



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

Tel 電話: (852) 3844 3111

Fax 傳真: (852) 3705 3361

Website 網址: <https://www.pori.hk>

Address: Units 9-11, 6/F, Tower B, Southmark, 11 Yip Hing Street, Wong Chuk Hang

地址: 黃竹坑業興街 11 號南滙廣場 B 座 6 樓 9-11 室

2022 年 10 月 11 日 新聞公報

香港民研發放「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」之 市民對新聞傳媒的評價最新結果及總結

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。

香港民研在六月初正式啟動「一國兩制 25 周年中期民情總結」，已先後發表了官員民望、六四民情、身份認同、核心社會指標、政府民望、回歸周年調查、信任及信心指標、社會現況評價、兩岸政治人物民望、市民對各地人民及政府觀感、自由指標、法治指標以及司長民望的總結，今個星期再總結新聞傳媒評價，並將會在今年餘下時間和明年上半年繼續總結其他調查系列。另外，由今年七月開始，我們將定期民意調查的次數由每月兩次減至一次，自八月起，定期記招的次數亦縮減至每月兩次，改為投放更多資源進行公民教育工作。我們現已在網站開展了「民研快訊」的欄目，當中包括香港民研的最新消息和問與答，日後會繼續豐富欄目內容，並逐漸增加服務項目。除此之外，我們會在各大社交媒體（包括 Facebook, Instagram 和 Twitter）發放更多圖表和分析，歡迎追蹤。

公報簡要

香港民研於九月初由真實訪問員以隨機抽樣電話訪問方式，成功訪問了 1,002 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上升。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創 2017 年 10 月以來新高，而互聯網的信任程度則創 2018 年 8 月以來新低。市民對新聞傳媒整體表現的最新滿意淨值為正 13 個百分點，較半年前顯著上升，當中對電台的滿意淨值較半年前大幅上升 11 個百分點，而雜誌和電視的滿意淨值則分別創 1997 年以及 2018 年以來新高。

香港新聞自由程度的最新滿意淨值為負 8 個百分點，創 2019 年 8 月以來新高。認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由的淨值為負 4 個百分點，再創 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 10 個百分點，較半年前顯著上升。認為香港新聞傳媒批評中央和特區政府時有顧忌的淨值分別為正 50 和正 26 個百分點，均較半年前大幅上升，並創 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 5.11 分。

調查的實效回應比率為 48.6%。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	: 5-9/9/2022
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]	: 1,002 (包括 503 個固網及 499 個手機樣本)
實效回應比率	: 48.6%
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《二零二一年年中人口數字》，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》（2021 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	25/9-8/10/20	22-25/3/21	16-23/9/21	21-25/3/22	5-9/9/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	507-517	--
回應比率	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	48.6%	--
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	66%	64%	60%	65%	67+/-4%	+2%
互聯網	70% ^[4]	70%	64% ^[4]	64%	64+/-4%	--
報紙	37%	37%	28% ^[4]	21% ^[4]	26+/-4%	+5% ^[4]
電台	27% ^[4]	29%	24%	21%	23+/-4%	+2%
朋友	18% ^[4]	22%	16% ^[4]	17%	15+/-3%	-2%
認為最值得信任的新聞來源：		--		--		
電視	29%	26%	29%	35% ^[4]	37+/-4%	+2%
互聯網	28%	30%	23% ^[4]	24%	22+/-4%	-1%
電台	9% ^[4]	12% ^[4]	12%	9%	11+/-3%	+2%
報紙	12%	14%	9% ^[4]	8%	10+/-3%	+3%
家人	4%	5%	6%	4%	5+/-2%	--

調查日期	25/9-8/10/20	22-25/3/21	16-23/9/21	21-25/3/22	5-9/9/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	507-517	--
回應比率	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	48.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及 誤差	--
電台表現滿意率 ^[3]	--	38% ^[4]	--	32%	43+/-4%	+11% ^[4]
電台表現不滿率 ^[3]	--	24% ^[4]	--	18% ^[4]	18+/-3%	--
滿意率淨值	--	14% ^[4]	--	15%	25+/-7%	+11% ^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	--	3.1 ^[4]	--	3.2	3.4+/-0.1	+0.2 ^[4]
電視表現滿意率 ^[3]	--	36%	--	42% ^[4]	44+/-4%	+2%
電視表現不滿率 ^[3]	--	29%	--	25%	26+/-4%	+1%
滿意率淨值	--	7%	--	17% ^[4]	18+/-7%	+1%
平均量值 ^[3]	--	3.0	--	3.1	3.2+/-0.1	+0.1
互聯網表現滿意率 ^[3]	--	41% ^[4]	--	31% ^[4]	39+/-4%	+8% ^[4]
互聯網表現不滿率 ^[3]	--	19% ^[4]	--	19%	24+/-4%	+5%
滿意率淨值	--	22% ^[4]	--	12% ^[4]	15+/-7%	+3%
平均量值 ^[3]	--	3.3 ^[4]	--	3.1 ^[4]	3.1+/-0.1	--
報章表現滿意率 ^[3]	--	26%	--	22%	29+/-4%	+6% ^[4]
報章表現不滿率 ^[3]	--	26%	--	28%	30+/-4%	+2%
滿意率淨值	--	1%	--	-6%	-2+/-7%	+4%
平均量值 ^[3]	--	2.9	--	2.7 ^[4]	2.8+/-0.1	+0.1
雜誌表現滿意率 ^[3]	--	12%	--	8% ^[4]	15+/-3%	+8% ^[4]
雜誌表現不滿率 ^[3]	--	32%	--	26% ^[4]	30+/-4%	+4%
滿意率淨值	--	-20%	--	-18%	-14+/-6%	+4%
平均量值 ^[3]	--	2.5	--	2.5	2.6+/-0.1	+0.2 ^[4]
新聞傳媒整體表現滿意率 ^[3]	--	35% ^[4]	--	33%	40+/-4%	+6% ^[4]
新聞傳媒整體表現不滿率 ^[3]	--	27% ^[4]	--	32%	27+/-4%	-5%
滿意率淨值	--	8% ^[4]	--	2%	13+/-7%	+11% ^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	--	3.0 ^[4]	--	3.0	3.1+/-0.1	+0.2 ^[4]
香港新聞自由滿意率 ^[3]	29%	35% ^[4]	31%	28%	36+/-4%	+8% ^[4]
香港新聞自由不滿率 ^[3]	54%	48% ^[4]	48%	51%	44+/-4%	-8% ^[4]
滿意率淨值	-25%	-13% ^[4]	-18%	-23%	-8+/-8%	+15% ^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	2.5	2.7 ^[4]	2.5	2.5	2.7+/-0.1	+0.3 ^[4]
認為香港新聞傳媒：		--		--		
報道負責任 ^[3]	19% ^[4]	24% ^[4]	24%	22%	29+/-4%	+7% ^[4]
報道不負責任 ^[3]	35%	41% ^[4]	36%	42% ^[4]	38+/-4%	-4%
淨值	-16%	-17%	-12%	-20%	-10+/-7%	+10% ^[4]
平均量值 ^[3]	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6 ^[4]	2.8+/-0.1	+0.2 ^[4]
批評中央政府時有顧忌	--	66%	--	63%	70+/-4%	+7% ^[4]
批評中央政府時沒有顧忌	--	24%	--	23%	20+/-4%	-3%
淨值	--	42%	--	40%	50+/-7%	+10% ^[4]

調查日期	25/9-8/10/20	22-25/3/21	16-23/9/21	21-25/3/22	5-9/9/22	最新變化
樣本數目	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	507-517	--
回應比率	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	48.6%	--
最新結果	結果	結果	結果	結果	結果及誤差	--
批評特區政府時有顧忌	--	58% ^[4]	--	51% ^[4]	60+/-4%	+8% ^[4]
批評特區政府時沒有顧忌	--	34% ^[4]	--	40% ^[4]	34+/-4%	-6% ^[4]
淨值	--	24% ^[4]	--	11% ^[4]	26+/-8%	+14% ^[4]
有自我審查	50% ^[4]	53%	50%	48%	53+/-4%	+5%
沒有自我審查	30%	31%	33%	31%	30+/-4%	-1%
淨值	20%	22%	17%	17%	23+/-8%	+6%
有充分發揮言論自由	--	46%	--	43%	44+/-4%	+2%
沒有充分發揮言論自由	--	45%	--	46%	48+/-4%	+2%
淨值	--	1%	--	-3%	-4+/-8%	-1%
有誤用／濫用新聞自由	--	47%	--	49%	43+/-4%	-5%
沒有誤用／濫用新聞自由	--	39%	--	37%	43+/-4%	+6% ^[4]
淨值	--	8%	--	12%	1+/-8%	-12% ^[4]
香港新聞傳媒公信力評分 (0-10)	5.14 ^[4]	5.08	4.81 ^[4]	4.94	5.11+/-0.18	+0.16

[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 67% 及 64% 被訪者表示主要透過電視和互聯網得悉新聞。另外，分別有 26% 及 23% 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上升。信任程度方面，分別有 37% 和 22% 被訪者認為電視和互聯網是最值得信任的新聞來源，前者創 2017 年 10 月以來新高，後者則創 2018 年 8 月以來新低。

各新聞渠道表現的評價方面，市民對電台、電視、互聯網、報章和雜誌作為新聞傳媒的滿意率分別為 43%、44%、39%、29% 和 15%，滿意淨值分別為正 25、正 18、正 15、負 2 和負 14 個百分點，當中對電台的滿意淨值較半年前大幅上升 11 個百分點。另外，雜誌和電視的滿意淨值分別創 1997 年以及 2018 年以來新高。整體而言，市民對新聞傳媒整體表現的最新滿意率為 40%，滿意淨值為正 13 個百分點，兩者皆顯著上升，平均量值為 3.1，即整體上接近「一半半」。

調查亦發現，36% 被訪市民表示滿意香港的新聞自由程度，44% 表示不滿，滿意淨值為負 8 個百分點，創 2019 年 8 月以來新高。平均量值為 2.7，即介乎「一半半」與「幾不滿意」之間。與此同時，43% 被訪者認為香港新聞傳媒有誤用或濫用新聞自由，43% 認為沒有，淨值為正 1 個百分點，較半年前顯著下跌，並創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。至於言論自由方面，44% 被訪者認為香港新聞傳媒有充分發揮言論自由，48% 認為沒有，淨值為負 4 個百分點，再創 1997 年有紀錄以來新低。

同時，29% 認為香港新聞傳媒的報道負責任，38% 認為不負責任，淨值為負 10 個百分點，較半年前顯著上升，平均量值為 2.8，即整體上接近「一半半」。

另外，70% 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 50 個百分點，較半年前顯著上升，認為批評特區政府時有顧忌的，則有 60%，淨值為正 26 個百分點，較半年前大

幅上升 14 個百分點，兩者均創 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，30%認為沒有，淨值為正 23 個百分點。

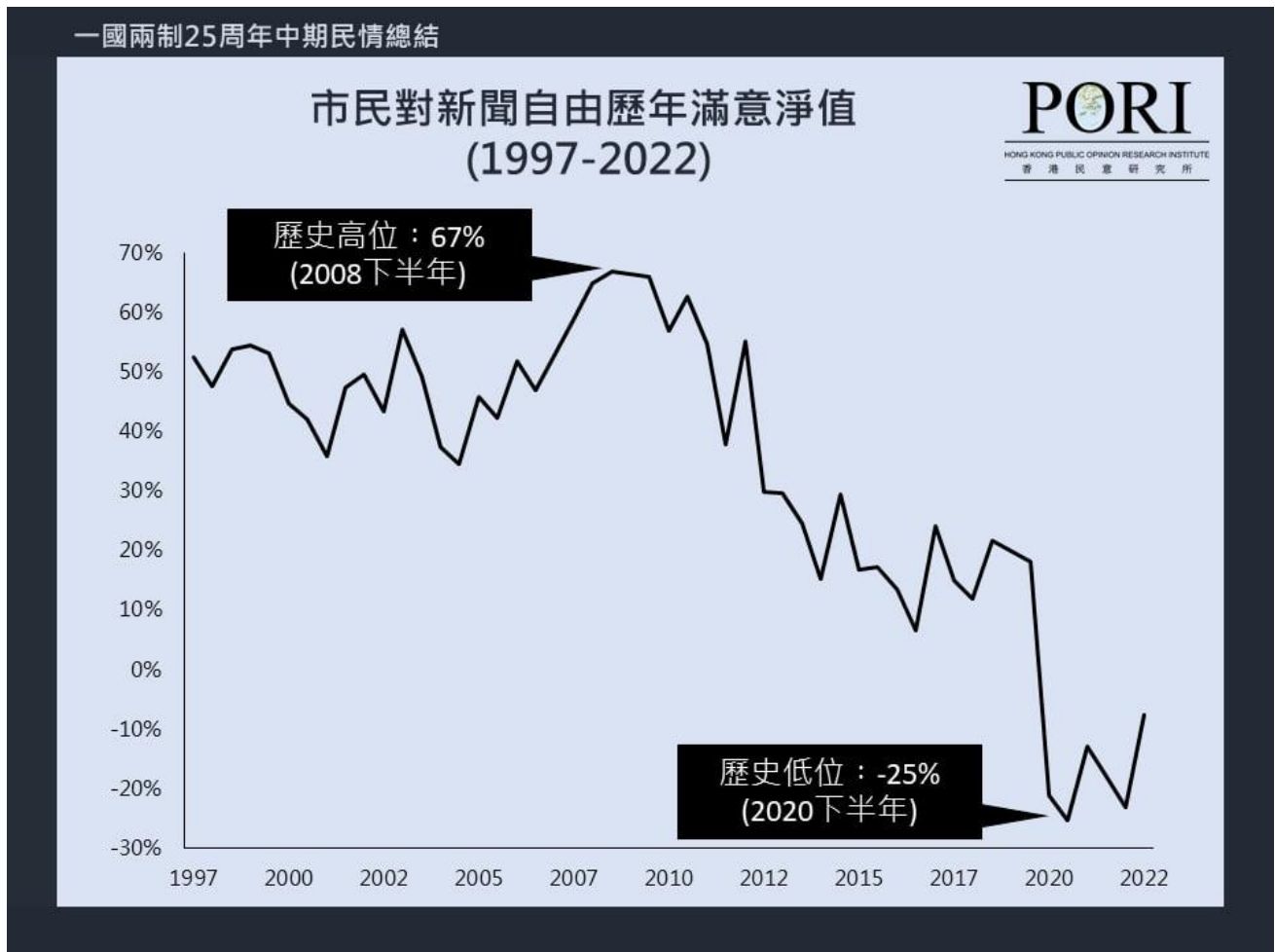
最後，以 0-10 分為標準，市民對香港新聞傳媒公信力的評分為 5.11 分。

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調查項目，上次調查日期為 21-25/3/2022，而今次調查日期則為 5-9/9/2022，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：

8/8/22	政府公佈最新抵港檢疫安排及紅黃碼措施
7/8/22	政府發放第二期電子消費券
11/7/22	政府宣佈周五起所有家居隔離人士須佩戴電子手環 安心出行程式將推出紅黃健康碼
21/6/22	屯門、元朗及天水圍多處停電
14/6/22	政府宣佈市民到酒吧須快測陰性
13/6/22	政府公佈第二階段消費券計劃詳情
9/6/22	立法會三讀通過取消強積金對沖的修訂條例草案
8/5/22	李家超高票當選第六任香港行政長官
14/4/22	政府公佈從 4 月 21 日起分階段放寬社交距離措施
6/4/22	李家超請辭參選特首



市民對新聞自由歷年滿意淨值早年一直維持在 30 至 70 個百分點之間，並於 2008 年下半年升至 67 個百分點的最高位，直至 2013 年下半年，開始下跌至 30 個百分點以下。在 2020 上半年，滿意淨值更跌至負數，並於 2020 年下半年跌至負 25 個百分點的歷史低位，過去兩年慢慢回升。

下次新聞公報／發佈會 (暫定)

- [發佈會] 10 月 14 日 (星期五) 下午二時三十分
施政報告期望；特首施政百日；我們香港人：大灣區生活及工作；限聚指數
客席評論：陳家洛、袁彌昌、黃偉國、任偉豪
- [新聞公報] 10 月 18 日 (星期二) 下午二時三十分
社會政策滿意程度
- [數據發放] 10 月 19 日 (星期三) 下午約九時
施政報告即時調查網上發放
- [發佈會] 10 月 20 日 (星期四) 下午二時三十分
施政報告即時調查；特首民望



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Press Release on October 11, 2022

PORI releases latest results and wrap up on people's appraisal of news media under "One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review"

Special Announcements

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.

PORI launched the "One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review" in early June and has already released reviews on the popularity of officials, June Fourth Incident, ethnic identity, core social indicators, government popularities, handover anniversaries, trust and confidence indicators, people's appraisal of society's current conditions, popularity of cross-strait political figures, people's feelings towards different peoples and governments, freedom indicators, rule of law indicators, as well as popularity figures of Secretaries of Departments. This week, we release our review on people's appraisal of news media. More reviews of other survey series will be released during the rest of this year and the first half of the next. Meanwhile, starting from July, we have reduced the frequency of our tracking surveys from twice to once a month, and from August onwards, our regular press conferences will also be reduced to twice a month in order to conserve our resources for civic education work. We have already launched our "PORI Express" column in our website, including latest news of PORI and Q&A. We will continue to enrich its content, then add more services. In addition, we will release infographics with more charts and analyses on our social media platforms (including Facebook, Instagram and Twitter), welcome to follow.

Abstract

PORI successfully interviewed 1,002 Hong Kong residents by random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers in early September.

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 increased compared to half a year ago. The television and internet also continue to be the most trustworthy sources of news. The trustworthiness of television has registered a new record high since October 2017, while that of internet has registered a new record low since August 2018. People's latest net satisfaction with the performance of news media in general is positive 13 percentage points, which has increased significantly compared to half a year ago. Net satisfaction towards radio has significantly increased by 11 percentage points compared to half a year ago. Meanwhile, net satisfactions toward magazines and television have registered new record highs since 1997 and 2018 respectively.

Latest net satisfaction with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong stands at negative 8 percentage points, registering a new record high since August 2019. Net value of people believing the local news

media to have given full play to the freedom of speech is at negative 4 percentage point, registering another all-time low since 1997. Meanwhile, the net value of people perceiving the local news media to be responsible in their reporting is at negative 10 percentage points, which has increased significantly compared to half a year ago. The net value of people who thought the local news media had scruples when criticizing the Central Government and the HKSAR Government is at positive 50 and positive 26 percentage points respectively, both have significantly increased compared to half a year ago and registered all-time record highs since 1997. Lastly, on a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 5.11 marks.

The effective response rate of the survey is 48.6%. 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	: 5-9/9/2022
Survey method	: Random telephone survey conducted by real interviewers
Target population	: Cantonese-speaking Hong Kong residents aged 18 or above
Sample size ^[1]	: 1,002 (including 503 landline and 499 mobile samples)
Effective response rate	: 48.6%
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 2021”, while the educational attainment (highest level attended) distribution and economic activity status distribution came from “Women and Men in Hong Kong - Key Statistics (2021 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>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>5-9/9/22</u>	<u>Latest change</u>
Sample size	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	507-517	--
Response rate	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	48.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
People’s main source of news:						
Television	66%	64%	60%	65%	67+/-4%	+2%
Internet	70% ^[4]	70%	64% ^[4]	64%	64+/-4%	--
Newspapers	37%	37%	28% ^[4]	21% ^[4]	26+/-4%	+5% ^[4]
Radio	27% ^[4]	29%	24%	21%	23+/-4%	+2%
Friends	18% ^[4]	22%	16% ^[4]	17%	15+/-3%	-2%

Date of survey	25/9-8/10/20	22-25/3/21	16-23/9/21	21-25/3/22	5-9/9/22	<i>Latest change</i>
Sample size	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	507-517	--
Response rate	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	48.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Most trustworthy source of news:		--		--		
Television	29%	26%	29%	35% ^[4]	37+/-4%	+2%
Internet	28%	30%	23% ^[4]	24%	22+/-4%	-1%
Newspapers	9% ^[4]	12% ^[4]	12%	9%	11+/-3%	+2%
Radio	12%	14%	9% ^[4]	8%	10+/-3%	+3%
Family members	4%	5%	6%	4%	5+/-2%	--
Satisfaction rate of radio ^[3]	--	38% ^[4]	--	32%	43+/-4%	+11%^[4]
Dissatisfaction rate of radio ^[3]	--	24% ^[4]	--	18% ^[4]	18+/-3%	--
Net satisfaction rate	--	14% ^[4]	--	15%	25+/-7%	+11%^[4]
Mean value ^[3]	--	3.1 ^[4]	--	3.2	3.4+/-0.1	+0.2^[4]
Satisfaction rate of television ^[3]	--	36%	--	42% ^[4]	44+/-4%	+2%
Dissatisfaction rate of television ^[3]	--	29%	--	25%	26+/-4%	+1%
Net satisfaction rate	--	7%	--	17% ^[4]	18+/-7%	+1%
Mean value ^[3]	--	3.0	--	3.1	3.2+/-0.1	+0.1
Satisfaction rate of Internet ^[3]	--	41% ^[4]	--	31% ^[4]	39+/-4%	+8%^[4]
Dissatisfaction rate of Internet ^[3]	--	19% ^[4]	--	19%	24+/-4%	+5%
Net satisfaction rate	--	22% ^[4]	--	12% ^[4]	15+/-7%	+3%
Mean value ^[3]	--	3.3 ^[4]	--	3.1 ^[4]	3.1+/-0.1	--
Satisfaction rate of newspapers ^[3]	--	26%	--	22%	29+/-4%	+6%^[4]
Dissatisfaction rate of newspapers ^[3]	--	26%	--	28%	30+/-4%	+2%
Net satisfaction rate	--	1%	--	-6%	-2+/-7%	+4%
Mean value ^[3]	--	2.9	--	2.7 ^[4]	2.8+/-0.1	+0.1
Satisfaction rate of magazines ^[3]	--	12%	--	8% ^[4]	15+/-3%	+8%^[4]
Dissatisfaction rate of magazines ^[3]	--	32%	--	26% ^[4]	30+/-4%	+4%
Net satisfaction rate	--	-20%	--	-18%	-14+/-6%	+4%
Mean value ^[3]	--	2.5	--	2.5	2.6+/-0.1	+0.2^[4]
Satisfaction rate of news media in general ^[3]	--	35% ^[4]	--	33%	40+/-4%	+6%^[4]
Dissatisfaction rate of news media in general ^[3]	--	27% ^[4]	--	32%	27+/-4%	-5%
Net satisfaction rate	--	8% ^[4]	--	2%	13+/-7%	+11%^[4]
Mean value ^[3]	--	3.0 ^[4]	--	3.0	3.1+/-0.1	+0.2^[4]
Satisfaction rate of freedom of the press in HK ^[3]	29%	35% ^[4]	31%	28%	36+/-4%	+8%^[4]
Dissatisfaction rate of freedom of the press in HK ^[3]	54%	48% ^[4]	48%	51%	44+/-4%	-8%^[4]
Net satisfaction rate	-25%	-13% ^[4]	-18%	-23%	-8+/-8%	+15%^[4]
Mean value ^[3]	2.5	2.7 ^[4]	2.5	2.5	2.7+/-0.1	+0.3^[4]

Date of survey	25/9-8/10/20	22-25/3/21	16-23/9/21	21-25/3/22	5-9/9/22	<i>Latest change</i>
Sample size	1,006	542-658	636-660	560-691	507-517	--
Response rate	57.9%	56.8%	44.1%	42.1%	48.6%	--
Latest findings	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding & error	--
Perceived that the local news media:		--		--		
Were responsible in their reporting ^[3]	19% ^[4]	24% ^[4]	24%	22%	29+/-4%	+7%^[4]
Were irresponsible in their reporting ^[3]	35%	41% ^[4]	36%	42% ^[4]	38+/-4%	-4%
Net value	-16%	-17%	-12%	-20%	-10+/-7%	+10%^[4]
Mean value ^[3]	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6 ^[4]	2.8+/-0.1	+0.2^[4]
Had scruples when criticizing the Central Government	--	66%	--	63%	70+/-4%	+7%^[4]
Had no scruples when criticizing the Central Government	--	24%	--	23%	20+/-4%	-3%
Net value	--	42%	--	40%	50+/-7%	+10%^[4]
Had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government	--	58% ^[4]	--	51% ^[4]	60+/-4%	+8%^[4]
Had no scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government	--	34% ^[4]	--	40% ^[4]	34+/-4%	-6%^[4]
Net value	--	24% ^[4]	--	11% ^[4]	26+/-8%	+14%^[4]
Had practiced self-censorship	50% ^[4]	53%	50%	48%	53+/-4%	+5%
Had not practiced self-censorship	30%	31%	33%	31%	30+/-4%	-1%
Net value	20%	22%	17%	17%	23+/-8%	+6%
Had given full play to the freedom of speech	--	46%	--	43%	44+/-4%	+2%
Had not given full play to the freedom of speech	--	45%	--	46%	48+/-4%	+2%
Net value	--	1%	--	-3%	-4+/-8%	-1%
Had misused/ abused the freedom of press	--	47%	--	49%	43+/-4%	-5%
Had not misused/ abused the freedom of press	--	39%	--	37%	43+/-4%	+6%^[4]
Net value	--	8%	--	12%	1+/-8%	-12%^[4]
Credibility rating of the local news media (0-10)	5.14 ^[4]	5.08	4.81 ^[4]	4.94	5.11+/-0.18	+0.16

[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 67% and 64% of the respondents claimed their main sources of news were television and internet respectively. Besides, 26% and 23% said their main sources of news were newspapers and radio respectively. The former has significantly increased compared to half a year ago. As for trustworthiness, 37% and 22% of the respondents respectively found television and internet to be the most trustworthy sources of news. The former has registered a new record high since October 2017, while the latter one has registered a new record low since August 2018.

As for people’s appraisal of the performance of various types of news media, the satisfaction rates of radio, television, internet, newspapers and magazines as news media are 43%, 44%, 39%, 29% and 15% respectively, while net satisfactions are positive 25, positive 18, positive 15, negative 2 and negative 14 percentage points respectively. Among them, the net satisfaction towards radio has significantly increased by 11 percentage points compared to half a year ago. Meanwhile, net satisfactions toward magazines and television have registered new record highs since 1997 and 2018 respectively. Overall speaking, people’s latest satisfaction rate with the performance of news media in general is 40%, net satisfaction at positive 13 percentage points, both figures have increased significantly. The mean value is 3.1, meaning close to “half-half” in general.

Results also show that 36% of the respondents were satisfied with the freedom of the press in Hong Kong while 44% were dissatisfied, net satisfaction is thus negative 8 percentage points, registering a new record high since August 2019. The mean value is 2.7, meaning between “half-half” and “quite dissatisfied” in general. At the same time, 43% believed the local news media had misused or abused the freedom of press, 43% believed they had not, net value at positive 1 percentage point, which has decreased significantly compared to half a year ago and registered an all-time record low since 1997. As for freedom of speech, 44% believe they had given full play to the freedom of speech, 48% believe they had not, and thus net value is at negative 4 percentage points, registering another all-time low since 1997.

Meanwhile, 29% perceived the local news media to be responsible in their reporting, 38% regarded the local news media as irresponsible, giving a net value of negative 10 percentage points, which has increased significantly compared to half a year ago. The mean value is 2.8, meaning close to “half-half” in general.

Besides, 70% thought the local news media had scruples when criticizing the Central Government, with a net value of positive 50 percentage points, which has increased significantly compared to half a year ago. Meanwhile, 60% thought they had scruples when criticizing the HKSAR Government, net value at positive 26 percentage points, registering a rise of 14 percentage points compared to half a year ago. Both figures have registered all-time record highs since 1997. In addition, 53% of the respondents thought the local news media had practiced self-censorship while 30% perceived the contrary, giving a net value of positive 23 percentage points.

Lastly, on a scale of 0-10, the credibility rating of the Hong Kong news media is 5.11 marks.

Opinion Daily

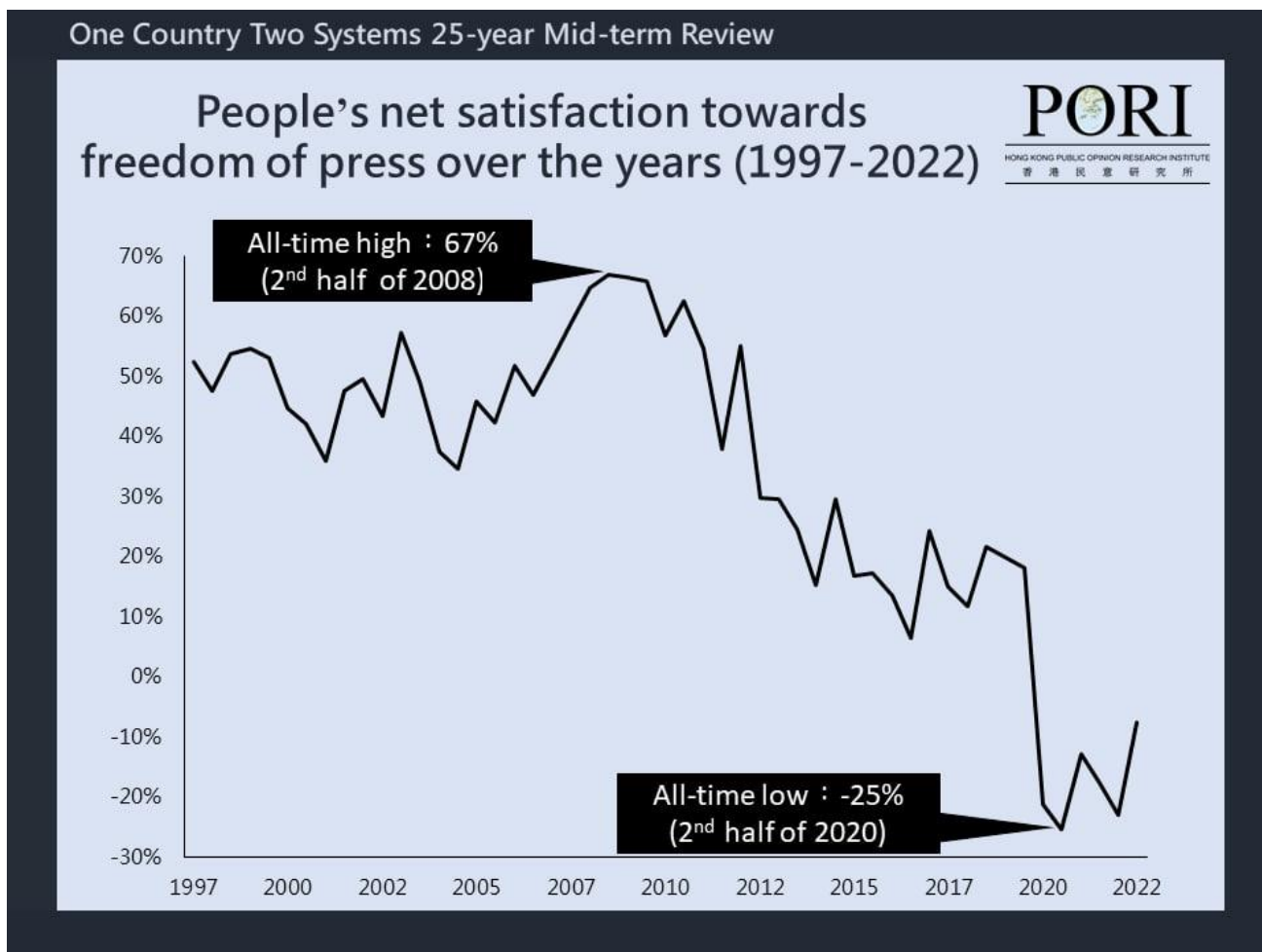
In 2007, PORI started collaborating with Wisers Information Limited whereby Wisers supplies to PORI a record of significant events of that day according to the research method designed by PORI. These daily entries would then become “Opinion Daily” after they are verified by PORI.

For the polling items covered in this press release, the previous survey was conducted from 21 to 25 March, 2022 while this survey was conducted from 5 to 9 September, 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.

8/8/22	The government announces new quarantine arrangements for arrivals and introduces new health code system.
7/8/22	The government disburses the second batch of consumption e-vouchers.
11/7/22	The government announces that all residents under home quarantine must wear an electronic bracelet starting from Friday; LeaveHomeSafe mobile app will feature red and yellow health codes.
21/6/22	Power outages occur in Tuen Mun, Yuen Long and Tin Shui Wai.

14/6/22	The government requires citizens to present a negative RAT test before entering a bar.
13/6/22	The government announces details of the second batch of Consumption Voucher Scheme.
9/6/22	The Legislative Council passes the third reading on the amendment bill on abolishing offsetting arrangement under Mandatory Provident Fund.
8/5/22	John Lee is elected as the sixth Chief Executive of Hong Kong with overwhelming votes.
14/4/22	The government begins to relax social distancing measures from April 21.
6/4/22	John Lee resigns to join the Chief Executive election.

“One Country Two Systems 25-year Mid-term Review”:
People’s net satisfaction towards freedom of press over the years



People’s net satisfaction towards freedom of press stayed between 30 to 70 percentage points in the early years, and reached its record high at 67 percentage points during second half of 2008. Till the second half of 2013, it started to drop below 30 percentage points. During the first half of 2020, the net satisfaction even further dropped to negative value and hit its all-time low at negative 25 percentage points during the second half of 2020. After that, it climbed up gradually over the past 2 years.

Upcoming Press Releases / Press Conferences (Tentative)

- [Press Conference] October 14 (Friday) at 14:30
 Expectations on Policy Address; CE in Office: Day 100; We Hongkongers: Living and working in Greater Bay Area; GGPI
 Guest commentators: Kenneth Chan, Derek Yuen, Benson Wong, Jacob Yam

- [Press Release] October 18 (Tuesday) at 14:30
Appraisal of social policies
- [Data Release] October 19 (Wednesday) at around 21:00
Online data release of Policy Address instant survey
- [Press Conference] October 20 (Thursday) at 14:30
Policy Address instant survey; Popularity of CE