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2021 年 10 月 5 日 新聞公報

民研計劃發放市民對新聞傳媒的評價及 行政會議成員民望

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

民研計劃於九月由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，分別成功訪問了 1,000 和 1,036 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再創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。信任程度方面，電視和互聯網繼續是市民認為最值得信任的新聞來源，但互聯網的信任程度較半年前顯著下跌。香港新聞自由程度的滿意淨值為負 18 個百分點，而認為香港新聞傳媒報道負責任的淨值為負 12 個百分點。認為香港新聞傳媒有自我審查的淨值為正 17 個百分點，創 2013 年以來新低。以 0-10 分為標準，市民對香港新聞傳媒公信力的評分為 4.81 分，較半年前顯著下跌，並再創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。行政會議成員民望方面，對比六個月前，市民最熟悉的行政會議非官守議員繼續是葉劉淑儀。論絕對評分，首位是任志剛，得 45.6 分；排第二位的是葉劉淑儀，評分為 40.5 分，較半年前顯著上升；而位列第三至第五位的是湯家驊、李國章及張宇人，評分分別為 34.6、34.2 及 30.7 分，當中李國章的評分創 2012 年有紀錄以來新低。陳智思得 37.4 分，但由於認知率較低而被剔除。調查的實效回應比率分別為 44.2% 和 44.1%。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 +/-7%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.6。

樣本資料

行政會議成員提名		對新聞傳媒的評價及 行政會議成員評分
調查日期	: 6-10/9/2021	16-23/9/2021
成功樣本數目 ^[1]	: 1,000 (包括 500 個固網及 500 個手機樣本)	1,036 (包括 517 個固網及 519 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 44.2%	44.1%
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	
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 +/-7%，評分誤差不超過 +/-2.6	

行政會議成員提名

對新聞傳媒的評價及 行政會議成員評分

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。

對新聞傳媒的評價

新聞傳媒調查的最新結果表列如下：

調查日期	15-20/8/19	2-3/3/20	25/9-8/10/20	22-25/3/21	16-23/9/21	最新變化
樣本數目 ^[1]	548-683	503	1,006	542-658	636-660	--
回應比率	68.5%	64.0%	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	--
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：						
互聯網	74%	76%	70% ^[5]	70%	64+/-4%	-6%^[5]
電視	66%	68%	66%	64%	60+/-4%	-3%
報紙	42% ^[5]	38%	37%	37%	28+/-4%	-9%^[5]
電台	37% ^[5]	40%	27% ^[5]	29%	24+/-3%	-5%
朋友	28% ^[5]	27%	18% ^[5]	22%	16+/-3%	-5%^[5]
認為最值得信任的新聞來源：				--		
電視	25% ^[5]	29%	29%	26%	29+/-4%	+3%
互聯網	31% ^[5]	29%	28%	30%	23+/-3%	-6%^[5]
電台	14%	17%	9% ^[5]	12% ^[5]	12+/-3%	--
報紙	9% ^[5]	10%	12%	14%	9+/-2%	-5%^[5]
家人	5%	4%	4%	5%	6+/-2%	+1%
香港新聞自由滿意率 ^[4]	51%	33% ^[5]	29%	35% ^[5]	31+/-4%	-4%
香港新聞自由不滿率 ^[4]	33%	54% ^[5]	54%	48% ^[5]	48+/-4%	--
滿意率淨值	18%	-21% ^[5]	-25%	-13% ^[5]	-18+/-7%	-5%
平均量值 ^[4]	3.2	2.6 ^[5]	2.5	2.7 ^[5]	2.5+/-0.1	-0.1
認為香港新聞傳媒：				--		
報道負責任 ^[4]	40% ^[5]	28% ^[5]	19% ^[5]	24% ^[5]	24+/-3%	--
報道不負責任 ^[4]	30% ^[5]	36% ^[5]	35%	41% ^[5]	36+/-4%	-5%
淨值	10% ^[5]	-8% ^[5]	-16%	-17%	-12+/-6%	+5%
平均量值 ^[4]	3.1 ^[5]	2.8 ^[5]	2.7	2.7	2.8+/-0.1	+0.1
有自我審查	59%	56%	50% ^[5]	53%	50+/-4%	-3%
沒有自我審查	29%	33%	30%	31%	33+/-4%	+1%
淨值	31%	23%	20%	22%	17+/-7%	-4%
香港新聞傳媒公信力評分 (0-10)	5.81	5.49 ^[5]	5.14 ^[5]	5.08	4.81+/-0.17	-0.27^[5]

- [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。

新聞傳媒調查發現，分別有 64% 及 60% 被訪者表示主要透過互聯網和電視得悉新聞，後者再創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。另外，分別有 28% 及 24% 被訪者主要透過報紙和電台得悉新聞，前者同樣再創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。信任程度方面，分別有 29% 和 23% 被訪者認為電視和互聯網是最值得信任的新聞來源，當中互聯網的信任程度較半年前顯著下跌。

調查亦發現，31% 被訪市民表示滿意香港的新聞自由程度，48% 表示不滿，滿意淨值為負 18 個百分點，平均量值為 2.5，即介乎「一半半」與「幾不滿意」之間。同時，24% 認為香港新聞傳媒的報道負責任，36% 認為不負責任，淨值為負 12 個百分點，平均量值為 2.8，即整體上接近「一半半」。此外，50% 認為香港新聞傳媒有自我審查，33% 認為沒有，淨值為正 17 個百分點，創 2013 年以來新低。以 0-10 分為標準，市民對香港新聞傳媒公信力的評分為 4.81 分，較半年前顯著下跌，並再創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。

行政會議成員民望

在提名調查中，被訪者可在未經提示下說出最多 5 名最熟悉的行政會議非官守議員。以下是提名調查的結果，按提名比率由高至低排列^[6]：

調查日期	17-18/3/20	31/8-1/9/20	8-12/3/21	6-10/9/21	最新排名變化
樣本數目	502	508	538	629	--
回應比率	60.1%	61.4%	47.6%	44.2%	--
最新結果 ^[7]	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
葉劉淑儀	32% {1}	34% {1}	30% {1}	20+/-3%{1}	--
湯家驊	12% {3}	14% {3}	12% {3}	10+/-2%{2}	↑1
陳智思	16% {2}	15% {2}	17% {2}	10+/-2%{3}	↓1
李國章	1% {13}	3% {8}	2% {7}	3+/-1%{4}	↑3
張宇人	4% {5}	7% {4}	5% {4}	2+/-1%{5}	↓1
任志剛	1% {12}	4% {7}	2% {9}	2+/-1%{6}	↑3
羅范椒芬	3% {7}	3% {9}	2% {8}	1+/-1%{7}	↑1
史美倫	1% {11}	2% {11}	<1% {14}	1+/-1%{8}	↑6
葉國謙	3% {6}	5% {5}	2% {6}	1+/-1%{9}	↓3
林正財	11% {4}	4% {6}	4% {5}	1+/-1%{10}	↓5
黃國健	<1% {15}	1% {12}	1% {10}	1+/-1%{11}	↓1
林健鋒	1% {10}	<1% {16}	<1% {13}	1+/-1%{12}	↑1
張國鈞	2% {8}	2% {10}	1% {11}	<1+/-<1%{13}	↓2
劉業強	<1% {16}	<1% {14}	<1% {15}	<1+/-<1%{14}	↑1
廖長江	1% {9}	<1% {15}	1% {12}	<1+/-<1%{15}	↓3
周松崗	<1% {14}	<1% {13}	0% {16}	0%{16}	--
錯誤答案	14%	11%	13%	8+/-2%	--
唔知／難講	59%	55%	58%	72+/-4%	--

[6] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。

[7] 括弧{ }內數字為排名。

提名調查顯示，最多被訪者提及的議員是葉劉淑儀、湯家驊和陳智思，提名比率分別為 20%、10%及 10%。然後是李國章、張宇人和任志剛，提名比率分別為 3%、2%及 2%。然而，8%被訪者錯誤回答行政會議非官守議員名字，72%則表示完全不認識。

獲得提名次數最多的 6 名議員進入評分調查。在評分調查中，被訪者就個別議員以 0 至 100 分進行評分，0 分代表絕對不支持，100 分代表絕對支持，50 分為一半半。統計結果後，認知度最低的一名議員再被剔除，之後再按支持度由高至低順序排列，得出五大行政會議成員。以下是五大行政會議成員的最新評分，按評分由高至低排列^[8]：

調查日期	19-20/3/20	2-4/9/20	22-25/3/21	16-23/9/21		最新變化
樣本數目	502	500	542-602	652-714		--
回應比率	66.2%	55.8%	56.8%	44.1%		--
最新結果 ^[9]	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	認知率	--
任志剛	--	--	--	45.6+/-2.5{1}	79.7%	--
葉劉淑儀	29.5{2}	31.0{1}	32.8{2}	40.5+/-2.4{2}	93.2%	+7.7 ^[10]
湯家驊	24.2{5}	26.8{3}	32.5{3} ^[10]	34.6+/-2.5{3}	81.9%	+2.2
李國章	--	--	--	34.2+/-2.4{4}	76.5%	--
張宇人	24.7{3}	26.6{5}	27.9{5}	30.7+/-2.4{5}	72.8%	+2.8
陳智思	31.1{1} ^[10]	29.5{2}	34.2{1} ^[10]	37.4+/-2.6 ^[11]	66.2%	+3.2
葉國謙	24.6{4}	26.7{4}	30.0{4}	--	--	--
林正財	28.8 ^[11]	30.1 ^[11]	31.6 ^[11]	--	--	--

[8] 如四捨五入後的數字相同，則會再考慮小數點後的數字。

[9] 括弧{ }內數字為排名。

[10] 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。

[11] 於評分調查認知率較低。

評分調查顯示，市民對行政會議非官守議員的最新支持度排名，首位是任志剛，得 45.6 分；排第二位的是葉劉淑儀，評分為 40.5 分，較半年前顯著上升；而位列第三至第五位的是湯家驊、李國章及張宇人，評分分別為 34.6、34.2 及 30.7 分，當中李國章的評分創 2012 年有紀錄以來新低。在最新調查中，陳智思得 37.4 分，但由於認知率較低而被剔除。

須要說明，躋身「五大議員」的先決條件是市民的熟悉程度，然後再按支持度排名。「五大」以外的議員，支持度可以很高或很低，但由於並非市民最熟悉的議員，所以不在榜內。

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部分調查項目，上次調查日期為 8-12/3/2021，而今次調查日期則為 16-23/9/2021，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：

20/9/21	364 人當選選舉委員會委員
20/9/21	傳中央政府向香港地產商施壓，各地產股大跌
19/9/21	選舉委員會界別分組選舉今日舉行

7/9/21	政府恢復「回港易」計劃，並將推出「來港易」計劃
31/8/21	政府提出修例，放寬引入非本地培訓醫生條件
29/8/21	政府或推行全民接種新冠疫苗
26/8/21	立法會通過垃圾徵費條例草案
24/8/21	政府提出進一步修訂《電影檢查條例》，禁止不利國家安全電影上映
23/8/21	中央政府官員向港府官員講解「十四五規劃」
18/8/21	警方以涉嫌宣揚恐怖主義拘捕 4 名港大學生會成員
15/8/21	民間人權陣線宣布解散
10/8/21	教協宣布即將解散
4/8/21	政府收緊「回港易」計劃以防澳門 Delta 變種病毒蔓延香港
2/8/21	政府宣布四類人士如不打針須自費定期檢測
1/8/21	政府派發首期 2,000 元電子消費券
31/7/21	教育局全面終止與教協的工作關係
30/7/21	唐英傑就煽動分裂國家罪及恐怖活動罪被判囚 9 年
11/7/21	香港新增 1 宗新冠肺炎個案，數萬機場員工須強制檢測
6/7/21	警方以涉嫌策劃恐怖襲擊拘捕九人
5/7/21	多名中港官員出席國安法法律論壇
4/7/21	警方以涉嫌網上煽惑暴力拘捕兩人
3/7/21	政府稱七一刺警案為「孤狼式恐怖襲擊」
2/7/21	一名男子於銅鑼灣刺警後自殺身亡
25/6/21	李家超、鄧炳強及蕭澤頤分別出任政務司司長、保安局局長及警務處處長
23/6/21	蘋果日報出版最後一份報紙，印刷量達一百萬份
17/6/21	警方以國安法拘捕蘋果日報高層並凍結公司資產
11/6/21	政府修訂《電影檢查條例》，禁止危害國家安全電影上映
4/6/21	警方封鎖維園，阻止六四悼念集會
31/5/21	政府擬限制未接種疫苗者進入各類場所
30/5/21	政府和商界推出措施鼓勵接種疫苗
28/5/21	十位知名民主派人士就 10 月 1 日集會案被判罪成入獄
27/5/21	立法會通過修改選舉制度
25/5/21	政府宣布將為持雙程證者和難民接種新冠疫苗
14/5/21	政府引用國安法凍結黎智英私人財產
11/5/21	政府購買東京奧運轉播權予五間電視台
7/5/21	政府宣布接種疫苗可以縮短檢疫期
2/5/21	政府擬規定外傭來港或續約須接種新冠疫苗
30/4/21	政府宣布全港外傭須接受強制檢測
27/4/21	政府以「疫苗氣泡」為基礎放寬部分防疫措施
23/4/21	香港民族陣綫前成員管有炸藥罪成，判囚 12 年
16/4/21	九位知名民主派人士就 8 月 18 日集會案被判罪成入獄
15/4/21	政府舉辦「全民國家安全教育日」
13/4/21	政府將立法禁止公開呼籲不投票或投白票廢票
29/3/21	政府宣布放寬防疫措施
17/3/21	港澳辦和中聯辦就修改香港選舉制度舉辦座談會

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再創 1993 年有紀錄以來新低。信任程度方面，電視和互聯網繼續是市民認為最值得信任的新聞來源，但互聯網的信任程度較半年前顯著下跌。

香港新聞自由程度的滿意淨值為負 18 個百分點，而認為香港新聞傳媒報道負責任的淨值為負 12 個百分點。認為香港新聞傳媒有自我審查的淨值為正 17 個百分點，創 2013 年以來新低。以 0-10 分為標準，市民對香港新聞傳媒公信力的評分為 4.81 分，較半年前顯著下跌，並再創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。

行政會議成員民望方面，對比六個月前，市民最熟悉的行政會議非官守議員繼續是葉劉淑儀。論絕對評分，首位是任志剛，得 45.6 分；排第二位的是葉劉淑儀，評分為 40.5 分，較半年前顯著上升；而位列第三至第五位的是湯家驊、李國章及張宇人，評分分別為 34.6、34.2 及 30.7 分，當中李國章的評分創 2012 年有紀錄以來新低。此外，陳智思得 37.4 分，但由於認知率較低而被剔除。



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Press Release on October 5, 2021

POP releases people's appraisal of news media and popularity of Executive Councillors

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 1,000 and 1,036 Hong Kong residents respectively by random telephone surveys conducted by real interviewers in September. 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 both registered another all-time low since record began in 1993. As for trustworthiness, people continue to find television and internet to be the most trustworthy source of news. The trust level of internet has, however, dropped significantly compared to half a year ago. Net satisfaction with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong stands at negative 18 percentage points, while the net value of people perceiving the local news media to be responsible in their reporting is at negative 12 percentage points. The net value of people who thought the local news media had practiced self-censorship stands at positive 17 percentage points, registering a record low since 2013. On a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 4.81 marks, a significant drop from half a year ago, and has registered another all-time low since record began in 1997. As for the popularity of Executive Councillors, people's most familiar non-official Executive Councillor continues to be Regina Ip. In terms of absolute ratings, Joseph Yam ranked first, attaining 45.6 marks. Regina Ip ranked second, with 40.5 marks, representing a significant rise from half a year ago. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Ronny Tong, Arthur Li and Tommy Cheung, who attained 34.6, 34.2 and 30.7 marks respectively. Among them, the rating of Arthur Li has registered an all-time low since record began in 2012. Meanwhile, Bernard Chan obtained a support rating of 37.4 marks, but he was dropped due to his relatively low recognition rate. The effective response rates of the surveys are 44.2% and 44.1% respectively. The maximum sampling error of percentages is +/-4%, that of net values is +/-7% and that of ratings is +/-2.6 at 95% confidence level.

Contact Information

	Executive Councillors Naming	Appraisal of News Media and Executive Councillors Rating
Date of survey	: 6-10/9/2021	16-23/9/2021
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,000 (including 500 landline and 500 mobile samples)	1,036 (including 517 landline and 519 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 44.2%	44.1%

	Executive Councillors Naming	Appraisal of News Media and Executive Councillors Rating
Survey method	:	Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	:	Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sampling error ^[2]	:	Sampling error of percentages not more than +/-4%, that of net values not more than +/-7% and that of ratings not more than +/-2.6 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.

Appraisal of News Media

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

	<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>16-23/9/21</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size ^[3]	548-683	503	1,006	542-658	636-660	--
Response rate	68.5%	64.0%	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
People’s main source of news:						
Internet	74%	76%	70% ^[5]	70%	64+/-4%	-6%^[5]
Television	66%	68%	66%	64%	60+/-4%	-3%
Newspapers	42% ^[5]	38%	37%	37%	28+/-4%	-9%^[5]
Radio	37% ^[5]	40%	27% ^[5]	29%	24+/-3%	-5%
Friends	28% ^[5]	27%	18% ^[5]	22%	16+/-3%	-5%^[5]
Most trustworthy source of news:				--		
Television	25% ^[5]	29%	29%	26%	29+/-4%	+3%
Internet	31% ^[5]	29%	28%	30%	23+/-3%	-6%^[5]
Radio	14%	17%	9% ^[5]	12% ^[5]	12+/-3%	--
Newspapers	9% ^[5]	10%	12%	14%	9+/-2%	-5%^[5]
Family members	5%	4%	4%	5%	6+/-2%	+1%
Satisfaction rate of freedom of the press in HK ^[4]	51%	33% ^[5]	29%	35% ^[5]	31+/-4%	-4%
Dissatisfaction rate of freedom of the press in HK ^[4]	33%	54% ^[5]	54%	48% ^[5]	48+/-4%	--
Net satisfaction rate	18%	-21% ^[5]	-25%	-13% ^[5]	-18+/-7%	-5%
Mean value ^[4]	3.2	2.6 ^[5]	2.5	2.7 ^[5]	2.5+/-0.1	-0.1

Date of survey	<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>16-23/9/21</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size ^[3]	548-683	503	1,006	542-658	636-660	--
Response rate	68.5%	64.0%	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Perceived that the local news media:				--		
Were responsible in their reporting ^[4]	40% ^[5]	28% ^[5]	19% ^[5]	24% ^[5]	24+/-3%	--
Were irresponsible in their reporting ^[4]	30% ^[5]	36% ^[5]	35%	41% ^[5]	36+/-4%	-5%
Net value	10% ^[5]	-8% ^[5]	-16%	-17%	-12+/-6%	+5%
Mean value ^[4]	3.1 ^[5]	2.8 ^[5]	2.7	2.7	2.8+/-0.1	+0.1
Had practiced self-censorship	59%	56%	50% ^[5]	53%	50+/-4%	-3%
Had not practiced self-censorship	29%	33%	30%	31%	33+/-4%	+1%
Net value	31%	23%	20%	22%	17+/-7%	-4%
Credibility rating of the local news media (0-10)	5.81	5.49 ^[5]	5.14 ^[5]	5.08	4.81+/-0.17	-0.27^[5]

[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.

Results of our news media survey show that 64% and 60% of the respondents claimed their main sources of news were internet and television respectively. The latter has registered another all-time low since record began in 1993. Besides, 28% and 24% respectively said their main sources of news were newspapers and radio. The former has also registered another all-time low since record began in 1993. As for trustworthiness, 29% and 23% of the respondents respectively found television and internet to be the most trustworthy source of news. The latter has dropped significantly compared to half a year ago.

Results also show that 31% of the respondents were satisfied with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong while 48% were dissatisfied, giving a net satisfaction of negative 18 percentage points. The mean value is 2.5, meaning between “half-half” and “quite dissatisfied” in general. Meanwhile, 24% 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 12 percentage points. The mean value is 2.8, meaning close to “half-half” in general. In addition, 50% of the respondents thought the local news media had practiced self-censorship while 33% perceived the opposite, giving a net value of positive 17 percentage points, registering a record low since 2013. On a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 4.81 marks, a significant drop from half a year ago, and has registered another all-time low since record began in 1997.

Popularity of Executive Councillors

In the naming survey, respondents could name, unprompted, up to 5 non-official Executive Councillors whom they knew best. The findings of the naming survey are summarized below, in descending order of naming rates ^[6]:

Date of survey	<u>17-18/3/20</u>	<u>31/8-1/9/20</u>	<u>8-12/3/21</u>	<u>6-10/9/21</u>	<u>Latest change in ranking</u>
Sample size	502	508	538	629	--
Response rate	60.1%	61.4%	47.6%	44.2%	--
Latest findings ^[7]	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Regina Ip	32% {1}	34% {1}	30% {1}	20+/-3%{1}	--
Ronny Tong	12% {3}	14% {3}	12% {3}	10+/-2%{2}	↑1
Bernard Chan	16% {2}	15% {2}	17% {2}	10+/-2%{3}	↓1
Arthur Li	1% {13}	3% {8}	2% {7}	3+/-1%{4}	↑3
Tommy Cheung	4% {5}	7% {4}	5% {4}	2+/-1%{5}	↓1
Joseph Yam	1% {12}	4% {7}	2% {9}	2+/-1%{6}	↑3
Fanny Law	3% {7}	3% {9}	2% {8}	1+/-1%{7}	↑1
Laura Cha	1% {11}	2% {11}	<1% {14}	1+/-1%{8}	↑6
Ip Kwok-him	3% {6}	5% {5}	2% {6}	1+/-1%{9}	↓3
Lam Ching-choi	11% {4}	4% {6}	4% {5}	1+/-1%{10}	↓5
Wong Kwok-kin	<1% {15}	1% {12}	1% {10}	1+/-1%{11}	↓1
Jeffrey Lam	1% {10}	<1% {16}	<1% {13}	1+/-1%{12}	↑1
Horace Cheung	2% {8}	2% {10}	1% {11}	<1+/-<1%{13}	↓2
Kenneth Lau	<1% {16}	<1% {14}	<1% {15}	<1+/-<1%{14}	↑1
Martin Liao	1% {9}	<1% {15}	1% {12}	<1+/-<1%{15}	↓3
Chow Chung-kong	<1% {14}	<1% {13}	0% {16}	0%{16}	--
Wrong answer	14%	11%	13%	8+/-2%	--
Don't know/ hard to say	59%	55%	58%	72+/-4%	--

[6] If the rounded figures are the same, numbers after the decimal point will be considered.

[7] Numbers in curly brackets { } indicate the rankings.

The naming survey showed that Regina Ip, Ronny Tong and Bernard Chan were named most frequently with naming rates of 20%, 10% and 10% respectively. Arthur Li, Tommy Cheung and Joseph Yam followed, with naming rates of 3%, 2% and 2% respectively. However, 8% made a wrong attempt at citing non-official Executive Councillors while 72% had no clue at all.

Those 6 who were named most frequently then entered the rating survey. In the rating survey, respondents were asked to rate individual councillors using a 0-100 scale, where 0 indicates absolutely no support, 100 indicates absolute support and 50 means half-half. After calculation, the bottom 1 councillor in terms of recognition rate was dropped; the remaining 5 were then ranked according to their support ratings to become the top 5 Executive Councillors. Recent ratings of the top 5 Executive Councillors are summarized below, in descending order of their ratings ^[8]:

Date of survey	<u>19-20/3/20</u>	<u>2-4/9/20</u>	<u>22-25/3/21</u>	<u>16-23/9/21</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	502	500	542-602	652-714	--
Response rate	66.2%	55.8%	56.8%	44.1%	--
Latest findings ^[9]	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	Recognition rate
Joseph Yam	--	--	--	45.6+/-2.5{1}	79.7%
Regina Ip	29.5{2}	31.0{1}	32.8{2}	40.5+/-2.4{2}	93.2%
Ronny Tong	24.2{5}	26.8{3}	32.5{3} ^[10]	34.6+/-2.5{3}	81.9%

Date of survey	<u>19-20/3/20</u>	<u>2-4/9/20</u>	<u>22-25/3/21</u>	<u>16-23/9/21</u>		<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	502	500	542-602	652-714		--
Response rate	66.2%	55.8%	56.8%	44.1%		--
Latest findings ^[9]	Finding	Finding	Finding	<i>Finding & error</i>	<i>Recognition rate</i>	--
Arthur Li	--	--	--	34.2+/-2.4{4}	76.5%	--
Tommy Cheung	24.7{3}	26.6{5}	27.9{5}	30.7+/-2.4{5}	72.8%	+2.8
Bernard Chan	31.1{1} ^[10]	29.5{2}	34.2{1} ^[10]	37.4+/-2.6 ^[11]	66.2%	+3.2
Ip Kwok-him	24.6{4}	26.7{4}	30.0{4}	--	--	--
Lam Ching-choi	28.8 ^[11]	30.1 ^[11]	31.6 ^[11]	--	--	--

[8] If the rounded figures are the same, numbers after the decimal point will be considered.

[9] Numbers in curly brackets { } indicate the rankings.

[10] 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.

[11] Recognition rates were comparatively low in the rating survey.

The rating survey showed that Joseph Yam was the most popularly supported non-official Executive Councillor, attaining 45.6 marks. Regina Ip ranked second, with 40.5 marks, representing a significant rise from half a year ago. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Ronny Tong, Arthur Li and Tommy Cheung, who attained 34.6, 34.2 and 30.7 marks respectively. Among them, the rating of Arthur Li has registered an all-time low since record began in 2012. In this latest survey, Bernard Chan obtained a support rating of 37.4 marks, but he was dropped due to his relatively low recognition rate.

It should be noted, however, that our list of “top 5” only includes Executive Councillors who are best known to the public, ranked according to their support ratings. Other councillors may well have very high or low support ratings, but because they are relatively less well-known, they are not included in our final list.

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 some of the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 8 to 12 March, 2021 while this survey was conducted from 16 to 23 September, 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.

20/9/21	364 members of the Election Committee are elected.
20/9/21	Various property stocks plummet while rumour has it that the Central Government is putting pressure on Hong Kong property developers.
19/9/21	Election Committee Subsector Elections are held today.
7/9/21	The government resumes the Return2hk Scheme and will launch the Come2hk Scheme.
31/8/21	The government proposes amendments to relax requirements for non-locally trained doctors to practise in Hong Kong.
29/8/21	The government may launch a universal COVID-19 vaccination programme for all residents.

26/8/21	The Legislative Council passes waste-charging bill.
24/8/21	The government further amends the “Film Censorship Ordinance” to ban exhibition of films that are contrary to the interests of national security.
23/8/21	Officials from the Central Government explain the 14th five-year plan to Hong Kong government officials.
18/8/21	Police arrests four members of the HKU Students’ Union who allegedly advocated terrorism.
15/8/21	Civil Human Rights Front announces its disbandment.
10/8/21	The Hong Kong Professional Teachers’ Union announces it will be dissolved.
4/8/21	The government tightens requirements for the Return2hk scheme to prevent spread of the Delta variant from Macau.
2/8/21	The government requires four targeted groups to undergo regular testing at their own expense if they do not get vaccinated.
1/8/21	The government delivers the first batch of electronic consumption vouchers worth \$2,000.
31/7/21	The Education Bureau terminates all working relations with Hong Kong Professional Teachers’ Union.
30/7/21	Tong Ying-kit is jailed for 9 years for inciting secession and terrorism.
11/7/21	Hong Kong confirms a case of coronavirus disease, leading to compulsory testing for tens of thousands of airport staff.
6/7/21	Police arrests nine people who allegedly plotted terrorist attacks.
5/7/21	Mainland and Hong Kong officials attend a legal forum on national security law.
4/7/21	Police arrests two people who allegedly incited violence online.
3/7/21	The government calls the July 1 stabbing a “lone wolf terrorist attack”.
2/7/21	A man kills himself after stabbing a police officer in Causeway Bay.
25/6/21	John Lee, Chris Tang and Raymond Siu are appointed as Chief Secretary, Secretary for Security and Commissioner of Police respectively.
23/6/21	Apple Daily prints one million copies of its final issue.
17/6/21	Police arrests senior executives of Apple Daily and freezes assets of the company under the national security law.
11/6/21	The government amends the “Film Censorship Ordinance” to ban exhibition of films that endanger national security.
4/6/21	Police locks down Victoria Park to prevent June 4 vigil.
31/5/21	The government plans to restrict unvaccinated persons from entering various premises.
30/5/21	The government and the business sector launch initiatives to encourage vaccination.
28/5/21	10 famous democrats are convicted and jailed for 10.1 assembly.
27/5/21	The Legislative Council passes amendments to Hong Kong’s electoral system.
25/5/21	The government announces it will arrange vaccination for holders of the Exit-entry Permit and refugees.
14/5/21	The government freezes Jimmy Lai’s personal assets under the national security law.
11/5/21	The government purchases the broadcasting rights of the Tokyo Olympics for five television stations.
7/5/21	The government announces that vaccinated person can have shorter quarantine period.
2/5/21	The government plans to require foreign domestic helpers to be vaccinated to come to Hong Kong or renew contracts.
30/4/21	The government imposes mandatory testing for all foreign domestic helpers in Hong Kong.
27/4/21	The government relaxes some anti-epidemic measures with “vaccine bubble” as the basis.
23/4/21	Former member of Hong Kong National Front is jailed for 12 years for possessing explosives.
16/4/21	9 famous democrats are convicted and jailed for 8.18 assembly.
15/4/21	The government holds “National Security Education Day”.

13/4/21	The government will make law to ban public call to not vote or cast blank or spoilt votes.
29/3/21	The government relaxes anti-epidemic measures.
17/3/21	The Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office and the Liaison Office hold seminars on amending Hong Kong's electoral system.

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 both registered another all-time low since record began in 1993. As for trustworthiness, people continue to find television and internet to be the most trustworthy source of news. The trust level of internet has, however, dropped significantly compared to half a year ago.

Net satisfaction with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong stands at negative 18 percentage points, while the net value of people perceiving the local news media to be responsible in their reporting is at negative 12 percentage points. The net value of people who thought the local news media had practiced self-censorship stands at positive 17 percentage points, registering a record low since 2013. On a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 4.81 marks, a significant drop from half a year ago, and has registered another all-time low since record began in 1997.

As for the popularity of Executive Councillors, people's most familiar non-official Executive Councillor continues to be Regina Ip. In terms of absolute ratings, Joseph Yam ranked first, attaining 45.6 marks. Regina Ip ranked second, with 40.5 marks, representing a significant rise from half a year ago. The 3rd to 5th ranks went to Ronny Tong, Arthur Li and Tommy Cheung, who attained 34.6, 34.2 and 30.7 marks respectively. Among them, the rating of Arthur Li has registered an all-time low since record began in 2012. Meanwhile, Bernard Chan obtained a support rating of 37.4 marks, but he was dropped due to his relatively low recognition rate.