聞傳媒報道負責任的淨值由去年 8 月高位大幅回落 19 個百分點至負 8，而認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由的淨值亦大幅回落 16 個百分點至正 9。以 0-10 分為標準，市民對香港新聞傳媒公信力的評分顯著下跌 0.33 分至 5.49，是自 2002 年以來新低。



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## Press Release on March 17, 2020

### POP releases people's appraisal of news media

#### Special Announcements

1. 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.
2. The survey on people's appraisal of news media released today by POP is the last of its kind before July 1, 2020. Whether it will be continued or not will depend on public support.

#### Abstract

POP successfully interviewed 503 Hong Kong residents by a random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early March. Latest results show that among various types of news media, the internet and television remain to be people's main sources of news. Among them, the percentage of people using internet as their main source of news has registered an all-time high since record began in 2000, that of radio has also registered a new high since record began in 1993, while that of newspaper is an all-time low since record began in 1993. People's satisfaction with the performance of news media in general has receded from the high level registered in August last year. The latest net satisfaction is positive 27 percentage points, representing a drop of 13 percentage points. Net satisfaction toward both radio and television have registered historical lows since record began in 1993. Latest net satisfaction with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong has dropped dramatically by 39 percentage points to negative 21, registering an all-time low since record began in 1997. Meanwhile, the net value of people perceiving the local news media to be responsible in their reporting has dropped sharply by 19 percentage points from the high figure registered in August last year to negative 8, while the net value of people believing the local news media to have given full play to the freedom of speech has also fallen sharply by 16 percentage points to positive 9. On a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media drops significantly by 0.33 mark to 5.49, which is a new low since 2002. The effective response rate of the survey is 64.0%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-9% and that of ratings is +/-0.18 at 95% confidence level.

#### Contact Information

Date of survey	: 2-3/3/2020
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size <sup>[1]</sup>	: 503 (including 257 landline and 246 mobile samples)
Effective response rate <sup>[2]</sup>	: 64.0%

Sampling error <sup>[3]</sup>	: Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-9% and that of ratings not more than +/-0.18 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 2018”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2018 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] Before September 2017, “overall response rate” was used to report surveys’ contact information. Starting from September 2017, “effective response rate” was used. In July 2018, POP further revised the calculation of effective response rate. Thus, the response rates before and after the change cannot be directly compared.
- [3] 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>2-4/4/18</u>	<u>20-22/8/18</u>	<u>21-24/1/19</u>	<u>15-20/8/19</u>	<u>2-3/3/20</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size <sup>[4]</sup>	549-706	544-593	541-564	548-683	<b>503</b>	--
Response rate	57.9%	53.0%	59.0%	68.5%	<b>64.0%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
People’s main source of news:						
Internet	67% <sup>[6]</sup>	63%	69% <sup>[6]</sup>	74%	<b>76+/-4%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Television	74% <sup>[6]</sup>	70%	65%	66%	<b>68+/-4%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
Radio	29%	30%	30%	37% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>40+/-4%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Newspapers	48% <sup>[6]</sup>	47%	52%	42% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>38+/-4%</b>	<b>-5%</b>
Friends	19%	18%	18%	28% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>27+/-4%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Most trustworthy source of news:						
Television	32% <sup>[6]</sup>	33%	--	25% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>29+/-4%</b>	<b>+4%</b>
Internet	17%	14%	--	31% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>29+/-4%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Radio	17%	17%	--	14%	<b>17+/-3%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
Newspapers	14%	16%	--	9% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>10+/-3%</b>	<b>+1%</b>
Family members	6%	4%	--	5%	<b>4+/-2%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Satisfaction rate of radio <sup>[5]</sup>	61% <sup>[6]</sup>	56%	--	59%	<b>52+/-4%</b>	<b>-7%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Dissatisfaction rate of radio <sup>[5]</sup>	13%	15%	--	15%	<b>17+/-3%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
Net satisfaction rate	48% <sup>[6]</sup>	42%	--	44%	<b>35+/-7%</b>	<b>-9%</b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	3.6	3.5	--	3.6	<b>3.5+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Satisfaction rate of Internet <sup>[5]</sup>	43%	45%	--	55% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>47+/-4%</b>	<b>-8%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Dissatisfaction rate of Internet <sup>[5]</sup>	21%	21%	--	16% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>14+/-3%</b>	<b>-1%</b>
Net satisfaction rate	22%	23%	--	39% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>33+/-6%</b>	<b>-6%</b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	3.3	3.3	--	3.6 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>3.5+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>

Date of survey	<u>2-4/4/18</u>	<u>20-22/8/18</u>	<u>21-24/1/19</u>	<u>15-20/8/19</u>	<u>2-3/3/20</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size <sup>[4]</sup>	549-706	544-593	541-564	548-683	<b>503</b>	--
Response rate	57.9%	53.0%	59.0%	68.5%	<b>64.0%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Satisfaction rate of television <sup>[5]</sup>	52%	54%	--	42% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>36+/-4%</b>	<b>-7%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Dissatisfaction rate of television <sup>[5]</sup>	24%	24%	--	30% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>31+/-4%</b>	<b>+2%</b>
Net satisfaction rate	28%	30%	--	13% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>5+/-7%</b>	<b>-8%</b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	3.3	3.3	--	3.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>2.9+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Satisfaction rate of newspapers <sup>[5]</sup>	39%	44%	--	31% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>28+/-4%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Dissatisfaction rate of newspapers <sup>[5]</sup>	30%	24% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	31% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>28+/-4%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Net satisfaction rate	9%	19% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	0% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>0+/-7%</b>	--
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	3.0	3.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	--	2.9 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>3.0+/-0.1</b>	--
Satisfaction rate of magazines <sup>[5]</sup>	19% <sup>[6]</sup>	15%	--	14%	<b>10+/-3%</b>	<b>-5%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Dissatisfaction rate of magazines <sup>[5]</sup>	45%	41%	--	34% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>36+/-4%</b>	<b>+1%</b>
Net satisfaction rate	-26%	-26%	--	-20%	<b>-26+/-6%</b>	<b>-6%</b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	2.5	2.5	--	2.5	<b>2.4+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.1</b>
Satisfaction rate of news media in general <sup>[5]</sup>	50%	49%	38% <sup>[6]</sup>	57% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>45+/-4%</b>	<b>-12%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Dissatisfaction rate of news media in general <sup>[5]</sup>	20%	17%	20%	17%	<b>19+/-3%</b>	<b>+1%</b>
Net satisfaction rate	30%	32%	18% <sup>[6]</sup>	40% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>27+/-7%</b>	<b>-13%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	3.3	3.3	3.2 <sup>[6]</sup>	3.4 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>3.3+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.2<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Satisfaction rate of freedom of the press in HK <sup>[5]</sup>	48%	52%	--	51%	<b>33+/-4%</b>	<b>-18%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Dissatisfaction rate of freedom of the press in HK <sup>[5]</sup>	36%	30% <sup>[6]</sup> <sup>[7]</sup>	--	33%	<b>54+/-4%</b>	<b>+21%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Net satisfaction rate	12%	22%	--	18%	<b>-21+/-8%</b>	<b>-39%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	3.1	3.2	--	3.2	<b>2.6+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.6<sup>[6]</sup></b>
<b>Perceived that the local news media:</b>						
Were responsible in their reporting <sup>[5]</sup>	25% <sup>[6]</sup>	29%	--	40% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>28+/-4%</b>	<b>-12%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Were irresponsible in their reporting <sup>[5]</sup>	40%	39%	--	30% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>36+/-4%</b>	<b>+6%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Net value	-15%	-9%	--	10% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>-8+/-7%</b>	<b>-19%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Mean value <sup>[5]</sup>	2.8	2.8	--	3.1 <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>2.8+/-0.1</b>	<b>-0.3<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Had scruples when criticizing the Central Government	69%	64%	--	60%	<b>63+/-4%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Had no scruples when criticizing the Central Government	24%	25%	--	32% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>29+/-4%</b>	<b>-3%</b>
Net value	45%	39%	--	29% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>34+/-8%</b>	<b>+6%</b>
Had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government	53%	50%	--	42% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>49+/-4%</b>	<b>+7%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Had no scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government	42%	44%	--	49%	<b>45+/-4%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Net value	12%	7%	--	-7% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>4+/-9%</b>	<b>+11%</b>
Had practiced self-censorship	56%	56%	--	59%	<b>56+/-4%</b>	<b>-4%</b>
Had not practiced self-censorship	30%	29%	--	29%	<b>33+/-4%</b>	<b>+4%</b>
Net value	26%	27%	--	31%	<b>23+/-8%</b>	<b>-8%</b>



Date of survey	<u>2-4/4/18</u>	<u>20-22/8/18</u>	<u>21-24/1/19</u>	<u>15-20/8/19</u>	<u>2-3/3/20</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size <sup>[4]</sup>	549-706	544-593	541-564	548-683	<b>503</b>	--
Response rate	57.9%	53.0%	59.0%	68.5%	<b>64.0%</b>	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	<b>Finding &amp; error</b>	--
Had given full play to the freedom of speech	47% <sup>[6]</sup>	53%	--	58%	<b>50+/-4%</b>	<b>-8%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Had not given full play to the freedom of speech	44%	39% <sup>[6]</sup> [7]	--	34%	<b>41+/-4%</b>	<b>+8%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Net value	3%	14% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	24%	<b>9+/-9%</b>	<b>-16%<sup>[6]</sup></b>
Had misused/ abused the freedom of press	58%	52% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	46% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>48+/-4%</b>	<b>+3%</b>
Had not misused/ abused the freedom of press	32%	38% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	43%	<b>41+/-4%</b>	<b>-2%</b>
Net value	27%	14% <sup>[6]</sup>	--	3% <sup>[6]</sup>	<b>8+/-8%</b>	<b>+4%</b>
Credibility rating of the local news media (0-10)	5.67	5.89 <sup>[6]</sup> [7]	5.77	5.81	<b>5.49+/-0.18</b>	<b>-0.33<sup>[6]</sup></b>

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

[5] 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.

[6] 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.

[7] The difference between the figure and the result from the previous survey has gone beyond the sampling error at 95% confidence level because of a change in the weighting method. If the previous weighting method was used, the difference would not have gone beyond the sampling error.

Results of the news media survey showed that 76% and 68% of the respondents claimed their main sources of news were internet and television respectively. The former registers again an all-time high since record began in 2000. Besides, 40% and 38% respectively said their main sources of news were radio and newspapers. The former is an all-time high since record began in 1993, while the latter is an all-time low since record began in 1993. As for trustworthiness, 29% each of the respondents found television and internet to be the most trustworthy source of news. The figures above have not changed much compared to August last year.

As for people's appraisal of the performance of various types of news media, the satisfaction rates of radio, internet, television, newspapers and magazines as news media are 52%, 47%, 36%, 28% and 10% respectively, while net satisfactions are positive 35, positive 33, positive 5, zero and negative 26 percentage points respectively. Net satisfaction toward both radio and television have registered historical lows since record began in 1993. Overall speaking, people's satisfaction with the performance of news media in general has fallen back sharply from the relatively high figure registered last time. The latest satisfaction rate is 45%, net satisfaction at positive 27 percentage points, and the mean value is 3.3, meaning between "half-half" and "quite satisfied" in general.

Results also showed that 33% of the respondents were satisfied with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong while 54% were dissatisfied, net satisfaction dropping dramatically by 39 percentage points to negative 21. The mean value is 2.6, meaning between "half-half" and "quite dissatisfied" in general. All these figures are at their worst since record began in 1997. Meanwhile, 28% perceived the local news media to be responsible in their reporting, 36% regarded the local news media as irresponsible, giving a net value of negative 8 percentage points, a big drop of 19 percentage points from the relatively high figure registered last time. The mean value is 2.8, meaning close to "half-half" in general. Besides, 63% thought the local news media had scruples when criticizing the

Central Government, with a net value of positive 34 percentage points. 49% thought they had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government, net value at positive 4 percentage points. 56% of the respondents thought the local news media had practiced self-censorship while 33% perceived the contrary, giving a net value of positive 23 percentage points. 50% believed the local news media had given full play to the freedom of speech, net value falling back sharply by 16 percentage points to positive 9, but at the same time 48% said they had misused or abused the freedom of press, net value at positive 8 percentage points. In addition, on a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media drops significantly by 0.33 marks to 5.49, registering a record low since 2002.

### **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 15 to 20 August, 2019 while this survey was conducted from 2 to 3 March, 2020. 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.

3/3/20	Wuhan pneumonia outbreak continues.
28/2/20	Police arrests Jimmy Lai, Lee Cheuk-yan and Yeung Sum.
19/1/20	Rally at Central turns into a conflict between protestors and the police.
1/1/20	The Civil Human Rights Front organizes the New Year Rally.
28/10/19	Journalists protest against police violence targeting journalists during police press conference.
25/10/19	The High Court grants an interim injunction to restrain unlawful publishing of the personal data of police officers and their family members.
4/10/19	The government officially enacts anti-mask law by invoking emergency law.
10/9/19	MTR releases screenshots of 8.31 CCTV footage.

### **Data Analysis**

The latest 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 percentage of people using internet as their main source of news has registered an all-time high since record began in 2000, that of radio has also registered a new high since record began in 1993, while that of newspaper is an all-time low since record began in 1993.

People’s satisfaction with the performance of news media in general has receded from the high level registered in August last year. The latest net satisfaction is positive 27 percentage points, representing a drop of 13 percentage points. Net satisfaction toward both radio and television have registered historical lows since record began in 1993.

Latest net satisfaction with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong has dropped dramatically by 39 percentage points to negative 21, registering an all-time low since record began in 1997. Meanwhile, the net value of people perceiving the local news media to be responsible in their reporting has dropped sharply by 19 percentage points from the high figure registered in August last year to negative 8, while the net value of people believing the local news media to have given full play to the freedom of speech has also fallen sharply by 16 percentage points to positive 9. On a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media drops significantly by 0.33 mark to 5.49, which is a new low since 2002.