

2022 年 4 月 1 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放市民對新聞傳媒的評價

特別宣佈

香港民意研究所（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「香港民研」指的可以是香港民意研究所或其前身港大民研。

公報簡要

香港民研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 1,004 名香港居民。調查顯示，在多種新聞傳媒之中，電視和互聯網繼續是市民的主要新聞來源，而主要透過報紙得悉新聞者比率較半年前顯著下跌，並創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。電視和互聯網亦繼續是市民最信任的新聞來源，當中電視的信任程度較半年前顯著上升，創 2017 年以來新高，而報紙的信任程度則創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。市民對新聞傳媒整體表現的最新滿意淨值為正 2 個百分點，同創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。對互聯網的滿意淨值較一年前大幅下跌 10 個百分點，創 2010 年有紀錄以來新低。但市民對電視的滿意淨值則較一年前大幅上升 9 個百分點，創 2018 年以來新高。香港新聞自由程度的最新滿意淨值為負 23 個百分點，認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由的淨值為負 3 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 20 個百分點，創 2006 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 11 個百分點，較去年三月大幅下跌 13 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 4.94 分。調查的實效回應比率為 42.1%。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 +/-0.18。

樣本資料

調查日期	:	21-25/3/2022
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]	:	1,004 (包括 503 個固網及 501 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	:	42.1%
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 +/-0.18
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《二零二零年年中人口數字》，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》（2020 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	2-3/3/20	25/9-8/10/20	22-25/3/21	16-23/9/21	21-25/3/22	最新變化
樣本數目	503	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	--
回應比率	64.0%	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	--
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：						
電視	68%	66%	64%	60%	65+/-4%	+5%
互聯網	76%	70% ^[4]	70%	64% ^[4]	64+/-4%	--
報紙	38%	37%	37%	28% ^[4]	21+/-3%	-7% ^[4]
電台	40%	27% ^[4]	29%	24%	21+/-3%	-3%
朋友	27%	18% ^[4]	22%	16% ^[4]	17+/-3%	+1%
認為最值得信任的新聞來源：						
電視	29%	29%	26%	29%	35+/-4%	+6% ^[4]
互聯網	29%	28%	30%	23% ^[4]	24+/-3%	--
電台	17%	9% ^[4]	12% ^[4]	12%	9+/-2%	-3%
報紙	10%	12%	14%	9% ^[4]	8+/-2%	-2%
家人	4%	4%	5%	6%	4+/-2%	-1%
電視表現滿意率 ^[3]						
電視表現滿意率 ^[3]	36% ^[4]	--	36%	--	42+/-4%	+5% ^[4]
電視表現不滿率 ^[3]	31%	--	29%	--	25+/-3%	-4%
滿意率淨值	5%	--	7%	--	17+/-6%	+9% ^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	2.9 ^[4]	--	3.0	--	3.1+/-0.1	+0.1
電台表現滿意率 ^[3]						
電台表現滿意率 ^[3]	52% ^[4]	--	38% ^[4]	--	32+/-4%	-5%
電台表現不滿率 ^[3]	17%	--	24% ^[4]	--	18+/-3%	-6% ^[4]
滿意率淨值	35%	--	14% ^[4]	--	15+/-6%	+1%
平均量值 ^[3]	3.5	--	3.1 ^[4]	--	3.2+/-0.1	--
互聯網表現滿意率 ^[3]						
互聯網表現滿意率 ^[3]	47% ^[4]	--	41% ^[4]	--	31+/-4%	-10% ^[4]
互聯網表現不滿率 ^[3]	14%	--	19% ^[4]	--	19+/-3%	--
滿意率淨值	33%	--	22% ^[4]	--	12+/-6%	-10% ^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	3.5	--	3.3 ^[4]	--	3.1+/-0.1	-0.1 ^[4]
報章表現滿意率 ^[3]						
報章表現滿意率 ^[3]	28%	--	26%	--	22+/-3%	-4%
報章表現不滿率 ^[3]	28%	--	26%	--	28+/-4%	+3%
滿意率淨值	0%	--	1%	--	-6+/-6%	-7%
平均量值 ^[3]	3.0	--	2.9	--	2.7+/-0.1	-0.2 ^[4]

調查日期	2-3/3/20	25/9-8/10/20	22-25/3/21	16-23/9/21	21-25/3/22	最新變化
樣本數目	503	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	--
回應比率	64.0%	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
雜誌表現滿意率 ^[3]	10% ^[4]	--	12%	--	8+/-2%	-5%^[4]
雜誌表現不滿率 ^[3]	36%	--	32%	--	26+/-4%	-7%^[4]
滿意率淨值	-26%	--	-20%	--	-18+/-4%	+2%
平均量值 ^[3]	2.4	--	2.5	--	2.5+/-0.1	-0.1
新聞傳媒整體表現滿意率 ^[3]	45% ^[4]	--	35% ^[4]	--	33+/-4%	-2%
新聞傳媒整體表現不滿率 ^[3]	19%	--	27% ^[4]	--	32+/-4%	+5%
滿意率淨值	27% ^[4]	--	8% ^[4]	--	2+/-6%	-7%
平均量值 ^[3]	3.3 ^[4]	--	3.0 ^[4]	--	3.0+/-0.1	-0.1
香港新聞自由滿意率 ^[3]	33% ^[4]	29%	35% ^[4]	31%	28+/-3%	-3%
香港新聞自由不滿率 ^[3]	54% ^[4]	54%	48% ^[4]	48%	51+/-4%	+3%
滿意率淨值	-21% ^[4]	-25%	-13% ^[4]	-18%	-23+/-7%	-5%
平均量值 ^[3]	2.6 ^[4]	2.5	2.7 ^[4]	2.5	2.5+/-0.1	-0.1
認為香港新聞傳媒：			--			
報道負責任 ^[3]	28% ^[4]	19% ^[4]	24% ^[4]	24%	22+/-3%	-2%
報道不負責任 ^[3]	36% ^[4]	35%	41% ^[4]	36%	42+/-4%	+6%^[4]
淨值	-8% ^[4]	-16%	-17%	-12%	-20+/-6%	-8%
平均量值 ^[3]	2.8 ^[4]	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6+/-0.1	-0.1^[4]
批評中央政府時有顧忌	63%	--	66%	--	63+/-4%	-3%
批評中央政府時沒有顧忌	29%	--	24%	--	23+/-4%	-2%
淨值	34%	--	42%	--	40+/-7%	-1%
批評特區政府時有顧忌	49% ^[4]	--	58% ^[4]	--	51+/-4%	-7%^[4]
批評特區政府時沒有顧忌	45%	--	34% ^[4]	--	40+/-4%	+6%^[4]
淨值	4%	--	24% ^[4]	--	11+/-8%	-13%^[4]
有自我審查	56%	50% ^[4]	53%	50%	48+/-4%	-2%
沒有自我審查	33%	30%	31%	33%	31+/-4%	-1%
淨值	23%	20%	22%	17%	17+/-7%	--
有充分發揮言論自由	50% ^[4]	--	46%	--	43+/-4%	-3%
沒有充分發揮言論自由	41% ^[4]	--	45%	--	46+/-4%	+1%
淨值	9% ^[4]	--	1%	--	-3+/-8%	-5%
有誤用／濫用新聞自由	48%	--	47%	--	49+/-4%	+2%
沒有誤用／濫用新聞自由	41%	--	39%	--	37+/-4%	-2%
淨值	8%	--	8%	--	12+/-7%	+4%
香港新聞傳媒公信力評分 (0-10)	5.49 ^[4]	5.14 ^[4]	5.08	4.81 ^[4]	4.94+/-0.18	+0.13

[3] 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。

[4] 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。

最新調查發現，分別有 65% 及 64% 被訪者表示主要透過電視和互聯網得悉新聞，後者創 2018 年以來新低。另外，分別有 21% 被訪者主要透過報紙和電台得悉新聞，當中前者較半年前顯著下跌，並再創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低，後者亦創 2017 年以來新低。信任程度方面，分別有 35% 和 24% 被訪者認為電視和互聯網是最值得信任的新聞來源，當中電視的信任程度較半年前顯著上升，並創 2017 年以來新高。認為報紙是最值得信任的新聞來源的被訪者只有 8%，創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。

各新聞渠道表現的評價方面，市民對電視、電台、互聯網、報章和雜誌作為新聞傳媒的滿意率分別為 42%、32%、31%、22% 和 8%，滿意淨值分別為正 17、正 15、正 12、負 6 和負 18 個百分點，當中對電視的滿意淨值較一年前大幅上升 9 個百分點，創 2018 年以來新高，對互聯網的滿意淨值則較一年前大幅下跌 10 個百分點，創 2010 年有紀錄以來新低。另外，報章的滿意淨值亦創 2000 年以來新低。整體而言，市民對新聞傳媒整體表現的最新滿意率為 33%，滿意淨值為正 2 個百分點，兩者皆創 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，28% 被訪市民表示滿意香港的新聞自由程度，51% 表示不滿，滿意淨值為負 23 個百分點，平均量值為 2.5，即介乎「一半半」與「幾不滿意」之間。與此同時，49% 被訪者認為香港新聞傳媒有誤用或濫用新聞自由，37% 認為沒有，淨值為正 12 個百分點，創 2018 年以來新高。至於言論自由方面，43% 被訪者認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由，46% 認為沒有，淨值為負 3 個百分點，創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。

同時，22% 認為香港新聞傳媒的報道負責任，42% 認為不負責任，淨值為負 20 個百分點，創 2006 年以來新低，平均量值為 2.6，即介乎「一半半」與「幾不負責任」之間。

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 40 個百分點，認為批評特區政府時有顧忌的，則有 51%，淨值為正 11 個百分點，較去年三月大幅下跌 13 個百分點。此外，48% 認為香港新聞傳媒有自我審查，31% 認為沒有，淨值為正 17 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 4.94 分。

民意日誌

香港民研於 2007 年開始與慧科訊業有限公司合作，由慧科訊業按照香港民研設計的分析方法，將每日大事記錄傳送至香港民研，經香港民研核實後成為「民意日誌」。

由於本新聞公報所涉及的部分調查項目，上次調查日期為 16-23/9/2021，而今次調查日期則為 21-25/3/2022，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：

21/3/22	政府宣布暫緩全民強檢
11/3/22	全國兩會閉幕，國務院總理李克強出席記者會
23/2/22	政府發表財政預算案，推出超過 1,700 億逆周期措施
22/2/22	政府宣佈將於三月推行全民強檢
21/2/22	政府宣佈 2 月 24 日開始實施「疫苗通行證」
16/2/22	習近平對支援香港抗疫作出指示
10/2/22	新冠肺炎疫情嚴峻，中央政府表示將全力支援香港抗疫
9/2/22	香港新增 1,161 宗個案新高

17/1/22	國家統計局公布中國 2021 年 GDP 按年增長 8.1%
12/1/22	香港第七屆立法會舉行首次會議
7/1/22	170 名洪為民生日派對賓客送往隔離檢疫
6/1/22	政府多名高官出席洪為民生日派對
29/12/21	7 名立場新聞高層被捕，立場新聞隨即停運
20/12/21	90 人當選立法會議員
10/12/21	「香港健康碼」系統開放首日有 18.7 萬人註冊
6/12/21	夏寶龍指「愛國者治港」是搞「五光十色」
4/12/21	特區政府與中聯辦合辦「國家憲法日」網上座談會
19/11/21	候選人資格審查委員會公布立法會選舉候選人審查結果
9/10/21	天文台屢次更改熱帶氣旋警告信號預測
8/10/21	政府公布《香港 2030+》策略規劃最終報告
6/10/21	林鄭月娥發表任內最後一份施政報告
27/9/21	政府發布香港營商環境報告
24/9/21	中國外交部發表《美國干預香港事務、支持反中亂港勢力事實清單》
20/9/21	傳中央政府向香港地產商施壓，各地產股大跌

數據分析

調查顯示，在多種新聞傳媒之中，電視和互聯網繼續是市民的主要新聞來源，而主要透過報紙得悉新聞者比率較半年前顯著下跌，並創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。電視和互聯網亦繼續是市民最信任的新聞來源，當中電視的信任程度較半年前顯著上升，創 2017 年以來新高，而報紙的信任程度則創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。

市民對新聞傳媒整體表現的最新滿意淨值為正 2 個百分點，同創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。對互聯網的滿意淨值較一年前大幅下跌 10 個百分點，創 2010 年有紀錄以來新低。但市民對電視的滿意淨值則較一年前大幅上升 9 個百分點，創 2018 年以來新高。

香港新聞自由程度的最新滿意淨值為負 23 個百分點，認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由的淨值為負 3 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 20 個百分點，創 2006 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 11 個百分點，較去年三月大幅下跌 13 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 4.94 分。



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HONG KONG PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH INSTITUTE
香港民意研究所

Press Release on April 1, 2022

PORI releases people's appraisal of news media

Special Announcement

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

Abstract

PORI successfully interviewed 1,004 Hong Kong residents by random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in late March. Our survey shows that among various types of news media, the television and internet remain to be people's main sources of news. The percentage of people using newspapers as their main source of news has significantly dropped compared to half a year ago and registered an all-time low since record began in 1993. The television and internet also continue to be the most trustworthy sources of news. The trustworthiness of television has significantly risen compared to half a year ago and registered a record high since 2017, while that of newspaper has registered an all-time low since record began in 1993. People's latest net satisfaction with the performance of news media in general is positive 2 percentage points, also an all-time low since record began in 1993. Net satisfaction toward internet has significantly dropped by 10 percentage points compared to one year ago and registers an all-time low since record began in 2010. Nevertheless, net satisfaction towards television has significantly risen by 9 percentage points compared to one year ago and registers a record high since 2018. Latest net satisfaction with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong stands at negative 23 percentage points. Net value of people believing the local news media to have given full play to the freedom of speech is at negative 3 percentage point, 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 is at negative 20 percentage points, registering a record low since 2006. The net value of people who thought the local news media had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government is at positive 11 percentage points, which has significantly dropped by 13 percentage points since March last year. Lastly, on a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 4.94 marks. The effective response rate of the survey is 42.1%. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-8% and that of ratings is +/-0.18 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

Date of survey	: 21-25/3/2022
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,004 (including 503 landline and 501 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 42.1%

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 +/-0.18 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 2020”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2020 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>2-3/3/20</u>	<u>25/9-8/10/20</u>	<u>22-25/3/21</u>	<u>16-23/9/21</u>	<u>21-25/3/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	503	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	--
Response rate	64.0%	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
People’s main source of news:						
Television	68%	66%	64%	60%	65+/-4%	+5%
Internet	76%	70% ^[4]	70%	64% ^[4]	64+/-4%	--
Newspapers	38%	37%	37%	28% ^[4]	21+/-3%	-7% ^[4]
Radio	40%	27% ^[4]	29%	24%	21+/-3%	-3%
Friends	27%	18% ^[4]	22%	16% ^[4]	17+/-3%	+1%
Most trustworthy source of news:			--			
Television	29%	29%	26%	29%	35+/-4%	+6% ^[4]
Internet	29%	28%	30%	23% ^[4]	24+/-3%	--
Newspapers	17%	9% ^[4]	12% ^[4]	12%	9+/-2%	-3%
Radio	10%	12%	14%	9% ^[4]	8+/-2%	-2%
Family members	4%	4%	5%	6%	4+/-2%	-1%
Satisfaction rate of television ^[3]	36% ^[4]	--	36%	--	42+/-4%	+5% ^[4]
Dissatisfaction rate of television ^[3]	31%	--	29%	--	25+/-3%	-4%
Net satisfaction rate	5%	--	7%	--	17+/-6%	+9% ^[4]
Mean value ^[3]	2.9 ^[4]	--	3.0	--	3.1+/-0.1	+0.1
Satisfaction rate of radio ^[3]	52% ^[4]	--	38% ^[4]	--	32+/-4%	-5%
Dissatisfaction rate of radio ^[3]	17%	--	24% ^[4]	--	18+/-3%	-6% ^[4]
Net satisfaction rate	35%	--	14% ^[4]	--	15+/-6%	+1%
Mean value ^[3]	3.5	--	3.1 ^[4]	--	3.2+/-0.1	--

Date of survey	<u>2-3/3/20</u>	<u>25/9-8/10/20</u>	<u>22-25/3/21</u>	<u>16-23/9/21</u>	<u>21-25/3/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	503	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	--
Response rate	64.0%	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Satisfaction rate of Internet ^[3]	47% ^[4]	--	41% ^[4]	--	31+/-4%	-10%^[4]
Dissatisfaction rate of Internet ^[3]	14%	--	19% ^[4]	--	19+/-3%	--
Net satisfaction rate	33%	--	22% ^[4]	--	12+/-6%	-10%^[4]
Mean value ^[3]	3.5	--	3.3 ^[4]	--	3.1+/-0.1	-0.1^[4]
Satisfaction rate of newspapers ^[3]	28%	--	26%	--	22+/-3%	-4%
Dissatisfaction rate of newspapers ^[3]	28%	--	26%	--	28+/-4%	+3%
Net satisfaction rate	0%	--	1%	--	-6+/-6%	-7%
Mean value ^[3]	3.0	--	2.9	--	2.7+/-0.1	-0.2^[4]
Satisfaction rate of magazines ^[3]	10% ^[4]	--	12%	--	8+/-2%	-5%^[4]
Dissatisfaction rate of magazines ^[3]	36%	--	32%	--	26+/-4%	-7%^[4]
Net satisfaction rate	-26%	--	-20%	--	-18+/-4%	+2%
Mean value ^[3]	2.4	--	2.5	--	2.5+/-0.1	-0.1
Satisfaction rate of news media in general ^[3]	45% ^[4]	--	35% ^[4]	--	33+/-4%	-2%
Dissatisfaction rate of news media in general ^[3]	19%	--	27% ^[4]	--	32+/-4%	+5%
Net satisfaction rate	27% ^[4]	--	8% ^[4]	--	2+/-6%	-7%
Mean value ^[3]	3.3 ^[4]	--	3.0 ^[4]	--	3.0+/-0.1	-0.1
Satisfaction rate of freedom of the press in HK ^[3]	33% ^[4]	29%	35% ^[4]	31%	28+/-3%	-3%
Dissatisfaction rate of freedom of the press in HK ^[3]	54% ^[4]	54%	48% ^[4]	48%	51+/-4%	+3%
Net satisfaction rate	-21% ^[4]	-25%	-13% ^[4]	-18%	-23+/-7%	-5%
Mean value ^[3]	2.6 ^[4]	2.5	2.7 ^[4]	2.5	2.5+/-0.1	-0.1
Perceived that the local news media:			--			
Were responsible in their reporting ^[3]	28% ^[4]	19% ^[4]	24% ^[4]	24%	22+/-3%	-2%
Were irresponsible in their reporting ^[3]	36% ^[4]	35%	41% ^[4]	36%	42+/-4%	+6%^[4]
Net value	-8% ^[4]	-16%	-17%	-12%	-20+/-6%	-8%
Mean value ^[3]	2.8 ^[4]	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6+/-0.1	-0.1^[4]
Had scruples when criticizing the Central Government	63%	--	66%	--	63+/-4%	-3%
Had no scruples when criticizing the Central Government	29%	--	24%	--	23+/-4%	-2%
Net value	34%	--	42%	--	40+/-7%	-1%
Had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government	49% ^[4]	--	58% ^[4]	--	51+/-4%	-7%^[4]
Had no scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government	45%	--	34% ^[4]	--	40+/-4%	+6%^[4]
Net value	4%	--	24% ^[4]	--	11+/-8%	-13%^[4]
Had practiced self-censorship	56%	50% ^[4]	53%	50%	48+/-4%	-2%
Had not practiced self-censorship	33%	30%	31%	33%	31+/-4%	-1%
Net value	23%	20%	22%	17%	17+/-7%	--

Date of survey	<u>2-3/3/20</u>	<u>25/9-8/10/20</u>	<u>22-25/3/21</u>	<u>16-23/9/21</u>	<u>21-25/3/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	503	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	--
Response rate	64.0%	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Had given full play to the freedom of speech	50% ^[4]	--	46%	--	43+/-4%	-3%
Had not given full play to the freedom of speech	41% ^[4]	--	45%	--	46+/-4%	+1%
Net value	9% ^[4]	--	1%	--	-3+/-8%	-5%
Had misused/ abused the freedom of press	48%	--	47%	--	49+/-4%	+2%
Had not misused/ abused the freedom of press	41%	--	39%	--	37+/-4%	-2%
Net value	8%	--	8%	--	12+/-7%	+4%
Credibility rating of the local news media (0-10)	5.49 ^[4]	5.14 ^[4]	5.08	4.81 ^[4]	4.94+/-0.18	+0.13

[3] 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.

[4] 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 65% and 64% of the respondents claimed their main sources of news were television and internet respectively. The latter registers a record low since 2018. Besides, 21% each said their main sources of news were newspapers and radio. The former has significantly dropped compared to half a year ago and again registers an all-time low since record began in 1993, while the latter registers a record low since 2017. As for trustworthiness, 35% and 24% of the respondents respectively found television and internet to be the most trustworthy sources of news. The former has significantly risen compared to half a year ago and registers a record high since 2017. Respondents who found newspaper to be the most trustworthy source of news stands at only 8%, registering an all-time low since record began in 1993.

As for people's appraisal of the performance of various types of news media, the satisfaction rates of television, radio, internet, newspapers and magazines as news media are 42%, 32%, 31%, 22% and 8% respectively, while net satisfactions are positive 17, positive 15, positive 12, negative 6 and negative 18 percentage points respectively. Among them, the net satisfaction towards television has significantly risen by 9 percentage points compared to one year ago and registers a record high since 2018. Net satisfaction toward internet has significantly dropped by 10 percentage points compared to one year ago and registers an all-time low since record began in 2010. Meanwhile, net satisfaction toward newspapers has also registered a record low since 2000. Overall speaking, people's latest satisfaction rate with the performance of news media in general is 33%, net satisfaction at positive 2 percentage points, both figures have registered 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 28% of the respondents were satisfied with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong while 51% were dissatisfied, net satisfaction is thus negative 23 percentage points. The mean value is 2.5, meaning between "half-half" and "quite dissatisfied" in general. At the same time, 49% believed the local news media had misused or abused the freedom of press, net value at positive 12 percentage points, registering a record high since 2018. As for freedom of speech, 43% believe they had given full play to the freedom of speech, 46% believe they had not, and thus net value is at negative 3 percentage points, registering an all-time low since record began in 1997.

Meanwhile, 22% perceived the local news media to be responsible in their reporting, 42% regarded the local news media as irresponsible, giving a net value of negative 20 percentage points, registering a record low since 2006. The mean value is 2.6, meaning between “half-half” and “quite irresponsible” in general.

Besides, 63% thought the local news media had scruples when criticizing the Central Government, with a net value of positive 40 percentage points. 51% thought they had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government, net value at positive 11 percentage points, a drop of 13 percentage points since March last year. In addition, 48% of the respondents thought the local news media had practiced self-censorship while 31% perceived the contrary, giving a net value of positive 17 percentage points.

Lastly, on a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 4.94 marks.

Opinion Daily

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

For some of the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 16 to 23 September, 2021 while this survey was conducted from 21 to 25 March, 2022. 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.

21/3/22	The government announces the suspension of the compulsory universal testing scheme.
11/3/22	Li Keqiang attends press conference after conclusion of NPC and CPPCC sessions.
23/2/22	The government delivers the new Budget, and will spend more than HK\$170 billion on counter-cyclical measures.
22/2/22	The government announces the implementation of compulsory mass testing in March.
21/2/22	The government announces the implementation of the Vaccine Pass arrangement starting from February 24.
16/2/22	Xi Jinping issues instructions on supporting Hong Kong in combatting the pandemic.
10/2/22	As COVID-19 outbreak continues to grow, the Central Government voices full support to Hong Kong in combatting the pandemic.
9/2/22	Hong Kong reports 1,161 cases, registering a record high.
17/1/22	National Bureau of Statistics announces that China’s GDP grows 8.1% in 2021.
12/1/22	The seventh Legislative Council holds its first meeting.
7/1/22	All 170 guests who attended the birthday party of Witman Hung are sent to quarantine.
6/1/22	Government senior officials attend Witman Hung’s birthday party.
29/12/21	Stand News closes after seven senior staff members are arrested.
20/12/21	90 members of Legislative Council are elected.
10/12/21	187,000 people have registered on the day the “Hong Kong Health Code” system opens.
6/12/21	Xia Baolong says the “patriots administering Hong Kong” principle aims at achieving participation of people from diverse backgrounds.
4/12/21	The SAR government and the Liaison Office co-organised the “Constitution Day” online seminar.
19/11/21	The Candidate Eligibility Review Committee announces the review results of candidates for the Legislative Council election.
9/10/21	The Observatory revises its forecast of tropical cyclone warning signals repeatedly.

8/10/21	The government publishes the “Hong Kong 2030+” strategic planning final report.
6/10/21	Carrie Lam delivers the last Policy Address during her term of office.
27/9/21	The government releases the Report on Hong Kong’s Business Environment.
24/9/21	China’s Ministry of Foreign Affairs publishes the “Fact Sheet: U.S. Interference in Hong Kong Affairs and Support for Anti-China, Destabilizing Forces”.
20/9/21	Various property stocks plummet while rumour has it that the Central Government is putting pressure on Hong Kong property developers.

Data Analysis

Our survey shows that among various types of news media, the television and internet remain to be people’s main sources of news. The percentage of people using newspapers as their main source of news has significantly dropped compared to half a year ago and registered an all-time low since record began in 1993. The television and internet also continue to be the most trustworthy sources of news. The trustworthiness of television has significantly risen compared to half a year ago and registered a record high since 2017, while that of newspaper has registered an all-time low since record began in 1993.

People’s latest net satisfaction with the performance of news media in general is positive 2 percentage points, also an all-time low since record began in 1993. Net satisfaction toward internet has significantly dropped by 10 percentage points compared to one year ago and registers an all-time low since record began in 2010. Nevertheless, net satisfaction towards television has significantly risen by 9 percentage points compared to one year ago and registers a record high since 2018.

Latest net satisfaction with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong stands at negative 23 percentage points. Net value of people believing the local news media to have given full play to the freedom of speech is at negative 3 percentage point, 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 is at negative 20 percentage points, registering a record low since 2006.

The net value of people who thought the local news media had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government is at positive 11 percentage points, which has significantly dropped by 13 percentage points since March last year.

Lastly, on a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 4.94 marks.